

Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision

HIGHLIGHTS

2007 BENCHMARK REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON • benchmarks.oregon.gov

Economy



QUALITY JOBS FOR ALL OREGONIANS



Education

Civic Engagement



ENGAGED, CARING &



Social Support



Public Safety

SAFE COMMUNITIES



Community Development

HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE SURROUNDINGS



Environment



APRIL 2007

Progress Board www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB

This report will stimulate questions but does not provide all the answers. It does not analyze, for example, the underlying causes of the data or recommend solutions. Rather, the report is intended to inspire productive exploration of why Oregon's results are the way they are and how to make them better.



Welcome to Oregon's 2007 Benchmark Report

Dear Oregonian,

Is Oregon making progress toward its goals? As required by law, the Oregon Progress Board answers using 91 “yardsticks” called Oregon Benchmarks. Benchmarks are the indicators chosen by Oregonians as fair, efficient ways to measure economic, social and environmental progress.

This report is a unique tool, providing a common base of evidence that we can all use to better understand our state. Individual benchmark grades and analyses are online at benchmarks.oregon.gov, where you can generate your own custom benchmark report. The printed *Highlights* rolls up individual benchmark grades to show how well or poorly Oregon is progressing toward three goals. The goals come from Oregon's long-range strategic plan, called Oregon Shines:

1. Quality jobs for all Oregonians (Economic Climate);
2. Engaged, caring and safe communities (Social Climate); and
3. Healthy, sustainable surroundings (Environmental Climate).

Oregon Shines and the benchmarks are for all of Oregon and all Oregonians. We encourage you to learn about the facts and figures in this report and use them to improve your community and your state.

And let us learn from you. Visit “Partners and More” at benchmarks.oregon.gov for an easy way to share your benchmark-related programs and documents. Sharing your knowledge will help us all learn and get better results for Oregon.

Sincerely,

Theodore R. Kulongoski



Theodore R. Kulongoski
Governor

Peter Courtney



Peter Courtney
President of the Senate

Jeffrey A. Merkley



Jeff Merkley
Speaker of the House



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KEY DEFINITIONS

Oregon Shines: Oregon’s high-level, long-term strategic plan. Oregon Shines was legislatively established in 1989, updated in 1997 and is due to be updated again by 2009. Oregon Shines II, which is the current plan, has three interrelated goals:

Quality Jobs for All Oregonians (ECONOMIC CLIMATE)

Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities (SOCIAL CLIMATE)

Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings (ENVIRONMENTAL CLIMATE)

Oregon Benchmarks: The yardsticks used to measure and assess Oregon’s progress toward the goals. Over 250 Oregon Benchmarks were legislatively approved in 1989. That number was reduced in 1997 to a more manageable number. Today there are 91 Oregon Benchmarks in Economy, Education, Civic Engagement, Social Support, Public Safety, Community Development and Environment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Achieving the Oregon Shines Vision

2007 BENCHMARK REPORT TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON

OREGON'S PROGRESS IN A NUTSHELL

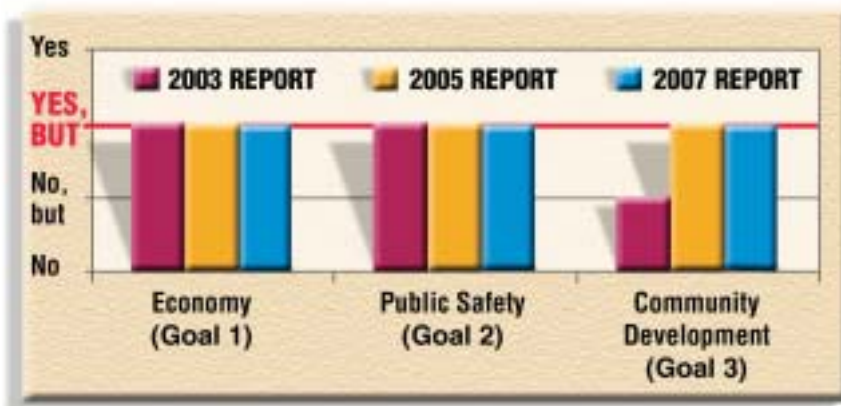
Is Oregon making progress toward the Oregon Shines goals?

The benchmarks show that Oregon is holding its own in economic issues, public safety and livable communities. However, some aspects of education, civic engagement, social support and the environment still give reason for concern.

Goal #1: Quality Jobs for All Oregonians

Economy gets a “Yes, but,” as it did in the 2003 and 2005 reports. Robust job growth slightly outweighs the fact that Oregon’s personal income levels, when compared to the national average, are falling. *Education*, the other half of the equation for creating quality jobs, lost ground in the 2005 report and again in this report. K-12 indicators show progress, but adult educational achievement and lower-than-targeted levels of workforce training helped to pull this biennium’s grade down to a “No, but.”

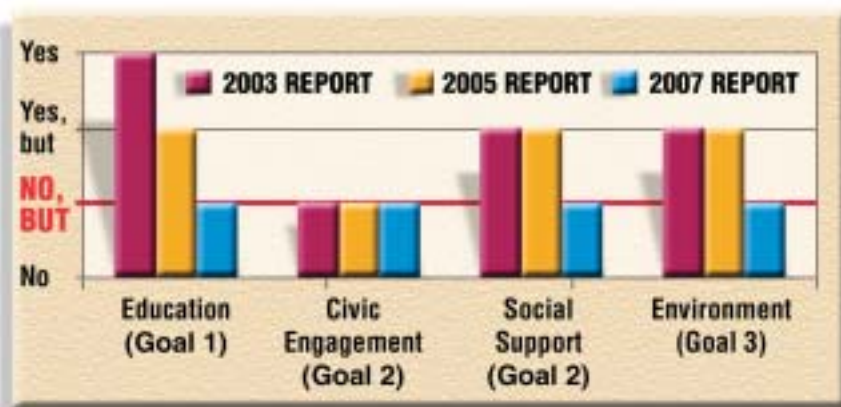
IS OREGON MAKING PROGRESS?



Biggest improvements and concerns for this goal:

- Economy’s *biggest improvement is net job growth*, for which the state ranked third in the nation in 2005. However, Oregon’s jobs are not paying as well as in previous years or as well as jobs in other states. The *biggest concern is per capita personal income*, which was 93 percent of the U.S. average in 2005 and has declined steadily since 1996.

IS OREGON MAKING PROGRESS?



- Education’s *biggest improvement is third-grade math*, in which 86 percent of public school third-graders achieved or exceeded standards, surpassing the 2005 target and reaching a decade high. The *biggest concern is the percentage of workers receiving at least 20 hours of training a year*, which consistently scores below 40 percent. The 2005 target is 56 percent and the 2010 target is 75 percent.

GOAL #2: ENGAGED, CARING AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

This goal is tracked along three dimensions. *Social Support* was downgraded to “No, but” for the first time since 2003 with a host of concerns related to children’s health, child care and support, child abuse and particularly homelessness. *Civic Engagement* stalled at “No, but” in the last three reports because Oregonians generally don’t understand how their government gets or spends money; the state’s low Standard & Poor’s bond rating makes it more expensive for the state to borrow; and public library service is steadily declining. However, because of improving crime rates and emergency preparedness, *Public Safety* got a positive assessment (“Yes, but”) in every benchmark report since 2003.

Biggest improvements and concerns for this goal:

- Civic Engagement’s *biggest improvement is feeling of community*. A consistently higher percentage of Oregonians feel a part of their communities compared to pre – 9/11 surveys. *The biggest concern is public library service*, where a decade-long trend has steadily moved the benchmark away from its targets.
- Social Support’s *biggest improvement is its national rank for hunger*, which improved from last (50th) in 1997 to 26th in 2004. At the same time, the *biggest concern is homelessness*, where Oregon ranked in the bottom 10 percent of all states in 2000. The number of Oregonians in homeless shelters on any given night increased by 50 percent between 2002 (21,000) and 2006 (31,000).
- Public Safety’s *biggest improvement is juvenile arrests for property crimes*, the rate of which nearly halved in the last decade. Its *biggest concern is the number of high school students carrying weapons*, which was one in five in 2005.

GOAL #3: HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE SURROUNDINGS

Community Development is the only one of the seven benchmark categories that improved since the 2003 report. Traffic-related improvements (such as travel delay) upgraded Community Development to a “Yes, but” in the 2005 report. *Environment*, however, slipped to a “No, but” this biennium. Many of the indicators in this category lack data, but others reveal a lack of progress toward targets for controlling carbon dioxide emissions, recovering estuarine wetlands, reducing municipal waste, and acquiring land for Oregon’s state parks.

Biggest improvements and concerns for this goal:

- Community Development’s *biggest improvement is state road condition*. An improving trend pushed it beyond the 2010 target five years early. The state’s *biggest concern is housing affordability*. In 2006, 82 percent of lower income renters and 46 percent of lower income owners (those with incomes below the state median for each group) paid more than 30 percent of their household income—the amount considered to be reasonable—on housing costs.
- Environment’s *biggest improvement is invasive species*, as only one of the hundred most threatening invasive species has become established since 2000. The state’s *biggest concern is carbon dioxide emissions*. At 115% of 1990 levels, this benchmark remains nine percentage points above the 2005 target. The weight of scientific evidence suggests that carbon dioxide emissions are a major factor in global warming.

INTRODUCTION

WHY THIS REPORT

Oregon Shines, last updated in 1997, is Oregonians' plan to make their state a better place to live. This report answers the question, "Is Oregon making progress toward the goals in the plan?"

OREGON BENCHMARK CATEGORIES

GOAL 1: QUALITY JOBS FOR ALL OREGONIANS

- Economy Benchmarks
- Education Benchmarks

GOAL 2: ENGAGED, CARING AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

- Civic Engagement Benchmarks
- Social Support Benchmarks
- Public Safety Benchmarks

GOAL 3: HEALTHY, SUSTAINABLE SURROUNDINGS

- Community Development Benchmarks
- Environment Benchmarks

This report of Oregon Benchmarks—a set of societal measures—is produced every two years. Its purpose is to help Oregonians make adjustments where progress is too slow and to reinforce strategies and programs that are achieving success.

This report will stimulate questions but does not provide all the answers. It does not analyze, for example, the underlying causes of the data or recommend solutions. Rather, the report is intended to inspire productive exploration of why Oregon's results are the way they are and how to make them better.

HOW WE ASSESS PROGRESS

Two things are required to assess Oregon's progress for each benchmark: targets and data. Seventy-five of the 91 benchmarks have both. Many benchmarks have "parts" (e.g., 7a and 7b), yielding a total of 151 benchmark indicators, 103 of which are graded in this report. The Progress Board assesses progress for each indicator and rolls up those assessments into seven category grades. (See box for a list of categories.)

Grades are based on whether data for 2005 met or exceeded the 2005 target. If 2005 data are not yet available, the assessments are based on whether the data trend is on track to meet the target. Possible grades for individual benchmarks:

- **Yes** = met or on track to meet the target
- **Yes, but** = close, met or on track but with concerns
- **No, but** = did not meet or off track but with signs of progress
- **No** = did not meet or off track



Steam rising off of Big Lake with Mt. Washington in the background at the Oregon Cascades.
© Photographer: Joe Klune | Agency: Dreamstime.com

This report uses one additional grade for the category grades: **Mixed**. This means that positive and negative signs for the category are about equal.

Tables in Appendix 1 show all benchmark titles and grades. Detailed explanations of each benchmark indicator and their assessed grades are online at benchmarks.oregon.gov.

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The following pages summarize Oregon’s progress in each of the seven categories, highlight Oregon’s biggest improvements and concerns, and offer ideas on what you can do. They also explain, where possible, how Oregon compares to Washington and the nation. Washington was chosen because it is most comparable to Oregon in location, economy and geography.

CUSTOMIZE YOUR BENCHMARK REPORT ONLINE

The printed *Highlights* document is a short, point-in-time summary of how Oregon is doing based on detailed benchmark analyses that visitors can generate online at benchmarks.oregon.gov. Visitors can create their own custom benchmark reports by selecting from a menu of benchmarks and modules (information clusters) to view data tables, bar charts, links to benchmark partners, data sources and more.

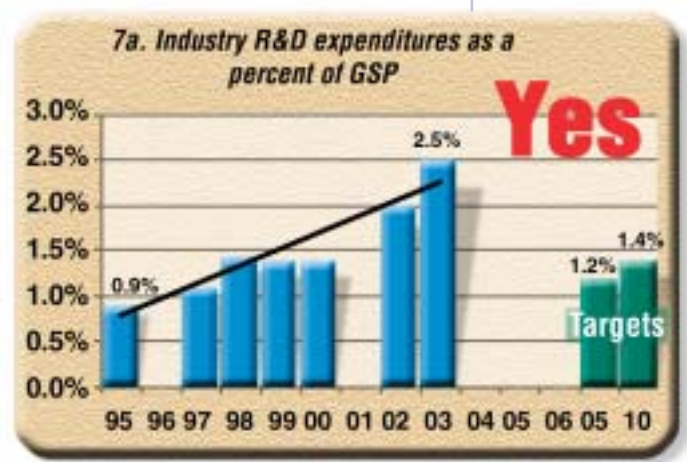
Because of the dynamic nature of the new online system, the Progress Board will be able to update benchmark data as new data points become available, reducing data lag between reports. By the fall of 2007, county benchmark data on the Progress Board Web site will also be updated as new data are available so that counties can keep abreast of how they are doing over time and compared to other Oregon counties.

OREGON’S FUTURE IS EVERYONE’S BUSINESS

Oregon Shines and the benchmarks are for all of Oregon and all Oregonians. The new online format at benchmarks.oregon.gov offers Oregonians across the state an easy way to share benchmark-related programs and documents. The Progress Board invites interested citizens—as individuals or as members of organizations—to become a part of this virtual community. The larger it grows, the more useful it will become as a tool for sharing, learning, collaborating and improving Oregon’s results.

STATE GOVERNMENT LINKS TO OREGON BENCHMARKS

As one of Oregon’s largest partners, Oregon state government aligns its work to Oregon Shines and the Oregon Benchmarks. State agencies link nearly 400 legislatively approved key performance measures to the Oregon Benchmarks as part of the biennial budget process. Agencies are required to report results every year. Online visitors can learn about benchmark-related government results in the “Partners and More” at benchmarks.oregon.gov.



Sample Benchmark Chart with Grade

ECONOMY

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

The first goal of Oregon Shines is “Quality Jobs for All Oregonians.” Oregon’s economy benchmarks measure the state’s progress in subcategories that are critical to achieving this goal: Business Vitality, Economic Capacity, Business Costs, Income and International.

MAKING PROGRESS? **YES, BUT...**

Of the 24 assessed benchmark indicators in Economy, about half achieved the 2005 target or are making some progress. Oregon saw 45,000 more jobs in 2005 than in 2004, exceeding the 2005 target. Oregon’s unemployment rate decreased for the third consecutive year reaching 5.4 percent in 2006. Although stalled for several years and average compared to other states, wages in rural and urban areas are near a decade high. The state also achieved its targets for new employers, research and development, and international trade.

However, nearly as many benchmark indicators missed the target or are off course. The most telling benchmark,

“Oregon is clearly doing well with its many new jobs and an environment and culture that draw new talent to the state. However, the creative spark and inventiveness of their new energy has not yet been converted into the growth of higher-paying jobs experienced during the high-tech boom of the mid-1990s.”

*Tom Potiowsky
Oregon Progress Board*

personal income as a percent of the U.S., is near its lowest level in 20 years. Only one Oregon worker in three is at or above 150 percent of poverty for a family of four. Oregon’s national rank for trade with other states and countries, which brings new money into the state, worsened, even though export



Combines in Oregon wheat field.
Photo provided courtesy of Oregon Department of Agriculture.



Ships on the lower Columbia River.
Photo by Robyn Draheim.

value increased. Compared to other states, Oregon’s concentration of professional services, such as those provided by lawyers and accountants, also fell. Oregon’s national rank for economic diversification remains below the state’s 2005 target.

Visit benchmarks.oregon.gov for benchmark-specific analyses. See Appendix 1 for individual benchmark and subcategory grades.

WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *biggest improvement is net job growth*, for which the state ranked third in the nation in 2005. However, jobs are not paying as well as in previous years or as well as jobs in other states. Oregon's *biggest concern is per capita personal income*, which was 93 percent of the U.S. average in 2005 and has declined steadily since 1996. (See charts.)

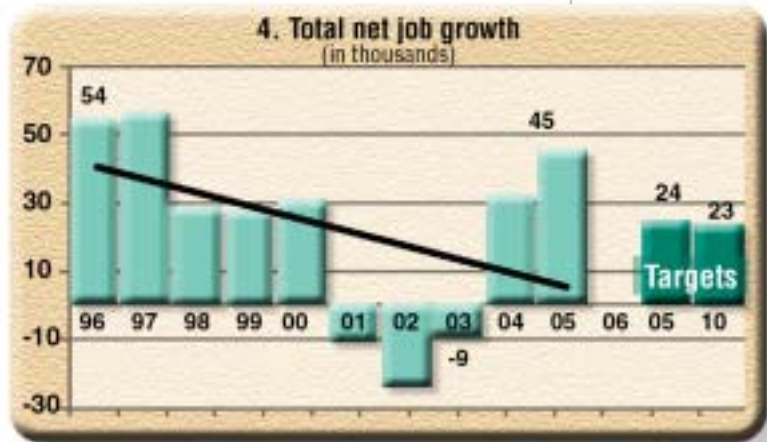
HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon compares favorably to Washington on only three of 24 economy indicators: new employers, net job growth and income disparity. Nationally, Oregon is an average state, ranking better, similar and worse than the U.S. in an equal number of 21 economy comparisons.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Check out state government performance measures relating to economy benchmarks and join other partners at benchmarks.oregon.gov, "Partners and More" module. See the Oregon Business Plan at www.oregonbusinessplan.org. If you are an employer, join the E3 Partnership for Student Success to help prepare Oregon's next generation of workers at www.e3oregon.org.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN ECONOMY:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN ECONOMY:



EDUCATION

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Quality jobs require qualified workers. Education benchmarks therefore are geared to gauge the development of a world-class workforce. Education benchmark subcategories include Kindergarten -12th grade (K-12), Postsecondary and Adult Skill Development.

MAKING PROGRESS? **No, BUT...**

Adult educational attainment and skill development indicators, key to building a quality workforce, are off track. Adult completion rates for high school (90 percent) and college (33 percent) fall below the state's 2005 targets. The percent of working Oregonians who received at least 20 hours of training annually lags significantly behind target and the trend is not promising.

The good news is that six out of the seven graded K-12 indicators received positive grades ("Yes" and "Yes, but"). Many improved despite the rapidly changing needs and demographics of the children in Oregon's public schools. While only third-grade math received a straight "Yes," all other public school measurements saw encouraging improvements in reading and math scores. High school dropout rates continue to decline, decreasing to a decade low of 4.1 percent in 2006.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon is similar to or better than Washington in more than half of the indicators that compare the two states. The state is similar to or better than the U.S. in nearly all national comparisons.

“Oregon’s lack of progress in labor force skills development is particularly troubling since new jobs pay less on average than the older ones, and employers invest in training only when they believe the investment will pay off in higher productivity. The implication is that a higher proportion of new jobs than we would wish have limited upside potential for career development and personal income growth.”

*Pat Ackley
Oregon Progress Board*



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WHAT STANDS OUT

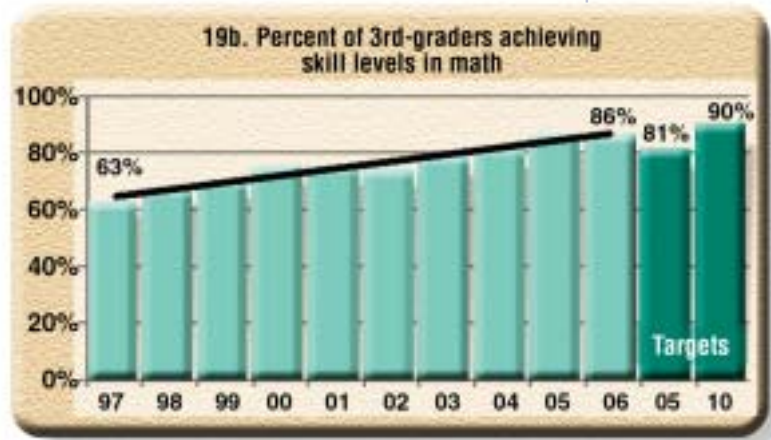
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to improve education in Oregon: Chalkboard Project, www.chalkboardproject.org; Employers for Educational Excellence, www.e3oregon.org; the Children’s Institute, www.childinst.org and the Education Roundtable at www.oregonedroundtable.org.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you are a student, regardless of age, the more education you have, the better protected you will be to survive volatility in the economy. If you are a teacher or have educational interests, check on how state government contributes to the education benchmarks at benchmarks.oregon.gov, “Partners and More” module. Learn how private-sector organizations are working

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN EDUCATION:



“Given the increasing population of English-Language Learners and Special Needs students in public schools, Oregon’s continued progress in K-12 education reflects wise investments and the hard work of Oregon’s educators. Without taking our eye off of K-12, we must also help the adult population elevate their education and skills to the levels demanded by knowledge-based industries that offer good-paying jobs. This requires greater support for Oregon’s postsecondary system and encouragement for businesses to make stronger investments in their workforce.”

*James Sager,
Governor’s Education Policy Advisor*

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Nine civic engagement benchmarks measure the involvement and understanding needed to create successful partnerships between citizens and their governments and communities. These point to the second Oregon Shines goal, “Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities.” The benchmark subcategories are Participation, Taxes, Public Sector Performance and Culture.

MAKING PROGRESS? **No, BUT...**

Three of the six graded civic engagement benchmark indicators received “No” grades. The percent of Oregonians served by public libraries meeting the State Library standards for minimum hours and services missed target and worsened since the last report. Public understanding of the state government’s finances continued to be low, with only 15 percent correctly identifying

“Without open channels of engagement, citizen expectations may not align with the public institutions that serve them. A well-functioning community creates public dialog and finds solutions that citizens can agree with and understand.”

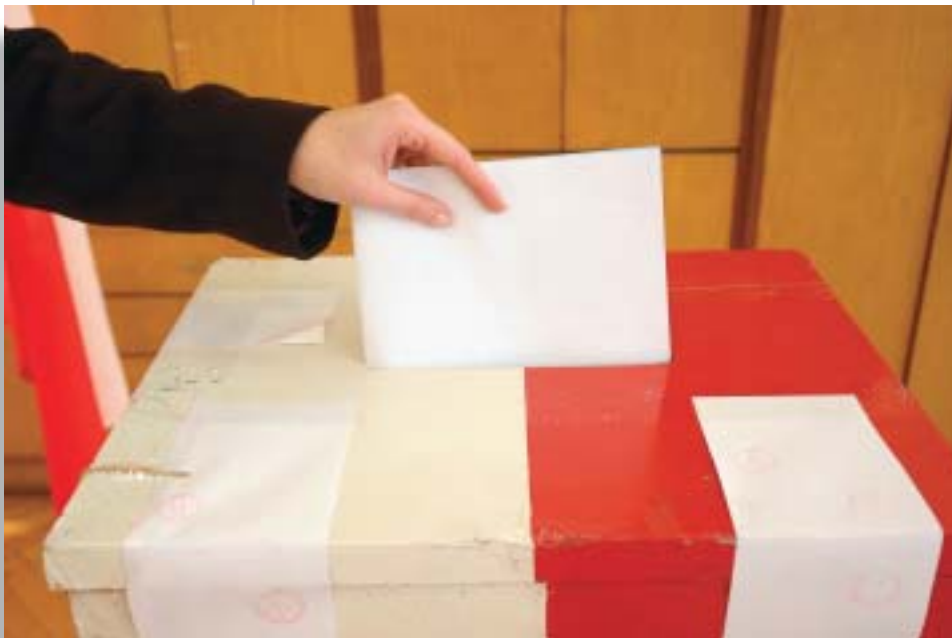
Bob Landauer, Oregon Progress Board

both Oregon’s primary general fund revenue source and primary general fund expenditure category (personal income tax and education, respectively). The state’s bond rating has remained at AA- since it was reduced from AA in 2003. This lower rating makes it more expensive for the state to borrow money.

However, more than half of all Oregonians feel that they are a part of their community, well above the 2005 target. Nearly a million Oregonians volunteered in 2006 and over half partake in an arts or cultural activity at least once a year, which is one-third more than the national average.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon compares favorably to both the U.S. and Washington, coming in as better or similar in 11 of 13 measures. Oregon ranks sixth-highest among the states for presidential voter participation and 15th for volunteering. Oregon’s bond rating is below Washington’s, but this may improve given Oregon’s fiscal improvements.



© Photographer: Pryzmat | Agency: Dreamstime.com

What Stands Out

Oregon’s *biggest improvement is feeling of community*, where a consistently higher percentage of Oregonians feel a part of their communities compared to pre – 9/11 surveys. Oregon’s *biggest concern is public library service*, where a decade-long trend has steadily moved the benchmark away from its targets.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

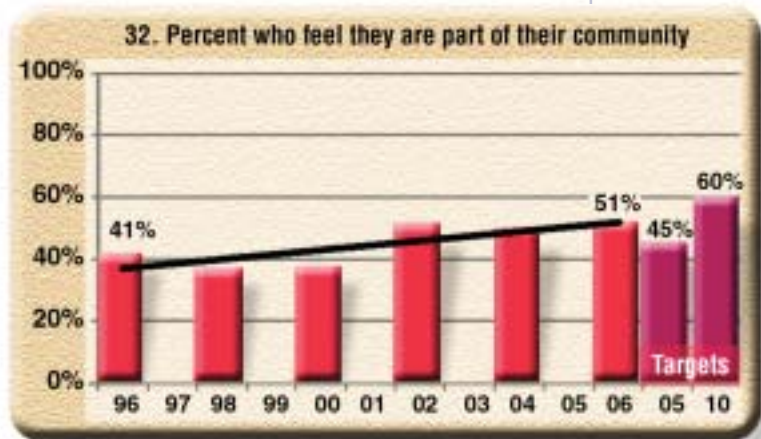
Engage public officials by learning to use Oregon’s vote-by-mail system at www.sos.state.or.us/elections. Volunteer at your local library and check out other opportunities at www.oregonvolunteers.org; www.solve.org; or www.getsmartoregon.org. Help your rural community shape its future with the Rural Development Initiatives, www.rdiinc.org.

Join in the many public policy debates now happening in Oregon such as those in land use planning, www.oregon.gov/LCD/BIGLOOK, and health care,

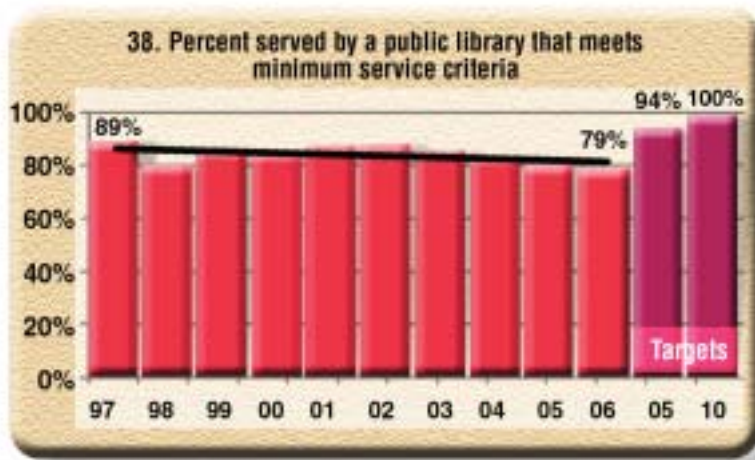
www.oregonhealthreform.org. Find out about the Oregon Arts Commission at www.oregonartscommission.org and the state’s Heritage Commission at www.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/OHC. Learn about preparations and educational activities for Oregon’s 150th birthday in 2009 at www.oregon150.org.

Find out how state government performance contributes to civic engagement benchmarks at benchmarks.oregon.gov, “Partners and More” module.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN CIVIC ENGAGEMENT:



SOCIAL SUPPORT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Twenty-three social support benchmarks directly tie to Oregon Shines' goal, "Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities." They measure key aspects of how the people of Oregon are doing in the subcategories of Health, Protection, Poverty, and Independent Living.

The Progress Board introduces in this report a new benchmark on Positive Youth Development, which counter balances other negatively oriented youth benchmarks like teen substance abuse. Targets will be set as additional data, gathered from the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, become available.

MAKING PROGRESS? **No, BUT...**

Fifteen of the 25 graded social support indicators are in negative territory (grades of "No" or "No, but"). A third of Oregon's eighth-graders use alcohol. Nearly 16 percent of Oregonians, twice the targeted percentage,

lack health care. Over 30,000 individuals were homeless on any given night in 2005, nearly a 50 percent increase over 1995. The infant mortality rate increased slightly in the past decade. Oregon sees little progress in immunizations and prenatal care. The number of child care slots available remains flat at 17 per 100 children under age 13, below the target level of 25. The rates of risk for and substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect are worse than target.

On the up side, Oregon's teen pregnancy rate declined in the last decade, as did eighth-grade cigarette use. The rate of seniors in poverty has also decreased since 1999. Oregon reversed its standing from having the worst hunger rate in the nation in 1997 to ranking in the middle in 2004. (Years shown are based on three-year averages; 2004 is the average of 2003, 2004 and 2005.) The number of new HIV infections in Oregon declined from over 400 in 1995 to less than 300 in 2005. The state is also on target for the percentage of seniors living independently outside of nursing facilities.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon is similar to or better than Washington in 10 of 16 data comparisons. Oregon is similar to or better than the U.S. in 14 of 20 comparisons. Oregon ranks second-best in the nation for seniors in poverty, but ranks among the worst states for homelessness.

"Investments that target family economic stability, prevention, and early intervention aren't just the most fiscally efficient investments we can make—they're also the investments that will make the biggest differences in our ability to improve the health and safety of our communities and the educational outcomes of our children."

*Erinn Kelley-Siel
Governor's Human Services
Policy Advisor*



Canon Beach, Oregon
© Photographer: Varina And Jay Patel | Agency: Dreamstime.com



© Photographer: Ghubonamin | Agency: Dreamstime.com

WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *biggest improvement is its national rank for hunger*, which improved from last (50th) in 1997 to 26th in 2004. At the same time, Oregon's *biggest concern is homelessness*, where Oregon ranked in the bottom 10 percent of all states in 2000. The number of Oregonians in homeless shelters on any given night increased by nearly 50 percent between 2002 (21,000) and 2006 (31,000).

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Find homelessness resources at Oregon Housing and Community Services at www.oregon.gov/OHCS. Individual Development Accounts help low-income families save money for buying a home, paying for college, or starting a small business. Explore these accounts at www.cfed.org, and www.tnpf.org. Get help dealing with children and adolescents with mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders from the Oregon Family Support Network, www.ofsn.org.

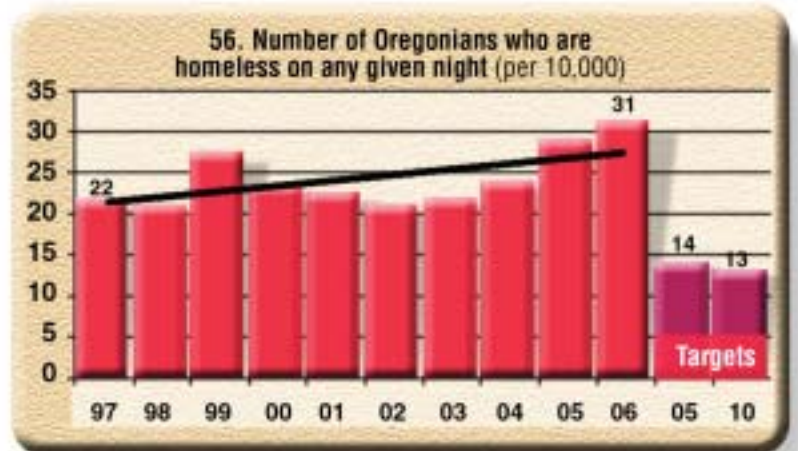
Get involved in the fight against hunger through the Oregon Food Bank at www.oregonfoodbank.org. Investigate healthcare alternatives at www.archimedesmovement.org. Check out mentoring at www.orientors.org. Report instances of child abuse at this one-stop shop for matters related to children: www.oregon.gov/DHS/children. Report instances of elder abuse at: www.oregon.gov/DHS/spwpd. Find assistance with substance abuse at: www.orpartnership.org. Voice your health policy concerns at www.oregonhealthdecisions.org.

Check on how state government performs on the social support benchmarks and join other partners at benchmarks.oregon.gov, "Partners and More" module.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN SOCIAL SUPPORT:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN SOCIAL SUPPORT:



PUBLIC SAFETY

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Public safety benchmarks align with the Oregon Shines goal, “Engaged, Caring, and *Safe* Communities.” Six benchmarks fall into two subcategories: Crime and Emergency Preparedness. These benchmarks assess Oregon’s safety related to crime rates and the state’s ability to respond to natural or man-made disasters.

MAKING PROGRESS? **YES, BUT...**

With eight separate benchmark indicators showing progress and three not, Oregon received an overall assessment of “Yes, but.” The best results were seen in the reduction of person and property crimes – in reported cases and juvenile arrests. Oregon’s juvenile recidivism rate decreased steadily, meeting its 2005 target. Positive gains were also seen in the percentages of Oregon’s communities and counties prepared for various types of emergencies.



Bend Police Chief Andrew Jordan reads to a Head Start class in Bend. Photo courtesy of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Oregon

However, the rates of reported offenses for behavior crimes and of high school students carrying weapons increased in recent years, missing current targets. Oregon’s adult recidivism rate has remained flat since the late 1990s, with one in three parolees convicted of a new felony within three years.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

To compare Oregon’s crime status nationally, it is necessary to use FBI crime categories, which differ from Oregon’s. Oregon compares least favorably to other states in property crimes, for which it is ranked near the bottom. It ranks in the top (best) half of all states in the FBI Violent Crime Index and in the top 10 for behavioral crimes. In all cases, Oregon ranked better than Washington.

“Studies show that intervention is more expensive and less effective the later it begins. Thus, prevention is the most promising and cost-effective tool against crime. For example, four dollars are saved per every dollar invested in programs such as Healthy Start, which helps at-risk parents prevent child abuse or neglect. Child abuse doubles the likelihood of being arrested for a violent crime by age 18.”

*Martha Brooks
State Director, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Oregon*

WHAT STANDS OUT

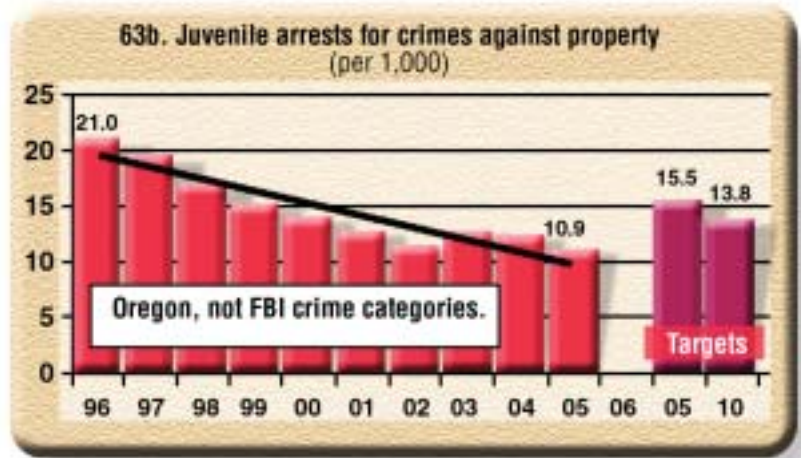
Public Safety’s *biggest improvement is juvenile arrests for property crimes*, the rate of which nearly halved in the last decade. The *biggest concern is the number of high school students carrying weapons*, which, at one in five, is significantly worse than the 2005 target.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

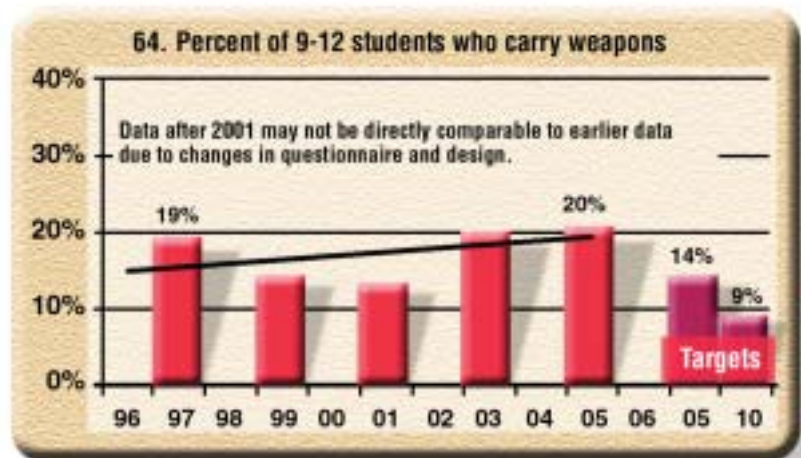
Check out the National Crime Prevention Council at www.npc.org for ideas to keep yourself and your family safe. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids (<http://www.fightcrime.org>), the Department of Education and the Oregon Commission on Children and Families focus on preventing crime by working with Oregon’s children. Report domestic violence 24 hours a day at 1-800-799-SAFE. Learn how to prepare your family for the most common emergencies at ready.gov and see what steps Oregon is taking at www.oregon.gov/OOHS/OEM.

For more information on partners that link to public safety benchmarks or to share your benchmark-related programs and documents, select the “Partners and More” module at benchmarks.oregon.gov.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC SAFETY:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN PUBLIC SAFETY:



OREGON CRIME CATEGORIES

Crimes against **persons** include sex crimes, homicide, rape, kidnapping, robbery and assault.

Property crimes are fraud, embezzlement, burglary, larceny, vehicle theft, arson, forgery and vandalism.

Behavioral crimes include drug, liquor, weapons, runaways, prostitution, gambling, and disorderly conduct offenses.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Community development benchmarks are tied to the third Oregon Shines goal, “Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings.” Seven benchmarks in three subcategories—Growth Management, Infrastructure, and Housing—indicate how the state’s built environment fares.

MAKING PROGRESS? YES, BUT...

Positive results were seen in six of the 11 benchmark indicators. Except for drinking water, all indicators that received a “Yes” or “Yes, but” assessment were transportation-related. Travel delay in the Portland area is better than targeted levels. (More aggressive travel delay targets will be examined.) Oregon is a national leader in alternative commuting. An increasing percentage of state roads are in fair or better condition. Per capita vehicle miles traveled in metro areas is on target and trending positively.



Hawthorne bridge, Portland
© Photographer: Dennis Neffendorf | Agency: Dreamstime.com

There are concerns, however. Along with bridge condition, none of the three housing benchmark indicators is making progress. State and local bridge condition indicators are trending downward to below targeted levels. (The 2003 Legislature appropriated over one billion dollars for bridge repair over 10 years, but officials say that is only enough to slow the rate of bridge decay.) The percentage of homes that are owner-occupied has remained flat since 2000. While housing affordability has increased for



I-5 freeway traffic.
© Photographer: Chris Ryan | Agency: Dreamstime.com

owner-occupied households, affordability targets were not met for lower-income owners or renters.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon compares similarly to Washington on six comparisons and performs better on three. Oregon fares better than the national average on three comparisons and similarly on five. These comparisons reiterate the finding that Oregon is doing well in community development.

WHAT STANDS OUT

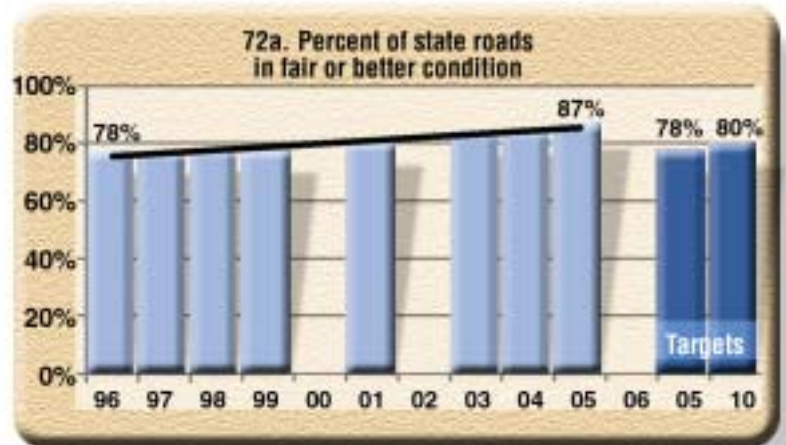
Oregon’s *biggest improvement is state road condition*, with an improving trend pushing it beyond the 2010 target five years early. The state’s *biggest concern is housing affordability*. In 2006, 82 percent of lower-income renters and 46 percent of lower-income owners (those with incomes below the state median for each group) paid more than 30 percent of their income—the amount considered to be reasonable—on housing costs.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

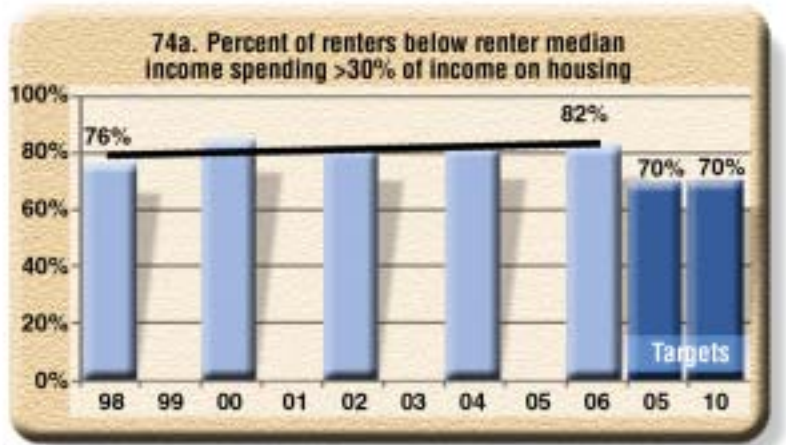
To help traffic congestion, especially in the Portland area, visit www.driveless.savemore.com. Explore Individual Development Accounts, which help low-income families save money for buying a home, higher education, or starting a small business, at www.cfed.org or www.tnfpf.org. Find links to affordable housing, renter assistance, energy assistance, hunger and related resources at www.oregon.gov/OHCS. Visit Habitat for Humanity at www.habitatoregon.org.

For more information on partners that link to community development benchmarks or to link your benchmark-related programs and documents, select the “Partners and More” module at benchmarks.oregon.gov.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:



“Housing affordability is not just about the real estate scene in Oregon. It reflects a deeper problem for many Oregonians. With the economic recovery, Oregon’s housing prices are catching up with the nation. At the same time, real wages have not kept up and compared to the U.S. average, personal incomes have dropped to a 20-year low. Are we creating two Oregons – one that can afford decent housing and another that cannot?”

*Mike Jordan, Vice-chair
Oregon Progress Board*

ENVIRONMENT

ABOUT THESE BENCHMARKS

Progress in the environment benchmarks will help achieve the third Oregon Shines goal, “Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings.” A healthy environment contributes to a better quality of life by assuring that the state’s natural resources are available to fulfill Oregonians’ diverse recreational, scenic, public health, and economic needs. Seventeen benchmarks in five subcategories—Air, Water, Land, Plants and Wildlife, and Outdoor Recreation—cumulatively paint a picture of the state’s natural surroundings.

“Oregon’s pioneering efforts in arenas such as land use planning, waste reduction and watershed restoration have been widely recognized for decades. Monitoring the state’s progress in assuring the future health of our environment is a difficult task, given the changing nature of both human and natural systems. To assure that the benchmarks present the best available data, the Progress Board continually works with partners to determine the need for new benchmarks or modifications to existing ones.”

*John Miller
Oregon Progress Board*



Wind turbines in wheat field, eastern Oregon.
© Photographer: Varina And Jay Patel | Agency: Dreamstime.com

Environmental benchmarks are the most challenging to measure and are re-evaluated as human insight and available indicators allow. In 2006, for example, the Progress Board approved two new air quality benchmarks that provide more sensitive information over time. The board revised another benchmark to better gauge the state’s progress in cleaning up hazardous substance sites. A new benchmark is now in place to measure how much of Oregon’s land is in a natural habitat. Before the next report, the three benchmarks on species protection will be re-evaluated to present more meaningful information to Oregonians.

MAKING PROGRESS? **No, BUT...**

Seven of the 13 environmental indicators for which progress can be assessed are not making progress (assessments of “No” or “No, but”). Carbon dioxide emissions remain above targeted levels and estuarine wetland gains are well below targeted levels. Additionally, per capita municipal solid waste disposal and monitored streams with worsening water quality trends are at decade highs. As Oregon’s population grows, state park acreage per capita is slowly falling and remains below target.

The good news is that since 2000, Oregon has successfully excluded all but one of its hundred most threatening invasive species. (The New Zealand mud snail was established in 2002.) Over half of monitored streams are characterized as having “good” or “excellent” water quality and Oregon is making progress on streams with water flow that is adequate to meet the needs of humans and wildlife. Timber harvest on private lands is balanced at an economically viable, yet sustainable level, and harvests on public lands are approaching such a level.

Progress could not be assessed on 24 of Oregon's 37 environmental indicators because they are new, revised, have no established targets or lack sufficient data.

HOW OREGON COMPARES

Oregon fares better than Washington in one of five benchmark comparisons. It is similar to its northern neighbor in two indicators and worse in two. For three comparisons, Oregon's performance is better, similar to and worse than the U.S.

WHAT STANDS OUT

Oregon's *biggest improvement is invasive species*, as only one of the hundred most threatening invasive species has become established since 2000. The state's *biggest concern is carbon dioxide emissions*. At 115 percent of 1990 levels, this benchmark remained nine percentage points above the 2005 target in 2002, the most recent year for which data are available. The weight of scientific evidence suggests that carbon dioxide emissions are a major factor in global warming.

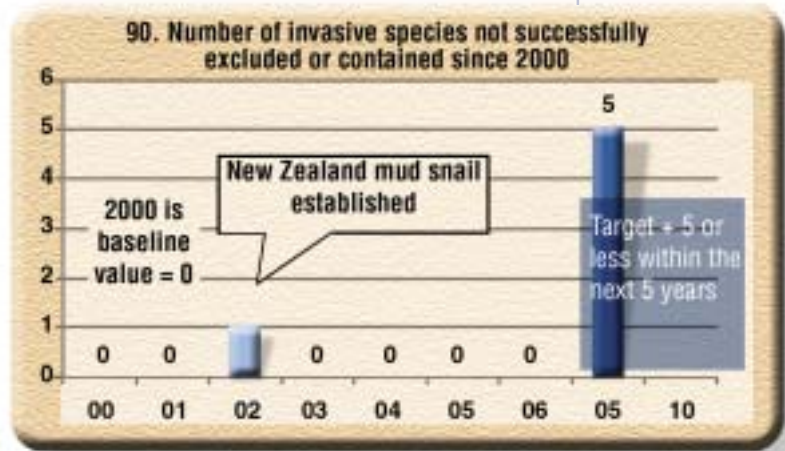
WHAT YOU CAN DO

Check out Oregon's and Southwest Washington's one-stop-shop for driving tips and resources at www.driveless.savemore.com. Become familiar with and support Oregon's spectacular parks at www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PARKS and learn about Oregon's many cherished natural areas at the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, <http://oregonstate.edu/ornhic>. Find a volunteer opportunity near you at www.solv.org. Find out where to recycle electronics and other items at www.earth911.org. Visit Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality at www.oregon.gov/DEQ. Save money by

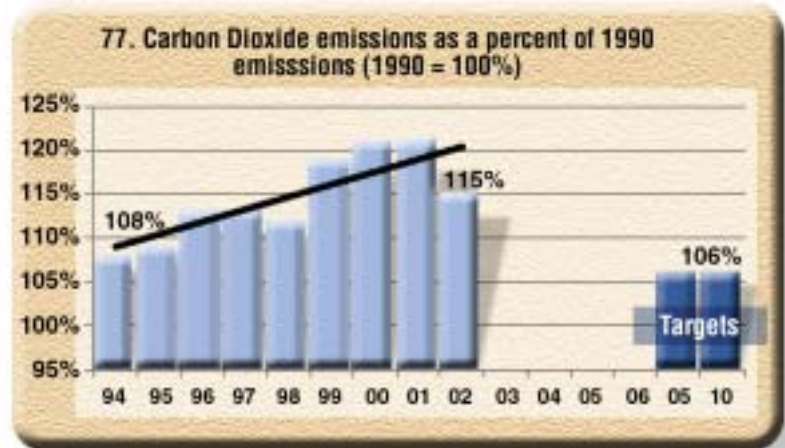
making your home more energy efficient with tips from the Energy Trust of Oregon at www.energytrust.org.

For more information on partners that link to specific environmental benchmarks or to link your benchmark-related programs and documents, select the "Partners and More" module at benchmarks.oregon.gov.

BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT:



BIGGEST CONCERN IN THE ENVIRONMENT:



APPENDIX 1: BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT TABLES

The following tables are the basis for the narrative summaries in the body of this publication. They highlight the individual benchmark data, charts and analyses that are online at benchmarks.oregon.gov.

How to Read the Tables

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
-----------------------	------------------

COLUMN 1: BENCHMARK SHORT TITLES

This column shows the benchmark number and its short title. Definitions, raw data, background information, partners and the analyses can be generated online at benchmarks.oregon.gov for each individual benchmark and benchmark part (e.g., 7a and 7b).

COLUMN 2: MAKING PROGRESS?

Two things are required to assess Oregon's progress for each benchmark: targets and data. Seventy-five of the 91 benchmarks have both. Many benchmarks have "parts" (e.g., 7a and 7b), yielding a total of 151 benchmark indicators, 103 of which are graded in this report. The Progress Board assesses progress for each indicator and rolls up those assessments into subcategory grades, which are then rolled up to seven category grades.

Grades are based on whether data for 2005 met or exceeded the 2005 target. If 2005 data are not yet available, the assessments are based on whether the data trend is on track to meet the target. Possible grades for individual benchmarks:

- **Yes** = met or on track to meet the target
- **Yes, but** = close, met or on track but with concerns
- **No, but** = did not meet or off track but with signs of progress
- **No** = did not meet or off track

This report uses one additional grade for the category grades: **Mixed**. This means that positive and negative signs for the category are about equal.

The following terms describe why data and/or targets are missing for some of the benchmarks:

- **No targets** - Progress Board decided no targets should be established for the benchmark.
- **Target TBD** - Target to be developed because benchmark is new or revised and lacks enough data to set targets. Many of these targets will be established before the 2009 report.
- **Data NYA** - Data not yet available or not yet adequate to assess progress because 1) the benchmark is new or revised and lacks enough new data to assess progress, and 2) the data are difficult to obtain, have insufficient sensitivity to change over time, or long periods of time exist between data points.

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
ECONOMY OVERALL	YES, BUT
<i>Business Vitality</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
1. Employment in Rural Oregon (revised)	No targets
2. Trade Outside of Oregon	No
3. New Employers	Yes, but
4. Net Job Growth, total	Yes
a. Urban	Yes
b. Rural	Yes
5. Professional Services	No
6. Economic Diversification	No, but
<i>Economic Capacity</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
7. Research & Development:	
a. Industry	Yes
b. Academia	Yes
8. Venture Capital	No
<i>Business Costs</i>	<i>Mixed</i>
9. Cost of Doing Business, overall	No
a. Labor	No targets
b. Energy	No targets
c. Taxes & Charges	No targets
10. On-Time Permits	
a. Air Contaminants	Yes, but
b. Wastewater	Yes, but
<i>Income</i>	<i>No, but</i>
11. Per Capita Income, overall	No
a. Metro	No
b. Non-metro	No
12. Pay Per Worker, overall	Yes, but
a. Urban	Yes, but
b. Rural	Yes, but
13. Income Disparity	
a. Ratio of	Yes
b. National rank	Targets TBD
14. Workers Above 150% Poverty	No
15. Unemployment	
a. Annual Rate (<i>new</i>)	Targets TBD
b. As a Percent of U.S.	No, but
<i>International</i>	<i>Yes</i>
16. Export Stability	Yes
17. Foreign Language Skills	Yes

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
EDUCATION OVERALL	NO, BUT
<i>Kindergarten—12th Grade</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
18. Ready To Learn	Yes, but
19. Third Grade Skill Levels	
a. Reading	Yes, but
b. Math	Yes
20. Eighth Grade Skill Levels	
a. Reading	Yes, but
b. Math	Yes, but
21. Certificate of Initial Mastery	No targets
22. High School Dropout Rate	Yes
<i>Postsecondary (age 25+)</i>	<i>No, but</i>
23. High School Completion	No
24. Some College Completion	No, but
25. Postsecondary Credentials	Targets TBD
26. College Completion	
a. Bachelor's Degree	No, but
b. Advanced Degrees	Yes
<i>Skill Development</i>	<i>No, but</i>
27. Adult Literacy	Targets TBD
28. a. Computer Usage	No
b. Internet Usage	Yes
29. Labor Force Skills Training	No

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	NO, BUT
<i>Participation</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
30. Volunteering (<i>revised</i>)	Targets TBD
31. Voting in Presidential Elections	Targets TBD
a. Percent Turnout	Yes, but
b. National Rank	Yes
32. Feeling of Community	Yes
<i>Taxes</i>	<i>No</i>
33. Understanding the Tax System	No
34. Taxes & Charges	No targets
a. Taxes	No targets
b. Charges	No targets
<i>Public Sector Performance</i>	<i>Mixed</i>
35. Public Management Quality	Yes
36. Bond Rating	No
<i>Culture</i>	<i>No</i>
37. Arts Participation (<i>revised</i>)	Targets TBD
38. Public Library Service	No

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
PUBLIC SAFETY OVERALL	YES, BUT
<i>Crime</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
62. Overall Crime	Yes
a. Person	Yes
b. Property	Yes
c. Behavioral	No
63. Juvenile Arrests	Yes
a. Person	Yes
b. Property	Yes
64. Students Carrying Weapons	No
65. Adult Recidivism	No
66. Juvenile Recidivism	Yes
<i>Emergency Preparedness</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
67. Emergency Preparedness	Yes
a. Geologic Hazards	Yes, but
b. All Types of Hazards	Yes, but

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
SOCIAL SUPPORT OVERALL	NO, BUT
<i>Health</i>	<i>No, but</i>
39. Teen Pregnancy	Yes
40. Prenatal Care	No
41. Infant Mortality	No
42. Immunizations	No
43. HIV Diagnosis	Yes, but
a. Number of New Infections	Data NYA
b. Rate per 100,000 (<i>new</i>)	No, but
44. Adult Non-Smokers	Yes, but
45. Preventable Deaths	No
46. Perceived Health Status	Yes, but
47. Affordable Child Care	No
48. Available Child Care	No
<i>Protection</i>	<i>No, but</i>
49. Positive Youth Development (<i>new</i>)	Targets TBD
a. 8th Graders	Targets TBD
b. 11th Graders	Targets TBD
50. Eighth Grade Substance Abuse	No
a. Alcohol	Yes, but
b. Illicit Drugs	Yes
c. Cigarettes	Yes
51. Child Abuse or Neglect	No
a. Substantiated Abuse or Neglect	No
b. In Threat of Harm	No
52. Elder Abuse	No
53. Abstinence During Pregnancy	Yes
a. Alcohol	No
b. Tobacco	No
<i>Poverty</i>	<i>No, but</i>
54. Poverty	No, but
a. 0 - 17 Year Olds	No targets
b. 18 - 64 Year Olds	No targets
c. 65 and older	No targets
55. Health Insurance	No
56. Homelessness	No
57. Child Support Payments	No
58. Hunger	Yes, but
a. Food Insecurity	Yes
b. Food Insecurity With Hunger	Yes
<i>Independent Living</i>	<i>Yes</i>
59. Independent Seniors	Yes
60. Working Disabled	Data NYA
61. Disabled in Poverty	Data NYA

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	YES, BUT
<i>Growth Management</i>	<i>Yes</i>
68. Traffic Congestion a. Portland Area b. Other Areas (Salem/Eugene)	Yes Yes, but
69. Drinking Water	Yes, but
<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
70. Commuting	Yes
71. Vehicle Miles Traveled	Yes
72. Road and Bridge Condition a. State Roads b. Bridges i. State ii. Local	Yes No No
<i>Housing</i>	<i>No</i>
73. Home Ownership	No
74. Affordable Housing a. Renters b. Homeowners	No No

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
ENVIRONMENT OVERALL	NO, BUT
<i>Air</i>	<i>No</i>
75. Air Quality—National Standards (<i>new</i>) a. Sensitive Groups b. All Groups	Data NYA Data NYA
76. Air Quality — New Science (<i>new</i>) a. Cancer b. Respiratory	Data NYA Data NYA
77. Carbon Dioxide Emissions	No
<i>Water</i>	<i>Yes, but</i>
78. Wetlands a. Freshwater b. Estuarine	Yes, but No

Continued next column

Benchmark Short Title	Making Progress?
ENVIRONMENT OVERALL (Continued)	
79. Stream Water Quality a. Increasing Trend b. Decreasing Trend c. Good or Excellent	No, but No Yes
80. Water Quantity - Minimum Stream Flow Rights a. 9 or more months per year b. 12 months per year	Yes Yes
<i>Land</i>	<i>No, but</i>
81. Agricultural Lands, overall a. Cropland b. Other Ag Land	Data NYA Data NYA
82. Forest Land	Data NYA
83. Timber Harvest a. Public Lands b. Private Lands	No, but Yes
84. Municipal Solid Waste	No
85. Hazardous Substance Cleanup, overall (<i>revised</i>) a. Non-Tank Sites b. Regulated Tanks c. Heating Oil Tanks	Data NYA Data NYA Data NYA Data NYA
<i>Plants and Wildlife</i>	<i>No Finding</i>
86. Freshwater Species a. Salmonids b. Other Fish c. Other Organisms	No targets No targets No targets
87. Marine Species a. Fish b. Shellfish c. Other (mammals only)	No targets No targets No targets
88. Terrestrial Species a. Vertebrates b. Invertebrates c. Plants	No targets No targets No targets
89. Natural Habitats, overall (<i>new</i>) a. Forests b. Shrublands c. Grasslands d. Wetland / Riparian Areas	Data NYA Data NYA Data NYA Data NYA
90. Invasive Species	Yes
<i>Outdoor Recreation</i>	<i>No</i>
91. State Park Acreage	No

APPENDIX 2: ONLINE BENCHMARK REPORT GENERATOR UNLOCK THE POWER OF THE BENCHMARKS!

STEP ONE: Choose Benchmark Measures

Choose one or more Oregon Benchmarks.

Each benchmark is grouped under the three Oregon Shines goals, and multiple Oregon Benchmark categories and subcategories. Click the checkbox of any group header to select all benchmarks within that group. For a report of all Oregon Benchmarks, click the first checkbox at the top of the list. (The report will be very long, however.)

ALL OREGON BENCHMARKS

- Oregon Shines Goal #1: Quality Jobs for All Oregonians
- Oregon Shines Goal #2: Safe, Caring and Engaged Communities
- Oregon Shines Goal #3: Healthy, Sustainable Surroundings
 - Community Development**
 - Growth Management
 - 68a. Traffic Congestion - Portland Area
 - 68b. Traffic Congestion - Other Areas (Salem & Eugene)
 - 69. Drinking Water
 - Infrastructure
 - Housing
 - Environment**

STEP TWO: Choose Benchmark Modules

Choose which modules to include in your report. Module #1 explains Oregon's progress towards the benchmark target. Module #2 links to an online community of Oregon partners working towards the target and invites other partners to join in. Module #3 provides additional detail about the measure

For a report with all modules, click the first checkbox. Otherwise, click the checkbox(es) next to the modules desired.

ALL MODULES

- MODULE #1: IS OREGON MAKING PROGRESS?**
 - 1. Answer
 - 2. Why this answer (a short analysis)
 - 3. Benchmark chart
 - 4. Benchmark data table
 - 5. How Oregon compares
- MODULE #2: PARTNERS AND MORE**
 - 1. State government
 - 2. Partners – find, join and upload your benchmark info!
- MODULE #3: ABOUT THE BENCHMARK**
 - 1. What it measures
 - 2. Why it is important
 - 3. About the targets
 - 4. Data sources
 - 5. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

STEP THREE: Submit

To generate your report, click the 'Create Report' button.
To clear all the checkboxes and start over, click the 'Reset Form' button.

With the Progress Board's new online benchmark report generator, visitors can create detailed reports on all the benchmarks or just the ones they want to learn more about. At the welcome page you will find a downloadable version of this *Highlights* document, raw data tables for all benchmarks, and a link to the new Web-based report generator. There you will find a simple, three-step process to create your own customized report.

Three Easy Steps

Step 1: Select the benchmark(s) you are interested in.

Step 2: Select the modules of information you want for those benchmarks.

- *Module 1* analyzes Oregon's progress for the benchmark. This includes the grade, an analysis, benchmark chart, data tables and where possible, national comparisons.
- *Module 2* leads you to information about other partners and invites you to share your benchmark-related programs and documents. You will also find links for associated state agency performance reports.
- *Module 3* provides background information and technical details on each benchmark indicator. This is where the construction of the measure, the data sources and benchmark notes can be found (information that was found in benchmark endnotes in past reports).

Step 3: Click "Create Report".

Once you hit the “Create Report” button, each benchmark will generate an html page similar to the example below. The reports are generated from a multi-dimensional database and reflect the most current benchmark data. For a series of benchmarks, the report will present the benchmarks in numerical order.

The Progress Board can now update and date each benchmark as new data become available.

Data tables next to each chart list the data points and provide for web accessibility.

Comparator data, when available, provide national and regional benchmark context.

Module #2 generates links to benchmark-related state government performance measures. It also allows partners to add programs and documents.

Module #3 describes the benchmark in relation to Oregon Shines and information about the targets.

Oregon Benchmark #53b: Tobacco Abstinence During Pregnancy
Updated 3/12/2007

Module #1: Is Oregon Making Progress?
TOBACCO ABSTINENCE DURING PREGNANCY: Percent of pregnant women who report not using: b. tobacco

Making Progress? **No**

Why this answer: Oregon missed its 2005 target for tobacco abstinence during pregnancy. Reported abstinence improved until 2001, after which progress stalled. Achieving the 2010 target is unlikely given the lack of recent progress.

Year	%PCT
1996	82%
1997	84%
1998	85%
1999	86%
2000	87%
2001	87%
2002	87%
2003	88%
2004	88%
2005	88%
2005 TARGET	91%
2010 TARGET	98%

Oregon Department of Human Services

How Oregon Compares

%PCT: Percent of pregnant women who report not using cigarettes

	OR	US
	%PCT	%PCT
2003	88%	89%
2004	88%	90%

National Center for Health Statistics¹

1: US data source only.

Module #2: Partners and More
TOBACCO ABSTINENCE DURING PREGNANCY: Percent of pregnant women who report not using: b. tobacco

State government: [State agency links to this benchmark](#)

Partners: Partners - [find, join and upload](#) your benchmark info!

Module #3: About the Benchmark
TOBACCO ABSTINENCE DURING PREGNANCY: Percent of pregnant women who report not using: b. tobacco

What it measures: The number of pregnant women who report that they do not use tobacco during pregnancy divided by the total number of respondents

Why it is important: Contributes to Oregon Shines Goal 2, Engaged, Caring and Safe Communities (Social Support)

About the targets: Target(s) set by Oregon Progress Board.

Data sources:

Benchmark: Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report. <http://www.dhs.state.or.us/dhs/sh/chs/data/vol1.shtml>

Comparator: National Center for Health Statistics; Health, United States, 2006, With Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans; Hyattsville, MD: 2006 <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/atus/hus06.pdf>
US data source only.

County Data:

FAQs: If you have a question about this benchmark, [contact us](#).

A grade is given to each benchmark. See Introduction, “How We Assess Progress.”

Charts default to display a decade of data for most benchmarks. Targets are displayed in the right columns.

Charts display trend lines, the data series and targets. Charts can be copied into most word processor applications.

Complete data sources are listed in Module #3, often including links to websites for more information. Data sources are listed for benchmark, comparator, and county level data.

FAQs (frequently asked questions) present information that is helpful to understand the benchmark.

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