

State Atlas Design

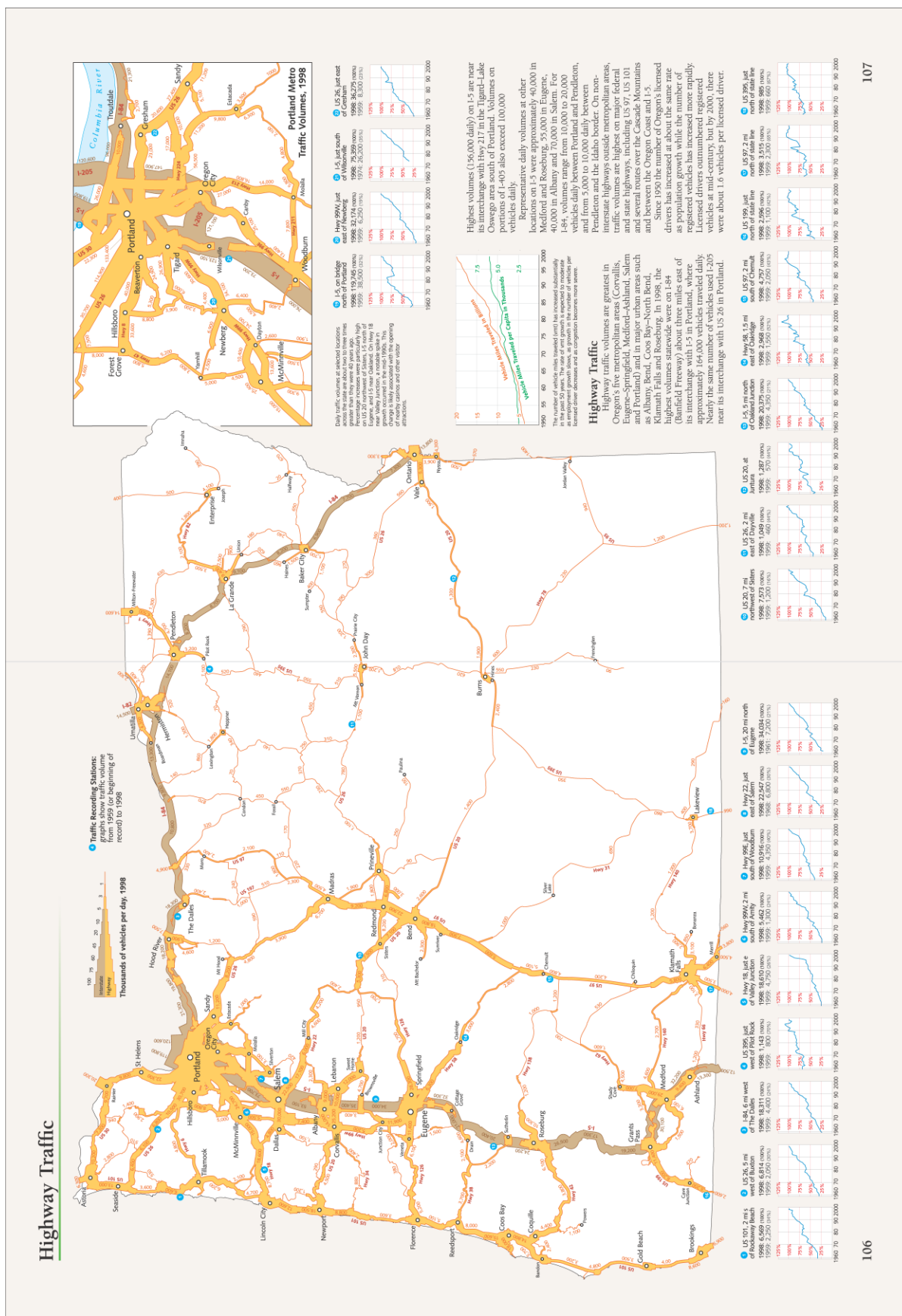


Figure 1. Highway Traffic page pair.

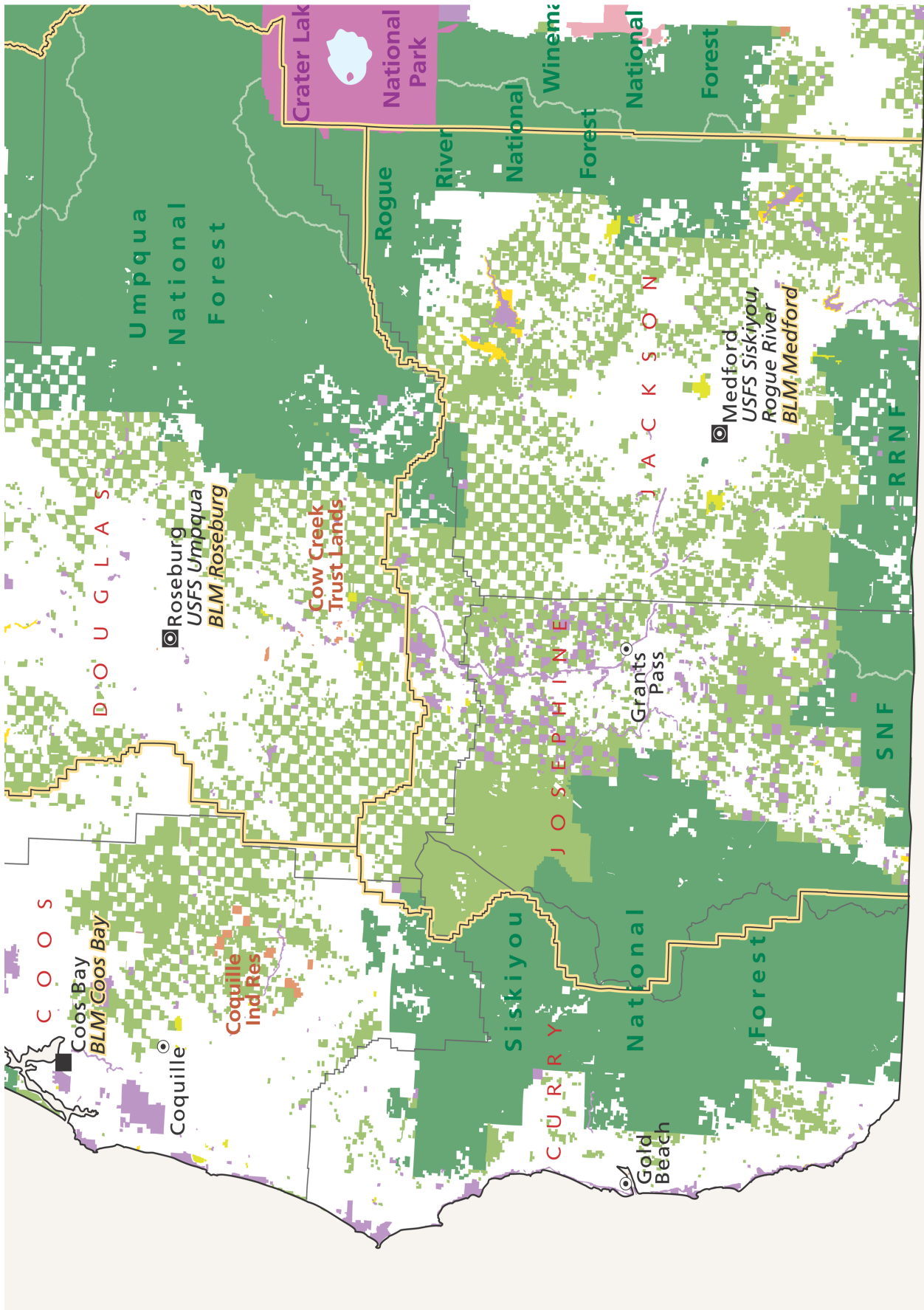


Figure 2. Land Ownership: detail example.

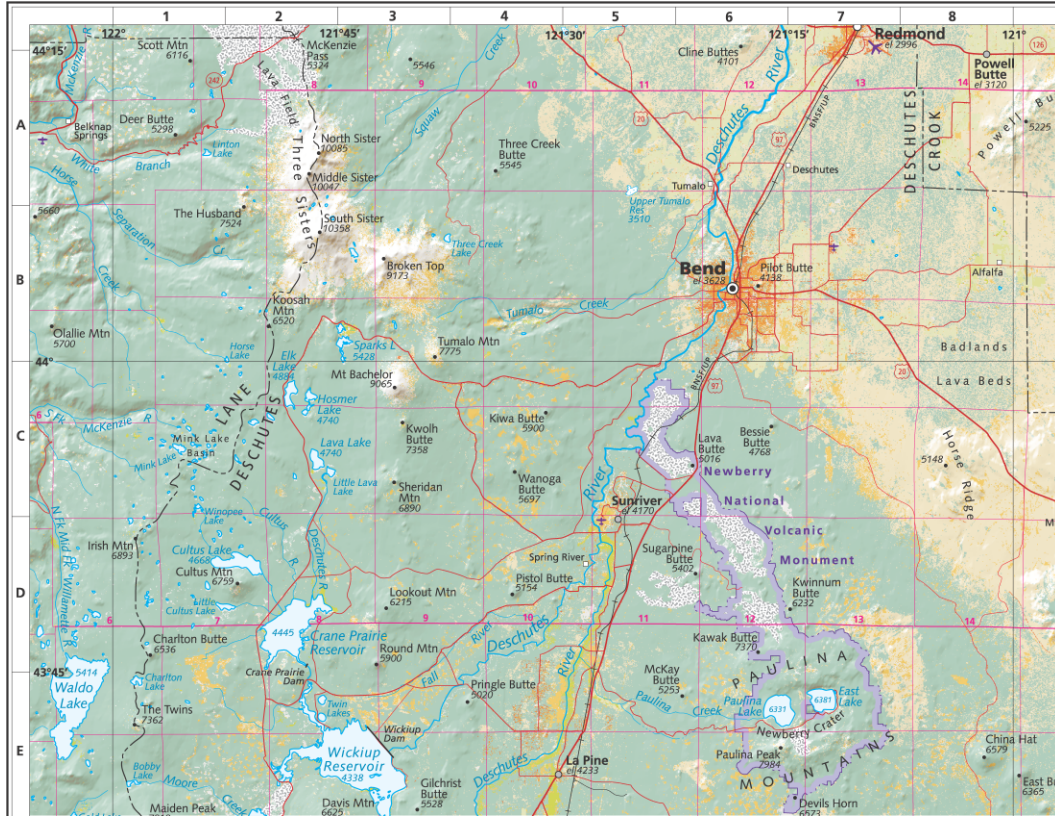


Figure 3. Reference Map Series example (scale 1:500,000).

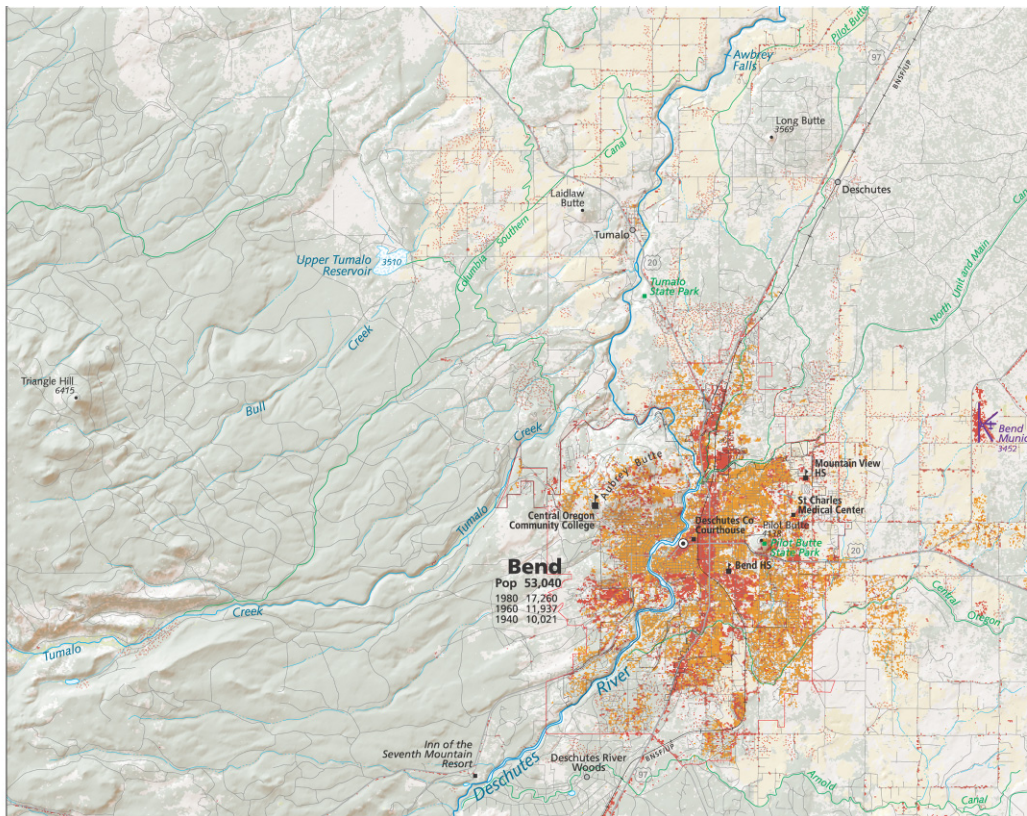
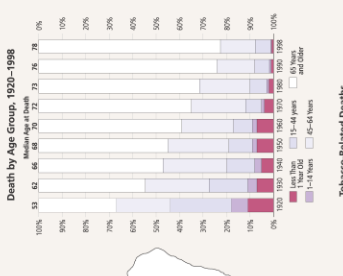
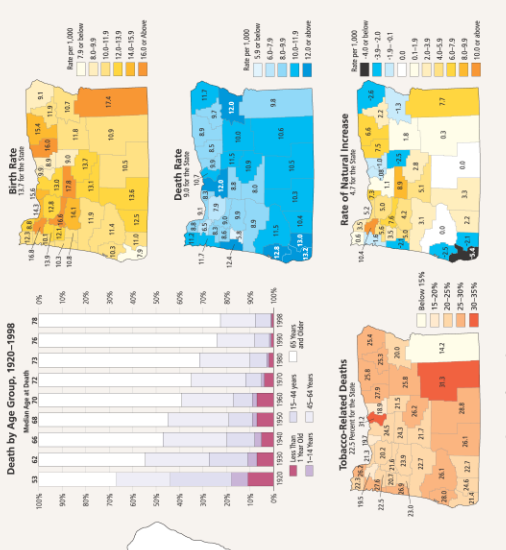
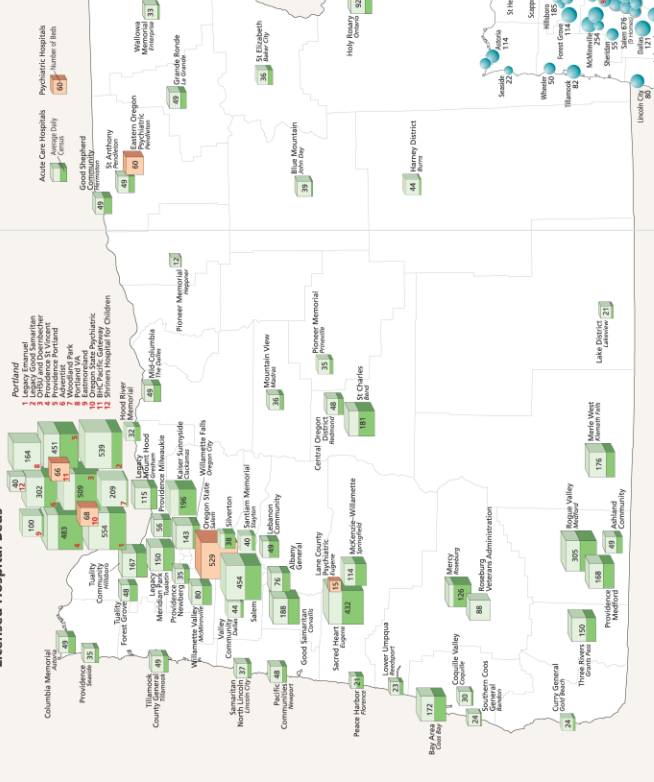


Figure 4. Urban Center map series example (scale 1:150,000).

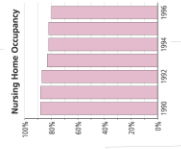
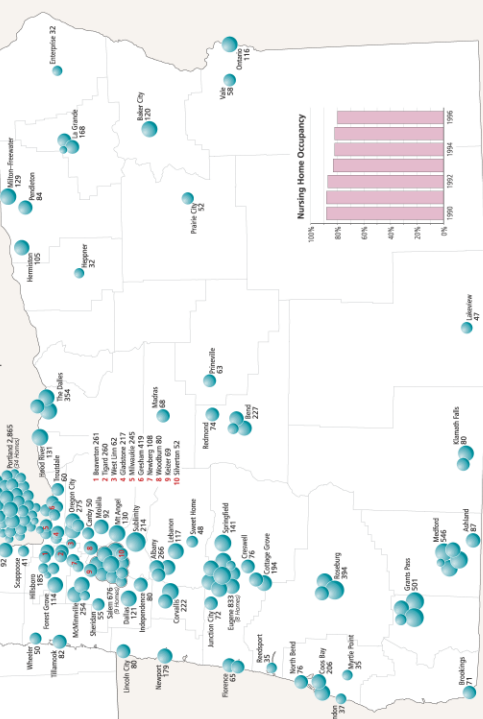
Health Care

The past century has seen dramatic improvements in health and longevity in Oregon as elsewhere. Maternal and infant death rates have dropped sharply, more people are living longer. In 1920, people under 65 years old accounted for about 67 percent of all Oregon deaths; by 1998 they represented only 5 percent. Life expectancy at birth rose from 39 to 78 years. Causes of death reflect differences in population characteristics between Oregon and the U.S.; environmental influences may also be a factor. Tobacco-related deaths are low in Oregon, but deaths of all kinds are high, for example, while deaths of all kinds are low in Oregon. About 11,000 people were living in Oregon nursing homes in 2000, filling to roughly 80 percent of capacity the state's 13,000 available nursing home beds. Acute care hospitals had a total licensed capacity of about 8,500 beds, but only about 5,200 of these were "staffed" beds. The number of hospital inpatient days was lower still, at about 3,500, or one per thousand Oregon residents. Oregon's hospitals are heavily concentrated in Portland, which is also the site of the state's only medical school. Only four counties lack hospitals, but small outpatient clinics are common. The trend is toward consolidation of hospital organizations; the largest are the Providence, Adventist, Legacy, Samaritan and Sacred Heart systems. Psychiatric hospitals are fewer and smaller than a generation ago, a result of outpatient treatment with drugs. There were about 10,000 nurses in Oregon in 1999—about 1 percent of the state's total population.

Licensed Hospital Beds



Licensed Nursing Homes With Capacities



Twenty Leading Causes of Death, 1994, 1995, 1997, Averaged

Listed in Order by Number of Deaths to Oregon Residents

Cause of Death	Oregon	U.S.	Difference	Rank
1. Diseases of the Heart	105.9	136.2	-22.2	45
2. Cancer	100.2	126.2	-26.0	46
3. Cardiovascular Disease	27.4	24.7	10.9	12
4. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	27.0	25.9	12.9	18
5. Unintentional Injuries	42.1	37.9	12.9	18
6. Pneumonia and influenza	10.1	12.9	-21.9	46
7. Diabetes Mellitus	12.0	13.3	-6.6	32
8. Stroke	14.9	11.0	35.5	10
9. Other Diseases of the Arteries	5.4	5.3	1.9	24
10. Alcoholism and Allied Conditions	7.6	5.8	29.7	11
11. Intentional Self-Harm	2.9	2.2	27.9	11
12. Accidents	2.9	2.2	27.9	11
13. Hypertension	2.3	2.2	4.9	16
14. Injuries to the Head	2.4	1.6	47.2	35
15. Injuries to the Neck	5.2	9.3	-44.2	35
16. Injuries to the Arm and Hand	4.3	0.4	0.4	27
17. Congenital Anomalies	2.1	4.0	-47.3	46
18. Septicemia and Sepsis	2.1	4.0	-47.3	46
19. Sepsis	0.9	0.9	0	34
20. Burns and Thermal Obstruction	0.9	0.9	0	34

Rates are adjusted to the U.S. standard million population and are per 100,000.

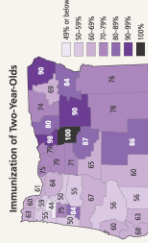
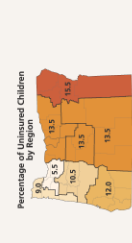
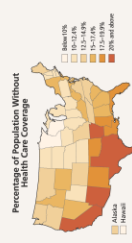
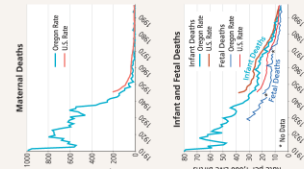


Figure 5. Health Care page pair.

Annual Precipitation

Oregon precipitation originates in the Pacific Ocean, where water evaporates from the surface, becoming water vapor. This vapor then blows from west to east during the winter months. Active Pacific storms with strong winds, clouds and rain blow ashore in Oregon with the greatest frequency and intensity between October and March.

If it were possible to station a rain gauge 50 miles off the Oregon Coast, the instrument would record an average of 100 inches of rain per year. Much more rain falls ashore due to the effects of terrain. Not far inland, the eastward-moving storms meet the slopes of the Coast Range, which force the storms to ascend. As air rises, it cools, so it cools, its capacity to retain water (in the form of water vapor) diminishes. Some of the water vapor condenses, forming clouds and rain. This process is known as "advection." When wind process condenses, clouds form, and when the condensation reaches a critical point, precipitation begins to fall. Because the air

moving into Western Oregon is very humid (contains a great deal of water vapor), and because the slope of the Coast Range is steep, precipitation is heavy. The windward process is violently resulting in heavy precipitation.

While coastal areas typically receive 60 to 80 inches of rain annually, even greater amounts fall at higher elevations in the Coast Range, where the full effect of terrain-induced rain (also known as "orographic precipitation") pours from the sky. In an average year, the Coast Range typically receives some 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Through there are no rain gauges in the wettest areas, the volume of water flowing down streams provides a reliable estimate of rainfall in a drainage basin. These estimates are reflected in the following Annual Precipitation map shown here.

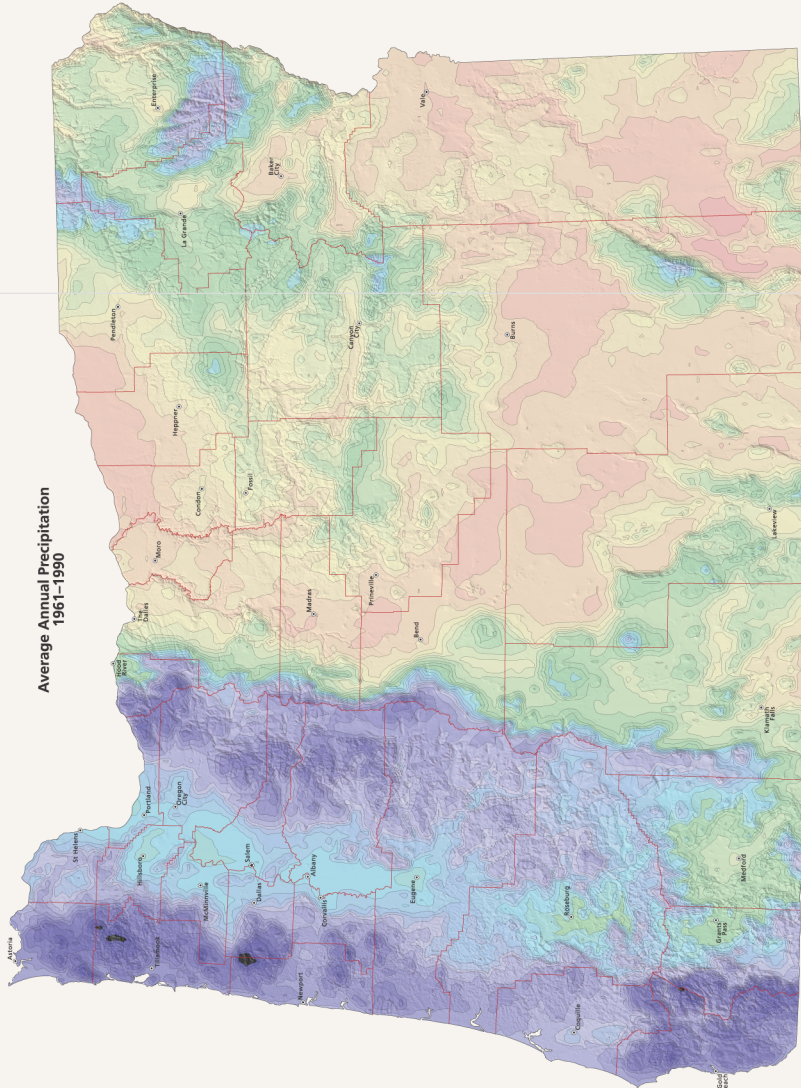
Continuing eastward, the storms approach the Cascade Range and are forced once again to rise. The air is forced upward, where it has condensed and fallen already, the air must get much higher to cool enough to reach "saturation," the point at which condensation begins to occur. In the Cascades this often will not occur until an elevation of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. However, since the Cascades are very high, the rain gauge gets very close to the clouds, measuring the water that condenses, falling as rain.

As storms cross the Cascades and descend into the plains and valleys to the east, little moisture remains in the air mass. Even if a significant mountain barrier were encountered (and there are many in Eastern Oregon), little precipitation would be expected. This effect, known as a "rain shadow," explains the relative dryness of lower elevation sites downwind of large terrain obstacles. Much of the state east of the Cascades is classified as "high desert," with relatively high elevations, but generally dry conditions. The Great Basin Desert in southern Oregon receives only about five inches of rain in an average year.

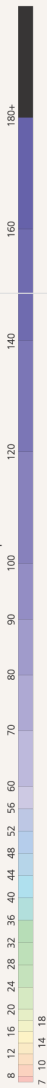
Widespread areas get less than 12 inches. A few mountainous areas in Eastern Oregon are water because of orographic precipitation, but their totals of 50 to 80 inches per year are well below the totals of the Coast Range.

Interesting, despite Oregon's reputation as a place where it "rains all the time," most of the state is classified as "semi-arid." The western third of Oregon is quite wet, the eastern two-thirds mostly dry. In terms of precipitation distribution, Oregon is two very distinct regions inside one political boundary

Average Annual Precipitation 1961-1990

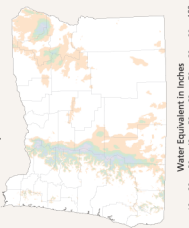


Measured Precipitation in inches



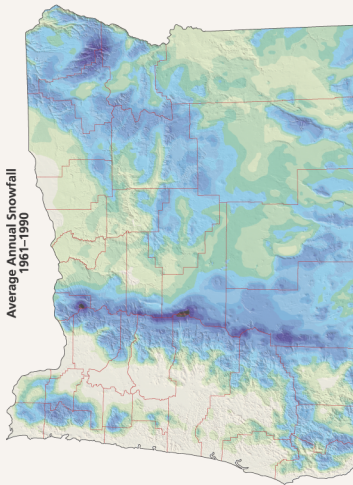
154

Water Equivalent of Snowfall



Water Equivalent in inches

Average Annual Snowfall 1961-1990



Measured Snowfall in inches

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Figure 6. Annual Precipitation page pair.