City of Wilsonville
Arts, Culture and Heritage Strategy

WILSONVILLE
OREGON

Appendix A:
Demographic Data

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West Linn-Wilsonville School District:
Demographic Data of Wilsonville Schools

Student body ethnicity of Wilsonville Schools, 2020

ETHNICITY	Boeckman Creek Primary	Boones Ferry Primary	Lowrie Middle School	Wood Middle Schools	Meridian Creek Middle School	Wilsonville High School
Asian	4.2%	2.7%	4.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.8%
Black	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Hispanic	16.7%	21.3%	25.4%	24.8%	15.2%	17.3%
Indian		0.2%		0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Multi-Racial	7.6%	8.3%	7.6%	7.5%	6.9%	7.4%
Other					0.5%	
Pacific Islander	0.9%	1.6%		.4%	1.0%	0.9%
White	69.8%	65.5%	61.3%	61.9%	71.0%	68.1%

SOURCE: West Linn-Wilsonville School District, August 2020

U.S. Census Bureau Demographic Data

1980 – 2019 Population Counts and Rates of Change of the City of Wilsonville, Portland Metro Area and State of Oregon

Year	City of Wilsonville	% Change	Portland Metro Area*	% Change	State of Oregon	% Change
2019	25,635	31.4%	1,858,560	13.1%	4,236,400	10.4%
2010	19,509	39.4%	1,643,046	13.6%	3,837,300	12.2%
2000	13,991	96.9%	1,446,219	22.9%	3,421,399	20.4%
1990	7,106	143.4%	1,176,281	11.8%	2,842,321	7.9%
1980	2,920		1,052,347		2,633,156	

SOURCE: US Census Bureau; Portland State University Population Research Center

% Change from prior listed population count

* Portland Metro Area composed of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties

U.S. Census Bureau Demographic Data

ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates for the City of Wilsonville, Oregon

2010 - 2018 ACS Comparative 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles
American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

2010			2018			Change 2010 to 2018	
Label	Estimate	Percent	Label	Estimate	Percent	Δ Estimate	Δ Percent
SEX AND AGE			**SEX AND AGE**				
Total population	18,900		Total population	23,418		4,518	24%
Male	9,395	49.7	Male	10,866	46.4	1,471	16%
Female	9,505	50.3	Female	12,552	53.6	3,047	32%
			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	87	(X)		
Under 5 years	1,211	6.4	Under 5 years	1,658	7.1	447	37%
5 to 9 years	1,192	6.3	5 to 9 years	1,455	6.2	263	22%
10 to 14 years	1,063	5.6	10 to 14 years	1,050	4.5	-13	-1%
15 to 19 years	1,201	6.4	15 to 19 years	1,139	4.9	-62	-5%
20 to 24 years	1,259	6.7	20 to 24 years	2,002	8.5	743	59%
25 to 34 years	3,342	17.7	25 to 34 years	4,158	17.8	816	24%
35 to 44 years	2,689	14.2	35 to 44 years	3,173	13.5	484	18%
45 to 54 years	2,935	15.5	45 to 54 years	2,852	12.2	-83	-3%
55 to 59 years	887	4.7	55 to 59 years	1,498	6.4	611	69%
60 to 64 years	760	4	60 to 64 years	1,203	5.1	443	58%
65 to 74 years	943	5	65 to 74 years	1,622	6.9	679	72%
75 to 84 years	876	4.6	75 to 84 years	1,165	5	289	33%
85 years and over	542	2.9	85 years and over	443	1.9	-99	-18%
Median age (years)	36	(X)	Median age (years)	36	(X)	0	0%
			Under 18 years	4,930	21.1		
			16 years and over	19,079	81.5		
18 years and over	14,699	77.8	18 years and over	18,488	78.9	3,789	26%
21 years and over	14,156	74.9	21 years and over	17,706	75.6	3,550	25%
62 years and over	2,771	14.7	62 years and over	3,943	16.8	1,172	42%
65 years and over	2,361	12.5	65 years and over	3,230	13.8	869	37%
18 years and over	14,699		18 years and over	18,488		3,789	26%
Male	6,840	46.5	Male	8,037	43.5	1,197	18%
Female	7,859	53.5	Female	10,451	56.5	2,592	33%
			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	77	(X)		
65 years and over	2,361	2361	65 years and over	3,230	3230	869	37%
Male	914	38.7	Male	1,221	37.8	307	34%
Female	1,447	61.3	Female	2,009	62.2	562	39%
			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	61	(X)		
RACE			**RACE**				
Total population	18,900		Total population	23,418		4,518	24%
One race	18,143	96	One race	22,227	94.9	4,084	23%
Two or more races	757	4	Two or more races	1,191	5.1	434	57%
One race	18,143	96	One race	22,227	94.9	4,084	23%
White	16,386	86.7	White	19,654	83.9	3,268	20%
Black or African American	344	1.8	Black or African American	307	1.3	-37	-11%
American Indian and Alaska Native	244	1.3	American Indian and Alaska Native	357	1.5	113	46%
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	0	Cherokee tribal grouping	18	0.1	18	NA
Chippewa tribal grouping	9	0	Chippewa tribal grouping	242	1	233	2589%
Navajo tribal grouping	0	0	Navajo tribal grouping	0	0	0	NA
Sioux tribal grouping	9	0	Sioux tribal grouping	6	0	-3	-33%
Asian	592	3.1	Asian	1,056	4.5	464	78%

2010			2018			Change 2010 to 2018	
Label	Estimate	Percent	Label	Estimate	Percent	Δ Estimate	Δ Percent
Asian Indian	65	0.3	Asian Indian	303	1.3	238	366%
Chinese	130	0.7	Chinese	342	1.5	212	163%
Filipino	117	0.6	Filipino	102	0.4	-15	-13%
Japanese	11	0.1	Japanese	73	0.3	62	564%
Korean	41	0.2	Korean	46	0.2	5	12%
Vietnamese	228	1.2	Vietnamese	62	0.3	-166	-73%
Other Asian	0	0	Other Asian	128	0.5	128	NA
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	112	0.6	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	332	1.4	220	196%
Native Hawaiian	0	0	Native Hawaiian	162	0.7	162	NA
Guamanian or Chamorro	74	0.4	Guamanian or Chamorro	3	0	-71	-96%
Samoan	0	0	Samoan	0	0	0	NA
Other Pacific Islander	38	0.2	Other Pacific Islander	167	0.7	129	339%
Some other race	465	2.5	Some other race	521	2.2	56	12%
Two or more races	757	4	Two or more races	1,191	5.1	434	57%
White and Black or African American	62	0.3	White and Black or African American	223	1	161	260%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	229	1.2	White and American Indian and Alaska Native	297	1.3	68	30%
White and Asian	277	1.5	White and Asian	426	1.8	149	54%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0	Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	7	0	7	NA
Total population	18,900	18900	Total population	23,418	23418	4,518	24%
White	17,143	90.7	White	20,779	88.7	3,636	21%
Black or African American	418	2.2	Black or African American	568	2.4	150	36%
American Indian and Alaska Native	473	2.5	American Indian and Alaska Native	737	3.1	264	56%
Asian	902	4.8	Asian	1,580	6.7	678	75%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	269	1.4	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	389	1.7	120	45%
Some other race	495	2.6	Some other race	692	3	197	40%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE			**HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE**				
Total population	18,900	18,900	Total population	23,418	23,418	4,518	24%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,164	11.4	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,660	11.4	496	23%
Mexican	1,444	7.6	Mexican	1,937	8.3	493	34%
Puerto Rican	44	0.2	Puerto Rican	63	0.3	19	43%
Cuban	98	0.5	Cuban	42	0.2	-56	-57%
Other Hispanic or Latino	578	3.1	Other Hispanic or Latino	618	2.6	40	7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	16,736	88.6	Not Hispanic or Latino	20,758	88.6	4,022	24%
White alone	14,901	78.8	White alone	17,846	76.2	2,945	20%
Black or African American alone	344	1.8	Black or African American alone	299	1.3	-45	-13%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	106	0.6	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	325	1.4	219	207%
Asian alone	592	3.1	Asian alone	963	4.1	371	63%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	112	0.6	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	332	1.4	220	196%
Some other race alone	8	0	Some other race alone	20	0.1	12	150%
Two or more races	673	3.6	Two or more races	973	4.2	300	45%
Two races including Some other race	0	0	Two races including Some other race	32	0.1	32	NA
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	673	3.6	Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	941	4	268	40%
Total housing units	8,145	(X)	Total housing units	9,887	(X)	1,742	21%

NA = Not applicable due to mathematical error.

Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060

Population Estimates and Projections

Current Population Reports

INTRODUCTION

The year 2030 marks a demographic turning point for the United States. Beginning that year, all baby boomers will be older than 65. This will expand the size of the older population so that one in every five Americans is projected to be retirement age (Figure 1). Later that decade, by 2034, we project that older adults will outnumber children for the first time in U.S. history. The year 2030 marks another demographic first for the United States. Beginning that year, because of population aging, immigration is projected to overtake natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) as the primary driver of population growth for the country. As the population ages, the number of deaths is projected to rise sub-stantially, which will slow the coun-try's natural growth. As a result, net international migration is projected to overtake natural increase, even as levels of migration are projected to remain relatively flat. These three demographic mile-stones are expected to make the 2030s a transforma-tive decade for the U.S. population.

Beyond 2030, the U.S. population is projected to grow slowly, to age considerably, and to become more racially and ethnically diverse. Despite slowing popula-tion growth, particularly after 2030, the U.S. population is still expected to grow by 79 million people by 2060, crossing the 400-million threshold in 2058. This con-tinued growth sets the United States apart from other developed countries, whose populations are expected to barely increase or actually contract in coming decades. This report looks at these changes and sum-marizes results from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 National Population Projections. It focuses on 2030 as a demographic turning point for the United States, but explores broader changes in the age, race, and ethnic composition of the population from 2020 to 2060.

Figure 1.

Projections of the Older Adult Population: 2020 to 2060

By 2060, nearly one in four Americans is projected to be an older adult.
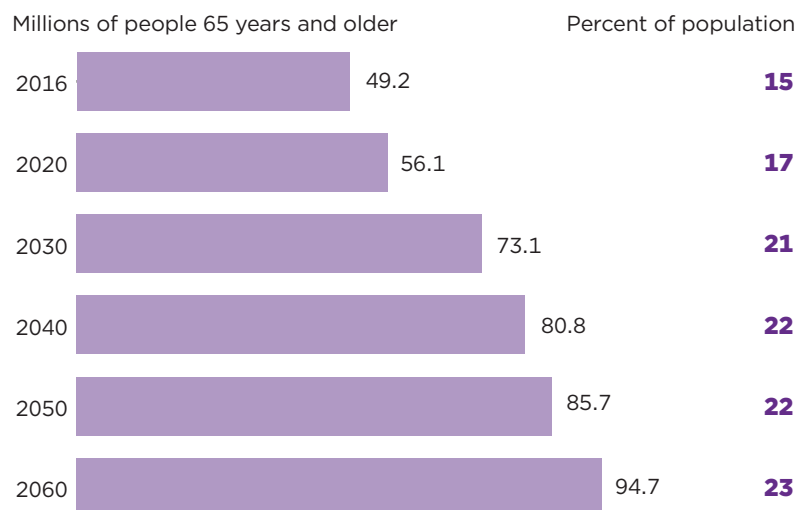
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
census.gov

2017 NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The results in this report are based on the 2017 National Population Projections, which are the third set of projections based on the 2010 Census, and cover the period from 2017 to 2060. This series updates the prior series released in 2014, which was the first to incorporate separate assumptions about the fertility of native- and foreign-born women living in the United States, since the latter tend to have higher fertility rates.

The 2017 series extends that work to include separate assumptions about the mortality of native- and foreign-born people. For the first time, the national population projections account for the generally lower mortality rates and higher life expectancy of the foreign-born, which allows us to better project for the effects of international migration on the population of the United States. The 2017 series also includes projections of the racial and ethnic composition of children and older adults for the first time.

The 2017 National Population Projections include projections of the resident population by several demographic traits, including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and nativity (whether people were born in the United States or in another country). They are based on the 2010 Census and official population estimates through 2016. This series uses the cohort-component method, which projects the three components of population change—fertility, mortality, and international migration—separately for each birth cohort based on historical trends. The base population is advanced each year using projected survival rates and net international migration. New birth cohorts are added to the population by applying the annual projected age-specific fertility rates to the female population.

For more information on the data and methodology, see the report on the *2017 National Population Projections: Methodology and Assumptions* <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popproj /technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2017 NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population growth:

- The United States is projected to grow by nearly 79 million people in the next 4 decades, from about 326 million to 404 million between 2017 and 2060. The population is projected to cross the 400-million mark in 2058.

- The population is expected to grow by an average of 1.8 million people per year between 2017 and 2060.

- The rate of population growth is slowing. Since 2010, the population has grown by about 2.3 million people per year and it is projected to continue growing by the same annual rate until 2030. However, that rate is expected to fall to 1.8 million per year between 2030 and 2040, and continue falling to 1.5 million per year between 2040 and 2060.

- Beginning in 2030, net international migration is expected to overtake natural increase as the driver of population growth in the United States because of population aging. That year, the United States is projected to add 1 million people by natural increase (the number of births minus deaths) but 1.1 million through net international migration. Because the number of deaths is projected to rise substantially, in 2060 the U.S. population is projected to add about 500,000 people by natural increase, whereas net international migration is expected to add more than twice that number—1.1 million—to the population.

- The population is projected to grow more from international migration than natural increase in coming decades because of population aging. As baby boomers age into older adulthood, the number of deaths is projected to rise faster than the number of births. As a result, the population will naturally grow very slowly, leaving international migration to overtake natural increase as the leading cause of population growth, even as projected levels of migration remain relatively flat.

Aging:

- America is graying. The nation's 65-and-older population is projected to nearly double in size in coming decades, from 49 million in 2016 to 95 million people in 2060. As a result, the share of people aged 65 and older will grow from about 15 percent in

2016 to nearly a quarter of the population in 2060.

- The number of people 85 years and older is expected to nearly double by 2035 (from 6.5 million to 11.8 million) and nearly triple by 2060 (to 19 million people).

Race and ethnicity:

- The non-Hispanic White population is projected to shrink over coming decades, from 199 million in 2020 to 179 million people in 2060— even as the U.S. population continues to grow. Their decline is driven by falling birth rates and rising number of deaths over time as the non-Hispanic White population ages. In comparison, the White population, regardless of Hispanic origin, is projected to grow from 253 million to 275 million over the same period.

- The population of people who are Two or More Races is projected to be the fastest-growing racial or ethnic group over the next several decades, followed by Asians and Hispanics. The causes of their growth are different, however. For Hispanics and people who are Two or More Races, high growth rates are largely the result of high rates of natural increase, given the relatively young age structure of these populations. For Asians, the driving force behind their growth is high net international migration.

The foreign-born:

- The nation's foreign-born population is projected to rise from 44 million people in 2016 to 69 million in 2060, growing from

HOW DO POPULATIONS GROW?

Components of Population Change

There are three demographic reasons why populations change: people are born, they die, and they move into or out of a country.* Together, the number of births, deaths, and net international migrants make up the total population change over a period of time (Figure 5). Births add to the population while deaths take away from it. The combination of these two components is called natural increase (or sometimes natural decrease when deaths exceed births, which can cause a population to shrink). Migration, the third component, can either add to or subtract from a population depending if more people come into the country than leave it.

Between 2017 and 2060, the U.S. population is projected to grow by 79.0 million people. Where do these people come from? Over that period, we project a total of 181.6 million births, more than four times that of net international migration. However, these births are offset by a projected 149.1 million deaths, leaving a natural increase of 32.5 million people. Adding this natural increase to the 46.4 million people from net international migration, we project a total growth of 79.0 million over the period from 2017 to 2060.

We project fertility and mortality rates separately for foreign-born residents, who tend to have higher fertility rates and lower mortality rates than people born in the United States. Over the course of their life, foreign-born women have historically had slightly more children than native-born women (2.2 births compared with 1.9 births on average, respectively). Furthermore, birth rates are highest among foreign-born women who are not U.S. citizens (78 births per 1,000 women),** followed by those who are naturalized citizens (53 births per 1,000 women). Native women have lower birth rates in comparison (51 births per 1,000 women). Between 2017 and 2060, we project that 80.7 percent of all births will be to native mothers, while 19.3 percent of births will be to foreign-born mothers. Additionally, we project that 84.8 percent of all deaths in this period will be to native residents, while 15.2 percent of deaths will be to foreign-born residents. The foreign-born typically have lower mortality rates and longer life expectancy than the native-born, factors that affect the projected size and demographic composition of the population.***

* Populations may change for other reasons besides demographic factors, through territorial growth and annexing lands, for example.

** L. Monte and R. Ellis, "Fertility of Women in the United States: June 2012," *Current Population Reports*, P20-575, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2014.

*** I. Akresh and R. Frank, "Health Selection Among New Immigrants," *American Journal of Public Health*, 98(11), 2008, pp. 2058–2064. See also, K. Markides and K. Eschbach, "Hispanic Paradox in Adult Mortality in the United States," in R. Rogers and E. Crimmins, (eds), International Handbook of Adult Mortality, Springer, New York, 2011, pp. 227–240; and E. Arias, K. Eschbach, W. Schauman, E. Backlund, and P. Sorlie, "The Hispanic Mortality Advantage and Ethnic Misclassification on U.S. Death Certificates," *American Journal of Public Health*, 100(S1), 2010, pp. S171–S177.

Table 1.
Population by Age Group: Projections 2020 to 2060
The population is projected to reach 404 million by 2060.
(In millions)

Characteristic	Population						Change from 2016 to 2060	
	2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	Number	Percent
Total population	**323.1**	**332.6**	**355.1**	**373.5**	**388.9**	**404.5**	**81.4**	**25.2**
Under 18 years.	73.6	74.0	75.7	77.1	78.2	80.1	6.5	8.8
18 to 44 years.	116.0	119.2	125.0	126.4	129.6	132.7	16.7	14.4
45 to 64 years.	84.3	83.4	81.3	89.1	95.4	97.0	12.7	15.1
65 years and over	49.2	56.1	73.1	80.8	85.7	94.7	45.4	92.3
85 years and over	6.4	6.7	9.1	14.4	18.6	19.0	12.6	198.1
100 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	618.3

Note: The official population estimates for the United States are shown for 2016; the projections use the Vintage 2016 population estimate for July 1, 2016, as the base population for projecting from 2017 to 2060.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

about 14 percent to 17 percent of the population. The previous historic high was in 1890, when almost 15 percent of the population was foreign-born.

- The native population is expected to add an average of 1.3 million people per year, compared with 579,000 per year for the foreign-born population living in the United States.

Children:

- By 2020, fewer than one-half of children in the United States are projected to be non-Hispanic White (49.8 percent of the projected 74 million children under age 18). In comparison, about 72 percent of children are projected to be White, regardless of Hispanic origin.

- The share of children who are Two or More Races is projected to more than double in coming decades, from 5.3 percent in 2016 to 11.3 percent in 2060.[1]

- The racial and ethnic composition of younger cohorts is expected to change more quickly than for older cohorts. In 2060, over one-third of children are expected to be non-Hispanic White compared with over one-half of older adults.

A GRAYING NATION

By 2030, one in five Americans will be 65 years and older.

America is graying. In 2016, some 49 million people were at least 65 years old, a number that will rise as America's baby boomers age into older adulthood. The country will reach that demographic milestone in 2030 when all boomers will be over the age of 65. That year, one in five Americans is projected to be an older adult (Figure 1). Baby boomers leave a significant imprint on the country's

population. Between 2016 and 2060, the population under age 18 is projected to grow by only 6.5 million people, compared with a growth of 45.4 million for the population 65 years and over (Table 1). By 2034, the demographic scales will tip further: older adults are expected to outnumber children for the first time in U.S. history. The pattern should continue in coming decades so that by 2060 there will be 95 million older adults but 80 million children. The country will be grayer than ever before.

Aging boomers and rising life expectancy will increase the older population as well. The population 85 years and older is expected to grow nearly 200 percent by 2060, from 6 million to 19 million people (Table 1). The country will also add one-half million centenarians over the same period. These changes may be new for the United States, but the country will join many others around the world with already aging populations. By 2060, the United States is projected to look

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[1] For more information on race and ethnicity in the projections, see the text box "Foreseeing the Future? Assumptions About Population Projections."

Table 2.

Population by Age Groups 65 Years and Older and Sex Ratios: Projections 2020 to 2060

Older women are projected to continue outnumbering older men in coming decades.
(In thousands)

Characteristic	2016	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
65 years and older						
Women	27,451	31,037	40,216	44,503	46,943	51,013
Men.	21,793	25,014	32,921	36,324	38,731	43,663
Sex ratio	79	81	82	82	83	86
85 years and older						
Women	4,155	4,283	5,611	8,840	11,315	11,543
Men.	2,225	2,418	3,463	5,590	7,246	7,477
Sex ratio	54	56	62	63	64	65
100 years and older						
Women	66	71	102	141	276	422
Men.	16	21	38	55	110	168
Sex ratio	24	30	37	39	40	40

Note: Sex ratios represent the number of men for every 100 women in the population. A ratio of 100 means that there is an equal number of men and women in a specific age group in the population. Ratios above 100 mean there are more men than women, while ratios below 100 mean there are fewer men than women. The official population estimates for the United States are shown for 2016; the projections use the Vintage 2016 population estimate for July 1, 2016, as the base population for projecting from 2017 to 2060.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

much like Japan does today, with nearly a quarter of its population aged 65 and over.[2] When compared globally, the United States is projected to have a relatively younger population in 2030 than Japan, Canada, and many European countries, including Germany, Italy, France, and Spain.[3] These countries will face the challenges of an aging population earlier than the United States.

Older women will continue to outnumber older men, but the gap is narrowing.

Traditionally, there have been far more women than men at older ages, because women tend to live longer.[4] Sex ratios, which reflect this gender imbalance, represent the number of men for every 100 women in a specific age group. A ratio of 100 indicates a perfect balance between the sexes, with the same number of men as there are women. Currently, sex ratios for the 65-plus population are 79, while those for the 85-plus population are just 54. In other words, these age groups are heavily skewed toward women.

The latest projections calculate that these imbalances will shrink somewhat in coming decades, largely because of rising life expectancy among men. The greatest gains will be at the oldest ages. Sex ratios for the 65-plus population are projected to rise from 79 to 86 between now and 2060, while ratios for the 85-plus population will rise from 54 to 65 (Table 2). The changing sex ratio imbalance

has implications for later-life support and caregiving since it affects the availability of partners and the likelihood of forming a new relationship among the widowed or divorced, especially at older ages.[5]
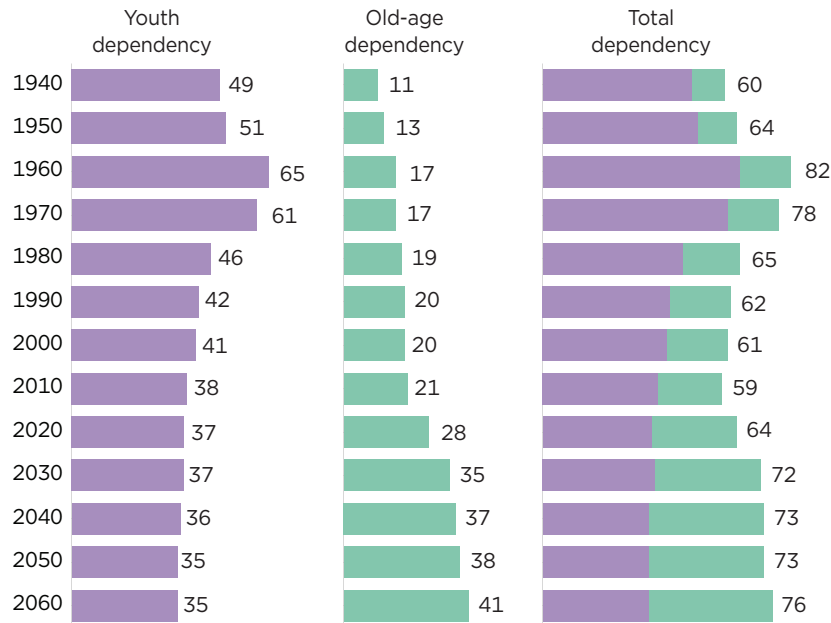
In coming decades, the United States is expected to shift from a youth-dependent population toward an old aged-dependent population.

Dependency ratios are another way to look at the changing age composition of the population. They indicate the dependent population's potential burden on the working-age population—in other words, how many people do the working-age support? Of course, changes in the typical working age and retirement age can change the relevance of these ratios. The youth dependency ratio, defined here as the number of children under 18 for every 100 adults aged 18 to 64, is projected

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[2] W. He, D. Goodkind, and P. Kowal, "An Aging World: 2015," *International Population Reports*, P95/16-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016.

[3] J. Ortman, V. Velkoff, and H. Hogan, "An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States," *Current Population Reports*, P25-1140, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2014. See also, W. He, D. Goodkind, and P. Kowal, "An Aging World: 2015," *International Population Reports*, P95/16-1, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016.

[4] K. Kochanek, S. Murphy, J. Xu, and B. Tejada-Vera, "Deaths: Final Data for 2014," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 65(4), National Center for Health Statistics, Hyattsville, MD, 2016.

[5] C Dollar, "Sex Ratio Effects on Marital Formation and Dissolution, 1980–2000," *Sociological Inquiry*, 85(4), 2015, pp. 556–575.

Figure 2.

Dependency Ratios for the Population: 1940 to 2010, Projected Ratios 2020 to 2060

By 2020, there are projected to be two dependents for every three working-age adults.

	Youth dependency	Old-age dependency	Total dependency
1940	49	11	60
1950	51	13	64
1960	65	17	82
1970	61	17	78
1980	46	19	65
1990	42	20	62
2000	41	20	61
2010	38	21	59
2020	37	28	64
2030	37	35	72
2040	36	37	73
2050	35	38	73
2060	35	41	76

Note: Dependency ratios are a measure of potential burden on the working-age population.
Youth dependency ratio = (population under 18 / population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Old age dependency ratio = (population aged 65 and older / population aged 18 to 64) * 100.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections, 1940–2012 Population Estimates.

to fall slightly in coming decades (Figure 2). We project that by 2060 there will be just over one child for every three working-age adults. This is substantially lower than the youth dependency ratio in 1960, when the United States had been experiencing nearly 15 years of a baby boom. That year, there were about two children for every three working-age adults.

The old-age dependency ratio, in contrast, is expected to rise considerably. In coming decades, the United States is expected to shift from a youth-dependent population toward an old aged-dependent one. Between 2010 and 2060, the old-age dependency ratio is projected to nearly

double, rising from 21 to 41 (Figure 2). In other words, there will be 41 people aged 65 and older for every 100 work-age adults between 18 and 64 years. Another way of looking at this is, in 2020, there are projected to be about three-and-a-half working-age adults for every older person eligible for Social Security. By 2060, that number is expected to fall to two-and-a-half working-age adults for every older person eligible for Social Security. Although total dependency ratios are projected to be no higher than they were in 1960, the rise of old-age

dependency ratios will affect Social Security beneficiaries.[6]

GROWING RACIAL AND ETHNIC PLURALISM

Non-Hispanic Whites are projected to remain the single largest race or ethnic group for the next 40 years.

As the population ages and grows more slowly in coming decades, the United States is projected to continue becoming a more racially and ethnically pluralistic society. This is not a new pattern. In 1900, roughly one in eight people in the United States were a race other than White. That figure began to rise in 1970.[7] By 1990, nearly one in five people were a race other than White and over the next decade, that proportion continued to rise to one in four people.[8] In coming decades, the racial composition of the population is projected to change even further, so one in three Americans—32 percent of the population—is projected to be a race other than White by 2060 (Table 3).

The fastest-growing racial or ethnic group in the United States is people who are Two or More Races, who are projected to grow some 200 percent by 2060. The next fastest is the Asian population, which is projected to double, followed by Hispanics whose population will nearly double within

[6] G. Reznik, D. Shoffner, and D. Weaver, "Coping With the Demographic Challenge: Fewer Children and Living Longer," *Social Security Bulletin*, 66(4), Social Security Administration, Washington, DC, 2005/2006.
[7] F. Hobbs and N. Stoops, "Demographic Trends in the 20th Century," *Census 2000 Special Reports*, CENSR-4, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2002.
[8] Ibid.

Table 3.
Population by Race and Ethnicity: Projections 2030 to 2060
The non-Hispanic White population is projected to shrink by nearly 19 million people by 2060.
(In thousands)

Characteristics	Population						Change from 2016 to 2060	
	2016		2030		2060			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	**323,128**	**100.0**	**355,101**	**100.0**	**404,483**	**100.0**	**81,355**	**25.2**
One race								
White	248,503	76.9	263,453	74.2	275,014	68.0	26,511	10.7
Non-Hispanic White.	197,970	61.3	197,992	55.8	179,162	44.3	–18,808	–9.5
Black or African American.	43,001	13.3	49,009	13.8	60,690	15.0	17,689	41.1
American Indian and Alaska Native.	4,055	1.3	4,663	1.3	5,583	1.4	1,528	37.7
Asian.	18,319	5.7	24,394	6.9	36,815	9.1	18,496	101.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	771	0.2	913	0.3	1,125	0.3	354	45.9
Two or More Races	8,480	2.6	12,669	3.6	25,255	6.2	16,775	197.8
Hispanic.	57,470	17.8	74,807	21.1	111,216	27.5	53,746	93.5
Native-born population	**279,283**	**100.0**	**301,318**	**100.0**	**335,150**	**100.0**	**55,867**	**20.0**
One race								
White	222,942	79.8	232,638	77.2	236,955	70.7	14,013	6.3
Non-Hispanic White.	189,896	68.0	188,169	62.5	165,964	49.5	–23,932	–12.6
Black or African American.	38,345	13.7	43,013	14.3	51,195	15.3	12,850	33.5
American Indian and Alaska Native.	3,465	1.2	4,036	1.3	4,975	1.5	1,510	43.6
Asian.	6,377	2.3	9,373	3.1	17,289	5.2	10,912	171.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	576	0.2	686	0.2	866	0.3	290	50.3
Two or More Races	7,578	2.7	11,572	3.8	23,869	7.1	16,291	215.0
Hispanic.	37,819	13.5	51,466	17.1	83,971	25.1	46,152	122.0
Foreign-born population	**43,845**	**100.0**	**53,783**	**100.0**	**69,333**	**100.0**	**25,488**	**58.1**
One race								
White	25,560	58.3	30,815	57.3	38,059	54.9	12,499	48.9
Non-Hispanic White.	8,073	18.4	9,823	18.3	13,198	19.0	5,125	63.5
Black or African American.	4,656	10.6	5,996	11.1	9,494	13.7	4,838	103.9
American Indian and Alaska Native.	590	1.3	627	1.2	609	0.9	19	3.2
Asian.	11,942	27.2	15,021	27.9	19,525	28.2	7,583	63.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	195	0.4	227	0.4	259	0.4	64	32.8
Two or More Races	902	2.1	1,097	2.0	1,386	2.0	484	53.7
Hispanic.	19,652	44.8	23,341	43.4	27,246	39.3	7,594	38.6

Note: The official population estimates for the United States are shown for 2016; the projections use the Vintage 2016 population estimate for July 1, 2016, as the base population for projecting from 2017 to 2060. Percentages will not add to 100 because Hispanics may be any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

the next 4 decades.[9] In contrast, the only group projected to shrink is the non-Hispanic White population. Between 2016 and 2060, the non-Hispanic White population is expected to contract by about 19 million people, from 198 million to 179 million, even as the total U.S. population grows (Table 3). The decline is driven largely by falling birth rates and a rising number of deaths over time as the non-Hispanic White population ages. The crude birth rate for non-Hispanic Whites is projected to be nine per 1,000 people by 2030, compared with a crude death rate of almost 12 per 1,000 people.[10] In other words, more non-Hispanic Whites are projected to die than will be born. Nonetheless, non-Hispanic Whites are projected to remain the single largest race group throughout the next 40 years. Beginning in 2045, however, they are no longer projected to make up the majority of the U.S. population.

[9] For more information on race and ethnicity in the projections, see the text box "Foreseeing the Future: Assumptions About Population Projections."

[10] "Growth Rates and Birth, Death, and International Migration Rates: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017–2060," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018.

Table 4.

Percentage of Children by Race and Ethnicity: Projections 2020 to 2060

By 2060, the share of children who are Two or More Races is projected to more than double.

Characteristic	2016	2020	2030	2060
Total children under 18 (in thousands)	**73,642**	**73,967**	**75,652**	**80,137**
One race				
White	72.5	71.6	69.4	62.9
Non-Hispanic White	51.1	49.8	46.9	36.4
Black or African American.	15.1	15.2	15.5	16.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Asian.	5.2	5.5	6.3	8.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Two or More Races	5.3	5.8	7.0	11.3
Hispanic.	24.9	25.5	26.5	31.9

Note: The official population estimates for the United States are shown for 2016; the projections use the Vintage 2016 population estimate for July 1, 2016, as the base population for projecting from 2017 to 2060. Percentages will not add to 100 because Hispanics may be any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

Figure 3.

Racial and Ethnic Composition of Children Under Age 18

The share of children who are non-Hispanic White is projected to fall from one-half to about one-third by 2060.
(In percent)
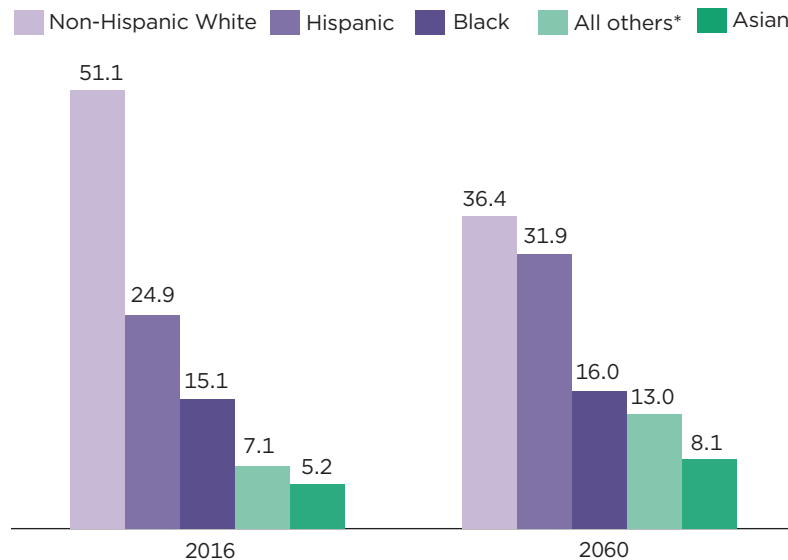
* The other race group includes children who are American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Two or More Races.
Note: Hispanic is considered an ethnicity, not a race. The percentages do not add to 100 because Hispanics may be any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

By 2020, fewer than one-half of children—49.8 percent—are projected to be non-Hispanic White.

The changing racial makeup of the United States is most visible among children. By 2020, a majority of children are projected to be a race other than non-Hispanic White (Table 4). That figure is expected to rise in coming decades, so about two in three children are projected to be a race other than non-Hispanic White by 2060 (Figure 3).

Three groups drive this change. The group of children who are Two or More Races is projected to more than double between 2016 and 2060, from 5 percent to 11 percent of all children under 18 years. Over the same period, the share of Hispanic children is projected to rise from one-quarter to nearly one-third, while the share of Asian children will rise significantly as well (Table 4). These changes mirror a broader transition in the United States to a more pluralistic population. What sets younger cohorts apart is that their racial and ethnic makeup has been changing more quickly than for older cohorts. By 2060, over one-half of older adults are projected to be non-Hispanic White, compared with one-third of children.[11] Continuing a trend that has existed for many years, younger generations are projected to become more racially and ethnically diverse than older generations.

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[11] "Race and Hispanic Origin by Selected Age Groups: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017–2060," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018.

Figure 4.
Foreign-Born People Living in the United States: 1850 to 2010, Projected 2020 to 2060

By 2028, the foreign-born share of the U.S. population is projected to be higher than at any time since 1850.
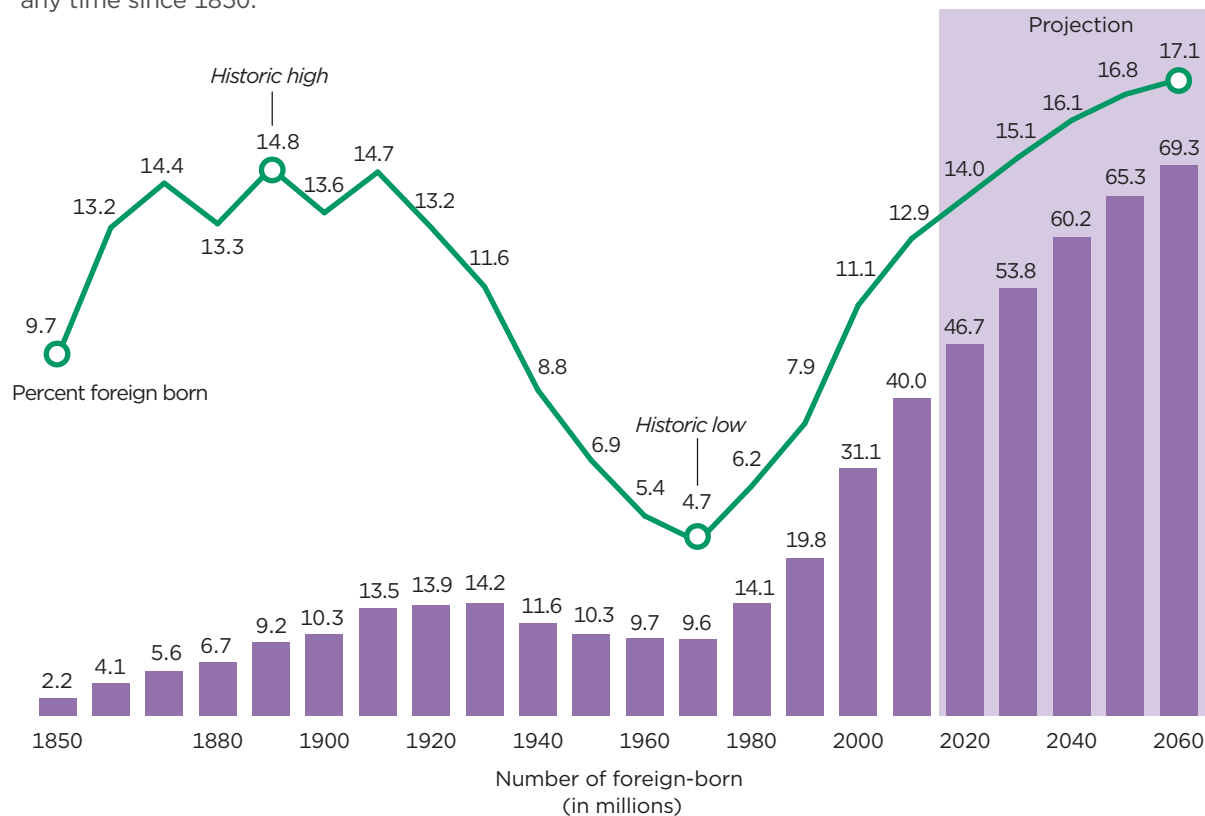
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1850–2000 Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey 2010, 2017 National Population Projections for 2020–2060.

A NATION OF IMMIGRANTS

About 44 million people in the United States—around one in seven—were born in another country. However, most residents have immigration in their family history. Some 36 million Americans can look to their parents to find it, while 235 million—or about 75 percent of Americans—can look back to their grandparents' generation or earlier.[12] Although it is easy to think of the foreign-born as a single population, they are made up of people from different countries and backgrounds. Of the 44 million foreign-born living in the United States in 2016, just under one-half were Hispanic (Table 3), consistent with estimates from the American Community Survey which show that the majority of foreign born in the United States came from Latin America and the Caribbean.[13] About one-quarter of the foreign-born population in 2016 was Asian, and a little under one-fifth was non-Hispanic White (Table 3). These numbers reflect the current total or stock of foreign-born living in the United States. The largest sending regions of migrants have been changing recently, however. Of those who arrived before 2000, most came from Latin American countries, followed by Asian countries. Since 2010, that trend has reversed with Asia replacing Latin America as the largest sending region of migrants to the United States.[14]

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[12] E. Trevelyan, C. Gambino, T. Gryn, L. Larsen, Y. Acosta, E. Grieco, D. Harris, and N. Walters, "Characteristics of the U.S. Population by Generational Status: 2013," *Current Population Survey Reports*, P23-214, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016.

[13] E. Grieco, Y. Acosta, G. de la Cruz, C. Gambino, T. Gryn, L. Larsen, E. Trevelyan, and N. Walters, "The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-19, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2012.

[14] "Selected Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Period of Entry to the United States," 2012–2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0502, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2017.

Figure 5.

Projected Population Change and Births, Deaths, and Net International Migration: 2017 to 2060

By 2060, the U.S. population is projected to grow by 79 million people.
(In millions)
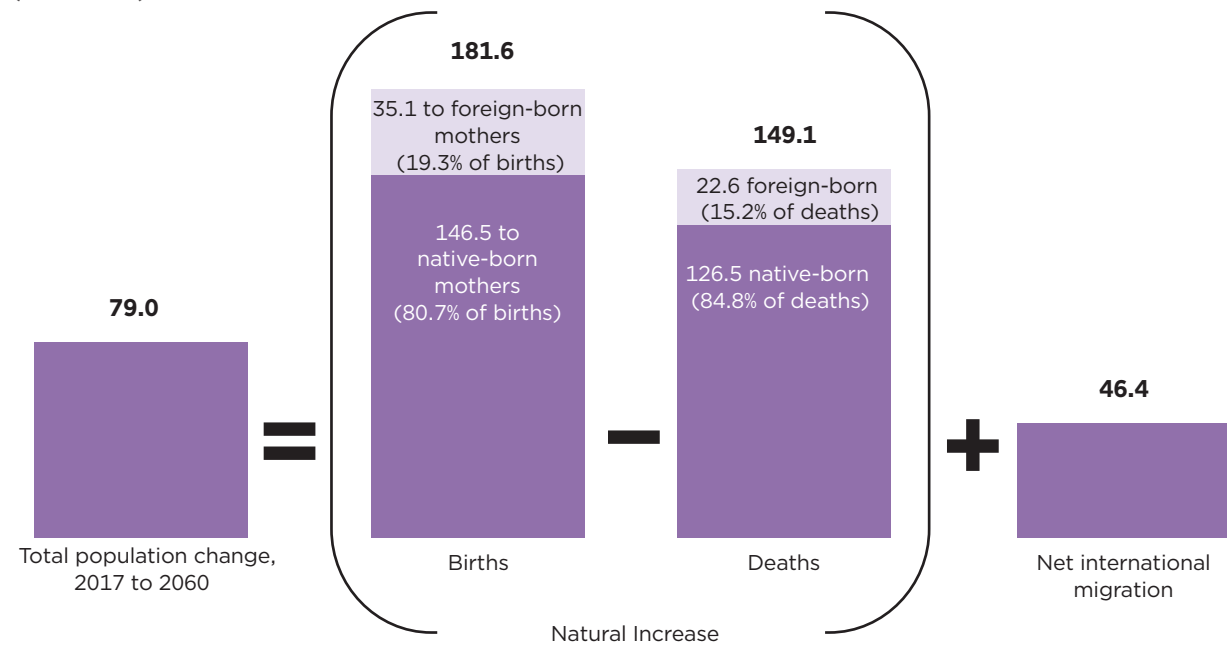
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

By 2028, the foreign-born share of the U.S. population is projected to be higher than any time since 1850.

If past trends continue, the number of immigrants living in the United States is projected to grow by 25 million people, rising from 44 million in 2016 to a projected 69 million by 2060 (Figure 4). Not until 2028 will the foreign-born living in the United States reach a historic high, however. That year, 14.9 percent of the U.S. population is projected to have been born in another country, higher than any time since 1850.[15] Just 2 years later, by 2030, net international migration is expected to become the primary

driver of population growth in the United States—another demographic milestone for the country (Figure 6).

Although the size of the foreign-born population is projected to rise, the next few decades will actually look like an earlier period in U.S. history. From the late 19th to early 20th century, the country experienced high levels of immigration, a period when roughly one in seven people in the United States were born in another country (Figure 4). After the First World War, the proportion of foreign-born began declining until it reached a historic low in 1970, when just one in 20 residents were

foreign-born.[16] Since 1970, the size of the foreign-born population has been rising and, if past trends continue, would total more than 69 million by 2060, or about one in six people living in the United States.

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[15] "Projected Size of the Native- and Foreign-Born Population: Main Projections Series for the United Sates, 2017–2060," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018.

[16] The U-shaped pattern in the foreign-born population (Figure 4) is related to the Immigration Act of 1924 and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965. The 1924 act coincided with a decades-long decline in the number of immigrants to the United States, evident in the figure by the falling percentage of foreign-born in the U.S. population. This pattern reversed after the 1965 act, which aimed to abolish immigration quotas based on national origin and favored instead family reunification and, to some extent, specialized skills. Following the 1965 act, immigration began rising and the origin of foreign-born in the United States changed. See D. Massey and K. Pren, "Unintended Consequences of U.S. Immigration Policy: Explaining the Post-1965 Surge from Latin America," *Population and Development Review*, 38(1), 2012, pp. 1–29. See also, A. Timmer and J. Williamson, "Immigration Policy Prior to the 1930s: Labor Markets, Policy Interactions, and Globalization Backlash," *Population and Development Review*, 24(4), 1998, pp. 739–771.

An increase in the foreign-born would alter the age structure of the U.S. population, as well as its racial and ethnic composition (discussed earlier in the report). In 2016, about 78 percent of the foreign-born population was of working age, between 18 and 64 years, compared with just 59 percent of the native-born. Both of these figures are projected to fall within the next decade, but the gap will remain almost as large (falling to 72 percent and 56 percent, respectively, by 2030). This gap is important because the foreign-born are more likely to be in the labor force. What is more, young first generation immigrants are more likely to have full-time jobs than their native peers (although that does not neces-sarily mean those jobs are better paying).[17] Nonetheless, the native-born population is younger overall and, in coming decades, a higher percentage of the foreign-born are projected to be 65 and over.[18] Thus a change in the size of the

Figure 6.

Projected Population Change From Natural Increase and Net International Migration: 2017 to 2060

Starting in 2030, net international migration is projected to become the largest driver of population growth in the United States.

(In millions)
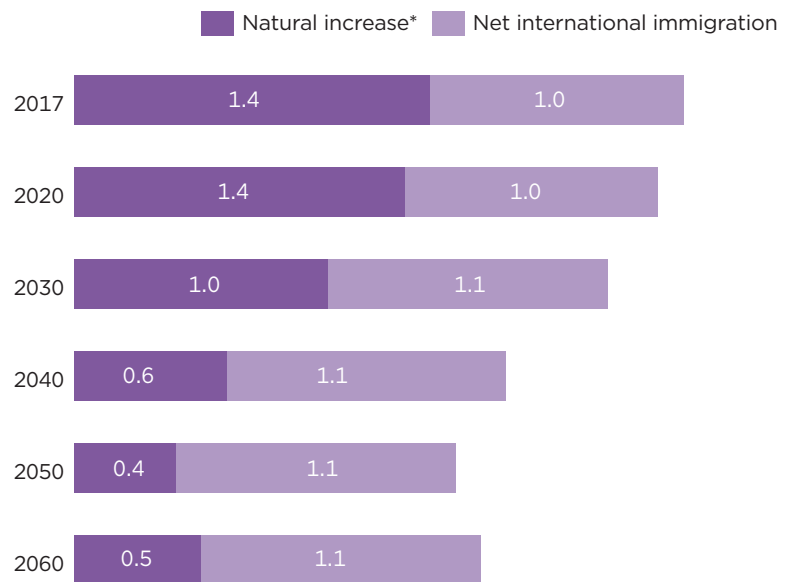
* Natural increase is the number of people born into the population after subtracting the number of people who have died (i.e., births minus deaths).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 National Population Projections.

[17] E. Trevelyan, C. Gambino, T. Gryn, L. Larsen, Y. Acosta, E. Grieco, D. Harris, and N. Walters, "Characteristics of the U.S. Population by Generational Status: 2013," *Current Population Survey Reports*, P23-214, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016. See also, "Foreign-Born Workers: Labor Force Characteristics—2016," Bureau of Labor Statistics News Release, USDL-17-0618, Department of Labor, Washington, DC, 2016; and E. Grieco, Y. Acosta, G. de la Cruz, C. Gambino, T. Gryn, L. Larsen, E. Trevelyan, and N. Walters, "The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2010," *American Community Survey Reports*, ACS-19, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2012; and "Selected Characteristics of the Native and Foreign-Born Populations," 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0501, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2016.

[18] "Projected Native Population by Selected Ages: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017–2060," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018. See also, "Projected Foreign-Born Population by Selected Ages: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017–2060," U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2018.

working-age population could have important consequences for the population overall.

Of course, these projections will hold true only if all other past trends continue and all assump-tions about births, deaths, and international migration hold true. Migration trends are especially sensitive to policy and economic circumstances in both the United States and migrants' country of origin. The projections in this report are based on historical trends in international migration and do not attempt to account for future policy or economic cycles.

PROJECTED TRENDS IN POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

Growing, but more slowly.

Over the next four decades the U.S. population is projected to grow by 79 million people, from about 326 million in 2017 to 404 million people by 2060 (Figure 5). By 2058, the U.S. population is expected to cross the 400-million threshold. Although the total pop-ulation is expected to gradually increase over time, the pace of growth is slowing. Since 2010, the population has grown by an aver-age of 2.3 million people per year and it is projected to continue

FORESEEING THE FUTURE? ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Projections can only illustrate potential trajectories of population change. The projections in this report will hold true only if all assumptions about future fertility, mortality, and international migration hold true as well. Because these assumptions of demographic change are based on historical trends in births, deaths, and international migration, the projections do not predict any potential impact of future policy decisions or exceptional historic events, such as natural disasters. This report discusses what the population may look like in coming decades. Such statements are always conditional on the underlying assumptions about the components of population change. The projections are accurate insofar as future trends in fertility, mortality, and migration mirror historical trends in these components of population change.

Where this report discusses race, it generally refers to single race groups (i.e., people who reported being only White or only Asian). Two or More Races refers to people who reported at least two race groups (e.g., White and Asian), while the Hispanic population includes all Hispanics, regardless of their race. Projecting race and ethnicity is challenging. The number of births, deaths, and net international migrants affects the size of each race and ethnic group, but so do changes in self-identification and self-reporting. For example, there was considerable change in the race response of individuals who reported American Indian or Alaska Native between the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census. Moreover, the increase in the number of people who reported being both White and Black between the censuses was largely the result of people who reported both races in 2010, when they had previously reported only one race in 2000.* The projections do not account for social changes in self-identification or self-reporting of race and ethnicity.

* For more information, see H. Hogan, J. Ortman, and S. Colby, "Projecting Diversity: The Methods, Results, Assumptions, and Limitations of the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Projections," *West Virginia Law Review*, 117, 2015, pp. 1047–1079. See also, K. Humes and H. Hogan, "Do Current Race and Ethnicity Concepts Reflect a Changing America?" In R. Bangs and L. Davis (eds), Race and Social Problems, Springer, New York, 2015, pp. 15–38.

fertility rates (fewer people will be born), and lower rates of net international migration in coming decades.

A projected annual growth of about 0.7 percent during the 2020s may seem small. Yet this change actually sets the United States apart from other developed countries, some of which are experiencing little to no population growth. For example, Japan's population is actually declining while those of Russia and other Eastern European countries are projected to contract within the decade.[20] These countries face a combination of lower fertility rates, older age structures, and lower international migration than the United States. The projected 0.7 percent annual growth for the United States looks more robust in comparison.

Starting in 2030, net international migration is projected to become the largest driver of population growth.

The population is projected to continue growing over the next 40 years, but the force behind that growth is expected to change. Between 2017 and 2060, the population is projected to grow by 79 million people, more than half of which is expected to come from international migration. Yet the level of net international migration is projected to remain relatively flat in coming decades (Figure 6), while rates of migration are projected to fall slightly. And, until 2030, natural increase will be the leading driver of population growth. Beginning in 2030, however, the United States is projected to experience

growing by the same amount until 2030, when the population is expected to reach about 355 million people (Table 1). However, that rate is projected to fall to an average of 1.8 million per year in the following decade, between 2030 and 2040. In addition, it is projected to continue falling to an annual rate of about 1.5 million

people between 2040 and 2060.[19] The slowing growth in the U.S. population comes from the confluence of three factors: an aging population, falling

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[19] In terms of annual percent change, these numbers correspond to population growth of about 0.7 percent per year until 2030, 0.5 percent per year between 2030 and 2040, and 0.4 percent per year between 2040 and 2060.

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[20] U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 International Data Base.

a significant demographic transition: net international migration is expected to overtake natural increase as the primary driver of population growth (Figure 6). That trend is projected to continue so that in 2060, the U.S. population will grow by 1.6 million people, two-thirds of which is projected to come from net international migration (1.1 million) and one-third from natural increase (about 500,000).

Why is international migration projected to become the leading cause of population growth in coming decades? The reason is population aging. The number of births is projected to rise only slightly in coming decades. But the number of deaths is projected to rise much faster, especially between 2020 and 2050, as baby boomers age into later life and the size of the older population expands. As the number of deaths climbs toward the number of births each year, the population will naturally grow very slowly. In 2020, for example, we are projecting 4.1 million births and 2.8 million deaths (a natural increase of about 1.4 million people). In 2060, we are projecting 4.4 million births but 3.9 million deaths—in other words, only a few hundred-thousand more births than in 2020, but 1.1 million more deaths.[21] Even though levels of international migration are projected to remain relatively flat, this sharp rise in deaths is projected to allow international migration to overtake natural increase as the leading cause of population growth beginning in 2030.

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[21] "Projected Births, Deaths, and Net International Migration: Main Projections Series for the United States, 2017-2060, "U.S. Census Bureau, Washington,DC, 2018.

SUMMARY

The year 2030 marks a demographic turning point for the United States. Beginning that year all baby boomers will be older than 65 and, within the decade, older adults (65 years and older) are projected to outnumber children (under 18 years) for the first time in U.S. history. While the population ages, the United States will experience another demographic milestone. By 2030, immigration is projected to become the primary driver of population growth: more people are projected to be added to the population through net international migration than from natural increase. The projected shift to net international immigration as the primary driver of population growth is the result of falling fertility rates and the rising number of deaths in an aging population, not because of a projected increase in international migration. The rapid aging of the population between 2020 and 2040 will have a substantial demographic impact on the country.

Despite slowing growth, the U.S. population is still projected to grow. This continued growth sets the United States apart from some of the other developed countries whose populations are expected to barely increase or contract over the next few decades. By the next census, 332.6 million people are projected to be living in the United States. By 2058, the U.S. population is expected to cross the 400-million threshold, with a projected population of 401.3 million people. By that time the United States will be an older, more racially and ethnically pluralistic society. Non-Hispanic Whites are projected to

remain the single largest race or ethnic group throughout the next 40 years. Beginning in 2045, they are no longer projected to make up the majority of the U.S. population. If the assumptions underlying these projections hold, then the U.S. population is projected to experience several demographic milestones by 2060, as the population grows slowly, ages considerably, and becomes more racially and ethnically pluralistic.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The projections in this report are the third series of national population projections based on the 2010 Census. They project the total U.S. population as of July 1 for the years 2017 to 2060, using official population estimates for 2016 as the base population. When both population estimates and projections are available, estimates are the preferred data. The universe is the resident population of the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia). The 2017 National Population Projections include projections of the resident population by several demographic traits, including age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and nativity.

The projections were produced using a cohort-component method beginning with an estimated base population for July 1, 2016. In this method, the components of population change are projected separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year) based on past trends. For each year from 2017 to 2060, the population is advanced 1 year of age using the projected age-specific survival rates and levels of net international migration for that year. A new birth

cohort is added to the population by applying the projected age-specific fertility rates to the female population. Births, adjusted for infant mortality and net international migration, form the new population under 1 year of age. In its simplest form, the cohort component method is expressed as:

$$P_t = P_{t-1} + B_{t-1,t} - D_{t-1,t} + M_{t-1,t}$$

where:

P_t = population at time t,

P_{t-1} = population at time t-1,

$B_{t-1,t}$ = births in the interval from time t-1 to time t,

$D_{t-1,t}$ = deaths in the interval from time t-1 to time t, and

$M_{t-1,t}$ = net migration in the interval from time t-1 to time t.

Projections produced through the cohort-component method are driven by assumptions regarding each of the components of change. In order to project a population forward in this manner, separate projections of fertility, mortality, and net international migration are required to serve as inputs into the cohort-component model, as is an original base population to project forward.

Historical mortality trends were calculated using the National Center for Health Statistics' data on deaths and the Census Bureau's population estimates for 1989 to 2015. Fertility trends were calculated using the National Center for Health Statistics' birth data and the Census Bureau's estimates of the female population. The time series included data from 1990 to 2016. Trends in net international migration were primarily based on decennial census and American Community Survey estimates on foreign-born immigration for the period from 1980 to 2016.

For more information on the data and methodology, see the report on 2017 National Population Projections: Methodology and Assumptions <www.census.gov /programs-surveys/popproj /technical-documentation /methodology.html>.

DATA ACCURACY

The accuracy of the projections depend on the accuracy and validity of several data sources. First, the projections are based on the 2010 Census, which may contain nonsampling error because of errors in enumeration, such as undercounting or overcounting different demographic groups. Nonsampling error may be a by-product of how a questionnaire is designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able or willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately the answers are coded and classified. Technical documentation for the 2010 Census is available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010 /doc/sf1.pdf>. Second, the

projections use administrative records from the National Center for Health Statistics on births and deaths. Reporting error on the birth or death certificates would affect the population projections because this data is used to calculate fertility rates and mortality rates for the population. Third, the projections use the American Community Survey to assign nativity to the base population and calculate immigration and emigration rates of the foreign-born. Statistics that come from surveys are subject to nonsampling error, noted above, as well as sampling error. The latter occurs because surveys measure the characteristics of a sample of people, instead of those of the entire population (as from a census). Sample-based estimates vary depending on the particular sample that is selected from the population, but all survey-based estimates attempt to approximate the actual figures from the population. Measures of the size of sampling error reflect variation in the estimates over all possible samples that could have been selected from the population using the same sampling, data collection, and processing methods. Technical documentation for the American Community Survey is available at <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/methodology.html>.

Last, the projections did not attempt to predict future changes in policy or other factors, such as natural disasters or changing economic cycles, which might influence the population components and their magnitude of change. The projections are accurate only insofar as the assumptions about fertility, mortality, and net international migration hold true, assumptions that are based on historical trends. If the future trends or levels in fertility, mortality, or international migration differ radically from the historical patterns, then the population projections will be less accurate.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Vespa, Jonathan, Lauren Medina, and David M. Armstrong, "Demographic Turning Points for the United States: Population Projections for 2020 to 2060," Current Population Reports, P25-1144, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 2020.

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2019 Wilsonville Community Profile

May 2019

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2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Community Development

Wilsonville Continues to Grow at a Faster Rate than the Portland Metro Area or State of Oregon

Recent population data released by the Population Research Center (PRC) at Portland State University coupled with U.S. Census Bureau data show that the City of Wilsonville continues to grow at a faster rate than either the three-county Portland metro area (Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties) or the entire state of Oregon.

Over an eight-year period between 2010 and 2018, Wilsonville added 5,741 new residents, increasing the City's total residential population by 29.4 percent. Wilsonville's rate of population increase tends to average about three-times greater than the Portland area or entire state of Oregon. *Wilsonville is now the 21st largest city in the state, having surpassed Roseburg, Woodburn, Forest Grove, Newberg, Klamath Falls, Milwaukie and Sherwood.*

Population Counts and Rates of Change of the City of Wilsonville, Portland Metro Area and State of Oregon

Year	City of Wilsonville	% Change	Portland Metro Area	% Change	State of Oregon	% Change
2019	25,635	31.4%	1,858,560	13.1%	4,236,400	10.4%
2010	19,509	39.4%	1,643,046	13.6%	3,837,300	12.2%
2000	13,991	96.9%	1,446,219	22.9%	3,421,399	20.4%
1990	7,106	143.4%	1,176,281	11.8%	2,842,321	7.9%
1980	2,920		1,052,347		2,633,156	

% Change from prior listed population count; Portland Metro Area: Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties

New-home construction in the Villebois "urban village" neighborhood proceeds at a rapid pace, leading to a record-level of single-family building activity in Wilsonville over the past several years. Along with substantial multi-family community construction, the Villebois development is reaching build-out of 2,600 residential units and new service-retail shops in the next few years.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Community Development

Capital Investment in Wilsonville Real-Estate Development Surpasses $800 Million in Past Decade

The City of Wilsonville continues to experience a high, but slowing rate, of capital investment development based on the value of all new private- and public-sector construction activity. New construction has slowed from the "pent-up demand" boom experienced after the Great Recession, totaling $75 million in 2018, $14 million below the average annual valuation of $89 million during the prior 10 years.

In 2018, the City permitted 128 single-family homes and 56 multi-family homes for construction after seeing no multi-family construction for two years in row. Fair level of diversity shown in new housing: 28 permitted units were attached rowhomes and 12 permitted units were detached rowhomes, together accounting for 31 percent of the total single-family homes. Most residential development occurred primarily in Villebois as the development reaches build-out of approximately 2,600 total residential units, followed by new development in Charbonneau.

City of Wilsonville 10-Year Building Permit Valuations
New Construction & Alterations in All Sectors

■ Commercial/Industrial/Multi-Family Alterations

■ New Commercial/Industrial

■ Multi-Family Residential

■ Single-Family Residential
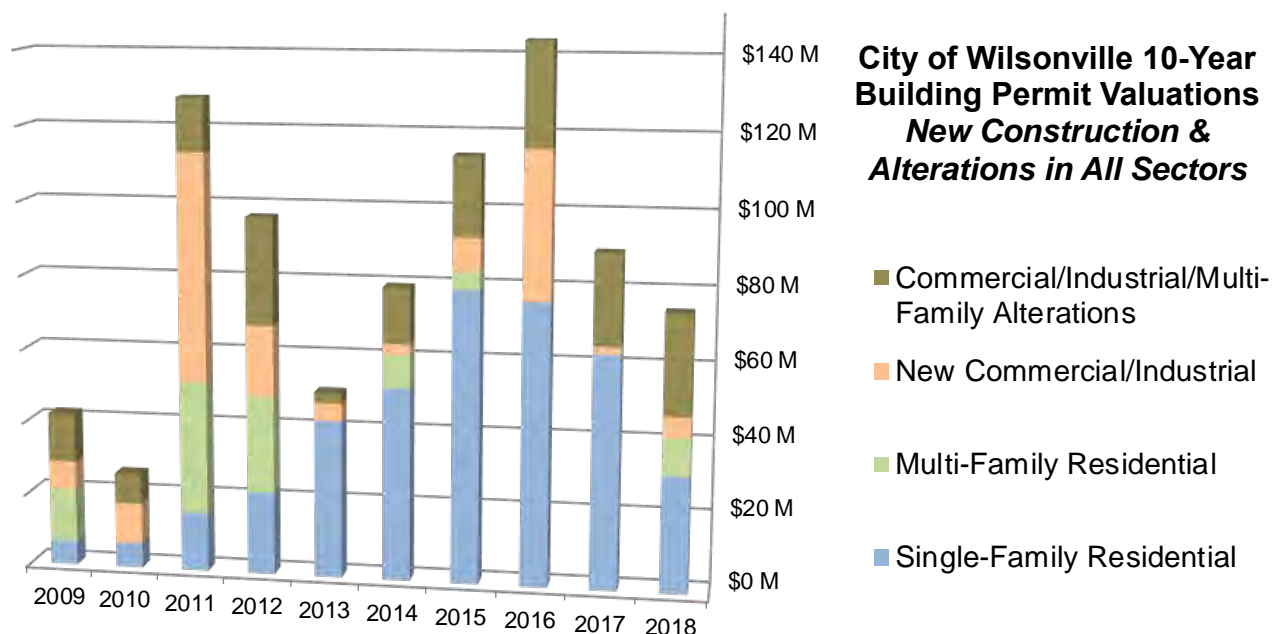
Year	Single-Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Commercial and Industrial	Comm, Indus and Multi-Family Alterations	TOTAL VALUATION
2018	$ 31.5 M	$ 10.7 M	$ 5.1 M	$ 27.2 M	$ 74.5 M
2017	63.1	-	2.0	24.5	89.6
2016	76.3	-	39.7	27.7	143.7
2015	78.9	4.9	8.9	21.2	113.9
2014	52.2	9.0	2.9	15.0	79.1
2013	42.8	-	4.8	2.7	50.3
2012	22.5	26.2	19.1	28.9	96.7
2011	15.9	36.1	61.4	14.5	127.9
2010	6.7	-	11.1	8.1	25.9
2009	6.5	14.6	7.6	13.2	41.9
Total	$ 377.1 M	$ 93.1 M	$ 165.2 M	$ 172.1 M	$ 807.5 M

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Economic Development

Wilsonville Cultivates Diverse Industrial Employers and High-Wage Jobs, Tops $1.1 Billion Annual Payroll

Over the past five years Wilsonville has returned to pre-Recession employment levels, but with a larger number and wider diversity of businesses. **Together with government agencies,**

Wilsonville's 1,080 businesses provide 20,317 jobs, with nearly half of these positions in high-wage professional/ technical or industrial occupations engaged in manufacturing, software, engineering and wholesale distribution.

Total direct annual payroll by Wilsonville-based employers exceeds $1.1 Billion—an 80% increase since 2000—that generates a total direct/indirect regional economic-multiplier impact of over $3.2 billion per

Employment Percentage/Count and Payroll in $ Millions
Wilsonville Jobs by Employment Sector, 2016

46% of Wilsonville Employment in High-Wage Industrial Occupations

Sector	Percent	Count
Manufacturing	22%	4,375
Distribution / Wholesale Trade	16%	3,308
Professional, Scientific and Tech Services	9%	1,736
Comm Services: Business Mgmt, FIRE, etc.	8%	1,680
Retail Services	10%	2,029
Gov't (DoC CCCF, OIT, Schl Dist, City)	6%	1,260
Health Care & Retirement Facilities	9%	1,800
Admin Support & Waste Management	10%	1,960
Construction	3%	599
Hospitality and Tourism	8%	1,570

SOURCE: Oregon Employment Dept., May 2017

year. Wilsonville's top-10 private-sector employers—primarily manufacturing, engineering and distribution firms—account for 4,800 jobs, or 24% of the community's total employment.

Top-10 Private-Sector Wilsonville Employers

Employer	Business Type	Employees
1. **Siemens Mentor Graphics Corp.**	Manufacturing – electronic design software	1,006
2. **Xerox Office Printing Business**	Manufacturing – color laser printers and toner	687
3. **Swire Coca-Cola USA**	Manufacturing/Distribution – Coke® products	550
4. **Sysco Food Services of Portland**	Distribution – food-service products, supplies	541
5. **Collins Aerospace** (fka Rockwell)	Manufacturing – aircraft guidance systems	531
6. **TE Medical** Tyco Electronics Connectivity	Manufacturing – medical devices, cables	352
7. **Costco Wholesale**	Retail – commercial membership warehouse	314
8. **Dealer Spike**	Pro Services – automotive website hosting	254
9. **Fred Meyer Stores**	Retail – grocery, household, yard/garden	274
10. **FLIR Systems, Inc.**	Manufacturing – software/hardware systems	249

SOURCE: City of Wilsonville, July 2018

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Economic Development

Wilsonville Businesses Attract Competitive Workforce from Across Region, Seek More Transit Commute Options

To be competitive in the global economy, employers in Wilsonville aim to recruit and retain a skilled workforce from across the Portland metro and North Willamette Valley regions. South Metro Area Regional Transit (SMART), the City of Wilsonville's public-transit agency, helps enable businesses in the Portland area, Wilsonville, Tualatin, Canby and Salem employ a skilled, diverse workforce by providing a commuting option that links with other communities/transit agencies.

Over 9 out of 10 Wilsonville workers commute from residences elsewhere to jobs in Wilsonville. Major cities contributing towards Wilsonville employers' workforce include Portland—with an even larger number of workers than Wilsonville residents—followed by Beaverton, Tualatin and Tigard.

In addition to providing a valuable commuting option and critical mobility services for the elderly and disabled, SMART transit services help to remove single-occupancy commuter vehicles from

Residences of Wilsonville Workers

Clackamas County	**27%**	**5,486**
Wilsonville	9%	1,815
West Linn	3%	605
Canby	3%	605
Other	12%	2,420
Washington County	**28%**	**5,689**
Beaverton	4%	807
Tualatin	4%	807
Tigard	4%	807
Hillsboro	3%	605
Sherwood	2%	403
Other	11%	2,218
Multnomah County	**14%**	**2,844**
Portland	12%	2,420
Other	2%	403
Marion County	**11%**	**2,235**
Salem	3%	605
Woodburn	2%	403
Other	6%	1,210
Other Oregon locations	**16%**	3,251
Out of state	**4%**	813
TOTAL WORKFORCE	**100%**	**20,317**

Map of Residences of Wilsonville Workers
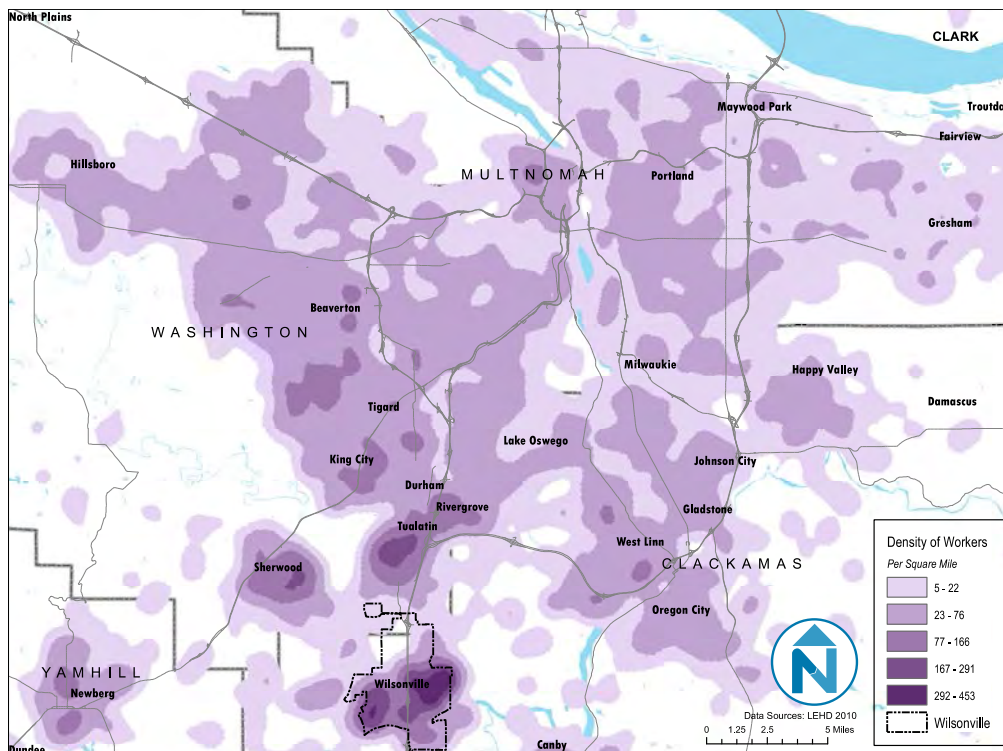
highways, freeing freeway capacity for more reliable truck/freight movement. Oregon House Bill 2017 provided additional resources for new transit services and other improvements.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile – SMART Public Transit Service

Wilsonville's South Metro Area Regional Transit (SMART) Plays Key Role Connecting Valley to Metro Region

Wilsonville's urban-area transit system—"SMART" for South Metro Area Regional Transit—was founded in 1989. Similar to Tri-Met's primary funding source, about 80% of SMART's operational costs are paid for a by local employer-paid transit payroll tax, with the balance composed of FTA formula funds and discretionary regional, state and federal grants.

SMART carries 17,000 passengers over 45,000 miles per month primarily for commuting employees who live throughout the Portland metro region and the North Willamette Valley, together with in-town service and ADA dial-a-ride/paratransit service.

Regional Connections to Metro-Area Public Transit Systems

SMART works in conjunction with other public transit-providers to act as a "gateway" link to the Portland metro-area for commuting workers, paratransit and medical transportation.

SMART coordinates services with Tri-Met for operation of the Westside Express Service (WES) commuter train that links Wilsonville to Beaverton and express buses to Portland and Tualatin.

SMART and Salem Transit exchange morning and evening express-bus commuter routes to/from Wilsonville and Salem.

SMART provides service to Canby.

SMART Central, which serves as the Wilsonville transit center and the Westside Express Service (WES) commuter rail train station, features a 400-car park-and-ride lot. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds in 2009-10 helped to construct shelters, public restrooms, driver break room, security features, passenger amenities, and improved pedestrian access to the site.

SMART Successfully Competes for Federal Funds for New Buses

With support from members of the Oregon Congressional delegation, SMART has won a series of FTA grants for new buses in recent years, including:

- 2018: ODOT award of $555,000 for three CNG buses, §5339b Buses and Bus Facilities
- 2017: FTA award of $1.45 million for electric buses, §5339c Low/No Emission program
- 2016: FTA award of $320,000 for a new bus, §5539 Buses and Bus Facilities program
- 2014: ODOT award of $381,000 for a new bus, §5307 Mass Transit Vehicle Replacement
- 2012: FTA award of $1.1 million for four alternative-fuel buses, §5308 Clean Fuels program.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile – SMART Public Transit Service

SMART Advances State/Regional/City Council Sustainability Goals for a 'Climate Smart Strategy'

The Wilsonville City Council supports State and Regional goals for sustainability that embrace the Climate Smart Strategy which implements a 2009 mandate by the Oregon legislature for Metro to coordinate a plan to reduce the region's per capita greenhouse-gas carbon emissions.

Since 2012, Wilsonville's SMART transit system has won over $3.1 million in federal grant funds awarded by FTA or ODOT to support the acquisition of alternative-fuel vehicles and related infrastructure. Over one-fifth of SMART's current 28-vehicle fleet is now composed of alternative-fuel hybrid diesel electric and CNG buses.
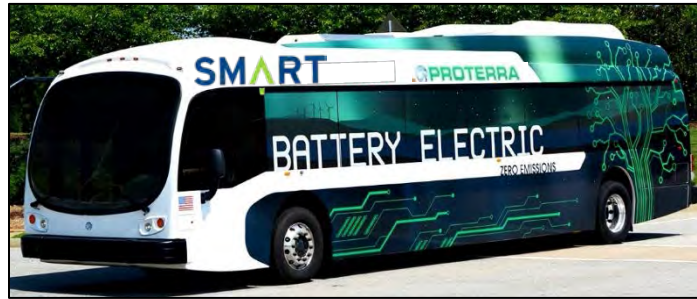
Successful 2017 FTA Section 5339c grant funding is scheduled to bring two all-electric buses to the agency in 2019 and an additional electric bus, through formula funding, in 2020. SMART is setting the example for urban agencies, large and small, by setting the goal of becoming 50% alternative fuel by 2022 and 100% by 2028.

SMART was one of only 51 public-transit agencies nationwide—and the only transit agency in Oregon—to successfully compete for the grant award under the $55 million FY2017-18 Low or No Emission Vehicle Program, Section 5339(c). Demand for FY2017-18 funding was competitive, with the FTA receiving nearly 200 project applications.

The City worked with art students of the West Linn-Wilsonville School District for a set of designs to be used on the new battery-electric buses that were dedicated during SMART's 30th anniversary celebration in 2019. Local backing for the City's deployment of alternative fuel buses is strong with support from business and government leaders, including representatives of Collins Aerospace, Precision Countertops, Convergys, Oregon Tech (OIT), and elected officials Clackamas County Commission, Metro Council, and Oregon State legislators, as well as U.S. Representatives Bonamici and Schrader and Senators Wyden and Merkley.
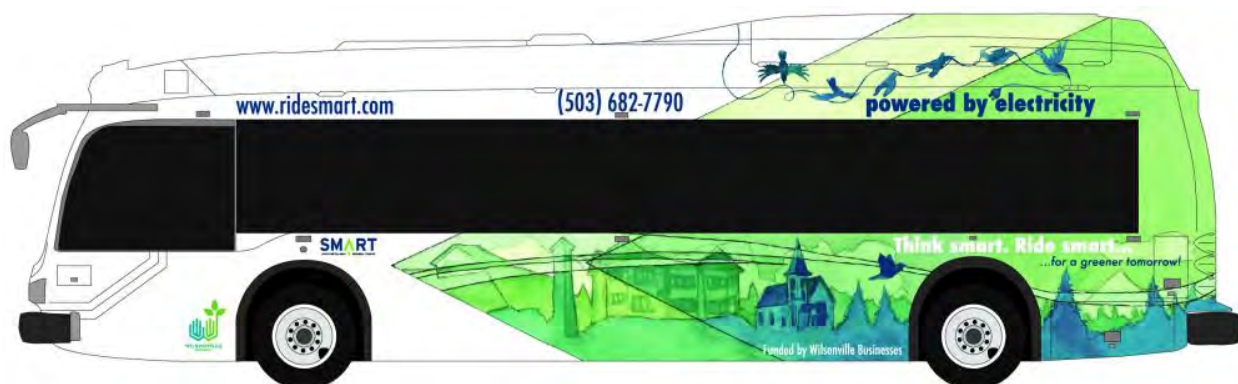
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile – SMART Public Transit Service

FTA Grant Programs Support SMART Transit Services

A number of FTA grant programs are crucial to support capital projects, bus acquisition and other key transit-related programs for SMART, which currently relies on local employer-paid payroll taxes for 80% of operational costs.

FTA grant programs underwriting SMART services include:

A SMART 40-foot-long diesel-electric hybrid buses funded in 2012 by the FTA "5308 Clean Fuels" Grant Program, now discontinued.

- **Federal Transit Formula Grants — Urbanized Area Formula Program, Section 5307**: These formula funds, administered through TriMet (SMART's Urbanized Area), continue to provide critically needed support for preventative maintenance, security and technology. With formula funding, SMART is able to replace bus shelters, upgrade data-collecting software, and purchase real-time rider information displays and way-finding kiosks.

- **Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities, Section 5310:** SMART has utilized this program to outfit buses with wheelchair lifts, ramps and securement devices; provide transit-related information; and utilize new technology systems and mobility management programs.

- **Bus and Bus Facilities Formula Program, Section 5339(a):** This program provides funding to states and transit agencies through a statutory formula to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities. SMART has won grant funds from one of the program's discretionary components, the Low or No Emissions Bus Discretionary Program. Former Section 5312, Public Transportation Innovation Program, was rolled into Section 5339 as a competitive program to provide funding to develop innovative products and services. SMART is using program funds for transit route-scheduling software implementation.

SMART buses await arrival of TriMet WES commuter train to provide "last-mile" connections to employers.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile – SMART Public Transit Service

SMART Transportation Options Educate Riders on Choices

Transportation Options programs connect people to transportation choices in an effort to reduce single occupancy vehicles (SOV) and greenhouse gas emissions. *SMART Options provides information and resources* to help people learn about their travel options for all types of trips. The program also helps employees find the best ways to get to work, whether by transit (bus or train), car/vanpooling, walking, bicycling, teleworking, car sharing, close-to-home commuting, park and rides, or creative work schedules.

SMART Options - *Employer & Commuter Help*

- **Emergency Ride Home Program:** Part or full-time employees of ERH-registered businesses who did not travel in their personal vehicle are eligible for four free emergency rides home a year in the event of an unexpected emergency or unscheduled overtime.

- **Trip Reduction Plan (TRP) and Survey Design/Analysis:** SMART facilitates an individualized TRP per business location with a strategy to reduce single occupancy trips made to the worksite. Employee Commute Options (ECO) is part of a state required plan of the Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality to reduce smog levels. SMART assists companies in analyzing ECO data and writing a successful TRP.

- **Transportation Fairs and Lunchtime Presentations:** SMART hosts information tables at businesses with 100 employees or more to provide transportation choices and information.

SMART Options - *Rider Education*

- **Individualized Marketing Campaigns:** Individualized marketing programs and outreach efforts encourage voluntary travel behavior change. These programs differ from traditional mass marketing campaigns in that they are tailored to meet the travel needs of individual.

- **RideWise Travel Training for Older Adults**: Through a collaboration between SMART and Ride Connection, RideWise Travel Training is available in Wilsonville for older adults (60+) and people with disabilities at no cost. Participants in the RideWise program receive access to information, public transportation training, and support centered on the safe, independent use of public transportation.

SMART Options - *Public Outreach*

- **SMART Art:** SMART fosters student creativity to show what transportation options look like in Wilsonville.

- **Walk SMART:** A free weekly, summer-time program that encourages participants to walk more and drive less for those short trips.

- **Bike SMART:** A one-stop shop for information about bicycling in and around the Wilsonville area and use of free covered bike storage at the Wilsonville Transit Center.

- **SMART Bus App:** An online resource with routes, times and up-to-date schedules.

- **Regional and National Programs:** SMART participates with Driveless Connect, Street Trust, and Safe Routes to School to promote Travel Options education.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Transportation Infrastructure

Wilsonville Collaborates to Advance Infrastructure, Roads and Transit for New Jobs in Coffee Creek Industrial Area

Wilsonville is working with Metro, Washington County, Tualatin and other parties—including landowners, residents and developers—to plan for new employment opportunities on 1,000+ acres of 'greenfield' land in the southwest metro region.

The Metro-designated 225-acre Coffee Creek "Regionally Significant Industrial Area" is expected to host 1,500 jobs with an annual payroll of $98 million at build-out over the next 20 years.

Wilsonville has undertaken detailed planning for land-uses, transportation and other infrastructure to serve the Coffee Creek employment area. The City has formed a new urban renewal district that can bond up to $65 million in debt to fund critical infrastructure estimated to cost $135 million.

A key set of transportation projects is the provision of SMART transit services and construction of roads and intersections that access the new employment zone. The City
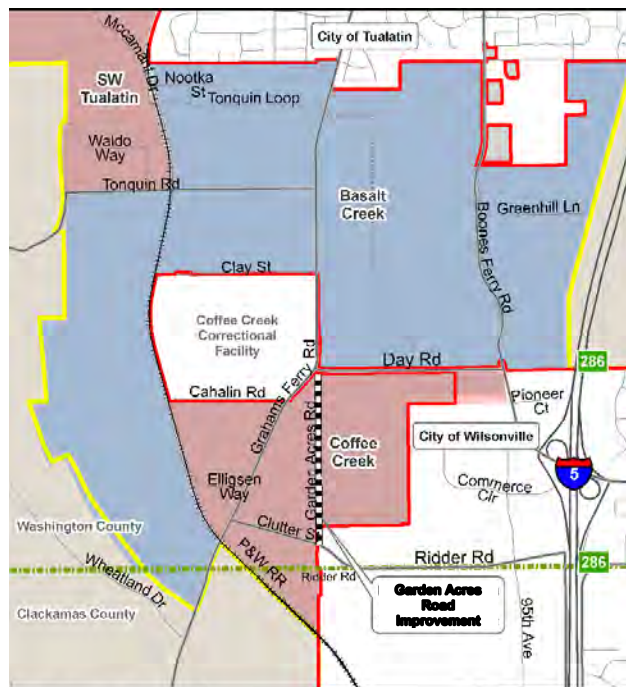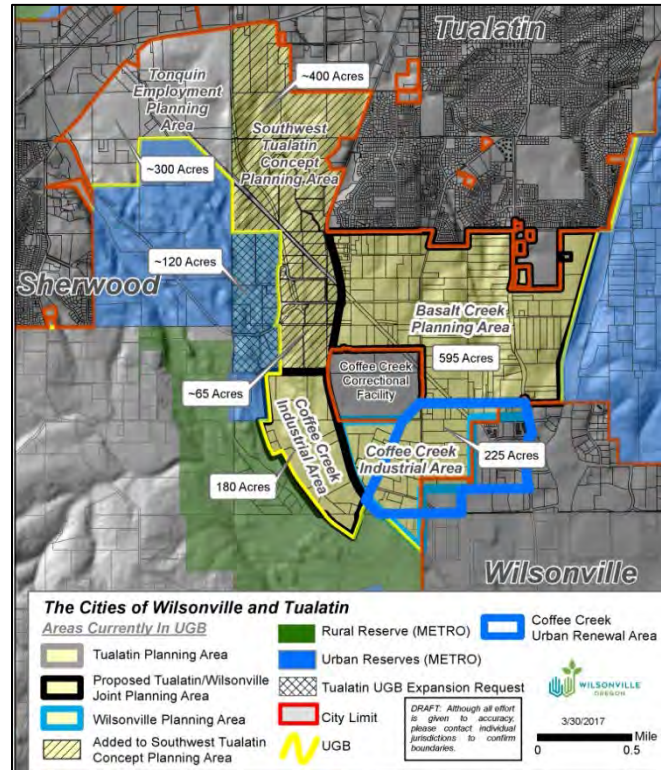
seeks to work with Tri-Met on transit district boundaries to ensure consistent Wilsonville transit service for employers and their commuting workers.

The Garden Acres Road project is crucial to providing freight access to I-5 and traffic circulation for new industrial development in Coffee Creek and Basalt Creek employment areas.

Coffee Creek Industrial Area Access Improvement Project - Garden Acres Rd.

EXPENSES	Millions	Percent
PE/Design	$ 3.3	12%
ROW; Permitting	6.5	24
Construction	12.8	47
Contingency	4.5	17
TOTAL Expenses	**$ 27.1**	100%
REVENUES		
City Urban Renewal	$ 4.9	18%
City Commercial Loan	5.2	19
Federal Appropriation	9.0	33
Developer Paid	8.0	30
TOTAL Revenues	**$ 27.1**	100%

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Transportation Infrastructure

City Partners with ODOT to Study Southbound I-5 Boone Bridge Traffic Congestion, Propose 'I-5 Facility Plan'

The City of Wilsonville and Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) are partnering to improve traffic flow and reduce congestion on southbound I-5 as it crosses the Boone Bridge over the Willamette River. The I-5 Wilsonville Facility Study documented the growing traffic-congestion bottleneck along I-5 at the Boone Bridge that increases rear-end accidents, reduces travel-time reliability and decreases travel speeds severely.

The I-5 Wilsonville Facility Plan proposes the construction of a new "ramp-to-ramp" auxiliary lane on southbound Boone Bridge to ease traffic congestion back-ups on both I-5 and Wilsonville Road. The new highway lane would run from the Wilsonville Road I-5 on-ramp and extend south past Miley Road/Charbonneau exit extending to the Canby-Hubbard Highway 551 off-ramp. Seismic upgrades to the Boone Bridge would occur simultaneously to the bridge lane addition.

Public support for the ramp-to-ramp lane was voiced by participants in an online open house, where 75 percent of the 282 respondents favored the solution.

ODOT estimates a total cost of $120–$400 million for the auxiliary lane and seismic retrofit work of the Boone Bridge, with funding available in the 2028-2040 timeframe.

The Wilsonville City Council and Oregon Transportation Commission approved the I-5 Wilsonville Facility Plan in summer 2018 for inclusion in the Oregon Highway Plan and Metro Regional Transportation Plan, which Metro codified in 2018. The Oregon Legislative Assembly directed ODOT in 2019 to conduct a "cost-to-complete" study to implement the Wilsonville I-5 Facility Plan and examine seismic structural issues; the study is underway and due to the legislature in February 2021.
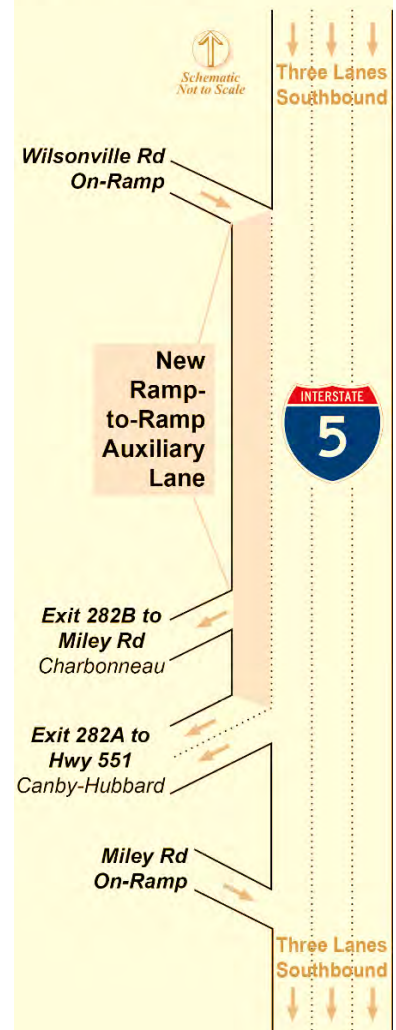
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Transportation Infrastructure

City Advances Transportation Projects by Strategically Leveraging Local Resources with Federal and State Funds

1 **Barber Street Bridge and Road Extension**

$4.25 M FY2005-06 Congressional appropriation – SAFETEA-LU §1702, §1934 (HPP)
$2.85 M City match – Urban renewal financing, System Development Charges (SDCs)
$7.10 M TOTAL

Crucial east-west road connects Villebois urban village to employment zone and SMART Transit Center/WES Commuter Rail Station. Project started in 2014 and completed in 2015.

2 **Kinsman Road North Extension – Barber Street to Boeckman Road**

$1.4 M FY2006-09 MTIP RFFA – SAFETEA-LU §1404, Transportation Enhancements
$2.2 M FY2016-18 Oregon STIP – MAP-21 §1108, Surface Transportation Program
$3.6 M City match – Urban renewal financing, System Development Charges (SDCs)
$7.2 M TOTAL

Key north-south road for freight and commuter traffic in the westside employment zone near SMART Transit Center/WES Commuter Rail Station. Construction completed Fall 2017.

3 **Tooze/Boeckman Road Improvement & Reconstruction**

$0.8 M FY2010-11 Congressional appropriation – SAFETEA-LU §1702, §1934 (HPP)
$5.7 M City match – Urban renewal financing, System Development Charges (SDCs)
$6.5 M TOTAL

Safety-improvement that re-aligns old arterial, constructs sidewalk and re-builds key intersection on a primary route to Villebois and Sherwood; scheduled for summer 2018.

4 **French Prairie "Bike/Ped/Emergency" Bridge Study & Design**

$1.25 M FY2012-13 MTIP RFFA – SAFETEA-LU §1404, Transportation Enhancements
$0.30 M City match – System Development Charges (SDCs)
$1.55 M TOTAL

Key project focused on I-5 highway mobility emergency-incidence response and bike/ped safety crossing over Willamette River; underway now in conjunction with Clackamas County.

5 **Alternative-Fuels Buses Acquisition**

$1.1 M FY2012-13 FTA "5308 Clean Fuels" Grant Program, SAFETEA-LU §3010
$0.2 M City match – Transit payroll tax
$1.3 M TOTAL

SMART was one of 27 transit agencies nationwide to win a competitive grant to acquire two new diesel-electric hybrid, 40-foot-long buses and two new CNG buses that are now in service.

$1.45 M FY2017-18 Low or No Emission Vehicle Program, FAST Act §5339(c).
$0.40 M City match – Transit payroll tax
$1.85 M TOTAL

SMART was one of 51 transit agencies nationwide to win a highly competitive grant to purchase two 35-foot battery-electric buses and install charging infrastructure.

6 **New Buses Acquisitions**

$0.38 M FY2014-15 ODOT "5307 Mass Transit Vehicle Replacement, FAST Act §3004, §3016
$0.04 M City match – Transit payroll tax
$0.42 M TOTAL

ODOT discretionary competitive allocation funds for new 40-passenger diesel bus.

$0.32 M FY2016-17 FTA "5539 Buses and Bus Facilities" Grant Program, FAST Act §3017
$0.06 M City match – Transit payroll tax
$0.38 M TOTAL

FTA competitive allocation funds for new 31-passenger, low-floor/easy-access diesel bus.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Transportation Infrastructure

Wilsonville Aerial Image of Transportation Projects Recently Finished or Under Way
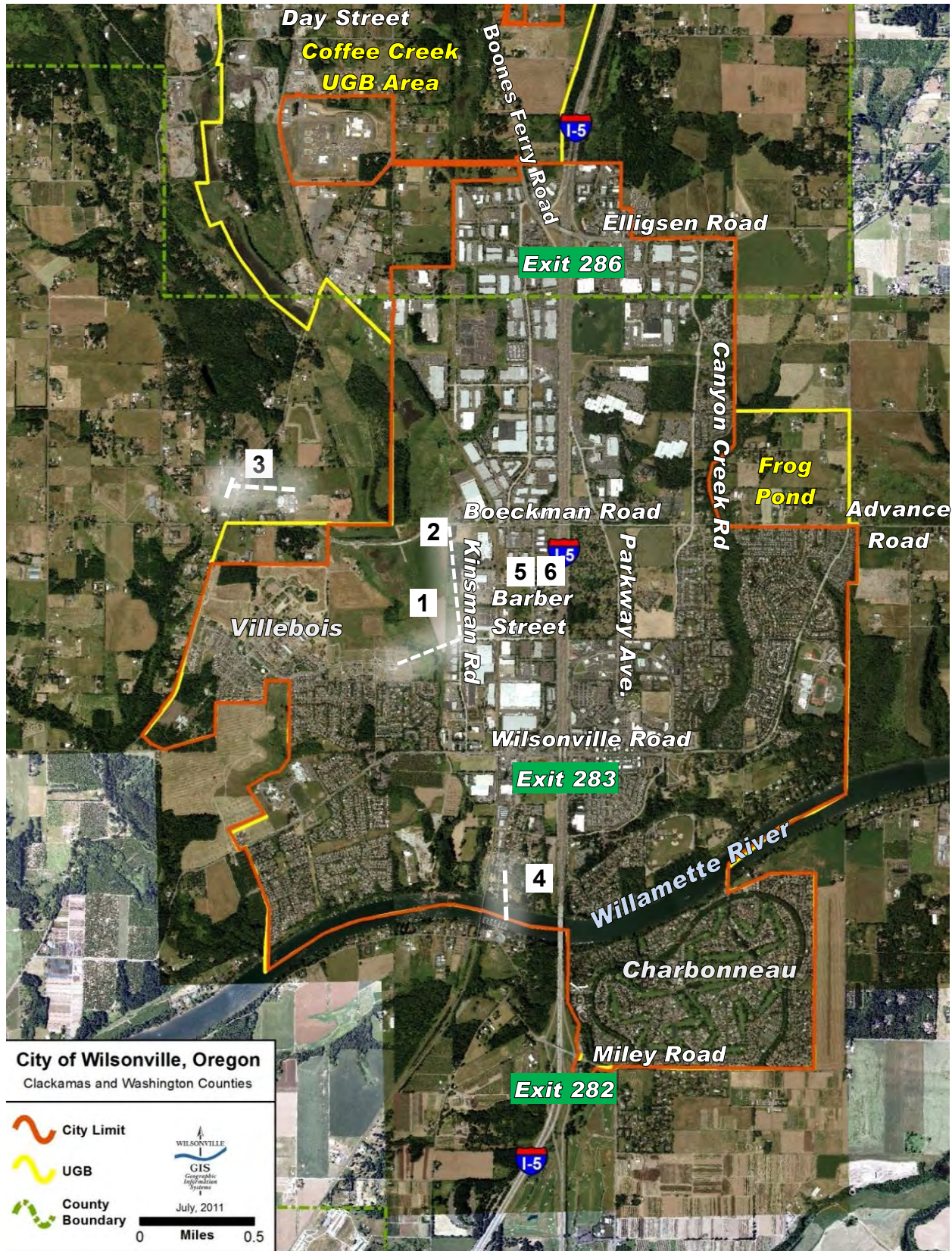
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Regional Collaboration

Wilsonville Supports Reopening Willamette Falls Locks and Congressional 'National Heritage Area' Designation

The City of Wilsonville, together with partners in the "Willamette Falls Locks Working Group," supports efforts to have the Willamette Falls Locks and Canal repaired and re-opened by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The City appreciates the Oregon Congressional Delegation's successful inclusion of new, broadening language in Section 1165 of the 2016 Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act, directing USACE when looking at potential disposition of assets to "consider the extent to which the property has economic, cultural, historic, or recreational significance or impacts at the national, State, or local level."

Wilsonville is a member of the Willamette Falls Locks Commission created pursuant to Oregon Senate Bill 256 in 2017. The 23-member Commission is the State's policy-making and advisory board for issues relating to the repair, reopening, operation, maintenance and future transfer of ownership of the Willamette River navigational channel and locks system. **The primary charge for the Commission is to identify a potential private- or public-sector transferee(s) that could take over ownership and operations of the Locks from the U.S Army Corps of Engineers, which seeks to dispose of the Locks either through an ownership transfer or by cementing them closed permanently.**

Economic Benefits of Reopening the Willamette Falls Locks

Long-time Wilsonville firms, **Wilsonville Concrete, Inc., and Marine Industrial Construction, LLC**, have used the Willamette Falls Locks for over 120 years. The companies have indicated that 15–30 total jobs could be impacted if the Locks remain closed. Substantial amounts of aggregate were traditionally barged to Wilsonville Concrete from down river; each barge carries a volume equivalent to 30–35 loaded dump trucks. Now, truck traffic to has increased by more than 5,000 dump-truck trips totaling more than 360,000 truck-miles annually.

Due to the historical significance and potential for cultural-tourism promotion, the City supports National Park Service nomination to Congress for designation of a segment of the Willamette River from Keizer to Portland as a National Heritage Area that carries no land-use restrictions but does provide marketing resources that can help diversify the area tourism economy.

The Willamette Falls Locks Working Group

Clackamas County

Metro Regional Government

City of Milwaukie

City of Oregon City

City of West Linn

City of Wilsonville

eNRG Kayaking

Portland General Electric

Wilsonville Concrete

National Trust for Historic Preservation

One Willamette River Coalition

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Regional Collaboration

Wilsonville Water to Quench the Thirst for Sherwood, Hillsboro Residents and Industries of Washington County

Since paving the way in 2000 to demonstrate that Willamette River water can be a fine domestic water-supply source, the combined $45 million investment by the City of Wilsonville and Tualatin Valley Water District (TVWD) in a water-treatment plant has facilitated economic-development efforts. Currently producing five to 10 million gallons per day, the Willamette River Water Treatment Plant is capable of producing 15 million gallons per day.

- **2009: Coca-Cola Bottling consolidates Oregon/SW Washington operations to an expanded 360,000-square-foot facility in Wilsonville** for bottling and distributing all Coke®-branded products like *Dasani* water.

- **2013: Wilsonville and TVWD agree to sell five million gallons of water per day to Sherwood.**

2014-23: Wilsonville works with TVWD and the City of Hillsboro on the "Willamette Water Supply Project," a $1 billion, 26-mile-long, six-foot-diameter pipeline to transport up to 45 million gallons per day of Willamette River water from Wilsonville, which also requires construction of a second water-treatment plant. The project provides a growing Washington County population and major employers and silicon-wafer manufacturers such as Intel with a reliable long-term water supply. The project provides for seismic upgrading of the existing Willamette River Water Treatment Plant.

Wilsonville to Hillsboro
Map of TVWD/Hillsboro 'Willamette Water Supply" 26-mile Water Pipeline Route
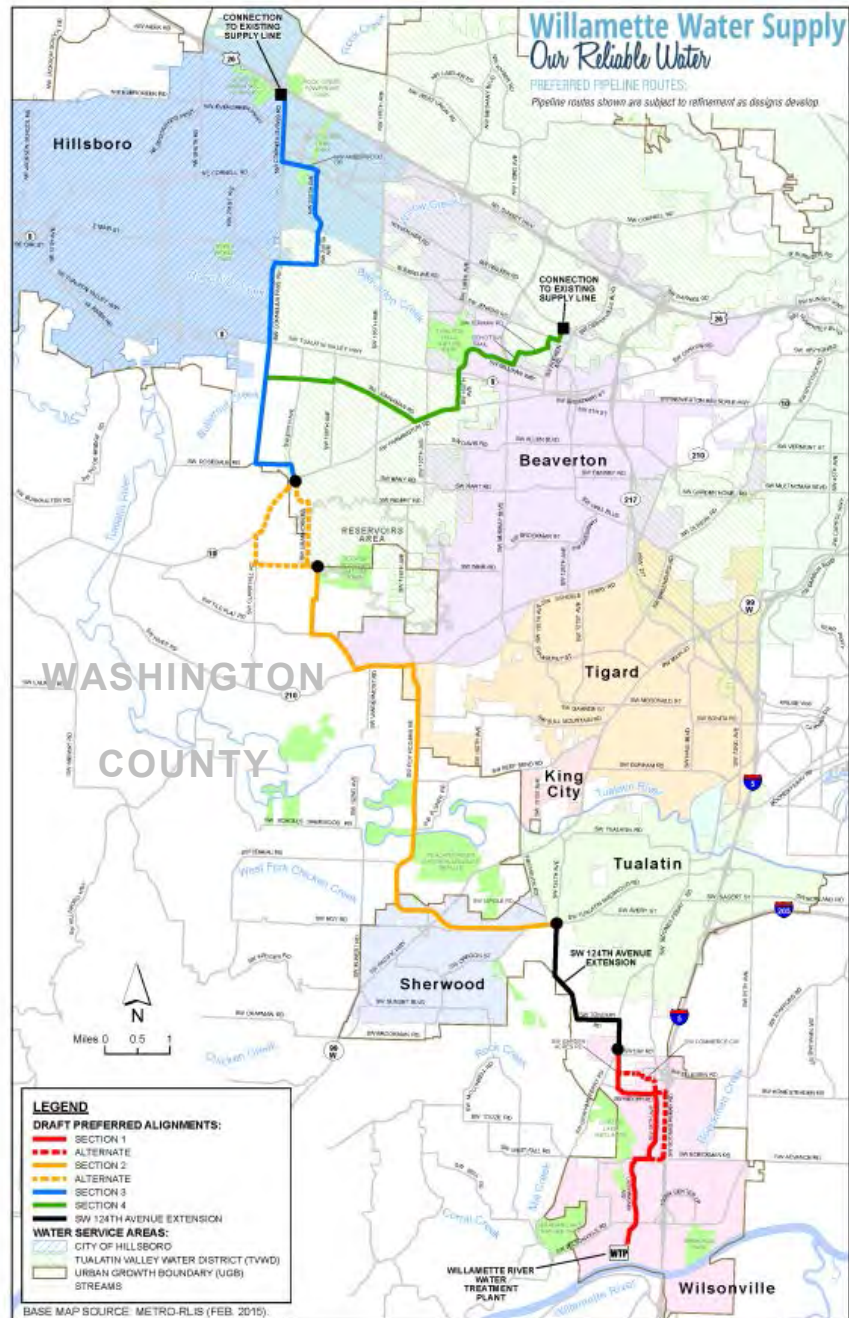
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Land-Use Planning

Wilsonville Plans Neighborhoods for Population Growth and Regionally Significant Industrial Area for New Jobs

■ RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT: East Wilsonville

City Designs Frog Pond and New Urban Reserve Areas as a 'Great Community' Neighborhood with Parks, Trails, Schools

Over the past four years since the City has been working with area land owners, community members, school officials and developers to undertake simultaneous concept-planning for the 181-acre Frog Pond Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) area and the adjacent 316-acre Advance Road Urban Reserve, also known as Frog Pond East and South. The total 500-acre area is expected to host 1,700 housing units when developed.

The City worked with the West Linn-Wilsonville School District to advance a UGB expansion before Metro regional government in 2013 for a 40-acre parcel in the Urban Reserve Area for a new middle school and sports fields.

Subsequently, the new Meridian Creek Middle School opened in 2017, and now a faculty of 18 teach 346 students in grades 6 – 8. The School District previously purchased 10 acres in the Frog Pond West area for eventual use as a primary school to serve the growing eastside of Wilsonville.

■ INDUSTRIAL/ EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT: Northwest Wilsonville City Advances Plans for Coffee Creek RSIA and Basalt Creek UGB Areas

The City completed a master plan for the 226-acre Coffee Creek "Regionally Significant Industrial Area" (RSIA) in 2008 and detailed infrastructure study in 2011. The City established in 2016 an urban renewal district to help underwrite the estimated $130 million cost of public infrastructure in water, sewage, stormwater, roadway and other improvements. The City estimates that the Coffee Creek RSIA will host 1,500 family-wage jobs with an annual payroll of $96 million when built-out over a 10- to 20-year timeframe.

Wilsonville completed work in 2018 with Tualatin, Metro and Washington County to concept plan for development and transportation facilities in the adjacent 775-acre Basalt Creek Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) planning area. The plan also defines the future city boundary between Wilsonville and Tualatin; the Wilsonville portion is slated to be additional employment lands while the Tualatin side provides additional housing and some employment lands.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Land-Use Planning

City of Wilsonville Aerial Image Showing Major Urban Planning Areas

The City of Wilsonville

- Rural Reserve
- Urban Reserve
- 2002 UGB Expansion
- 2004 UGB Expansion
- City Limits
- UGB

June 2009 Aerial Photo

WILSONVILLE
GIS
Geographic
Information
Systems

March 2009

Mile
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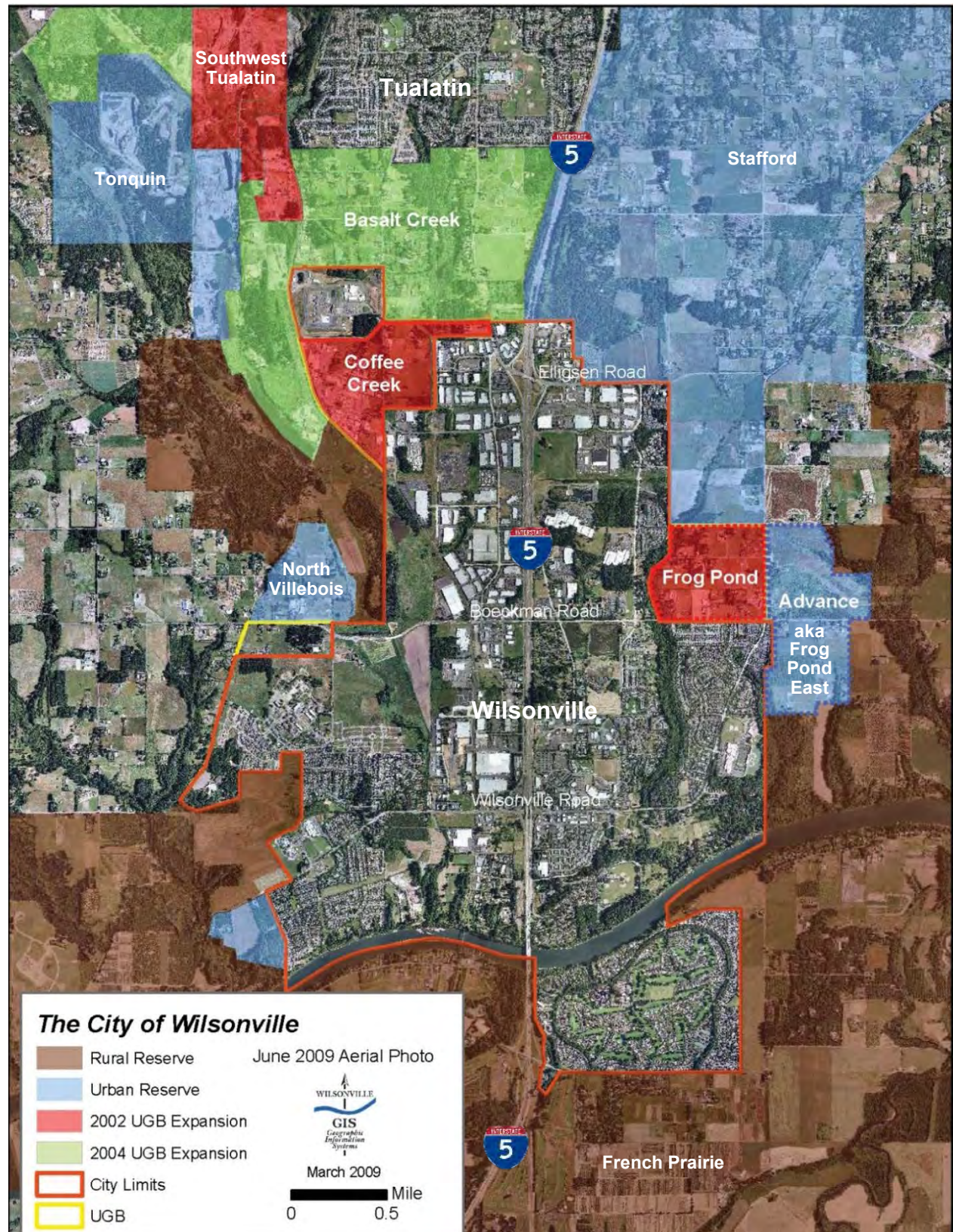
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Regional Industrial Employment Lands

Wilsonville Works with State and Region to Develop Vital Employment Zones with Family-Wage Jobs

Wilsonville Zoning Map blue shade shows that a significant amount of city's land is zoned for industrial uses.

- Nearly one-third (31%) of all of Wilsonville is zoned for industrial uses that include manufacturing, software engineering and wholesale distribution — economic sectors with high-wage employment.

- Of all cities in the greater Portland area, only Tualatin has a larger percentage of industrial land.

- Tualatin and Wilsonville are classified as the major industrial components of the South Metro I-5 real-estate market, which also includes Lake Oswego, Tigard and portions of Portland.

Portland Metro Region "Title 4" Industrial & Employment Lands

- Since 1997, 4,100 acres have been added to greater Portland UGB for "Title 4" Industrial & Employment Lands.

- UGB additions in 2002 and 2004 added nearly half of the 4,100 acres total to the Tualatin and Wilsonville areas for industrial and employment development, including the Coffee Creek industrial area.

- Total of 32,000 acres in the greater metro region of "Title 4" industrial and employment lands.

- Of 11,000 acres outside of "working waterfronts," Tualatin/Wilsonville make up 31%, or 11% of the 32,000-regional acre total.

Wilsonville Zoning Map
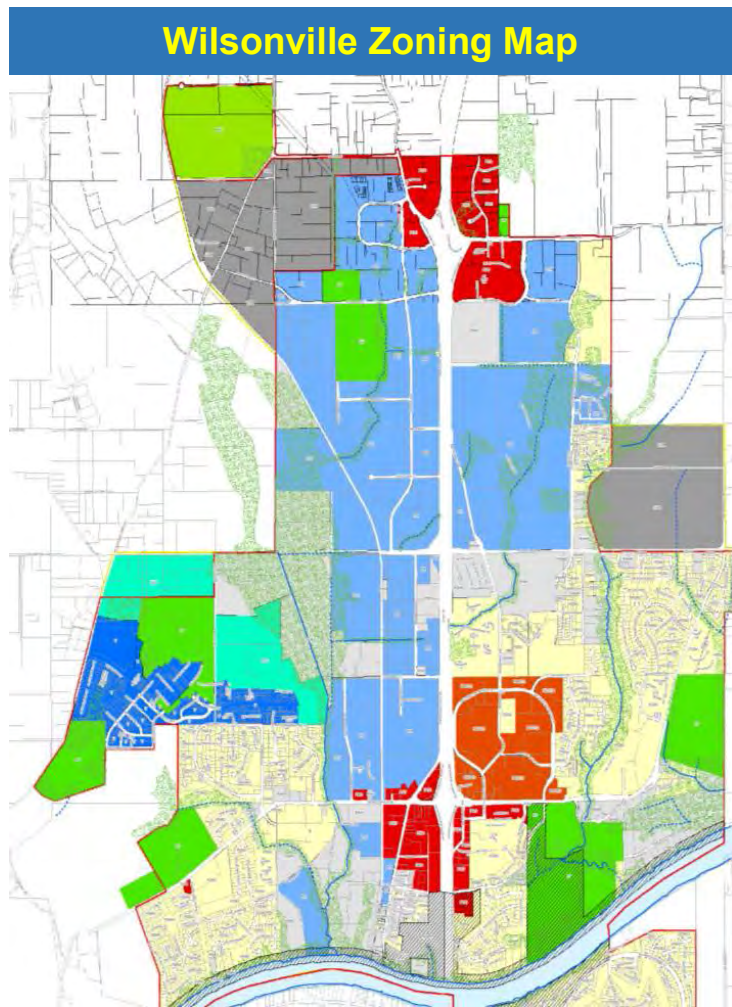
Portland Metro "Title 4" — Industrial & Employment Lands

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Regional Industrial Employment Lands

New Job and Business Opportunities with Coffee Creek RSIA

Wilsonville is working with Metro, Washington County, the State and others to plan for a regionally significant, 226-acre industrial development in the northwest quadrant of Wilsonville near the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility. The Coffee Creek Regionally Significant Industrial Area (RSIA), located ½

mile from I-5, is the next major employment zone that is projected to host at build-out 1,500 family-wage jobs with an annual payroll of $96 million.

Aggregating land from different landowners, coupled with extensive public infrastructure investments, are key issues to advance development of the Coffee Creek industrial area.

The City estimates new public road and infrastructure costs at $130 million, and plans to use urban-renewal financing to underwrite half of the development expenditures, and seeks $65 million in additional funding.

New Code for Faster Approval

In order to accelerate development, the City has created a new, innovative "form-based" building code never before used in Oregon for Coffee Creek, courtesy of a $60,000 grant from the Oregon Dept. of Land Conservation and Development. The "form-based"

code uses pre-approved design elements that allow developers to quickly produce architectural drawings and building specifications that enable faster approvals and quicker construction.

City of Wilsonville
Coffee Creek Industrial Area -
Potential Development Scenario
(Artist's Concept)
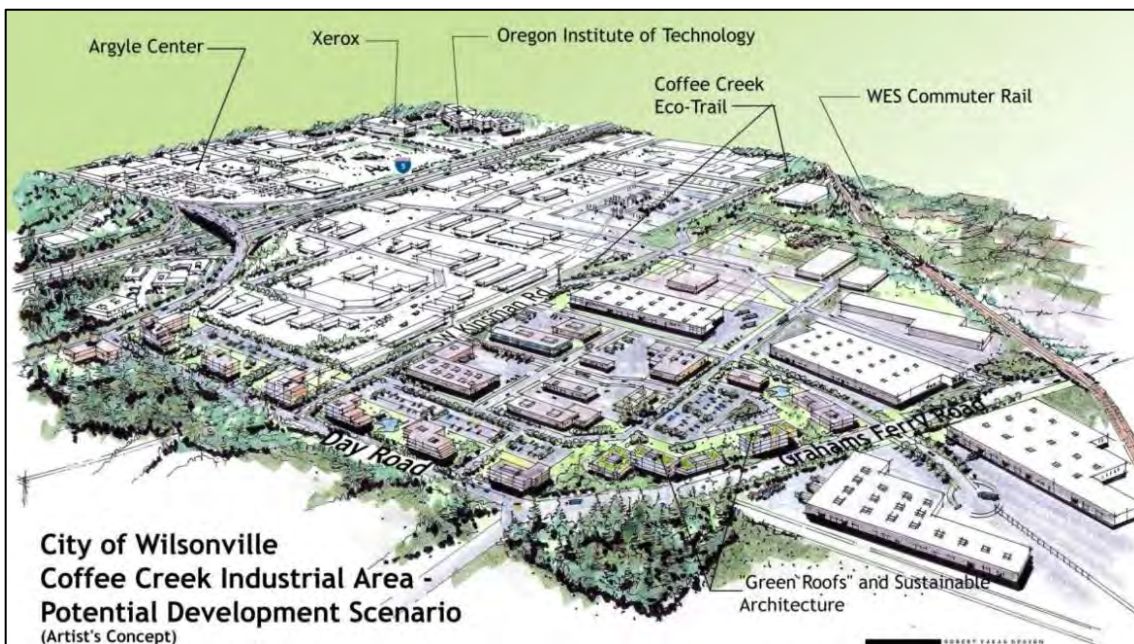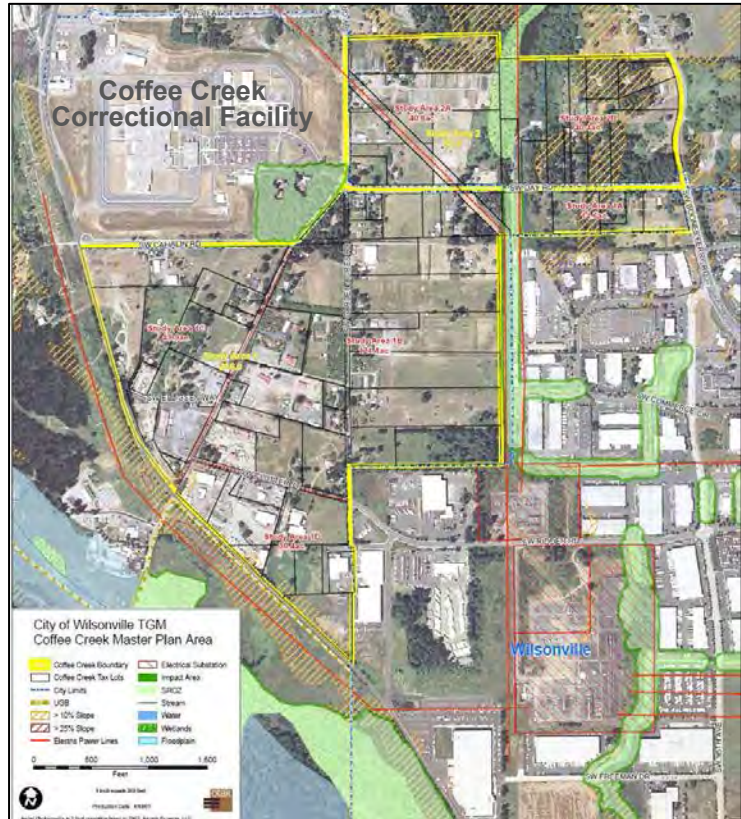
2019 Wilsonville Community Profile - Education & Workforce Development

High-Quality Skills Training: Higher-Ed with a Focus on In-Demand, Employment-Ready Workers

Wilsonville High-Tech Employers Embrace Oregon Tech

Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT), known as "OregonTech," the state's premier university of advanced engineering and technology studies, relocated in 2012 to Wilsonville. Located in the city's "high-tech campus area" near DW Fritz Automation, Siemens Mentor Graphics, FLIR Systems, Collins Aerospace, OregonTech has strengthened ties with key employers.

The Oregon Tech Wilsonville Campus currently enrolls over 800 students—a 40% increase in three years—in engineering, technology, management and health sciences. The urban campus is expected to serve eventually over 1,000 students enrolled in high-demand degree programs. The university is ranked among the Top-25 Colleges for Best Return on Investment (ROI) in the U.S. and 35th among the best undergraduate engineering programs for BS/MS level universities in the nation (US News & World Report 2013 Ranking).

Oregon Tech Wilsonville programs include:
- Electronics Engineering Technology
- Information Technology
- Mechanical Engineering Technology
- Renewable Energy Engineering
- Software Engineering Technology

Higher-Ed Options Help Meet Market Demands

Clackamas Community College (CCC) has a Wilsonville campus that features a nationally recognized utility-training center in conjunction with Portland General Electric that includes three distinctive career technical-educational programs for technical and operational jobs in the utility and energy management industry. Graduates of the Energy and Resource Management AAS program may transfer to Oregon Tech Wilsonville for an Alternative Energy bachelor's degree or to Portland State University's Community Development in College of Urban and Public Affairs (CUPA) major program.

Voters approved a local levy in 2014 that includes renovation of facilities and expansion of programs at all CCC facilities, including the Wilsonville campus.

Strong Community Support for K–12 Education

West Linn-Wilsonville School District, one of Oregon's highest academically scoring school districts, serves Wilsonville north of the Willamette River with three elementary schools, two middle schools, a high school, a special-charter STEAM high school and CREST, an environmental studies center.

Voters are supportive of the District, passing in 2019 a $206.8 million capital bond featuring seven major projects across the entire school district, including a new performing-arts auditorium at Wilsonville High School. Voters approved a new levy in 2014 that enabled construction of the new Meridian Creek Middle School in the Frog Pond (Advance Road Urban Reserve) area.

Canby School District serves Charbonneau District south of the Willamette River.

2019 Wilsonville Community Profile – Key Federal Issues for Wilsonville

Wilsonville Supports Regional Transportation Priorities

The City of Wilsonville supports a number of key federal transportation priorities. **Wilsonville Mayor Tim Knapp serves as the Clackamas County Cities Representative to METRO's Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation (JPACT), which acts as the Portland metro-area's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for federal-fund prioritization and distribution.**

Mayor Knapp also participates actively on the Clackamas County Coordinating Committee and Washington County Coordinating Committee. He is a board director representing Small Cities for Greater Portland Inc (GPI) and a founding member of the Metropolitan Mayors Consortium lobbying association. He served during a two-year period 2018-19 on METRO's Transportation 2020 'Get Moving' Funding Task Force.

City Supports Increased and Stabilized Transportation Funding

- Implement Long-Term, Stable Funding Sources for All Modes

- Maintain the Multimodal Nature of Transportation Investments

- Support Innovative Financing Mechanisms

City Advocates for Local Innovation, Management, and Flexibility

- Protect State and City Authority

- Support Local Investments in Transportation Solutions

- Improve National Highway and Freight Coordination

City Encourages Modernization of the Transportation System

- Expand the Low-No Emissions Bus Program

- Consider Seismic Resiliency when Building

City Seeks to Make Public-Transit Work for Communities

- Advance Projects on a Timely Basis

- Modify Project Development Rules — FTA should take into consideration the past performance of individual agencies in delivering projects on time and on or under budget

- Expand Small Starts to Include Systems Improvements, Rather than Specific Bus Lines

- Strengthen Mobility Innovation for improved trip planning

Mentor Graphics $4.5 Billion Acquisition by Siemens to Provide Stability, New Resources for Major Local Employer

Since fending-off a takeover attempt by a competitor and tangling with activist investors, longtime Mentor Graphics CEO/Chair Walden (Wally) Rhines completed a deal for the computer-aided design firm to be acquired by German industry giant Siemens in 2018. Mentor's value is recognized for the high-quality software engineers who can increase the competitive position of a traditional hardware manufacturer seeking to make in-roads into the "Internet of All Things." Since acquisition, Mentor's employment count at the Wilsonville world headquarters has continued to grow, now topping 1,000.

High-Tech Employer Converts Warehouse to Engineering/ Manufacturing Headquarters, Increases Employment

DWFritz Automation's new corporate headquarters, located in the heart of Wilsonville's Technology Corridor, renovated the former 165,000-square-foot Oregonian publishing facility into a high-tech center that includes 100,000 square feet of manufacturing area and over 65,000 square feet of office space. Features of the modern facility include an advanced research lab, secure manufacturing space, clean

room, locker rooms, and a fitness area for employees. Over 300 employees are expected to work out of the new company headquarters. The building's open and airy architecture with high ceilings is geared towards enhancing natural light and inspiring employee collaboration.

Congressman Schrader Hosts Willamette River Forum on Uses and Allocation Stored Reservoir Waters

In February 2019, members of the Oregon Congressional Delegation presented 'State of the Willamette River BiOp' Forum hosted by Congressman Kurt Schrader at Wilsonville City Hall. Over 150 local- and state-government representatives, farmers, conservationists, fisher people, business interests and others heard from a variety of officials from the US Army Corps of Engineers, NOAA Fisheries and related agencies. Discussions focused on issues of stored water allocation of the Willamette River Basin reservoirs that impact endangered salmon species conservation, as well as agricultural, municipal and industrial uses.

TOP
TRACKING OREGON'S PROGRESS

LATINOS IN OREGON:
Trends and Opportunities in a Changing State

August 2016

THE OREGON COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

Caitlin Ruffenach, *Researcher,* The Oregon Community Foundation
Sonia Worcel, *Vice President of Strategy and Research,* The Oregon Community Foundation
David Keyes, *Researcher,* The Oregon Community Foundation
Roberto Franco, *Latino Partnership Program Director,* The Oregon Community Foundation

August 2016

In 2013, The Oregon Community Foundation (OCF) worked with Oregon State University (OSU) to create a set of indicators to track the economic, social and environmental progress of Oregon. These indicators were added to the existing Communities Reporter Tool website as a set of TOP (Tracking Oregon's Progress) indicators. OCF and OSU have published two reports using the TOP indicators. The first report describes the progress that Oregon has made over the past two decades, and the second focuses on income inequality across the state. In addition to updating the TOP indicators this year, OCF and OSU are highlighting available data about Latinos in Oregon. The data was used to produce this report, and a new collection with the data is available through the Communities Reporter Tool at http://oregonexplorer.info/rural.

For more information about this report and the Latinos in Oregon data collection, please contact:

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The Oregon Community Foundation   Rural Studies Program, Oregon State University
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TRACKING OREGON'S PROGRESS

LATINOS IN OREGON:
Trends and Opportunities in a Changing State

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Welcome

Fellow Oregonians,

I am pleased to announce the release of OCF's third annual Tracking Oregon's Progress (TOP) indicators report, which this year is focused on Latinos in Oregon. Oregon's Latino population is diverse and growing, and this report highlights our important contributions as well as the continuing disparities our community faces.

As a Latina, I know from personal experience that education is a key that opens doors to opportunity and that many Latino Oregonians do not have access to the tools to succeed in our educational system. Yet I know that with the right access and support, success is possible. It is exciting to me to be part of a strong and growing group of Latino entrepreneurs who are contributing to Oregon's economy in so many ways today – and who are preparing others to be the state's leaders tomorrow.

Join me in celebrating the vibrancy of Oregon's Latinos and in sharing this important report about our community.

Sabrina Parsons
Board Member
The Oregon Community Foundation
Chief Executive Officer
Palo Alto Software

Executive Summary

Latinos in Oregon explores the contributions that Latinos have made to the state and the disparities that still exist between Latino and white Oregonians by examining trends among a variety of indicators over the past five to 15 years.

Astoria

Population

Oregon's Latino population has grown 72% since 2000.

Oregon's Latino population is young, diverse and growing due to an increase in the number of U.S.-born Latino Oregonians.

Oregon's Latino population is growing at a rate faster than the national rate: 12 percent of the state's population is now Latino, representing 72 percent growth since 2000.

The number of U.S.-born Latino Oregonians has increased 21 percent, compared to 1 percent growth in the number of foreign-born Latino Oregonians. While most of Oregon's Latinos are U.S.-born (64 percent), a sizable minority were born elsewhere, including approximately 96,000 undocumented immigrants.

A majority of Oregon's Latinos are of Mexican descent, but the state boasts representation from multiple Central and South American countries as well.

The striking demographic difference between Oregon's Latino population and its white population is age: Oregon Latinos are significantly younger than white Oregonians. The median age for Latinos is 24 years, compared to 41 years for the white population.

Education

The Latino high school graduation rate increased by 15% between 2010 and 2014 but is still lower than the rate for white students.

While more Latino students are graduating, the achievement gap between Latino and white students starts early and persists.

Nearly 23 percent of K-12 students in Oregon are Latino.

Data from the recently implemented Oregon Kindergarten Assessment reveals that Latino kindergarten students score similarly to their white peers in terms of socio-emotional skills but lag behind in early math and literacy skills.

Similarly, while Latino third- and eighth-grade students have made some gains over time in reading and math scores, less than half are meeting or exceeding state standards, a rate significantly below that of their white peers.

In addition, the graduation rate for Latino students lags white students: 75 percent of Latino students graduated in 2014, compared to 84 percent of white students.

Even starker differences between Latino and white Oregonians exist in postsecondary attainment, with 41 percent of Latino Oregonians possessing less than a high school diploma and just 12 percent possessing a bachelor's degree or higher.

However, there are some positive indicators that may suggest future improvements in educational achievement: The majority of Latino students attend school regularly (and at a rate identical to that of their white peers), and the Latino graduation rate increased from 65 percent in 2000 to 75 percent in 2014, while the rate for white students has remained flat.

$ Employment and Income

72% of Latino Oregonians age 16 and older are in the workforce, but 28% of all Latinos live in poverty.

Latino Oregonians are essential to the state's economy but are still at an economic disadvantage compared to white Oregonians.

Oregon's Latino population makes vital contributions to the state's economy. Latinos are more likely to be part of the labor force than white Oregonians, and Latino business ownership has grown faster than the growth of the Latino population.

However, Latinos are more likely to be unemployed, and their incomes are substantially lower in comparison to white Oregonians. Indeed, median family income for Latino families is more than $10,000 lower than for white families, and per capita income for Latinos is half the per capita income for white Oregonians, which, by some measures, is less than what is necessary to adequately meet living expenses.

Latino poverty rates are much higher than those of white Oregonians: Over one-quarter of Oregon's Latinos and over one-third of Oregon's Latino children live in poverty.

Health

29% of Latino Oregonians lack health insurance.

While Latino health status is improving in some areas, disparities still exist for health access and outcomes.

Access to health insurance and to prenatal care has increased and teen pregnancy rates have decreased dramatically.

However, nearly one-third of Oregon's Latinos still lack health insurance, fewer Latinas receive adequate prenatal care than white women, and the Latina teen pregnancy rate is double the rate for white teens.

While almost all Latino 11th graders consider themselves to be in good physical health or better, fewer Latino youth than their white peers rate their physical health as very good or excellent, and more rate their health as fair or poor.

Nearly one-half of Latino 11th graders are overweight or obese, compared to one-quarter of white 11th graders.

Over half of Latino 11th graders meet the state's positive youth development benchmark (which takes into consideration physical and mental health status, volunteerism, positive adult role models, self-confidence and problem-solving), but this rate is lower than the 63 percent of white 11th graders who meet this benchmark.

Ultimately, the report finds that as the Latino population continues to grow, it is increasingly important to ensure that all Latino Oregonians have access to the education, economic and health care opportunities they need to thrive.

Astoria

Introduction

Latinos have a long history of contributing to vibrant communities in Oregon, beginning in the early 1800s, when Mexicans came to Oregon to mine gold and tend to livestock as *vaqueros*, or cowboys. The 1900s brought several waves of Latino immigrants from Mexico and the American Southwest who came to work in agriculture and on the railroads. Eventually, many Latinos who had traveled through Oregon for work settled in communities across the state. In the 1980s, Latino immigrants from Central and South America escaping civil wars began to arrive in the state. Today, the Latino population in Oregon continues to grow and change, and this growth suggests that the future of the state will be influenced by their myriad contributions to Oregon's economic, creative and civic endeavors. In order to better understand the opportunities and challenges facing Latinos in Oregon, this report examines trends over the past five to 15 years in four areas:

1. **Population**, 2. **Education**, 3. **Employment and income**, and 4. **Health**

Each section also includes a profile of a community that exemplifies statewide trends and an organization that is working to improve outcomes for Latinos in that community.

The data in this report demonstrate that Latinos are making important contributions in the state but have faced myriad challenges related to institutionalized racism and are not faring as well as white Oregonians in many areas. Latino Oregonians do not exist in isolation but interact regularly with systems and institutions that can discriminate in sometimes-subtle ways. The future of Oregon depends on the contributions of all Oregonians, including the 473,729 Latinos in the state, and requires ensuring all residents have access to the opportunities they need to thrive.

Population

In addition to the number of Latinos in Oregon, several characteristics help further define the population. These include data about population growth, immigration, Hispanic origin, age and language spoken at home. Together the data suggest that Oregon's Latino population is young and growing, and while Latino Oregonians come from a variety of backgrounds, most were born in the United States.
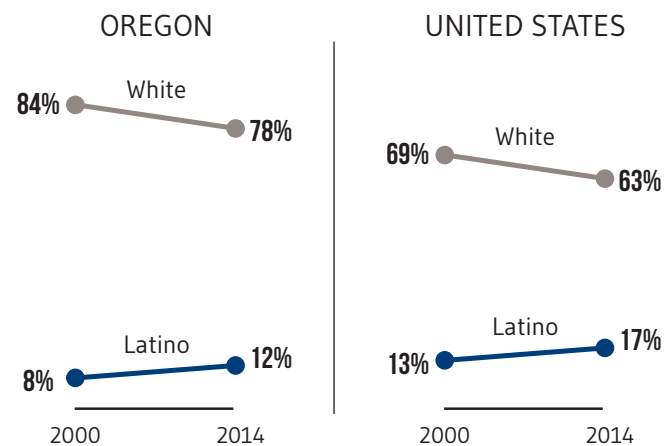
The Latino Population Is Growing in Oregon.

The Latino[1] population in Oregon is growing and reached a total of 473,729 people in 2014, according to five-year American Community Survey estimates. A record 12 percent of the state's population is now Latino, compared to 8 percent in 2000 (see **Figure 1**). This number could be even higher because it is likely that some Latinos, especially immigrants, are missed by the U.S. Census Bureau (see page 7 for more details). The Latino population in Oregon is growing at a faster rate compared to the United States as a whole. Since 2000, the number of Latino Oregonians has grown by 72 percent. During that same time period, the number of Latinos in the United States has grown by 50 percent.

In the last decade, Latino population growth in Oregon has likely been driven by a rise in U.S.-born Latinos rather than immigration. The native Latino population has grown by 21 percent, compared to 1 percent growth in the foreign-born population (see **Figure 2**). During the same time period, there has been some fluctuation within the immigrant population. The number of foreign-born Latinos under the age of 18 has decreased by 24 percent while the adult population has increased by 4 percent.
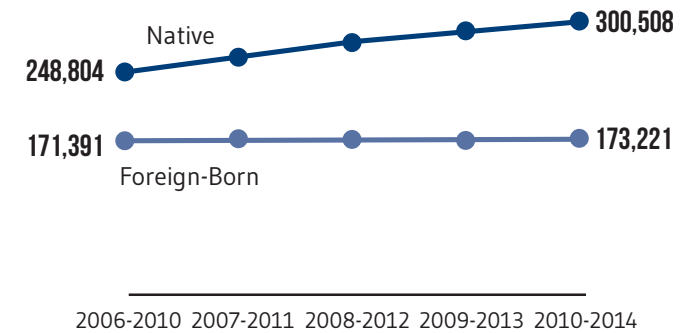
[1] *The term "Latino" is used throughout this report to refer to people who trace their heritage to Latin America or Spain. The U.S. federal government describes this population using both "Latino" and "Hispanic," and many other organizations, like Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, use the terms interchangeably.*

Figure 1. **While Latinos make up a larger percentage of the U.S. population, the population has grown at a higher rate in Oregon.**

OREGON

UNITED STATES

White — 84% → 78%

White — 69% → 63%

Latino — 8% → 12%

Latino — 13% → 17%

2000   2014

2000   2014

Percentage of population by race and ethnicity, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2. **The number of native Latinos has grown much faster than the number of Latino immigrants in Oregon.**

Native — 248,804 → 300,508

Foreign-Born — 171,391 → 173,221

2006-2010 2007-2011 2008-2012 2009-2013 2010-2014

Hispanic or Latino nativity, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 3. **Between 2000 and 2014, Latino growth was widespread among Oregon's 36 counties.***
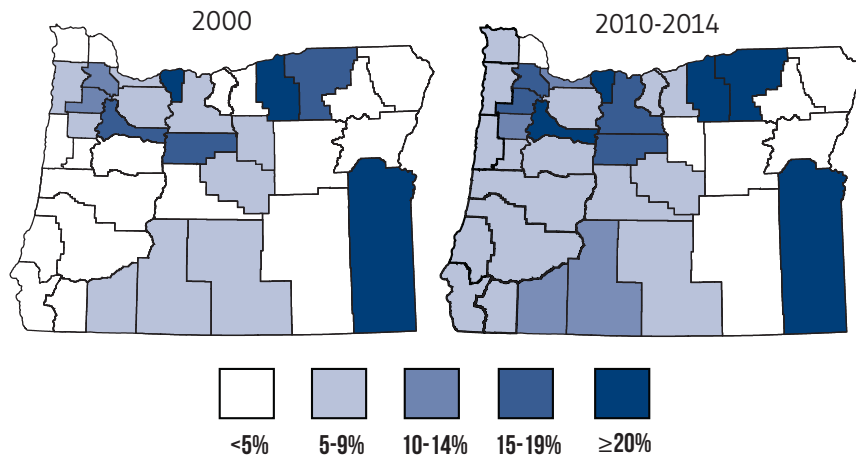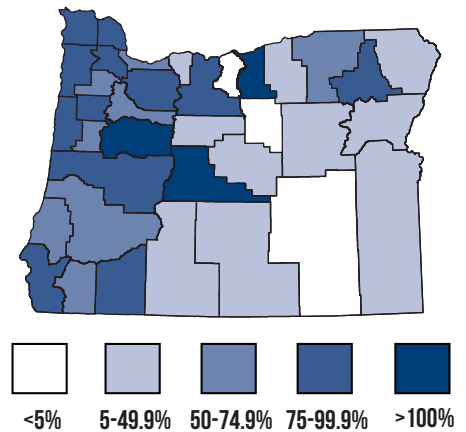
Figure 4. **Most growth in the Latino population has occurred in Oregon's western counties.***

2000

2010-2014

| <5% | 5-9% | 10-14% | 15-19% | ≥20% |

Hispanic or Latino percentage of total population, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

*Note: 2010-2014 estimates for Sherman and Wheeler counties are unreliable and should be used with caution (see page 29 for more information).

| <5% | 5-49.9% | 50-74.9% | 75-99.9% | >100% |

Percent change in Latino population between 2000 and 2010-2014, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Growth in the Latino population is also widespread among Oregon's 36 counties. As of the most recent American Community Survey estimates (2010-14), Latinos make up 5 percent or more of the population in most Oregon counties. Counties where Latinos have historically comprised a larger percentage of the population continue to have higher proportions of Latinos (see **Figure 3**). For example, Latinos in Morrow, Malheur and Hood River counties account for about one-third of the counties' populations, compared to one-quarter in 2000. At the same time, the population is also growing in counties that have had historically small numbers of Latinos. For example, the Latino populations in Deschutes and Linn counties have doubled and now represent 8 percent of the population in each county.

The western half of Oregon has experienced the most change in the Latino population (see **Figure 4**). Thirteen counties in that part of the state have seen an increase of 75 percent or more in the Latino population. The largest number of Latinos reside in Washington County, where the population has grown from around 50,000 in 2000 to almost 90,000 in 2014.

According to U.S. Census projections, the U.S. Latino population is expected to double by 2060, to an estimated 119 million. At the same time, the non-Latino population is estimated to grow by only 13 percent, to about 298 million. Moreover, if the projections hold, Latinos will represent nearly 30 percent of the U.S. population. While there are no publicly available projections for the Latino population in Oregon, the Office of Economic Analysis estimates that the total state population will increase by 40 percent by 2050. If recent trends continue, the Latino population could grow by even more than that.

Hillsboro

Most Latino Oregonians Were Born in the U.S.

Nearly two-thirds of Oregon Latinos were born in the United States (see **Figure 5**), and they comprise 9 percent of the U.S.-born population in the state. In contrast, almost half of the foreign-born population in Oregon is Latino, and around 20 percent of those immigrants are naturalized U.S. citizens.

For immigrants who are not U.S. citizens, the U.S. Census counts those with visas or green cards as well as those who are undocumented but does not directly ask about legal status. In addition, there is evidence that the Census misses some undocumented immigrants. For those reasons, organizations like the Migration Policy Institute develop their own estimates of the undocumented population. According to the most recent estimates from the Migration Policy Institute, there are 112,000 undocumented immigrants in Oregon, 86 percent of whom were born in Mexico or Central America (see **Figure 6**). In addition, Pew Research Center estimates that the number of undocumented immigrants in Oregon fell by around 20,000 between 2009 and 2012.[i] The decrease was due to a drop in the number of undocumented immigrants from Mexico.

The Migration Policy Institute estimates that a little over half of all undocumented immigrants in Oregon have been in the United States for 10 years or more and around three-quarters are over the age of 25. Pew Research Center estimates that undocumented immigrants made up 4.6 percent of the labor force in Oregon in 2012 and that 7.5 percent of Oregon elementary and secondary students have at least one undocumented immigrant parent.

Figure 5. **Most Oregon Latinos were born in the United States.**
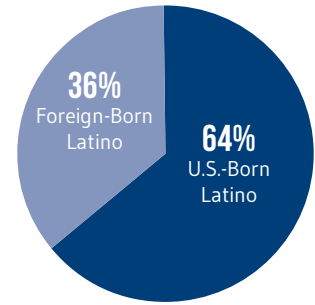
Percentage of Latino or Hispanic population by nativity, 2010-14, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 6. **Most undocumented immigrants in Oregon were born in Mexico and Central America.**
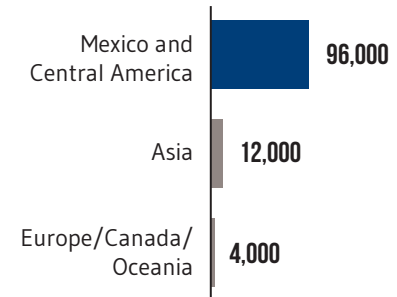
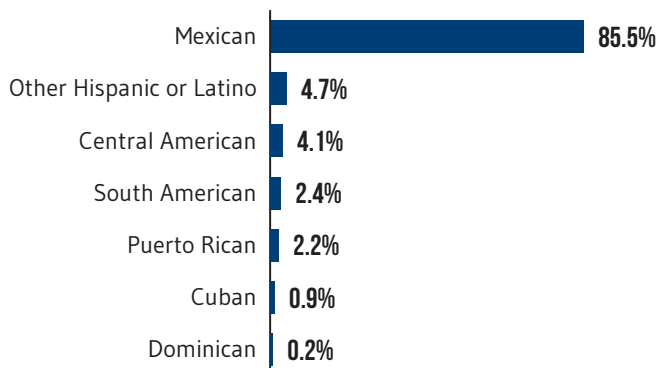*Undocumented immigrants by region of birth, 2013, Migration Policy Institute*

Madras

Oregon Latinos Are Diverse.

For many Latinos, race and ethnicity can be complex and multidimensional issues. According to a 2015 survey conducted by Pew Research Center[ii], 67 percent of Latino adults say that being Hispanic or Latino is part of their racial identity, and 56 percent say that it is part of both their race and ethnic background. While some Latinos identify simply as Hispanic or Latino, others define their race and ethnicity by their family's country of origin. Looking at the Hispanic origins reported by Oregon Latinos in 2014 demonstrates the diversity of the population in the state. Over 85 percent of Latino Oregonians identify as Mexican, but 5 percent, or around 20,000, are of Central American origin, and another 5 percent are of South American or Puerto Rican origin (see **Figure 7**). An additional 5 percent consider themselves to be Other Hispanic or Latino, meaning they could be Spanish or chose not to specify a country of origin (see the methodology section on page 29 for more information about how the U.S. Census asks about Hispanic or Latino heritage). With the exception of the category "Other Hispanic or Latino," the American Community Survey estimates that populations from all origins have grown since 2000. For example, the number of Oregonians of Mexican origin is estimated to have grown by almost 90 percent, and populations from Central American, South American, Puerto Rican and Dominican heritages have all more than doubled.
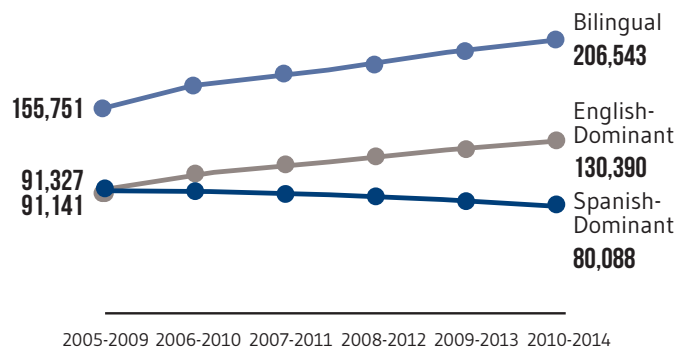
Latinos are also diverse in their language use. The majority of Oregon Latinos speak Spanish at home, but nearly half are bilingual and also speak English well or very well (see **Figure 8**). Almost one-third of Oregon Latinos are English-dominant and speak only English at home. In addition, the number of Spanish-dominant Latinos with limited English skills is declining. Bilingualism has a positive impact on lifetime educational attainment. Children in non-English-speaking homes who speak English well by the time they start school perform as well in reading as their peers from English-speaking homes.[iii] On the other hand, children who enter school with limited English skills may be slower to achieve academically compared to their English-speaking peers. Later in life, limited English skills can be a barrier to accessing important services like health care and place adults at a disadvantage when looking for a job.

Figure 7. **While most Oregon Latinos are of Mexican descent, populations from other backgrounds have been growing.**

Mexican	85.5%
Other Hispanic or Latino	4.7%
Central American	4.1%
South American	2.4%
Puerto Rican	2.2%
Cuban	0.9%
Dominican	0.2%

Percentage of Latinos by Hispanic origin, 2010-2014, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 8. **Nearly half of Oregon Latinos are bilingual.**

Bilingual 206,543
English-Dominant 130,390
Spanish-Dominant 80,088
155,751
91,327
91,141

2005-2009   2006-2010   2007-2011   2008-2012   2009-2013   2010-2014

Language spoken at home by Latinos, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Oregon Latinos Are Young.

On average, Oregon Latinos are younger than other Oregonians. The median age for Latinos is 24.3, compared to 41.1 for the white population (see **Figure 9**). This age difference is also apparent when comparing the shapes of the population pyramids for the Latino and white populations. A larger percentage of the Latino population falls between the ages of 0 and 35 and a smaller percentage is 45 years or older (see **Figure 10**).

Implications of Population Trends

A young and growing Latino population means that an increasing number of Latino students will be enrolled in Oregon's public schools and postsecondary institutions. Latinos' experience in the education system will be critical as the population plays an increasingly important role in Oregon's future.

Young Latinos also have the potential to make an impact in the next election. In Oregon, 187,000 of the 496,000 (37.7 percent) Latinos are eligible to vote, making Latinos 6.4 percent of eligible voters, according to Pew Research Center.[iv] In addition, millennials, or those ages 18 to 33, represent 50.1 percent of the eligible Latino voter population. In comparison, Latino millennials nationwide represent 41.4 percent of the eligible Latino voter population and white millennials represent just 24.4 percent of the eligible white voter population in Oregon. The Latino vote in November could largely depend on the participation of Latino millennials.
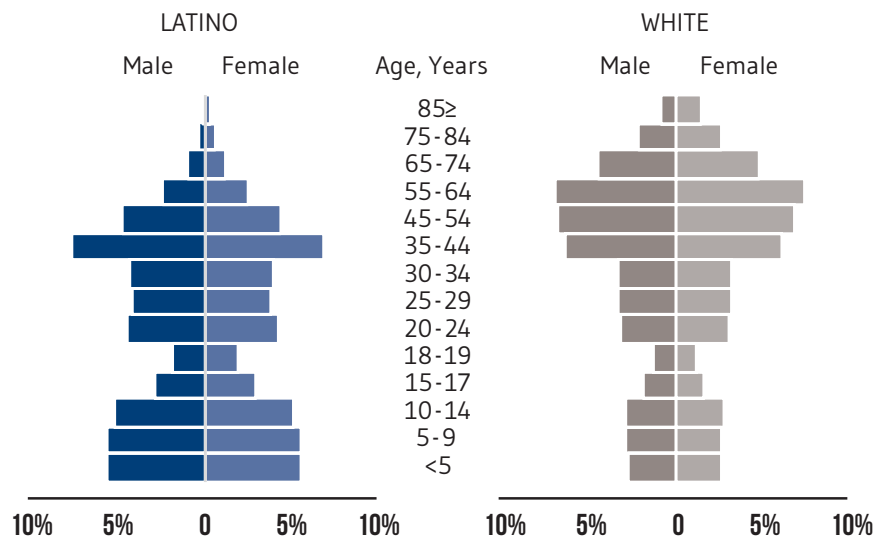
Keizer

Figure 9. **Oregon Latinos are younger on average.**
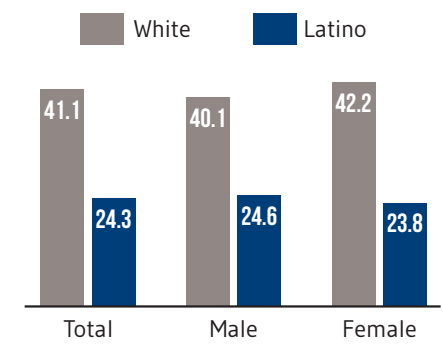
Median age by sex, 2010-2014, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 10. **More Latinos are under the age of 35, compared to the white population.**

Population by age and sex, 2010-2014, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Community Profile: **Hermiston**

Opportunities and Challenges for a Growing Latino Population

Hermiston

Latinos are a growing percentage of Hermiston's population.

White: 82%, 71%, 61%
Latino: 15%, 24%, 35%

1990   2000   2010

Percentage of population, U.S. Census Bureau

Hermiston Latinos are younger than their white counterparts.

Latino: 22.7
White: 30.3

Median age, 2010-14, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The Latino population in Hermiston mirrors statewide trends. Since the 2005-2009 population estimates, the Latino population has grown by 26 percent while the white population has grown by 12 percent. While 93 percent of Hermiston Latinos are of Mexican descent, other Latinos and indigenous people from places like Guatemala and El Salvador have made the city their home. In fact, over one-third of the population in Hermiston is Latino and, similar to Latinos statewide, Hermiston Latinos are younger on average than their white counterparts.

In response to the growing Latino population, George Anderson, a local attorney and former city councilor, approached the Hermiston City Council in 2012 with a proposal to bring the Latino and white communities together with a Cinco de Mayo celebration. That was the beginning of the Hispanic Advisory Committee (HAC), a group that connects the Latino community to the city and other institutions. According to Clara Beas de Fitzgerald, Hermiston city councilor and HAC member, the committee still plans an annual Cinco de Mayo celebration, and it also plays a larger role in Latino civic engagement. The committee discusses issues of immigration, drivers' cards and other topics that affect Latinos in the community. HAC also works closely with the local school board to help schools connect with Latino parents. For example, HAC informed parents of parent/teacher conferences over a local radio station in order to increase Latino parent attendance. The work HAC has done to connect the City of Hermiston to Latinos was recognized in 2013 by the National League of Cities when they awarded Hermiston the City Cultural Diversity Award.

Despite the Hispanic Advisory Committee's efforts to increase Latino civic engagement, the city still faces challenges. Clara notes that many young Latinos in Hermiston have the opportunity to seek higher wages and better jobs, but face pressures to start working and making money to help their families before they finish high school. This results in many young people dropping out of high school and not pursuing postsecondary degrees. In addition, many of the parents working at the plants or in the fields did not complete high school themselves and are less likely to engage with their children's schools. Clara sees a role for HAC to use its relationship with the school board to help engage youth in their education and help parents feel welcome in the schools.
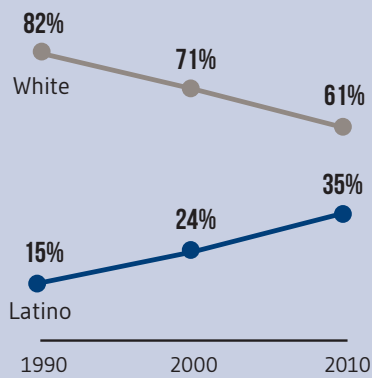
Education

Academic success among Oregon Latinos can be measured in several ways. For the youngest students, school readiness can determine future achievement. For students in elementary, middle and high schools, test scores, attendance and credit accumulation can help predict whether Latinos graduate from high school. Finally, among adults, high school completion and further educational attainment play large roles in successful futures. While Latino students have made some gains in these areas, the achievement gap persists, starting in early childhood and culminating in fewer Latinos receiving postsecondary degrees.
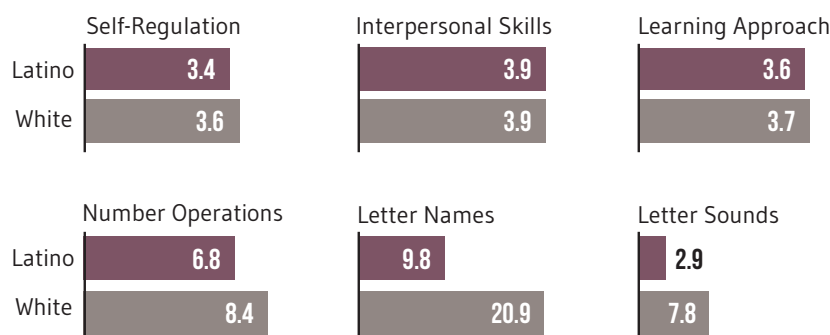

Woodburn

Latino Kindergarteners Are Less Prepared for School.

A young child's school readiness upon entering kindergarten can be an important indicator of future academic success. The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) assesses school readiness through the Oregon Kindergarten Assessment (OKA), a suite of research-based methods that measure predictors of later academic success. According to the 2014-15 OKA scores, Latino children entering kindergarten have the same level of socio-emotional skills, such as self-regulation, as white children. However, they lag behind their white peers in the building blocks for math and reading (see **Figure 11**). Students cannot pass or fail the OKA, but ODE and their early learning partners do use the results to monitor opportunity gaps and better target classroom instruction and professional development opportunities.

Figure 11. **Latino kindergarteners exhibit socio-emotional skills on par with their white peers but lag behind in early math and literacy.**

	Self-Regulation	Interpersonal Skills	Learning Approach
Latino	3.4	3.9	3.6
White	3.6	3.9	3.7

	Number Operations	Letter Names	Letter Sounds
Latino	6.8	9.8	2.9
White	8.4	20.9	7.8

Average scores, Oregon Kindergarten Assessment, 2014-15

Table 1. **The 10 districts with the largest Latino populations account for about half of all enrolled Latino students.**

District	Latino Enrollment
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	15,273
Beaverton SD 48J	9,859
Portland SD 1J	7,640
Hillsboro SD 1J	7,584
Reynolds SD 7	4,681
Woodburn SD 103	4,584
Medford SD 549C	3,401
Tigard-Tualatin SD 23J	3,227
Gresham-Barlow SD 10J	3,207
Forest Grove SD 15	3,128

Latino enrollment by district, 2015-16, Oregon Department of Education

Table 2. **Latino students account for more than half of the student population in 10 districts.**

| District	Percentage Latino
Woodburn SD 103	80.2%
Malheur ESD Region 14	70.6%
Umatilla SD 6R	68.1%
Gervais SD 1	67.8%
Nyssa SD 26	67.0%
Ontario SD 8C	61.0%
Morrow SD 1	56.3%
Milton-Freewater Unified SD 7	56.2%
Mt. Angel SD 91	51.8%
Forest Grove SD 15	50.6%

Latino enrollment by district, 2015-16, Oregon Department of Education

Within the first three weeks of kindergarten, students' early math and literacy skills are assessed. The early math portion is untimed and is delivered in both English and Spanish. Students respond to 16 multiple choice items that cover counting, simple number operations and recognition of numeric patterns. The scores for the early math assessment range from 1 to 16 and reflect how many items the student answered correctly. Latino students answered 6.8 items correctly on average, 1.6 fewer than their white peers. The early literacy portion assesses both English letter names and English letter sounds. The score reflects how many letter names or sounds children can name in one minute. Latino kindergarteners can name 11 fewer English letters and five fewer letter sounds than their white peers. Last year, ODE also piloted a Spanish letter names assessment for English learners whose primary language is Spanish. On average, English learners could name more English letters than Spanish letters.

The gap in early math and literacy skills could be due, in part, to the fact that 66 percent of Latino children ages 3 and 4 are not enrolled in nursery school or preschool in Oregon. In comparison, 58 percent of non-Hispanic white children are not enrolled in school.[v] That means that fewer Latino students have early learning experiences that help them prepare for kindergarten. Latino children may also have fewer early learning supports at home. For example, white children are read to more days a week than their Latino peers. In Oregon, 30 percent of Latino children under age 6 are read to by a family member fewer than three days per week, compared to 6 percent of white children.[vi] A survey of parents at 10 early learning sites across Oregon found that white families report having more books at home and white families are more confident in supporting reading at home as compared to families of color.[vii] According to the National Center for Education Statistics, children who are read to frequently at home are more likely to recognize all letters of the alphabet and count to 20 or higher.[viii] Lack of support for early literacy in Latino homes could stem from parents' limited English skills or limited educational attainment. It could also stem from cultural views that the parents' role is to teach children values like respect and the schools are responsible for teaching academic skills.

Latino Student Enrollment Is Growing, but the Achievement Gap Persists.

During the 2015-16 school year, 129,410 Latino students were enrolled in Oregon schools, accounting for nearly 23 percent of all K-12 students. Total enrollment among all races and ethnicities has grown by 3 percent since the 2009-10 academic year because of growth in Latino student enrollment. Since the 2009-10 academic year, Latino student enrollment has grown by 18 percent. During the same time period, white student enrollment has decreased by 4 percent. The 10 school districts in the state with the largest Latino populations are located in the Portland Metro region, with the exception of the Salem-Keizer and Medford school districts (see **Table 1**). These 10 districts account for nearly half of all enrolled Latino students. There are also 10 districts across the state where half or more of enrolled students are Latino (see **Table 2**). The largest of these is Woodburn School District, where 80 percent of the student population is Latino. Most of the other school districts with majority Latino populations are fairly small and scattered across Eastern Oregon.

Figure 12. **While Latino students have made gains in reading, the achievement gap persists.**
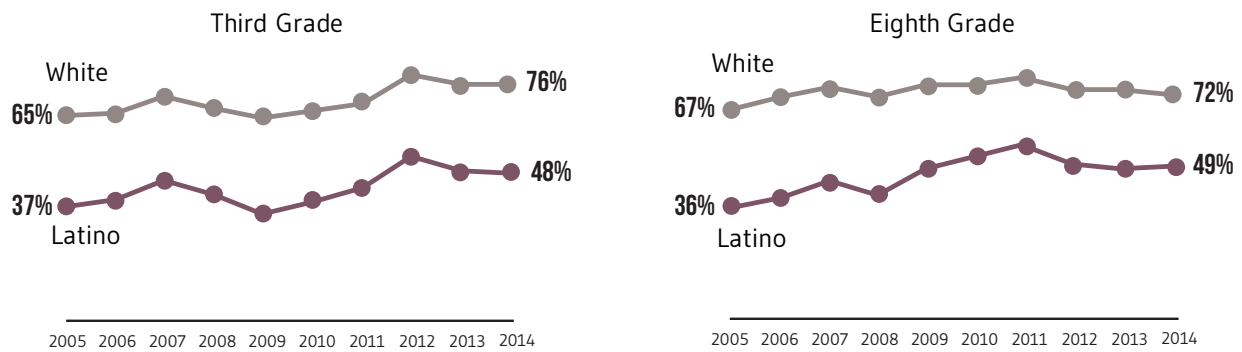
Percentage of students meeting or exceeding state standards in reading, Oregon Department of Education

Over the past decade, Latino students have made gains in reading, but the achievement gap persists (see **Figure 12**). Between 2005 and 2014, the percentage of Latino students meeting or exceeding the third-grade reading standards increased by 30 percent, compared to a 16 percent increase among white students. However, in 2014 only 48 percent of Latino students met or exceeded the reading standards, compared to 76 percent of white third-grade students. The gap is virtually the same for eighth-grade Latino students, with 49 percent meeting or exceeding reading standards in 2014, compared to 72 percent of white eighth graders.

Reading proficiency at an early age is important because gains are made more quickly when students are younger. In addition, starting in the third grade, students stop learning to read and start reading to learn other subjects, like science and history. If they do not have sufficient reading skills by third grade, they could start to fall behind in other academic areas. Studies have also found that third-grade reading is connected to later academic achievement. Students who are behind in third grade are more likely to still have insufficient reading skills by ninth grade. Third-grade reading proficiency can also be a predictor of whether a student will graduate from high school.[ix]


Portland

Similar to reading achievement results, during the 2013-14 academic year, only 41 percent of Latino third graders met or exceeded state standards for math, compared to 67 percent of their white peers. Among eighth-grade Latinos, 49 percent met or exceeded math standards, compared to 68 percent of white students.

According to ECONorthwest, the achievement gap is even wider for Latino students who are also English learners.[x] While these students make gains over time, they are still likely to lag behind both white students and non-English learning Latinos. Other research has found that bilingual education can improve academic achievement for English learners and further develop proficiency in the students' native language.[xi] Acknowledging the effectiveness of bilingual education, the Oregon Department of Education awarded nearly $900,000 in grants in 2013 for dual-language programs in eight Oregon school districts and just awarded grants in January 2016 to six additional school districts and one charter school to support English learners.[xii]
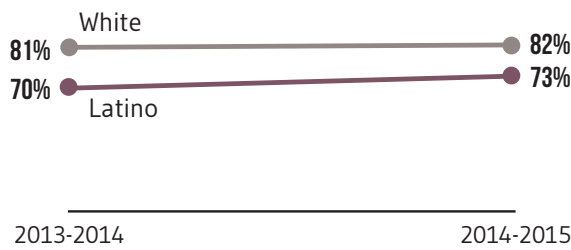
Figure 13. **The majority of Latino sixth graders attend school regularly.**
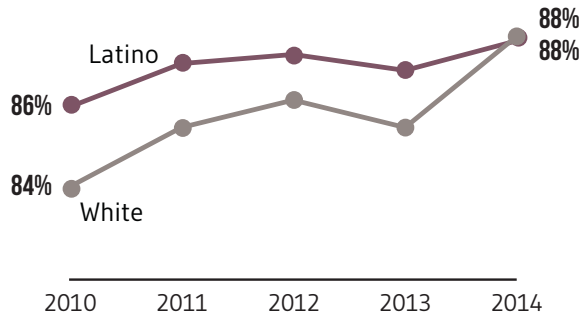

Percentage of sixth graders who were present at least 90 percent of enrolled school days, Oregon Department of Education

Figure 14. **Nearly three-quarters of Latino ninth graders are on track to graduate.**

The percentage of ninth graders who earn six or more credits toward graduation by the end of August following their ninth-grade year, Oregon Department of Education

Figure 15. **A growing percentage of Latino students are completing high school.**
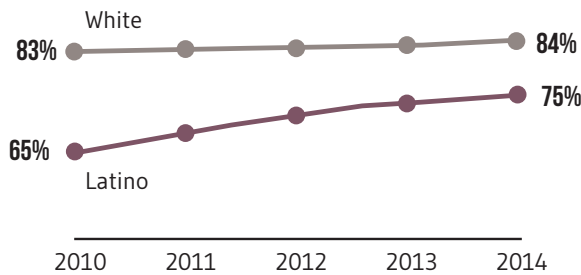
5-year cohort completion rate, Oregon Department of Education

Portland

Despite the Achievement Gap, More Latino Students Are Graduating From High School.

Beyond test scores, Latino students are performing well on other measures linked to high school graduation. The majority of Latino sixth graders attend school regularly (see **Figure 13**), meaning they are present at least 90 percent of enrolled school days. In fact, prior to the 2013-14 school year, a higher percentage of Latino sixth graders had regular attendance compared to their white peers. According to Balfanz and Byrnes, middle school students who attend school regularly are more likely to graduate high school on time (2012). Students of color are also more likely to close achievement gaps if they attend school regularly.[xiii] Additionally, a growing majority of ninth-grade Latino students are on track to graduate (see **Figure 14**). By the end of the 2014-15 school year, nearly three-quarters of Latino ninth graders had earned six or more credits toward graduation.

In addition to promising attendance rates and credit accumulation, a growing percentage of Latino students are completing high school (see **Figure 15**). In 2014, 75 percent of Latino students received a diploma or GED within five years of high school, a 15 percent increase over the 2010 rate of 65 percent. Though it is still higher at 84 percent as of 2014, the white five-year completion rate has remained flat since 2010.

Medford

Figure 16. **The high school dropout rate has increased for both Latino and white students in recent years.**

Percentage of enrolled high school students who dropped out, Oregon Department of Education

Students who do not complete high school in five years may have continued to be enrolled the following year or they might have dropped out. In 2014, 5.3 percent of Latino students enrolled in high school dropped out, higher than the white student rate of 3.5 percent (see **Figure 16**). The number of Latino dropouts increased by 38 percent between 2009 and 2014, but this increase is roughly proportional to the 34 percent increase in the number of enrolled Latino students during the same time period.

Less Than 40 Percent of Latino Adults Have a Postsecondary Education.

Despite recent gains in high school completion, Latinos in Oregon are much less likely to have postsecondary degrees than are their white counterparts (see **Figure 17**). Over 40 percent of Latino adults have less than a high school education, compared to less than 10 percent of white adults. In addition, only 12 percent of Latino adults have four-year degrees or more, compared to nearly one-third of white adults. Moreover, those rates have remained relatively flat between the 2005-09 and 2010-14 Census estimates.

Implications of Education Trends

Growing Latino enrollment in Oregon schools has implications for the current diversity gap between teachers and students from communities of color, including Latinos. According to the Oregon Education Investment Board, Latinos represented 22.4 percent of enrolled K-12 students in the 2014-15 academic year, but only 3.9 percent of all teachers were Latino. The state has committed to increasing the percentage of diverse educators in order to better reflect culturally and linguistically diverse students. When teachers' backgrounds are similar to those of their students, they act as role models of academic achievement and career suc-
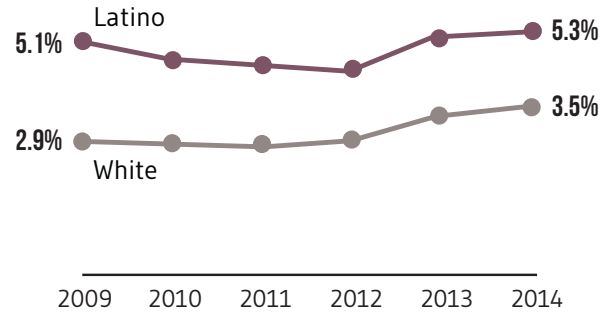
Figure 17. **Latinos in Oregon are less likely to have postsecondary degrees than their white counterparts.**
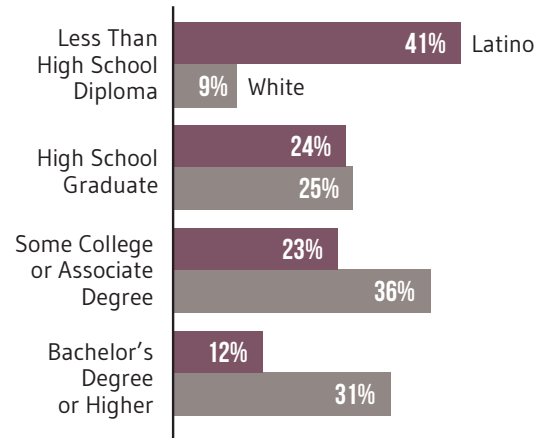
Educational attainment for the population 25 years and over, 2010-14, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

cess and may positively impact test scores. When students can relate to teachers, they also become more engaged in school. As Latino student enrollment grows, it is increasingly important to cultivate, attract and retain Latino teachers.

In 2011, the Oregon State Legislature adopted Senate Bill 253, which established the 40-40-20 goal which states that by 2025 40 percent of Oregonians will have a baccalaureate degree or higher, 40 percent will have an associate degree or certificate, and the remaining 20 percent will have a high school diploma or the equivalent. As the young Latino population in Oregon continues to grow, the state's ability to achieve this goal depends largely on ensuring that Latino students receive the support they need starting in early childhood and continuing through their academic careers. Paving the way for postsecondary degree attainment will also broaden the economic opportunities available to Latino youth later in life.

Community Profile: **Woodburn**

Embracing Diversity and Believing in Latino Student Potential

The Latino population in Woodburn is a proud community of connected cultures. Certainly Woodburn's high graduation rates are one source of that pride. The five-year cohort completion rate for Woodburn Latinos in the 2014-15 academic year was 91.7 percent, higher than the white rate of 86.8 percent. Chuck Ransom, Woodburn School District superintendent since 2013, says that the high Latino graduation rate is the result of nearly 25 years of work. Over that time, the district started shifting from a deficit mentality to one that recognized diversity in the student community as a strength. As part of that shift, the district developed a dual-language program that allows K-12 students to learn in their first language of Spanish or Russian in addition to English. To complement the new program, the district hired bilingual teachers and published materials in different languages. As a result of these efforts, the school became a community center where families are welcomed.

In the past 10 years, the district has focused on improving high school academic achievement by following the national small schools movement, which posits that high schools should be smaller and students should be given a choice of which they would like to attend. According to Chuck, the smaller size of the district's four high schools allows for close, supportive relationships that drive improved achievement.

Although the district has put all of these programs and structures in place, Chuck says, "the real work is changing the attitudes of adults that all children can succeed." The community needs to believe that Latino students are capable of achieving great outcomes. Chuck acknowledges that postsecondary educational attainment is the largest barrier facing Woodburn Latinos: Only 16 percent of adults age 25 and older have a college education. He suggests that the district expand its relationships with the business community in support of career and technical education. Additionally, the district should leverage its university partnerships and create a college-going culture that starts in kindergarten and continues through high school. According to Chuck, "We need to remember that children are not points in time but human beings in a trajectory of life."
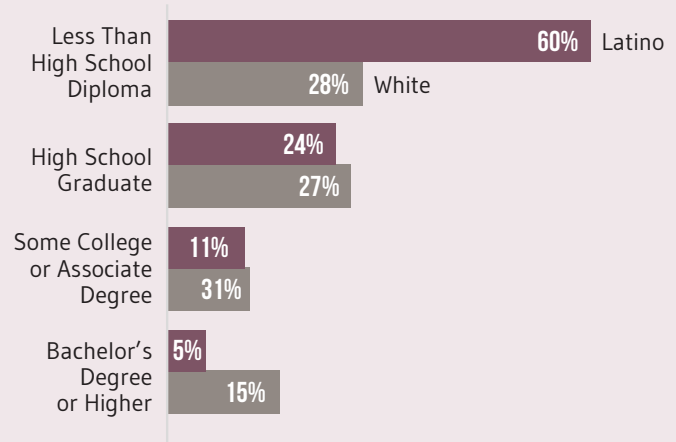

Woodburn

Latino graduation rates have risen by 20 percent since 2010 in the Woodburn School District.
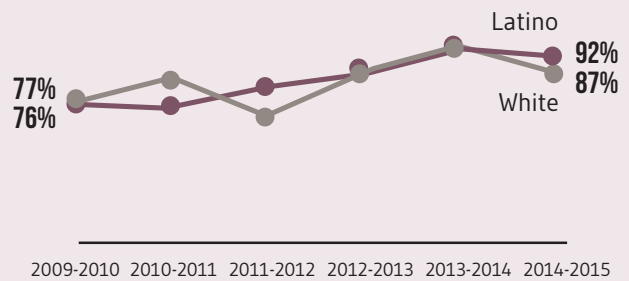
5-year Cohort Graduation Rate, ODE

Only 16 percent of Latino adults in Woodburn have more than a high school education.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2010-14, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
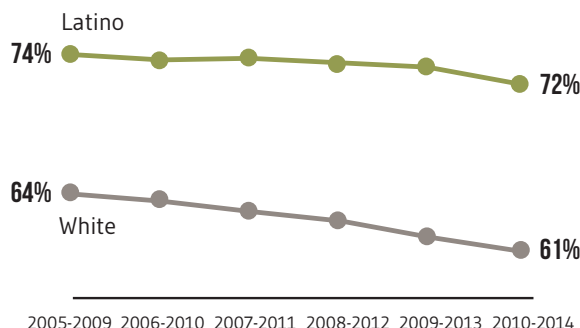
$ Employment and Income

Latinos' participation in Oregon's workforce can be measured using several indicators, including the labor force participation rate, the unemployment rate and the number of Latino-owned small businesses. Latinos' economic well-being can be measured by median family income and median per capita income as well as through poverty rates. These indicators suggest that Latino Oregonians participate in the labor force at a higher rate than white Oregonians and that Latino business ownership has been growing more rapidly than the growth in Oregon's Latino population. However, Latino Oregonians' incomes are lower than white Oregonians' incomes, and the poverty and child poverty rates are higher for Latino Oregonians than for white Oregonians.

Astoria

Latino Oregonians Participate in the Labor Force at a Higher Rate Than White Oregonians.

A higher proportion of Latinos participate in the labor force than white Oregonians (see **Figure 18**). The labor force participation rate is a measure of the number of people who have jobs or are looking for employment. While white labor force participation declined slightly between 2000 and 2008 and then more rapidly since then, Latino labor force participation rose steadily between 2000 and 2008 and then dropped somewhat during and after the recession. The declining white as compared to Latino labor force participation could be due to an aging white population and a relatively younger Latino population.

While Latino Oregonians participate in the labor force at a higher rate than white Oregonians, more Latino Oregonians are unemployed (see **Figure 19**). The labor force participation rate includes both individuals currently working and those looking for work. The unemployment rate focuses on those individuals seeking work who are unable to find it. As with the higher labor force participation rate, the higher Latino unemployment rate may be due in part to the fact that the Latino population is relatively younger than the white population, and older Oregonians are less likely to be in the workforce or seeking work than are younger individuals. The higher Latino unemployment rate may also be related to available job opportunities: Oregon's Latino population has lower educational attainment than does the white population and, as such, may have fewer job opportunities.

Figure 18. **A large percentage of Latinos are in the workforce.**

Labor force participation rates, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

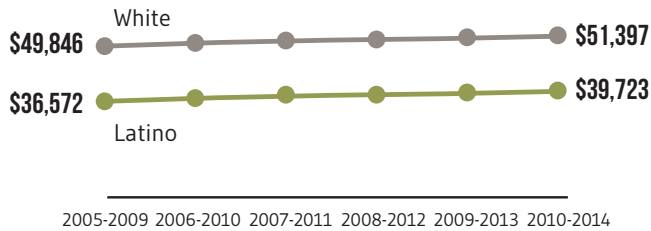Figure 19. **A higher percentage of Latinos are unemployed compared to their white counterparts.**
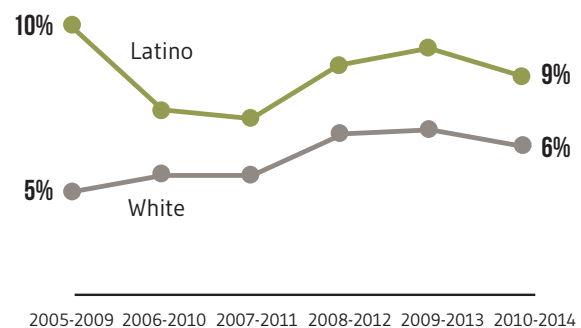
Unemployment rates, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 20. **The number of Latino-owned businesses in Oregon is small but growing.**

White-Owned

92% ———————————— 89%

Latino-owned

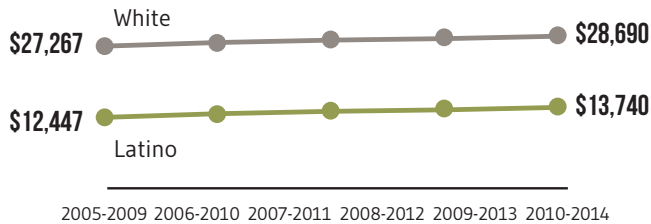2% ———————————— 5%

2002   2007   2012
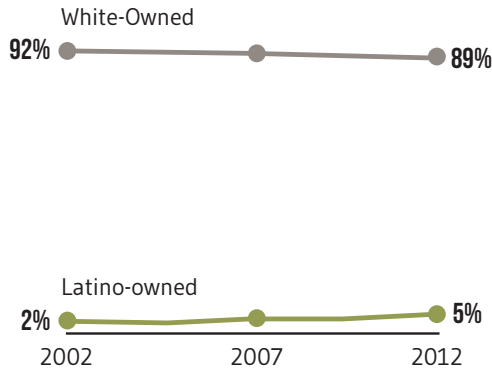
Percentage of businesses owned by white and Latino Oregonians, Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 21. **Latino Oregonians have a lower median household income than do white Oregonians.**

White

$49,846 ———————————— $51,397

$36,572 ———————————— $39,723

Latino

2005-2009 2006-2010 2007-2011 2008-2012 2009-2013 2010-2014

Median household income, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 22. **Latino Oregonians have a lower per capita income than do white Oregonians.**

White

$27,267 ———————————— $28,690

$12,447 ———————————— $13,740

Latino

2005-2009 2006-2010 2007-2011 2008-2012 2009-2013 2010-2014

Per capita income, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The number of Latino-owned businesses in Oregon is small relative to the Latino population (5 percent of businesses are owned by Latinos, though Latinos make up 12 percent of the Oregon population), but the number more than doubled, from just over 6,000 in 2002 to almost 15,500 in 2012. Indeed, this growth in Latino businesses outpaced the growth in the Latino population: While the number of Latino businesses increased by 250 percent, the Latino population increased by 72 percent (see **Figure 20**).
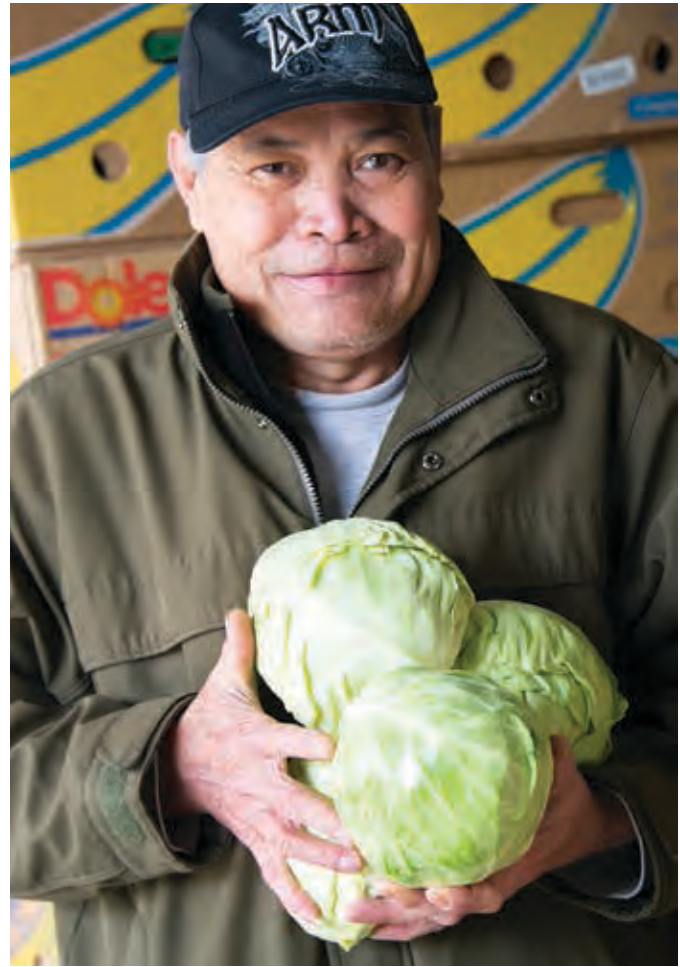
Eugene

Latino Oregonians Have Lower Incomes Than White Oregonians.

Latino Oregonians are participating in the labor force at higher rates than are their white counterparts, but stark discrepancies exist in income and poverty between the two groups. In 2014, according to American Community Survey five-year estimates, white Oregonians have a median household income of $51,397 and Latino Oregonians have a median household income of $39,723 (see **Figure 21**). The discrepancy is even starker when focusing on per capita income, white Oregonians' per capita income of $28,690 is more than double Latino Oregonians' per capita income of $13,740 (see **Figure 22**). The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Department of Urban Studies and Planning has created a Living Wage Calculation for states and localities.[xiv] MIT researchers have determined that a single Oregonian needs to make at least $10.68 per hour (equivalent to $22,214 per year) to adequately meet basic living expenses. This living wage estimate is nearly double Latino Oregonians' per capita income.

The larger discrepancy in per capita income could be due to larger family sizes for the Latino population, which means that household income supports more family members, resulting in a lower per capita income. According to the 2010 Census, the average Latino household has 3.68 people, compared to 2.34 people in the average white household.

Educational attainment influences earnings. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes data that illustrates median earnings by educational attainment level and ethnicity. Not surprisingly, individuals with higher educational attainment earn higher wages. However, white Americans earn more than do Latino Americans across all education levels.

A similar discrepancy exists between Latino and white Oregonians in terms of poverty. While Latino Oregonians make up 12 percent of Oregon's population, they make up 17 percent of Oregonians in poverty. In 2014, according to American Community Survey five-year estimates, the percentage of Latino Oregonians living in poverty (28 percent) is nearly double the percentage of white Oregonians living in poverty (15 percent) (see **Figure 23**). After a decline in the poverty rate between 1990 and 2008 for Latinos, the rate has climbed since then and is now comparable to the 1990 rate.

The child poverty rate is even higher than the overall poverty rate, and the same discrepancy between Latino and white Oregonians holds: 35 percent of Latino children live in poverty, compared to 17 percent of white children (see **Figure 24**).

Implications of Economic Trends

Oregon's Latinos make strong contributions to the state's economy. Latino participation in the labor force is higher than white participation, and the number of Latino-owned businesses is increasing rapidly. Despite these contributions, however, Latinos have a higher unemployment rate, lower income, and higher poverty and child poverty rates than do their white counterparts. Institutionalized racism in the form of limited opportunities and unfair labor practices has contributed to intergenerational poverty and economic insecurity, which, in turn, have implications across multiple domains, including educational outcomes as well as health and well-being. As Oregon's Latino population continues to grow, access to jobs and livable wages will become increasingly vital in order for the state to thrive.

Redmond

Figure 23. **The poverty rate among Latino Oregonians is nearly double the rate for white Oregonians.**

Latino
26%   28%

12%   15%
White

2005-2009 2006-2010 2007-2011 2008-2012 2009-2013 2010-2014
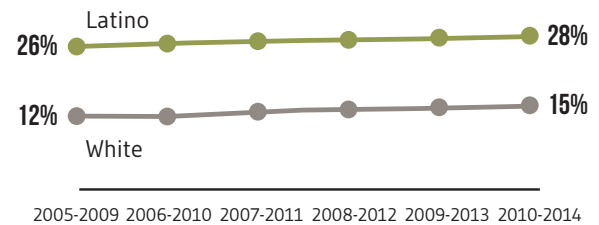
Poverty rates, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 24. **Over one-third of Latino children live in poverty.**

Latino
32%   35%

13%   17%
White

2005-2009 2006-2010 2007-2011 2008-2012 2009-2013 2010-2014
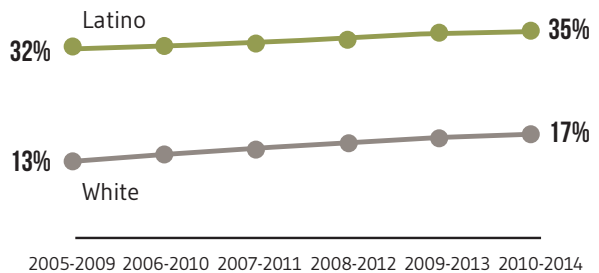
Child poverty rates, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Community Profile: **Hood River**

Latino Contributions to a Community's Economic Vitality

Hood River

The unemployment rate for Latinos in Hood River is lower than the rate for white residents, in contrast to statewide trends.

White 4.9%   5.6%
4.8%
Latino   3.5%

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Unemployment rate by race/ethnicity, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Latinos in Hood River have lower median family incomes than white residents, though incomes are growing.

White $59,468
$53,321
              $49,485
$40,906
Latino

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Median family income by race/ethnicity, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The Latino community in Hood River can be characterized by its work ethic, desire to prosper despite challenging circumstances, and willingness to learn and adapt. A majority of the community's Latinos are employed in agriculture and related industries, and many start small businesses initially as a part-time source of income to afford housing and other necessities. If these businesses are successful, the owners will then leave agriculture work. More Latinos in Hood River are in the labor force (81 percent) compared to white Hood River residents (68 percent), mirroring statewide trends. However, in contrast to statewide trends, incomes are higher and the poverty rate is lower for Latinos in Hood River compared to Latinos statewide. Despite these positive economic indicators, Latinos in Hood River have lower median family incomes and higher poverty rates than do their white counterparts.

The Next Door Inc. (TNDI), a multi-service agency in Hood River, operates several programs within its Economic Development Services to assist Latinos with business development. Its *Programa Promoviendo Prosperidad* (Promoting Prosperity Program) provides bilingual, bicultural technical assistance to Latino business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs. Gabriel Muro, TNDI's business services coordinator, explains that the primary focus is to help entrepreneurs legitimize their business by assisting with all aspects of establishing a business. The program also provides financial literacy training and assistance, including access to capital, credit building and Individual Development Accounts. Gabriel adds that the program also has created a lending circle for Latino business owners. In addition to *Programa Promoviendo Prosperidad*, TNDI operates the Raices program, a community greenhouse-farm project with joint goals of improving health and providing an opportunity to develop income and business skills.

Yolanda Gandara Ortiz participated in *Programa Promoviendo Prosperidad* to receive help with marketing and business registration, among other assistance. In addition, Yolanda has participated in two cycles of the lending circle. Yolanda owns Gandara Alterations, a sewing and repair business with clients throughout the Mid-Columbia Gorge region. Through the assistance she has received from TNDI, she has been able to expand her business into technical repairs for windsurfing, skiing and snowboarding equipment.
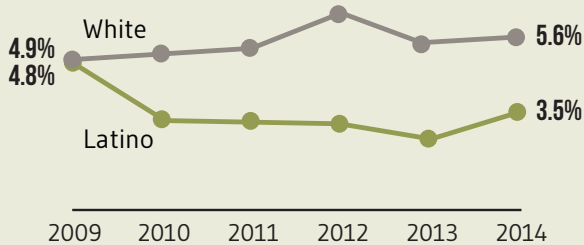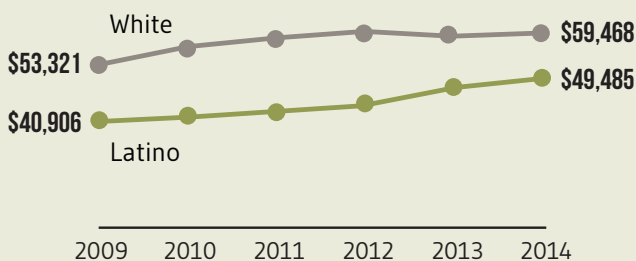
Health

Information about Latinos' health status can be measured using a variety of indicators, including access to health insurance, access to prenatal care, teen pregnancy rates, and self-reported indicators of youth physical and mental health. There are disparities in health access and health outcomes for Oregon's Latino population: Almost one-third lack health insurance, more of Oregon's Latinas receive inadequate prenatal care and have a teen pregnancy than white women, and more of Oregon's Latino youth are obese and fewer meet the state's positive youth development benchmark than white youth.

Medford

Nearly One-Third of Oregon Latinos Lack Health Insurance.

In 2014, according to American Community Survey five-year estimates, over one-quarter of Latino Oregonians were uninsured, compared to 13 percent of white Oregonians (see **Figure 25**). A robust body of research points to a link between lack of health insurance and a variety of health issues, including stroke, cancer, heart disease and diabetes, among others.[xv] The high rate of uninsured Latinos, coupled with the growing Latino population, points to potential future health problems and related costs as well as adverse impacts on community vitality.
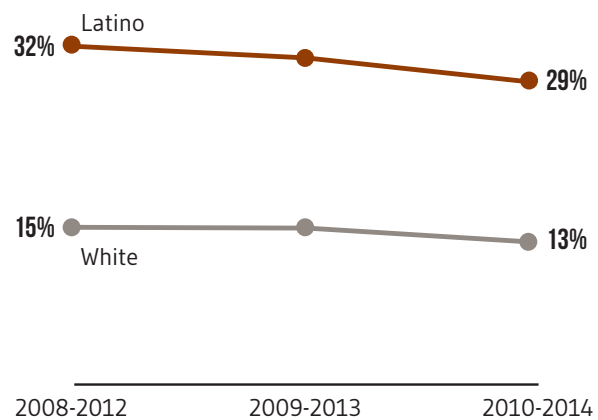
Fewer Latinas Receive Adequate Prenatal Care.

Prenatal care can help women have healthy pregnancies and babies. Pregnant women receive health, nutrition and safety information along with screenings and monitoring. Adequate prenatal care tailored to the needs of each pregnant woman has been shown to decrease the risk of low birthweight babies.[xvi] The Oregon Health Authority defines inadequate prenatal care as having fewer than five visits to an obstetrician or starting prenatal care in the third trimester. The percentage of Latinas receiving inadequate prenatal care has decreased since 2000, but fewer Latinas receive adequate prenatal care than do white women (see **Figure 26**).
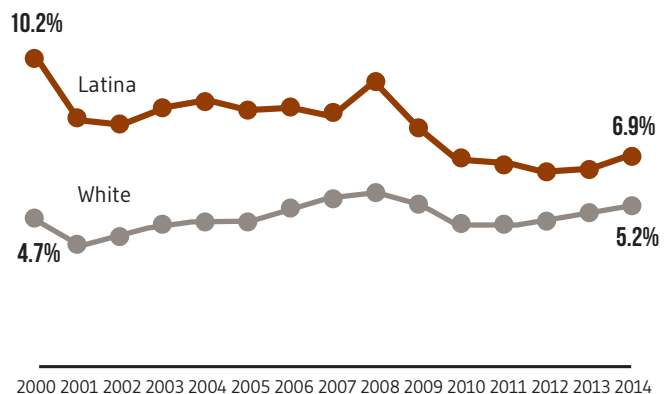
Figure 25. **While more Latinos are accessing health insurance, over one-quarter still lack it.**


Percentage of residents without health insurance, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 26. **Fewer Latinas receive prenatal care, but the gap between white women and Latinas is decreasing.**

Percentage of women receiving inadequate prenatal care, Oregon Health Authority

Figure 27. **The teen pregnancy rate among Latinas has decreased more than the rate among white teens, but the rate among Latinas is still more than double the rate for white teens.**
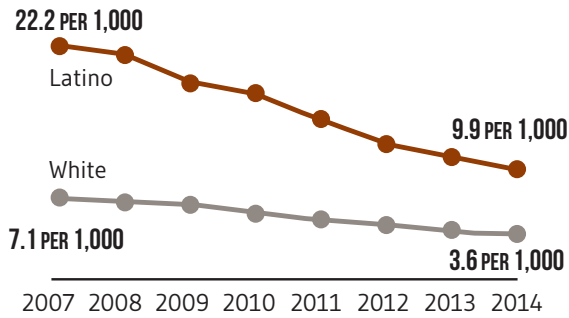
Pregnancy rates among 10-to-17-year-olds, Oregon Health Authority

Teen Pregnancy Rates Have Dropped, but Latinas Have Higher Rates.

The Oregon Health Authority, through its Vital Statistics Division, collects data about teen pregnancies. Teen pregnancy rates have decreased for both Latinas and whites between 2007 and 2014. However, even with a larger decrease among Latinas than whites, the teen pregnancy rate for Latinas remains much higher than the rate for whites (see **Figure 27**).

Most Latino Youth Describe Their Health as Good, but Over One-Third Are Overweight.

The Healthy Teens Survey, a statewide survey of 8th and 11th graders conducted by the state of Oregon, collects a variety of information from Oregon's youth about their health, well-being and risk behaviors.

The Healthy Teens Survey data suggest differences between Latino and white youth in terms of physical health. Most Latino 11th graders who completed the survey self-report their physical health as good, very good or excellent. However, more Latino youth than white youth self-report their physical health as poor or fair (see **Figure 28**).

The Oregon Healthy Teens Survey collects information about body mass index. Nearly half of Latino 11th graders are overweight or obese, while approximately one-quarter of white 11th graders are overweight or obese (see **Figure 29**). The higher prevalence of overweight and obesity among Latino youth may be due in part to higher poverty rates among Latinos; research has documented that lower-in-

Figure 28. **Almost all Latino youth consider themselves to be in good or better physical health.**
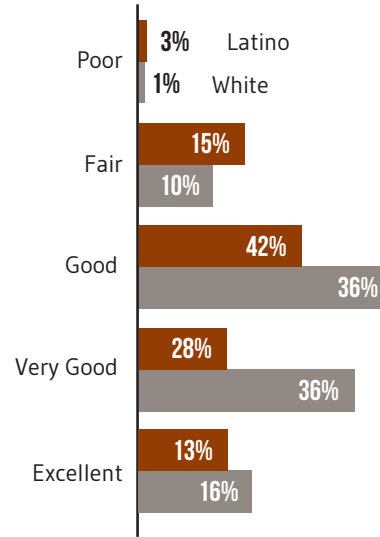
Self-described physical health of 11th graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

Figure 29. **Over one-third of Latino youth are overweight or obese.**
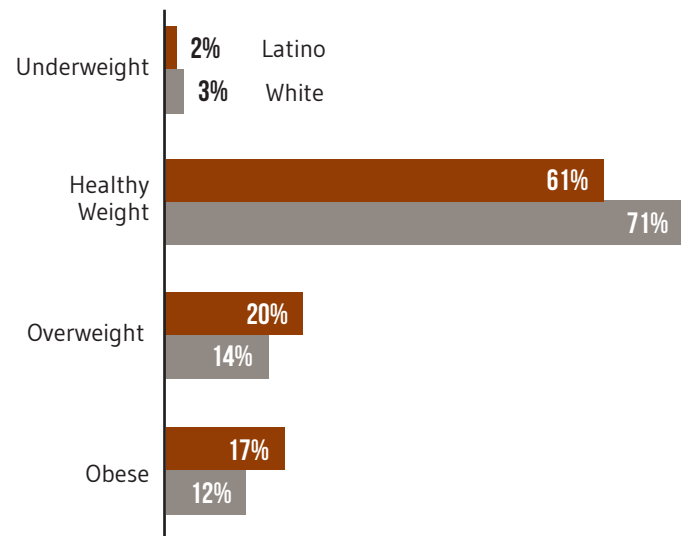
Body Mass Index of 11th Graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

come individuals are more likely to be overweight or obese than are higher income individuals (see, for example, Kim & Leigh, 2010).[xvii] However, the relationship between obesity and income is complex: It has been decreasing over time, and is strongest for women and white individuals. Therefore, poverty alone is likely not the sole determining factor of Latino youths' higher obesity rates.

Medford

Figure 30. **Ratings of emotional health are similar between Latino and white youth.**
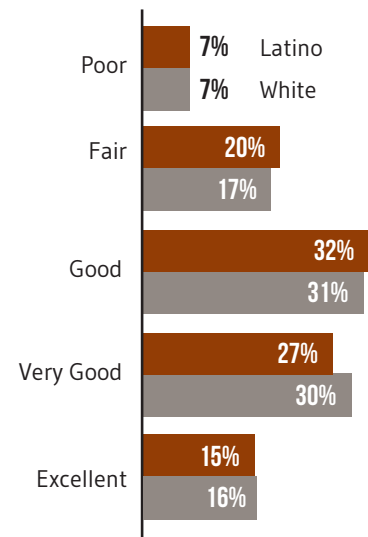
Self-described emotional health of 11th graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

There Are Few Differences in Emotional Health Between Latino and White Youth.

The Oregon Healthy Teen Survey also includes questions about youths' mental health. Fewer differences are apparent between Latino and white youth on these questions of mental health as compared to physical health. Latino and white youth have similar self-reports of their emotional health (see **Figure 30**) and similar reports of suicidal thoughts and attempts (see **Figure 31**), though Latino youth are somewhat more likely to have reported suicide attempts than are white youth.

Self-reported rates of cigarette and alcohol use are similar between Latino and white 11th graders, but slightly more Latino youth reported using marijuana in the past 30 days compared to white youth (see **Figure 32**). Cognitive research suggests that alcohol or marijuana use during adolescence can lead to harmful neurological changes that affect cognitive functioning.[xvii-xix]

Figure 31. **Slightly more Latino youth report suicide attempts than do white youth.**
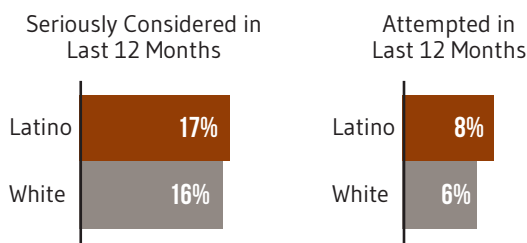
Self-reported suicidality among 11th graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

Figure 32. **While Latino youth are slightly less likely than are their white peers to use cigarettes or alcohol, they are more likely to use marijuana.**
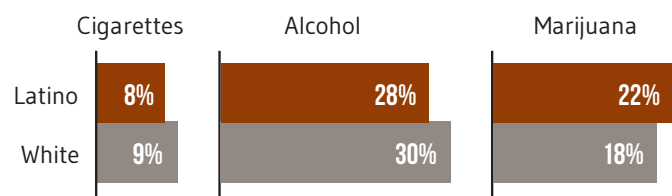
Self-reported substance use in past 30 days for 11th graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

Lincoln City

Figure 33. **About half of Latino youth meet the positive youth development benchmark.**

Latino	53%
White	66%

Positive youth development benchmark for 11th graders, 2015 Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

Fewer Latino Youth Meet the Positive Youth Development Benchmark.

The survey data also is used to create a positive youth development benchmark score based on responses to six survey questions on physical health status, mental health status, volunteerism, the presence of a supportive adult, self-confidence and problem-solving. Data suggest that just over half of Latino 11th graders meet the positive youth development benchmark, while nearly two-thirds of white 11th graders meet this benchmark (see **Figure 33**).

Implications of Health Trends

Ensuring the positive health and development of Oregon's large and growing Latino population is vitally important as Oregon's Latino youth become tomorrow's workforce, community members and leaders. While there have been some gains in Latino health in recent years, there remain large disparities between Latino and white Oregonians on many health indicators. A lack of health care access and a shortage of culturally appropriate services and providers have contributed to crucial health disparities. The percentage of uninsured Latinos has dropped slightly, access to prenatal care has increased and teen pregnancy rates have dropped substantially. On all of these indicators, however, Latino Oregonians lag significantly behind their white peers. In addition, while self-reported indicators of emotional well-being are roughly equivalent for Latino and white youth, more Latino youth are obese, and Latino youths' self-reported physical health and the percentage meeting the positive youth development benchmark are lower than those of white youth.

Community Profile: **Jackson County**

Seeking Equity in Health and Health Care Access

The Latino community in Southern Oregon is a close-knit network that comes together in the face of challenges to get things done. This sense of solidarity is welcoming to newly arriving community members and fosters a proactive, rather than victim, mentality. One area of challenge for the community is health care equity, with nearly a third of Jackson County's Latino population lacking health insurance.

The Health Care Coalition of Southern Oregon (HCCSO) focuses on improving systems of health care and improving health outcomes for all. Its SO Health-E Coalition launched in 2014 with funding from the Oregon Health Authority's Office of Equity and Inclusion. Maria Underwood, HCCSO board chair, explains that SO Health-E has three goals: (1) identify the gaps and health disparities for underserved communities; (2) create awareness by facilitating cultural agility training; and (3) partner with others on advocacy and policy change. Maria explains that the Coalition is bringing together different sectors, such as health care, education and housing, to talk about and address the social determinants of health. The Coalition includes La Clinica, a long-time health care provider to the Latino community, along with other representatives of the health care system, and is building off of the ongoing work of these organizations. The long-standing work of these partners has resulted in a higher awareness of the service needs for underrepresented groups and in the use of data to inform provider decision-making about program delivery. One particularly successful example of the Coalition's expansion of previous work is the use of storytelling within the cultural agility trainings for health care providers to learn about the experiences of underrepresented groups with the health care system.

SO Health-E is using data to identify needs and raising awareness and agility among providers, which is much-needed work to address the continuing health challenges faced by Southern Oregon's Latino population. Maria notes that access to culturally appropriate health care continues to be a challenge. Further, Maria sees continued opportunity for disease prevention and health promotion in areas such as smoking, obesity and diabetes. Community members need to be provided with education, tools and opportunities to make healthy choices.

Medford

White and Latina women are equally likely to have inadequate prenatal care.

8.5% Latina
5.1% White
6.0%
5.8%

2000-2002   2002-2004   2004-2006   2008-2010   2010-2012   2012-2014
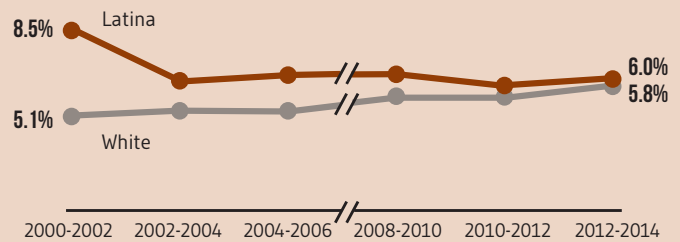
Lack of adequate prenatal care by race/ethnicity, Oregon Health Authority

Nearly a third of Jackson County's Latino population lacks health insurance.

31% Latino   32%
18% White   17%

2008-2012   2009-2013   2010-2014
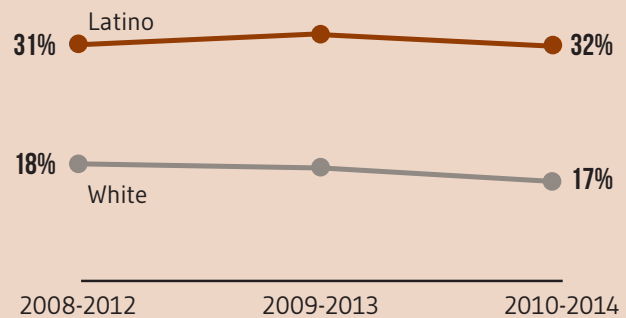
Percent lacking health insurance by race/ethnicity, American Community Survey, U.S. Census

Conclusion

Medford

Oregon's Latino population is growing at a rate faster than the national rate: 12 percent of the state's population is now Latino, representing 72 percent growth since 2000. A majority of Oregon's Latinos are of Mexican descent, but the state boasts representation from multiple Central and South American countries as well. While most of Oregon's Latinos are U.S.-born, a sizable minority were born elsewhere. The striking demographic difference between Oregon's Latino population and its white population is age: Oregon Latinos are significantly younger than are white Oregonians.

Not surprisingly, given this difference in ages, nearly one-quarter of K-12 students in Oregon are Latino. Increased attention to demographic shifts in Oregon's students has resulted in some improvements in educational achievement, but alarming achievement gaps still exist. For example, Latino kindergarten students score similarly to their white peers in terms of socio-emotional skills, but lag behind in early math and literacy skills. Similarly, while Latino third- and eighth-grade students have made some gains over time in reading and math scores, less than half are meeting or exceeding state standards, a rate significantly below that of their white peers. In addition, the graduation rate for Latino students lags white students. Even starker differences between Latino and white Oregonians exist in postsecondary attainment, with almost half of Latino Oregonians possessing less than a high school diploma. However, there are some positive indicators that may suggest future improvements in educational achievement: The majority of Latino students attend school regularly (and at a rate identical to that of their white peers), and the Latino graduation rate has increased over the past 15 years.

Yamhill

Oregon's Latino population makes vital contributions to the state's economy. Latinos are more likely to be part of the labor force than are white Oregonians, and Latino business ownership has grown faster than the growth of the Latino population. However, Latinos are more likely to be unemployed, incomes are significantly lower for Latino families and poverty rates are significantly higher in comparison to white Oregonians.

Disparities also exist in terms of health and health care, despite some progress. Access to health insurance and to prenatal care has increased and teen pregnancy rates have decreased dramatically. However, one in three of Oregon's Latinos still lacks health insurance, fewer Latinas than white women receive adequate prenatal care, and the Latina teen pregnancy rate is double the rate for white teens.

A young and growing Latino population means that Latinos play an increasingly important role in Oregon's future. Most immediately, they have the potential to make an impact on the next presidential election, and more long term, today's Latino youth are tomorrow's community members, workers and leaders. As the young population in Oregon continues to grow, the state's ability to achieve its 40-40-20 education goal will depend largely on ensuring Latino students are ready to learn when they enter school, have the supports they need to succeed throughout their academic careers, and live in economically secure and healthy families and communities. The future health of Oregon will be determined in no small part by the contributions and achievements of its Latino population.

OCF's Latino Partnership Program: Moving Forward

Dear Reader,
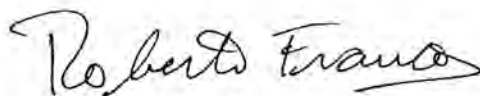
It has been our hope and intention that the users of the Latinos in Oregon report – nonprofit leaders, funders, policymakers, philanthropists and interested community members – will connect the dots between education, jobs and employment, and health and how opportunities (or lack thereof) in each area impact not just the Latino population but the state, now and in the future.

As you have read in this report, Latinos represent a growing percentage of Oregon's population. We need to move from discussing demographic shifts to discussing the implications of this change for our work.

At OCF we have long recognized that there is not one Latino population but rather people and communities with their own stories, experiences and aspirations. It is not our intent to reduce Oregon Latinos to statistics and trends, for in each statistic there is a real story for a child, a parent, a young Latino and a community. For OCF and its Latino Partnership Program, the path for action is laid out in four strategic and interconnected goals:

• Include the voice and interest of Latino communities in all of OCF's major programs and operations.
• Work with Latino leaders and organizations to support the academic achievement of Latino students.
• Strengthen Latino engagement in, and influence on, social and economic issues by helping increase Latino leadership and representation.
• Forge ties between Oregon Latinos and their communities by promoting cross-cultural experiences and conversations.

We look forward to continuing to work with our national and local funding partners, nonprofit program providers and advocates, policymakers and community leaders, and the OCF family of donors to connect the dots and help improve lives for Oregon Latinos and for all Oregonians.

[signature: Roberto Franco]

Roberto Franco

Latino Partnership Program Director
The Oregon Community Foundation

Methodology Notes

Five-Year American Community Survey Estimates

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau is used throughout this report. In addition to conducting a full census every 10 years, the Bureau also conducts a survey of a small percentage of the population each month called the American Community Survey (ACS). Results from the survey are available as one-, three- and five-year estimates. This report uses the five-year estimates because they are the most reliable, especially for smaller communities. However, the survey data is collected from only a sample of the total population, meaning that measures still have a margin of error and may be higher or lower than reported. The only measures in this report determined to be unreliable because they have too much potential variation can be found in **Figures 3 and 4**.

Five-year estimates also pose challenges when interpreting change over time. Currently, only two time periods that do not overlap are available from the ACS: 2005 to 2009 and 2010 to 2014. Although data for the intermediate years is presented in this report, exercise caution when interpreting changes between estimates with overlapping years.

While not the main focus of this report, enough data was available from the U.S. Census Bureau to conduct some significance testing. For more information, please contact the authors of this report.

How Race and Ethnicity Are Determined

The U.S. Census Bureau asks two separate questions about race and ethnicity in its surveys. First, the surveys ask if the person is of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin and then ask the person's race. In this report, the race and ethnicity data is used in two different ways. For total population numbers from the U.S. Census (see pages 5-6), "Latino" includes anyone who marked yes on the survey, regardless of race, and "white" includes only those who only marked "white" on the survey. For example, if someone answered that they are of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin in the first question and marked "white" as their race in the second question, they are reflected in the Latino total for population. For all other measures, "Latino" includes anyone who marked yes on

the survey, regardless of race, and "white" includes anyone who marked "white" on the survey, regardless of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin. According to the most recent five-year estimates, less than 9 percent of white Oregonians also indicated that they are Latino. While that means that there is some overlap in the data, most ACS data presented in this report is not available for the category "white, non-Latino."

Similar to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) is required by the federal government to identify students' race and ethnicity using a two-part question that first asks about ethnicity and then asks about race. If parents do not respond to both questions, students are asked. If neither responds, local staff observe and record the students' race and ethnicity. In the ODE data, "Latino" includes all students who were identified as Hispanic or Latino by one of the methods above, regardless of race, and "white" includes students who were identified as white but not Hispanic or Latino.

Rather than asking two separate questions, statutes governing the Oregon Health Authority require that several Hispanic or Latino categories be included alongside other demographic data categories with the label "Racial or ethnic identity" on forms collecting data. Individuals may choose more than one category.

How Communities Were Identified for Profiles

While Latinos are making important contributions in many places throughout Oregon, this report highlights four communities that were identified through the following process as exemplifying statewide trends. First, counties in which over 20 percent of the population is Latino or where Latinos have experienced at least 75 percent population growth were identified. Within those counties, the Latino population was mapped by Census tract to see if it was concentrated in a particular city or town. Nine communities were identified through that process and data was gathered for each across several indicators representing the four sections of this report. The OCF team and the advisory group reviewed these indicators and identified communities that stood out in each of the four report sections. Final community determinations were made with statewide representation in mind.

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Bend

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Acknowledgments

Oregon Flower Harvest, Betty LaDuke

Hillsboro

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NEWS IN THE NUMBERS

JULY 7, 2020

U.S. Hispanic population surpassed 60 million in 2019, but growth has slowed

BY LUIS NOE-BUSTAMANTE, MARK HUGO LOPEZ AND JENS MANUEL KROGSTAD

https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/18/how-the-u-s-hispanic-population-is-changing/

U.S. Hispanic population reached nearly 61 million in 2019

In millions
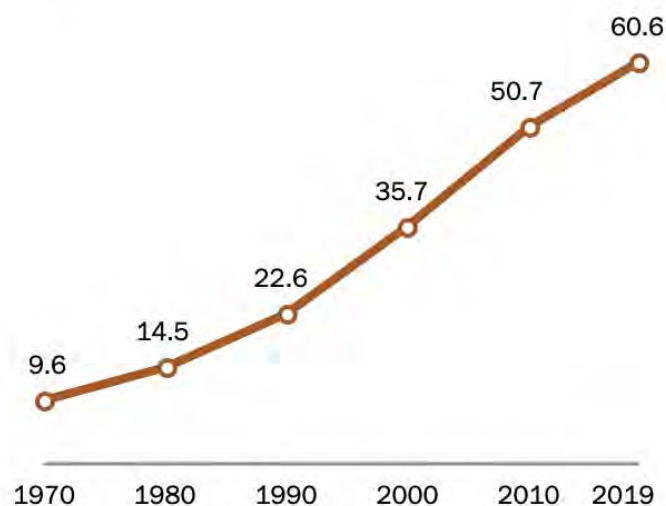
Note: Population estimates for 1990-2019 are as of July 1 for each year. Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see 2008 report "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050"), U.S. intercensal population estimates for 1990-1999 and 2000-2009, and U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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The U.S. Hispanic population reached a record 60.6 million in 2019, up 930,000 over the previous year and up from 50.7 million in 2010, according to newly released U.S. Census Bureau population estimates. Over the past decade, however, population growth among Hispanics has slowed as the annual number of births to Hispanic women has declined and immigration has decreased, particularly from Mexico.

Even so, Latinos remain an important part of the nation's overall demographic story. Between 2010 and 2019, the Latino share of the total U.S. population increased from 16% to 18%. Latinos accounted for about half (52%) of all U.S. population growth over this period. They are the country's second largest racial or ethnic group, behind white non-Hispanics.

Here are some key facts about how the nation's Latino population has changed over the past decade.

U.S. Hispanic population growth has slowed

Average annual growth rate in U.S. Hispanic population

1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2019
4.5%	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.1	1.9
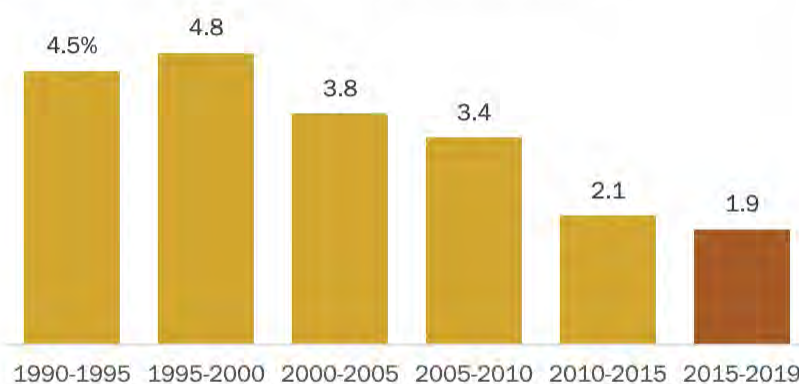
Note: Based on annual population estimates as of July 1 for each year. Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. intercensal population estimates for 1990-1999 and 2000-2009, and U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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1 Population growth among U.S. Hispanics has slowed since the start of the decade.

From 2015 to 2019, the nation's Hispanic population grew by an average of 1.9% per year – similar to the 2.1% annual growth between 2010 and 2015, but down from annual growth of more than 3% in earlier years.

Despite the slowdown, population growth among Hispanics continues to outpace that of some other groups. The white population slightly declined, with an average growth rate that fell slightly below zero between 2015 and 2019, while the Black population grew by less than 1% per year over the same period. Only Asian Americans have seen faster population growth than Hispanics, increasing by 2.4% per year between 2015 and 2019. (All racial groups refer to single race non-Hispanics.)

South has seen the nation's biggest Latino population growth since 2010

Latino population growth, 2010-2019, by region
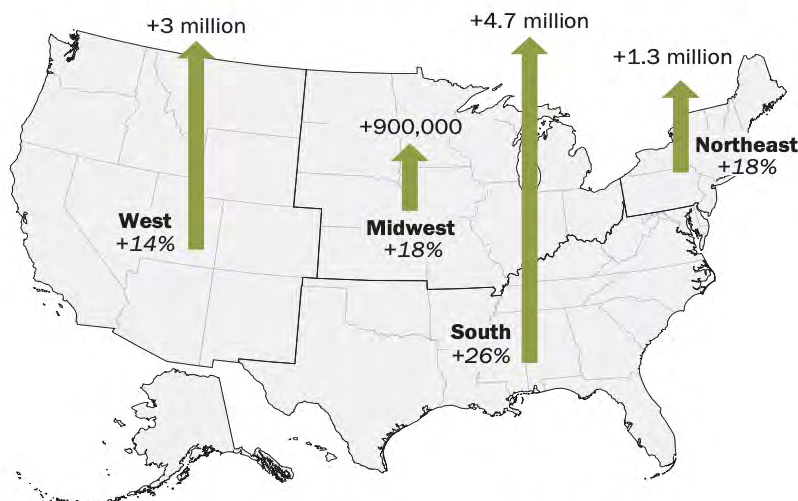
West +14% (+3 million)
Midwest +18% (+900,000)
South +26% (+4.7 million)
Northeast +18% (+1.3 million)

Note: Population estimates are as of July 1, 2019. Hispanics are of any race.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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2 The Latino population grew faster in the South than in any other U.S. region since 2010.

It increased by 26% from 2010 to 2019, rising from 18.3 million to 23.1 million. States in the Northeast (18% increase), Midwest (18%) and West (14%) also experienced growth in the number of Latinos from 2010 to 2019. Nationally, the Latino population has grown 19% since 2010, by 9.8 million people.

U.S. counties with largest Hispanic population, 2019

	Hispanic population	% of population that is Hispanic
Los Angeles County, California	4,880,000	49%
Harris County, Texas	2,060,000	44
Miami-Dade County, Florida	1,890,000	69
Maricopa County, Arizona	1,410,000	31
Cook County, Illinois	1,320,000	26
Riverside County, California	1,240,000	50
Bexar County, Texas	1,220,000	61
San Bernardino County, California	1,190,000	54
San Diego County, California	1,140,000	34
Orange County, California	1,080,000	34
Dallas County, Texas	1,070,000	41

Note: Population estimates are as of July 1, 2019. Hispanics are of any race. Estimates rounded to the nearest 10,000.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates.

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3 The states with the fastest Hispanic population growth tend to have a relatively small number of Hispanics — and are *not* in the South.

North Dakota's Hispanic population reached 31,500 in 2019, a 129% increase from 2010, the fastest increase of any state. However, the state ranked 48th out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia in its overall Hispanic population in 2019. The next fastest growth came in South Dakota (66%), Montana (50%), New Hampshire (48%) and the District of Columbia (42%), all of which had Hispanic populations of less than 80,000 in 2019.

4 Los Angeles County had more Hispanics than any other U.S. county, with 4.9 million in 2019.

 The next largest Hispanic populations were in Harris County, Texas (2.1 million), and Miami-Dade County, Florida (1.9 million). Overall, 11 counties had more than a million Hispanics in 2019. These included Maricopa County, Arizona; Cook County, Illinois; and Riverside County, California. In 104 U.S. counties, Hispanics made up at least 50% of the population in 2019.

5 Latinos are among the youngest racial or ethnic groups in the U.S. but saw one of the largest increases in median age over the past decade.

Latinos had a median age of 30 in 2019, up from 27 in 2010. Whites had the highest median age nationally – 44 in 2019, up from 42 in 2010. Asian and Black Americans had median ages of 38 and 35, respectively, and saw similar increases as whites in their median age since 2010.

6 Puerto Rico's population stabilized in 2019 after several years of decline.
The island's population stood at 3.2 million in 2019, the same as in 2018. Puerto Rico's population had steadily declined for about a decade, with its sharpest drops occurring in 2017 and 2018.

In 2017, Hurricanes Maria and Irma hit the island, leading many Puerto Ricans to leave for the 50 states and D.C., especially Florida. Even before the hurricanes, however, the island's population had experienced a steady, long-term decline due to a long-standing economic recession.

Puerto Rico's population held steady in 2019 after years of decline

Total population of Puerto Rico, in millions

Hurricanes Maria and Irma impact Puerto Rico in September 2017

3.7   3.3   3.2   3.2

'10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19
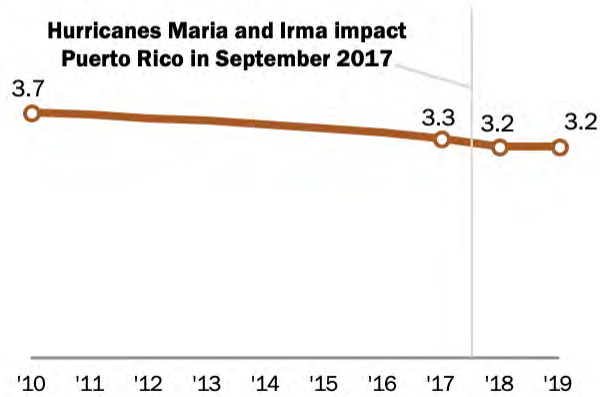
Population growth rate over previous year

'10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19

0.0

-0.5%

-1.1 -1.2 -1.1

-1.6 -1.7 -1.9

-2.4

Hurricanes Maria and Irma impact Puerto Rico in September 2017

-4.0
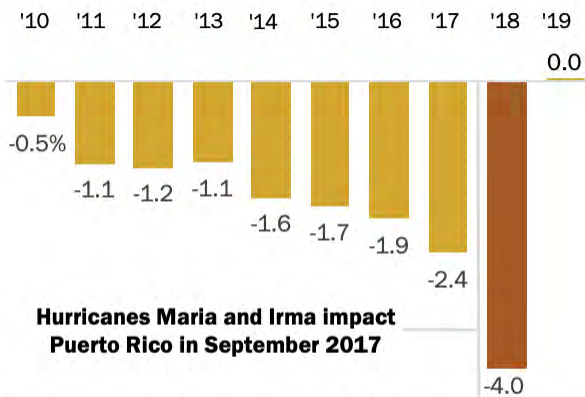
Note: Population estimates as of July 1 of each year.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. intercensal population estimates for 2000-2009 and U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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Note: This is an update of a post originally published July 8, 2019.

Topics

Hispanic/Latino DemographicsPopulation TrendsU.S. CensusDemographics

How the U.S. Hispanic population is changing

BY ANTONIO FLORES

https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/18/how-the-u-s-hispanic-population-is-changing/

U.S. Hispanic population hits new high

In millions
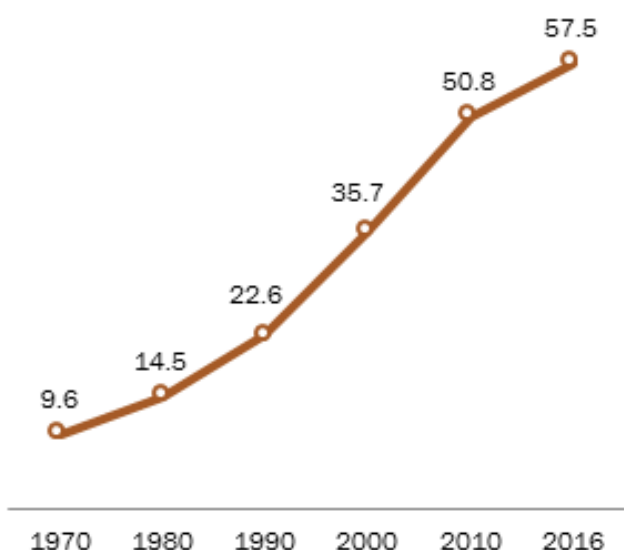
Note: 1990-2016 estimates are for July 1.
Source: 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see Passel & Cohn 2008). 1990-2016 estimates based on intercensal population estimates and Vintage 2014.

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The Latino population in the United States has reached nearly 58 million in 2016 and has been the principal driver of U.S. demographic growth, accounting for half of national population growth since 2000. The Latino population itself has evolved during this time, with changes in immigration, education and other characteristics.

This summary draws on a statistical portrait of the nation's Hispanic population, which includes trends going back to 1980. Here are some key facts about the nation's Latino population.

The Hispanic population has reached a new high, but growth has slowed.

In 2016, Hispanics accounted for 18% of the nation's population and were the second-largest racial or ethnic group behind whites. (All racial groups are single race non-Hispanic.)

View interactive charts and detailed tables on U.S. Hispanics.
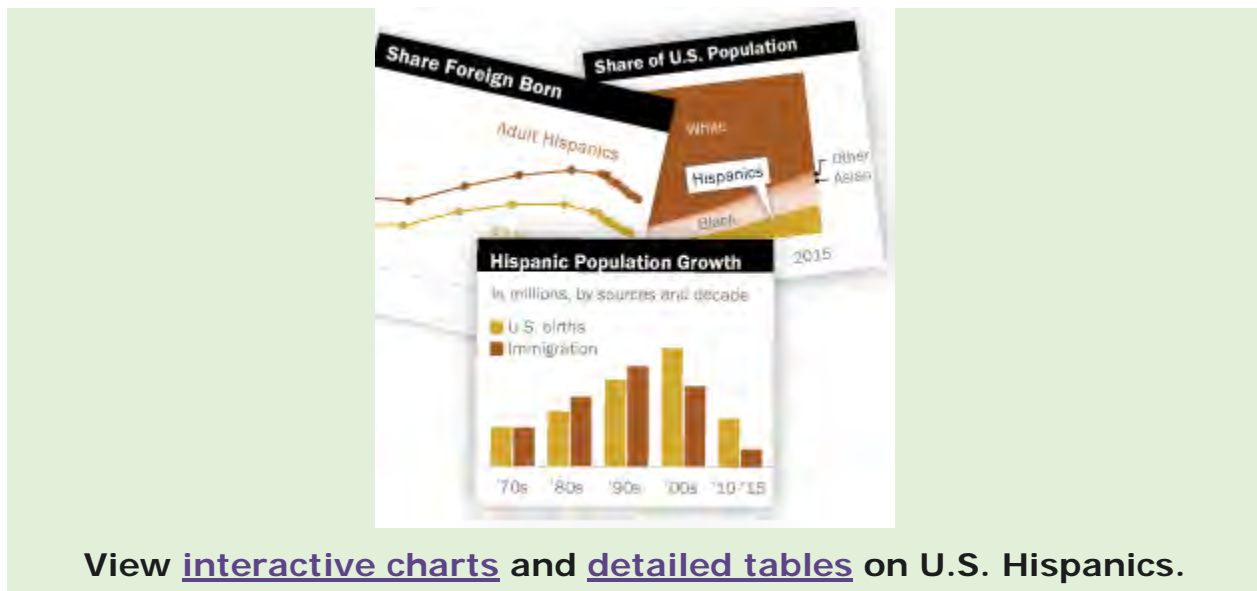
They are also the nation's second-fastest-growing racial or ethnic group, with a 2.0% growth rate between 2015 and 2016 compared with a 3.0% rate for Asians. The slowing of Hispanic population growth is occurring as immigration to the U.S. from Mexico levels off and the fertility rate among Hispanic women declines.

The U.S. Hispanic population is drawn from an increasingly diverse mix of countries.

Hispanics of Mexican origin account for 63.3% (36 million) of the nation's Hispanic population in 2015, by far the largest share of any origin group, but down from a recent peak of 65.7 in 2008. But this share has declined in recent years as fewer migrants from Mexico arrive in the U.S. and the number leaving the country rises. Meanwhile, the share among non-Mexican origin groups (36.7% in 2015, up from 34.3% in 2008) has grown as migration from elsewhere in Latin America has increased.

Hispanic origin profiles, 2015

Download the excel sheet with data on the 14 largest U.S. Hispanic groups by origin (based on self-described race or ethnicity).

The population of Hispanics of Puerto Rican origin, the second-largest origin group, stands at 5.4 million in 2015 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (an additional 3.4 million people live in Puerto Rico). The migration of Puerto Ricans to the U.S. mainland over the past decade has helped drive up this number from 3.8 million in 2005. Five other Hispanic origin groups have populations of more than 1 million – Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans, Guatemalans and Colombians – and each has also seen its population increase over the past decade.

The foreign-born share has declined among U.S. Latinos.

Today, 34.4% of Latinos are immigrants, down from a peak of 40.1% in 2000. And the share that is U.S. born has grown to 65.6% in 2015, up from 59.9% in 2000. This decline in the foreign-born share extends across the largest Latino origin groups. The foreign-born share among Guatemalans (61.3% in 2015) fell by 17.2 percentage points during

this time, the largest percentage-point decline of the six largest Hispanic origin groups. Salvadorans' foreign-born share (58.8% in 2015) also had a significant drop, declining 16.9 percentage points. Meanwhile, the Mexican foreign born share (32.2% in 2015), had a smaller decline – 9.3 points.

Immigrant share falls among largest Hispanic origin groups since 2000

% foreign born of each origin group
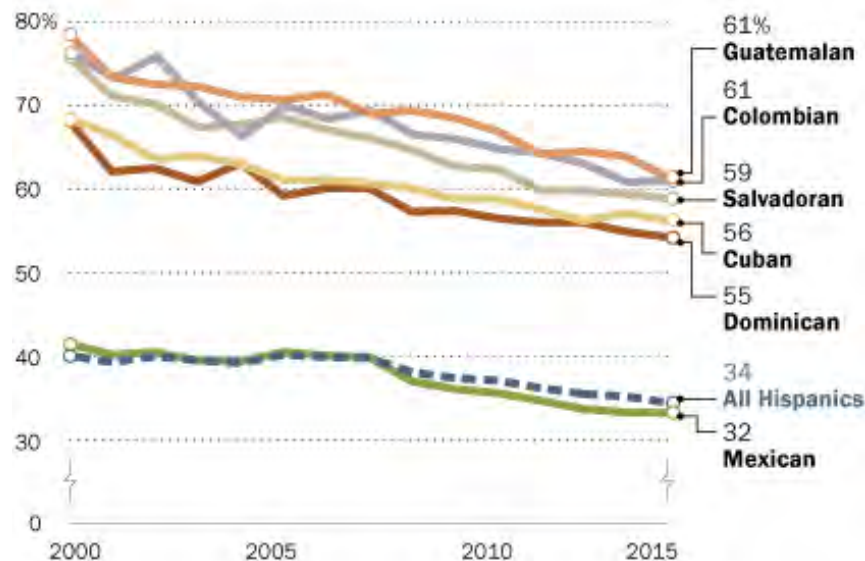
Note: "Immigrants" includes those born outside the U.S. or its territories (including Puerto Rico) to non-U.S. citizen parents. People in group quarters such as college dormitories or institutions are not included in figures for 2001 to 2005. Due to changes in the wording of the Hispanic origin question in the 2000 census some Hispanic origin groups may have led to many not indicating their Hispanic origin, resulting in low population estimates. For more see http://www.pewhispanic.org/2002/05/09/counting-the-other-hispanics/
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2001-2015 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS).

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U.S. Hispanics are the youngest of the nation's largest racial and ethnic groups. But like the rest of the country, the Hispanic population overall has grown older.

Hispanics had a median age of 28 in 2015, up from 25 in 2000. Whites had the highest median age – of 43 in 2015 – followed by Asians (36) and blacks (34). Among Hispanics, those born in the U.S. and those born in another country differ widely in age. The median age of U.S.-born Hispanics was 19 in 2015, up from 18 years in 2000. Meanwhile, foreign-born Hispanics have a median age of 42 years, up from 33 in 2000.

A growing share of Hispanics have gone to college.

Almost 40% of Hispanics ages 25 and older had any college experience in 2015, up from 30% in 2000. Among U.S.-born Hispanics, 52% reported they had gone to college, an increase from 41% in 2000. By comparison, 27% of foreign-born Hispanics reported some college experience, up from 22% in 2000.

The number of Hispanics who speak Spanish at home is at an all-time high, though growth is slowing.

A record 37 million Hispanics ages 5 and older speak Spanish at home, up from 25 million in 2000. However, between 2010 and 2015, this number grew at an annual average of 1.8%, down from an annual average of 3.4% between 2000 and 2010.

At the same time, a record 35 million Hispanics ages 5 and older say they are English-proficient, up from 19 million in 2000. Among this group, 14 million Hispanics speak only English at home in 2015, up from 7 million in 2000.

California continues to have the largest Latino population among states, but Texas is seeing a faster growth rate.

Among top Latino states in 2015, Georgia has fastest-growing population

In millions

State	In millions	% change since 2000
California	15.2	38.9 +
Texas	10.7	60.4 +
Florida	5.0	85.6 +
New York	3.7	30.4 +
Illinois	2.2	42.2 +
Arizona	2.1	62.4 +
New Jersey	1.8	57.7 +
Colorado	1.2	58.4 +
New Mexico	1.0	32.0 +
Georgia	1.0	118.8 +

Note: Charts show the top 10 states for the number of Latinos in 2015 along with the percent change of the population that is Latino since 2000.
Source: Pew Research Center tabulation of the 2000 census (5% IPUMS) and 2015 American Community Surveys (1% IPUMS).

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In 2015, 15.2 million Hispanics lived in California, a 39% increase from 10.9 million in 2000. Yet Texas has had even faster growth, with its Hispanic population increasing 60% over the same period, from 6.7 million in 2000 to 10.7 million in 2015. Meanwhile, Georgia's Hispanic population has more than doubled since 2000, the fastest growth among the 10 states with the largest Hispanic populations.

Related posts:

U.S. Hispanic population growth has leveled off

Hispanic dropout rate hits new low, college enrollment at new high

Topics

FAQ: Metro 2060 Population Forecast

Race, Ethnicity, Age and Gender Forecast for the Portland MSA and 3 counties

What's new?

A new population forecast series has been developed around Metro's official baseline population forecast (adopted under the 2015 Urban Growth Management Decision). This regional forecast series uses the baseline "middle-growth" population forecast as a control for projecting population by gender race/ethnicity, and age. There are five race categories: white, black, Native American, Asian, and Pacific Islander. In addition, Hispanic or Latino population is included as a mutually exclusive category as its own separate "race". Age is estimated in single year age brackets up to 100 or older years of age, though summarized in 5-year age brackets.

What is the population forecast for the region?

According to the Census, in 2010, 2,226,009 residents lived inside the MSA (metropolitan statistical area). Metro's latest adopted Urban Growth Report has MSA-level population rising to 3,052,100 residents in 2040. By 2060, the population in the 7-county MSA is expected to reach 3,534,400 residents. Portland State University, Population Research Center estimates the current (2015) population of the MSA is 2,362,655 residents (note: counties in Washington State are estimated by the Office of Financial Management).

How fast is the region (MSA) expected to grow as compared to historically?

(Annual average percent growth)

HISTORY						FORECAST			
1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-00	2000-10	2010-15	2015-30	2030-40	2040-50	2050-60
2.1%	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%

Source: Census and Metro

How does the latest regional forecast compare to the population forecast from 5-years ago?

MSA Population Forecast, 2010 to 2040

(Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area

	Current Forecast (2014)	Prior Forecast (2009)
2010	2,226,009	2,265,500
2020	2,519,200	2,703,600
2030	2,814,100	3,050,100
2040	3,052,100	3,371,500
2050	3,284,400	3,669,300
2060	3,534,400	3,993,400

Source: 2010 Census and Metro (Sep. 2009 and Sep. 2014 forecast releases from UGR.)

Note: 2010 figure in the prior forecast was a projection as the 2010 Census wasn't yet available.

Why is there a difference in regional population forecasts between the 2010 and 2015 releases?
Metro strives to utilize the latest information and assumptions available in preparing each forecast. During the last 5 years, several factors have arisen that has altered the outlook for future regional growth. First, expected population growth in the region slowed during the Great Recession. The full impact of the recession is integrated into the latest regional forecast. Second, the Census Bureau recently revised and lowered its birth rate projections; this is reflected in the regional population outlook. Third, the Census Bureau lowered its immigration outlook for the U.S. and this also was incorporated into Metro's regional migration assumptions going forward (although immigration is only a small part of overall migration in the region).

What's the forecast horizon for the new forecast series?
Year 2060, and it starts with the 2010 Census as its base year. A so-called range forecast had been prepared for long-range planning (UGB management decision) purposes. The Metro Council opted to discard the low and high growth scenarios. Only the middle-growth regional forecast carries forward with population by race, gender, and age.

What's the geography of the new race and gender population forecast?
MSA level: the most demographic detail of population by race/ethnicity, gender, and age. MSA is a federal census designation. Present delineation includes Clackamas, Clark (WA), Columbia, Multnomah, Skamania (WA), Washington, and Yamhill counties of Oregon and Washington State.

County level: some aggregation of population details – gender is combined, age bracket in 5-year cohorts, Asian and pacific islander races are combined. Counties are Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington and the remaining MSA counties are lumped together as "other".

Is there a county-level forecast?
Yes.

In fact there are 4 series alternatives based on the middle-growth regional forecast.

Because we are unsure how minority (and white) populations may settle and divide out by county, we have prepared 4 alternative county-level population growth scenarios based on future dispersal patterns by race / ethnicity. These county-level population series alternatives are based on these 4 variations on future settlement assumptions:

1. "Status quo county trend" - assumes steady increase in minority share between counties by race while adjusting for the rising percentage of minorities in the MSA.
2. Faster share of minorities shifting outward to live in suburban and exurban counties (i.e. urban area fringes)
3. Minority shift to urban fringe & white "flight" into central city (same as #2 and at the same time increasing the share of whites into living in Portland city)
4. Metro UGB "captures" proportionally higher share of minority population growth of the MSA

Why prepare 4 series alternatives for the county-level forecast?

Because of uncertainty. Frankly, we just aren't very sure how future development patterns would change over time, and have few forecast indicators that can be relied on to point a most likely direction. We could prepare more series alternatives, but these seem to be plausible alternatives that we think many people would be interested in understanding.

In the MSA, which racial/ethnic group (in total) is expected to grow the fastest during the next 50 years (2010 to 2060)?
The Hispanic (or Latino) population segment is expected to add another 665,000 people by 2060, the largest increase in a race or ethnic population. Whites will grow by another 285,000 followed by another 250,000 Asians

What's this talk about majority minority?
Whites will still represent a plurality in the MSA. However, projections now suggest the majority of people living in the MSA will be a member of one of the non-white categories.

When will we hit majority minority in the MSA region?
2070 is when we expect the shift in status – assuming extrapolations and various other growth assumptions are correct. The greatest degree of uncertainty is the forecast rate of in-migration of Hispanic and Asian Americans to this region from elsewhere in the U.S. To a lesser extent, immigration from abroad will also impact minority growth rates in this region, but immigration contributes much less to population growth in Oregon.

How many Millennials are there today? And how many more are expected?
In 2015, the MSA population includes 575,000 people of the millennial generation. The tail end of the Millennials will be coming of age by year 2020 at which time, there numbers in the MSA will swell to over 630,000 members. The number of Millennials will continue to edge up through additional net in-migration; their numbers will top out at over 750,000 people by 2045. Higher mortality rates eventually kick-in and their numbers will finally begin to decline as the leading edge closes in on retirement age.

Why does Metro produce population forecasts?
Metro's Charter makes the agency "accountable" for carrying out its "primary responsibility" of regional "planning and policy making to preserve and enhance the quality of life and the environment." Under municipal, state and federal regulations this means that Metro is directed to prepare long-range regional transportation and land use planning. This planning requires an update to population and economic (regional) forecasts with sufficient technical detail to inform policy.

What is the population forecast used for primarily?
Traditionally, Metro has applied the population forecast in its state and federally mandated regional transportation plan (RTP) updates. RTP updates happen every 4 years. Also, the population forecast is the basis for assessing whether the Metro UGB contains development capacity for a 20-year period. Since 1997, the forecast has been updated at least once every 5 years.

How frequently are the population forecasts to be updated?
ORS 197.299 (amended) requires Metro to periodically assess the sufficiency of the Metro UGB to maintain development capacity for a 20-year period and for Metro to complete this analysis at least every 6 years. Thus we anticipate being able to update our forecasts and projections at least every 6 years.

Why produce a range forecast?
Projecting population growth has a degree of risk and uncertainty, particularly when so much could happen between now and 50 years from now. Policy makers would like a sense to the degree plans may change under different growth scenarios. A so-called range forecast is provided for the 20 year and 50 year population forecast. The range forecast consists of a low, baseline (medium), and high growth alternative series. However, this range doesn't break down the population forecast by race. We take the adopted forecast (middle growth series) and complete our analysis by dividing this population total by race and gender.

Why doesn't Metro just use the Census or Portland State or Oregon State population forecasts?
These other organizations at present are not preparing population forecasts by race and ethnicity.

Why produce population forecast by race and ethnicity?
Many programs administered by Metro using federal grants require an environmental justice component to determine how public policy impacts people and communities of color. These assessments are based on existing conditions, however, we can be more alert to potential policy impacts going forward if policy makers were made more aware about change expectations in the future.

Are the Metro forecasts peer reviewed?
Yes. At different points of the forecast process, we convene forecast experts and stakeholders to review our inputs and assess the reasonableness of our forecast outlooks.

Metro 2060 Population – Baseline projection series

What's new?

Metro population projections have been around for a long time, but what's new is the differentiation of population growth by MSA (7-county region) and county-level (Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington):

- ✓ Gender (male or female)
- ✓ Race and ethnicity (white, black, native Indian, Asian, pacific islander, Hispanic)
- ✓ Single year cohorts from age 0 to 101+

Chart 1

| White | Black | Nat. Am. | Asian | Pacific Isl. | Hispanic |
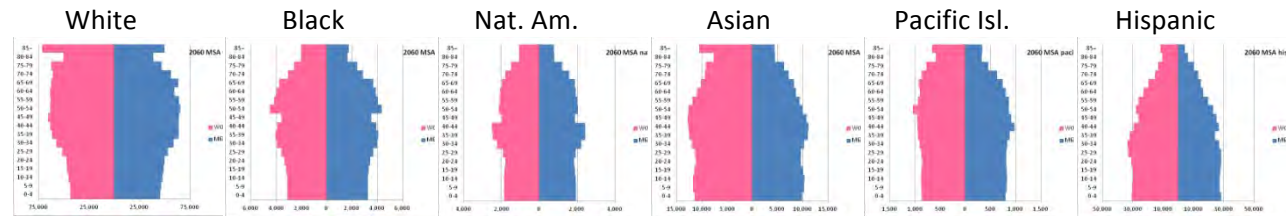
The scale of population pyramids are not the same.

Generation Theory

While all people in generations are unique, there is a tendency for many in the same generation to share similarities such as belief, values, attitudes and lifestyle. These attributes allow for the study of generations and leads to segmentation of people and households into market shares and general residential preferences.

Chart 2

Sizing Up the Generations
(Population Cohorts in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro OR-WA MSA)
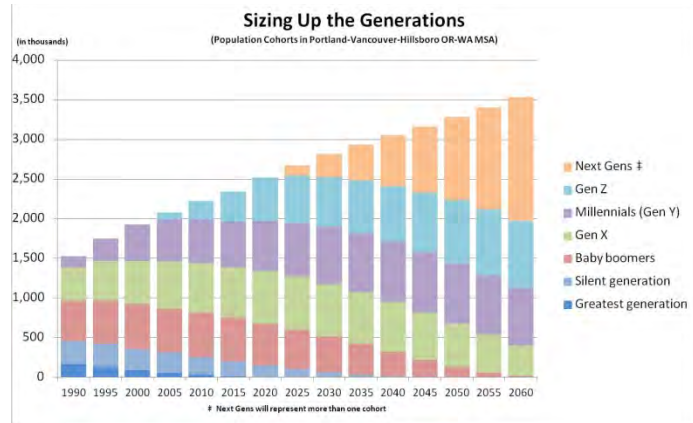
Race and ethnicity through year 2060

Chart 3

MSA Population (2010)

Chart 4

MSA Population (2060)
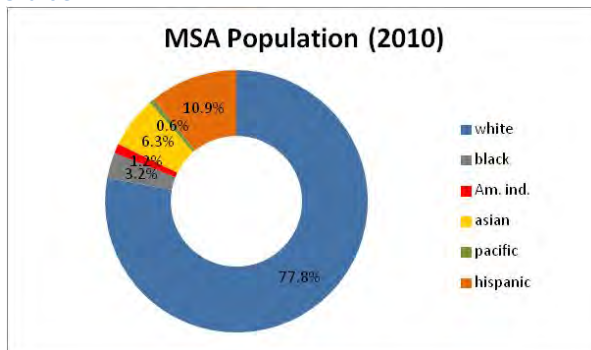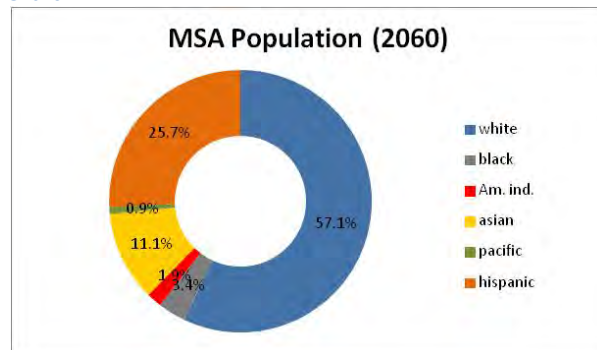
Forecast timeframe is from a 2010 Census (base year) to year 2060. Further extrapolations indicate a majority minority by year 2070, if earlier trend assumptions hold true.

Metro 2060 Population Forecast

Modeling Methodology for the MSA and County Population Projections
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

MSA Methodology

The Metro Research Center employs a cohort-component method to project regional population trends for age, gender, and race/ethnicity. The region is delineated by the latest designation of counties assigned to the metropolitan statistical area (MSA), 7 counties in all. In Oregon, these counties include Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill; in Washington State, the counties are Clark and Skamania. From a 2010 base year, the population forecast is projected forward annually for the entire region by single-year cohorts, gender and 5 race and Hispanic origin groups: (1) non-Hispanic White, (2) non-Hispanic Black, (3) non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN), (4) non-Hispanic Asian, (5) non-Hispanic Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and (6) Hispanic / Latino.

When Metro refers to a forecast or growth projection as "baseline", it means that it is the "likely" scenario alternative that assumes demographic factors and growth assumptions that represent the greatest likelihood of potentially materializing in the future. A baseline projection largely assumes that people have the right to migrate where they choose and that no major natural catastrophes will befall the region, state or the nation to alter its outlook. Metro also prepares "high and low growth scenarios" that under alternative growth conditions may prevail. They represent possible alternatives, but are judged less likely of actually occurring. These alternatives are not prepared by gender and race. At Metro, alternative growth scenarios are created as probabilistic expressions derived from "monte carlo" simulation in which components of the cohort method are perturbed based on historical statistical deviations and include projected forecast errors. These simulations are collected together that in terms of likelihood represent a probability distribution of possible population futures[1].

Metro's cohort-component approach to forecasting population growth takes the region's base year population (2010) and grows out the trends of that population according to how many people will likely survive into the next year and so on. Death rates are applied on an age-adjusted basis to calculate survival. Births and net migration (i.e., the difference between inflows and outflows of residents of the region) are added at each interval and in ensuing years are included to the population and its chance of survival is also calculated with the previous year's population. Fertility assumptions are applied to women of childbearing age to form new cohorts. A cohort component method traces people born in a given year throughout their lives; as each year passes, cohorts change due to mortality and migration assumptions.

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[1] Alternate growth scenarios or ranges are only available for MSA and not county-level.

Assumptions and General Growth Projection Details

The cohort-component forecast method is built around a mathematical identity equation for the growth of a population. A fundamental demographic concept is used in calculating population growth from a base year to future years. This fundamental demographic equation estimates tomorrow's population based on today's population and components of change in births, deaths and net migration in the MSA region. The generalized form of this equation is:

Equation 1

Population $_{t+1}$ = Population $_t$ + Birth $_{t+1}$ - Death $_{t+1}$ + Net Migration $_{t+1}$

where a future Population at t+1 must equal to Population at time t, plus births and in-migrants less deaths and out migrants that occur in the interval time=t and time=t+1. This is a very data intensive approach and if age, gender, and race is to be projected, then the data needs rise in step with the number of years into the future and the interval of growth plus detailed by the need to produce a specified forecast by age bracket, gender, and race categories. The data requirements become multiplicatively large depending upon the specified level of detail needed for a complete cohort-component population model.

Base Population – For its base-year benchmark, Metro used the 2010 Census counts and modified the race category to eliminate the "two or more" race (i.e., mixed race) category and to treat the "Hispanic or Latino" category as a separate race. The population of the two or more (TOM) race category was reassigned to white, black, Native American, Asian, or pacific island based on imputed apportionment calculations made by Metro. The delineation of population by race is consistent with Bureau of the Census definitions.

Chart 5

MSA Population by Race & Hispanic

- white 75.5%
- black 3.1%
- indian 1.1%
- asian 6.2%
- pacific 0.6%
- mixed 3.0%
- hispanic 10.5%
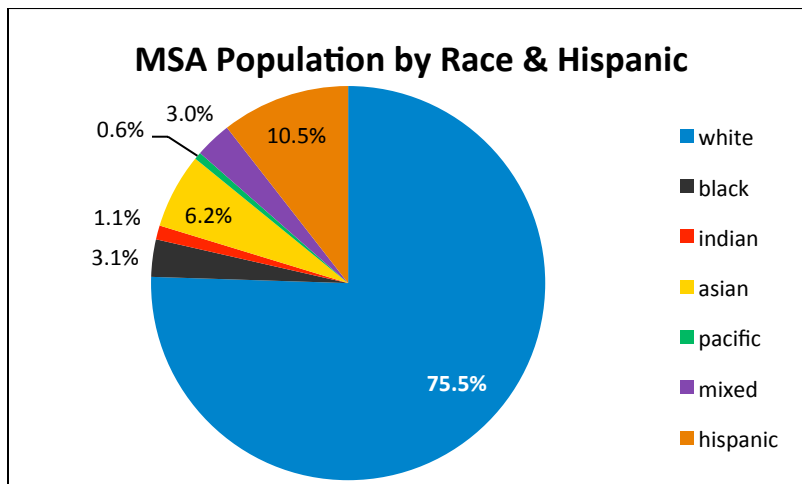
Source: Census

Race/ethnicity – The Metro population projection includes a breakdown of population growth by race and ethnicity. The race categories are white, black, Native American, Asian, and Hawaiian/pacific islander and ethnic Latinos/Hispanics. Individuals of mixed race or two or more races are proportionally

re-assigned using more detailed race data to 1 of the 5 race or ethnic categories. (About 3% of the current population in the region identify as two or more races.) For purposes of the forecast, Latino or Hispanic is treated as a race category. So if a person is Hispanic or Latino, he/she is only counted once in the Hispanic category and not in one of the other race categories. (Someone identifying as Hispanic or Latino may also be classified by race or of mixed racial descent, but for purposes of this study, each person is assigned to one race.)

The base year population is of the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA metropolitan statistical area (MSA). The current MSA rendition includes a total of 7 counties and a total population over 2.2 million.

Chart 6

Source: Census
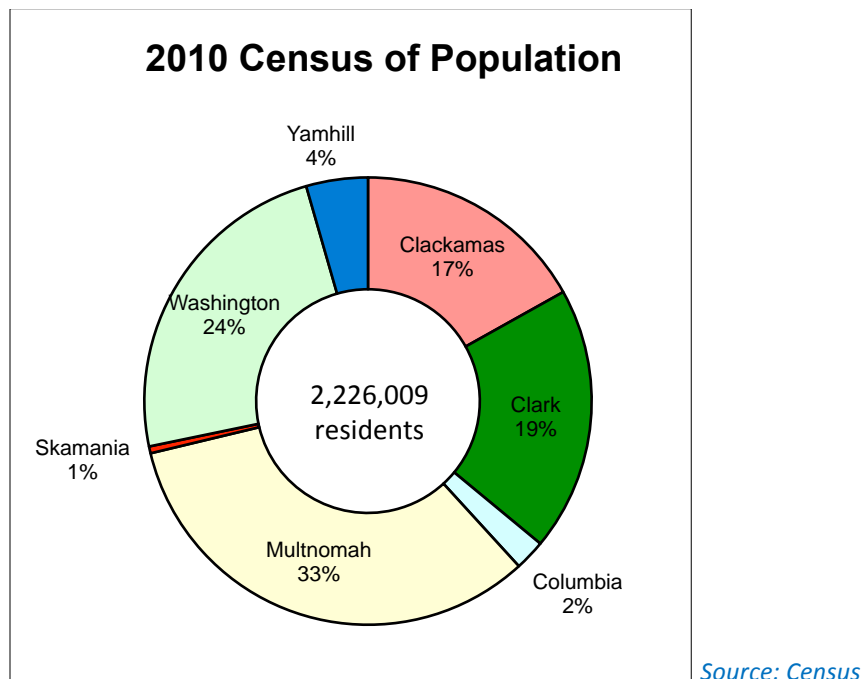
Births (Fertility Rate Assumptions by Race) – Birth rates historically vary from year to year because of prevailing economic conditions and societal norms which shape the birth rates of Americans and foreign born residents who have migrated to live in the U.S. Recently, the Great Recession forced annual birth rates to decline as prospective parents delayed having children until the uncertainty and economic challenges during the recession disappeared. The birth rate for all races dipped during the Great Recession.

We expect birth rates in the near term to return to a pre-recession normal, but may take a while for conditions to settle. Still, it is reasonable to avoid starting from base year birth rates which seem too low. To smooth out the launch point values for the regional birth rates, base-year age-specific birth rates are calculated as a blend over a 5 year period (2008-2013). Annual fluctuations in birth rates are smoothed out using the 5 year data. Thus the 5-year blend serve as launch values for the extrapolation of future-year age-specific birth rates.

Future year MSA fertility rate projections are extrapolated on the basis of national fertility rate assumptions from the 2012 National Population Projections series. The national assumptions are considered representative of a medium growth rate scenario. The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are displayed in the series of charts nearby.

Chart 7

MSA age-specific fertility rates by race for the launch year and a future 2060 year.

The U.S. age-specific fertility rate is given as a reference in comparing national vs. regional fertility differences.

Source: Census and Metro
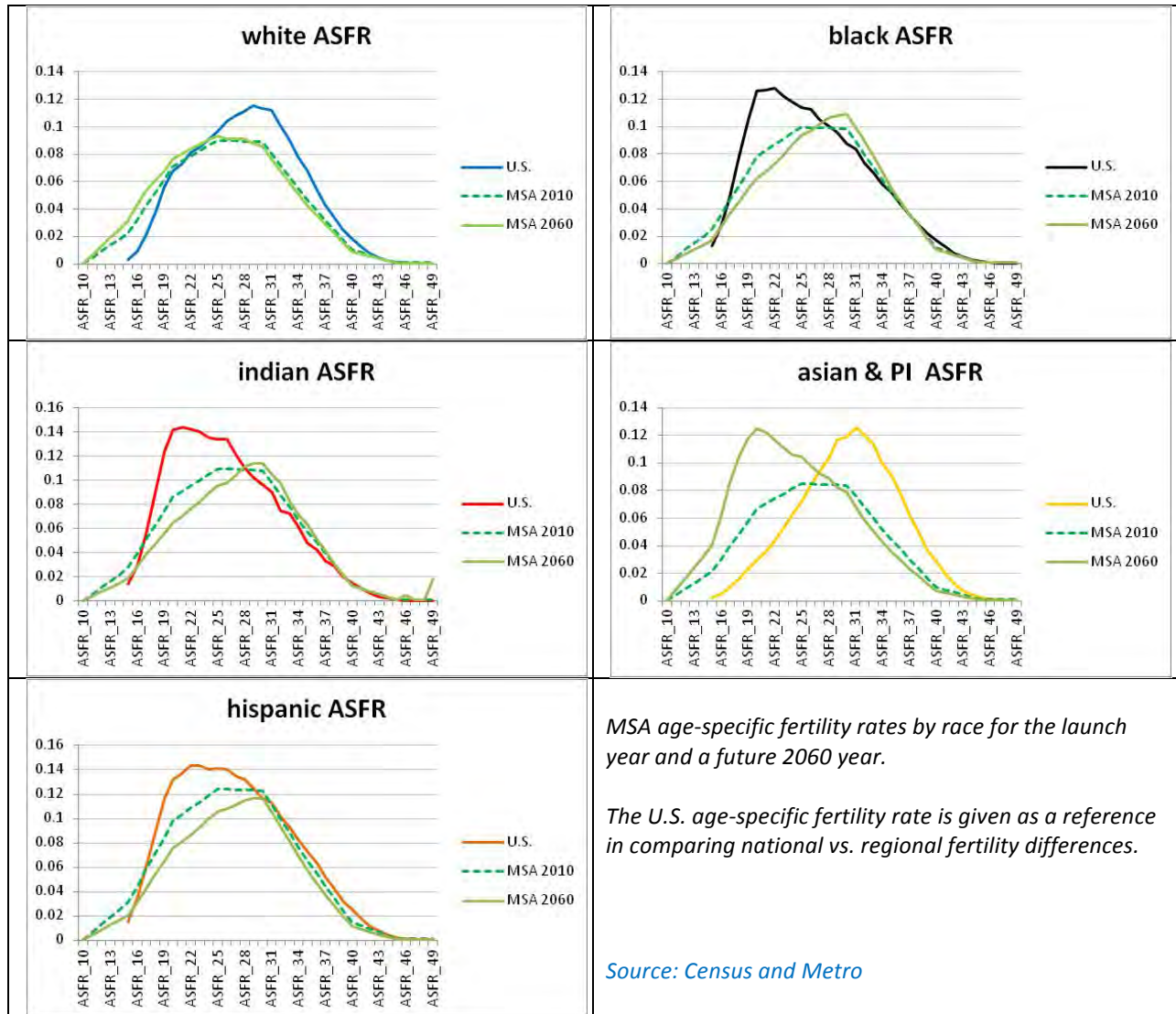
Total fertility rates (TFR) do and will vary by race and ethnicity as well as distinct distributions of age-specific fertility rates by race. The TFR represent on balance the number of children each woman is expected to have during her lifetime. Some women will have more than the average and others fewer, but in general, Asian and white women currently have the lowest TFR while Hispanic women presently average the most children. Over subsequent generations, the TFR for all race of women are expected to converge closer together due to cultural assimilation and harmonizing of economic and social

conditions. This is an assumption that exists in the national projections, and is carried along into the projections of regional fertility rate.

Table 1

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)		
Race/ethnicity	Base year TFR	Future year (2060) TFR
White	1.657	1.714
Black	1.831	1.755
Native American Indian	2.011	1.873
Asian & Pacific Islander	1.561	1.982
Hispanic or Latino	2.286	1.940

Source: Census, Oregon Dept. Health Statistics, and Metro

Death (Mortality Rate Assumptions by Race) – Life expectancy estimates at birth help summarize the mortality rate assumptions incorporated into baseline regional population projections. Life expectancies do and will vary by race and ethnicity. The base year and projected life expectancies derived from projected age-specific death rates are arrayed by race/ethnic group and gender.

Table 2

Life Expectancy at Birth					
	White, Asian & Pacific Isl.		Black & Native American		Hispanic or Latino
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Base year	77.8	81.5	73.4	78.3	80.7	84.5
Future (2060)	83.9	87.1	81.5	84.5	84.2	87.8

Source: Census, Oregon Dept. Health Statistics, and Metro

The following charts illustrate the death rates estimated from 2010 vital statistics and population data and the projection of these death rates to year 2060 based on the life expectancy assumptions shown in a nearby table. According to Census assumptions, death rates for Asians and whites are expected to be almost the same, blacks and native Americans are grouped together, while Hispanics/Latino members of the population are expected to have the highest life expectancy as reflected in the death rates.

Chart 8

Source: Census, Oregon Dept. Health Statistics, and Metro
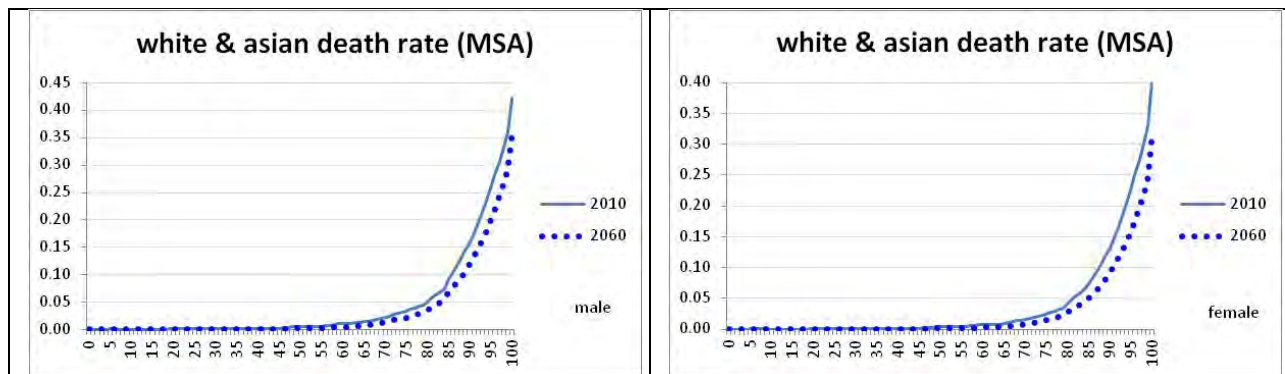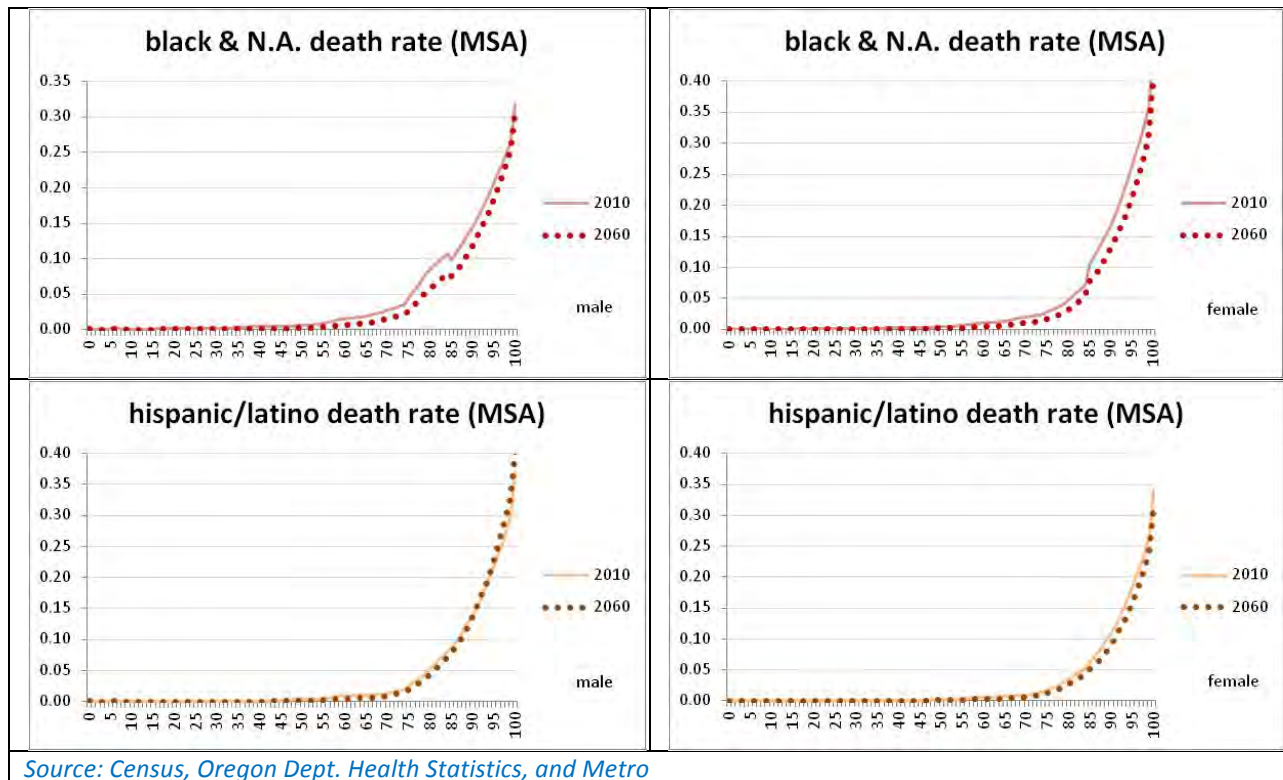
Deaths are calculated by applying regional age-specific survival rates, constructed separately for men and women in each of the race/ethnic categories for the MSA population. Launch values for the death rates are based on a blend of a five year period, 2008 to 2013, of death statistics for the Oregon portion of the MSA.

Future year MSA-level age-specific death rate projections are extrapolated on the basis of national mortality rate assumptions from the 2012 National Population Projections series. The national assumptions are considered representative of a medium growth scenario. The set of age-specific death rates (ASDR) by race are displayed in a series of nearby charts.

Migration – Migration totals are developed using an in-house econometric model that produces a trend migration-level forecast. This migration trend is then proportioned out by race/ethnicity and gender for the population forecast. The migration proportions are summarized in charts nearby. These assumptions are produced using a "survived population method" between the last two decennial censuses (i.e., 2000 and 2010). Decomposing the components of population change between the last two Census years, we are able to compute the change in growth due to births, deaths and net migration by gender and race. From this decomposition the region's population growth from the last decade, these ratios and shares are extrapolated to produce the migration details for each cohort going forward.

Migration Profile (race)

- white — 42%
- black — 3%
- native ind. — 1%
- asian — 20%
- pacific isl. — 1%
- hispanic — 33%

Migration Profile (gender)

- male — 48%
- female — 52%
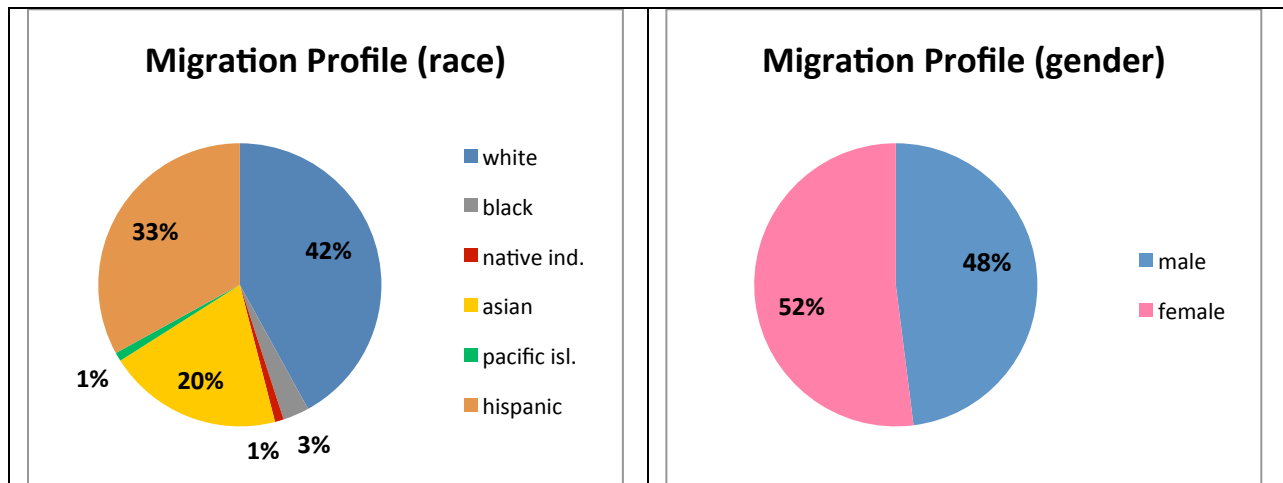
Source: Census and Metro

The net migration of white residents is represented by a 42% plurality. This is a fairly significant regional change from when whites were a majority. People of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are expected to be one-third of future migrants, almost double the region's current share of population. Asian migrants are expected to account for one-fifth of future net migrants, representing 3 times over the share of Asians in the region today. The share of future migrants of Black, Native Indian and Pacific Island descent are expected to be about the same as today's regional shares, respectively, 3%, 1%, and 1%. The future migration profile reinforces the racial profile of future births in the region such that we anticipate a majority of minorities by about the year 2070. The ascension of majority minorities is about 25 years delayed as compared to the U.S. as a whole (according to Census Bureau middle series projections) because of the much higher concentration of white residents from the onset of the forecast.

In terms of gender difference between migrants and births in the region, the baseline population forecast predicts a slightly higher percentage of female migrants (52%) as compared to the current ratio of women in the region (50.6%) and births of baby girls (49%). The assumed higher projected rate of female migrants stems from an historical trend that has revealed even higher proportion of female net migration (57%) than male net migration, but for projection purposes we have dampened the gender migration disparity going forward.

Chart 10

Migration Age-Profile (white)

Migration Age-Profile (black/indian)

Migration Age-Profile (asian/pacific islander)

Migration Age-Profile (hispanic)

Source: Census and Metro
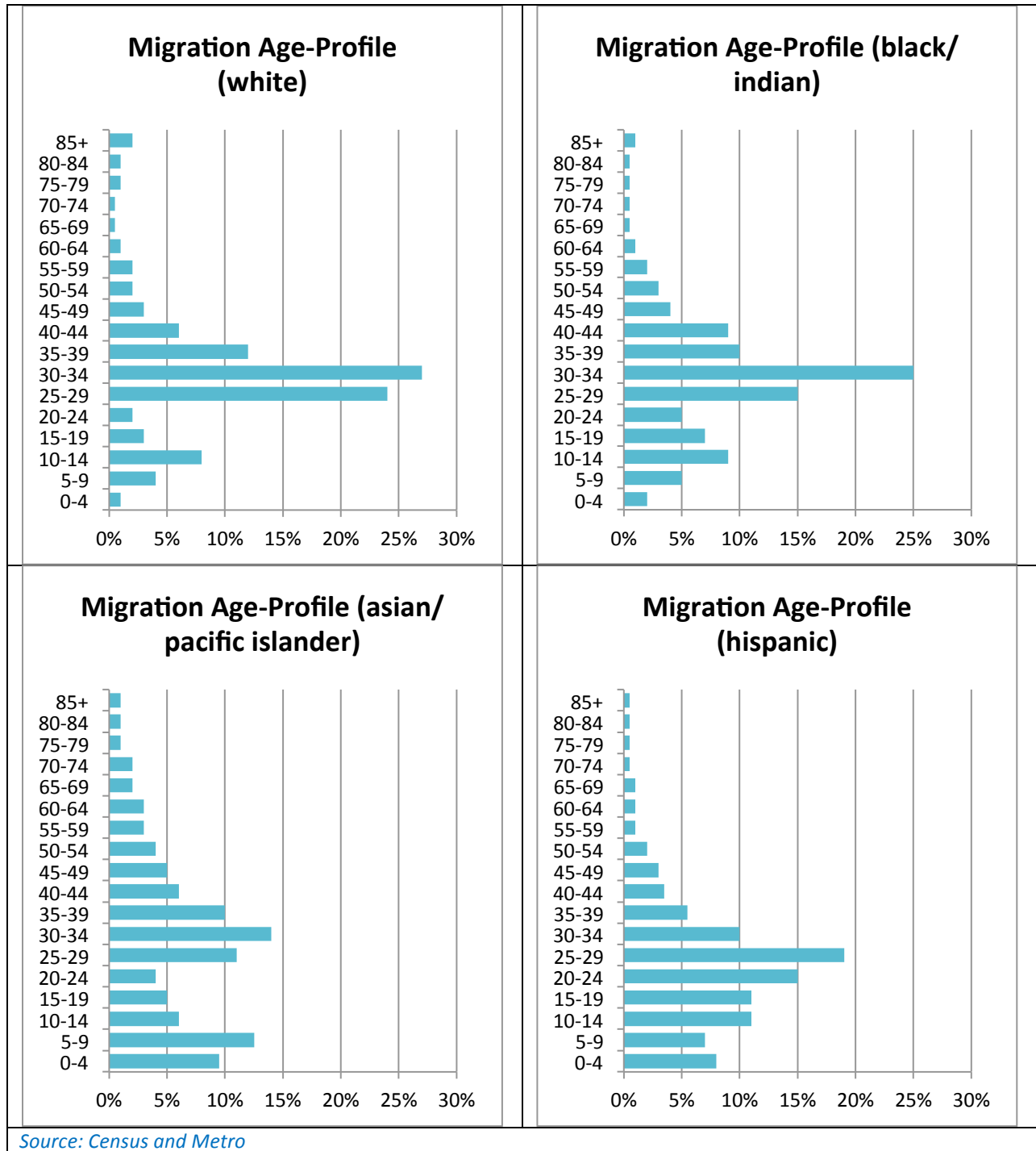
Age-specific migration rates or profiles are derived from the same 10 year look back at Census data for the region. Profiles for the Native American population are combined with blacks, and the Pacific Islander population combined with Asians due to small numbers of Native Indian and Pacific Islander migrants. We find that the age profile for white net-migrants have very pronounced mode between ages

25 to 34, while the mode for blacks and Indians is between 30 to 34 years of age. Asians and Pacific Islanders appear to have two distinct modes between ages 25 to 39 and 0 to 9; this suggests very strongly that the migration of this group may be traditional family groups. The Hispanic population shows a distinct and greater propensity of its net migrant population to be under age 30; this likely reflects the historic trends of Latinos of Mexican descent settling in places where farm work and low-skilled occupations are available. Proportionally fewer retirement age or older Hispanics and blacks seemed to have moved and settled here in the region during the last decade, whereas whites and Asian retirees were almost twice as many proportionally.

Overview of the Region's Baseline Population Trend Projection

Perhaps an interesting and a more functional means of examining population is through a "generational lens" that groups cohorts with like similarities based on specific historical, cultural, socio-economic attitudes, norms and circumstances. This generational analysis divides the population based on age groups that by observation or perception display distinctive characteristics. Although it may be useful to lump people together into generations, it is also equally important to remember that there are as many differences in attitudes, values, behaviors and lifestyles within a generation as there are differences between generations. However, we believe that a generation view of population trends reveals simplifications and generalizations that help us understand the complexity of regional populations.

Chart 11

Sizing Up the Generations
(Population Cohorts in Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro OR-WA MSA)

‡ Next Gens will represent more than one generational cohort
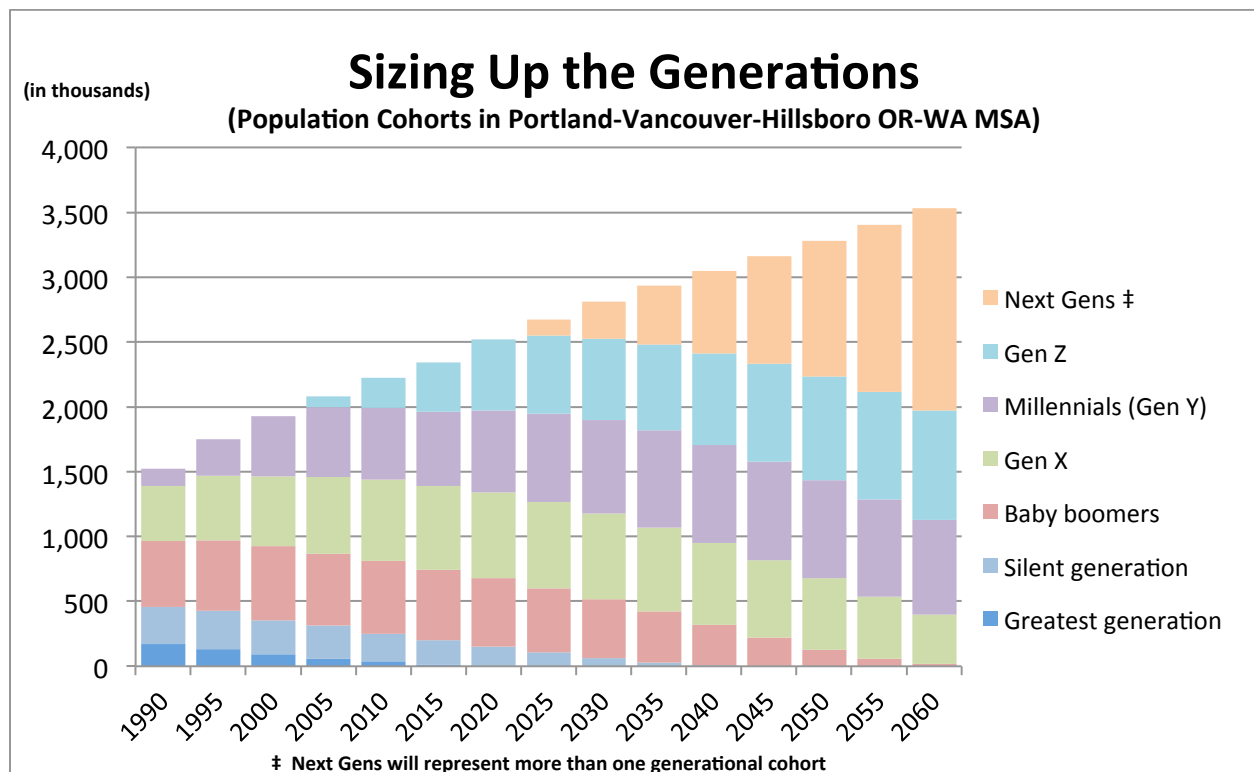
source: Metro

Legend information:

Generation	Age Bracket	Coming of Age	Age in 2015	Description
Greatest Generation	1905-1924	1923-1942	91 to 110	Came of age during Great Depression and fought WWII[2]
Silent Generation	1925-1945	1943-1963	70 to 90	Hard working, kept quiet on own beliefs & opinions[3]
Baby Boomers	1946-1964	1964-1982	51 to 69	Consumer oriented yet nonconformist, led various movements of liberal agendas[4]
Generation X (Gen X)	1965-1983	1983-2001	32 to 50	Marked by disappointment, economic headwinds & underachievement[5]
Millennials (Gen Y)	1984-2002	2002-2020	13 to 31	Raised on fast evolving technology & during drastic liberalization of social norms[6]
Gen Z	2003-2021	2021-2039	12 or younger	More realistic – jaded by recession, terrorism – and more technology reliant[7]
Next Gens ‡	2022 and beyond	2040 and beyond	Not alive	Future generations?

The Greatest and Silent Generations are sometimes combined and called the Traditionalists. As year 2015 fades, there will be fewer than 4,000 residents from the Greatest Generation by 2020. The number of Silent Generation residents will fall below 150,000 by 2020 or under 6% of the region's total population. By 2040, the number of traditionalists will be virtually gone, leaving fewer than half a percent of the total population.

Going forward from 2015, the number of Baby Boomers alive has already peaked in the region. As each year passes the number of Baby Boomers alive in the region will begin to fall away faster and faster. From an economic standpoint, Boomers will decline as an economic force. But the generation will achieve one last economic stimulus as an engine of economic growth. They're last major economic thrust will be felt in post-retirement and from its impact on health care and through social security for seniors. The baby boomers was a larger cohort than the traditionalist cohort, their economic impact on housing and the economy as a proportion has yielded roughly twice the economic and social influence due to this generations much larger numbers.

Succeeding the Baby Boom Generation is the Gen Xers. In this region, due largely to migration, the region has seen the Generation X population grow to significantly larger than its peers from the Baby

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[2] http://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/18495.Tom_Brokaw
[3] http://study.com/academy/lesson/the-silent-generation-definition-characteristics-facts.html
[4] http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-are-baby-boomers-definition-age-characteristics.html
[5] http://www.valueoptions.com/spotlight_YIW/gen_x.htm
[6] http://elitedaily.com/life/the-20-differences-between-the-baby-boomers-and-generation-y/
[7] http://growingleaders.com/blog/six-defining-characteristics-of-generation-z/

Boom Generation. Gen X was at one time popularized with the phrase "Baby Busters", perhaps because of the lower fertility rate that spawned this generation or because of its counter-culture attitudes of its preceding Boomer generation. Regardless of its name and lower birth rates, the Gen X crowd in the region may be expected to top nearly 700,000 residents at its projected zenith in 2025. Net migration continues to add to the total number of Generation X residents in the region; after 2030, the number of Gen X residents taper as mortality rates accelerate and as migration numbers fall off due to age.

Millennials (previously called Gen-Y by some researchers) represent an even larger regional population segment than any previous generation. The number of Millennials will continue to grow as Millennial-aged migrants move-in from elsewhere and settle in this region. The future cohort is expected to top 760,000 residents in the region by 2045. Afterwards, mortality rates will start accelerating and the number of these residents will start declining. At its zenith, the number of Millennials in the region will approach 1 in 4.

Gen Z is expected to be the largest identified population segment in the region during the forecast period. Their numbers for this region will top out after 2060 at nearly 850,000 residents and will exceed 1 in 4 residents.

The next generations could be even larger than the projections for Gen Z. Time will tell of course.

MSA Growth Projections by Race and Gender

White Population

- The age pyramid for the white population in the MSA is identified by a constrictive population pyramid. The region's white population is expected to become older with median age rising, and characterized by a longer life expectancy, a low death rate, but also a low birth rate. The pyramid would be even narrower near the bottom (younger ages) if not for domestic net in-migration in which migrants are generally younger than the resident population.
- Median age in 2010 = 38.7 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 46.8 years (est.)

Chart 12

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Table 3

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	1,732,585	1,848,925	1,938,925	1,978,489	1,996,265	2,017,368
APR%		0.72%	0.40%	0.14%	0.10%	0.13%
Male	850,749	911,576	955.594	973,909	982,845	993,842
Female	881,836	937,349	983,331	1,004,580	1,013,419	1,023,526
Dependency Ratio	43.5	53.2	61.7	65.5	70.0	71.6
Children (0 to 14)	24.5	24.1	23.4	23.0	23.2	23.1
Seniors (65 and over)	18.9	29.1	38.3	42.5	46.8	48.5

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Black Population

- The age pyramid for the black population in the MSA can be described as either stationary or a constrictive population pyramid. The region's black population is expected to age relatively fast, with median age rising quickly in 50 years, and characterized by a longer life expectancy, a lower death rate, but also a low birth rate. The age pyramid at the bottom remains roughly the same

in numbers, but the middle aged and senior cohorts expand significantly in the next 50 years. The wave of net in-migration of blacks to this region is expected to be limited in numbers.

- Median age in 2010 = 28.3 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 42.1 years (est.)

Chart 13
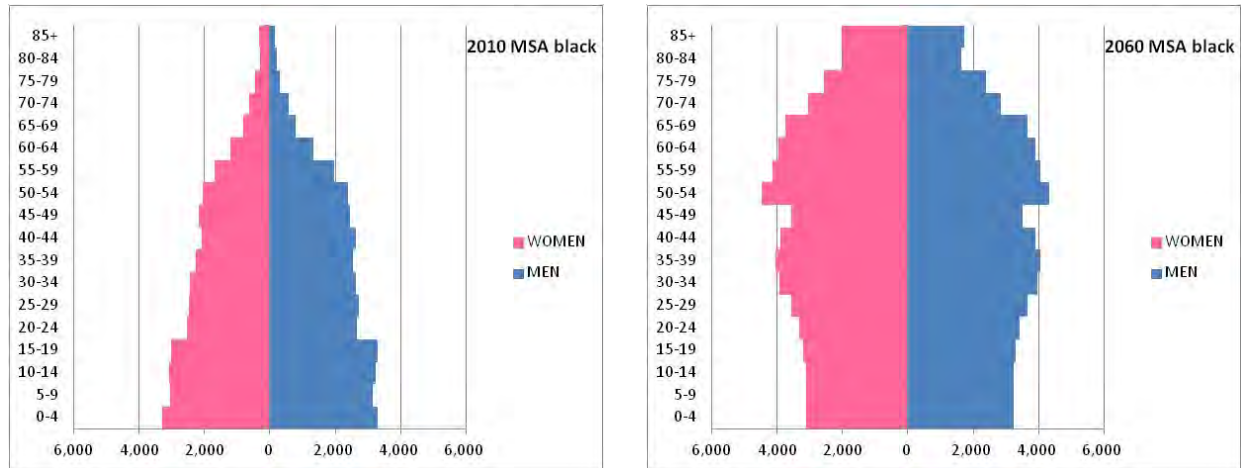
Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Table 4

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	70,278	81,348	93,518	103,442	112,231	120,937
APR%		1.75%	1.30%	0.92%	0.80%	0.72%
Male	36,379	41,699	47,477	52,066	56,104	60,125
Female	33,899	39,650	46,041	51,376	56,127	60,812
Dependency Ratio	50.9	45.2	46.3	51.5	52.8	58.7
Children (0 to 14)	41.1	30.8	28.9	27.5	25.0	25.0
Seniors (65 and over)	9.8	14.4	20.4	24.1	27.8	33.6

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Native American Indian Population

- The age pyramid for the native Indian population in the MSA can be described as either stationary or a constrictive population pyramid. The median age of the region's native Indian population is expected to rise, and characterized by a longer life expectancy, a lower death rate, but also a low birth rate. A slight bulge appears in the middle-age cohorts in 2060 due to a boomlet of births that was projected 30 years prior in 2020/30 and expanded out with net in-migration as a subsequent wave.
- Median age in 2010 = 31.8 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 40.4 years (est.)

Chart 14

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Table 5

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	26,361	33,754	42,306	49,592	57,736	66,605
APR%		3.24%	2.05%	1.58%	1.56%	1.37%
Male	12,909	16,472	20,615	24,183	28,223	32,608
Female	13,452	17,283	21,691	25,409	29,514	33,997
Dependency Ratio	39.1	40.3	50.7	49.4	53.3	60.0
Children (0 to 14)	29.9	25.3	30.0	26.4	26.1	27.3
Seniors (65 and over)	9.2	15.0	20.7	23.0	27.2	32.7

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

### Asian Population

- The age pyramid for the Asian population in the MSA can be described as a fairly stationary population pyramid. The region's Asian population is expected to age, and characterized by a longer life expectancy, a lower death rate, and a slightly higher projected birth rate than historically in the region. A higher share of net in-migration also adds to the population growth.
- Median age in 2010 = 33.1 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 40.6 years (est.)

Chart 15
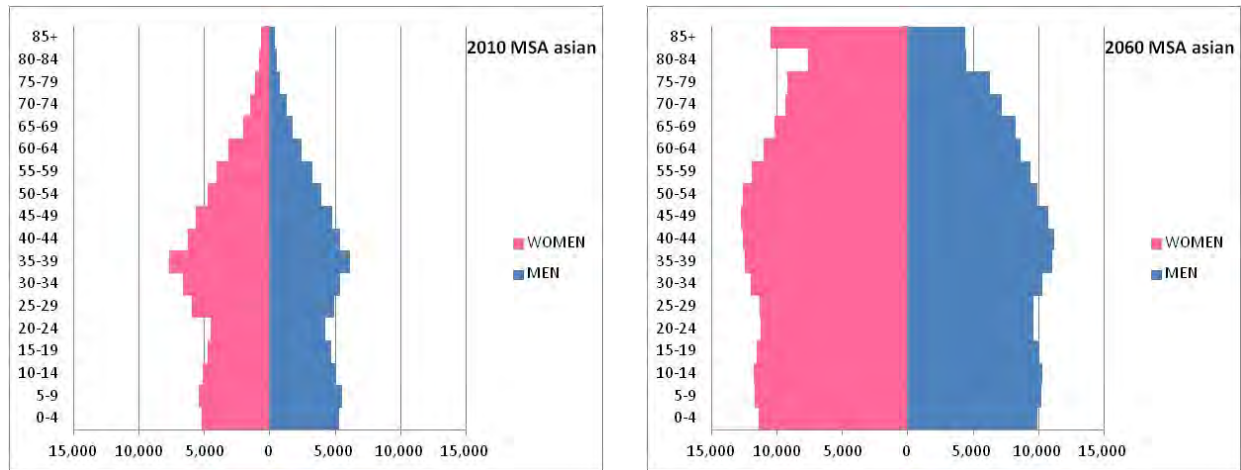
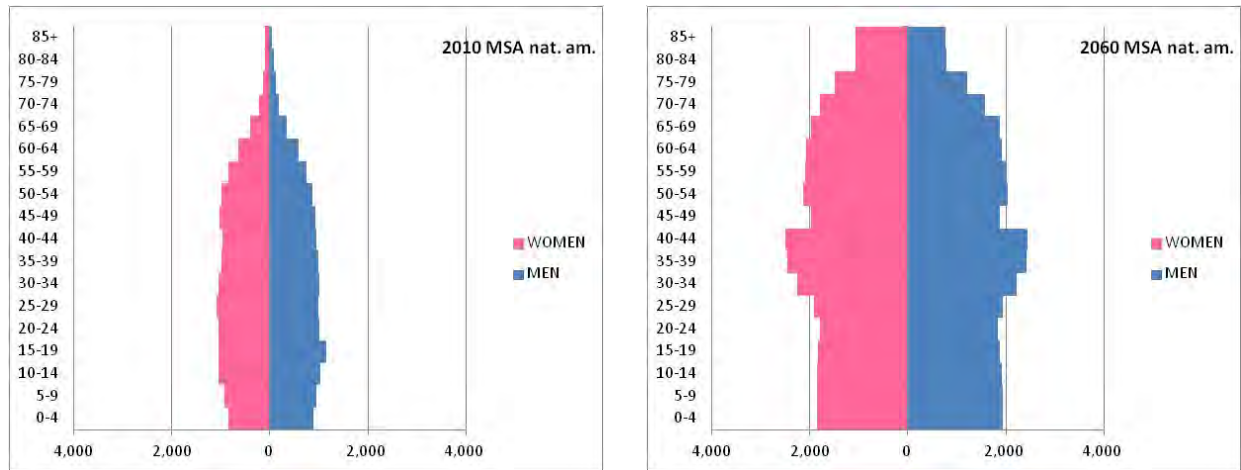*Source: Census (2010) and Metro*

Table 6

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	141,317	188,033	237,448	283,838	335,069	390,882
APR%		3.32%	2.24%	1.79%	1.66%	1.52%
Male	65,866	88,743	112,976	135,924	161,441	189,466
Female	75,431	99,289	124,472	147,914	173,629	201,416
Dependency Ratio	43.2	45.9	49.7	58.4	64.0	65.7
Children (0 to 14)	32.1	29.4	27.4	25.5	29.3	30.0
Seniors (65 and over)	11.1	16.4	22.3	29.9	34.6	35.7

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Pacific Islander and Hawaiian Population

- The age pyramid for the pacific islander population in the MSA can be described as a fairly stationary population pyramid. The region's pacific islander population is expected to age fairly quickly, and characterized by a longer life expectancy, a lower death rate, and a slightly higher projected birth rate than historically in the region. The total and share of population of pacific islanders in the region is small today and is expected to remain small in the future.
- Median age in 2010 = 25.1 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 41.9 years (est.)

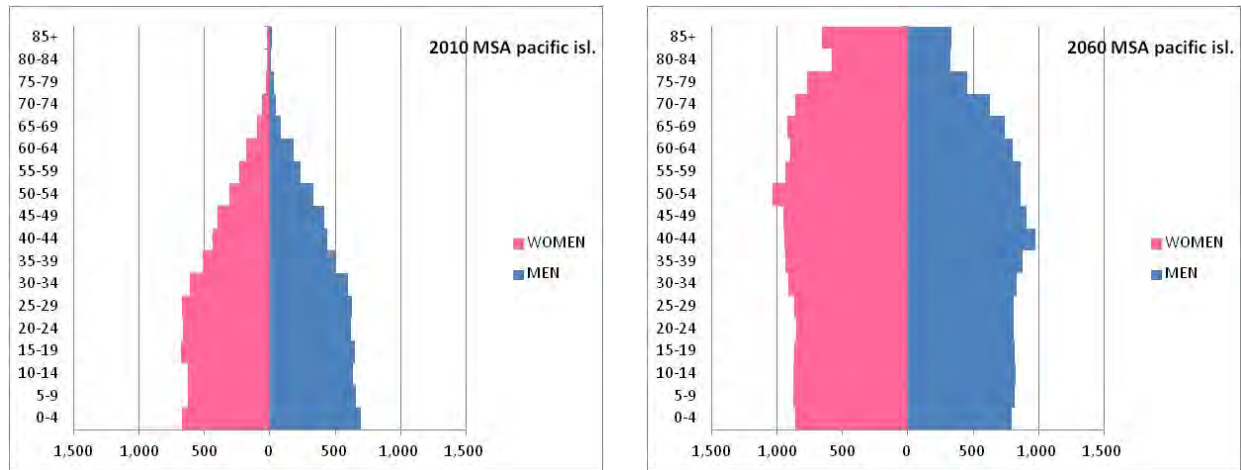**Chart 16**

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Table 7

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	13,623	17,217	20,865	24,147	27,412	30,671
APR%		2.53%	1.81%	1.40%	1.23%	1.08%
Male	6,772	8,534	10,316	11,911	13,489	15,072
Female	6,851	8,683	10,549	12,236	13,923	15,599
Dependency Ratio	46.5	43.0	44.3	49.9	58.7	66.8
Children (0 to 14)	42.0	33.4	28.3	27.5	27.7	28.9
Seniors (65 and over)	4.4	9.6	16.0	22.5	31.0	38.0

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

Hispanic (or Latino) Population

- The age pyramid for the Hispanic population in the MSA is becoming a much more stationary population subgroup but retains a somewhat wider range at the base indicating higher births. The median age of the region's Hispanic population is expected to increase but not as quickly as other races. Hispanic vital statistics include rising life expectancy, lower death rates, and the highest fertility rate of all races in the region. The Hispanic population group in the region is expected to grow rapidly during the next 50 years due to natural increases and strength in net in-migration.
- Median age in 2010 = 23.4 years (est.)
- Median age in 2060 = 34.8 years (est.)

Chart 17
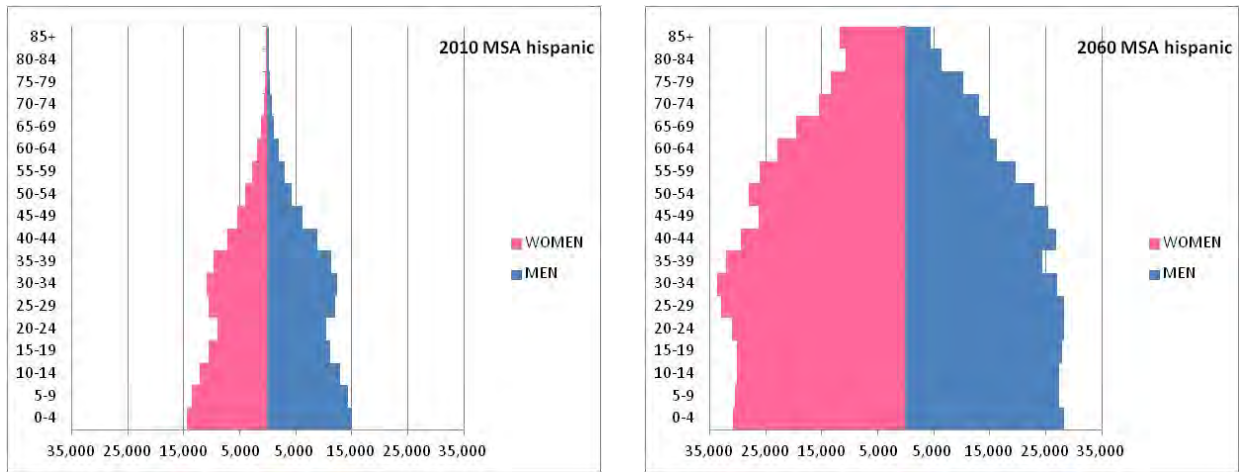
Table 8

	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Total Pop.	241,844	349,822	480,898	612,390	755,232	907,261
APR%		4.21%	2.99%	2.31%	2.04%	1.73%
Male	126,427	179,570	244,249	308,976	378,717	452,399
Female	115,417	170,252	236,649	303,414	376,515	454,862
Dependency Ratio	57.3	45.6	46.8	50.8	52.9	55.4
Children (0 to 14)	53.6	39.4	37.2	35.6	32.9	31.9
Seniors (65 and over)	3.7	6.2	9.7	15.1	20.0	23.5

Source: Census (2010) and Metro

County Methodology

A matrix scaling approach is used to estimate county level population projections. In statistics, this method is sometimes called bi-proportional fitting or iterative proportional fitting (IPF) procedure. This approach relies on Census data and maximizes the resulting information from the baseline MSA level population projections. Census population counts by race, age and county from the 2010 Decennial Census is a given for initial launch values of the IPF contingency table, while marginal values (i.e., row and column sums of future years) are given by the baseline MSA population projection. Using the MSA projections assures consistency across the sum of all counties for the race and age projections. Census data grounds the county projections to known and reliable distributions of existing population by race and county. This approach has the advantage reducing the number of strong assumptions we might have had to impose on a county-level forecast if a cohort-component method were used to project and apportion population to counties by race, gender and age.

In order to limit the number of strong assumptions further, we drop gender from the county population projections. However, because we have to split racial growth trends by county, we must make strong assumptions regarding future racial geo-distributions. We very much want to avoid making too many strong assumptions about geographic distributions of race, but any method cannot entirely avoid imposing some degree of racial distribution. Consequently, we develop three (3) scenarios but these scenarios should not be interpreted as high and low growth scenarios. Instead, the assumptions for the scenario series hypothesize alternative racial concentrations and growth flows among the main counties of the region.

These scenario series suppose the following 3 alternatives:

Series 1: A status quo of constant minority share of residences by county

Series 2: A shift of minority concentration to suburban and exurban counties

Series 3: A shift of minority concentration to suburban and exurban counties plus a "white flight" returning to the region's central city

Where possible (and without severely limiting the acuity of the county projections), we eliminate the gender projections at the county level and combine the Asian and Pacific Islander races into a single merged category. Individuals identified as Hispanic / Latino are still treated as a separate race for computation purposes. Persons identifying themselves and two or more races have been reapportioned into 1 of the 4 remaining race categories (white, black, native Indian or Asian/Pacific Islander).

Although the regional MSA level population projections have been adjusted to match the middle series population forecast from the 2015 Urban Growth Report management decision, additional land use information which could be derived from Metro's land use allocation model (MetroScope "WILLIAM" scenario) has not been incorporated into the county projections in this report. The county growth distributions from the MetroScope WILLIAM scenario have not been released and are unavailable for this study.

County Growth Projections by Race

The distribution of MSA population growth to counties is strictly based on strong assumptions generated for each of the aforementioned scenario series.

> Series 1: "Status quo county trend"- assumes constant minority share between counties while simultaneously adjusting for higher percentage of minorities in the MSA
> Series 2: A shift of minority concentration to suburban and exurban counties
> Series 3: A shift of minority concentration to suburban and exurban counties plus a "white flight" returning to the region's central city
> Series 4: The Metro UGB is explicitly presumed to capture a proportionally higher share of the MSA's overall population growth.

We postulate in the 4 series alternatives different county-level settlement pattern for the region's minority classes and white population. Theses postulates guide the shift in concentration of minority growth for each county.

- In the case of series 1, the implicit proportion of population by race by county is held constant through the forecast, but the effective proportion of population by race and by county is adjusted higher to reflect the growing racial proportions of minorities at the MSA level (recall that we predict the gradual shift to majority minority by approximately year 2070 in the region).
- In the case of series 2, from the initial launch proportions of population by race and county, we presume the minority shares decrease in Multnomah County and explicitly re-apportioned to the suburban and exurban counties. Furthermore, since the MSA population is projected to increase minority populations proportionally, especially Asian and Hispanic minorities, the cumulative effect of these assumptions reinforce stronger population and minority growth in suburban and rural counties.
- In the case of series 3, the race proportions, we presume going forward a modest shift in white population growth favoring Multnomah County at the expense of white population growth in the other counties. This assumption is combined with the previous assumption of minority diffusion in series 2.
- In the case of series 4, the Metro UGB is assumed to have a much stronger pull on overall population growth as compared to the other counties. Thus Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington County are expected to grow faster at the expense of somewhat slower Clark growth and the other rural counties. Series 4 most closely aligns with the Metro TAZ growth distribution forecast (i.e., developed for the 2016 RTP update) in terms of each county's population growth distribution.

Table 9

TOTAL POPULATION COUNTS

Projection series 1

	Clack	Mult	Wash	Tri-county	%Tri-county
2010	375,993	735,334	529,710	1,641,037	73.7%
2020	417,834	836,181	612,607	1,866,622	74.1%
2030	458,089	938,549	699,005	2,095,643	74.5%
2040	488,358	1,022,091	772,792	2,283,241	74.8%
2050	516,562	1,104,037	847,429	2,468,028	75.1%
2060	547,084	1,191,990	927,650	2,666,723	75.5%

Projection Series 2

	Clack	Mult	Wash	Tri-county	%Tri-county
2010	375,993	735,334	529,710	1,641,037	73.7%
2020	422,689	818,921	619,707	1,861,317	73.9%
2030	470,619	893,454	717,609	2,081,681	74.0%
2040	511,196	939,095	807,114	2,257,405	74.0%
2050	552,826	971,259	902,447	2,426,532	73.9%
2060	600,173	996,512	1,008,775	2,605,460	73.7%

Projection Series 3

	Clack	Mult	Wash	Tri-county	%Tri-county
2010	375,993	735,334	529,710	1,641,037	73.7%
2020	409,367	850,943	613,059	1,873,369	74.4%
2030	442,675	960,620	703,665	2,106,960	74.9%
2040	468,415	1,041,924	785,767	2,296,106	75.2%
2050	495,257	1,109,632	873,721	2,478,610	75.5%
2060	527,438	1,171,339	972,481	2,671,258	75.6%

Projection Series 4

	Clack	Mult	Wash	Tri-county	%Tri-county
2010	375,993	735,334	529,710	1,641,037	73.7%
2020	421,756	855,562	608,435	1,885,753	74.9%
2030	467,476	981,231	690,955	2,139,662	76.0%
2040	504,555	1,090,635	761,566	2,356,755	77.2%
2050	541,117	1,201,117	833,987	2,576,222	78.4%
2060	581,733	1,321,021	912,854	2,815,609	79.7%

source: Metro

%Tri-county is the annual share of population in the Tri-county and the MSA level population

Wilsonville's growth levels off, according to Portland State University study

By Corey Buchanan, Wilsonville Spokesman

Tuesday, December 10, 2019

https://pamplinmedia.com/wsp/134-news/445456-360013-wilsonvilles-growth-levels-off-according-to-portland-state-university-study

Despite new residential neighborhood in town, the study shows smaller population growth than previous years

As longtime residents are acutely aware, Wilsonville has been one of the fastest growing cities in the Portland metro area over the past 20 years.

The City, which had a population of about 3,000 in 1980, 14,000 in 2000 and 19,000 in 2010, now sits just shy of 26,000 residents, according to a recent Portland State University population projection.

But at least this year, the City's growth appears to have slowed a bit. The annual PSU survey indicates that Wilsonville's population increased from 25,250 in July 2018 to 25,635 in July 2019, which is a 1.5% increase. This marks the smallest percentage increase in eight years based on PSU's annual midyear projections. And according to City of Wilsonville Planning Director Miranda Bateschell, Wilsonville has experienced an average growth rate of 2.9% over the past 10 years.

Nevertheless, she views the recent ebb as normal.

"We saw significant growth coming out of the recession, and what we're seeing now is a little bit more of a move back to normalcy," Bateschell said.

She also said the City doesn't focus on a single year of growth, but, rather, long-term trends.

"A single year in the growth of a city is not necessarily indicative of a long-term trend," Bateschell said.

One challenge for Wilsonville planners is that the City often has resoundingly surpassed the Metro regional government's population projections, which assumed in 2016 that Wilsonville's population would be just over 27,000 in 2040. Now, the City is just a couple boom years from reaching that total.

Unlike previous years, this year's growth rate is about in line with Metro's assumed annual uptick.

"Sometimes it ebbs and flows a little bit. This is in line with what we've seen in the last decade or more," Bateschell said. "We're growing in areas we've planned for and at a pace we've planned for."

The slowdown comes at a time when development in Villebois, which has catalyzed population growth for many years, is nearing completion and growth in Frog Pond is beginning to burgeon. The City has approved three subdivisions in the Frog Pond West residential neighborhood, which is north of Boeckman Road, and the City building division said 25 building permits have been issued in that area.

A few years down the line, more development in the Frog Pond East and South residential neighborhoods, which were added to the urban growth boundary in 2018, will further boost population. In the meantime, Bateschell said the City expects a couple more subdivision applications in Frog Pond West to be filed soon.

She also said development there is progressing at a normal rate.

"Villebois took 20 years to build out," Bateschell said. "These things take time."

T H E L I S T

FASTEST-GROWING CITIES IN OREGON

CITIES WITH 5,000 OR MORE RESIDENTS RANKED BY FIVE-YEAR POPULATION GROWTH, 2013-18

	Origin	County	5-year population growth	1-year population growth	Population 2018	Population 2017	Population 2013
1	Happy Valley	Clackamas	34.48%	4.8%	20,945	19,985	15,575
2	Molalla	Clackamas	18.68%	0.16%	9,625	9,610	8,110
3	Wilsonville	Clackamas and Washington	17.17%	3.85%	25,250	24,315	21,550
4	Bend	Deschutes	14.34%	3.16%	89,505	86,765	78,280
5	Roseburg	Douglas	11.43%	3.35%	24,820	24,015	22,275
6	Silverton	Marion	10.66%	2.53%	10,325	10,070	9,330
7	Junction City	Lane	10.36%	0.82%	6,125	6,075	5,550
8	Sandy	Clackamas	10.01%	1.24%	10,990	10,855	9,990
9	Redmond	Deschutes	9.78%	3.27%	29,190	28,265	26,590
10	Portland	Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas	9.56%	1.51%	648,740	639,100	592,120
11	Hillsboro	Washington	9.19%	0.37%	101,920	101,540	93,340
12	Independence	Polk	9.14%	0.32%	9,370	9,340	8,585
13	Lincoln City	Lincoln	8.85%	0.75%	8,730	8,665	8,020
14	Creswell	Lane	8.67%	0.83%	5,455	5,410	5,020
15	Forest Grove	Washington	7.99%	2.42%	24,125	23,555	22,340
16	Prineville	Crook	7.98%	1.32%	10,010	9,880	9,270
17	Lebanon	Linn	7.84%	1.2%	16,920	16,720	15,690
18	Scappoose	Columbia	7.46%	4.73%	7,200	6,875	6,700
19	Tigard	Washington	7.43%	3.53%	52,785	50,985	49,135
20	Corvallis	Benton	7.11%	0.93%	59,280	58,735	55,345

NOTES: NA = not applicable, not available or not approved   ✱ = Not ranked last year.

▶ **CLOSER LOOK**

2.6M

Combined 2018 population of the 75 Oregon cities with 5,000 or more residents

6.6%

Population growth 2013-18 of the 75 Oregon cities with 5,000 or more residents

FASTEST ONE-YEAR GROWTH

Here are the cities on The List re-ranked by 2017-18 population growth:

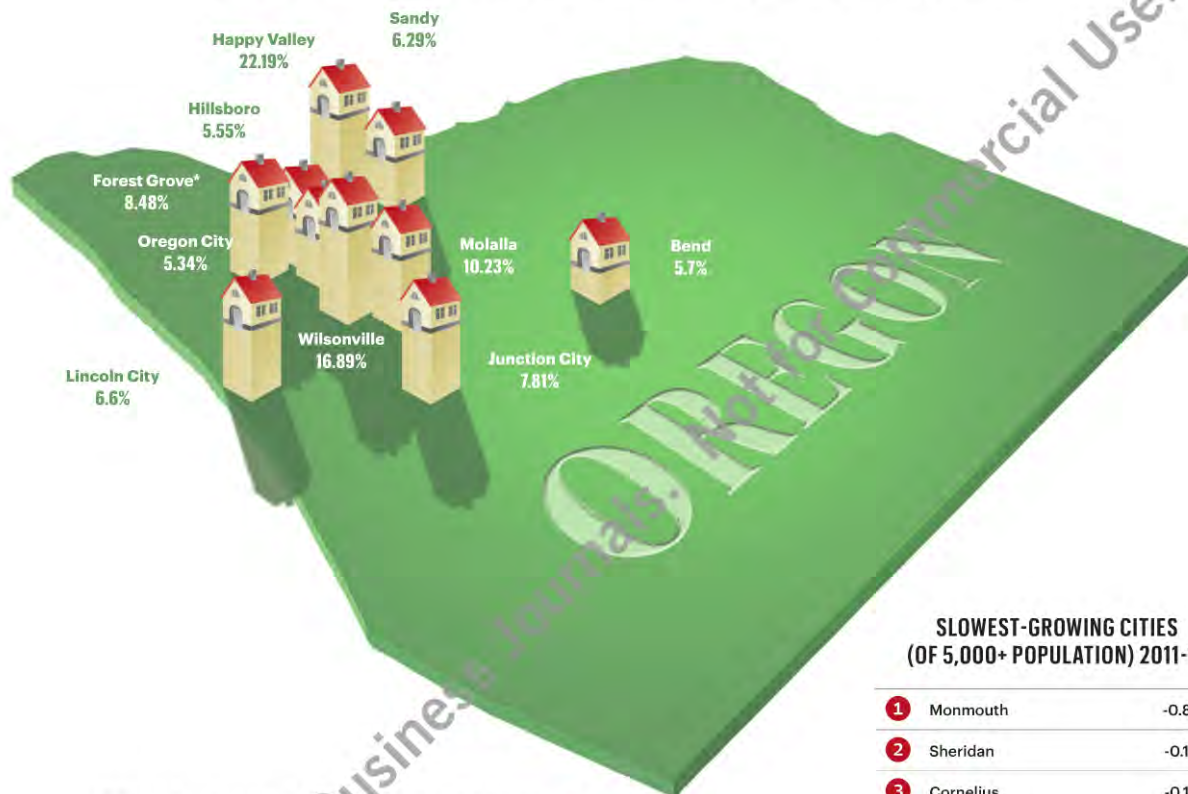|	
Happy Valley	4.80%
Scappoose	4.73%
Wilsonville	3.85%
Tigard	3.53%
Roseburg	3.35%

ABOUT THE LIST

Information was obtained from Portland State University Population Research Center, July 1 Population Estimates, and could not be independently verified by the Portland Business Journal. In case of ties, cities are listed alphabetically.

THE LIST

HAPPINESS IS GROWTH

Portland's southeastern 'burb of Happy Valley accelerates its No. 1 five-year growth rate, chased by nearby Wilsonville and Molalla, while Portland itself edges near the top 10, and Oregon's urban dwellers increase by more than 3 percent.

- Sandy 6.29%
- Happy Valley 22.19%
- Hillsboro 5.55%
- Forest Grove* 8.48%
- Oregon City 5.34%
- Molalla 10.23%
- Bend 5.7%
- Wilsonville 16.89%
- Junction City 7.81%
- Lincoln City 6.6%

SLOWEST-GROWING CITIES
(OF 5,000+ POPULATION) 2011-15

#	City	Percent
1	Monmouth	-0.82%
2	Sheridan	-0.16%
3	Cornelius	-0.13%
3	Baker City	0.00%
5	Gladstone	0.09%
5	Troutdale	0.3%

TOP 10 FASTEST-GROWING OREGON CITIES
(OF 5,000+ POPULATION) 2011-15

Rank	Incorporated cities with 5,000 or more residents	2011 population	2015 population	2011-15 population change	2011-15 percent change
1	Happy Valley*	14,330	17,510	3,180	22.19%
2	Wilsonville*	19,565	22,870	3,305	16.89%
3	Molalla	8,110	8,940	830	10.23%
4	Forest Grove	21,275	23,080	1,805	8.48%
5	Junction City*	5,445	5,870	425	7.81%
6	Lincoln City	7,960	8,485	525	6.6%
7	Sandy	9,780	10,395	615	6.29%
8	Bend*	76,925	81,310	4,385	5.7%
9	Hillsboro*	92,350	97,480	5,130	5.55%
10	Oregon City	32,220	33,940	1,720	5.34%
14	Portland*	585,845	613,355	27,510	4.7%
	All Oregon cities/towns	2,684,752	2,776,867	92,115	3.43%

*Also among top 10 fastest-growing cities for 2014-15.

FASTEST-GROWING TOWNS
(UNDER 5,000 POPULATION) 2011-15

#	Town	Percent
1	Durham	38.24%
2	Rivergrove	32.00%
3	Millersburg	17.82%
4	Rufus	12.00%
5	Antelope	11.11%
6	Sisters	10.95%
7	Richland	9.38%
8	King City	9.25%
9	Boardman	8.35%
10	Estacada	8.25%

SOURCE: PSU POPULATION RESEARCH CENTER

Latinos in Oregon (essay)

By Jerry Garcia

The arrival of Latinos in Oregon began with Spanish explorations in the sixteenth century. In 1542-1543, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailing from the port of Navidad in Mexico, reached what is today the California-Oregon state line. Explorations by Spaniards continued with Sebastián Vizcaíno's arrival on the Oregon Coast in 1602-1603. One of Vizcaíno's commanders, Martín de Aguilar, kept a log that contains one of the first written descriptions of the Oregon Coast. Vizcaíno set out from Mexico in 1602 in search of usable harbors and the mythical city of Quivira. While exploring along the northern California coast, a storm separated Vizcaíno and Aguilar's ships. Aguilar continued up the coast and is thought to have sighted and named Cape Blanco. He may have sailed as far north as Coos Bay. In 1774, Juan Perez reached the Oregon Coast to become the first European to describe Yaquina Head and make landfall in the present-day Oregon.

The late eighteenth-century Spanish explorations of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest were generally more concerned with territorial rights and Spain's dominion in the region than treasure or commerce. They came to Oregon as part of a conquering and imperialistic empire. Mexican independence in the early nineteenth century brought a new phase for the Latino presence in Oregon.

Vaqueros and Mule Packers

In 1821, with Mexico's independence from Spain, the nation gained a territory that stretched from the present-day Oregon-California state line to Central America. When the United States conquered Mexico's northern territory in 1848—today's California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas, Colorado, and part of Oklahoma—the U.S. acquired land but also established Spanish, Mexican, and Indigenous cultures. Part of that cultural heritage included Spanish subjects and Mexicans in California who worked as *vaqueros* (horsemen and cattle herders) and mule packers.

Because of their skill, *vaqueros* were hired by American cattlemen to help with cattle drives to the Oregon Territory. *Vaqueros* such as Vicente and Juan Ortega, Francisco "Chico" Chararateguey, and Juan and Jesus Charris, who came to Harney County in the late nineteenth century to work on Peter French's P Ranch, are considered among the pioneers of eastern Oregon.

Mexican mule packers and miners were descendants of generations of Spanish Mexicans who learned their trade in Mexico, the Southwest, and California, moving supplies from distribution points in northern California to areas as far north as the Illinois Valley in Oregon. Little is known about these early Mexican residents in Oregon; but according to historian Erasmo Gamboa, the U.S. Army used Mexican mule packers during conflicts with Indians in Oregon. In 1855-1856, for example, when the Rogue River War raged in southern Oregon, Mexican mule packers used pack trains to supply army troops with food and other necessities. Thirty-seven Mexicans served as support troops with the Second Regiment Oregon Mounted Volunteers. According to one scholar, "the first person of Latino origin listed in the [1850] Oregon census is Guadalupe de la Cruz, a thirteen-year old boy residing in Oregon City." By 1860, twenty Mexicans, including five women, lived in Oregon City.

Railroad and Migrant Workers

The appearance of larger Latino communities in Oregon was the result of the development of northern Mexico and the American Southwest at the turn of the twentieth century, which pushed hundreds of thousands of Mexicans northward. Between 1910 and 1920, a million Mexicans came to the United States, causing a dramatic increase in the Mexican population along the U.S.-Mexico border. Mexicans moved to the Midwest, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Pacific Northwest, including Oregon.

It is difficult to measure with any certainty the number of Latinos in Oregon during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The 1910 Oregon Census reports that no Mexicans or Latinos lived in Oregon, but the issuance of money orders to Mexico from Oregon indicates that at least fifty Mexicans were in the state in 1900 and eighty-five in 1910. Just before World War I, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Oregon Short Line recruited

Mexicans to work as laborers. In addition, the Southern Pacific Railroad had extensive lines in western Oregon and contributed to the Mexican presence by employing them, primarily to work in maintenance section gangs. The 1920, Oregon census placed the number of "foreign born" Mexicans at 569.

Recruitment efforts for Mexican labor increased as global conditions changed. The U.S. entry into World War I increased the demand for agricultural production. To circumvent not only the anti-immigrant sentiment in the United States during this period but also the restrictions of the 1917 Immigration Act, Mexicans were exempted from provisions of the act, in particular the $8 head tax and the literacy test. As a result, approximately 80,000 Mexicans worked in agriculture, railroads, mines, and canneries in the United States, many of them in Oregon. One of the early arrivals to Oregon was Santiago Jaramillo, a railroad worker in eastern Oregon. Jaramillo moved to Oregon in 1917 from Aguacalientes, Mexico, to work in Riverside, near present-day Ontario. Eventually, he owned and operated his own cattle ranch and farm in Ontario. In 1920, 37 Mexicans lived in Multnomah County.

Deportation

The Latino population in Oregon grew slowly between 1900 and 1930, when 1,568 permanent residents of Mexican ancestry lived in the state. That number did not account for the migrant labor force that was in Oregon for only part of the year—a small, but steady stream of people primarily from Texas, California, and Mexico. During the 1930s, Mexican Americans, Mexican nationals, and Latinos in general became targets and scapegoats for the economic fallout from the Great Depression. A practice of hiring only white laborers became the norm in many parts of the United States. Furthermore, local communities and eventually the U.S. government responded to the perceived problem by instituting what was called the Repatriation Program—the removal of Mexican American and Mexican nationals from the United States.

During the 1930s, 500,000 Mexicans, 250,000 of them U.S. citizens of Mexican ancestry, were either forced to leave the country or were deported to Mexico. For most of the decade, the Latinos in Oregon retreated into rural areas for fear of being deported. Instead of the roundups that occurred in Los Angeles, Detroit, and other cities, Oregon removed Mexicans through economic rationalization, nativist rhetoric, and coercion.

By the late 1920s and early 1930s, a large number of Latinos in Oregon worked in agriculture. As the prices for commodities fell in the 1930s, so did wages, and many Mexicans left to find work elsewhere. Employers in Oregon began to hire "white workers only," regardless of their legal status. New Deal legislation had little to no effect on Mexicans, because many were refused assistance, and most Mexican Americans were not told they were eligible for relief programs. For those people who were repatriated, it was a demoralizing and humiliating experience.

During the Depression, stoop labor—that is, hard labor in the fields—remained one of the few jobs many people refused to do, even as unemployment soared, primarily because that form of labor had been racialized during the 1920s. For many, stoop labor was Mexican labor. This also explains why, even as Mexicans were deported in the 1930s, a significant number remained employed in the Pacific Northwest, including in Oregon. The Depression revealed the vulnerability of Latinos in Oregon and other states, but it also reinforced the need for Latino labor.

Many Latinos came to work in the orchards and fields in Hood River and the Willamette Valley from California's Imperial Valley. At the same time, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad hired increasing numbers of Latinos to maintain their tracks. As the 1930s came to a close, the United States became embroiled in global events that had a major impact on the Latino community in Oregon. From the Mexican American perspective, the 1930s were a time of great pressure due to the large deportation drives; but as the demands for labor increased during World War II, many of the communities and government officials that had supported deportation advocated importing Mexicans to the United States.

World War II and the Braceros

On the evening of March 13, 1945, Ignacio Garnica Espinosa, a *bracero* and a member of a section gang repairing a broken rail in Portland, was struck by an automobile. He died six days later. A few

weeks earlier, on January 24, Enrique Davila Zapata was killed by a train in Woodburn while working for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Jose Luis Vargas Ferro was killed on December 26, 1944, when a track motorcar he was working on derailed near Chinchalo. As one of the Allies fighting fascism in World War II, Mexico made three crucial contributions to the war effort: a squadron of fighters for the war in the Philippines, oil, and 500,000 laborers for the agricultural and railroad industries in the United States. The battlefield for Mexicans was not Europe, Japan, or Africa but the U.S., where over 320 Mexicans died in 1943-1945.

Under a wartime agreement between Mexico and the United States, Oregon imported over 15,000 laborers from Mexico between 1942 and 1947. The workers in the Bracero Program, as it was called, were not the first Latinos in Oregon, but they represent a significant moment in the state's Latino history. By the time the program ended, crops had been saved, and goods, people, and war materials had been safely transported.

Over 500,000 Latinos in the United States served in the armed forces, many with distinction, and many Latinos in Oregon volunteered and were drafted into service. Some never returned, dying in the service of the country. At the beginning of the 1940s, 1,280 Latinos lived in Oregon, and the war years brought a substantial increase in the Latino population, as Latinos migrated from other parts of the country and Mexican nationals came to Oregon and other states as part of an agreement signed by the U.S. and Mexico to provide emergency labor.

An estimated 15,000 Mexican men were recruited to work in Oregon as *braceros,* to alleviate the farm-labor shortage during the war and to work on railroad maintenance gangs.
The *braceros* encountered sentiments that ranged from appreciation for their hard work to racism. In Oregon, the Bracero Program lasted until 1947, after which growers became responsible for transporting workers to and from Mexico, an expense that most of them could not afford.

At the same time, Mexican Americans also migrated to Oregon, and it was that labor force that growers preferred after the *bracero* program ended. It is unclear how many *braceros* broke their contract and remained in Oregon or returned to eventually become U.S. citizens.

Forming Communities in the 1950s

During the 1950s, Operation Wetback was a military operation that rounded up a million undocumented Mexicans for deportation. In Oregon, according to Lynn Stephen and Marcela Mendoza, "the city of Woodburn and other places where Mexican workers live were punctuated by the presence of sweeps through local farms and roads that picked up undocumented workers." The May 15, 1953, *Oregonian* reported: "Agents Sweep Rising Tide of Mexican Illegals South to Border." At the same time, many Oregon growers preferred to hire undocumented workers. As the *Oregonian* reported, "In addition to the Mexicans brought into this country legally, Oregon gets its share of the illegal hordes of wetbacks who sneak across the border to collect the American dollars U.S. farmers are glad to pay them." During these uncertain times, Latinos were planting firm roots in Oregon.

Many of the Latinos who came to Oregon worked in such places as Nyssa, Hood River, Woodburn, and Independence. Julian Ruiz, a Tejano who immigrated to Oregon in the early 1950s, had a labor contracting business in Texas. In 1950, he and his father decided to move their operation to Oregon, where he worked as a laborer in the St. Paul area, lived in a labor camp, and worked harvesting hops and strawberries. He and his family also traveled to Prineville and Madras to pick and truck potatoes. They followed this routine until 1954, when they decided to settle in Woodburn. Eventually, Ruiz became a successful labor contractor who recruited hundreds of Latinos for jobs in Oregon.

In Salem, the Latino population remained small, but the diversity beyond the Mexican diaspora began to appear. Isabela Varela Ott, for example, moved to Salem in the early 1950s to live with her daughter and her husband, a native of Peru. The family was reportedly one of only four Latino families in the city in the 1950s and 1960s.

Growth, Development, and Resistance

As Oregon's Latino population continued to grow during the 1950s and 1960s, individuals and organizations worked to improve Latinos' lives in the state. KWRC in Woodburn, for example,

began its Spanish radio programming in 1965, offering entertainment and information to the Latino community. The Oregon Council of Churches obtained an Office of Economic Opportunity grant in 1965 and formed the Valley Migrant League to provide social services for Latinos in six Oregon communities. The League played a vital leadership role by working with local, regional, and state officials on social and economic issues. Oregon Latinos were engaged in the civil rights movement at every level, and the United Farm Workers of Oregon, established in 1968, worked to improve conditions for Latino farmworkers.

/media-collections/76/

Latinos also began to demand economic, political, and social equality. In 1973, Colegio Cesar Chavez was established in Mt. Angel, the only independent, accredited, degree-granting institution for Latinos in the country. In addition, Latino entrepreneurs started businesses like the Tortilleria Gonzales (1952) in Ontario and Panaderia Rodriguez (1965) in Nyssa, and political activists started groups such as Volunteers in Vanguard (VIVA) in Washington County (1966). Centro Chicano Cultural, established in 1969 between Woodburn and Gervais, was a cultural center for the Latino community in the state.

By 1970, the Latino population in Oregon had grown to 32,000. A new wave of Latino immigrants came to Oregon, most of them from Michoacan and Oaxaca, Mexico. Many of the newcomers found work on tree farms and in canneries, as well as the migrant farmworker circuit. Mexican crews also worked in the forest industry during the 1970s and 1980s, replanting logged-over areas, and in the 1990s and 2000s on contract crews fighting forest and range fires.

The Latino population in the United States began to change as civil wars in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala displaced a large number of people. Before 1960 and the civil war in El Salvador, there were about 10,000 people from that country in the U.S. Between 1979 and 1992, a million Salvadorans immigrated to the U.S. About 3,000 Central Americans came to Oregon in the 1970s and 1980s, adding to the diversity of the Latino community that had been primarily Mexican for most of the twentieth century.

The 1980s and 1990s

By the beginning of the 1980s, Latinos made up about 2.5 percent of the Oregon population, or 65,000 people. During that decade, immigration and immigrant labor once again became a contentious national issue, as the nation plunged into a recession. Growers had come to rely on undocumented workers, however, and the workers were responding to labor market conditions that had led many businesses to import low-cost labor to contend with economic competition from abroad. In 1986, Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) and established the Special Agricultural Workers program (SAW). The act gave legal status to undocumented Latinos who had been in the country since 1982 and put in place new sanctions against employers who hired undocumented workers. In Oregon, 23,736 Mexicans and Guatemalans received permanent residency under SAW.

Between 1980 and 1990, the Latino population in Oregon grew by 70 percent. Most lived in cities, with only 33 percent living in rural areas. The creation of Pineros y Campesinos Unidos del Noroeste (Northwest Tree Planters and Farm Workers United, known as PCUN) in 1985 signaled the continued need to protect workers' rights. In addition, as the Latino population increased in Oregon and elsewhere, new challenges appeared in attempts to pass English-only legislation and deny civil and political rights to undocumented immigrants. By 1990, 112,707 Latinos lived in the state.

The Twenty-First Century

Due to the recession in the early twenty-first century and the increase in deportations, the migration of Latinos declined nationally, but Oregon's Latino population continued to grow. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Latinos in the state increased by 63 percent, from 275,314 to 450,052—accounting for 43 percent of the population growth for Oregon during the decade. The

increase was primarily due to an increase in the native-born population, which accounted for 65 percent of the growth in the Latino population after 2000.

Migration from Latin America had increased substantially during the 1990s. In Oregon, the immigrant population from Latin America nearly tripled between 1900 and 2000. While Latino immigrants in the 1970s had been largely young men working in the agricultural industry, women made up 43.8 percent of immigrants from Latin America in the twenty-first century. A significant number of immigrants worked in manufacturing, food and hospitality services, construction, and maintenance.

The highest concentration of Latinos in Oregon in the twenty-first century has been in towns with historic immigrant populations. Five cities have majority Latino populations, all of them in traditional agricultural and ranching areas: Gervais (67 percent), Boardman (62 percent), Nyssa (61 percent), Woodburn (59 percent), and Cornelius (50 percent). Larger cities in the Portland metro area, including Hillsboro, Gresham, and Beaverton, also saw significant increases in the Latino population, as did Bend in central Oregon and the eastern Oregon towns of Hermiston and Umatilla. Salem's Latino population reached 20 percent, according to the 2010 Census, and communities such as Independence in the Willamette Valley and Phoenix in the Rogue Valley also saw significant increases in their Latino populations. Oregon, like the rest of the country, experienced an increase in undocumented immigrants in the 2000s. In 2011, the Pew Hispanic Center estimated that there were 160,000 undocumented immigrants in Oregon, with approximately 60 to 75 percent of them from Mexico.

In demographic terms, Latinos in Oregon are a diverse mix of first-generation immigrants and long-term residents. In 1970, Latinos represented less than 2 percent of Oregon's population. In 1980, the census reported that Latinos had increased to 2.5 percent, or approximately 65,000 people; in 1990, there were 4 percent, or 112,707 people. By 2000, the number had jumped to 8 percent, or 275,315 people.

In the twenty-first century, Latinos are the largest minority in Oregon. Census data reports that the Latino population in Oregon increased 144 percent between 1990 and 2000. By 2003, the permanent Latino population had risen to 9 percent of the state's total population, or about 320,200 people. Based on 2013 census, almost 500,000 Latinos lived in Oregon, about 12 percent of the population—the fourteenth largest number of Latinos in the nation. Of those who identify as Latinos, 63 percent were born in the United States. In Oregon, 85 percent of Latinos are of Mexican origin, with the remaining 15 percent primarily from Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Cuba, El Salvador, and the Dominican Republic. According to the Pew Hispanic Center, unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly 5 percent of Oregon's workforce in 2010, or about 110,000 people.

Author's note: Latino refers to persons who live in the United States and trace their ancestry to Latin America or, in some cases, the Caribbean or Spain. The term "Latino" was included for the first time in the 2000 census. In that census, people of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin could identify as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." In the 2010 census it was noted that, "for this census, Hispanic origins are not races." This information was gleaned from Lynn Stephen, The Story of PCUN and the Farmworker Movement in Oregon. *Revised edition. Eugene, Ore.: Center for Latino/a and Latin American Studies, 2012, p. 6.*

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