

Oregon Benchmarks: A Progress Report on Oregon's Racial and Ethnic Minorities

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The Oregon Progress Board is an independent state planning and oversight agency responsible for developing and monitoring the implementation of Oregon's twenty-year strategic vision, *Oregon Shines*. Created by the Oregon Legislature in 1989, the Board is chaired by the governor and made up of citizen leaders reflecting Oregon's social, ethnic and political diversity.

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INTRODUCTION

Every two years, the Oregon Progress Board assesses how well Oregon racial and ethnic minorities are doing in regard to the Oregon Benchmarks. The benchmarks provide Oregonians with a factual picture of social, economic and environment trends within the state. Built into each benchmark is a target for Oregon.

This report analyzes trends in education, health and safety, and financial status. A previous report issued by the Progress Board looked at racial and ethnic parity between Oregon's population and elected and appointed officials.¹ The Board hopes both reports will provide a base of information to help readers understand issues and challenges faced by minority groups in Oregon.

Summary of Findings

Comparing Oregon's four races, African Americans and Native Americans generally lag well behind Whites in the benchmark areas examined. Asian Americans, however, are at or above White rates for college completion, eighth grade reading, eighth math, and high school dropout.

Oregon's fastest growing population is also the most likely to lag behind on important Oregon Benchmarks. Hispanic Oregonians are far behind their Non-Hispanic counterparts in all of the Oregon Benchmarks examined - high school and college completion, eighth grade reading and math skills, high school dropout rates², health insurance coverage, prenatal care, poverty and home ownership. In many cases, Hispanics were farther behind Non-Hispanics now than they were a decade ago.

Except for Asian Americans, minorities³ of all categories are roughly twice as likely to live in poverty as Whites and about half as likely to own their homes. Although not at the same rate, all minorities improved in eighth grade reading and math skills, health insurance, prenatal care, and poverty between 1990 and 2000. Unlike most other minority groups, Hispanics worsened in high school and college attainment. Both Hispanics and African Americans saw a decrease in the percentage of those owning their homes. While African Americans are nearly five times more likely to be arrested in Oregon than the general population, this ratio is down from six to one in 1990.

Comparing Oregon's minorities with minority groups in other states yields a mixed bag. Hispanics in Oregon also tend to lag somewhat behind Hispanics in other states in the four areas examined where a national comparator existed – high school completion, college completion, poverty and homeownership. African Americans and Native Americans fare somewhat better than their U.S. counterparts for high school completion, college completion and poverty. Asian Americans are at or near U.S. averages on three benchmarks – high school completion, home ownership and poverty – and below average for college graduation rate.

¹ Basson, Bradley. "Elected and Appointed Officials in Oregon: A Report on Race, Ethnicity and Gender Parity." Oregon Progress Board, July 2002. URL: <http://www.econ.state.or.us/opb/parity/offic02.htm>.

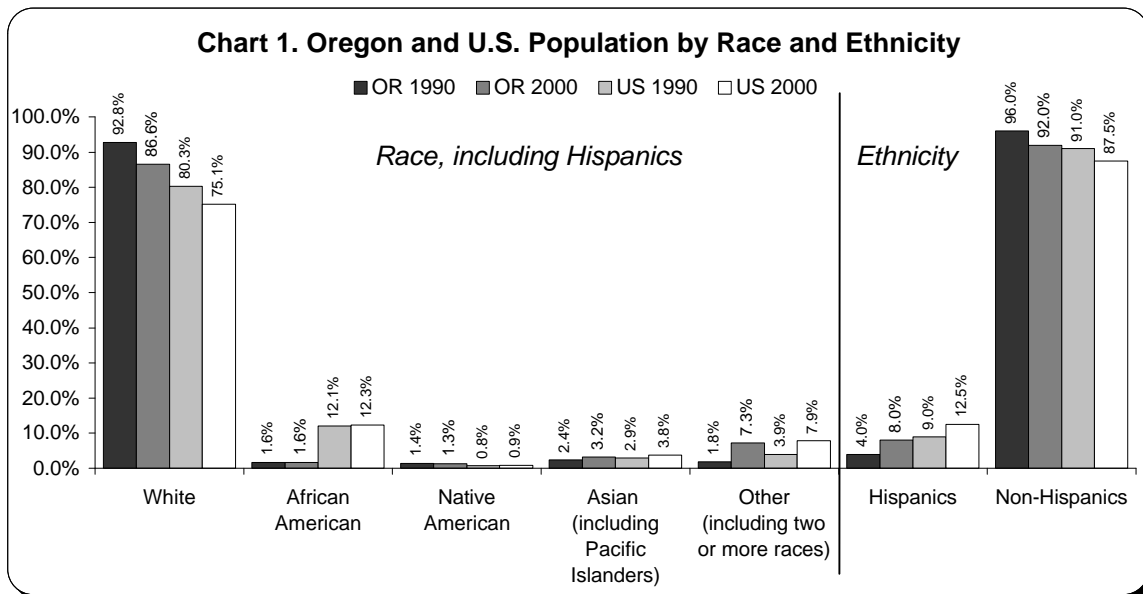
² For reading, math and high school dropout rate, Hispanics are compared to White Non-Hispanics.

³ Minority means African American, Native American, Asian or Hispanic.

Background Demographics

Oregon's population grew more diverse racially and ethnically over the decade.⁴ This was driven largely by a dramatic increase in the Hispanic population, growing from four percent of the state's population in 1990 to eight percent in 2000.⁵ The Asian-American population also increased somewhat over the same period, from 2.4 to 3.2 percent of Oregon's population. The African American population stayed the same at 1.6 percent, while the Native American population decreased slightly relative to the population as a whole from 1.4 percent to 1.3 percent.

However, Oregon remains much less racially and ethnically diverse than the United States on average. African Americans are the least represented, being about eight times less likely to live in Oregon (1.6 percent vs. 12.3 percent). Only Native Americans are more likely to live in Oregon than the United States on average (1.3 percent vs. 0.9 percent). And, even though Oregon experienced a greater increase in its Hispanic population than the U.S. during the 1990s, the overall percentage of the population that is Hispanic remains lower in Oregon than in the U.S. overall (8 percent versus 12.5 percent).



Compiled from 2000 Census Summary File 1, Table P8; and 1990 Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P010. See Table I in the Appendix.

⁴ Where possible, this paper adheres to the Census definitions of race (physical characteristics) and ethnicity (ancestry or nation of origin). "Hispanic" is an ethnic category, e.g., most Oregonians are White, African American, Asian American or Native American AND either Hispanic or Non-Hispanic. However, for some issues analyzed in this paper, it is not possible to classify all respondents into both a race and an ethnic category. In these cases, Hispanics are shown as a category alongside other races and are not included in other race categories (as in White Non-Hispanic). A small number of Hispanics may be included in some race categories (as in Asian Americans who are also Hispanic).

⁵ Unlike the 1990 census, the 2000 census did not require respondents identifying two or more races to indicate a primary race category. This means the race categories between 1990 and 2000 are not strictly comparable. However, only about two percent of Oregonians indicated two or more races in the 2000 Census. These are included in the "Other" category.

BENCHMARK ANALYSIS

Education

High School Completion

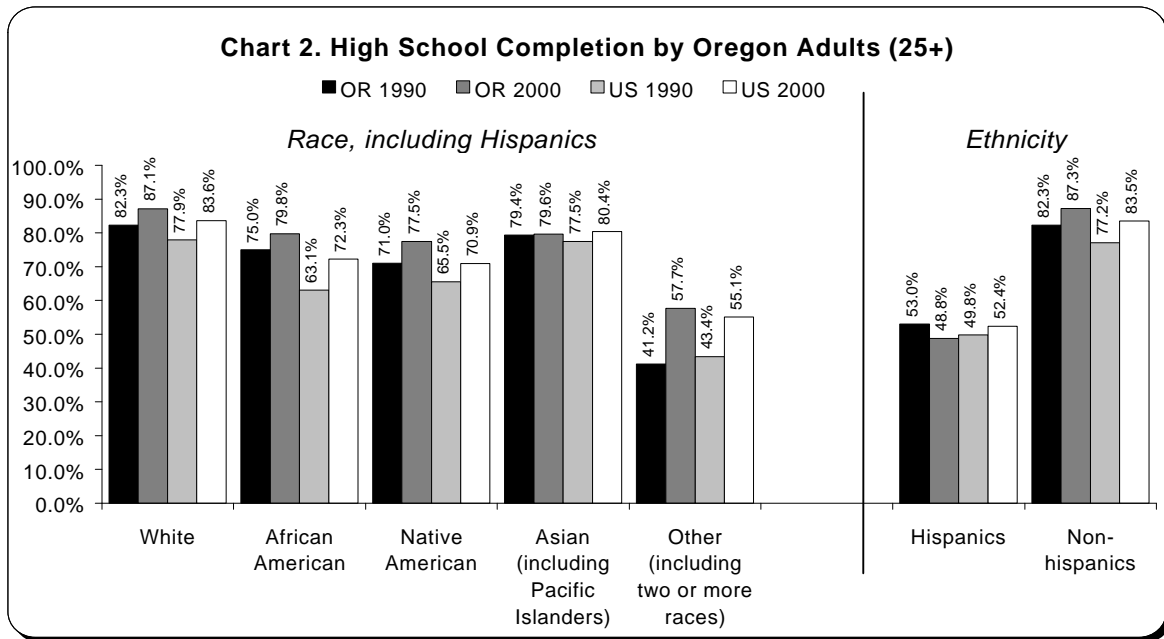
Proportionally, more White Oregonians have completed at least a high school education than all other racial and ethnic categories. As of 2000, all minority groups were still below the level enjoyed by Whites in 1990.

The disparity between races for Oregonians with high school diplomas is less stark than between Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Not counting "Other," the largest gap in high school completion for 2000 is between Whites at 87.1 percent, and African Americans at 79.8 percent. In 2000, the gap between Hispanics and non-Hispanics is nearly 40 percent.

The percentage of adults with high school completion increased for all race categories from 1990 to 2000. For Hispanics, however, this percentage decreased significantly from 53 to 49 percent.

Proportionally, more adults have completed high school in Oregon than in the U.S. as a whole. This is true of all races except Asians, where the nationwide percentage is slightly higher, and for Oregon's Hispanic population, which lags behind Hispanics nationwide by 3.6 percentage points.

The 2005 target for this Oregon Benchmark is 93 percent.



Compiled from 1990 and 2000 Census data. See Tables II through V in the Appendix.

College Completion

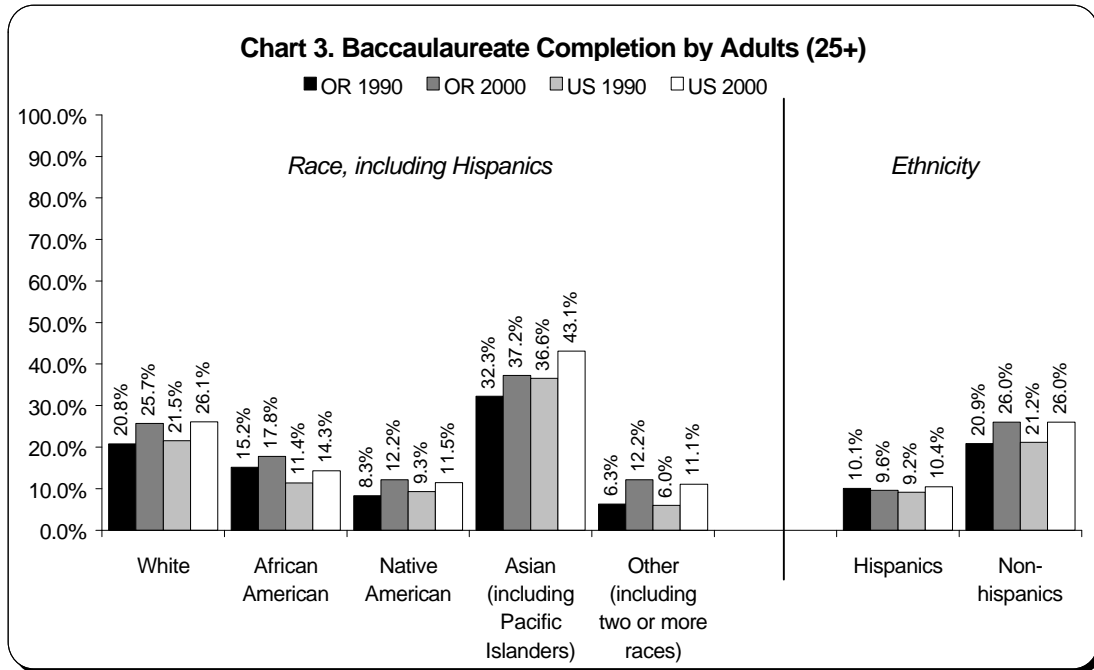
Asian Americans have the highest college completion rate of all racial and ethnic populations in Oregon (37.2 percent). This is 45 percent higher than that of the White population (25.7 percent), and comes close to Oregon's 2005 target for this Benchmark (38 percent).

Except for Hispanics, Oregon's population experienced an increase in the percentage of adults with college degrees between 1990 and 2000. For Whites, this percentage increased nearly five percentage points. For Native Americans, it grew by nearly four percentage points, representing a 46 percent increase for that population. However in 2000, the proportion of both African and Native American adults with college degrees was still a fraction of that of the White population, both in 1990 and 2000.

Hispanics living in Oregon are falling behind all races as well as their U.S. counterparts. During the last decade, the percentage of Hispanics who are college educated fell slightly. For Hispanics in the U.S., that percentage increased 1.2 percentage points. A lower percentage of Hispanics have college degrees than all racial groups in Oregon.

Oregon's percentage of college graduates for the White and Hispanic populations is approximately on par with the national average. Asians lag behind their U.S. counterparts by about six percentage points. African Americans in Oregon are somewhat better than African Americans nationwide.

The 2005 target for this Oregon Benchmark is 38 percent.



Compiled from 1990 and 2000 Census data. See Tables II through V in the Appendix.

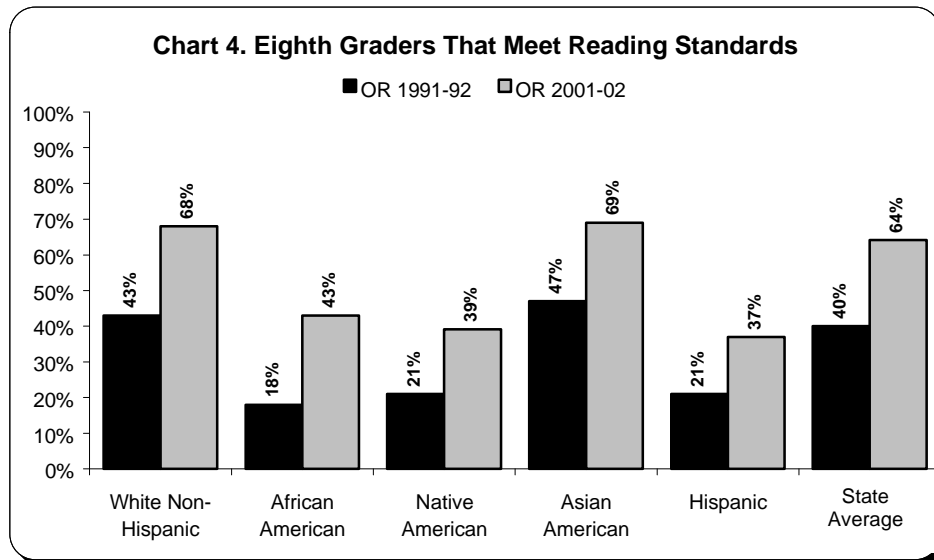
Eighth Grade Reading

White non-Hispanic⁶ and Asian American eighth graders enjoyed a much higher level of success reading in the 2001-02 school year than other racial or ethnic groups. Nearly 70 percent of both populations met or exceeded state reading standards. In contrast, forty-three percent of African Americans achieved the standard, followed by Native Americans at 39 percent and Hispanics at 37 percent.

The percentage of all Oregon eighth graders meeting the state reading standard increased significantly between 1992 and 2002, rising from 40 percent to 64 percent for a gain of 24 percentage points. Individual racial and ethnic groups in Oregon showed substantial improvement during the period, as well. White non-Hispanics and African Americans posted the largest gains, both up 25 percentage points. Asian Americans gained 22 percentage points, Native Americans 18, and Hispanics 16.

While all racial and ethnic minorities improved significantly, all but Asian Americans still lag far behind the state average. The reading achievement gap actually widened for Native Americans and Hispanics, whose scores fell farther behind the state average between 1992 and 2002. African American students closed the gap slightly. In 2002, Hispanics, African Americans and Native Americans were still at or below the 1991-92 mark for White non-Hispanics.

The 2005 target for this Oregon Benchmark is 71 percent.



Oregon Department of Education, URL: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/asmt/results/>

⁶ For this benchmark, data are not available for Hispanics as an ethnic category. Please see footnote #1 on page 2.

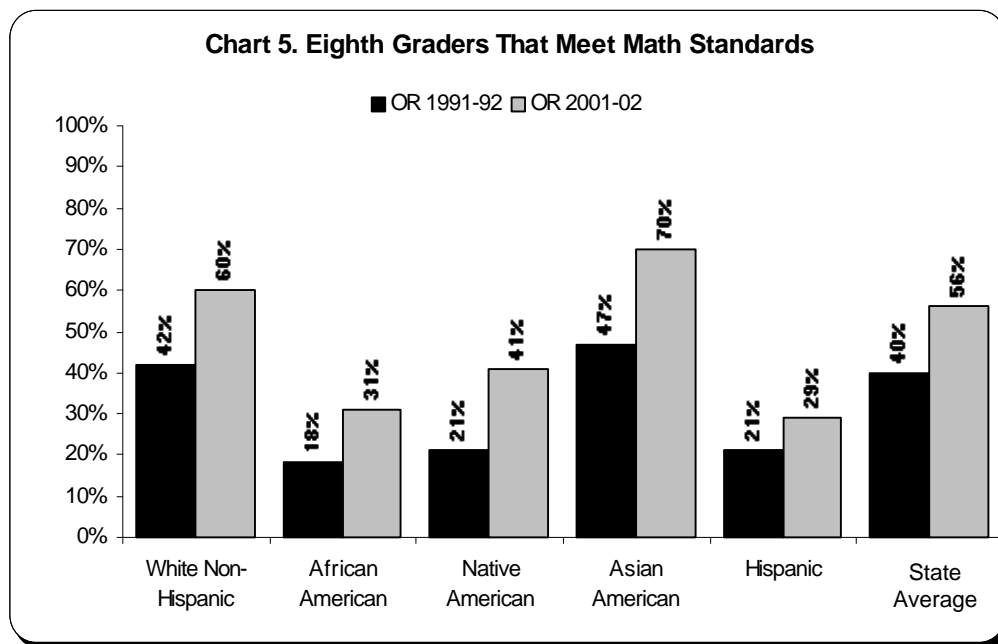
Eighth Grade Math

Asian American eighth graders lead all other racial and ethnic groups in math skills with a 70 percent success rate. Whites follow this at 60 percent, Native Americans at 41 percent and both African Americans and Hispanics at about 30 percent.⁷

All racial and ethnic groups improved during the 1990s. Asian Americans led the way with an increase of 23 percentage points, followed by Native Americans gaining 20 points, White non-Hispanics 18, African Americans 13 and Hispanics eight. Except for Asian American, gains in math were less dramatic than gains in reading.

The math achievement gap between the state average and African Americans, Native Americans and Hispanics is significant. Native American students narrowed the gap during the decade by four percentage points, but still lag 15 percentage points behind the state average. African American and Hispanic students saw the gaps widen, going from 22 to 25 percentage points for African Americans and from 19 to 27 percentage points for Hispanics. In math, none of these groups have reached the 1991 starting point of White non-Hispanics.

The Oregon Benchmark target for 2005 is 69 percent. Asian Americans surpassed that target in the 2001-02 school year.



Oregon Department of Education, URL: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/asmt/results/>.

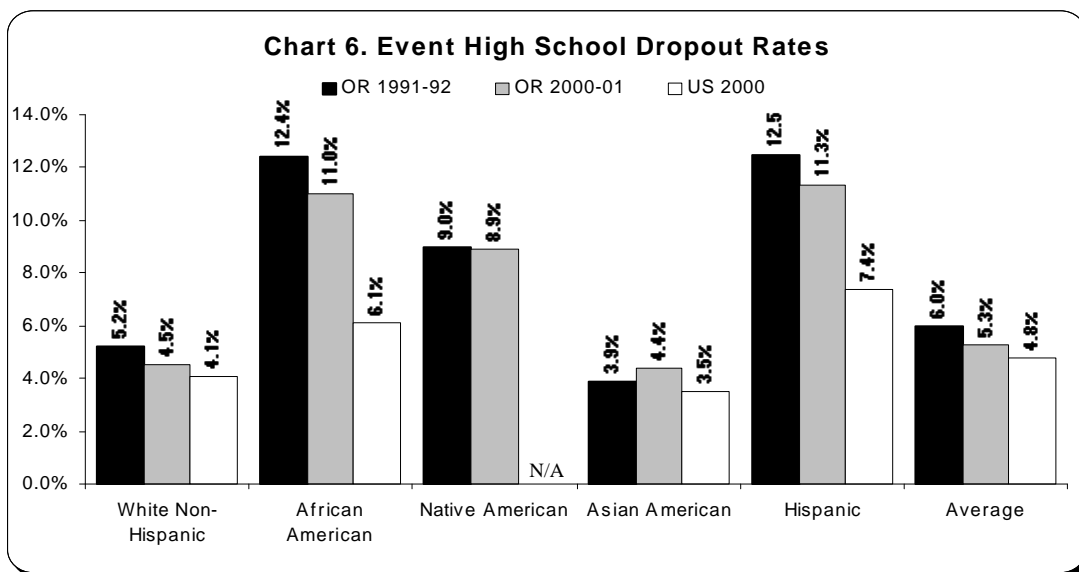
⁷ For this benchmark, data are not available for Hispanics as an ethnic category. Please see footnote #2.

High School Dropout Rate

“Event” dropout rates measure the percentage of students, grades nine through 12, who drop out of school in any given year. For all populations except Asian Americans, the dropout rate improved between the 1991-92 and 2000-01 school years.⁸ African Americans and Hispanics have the worst dropout rate (11 and 11.3 percent respectively) but they experienced the most progress over the last 10 years, improving 1.4 and 1.2 percentage points respectively. Although Asian Americans have the lowest dropout rate of all racial and ethnic categories, the dropout rate for this minority group worsened from 3.9 percent to 4.4 percent during the same period.

Oregonians drop out of high school at a higher rate than the nation as a whole.⁹ The contrast is greatest for African Americans and Hispanics. For the 2000-01 school year, the Hispanic dropout rate in Oregon was 3.9 percentage points higher than in the U.S. The African American dropout rate was 4.9 percentage points higher.

The 2005 target for this Oregon Benchmark is 5.4 percent. White Non-Hispanics and Asian Americans have met this target. Despite improvements, 2001 dropout numbers are still worse for Hispanics, African Americans and Native Americans than for White non-Hispanics during the 1991-92 school year.



U.S. data: National Center for Education Statistics, <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/2002114.pdf>, Table 1.

Oregon data: Oregon Department of Education, <http://dbi.ode.state.or.us/docs/students/dr0001.pdf>, Table 1

⁸ Oregon dropout data for the 1991-92 and 2000-01 school years differ slightly in that GED recipients were counted as dropouts in the 1991-92 school year, but not in the 2000-01 school year.

⁹ Dropout data are not strictly comparable between the U.S. and Oregon. U.S. event dropout rates are based on students (ages 15-24) who drop out of grades 10 through 12. Oregon rates are based on students who drop out of grades nine through 12.

Health and Safety

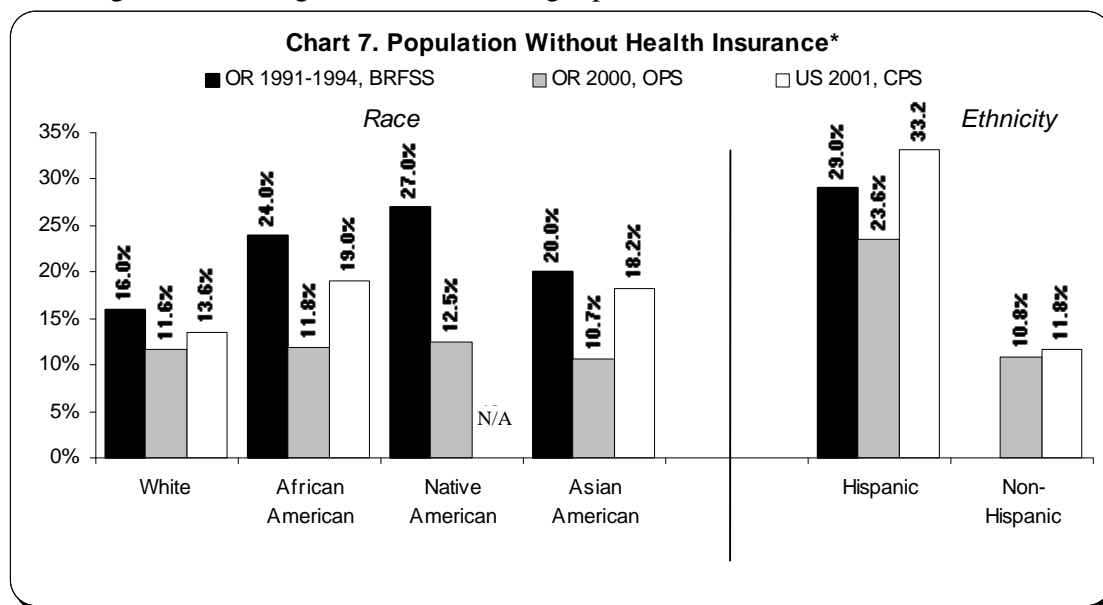
Health Insurance

This chart is compiled from three different data sources, is not strictly comparable and may not be completely reliable.¹⁰ The three sets of indicators are portrayed here to give a rough idea of health insurance coverage in Oregon. Concrete conclusions cannot be drawn from these data.

A far greater percentage of Hispanics appeared to lack health insurance coverage in 2000 than non-Hispanics. While nearly one quarter of all Hispanics appear to lack coverage, between eleven and twelve percent of Whites, African Americans, Native Americans and Asians lack health insurance. Oregonians may be better insured than their national counterparts across all race and ethnic categories (white bars). This is particularly true for African Americans, Asian Americans and Hispanics.

Oregon data on health insurance from the early 1990s (black bars) suggest that the 2000 rates may be a significant improvement for most minorities, especially for African Americans and Native Americans.

The 2005 target for this Oregon Benchmark is eight percent.



Black bars: Oregon's Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (Survey), 3-year average, 1991-94. URL: www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/chs/hsrace/noinsur.htm. **Gray bars:** Office of Oregon Health Policy and Planning, "Oregon's Uninsured," based on the 2000 Oregon Population Survey, URL: <http://www.ohppr.state.or.us/pdf/ops-9-24.pdf>. **White bars:** 2001 CPS Annual Demographic Survey, URL: http://ferret.bls.census.gov/macro/032002/health/h01_000.htm

¹⁰ For a number of methodological reasons, accurately determining the percentage of Oregonians without health insurance is difficult. The numbers used here for Oregon are from Oregon's Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS), a three-year average from 1991-1994, and the 2000 Oregon Population Survey, analyzed by the Office of Oregon Health Policy and Planning. They are compared to the U.S. Census Annual Demographic Survey numbers. Racial categories for the Oregon Population Survey and the Census Annual Demographic Survey are identical, with Hispanics counted both in a race category and in an ethnicity category. For BRFSS data, however, they are counted, by and large, only in the ethnicity category.

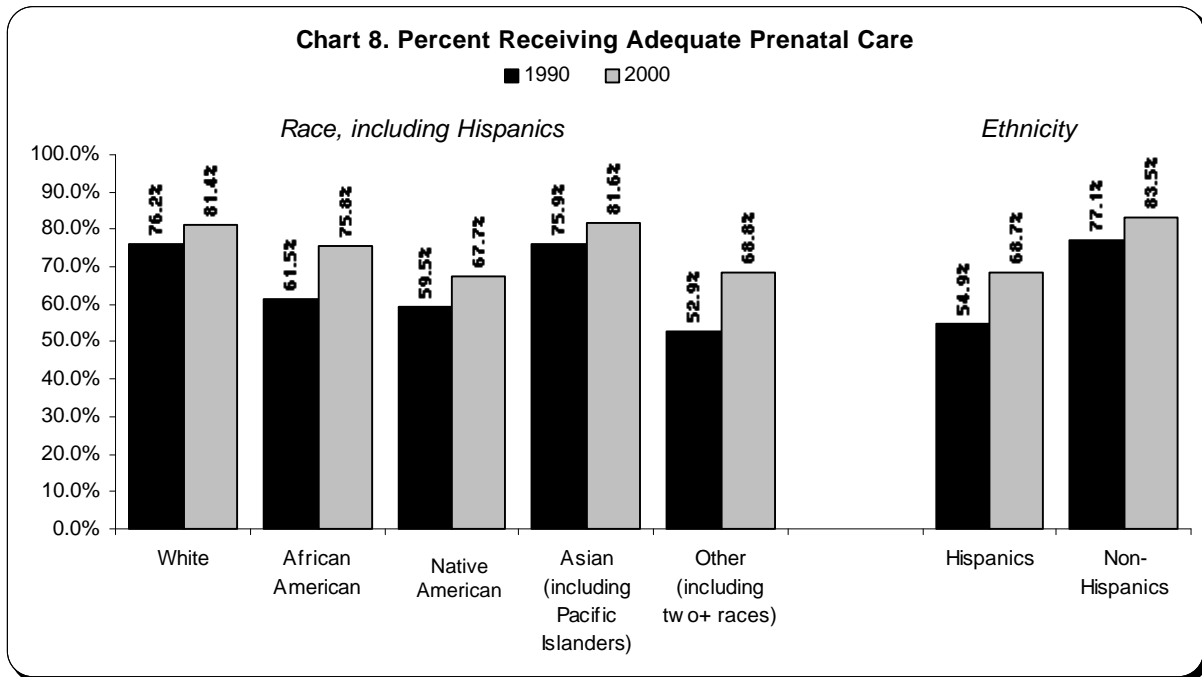
Prenatal Care

All racial and ethnic categories are within 14 percentage points of each other in receiving adequate first trimester prenatal care, with Asian Americans and Whites at 82 and 81 percent respectively, followed by African Americans at 75 percent and American Indians and Hispanics at about 69 percent.

This percentage improved since 1990 across all categories. African American and Hispanic mothers improved 14 percentage points. Asian American and Native American mothers experienced smaller percentage point increases at six and eight percent, respectively.

The service gap between Whites and minorities appears to have closed over the decade. African Americans registered the largest gain, narrowing a 15-point gap to 6 points. Hispanics, too, saw a gap reduction, going from a 21-point to a 13-point gap. Native Americans saw a modest reduction in the gap from 17 percentage points to 14.

The Oregon Benchmark 2005 target for prenatal care is 85 percent.



There were a very small number “unknowns” for race in both 1990 and 2000.

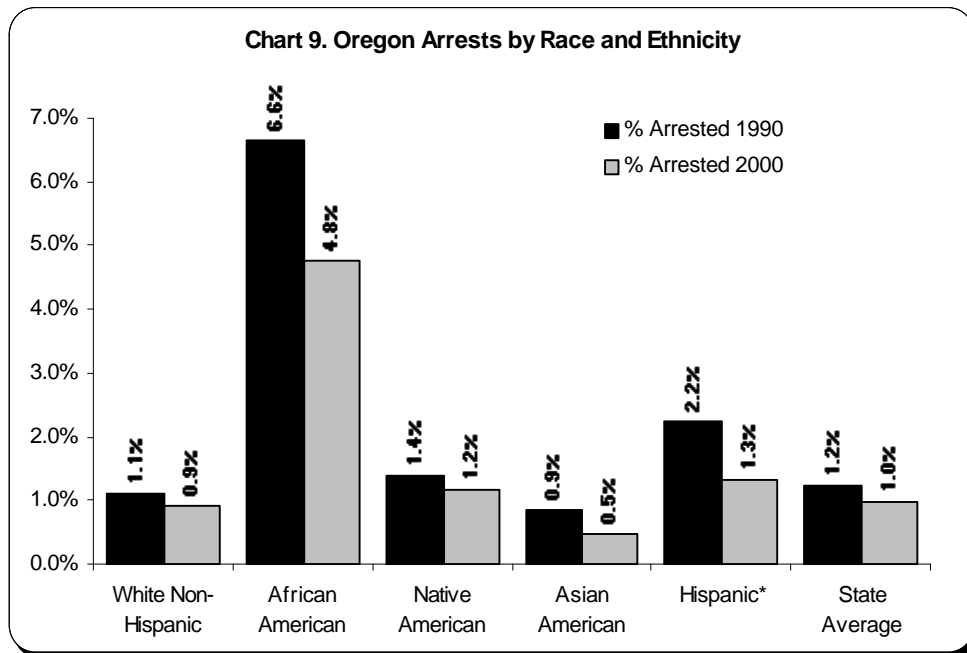
Oregon Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics. See Tables VI and VII in the Appendix.

Arrests

Proportionally, African Americans are arrested about five times more frequently than any other race in Oregon.¹¹ Nearly five percent of African Americans were arrested in 2000 in Oregon. By contrast, 1.3 percent of Hispanics, 1.2 percent of Native Americans, 0.9 percent of White Non-Hispanics and 0.5 percent of Asian Americans were arrested. The statewide average for 2000 was one percent.

However, the gap between the state average and African Americans and Hispanics narrowed in the last decade. African Americans saw the greatest drop in arrests, falling 1.8 percentage points. Hispanics also experienced a drop of 0.9 points, followed by Asian Americans with a 0.4-point drop. White Non-Hispanics, Native Americans and the state average dropped by only 0.2 percentage points.

There is no 2005 target for this indicator because it is not an Oregon Benchmark.¹²



Arrest numbers from Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), Oregon State Police. Population numbers from the 1990 Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P010 and 2000 Census Summary File 1, Table P8. See Table VIII in the Appendix.

¹¹ Figures are for Crime Index arrests only (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson).

¹² Reported crime, not arrest rate, is an Oregon Benchmark. However, the heightened concern about unfair arrests rates of certain minority groups, nationwide and in Oregon, convinced the Progress Board to add this measure to the report.

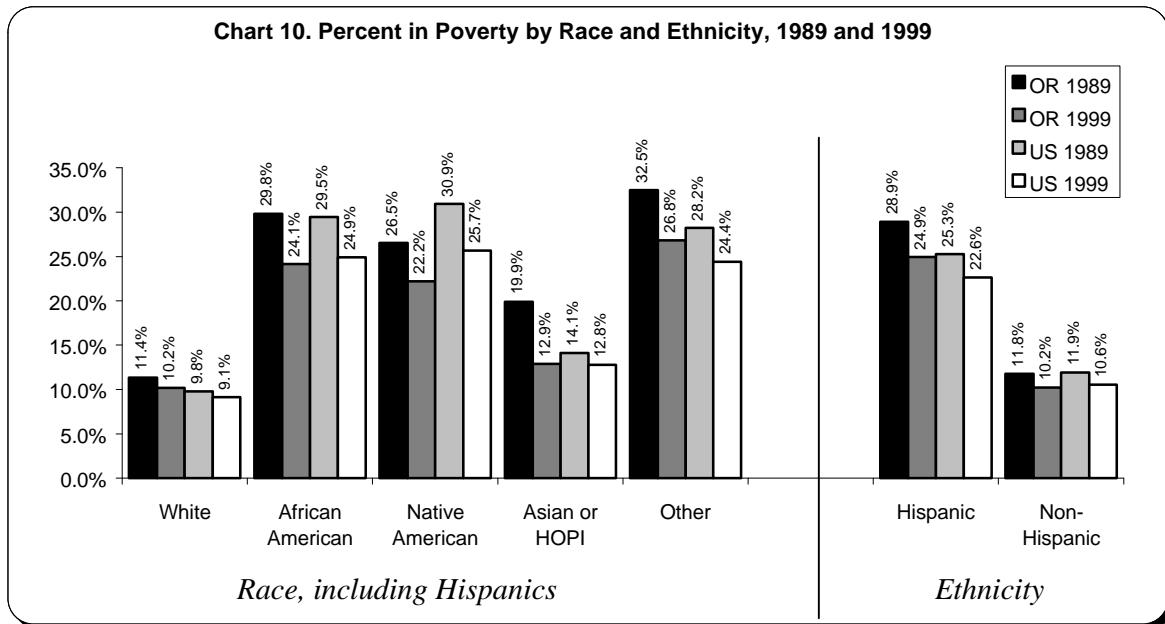
Financial Status

Poverty

Ranging from 22 to 25 percent in 1999,¹³ poverty rates for Hispanics, African Americans and Native Americans were more than double those for Whites and Asian Americans. However, all racial and ethnic minorities experienced substantial reductions in poverty during the 1990s – seven percentage points for Asian Americans, six for African Americans, and about four for Hispanics and Native Americans. The poverty rate for the White population decreased about one percentage point over the period.

While poverty fell during the 1990s, only African American and Native Americans were less likely to be poor than their U.S. counterparts in 1999. Hispanics were more likely to be in poverty by about two percent, Whites by about one percent.

The Oregon Benchmark 2005 target for poverty is 12 percent. Whites and Non-Hispanics have surpassed that target. All other races and Hispanics lag behind. This is true even for Asian Americans, who experienced the biggest improvement in the last decade.



HOPI = Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

2000 data compiled from:

For population in poverty, 2000 Census Summary File 3, Table DP-3

For poverty by race and ethnicity: 2000 Census Summary File 3, Tables P159A-I.

For population: 2000 Census Summary file 1, Table P8, Hispanic or Latino by race

1990 data compiled from 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, Tables P117, P119 and P120.

¹³ The U.S. Census collects income data from the prior year. Therefore, poverty data collected in 2000 is actually the condition of respondents in 1999.

Home Ownership

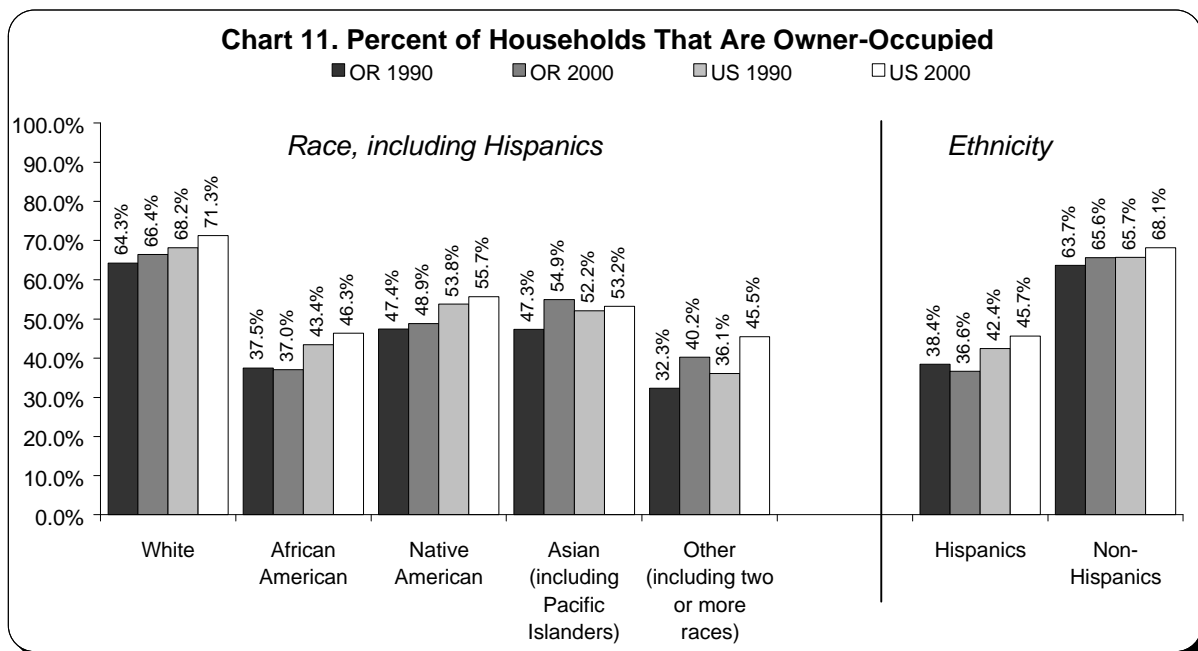
At approximately 66 percent, Whites and Non-Hispanics continue to have the highest rate of home ownership of all racial and ethnic categories in Oregon. African Americans and Hispanics have the lowest at approximately 37 percent.

During the decade, Asian Americans experienced a 7.6 point increase in home ownership rates, from 47.3 percent to 54.9 percent. The White home ownership rate increased by about two percentage points and the Native American rate increased by one and a half percentage points. African American home ownership fell slightly and Hispanic home ownership dropped nearly two percent.

Asian Americans substantially narrowed the home ownership gap between Whites during the last decade. All other racial and ethnic minorities either stayed the same distance in percentage points from the state average or lost ground.

For all racial and ethnic categories except Asian Americans, a significantly lower percentage of Oregonians own their homes than their counterparts nationwide.

The Oregon Benchmark 2005 target is 70 percent.



1990 Census Summary Tape File 1, Tables H009, H010 and H011
 2000 Census Summary File 3, Tables H9 – H15.

APPENDIX

Table I. Oregon and U.S. Population by Race and Ethnicity, 1990 and 2000¹⁴

	OR 1990 #	OR 1990 %	OR 2000 #	OR 2000 %	US 1990 #	US 1990 %	US 2000 #	US 2000 %
RACE								
White	2,636,787	93%	2,961,623	87%	199,686,070	80%	211,460,626	75%
African American	46,178	2%	55,662	2%	29,986,060	12%	34,658,190	12%
American Indian	38,496	1%	45,211	1%	1,959,234	1%	2,475,956	1%
Asian (including Pacific Islanders)	69,269	2%	109,326	3%	7,273,662	3%	10,641,833	4%
Other (including two or more races)	51,591	2%	249,577	7%	9,804,847	4%	22,185,301	8%
TOTAL	2,842,321	100%	3,421,399	100%	248,709,873	100%	281,421,906	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic	112,707	4%	275,314	8%	22,354,059	9%	35,305,818	13%
Non-Hispanic	2,729,614	96%	3,146,085	92%	226,355,814	91%	246,116,088	87%
TOTAL	2,842,321	100%	3,421,399	100%	248,709,873	100%	281,421,906	100%

Compiled from 2000 Census, Summary File 1, Table P8; 1990 Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P010.

¹⁴ Race categories between the 1990 and the 2000 census do not strictly match because respondents indicating more than one race were not required to indicate a primary race in the 2000 Census. However, only about two percent of all Oregonians indicated two or more races. For all census-derived tables in this appendix, these respondents are included in the "Other" race category.

Table II. High School and College Completion, Oregon 1990

Race	% With HS+	% With BA+	Total Pop	# With HS+	# With BA+
White	82.3%	20.8%	1,748,500	1,438,476	363,131
African American	75.0%	15.2%	24,123	18,087	3,657
Native American	71.0%	8.3%	22,856	16,232	1,904
Asian or Pacific Islander	79.4%	32.3%	37,370	29,678	12,071
Other	41.2%	6.3%	22,520	9,287	1,408
Total	81.5%	20.6%	1,855,369	1,511,760	382,171
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	53.0%	10.1%	50,104	26,558	5,065
Non-Hispanic	82.3%	20.9%	1,805,265	1,485,202	377,106
Total	81.5%	20.6%	1,855,369	1,511,760	382,171

Compiled from 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, Tables P057-P059

Table III. High School and College Completion, Oregon 2000

Race	% With HS+	% With BA+	Total Pop	# With HS+	# With BA+
White Alone	87.1%	25.7%	2,009,396	1,750,346	516,579
African American Alone	79.8%	17.8%	30,502	24,332	5,429
Native American Alone	77.5%	12.2%	24,847	19,258	3,029
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	79.6%	37.2%	67,247	53,543	25,027
Other and Two or More Races	57.7%	12.2%	119,006	68,708	14,502
Total	85.1%	25.1%	2,250,998	1,916,187	564,566
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	48.8%	9.6%	125,163	61,105	12,050
Non-Hispanic	87.3%	26.0%	2,125,835	1,855,082	552,516
Total	85.1%	25.1%	2,250,998	1,916,187	564,566

Compiled from 2000 Census Summary File 3, Tables P37, P148A-H

Table IV. High School and College Completion, U.S. 1990

	% With HS+	% With BA+	Total Pop	# With HS+	# With BA+
Race					
White	77.9%	21.5%	132,023,308	102,861,486	28,445,456
African American	63.1%	11.4%	16,761,234	10,573,382	1,905,378
Native American	65.5%	9.3%	1,079,621	707,507	100,503
Asian or Pacific Islander	77.5%	36.6%	4,316,366	3,346,964	1,578,639
Other	43.4%	6.0%	4,687,907	2,035,379	280,277
Total	75.2%	20.3%	158,868,436	119,524,718	32,310,253
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	49.8%	9.2%	11,226,793	5,592,572	1,027,759
Non-Hispanic	77.2%	21.2%	147,641,643	113,932,146	31,282,494
Total	75.2%	20.3%	158,868,436	119,524,718	32,310,253

Compiled from 1990 Census Summary Tape File 3, Tables P057-P059

Table V. High School and College Completion, U.S. 2000

	% With HS+	% With BA+	Total Pop	# With HS+	# With BA+
Race					
White Alone	83.6%	26.1%	143,085,659	119,587,422	37,291,563
African American Alone	72.3%	14.3%	19,858,095	14,350,401	2,831,269
Native American Alone	70.9%	11.5%	1,350,998	958,078	155,069
Asian or Pacific Islander Alone	80.4%	43.1%	6,847,346	5,502,653	2,954,241
Other and Two or More Races	55.1%	11.1%	11,069,541	6,097,460	1,230,463
White Alone	80.4%	24.4%	182,211,639	146,496,014	44,462,605
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	52.4%	10.4%	18,270,377	9,577,031	1,908,039
Non-Hispanic	83.5%	26.0%	163,941,262	136,918,983	42,554,566
Total	80.4%	24.4%	182,211,639	146,496,014	44,462,605

Compiled from 2000 Census Summary File 3, Tables P37, P148A-H

Table VI. Prenatal Care in First Trimester, Oregon 1990

	Total Number	First Trimester Care		No First Trimester Care	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Race					
White	39,808	30,344	76.2%	9,385	23.6%
African American	917	564	61.5%	350	38.2%
American Indian	745	443	59.5%	301	40.4%
Asian (including Pacific Islanders)	1,271	965	75.9%	302	23.8%
Other (including two or more races)	51	27	52.9%	24	47.1%
Total	42,830	32,362	75.6%	10,380	24.2%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	2,969	1,629	54.9%	1,330	44.8%
Non-Hispanic	39,845	30,729	77.1%	9,040	22.7%
Total	42,830	32,362	75.6%	10,380	24.2%

Oregon Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics

Table VII. Prenatal Care in First Trimester, Oregon 2000

	Total Number	First Trimester Care		No First Trimester Care	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Race					
White	41,584	33,854	81.4%	2,224	5.3%
African American	1,015	769	75.8%	82	8.1%
American Indian	727	492	67.7%	94	12.9%
Asian (including Pacific Islanders)	2,339	1,909	81.6%	131	5.6%
Other (including two or more races)	16	11	68.8%	3	18.8%
Unknown Race	105	79	75.2%	14	13.3%
Total	45,786	37,114	81.1%	2,548	5.6%
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	7,397	5,082	68.7%	752	10.2%
Non-Hispanic	38,262	31,934	83.5%	1,781	4.7%
Unknown Ethnicity	127	98	77.2%	15	11.8%
Total	45,786	37,114	81.1%	2,548	5.6%

Oregon Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics

Table VIII. Oregon Arrests, 1990 and 2000

Crime Index arrests only (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

RACE*	# Arrests 1990	% Arrests 1990	# Arrests 2000	% Arrests 2000	1990 Population	2000 Population
White Non-Hispanic	28,512	1.1%	26,058	0.9%	2,579,732	2,857,616
African American	3,068	6.6%	2,658	4.8%	46,178	55,662
Native American	537	1.4%	533	1.2%	38,496	45,211
Asian American	595	0.9%	511	0.5%	69,269	109,326
Hispanic	2,403	2.2%	3,493	1.3%	106,917	266,301
Other (including two or more races)	N/A		N/A		1,729	87,283
State Average	35,115	1.2%	33,253	1.0%	2,842,321	3,421,399

Arrest numbers from Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), Oregon State Police. Population numbers from the 1990 Census Summary Tape File 1, Table P010 and 2000 Census Summary File 1, Table P8.

* Because Hispanicity has been regarded historically as a race (not an ethnic category) in Oregon's Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS), these categories do not strictly correspond to the categories of the U.S. Census. Arrests for White Hispanics are included in the Hispanic category. Arrests for Hispanics of all other races are not since they were likely included in their respective race categories. For example, it is assumed that Black Hispanics were included in the African American category and not the Hispanic category.

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