

Ways and Means

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE

Oregon Benchmark and Key Performance Measure Data

January 2007

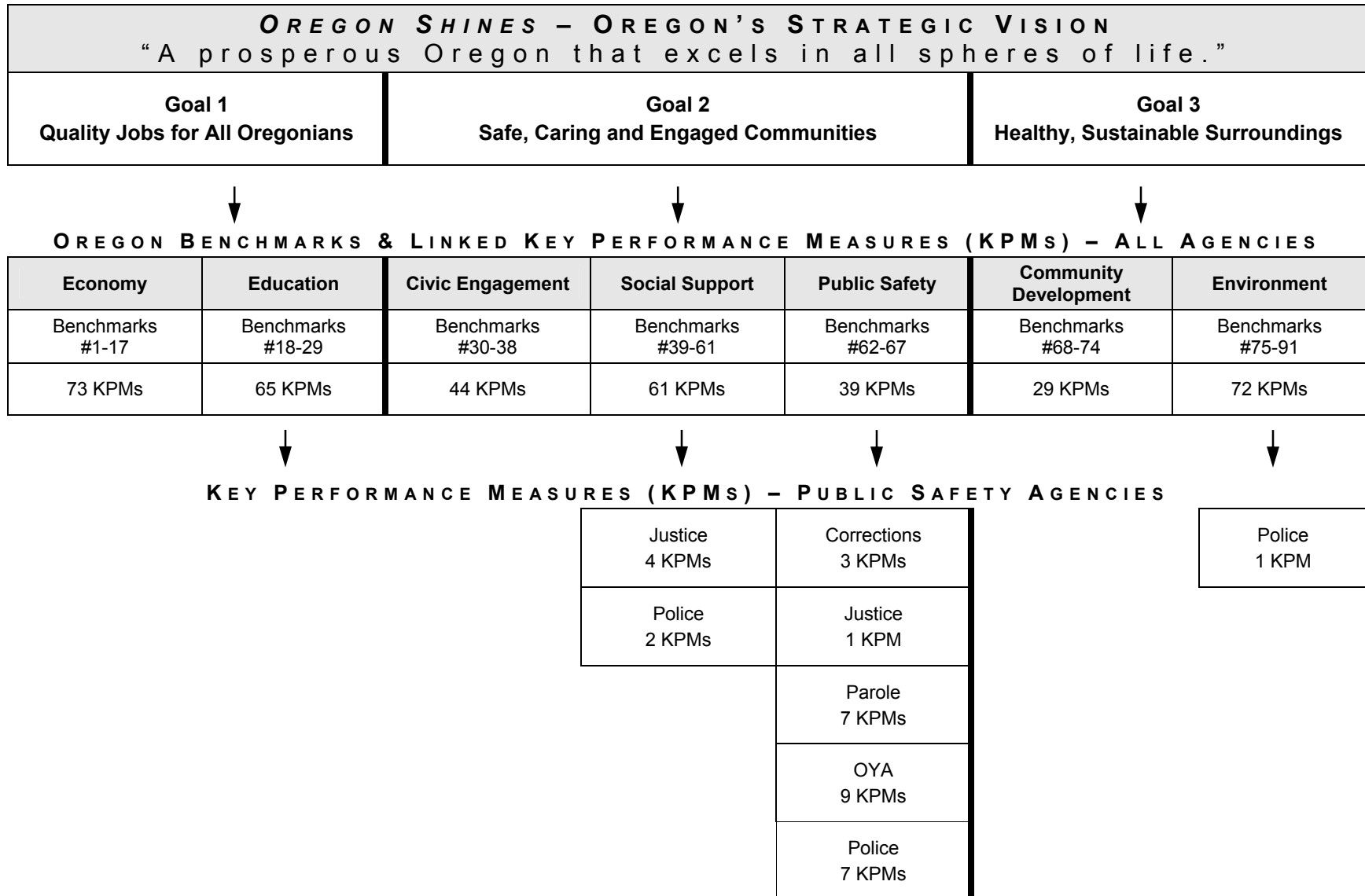
Key performance measures from these agencies link	... to these Oregon Benchmarks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections, Department of • Justice, Department of • Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, Board of • Police, Department of State • Youth Authority, Oregon (OYA) <p>There are no appropriate Oregon Benchmark linkages for the following Public Safety Subcommittee agencies: Criminal Justice Commission, Council on Court Procedures, District Attorneys and Their Deputies, Judicial Department, Commission on Judicial Fitness and Disability, Military Department, Public Defense Services Commission, Department of Public Safety Standards and Training</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">41</div> <div>Infant Mortality</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">45</div> <div>Preventable Death</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">57</div> <div>Child Support Payments</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">62</div> <div>Overall Crime</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">63</div> <div>Juvenile Arrests</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">65</div> <div>Adult Recidivism</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">66</div> <div>Juvenile Recidivism</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">67</div> <div>Emergency Preparedness</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">86</div> <div>Freshwater Species</div> </div>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ALIGNMENT – PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE AGENCIES	1
KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURE (KPM) TABLES BY BENCHMARK.....	3
41 Infant Mortality	3
45 Preventable Death	4
57 Child Support Payments	4
62 Overall Crime.....	5
63 Juvenile Arrests	6
65 Adult Recidivism	7
66 Juvenile Recidivism	8
67 Emergency Preparedness	9
86 Freshwater Species	9
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PROGRESS REPORT EXCERPTS.....	11
Corrections, Department of.....	<i>Links to Benchmark 65</i> 12
Justice, Department of.....	<i>Links to Benchmark 57 and 62</i> 13
Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, Board of.....	<i>Links to Benchmark 65</i> 19
Police, Department of State	<i>Links to Benchmarks 41, 45, 62, 63, 67, and 86</i> 26
Youth Authority, Oregon (OYA)	<i>Links to Benchmarks 63 and 66</i> 27
OREGON BENCHMARK DATA TABLES.....	46

ALIGNMENT – PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE AGENCIES



Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmarks

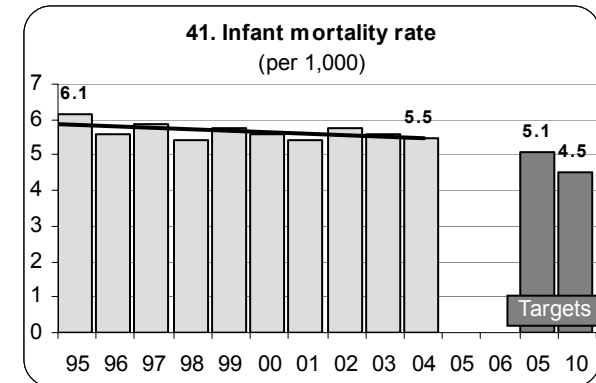
Oregon Benchmark #41 – Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Police, Department of State	Page	Making Progress?***	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Number of crashes per one million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	26		No change
PM #3: Number of fatal crashes per one hundred million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways. (Rural = Outside of incorporated city limits)	26		No change



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmark #45 - Preventable Death

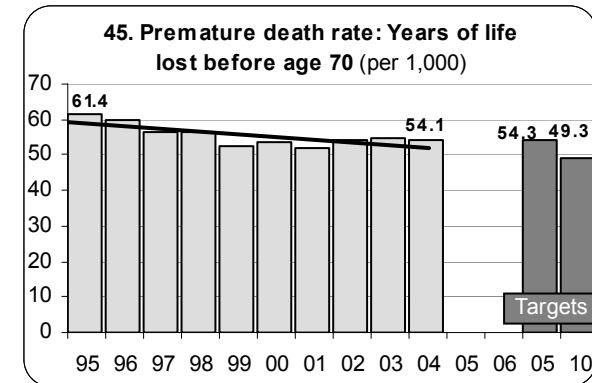
Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Police, Department of State	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #2: Number of crashes per one million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways	26		No change
PM #3: Number of fatal crashes per one hundred million miles traveled on rural state and interstate highways. (Rural = Outside of incorporated city limits)	26		No change
<i>Human Services, Department of (DHS)</i>			
<i>Medical Examiners, Board of (BME)</i>			
<i>Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)</i>			

Oregon Benchmarks



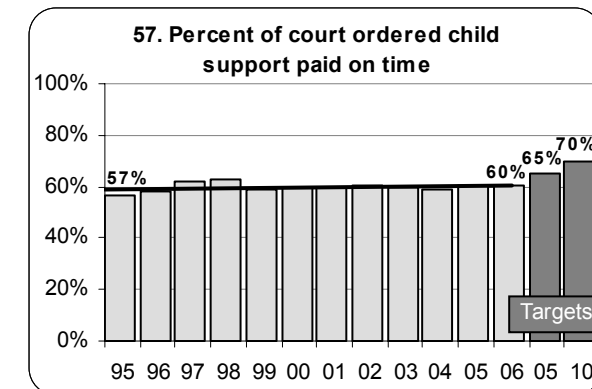
Oregon Benchmark #57 – Child Support Payments

Percent of current child support due that is paid within the month that it is due

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Justice, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #10 : Percentage of support collected by the Child Support Program (CSP), which is distributed to families	14	√	No change
PM #11 : Percentage of current child support collected relative to total child support owed	15	√	No change
PM #12 : Percentage of CSP cases paying towards arrears relative to total CSP cases with arrears due	17		No change
PM #13 : Percentage of CSP cases with support orders relative to total CSP cases	18		No change



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmark #62 – Overall Crime

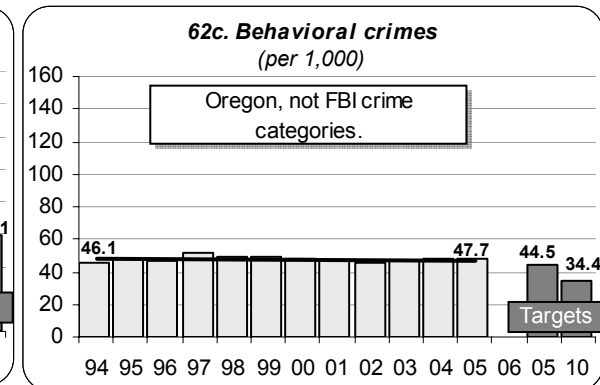
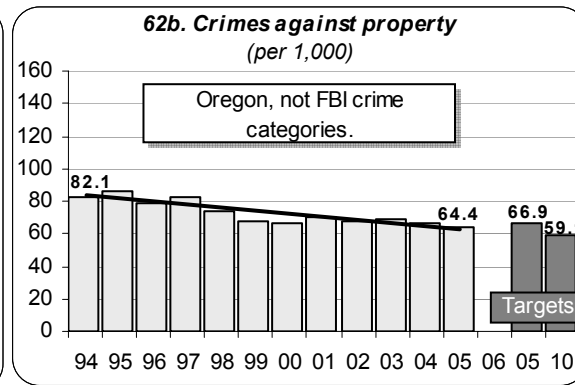
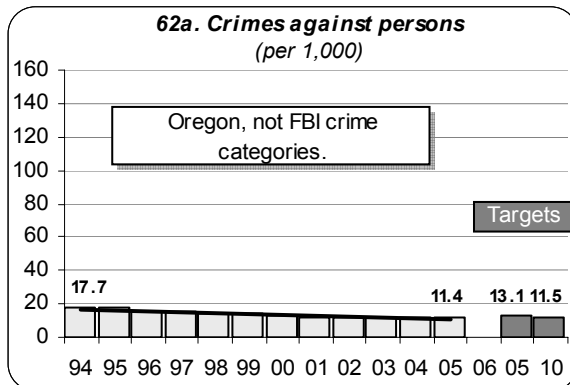
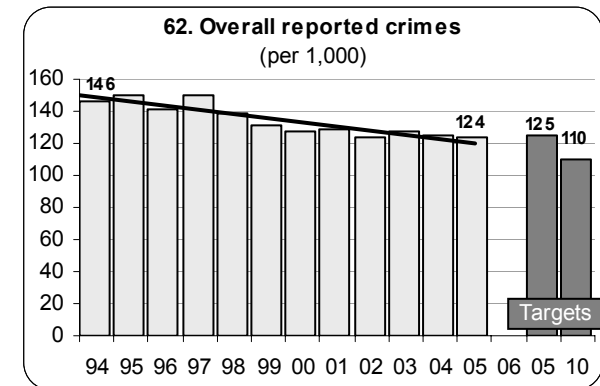
Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians: a. person, b. property, c. behavior

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in *italics*.

Justice, Department of	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #8: Percentage of Criminal Justice Division cases resolved successfully	13	√	No change
Police, Department of State			
PM #3: Percentage of arrests versus total reported crimes on rural state and interstate highways. (Crime = Felony and misdemeanor crimes)	26		No change
PM #5: Percent of major crime team call-outs resolved within 12 months from date of call-out.	26		Modify
PM #6: Average number of working days from when a request is received at the Forensics laboratory, until a completed analytical report is prepared	26		No change
PM #7: Average rating (1 to 4 scale) by Forensics Services Division customers who rate the services provided as good or excellent	26		No change
<i>Children and Families, State Commission on (OCCF)</i>			

Oregon Benchmarks



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)* Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmarks

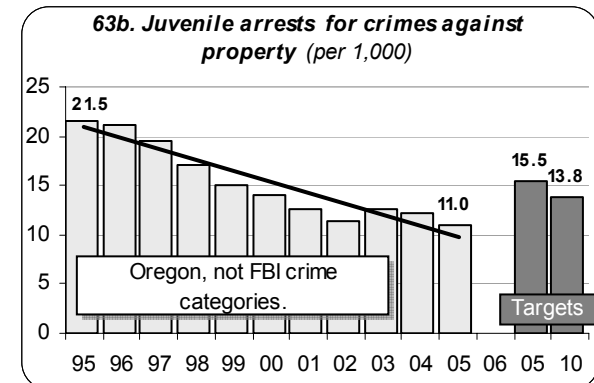
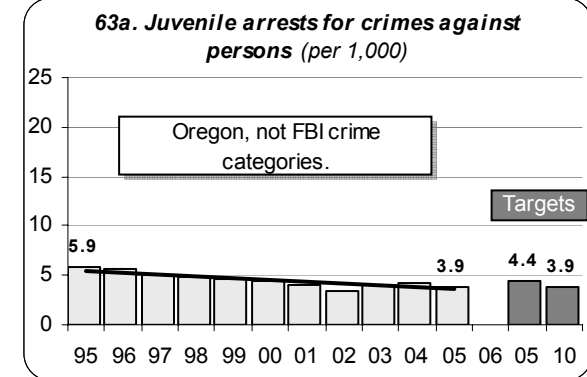
Oregon Benchmark #63 – Juvenile Arrests

Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in *italics*.

Youth Authority, Oregon (OYA)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Number of completed escapes, walkaways, and AWOLs (Away Without Leave) per fiscal year	27	√	Modify
PM #2: Number of runaways from provider supervision (including youth on home visit status) per fiscal year	29	√	No change
PM #7: Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 30 days whose records indicate active domains in an OYA case plan as identified in the OYA/RNA. <i>Interim Measure:</i> Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment and whose records indicate an open case plan within 30 days of commitment to OYA probation or admission to facility	33		Modify
PM #8: Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate that they received the education programming prescribed by their OYA case plan <i>Interim Measure:</i> Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate an open education domain in their case plan who are receiving or received the identified intervention	35		No change
Police, Department of State			
PM #3: Percentage of arrests versus total reported crimes on rural state and interstate highways. (Crime = Felony and Misdemeanor crimes)	26		No change
<i>Oregon Commission on Children and Families (OCCF)</i>			



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmarks

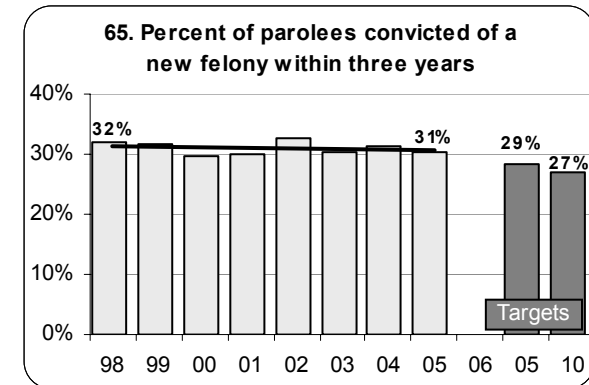
Oregon Benchmark #65 – Adult Recidivism

Percent of paroled offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Corrections, Department of	Page	Making Progress?*	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #1: Percentage of inmates in compliance with 40-hr work/education requirements of the constitution (Ballot Measure #17)	12		No change
PM #2: Percentage of the inmate's corrections plan completed while at DOC	12		No change
PM #3: Percentage of offenders on post-prison supervision convicted of a felony within three years of release from prison	12		No change
Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, Board of			
PM #1: Percentage of Matrix Inmates (applies to offenders whose crime(s) were committed before November 1, 1989), Dangerous Offenders (sentenced by the court as a dangerous offender pursuant to ORS 161.725 and ORS 161.735), and Aggravated Murderers convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	19		No change
PM #2: Percentage of offenders being released from prison where the Board's order of supervision has been received by the community corrections office on or before the offender's release date from prison	20	√	No change
PM #3: Percentage of active registered victims for which the Board has an accurate point of contact for notification of hearings and of an offender's release	21		No change
PM #4: Percentage of warrants received by the Board in which the warrant is issued within 5 days	22	√	No change
PM #5: Percentage of revocations for offenders who violate their conditions of parole or post-prison supervision	23	√	No change
PM #6: Percentage of expiration (of post-prison supervision or parole) orders that have been completed and mailed within 5 days of an offenders discharge from parole or post-prison supervision	24		No change
PM #7: Percentage of administrative review responses completed and mailed within 60 days of receipt of an inmate/offender's administrative review request	25		No change
<i>Children and Families, State Commission on (OCCF)</i>			
<i>Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB)</i>			



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmarks

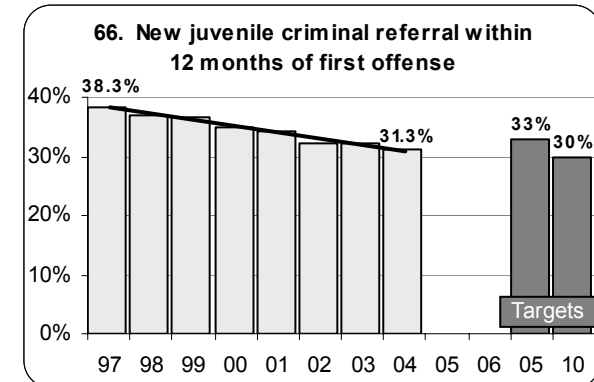
Oregon Benchmark #66 – Juvenile Recidivism

Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of initial offense

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.

All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Youth Authority, Oregon (OYA)	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #6: Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (OYA/RNA) within 30 days of commitment or admission	31		No change
PM #9: Number of youth released from close custody during the fiscal year who are receiving transition services per criminogenic risks and needs (domains) identified in OYA case plan. Interim Measure: Number of youth released from close custody during the last quarter of the fiscal year (April to June 2006) who reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release	37		Modify
PM #10 a: Percent of youth released from close custody during the fiscal year who are living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA parole) and who are engaged in school, work, or both within 30 days of release. Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA parole) who are engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006. b. Percent of youth committed to OYA for probation during the fiscal year who are living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA probation) and who are engaged in school, work, or both within 30 days of placement. Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA probation) who are engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006	39		Modify
PM #12: Percent of youth paroled from an OYA close custody facility during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months)	42	√	No change
PM #13: Percent of youth committed to OYA for probation during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months)	44	√	No change
<i>Children and Families, State Commission on (OCCF)</i>			



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "√" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

Agency Key Performance Measures (KPMs)*

Public Safety Subcommittee of Ways and Means

Oregon Benchmark #67 – Emergency Preparedness

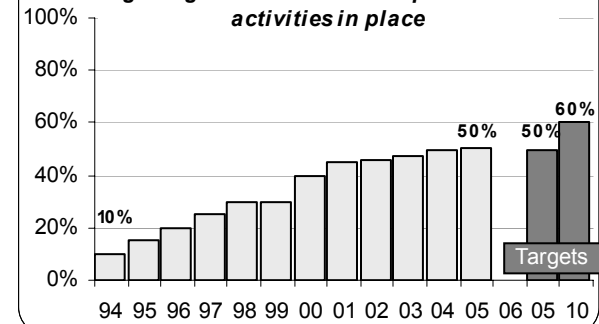
- a. Percent of Oregon communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place;
b. Percent of Oregon counties with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

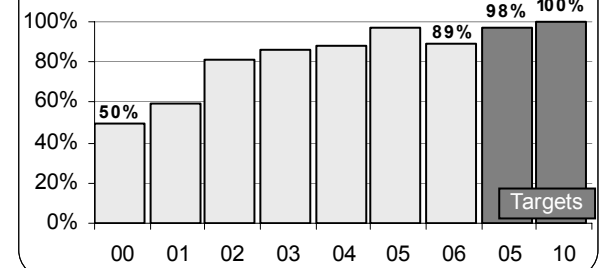
Police, Department of State	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM #12: Percent of Oregon coastal counties with complete evacuation plans	26		No change
PM #13: Percent of counties with domestic preparedness plans	26		No change
PM #14: Percent of jurisdictions with approved hazardous mitigation plans	26		No change
<i>Energy, Department of</i>			
<i>Geology and Mineral Industries, Department of (DOGAMI)</i>			
<i>Land Conservation & Development, Department of (DLCD)</i>			

Oregon Benchmarks

67a. Percent of Oregon communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place



67b. Percent of Oregon counties with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria



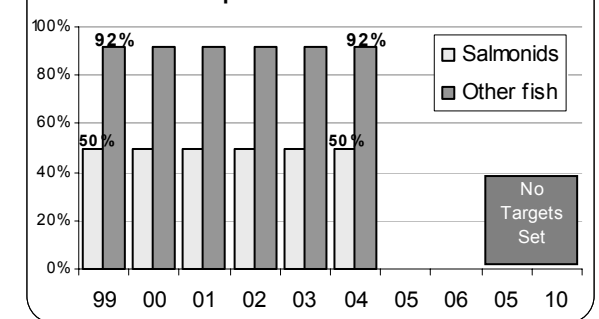
Oregon Benchmark #86 – Freshwater Species

Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing): a. salmonids, b. other fish, c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)

Public Safety Subcommittee agencies are in bold.
All other agencies linking to this benchmark are in italics.

Police, Department of State	Page	Making Progress?**	Proposed change in 2007-09
PM# 4: Percent of anglers contacted who are angling in compliance with rules and laws associated with salmon and steelhead bag limits, licensing/tagging, means of take and species	26		No change
<i>Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of (ODFW)</i>			
<i>Transportation, Oregon Department of (ODOT)</i>			
<i>Watershed Enhancement Board, Oregon (OWEB)</i>			

86. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk



* Each agency self-links its key performance measures to Oregon Benchmarks.

** A "✓" in the "Making Progress?" column means the agency indicated that actual data were at or trending toward target achievement in the most recent year shown in the 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PROGRESS REPORT EXCERPTS

Benchmark-Linked Key Performance Measures from Public Safety Subcommittee Agencies

The following pages have been excerpted and reformatted from
FY 2006 Annual Performance Progress Reports found at
<http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB/APPR06.shtml>.

Oregon Department of Corrections

Placeholder for Oregon Department of Corrections' KPM pages from the Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

The agency links its performance measures to Oregon Benchmark(s):

- 65, Adult Recidivism

KPM #8	PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION CASES RESOLVED SUCCESSFULLY	Measure since: 2004
Goal	GOAL #3: Enhance public safety by identifying, investigating, and prosecuting criminal activity and supporting the victims of crime.	
Oregon Context	OBM #61 Overall Crime	
Data source	Automated Matter Management System	
Owner	Criminal Justice Division CONTACTS: Ronelle Shankle (503) 378-6002 and Jim Lamka (503) 378-5555 x234	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Enhance public safety by identifying, investigating, and prosecuting criminal activity and supporting the victims of crime by evaluating the percentage of Criminal Justice Division cases resolved successfully.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The target encompasses a wide array of cases, from the mundane to the profoundly consequential, such as death penalty prosecutions.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

Actual performance meets DOJ's target level.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The Division is responsible for the investigation and prosecution of a very wide range of cases. DOJ is not aware of any other local, state, or federal agency that has a comparable combination of responsibilities.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

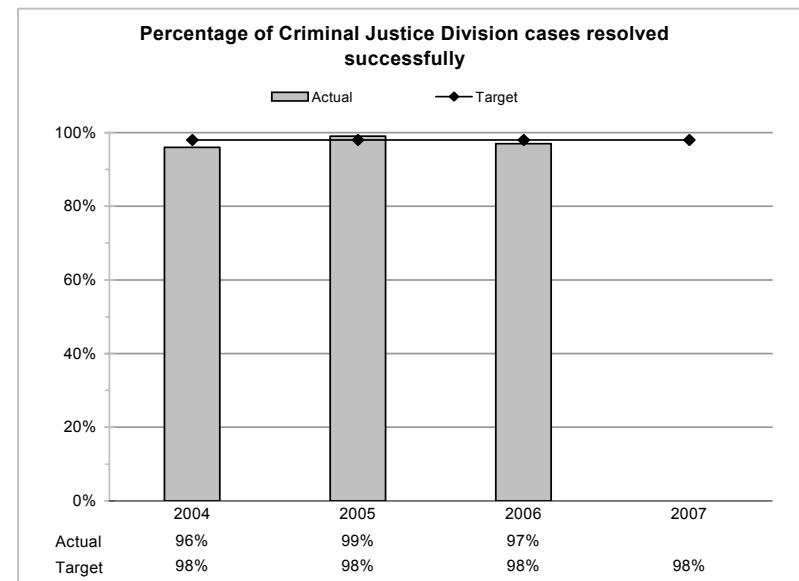
Because the division is small, adverse outcomes in a set of cases arising from a single investigation can degrade overall performance.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue monitoring.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The measure is reported using the Oregon fiscal year. DOJ counts as "closed" cases that are concluded, final action has been taken and the Criminal Justice Division has taken the formal administrative action of "closing" the case in the automated matter management system. Cases included in this measure include all criminal matters investigated or prosecuted by division staff. These include cases such as tobacco enforcement, organized crime, internet crimes as well as assistance on cases referred to us by county District Attorneys. A case is counted as "unsuccessful" if a person who has been charged with a crime is acquitted.



KPM #10	PERCENTAGE OF SUPPORT COLLECTED BY THE CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM (CSP), WHICH IS DISTRIBUTED TO FAMILIES (FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR)	Measure since: 2003
Goal	GOAL #4: Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children.	
Oregon Context	OBM #56 – Child Support Payments	
Data source	Data is retrieved through the Child Support Enforcement Automated System and reported on the OCSE34A federal report.	
Owner	Division of Child Support CONTACTS: Ronelle Shankle (503) 378-6002 and Jim Lamka (503) 378-5555 x234	

1. OUR STRATEGY

Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children by monitoring the percentage of support distributed to families compared to monies retained by the state. Collecting and distributing support to families is a direct measure of the Program's effectiveness.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target (91%) is slightly higher than the federal requirement (90%).

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Of the overall child support collected in Oregon, 93% is distributed to families, slightly exceeding the target.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The published national average for all states is 90%.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

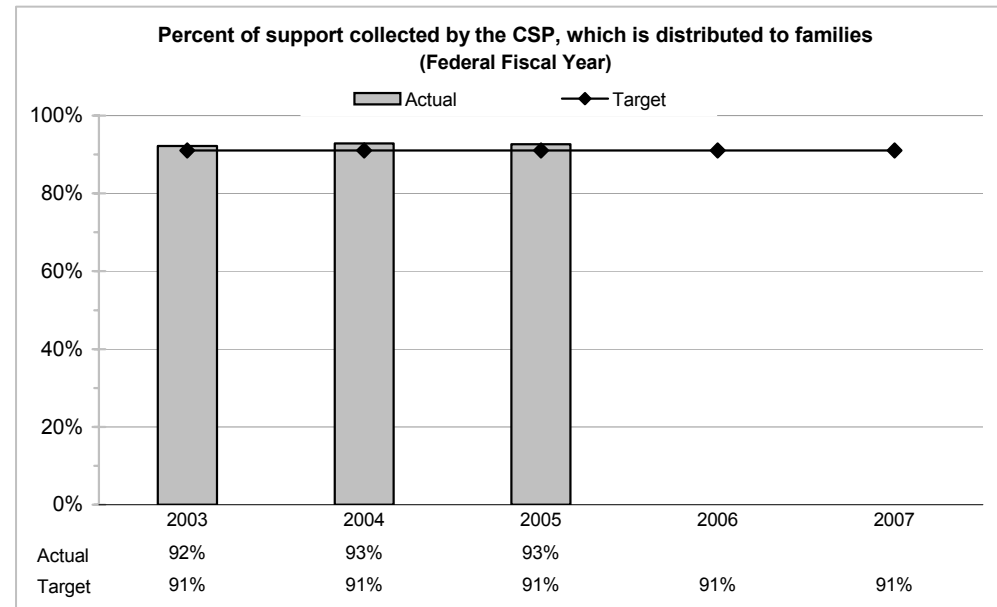
Federal law establishes priorities for the distribution of collected funds. For example, federal law requires the bulk of collected funds to be distributed to families before any is distributed to states to reimburse the state for the costs of previously-provided public assistance.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continue to monitor performance.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The datum in this measure is the percentage of the total support collected by the Child Support Program (both DCS and DA offices) that is sent to families and not kept by the state to reimburse Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Welfare (CW) or Oregon Youth Authority (OYA). CW and OYA cases are those where a child is or has been in state's care or custody. The reporting cycle is based on the federal fiscal year.



KPM #11	PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTED RELATIVE TO TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT OWED	Measure since: 2003
Goal	GOAL #4: Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children.	
Oregon Context	OBM #56 Child Support Payments	
Data source	Data is retrieved from the Child Support Enforcement Automated System and reported on the OCSE34A federal report.	
Owner	Division of Child Support CONTACTS: Ronelle Shankle (503) 378-6002 and Jim Lamka (503) 378-5555 x234	

1. OUR STRATEGY

Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children by monitoring the percentage of current child support owed which is collected. Collecting and distributing support to families is a direct measure of the Program's effectiveness.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target (61% for 2005) is higher than the floor set by the federal government (40%).

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Actual performance is slightly under the target.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

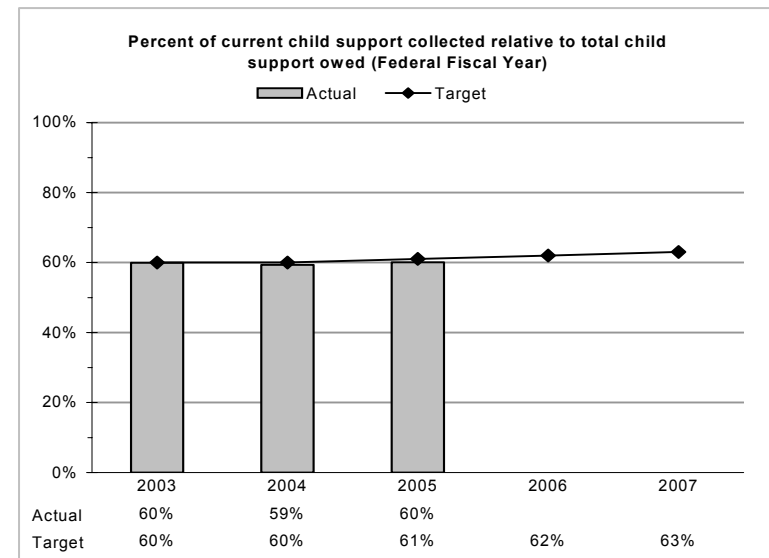
The published national average for all states is 59%. The federal government has set 40% as the minimum requirement for this measure.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

As to obligors who are able but unwilling to meet their obligations, the amount collected depends in part on the effectiveness and efficiency of the tools available to DOJ under state and federal law. Oregon is generally well-equipped with the tools required to persuade obligors to fulfill their obligations and to compel them to do so when necessary. The results for PM 137-11 also are affected by the reality that a few obligors are willing but unable to pay. DOJ's effectiveness in collecting funds from obligors who have the ability to pay depends to a great extent on the resources invested to carry out collection activities. If, for example, the federal Deficit Reduction Act cuts were not offset by increased state investment in the Child Support Program, then DOJ's performance on PM 137-11 eventually would decline. Finally during FFY 2005, DOJ conducted extensive training for collection personnel; although DOJ expects their personnel to be more efficient in the future, current performance dipped.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continue to monitor performance.



7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is the federal fiscal year. The data in this measure includes only the percentage of the total monthly ongoing child support ordered (under a court or administrative final judgment) that is actually paid. Payments to past due support are not counted in this measure. This total is for both DCS and DA offices.

KPM #12	PERCENTAGE OF CSP CASES PAYING TOWARDS ARREARS RELATIVE TO TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM (CSP) CASES WITH ARREARS DUE	Measure since: 2003
Goal	GOAL #4: Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children	
Oregon Context	OBM #56 – Child Support Payments	
Data source	Data is retrieved from the Child Support Enforcement Automated System and reported on the OCSE34A Federal Report.	
Owner	Division of Child Support CONTACTS: Ronelle Shankle (503) 378-6002 and Jim Lamka (503) 378-5555 x234	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children by monitoring the percentage of CSP cases paying towards arrears relative to total CSP cases with arrears due.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The target (63%) for 2005) is higher than the national average (60%) and much higher than the minimum (40%) required by the federal government.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

About 61% of child support cases with arrears receive a payment toward those arrears. Actual performance is slightly under the performance measure target for the federal fiscal year.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The published national average for all states is 60%. The federal government has set 40% as the minimum requirement for this measure.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

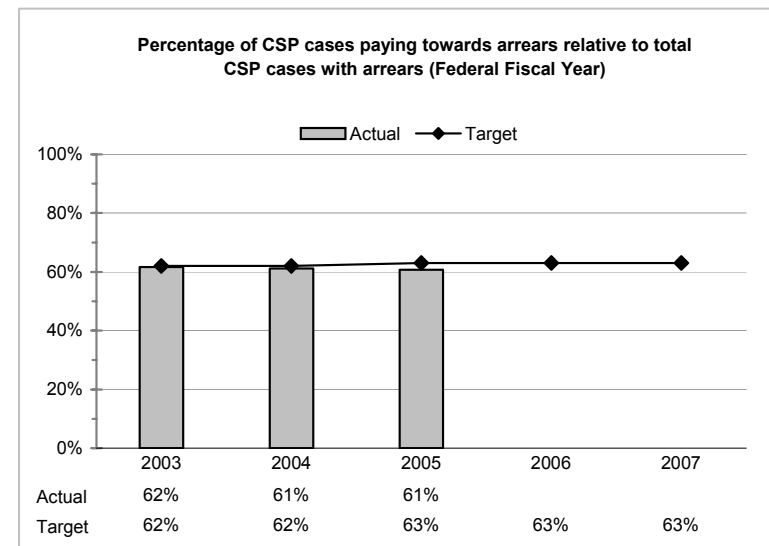
Results for PM 137-12 are affected by the same factors that affect PM 137-11.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to monitor performance.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is the federal fiscal year. The data in this measure includes the percentage of child support cases where we received a payment (in any amount) toward past due support. For cases with both ongoing child support and past due support, the payment toward ongoing support is made before any money is applied toward the past due support. This total is for both DCS and DA offices.



KPM #13	PERCENTAGE OF CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM (CSP) CASES WITH SUPPORT ORDERS RELATIVE TO TOTAL CSP CASES	Measure since: 2003
Goal	GOAL #4: Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children	
Oregon Context	OBM #56 – Child Support Payments	
Data source	Data is retrieved from the Child Support Enforcement Automated System and reported on the OCSE34A federal report	
Owner	Division of Child Support CONTACTS: Ronelle Shankle (503) 378-6002 and Jim Lamka (503) 378-5555 x234	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Improve the effectiveness of efforts to increase support distributed to households with children by monitoring the percentage of CSP cases with support orders relative to total CSP cases.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

The target (69% for 2005) is lower than the national average (75%) but much higher than the minimum (40%) required by the federal government.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

About 67% of the families receiving child support services in Oregon have support orders. Actual performance is slightly under the performance measure target for the federal fiscal year.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

The published national average for all states is 75%. The federal government has set 50% as the minimum requirement for this measure.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

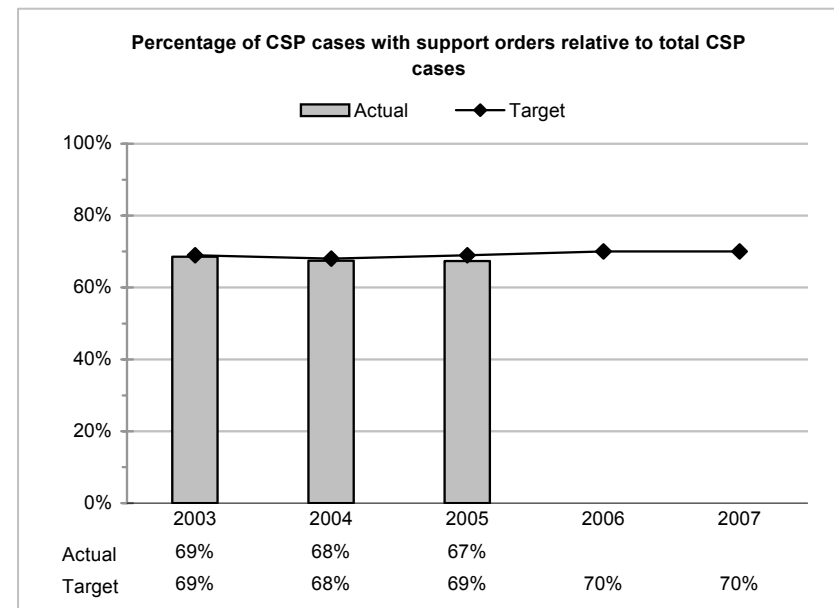
Results for PM 137-13 are affected by the same factors that affect PM 137-11.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to monitor performance.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

The reporting cycle is the federal fiscal year. The data in this measure looks at the total CSP caseload (both DCS and DA offices) and takes the percentage of child support cases where there is an order addressing support and/or medical insurance.



KPM #1	PAROLE RECIDIVISM -- Percentage of Matrix Inmates (applies to offenders whose crime(s) were committed before November 1, 1989), Dangerous Offenders (sentenced by the court as a dangerous offender pursuant to ORS 161.725 and ORS 161.735), and Aggravated Murderers convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release. (Subset of OBM #64).	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Protect the Public	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Department of Corrections Research and Evaluation Unit	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Make sound public safety decisions.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The lower the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board has met its target for this measure in fiscal year 2003 and 2004. It projects to meet it again in 2005, however said data will not be available until November 2006.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

Direct comparison is unavailable as the definition for recidivism varies widely from State to State.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The Board sets parole release dates for inmates committing felony crimes prior to November 1, 1989, and determines when or if, inmates sentenced as "Dangerous Offenders", Aggravated Murder, or for Murder convicted after June 30, 1995, who are eligible for parole should be released from prison.

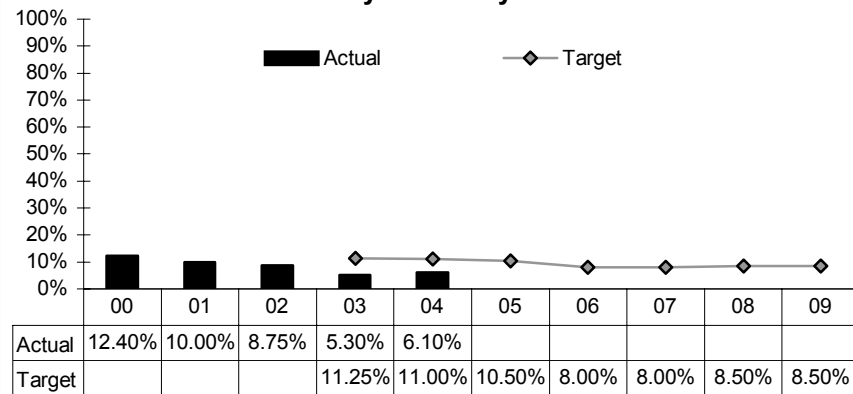
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to monitor data and target objectives.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.

**Matrix, Aggravated Murders & Dangerous Offenders
Convicted of Felony Within 3 years of Initial Release.**



KPM #2	ORDER OF SUPERVISION -- Percentage of offenders being released from prison where the Board's order of supervision has been received by the community corrections office on or before the offender's release date from prison.	Measure since: 2001
Goal	Protect the Public	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Parole Board Management Information System	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Collaborate with Criminal Justice partners.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 Targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The higher the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board has met its target for this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

The Board receives release plans from the Department of Corrections and County Community Corrections Agencies. The Board approves release plans, imposes conditions of supervision, and issues an Order of Supervision.

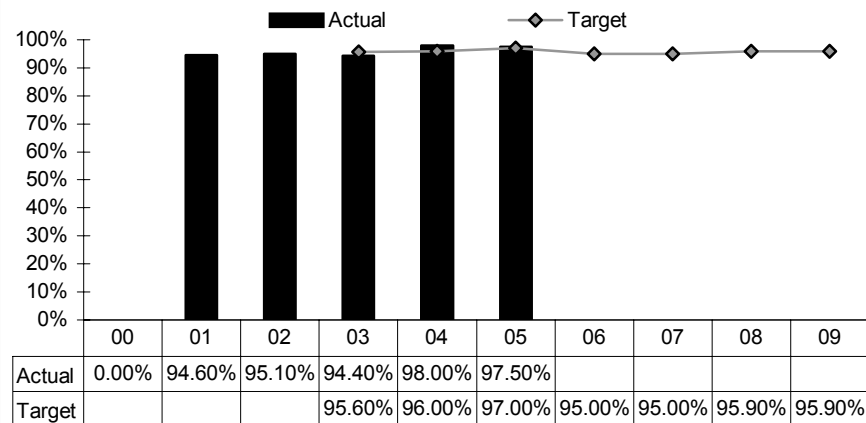
6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to analyze processes and communicate with our criminal justice partners.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.

Supervision Order Received Prior to Release



KPM #3	VICTIM NOFICATION - Percentage of active registered victims for which the Board has an accurate point of contact for notification of hearings and of an offender's release.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Value Victim Interests	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Department of Corrections Research and Evaluation Unit	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Foster information sharing amongst victim advocates.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data).
The higher the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board missed its target, but is relatively close to the target goal.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

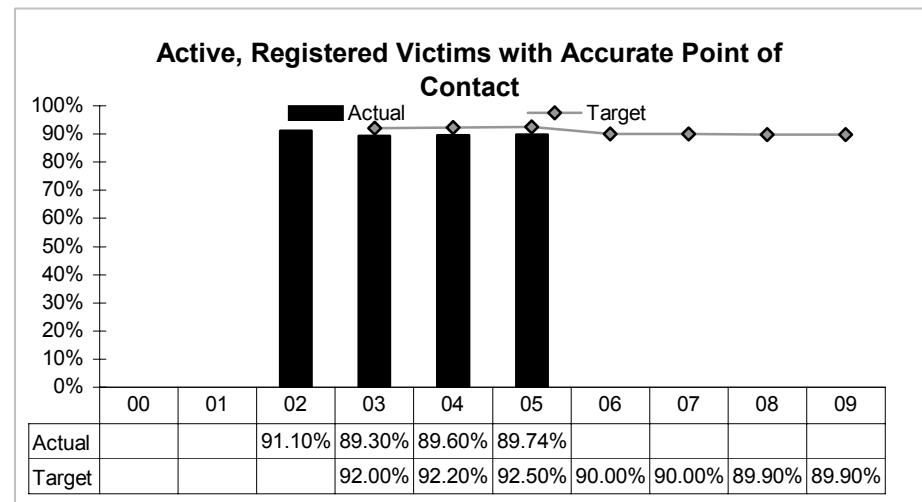
The Board notifies victims and criminal justice stakeholders of hearings and releases, corresponding with approximately 5,700 active victims.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Boards Victims Specialist actively partners with victim advocates around the State with the attempt to identify barriers that impact victims throughout the criminal justice process.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.



KPM #4	ARREST WARRANT - Percentage of warrants received by the Board in which the warrant is issued within 5 days.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Protect the Public	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Parole Board Management Information System	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Respond quickly to “risk” that offenders pose in the community.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The higher the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board has met its target for this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

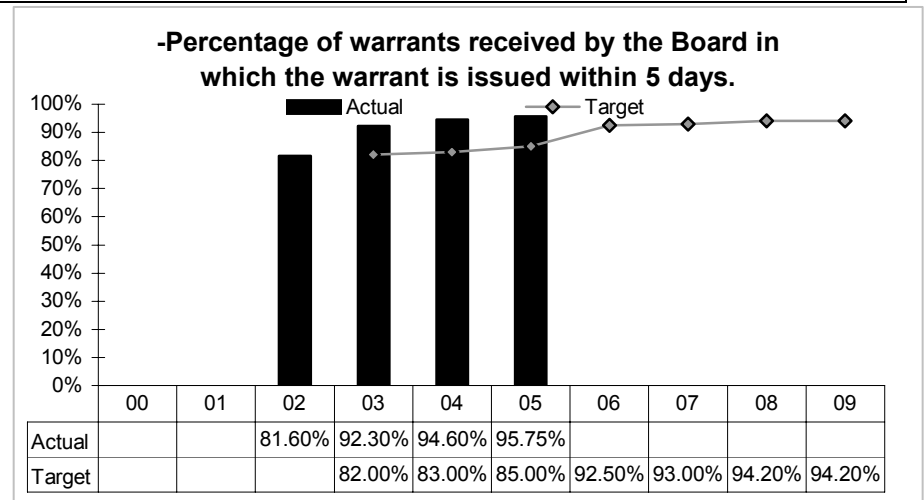
The Board issues arrest warrants for offenders who have absconded supervision or pose a danger to the community.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue current agency process and highly prioritize this public safety service.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.



KPM #5	REVOCATION - Percentage of revocations for offenders who violate their conditions of parole or post-prison supervision.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Reduce the Risk of Repeat Criminal Behavior	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Parole Board Management Information System	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Support County Community Corrections Local Sanctions.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The lower the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board has met its target for this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

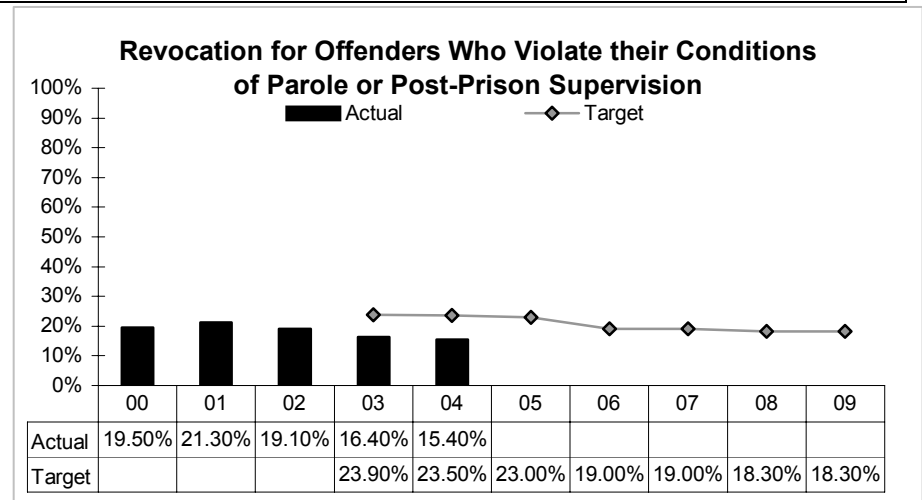
The Board imposes structured sanctions for offenders in violation of conditions of supervision. The Board revokes an offender's supervision who pose extreme risk to the community or who fail to continually comply with supervision requirements.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to collaborate with County Community Corrections in the supervision and risk of offenders in the community.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.



KPM #6	DISCHARGE OF SUPERVISION - Percentage of expiration (of post-prison supervision or parole) orders that have been completed and mailed within 5 days of an offenders discharge from parole or post-prison supervision.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Reduce the Risk of Repeat Criminal Behavior.	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Parole Board Management Information System	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Strive to keep all support staff positions filled in order to perform all major functions in a timely manner.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The higher the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

The Board has met its target for this measure.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

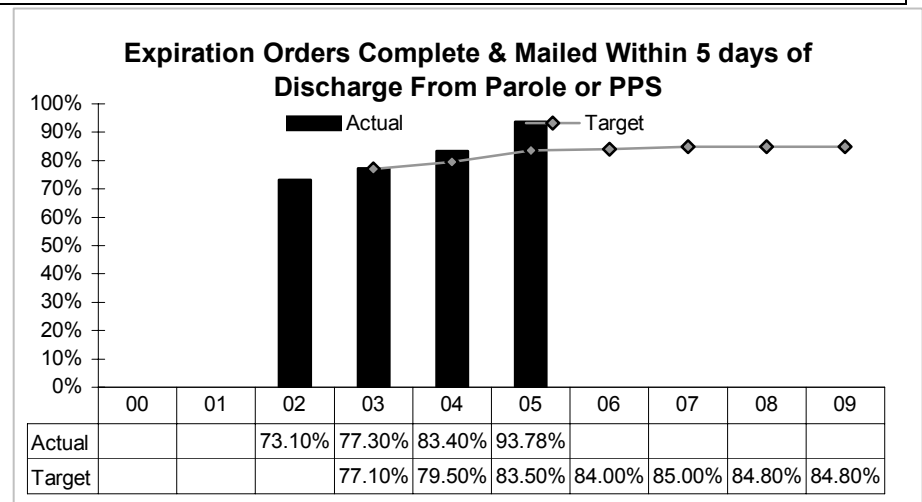
The Board monitors, adjusts, and discharges an offender's status on supervision.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

The Board is fully staffed for the first time since the 2001-03 biennium. Continue to pursue funding which allows the Board to have the necessary personnel resources to perform all of its statutorily required functions.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.



KPM #7	ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW - Percentage of administrative review responses completed and mailed within 60 days of receipt of an inmate/offenders administrative review request.	Measure since: 2001
Goal	Ensure Legal Integrity	
Oregon Context	Oregon Benchmark #64-Adult Recidivism	
Data source	Parole Board Management Information System	
Owner	Executive Director, 503-945-0919	

1. **OUR STRATEGY**

Prioritize Board Member workload to address backlog of requests.

2. **ABOUT THE TARGETS**

2008-09 targets are based on an average of past performance (actual data). The higher the percentage is the desirable result.

3. **HOW WE ARE DOING**

Target has not been met, but agency has made substantial performance strides in this area. Beginning January 2006, the Board was nearly two years behind in responding to administrative reviews. The Board has responded to 90 requests a month and currently is three months behind. By December of 2006, the Board projects to be completely caught up, meeting its performance targets.

4. **HOW WE COMPARE**

There is no comparable data available.

5. **FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS**

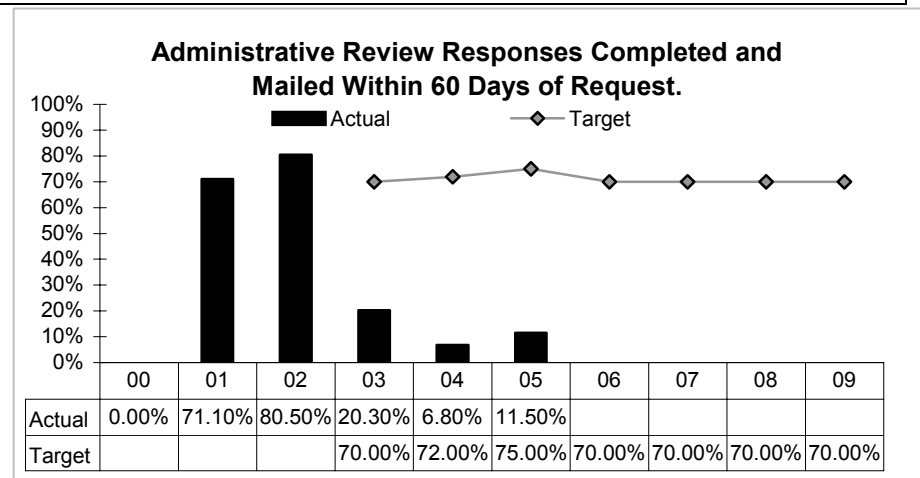
Board membership is fully staffed with the legal knowledge and experience to respond to inmate and offender administrative and judicial appeals.

6. **WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Continue to address current backlog of requests and maintain output to meet target goals.

7. **ABOUT THE DATA**

Reporting cycle is Oregon fiscal year.



Oregon State Police Department

Placeholder for Oregon State Police Department's KPM pages from the Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Performance Progress Report.

The agency links its performance measures to Oregon Benchmark(s):

- 41, Infant Mortality
- 45, Preventable Death
- 62, Overall Crime
- 63, Juvenile Arrests
- 67, Emergency Preparedness
- 86, Freshwater Species

KPM #1	COMPLETED ESCAPES Number of completed escapes, walkaways, and AWOLs (Away Without Leave) per fiscal year.	Measure since: 2003
Goal	YOUTH CUSTODY AND SUPERVISION – Maintain custody of youth admitted to facilities by preventing unauthorized exit.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 62. Juvenile Arrests	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) Run/Escape Extract 258d.	
Owner	Brian Florip, Assistant Director, Facility Operations (503) 373-7238	

1. OUR STRATEGY

Utilize effective physical plant security, security procedures, appropriate staff training and leadership emphasis to prevent escapes from facility programs.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

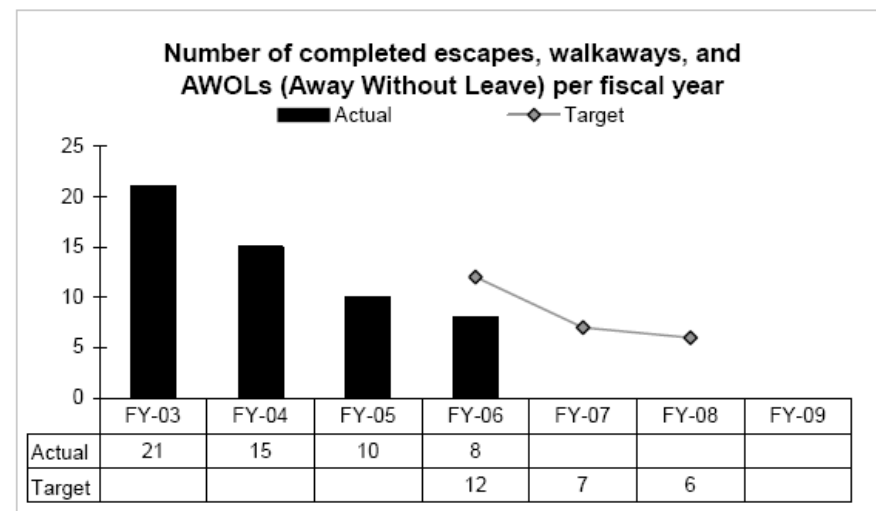
There are two levels of security and programming in the 850 bed OYA close custody facility system. The highest levels of security are maintained in the six youth correctional facilities where the expectation/target is for zero escapes. In the four transition facilities youth are provided opportunity for supervised community work and academic activities to enhance the likelihood of a successful transition. The targets for these programs reflect the higher potential risk for escape presented by these transition activities.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

OYA has shown continued improvement in this measure over the last four fiscal years. During the period OYA has implemented biennial Safety/Security peer reviews focused on evaluation of security procedures and supervision of youth as well as continued its participation in the national Performance-based Standards (PbS) project, where outcome data is regularly collected and evaluated in the standard area of security.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

Juvenile justice on the national level does not collect and aggregate data on youth escapes from facility custody; however, OYA's participation in the PbS project does provide the ability to compare agency outcome data with other facilities and systems participating in the project. These participating agencies are national leaders committed to high performance and continued improvement. OYA facilities have consistently shown low rates of escape demonstrating security performance that is better than the average rate for PbS project participants.



5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Attempts to escape from youth correctional facilities are infrequent, reflecting exceptional physical plant security and attention to staff training on security procedures. However, OYA has acknowledged the importance of community activities in the transition program facilities and accepts some level of elevated security risk in continued support of the practice. Youth involved in these activities are nearing transition to community placement, and as such need to be afforded opportunities to develop and practice skills under supervision in the community. These factors make complete elimination of escapes in transition programs unlikely.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Continued emphasis on security in our facility programs.
- Continued refinement and review of the risk assessment system to ensure that youth considered for such placement represent acceptable risk for escape.
- Staff training emphasis on security and supervision as well as the development of skills that best position staff to support the positive growth and transition readiness of the youth in their charge.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously escape data reported as a rate. The data was collected twice a year using PbS reporting methods and definitions. The measure now uses JJIS as the data source for all years. In addition to the source change, the data is now being reported as a number (per request at last legislative session) and is defined as follows: Youth leaving the grounds or a facility without authorization, or remaining in an unknown location after a reasonable search of the assigned location, or youth fails to return from an authorized leave at the specified date and time. For comparison to prior years, the rate of escape (escapes per 100 person-days of youth confinement) recomputed using the new data source is .006 for FY-03; .005 for FY-04; .003 for FY-05; and .003 for FY-06.

KPM #2	RUNAWAYS Number of runaways from provider supervision (including youth on home visit status) per fiscal year.	Measure since: 2003
Goal	YOUTH CUSTODY AND SUPERVISION – Maintain custody of youth placed in community programs by preventing unauthorized exit.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 62. Juvenile Arrests	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) Run/Escapes Extract 258d, Field Run reports and Director's Incident Report database.	
Owner	Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

8. OUR STRATEGY

Implement principles of effective interventions within OYA community programs including:

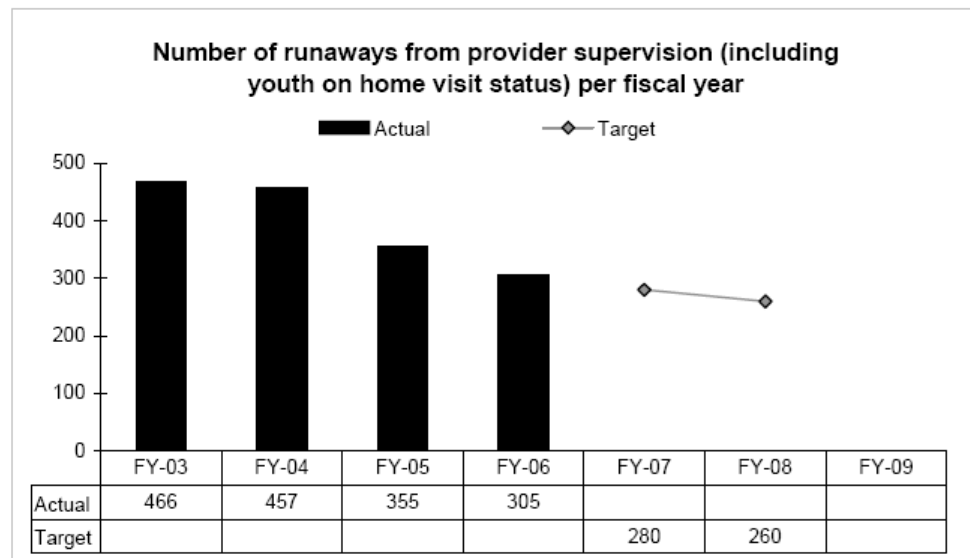
- improved matching of youth to programs through assessment
- treatment based on demonstrated curricula that are effective; and
- collaborative reentry plans built to engage youth, thus reducing the opportunity to commit new crimes.

9. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Although aggressive, the targets reflect a continued anticipated downward projection over the course of the next biennium.

10. HOW WE ARE DOING

OYA has experienced an overall reduction in youth runaways from provider supervision over the last four fiscal years.



There were 305 runaway episodes during fiscal year 2006; this figure includes those youth who have run multiple times. Fiscal year 2006 data indicates that 244 youth made up the 305 total runs.

11. HOW WE COMPARE

There is no national data identified for comparison.

12. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The OYA/RNA used to effectively match youth to placement based on risk, implementation of principles of effective interventions (staff training, foster parent training, Multi-Disciplinary Team [MDT] supervision), meeting service needs, and using the Correctional Program Checklist results to identify needed program improvements in residential programs to emphasize pro-social behaviors have all had an impact on youth stability.

Youth engagement with education and/or vocational services within the first 90 days of program will likely decrease the risk of youth runaway. Development of youth transition plans and program services with residential/community providers that increased youth engagement have been a focus of Juvenile Parole and Probation Officers. A quality assurance process has been implemented to monitor the engagement of youth transitioning into the community.

Youth runs from foster and proctor care are reviewed monthly by the Foster Care Program Certifiers and Manager. Additional training is provided to those foster or proctor parents to increase supervision skills and awareness of pre-run conditions.

13. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Further refine the system of placing youth in community settings based on risk.
- Continue to work with programs from which youth run to develop strategies and reduce runaway behavior.
- Continue the implementation of model assessment and evaluation and short-term stabilization placement options to increase the ability to better match youth to program services as well as increase the ability to develop transition services and engagement of youth upon release, decreasing the risk of runaway incidents.
- Provide quality improvement and evaluation to programs with greater incidents of runaways.
- Implement Functional Family Therapy contracts statewide with continued emphasis on appropriate and consistent referrals for youth transitioning back into the community. In addition, there will be more focused resources for residential capacity to serve youth sex offenders by late fall 2006.

14. ABOUT THE DATA

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously run data was reported as a rate. The data was collected from incident reports and monthly reports from residential providers. The measure is now using JJIS as the data source for all years. However, Field Run reports and the Director's Incident Report database were also used to gather additional run events not captured in JJIS. The data is now being reported as a number (per request at last legislative session). Also, the data includes youth under both residential and foster care supervision rather than just residential care. For comparison to prior years, the rate of runs (runaways per 100 person-days of provider supervision) recomputed using the new data source is .185 for FY-03; .203 for FY-04; .165 for FY-05; and .152 for FY-06.

KPM #6	INTAKE ASSESSMENTS Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (OYA/RNA) within 30 days of commitment or admission.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	ASSESS RISK – Improve the effectiveness of correctional treatment by assessing youth criminogenic risk and needs for reformation.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) KPM Extract Report 308a and 309a	
Owner	Brian Florip, Assistant Director, Facility Operations (503) 373-7238; and Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

56. OUR STRATEGY

Establish protocols that assure each youth is assessed in a timely manner using the OYA Risk/Need Assessment (OYA/RNA) tool.

57. ABOUT THE TARGETS

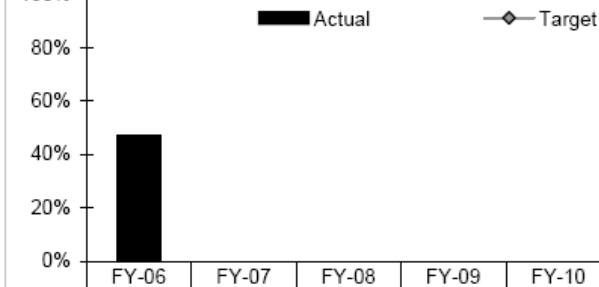
Targets have not yet been established for this measure. The measure has been recently redefined to focus on the OYA/RNA as the most appropriate and key assessment measure used by the agency for case planning and placement decisions. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

58. HOW WE ARE DOING

OYA's first year of data collection on this measure showed partial achievement of the agency's goal relating to this measure. Although assessments were completed in approximately 80% of cases, they were not captured in the system because they were not appropriately "locked".

Training for all staff who will administer the OYA/RNA is nearly complete and the curriculum for new staff orientation includes introduction to the tool. Continued improvement in agency staff proficiency in administering the tool and focus on timely administration will result in improved results on this measure during the next data collection period.

Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (OYA/RNA) within 30 days of commitment or admission.



	FY-06	FY-07	FY-08	FY-09	FY-10	FY-11	FY-12
Actual	47%						
Target							

59. HOW WE COMPARE

Juvenile justice on the national level does not collect and aggregate data on the administration and timeliness of risk assessment. Many juvenile justice systems have yet to implement a standardized, validated risk/need assessment tool. OYA is among national leaders in the area of assessment and case plan development as evidenced by program review by national experts.

60. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

The key factors influencing OYA's results on this measure center on staff training and monitoring compliance with the measure. OYA is currently engaged in a validation of the OYA/RNA on Oregon youth. This validation will increase credibility in the tool and assist the agency in communicating the importance of timely and consistent assessments.

In a facility environment, youth are available in a controlled and structured environment which makes interview and assessment easier to complete. In the community environment, access to the youth is sometimes more difficult to arrange and creates difficulty in assuring timeliness of assessment. An additional factor common to both facility and field is the ready availability of background information on the youth case. This information availability is assisted tremendously by Oregon's implementation of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

61. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Require timely and consistent assessment of youth in both facility and field environments.
- Continue to work toward Oregon validation of the OYA/RNA and to provide effective training to all staff involved in administration of the tool.
- Continue to emphasize the importance of the protocols and monitor staff performance in meeting the performance measure goal.

62. ABOUT THE DATA

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously the data reported intake screenings done on youth admitted to a youth correctional facility (YCF). OYA now completes the OYA Risk/Needs Assessment on all youth to determine their risk to reoffend, as well as their needs and the positive influences in their life. The OYA/RNA is completed by the OYA staff assessing the youth. Additionally, some county juvenile departments complete an OYA/RNA assessment prior to commitment to OYA. For the KPM, an OYA/RNA qualifies for the measure if it is completed within 30 days prior to or following commitment to OYA probation, or admission to a youth correctional facility. The OYA/RNA data is stored in JJIS.

KPM #7	CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 30 days whose records indicate active domains in an OYA case plan as identified in the OYA/RNA. Interim Measure: Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment and whose records indicate an open case plan within 30 days of commitment to OYA probation or admission to facility.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	TARGET TREATMENT – Improve the effectiveness of correctional treatment by targeting youth offenders' criminogenic risks & needs.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 62. Juvenile Arrests	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) KPM Extract Report 308a and 309a	
Owner	Brian Florip, Assistant Director, Facility Operations (503) 373-7238; and Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

63. OUR STRATEGY

Assure that each youth is assessed in a timely manner using the OYA Risk/Need Assessment (OYA/RNA) to assess youth criminogenic risks and protective factors to develop an individual treatment plan. The assessment and plan will then be used to make program assignment that is an accurate match of services with the identified youth profile.

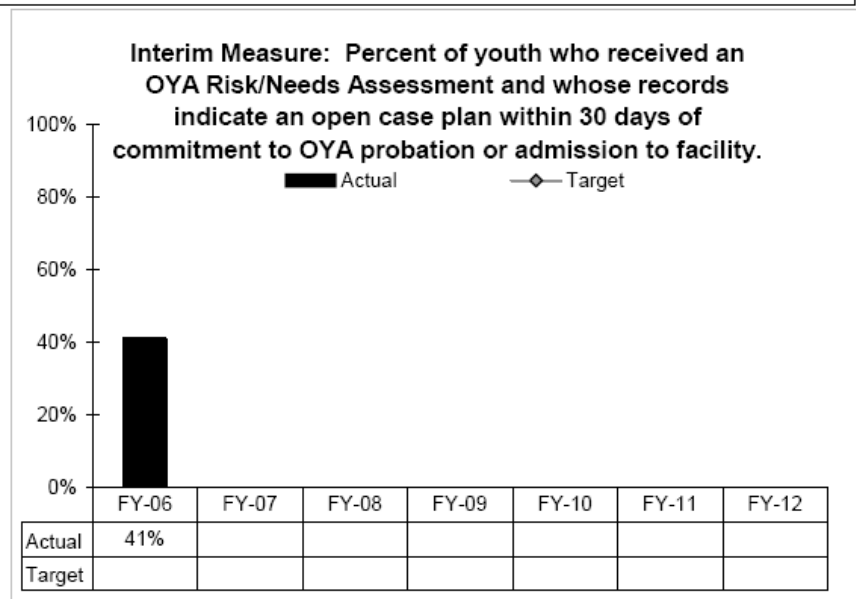
This strategy links with KPM #6 to make effective use of information obtained about individual youth to develop meaningful case plans that target known predictors of future crime.

64. ABOUT THE TARGETS

Targets have not yet been established for this measure. OYA has established an interim measure that focuses on the link between a completed OYA/RNA and the development and activation of the youth case plan. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

65. HOW WE ARE DOING

The automated plans have been combined into a single plan as of April 2006. Previously they were completed independently: one facility, one field. While the 41% rate is lower than anticipated, the combined case plan and quality improvement/assurance is anticipated to increase completion rates. Training for all staff who will administer the OYA/RNA is nearly complete and the curriculum for new staff orientation includes introduction to the tool. Additional staff training focused on effective use of OYA/RNA results to provide the foundation of effective case plan development is underway.



66. HOW WE COMPARE

Juvenile justice on the national level does not collect and aggregate data on the administration and timeliness of risk assessment and its relationship to timely case plan development. OYA is among national leaders in the area of assessment and case plan development as evidenced by program review by national experts.

67. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Staff training, compliance monitoring and continued focus by OYA and its partners on the multi-disciplinary team approach are all factors that positively impact this measure. In the facility environment, the youth are available in a controlled and structured environment making interview and assessment, followed by case plan development, easier to complete. In the community environment for probation youth access to the youth is sometimes more difficult to arrange and creates difficulty in assuring timeliness of assessment and subsequent case plan development. An additional factor common to both facility and field is the ready availability of background information on the youth case. This information availability is helped tremendously by Oregon's implementation of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS).

68. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Capture youth information from the county of commitment at the point of commitment to OYA. Co-management agreements will be reviewed and discussions pursued to strengthen the partnership surrounding how information is transferred at this timely point.
- Continue to emphasize timely and consistent assessment of youth in both facility and field environments, and monitor whether risk/needs assessments are being completed and locked in JJIS.
- Continue work toward validation of the OYA/RNA.
- Provide effective training to all staff involved in administration of the tool.
- Continue to emphasize the multi-disciplinary approach to case management that is centered on the youth case plan as the framework document.
- Continue to emphasize the importance of the protocols and monitor staff performance in meeting the performance measure goal. Ninety-day Field Supervisors Case Audits, being implemented the Fall 2006, will formally collect data and analyze information to manage compliance.
- Develop a methodology to collect data in order to evaluate the quality of the case plan by determining if the case plan domains are indicated by the OYA/RNA.

69. ABOUT THE DATA

Interim Measure: Percent of youth who received an OYA Risk/Needs Assessment and whose records indicate an open case plan within 30 days of commitment to OYA probation or admission to facility.

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously the data reported YCF youth with individual treatment plans. For this report the data came from the OYA Risk/Needs Assessment (OYA/RNA) and the OYA case plan, and includes all youth. Both the assessment and case plan are completed by OYA staff and stored in JJIS. Complete data for this new measure is not available for this report. An interim measure was developed to report from the data that is available. Interim Measure: Completing the OYA/RNA and developing case plans based on the assessments are new processes for staff. The interim measure focuses on whether or not staff are completing the OYA/RNA and an OYA case plan for youth. The interim measure computes the percent of youth who received an OYA/RNA and whose records indicate an open case plan within 30 days of commitment to OYA probation or admission to facility. The interim measure does not evaluate which domains are indicated in the OYA/RNA.

KPM #8	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate that they have received the education programming prescribed by their OYA case plan. Interim Measure: Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate an open education domain in their case plan who are receiving or received the identified intervention.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	PROVIDE EDUCATION– Provide education programming that prepares youth offenders for responsibility in the community.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 62. Juvenile Arrests	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) KPM Extract Report 308a and 309a	
Owner	Brian Florip, Assistant Director, Facility Operations (503) 373-7238; and Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

70. OUR STRATEGY

Work with agency education contractors in facilities and with education providers in the community to assure that each youth receives appropriate educational assessment in a timely manner. Assessments showing a need for service will result in review by the MDT and the establishment of an open education domain in the youth case plan and appropriate services assigned.

71. ABOUT THE TARGETS

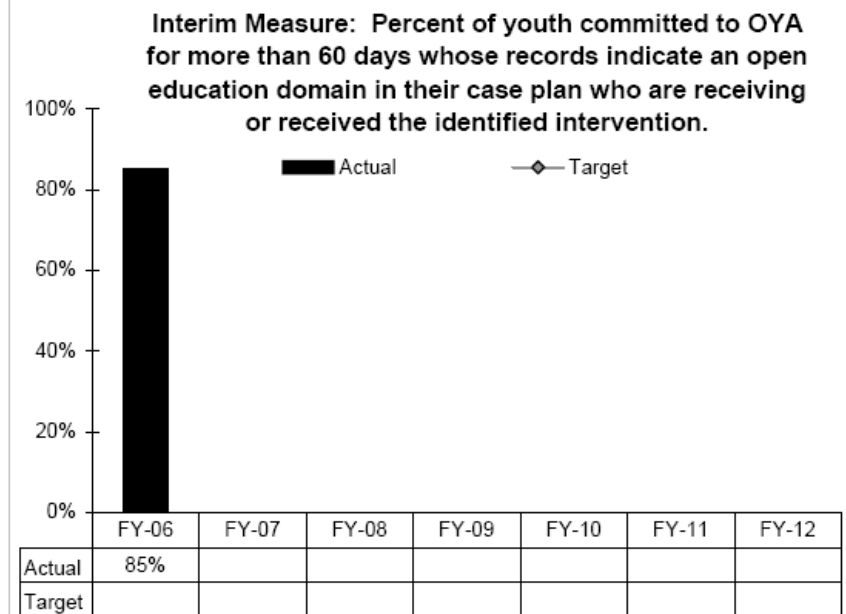
Targets have not yet been established for this measure. OYA has established an interim measure that focuses on the link between an open education domain and verification that the identified services are being, or have been, delivered. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

72. HOW WE ARE DOING

Both the completion of the case plan and the percentage of youth who are enrolled in a school intervention are high.

73. HOW WE COMPARE

Juvenile justice on the national level does not collect data on the administration and timeliness of education assessment and its relationship to timely case plan development. However, OYA's key performance measure described here mirrors the PbS outcome measure relating to delivery of education services. Over the last four years OYA has achieved 100% compliance with this measure and performs well above the average for facilities participating in the PbS project.



74. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Field Supervisors are working with local education service providers and the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to address specific needs of youth transitioning into the community. Local protocols, where needed, have been established to move school records more smoothly between agencies and expedite the youth enrollment process. OYA consults regularly with ODE to ensure that academic transition is achieved.

Factors that impact progress in this measure include: staff training and monitoring compliance, OYA's ability to communicate with education contractors and providers about the timelines and expectations of this key performance measure, and continued focus on the MDT approach by OYA and partner agencies.

Training for all staff who will participate in multi-disciplinary team oversight of educational services is ongoing and will assist in further improvement. In the facility environment, the youth are available in a controlled and structured environment making educational assessment, followed by case plan development, easier to complete. In the community environment youth access is sometimes more difficult to arrange and creates difficulty in assuring timeliness of assessment and subsequent case plan development. An additional factor common to both facility and field is the ready availability of background information and previous transcripts on the youth case. This information availability is helped tremendously by Oregon's implementation of the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), however, education records are not contained in JJIS and are sometimes difficult to obtain on youth who have been away from academic programming for some time.

75. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Conduct case audits quarterly to ensure appropriate and timely service. Field staff has been training to enter requirements around youth education services into JJIS to efficiently track history and reports generated to monitor our achievements on a monthly basis.
- Develop and deliver training for JPPOs on the requirements of special needs youth and the education system.
- Work with ODE and local schools to coordinate transfer of school records to timely enroll youth in school rather than wait the standard 21 days.
- Continue to emphasize timely and consistent educational assessment of youth in both facility and field environments.
- Continue to emphasize the multi-disciplinary approach to case management that is centered on the youth case plan as the framework for this activity.
- Further communication and clarification of expectations with education contractors and partners.
- Continue to emphasize the importance of the protocols and monitor staff performance in meeting the performance measure goal.
- Collect data to identify youth with an Individualized Education Plan or other special educational need and to identify whether youth are receiving related services.

76. ABOUT THE DATA

Interim Measure: Percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate an open education domain in their case plan who are receiving or received the identified intervention. This measure includes OYA youth in facilities, on probation or on parole.

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously the data reported YCF youth receiving education services described in their individual treatment plan. For this report the data came from the OYA case plan and included all youth. Complete data for measure is not available for this report. An interim measure was developed to report from the data that is available. Interim Measure: The interim measure computes the percent of youth committed to OYA for more than 60 days whose records indicate an open education domain in their case plan who are receiving or received the identified intervention. This measure includes OYA youth in facilities, on probation or on parole. The interim measure does not determine if the youth has special educational needs.

KPM #9	COMMUNITY REENTRY SERVICES Number of youth released from close custody during the fiscal year who are receiving transition services per criminogenic risks and needs (domains) identified in OYA case plan Interim Measure: Number of youth released from close custody during the last quarter of the fiscal year (April to June 2006) who reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	COMMUNITY REENTRY SERVICES –Continue to provide effective correctional services to youth offenders released from facility.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) KPM Extract Report 309a	
Owner	Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

77. OUR STRATEGY

Manage OYA cases to ensure continuation of services during youth offender transition from close custody to the community.

78. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This is a new measure so targets have not yet been established. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

79. HOW WE ARE DOING

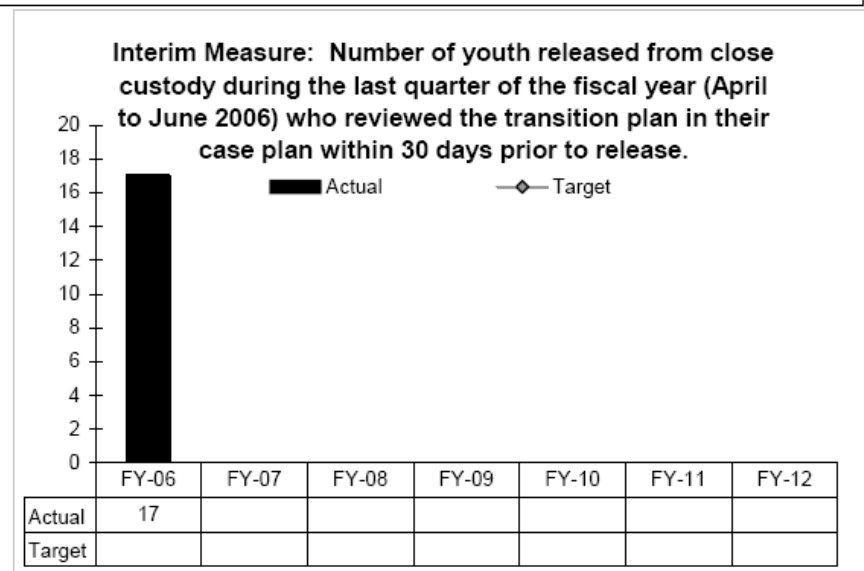
OYA has improved written aftercare plans in both design and technology. These improvements are reflected in refined high standards for practice and higher expectations for documentation. The data collection process itself has not been fully implemented.

80. HOW WE COMPARE

The PbS project provides comparative data with two outcome measures relating to transition plan completion. OYA has performed at a high level since these standards were established in 2002, showing plan completion rates exceeding the average.

81. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Previously, both the facilities and field JPPO completed case plans on youth. The OYA redesigned the JJIS case plan to include a transition plan document. This streamlined process, implemented in April 2006, now has produced a single case plan per youth regardless of facility or field location



The primary factor affecting a timely transition with planning for placement and service coordination is the close custody bed capacity. Capacity limits at times require untimely/unplanned youth releases, impacting the transition planning process adversely. A Multi Disciplinary Team meets quarterly to review youth progress and determine transition planning. However, this is very difficult to accomplish with untimely releases.

OYA has coordinated local services to include Functional Family Therapy, an evidence based approach to working with youth and families upon return to the community, as well as recently completed a solicitation for re-entry services statewide. These activities have direct impact on youth release and transition back into the community. Additionally, the Office of Minority Services provides transition services for youth of color returning from facilities.

82. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- A revamping of the Multi Disciplinary Team to include a mental health staff at facility intake and at transition meetings. In addition, all relevant information and staff will be identified for the MDT on a quarterly basis. This process will improve involvement of clinical staff in the transition and referral recommendation process.
- Full implementation of the Field Supervisors Case Audit process (Fall 2006) to review and assess transition plans and services.
- Continue to train staff to become more proficient in the use of JJIS and familiar with the youth case plan.

83. ABOUT THE DATA

Interim Measure: Number of youth released from close custody during the last quarter of the fiscal year (April to June 2006) who reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release. There were 158 youth released from close custody during the reporting period (April to June 2006), 11% of them (17 youth) reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release. Plan for 06/07 data collection: Gather data from the Case Audit for field youth. The method for facility youth data collection is undetermined.

The data changed for this reporting period. Previously the data reported YCF youth with after care treatment plans. For this report the data came from the transition goal in the OYA case plan. Complete data for measure is not available for this report. An interim measure was developed to report from the data that is available. Interim Measure: Number of youth released from close custody during the last quarter of the fiscal year (April to June 2006) who reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release. There were 158 youth released from close custody during the reporting period (April to June 2006), 11% of them (17 youth) reviewed the transition plan in their case plan within 30 days prior to release. Plan for 06/07 data collection: Transition plans and services will be reviewed during periodic "case audits" done for youth parole and probation youth. Case audit findings will be recorded in JJIS to support the KPM.

KPM #10a	SCHOOL AND WORK ENGAGEMENT: PAROLE Percent of youth released from close custody during the fiscal year who are living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA parole) and who are engaged in school, work, or both within 30 days of release. Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA parole) and who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006.	Measure since: 2006
Goal	SCHOOL & WORK ENGAGEMENT – Engage youth offenders placed in the community with school and/or work immediately.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism.	
Data source	2006 Mental Health / Substance Abuse Gap Assessment, March 1, 2006	
Owner	Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

84. OUR STRATEGY

Reduce recidivism by managing OYA cases to ensure that youth offenders in the community are engaged with school and/or work.

85. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This is a new measure so targets have not yet been established. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

86. HOW WE ARE DOING

By statute, OYA communicates all youth releases to local school districts. The 82% of engagement is a high percentage, although one that will be improved upon.

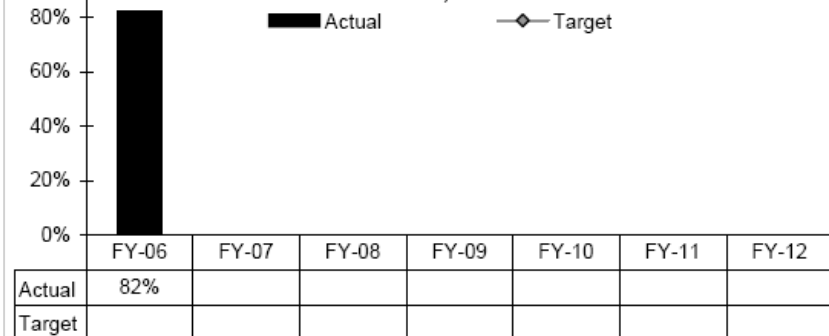
87. HOW WE COMPARE

No comparative analysis from other programs or agencies is available.

88. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Youth identification documents have been an obstacle to employability creating a delay in entering the job market for those who have completed their education and/or do not intend to pursue higher education. OYA has entered into an agreement with the Driver and Motor Vehicle Division to allow youth to obtain Oregon identification cards using the OYA verification as one piece of official identification. Additionally, funds have been allocated to support the purchase of youth identification cards as needed.

Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA parole) who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006 .



KPM #10b	SCHOOL AND WORK ENGAGEMENT: PROBATION Percent of youth committed to OYA for probation during the fiscal year who are living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA probation) and who are engaged in school, work, or both within 30 days of placement. Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA probation) who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006.		Measure since: 2006
Goal	SCHOOL & WORK ENGAGEMENT – Engage youth offenders placed in the community with school and/or work immediately.		
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism.		
Data source	2006 Mental Health / Substance Abuse Gap Assessment, March 1, 2006		
Owner	Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261.		

91. OUR STRATEGY

Reduce recidivism by managing OYA cases to ensure that youth offenders in the community are engaged with school and/or work.

92. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This is a new measure so targets have not yet been established. Data from this measure will be collected and analyzed, and targets will be established in future cycles of performance measure review.

93. HOW WE ARE DOING

OYA currently communicates all youth releases by statute to local school districts. The 88% of engagement is a high percentage, although one that will be improved upon.

94. HOW WE COMPARE

There are no national comparisons.

95. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

OYA collaborates with numerous partners to provide many opportunities for youth to include: GED tutorial and testing, alternative school placements, vocational training, transition to mainstream school, business to hire programs, and professional mentors. OYA is also working with local schools and the ODE on document transition to receiving school districts and has piloted a project with the Dallas School District.

Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (OYA probation) who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006 .

100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

Actual Target

	FY-06	FY-07	FY-08	FY-09	FY-10	FY-11	FY-12
Actual	88%						
Target							

OYA has implemented an automated queue in the youth case plan that monthly requests and update about the education/vocation planning and activity. This is intended to capture current information on youth engagement.

96. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Formalize the informal partnerships with Vocational Rehabilitation Division (VRD) and the Employment Department regarding vocational training for youth.
- Continue on-going training to provide staff with continued information on effective strategies surrounding youth engagement
- Develop monthly monitoring of these activities.
- Evaluate a youth's engagement in school and work every thirty days and record the information in JJIS.

97. ABOUT THE DATA

Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (on OYA probation) who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006.

This is a new measure. Complete data was not available for this report. An interim measure was developed to report from the data that is available. For this report the data came from the 2006 Mental Health / Substance Abuse Gap Assessment. Interim Measure: Percent of youth living in OYA Family Foster Care, independently or at home (on OYA parole) who were engaged in school, work, or both on March 1, 2006. Source: 2006 Mental Health / Substance Abuse Gap Assessment, March 1, 2006, and includes youth with placement locations of foster care, home, relative's home or independent living. This data is a point in time collection from the Mental Health / Substance Abuse Gap Assessment survey done on March 1, 2006, and therefore captures the percentage of youth engaged in school, work or both on that date, rather than the percentage of youth who were engaged in school, work or both within 30 days of placement. Vocational training was included in this measure. Vocational training is defined by the Mental Health Gap Analysis as "any training the youth is engaged in to obtain job skills" and is also part of the TRACS study measure of engagement

KPM #12	PAROLE RECIDIVISM Percent of youth paroled from an OYA close custody facility during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/ convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months).	Measure since: 2003
Goal	PUBLIC SAFETY – Protect the public by reducing the number of youth who reoffend.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) Recidivism Reports 248j and 255a	
Owner	Brian Florip, Assistant Director, Facility Operations (503) 373-7238; and Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

105.OUR STRATEGY

Reduce parole recidivism of youth offenders committed to OYA by providing effective correctional treatment.

106.ABOUT THE TARGETS

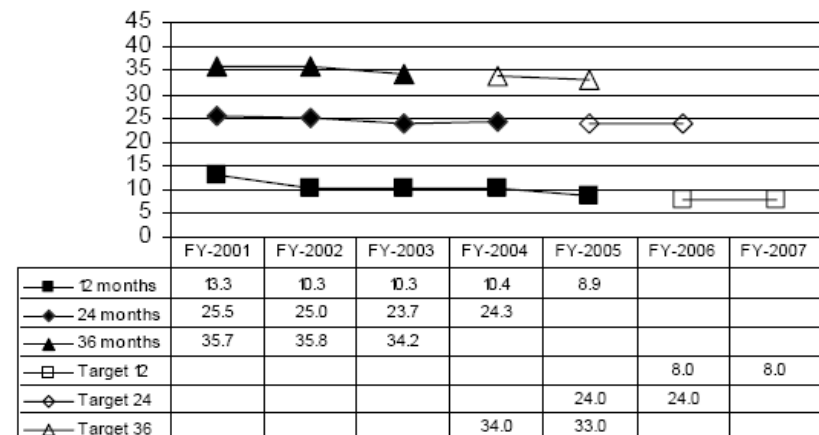
The targets were selected through analysis of rates of decline from FY 01 through FY 05. The OYA anticipates continued reduction in recidivism as a result of efforts to improve correctional treatment.

107.HOW WE ARE DOING

There is a slight downward decline in recidivism over the past five fiscal years. Data shows the recidivism rate for youth tracked over a twelve month period following their release has decreased from 13.3 in FY 2001 to 8.9 in FY 2005. The OYA Recidivism Study of youth released from close custody during calendar years 2000-2003 found, with some exceptions, juvenile parole sub-populations with the *lowest* recidivism rates were more likely to be either female or committed to OYA for a sex offense. Youth who were *more likely* to recidivate were either male or committed to OYA for a property or a drug related offense.

Similarly, a survival analysis of recidivism among OYA youth who were released from close custody during the years 2001-2004 found recidivism rates lower for females than males and lower rates for males with sexual offenses. Key findings also indicated that a history of running from community placements, previous probation violations, and a history of alcohol or other drug abuse all predicted recidivism for males.

Percent of youth paroled from an OYA close custody facility during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/ convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months).



108.HOW WE COMPARE

There are no standardized national recidivism rates for juveniles. In the Juvenile Offender and Victims 2006 National report published by the US Department of Justice, caution was noted regarding comparison of recidivism with other states due to the fact that the populations, juvenile justice statutes, definition of recidivism and measures of each state are different.

109.FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Overall juvenile crime continues to decline both nationally and in Oregon. Implementation of risk needs assessments, automated case plans focusing on criminogenic risk factors, expansion of cognitive behavioral interventions, and re-engineered staff in-service training appear to have positive effects in decline of the 12 month recidivism rates in FY 2005.

There are also numerous factors outside of OYA control that affect recidivism. This is particularly true after youth are terminated from OYA custody. At that time youth can no longer benefit from OYA interventions targeting family, associate and environmental risk factors.

110.WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Validate the Risk Needs Assessment tool to ensure OYA is appropriately identifying the risk level of youth.
- Continue to improve the matching of youth risks and needs with treatment interventions and programs. Youth with lower risks to re-offend will be separated from youth with highest risks to re-offend.
- Continue training efforts to assure staff have the knowledge and competencies to deliver effective interventions.
- Continue efforts with DHS Addictions and Mental Health Services, to improve quality and effectiveness of drug and alcohol treatment.
- Develop greater capacity of evidence-based family interventions for youth returning to family homes.
- Develop greater capacity of evidence-based independent living services for older youth.
- Continue to conduct recidivism studies of various programs and interventions including measures of new referrals and arrests with available data. Analyzing performance with more sensitive measures will assist the OYA in detecting positive outcomes and identify targets for intervention and increase program fidelity. This will afford the agency to make the necessary changes and adjustments more quickly.

111.ABOUT THE DATA

The data sources for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and adult sentences provided by the Department of Corrections. OYA matches JJIS youth to the DOC sentences to find youth who have received adult sentences. Recidivism is always comprised of four variables: (1) A group of people; (2) a date to track from; (3) an event that indicates "recidivism;" and (4) a length of time to track. For this measure, the group of people is parole releases during the fiscal year. For the purpose of measuring performance, OYA has defined recidivism as (a) felony adjudications (juvenile court) and felony convictions (adult court); and (b) is tracked for 12, 24, and 36 months for both juvenile and Department of Corrections offenders. Note – The 2005 progress report contained an error in the calculation; some misdemeanor adult sentences were included. The data for all the years have been recomputed. The rates dropped slightly because fewer adult convictions were included.

KPM #13	PROBATION RECIDIVISM Percent of youth committed to OYA for probation during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months).	Measure since: 2003
Goal	PUBLIC SAFETY – Protect the public by reducing the number of youth who reoffend.	
Oregon Context	Benchmark 65. Juvenile Recidivism	
Data source	Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) Recidivism Reports 248c and 255a	
Owner	Robyn Cole, Assistant Director, Field Operations (503) 378-8261	

112. OUR STRATEGY

Reduce probation recidivism of youth offenders committed to OYA by providing effective correctional treatment.

113. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The targets were selected through analysis of rates of decline from FY 01 through FY 05. OYA anticipates continued reduction in recidivism as a result of efforts to improve correctional treatment by adhering to principles of effective interventions as well as ongoing monitoring of program fidelity.

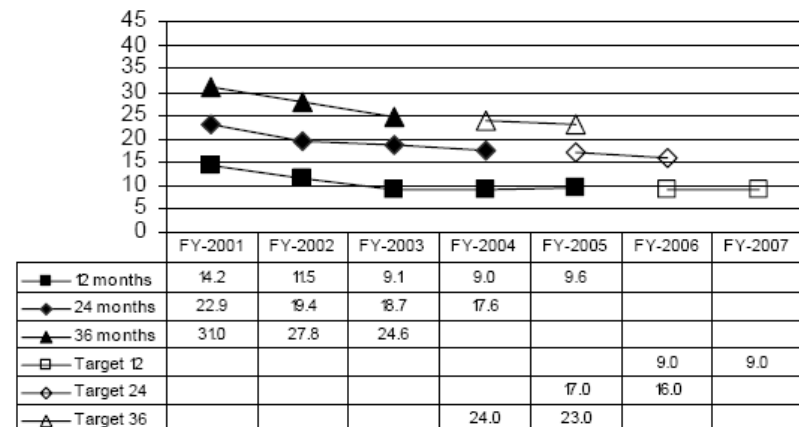
114. HOW WE ARE DOING

Overall there is a general decline in recidivism across demographic and crime type variables. However, in FY 2005 there is a slight increase in recidivism rates for youth tracked over a 12 month period. The OYA Recidivism Study shows that sub-populations of probation youth with some exceptions who had the **lowest** re-offense rates during the years 2000-2003 were most likely to be either females or committed to OYA for a sex offense. **Higher** rates of recidivism were associated with youth who were either males or committed to OYA for a property or drug related offense.

115. HOW WE COMPARE

Currently, there is no standardized national recidivism rate for juvenile offenders.

Percent of youth committed to OYA for probation during a fiscal year who were adjudicated/convicted of a felony with a disposition or sentence of formal supervision by the County or State in the following fiscal year(s) (at 12, 24, and 36 months).



116. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Overall juvenile crime continues to decline both nationally and in Oregon. With limited out of home placement resources OYA must carefully prioritize youth receiving services. The compression of budget reductions in 2003 resulting in decrease of close custody capacity, community residential capacity and crime prevention resources are likely factors contributing to slight increase in recidivism rates of youth tracked for the 12 month period in FY 2005. Within the first 90 days, approximately 30% of youth in community residential placements do not remain in programs for various reasons such as running away or found to be an inappropriate placement. This can have a negative effect on recidivism. Efforts focusing on school and work engagement have likely contributed to decline in recidivism for the 24 and 36 month measures. The majority of community residential programs have been determined to provide effective programming when measured by the Correctional Program Checklist.

117. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

- Assure appropriate placements of youth in programs. Research upholds that higher risk youth should be matched with the most intensive level of service and lower risk youth should be separated from the highest risk youth. The newly developed assessment and evaluation services will assist the OYA in better matching youth risk and needs to programs and services.
- Consistent with the literature, evidence-based family services and interventions need to be available to youth returning home to families, particularly those in rural areas.
- Screen all youth committed to OYA probation for mental health and drug and alcohol needs. OYA and the DHS Addictions and Mental Health Division will work together to provide treatment services based on identified youth needs.
- Secure placements need to be readily available in order to stabilize and effectively intervene with youth who have extensive histories of running from community residential placements.
- Continue training on evidence based services to OYA staff and community residential program staff.

118. ABOUT THE DATA

The data sources for this measure are the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and adult sentences provided by the Department of Corrections. OYA matches JJIS youth to the DOC sentences to find youth who have received adult sentences. Recidivism is always comprised of four variables: (1) A group of people; (2) a date to track from; (3) an event that indicates "recidivism;" and (4) a length of time to track. For this measure, the group of people is probation commitments during the fiscal year. For the purpose of measuring performance, OYA has defined recidivism as (a) felony adjudications (juvenile court) and felony convictions (adult court); and (b) is tracked for 12, 24, and 36 months for both juvenile and Department of Corrections offenders. Note – The 2005 progress report contained an error in the calculation; some misdemeanor adult sentences were included. The data for all the years have been recomputed. The rates dropped slightly because fewer adult convictions were included.

OREGON BENCHMARKS - ECONOMY

														Targets	
Business Vitality	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
1. Percent of Oregon jobs outside the I-5 corridor and Deschutes County	14.6%	14.5%	14.5%	14.2%	14.2%	14.3%	14.0%	13.8%	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%	14.0%		No targets	
2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength (1 = best)	40	36	33	32	31	30	33	28	30	33	33			20	20
3. Oregon's national rank for new Employer Identification Numbers per 1000 workers.	8	7	7	7	14	11	10		11	10	12	10		5-10	5-10
4. Net job growth (in thousands)	59.07	54.09	54.44	55.93	28.10	27.52	30.25	-10.97	-23.86	-9.43	32.03	45.13		24.00	23.00
a. urban counties	52.17	49.00	48.96	49.42	24.44	22.53	27.39	-6.65	-22.70	-10.50	26.90	40.28		20.16	18.86
b. rural counties	6.90	5.10	5.48	6.51	3.65	4.99	2.86	-4.32	-1.16	1.07	5.14	4.85		3.84	4.14
5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services. (U.S.=100%) (New Data Series)	83%	84%	84%	82%	79%	78%	77%	75%	75%	73%	72%	72%		80%	85%
6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)	26	32	29	32	28	27	35	37	34	33	31			25	20
Economic Capacity	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
7. Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product															
a. industry (public/private)		0.91%		1.10%	1.45%	1.40%	1.39%		2.01%	2.84%				1.2%	1.4%
b. academia	0.32%	0.32%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%		0.34%	0.36%				0.4%	0.5%
8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments (measured in dollars per worker)	12	29	14	22	21	10	15		16	20	17	18		10	10
Business Costs	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest)	27	27	26	24	24	26	26	26	28	31	34			14	14
a. labor costs	40	42	31	33	31	36	27	41	39	40	36			There will be no targets for index components	
b. energy costs	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	10	29	20	13				
c. tax costs	34	27	27	38	32	31	42	37	35	41	43				
10. Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less															
a. air contaminant discharge	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%	68%	90%	90%	88%	85%	84%		85%	95%
b. wastewater discharge	23%	15%	15%	11%	16%	28%	47%	48%	47%	51%	60%	42%		41%	49%
Income	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
11. Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)	95%	97%	97%	97%	95%	95%	94%	93%	94%	93%	92%	93%		97%	100%
a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S.	96%	97%	98%	97%	96%	96%	95%	95%	94%	94%	93%	93%		97%	100%
b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.	101%	104%	102%	102%	101%	101%	100%	100%	100%	102%	100%	100%		104%	105%
12. Average annual payroll per worker covered by unemployment insurance (in thousands, all industries, 2005 dollars):	30.77	31.41	32.16	33.24	34.27	35.21	36.43	36.20	36.21	36.34	36.63	36.59		36.92	37.87
a. urban	31.85	32.53	33.43	34.57	35.64	36.61	38.07	37.69	37.64	37.78	38.10	38.05		38.40	39.35
b. rural	25.30	25.49	25.67	26.09	26.85	27.33	27.44	27.67	28.29	28.41	28.58	28.33		28.90	29.54
13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families			Based on compilation of three years of data, middle year shown.												
a. ratio			9.4			11.3		10.0	10.4	9.3	9.6			11	9
b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)			27			40		25	28	19	18			No targets	
14. Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four	31%	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%	36%	36%	36%	36%	35%	35%		41%	47%
15. Oregon unemployment rate:															
a. annual rate	5.5%	4.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%	6.4%	7.6%	8.1%	7.3%	6.1%			
b. as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate	90%	88%	104%	114%	127%	131%	130%	136%	131%	135%	133%	120%		115%	100%
International	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
16. Percent of total exports traded with non-primary partners. (Primary partners are Canada, Japan and South Korea.)	52.3%	56.1%	57.7%	56.7%	52.7%	53.9%	58.1%	58.6%	60.4%	59.4%	62.2%	60.7%		56%	60%
	The number for 2000 has been corrected from 15% to 17%. New calculation for 2004, not strictly comparable to previous years														
17. Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English	16%		14%		14%		17%				20%		22%	17%	20%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - EDUCATION

														Targets	
Kindergarten - 12th grade	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
18. Percent of children entering school ready to learn				58%			67%		76%		80%			85%	87%
19. Percent of third graders who achieve established skill levels				The numbers for 2002 and 2003 have been corrected from previous reports.											
a. reading		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	84%	80%	82%	82%	86%	87%	90%	97%
b. math		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	75%	74%	78%	81%	86%	86%	81%	90%
20. Percent of eighth graders who achieve established skill levels				The numbers for 2002 and 2003 have been corrected from previous reports.											
a. reading		48%	53%	56%	55%	56%	64%	62%	61%	61%	59%	63%	66%	71%	80%
b. math		49%	49%	49%	51%	52%	56%	55%	54%	59%	59%	64%	66%	69%	80%
21. Percent of high school graduates who earn regular diplomas (CIM and Non-CIM) who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery								26%	31%	32.3%	33.4%	36.9%		Not enough data	Not enough data
22. Percent of students who drop out of grades 9 - 12 without receiving a high school diploma or GED.	6.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%		5.4%	4.0%
Post Secondary	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
23. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed high school or equivalent	89%		91%		91%		92%		89.5%		93.0%		90.4%	93%	95%
24. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college	58%		60%		62%		58%		57.9%		62.9%		63.9%	70%	79%
25. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have an Associates degree or other occupation-related credential							25.7%		29.3%		32.2%		34.1%	Not enough data	Not enough data
26. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed:															
a. bachelor's degree	26%		29%		29%		29%		29.9%		32.6%		32.7%	38%	45%
b. advanced degree							11%		11.2%		12.8%		13.0%	10%	12%
Skill Development	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
27. Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate and higher literacy skills	Inadequate funding to be part of 2002 National Assessment of Adult Literacy														
a. prose														Not enough data	Not enough data
b. document															
c. quantitative															
28. Usage of computers:															
a. Percent of adults who use a computer ore related electronic device to create docs/graphics or analyze data	50%		58%		60%		61%		59%		57.8%		57.3%	65%	70%
b. Percent of households with computers who access the Internet	13%		24%		35%		63%		70%		89%		90%	75%	80%
29. Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year	35%		30%		37%		31%		38%		37.1%		32.7%	56%	75%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

														Targets	
Participation	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
30. Percent of Oregonians 16 and older who volunteer time to civic, community or nonprofit activities in the last twelve months									31.7%	33.2%	33.7%	34.0%		Targets not set	
31. Turnout of the voting age population for presidential elections (1 = highest)															
a. Percent			59.9%				64.7%				70.5%				
b. National Rank			10				10				6			(2004) 5	(2008) 5
32. Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community	36%		41%		36%		37%		51%		49%		51%	45%	60%
Taxes	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
33. Percent of Oregonians who demonstrate knowledge of Oregon's main revenue source and main expenditure category.	1992-1999: Oregon State U. annual mailed survey. 2000 on: Oregon Population Survey														
	18%	19%	21%	19%	18%	18%	11%		17%		15%		15%	25%	50%
34. National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income (1st = lowest burden)	NOTE: previous reports showed 1st = highest burden													There will be no targets.	
TOTAL	38	39	41	42	34	37	37		16		24				
a. Taxes	33	25	14	18	10	6	12		5		9				
b. Charges	40	42	47	46	46	40	45		41		42				
Public Sector Performance	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
35. Governing magazine's ranking of public management quality					B- 7		C+ 6				B 8			B 8	A- 10
36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)	AA- 4	AA- 4	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA 5	AA- 4	AA- 4	AA-		AA+ 6	AAA 7
Culture	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
37. Oregon adults participating in the arts at least once annually													86.3%		
37. Oregon's national ranking for arts participation. (Check wording)														Targets not set	
38. Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%	84%	87%	87%	85%	83%	80%	79%	94%	99%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - SOCIAL SUPPORT

Health														Targets	
	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females															
DROPPED a. ages 10-14	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.9	9.8					9.9	9.9
b. ages 15-17	49.0	49.3	47.3	44.2	42.1	39.3	35.2	31.7	27.6	26.4	23.8	24.2		24.0	20.0
40. Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester	78.9%	78.5%	79.7%	81.1%	80.2%	80.9%	81.3%	81.5%	82%	81%	80%	81%		85%	90%
41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.6	5.5			5.1	4.5
42. Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized	67%	74%	72%	73%	76%	73%	79%	73%	74.5%	79.3%	81.1%	75.3%		82%	90%
43. New HIV infections in Oregonians aged 13 and over by year of initial diagnosis:	Entire data series updated since last report														
a. number	424	415	376	289	278	270	255	277	312	296	300	281		282	263
b. rate per 100,000	158.0	178.3	191.5	252.6	273.4	270.4	310.2	263.5	238.8	267.9	270.3	268.0			
44. Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who report that they do not currently smoke cigarettes.	78%	77%	77%	79%	78%	79%	79%	79%	78%	79%	79.9%	81.4%		85%	NA
45. Preventable Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)	61.9	61.4	59.6	56.4	56.7	52.7	53.5	51.8	54.1	54.7	54.1			54.3	49.3
46. Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent	63%	62%	60%	59%	57%	57%	53%	55%	55%	55%	53.4%	53.6%		65%	72%
47. Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable	39%		36%		43%		35%		35%		43%			45%	Put off till OSIII
48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13	16	16	19	20	21	21	20	18	18	17	17	17		25	25
49. Percent of Oregon teens who report positive youth development attributes:															
a. 8th graders													65%		
b. 11th graders													69%		
Protection	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
50. Percent of eighth grade students who report using in the previous month:															
a. alcohol	30.0%		30.0%	35.3%		26.6%		24.8%	24.4%	24.3%	28.5%	31.1%	31.9%	21%	17%
b. illicit drugs	19.0%		22.0%		18.6%		13.3%	18.1%	18.3%	18.5%	17.0%	15.9%	15.7%	15%	12%
c. cigarettes	19.0%		22.0%		20.2%		12.8%	12.3%	11.7%	10.5%	8.1%	9.8%	8.7%	16%	13%
51. Substantiated number of child abuse victims, per 1,000 under 18, total	10.1	10.1	10.4	12.1	12.3	13.5	12.1	9.6	9.8	10.8	12.0	13.0			
a. Substantiated neglected/abused (excluding threat of harm category)	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.9		6.2	5.6
b. Substantiated threat of harm	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.6	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.1		5.9	5.3
52. Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 & older	3.5	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.4	8.0	6.7	5.1	4.5		15.0	27.0
53. Percent of pregnant women who report not using:															
a. alcohol	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%		98%	98%
b. tobacco	82%	82%	82%	84%	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%	88%	88%	88%		91%	98%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - SOCIAL SUPPORT (cont.)

Poverty														Targets	
	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
54. Percent of Oregonians with household incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level	Except for 1999, these are three-year averages using the middle year as the reporting year (2001 = average of 2000, 2001 and 2002).													12%	10%
a. 0-17	12%	12%	12%	13%	13%	11.6%	11.6%	10.8%	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%				
b. 18-64		1999 data are from the 2000 Census.				11.0%	10.5%	10.6%	11.0%	11.1%	11.3%				
c. 65+						7.6%	7.1%	6.2%	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%				
55. Percent of Oregonians without health insurance	14%		11%		11%		12%		14%		17%		16%	8%	8%
56. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)	23	19	21	22	21	27	23	22	21	22	24	29	31	14	13
57. Percent of current child support due that is paid within the month that it is due.	60.0%	56.8%	58.3%	61.9%	62.9%	58.9%	59.6%	59.6%	60.4%	59.9%	59.3%	60.1%	60.4%	65.0%	70.0%
58. Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are:	Three-year averages, with middle year shown.														
a. food insecure (limited access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy, active life)				45				44	41	32	29			32	10
b. food insecure with hunger (at least one member must go hungry)				50				49	43	32	26			36	10
Independent Living	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
59. Percent of seniors (over 75) living outside of nursing facilities	1992-99 data were based on 65 and older.						96.4%	96.5%	97.1%	97.0%	97.2%	96.5%		97.2%	97.5%
60. Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed							85%		70%		72%		60%		
61. Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level	20.1%		19.5%		22.0%		21.2%		24.7%		22%		21%	19%	19%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - PUBLIC SAFETY

Crime	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	Targets	
														05	10
62. Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians	145.9	150.5	141.8	150.1	138.5	131.7	127.8	128.4	124.2	127.7	125.4	123.6		124.5	110.0
a. person crimes	17.7	17.5	15.5	15.2	14.5	13.7	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4		13.1	11.5
b. property crimes	82.1	85.6	79.0	83.0	74.4	68.2	66.9	69.7	67.5	69.5	66.5	64.4		66.9	59.1
c. behavior crimes	46.1	47.4	47.3	51.9	49.6	49.8	48.1	46.8	45.1	46.6	47.4	47.7		44.5	34.4
63. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year															
a. person crimes	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	4	4.2	3.9		4.4	3.9
b. property crimes	23.5	21.5	21.0	19.6	17.0	15.1	14.1	12.7	11.4	12.6	12.2	11.0		15.5	13.8
64. Percent of grade 9-12 students who report carrying weapons in the last 30 days		19%		19%		14%		13%		20%		21%		14%	9%
65. Percent of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release	33%	31%	31%	30%	32%	32%	30%	30%	33%	31%	31%	31%		29%	27%
66. Percent of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense	35.0%	38.0%	37.3%	38.3%	36.9%	36.6%	34.8%	34.1%	32.2%	32.1%	31.3%			33%	30%
Emergency Preparedness	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
67. Emergency preparedness															
a. percent of Oregon communities with geologic hazard data and prevention activities in place	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	30%	40%	45%	46%	47%	50%	50%		50%	60%
b. percent of Oregon counties with emergency operations plans meeting minimum criteria.	83%	86%	96%	97%	94%	98%	50%	59%	81%	86%	88%	97%	89%	98%	100%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Growth Management	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	Targets	
														05	10
68. Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas.															
a. Portland metro	14.4	18.4	18.5	19.3	19.7	20.8	22.9	19.1	19.4	20.0				25.5	28.0
b. Salem & Eugene	3.6	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.4				7.5	9.1
69. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards	49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	93%	93%	92%	95%	95%	93%		95%	95%
Infrastructure	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
70. Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than driving alone	30%		33%		29%		24%				33%		28%	30%	31%
71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips	6430	6600	6780	6650	6780	6820	6750	6720	6660	6670	6950	6950		7,083	6,977
72. Percent of roads and bridges in fair or better condition															
a. State roads	80%	78%	78%	77%	77%	78%		81%		84%	85%	87%		78%	80%
b. Bridges															
i. State				97%	97%	97%	97%	94%	91%	88%	87%	87%			92%
ii. County & City (Local)				87%	85%	86%	87%	90%	89%	85%	84%	84%			89%
b. County (county road condition was moved to developmental status 9/21/04)			75%		80%		84%		89%						
Housing	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
73. Percent of households that are owner occupied							64.3%		66.6%		65.2%			70.0%	72.0%
74. Percent of Oregon households below median income spending 30% or more of their income on housing (including utilities)															
a. renters			72%		69%		76%		76%		78%			70%	70%
b. owners			41%		39%		38%		36%		43%			38%	38%

OREGON BENCHMARKS - ENVIRONMENT

Air	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	Targets	
														05	10
75. AIR QUALITY - NATIONAL STANDARDS															
a. Number of days when air is unhealthy for sensitive groups			24	0	10	41	54	43	97	17	15	30			20
b. Number of days in cities when air is unhealthy for all groups			3	0	1	2	2	6	20	1	1	1			3
76. AIR QUALITY - NEW SCIENCE															
a. Percent of Oregonians at risk from toxic air pollutants that contribute to cancer (Oregon goals)			86%			98%									95%
b. Percent of Oregonians at risk from toxic air pollutants that contribute to respiratory problems (Oregon goals)			95%			99%									90%
77. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions (1990=100%)	108%	109%	113%	113%	112%	119%	121%	121%	115%					106%	106%
Water	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
78. Net gain or loss of wetland acres in any given year															
a. freshwater	Data are provided on a fiscal year basis, ending year shown							129	91	35	75			0	0
b. estuarine								-2	1	-2	13			250	250
79. Percent of monitored stream sites with:															
a. significantly increasing trends in water quality		21%	32%	52%	70%	64%	70%	51%	37%	32%	24%	14%		75%	75%
b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality		8%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%	6%	10%	14%		0%	0%
c. water quality in good to excellent condition		28%	35%	32%	37%	41%	42%	46%	46%	48%	49%	51%		40%	45%
80. Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights:															
a. 9 or more months a year	67%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	82%	82%	88%	65%	94%	82%		60%	65%
b. 12 months a year	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%	59%	24%	35%	35%	47%	53%		35%	40%
Land	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
81. Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development:				98.96%	Targets are based on a straight line projection from 1992 to 1997.									98.4%	98.1%
a. cropland				98.31%							ETA 2007			97.6%	97.1%
b. other ag land				99.21%										98.7%	98.4%
82. Percent of Oregon's wildland forest in 1974 still preserved for forest use	98.1%							97.8%							97.4%
83. Actual timber harvest as a % of planned & projected harvest levels under current policies															
a. public lands	22%	85%	89%	93%	68%	73%	67%	52%	59%	68%	83%	84%		90-110% 0%	
b. private lands	95%	101%	89%	92%	83%	88%	93%	85%	97%	97%	106%	102%		90-110% 0%	
84. Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita	1,497	1,987	1,541	1,596	1,609	1,644	1,617	1,531	1,568	1,588	1,639	1,677		1,575	1,495
85. Percent of hazardous substance sites cleaned up:			43.8%	44.2%	44.6%	46.4%	55.5%	62.5%	65.7%	69.4%	71.0%	72.7%			79.9%
a. non-tank sites			43.8%	44.2%	44.6%	46.4%	55.5%	62.5%	65.7%	69.4%	71.0%	72.7%			79.9%
b. regulated tanks			49.2%	51.2%	52.2%	56.5%	61.9%	68.0%	73.2%	76.5%	78.3%	80.0%			86.4%
c. heating oil tanks			40.4%	39.7%	39.8%	40.4%	54.1%	62.6%	65.1%	69.3%	70.9%	72.9%			80.7%
Plants & Wildlife	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
86. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. -salmonids						50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%				
b. other fish						92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%				
c. other organisms (amphibs, molluscs)															
87. Percent of monitored marine species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. fish						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
b. shellfish						100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
c. other (mammals only - plant data N/A)	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%			
88. Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk: (state, fed listing)															
a. vertebrates						98%	98%	98%	98%	98%					
b. invertebrates															
c. plants		98.3%			98.3%			98.3%		98.3%					
89. Percent of land in Oregon that is a natural habitat, TOTAL															
a. forest	Data expected in 2007														
b. shrubland															
c. grassland															
d. wetland/riparian															
90. Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000							0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Outdoor Recreation	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	05	10
91. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	28.0	27.6	27.8	27.7	35	35