

Governor's Principles

As Measured in the Oregon Benchmarks

October 2008



For more information contact:
Rita Conrad, Executive Director
503-378-3202
Rita.R.Conrad@state.or.us

EXHIBIT D NevadaStakeholder Document consists of 24 pages.

☒ Entire document provided.

A copy of the complete document is available through
the Research Library (775/684-6827) or e-mail
library@lcb.state.nv.us. Meeting Date: 2/11/10

Table of Contents

The Governor's Six Principles	1
Principle 1: Education	2
Children (K-12)	2
Children (Community Support)	3
Adults	4
Principle 2: Health and Basic Needs	5
Children	5
Child support, Poverty, Homelessness	6
Hunger, HIV, Uninsured	7
Seniors, People with disabilities	8
Principle 3: Economy	9
Business Vitality, Economic Capacity	9
Business Cost	11
Income	12
Income gap, Workers above Poverty, Unemployment	13
Principle 4: Livability	14
Growth and Infrastructure	14
Air and Water	15
Land, Timber, Solid Waste, Hazardous Substances	16
Native Plants and Animals, Parks	17
Principle 5: Safety	18
Adult Offenses, Juvenile Arrests	18
Recidivism, Cooperative Policing, Emergency Preparedness	19
Principle 6: Accountability	20
Taxes, Charges, S&P Bond Rating	20
Endnotes	21

Note: The Progress Board is still working with some partners to revise benchmarks. The benchmarks shown in this report are current as of October 2008, but may be revised for the 2009 Benchmark Performance Report

The Governor's Six Principles

1. **Children's basic educational needs are met and adults have opportunities to develop career skills through training and higher education.**

Children must be ready to learn when they enter school and the education they receive must prepare them for success at every stage, including college and the workforce. Communities and families should be engaged in supporting the success, safety, and well-being of all children.

Oregon must also invest in post-secondary education to promote future economic prosperity. As our economy grows and changes, adults need access to the continued workforce training opportunities that open doors to living-wage employment.

2. **Oregon's most vulnerable have their basic health, food and shelter needs met.**

Oregon is a place where we value taking care of those who are the most vulnerable, including children, seniors and people with disabilities. All of us benefit and communities prosper when our citizens' basic health, food and shelter needs are met.

3. **Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development in order to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.**

The future of Oregon depends on its ability to strategically invest in human capital and infrastructure to facilitate the growth of business and jobs. We must increase our capacity to innovate and foster business development to create and retain enduring jobs for Oregonians.

4. **Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.**

Oregon's environment and its economic health are inextricably linked. We must enhance and protect our natural resources while also contributing to Oregon's economic growth through responsible infrastructure development.

5. **Oregonians are safe in their homes, communities and in state institutions.**

Public safety is essential to our citizens. We must hold criminals accountable for their actions, prevent crime and reduce recidivism. We must also provide for safe buildings and places of work, prevent fraud and abuse, and maintain the ability to prepare for and swiftly respond to emergencies to preserve life and property.

6. **State government is stable, responsive and accountable to Oregonians.**

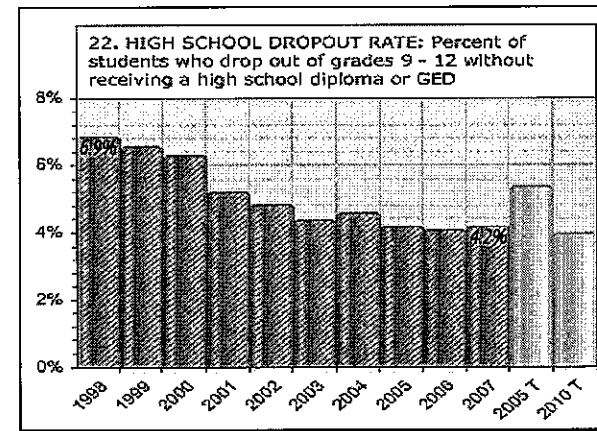
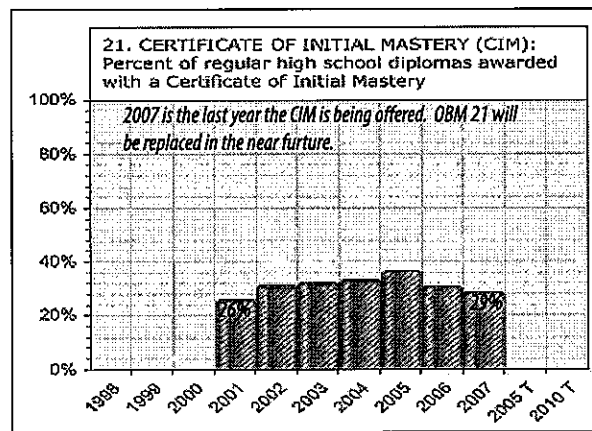
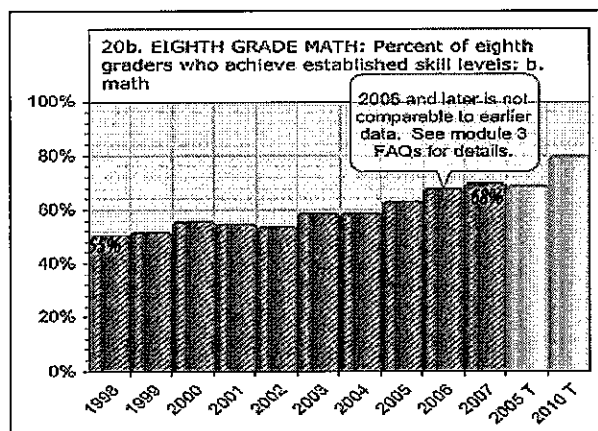
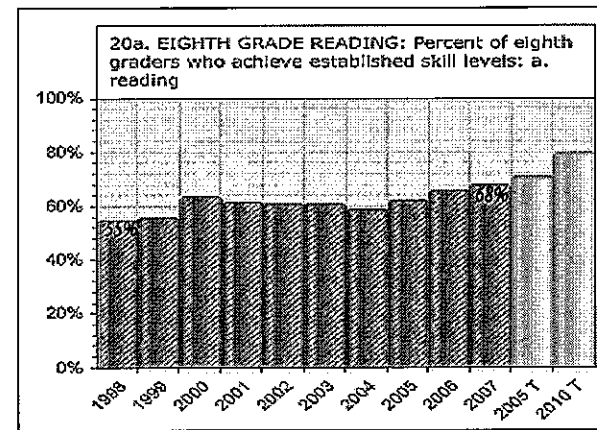
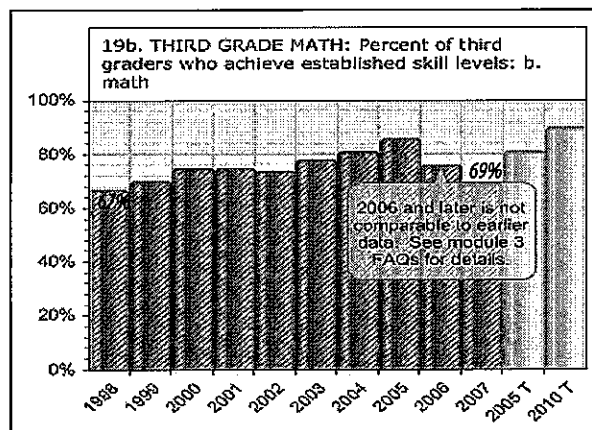
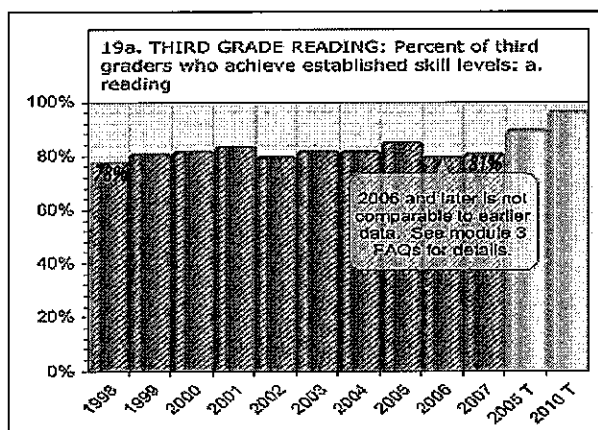
State government must be a responsible steward of the public's money. This means we must work in a cooperative and coordinated manner with our partners in the private sector and with local government - counties, cities, and special districts. We serve the same constituency and they must know that our mutual goal is to provide them with superior customer service.

Principle 1: Education - Children (K-12)

To be successful, children must be ready to learn by the time they enter school and the education they receive must prepare them to be successful in college or in the workforce.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New standards were implemented in 2006 for **skill level** evaluations. The required test score for third graders got tougher, for both reading and math, while the required eighth grade math score got more lenient. One in five third graders are not reading at grade level and nearly one in three third graders lack grade level math skills. One in three eighth graders lack reading and math skills.
- **High school dropout rates** have stabilized after dropping substantially in the late 1990s.
- The **Certificate of Initial Mastery** ceased to exist following the 2007 school year. Much of the certificate requirements have been rolled into new graduation requirements.

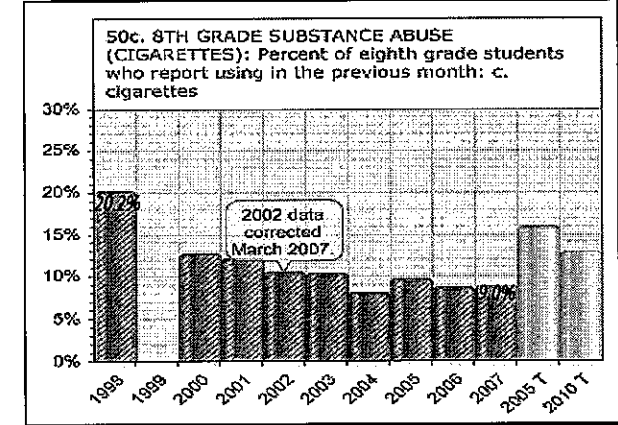
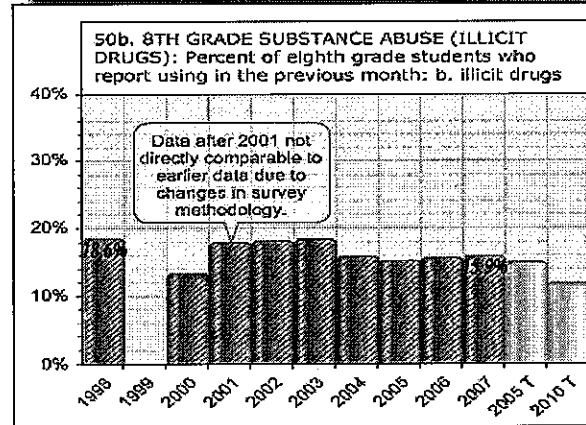
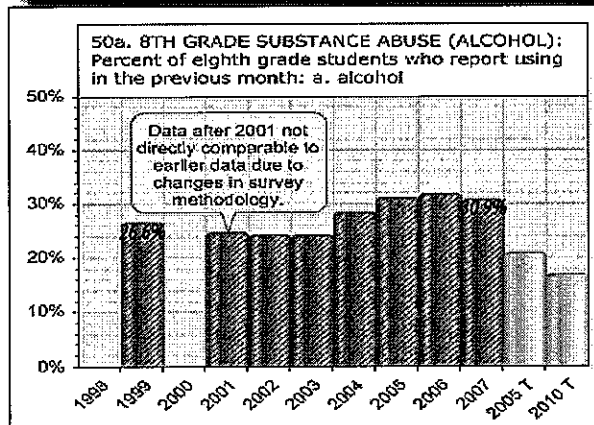
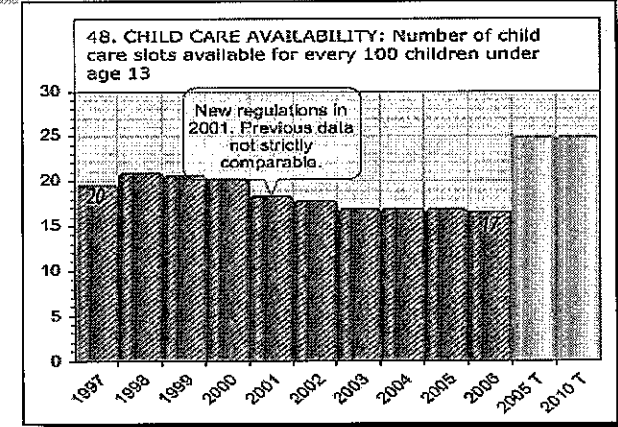
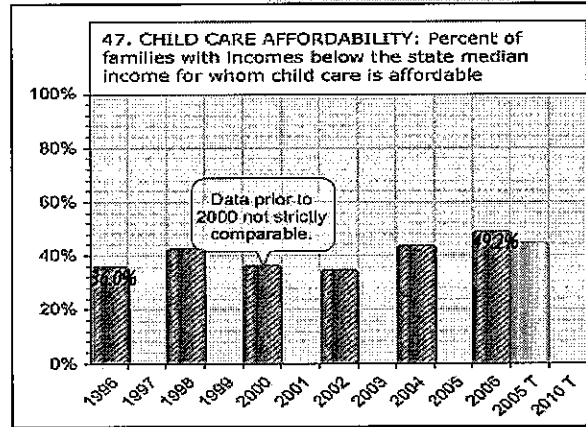
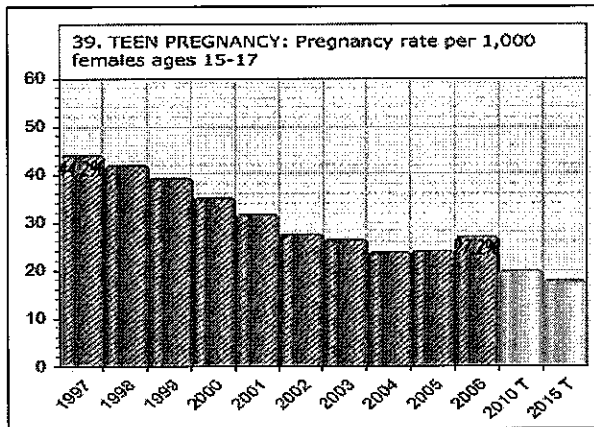
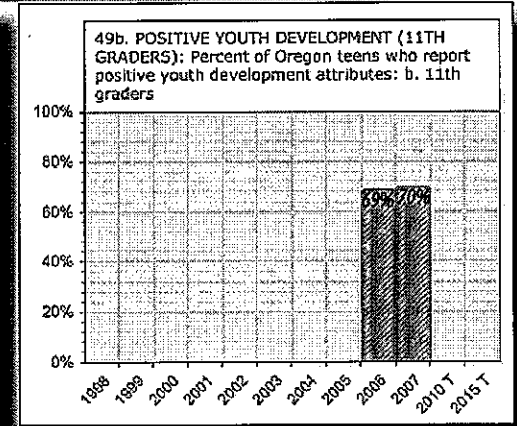
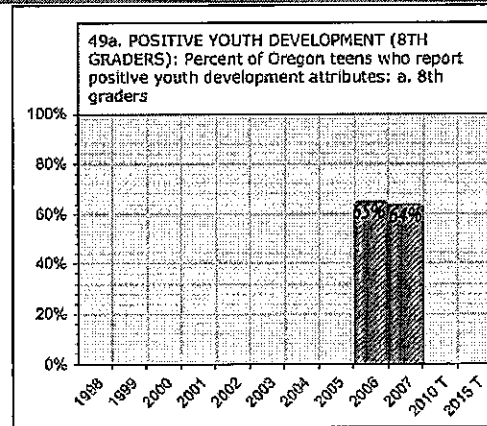


Principle 1: Education - Children (Community Support)

Communities should be engaged in the supporting children and their families so they will be safe, healthy, educated, and productive.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Teen pregnancy** rates worsened in 2006, after a decade of a improvement.
- **Child care affordability** has seen progress over the last six years. However, **child care availability** has not seen improvement since the late 1990s.
- **Substance abuse** rates are split with improvement seen in illicit drug and cigarette use, while the rates for alcohol use increased.

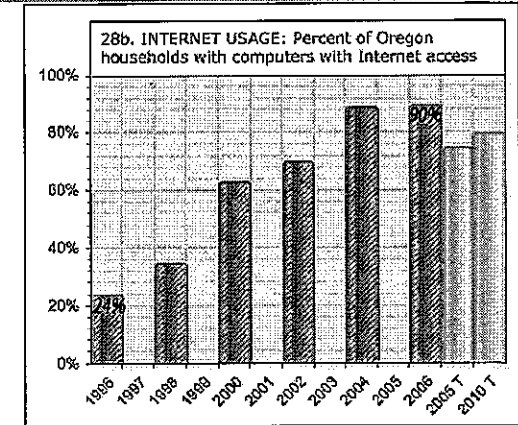
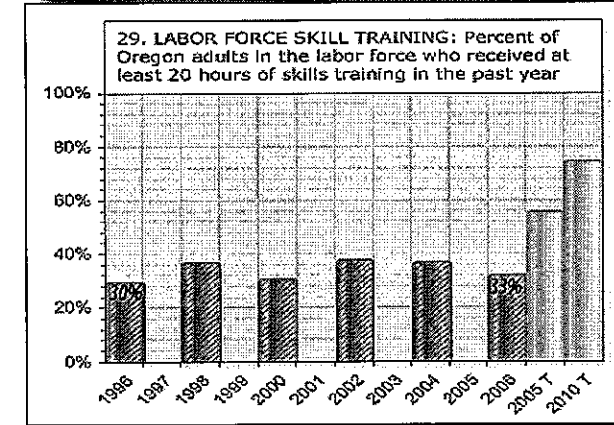
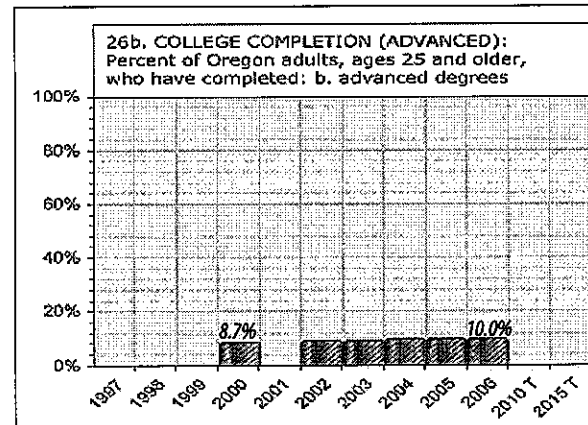
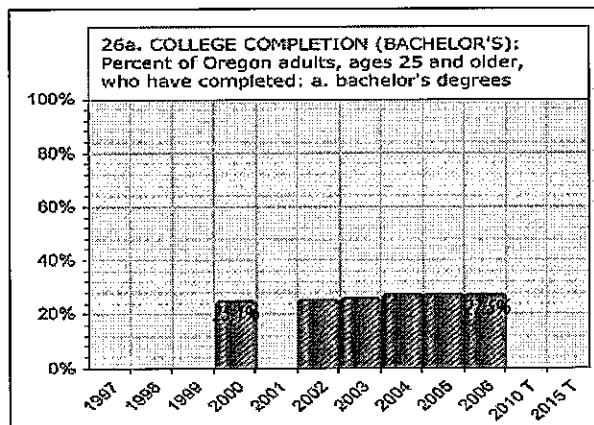
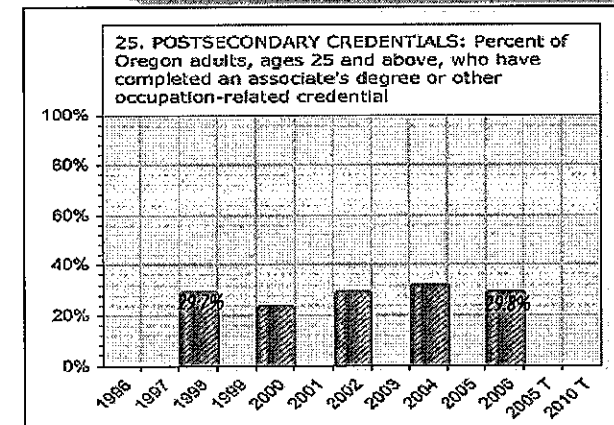
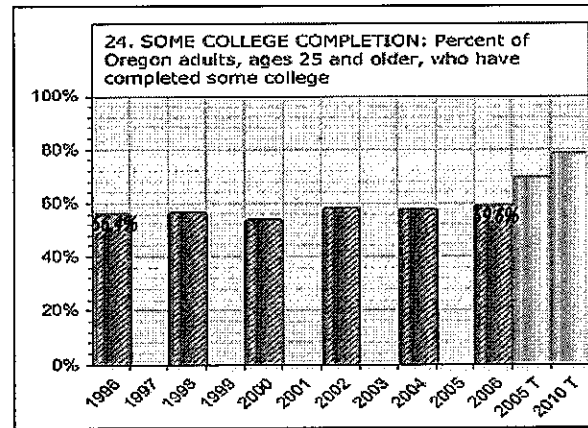
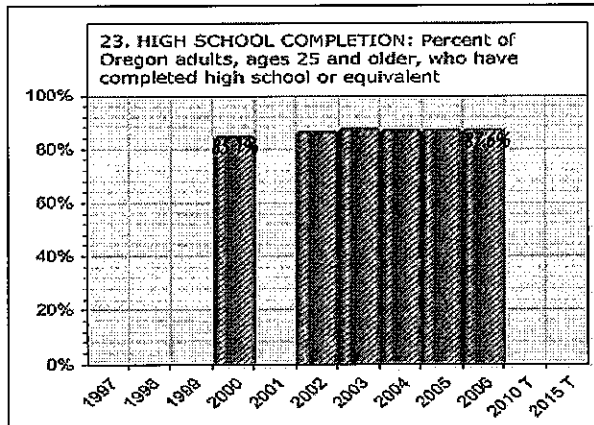


Principle 1: Education - Adults

We must invest in post-secondary education... As our economy grows and changes, adults must have opportunities to receive training and education that permits access to family wage employment.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **High school completion** rates for Oregonians 25 and over have steadily increased by about two percentage points since 2000. This translates into an increase of roughly 275,000 high school graduates between 2000 and 2007.
- **College completion** rates, both advanced and Bachelors, have also seen a steady increase since the census rates in 2000. (The Progress Board will consider how to integrate the 40-40-20 targets at the October board meeting.)
- Alternative post-high school estimates (**Skills Training** and **Post-Secondary Credentials**) point to a slight decrease in the last few years.

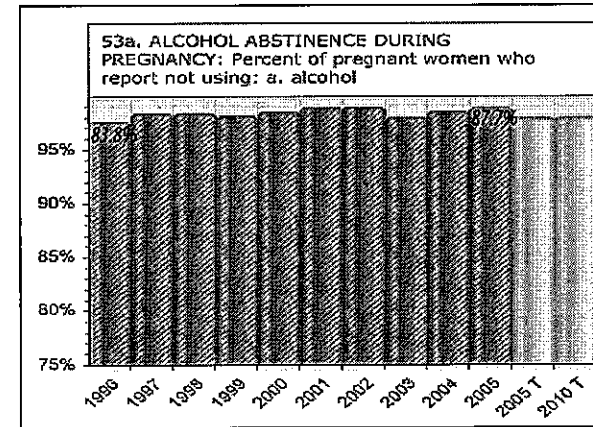
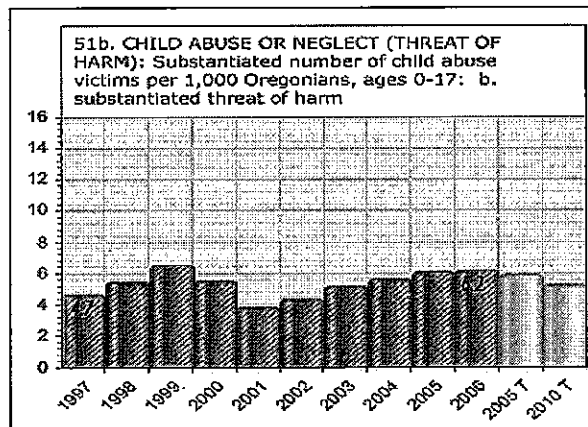
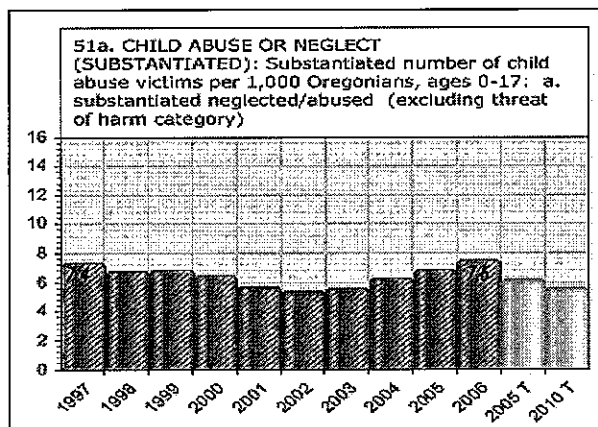
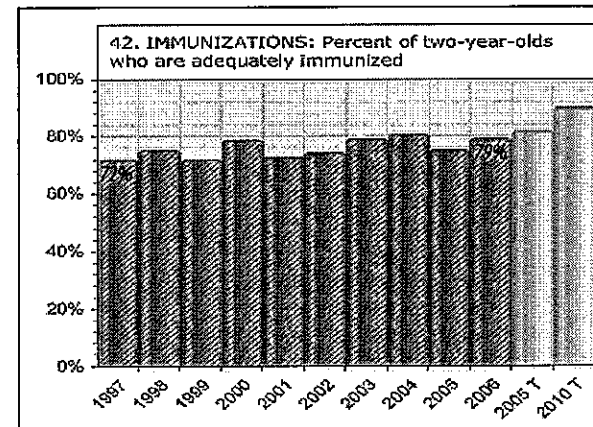
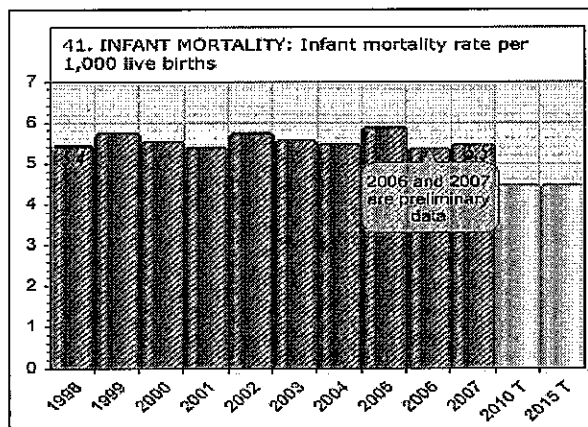
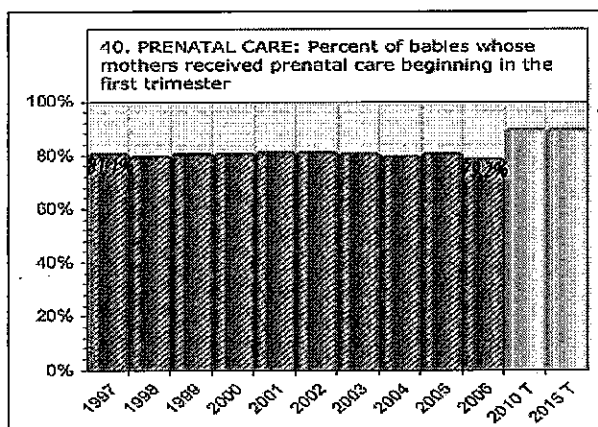


Principle 2: Health - Children

We value taking care of those who are the most vulnerable, including children, seniors and people with disabilities. All of us benefit ... when our citizens' basic health, food and shelter needs are met.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Prenatal care** has trended negatively over the past ten years, dropping below 80 percent of mothers receiving adequate first trimester care in 2006. **Infant mortality** rates have remained steady over the last decade.
- About one in five Oregon two-year-olds do not get adequately **immunized**.
- The rate of **alcohol use of pregnant women** has been declining dropping four percentage points from 1996 to 2005.
- **Child abuse and neglect** rates have worsened and are trending away from the long-term goals. (This may be due to better reporting.)

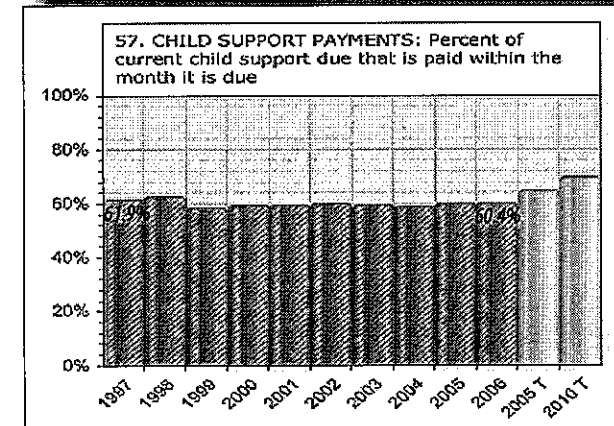
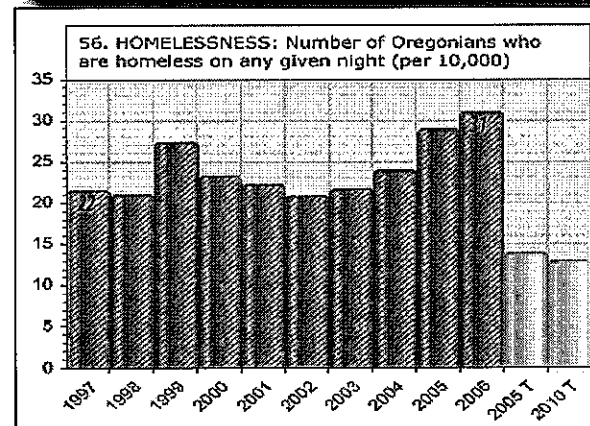
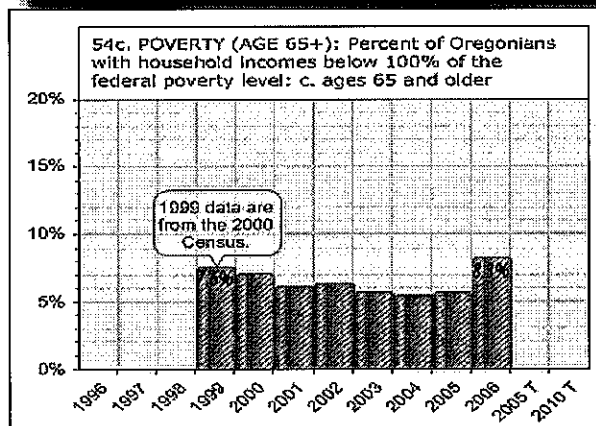
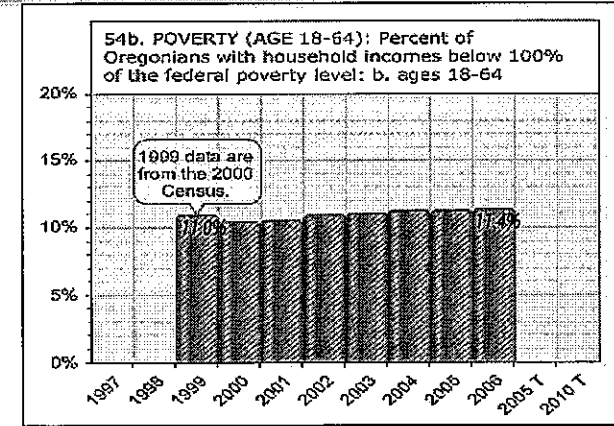
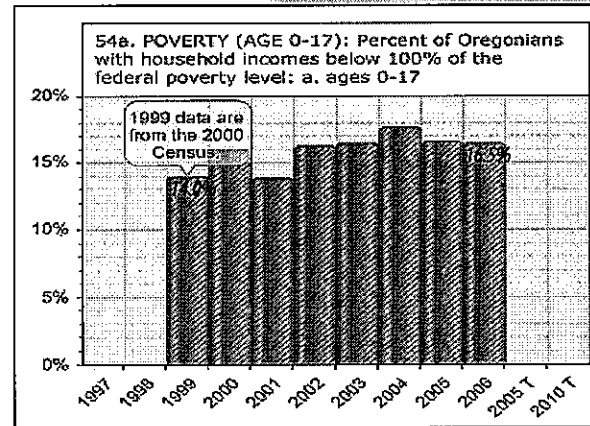
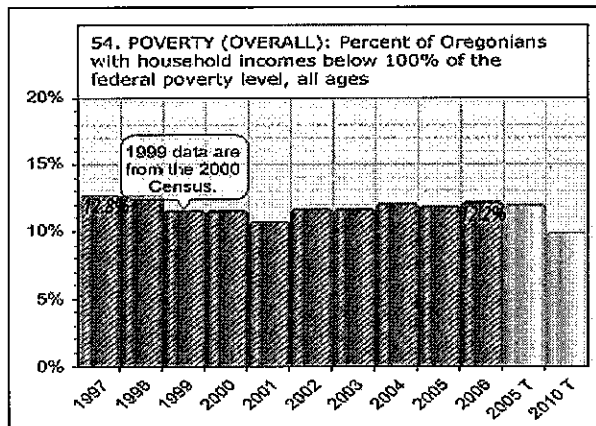
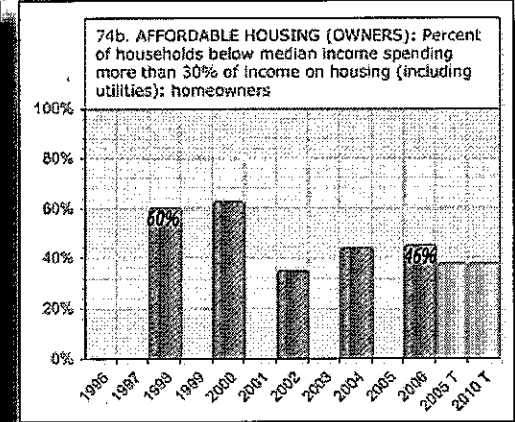
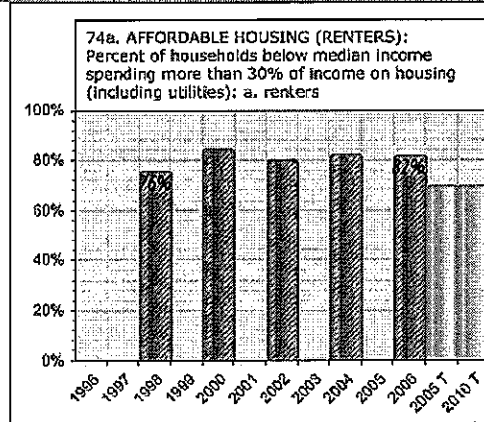


Principle 2: Basic Needs (Child support, Poverty, Homelessness)

We value taking care of those who are the most vulnerable, including children, seniors and people with disabilities. All of us benefit ... when our citizens' basic health, food and shelter needs are met.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Data suggests that **poverty** rates in Oregon have increased for all age categories except for children.
- The rate of **affordable housing** for lower income owners has improved in recent years. The rate for lower income renters has worsened.
- The estimate of **homeless Oregonians** has steadily increased since the early 2000s to 31 per 10,000.
- The last ten years have not seen improvement in the rate of **child support payments** paid on time.

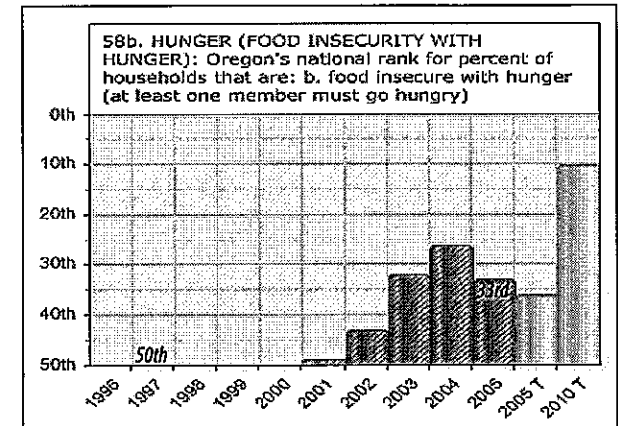
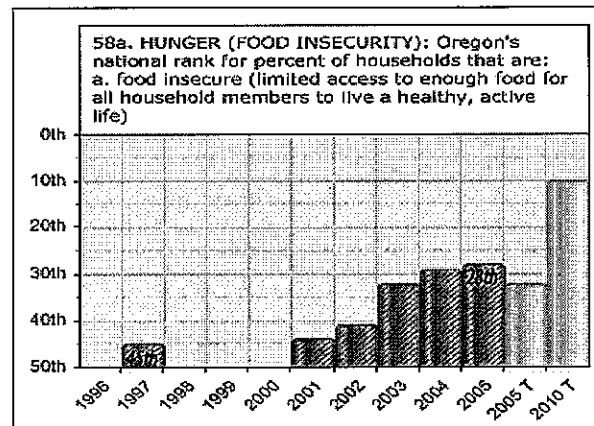
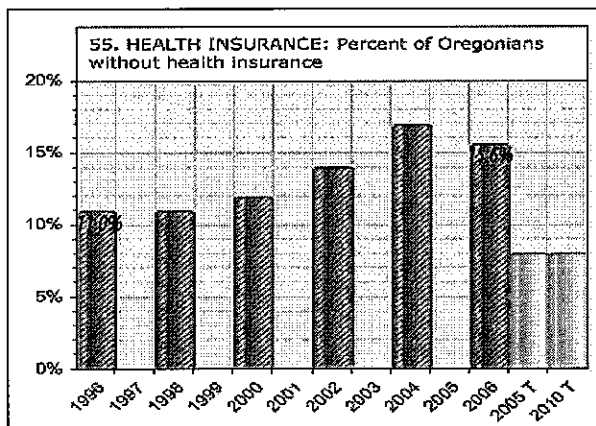
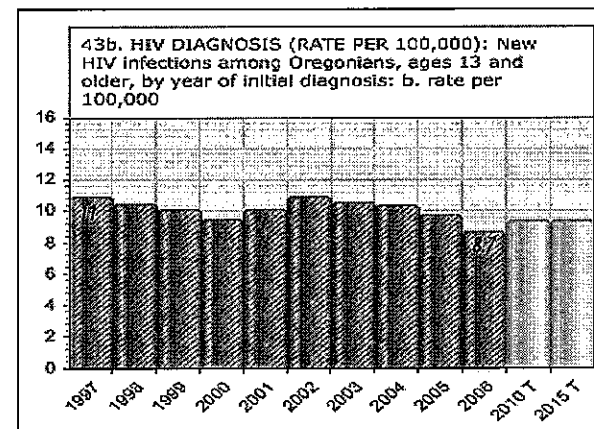
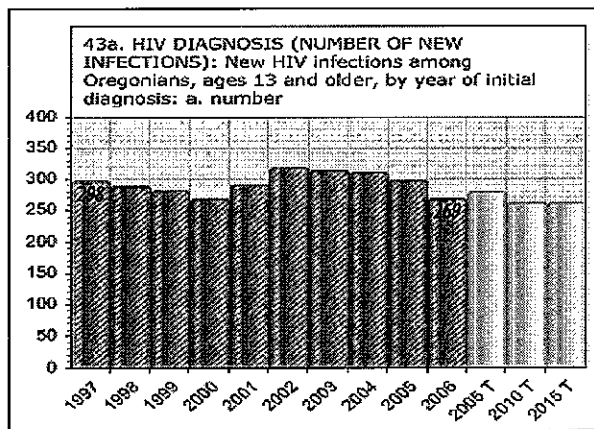


Principle 2: Basic Needs - Hunger, HIV, Uninsured

We value taking care of those who are the most vulnerable, including children, seniors and people with disabilities. All of us benefit .. when our citizens' basic health, food and shelter needs are met.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number and rate of **HIV diagnoses** has declined in recent years to its lowest point in the past decade.
- The rate of Oregonians without **health insurance** in 2006, while declining from 2004, was still significantly higher than the target and late in the 1990s.
- Oregon's ranking of **food insecurity and hunger** has leveled off in recent years, after substantial efforts were put forth in reducing these rates early in the 2000s. Hunger rates across the nation have ticked up in recent estimates.

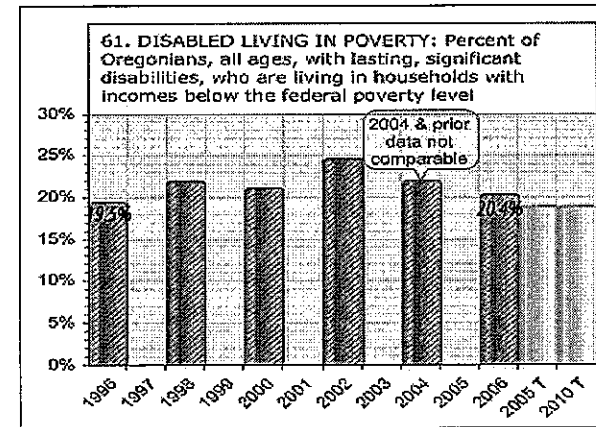
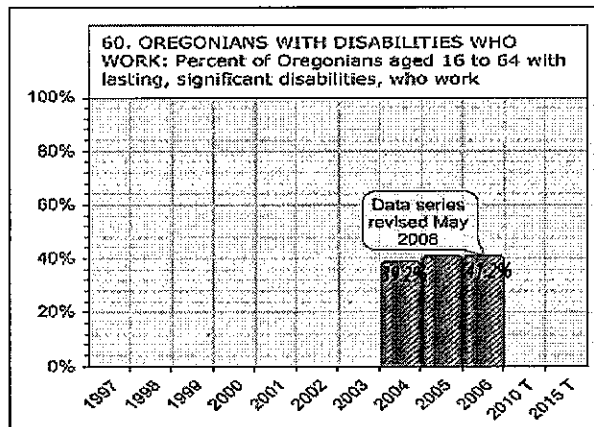
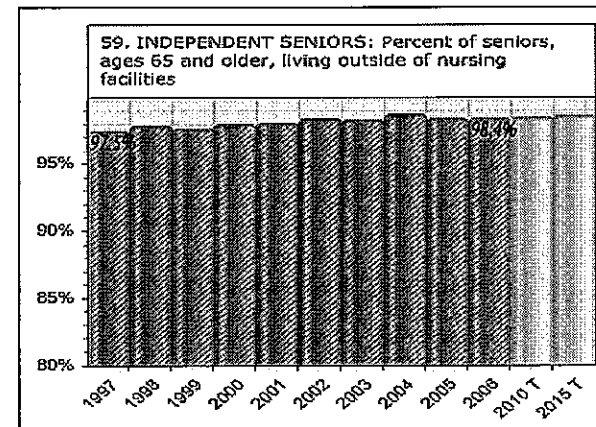
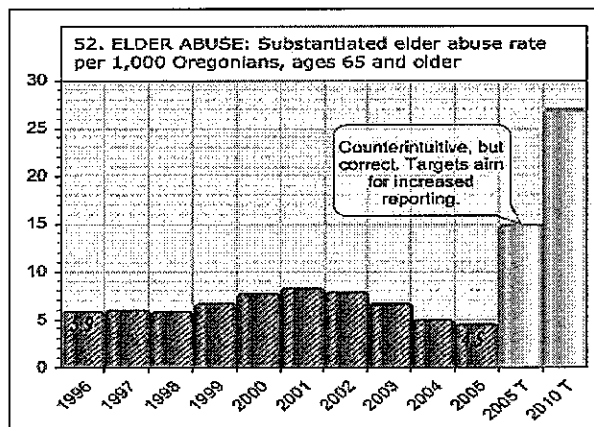


Principle 2: Basic Needs - Seniors, People with Disabilities

We value taking care of those who are the most vulnerable, including children, seniors and people with disabilities. All of us benefit .. when our citizens' basic health, food and shelter needs are met.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Little progress is seen in accurately measuring the rates of **substantiated elder abuse**. Experts believe the current measure under represents the degree to which there is a problem in Oregon and nationally.
- The rate of **independent seniors** (ages 65 and over) continues to steadily increase reaching a near record high in 2006 of 98.4 percent.
- The measures gauging the disadvantages of **Oregonians with disabilities** are undergoing a substantial upgrade, moving to the American Community Survey, where more accurate and timeliness information is available. Roughly 40 percent of Oregonians with disabilities work, whether part or full-time. Data suggests an additional 20 percent live in households below the federal poverty level.

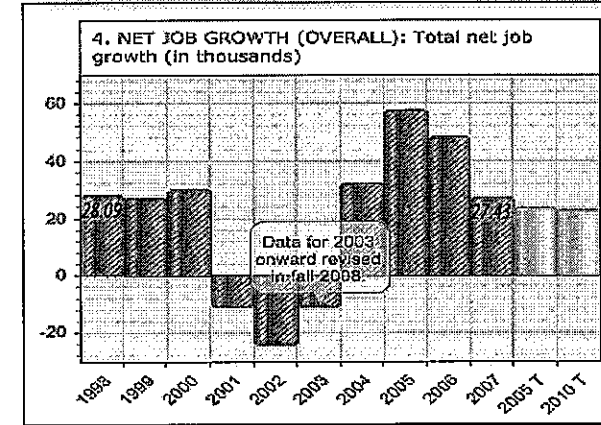
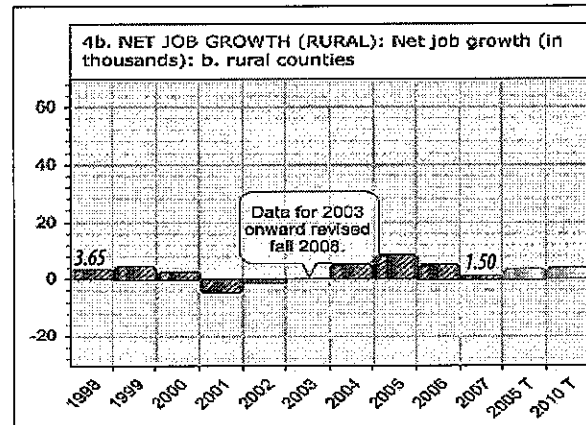
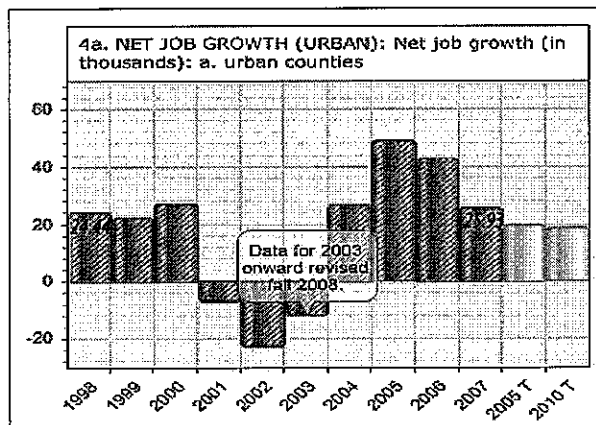
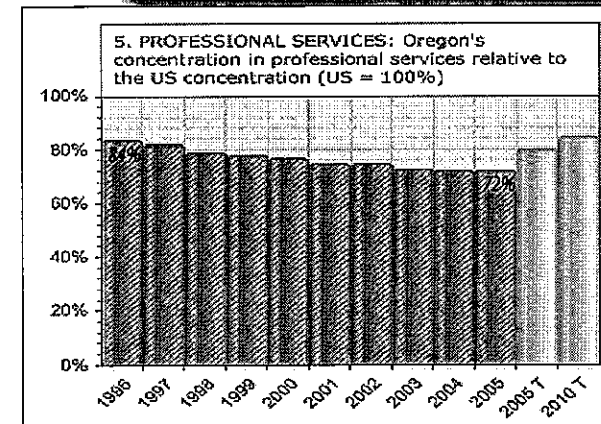
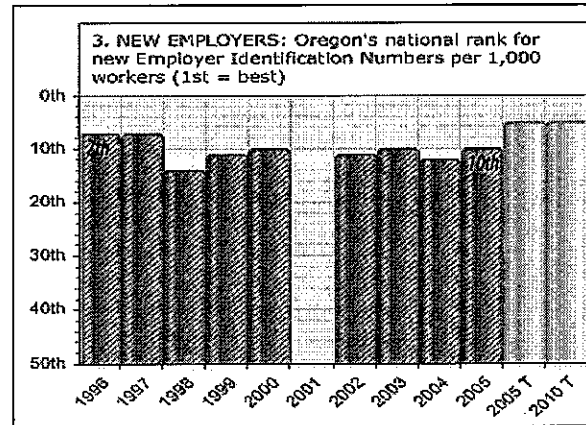
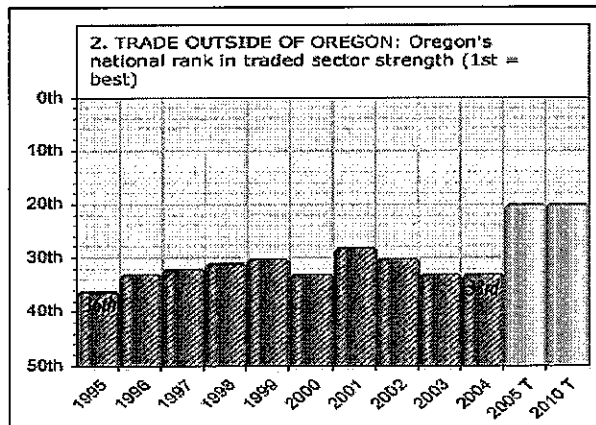
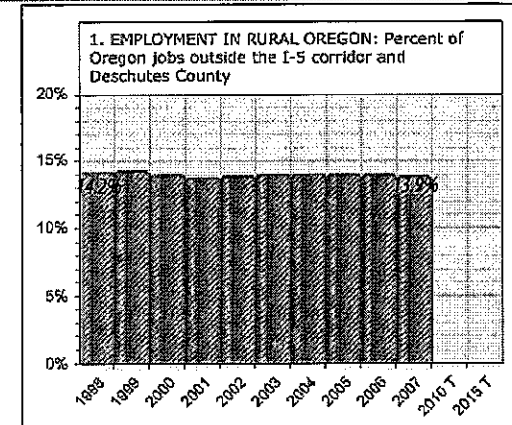


Principle 3: Economy - Business Vitality and Economic Capacity

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Rural employment** as a rate of overall employment continues to gradually decline, reaching 13.9 percent in 2007.
- The strength of Oregon's **traded sector** continues to grow in relationship to other states.
- Oregon continues to do well when compared to other states in the number of new employers created. However, the rate of **professional services** as relative to the US rate continues to fall.
- The **job growth** measures, while painting a resilient picture, does not reflect the current conditions being experienced in 2008.

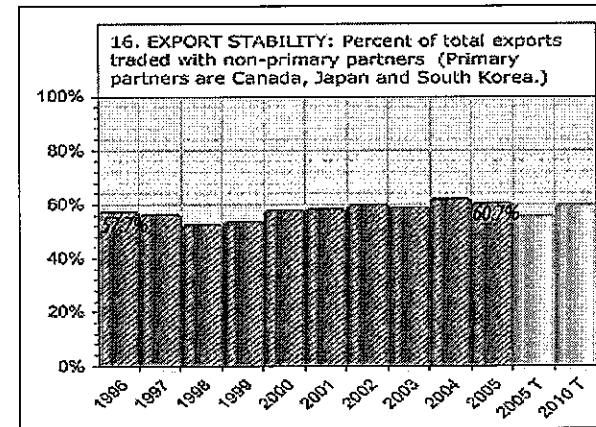
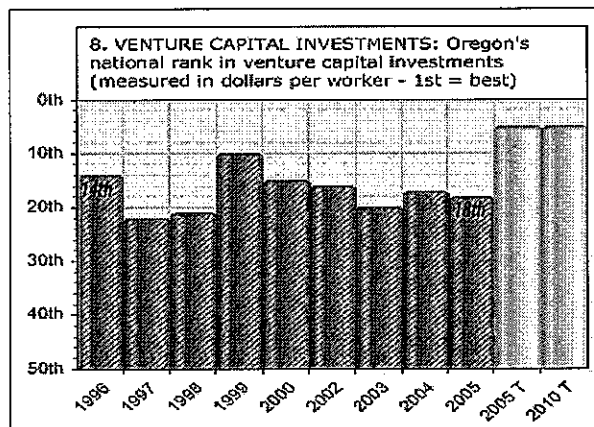
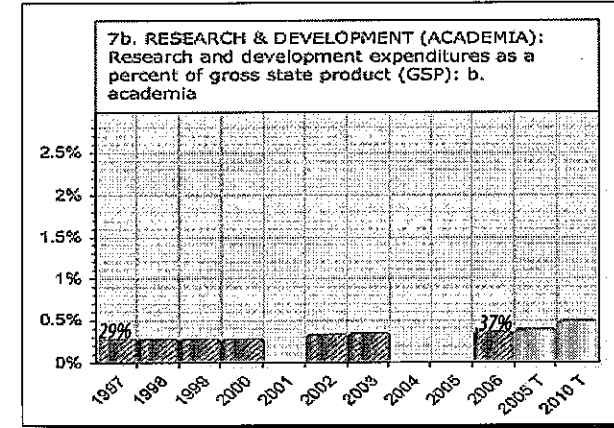
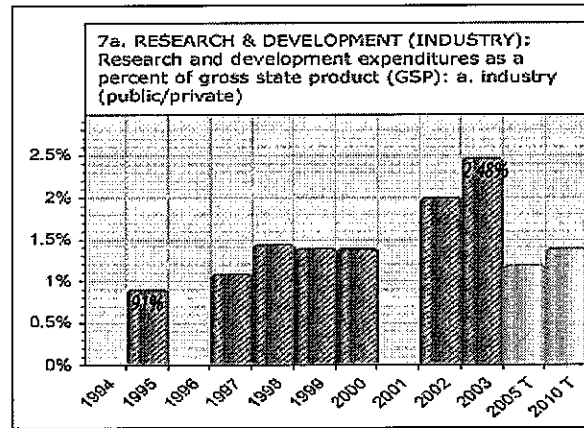
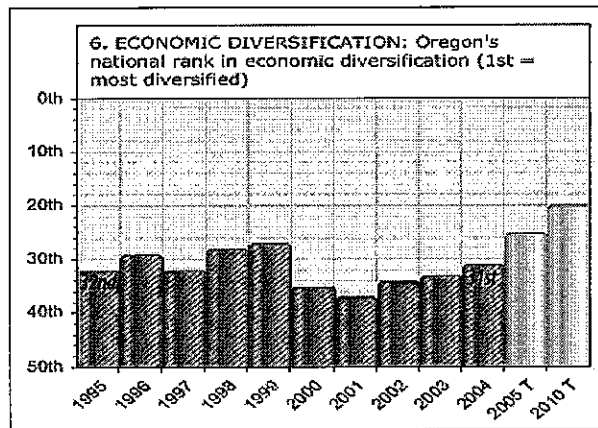


Principle 3: Economy - Business Vitality and Economic Capacity

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The last three years have seen an increase in the **economic diversification** of the state. However, Oregon still remains in the middle third of all states in this index.
- A bright spot is the increasing rate of **research and development** going on in the state relative to our gross state product. In 2003 this increased to 2.48 percent of GSP for industry and .37 percent for academia.
- Export stability**, or the rate of international trade going to countries other than our top three trading partners, has increased slightly over the last decade.

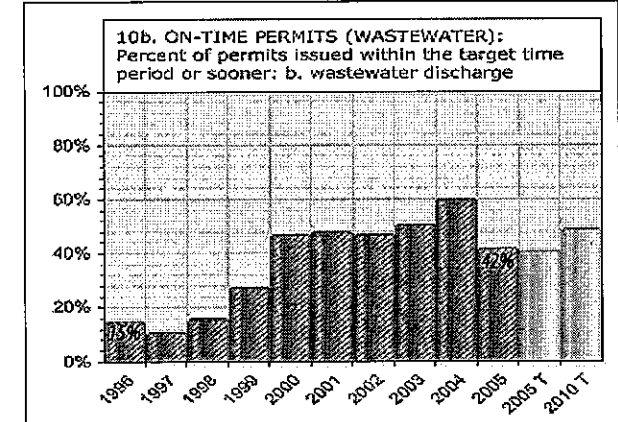
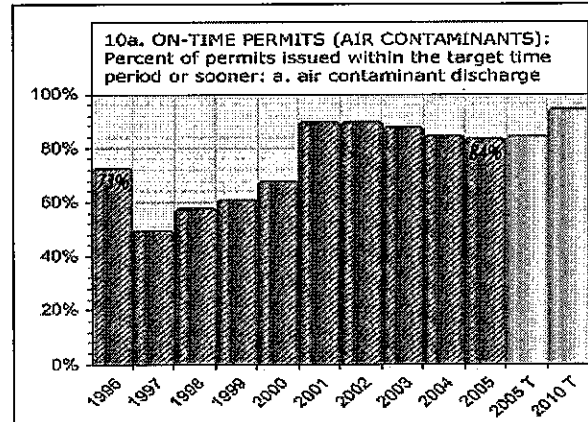
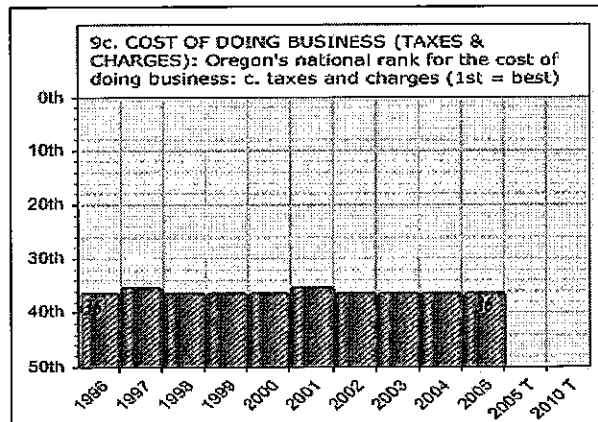
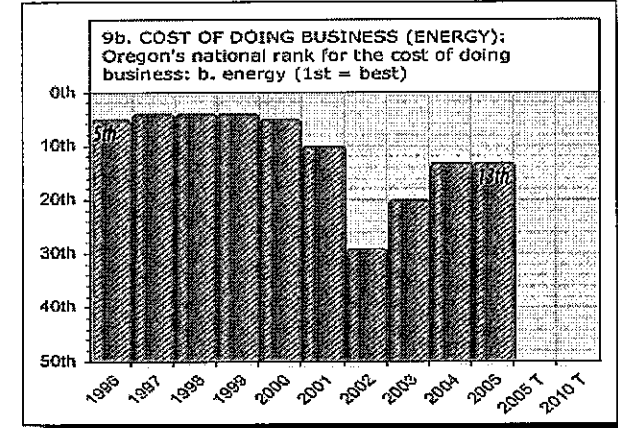
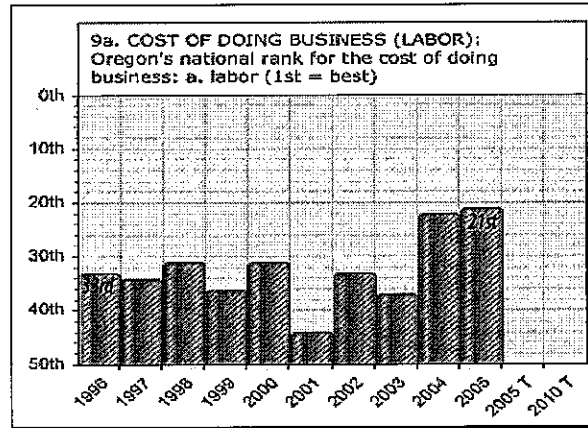
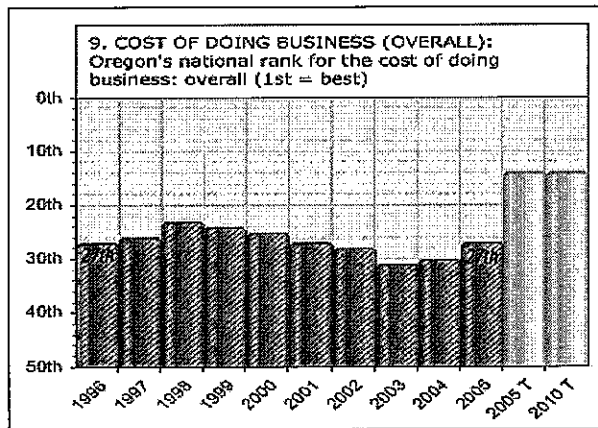


Principle 3: Economy - Business Costs

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Moody's/Economy.com's **cost of doing business** index has Oregon improving in comparison to other states, except for the index on taxes & charges where Oregon has been ranked 36th for much of the last decade.
- The measure of **on time permits** meeting the scheduled time frame, a proxy for the efficiency of government business interaction, has declined in the last few years, after a run of improvements in the late 1990s.

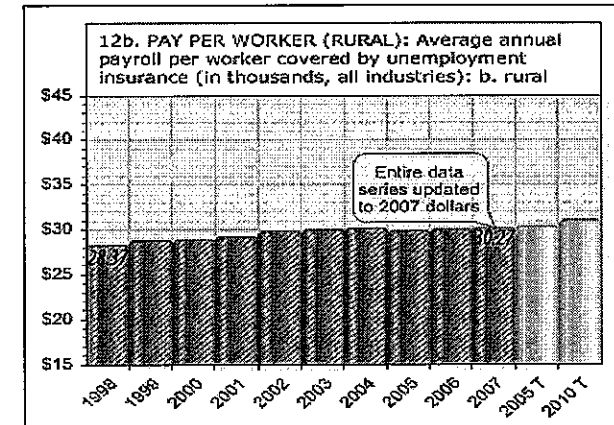
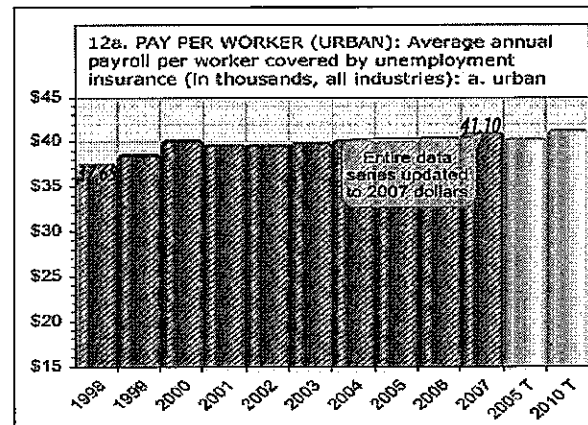
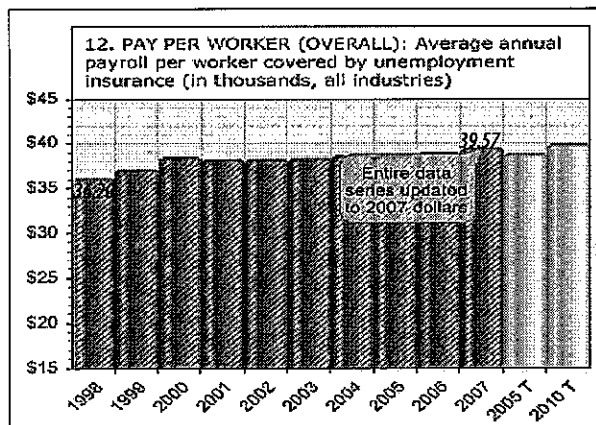
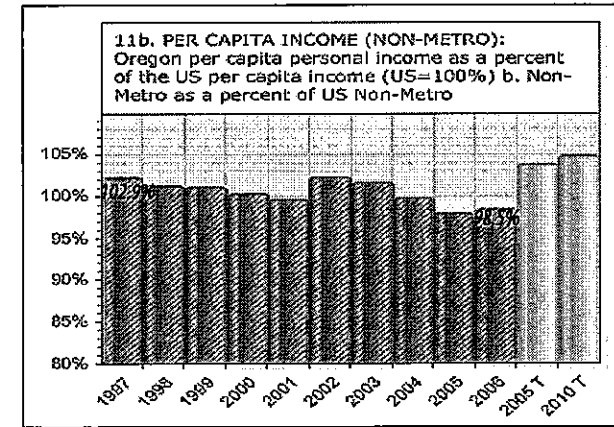
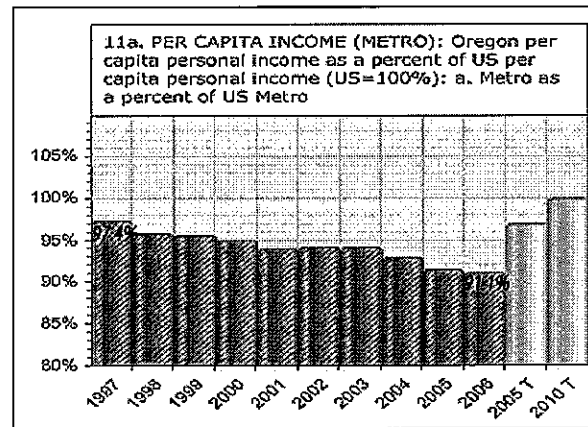
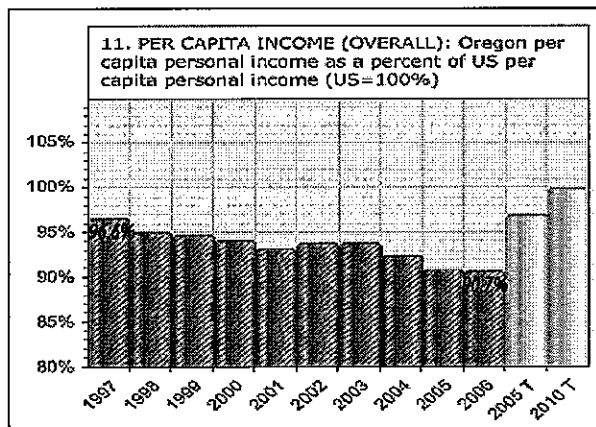


Principle 3: Economy - Income

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Per-capita income** in Oregon, as compared to the US rate, has steadily eroded across Oregon and at both the metro and non-metro areas in the past 10 years.
- Inflation adjusted **pay per worker** has seen slight increases over the last decade. This increase has been experienced across both rural and urban areas of the state.

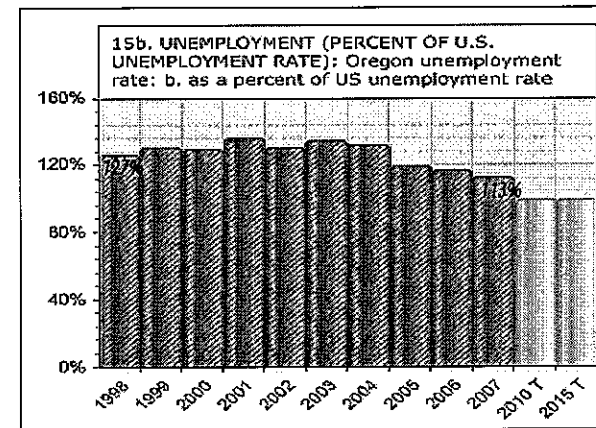
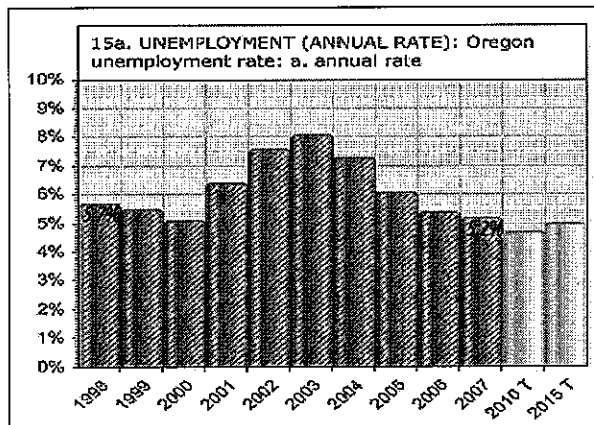
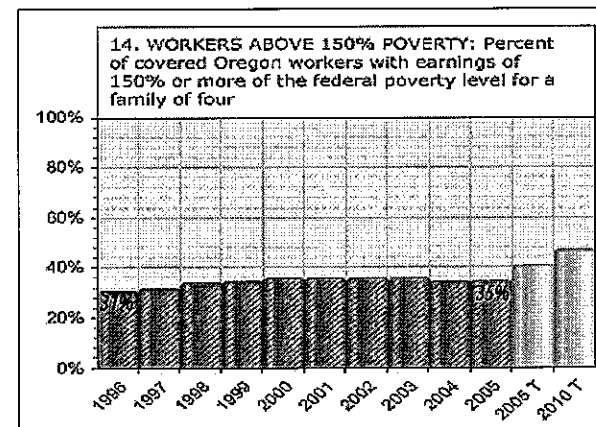
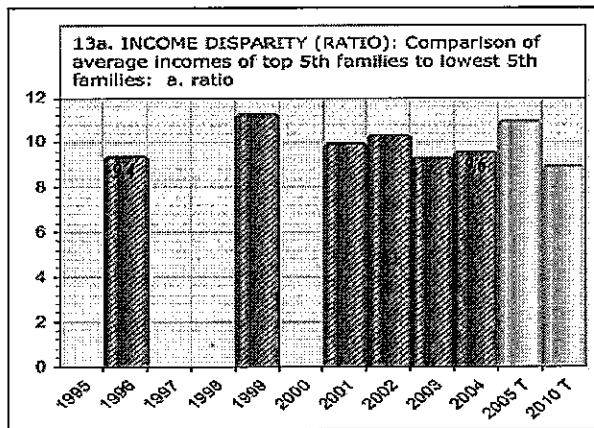


Principle 3: Economy - Workers Above Poverty, Unemployment

Oregon has a positive business climate and invests in economic development to create and retain sustainable businesses and family-wage jobs.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The **income disparity** ratio, the comparison of average incomes for the top 5th to lowest 5th families, has fluctuated around ten over the last decade.
- The rate of **workers above 150 percent of poverty** increased in the late 1990s and has seen little change since then.
- The **unemployment rate** dropped in Oregon between 2003 through 2007. This trend will not continue given the current economic crisis.

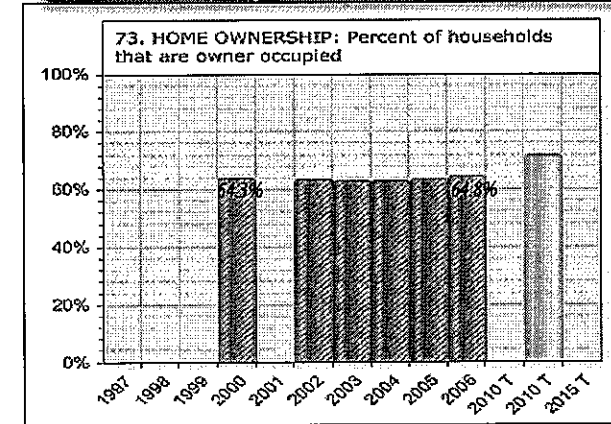
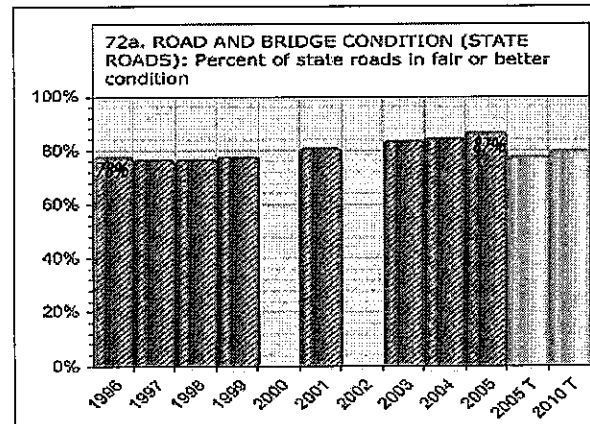
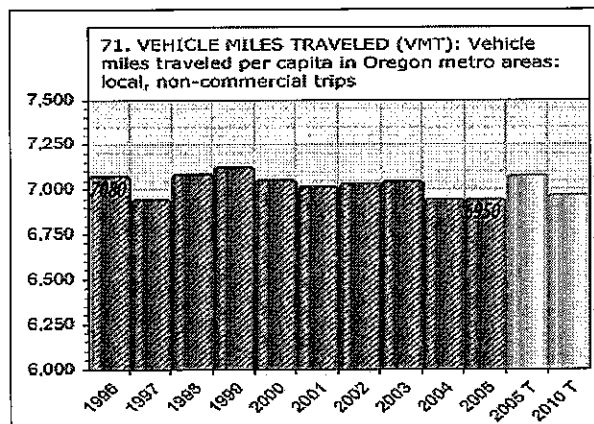
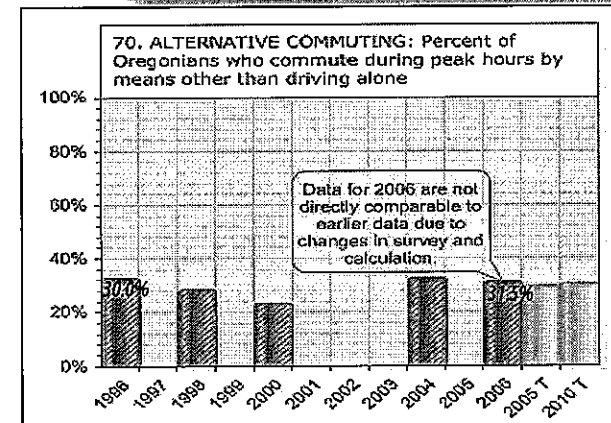
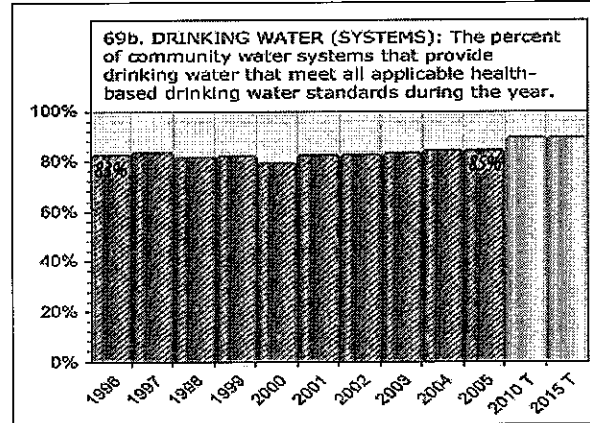
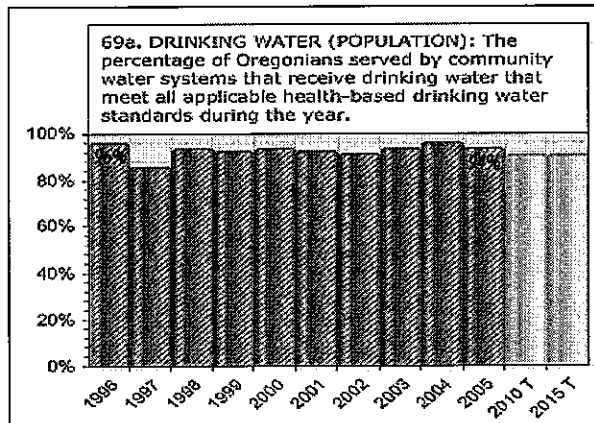
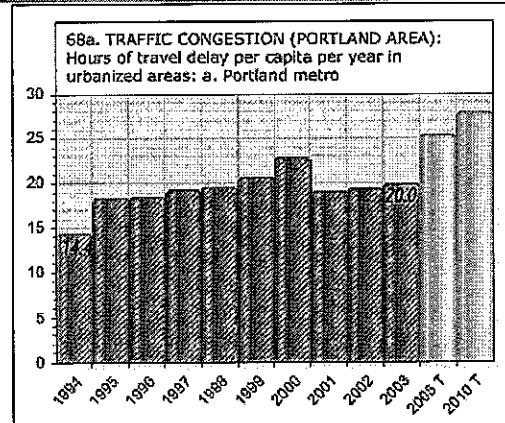


Principle 4: Livability - Growth and Infrastructure

Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Traffic congestion** in the Portland area has increased over the last ten years. The average Portland area driver experienced roughly 20 hours of travel delay in 2003.
- **Drinking water** as measured in both the population served and the rate of systems meeting standards has seen little change over the last ten years.
- **Vehicle miles traveled** and road conditions have both improved over the last ten years. This improvement is also evident in the rate of commuters choosing alternative methods to driving alone.
- **Home ownership** has remained steady at about 65 percent.

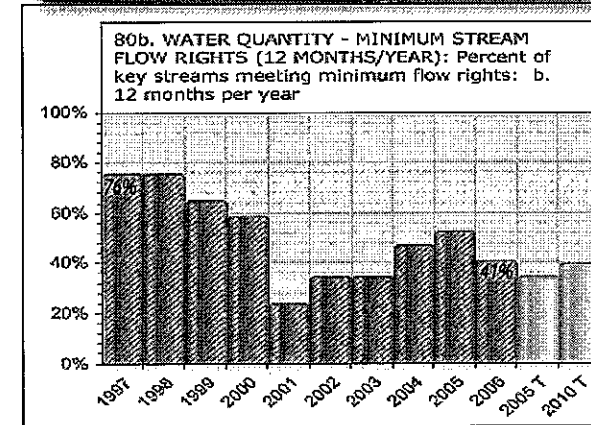
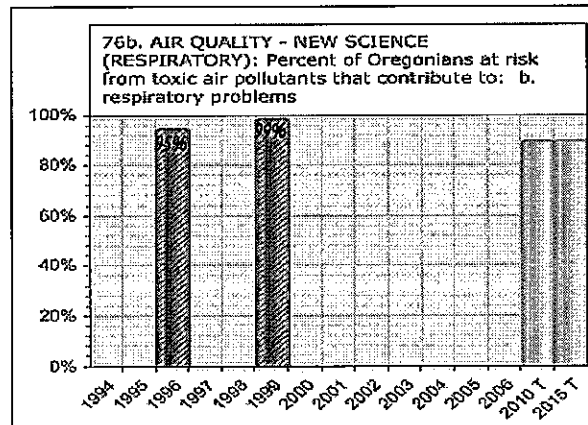
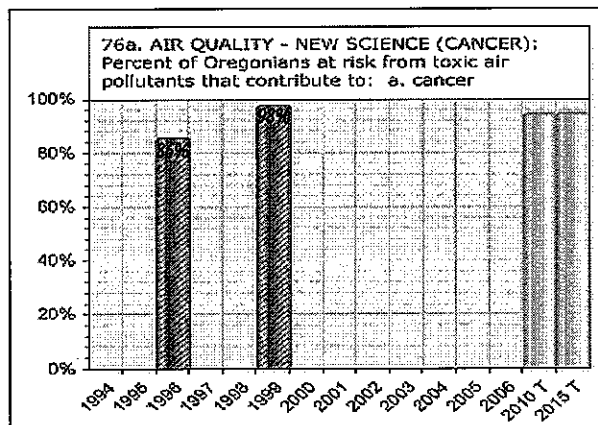
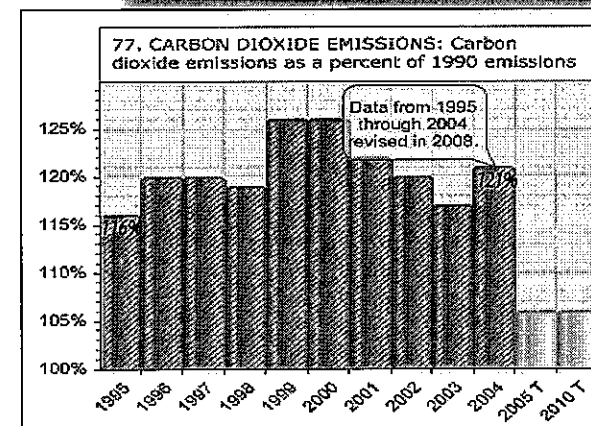
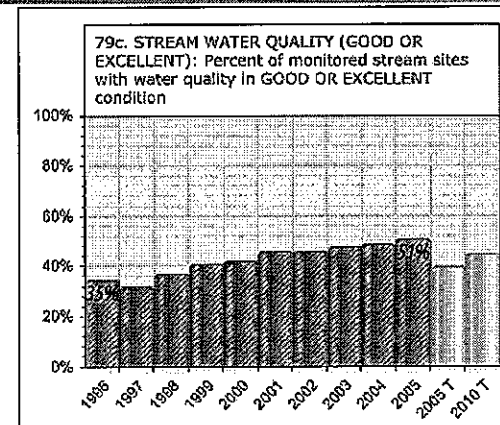
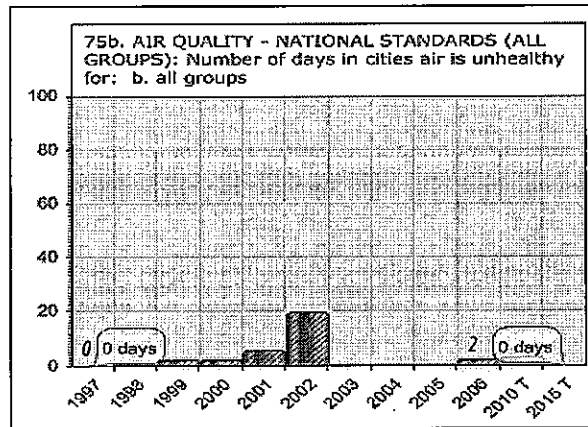
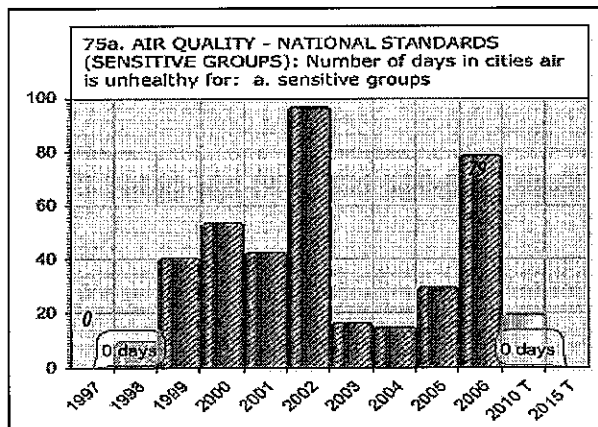


Principle 4: Livability - Air and Water

Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Air quality** for the most sensitive groups saw a dramatic decline in 2006 with 79 days where the air did not meet standards. For most Oregonians air quality meet acceptable quality for all but two days in 2006.
- The rate of monitored streams meeting **water quality** standards of good or excellent has increased over the last decade. However, the rate of key streams meeting minimum stream flow rights for the entire year has dropped across the last ten years.
- **Carbon Dioxide** emissions, as a percent of 1990 rates, did not see sustained progress between 1995 and 2004. This tends to worsen as the economy improves.

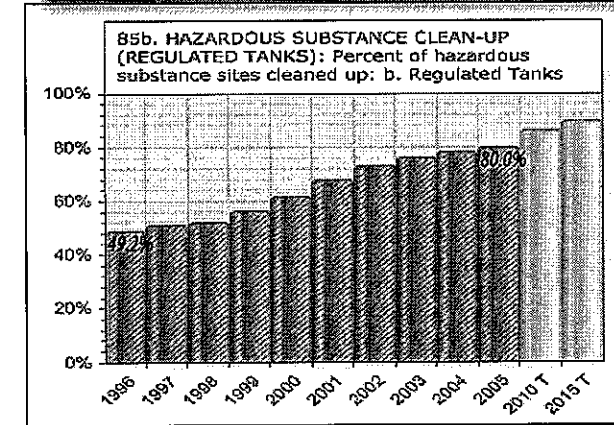
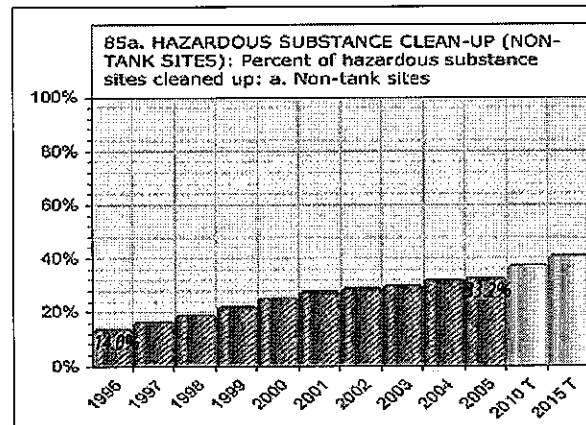
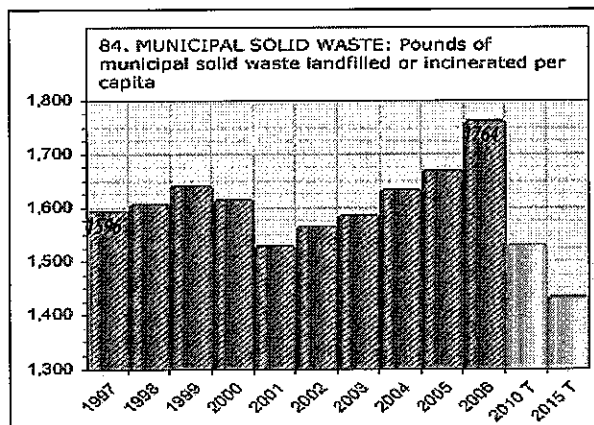
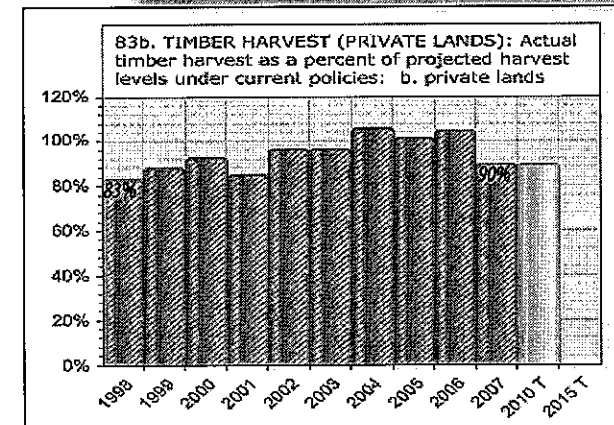
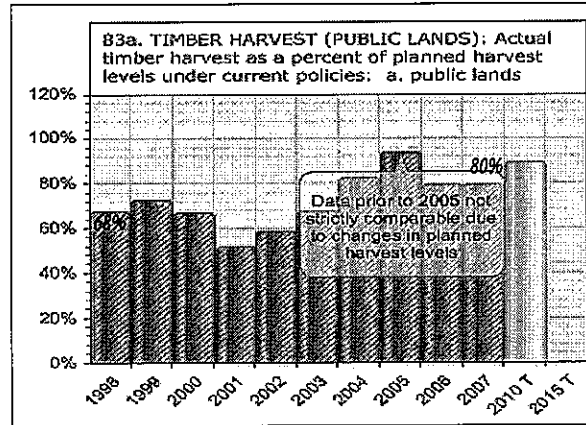
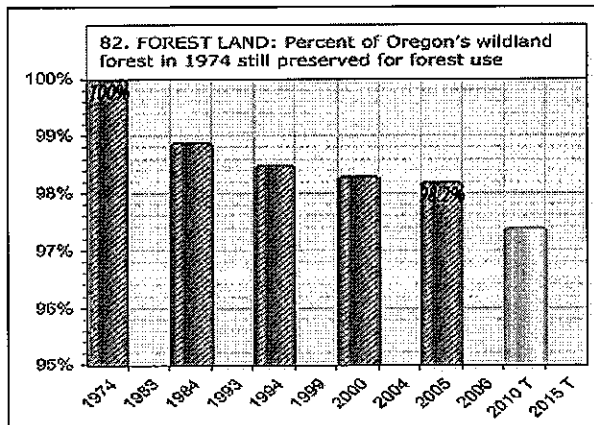
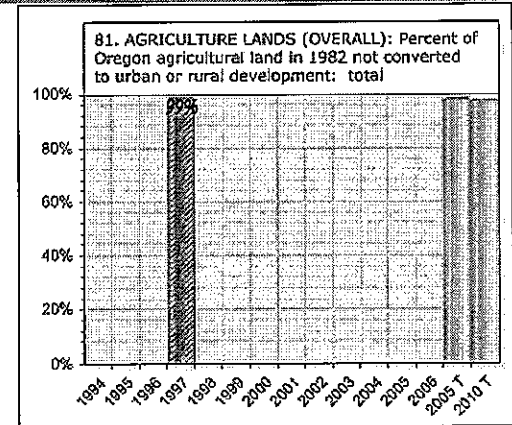


Principle 4: Livability - Land, Timber, Solid Waste, Hazardous Substance

Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Timber harvests**, both on private and public lands, have decreased in the last few years. 80 percent of the planned harvest on public lands and 90 percent of the planned harvest on private lands was achieved in 2007.
- The rate of **forest land** preserved for forest use is decreasing gradually, but it is within the targeted range.
- **Municipal solid waste** has increased since the early 2000s. There is a positive correlation between waste produced and economic expansion.
- **Hazardous substance clean up** rates have been steadily improving over the last ten years.

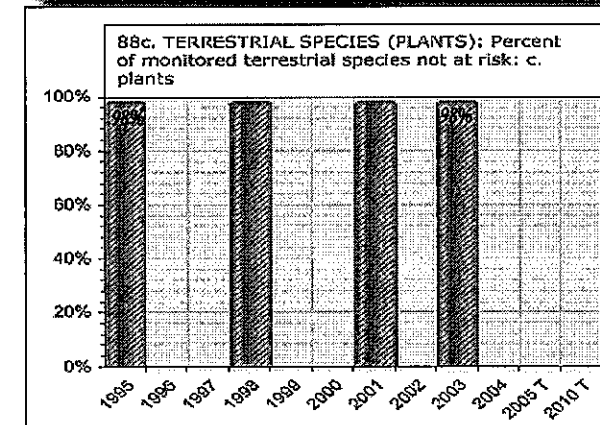
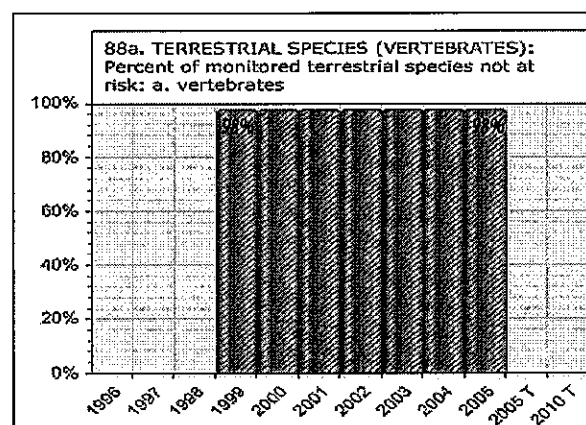
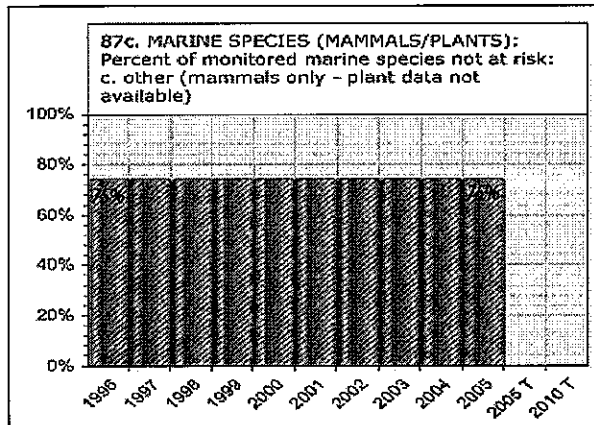
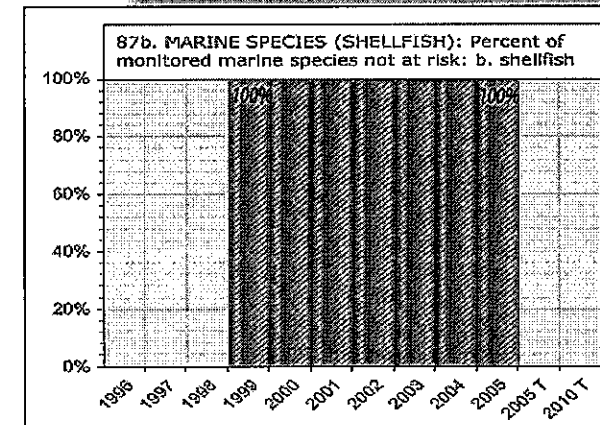
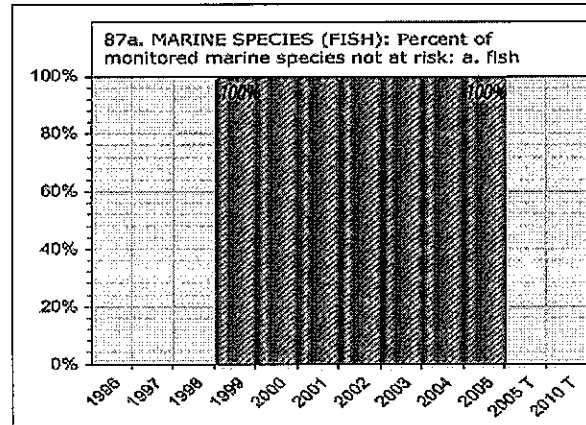
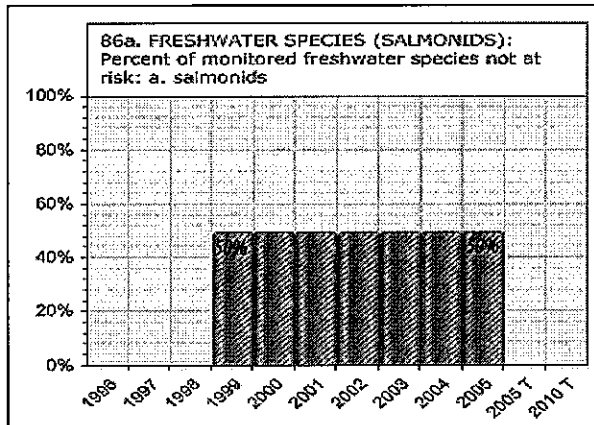
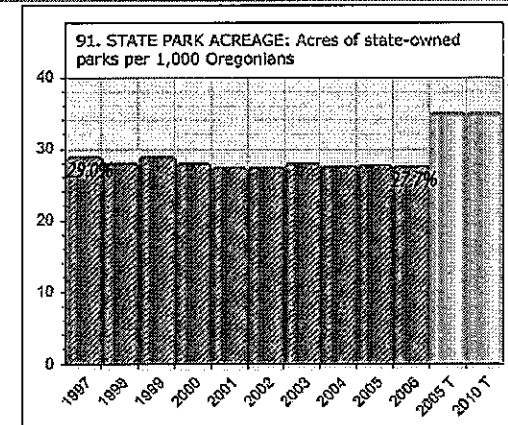


Principle 4: Livability - Native Plants and Animals, Parks

Oregon has a healthy balance between growth, infrastructure development and environmental protection.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of **state park acreage** per 1000 Oregonians has been falling as park expansion struggles to keep up with in migration.
- The measures of **ecological health** have seen no change over the last decade. Alternative measures are being explored to more accurately capture Oregon's ecological conditions.

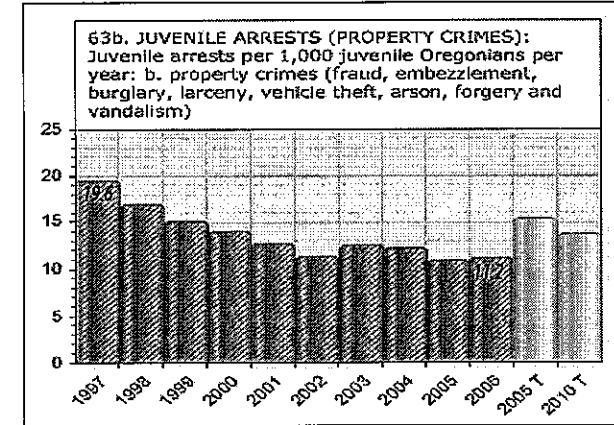
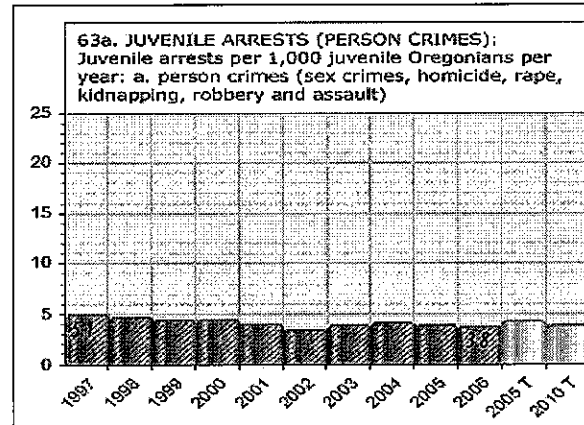
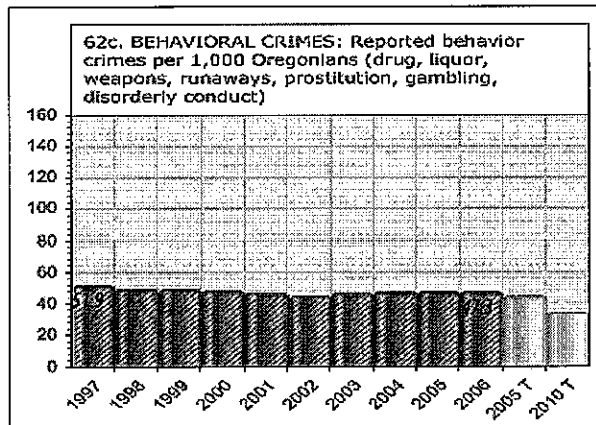
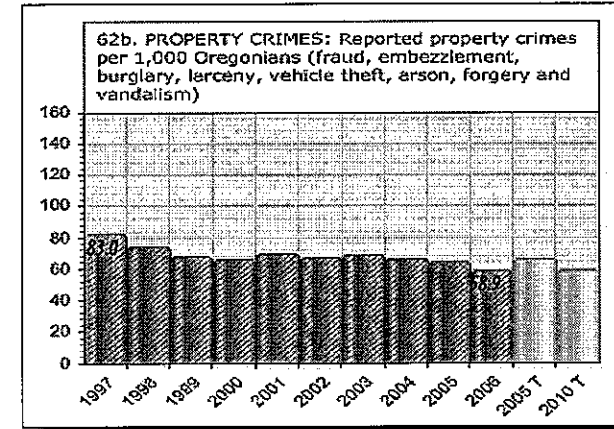
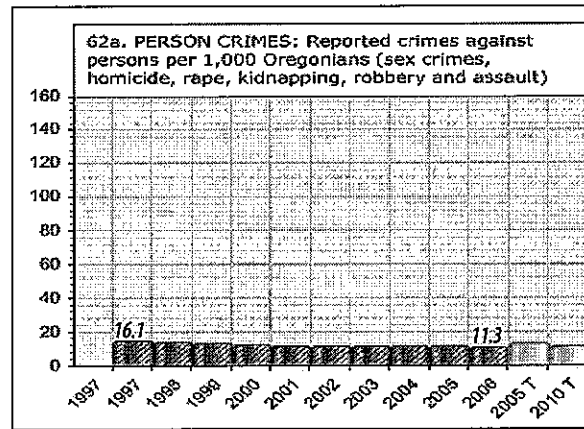
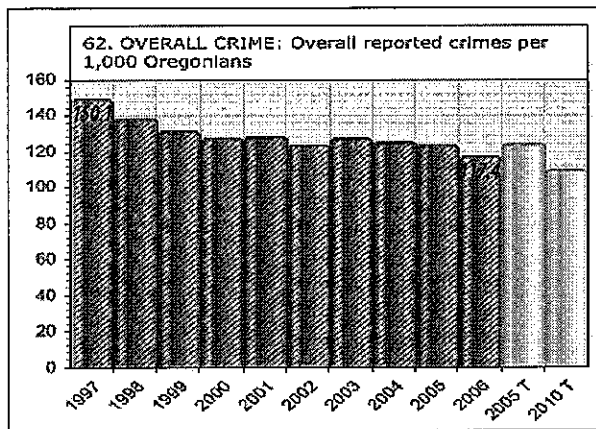


Principle 5: Safety - Adult Offenses, Juvenile Arrests

We must hold criminals accountable for their actions, prevent crime and reduce recidivism. We must also ... maintain the ability to prepare for and swiftly respond to emergencies to preserve life and property.

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Crime rates** have been falling across all categories over the last ten years. However, behavioral crimes have seen little improvement over the last four years.
- **Juvenile arrests** for person and property crimes have held steady in the 2000's.

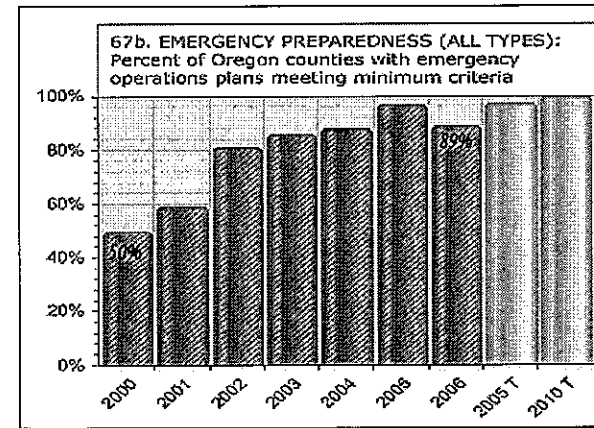
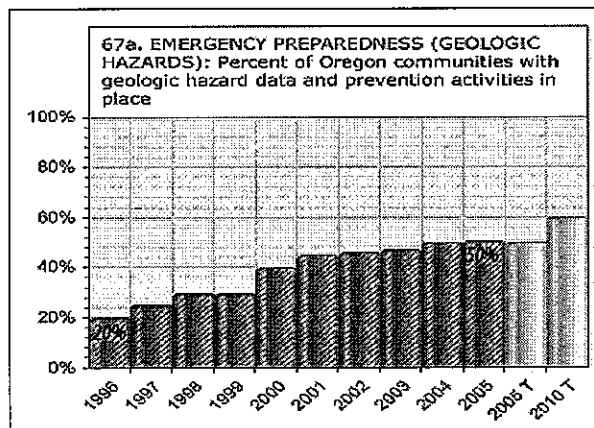
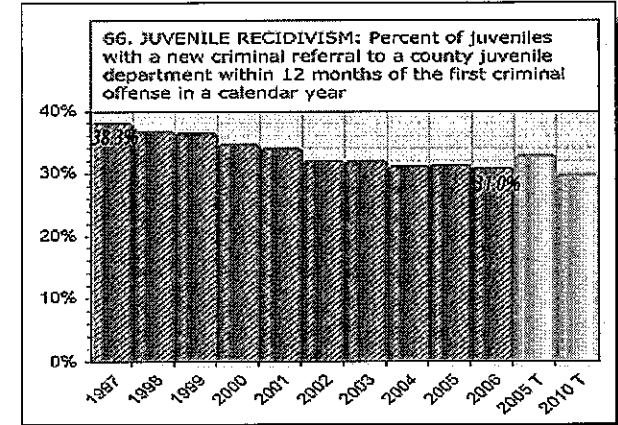
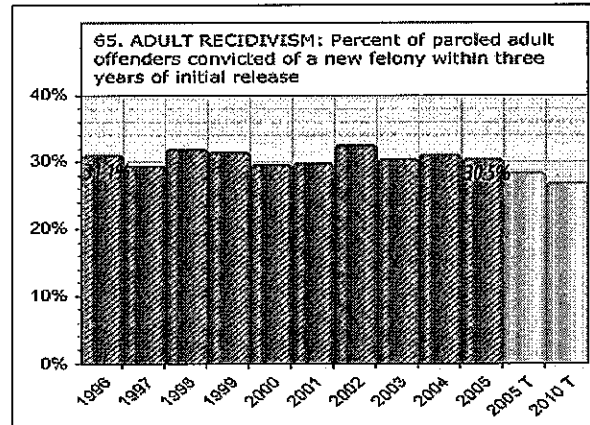
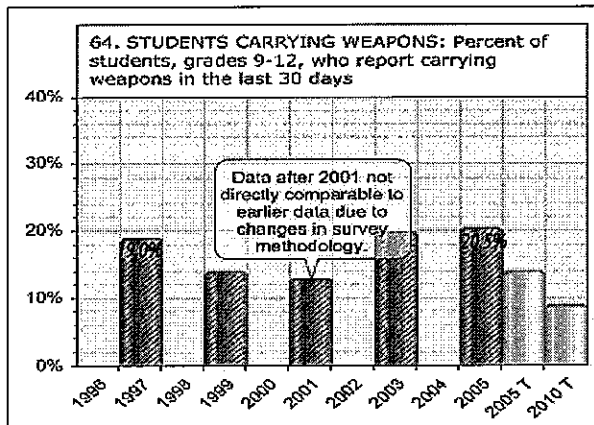


Principle 5: Safety - Recidivism, Weapons, Emergency Preparedness

We must hold criminals accountable for their actions, prevent crime and reduce recidivism. We must also ... maintain the ability to prepare for and swiftly respond to emergencies to preserve life and property.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of **students carrying weapons** has gone up in the last few years, reaching a decade high of 20.5 percent in 2005.
- **Adult recidivism** rates have fluctuated at roughly 30 percent over the last decade, with little sustained improvement. While **juvenile recidivism** rates have fallen across that time frame from a high of 38 percent in 1997 to 31 percent in 2006.
- **Emergency preparedness** for geological hazards has climbed to 50 percent across the last decade.

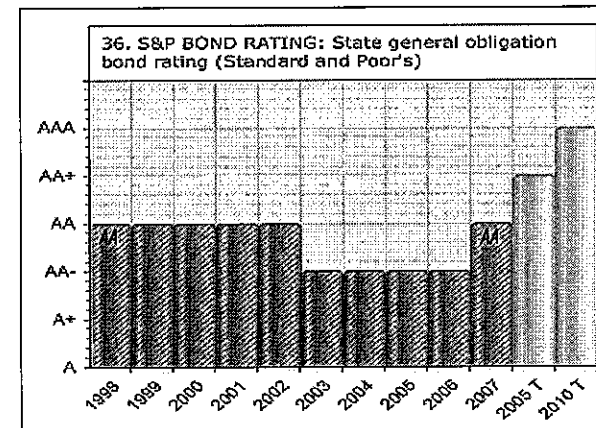
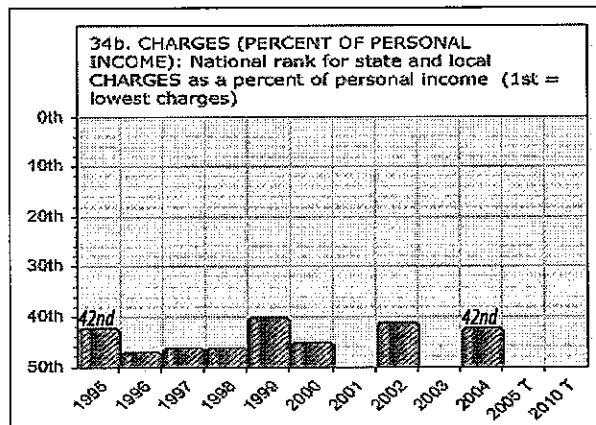
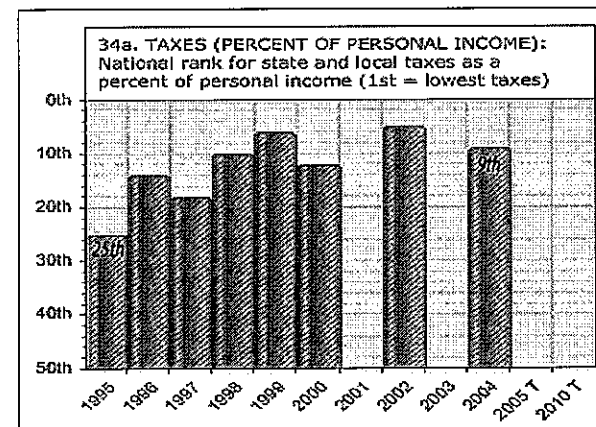
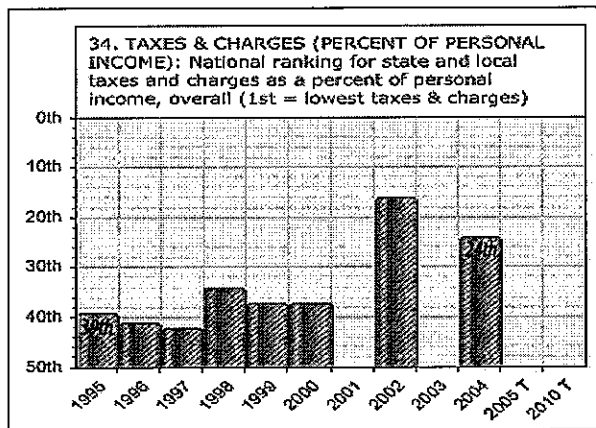


Principle 6: Accountability - Taxes, Charges, S&P Bond Rating

State government is stable, responsive and accountable to Oregonians. There is no more business as usual with state government. We have to be responsible stewards of the public's money ...

HIGHLIGHTS

- Oregon's ranking of **taxation (including charges)** has improved over the last decade. Oregon ranks in the middle of all states generally. Oregon ranks extremely well in taxes yet low in charges.
- After the last legislative session, Standard & Poors improved the states **bond rating** to AA.



Endnotes:

For detailed information on the Oregon Benchmarks listed in this report, visit the online report at: <http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>.

THE PROGRESS BOARD

THEODORE R. KULONGOSKI

Governor & Chair

MIKE JORDAN

Vice Chair

PAT ACKLEY

RAYMOND CABALLERO

SUE DENSMORE

SARA GELSER

ANNABELLE JARAMILLO

JOE JOHNSON

ROBERT LANDAUER

JOHN MILLER

FRANK MORSE

TOM POTIOWSKY

JAMES SAGER

For the Governor

SCOTT HARRA

Ex Officio

MICHAEL OLSON

Student Ex Officio

RITA CONRAD

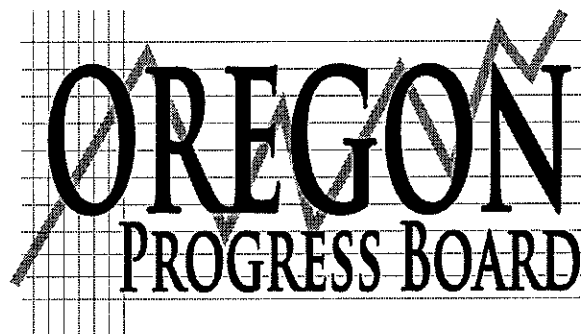
Executive Director

The data in this analysis reflects the benchmarks as of October 2008. Oregon Benchmarks continue to be updated as data becomes available. For the latest data and analysis please visit:

<http://benchmarks.oregon.gov>

The online report includes a brief analysis of each Oregon Benchmark, the full definition of the measure, the limitations and sources of the benchmark data (including urls), comparator information, FAQs, links to agencies and documents of interest, along with county data if available.

The Progress Board wishes to thank all partners within government and the private sector who help us gather and make sense of the information found in this report.



www.oregon.gov/DAS/OPB

