

ACHIEVING THE OREGON SHINES VISION: The 2001 Benchmark Performance Report

HIGHLIGHTS

**Report to the Legislative Assembly
Oregon Progress Board**



March 2001

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Cover photo: *Home of Carpenter Family orchards and vineyards in Medford, OR. Photo by Steve Sutfin*

Since 1989, Jackson and Josephine County residents have used *Oregon Shines* and the Oregon Benchmarks to develop their own regional plans. In 1997, they completed the Healthy and Sustainable Communities Project (HSCP), a 50-year vision and Blueprint for the Future. In 2001, the Rogue Valley Civic League completed the Southern Oregon Livability Indicators.

Home to the Carpenter Family vineyards and orchards, this photo was taken on the property of Jane and Dunbar Carpenter (center front, along with Emily Mostue of the Carpenter Foundation). Southern Oregon project members appreciate their support of many critical projects for the region, including the HSCP.

March 2001

Dear Legislator:

We are pleased to present the Oregon Progress Board's report to the 2001 Legislative Assembly - *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision: The 2001 Benchmark Performance Report*.

The Progress Board, which was created by the legislature in 1989, is charged with keeping Oregonians focused on the future by developing and implementing a state strategic plan. Called *Oregon Shines*, the plan has three major goals: 1) quality jobs for all Oregonians; 2) safe, caring and engaged communities; and 3) healthy, sustainable surroundings.

Many states have strategic plans. What makes Oregon unique is our benchmarks. By tracking and reporting on a set of measurable indicators of economic, social and environmental health, the legislature and citizens of Oregon see just how Oregon is doing in achieving the goals set out in the plan.

This report does more than simply provide a desirable vision for Oregon. It analyzes the trends and provides other valuable information on how to achieve the goals we've set for ourselves. *Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision* is loaded with facts and figures that will increase your understanding of the issues facing Oregon today.

Not all of the news is good. Oregon has set its sights high by establishing goals that require concerted action on the part of all citizens, not just state government. If we are to be prepared for the changes that lie ahead, we must continue to challenge ourselves to do better.

We hope that you'll enjoy reading this report and will use it in your deliberations as you chart Oregon's course into the future.

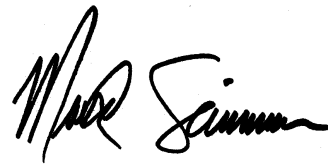
Sincerely,



John A. Kitzhaber, M.D.
Governor



Gene Derfler
President of the Senate



Mark Simmons
Speaker of the House

Acknowledgements

This project could not have been completed without the support, cooperation and hard work of many people. While staff of the Oregon Progress Board assembled and analyzed the information for this report, the following individuals actually produced the data, shared it with us, and helped us understand its meaning:

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Special thanks go to Arthur Ayre, Ron Eber and Jennifer Woodward for efforts that went above and beyond the call of duty.

Data for 16 of Oregon's 90 benchmarks come directly from the Oregon Population Survey (OPS), conducted biennially by the Oregon Progress Board. We express our appreciation to Scott Stewart who helped us process the raw data even though he had long since left Oregon Progress Board employment. Thanks also to Kanhaiya Vaidya for helping us understand the nuances of OPS data.

Board members helped us think through the communication challenges in this report and provided invaluable guidance, feedback and encouragement throughout the production process. Thank you.

Finally, we thank Ruth Spetter and Gloria Puskas for volunteering their time to help us try to make this voluminous report more understandable and user-friendly.

Sincerely,

Oregon Progress Board staff

INTRODUCTION

This sixth biennial report to the Oregon legislature details the progress Oregonians have made in achieving their year 2000 targets for 90 benchmarks. These benchmark measures are an integral part of Oregon's long term strategic plan called *Oregon Shines*.

Coming out of a deep recession in the late 1980s, Oregon was not content to passively allow external forces to continue shaping its economic and social future. Oregon leaders and citizens developed a vision. It was and continues to be: "A prosperous Oregon that excels in all walks of life." To make this vision a reality, Oregon's stakeholders—public servants and private citizens—worked together to create a set of strategic goals and objectives. They then created benchmarks with targets so they could measure their progress towards these goals and objectives (see Figure 1, page 4).

The Oregon legislature also created the Oregon Progress Board, chaired by the Governor. Its purpose is to remind us of our shared vision, monitor our progress in achieving Oregon's goals, and bring choices to our attention. This report to the legislature is partial fulfillment of the Oregon Progress Board's ongoing responsibilities.

Philosophical Underpinnings

Oregon's strategic plan is detailed in a series of periodically updated publications called *Oregon Shines* (1992, 1997, and upcoming in 2003). It is based on the assumption that the social and economic well being of Oregonians depends on the interconnectedness of quality jobs, a sustainable envi-

ronment, and caring communities. This "Circle of Prosperity" is illustrated in Figure 2, page 5 and states the following beliefs.

1. A clean, appealing environment, a talented workforce and responsive public services will attract and find a base for diverse, value-adding industries that provide well-paying jobs.
2. Diverse, value-adding industries that provide well-paying jobs will:

- create opportunities for Oregonians, reducing poverty and crime, and

- generate revenue for excellent schools, quality public service and public facilities.

3. Opportunities for Oregonians, reduced poverty and crime, and revenues for excellent public schools, services and facilities will result in a clean, appealing environment, a talented workforce and responsive government.

Oregon leaders and citizens developed a lasting vision: "A prosperous Oregon that excels in all spheres of life."

New 2001 Benchmarks

Based on expert feedback, the Oregon Progress Board has modified 32 benchmarks since 1999. In addition, it dropped four benchmarks and added six new ones: #16 exports, #57 hunger, #65 juvenile recidivism, #82 timber harvests, #86 at risk marine species, and #89 nuisance species. Using new benchmark numbers, this report integrates the new 2001 benchmarks (raw data and targets in Appendix A) with analysis of the old benchmarks against their year 2000 targets (raw data and grades in Appendix D).

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Figure 1. Relationship of Oregon’s Strategic Vision to Goals, Objectives and Benchmarks

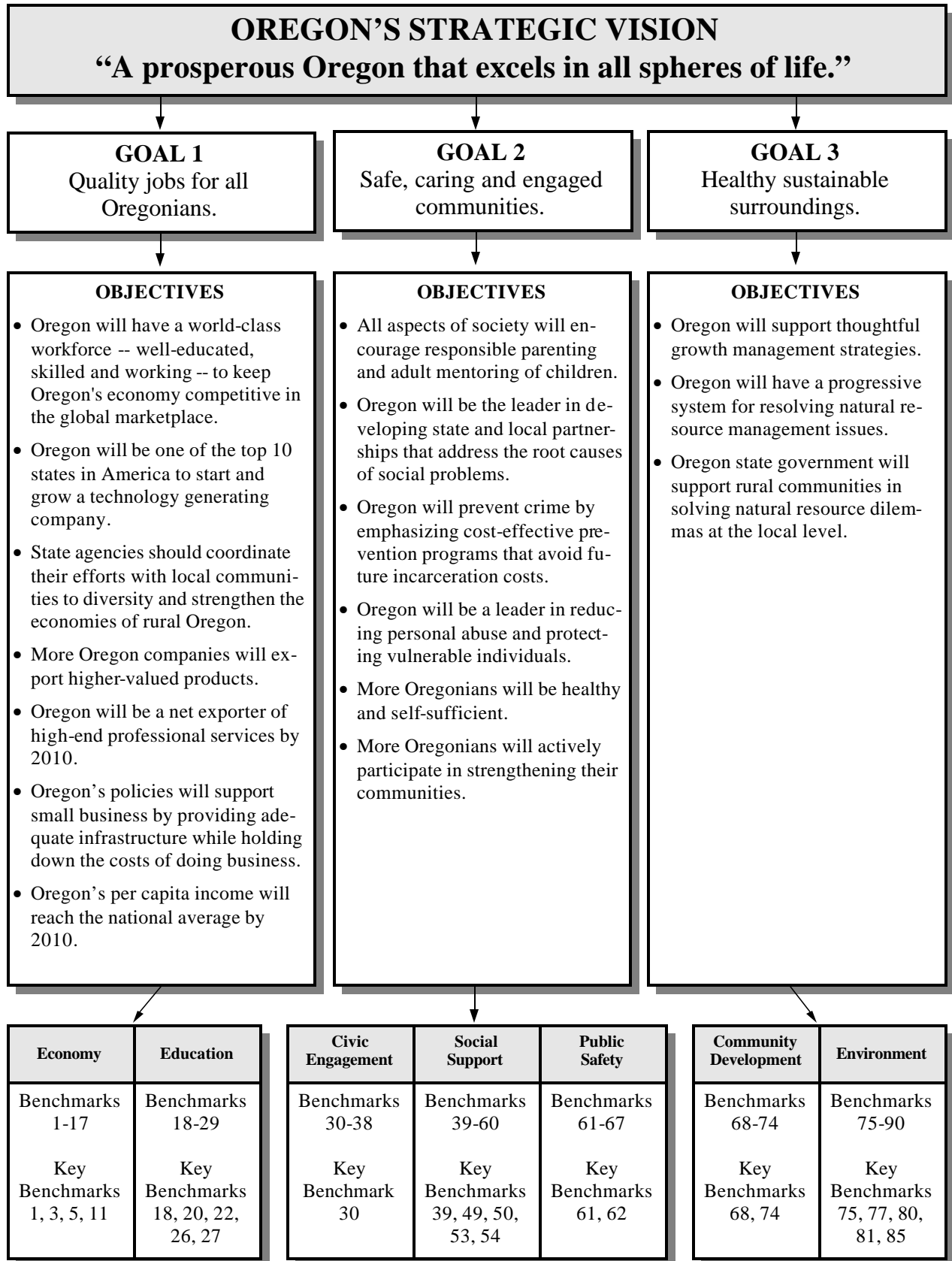
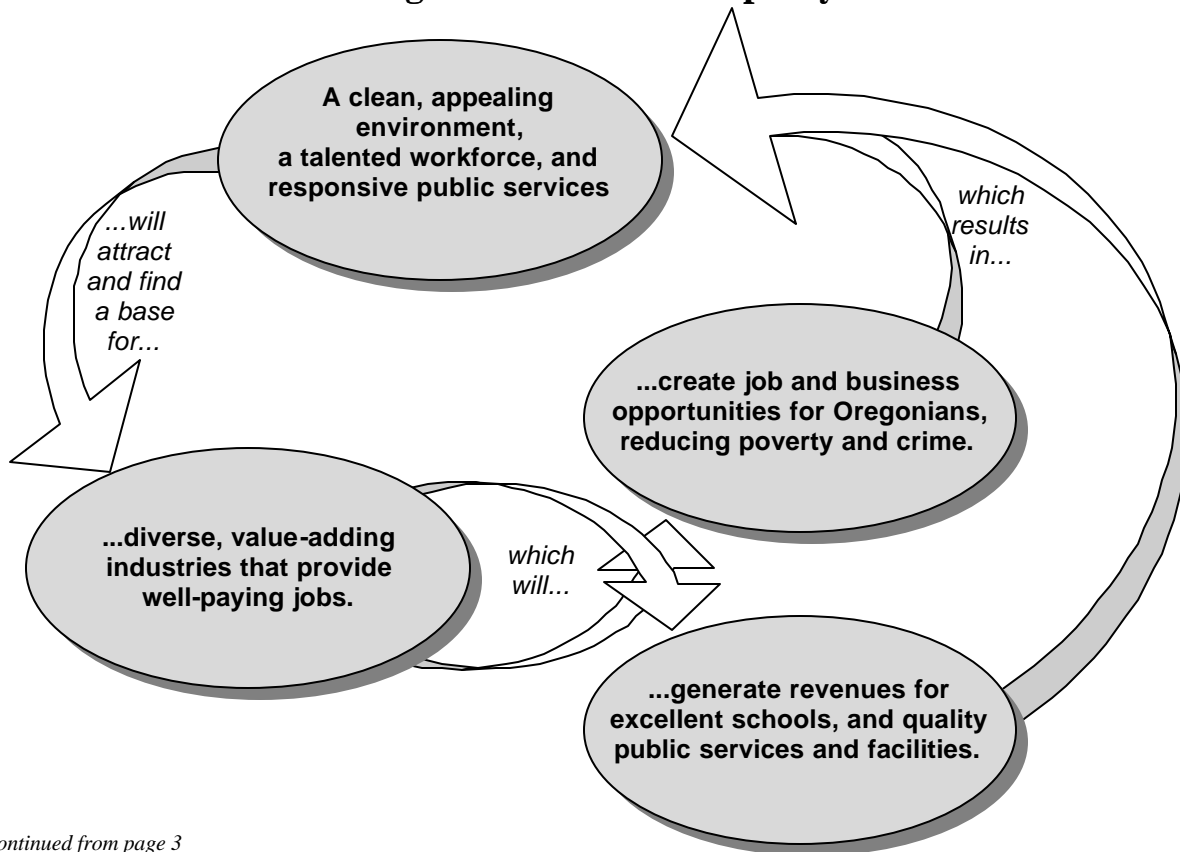


Figure 2. Circle of Prosperity

Continued from page 3

Although not perfect, this new set of benchmarks more accurately reflects the issues involved and makes use of better, more available and/or more comparable data. Where applicable, benchmark modifications are noted in italics in each write-up.

“Key” Benchmarks

The Oregon Progress Board selected 25 benchmarks (out of 90) as “key”. This report spotlights key benchmarks with full page write-ups in each chapter. Key benchmarks contribute considerably more weight to each category’s overall grade average.

This *Highlights* Report Provides an Overview of Each Benchmark Category

Chapters 2-8 of the main report analyze Oregon’s progress for each of the seven benchmark categories: Economy, Education, Civic Engagement, Social Support, Public Safety, Community Development and Environment. (See bottom of Figure 1, opposite page.)

Each of the benchmark chapters begins with an Overview page, which summarizes progress for that category. Those Overview pages are reproduced in this *Highlights* report, along with the Executive Summary.

To locate a specific benchmark, the table of 2001-2003 Benchmarks at the end of this report provides a cross-walk between old and new benchmarks, including up-to-date data and new targets for the years 2005 and 2010.

Please note that the benchmark numbering system is for identification purposes only and does not imply order of priority.

About the Grades

This report grades Oregon’s progress towards its year 2000 targets.* The grading formula calculates a grade (A-F) for all benchmarks that have a year 2000 target and adequate trend data. Unlike in previous years, the grading formula now gives equal weight to 1) progress made since the base year and 2) progress made in recent years.

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1998 and 2000 grades remain generally comparable, however, and can provide a good picture of how Oregon has progressed in the last two years.

The Push for Sustainability

In an Executive Order dated May 17, 2000, Governor Kitzhaber asked the Oregon Progress Board to assess whether Oregon's benchmarks could measure sustainability. The Governor defined sustainability as "using, developing, and protecting resources at a rate and in a manner that enables people to meet their current needs and also provides that future generations can meet their own needs."

Sustainability is a technical term describing the ability to achieve goals well into the future without sacrificing the ability to succeed in other goal areas. An example is the trade-off between air quality and economic expansion. Both are valued aspects in Oregon's strategic plan. Yet economic expansion is often accompanied by increased population, more cars, and more pollution—all of which deplete air quality. Another example is the tradeoff between maintaining a healthy environment, sought after by many workers in the growing technology work force, and Oregon's traditional timber-based economy.

By asking, "How can we sustain the best possible situation in *all* these goal areas?" we are forcing ourselves to cross-evaluate the impact of one goal or objective on another, and on future generations as well as our own. Also, by focusing on the importance of sustainability in Oregon's strategic plan, stakeholders will address the needs of future generations. The quality of life of young Oregonians—and

those yet to come—depend to a large extent on the choices we make now.

In response to the Governor's request, the Oregon Progress Board found that many of the elements outlined in widely accepted sustainability guidelines (see Appendix E) are contained in *Oregon Shines II*, the benchmarks and the *State of the Environment Report (SOER) 2000*.** However, several issues remain, including the need for: 1) the involvement of a broad cross-section of residents in developing Oregon's sustainability vision; 2) measures of inter-generational equity; 3) an accounting system that includes social and environmental costs/benefits; and 4) measures that demonstrate the inter-

relationships between the three spheres of economic performance, community and environment.

The Progress Board welcomes citizen input on the best ways to create a measurement system for determining Oregon's level of sustainability. Please contact Jeffrey Tryens, Progress Board executive director, with any ideas or suggestions you might have.

By focusing on the importance of sustainability in Oregon's strategic plan, stakeholders will address the needs of future generations. The quality of life of young Oregonians—and those yet to come—depend to a large extent on the choices we make now.

* Next biennium's report will grade against new benchmark targets for the years 2005 and 2010 as shown in Appendix A.

** *Oregon Shines II* and *The State of the Environment Report (SOER) 2000* can be downloaded from the Oregon Progress Board web site at www.econ.state.or.us/opb.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2001 Benchmark Performance Report

Benchmark Category	1998	2000
Economy	C+	C
Education	C	C+
Civic Engagement	D	D
Social Support	C	B-
Public Safety	D+	B+
Community Development	C-	C-
Environment	C+	C+
OVERALL	C	C+

Every two years, the Oregon Progress Board issues a report card on how well Oregon is achieving its preferred future. Progress toward that future, described in a plan called *Oregon Shines**, is measured by the Oregon Benchmarks. These 90 quality of life indicators are organized into seven areas: economy, education, civic engagement, social support, public safety, community development and environment.

Letter grades are assigned based on how close the benchmark comes to achieving targets set by the Progress Board. This year the grading formula was changed to give equal weight to 1) progress made since the base year and 2) progress made since the last Progress Board report. In the past, only the long term trend was counted.

The Board also changed the report format, providing a brief analysis on every benchmark. Previously, analysis was restricted to the Board's 25 key benchmarks.

Oregon Shines is organized in three goals areas: 1) quality jobs for all Oregonians; 2) safe, caring and engaged communities;

and 3) a healthy, sustainable environment.

Overall, Oregon's grade improved from a C to a C+, primarily due to #3, the "safe, caring and engaged communities" area. Public safety benchmarks improved dramatically from a D+ in 1998 to a B+ in 2000. Social support benchmarks also improved from an overall grade of C to a B-.

Goal 1. Quality jobs for all Oregonians.

- **Economy** (17 benchmarks)

Oregon's relatively low grade of C, down from a C+ in 1998, is the result of falling short of high targets set when the economy was its most robust. Per capita income, perhaps the state's most important economic indicator, hit the doldrums in 1998. New companies and expansion of the professional services sector, both key benchmarks, lagged behind earlier performance. And net job growth plummeted.

On the bright side, rural economies gained a bit of ground lost in the early 90s and the unemployment rate reached its lowest point in a decade. Oregon also received good grades for venture capital investments, workers' compensation, annual payroll, workers at 150% of poverty.

- **Education** (12 benchmarks)

Oregon's overall grade in education improved since 1998 from C to C+. Improvements in K-12 scores are the reason. Eighth grade skill level attainment went from a B- to a B+. Similarly third graders garnered a solid A, as did children coming to school "ready to learn." Even Oregon's previous F in high school dropout went up to a D.

Educational attainment by adults were the measures that kept the overall grade from improving even more. The influx of highly educated in-migrants slowed in recent

* *Oregon Shines* can be downloaded from the Oregon Progress Board web site at www.econ.state.or.us/opb.

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years, halting a steady increase in education levels that spanned the early to mid-1990s.

Not surprisingly, internet usage far outstripped the Board's expectations.

Goal 2. Safe, caring, and engaged communities.

- **Civic Engagement** (9 benchmarks)

Scoring another D, Oregon remains weak in civic engagement. Its key benchmark (consistent volunteering) has fallen steeply since 1996 and its grade bottomed out to F.

Other benchmarks in this category show mixed performance since the last biennium. Voter turnout and state arts funding got better. However the degree to which Oregonians are served by adequate libraries and understand the tax system got worse. Neither Oregonians' sense of community nor the state's S&P bond rating improved significantly in the last two years.

- **Social Support** (22 benchmarks)

Fewer teen pregnancies, fewer kids abusing drugs, and improved poverty numbers all contribute heavily to Oregon's improved social support grade, up since 1998 from C to B-. Oregon also continues to progress well in benchmarks for health insurance, premature mortality, availability and affordability of child care, substance abuse by teen mothers, and seniors who are living independently.

However, Oregon continues to struggle with numerous social support challenges. Oregon ranks 49th in the nation for immunization of two year olds. Both child and elder abuse numbers continue to climb. (This may be due to Oregon's efforts to increase awareness and reporting.)

Oregon's performance also weakened for prenatal care, infant mortality, HIV cases with early diagnosis, and homelessness (up more than 50% between 1993 and 2000). The state's aging population likely contributes to a lower percentage of Oregonians who feel they are in good health.

- **Public safety** (7 benchmarks)

Public safety represents Oregon's biggest improvement since the last report (D to B+), mainly due to steeply declining overall crime and juvenile arrest rates. In addition, fewer students are carrying weapons and there is less recidivism among paroled offenders. Almost all counties have signed on to cooperative policing arrangements. All counties but one comply with emergency preparedness standards.

Goal 3. Health, sustainable surroundings.

- **Community Development** (7 benchmarks)

Oregon's progress in community development benchmarks varies widely, but its overall grade (C-) averages out to be the same as the last report. Due to the effects of bottlenecks in Portland that divert traffic to surface roads, freeway traffic congestion improved. But the percentage of Oregonians who commute has gone down and the number of urban miles they drive has gone up.

More Oregonians are able to own their homes than in 1990, but affordable housing remains a problem for lower income Oregonians. Oregon continues to do well in providing safe drinking water and keeping roads in good repair.

- **Environment** (16 benchmarks)

Oregon's average grade in environment (C+) reflects both strong and weak performances for a few key benchmarks. Air quality earned another A. Salmon and steelhead preservation earned another F. Land preservation (wetlands, agricultural and forest) dropped from A to B-.

Other benchmark performances for Oregon's environment also varied widely. Hazardous waste site clean-up, and both stream water quality and quantity are good. Yet Oregonians continue to generate higher than acceptable municipal waste levels and carbon dioxide emissions. Fewer plant and wildlife species are healthy. And the number of acres of state park land has not kept up with Oregon's growing population.

Benchmark Overview

ECONOMY

Economy benchmarks track progress toward achieving Oregon's first goal: "quality jobs for all Oregonians" (see Figure 1, page 4). While the economy seems to be doing well, Oregon's overall economic performance over the past biennium weakened from a C+ to a C.

Performance worsened for:

- *New Companies (A to B+)*. In 1999, Oregon's ranking in new companies was 11th, after ranking 7th or 8th for several years mid-decade.
- *Professional Services (B+ to D)*. Oregon's employment concentration in professional services (finance, insurance, business, engineering, management and legal professions) declined relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services.
- *Per Capita Income (C+ to D)*. During the 1990s, Oregon's per capita income fluctuated between 93% and 96% of the national average. It peaked in the mid-1990s and then fell off slightly.
- *Net Job Growth*. In Oregon, job growth peaked in the mid 90s, then dropped in 1998.

Oregon has also enjoyed some economic successes:

- *Employment Dispersion*. The percentage of Oregonians employed in rural areas improved.
- *Traded Sector*. Industries that compete in multi-state, national and international markets increased steadily from 1993 to 1997.
- *Venture Capital Investments*. Oregon's rank rose to 10th in the nation in 1999.
- *Workers' Compensation Costs*. Oregon's national rank improved significantly over the decade.
- *Income per Worker*. Oregon has experienced a dramatic rise in annual payroll per covered worker.
- *Workers at 150% of Poverty*. In 1990, 30% of working Oregonians earned wages that could support a family of four at or above 150% of poverty. By 1999, that increased to 35%.
- *Unemployment Rate*. Estimates for 2000 show a drop to the decade low of 4.8% (in 1995).

	1998	2000	Page
KEY ECONOMY BENCHMARKS			
Employment Dispersion	F	D	9
New Companies	A	B+	10
Professional Services	B+	D	11
Research & Development	C-	C	12
Per Capita Income	C+	D	13
OTHER ECONOMY BENCHMARKS			
Traded Sector Strength	D	B-	14
Net Job Growth	A	F	14
Economic Diversification	N/A	N/A	14
Venture Capital Investments	F	B	15
Workers' Compensation Costs	A	A	15
On-Time Permits	C	C	15
Income per Worker	A	A	16
<i>Income Disparity</i>		<i>new</i>	16
Workers @ 150% Poverty	B	A	16
Unemployment Rate	F	A	17
<i>Exports</i>		<i>new</i>	17
Foreign Language Skills	F	D	17
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C	B-	
OVERALL ECONOMY GRADE*	C+	C	

* The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

EDUCATION

Education benchmarks target Oregon's first strategic goal: "quality jobs for all Oregonians" (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon's overall grade in Education has improved from C in 1998 to C+ in 2000.

Improvements occurred in these benchmarks:

- *Ready-to-Learn (A)*. Oregon kindergarten teachers indicated improvement for new students in all areas but motor development.

- *Eighth Grade Skill Level (B- to B+)*. Math skills have improved from 40% achieving the standards in 1991 to about 56% in 2000. Reading skills have similarly improved from 40% meeting the standard in 1991 to about 64% in 2000.

- *High School Dropout Rate (F to D-)*. Oregon has improved, but about 10,000 students are still dropping out annually.

- *Third Grade Skill Levels (A- to A)*. Between 1991 and 2000, the percentage of students meeting reading standards increased from 52% to 82% (target 82%); those meeting math standards increased from 35% to 75% (target 73%).

- *High School Work Experience (D to B)*. Oregon has made significant progress, although it is still below target. Between 1993 and 1999, the percentage of 11th and 12th graders completing a structured work experience increased from 9% to 42%. The target for 2000 was 65%.

- *Associate Degree (F to D)*. In 1998, three percent of adult Oregonians had an occupation-specific degree. That improved to 3.6% in 2000. Oregon remains well below target, however.

- *Internet Usage (A- to A)*. In 1992 only 10% of households were online. By 2000 that percentage catapulted to 63%.

Oregon has slipped in these areas:

- *College Completion*, from B- to C-.

- *High School Completion*, from B to C+.

- *Percentage of Oregonians with Some College*, from B- to D.

- *Computer Usage*, from A to B (although the number of computers has increased).

The *adult literacy* benchmark has no grade because data are inadequate to show a trend. Nevertheless, experts estimate that over 480,000 Oregonians are at the lowest illiteracy level.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY EDUCATION BENCHMARKS			
Ready To Learn	N/A	A	21
Eighth Grade Skill Levels	B-	B+	22
H.S. Dropout Rate	F	D-	23
College Completion	B-	C-	24
Adult Literacy	N/A	N/A	25
OTHER EDUCATION BENCHMARKS			
Third Grade Skill Levels	A-	A	26
H.S. Work Experience	D	B	26
High School Completion	B	C+	26
Some College Completion	B-	D	27
Associates Degree	F	D	27
Computer Usage	A	B	27
Internet Usage	A-	A	27
Labor Force Skill Training	N/A	N/A	28
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C+	B-	
OVERALL GRADE*	C	C+	

* The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Civic engagement benchmarks—along with those in social support and public safety—track progress in achieving Oregon’s second strategic goal: “safe, caring and engaged communities” (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon’s overall grade in civic engagement remains a D.

Civic engagement benchmarks performed as follows:

- *Volunteerism (D- to F)*. Oregon ranked nationally in the top ten for voter turnout (1992 and 1996). However, the percentage of Oregonians who regularly volunteer (not including episodic volunteers) peaked in 1996 and has since fallen to a decade low of 23%.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BENCHMARKS			
Volunteerism	D-	F	31
OTHER CIVIC ENGAGEMENT BENCHMARKS			
Voting	F	C	32
Feeling of Community	D	D	32
Understanding Tax System	B-	D+	32
Taxes per \$1000 Income	N/A	N/A	33
Public Management Quality	N/A	N/A	33
S&P Bond Rating	N/A	C	33
State Arts Funding	F	C	34
Public Library Service	A-	F	34
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C-	D+	
OVERALL GRADE*	D	D	

- *Voting (F to C)*. In 1992 and 1996, Oregon ranked nationally in the top ten for voter turnout. However in the 2000 presidential election, Oregon’s voter turnout was below the 1992 level and the 2000 target

- *Feeling of Community (D)*. The percentage of Oregonians who feel connected to their communities has remained relatively steady at or just under 40% since the Oregon Population Survey began collecting data on this issue in 1994.

- *Understanding the Tax System (B- to D+)*. Only about 18% of Oregonians understand the tax system well enough to know the largest source of state revenues and the largest category of state expenditures.

- *Taxes per \$1000 Income*. In 1990 Oregonians paid, on average, \$120 per \$1000 of personal income. For 2000, that figure is estimated to be \$106.

- *Public Management Quality*. Oregon’s 2000 performance was assessed lower than in 1998.

- *S&P Bond Rating (C)*. Oregon’s rating has not improved since 1996, despite a strong economy.

- *State Funding for the Arts (F to C)*. Although Oregon is ranked last in the nation for this measure between 1995 and 1999, it’s ranking improved in 2000 to 46th .

- *Public Library Service (A- to F)*. In 1997, 89% of Oregon’s population was served by libraries that met minimum standards. In 1999, that number was 84%.

*The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Social support benchmarks contribute to Oregon's second strategic goal, "safe, caring and engaged communities" (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon's overall performance in the social support benchmarks has improved a half grade from a C in 1998 to a B- in this report.

Improvements include:

- *Teen Pregnancies (C to A-)*. The decade low occurred in 1999 at 15.9 per 1,000 - down from 19.7 in 1990.
- *Teen Substance Abuse (D+ to A)*. About 14% reported use for drugs and the same percentage for cigarettes, both down from 22% in 1996. Alcohol use, at 26%, is also down from 30% in 1996.
- *Poverty (C to B)*. The percentage of Oregonians in poverty appears to have decreased somewhat since 1994.

Oregon also earned good or excellent grades for *health insurance, premature mortality, available child care, alcohol/tobacco use by mothers, and seniors living independently*.

Two benchmarks worsened by more than a half grade:

- *HIV Cases with Early Diagnosis (C to D-)*. In 1990, this was 72%; in 1999 it was 73%. Since the jump in 1993 to 80%, Oregon's progress has stalled.
- *Homelessness (D+ to F)*. Fluctuating in the 1990s, the number of homeless on any given night in Oregon worsened from the decade low of 5,196 in 1993 to 8,027 in 2000—a 55% increase.

Oregon's social support challenges remain in the areas of *child abuse (F), prenatal care (D+), immunizations (D), perceived health status (F), and elder abuse (F)*.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY SOCIAL SUPPORT BENCHMARKS			
Teen Pregnancy	C	A-	37
Teen Substance Abuse	D+	A	38
Child Abuse or Neglect	F	F	39
Poverty	C	B	40
Health Insurance	B+	B-	41
OTHER SOCIAL SUPPORT BENCHMARKS			
Prenatal Care	C	D+	42
Infant Mortality	A	B+	42
Immunizations	C-	D	42
HIV Early Diagnosis	C	D-	43
Adult Non-Smokers	C	D	43
Premature Mortality	A	A	43
Perceived Health Status	F	F	44
Affordable Child Care	F	C	44
Available Child Care	A	A	44
Elder Abuse	F	F	45
Infants whose Mothers Used Alcohol and/or Tobacco	A	A	45
Homeless Oregonians	D+	F	45
Child Support Payments	A	B-	46
<i>Hunger</i>		<i>new</i>	46
Independent Seniors	A	A	46
Independent Disabled	N/A	N/A	47
Disabled Living in Poverty	N/A	N/A	47
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C+	C	
Overall Grade for Social Support *	C	B-	

* The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety supports Oregon’s strategic goal #2, “safe, caring and engaged communities” (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon’s public safety performance improved dramatically from D+ in the 1997-99 biennium, to B+ for this reporting period.

Oregon’s improvements were concentrated in two benchmarks:

- *Overall Crimes (F to A)*. This represents the biggest improvement in public safety. Reported crime overall in Oregon held steady at about 140 per 1,000 until the mid-90s, peaking at about 150 and then decreasing since 1997 to a low of 131.7 in 1999. This exceeds the target for 2000 and earns an “A” for this benchmark.

- *Juvenile Arrests (F to C)*. This benchmark experienced a similar pattern, decreasing since its peak in 1996 of 62 per 1,000 juveniles to a 1999 rate of 48.3, just higher than the base year. However, the target rate of 46.5 per 1,000 has not yet been met.

Both overall and juvenile crime have been decreasing nationwide for about eight years, a decline which started several years earlier than in Oregon.

These public safety benchmarks earned good grades this biennium. This means:

- Fewer students are carrying weapons (improved from a B to an A).
- Less recidivism among paroled offenders.
- Almost all counties have signed cooperative policing agreements.
- All but one county meets emergency preparedness standards.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY PUBLIC SAFETY BENCHMARKS			
Overall Crimes	F	A	51
Juvenile Arrests	F	C	52
OTHER PUBLIC SAFETY BENCHMARKS			
Students Carrying Weapons	B	A	53
Recidivism	A	B-	53
<i>Juvenile Recidivism</i>		<i>new</i>	53
Cooperative Policing	N/A	A	54
Emergency Preparedness	A	A	54
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	A-	A-	
OVERALL PUBLIC SAFETY GRADE*	D+	B+	

*The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development benchmarks measure progress towards Oregon’s third strategic goal: “healthy, sustainable surroundings” (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon’s grade in community development is the same as last biennium, C-.

Oregon’s performance improved for:

- *Traffic Congestion (F to C-)*. In 1995, 48% of Oregon highways were congested. In 1999, that increased to 51%. The grade improvement reflects a decrease from 1998. Oregon is still below target.
- *Owner Occupied Households (C to A)*. The percentage of households that are owner-occupied increased from 67% in 1990 to 68% in 1998, meeting the 2000 target.

Oregon continues to do well in:

- *Safe Drinking Water (A)*. In 1994, less than half of Oregonians were served by water systems meeting health standards. In 1997, the percentage leaped to 88% due to a major urban water system coming into compliance. The percentage held steady at 90% for both 1998 and 1999, exceeding the 2000 target of 75%.
- *Roads that are in Good Condition (A)*. About 78% of state roads and 75% of county roads are in good condition.

Oregon remains challenged for these benchmarks:

- *Affordable Housing (D)*. Compared to 70% in 1990, 76% of lower income households in 2000 spent more than 30% of their income on rent.
- *Commuting (D-)*. In 1990, 29% of Oregonians reported commuting to work using something other a single occupancy vehicle. This dropped to 27% in 2000, indicating a trend away from the 2000 target.
- *Vehicle Miles Traveled (F)*. This chart shows that in 1990, urban Oregonians traveled an average of 7,733 urban miles; in 1999 that figure was 8,247.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BENCHMARKS			
Traffic Congestion	F	C-	57
Affordable Housing	D	D	58
OTHER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BENCHMARKS			
Drinking Water	A	A	59
Commuting	D-	D-	59
Vehicle Miles Traveled	F	F	59
Road Condition	A	A	60
Owner Occupied Households	C	A	60
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C+	B-	
OVERALL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRADE*	C-	C-	

*The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

ENVIRONMENT

Environment benchmarks track progress towards Oregon’s third strategic goal, “healthy, sustainable surroundings” (see Figure 1, page 4). Oregon’s overall grade, C+, has remained the same since 1998. Individual benchmarks for environment received both very high and very low grades.

Oregon earned good grades for:

- *Air Quality (A)*. Oregon met its 2000 target for this key benchmark.
- *Land Preservation (average grade of B-)*. Forest and wetlands preservation both received an A, but agricultural land preservation received a F.
- *Stream Water Quality (B+)*
- *Instream Water Rights (A)*. More streams had water flows adequate for wildlife in the last half of the decade. (This benchmark is highly dependent on rainfall.)
- *Hazardous Waste Site Clean-Up (A)*. Both tanks and other sites.

Oregon received poor or failing grades for:

- *Agricultural Land Preservation (F)*. Oregon’s agricultural land is shifting to other uses.
- *Salmon and Steelhead Preservation (F)*. Only two percent of these populations are at target levels for this key benchmark.
- *CO₂ Emissions (F)*. In 1997, CO₂ emissions were 15% higher than in 1990.
- *Municipal Waste (F)*. Pounds of municipal waste landfilled or incinerated grew from 1,519 pounds per capita in 1992 to 1,690 pounds in 1999.
- *Native Plant Species that are Healthy (D-)*. This worsened half a grade from the last report. The percentage of native plant species that were healthy decreased from the decade high of 88% in 1994 to only 80% in 1999.
- *Acres of State-Owned Parks per 1,000 Oregonians (F)*. This decreased from 31 acres per 1,000 in 1990 to 28 in 2000. The 2000 target was 35.

	1998	2000	Page
KEY ENVIRONMENT BENCHMARKS			
Air Quality	A	A	63
Land Preservation Wetlands, Agricultural and Forest Lands	A	B-	64
Salmon & Steelhead	F	F	67
OTHER ENVIRONMENT BENCHMARKS			
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	F	F	68
Stream Water Quality	A	B+	68
Instream Water Rights	A	A	68
<i>Timber Harvest</i>		<i>new</i>	69
Municipal Waste Disposal per Capita	F	F	69
Hazardous Waste Site Clean-up	A	A	69
Healthy Wildlife Species	F	D-	70
<i>Marine Species at Risk</i>		<i>new</i>	70
Healthy Native Plant Species	C-	D-	70
<i>Nuisance Species</i>		<i>new</i>	71
State Park Acreage	F	F	71
AVERAGE OTHER GRADE	C+	C-	
OVERALL ENVIRONMENT GRADE*	C+	C+	

*The overall grade is a weighted average. Each key benchmark is given a weight of one. All other benchmarks are averaged, and that average is also given a weight of one.

Targets

ECONOMY

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Business Vitality															
1. same	1. Percentage of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area	26.0%	25.8%	25.7%	25.7%	25.8%	25.5%	25.4%	25.1%	24.9%	24.8%	25%		25%-26%	26%-27%
4. same	2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength		35th	38th	38th	36th	40th	36th	33rd	32nd	31st			20th-25th	
3. same	3. Oregon's national rank in new companies		13th	7th	11th	4th	8th	7th	7th	7th	14th	11th		5th-10th	
6. same	4. Net job growth	(8,711)	43,276	(2,116)	23,552	40,842	58,529	54,637	54,439	55,927	28,095	27,111		24,000	23,000
2. modified	5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services. (U.S.=100%)		81%	81%	82%	84%	86%	87%	88%	86%	84%			93%	105%
7. same	6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)		28th	29th	26th	27th	29th	32nd	28th	32nd	28th			25th	20th
Economic Capacity															
8. modified	7. Industry research and development expenditures as a percentage of gross state product														
	a. industry (public/private)		0.6%	0.6%		0.7%		0.9%		1.1%				1.2%	1.4%
	b. academia		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%				0.4%	0.5%
9. same	8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments		25th	11th	4th	16th	12th	29th	14th	22nd	21st	10th		1st-10th	1st-10th
Business Costs															
10,11,12 modified	9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st = lowest)	10	25	25	25	25	24	23	18	14	12	12		14th	14th
	a. labor costs	26	32	36	33	33	33	33	29	22	18	18			
	b. energy costs	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3			
	c. tax costs	35	38	39	39	39	36	29	26	28	30	34			

Highlights

ECONOMY, continued

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
13. Same	10. Percentage of permits issue within the target time period or less														
	a. air contaminant discharge		57%	57%	57%	68%	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%		85%	95%
	b. wastewater discharge			41%	41%	32%	25%	36%	15%	16%	16%	25%		40%	45%
Income															
14. modified	11. Per capita personal income as a percentage of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%)	100%	93%	94%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	96%	95%	95%		97%	100%
	a. metropolitan as a percentage of metropolitan U.S.	99%	93%	93%	92%	94%	95%	97%	97%	97%	96%				
	b. non-metropolitan as a percentage of non-metropolitan U.S.	114%	106%	105%	104%	104%	103%	105%	103%	104%	103%				
15. modified	12. Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 1995 dollars)	\$26,304	\$24,695	\$24,847	\$25,279	\$25,240	\$25,368	\$25,837	\$27,021	\$27,341	\$28,308	\$28,820		\$30,431	\$32,554
	a. urban						\$26,236	\$26,765	\$27,582	\$28,454	\$29,301	\$29,968		\$31,059	\$32,817
	b. rural						\$20,838	\$20,967	\$21,175	\$21,478	\$22,059	\$22,372		\$22,720	\$23,382
16. modified	13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families														
	a. ratio	6.6	7.1						9.4		11.2			11	9
	b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)	14th	12th						27th		42nd				
17. same	14. Percentage of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four		30%	30%	30%	31%	31%	31%	31%	32%	34%	35%		41%	47%
18. modified	15. Oregon unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate*	117%	98%	88%	100%	106%	90%	86%	109%	118%	124%	136%	120%	115%	100%
International															
new	16. Non-primary exports as a percent of total exports		44.8%	48.1%	50.9%	50.7%	52.3%	56.1%	57.7%	56.7%	52.7%	53.9%		56%	60%
20. same	17. Percentage of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English				17%		16%		14%		14%		15%	17%	20%

*See Endnote, Appendix C

EDUCATION

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	Targets													
		1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Kindergarten—12h Grade															
21. same	18. Percentage of children entering school ready -to-learn								58%				67%	85%	87%
24. same	19. Percentage of 3rd graders who achieve established skill levels														
	a. reading			52%		59%		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	90%	97%
	b. math			35%		51%		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	81%	90%
23. same	20. Percentage of 8th graders who achieve established skill levels														
	a. reading			40%		35%		48%	53%	56%	55%	56%	64%	71%	80%
	b. math			40%		48%		49%	49%	49%	51%	52%	56%	69%	80%
25. same	21. Percentage of high school students that have completed a structured work experience, including a practicum, clinical experience, community service learning, or a school-based enterprise program					9%	13%	21%	14%	15%	35%	42%		50%	60%
22. same	22. High school drop out rate*		6.6	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.6		5.4	4.0
Post Secondary															
27. same	23. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) completing high school or equivalent		76%	85%	82%		89%		91%		91%		92%	93%	95%
28. same	24. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed some college		39%	53%	53%	58%		60%			62%		58%	70%	79%
29. modified	25. Percentage of Oregon adults (25+) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials												25.7%		
26. modified	26. Percent of Oregon adults (25+) who have completed:														
	a. bachelor's degree		18%	23%	25%	26%		29%			29%		29%	38%	45%
	b. advanced degree			7%									11%	10%	12%

*See Endnote, Appendix C

Highlights

EDUCATION, continued

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Skill Development															
30.	Percentage of adult Oregonians with intermediate literacy skills														
	a. prose		41%											51%	55%
	b. document		36%											51%	55%
	c. quantitative		39%											51%	55%
	28. Percentage of adult Oregonians who use a computer or related electronic device to														
31.	a. create documents/graphics or analyze data						50%		58%		60%		61%		
75.	b. access the Internet				10%		13%		24%		35%		63%		
32.	Percentage of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year						35%		30%		37%		31%	56%	75%

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Participation															
33. same	30. Percentage of Oregonians who volunteer at least 50 hours of their time per year to civic, community or, nonprofit activities				30%				33%		29%		23%	35%	50%
34. modified	31. Oregon's national rank in voter turnout for presidential elections (1 = highest)				8th				10th				9th	2004* 1st-5th	2008* 1st-5th
35. same	32. Percentage of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community						36%		41%		36%		37%	45%	60%
Taxes															
36. same	33. Percentage of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent*				11%	12%	18%	19%	21%	19%	18%	18%	11%		
37., 38. modified	34. General state and local revenue per \$1,000 of personal income (1 = highest)														
	a. national rank for all revenue		12th		8th		11th	10th	10th						
	b. national rank for taxes		16th		13th		19th	28th	37th						
	c. all revenue as a percentage of 1990		100%		107%		105%	107%	107%						
Public Sector Performance															
39. same	35. Governing Magazine's ranking of public management quality										B-		C+	B	A-
40. same	36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)		AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA+	AAA
Culture															
41. same	37. Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding		41st	40th	39th	41st	44th	50th	50th	48th	47th	47th	46th	39th	31st
42. same	38. Percentage of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria		86%	83%	83%	86%	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%		94%	99%

*See Endnote, Appendix C

Highlights

SOCIAL SUPPORT

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Health															
43. modified	39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females														
	a. ages 10-14		1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3		0.9	0.0
	b. ages 15-17		52.2	51.8	47.8	47.9	49.0	49.3	47.3	44.2	42.1	39.3		36.0	36.0
44. same	40. Percentage of babies whose mothers received early prenatal care (beginning in the first trimester)		76%	77%	79%	79%	79%	79%	80%	81%	80%	81%		85%	90%
45. same	41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000		12.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.4	6		5.1	4.5
46. same	42. Percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized						67%	74%	72%	73%	76%	73%		82%	90%
47. modified	43. Number of cases of HIV infection among adolescents and adults (13 and older)		657	576	538	458	453	435	375	314	301	307		282	263
48. modified	44. Percentage of Oregonians, 18 and older, who smoke cigarettes		23%	22%	22%	23%	22%	23%	23%	21%	22%	21%		17%	12%
49. modified	45. Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)		76.4	60.0	59.2	61.7	61.9	61.4	59.6	56.4	56.7	52.7		54.3	49.3
50. same	46. Percentage of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent					63%	63%	62%	60%	59%	57%	57%		65%	72%
51. same	47. Percentage of families for whom child care is affordable				69%		67%		67%		67%		67%	70%	75%
52. same	48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13		14		15	15	16	16	19	20	21	22	21	25	25

*See Endnote, Appendix C

SOCIAL SUPPORT, continued **Targets**

OldBM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Protection															
53. same	49. Percentage of 8th grade students who report using:														
	a. alcohol in the previous month		23%		26%	30%	30%		30%		26%		26%	21%	17%
	b. illicit drugs in the previous month		14%		11%	19%	19%		22%		19%		14%	15%	12%
	c. cigarettes in the previous month		12%		15%	19%	19%		22%		20%		13%	16%	13%
54. modified	50. Number of children, per 1,000 persons under 18, who are:														
	a. neglected/abused		10.1	9.6	10.0	9.5	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.9		6.2	5.6
	b. at a substantial risk of being neglected or abused		0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.6		5.9	5.3
55. same	51. Reported elder abuse rate per 1,000							12	14	15	18	19		15	15
56. modified	52. Percentage of pregnant women who abstain from using:														
	a. alcohol		95%	95%	96%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%		98%	98%
	b. tobacco		78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	82%	82%	84%	84%	86%		91%	98%
Poverty															
57. modified	53. Percentage of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level*		12%	14%		15%		12%		12%		10%		12%	10%
	a. 0-17		14%	16%		20%		15%		16%		13%		14%	11%
	b. 18-64		8%	12%		13%		10%		10%		9%		8%	6%
	c. 65+		19%	20%		14%		16%		11%		14%		11%	9%
58. same	54. Percentage of Oregonians without health insurance		16%		18%		14%		11%		11%		10%	8%	6%
59. modified	55. Number of Oregonians that are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)				25	17	24	20	21	22	22	28	23	14	13

Highlights

SOCIAL SUPPORT, continued

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Poverty, continued															
60. same	Percentage of current court ordered child support paid to families	44%	50%	47%	50%	54%	60%	68%	68%	68%	68%	68%	70%	75%	80%
new	Percentage of Oregonians that are:														
	a. food insecure with hunger												2.9%		
	b. food insecure												3.6%		
Independent Living															
61. same	Percentage of seniors living independently			97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%		98%		98%	98%
62. modified	Percentage of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed												85%		
63. same	Percentage of Oregonians with a lasting developmental, mental and/or physical disability living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level						20%		20%		22%		21%	19%	19%

2001 Benchmarks

PUBLIC SAFETY

Targets

Old BIM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Crime															
64. modified	Overall reported crimes per 1,000 Oregonians	133.6	139	138.3	138.7	139.5	145.9	150.5	141.8	150.2	138.5	131.7		124.5	110.0
	a. person crimes		17.2	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.5	15.5	15.2	14.5	13.7		13.1	11.5
	b. property crimes		73.2	74.9	75.8	74.5	82.1	85.6	79	83	74.4	68.2		66.9	59.1
	c. behavior crimes		48.1	46.9	45.8	45.5	46.1	47.4	47.3	51.9	49.6	49.8		44.5	34.4
65. modified	Total juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year	48.3	46.5	48.8	52.1	53.8	57.3	58.6	62.0	59.0	54.0	48.3		46.5	40.0
	a. person crimes	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7		4.4	3.9
	b. property crimes	19.4	21.4	22.6	22.6	23.1	21.2	20.9	19.7	17.2	17.3	15.5		15.5	13.8
66. same	Percentage of students who carry weapons			26%		32%		19%		19%		14%		14%	9%
67. modified	Percentage of paroled adult offenders convicted of a new felony within three years of initial release		36%	39%	34%	37%	33%	31%	32%	31%	31%	32%	30%	29%	27%
new	Percentage of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense						35%	38%	37%	37%	36%	36%		33%	30%
68. same	Percentage of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement								31%		72%	86%		100%	100%
Emergency Preparedness															
69. same	Percentage of Oregon counties with the capability to respond to an emergency, and to assist communities to recover fully from the effects*		50%	44%	56%	64%	83%	86%	92%	97%	97%	97%	50%	99%	100%

*See Endnote, Appendix C

Highlights

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	Targets														
		1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010	
Growth Management																
70. modified	68. Hours of travel delay per driver per year in urban areas															
	a. Portland metro		27		38			50	55	52				60	65	
	b. all other		5		6			8	9	12				11	13	
71. same	69. Percentage of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards						49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	95%		95%	
Infrastructure																
73. same	70. Percentage of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle		29%		30%		30%		33%		29%		27%		31%	
74. same	71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas (per year)	5,782	7,733	7,809	7,696	7,776	7,854	7,982	8,105	8,175	8,165	8,247	7,913		7,496	
76. same	72. Percentage of roads in fair or better condition															
	a. state	57%	70%		73%	83%	80%	78%	78%	77%	77%	78%	78%		80%	
	b. county									75%		74%				
Housing																
77. same	73. Percentage of households that are owner occupied*	65%	67%		70%		62%		67%		68%			70%		72%
78. same	74. Percentage of low income households spending more than 30 percent of their household income on housing (including utilities)															
	a. renters		70%		75%				72%		69%		76%		70%	70%
	b. owners		38%						41%		39%		38%		38%	38%

*See Endnote, Appendix C

ENVIRONMENT

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Air															
79. modified	75. Percent of time that the air is healthy to breathe for all Oregonians (healthy means zero exceedances of National Ambient Air Quality Standards)		99.64%	99.40%	99.92%	99.98%	99.99%	100.00%	99.74%	100.00%	99.75%	99.99%		100.0%	100.0%
80. same	76. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percentage of 1990 emissions		100%	102%	105%	104%	107%	103%	105%	106%				106%	106%
Water															
81. modified	77. Wetland acreage as a percentage of 1985 wetland acreage:														
		1985													
	a. freshwater wetlands	100%											100%	100%	100%
	b. estuarine wetlands	100%											115%	120%	125%
82. modified	78. Percentage of monitored stream sites with:														
	a. significantly increasing trends in water quality		8%					21%	32%	52%	70%	64%		75%	75%
	b. water quality in good to excellent condition		27%					28%	35%	32%	37%	41%		40%	45%
84. same	79. Percentage of key rivers meeting instream water rights:														
	a. 9 or more months a year	53%	39%	50%	56%	72%	61%	94%	94%	88%	94%	94%		60%	65%
	b. 12 months a year	47%	44%	39%	22%	22%	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%		35%	40%
Land															
85. modified	80. Percentage of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 still preserved for agricultural use:				98.9%					97.1%					
	a. cropland				98.6%					97.4%					
	b. other				98.9%					97.0%					
86. same	81. Percentage of Oregon forest land in 1970 still preserved for forest use		92%	90%	92%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%	92%	92%			

Highlights

ENVIRONMENT, continued

Targets

Old BM	2001 Benchmark	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2005	2010
Land, continued															
	new														
								85.5%	88.6%	93.0%	67.8%	73.1%			
	a. public lands							101.0%	88.5%	91.9%	83.3%	79.5%			
	b. private lands														
87.	same				1,519	1,501	1,516	1,511	1,570	1,640	1,650	1,690		1,575	1,495
	83. Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita														
88.	same			67.6%	71.0%	67.7%	66.8%	65.7%	69.1%	69.1%	68.1%	76.3%		79.0%	90.5%
	84. Percentage of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up														
	a. tank sites			67.3%	70.7%	69.3%	66.3%	65.4%	69.0%	69.0%	67.6%	76.4%		80.0%	95.0%
	b. other hazardous substances			75.0%	79.1%	77.8%	75.5%	70.7%	71.5%	71.7%	74.7%	73.5%		76.0%	77.0%
Plants & Wildlife															
89.	modified														
	85. Percentage of monitored wild native fish populations that are classified as healthy														
	a. salmon and steelhead populations							23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%		
	b. other populations							45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%		
new	86. Percentage of assessed marine species at risk		9.1%	16.7%	21.4%	21.4%	17.6%	15.0%	10.0%	10.0%	20.0%	19.0%	22.7%		
90.	modified														
	87. Percentage of at-risk plant and animal species found in areas dedicated to conservation												33%		
	a. species found in streams or rivers												15.4%		
	b. other							36.0%					34.7%		
91.	Same			83%	86%	88%	86%	88%	85%	85%	85%	83%			
	88. Percentage of native plant species that are healthy														
new	89. Number of nuisance invasive species established in Oregon		305										341		
Outdoor Recreation															
92.	same		35	31	31	30	30	29	29	29	28	29	28	35	35
	90. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians														



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