

Benchmark Endnotes: 2005 Benchmark Performance Report

1. Percent of Oregonians employed outside the Willamette Valley and the Portland tri-county area

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of non-farm payroll employment that exists outside the Portland tri-county area and the Willamette Valley (Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill counties). **Target:** Target set by the Oregon Employment Department. **Data Source:** Oregon Employment Department, Non-Farm Payroll Employment. National comparator data come from the Corporation for Enterprise Development, Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/rur_urb_disp.html.

2. Oregon's national rank in traded sector strength

Explanation: This benchmark measures traded sector personal income (in dollars) per worker. The traded sector of each state is comprised of industries that compete in multi-state, national and international markets. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/trad_sec_str.html.

3. Oregon's national rank in new companies

Explanation: New firms are defined as those that seek new account numbers from the state employment services, per 1,000 workers for that year. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/new_comp.html.

4. Net job growth: a. urban counties b. rural counties

Explanation: This measures change in average employment between the listed year and the year prior. The benchmark is stratified by urban and rural counties. Urban counties include: Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill. The County Data Book provides net job growth/loss per 1,000 population; population figures provided by Portland State University's Center for Population Research. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Covered Employment and Payrolls, Oregon Employment Department. National comparator data come from the Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/st_emp_gr.html and http://drc.cfed.org/measures/rur_urb_disp.html

5. Oregon's concentration in professional services relative to the U.S. concentration in professional services (U.S.=100%)

Explanation: The professional services industry includes investment advice, advertising agencies, engineering services, architectural services, accounting services, management consulting services, and legal services. This group traditionally provides services to the business community. The benchmark is a location quotient expressed as a percentage. It identifies Oregon's proportion of covered employment (covered by unemployment insurance) in professional services relative to the national proportion. A percentage of less than 100 percent indicates that we probably import services. The data used for this benchmark changed from eight two-digit to eight four-digit SIC codes. Beginning with 2001 data, NAICS codes replace SIC codes. **Target:** Targets were set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Data are published covered employment estimates from the Oregon Employment Department and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

6. Oregon's national rank in economic diversification (1st = most diversified)

Explanation: This benchmark measures sectoral diversity by looking at how diverse a state's traded sector looks in terms of distribution of income over a range of industries. The sectoral diversity measure utilizes a Herfindahl index, which uses the sum of the squares of each traded industry's share of total traded sector earnings. A "0" score indicates perfect diversification; a score of "1" indicates that all the traded sector activity is in just one industry. So, for

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example, in comparing two states, each of which has only two traded industries, the state in which the split in total traded sector income is 50/50 is more diverse (a score of .5) than the state where the split is 75/25 (a score of .625). For benchmark #6, states are ranked with 1st being the most diversified and 50th being the least. **Targets:** Targets were set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/ind_div.html.

- 7. Research and development expenditures as a percent of gross state product a. industry (public/private) b. academia**
Explanation: This measures private and public dollars invested in research and development through Oregon industries and through academia. **Target:** Target set based on the Oregon Technology Benchmarks Report. **Data Source:** From the National Science Foundation/Division of Science Resources Statistics, provided by Oregon Economic and Community Development Department.
- 8. Oregon's national rank in venture capital investments**
Explanation: This measures the amount of venture capital investments made in a state, adjusted by the state's employment. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Development Report Card for the States, http://drc.cfed.org/measures/vent_cap_inv.html.
- 9. Oregon's national rank in the cost of doing business (1st=lowest) a. labor costs b. energy costs c. tax costs**
Explanation: This index measures the state's overall cost of doing business. The cost of doing business index includes the labor index, energy index and the tax index, all of which are constructed by Economy.com (formerly RFA). The three indices – labor, energy and taxes – are weighted based upon the importance of each component in explaining the long-term regional employment growth. The labor component is given the most weight at 75%. The energy component is weighted 15% and the tax component is weighted 10%. The energy component addresses only electrical costs. The tax component includes state and local taxes and charges, except for charges related to education and hospitals. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Economy.com.
- 10. Percent of permits issued within the target time period or less: a. air containment discharge b. wastewater discharge**
Explanation: This benchmark is aimed at providing the quickest possible processing of permit applications. The two components of this benchmark are air contaminant and wastewater discharge permits. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (air and waste water permits).
- 11. Per capita personal income as a percent of the U.S. per capita income (U.S.=100%) a. metropolitan as a percent of metropolitan U.S. b. non-metropolitan as a percent of non-metropolitan U.S.**
Explanation: Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the total population for the United States and Oregon. Benchmarks 11a and 11b are revised for 1991 through 2001. The revision involved the addition of Benton and Deschutes counties to the metro areas and their removal from the nonmetro areas. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Employment Department.
- 12. Average annual payroll per covered worker (all industries, 2003 dollars) a. urban b. rural**
Explanation: This measures total payroll for all industries divided by annual average employment in all industries, inflation adjusted. It is a gauge of the level of and change in incomes per worker. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Covered Employment and Payrolls, Oregon Employment Department. Figures are converted to 2003 dollars using the U.S. Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures.
- 13. Comparison of average incomes of top 5th families to lowest 5th families a. ratio b. national rank (1st = smallest gap)**
Explanation: This measures the income disparity by comparing the average income of the top fifth of families to the average income of the bottom fifth of families. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Corporation for Enterprise Development, Development Report Card for the States, using calculations by Jon Haveman based on merged U.S. Current Population Survey data tapes for three years. Year shown is the most recent of the three years.

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14. Percent of covered Oregon workers with earnings of 150% or more of the poverty level for a family of four

Explanation: This is a measure of the percentage of Oregonians covered by unemployment insurance who earn 150% or more of the census poverty threshold for a family of four. Data for this measure are from the Employment Department Wage File, which excludes those not covered by unemployment insurance. Those workers not covered include interstate railroad workers, commissioned real estate and insurance agents, self-employed workers, and non-covered agricultural workers. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Employment Department.

15. Oregon unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment

Explanation: This is a measure of Oregon's unemployment rate divided by the U.S. unemployment rate. It measures the Oregon civilian labor force unemployment rate for persons 16 years and older compared with the nation's unemployment rate. Reliable unemployment rates for racial and ethnic groups are available only through the decennial census. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board with consultation from the Oregon Employment Department. **Data Source:** Oregon Employment Department.

16. Exports to non-primary partners as a percentage of total exports

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of exports that are sent to non-primary export partners. Canada, Japan and South Korea are Oregon's main importers. **Target:** Target set by Economic and Community Development Department, International Division. **Data Source:** U.S. Department of Census reported by Global Trade Information Service.

17. Percent of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English

Explanation: This benchmark documents Oregonians self-reported proficiencies in languages other than English. The survey question asked only about proficiency in a language other than English, not about proficiency in English as a second language. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is less than 2%.

18. Percent of children entering school ready to learn

Explanation: This benchmark uses data from kindergarten teachers completion of the Oregon Kindergarten Readiness Survey. Teachers assessed students' ability to meet six developmental dimensions gauged to determine young children's readiness for school. Data indicate the percentage of kindergartners meeting all six dimensions. **Target:** Target set by the Oregon Department of Education. **Data Source:** 2002 Kindergarten Survey, Oregon Department of Education.

19. Percent of third graders who achieve basic established skill levels: a. reading b. math

Explanation: These indicators measure the skills of Oregon students in reading and math as they proceed through school. They will be adjusted to reflect changes in assessment and definitions of educational attainment under the Oregon Education Act for the 21st Century, including Certificates of Initial and Advanced Mastery, as they are implemented. Data indicate the percentage of students meeting or exceeding established skill levels. The denominator for the percent of students meeting standards in 2004 includes all students, as required by the No Child Left Behind Act. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Department of Education. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Statewide Assessment.

- 19a comparator source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, NAEP 1998, 2002, and 2003 Reading Report Cards for the Nation and the States, prepared by the Educational Testing Service.

<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d03/tables/dt114.asp>.

- 19b comparator source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), The Nation's Report Card: Mathematics, 2000 and 2003; and unpublished data, prepared by Educational Testing Service; NAEP Data Tool (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/>), <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d03/tables/dt124.asp>.

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20. Percent of eighth graders who achieve basic established skill levels in third and eighth grades: a. reading b. math

Explanation: These indicators measure the skills of Oregon students in reading and math as they proceed through school. They will be adjusted to reflect changes in assessment and definitions of educational attainment under the Oregon Education Act for the 21st Century, including Certificates of Initial and Advanced Mastery, as they are implemented. Data indicate the percentage of students meeting or exceeding established skill levels. The denominator for the percent of students meeting standards in 2004 includes all students, as required by the No Child Left Behind Act. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Department of Education. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Statewide Assessment.

- 20a comparator source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, NAEP 2002 and 2003 Reading Report Cards for the Nation and the States, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d03/tables/dt115.aspl>

- 20b comparator source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), The Nations Report Card: Mathematics, 2003; prepared by Educational Testing Service; and unpublished data, NAEP Data Tool (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata>). <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d03/tables/dt125.asp>

21. Percent of high school graduates who attain a Certificate of Initial Mastery

Explanation: This measures the number of high school students graduating in a particular year who have completed all the requirements for a Certificate of Initial Mastery. **Target:** No targets have been set. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Education.

22. High school drop out rate

Explanation: In previous years, those high school students receiving a GED were counted as drop outs. In 1997, these students were excluded from dropout counts. This rate measures the percentage of students each year who leave the public K-12 school system from grades 9-12 before receiving a high school diploma or GED. This is calculated according to the procedures prescribed in ORS 339.505 to 339.520. Those who achieve high school equivalency certification in other ways are documented by another benchmark, which measures the completion rate in the population of all Oregonians at least 25 years old. **Targets:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Education, Early Leaver Fall Report. National comparator data are from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, The NCES Common Core of Data (CCD) "Local Education Agency Universe Survey Dropout and Completion Data File: School Year 2000-01:" Version 1a; and unpublished data,

<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d03/tables/dt104.asp>.

23, 24, & 26. Percent of Oregon adults (age 25 and older) who have completed:

23. A high school or an equivalent program

24. Some college

26. College degree: a. college b. advanced

Explanation: All benchmarks are measured for the population of Oregonians at least 25 years old. The high school completion, some college and baccalaureate measures are nested; each is a prerequisite for the next level of education. High school attainment includes GED and equivalent programs. The professional technical associate degree benchmark measures educational attainment in occupation specific programs. **Target:** Targets set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Data come from the Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margins of error are less than 1% for #23, 24 and 26. Because the Oregon Population Survey, which provides data for this benchmark, is reliable at the state and regional levels only, decennial census data is used for the County Data Book. National comparator data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Ranking/index.htm> and <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2003/ACS/index.htm>.

25. Percent of Oregon adults (age 25 and older) who have postsecondary professional-technical credentials.

Explanation: This benchmark captures those Oregonians who have completed an occupationally related associates degree or some type of certification, such

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as that required for beauticians or electricians. **Target:** This is a relatively new benchmark and there is inadequate data to set a target at this time. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is less than 1%.

27. Percent of adult Oregonians with intermediate and higher literacy skills: a. prose, b. document, c. quantitative.

Explanation: This benchmark is an indicator of the functional literacy skills in English of adult Oregonians. This benchmark measures adult ability to answer questions of various degrees of difficulty regarding information in text (newspaper articles, warranties) and other documents (advertisements, graphs, pay slips, bus schedules, menus, unit pricing information), and the ability to communicate with basic writing skills in English. It represents the percent of the population at the top three (out of five) proficiency levels. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** 1990 data is from the Oregon Literacy Survey by the Progress Board and the Oregon Department of Community Colleges and Workforce Development. In the future this benchmark may be tracked through periodic state surveys. Since 1990, Oregon has reported intermediate literacy at a benchmark of 325 (level 4 and above). To better align with national data for intermediate literacy, Oregon has moved to a benchmark of 275 (level 3 and above). Oregon will continue to explore which benchmark score appropriately fits the skills and knowledge adults need in order to access life-long education and career advancement opportunities.

28. Percent of adult Oregonians who use a computer or related electronic device to: a. create documents/graphics or analyze data b. access the internet.

Explanation: This data is self-reported, and is part of a series of questions on technology ownership and use. This measures the number of Oregonians with computers and modems (which connect a computer to the phone system), and/or a personal computer used to create documents or analyze data. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** 1992, Oregon Values Study conducted for the Oregon Business Council. 1994 through 2000, the Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margins of error for both a and b are less than 2%. National comparator data comes from the Tax Payers Network, <http://www.taxpayersnetwork.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=6&tabid=3402>.

29. Percent of Oregonians in the labor force who received at least 20 hours of skills training in the past year

Explanation: This measure replaces a previous benchmark gathered from a survey of Oregon employers, Oregon Works, in favor of all sources of training received, as reported by the employee or worker. The percentage of workers who receive 20 hours of training per year varies greatly by occupational group. For example, managers and professionals are far more likely to receive this amount than are machine operators and laborers. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is less than 2%.

30. Percent of Oregon adults who volunteer time to civic, community, or nonprofit activities in the last 12 months

Explanation: This benchmark is intended to measure the extent to which Oregonians seek to improve the quality of life in their communities by actively participating in civic, community and non profit activities. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board in consultation with the Oregon Commission for Voluntary Action and Service. The 2005 target is 11 percentage points above the national percentage reported by Independent Sector for 2000. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Data for 1992 are self-reported as hours per year. Data for 1994 are self-reported as hours per month and months per year. Margin of error is about 1%. National comparator data come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/volun.toc.htm>.

31. Oregon's voter turnout for presidential elections a: percent of voting age population. Explanation: This measures voter turnout in presidential elections every four years as compared to other states in the U.S. as measured by the percent of voting age population, which may include some (such as felons) who are not eligible to vote. In contrast, the 2003 *County Data Book* reports on the percentage of registered voters participating in biennial general elections, by county. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** 1992-2000: prepared by Democracy North Carolina using data from Election Data Services, Washington DC for 1980 through 1996 and from the US Census and Federal Elections Commission for 2000. 2004: *2005 Competitive Index*;

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primary source is the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, November 2004; US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. 2004 is a preliminary estimate based on unofficial election results and estimates of outstanding ballots. Certified data are not expected until spring of 2005 and will be available from Election Data Services (www.electiondataservices.com). *2003 County Data Book* data are provided by the Oregon Secretary of State's Office, Elections Division. National Comparator Data come from Democracy – North Carolina <http://www.democracy-nc.org/improving/voteturnout.pdf> and http://elections.gmu.edu/Voter_Turnout_2004.htm.

32. Percent of Oregonians who feel they are a part of their community

Explanation: This is the percentage of Oregonians who feel strongly or somewhat a part of their community. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is about 1%.

33. Percent of Oregonians who understand the Oregon tax system and where tax money is spent

Explanation: This measures the percentage of Oregonians who know both the main source of state general fund revenues and the main category of state general fund expenditures. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** 1992-1999: Oregon State University, Survey of State and Local Government Issues In Oregon, a mail survey conducted annually. 2000 and forward: Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is about 2%.

34. National ranking for state and local taxes and charges as a percent of personal income: a. taxes b. charges.

Explanation: This measure compares the proportion of income Oregonians pay in state and local government taxes, fees and charges. Business taxes are also included in this measure of state and local revenue. Personal income is used as a measure of the economy. Therefore, this benchmark is more a measure of the burden of all taxes, fees and charges on the Oregon economy rather than the tax burden on any individual Oregonian. **Target:** The Progress Board chose not to set targets. **Data Source:** Oregon Legislative Revenue Office; Bureau of Census, Government Finance series.

35. Governing magazine's ranking of public management quality

Explanation: This is the ranking given by Governing magazine in its annual report on state governments nation wide. This report reflects the magazines initial ranking of governments. The ranking is a composite of combined scores from the following four categories: financial management, managing for results, human resource management, and information system management. The next report card will be out in February 2004 and in the future will most likely be calculated every three years. **Targets:** Targets were set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Governing Magazine.

36. State general obligation bond rating (Standard and Poor's)

Explanation: This is the Standard and Poor's rating of the state general obligation bonds. Rationale: This is one indication of how others perceive the financial soundness of the state. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Standard and Poor's.

37. Oregon's national rank in per capita state arts funding

Explanation: This state funding benchmark measures Oregon's rank in per capita state funding for non-profit arts agencies. Research will continue into the sources and amounts of private arts funding. The data is reported by fiscal year. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** National Assembly of State Arts Agencies provided by the Oregon Arts Commission.

Will be replaced with: Oregon adults participating in the arts at least once annually.

Explanation: This benchmark shows the percent of Oregon adults participating in any one or more of the following in the past 12 months: live jazz; live classical music (such as symphony, chamber or choral music); live opera; live musical stage play operetta; live performance or nonmusical stage play; live ballet; other live dance (modern, folk or tap); art museum or gallery; arts and craft fair or festival; historic park or monument or tour buildings or neighborhoods for their historic or design value; and reading plays, poetry and/or novels or short stories not required for work or school. **Target:** Target set

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by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey. To facilitate national comparisons, Oregon Population Survey questions were patterned off those asked by the National Endowment for the Arts in its *Survey of Public Participation in the Arts*.

38. Percent of Oregonians served by a public library which meets minimum service criteria

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians are served by public libraries which meet minimum service criteria established by the Oregon State Library. For purposes of this benchmark, "served by" means residing in the service area of a legally established public library which receives tax support for providing service. As of 2001 approximately 9.5% of the total population of Oregon reside in areas where they are not taxed to support public library service. Another 3.25% of Oregonians were served by a library that did not meet the minimum criteria for adequate service. The "minimum service criteria" are: (1) The library is legally established and makes basic services available to citizens within its tax-supporting service area without charge; (2) The library is open a minimum of 20 hours per week; (3) Staff consists of one paid staff person per 4,000 persons in service area or 0.5 FTE, which ever is greater and populations over 10,000 must have a full-time paid professional librarian (with a Master of Library Science); (4) Collection is 5,000 books or one volume per capita, which ever is greater; (5) Children's programming is provided. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon State Library.

39. Pregnancy rate per 1,000 females: ages 15-17

Explanation: The sum of resident live births and induced abortions among females ages 15-17 divided by the estimated population of females ages 15-17. The rate does not include spontaneous abortions and fetal deaths. The pregnancy rate includes live births to Oregon residents and abortions for Oregon residents regardless of where the abortion was performed. Out-of-state abortions for Oregon residents may be under-reported because some states where Oregon residents go to have abortions do not report the patient's state of residence. **Target:** Targets are based upon a log trend reflecting the past decade of solid declines and best represents the tapering of rates we now see. **Data Sources:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report. Population Estimates for Oregon, published annually by the Center for Population Research and Census, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Portland State University National comparator data comes from the National Campaign to end Teen Pregnancy, <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/america/statisticsDisplay.asp?ID=3&SID=19>.

40. Percent of babies whose mothers received prenatal care beginning in the first trimester

Explanation: The number of resident live births to women who have prenatal care visits beginning in the first trimester divided by the total number of resident live births. **Target:** Targets set by the Health Services Cluster. Targets are set to reflect the importance of this issue. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report. National comparator data come from the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/>.

41. Infant mortality rate per 1,000

Explanation: The number of infants (<365 days old) who die in a given year divided by the number of resident live births during the same calendar year. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report.

42. Percent of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percentage of two-year-olds who have received a set of recommended immunizations by age two. The benchmark tracks two year-olds who have had the 4:3:1:3 series, which includes 4 doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Acellular Pertussis, 3 Polio, 1 Measles/Mumps/Rubella, 3 Haemophilus Influenzae type b. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Health Division, Healthy People 2000. **Data Source:** 1994 data come from the Two-year Old Immunizations Survey. Data for 1995-2001 come from the National Immunization Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National comparator data is based on child immunizations with 4:3:1:3:3, which is four or more doses of diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, one or more doses of any measles containing vaccine (MCV), three or more doses of Haemophilus Influenza type B (Hib), and

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three or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine (HepB). Data source for national comparator: the Children's Defense Fund, <http://www.childrensdefense.org/childhealth/immunizations/default.asp> and the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/>.

43. Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection among Oregonians age 13 and older

Explanation: The number of persons diagnosed with a symptomatic HIV disease. Race and ethnicity are mutually exclusive. On July 1, 2001, mandatory HIV case reporting was implemented in Oregon. Data up to this point in time have been based on voluntary reporting and, therefore, were not complete. The 2002 numbers are based on our HIV/AIDS cases reported that indicated HIV diagnosis during that year. For 2001 and all years prior, those were from HIV testing data, not reported cases. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Oregon HIV/AIDS Annual Report. National comparator data comes from the US Census Bureau, www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2004-01.xls and the Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts Online, <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/>. The 2003 rate per 1,000 is calculated based on U.S. Census population estimates for July 1, 2003

44. Percent of Oregonians 18 and older who do not smoke cigarettes

Explanation: The number of adults (18 years of age and over) who report that they currently do not smoke cigarettes divided by the total number of survey respondents. **Target:** Target set based on Oregon Statewide Tobacco Prevention Plan. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

45. Premature Death: Years of life lost before age 70 (rate per 1,000)

Explanation: Years of potential life lost (YPLL) quantifies premature mortality occurring in younger age groups by measuring the number of years between age at death and age 70. For example, a death at age 21 results in 49 years of "life lost." This composite figure first calculates the age-specific YPLL for each of seven age groupings 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65-69 by taking the midpoint for each age group, subtracting from 70, and multiplying by the number of deaths in each age group. The resulting number for each age group is then divided by the age-specific population and standardized (weighted) to an age-homogeneous hypothetical population of 1,000 people per every 10-year age group. Standardizing permits valid comparisons over time. The weighted numbers are summed across ages, then divided by seven (seven 10-year age groups). **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Sources:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report. Population Estimates for Oregon, published annually by the Center for Population Research and Census, School of Urban and Public Affairs, Portland State University. National comparator data come from the United Health Foundation, <http://www.unitedhealthfoundation.org/shr2004/components/prematuredeath.html>.

46. Percent of adults whose self-perceived health status is very good or excellent

Explanation: The number of adults (18 years of age and over) who report that their general health is very good or excellent divided by the total number of survey respondents. **Target:** Targets set by Oregon Health Division. Targets are based on a one percent change per year because the benchmark has changed little since 1993. Also self-perceived health status likely will not improve much as the population ages and life expectancy increases. 2000 target set assuming a 5% change from 1995 to 2000. 2010 target set assuming a 10% change from 2000 to 2010. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics.

47. Percent of families with incomes below the state median income for whom child care is affordable

Explanation: Affordability is defined as spending less than 10% of household income on child care. The benchmark measures the percent of Oregon households with children under 13 who spend less than 10% of household income on child care. Two factors are used to calculate this benchmark: household income and child care expenditures. Policy on child care affordability is targeted to lower-income families in which affordability issues are the greatest. Note, 1992-1998 data are not directly comparable to 2000 data and forward. Historically the analysis focused on families in three income groups: below \$25,000, between \$25,000 and \$44,999, and \$45,000 and above. However, beginning in 2000 we are using new methodology to estimate the median

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household income for families with children under age 13. In 2000 and 2002 the benchmark was calculated for families earning below the median household income. **Target:** Target set by the Child Care Division of the Oregon Employment Department. Without an infusion of new resources child care faces tradeoffs among availability, affordability, and quality. Quality of child care must be protected because of its direct correlation to developmental outcomes for children. Therefore, modest targets are set. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even-numbered years. Margin of error is less than 3%.

48. Number of child care slots available for every 100 children under age 13

Explanation: This benchmark measures the availability of child care in Oregon. "Child care slots" represent the number of children which regulated and legally exempt child care providers in Oregon have the capacity to serve. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Child Care Research Partnership and Oregon Employment Department, Child Care Division.

49. Percent of 8th grade students who report using:

- a. Alcohol in the previous month
- b. Illicit drugs in the previous month
- c. Cigarettes in the previous month

Explanation: This measures the percent of eighth grade students who report they have used alcohol, illicit drugs or cigarettes in the past month. The estimates of alcohol, illicit drugs and cigarette use are available at the state and regional level for the eighth and eleventh grade students. Targets: 2010 target set using Aggressive-Negative method. **Data Source:** 1990-2000: This information is collected in the Oregon Public Schools Drug Use Survey, conducted in even numbered years for the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Programs. Alcohol Use Margin of error +/- 1.42%. Drug Use Margin of error +/- 1.09%. Cigarette Use Margin of error +/- 1.07%. 2001 and forward: Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. This statewide survey incorporates questions and design from both YRBS and Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. Data after 2001 may not be directly comparable to earlier data due to changes in questionnaire and design. Please note the Illicit Drug Measure in 2004 did not include 30-day use of LSD or other Hallucinogens in the choices of illicit drugs so may not be directly comparable to prior year's reports. National comparator data come from the Monitoring the Future Study, <http://monitoringthefuture.org/data/03data/pr03t2.pdf> and <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2001.pdf>.

50. Substantiated number of child abuse victims per 1,000 under 18, total, a. abused/neglected, b. in threat of harm.

Explanation: This reflects the number of children who are substantiated as being abused and/or neglected, or at risk of being abused or neglected, per 1000 children under 18 years old. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, CAF Program Performance and Reporting Research Unit. Note: To bring Oregon into alignment with how child abuse data are reported by most other states and the federal government, DHS now reports data captured within the federal fiscal year, Oct. 1, 2002 to Sept. 30, 2003, rather than the calendar year, as it had done in the past (before 2004).

51. Substantiated elder abuse rate per 1,000 Oregonians age 65 and older

Explanation: This measures only the cases that have been verified. This benchmark includes all types of abuse (physical, financial, neglect, abandonment). While it is an imperfect measure, it is the best information available. The targets were set higher than data points because due to increased awareness the rate of substantiated abuse is expected to rise. **Target:** Target set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Department of Human Services, Seniors and People with Disabilities.

52. Percent of pregnant women who abstain from using: a. alcohol b. tobacco

Explanation: The number of pregnant women who report that they do not use alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy divided by the total number of respondents. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Services Cluster, Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Vital Statistics Annual Report.

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53. Percent of Oregonians with incomes below 100% of the Federal poverty level: overall, a. children 0-17, b. adults 18-64, c. seniors 65 and over.

Explanation: This is a measure of the percentage of the population that is below the Federal poverty level. The U.S. Census Bureau determines poverty status of all people except those in institutions, military group quarters, college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither "poor" nor "non-poor." **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Three year averages for years 1991-1998 and 2000-2001 are based on estimates generated by the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Three year averages are reported as the mid-year. Year 1999 shows raw 2000 Census data (not a three-year average) and is provided by the Oregon Department of Housing and Community services. Three year averages for 1998 and 2001 use the Census (not CPS) data for 1999. The 2003 County Data Book does not use three year averages. It provides the CPS estimate for each county for each year except for 1989 and 1999. Data for these two years are taken from the 1990 and 2000 Census, respectively.

54. Percent of Oregonians without health insurance

Explanation: The purpose of this benchmark is to measure affordability and cost as barriers to Oregonians' access to health care services and facilities. Currently, this measures the percentage of Oregonians who report being covered by health insurance. The targets anticipate implementation of the Oregon Health Plan. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margin of error is less than 1%. National comparator data comes from the US Census Bureau, Current Population Study, http://ferret.bls.census.gov/macro/032004/health/h06_000.htm.

55. Number of Oregonians who are homeless on any given night (per 10,000)

Explanation: This benchmark measures the number of Oregonians who are without stable fixed nightly shelter. The benchmark data are based on one-night survey counts of individuals in or turned away from homeless shelters or shelter providers on one night in March and one night in November (the number reported is an average of these). One night shelter counts capture only a fraction (about one tenth) of the total number of people who are homeless annually. Note: beginning in 2004, there will be only one count annually due to HUD requirements. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Housing and Community Services Department. National comparator data come from the U.S. Census Bureau, Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/censr01-2.pdf>, table 1.

56. Percent of current court ordered child support paid to families

Explanation: This benchmark includes child support ordered both by the Administrator and the Courts, and from those orders the percentage of support due within a given month which is paid or collected within that month. More than half of the child support in Oregon is paid by employer income withholding. Other Child Support Program administrative actions are also available for enforcement of ongoing support. The goal is to increase the number of cases in which child support is a reliable source of income for families. **Target:** Target set by Division of Child Support. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Justice, Division of Child Support.

57. Oregon's national rank for percent of households that are: a. food insecure with hunger, b. food insecure with or without hunger

Explanation: This benchmark displays Oregon's national rank for the percent of Oregon households that a: include at least one member who sometimes must go hungry because there is not enough money for food (definition of hunger), and b: have limited or uncertain access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy and active life (definition of food insecurity). Category (a) is a subset of category (b). Data points are three-year averages; i.e. 1997 is the average of 1996-1998. Middle year of the three-year averages are shown. **Target:** Targets, established in 2003, were set to reach the top ten states by 2010. The 2005 target assumes a steady rate of improvement between Oregon's rank in 2003 and the desired rank of 10th or better in 2010. **Data Source:** U.S. Census CPS (Current Population Survey), Economic Research Service, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr35/fanrr35appd.pdf>.

58. Percent of seniors (over 75) living independently outside of nursing facilities.

Explanation: This measure estimates the percentage of Oregonians ages 75 and older that are living independently outside of nursing facilities on any given

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day. Seniors in any community-based facility are considered to be living independently. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services, Senior and Disabled Services Division.

59. Percent of adults with lasting, significant disabilities who are capable of working who are employed

Explanation: This benchmark changed from 1997. This new benchmark measures the share of Oregonians with developmental, mental and/or physical disabilities who could live on their own if given adequate support. A significant disability means a developmental, mental and/or physical disabilities.

Target: Insufficient data for trend analysis. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margin of error is about 3%.

60. Percent of Oregonians with lasting, significant disabilities living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level

Explanation: This measures the share of Oregonians with developmental, mental and/or physical disabilities who are living in households with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level. A significant disability means a developmental, mental and/or physical disabilities. **Target:** The Oregon Progress Board chose not to set targets. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margin of error is less than 2%. These poverty data are not strictly comparable to U.S. Census derived data.

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

Explanation: This is a measure of overall reported crimes (offenses) reported to law enforcement agencies in Oregon during a calendar year per 1,000 Oregon population. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Population estimates are provided either by official census or estimates by Portland State University, Population Research Center. National comparator data were derived from the FBI's *Crime in the United States*, 2002 and 2003, Tables 1, 5 and 69, <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm#cius>. Comparators for Benchmarks 61, 61a and 61b are offenses (reported crime), like the benchmark. Comparator for Benchmark 61c is based on persons arrested, unlike the benchmark. FBI crime categories comparable to Oregon's behavioral crimes and included in the comparator for 61c are: prostitution and commercialized vice; drug abuse violations; gambling; offenses against children and families; driving under the influence; liquor law violations; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; vagrancy; curfew/loitering; runaways and all other offenses except traffic.

62. Juvenile arrests per 1,000 juvenile Oregonians per year: a. person crimes b. property crimes

Explanation: These are measures of juvenile criminal arrests reported by law enforcement agencies in Oregon during a calendar year per 1,000 Oregon juvenile population. Reported offenses by juveniles are not possible since victims rarely know the age of the perpetrator. Juveniles are considered to be any individual less than eighteen years old at the time of the arrest. Any court data used in conjunction with this measure will reflect a somewhat different pattern since age at the time of the commission of the offense is the determining factor for placement in the juvenile category. State variations in juvenile arrest rates may reflect differences in juvenile law-abiding behavior, police behavior and/or community standards. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of State Police, Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Population estimates are provided either by official census or estimates by Portland State University, Population Research Center. National comparator data comes from U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Juvenile Justice Bulletin*, September 2004, page 11, <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204608.pdf>.

63. Percent of students who carry weapons

Explanation: The number of Youth Risk Behavior Survey [this survey only feeds up to 2000] respondents in grades 9-12 who report carrying a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) within thirty days of the survey divided by the total number of survey respondents. **Target:** Targets set by Oregon Health Division. Targets based on percentage change in Healthy People 2000 Objective 7.10, rather than change in Oregon data. Oregon data should not be compared because of methodological differences between the 1993 and 1995 YRBS. 2000 target set assuming a 20% change from 1995 to 2000. 2010 target set assuming a 40% change from 2000 to 2010. **Data Source:** 1990-2000: Oregon Department of Human Services, Oregon Health Division, Center for Health Statistics, Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). 2001 and forward: Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. This statewide survey incorporates

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questions and design from both YRBS and Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. Data may not be directly comparable to historical data due to changes in questionnaire and design.

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

Explanation: Criminal recidivism is measured by the percentage of adult offenders released to parole/post prison who are convicted of a new felony crime within three years of release (excluding those released from prison following a revocation from parole/post prison supervision). The figure reported for each year represents the weighted average of the recidivism rates for two cohorts of offenders released three years before, one in the first half of the year and the other in the second half. The figures for years prior to 1996 may not be comparable to those for 1996 on due to a change in how recidivism was defined.

Target: Target set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Corrections, Research and Evaluation Unit.

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

Explanation: Juvenile recidivism is measured by the percentage of juveniles who are referred to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the initial criminal offense. **Target:** The Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) set the targets in consultation with the Oregon Juvenile Department Directors' Association (OJDDA). **Data Source:** County juvenile department data reported through the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS). Recidivism reports are compiled by the OYA in collaboration with the OJDDA, as required by ORS 420A.012.

66. Percent of counties that have completed a strategic cooperative policing agreement

Explanation: This is a measure of statewide development of cooperative policing agreements. Many counties are in the process of developing agreements, however this benchmark only measures those that have actually signed an agreement. Note, there are city and county law enforcement leaders that believe the existing long-term, informal agreements currently operating within their jurisdictions are sufficient. **Target:** Target set by Oregon State Police. **Data Source:** Oregon State Police.

67. Percent of Oregon counties and communities prepared for natural and technological emergencies or disasters a. with hazard data and risk reduction (natural only) b. with response and recovery capabilities

Explanation: Part "a" is calculated by finding the number of communities and organizations that serve those communities which are prepared for a natural disaster and dividing by the total number of communities (greater than 5,000 people). Part "b": the information includes all counties, Portland, Beaverton and Gresham. To meet the criteria for part "b", a county must, 1) have a minimum emergency operations plan, and 2) meet three of the five remaining categories (recent hazard analysis, all-hazards EOP, up-to-date emergency management organization, adequate EM training (20 hours/year), and on-going exercise program). **Targets:** Targets set by a. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), b. Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM). **Data Source:** a. Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), b. Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

68. Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas: a. Portland b. all other areas

Explanation: The amount of travel delay that people in urbanized areas experience because of congestion. Urbanized areas are urban areas with populations greater than 50,000. Data is not available for 3 urbanized areas in the state; Bend, Corvallis and Medford. Travel delay is the amount of additional time required to travel at slower congested speeds than would be necessary to travel at faster uncongested speeds. **Target:** Targets were set by projecting the population of Oregon's urbanized areas and then comparing with travel delay in other urbanized areas in the US that have population sizes that are similar to the projected populations. The targets were set to be lower than delay levels of these comparable urbanized areas. **Data Sources:** Data sets produced by the Texas Transportation Institute for the annual Urban Mobility Report, <http://mobility.tamu.edu/>. Population projects are from the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, Office of Economic Analysis, <http://www.oregon.gov/DAS/OEA/index.shtml>. National comparator data comes from the US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Ranking/2003/R04T040.htm>.

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69. Percent of Oregonians served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards

Explanation: This benchmark measures the population served by public drinking water systems that meet all maximum levels (including treatment level requirements) for the listed contaminants continuously during the year. For purposes of this benchmark, we measure both community systems and non-transient non-community systems, as well as transient non-community systems serving over 500 people per day. This benchmark measures only health-based requirements (in order of risk): (a) E. Coli (or fecal coliform) bacteria maximum levels (b) Surface water treatment performance levels-failure to meet minimum filtration treatment (95% turbidity levels)-failure to meet disinfection treatment levels (CxT) (c) Nitrate/Nitrite maximum levels (d) Chemical/Radiological maximum levels (e) Lead action level (confirmed) (f) Total coliform bacteria maximum levels (g) Copper action level (confirmed). The data reflect cumulative numbers for each full calendar year. Note that new and revised standards scheduled to take effect in 2003 - 2010 may cause short-term declines in the benchmark population as new water quality problems are identified (examples are radon, arsenic, disinfection by-products, surface water treatment requirements, groundwater treatment requirements). **Target:** Target set by Oregon Department of Human Services - Health Services. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Human Services - Health Services, Drinking Water Section. National comparator date comes from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/pdfs/factoids_2003.pdf.

70. Percent of Oregonians who commute during peak hours by means other than a single occupancy vehicle

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregonians get to work during peak hours by means other than driving alone. For purposes of this benchmark, "traveling to and from work" means commuting by car pool, transit, taxi, bicycle, foot, or other means, as well as working in one's home. Those who worked at home were considered non-SOV users. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margin of error is about 6%. National comparator date comes from the US Census Bureau, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, http://www.bts.gov/publications/state_transportation_profiles/state_transportation_statistics_2004/html/table_04_01.html.

71. Vehicle miles traveled per capita in Oregon metropolitan areas for local, non-commercial trips

Explanation: This benchmark measures the per capita vehicle miles traveled annually in Benton, Clackamas, Deschutes, Lane, Jackson, Marion, Multnomah, Washington, and Polk counties for local, non-commercial trips **Target:** Targets are based on an old data series which showed a 10-year upward trend. The current data series is a result of newly revised methodology which properly adjusts for trucks and through traffic and is now consistent with the Transportation Planning Rule. Targets will be revised in the future to reflect the revised data series. Targets assume that the Transportation Planning Rule is successfully implemented. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Transportation. National Comparator data comes from the US Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, http://www.bts.gov/publications/state_transportation_profiles/summary/excel/table_05_03.xls.

72. Percent of roads and bridges in fair or better condition: a. state roads, b(i). State bridges, b(ii) county and city (local) bridges. **Explanation:** This benchmark measures the percentage of pavement and bridges (20 feet or longer in length) that have not deteriorated to poor condition. **Target:** Targets set based on goals established for good stewardship of public resources and constrained by anticipated availability of funds. State targets for 2010 are based on estimates for net results of: 1. changes in inspection criteria; 2 increased project work done under OTIA III and; 3. additional load rating evaluations. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Transportation.

73. Percent of households that are owner occupied

Explanation: This measures the percentage of Oregonians that report owning their own home, either with a mortgage or free and clear. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Data for 1990-2000 is collected through the Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Estimated Margin of error is about 1%. National comparator data comes from the US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Ranking/Ranking2.htm>.

74. Percent of Oregon households below median income spending more than 30% of their income on housing (including utilities): a. renters b. owners

Explanation: A cost burdened household is any that meets the benchmark criteria. A housing affordability rule of thumb says the proportion of a

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household's income spent on rent or mortgage payments and other housing expenses should be less than 30 percent. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Housing and Community Services Department. The 1990 and 2000 data points are from the U.S. Census Bureau reports. Data for non-census years is collected through the Oregon Population Survey, a random sample telephone survey of Oregon households conducted in even numbered years. Margins of error are about 2%. National comparator data comes from the US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Ranking/Ranking2.htm>.

75. Percent of time that the air is healthy to breathe for all Oregonians

Explanation: This benchmark measures the percent of time that air in Oregon meets current health-based air quality levels for three pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone and particulate. New air quality science and monitoring data will likely require adjustment of the benchmark to measure air quality more comprehensively. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division.

76. Carbon dioxide emissions as a percent of 1990 emissions

Explanation: This benchmark measures carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the state relative to 1990 emissions. It includes all CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels. The goal is to stabilize emissions at the 1990 level of 48 million metric tons. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Energy.

77. Wetland acreage change per year: a. freshwater b. estuarine

Explanation: This benchmark measures the gain and/or loss of wetland acreage per year. The unit of measure is acres of wetland filled (loss) or acres created or restored (gain). The data source is the state removal-fill permit database. The data does not include wetland acreage changes not subject to state permit requirements (e.g., exemptions), or unreported or unresolved violations. It does include non-mitigation wetland restoration if a permit for the work was issued. **Targets:** Targets set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of State Lands

78. Percent of monitored stream sites with: a. significantly increasing trends in water quality b. significantly decreasing trends in water quality c. water quality in good to excellent condition

Explanation: The Oregon Water Quality Index (OWQI) analyzes a defined set of water quality parameters and produces a score describing general water quality. The water quality parameters included in the OWQI are: temperature, dissolved oxygen (percent saturation and concentration), biochemical oxygen demand, pH, total solids, ammonia and nitrate nitrogens, total phosphorous, and fecal coliforms. OWQI scores are classified as follows: 10-59 is very poor, 60-79 is poor, 80-84 is fair, 85-89 is good, and 90-100 is excellent. The Department of Environmental Quality Laboratory maintains a large network of ambient water quality monitoring sites. Monitoring sites are representative of Oregon rivers and streams, including pristine waters and highly impacted waters. For the benchmark, OWQI results are calculated on all samples at these sites, using ten years of data. For benchmark 78(a) and 78(b), each site with sufficient data is analyzed for the presence of significantly increasing or decreasing trends. The Seasonal-Kendall test is used for trend analysis to ensure that the significant trends that exist are not due to normal meteorological conditions or drought cycles. Significant trends are reported at the 80% or greater confidence level. Of these significant trends, the percentages of increasing and decreasing trends are reported for the benchmark. The percentage is calculated as the ratio of the number of stream monitoring sites with significantly increasing (or decreasing) trends to the total number of stream monitoring sites with sufficient data for trending. Benchmark 78(c) represents the percentage of monitoring sites with good to excellent water quality, with respect to the total number of monitoring sites. **Target:** Targets suggested by Department of Environment Quality. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Laboratory Division. National comparator data comes from the Washington Department of Ecology, <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0403034.pdf>.

79. Percent of key streams meeting minimum flow rights (a) 9 or more months of the year (b) 12 months a year

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which flows in selected rivers and streams meet minimum perennial stream flow levels adopted to support aquatic life. Statistics are based on USGS stream flow records. **Target:** Target set by the Oregon Water Resources Department. **Data Source:** Oregon Water Resources Department, Technical Services Division.

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80. Percent of Oregon agricultural land in 1982 not converted to urban or rural development: a. cropland b. other ag land

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which private Oregon land used for agriculture in 1980 is not developed. For purposes of this benchmark, "agricultural land" means acres of land used or managed for crops], pasture, and range including land that is fallow, or is enrolled in a government set-aside program. The benchmark targets are extrapolated from reported data for 1982, 1992 and 1997. The estimated amounts of agricultural land correspond to the average annual decrease that occurred from 1982 to 1992. The estimated actual amounts of agricultural land in Oregon, in millions of acres, are as follows: 1970, 16.2; 1982, 15.9; 1992, 15.8; 1997, 15.7; 2000, 15.6. **Target:** Target set to maintain current levels. **Data Source:** U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service and National Resource Inventory (NRI). The next complete inventory will be in 2002. National comparator data comes from the National Resources Inventory, USDA http://www.heinzctr.org/ecosystems/farm/datasets/total_cropland.shtml.

81. Percent of Oregon non-federal forest land in 1974 still preserved for forest use

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which non-federal forest land in Oregon is still preserved for forest use as compared to the amount preserved for forest use in 1974. For purposes of this benchmark, "forest land preserved for forest use" means forested land where the numbers of dwellings do not interfere with the production of timber, watershed, wildlife, recreation or other forest values. From statewide aerial photography coverage, the estimated percents of forest land preserved for forest use relative to 1974 are as follows: 1974, 100%; 1984, 98.6%; 1994, 98.1%.8; 2001, 97.8% **Target:** Target for 2010 set by Oregon Progress Board: 97.4%. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Forestry The National comparator data comes from The State of the Nation's Ecosystems, http://www.heinzctr.org/ecosystems/forest/datasets/forest_area_recent.shtml.

82. Actual timber harvest as a percent of potential harvest levels under current plans and policies (a) public lands (b) private lands **Explanation:** This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregon is harvesting its timber at a rate that can be sustained over the long run. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Forestry and Oregon State University

83. Pounds of municipal solid waste landfilled or incinerated per capita

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which Oregon reduces municipal solid waste disposed, through recycling, composting, waste prevention, or other means. **Target:** Target set by Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division. National comparator data comes from the Taxpayers Network, http://www.taxpayersnetwork.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabindex=6&tabid=3402&qsbh=3_w4YNqYc3VnTNNRo2fN0.

84. Percent of identified Oregon hazardous waste sites cleaned up or being cleaned up: a. tank sites b. other hazardous substances

Explanation: This benchmark measures the extent to which sites on the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) leaking underground storage tank and environmental cleanup databases have been cleaned up or are proceeding toward clean-up in compliance with a plan and schedule approved by DEQ. Part (a), tank sites, refers to sites where petroleum products have been released from leaking underground storage tanks and require cleanup. Part (b), other hazardous substances, includes all other sites where a release of hazardous substances has been confirmed and where cleanup is required. As new sites are discovered and cleanups are completed, the benchmark may be modified prospectively and retrospectively. **Target:** Target suggested by Department of Environmental Quality. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Land Quality Division.

85. Percent of monitored freshwater species not at risk (a) salmonids (b) other fish (c) other organisms (amphibs, molluscs) [Emailed Kay Brown and Jay Nicholas]

Explanation: This measures the change in stock in populations of wild salmon and steelhead. The key sub-basins are the Willamette (including the McKenzie), Clackamas, Deschutes, John Day, Grande Ronde, Salmon, North Oregon Coast, and the South Oregon Coast. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has requested the Board include the following statement with all representations of this benchmark: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife no longer believes that the information presented in benchmark #85 is a useful representation of the status of wild salmonid population. An improved methodology for representing the status of wild salmonids in Oregon is being developed and will be available for the next update of benchmark

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#85. The Progress Board did not believe that the single data point for this benchmark was useful. **Target:** 2000 target suggested by Department of Fish and Wildlife. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

86. Percent of monitored marine species not at risk (a) fish (b) shellfish (c) other (mammals, plants)

Explanation: “At-risk” means federal and/or state endangered listed species only. For part c, no marine plants are at risk, so only mammals are shown in the chart. **Target:** No targets have been set at this time. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center.

87. Percent of monitored terrestrial species not at risk (a) plants (b) vertebrates (c) invertebrates

Explanation: This measures the percentage of plants, vertebrates (fish and wildlife), and invertebrates that are currently not considered to be “at risk”. As in benchmark 86, “at risk” is defined as federally or state listed, threatened and endangered species only. All plants and vertebrates are sufficiently monitored to address this benchmark. Invertebrate information is currently not available. **Target:** Suggested by Department of Fish and Wildlife. **Data Source:** Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center.

88. Percent of at-risk species populations that are protected in dedicated conservation areas (a) species found in streams or rivers (b) other

Explanation: At risk species include those defined as threatened, endangered, or sensitive by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the National Marine Fisheries Service or the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center. All known, existing populations of these species are mapped in a database by the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center. This benchmark measures the percentage of these populations which are found in protected areas. The protected areas include national parks, wilderness areas, private reserves, and other sites managed to protect species or habitats. A map showing these protected areas is also maintained by the Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center. The species found in streams and rivers are tracked separately from other species, since the percentage protected is based on a linear measure rather than an area measure. In other words, fish and other freshwater aquatic species are based on a measure of how many stream or river miles are protected divided by the total miles of stream for the species. Other plants and animals are measured by the percentage of acres of habitat protected, verses total acres of habitat. **Targets:** Targets set by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program. **Data Source:** Oregon Natural Heritage Program.

89. Number of most threatening invasive species not successfully excluded or contained since 2000

Explanation: This benchmark measures our success at excluding harmful invasive species. Invasive species are non-native plants, animals and microorganisms that would cause significant economic or environmental damage if they were to become established in the state. The list of the 100 most dangerous invasive species threatening the state is updated annually by the Oregon Invasive Species Council. This benchmark does not include invasive species that were in Oregon prior to 2000 such as Scotch broom. **Target:** Targets set by the Oregon Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Invasive Species Council

90. Acres of state-owned parks per 1,000 Oregonians

Explanation: This benchmark compares the total acreage of state owned parks to Oregon's total population. **Target:** Target set by Oregon the Progress Board. **Data Source:** Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.