Introduction

The following lists of indicators reflect the thinking of each of the nine Results Teams at this point in time. We asked the teams to reduce their lists to five to seven key indicators per team. Their remaining indicators remain on the radar screen either as context to key indicators or as potential key indicators in future cycles.

We will continue to solicit feedback on the Greater Portland Pulse Emerging Indicators beyond the start-up phase and release of the inaugural, “beta” report.

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<tr>
<td>1. ACCESS. Access to essential information, goods, services, activities and destinations</td>
<td>#1 ACCESS</td>
<td>1. ACCESS INDEX. Accessibility measure using transit service, bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure. Developmental Indicator.</td>
<td>• Degree of connectivity of streets, trails, sidewalks, bike lanes &amp; travel modes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MOBILITY. Safe, efficient and reliable mobility options for people, goods, and services</td>
<td>#2 MOBILITY</td>
<td>2. TRAVEL DELAY AND CONGESTION. Annual hours of delay per traveler, total hours of delay, and total cost of delay within the metropolitan planning boundaries of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Reliability</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. ECONOMIC PROSPERITY. Transportation system that promotes economic competitiveness and prosperity</td>
<td>#3 ECONOMIC PROSPERITY</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cost of congestion for traded sector travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT. Transportation system that improves environmental health</td>
<td>#4 IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>3. VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED. Daily vehicle miles traveled per person and total daily vehicle miles traveled within the metropolitan planning boundaries of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Vehicle miles traveled</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. HEALTH AND SAFETY. Transportation system</td>
<td>#4 IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>4. EMISSIONS. Tons of transportation-source GHG emissions, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxide (NOX), volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matter 10 exhaust (PM10) within the metropolitan planning boundaries of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Vehicle miles traveled</td>
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Greater Portland-Vancouver Indicators

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<td>that enhances human health and safety</td>
<td>#5 HEALTH AND SAFETY</td>
<td>5. ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MODES. Percent mode share of non-SOV travel</td>
<td>• Walkability</td>
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<td>6. EQUITY. Transportation system that ensures equity</td>
<td>#4 IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>(transit, carpools, walking and bicycling) within the metropolitan planning boundaries</td>
<td>• Opportunities for physical activity</td>
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<td>of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Quality and level of access to bike infrastructure</td>
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<td>• Infrastructure design</td>
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<td>• Access to other modes of transportation beyond single occupant</td>
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<td>6. FATALITIES AND INJURIES. Number of</td>
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<td>pedestrian, bicyclist, and vehicle occupant fatalities and serious injuries</td>
<td>• Walkability</td>
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<td>within the metropolitan planning boundaries of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Perception of transportation system safety</td>
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<td>• Quality and level of access to bike infrastructure</td>
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<td>• Infrastructure design</td>
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<td>• Driver behavior</td>
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<td>• Posted travel speeds</td>
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<td>• Amount and quality of educational campaigns for traffic laws, fitness, health</td>
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<td>• Amount and quality of educational campaigns for traffic laws, fitness, health</td>
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<td>#6 EQUITY</td>
<td>7. TRANSPORTATION COSTS. Average cost</td>
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<td>of transportation as a percentage of income within the metropolitan</td>
<td>• Affordability of transportation and housing</td>
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<td>planning boundaries of Portland and Vancouver region</td>
<td>• Equitable access for all incomes, ethnicities, ages, abilities and geographies</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Distribution of benefits and burdens</td>
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<td>Desired Outcomes</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAILY ARTS FOR YOUTH</td>
<td>1. <strong>SCHOOL ARTS SPECIALISTS.</strong> Student-to-specialist ratio, a) regional average, b) by area, school or district</td>
<td>Teacher training; advocacy of parents; school board and leadership commitment</td>
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<td>2. <strong>YOUTH PARTICIPANTS (developmental).</strong> Percent of youth that participate in art programs, a) in-school, b) community-based –</td>
<td>Teach training; advocacy of parents; community based initiatives; school board and leadership commitment; transform school arts funding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ECONOMIC STABILITY OF ARTS PROVIDERS</td>
<td>3. <strong>FUNDING FOR ARTS PROVIDERS.</strong> Total funding for arts provider-organizations in the region, a) total, b) by source</td>
<td>Business community leadership and investment; dedicated funding stream; commitment of elected officials; awareness of economic value of the arts</td>
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<td>4. <strong>EARNED INCOME.</strong> Average annual earned income of the region’s a) arts organizations, b) individual artists*</td>
<td>Build capacity of emerging arts providers; business community leadership and investment; dedicated funding stream; commitment of elected officials; awareness of economic value of the arts</td>
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<td>5. <strong>FINANCIAL HEALTH OF ARTS PROVIDERS.</strong> Average debt-to-reserves ratio of the region’s arts provider-organizations*</td>
<td>Build capacity of emerging arts providers; business community leadership and investment; dedicated funding stream; commitment of elected officials; awareness of economic value of the arts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EQUITABLE ACCESS</td>
<td>6. <strong>CULTURALLY SPECIFIC ARTS EVENTS.</strong> a) annual number of events and programs, b) average annual number of participants*</td>
<td>Build capacity of emerging arts providers; diminish perception barriers; diminish cultural barriers; diminish economic barriers; public art funding reflects diversity in the region; direct outreach</td>
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<td>7. <strong>FUNDING FOR DIVERSE ARTS PROVIDERS.</strong> Total funding for culturally diverse arts provider-organizations, a) total, b) by source (subset of #3)**</td>
<td>Build capacity of emerging arts providers; diminish perception barriers; diminish cultural barriers; diminish economic barriers; public art funding reflects diversity in the region; direct outreach</td>
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<td>8. <strong>DIVERSE ARTS PROVIDERS.</strong> Number of culturally diverse arts provider-organizations in the region**</td>
<td>Build capacity of emerging arts providers; diminish perception barriers; diminish cultural barriers; diminish economic barriers; public art funding reflects diversity in the region; direct outreach</td>
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* Data will be available in late 2011 or early 2012.  
**Data will be available in late June 2011.
## Desired Outcomes

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<th>Desired Outcomes</th>
<th>Proposed Key Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INFORMED COMMUNITY MEMBERS</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>INTERNET ACCESS.</strong> Percentage of adults in Portland metropolitan area frequently obtaining news from the internet.</td>
<td>Access to information; access to education</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>LIBRARY USE.</strong> Per capita library circulation rates for Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Clark Counties</td>
<td>Access to information; access to education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY</strong></td>
<td>3. <strong>VOLUNTEERING.</strong> Percentage of adults in Portland metropolitan area, aged 16 or older, volunteering with or through one or more organizations</td>
<td>Sense of responsibility for the public good; possession of economic means to meet basic needs; existence of structures and processes to facilitate community engagement; access to information</td>
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<td>4. <strong>GROUP PARTICIPATION.</strong> Percentage of adults in Portland metropolitan area, age 18 or older, participating in a group</td>
<td>Sense of responsibility for the public good; possession of economic means to meet basic needs; existence of structures and processes to facilitate community engagement; access to information</td>
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<td>5. <strong>CHARITABLE GIVING</strong> to nonprofit organizations located in the Oregon portion of the Portland metropolitan area</td>
<td>Sense of responsibility for the public good; possession of economic means to meet basic needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIDESPREAD POLITICAL PARTICIPATION</strong></td>
<td>6. <strong>VOTING.</strong> Percentage of eligible voters in the Portland metropolitan area voting in presidential elections</td>
<td>Sense of responsibility for the public good; possession of economic means to meet basic needs; existence of structures and processes to facilitate community engagement; access to information</td>
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<td>7. <strong>ACTIVISM.</strong> Percentage of adults in the Portland metropolitan area, age 18 or older who contacted or visited a public official</td>
<td>Sense of responsibility for the public good; possession of economic means to meet basic needs; existence of structures and processes to facilitate community engagement; access to information</td>
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**Comments:**

The Civic Engagement Results Team proposes five "developmental" indicators.

1. **County library circulation figures for foreign language materials.**

   Outcome: INFORMED COMMUNITY MEMBERS
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT Results Team

The availability of foreign language materials can increase access to relevant information for immigrants and/or non-native speakers, enhancing their prospects for informed and meaningful participation in the larger community. Some county libraries in the Portland metropolitan area gather and provide such information, but the information is not collected consistently.

2. **Percentage of charitable donations to nonprofit organizations that primarily benefit ethnic and racial minorities.**

   **Outcome:** STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY

   According to *Grantmaking to Communities of Color in Oregon* (a recent report issued by the Foundation Center for Grantmakers of Oregon and Southwest Washington), it is possible to identify the percentage of grant dollars specifically designated for organizations (based in particular counties) that benefit ethnic and racial minority groups. [http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/oregon2010.pdf;jsessionid=WI1SAXHHLDTLLAQBQ4CGW15AAAAAT2F](http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/oregon2010.pdf;jsessionid=WI1SAXHHLDTLLAQBQ4CGW15AAAAAT2F).

   However, this research is still in its early stages and it is not at all clear that such research will continue, regularly, into the future.

3. **Corporate giving.**

   **Outcome:** STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY

   Charitable donations by corporations may serve as an important indicator of the business community’s commitment to building a strong sense of community and supporting civic life. However it is difficult to collect data uniformly across the region.

4. **Healthy ethnic and racial relations.**

   **Outcome:** STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY

   A region’s sense of community is strengthened by effective communication, positive relationships and a sense of trust among different race and ethnic groups. However, measuring the “health” of these relationships is complex and multi-faceted. There is limited data available and it has not been collected systematically. Specific data might include charitable giving to nonprofit organizations that primarily serve ethnic and racial minorities; public dollars dedicated to sustaining the civic engagement capacity of communities of color, including immigrants and refugees; or a perception survey of the status of race and ethnic relations. The Civic Engagement Results Team is requesting assistance from the Equity Panel to identify reliable indicators for the region that would measure healthy race and ethnic relations.

5. **Elected and non-elected public officials racially and ethnically represent the communities they serve.**

   **Outcome:** STRONG SENSE OF COMMUNITY; POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

   When individuals can identify with a public official that represents their specific community, it enhances their sense of connection to the public process and increases their likelihood of participating in community activities and problem solving. Understanding this data might also promote culturally specific leadership development and innovative employment practices. There is currently no mechanism for data collection. The Civic Engagement Results Team is requesting assistance from the Equity Panel to identify reliable indicators in this area.
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<tr>
<td><strong>INDIVIDUAL &amp; FAMILY PROSPERITY</strong></td>
<td>1. <em>AVERAGE WAGE PER JOB.</em> Compared with the U.S.</td>
<td>Wages are the primary source of income for most people.</td>
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<td>2. <em>WAGE DISTRIBUTION.</em> Percent of jobs by wage.</td>
<td>Income Disparity; Economic Mobility</td>
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<td>3. <em>PER CAPITA INCOME.</em> Total income earned in the region divided by the population.</td>
<td>Includes other sources of income aside from wages, such as social security and investment income.</td>
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<td>4. <em>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.</em> The percentage of people looking for work who are not working, by race and education level.</td>
<td>Unemployment removes most people’s source of income.</td>
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<td>5. <em>SELF SUFFICIENCY WAGE.</em> Wage required to meet the basic needs of a family of one adult and two children.</td>
<td>Provides context to wage and income data; residents can increase their well-being by either increasing income or reducing costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUSINESS PROSPERITY</strong></td>
<td>7. <em>LAND FOR BUSINESS.</em> Months of inventory of available industrial and nonindustrial land, separated out by land that is “shovel ready.”</td>
<td>Land that is ready to develop is a primary resource and economic input in business development.</td>
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<td>8. <em>JOB GROWTH.</em> Net Employment Growth by business size, class and minority owned businesses</td>
<td>Employment growth must keep up with population growth to ensure residents can find jobs.</td>
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<td>9. <em>BUSINESS LOANS.</em> Availability and use of SBA loans.</td>
<td>Sufficient capital is available for businesses to grow.</td>
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<td><strong>COMMUNITY PROSPERITY</strong></td>
<td>10. <em>GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY.</em> (Developmental Indicator)</td>
<td>Efficient public institutions and regulations: Public funding is allocated efficiently to produce the outcomes that citizens want.</td>
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</table>

**Comments:**

The indicators we have chosen tell only part of the story we want to tell, but by necessity we had to choose those that we felt were the strongest indicators of family, business, and community prosperity. We debated a number of other indicators, which we would like to continue to consider:

**Individual and Family Prosperity:** We also considered the following additional indicators:
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY Results Team

- **The Unemployment rate**, which would tell us whether sufficient jobs are available to keep up with population growth. Since work is most family’s primary source of income, the availability of jobs is an important driver for individual and family prosperity. This indicator can also be broken down by location and race.

- **Travel Time to Work**, and indicator of the driver Jobs/Housing Proximity. This would tell us whether community members are able to find a good job fit for their skill and abilities without enduring long commutes.

- **Metro Score**, a community index based on seven community attributes. This score gives us a measure of vibrant neighborhoods, which can affect a person’s access to opportunity and their sense of well being.

- **A Strong Social Safety net** is important to ensure that families can weather economic downturns. However, we felt that the other indicators were stronger overall measures.

**Business Prosperity:** Our primary indicators tell us about the availability and condition of land, labor and capital, the primary factors of production. However, we recognize that there are additional important factors that did not make our short list, including the following:

- **Human Capital** is certainly important to business and individual prosperity; this important driver connects us to the Education team.

- **Innovation** is key to growing the economy without increases in land, labor or capital. However, few indicators of innovation are available at any level of geography smaller than the state. We are still working on this.

- **Jobs due to new Business Starts** would tell us about our region’s environment for starting and growing new businesses. However the data are noisy and we felt that they did not really tell us what we wanted to know.

- **Business Costs** tell us whether our region can offer a supportive cost environment for businesses. We decided that employment growth was a stronger indicator of the outcome of that environment.

**Community Prosperity:** Our primary indicator in this section, government spending per capita or per $1000 of personal income, is an imperfect measure of government efficiency. What we are really trying to capture is whether government’s actions provide value for citizens and support business prosperity. This is not an easy thing to measure. Other measures we considered were:

- **Philanthropic Giving**, because this contributes to a supportive community environment not offered by government or the private sector. This offers us a strong tie to the Civic Engagement Team, which will publish this indicator.

- **Government Revenue Stability and reserves** would tell us whether the public sector has the reserves to withstand economic downturns while serving the increased social service needs of the public. We are trying to capture stability in our government revenue number. We are still struggling with this.
### Desired Outcomes

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| **WELL EDUCATED WORKFORCE** | **HEAD START ACCESS.** Number of participating students in Head Start over number of eligible students | • Equity  
• Sufficient opportunity |
| **WELL EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS** | **STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT.** Percent of 3rd Grade students who meet or exceed math and reading assessment standards, by race and ethnicity | • Equity, Quality human capital,  
• Quality curriculum |
| | **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION.** Cohort High School Graduation Rate, by race and ethnicity | • Stable home relationships  
• Home-school partnership  
• Motivated learners  
• Equity  
• Quality human capital  
• Quality Curriculum  
• Safe and civil environment  
• Sufficient opportunity, Education is a priority |
| | **PUBLIC SCHOOLING.** Percent of school age population attending public school | • Home-school partnership  
• Quality human capital  
• Quality curriculum  
• Safe and civil environment  
• Sufficient opportunity  
• Education is a priority |
| | **SUFFICIENT OPPORTUNITY.** Minimum hours of instructional time per year | • Sufficient opportunity  
• Education is a priority |
| | **ADULT EDUCATION LEVELS.** Percent of adults 25 years and older with Education Attainment level of Bachelor’s degree or higher, by race and ethnicity | • Stable home relationships  
• Home-school partnership  
• Motivated learners, Equity  
• Quality human capital  
• Quality Curriculum  
• Safe and civil environment  
• Sufficient opportunity  
• Education is a priority |

**Comments:** Whenever possible the Education Results Team intends to disaggregate data by race and ethnicity.
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<td>HEALTHY SOILS. Maintenance of working lands. Reduction of external food and fiber needs of the region.</td>
<td>1. LAND COVER. Acres of land devoted to natural ecological communities, forest, and farm/agriculture.</td>
<td>• Working land management practices (including welfare of the health and safety management practices of farm and forest workers) • Land conversion or preservation of working lands • Land use and development practices and patterns • Local markets for food, fiber and products • Environmental literacy • Policies and programs (conservation, preservation, restoration, regulations) • Economic viability of urban forest and farms • Legacy practices and pollutants (includes environmental justice and cultural practices)</td>
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<td>CLEAN WATER and healthy aquatic ecosystems.</td>
<td>2. ECOLOGICALLY HEALTHY WATERWAYS. Benthic Index of Biological Integrity, a measure of the health of invertebrate species in our waterways.</td>
<td>• Land use and Development patterns (imperious coverage) • Extent and distribution of tree canopy, green streets, ecoroofs and other natural features that provide ecological function • Abundance, diversity, complexity and health of riparian and wetland habitats • Environmental literacy • Individual behaviors (household and landscape chemicals, driving habits) • Infrastructure design and its impacts (Sanitary/stormwater, water supply, transportation) • Working land management practices • Business practices, large and small • Policies and programs (e.g. restoration/conservation/protection programs, institutional barriers) • Legacy practices and pollutants</td>
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<td>CLEAN AIR</td>
<td>3. GOOD AIR DAYS. Percent of days with “good” air quality index and air toxics health risks.</td>
<td>• Environmental Literacy • Individual behaviors: burning wood for home heat; driving choices • Fuel emissions (heavy duty diesel) • Transportation management • Business practices, large and small • Programs and policies (e.g. institutional barriers to working at home) • Extent and distribution of tree canopy, green spaces and vegetation • Availability of alternative fuels, Bio-methane • Land use and development patterns • Sources and efficiency of energy</td>
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<td>RESILIENCY. Environment of the region is able to avoid, minimize, withstand, or adapt to hazards (fire, floods, earthquakes, infestations and landslides), disasters or climate change</td>
<td>4. PROTECTED LANDS. Acres of sensitive lands protected or restored (vs. developed).</td>
<td>• Diversity, complexity and health of habitats (plant and animal species) • Extent /distribution of tree canopy and vegetation • Cumulative effect and extent of climate change (e.g. increased CO2 inputs, deforestation) carbon mgmt resulting in increased rainfall and decreased snow pack and subsequent increased dependence on natural and engineered water storage (e.g., groundwater, cisterns) • Policies and programs (water conservation, energy conservation, emergency response, regional strategic planning and economic investment) • Land use and development practices and patterns</td>
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</table>
### Desired Outcomes

**so it can continue to provide ecosystem services necessary to life.**

### Proposed Key Indicators

**Drivers (policy considerations)**

- Sources and efficiency of energy (where we get energy and how we use it).
- Historical influences and affects – hydrology and geology

#### ACCESS TO NATURE.

- All people can experience nature in their daily lives, and have easy access to parks, natural areas, trails, vegetation and wildlife (in order to enhance their health, sense of place, quality of life, and environmental stewardship).

5. **PROXIMITY TO NATURE AND PARKS.** Percent of population within 1/4, 1/3, and 1/2 mile walking distance to publicly owned and accessible parkland or trail corridor; and within 1/4, 1/3, and 1/2 mile straight line distance to a natural area.

- Accessibility and proximity of parks, trails, and natural areas (especially for children, seniors, differently-abled and lower income households).
- Extent and distribution of tree canopy, green streets, ecoroofs and other natural features that provide ecological function.
- Health and diversity of the regional ecosystem.
- Affordability of transportation choices to reach community and regional parks, trails and natural areas
- Health and environmental literacy
- Connectivity of natural areas, trails and parks.
- Stewardship and civic engagement in environmental protection (volunteerism and charitable contributions)
- Community walkability
- Policies and programs
- Land use and development patterns

#### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

- All people have access to clean air and water, to a clean and safe environment and to nature.

6. **PROXIMITY TO COMPROMISED ENVIRONMENTS.** Developmental Indicator.

- Accessibility and proximity of parks, trails, and natural areas (especially for children, seniors, differently-abled and lower income households).
- Land use and development practices and patterns
- Working land management practices (including welfare of the health and safety management practices of workers)
- Legacy practices and pollutants (includes environmental justice and cultural practices)
- Extent and distribution of tree canopy, green streets, ecoroofs and other natural features that provide ecological function.
- Stewardship and civic engagement in environmental protection (volunteerism and charitable contributions)
- Policies and programs
- All residents are fully involved as equal partners in decision making about issues that affect the quality of the environment in their neighborhoods, including clean air and water
- Economic disparities

#### NATIVE SPECIES.

- Native Plants and Animals and the habitats/ecological processes that support them.*

- Percent (acres/miles) of **FUNCTIONAL CORRIDORS** as defined by Metro’s Regional Conservation Strategy.
- Number of **NATIVE VERTEBRATE TERRESTRIAL SPECIES** by watershed.

- Abundance, diversity, complexity and health of habitats
- Land use and development patterns (economic pressures)
- Cumulative effect and extent of climate change
- Altered fire and water regimes
- Regional and local scale anchor habitats, connectivity and wildlife corridors
- Policies and programs (e.g. restoration/conservation/protection programs, institutional barriers)
- Protection, restoration and expansion of special status habitats and plant and animal species (manage invasive plants and animals)
- Environmental literacy  •  Stewardship  •  Individual behaviors
HEALTHY PEOPLE Results Team

HEALTH INDICATORS AND INDICATOR LINKAGES TO OTHER TEAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Outcomes</th>
<th>Factors Influencing Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Drivers (policy considerations)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Healthy People based on low morbidity, high quality of life, and life expectancy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health promotion and disease prevention</td>
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<td>Indicators of health status could include life expectancy and infant mortality (no tracking of these indicators)</td>
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<td>ADEQUATE PRENATAL CARE. Percentage of pregnant women receiving adequate prenatal care.</td>
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</table>

Greater Portland-Vancouver Indicators

Page 12

Updated 5/26
HEALTHY PEOPLE Results Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Outcomes</th>
<th>Factors Influencing Outcomes</th>
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<th>Drivers (policy considerations)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• HEALTH INSURANCE. Percentage of adults with health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare.</td>
<td>Linkages with other teams</td>
<td>• ECONOMICS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ER VISITS. (Developmental Indicator)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• PREVENTIVE CLINICAL CARE. (Developmental Indicator)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Context and Environment

- INCOME
- UN/EMPLOYMENT
- GRADUATION RATES/EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT
- GOOD AIR DAYS
- PROXIMITY TO NATURE
- VOLUNTEERING/VOTER REGISTRATION
- EQUITABLE ACCESS TO THE ARTS

Greater Portland-Vancouver Indicators

Updated 5/26
## Outcome Definitions

<table>
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<th>Desired Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#2. ACCESS TO HOUSING</td>
<td>#1. OWNERSHIP GAP. Homeownership rate gap between ethnic groups and income levels</td>
<td>• Race doesn't determine your access to resources via housing and neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3. HOMEOWNERSHIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>• CRA enforcement, redlining eliminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#8. HOUSING CHOICES</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Fair housing, fair lending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2. ACCESS TO HOUSING</td>
<td>#2. RACIAL SEGREGATION. Geographical distribution of African American, Hispanic, and Asian populations.</td>
<td>• Race doesn't determine your access to resources via housing and neighborhoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#7. CONNECTEDNESS</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Creation of mixed-income communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#9. PARITY FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1. ENOUGH HOUSING</td>
<td>#3. TRANSPORTATION + HOUSING COSTS. Housing plus transportation costs</td>
<td>• No household is cost-burdened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Healthy and balanced housing market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Neighborhoods are accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3. HOMEOWNERSHIP</td>
<td>#4. HIGH INTEREST RATE LOANS as a share of home purchase loans by race/ethnicity</td>
<td>• Fair housing, fair lending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• CRA enforcement, redlining eliminated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Access to non-predatory credit/capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5. IMPROVED (REDUCED) HOMELESSNESS</td>
<td>#5. HOMELESSNESS. Rate per 10,000 and one night shelter and street counts</td>
<td>• Sufficient housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emergency housing assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#1. ENOUGH HOUSING</td>
<td>#6. HOUSING COST BURDEN. Share of households paying 30% or more of income for housing</td>
<td>• No Household is cost-burdened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4. RENTING OPTIONS</td>
<td>#7. HOUSING WAGE GAP – Income needed to afford fair market rent versus median income, wage needed to afford fair market rent versus minimum wage</td>
<td>• Healthy and balanced housing market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **ENOUGH HOUSING.** Enough safe, decent, affordable, accessible and appropriate housing
2. **ACCESS TO HOUSING.** Access to affordable housing in all neighborhoods, fair and equitable distribution of affordable housing in all communities, and removal of barriers to choice of housing and neighborhood
3. **HOMEOWNERSHIP.** Opportunities for wealth creation through homeownership available to all
4. **RENTING OPTIONS.** Renting is a good option—secure, safe, and affordable
5. **IMPROVED HOMELESSNESS.** Improve homeless outcomes
6. **ACCESS TO SERVICES.** Your neighborhood doesn’t determine your access to good schools, clean air, transportation options, etc. All communities offer benefits and are places where people can thrive
7. **CONNECTEDNESS.** Community connectedness in diverse communities
8. **HOUSING CHOICES.** Housing Choices are supported
9. **PARITY FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR.** People of color have the same housing and neighborhood choices as whites
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<td><strong>SAFETY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community members are able to live with minimal risk of danger, injury, harm, or damage in homes, streets, schools and work places,</td>
<td>1. <strong>CRIME RATES.</strong> Trends in violent and property crimes known to the police.</td>
<td>• ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW. The rule of law is enforced in order to protect community safety and the safety of those involved with the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>RECIDIVISM.</strong> Percent of persons who commit a crime within three years of release: a) persons on probation, b) persons released from jail and prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>ARRESTS AND CHARGES.</strong> a) Percent of crime known to police that result in an arrest, b) percent of arrests that result in a charge.</td>
</tr>
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<td>• ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULE OF LAW. The rule of law is enforced in order to protect community safety and the safety of those involved with the incident.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• REHABILITATION. Violators of laws receive evidence-based services, treatment and opportunities that prevent future violations.</td>
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<td>• SHARED VISION. Shared public safety goals across the system inform decisions and activities</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• COLLABORATION. Public safety agencies and partner agencies collaborate and coordinate prevention, planning and response across jurisdictional and fiscal boundaries</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• INFORMATION SHARING. Public safety agencies and partner agencies share information about clients when the release of that information would benefit (and not negatively impact) clients, victims or other members of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. <strong>PERCEIVED SAFETY.</strong> (Developmental Indicator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRUST</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual trust exists between members of the community and public safety leaders and officials regardless of the demographics of either party.</td>
<td>5. <strong>PARITY.</strong> Community demographics (age, race &amp; ethnicity) compared to persons a) arrested, b) charged, c) convicted and d) under supervision</td>
<td>• FAIRNESS. Consequences of committing a crime are not influenced by age, race, gender, income or position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• CULTURAL APPROPRIATENESS. Public safety leaders and officials understand and know how to appropriately respond to different individuals and communities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• SYSTEM ACCOUNTABILITY. The public safety system routinely reviews its law for disproportional impact and fairness, and revises accordingly.</td>
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