

# BACKGROUND DATA: How is Oregon doing?

People  
Place  
Productivity  
Pioneering Innovation

Prepared by the Oregon Progress Board  
for the Oregon Business Council's  
Oregon Business Plan

Summer - Fall 2002



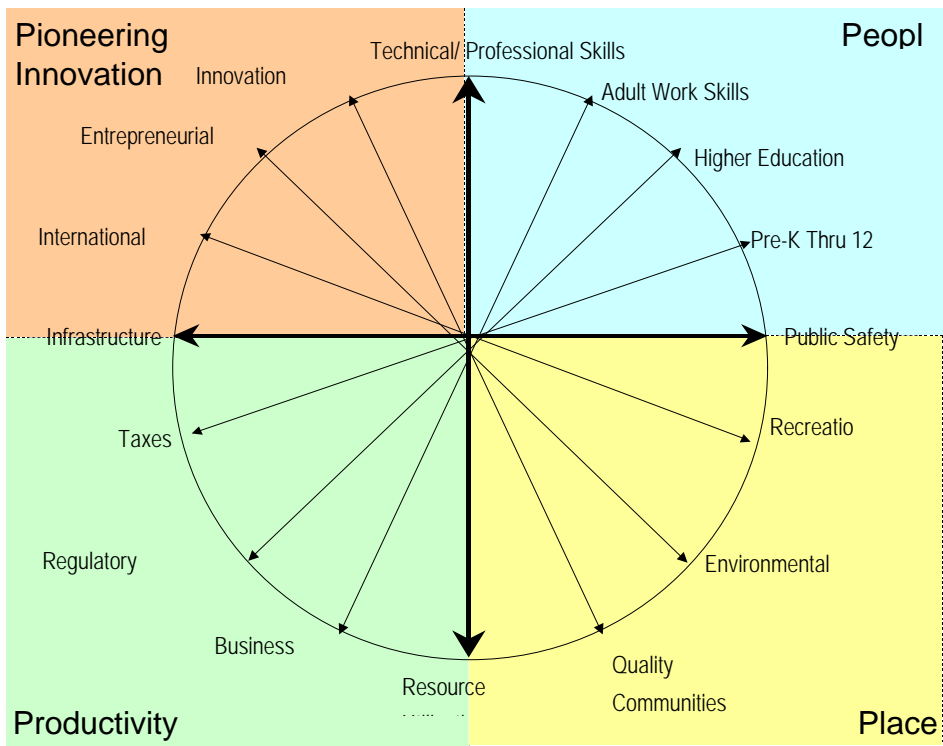
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Data for this exercise come from a variety of national rankings with a few Oregon Benchmarks included. Both kinds of indicators were normalized to a 5-point scale so they could be compared to one another in terms of Oregon's strengths and weaknesses. See "SCALES AND SOURCES" for additional detail.

# INTRODUCTION

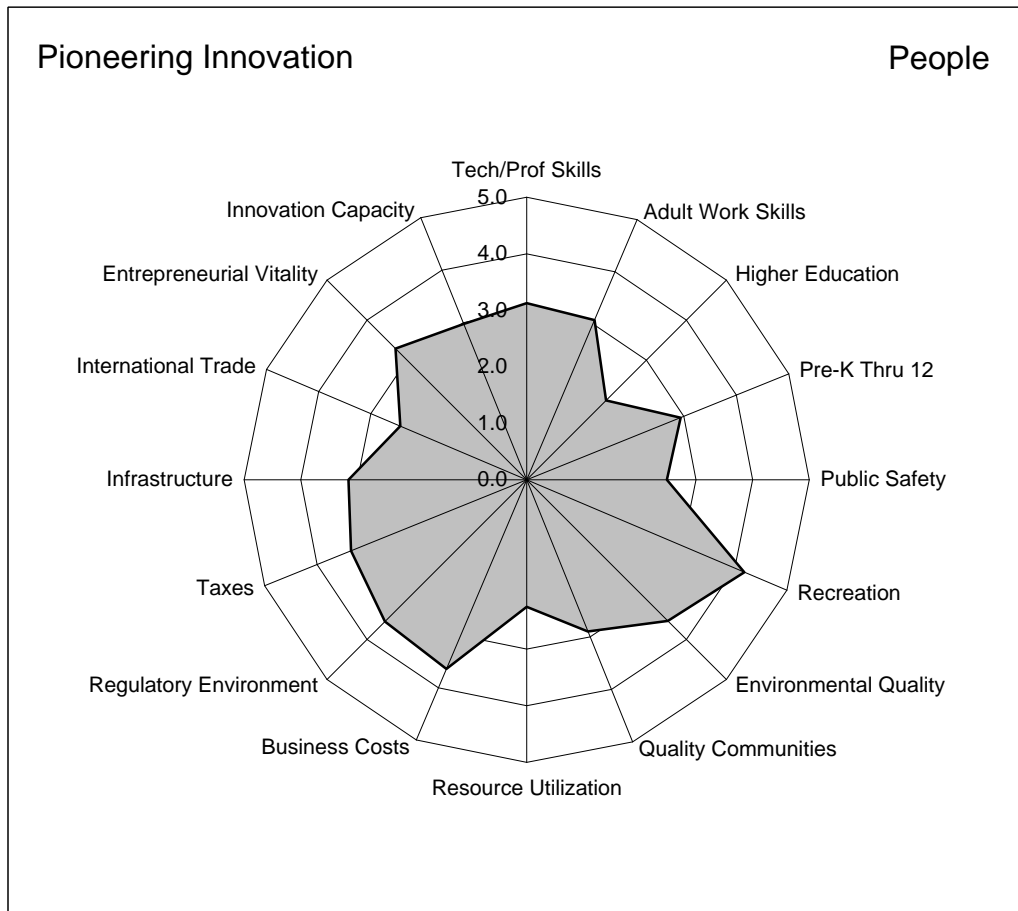
Good planning requires two kinds of information, both of which inform and enlighten each other: 1) what people think and 2) what the data say. Through its regional discussions, the Oregon Business Council is capturing what businesses know so well about the trends and challenges in their industries, and what they need from policy makers in order to be successful in meeting Oregon's top priority: more quality jobs. This document presents what the data say.



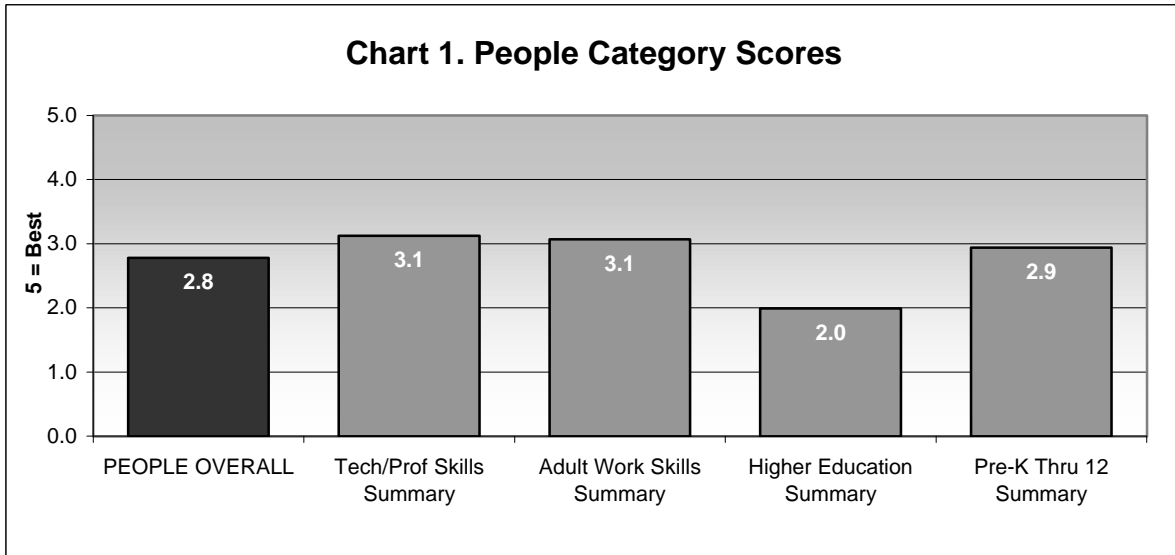
## HOW OREGON IS DOING ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES

This illustrates how Oregon is doing for each of the categories across all four quadrants, based primarily on state rankings. See data sheets and bar charts for more detail.

Throughout this presentation, five (5) is always most favorable.



## PEOPLE QUADRANT SUMMARY



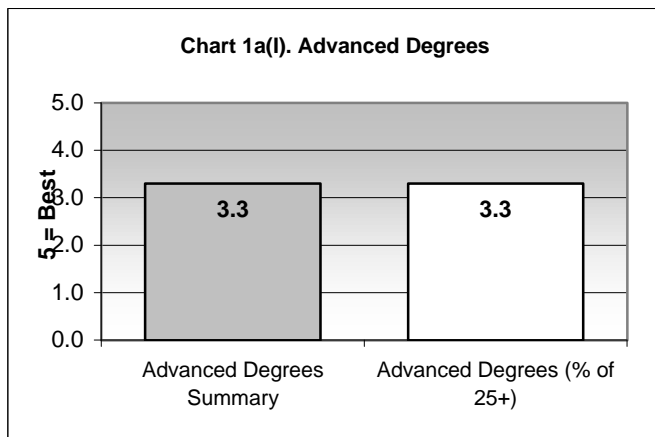
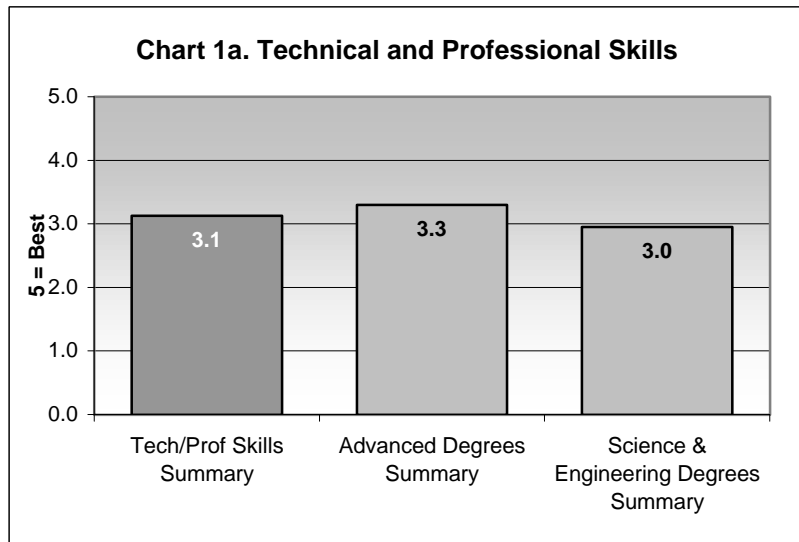
### OREGON'S STRENGTHS - PEOPLE

- Technical/professional skills of the (25+) work force
- Adult literacy (but only as of 1992)
- Student skills (3rd, 4th and 8th grades)

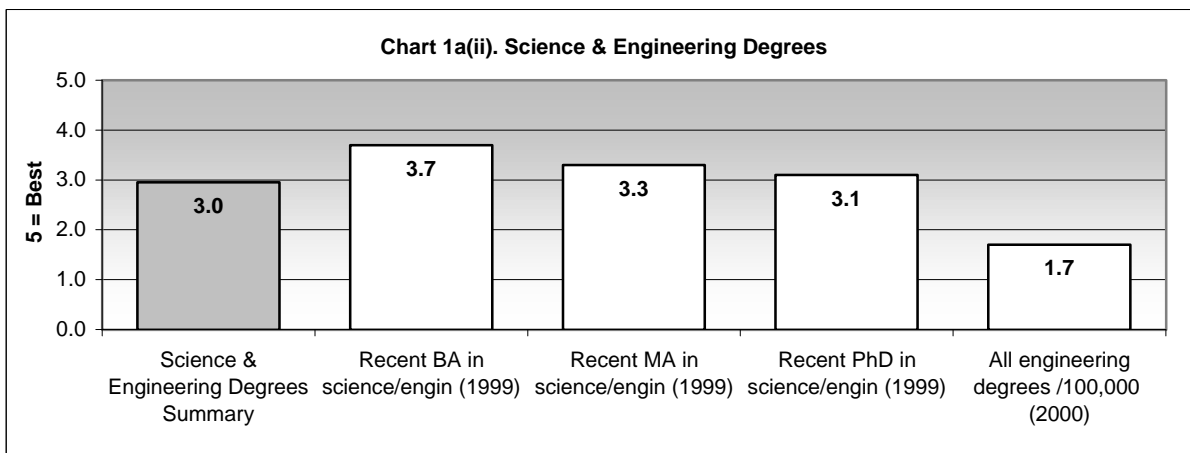
### OREGON'S WEAKNESSES - PEOPLE

- Low level of engineers in the work force
- Lack of affordability - higher education
- Low number of science and engineering degrees from Oregon colleges
- Large K-12 class sizes

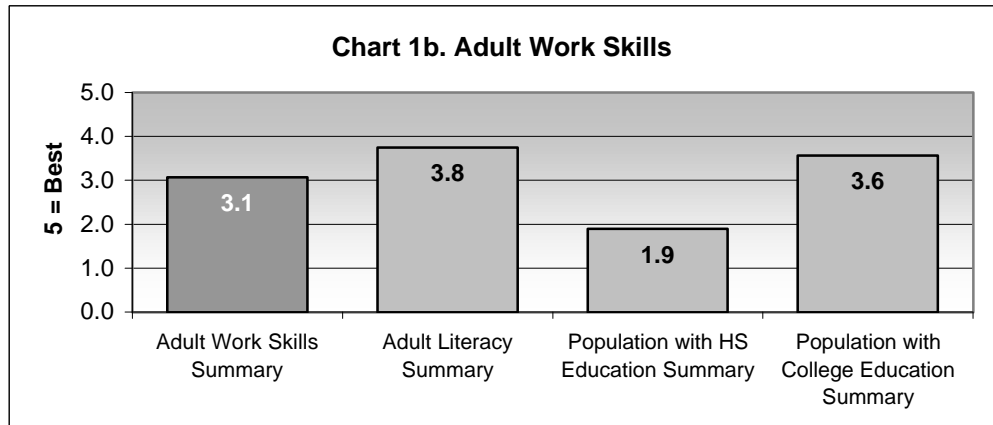
Oregon is above the national norm for advanced, science and technology degrees.



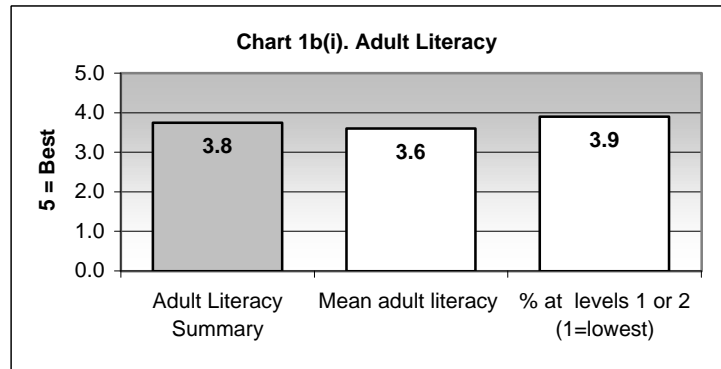
However, as of 2000, our workforce has a starkly lower number of engineering degrees than most other states.



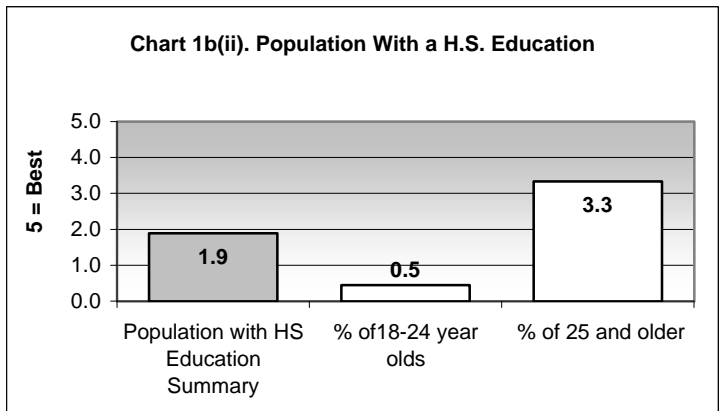
Our strength is that compared to other states, a lot of Oregonians have college degrees.



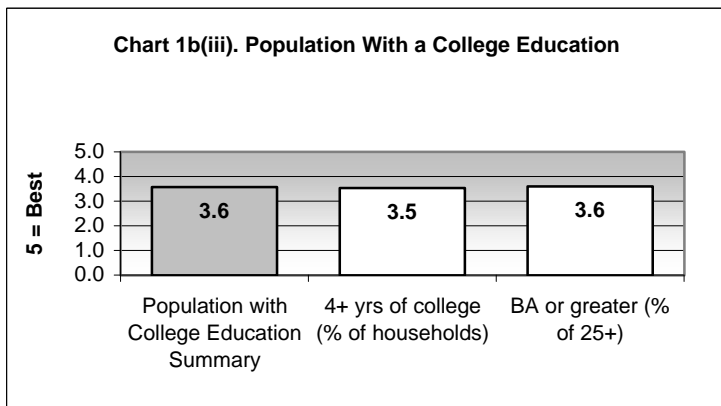
Oregon also scored well in 1992 for adult literacy. We will have new data from the National Adult Literacy Survey within the year.



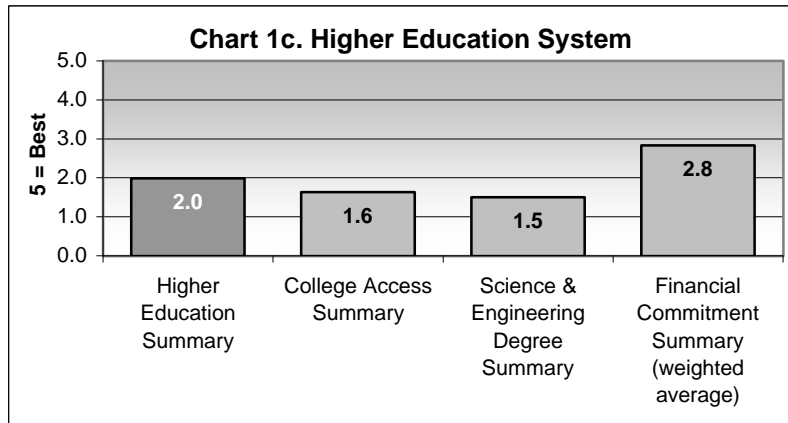
Our younger work force (18 -24) is considerably less educated than older (25+) Oregonians at the high school level.



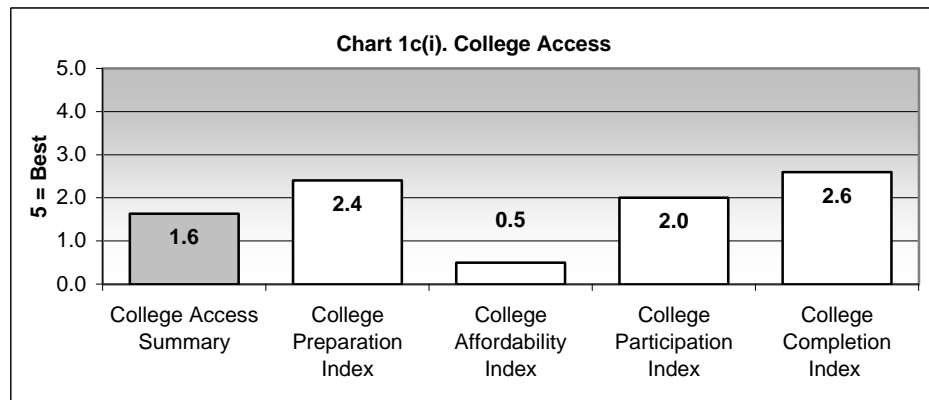
Oregon ranks well against other states for population with a college education.



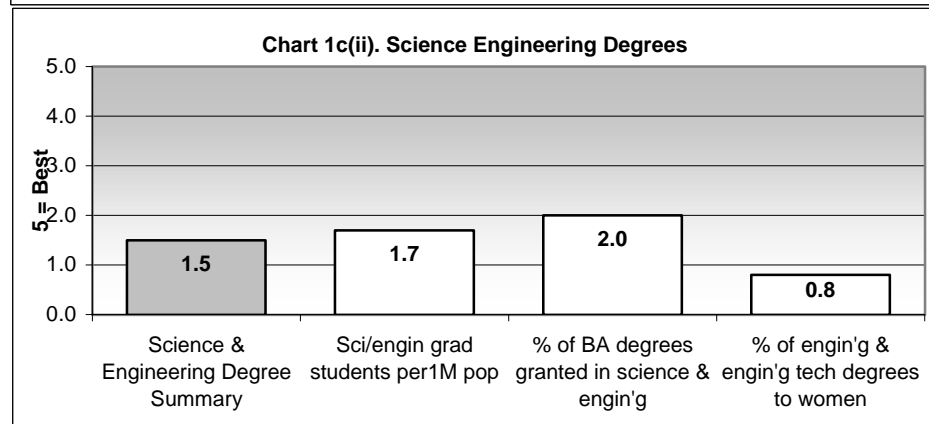
Despite a higher than average financial commitment by state and local governments, Oregon's higher education system is rated lower than many other states.



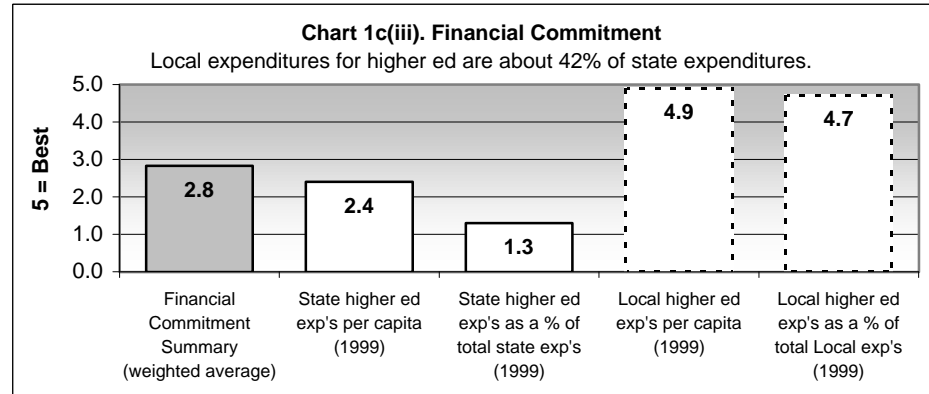
College access is problematic in Oregon. Data released October 2002 shows that our higher education system is below the norm for preparation, participation and particularly for affordability.



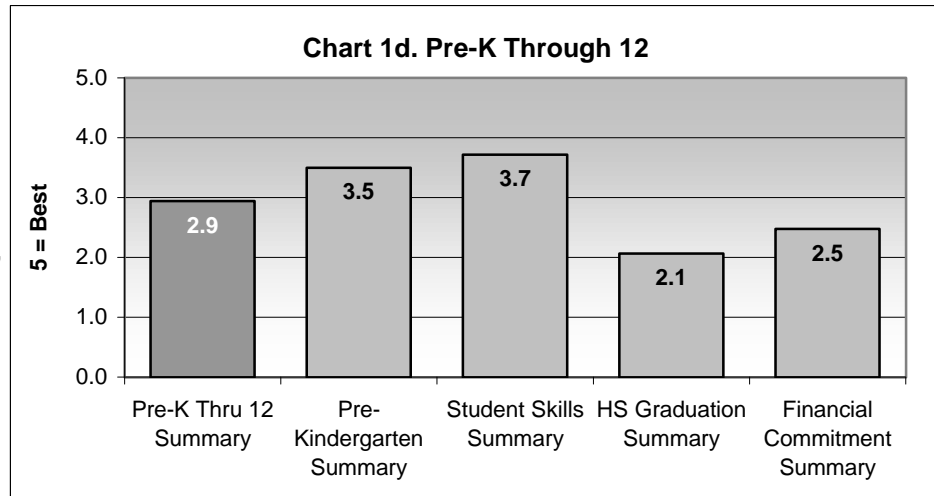
Oregon's colleges and universities produce a low number of science and engineering degrees compared to other states.



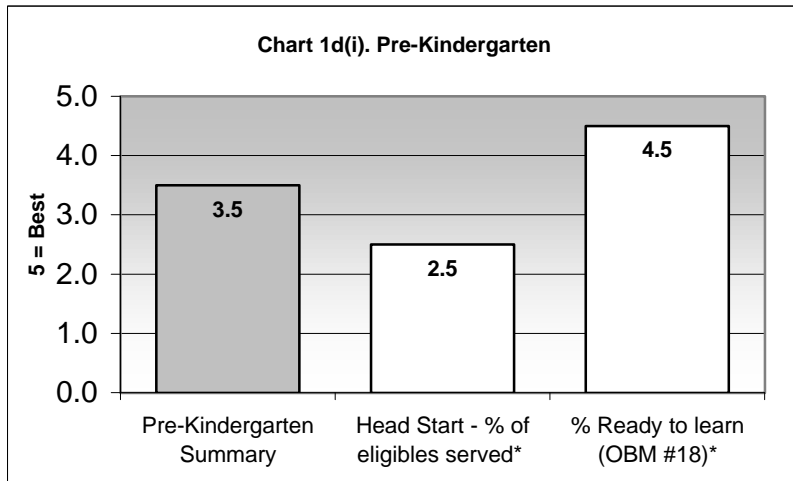
Oregon ranks poorly against other states for *state* funding for higher education. It ranks very high for *local* funding of higher education, which goes exclusively into community colleges.



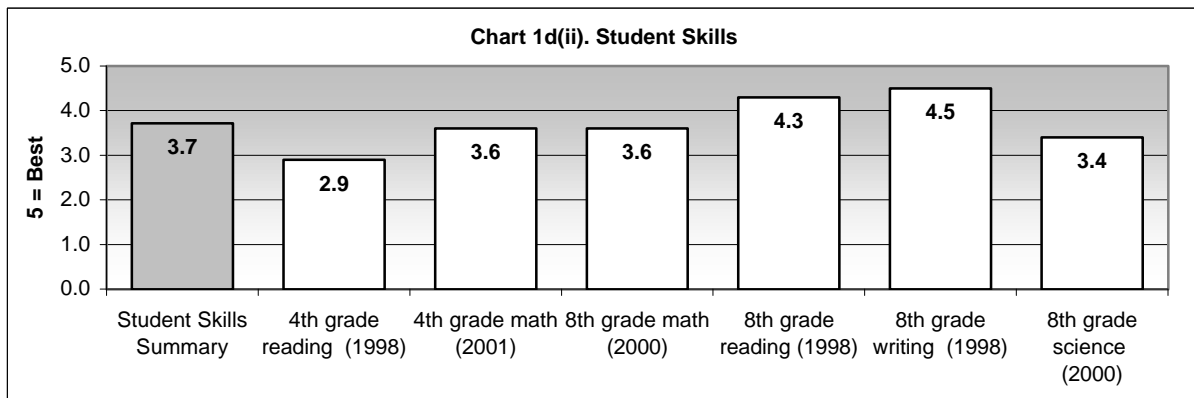
Of all the pre-K through 12 indicators, Oregon scores highest for student skills.



We are making excellent progress in meeting our ready-to-learn targets. However, we are losing ground in reaching children who are eligible for head start, largely because of a growing number of children in poverty.



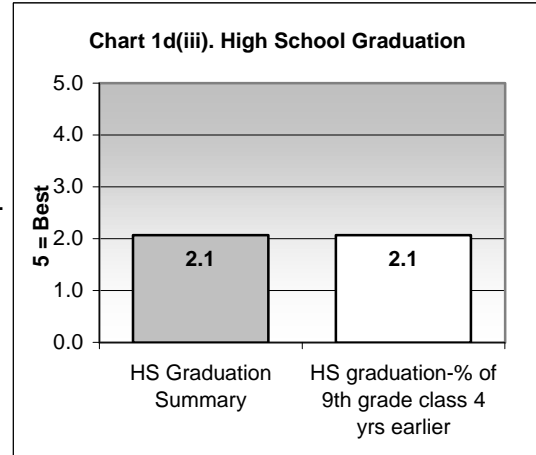
Students compare favorably to other states in national tests. Although we don't have national rankings for third graders, they are making good progress towards the Oregon Benchmark 2005 target.



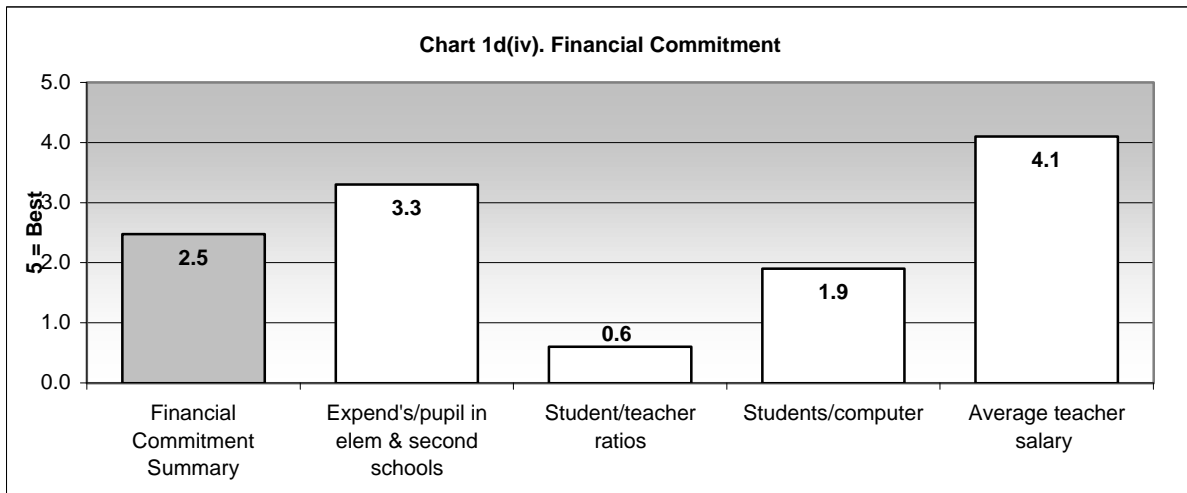
\* Not a ranking

Pre-K Through 12, continued

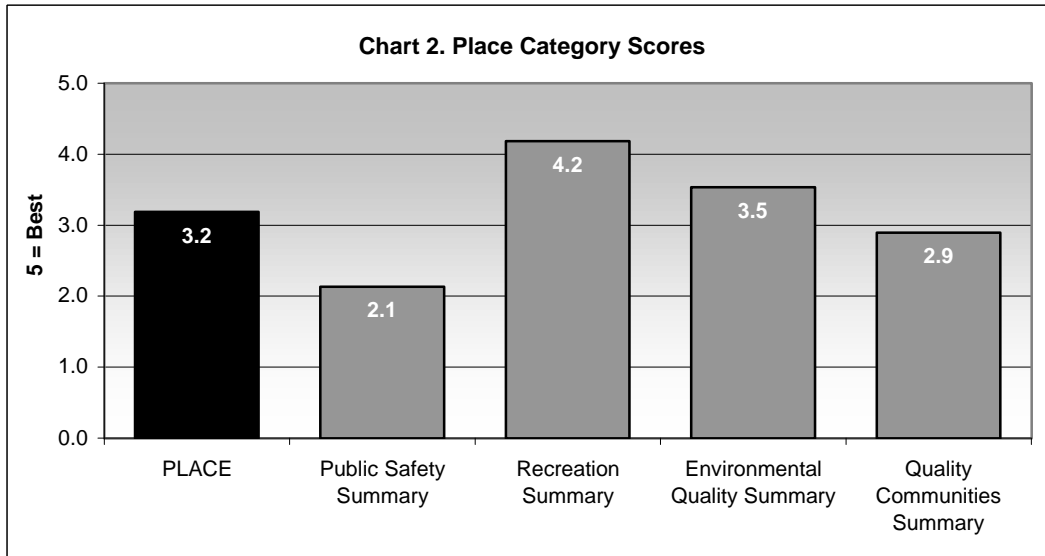
Oregon is below average in high school graduation rate.



Oregon spends more per pupil and average teacher salary is high. But Oregon has larger classroom sizes than most other states.



**PLACE QUADRANT SUMMARY**



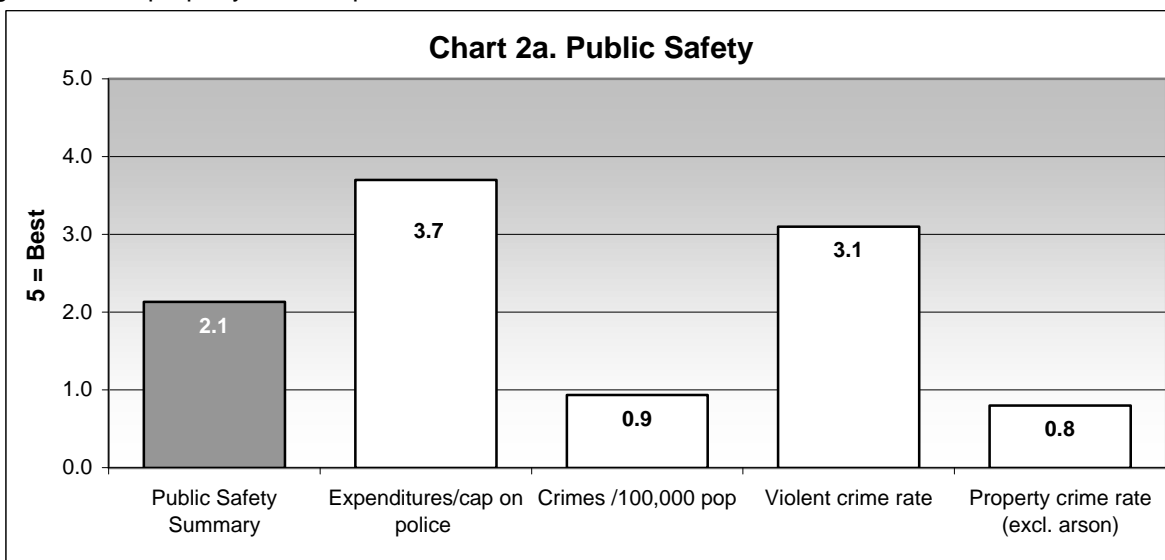
**OREGON'S STRENGTHS - PLACE**

- Great recreational assets
- Low rate of toxins released per square mile
- Low rate of industrial emissions per capita
- Rich in diversity and number of unique wildlife species
- Involved citizens
- Track record in controlling sprawl

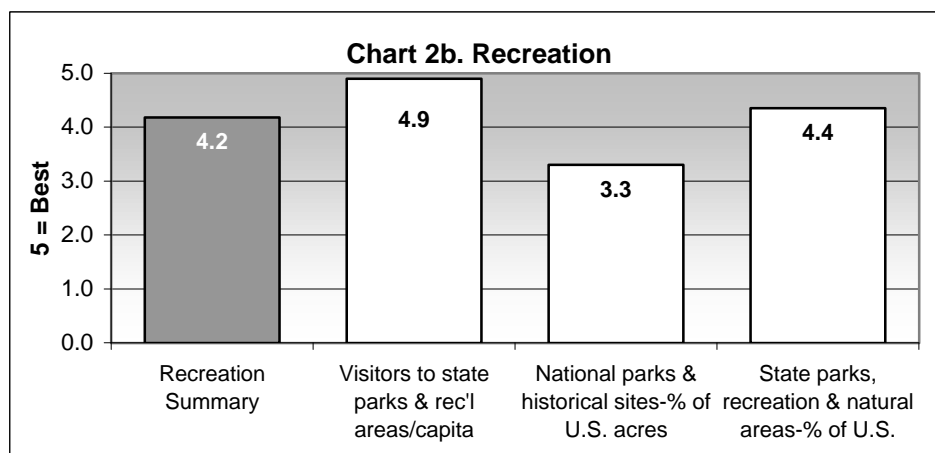
**OREGON'S WEAKNESSES - PLACE**

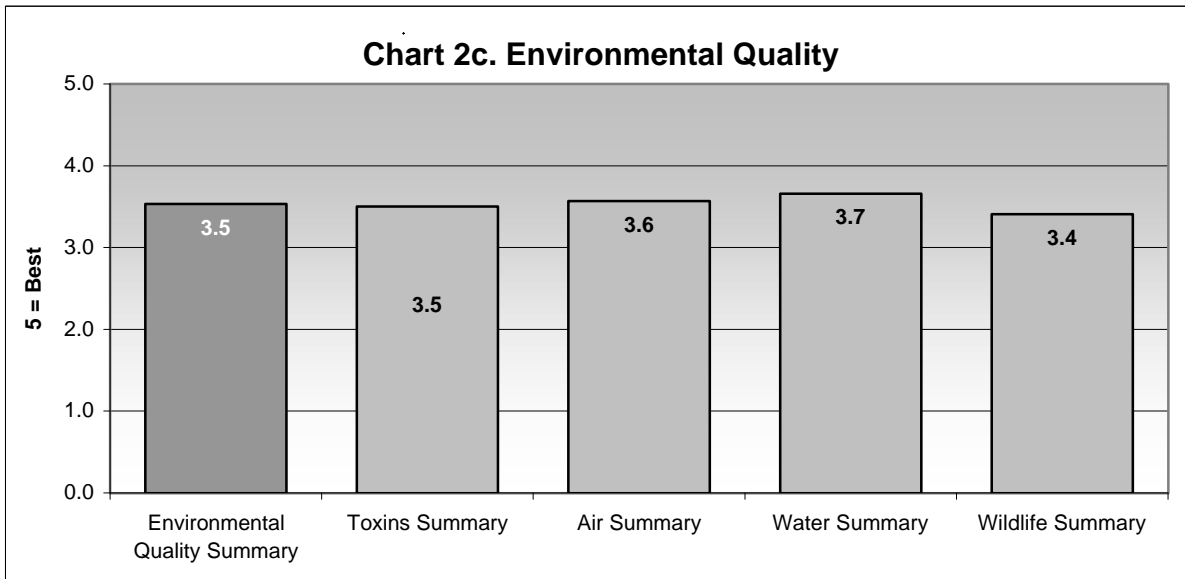
- High overall and property crime ranking
- Greater number of species at risk
- State funding for the arts

Oregon ranks high in per capita spending for polic protection. Violent crime is slightly below the national norm. However, about 40 other states are better than Oregon in terms of overall crime in general, and property crime in particular.

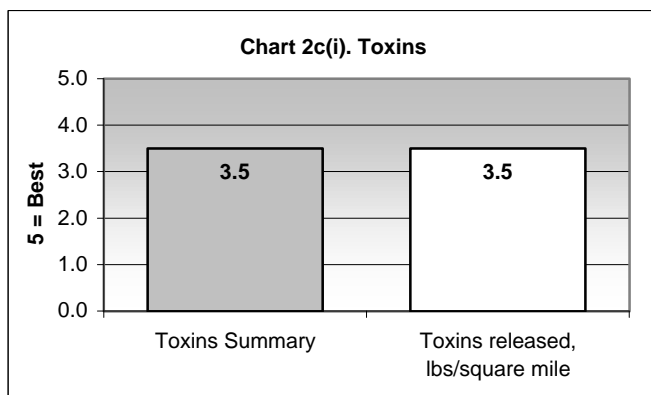


Oregon's recreational assets - national and state parks plus historical areas - are excellent and well-used compared to other states.

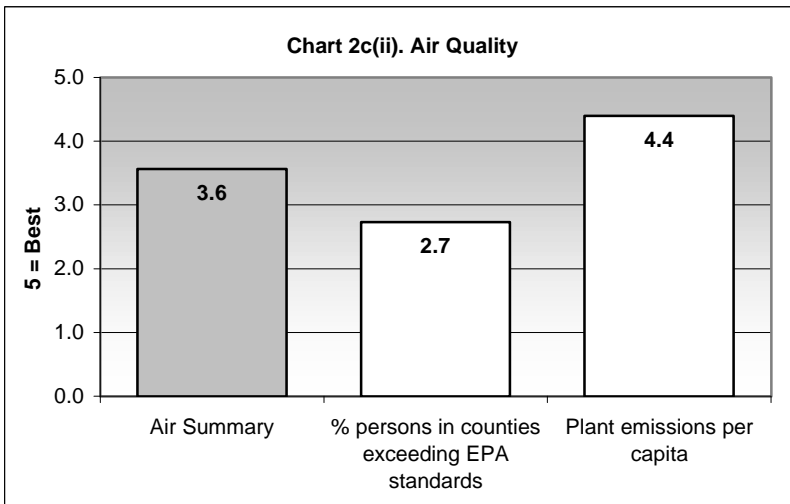




Oregon ranks 14th (lowest) for toxins released per square mile.

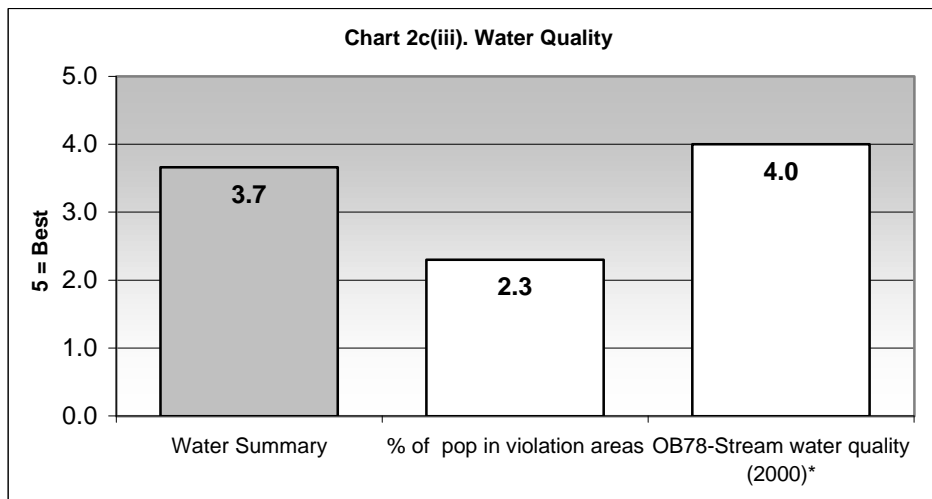


We rank very well for plant emissions per capita.

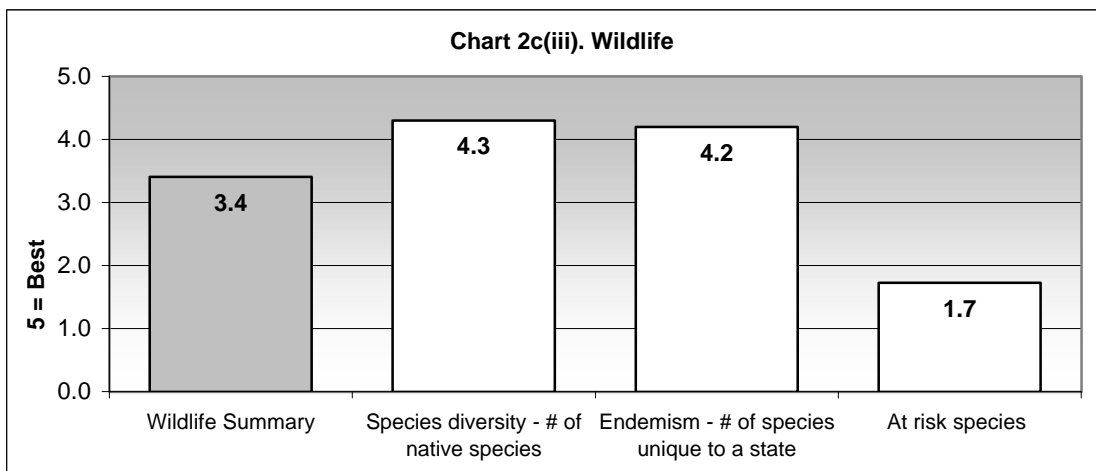


## Environmental Quality, continued

About 93% of Oregonians live in areas served by water systems that meet health-based standards, but this is less favorable than 27 other states. About 42% of Oregon's streams are in good to excellent condition and about 70% are steadily improving, both moving towards the Oregon's 2005 target.

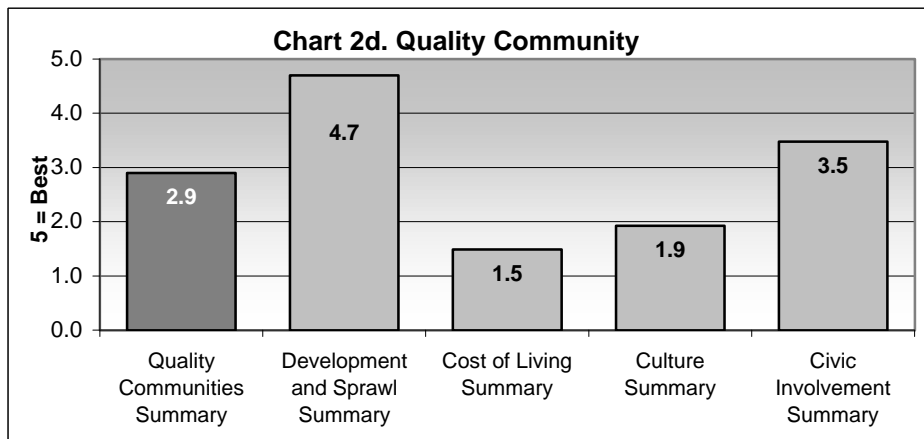


Oregon's wealth in the number of species unique to the state and in its total number of native species makes it more vulnerable to having more species at risk.

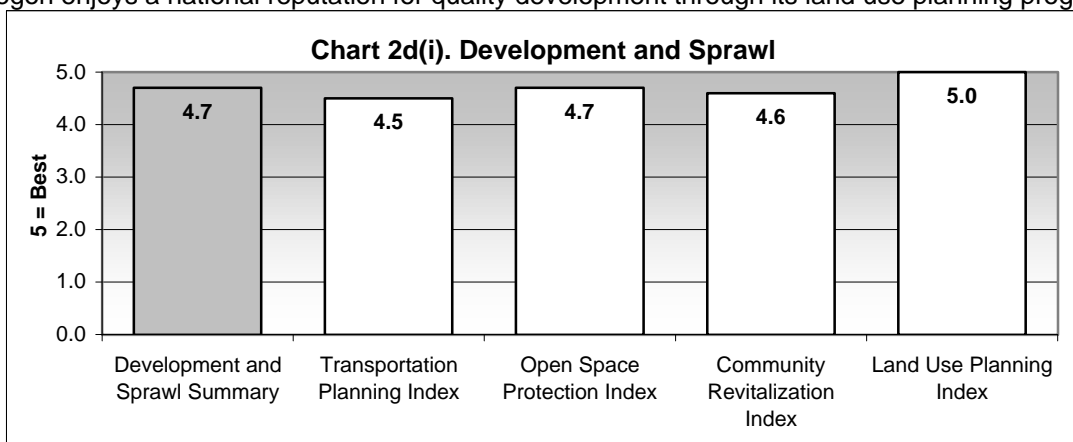


\* Not a ranking

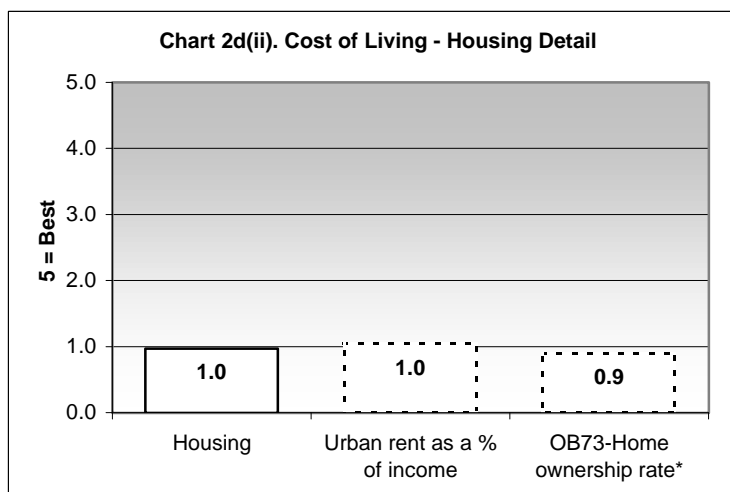
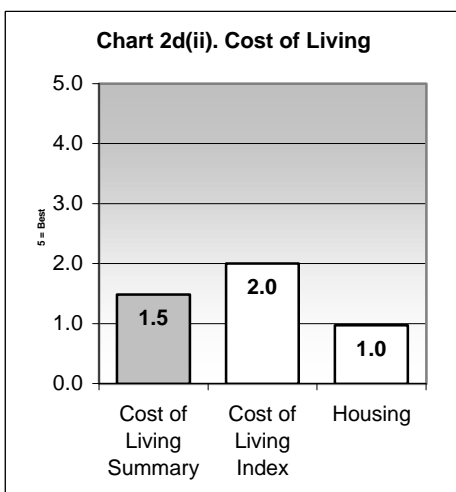
Overall, Oregon ranks well for quality development and avoiding sprawl, but we are weak in terms of cost of living and cultural assets.



Oregon enjoys a national reputation for quality development through its land use planning program.



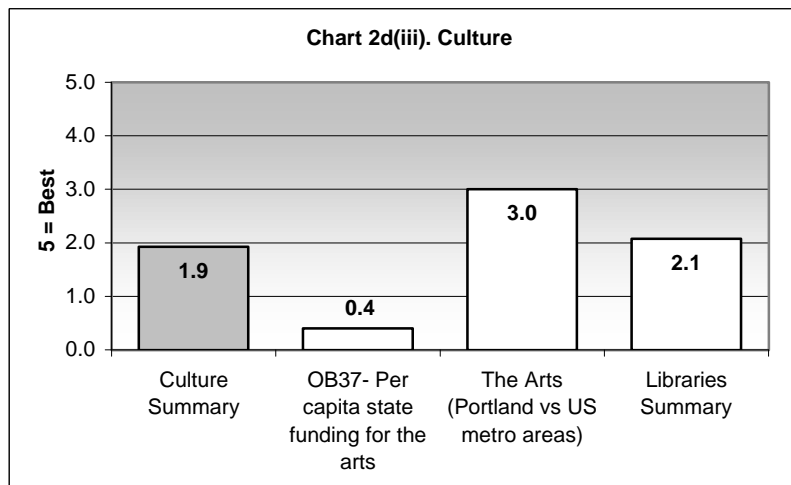
Cost of living, however, is a challenge in Oregon mainly because of high housing costs relative to what Oregonians earn. As a result we have a very low home ownership rate compared to other states.



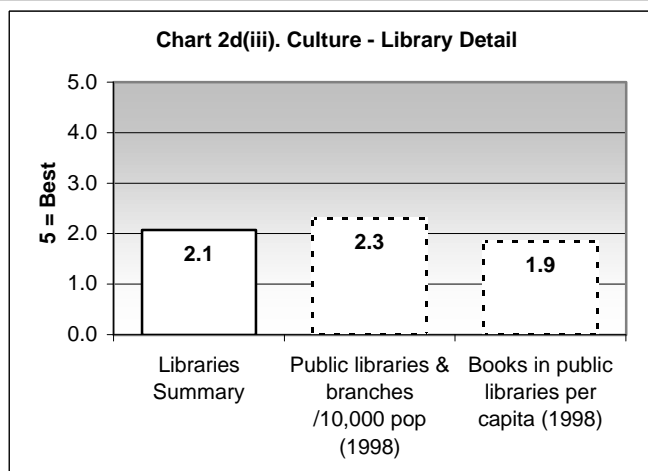
\* Not a ranking

## Quality Community, continued

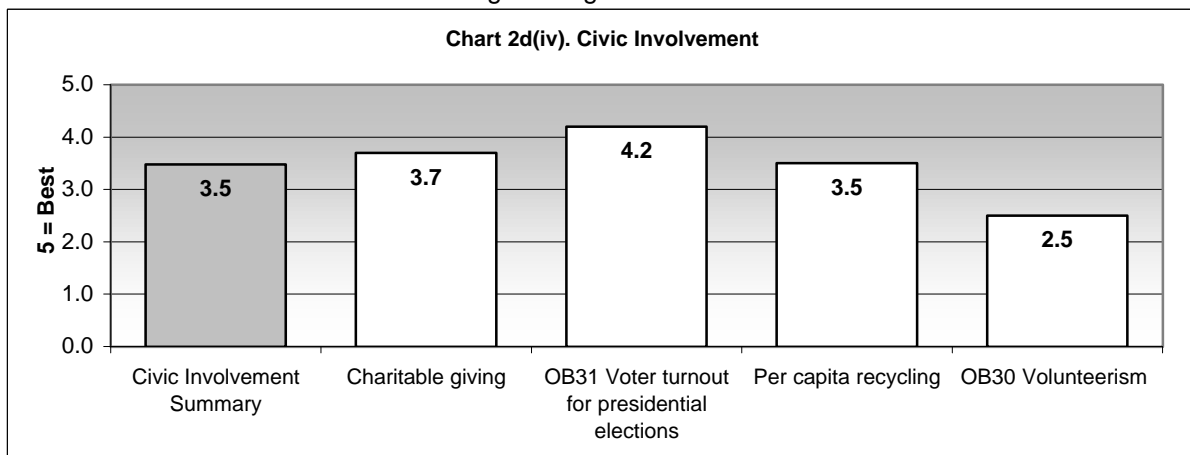
Oregon ranks nearly last among all the states in the amount of public money allocated to the arts. However, the Portland metro area is ranked higher than many other US cities for the arts (art museums and attendance as well as ballet, opera, theater and symphony performances).



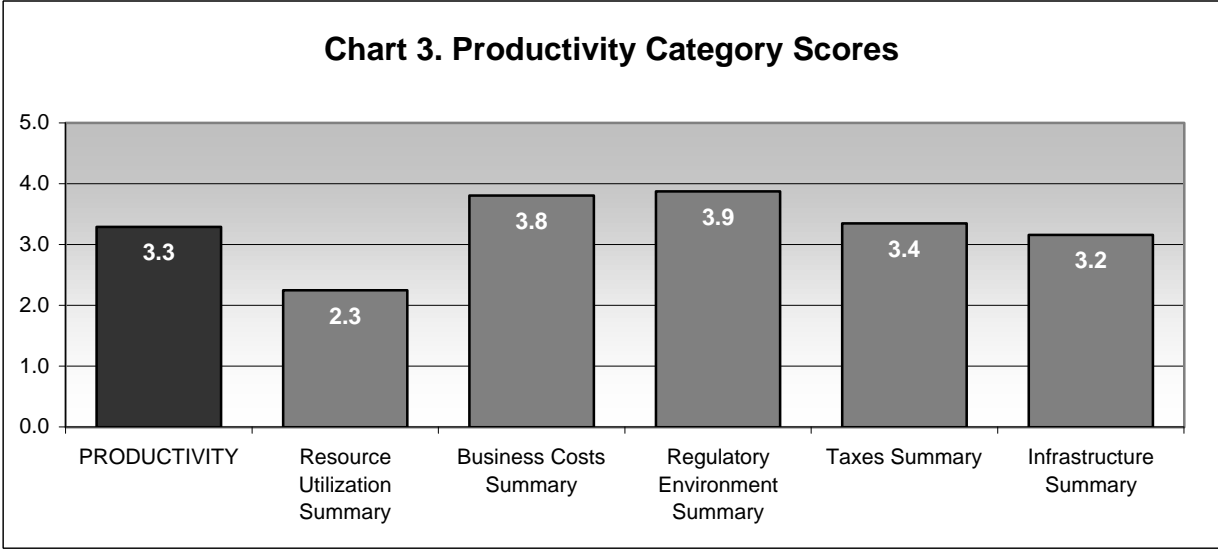
We are just below average for library services, both in terms of libraries and books per capita.



Oregonians appear to be more civic minded than citizens of other states in charitable giving, voting and recycling. Oregon's rate of volunteerism declined from 65% in 1994 to 48% in 2000. Based on this, we give Oregon a temporary grade of "C" until enough national comparison information can be collected to set the official benchmark target and grade.



**PRODUCTIVITY QUADRANT SUMMARY**



**OREGON'S STRENGTHS - PRODUCTIVITY**

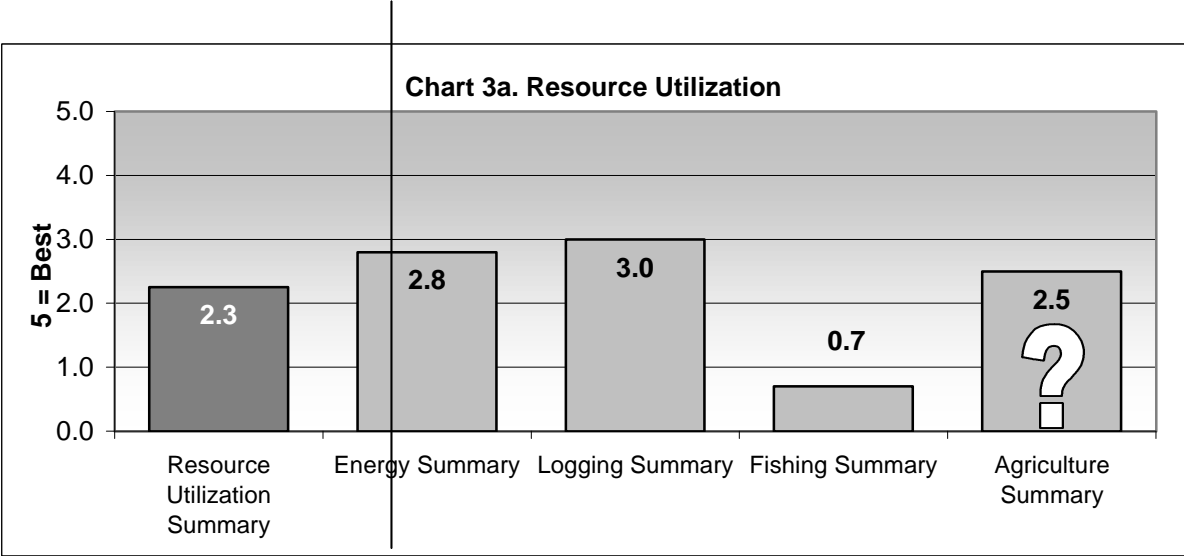
- Cost of doing business
- Tax burden
- Urban mass transit
- Digital connectivity

**OREGON'S WEAKNESSES - PRODUCTIVITY**

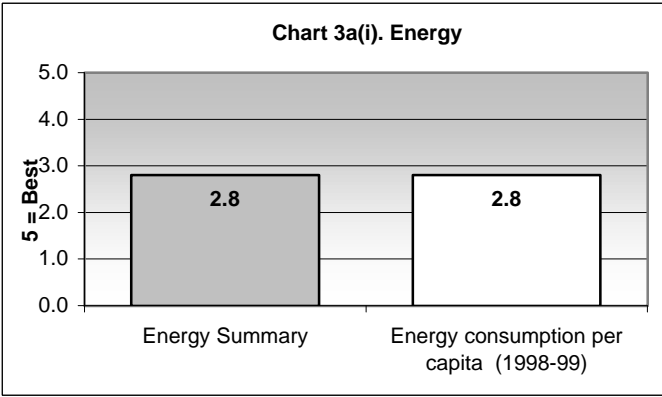
- Timber harvests on public lands
- Health of marine species, particularly wild salmon and steelhead
- Lack of data on the cost-effectiveness of state regulation
- High future sewage treatment needs

\* Not a ranking

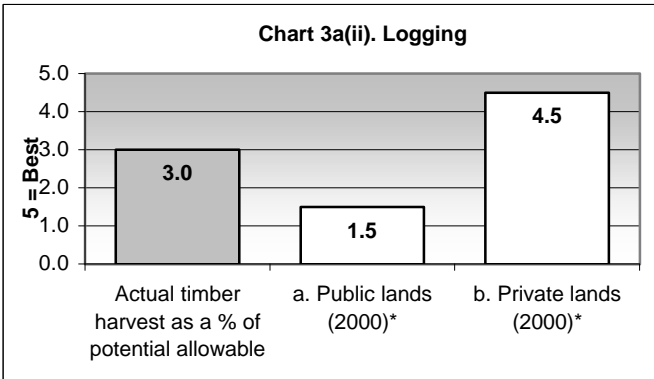
# PRODUCTIVITY



Oregonians use less energy than citizens from slightly more than half the other states.



Although benchmark data indicate that Oregon has done a good job preserving forest land, timber on public land is not being harvested up to the amount allowable by current plans and policies.

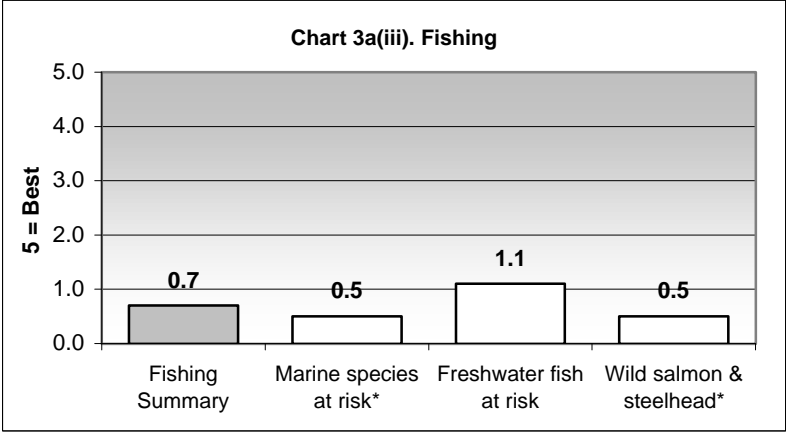


\* Not a ranking

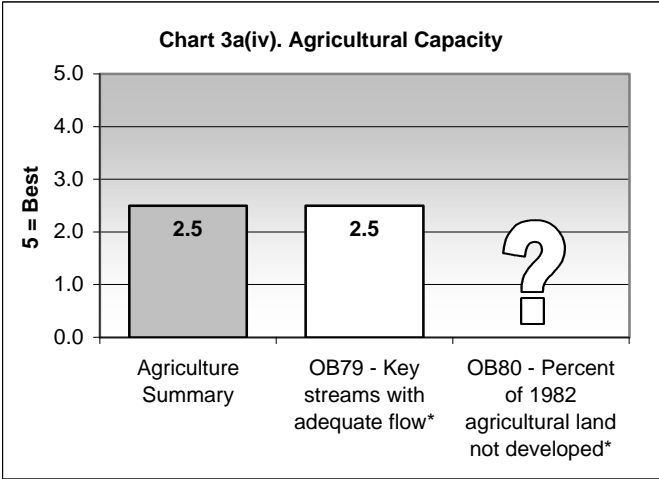
# PRODUCTIVITY

## Resource Utilization, continued

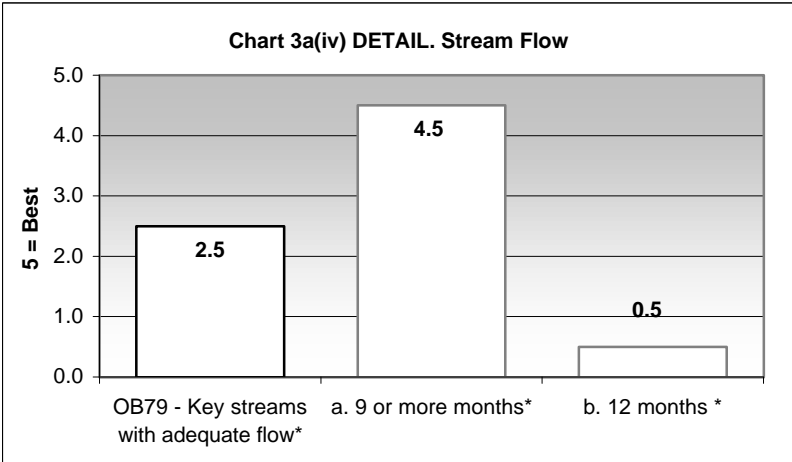
Oregon's commercial and recreational fishing industries face challenges because of the number of fish species at risk, particularly marine species, including wild salmon and steelhead.



Oregon's agriculture depends on land and water. Water (stream) quantity, highly dependent on precipitation, is making moderate progress towards the benchmark target. In 1997, Oregon's agricultural land was approximately 99% of 1982 acreage and we know that cropland losses are slower than other ag land. However, we don't yet have enough information to establish a benchmark grade.



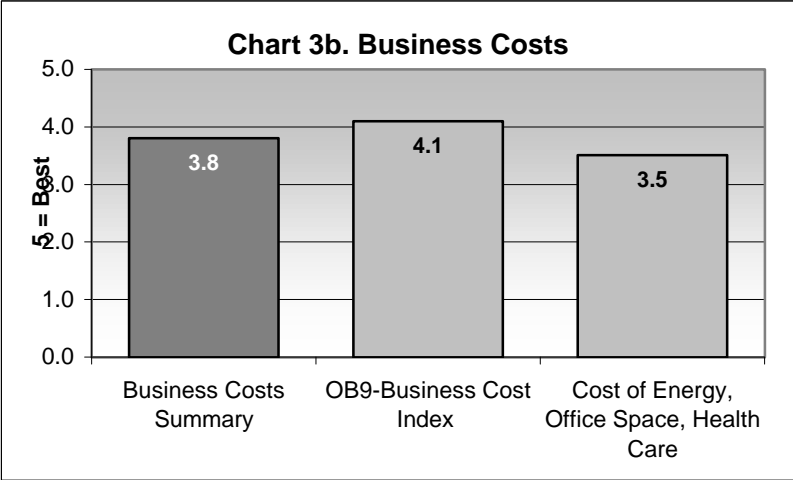
Most Oregon streams have adequate flows nine months a year, outside of the summer dry season.



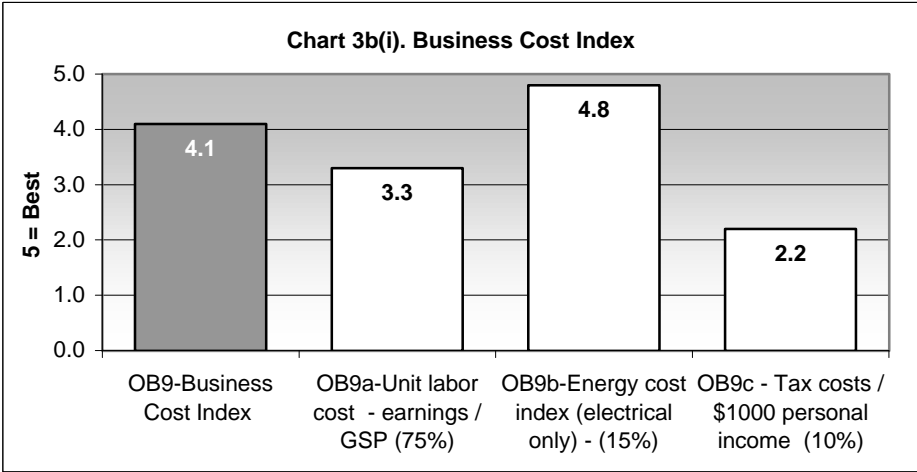
\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY

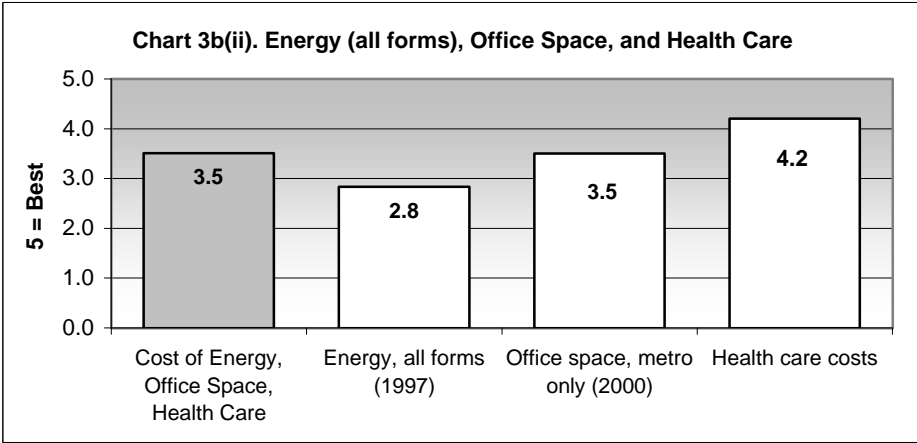
A national study shows Oregon's business costs to be quite favorable compared to the majority of other states.



The business cost index factors in labor, electrical energy and tax costs.

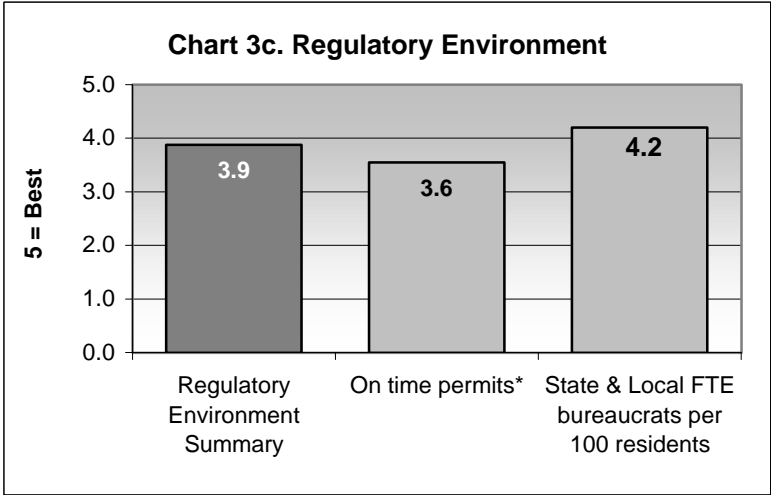


Oregon also ranks moderately well for all forms of energy and very well for cost of urban office space. Health care costs are difficult for Oregon employers, but Oregon ranks favorably compared to other states.



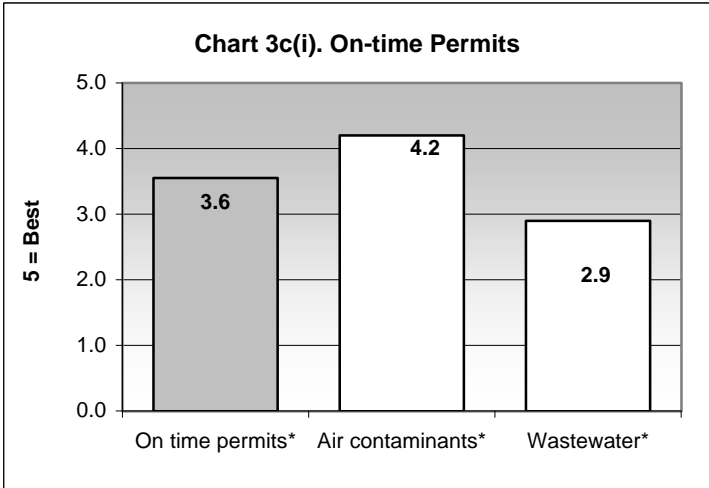
\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY



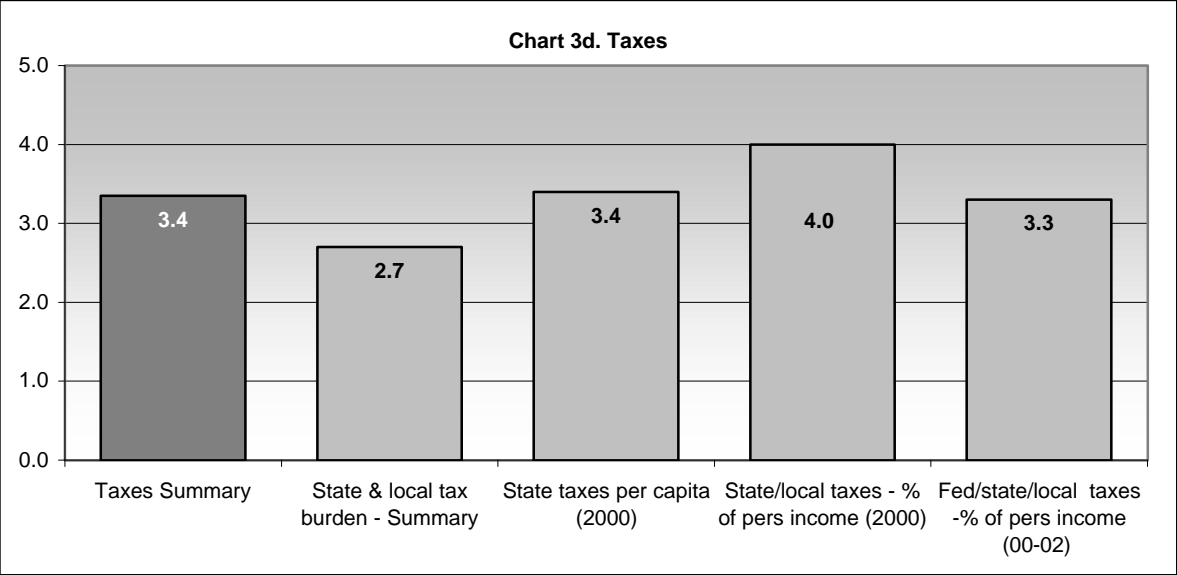
It is difficult to measure regulatory environment, but Oregon has fewer full time equivalent bureaucrats (state and local) per 100 residents than 41 other states.

Similarly, the percentage of air contaminant and wastewater permits that are issued on time does not represent the full scope of state regulatory activities affecting Oregon businesses. However, the data from these two indicators reflect some progress in Oregon's attempt to regulate in a manner that supports a positive business climate.



\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY

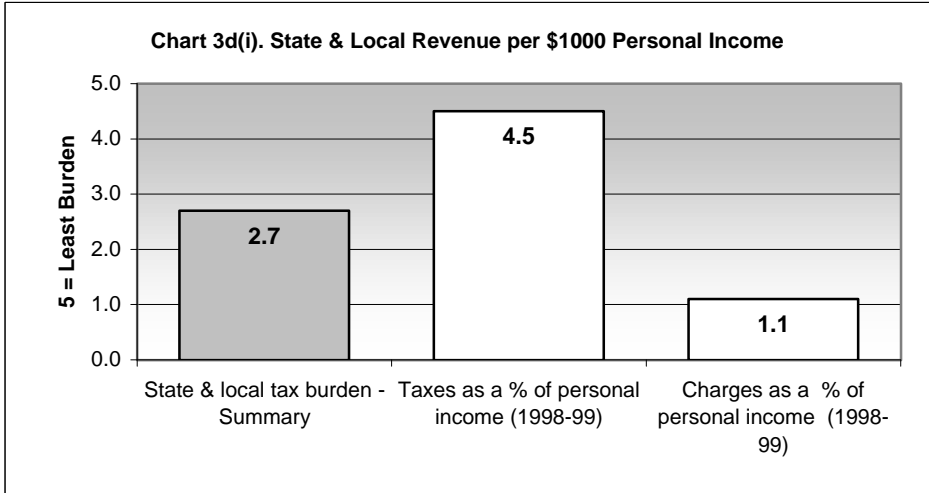


Overall, Oregon's tax burden is more favorable than other states.

The exception to this is in charges to people and individuals. For people and businesses in Oregon, this is much higher than in other states.

Charges include:

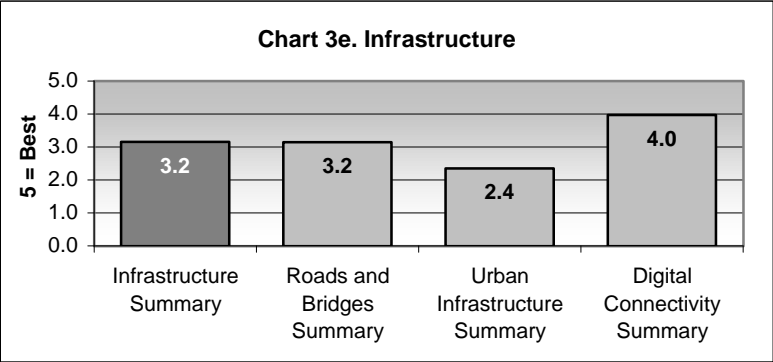
*Charges & misc revenue* - school lunches, colleges, hospitals, highways, airports, parking, ports, natural resources, parks & rec, housing, sewerage, solid waste management, other charges



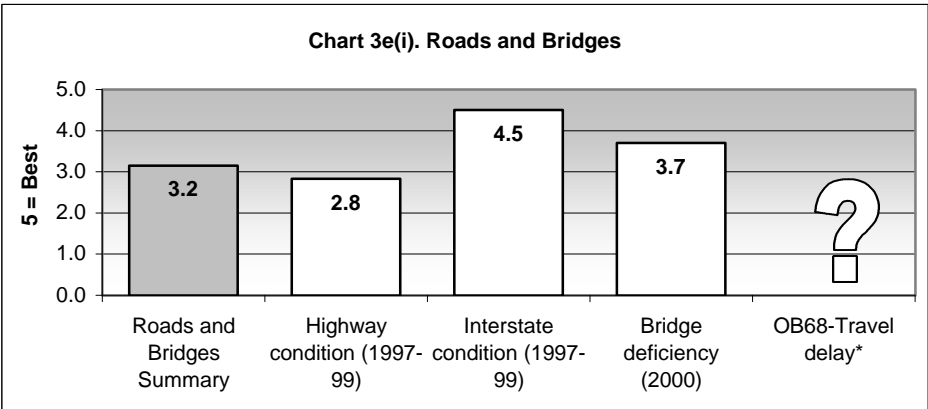
\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY

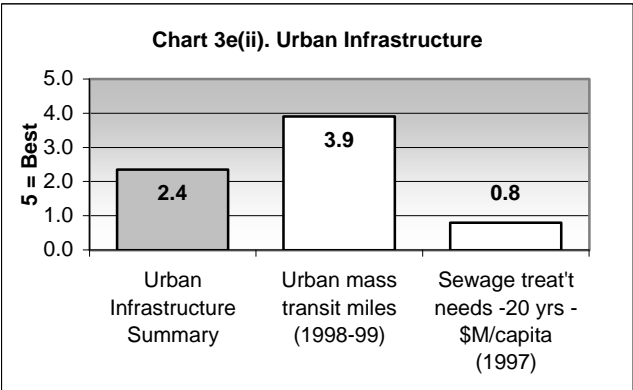
Oregon's greatest infrastructure strength relative to other states lies in digital connectivity.



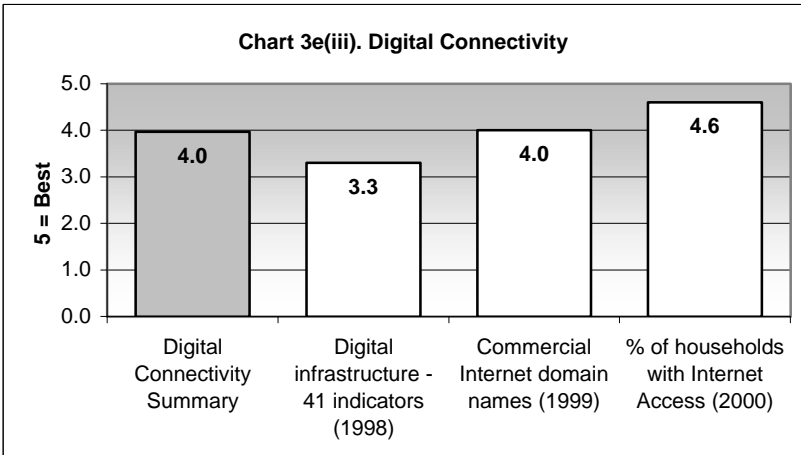
The above-average rating for Oregon's roads and bridges is based on old data. Travel delay is problematic in urban areas, particularly Portland. We are waiting for new data to establish a benchmark target and grade.



Oregon ranks favorably in terms of mass transit, but it projects 20-year sewage treatment needs in excess of most other states.



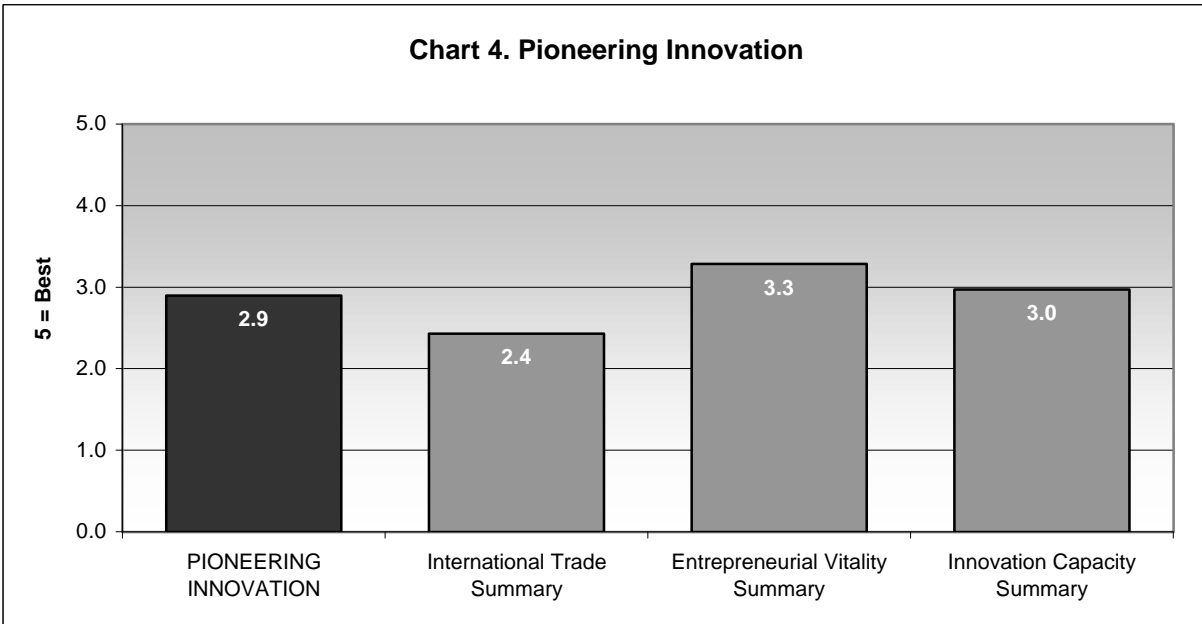
Oregon is ranked quite high nationwide for numerous indicators of digital connectivity, especially the percentage of households with online computers.



\* Not a ranking

# PIONEERING INNOVATION

## Pioneering Innovation Quadrant



### OREGON'S STRENGTHS - INNOVATION

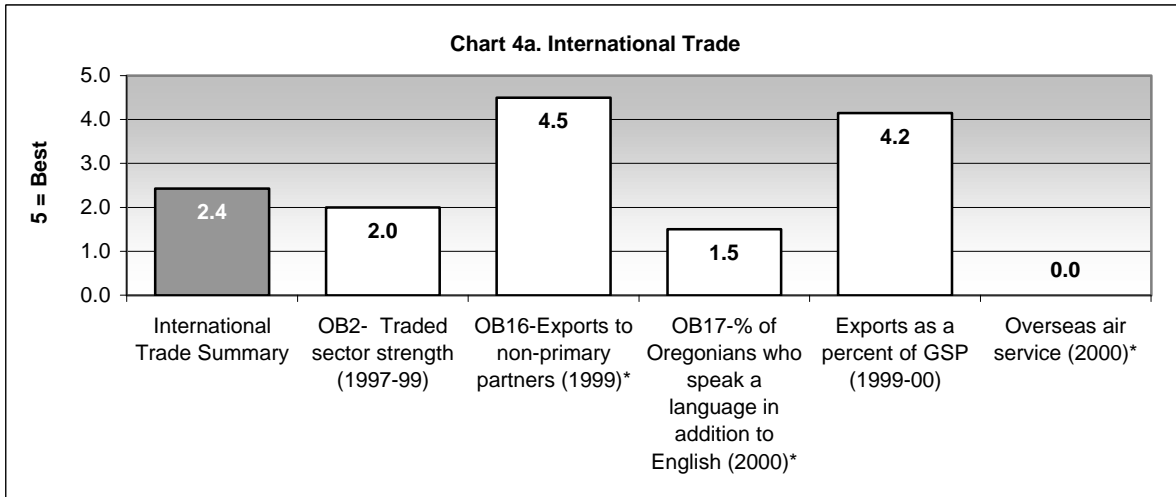
- Exports generally
- Exports to non-primary trading partners
- Patent activity

### OREGON'S WEAKNESSES - INNOVATION

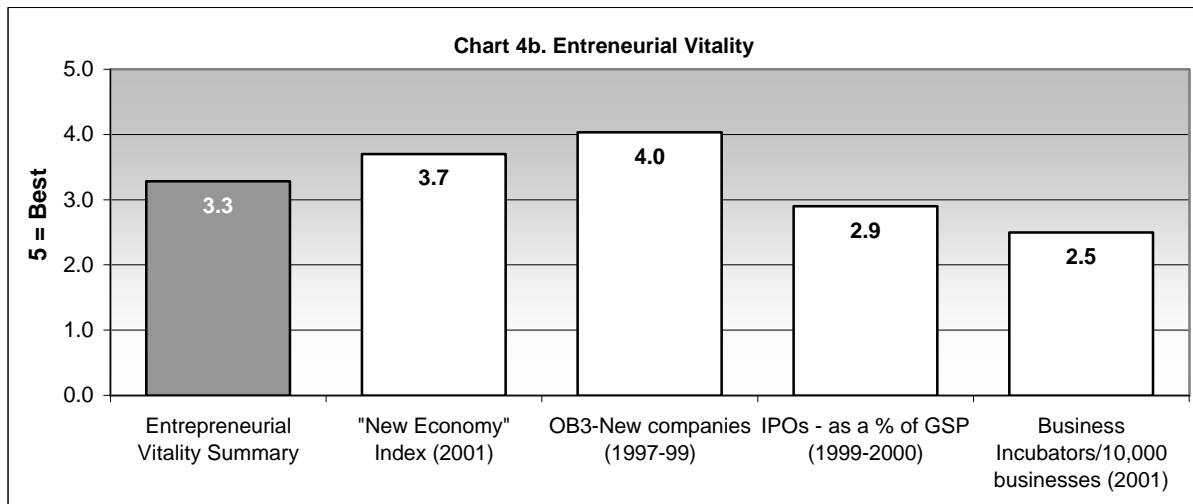
- Foreign language skills
- International air service
- Hi-tech establishment formations
- Federal funding for R&D
- Professional services sector

# PIONEERING INNOVATION

Although the income of Oregonians who work in traded sectors is below national average, we have increased exports to non-primary partners and we rank high for exports as a percent of GSP. We are weak in foreign language skills and in international air service.

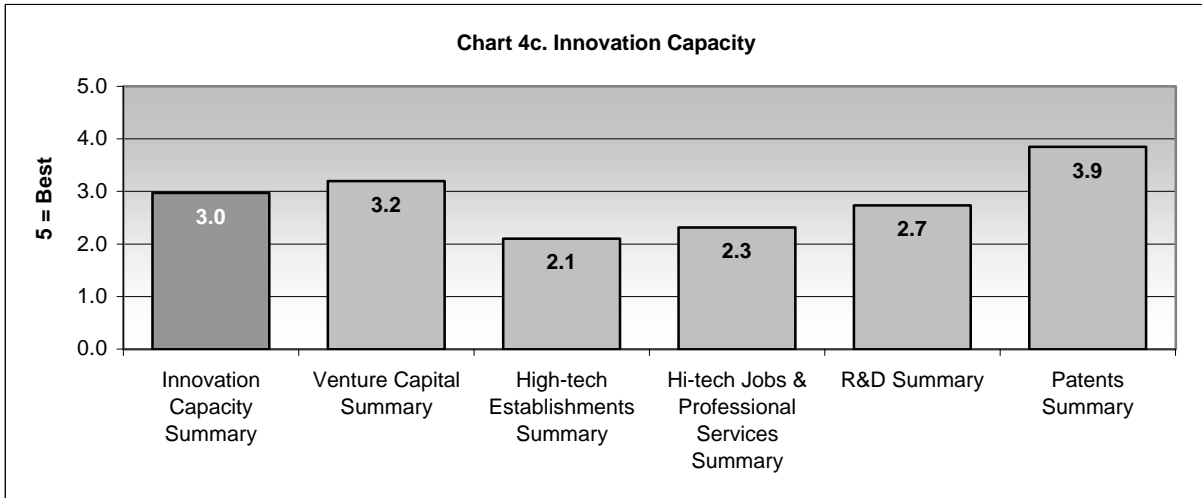


Oregon ranked quite high in new companies in the late 1990s. During the same period, Oregon had a greater than average showing for initial public offerings (IPOs) as a percent of gross state product (GSP). We were also ranked high in a "New Economy Index" in 2000. We are average, however, for business incubators per 10,000 businesses.

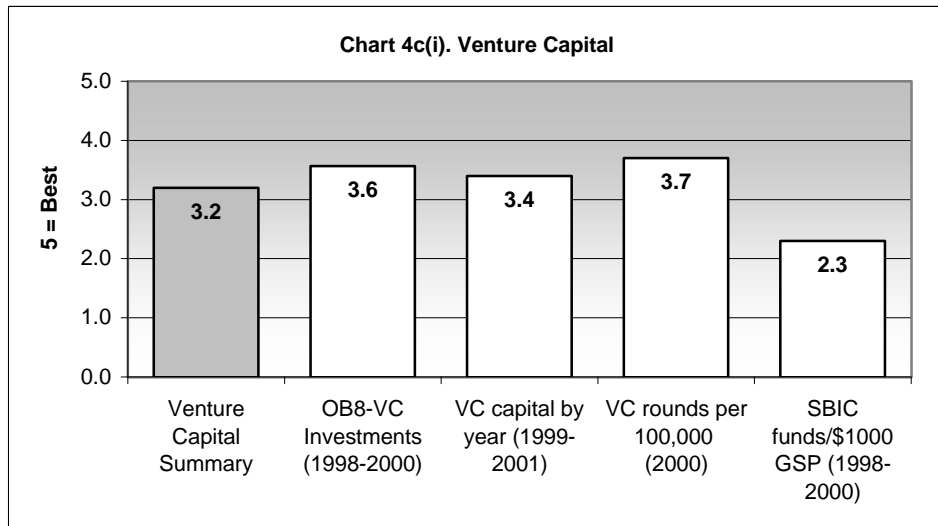


\* Not a ranking

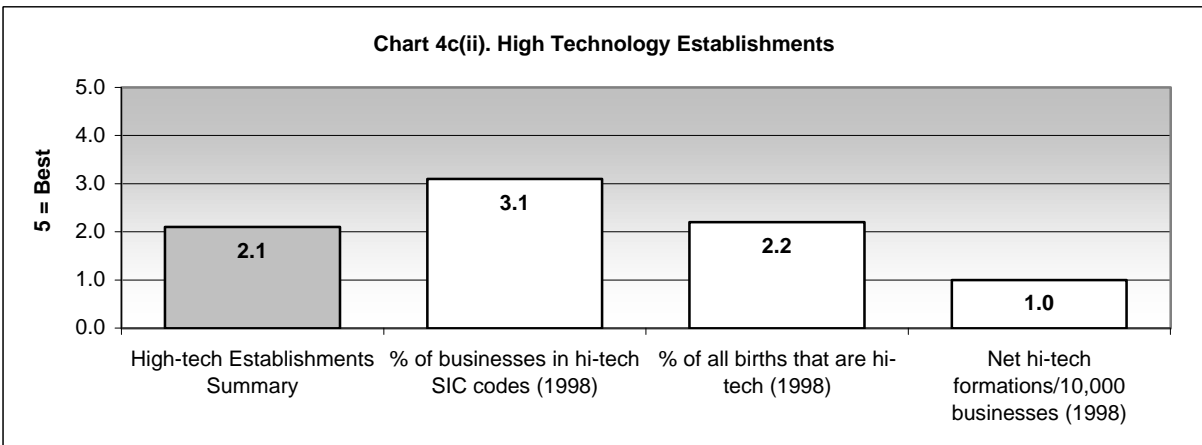
# PIONEERING INNOVATION



Oregon ranks favorably to other states for VC activity. However, we are below the national norm for small business incubator funds.



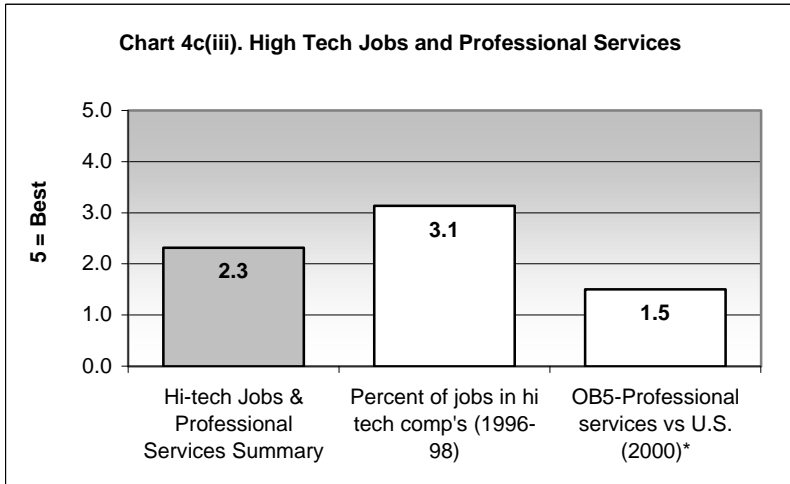
Oregon is below average in terms of creating and keeping high-tech establishments alive. In 1998, we ranked 41st for net formations.



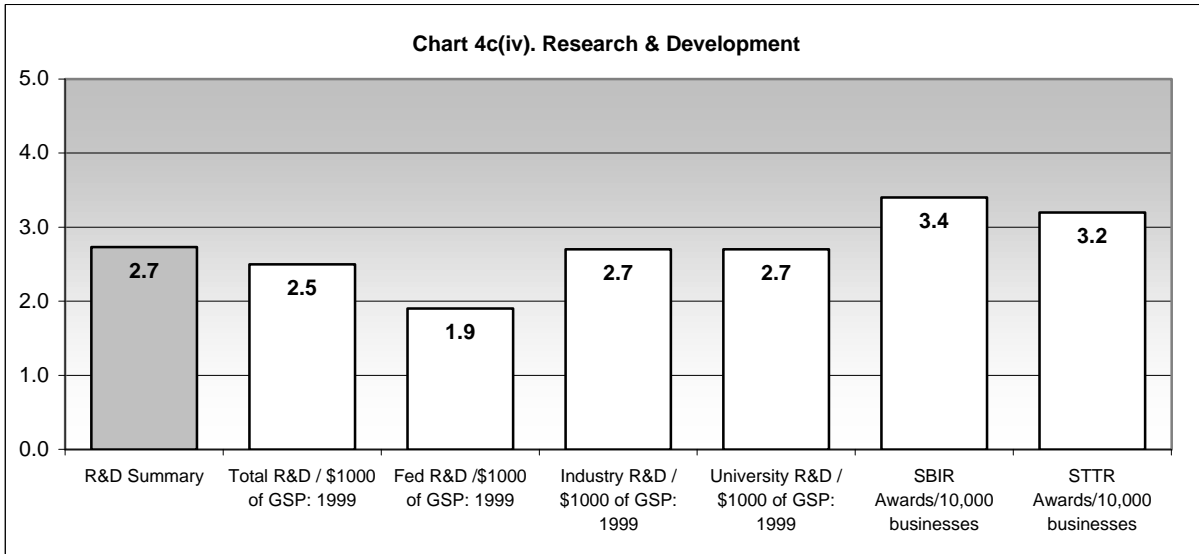
**Chart 4c(iii). High Tech Jobs and Professional Services**

# PIONEERING INNOVATION

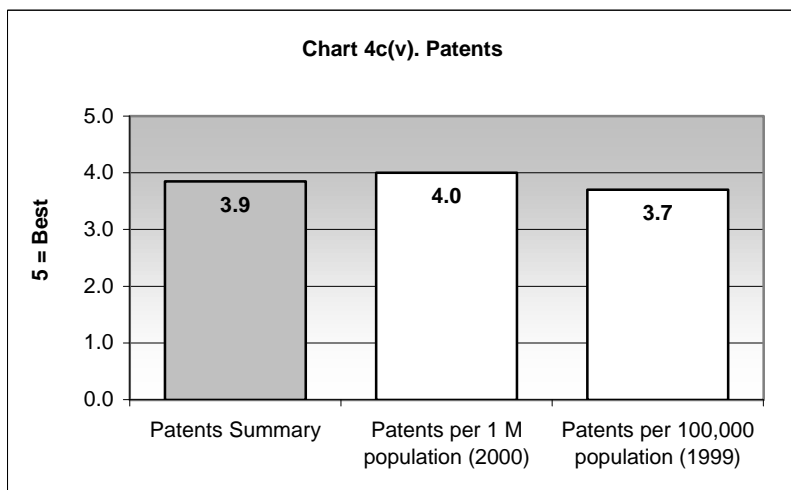
In the late 1980s, Oregon ranked well above average for the percent of jobs in high tech companies. However, our concentration of professional services (accountants, lawyers, consultants, etc.) ranks well below the national norm.



We compare moderately well in terms of small business innovation and technology transfer awards, but federal R&D per \$1000 of GSP was quite low in 1999.



In both 1999 and 2000, Oregon ranked high in patents issued.



\* Not a ranking

# PEOPLE DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5	Rank	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)											
		5=Best		3 yr av	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02
<b>PEOPLE OVERALL</b>		<b>2.8</b>													
<b>Tech/Prof Skills Summary</b>		<b>3.1</b>													
<b>Advanced Degrees Summary</b>		<b>3.3</b>													
Advanced Degrees (% of 25+)	Milken	3.3	18											18	
<b>Science &amp; Engineering Degrees Summary</b>		<b>3.0</b>													
Recent BA in science/engin (1999)	NSF/BLS	3.7	14									14			
Recent MA in science/engin (1999)	NSF/BLS	3.3	18									18			
Recent PhD in science/engin (1999)	NSF/BLS	3.1	20									20			
All engineering degrees /100,000 (2000)	AeA	1.7	34											34	
<b>Adult Work Skills Summary</b>		<b>3.1</b>													
<b>Adult Literacy Summary</b>		<b>3.8</b>													
Mean adult literacy	NALS	3.6	15	15											
% at levels 1 or 2 (1=lowest)	NALS	3.9	12	12											
<b>Population with HS Education Summary</b>		<b>1.9</b>													
% of 18-24 year olds	AeA-p119	0.5	47		36			46				48	45		
% of 25 and older	WA-p53	3.3	18					8	22	19	20	14			
<b>Population with College Education Summary</b>		<b>3.6</b>													
4+ yrs of college (% of households)	CFED	3.5	16				21	18	14	15	18	14			
BA or greater (% of 25+)	Milken												21		
BA or greater (% of 25+)	WA	3.6	15					23	19	11	15	15			
BA or greater (% of 25+)	AeA									12					
<b>Higher Education Summary</b>		<b>2.0</b>													
<b>College Access Summary</b>		<b>1.6</b>													
College Preparation Index	MU2002	2.4													
College Affordability Index	MU2002	0.5													
College Participation Index	MU2002	2.0													
College Completion Index	MU2002	2.6													
<b>Science &amp; Engineering Degree Summary</b>		<b>1.5</b>													
Sci/engin grad students per1M pop	CFED	1.7	34			37	24	34	34	38	30				
% of BA degrees granted in science & engin'g		2.0	31								31				
% of engin'g & engin'g tech degrees to women	AeA	0.8	43								46	47	36		
<b>Financial Commitment Summary (weighted average)</b>		<b>2.8</b>													
State higher ed exp's per capita (1999)	Census	2.4	27									27			
State higher ed exp's as a % of total state exp's (1999)	Census	1.3	38									38			
Local higher ed exp's per capita (1999)	Census	4.9	2									2			
Local higher ed exp's as a % of total Local exp's (1999)	Census	4.7	4									4			

Grades from *Measuring Up 2002*  
National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education  
<http://measuringup2000.highereducation.org/>

\* Not a ranking

# PEOPLE DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3 yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)											
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	
<b>Pre-K Thru 12 Summary</b>		<b>2.9</b>													
<b>Pre-Kindergarten Summary</b>		<b>3.5</b>													
Head Start - % of eligibles served*	ODE	2.5	Est.	38%		29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	47%	47%		45%	
% Ready to learn (OBM #18)*	ODE	4.5													
<b>Student Skills Summary</b>		<b>3.7</b>													
4th grade reading (1998)	CFED	2.9	22							22					
4th grade math (2001)	CFED	3.6	15	Est.				20				19	11/39		
8th grade math (2000)	AeA-p101	3.6	15	Est.				13/41				5/40			
8th grade reading (1998)	AeA-p103	4.3	8							8					
8th grade writing (1998)	AeA-p104	4.5	6							6					
8th grade science (2000)	AeA-p102	3.4	17	Est.					13/45			16/43			
3rd grade reading (OBM #19a)*	ODE				59%		61%	70%	79%	78%	81%	82%	84%		
3rd grade math (OBM #19b)*	ODE				51%		50%	53%	63%	67%	70%	75%	75%		
<b>HS Graduation Summary</b>		<b>2.1</b>													
HS graduation-% of 9th grade class 4 yrs earlier	CFED	2.1	30												
HS dropout rate (OBM #22)*	ODE														
<b>Financial Commitment Summary</b>		<b>2.5</b>													
Expend's/pupil in elem & second schools	MQP	3.3	18								17	20	16		
Student/teacher ratios	MQP	0.6	45							47	44	44			
Students/computer	AeA	1.9	32							18/49	22	29	37	30	
Average teacher salary	CFED									8	8	8			
Average teacher salary	MQP	4.1	10							12	12				

\* Not a ranking

# PLACE DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)													
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02			
<b>PLACE</b>		<b>3.2</b>															
<b>Public Safety Summary</b>		<b>2.1</b>															
Expenditures/cap on police	MQP-72	3.7	14				19	14	11		17						
Crimes /100,000 pop	MQP-28	0.9	42						46	44	41	40					
Violent crime rate	OCJC	3.1	20								22	22	16				
Property crime rate (excl. arson)	OCJC	0.8	43								42	43	45				
OB62-Juvenile arrests per 1000 juveniles	OSP										F		C			A	
OB61-Overall reported crimes per 1000	OSP										F		A			A	
<b>Recreation Summary</b>		<b>4.2</b>															
Visitors to state parks & rec'l areas/capita	MQP-240	4.9	2								1		2	2			
National parks & historical sites-% of U.S. acres	MQP-237	3.3	18									18					
State parks, recreation & natural areas-% of U.S.	MQP-239	4.4	8							6	7		8	7			
OB90-Acres of state-owned parks per 10000	ODPR							31.0	30.0	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.0	29.0	28.0	27.5
<b>Environmental Quality Summary</b>		<b>3.5</b>															
<b>Toxins Summary</b>		<b>3.5</b>															
Toxins released, lbs/square mile	WA	3.5	16					12.0	15	18	16	14					
<b>Air Summary</b>		<b>3.6</b>															
Air quality - % of persons living in counties exceeding EPA standards during previous yr.	CFED	2.7	24								33	19	19				
Plant emissions per capita	EPA	4.4														7	
OB75 % of time that air is healthy to breathe	DEQ							100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
<b>Water Summary</b>		<b>3.7</b>															
% of pop in violation areas	WA	2.3	28							38	38	28	37	28			
OB78-Stream water quality (2000)*	DHS	4.0															
% with increasing trends in water quality*		4.5		Grades are esti-mated	2005 target=75%		21%	32%	52%	70%	64%	70%					
% in good to excellent condition*		4.5			2005 target=40%		28%	35%	32%	37%	41%	42%					
% with decreasing trends in water quality*		3.0			2005 target=0%		8%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%					
OB69-% served by public drinking water systems that meet health-based standards*	DHR									49%	50%	55%	88%	90%	90%	93%	
<b>Wildlife Summary</b>		<b>3.4</b>															
Species diversity - # of native species	TNC	4.3	8													8	
Endemism - # of species unique to a state	TNC	4.2	9													9	
At risk species		1.7															
Risk levels - % of native species at risk	TNC	0.9	42													42	
Vascular Plants at Risk	TNC	1.1	40													40	
Mammals at risk	TNC	3.1	20													20	
Reptiles and amphibians at risk	TNC	1.8	33													33	

\* Not a ranking

# PLACE DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)												
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02		
<b>Quality Communities Summary</b>		<b>2.9</b>														
<b>Development and Sprawl Summary</b>		<b>4.7</b>														
Transportation Planning Index	SC	4.5										6				
Open Space Protection Index	SC	4.7										4				
Community Revitalization Index	SC	4.6										5				
Land Use Planning Index	SC	5.0										1				
<b>Cost of Living Summary</b>		<b>1.5</b>														
Cost of Living Index	MQP	2.0	31							31	31	31				
Housing		1.0														
Urban rent as a % of income	CFED	1.0	37			36	38	43	33	39	39					
OB73-Home ownership rate*	Census	0.9	42											42		
<i>OB74-Housing affordability for low income households *</i>	OPS															
<i>Owners paying MT 30% on housing</i>								75%		72%		69%		76%		
<i>Renters paying MT 30% on housing</i>									41%		39%		38%			
<b>Culture Summary</b>		<b>1.9</b>														
OB37- Per capita state funding for the arts	OAC	0.4	47		39	41	44	50	50	48	47	47	46	47		
The Arts (Portland vs US metro areas)	PRA	3.0											141			
Libraries Summary		2.1														
Public libraries & branches /10,000 pop (1998)	MQP	2.3	28						27	29						
Books in public libraries per capita (1998)	MQP	1.9	33						33	32						
<i>OB38-Percent served by public libraries</i>	OSL				83%	86%	84%	85%	88%	89%	80%	84%	84%	87%		
<b>Civic Involvement Summary</b>		<b>3.5</b>														
Charitable giving	CFED	3.7	14							14	14					
OB31 Voter turnout for presidential elections	FEC	4.2	9		8				10					9		
Per capita recycling	CFED	3.5	16						16							
OB30 Volunteerism	OPS	2.5	Est'd		58%		65%		55%		54%		48%			

\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)												
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02		
<b>PRODUCTIVITY</b>		<b>3.3</b>														
<b>Resource Utilization Summary</b>		<b>2.3</b>														
<b>Energy Summary</b>		<b>2.8</b>														
Energy consumption per capita (1998-99)	CFED	2.8	23								24	22				
<b>Logging Summary</b>		<b>3.0</b>														
OB82 - Actual timber harvest as a % of potential harvest levels under current plans & policies*	ODF OSU	3.0		2005 target for both public and private lands: 90-110%. Current grades estimated based on new data												
a. Public lands (2000)*		1.5		212%	165%	91%	85%	89%	93%	68%	73%	67%				
b. Private lands (2000)*		4.5		105%	106%	95%	101%	89%	92%	83%	88%	93%				
OB82 - 1970 forest land still preserved for forest use*				92%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%	92%	92%					
<b>Fishing Summary</b>		<b>0.7</b>														
OB86 - Percent of assessed nonsalmonid marine fish or shellfish species at risk.*	ODFW	0.5		4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	4%	5%	8%			
Freshwater fish at risk	TNC	1.1														44
OB85 -Percent of monitored wild native fish populations that are classified as healthy*		0.5		This grade is based on old benchmark data. Benchmark is data is currently being updated.												
a. salmon and steelhead populations*																
b. other populations*																
<b>Agriculture Summary</b>		<b>2.5</b>														
OB79 - Key streams with adequate flow*	ODWR	2.5														
a. 9 or more months*	Estimated grades:	4.5		56%	78%	67%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	82%	82%			
b. 12 months *		0.5		22%	22%	28%	35%	76%	76%	76%	65%	59%	24%			
OB80 - Percent of 1982 agricultural land not developed*	DLCD	?		99.4%					99.0%							
a. cropland*				99.0%					98.3%							
b. other ag land*				99.5%					99.2%							
<b>Business Costs Summary</b>		<b>3.8</b>														
<b>OB9-Business Cost Index</b>	RFA	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	(3 yr averages)			
OB9a-Unit labor cost - earnings / GSP (75%)	RFA	3.3		33	33	33	33	29	22	18	18	18				
OB9b-Energy cost index (electrical only) - (15%)	RFA	4.8		3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3				
OB9c - Tax costs / \$1000 personal income (10%)	RFA	2.2		39	39	36	29	26	28	30	34	29				
<b>Cost of Energy, Office Space, Health Care</b>		<b>3.5</b>														
Energy (av \$ per BTU, all forms of energy)	WA	2.8	23		24	27	27	24	17							
Office space (metro areas)	RFA	3.5		Score based on office space costs at roughly 75% of national average												
Per capita health care spending vs US	SBSI	4.2	9													9

\* Not a ranking

# PRODUCTIVITY DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5		Rank 3yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)									
		5=Best			92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01
<b>Regulatory Environment Summary</b>			<b>3.9</b>											
OB10 - On time permits: a. air contaminant discharge, b. wastewater discharge	ODEQ	3.6			Current grades estimated based on new data									
a. air contaminant discharge (2005 target is 85%)*		4.2			57%	68%	66%	62%	73%	50%	58%	61%	68%	
b. wastewater discharge (2005 target is 40%)*		2.9			41%	32%	25%	36%	15%	16%	16%	25%	38%	
State & Local FTE bureaucrats per 100 residents	SBSI	4.2	9											9
<b>Taxes Summary</b>			<b>3.4</b>											
State & local tax burden - Summary		2.7	24									24		
Taxes as a % of personal income (1998-99)	OLR/Cen	4.5	6									6		
Charges as a % of personal income (1998-99)	OLR/Cen	1.1	40									40		
State taxes per capita (2000)	TF	3.4	17										17	
State/local taxes - % of pers income (2000)	TF	4.0	11							12	11	10		
Fed/state/local taxes -% of pers income (00-02)	TF	3.3	18							16	19	18		
<b>Infrastructure Summary</b>			<b>3.2</b>											
<b>Roads and Bridges Summary</b>			<b>3.2</b>											
Highways-% of miles in poor condition (1997-99)	CFED	2.8	23					32	29	27	12			
Interstates in poor condition (1997-99)	WA	4.5	6				5	11	9		3			
Bridge deficiency (2000)	CFED	3.7	14			16.0		14					14	
OB68 - Hours of travel delay per capita per year in urbanized areas.*	ODOT													
a. Portland metro*														
b. all other*														
<b>Urban Infrastructure Summary</b>			<b>2.4</b>											
Urban mass transit miles (1998-99)	CFED	3.9	12								12	12		
Sewage treat't needs -20 yrs - \$M/capita (1997)	CFED	0.8	43						43					
<b>Digital Connectivity Summary</b>			<b>4.0</b>											
Digital infrastructure - 41 indicators (1998)	CFED	3.3	18								18			
Commercial Internet domain names (1999)	PPI-tab2	4.0	11									11		
% of households with Internet Access (2000)	NTIA	4.6	5										5	

\* Not a ranking

# PIONEERING INNOVATION DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3 yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)												
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02		
<b>PIONEERING INNOVATION</b>		<b>2.9</b>														
<b>International Trade Summary</b>		<b>2.4</b>														
OB2- Traded sector strength (1997-99)	CFED	2.0	31	38	36	40	36	33	32	31	30					
OB16-Exports to non-primary partners (1999)*	OECD	4.5	Estimated score	51%	51%	52%	56%	58%	57%	53%	54%	58%	59%			
OB17-% of Oregonians who speak a language in addition to English (2000)*	OPS	1.5	Estimated score	17%		16%		14%		14%		15%				
Exports as a percent of GSP (1999-00)	Milken	4.2	10									7	12			
Overseas air service (2000)*	PP	0.0		As of 4/1/02, there are no cities served outside of Canada or Mexico.												
<b>Entrepreneurial Vitality Summary</b>		<b>3.3</b>														
"New Economy" Index (2001)	Milken	3.7	14									14	14			
OB3-New companies (1997-99)	CFED	4.0	11	11	4	8	7	7	7	14	11					
IPOs - as a % of GSP (1999-2000)	Milken	2.9	22									23	21			
Business Incubators/10,000 businesses (2001)	NABI	2.5	26											26		
<b>Innovation Capacity Summary</b>		<b>3.0</b>														
<b>Venture Capital Summary</b>		<b>3.2</b>	<b>19</b>													
OB8-VC Investments (1998-2000)	CFED	3.6	15	4	16	12	29	14	22	21	10	15				
VC capital by year (1999-2001)	VO	3.4	17					22	19	20	24	17	17	18		
VC rounds per 100,000 (2000)	VO+Cen	3.7	14											14		
SBIC funds/\$1000 GSP (1998-2000)	SBA/BEA	2.3	28	1998-2000												
<b>High-tech Establishments Summary</b>		<b>2.1</b>														
% of businesses in hi-tech SIC codes (1998)	Cen-CSD	3.1	20								20					
% of all births that are hi-tech (1998)	Cen-CSD	2.2	29								29					
Net hi-tech formations/10,000 businesses (1998)	Cen-CSD	1.0	41								41					
<b>Hi-tech Jobs &amp; Professional Services Summary</b>		<b>2.3</b>														
Percent of jobs in hi tech comp's (1996-98)	CFED	3.1	20						20	21	18					
OB5-Professional services vs U.S. (2000)*	OED	1.5									"B+"	"D"				

\* Not a ranking

# PIONEERING INNOVATION DATA

Indicator	Source	1-5 5=Best	Rank 3 yr av	Oregon Rankings (1=best, 50=worst)											
				92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	
<b>R&amp;D Summary</b>		<b>2.7</b>													
Total R&D / \$1000 of GSP: 1999	NSF	2.5	26											26	
Fed R&D /\$1000 of GSP: 1999	NSF	1.9	32											32	
Industry R&D / \$1000 of GSP: 1999	NSF	2.7	24	Variation of OB7a											
University R&D / \$1000 of GSP: 1999	NSF	2.7	24	Variation of OB7b											
SBIR Awards/10,000 businesses	SBA/Cen	3.4	17	3 yr average, 1998-2000											
STTR Awards/10,000 businesses	SBA/Cen	3.2	19	3 yr average, 1998-2000											
<i>OB7-R&amp;D as a % of GSP</i>															
<i>a. Industry (public/private)</i>		<i>NSF</i>				0.7%		0.9%		1.1%	1.4%	1.4%			
<i>b. Academia</i>		<i>NSF</i>		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%		
<b>Patents Summary</b>		<b>3.9</b>													
Patents per 1 M population (2000)	CFED	4.0	11				16	15	14	11	11	11			
Patents per 100,000 population (1999)	Milken	3.7	14								15	13			

\* Not a ranking

# SCALE

Rank (1 = Best)	Grade	5-point scale (5 = Best)
1	A+	5.0
2	A+	4.9
3	A+	4.8
4	A	4.7
5	A	4.6
6	A	4.5
7	A	4.4
8	A-	4.3
9	A-	4.2
10	A-	4.1
11	B+	4.0
12	B+	3.9
13	B+	3.8
14	B	3.7
15	B	3.6
16	B	3.5
17	B	3.4
18	B-	3.3
19	B-	3.2
20	B-	3.1
21	C+	3.0
22	C+	2.9
23	C+	2.8
24	C	2.7
25	C	2.6
26	C	2.5
27	C	2.4
28	C-	2.3
29	C-	2.2
30	C-	2.1
31	D+	2.0
32	D+	1.9
33	D+	1.8
34	D	1.7
35	D	1.6
36	D	1.5
37	D	1.4
38	D-	1.3
39	D-	1.2
40	D-	1.1
41	F	1.0
42	F	0.9
43	F	0.8
44	F	0.7
45	F	0.6
46	F	0.5
47	F	0.4
48	F	0.3
49	F	0.2
50	F	0.1

Most indicators in this presentation are national rankings (1-50), showing how Oregon compares with the 49 other states. Relevant Oregon Benchmarks and other similar indicators were included in the mix. These indicators have grades assigned.

In order to compare how Oregon is doing across both types of indicators (rankings and pre-graded indicators), each one is normalized to the same five-point scale. The table at left shows the scales used for this process.

All bar charts used in this report show the scores on the five-point scale, with 5 always being best.

# SOURCES

American Electronics Association (AeA)	AEA
Bureau of Economic Analysis	BEA
Bureau of Labor Statistics	BLS
Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED)	CFED
Department of Human Resources tk get correct	DHR
Economic Policy Institute (EPI)	EPI
Edison Electrical Institute (EEI)	EEI
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	FHWA
Governing Magazine	GM
Harvard Council on Competitiveness (Pr. Porter)	
Milken Institute	MILKEN
Morgan Quitno Press (MQP)	MQP
National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS)	NALS
National Association of Business Indicators	NABI
National Insitute for Literarcy (NIFL)	NIFL
National Science Foundation (NSB)	NSF
National Telecommunications & Information Administration	NTIA
Oregon - Legislative Revenue tk get correct title	OLR
Oregon Arts Commission (OAC)	OAL
Oregon Dept of Human Services	DHS
Oregon Dept of Water Resources	ODWR
Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP)	ONHP
Oregon Progress Board (OPB)	OPB
Oregon State Library (OSL)	OSL
Oregon State Police (OSP)	OSP
Places Rated Almanac (2000)	PRA
Port of Portland (PP)	PP
Portland State University (PSU)	PSU
Progressive Policy Institute (PPI)	PPI
Regional Financial Associates (Economy.com)	RFA
Sierra Club Report	SC
Small Business Administration	SBA
Small Business Survival Index 2002	SBSI
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	TNC
The Tax Foundation (TF)	TF
US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)	BEA
US Census Bureau	CENSUS
US Census-Company Statistics Division	Cen-CSD
USGS Mineral Yearbook 1999 (annual report)	USGS
Venture One	VO
Washington Office of the Forecast Coucil	WA