

Coordinated Population Forecast



2022

Through

2072

**Douglas
County**

Urban Growth

Boundaries (UGB)

& Area Outside UGBs

How to Read this Report

This report should be read with reference to the documents listed below, which are downloadable on the Forecast Program website (<https://www.pdx.edu/population-research/population-forecasts>).

- *Methods and Data for Developing Coordinated Population Forecasts*: Provides a detailed description and discussion of the forecast methods employed. This document also describes the assumptions that feed into these methods and determine the forecast output.
- *Forecast Tables*: Provides complete tables of population forecast numbers by county and all sub-areas within each county for each five-year interval of the forecast period (2022-2072).

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mt. Bailey \(Douglas County, Oregon scenic images\) \(douD_A0051\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mt._Bailey_(Douglas_County,_Oregon_scenic_images)_douD_A0051.jpg)

**Coordinated Population Forecast for Douglas County, its Urban
Growth Boundaries (UGB), and Area Outside UGBs**

2022 – 2072

Prepared by

Population Research Center

College of Urban and Public Affairs

Portland State University

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1. Methodology

Counties were forecast using the cohort component method. Deaths and survival rates were projected based on historical trends (2000-2020) and based on the methodology published by Clark and Sharrow 2011¹. Mortality rates for the 85+ age group were further divided into 5-year age groups up to 100+ (i.e., 85-89, 90-94, 95-99, and 100+) using the proportion of each age group calculated from the single-year age group data in the 2010 decennial census. Age specific fertility rates were projected based on historical trends up to 2035 and held constant afterwards. The 2021 births data was not included in the projection model for two reasons: 1) the 2021 vital statistics were not finalized at the time of this report, and 2) due to uncertainties related to COVID-19 impacts on births and deaths, incorporating the 2021 births data into births and fertility rate projection may lead to errors such as underestimation. Nonetheless, the 2021 births and deaths numbers are included in Figures 3 and 4 to provide a more consistent visualization. Since the 2020 deaths data may be impacted by COVID-19, deaths were adjusted based on CDC's estimated excess deaths when forecasting future mortality rates to ensure these rates were not affected by short-term pandemic-related deaths.

Annual net migrants were calculated based on published data gathered from the IRS and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) and Population Estimates Program (PEP). Historical county level in-, out-, and net migration (domestic and foreign) were obtained from IRS and PEP (1991 – 2020). IRS provides domestic in- and out- while PEP provides domestic and foreign net. Age structures of gross migrants by direction (domestic in- and out- and foreign in-migration) were calculated for ACS Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) which were used for migration to or from constituent counties. Future total net migrants were projected by applying an ARIMA model appropriate for each individual county.

The PRC estimate formed the baseline of the forecast for individual UGBs, with the difference in population between incorporated city and UGB boundaries estimated based on assignment of population in individual census blocks in each county into a UGB area and or city area, or balance of county. Populations in individual UGBs or in the balance of county were forecast by projections of individual components of the housing unit method of population estimation. Historical rates of population and housing unit change since 1990 were used to generate a weighted average annual rate of change. Jurisdiction-level vacancy rates and average household size were held constant from the 2020 decennial census. Population forecasts for sub-areas were then controlled by the county-level forecasts, e.g., sub-area populations were allocated using the county total (top-down approach), and the population summation of the sub-areas does not exceed the county population.

Forecast Program surveys were used to make adjustments to the baseline results for counties and UGB areas. Recent development and plans obtained from surveys were generally implemented in the first 5-10 years of the forecast, except where they indicate a change in long-run outlook. For the immediate period (2022-2030), the development rate derived from the surveys or received reports was applied before 2030. If no planned housing units were reported, recent development rate (2010-2020) or the overall county rate was used. For the later period (2030-2047), housing unit growth was based on either

¹ <https://csss.uw.edu/research/working-papers/contemporary-model-life-tables-developed-countries-application-model-based>

a weighted average or an extrapolation of historic trend (1990-2020). Assumptions were made for individual cities based on knowledge obtained from the general surveys, housing surveys, as well as documentations (e.g., housing needs assessment, comprehensive development plans) received from the cities.

Many uncertainties still remain in understanding the climate change impacts on migration. Thus, specific scenarios of climate change, political unrest, or other shocks were not reflected in the current forecast. The forecast program methodology is described in further detail in an accompanying report available on the Population Research Center's website.

2. County Overview

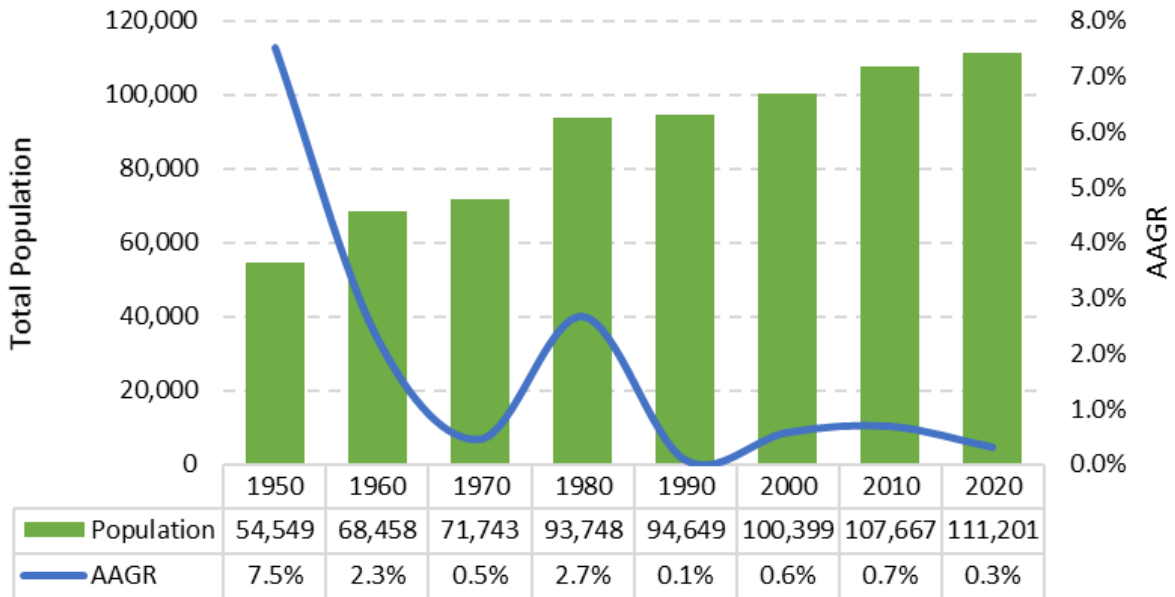
Douglas County has a total population of 111,201 according to the 2020 census. The county seat, Roseburg city, was recorded by the 2020 census of having 23,683 people, which was an increase of over 2,500 people compared to the 2010 census. The county had an AAGR of 0.3% between the 2010 and 2020 census and the forecast suggests the county is expected to maintain AAGRs between 0.3% and 0.1% in the next 50 years. According to the general survey responses received from the county and some of its cities, the main challenges hindering population growth, especially in smaller cities of less than 8,000 people, are the lack of good infrastructure and job opportunities. Roseburg city currently has several multi-family housing development projects and indicated a need for affordable housing developments for the city's existing older population and future younger populations.

3. Historical Trend and Population Forecast

3.1 County Population

As illustrated in the Figure 1, Douglas County experienced a peak growth in the 1950 census in which the AAGR reached 7.5%. Growth rate has declined since then but reached another high point in the 1980 census, meaning the county population experienced a relatively faster growth between 1970 and 1980. The 2020 census showed Douglas County had an AAGR of 0.3% during 2010 to 2020. The county population increased by 11% between 2000 and 2020. Douglas County's population growth is expected to slow down over the next 50 years, with AAGR ranging between 0.3% and 0.1% (Figure 2). Total population is projected to reach 119,442 by 2072, a 7% increase from 2022. Factors such as shifts in population age structure, fertility and mortality rate changes, and net migration variations can play important roles impacting population growth.

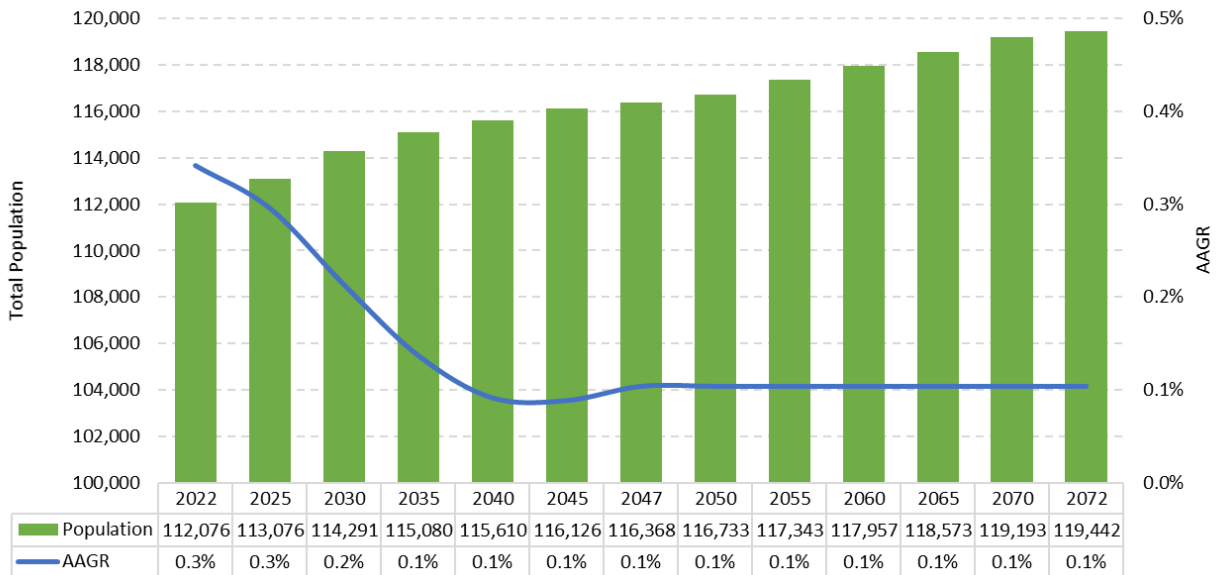
Historical Census Population



Sources: US Census Bureau, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 Decennial Census.

Figure 1. Historical total county population and AAGR, 1950-2020.

Population Forecast by year (2022-2072)



Sources: Forecasted by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 2. Forecasted total county population and AAGR, 2022-2072.

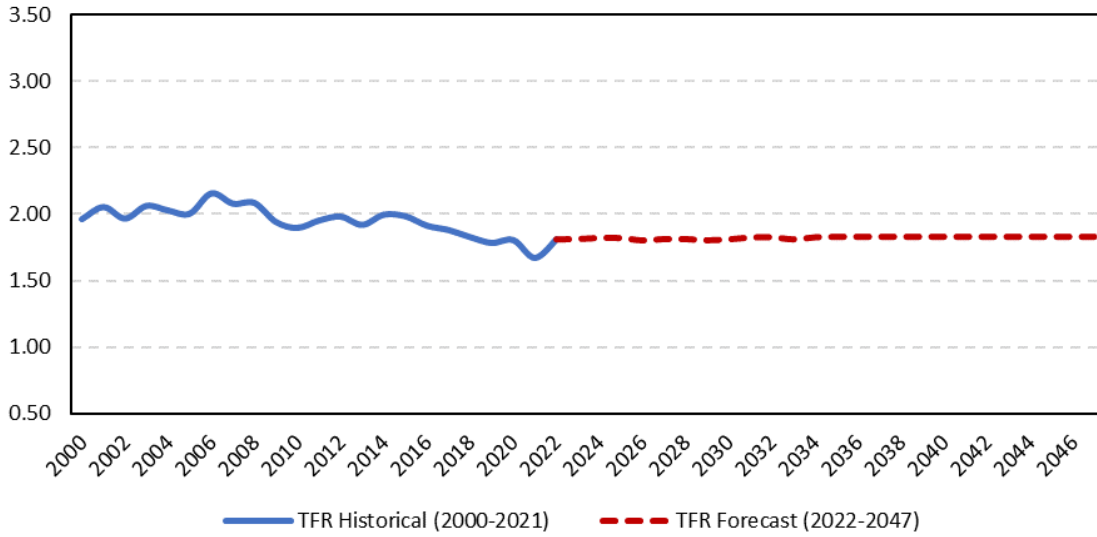
3.2 Births and Deaths

The total fertility rate (TFR) is shown in Figure 3. Douglas County's TFR did not vary significantly since the year 2000. Between 2015 and 2020, the county experienced a slight drop in which the TFR declined from 2.0 to 1.8. Compared to Oregon state, which experienced a TFR drop from 1.7 to 1.4 between 2014 and 2020, Douglas County's TFR was higher during that same time period. According to the preliminary 2021 births data, the county's TFR dropped to 1.7, which may be associated with COVID-19's impacts on family planning. The TFR projection used data up to 2020 and was not significantly affected by any COVID-19. The county TFR is projected to be around 1.8 throughout the forecast.

The actual number of births can follow a different trend than TFR if there are unusually high or low numbers of women of childbearing age in a given year. Figure 4 includes historical and projected births (and deaths) in the county. Annual births in the county has been outnumbered by annual deaths over the past two decades and this trend is projected to continue in the forecast. Annual births are projected to gradually decrease over time and the annual births projected for 2047 is 903, down from 1,022 in 2021. The forecast of annual births reflects a continuation of the declining births number that has been occurring since 2014.

In comparison, annual deaths are projected to continue to increase. The sudden increase in deaths shown in the 2021 OHA preliminary data may mainly be associated with excess deaths related to COVID-19. The impacts of COVID-19 was considered to be short-term in our forecast and the county annual deaths are expected to return to continue the pre-pandemic trend. Annual deaths are projected to reach over 2,300 by 2047, an increase of about 600 compared to 1,700 in 2022. As the gap between births and deaths becomes greater, population growth is expected to slow down. Toward the end of the first 25 years of the 50-year forecast time horizon, annual deaths appear to show signs of slower growth. These dynamics are due to aging in the population, with the aging of the large baby boom cohort accounting for most of the increases in death counts during 2020-2040.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Women Age 15-44

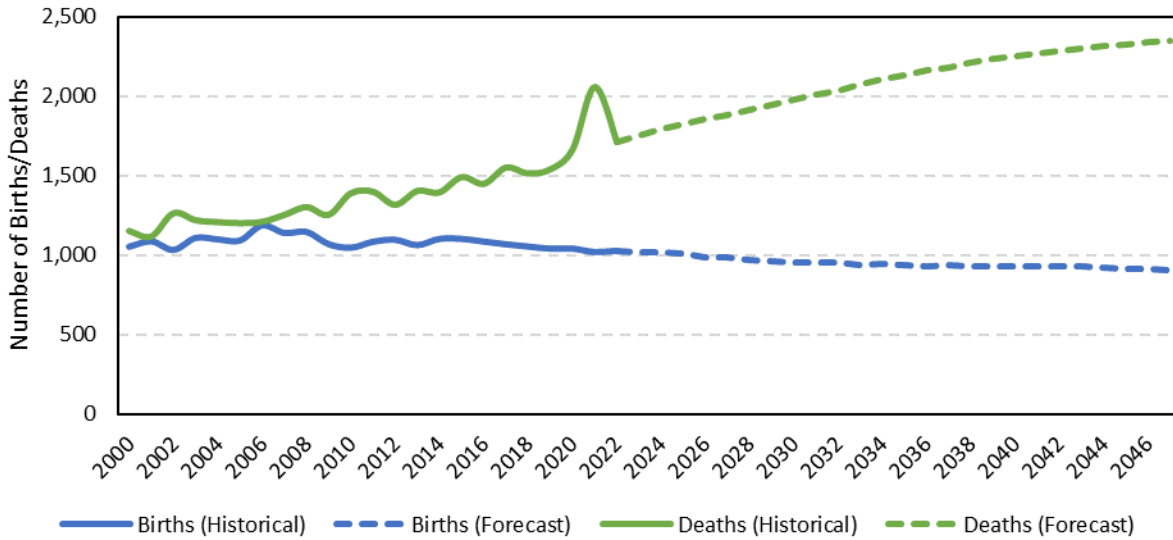


Note: OHA's vital statistics for 2021 are preliminary at the time of this report.

Sources: Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Center for Health Statistics. Calculations and forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 3. Historical and projected total fertility rate (TFR), 2000-2047.

Historical and Forecast Annual Births and Deaths (2000-2047)



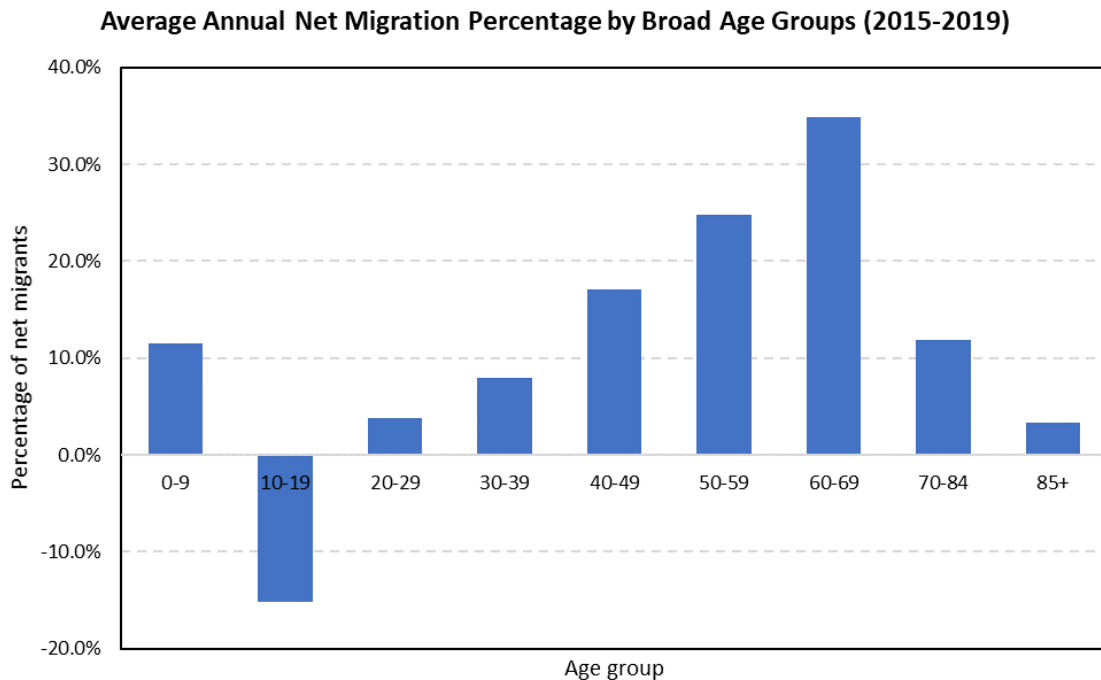
Note: OHA's vital statistics for 2021 are preliminary at the time of this report.

Sources: Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Center for Health Statistics. Calculations and forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 4. Historical and projected annual births/deaths trend, 2000-2047.

3.3 Migration

Age-specific migration was estimated based on the 2006-2010, 2011-2015, and 2015-2019 5-year ACS. The age patterns were used from the ACS but controlled to the number of total migrants by direction (in or out) and domestic (inter-state or between counties in Oregon) or foreign. The overall net migrants for each county were adjusted for consistency with annual PRC population estimates. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage each 10-year age group accounts for among total county net migration calculated based on the 2015-2019 ACS migration flow. Most age groups account for a positive share of net migration in the county, with the exception of the 10-19 age group. Many factors can impact the age-specific migration rates. For instance, college-age population may leave the county for education while population in the 60-69 age group may move to the county for a life after retirement. Older age groups are less likely to move in or out of the county.

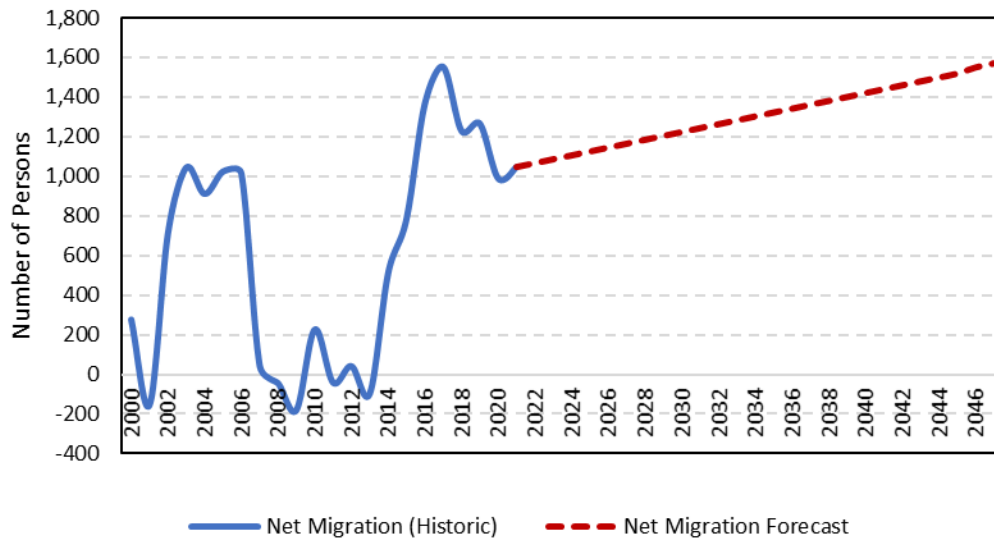


Sources: American Community Survey (ACS); Internal Revenue Services (IRS); US Census Bureau Population Estimated Program (PEP); Calculated by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 5. Percentage of net migrations by broad age groups in Douglas County, 2015-2019.

As shown in Figure 6, the historic annual net migration in Douglas County varied significantly between 2000 and 2020. County-wide net migration experienced some downturns in the late 2000s and early 2010s, which may be associated with the impacts of the economic recession during that period. The county experienced the highest number of net migrations in 2017, in which the annual net migration reached over 1,500. Annual net migration is projected to increase over time, which in some parts is due to increases in the older population as these are the age groups with the highest shares of net migrants in the county.

Annual Net Migration (2000-2047)

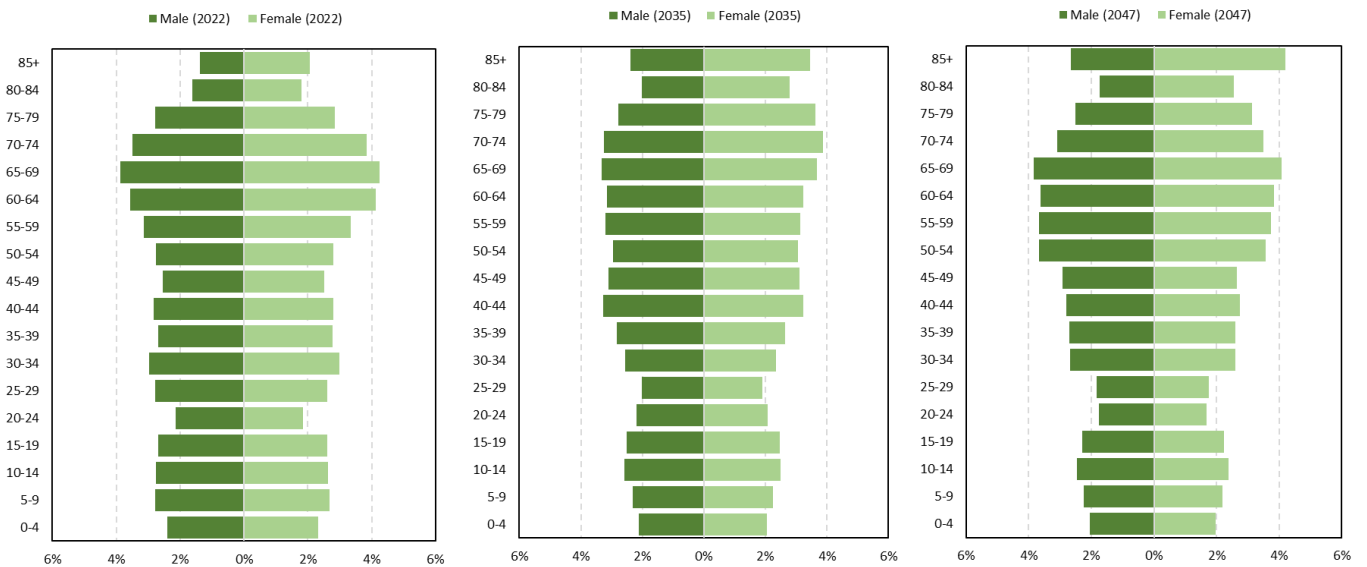
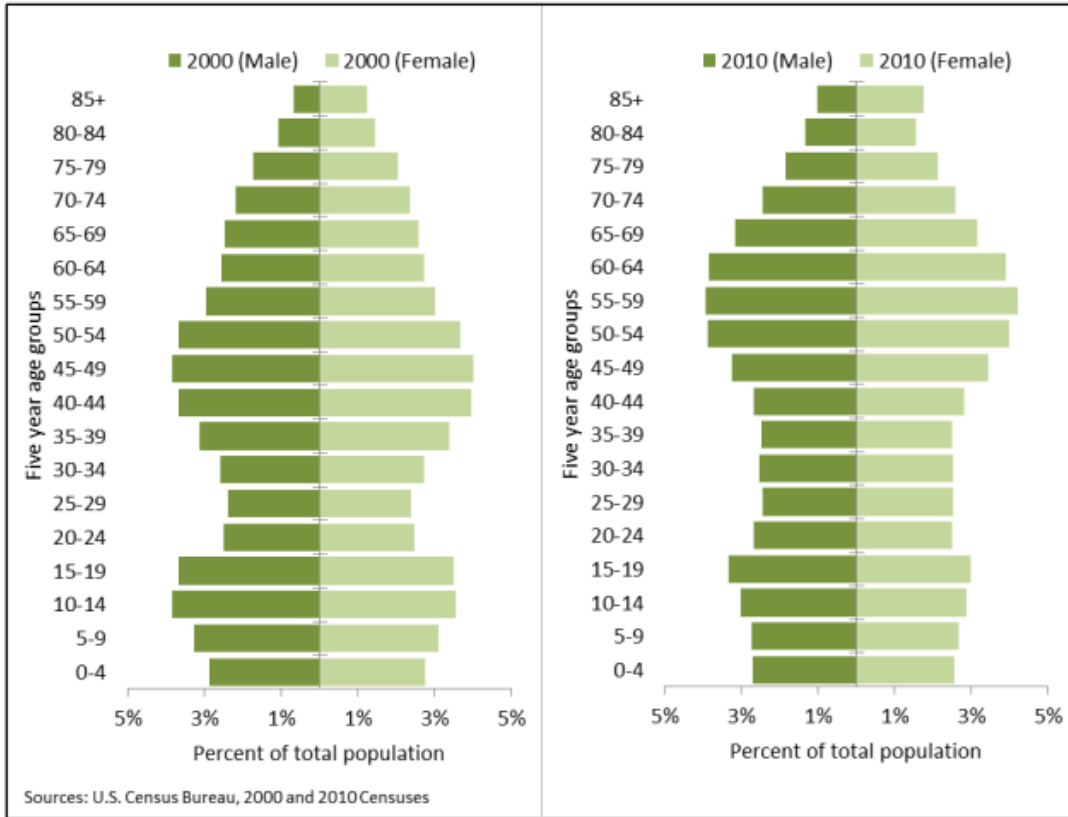


Sources: Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Tax Stats (1990-2020); American Community Survey (ACS); Population Estimates Program (PEP) 1990-2020. Calculations and forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 6. Historical and projected total county net migration, 2000-2047.

3.4 Age Structure

As shown in Figure 7, the 2000 and 2010 censuses showed the population aging forward in the 10-year period. Between 2000 and 2010, the share of population aged 10 to 19 declined and the share of population aged 50 to 64 increased. The increase in the 50-64 age groups in 2010 was the result of the 40-54 age groups aging forward from the 2000 census. The forecast shows that the oldest age groups are likely to account for increasing shares of population in the county. By 2047, the 85+ age group is projected to account for nearly 7% of the county population. The population share for the 85+ age group is projected to be only 3.4% in 2022. While there appears to be changes in age structure in the forecast, the population between the ages of 55 and 69 remains as the largest age groups in the county. The population in the younger age groups (i.e., 0-19) is projected to slightly decline over time, which may be associated with lower fertility rate and annual births.



Sources: Calculations and forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 7. Population structure by age and sex, historical (2000 and 2010) and forecast (2022, 2035, and 2047).

3.5 Race/Ethnicity

Table 1 shows the race/ethnicity characteristics in the county from the 2010 and 2020 censuses. Race/ethnicity was not included as a component in the current forecast model but is provided in this report for reference. Between the two censuses, population identified as “Some Other Race alone” has the most relative gain compared to other race/ethnicity groups, followed by population of two or more races. Among non-Hispanic and non-White alone populations, population identified as “American Indian and Alaska Native alone” in the 2020 census experienced the highest percent loss. In the 2020 census, population of two or more races replaced Hispanic or Latino as the largest non-white alone population in the county.

Table 1. County population by race/ethnicity.

Hispanic or Latino and Race	2010		2020		Absolute Change	Relative Change
Total Population	107,667		111,201		3,534	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5,055	4.7%	6,654	6.0%	1,599	31.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	102,612	95.3%	104,547	94.0%	1,935	1.9%
White alone	96,343	89.5%	93,525	84.1%	-2,818	-2.9%
Black or African American alone	279	0.3%	383	0.3%	104	37.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	1,799	1.7%	1,694	1.5%	-105	-5.8%
Asian alone	1,008	0.9%	1,185	1.1%	177	17.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	110	0.1%	151	0.1%	41	37.3%
Some Other Race alone	154	0.1%	532	0.5%	378	245.5%
Two or More Races	2,919	2.7%	7,077	6.4%	4,158	142.4%

Sources: US Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Decennial Census. Calculated by PRC.

3.6 Component of Change

The component of population changes up to 2072 is shown in Figure 8. The darker blue shade indicates the natural increase/decrease (births less than deaths, which is negative in the county because there are more deaths than births), while the lighter blue shade indicates the net migration. At the county level, natural decrease is expected to continue as annual deaths is projected to continue to outnumber annual births. In the meantime, positive net migration is projected to continue and gradually increase over time, which contributes to population growth in the forecast. As annual deaths are projected to increase a faster pace compared to the historic data while annual births are expected to decline, more natural decreases are expected over time. When positive net migration and natural decrease are close in numbers, the county population growth becomes slower.

Components of Population Change by 5-year Intervals (2015-2072)

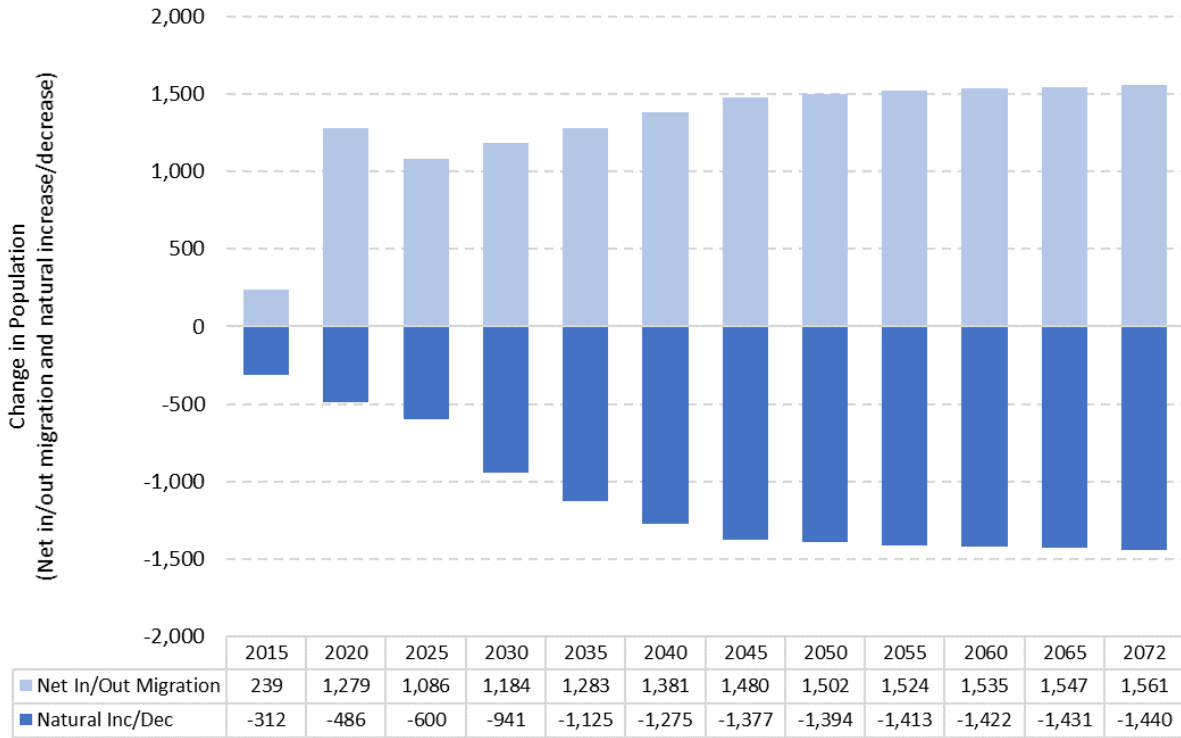


Figure 8. Historical and forecast components of population change, 2015-2072.

3.7 Sub-Area Population

Sub-area populations within and outside the urban growth boundaries (UGBs) are forecasted using the housing unit method, and then adjusted to be consistent with the county level forecast. As shown in Table 2, the two larger UGBs, Roseburg and Sutherlin, in Douglas County are both projected to grow in the next 50 years. In contrast, most of the smaller UGBs are projected to experience slow growth or population decline. Among smaller UGBs, the Winston UGB is the sub-area with the highest AAGR projected and it maintains a relatively robust growth throughout the forecast period compared to other sub-areas. Since the county population is projected to grow, the declining population forecasted for the smaller UGBs imply that the population may be more likely to move to the larger cities than to the smaller sub-areas. There are many underlying factors that influence people’s moving behavior, for instance, availability of jobs and access to education resources.

Table 2. Historical and forecasted population and AAGR in Douglas County and its sub-areas.

	Historical			Forecast				
	2010	2020	AAGR (2010-2020)	2022	2047	2072	AAGR (2022-2047)	AAGR (2047-2072)
Douglas County	107,667	111,201	0.3%	112,076	116,368	119,442	0.2%	0.1%
Larger Sub-Areas								
Roseburg	28,344	29,498	0.4%	29,631	33,922	36,500	0.5%	0.3%
Sutherlin	8,170	8,845	0.8%	9,436	10,206	12,251	0.3%	0.7%
Smaller Sub-Areas								
Canyonville	2,005	1,744	-1.4%	1,775	1,474	1,239	-0.7%	-0.7%
Drain	1,352	1,316	-0.3%	1,315	1,114	838	-0.7%	-1.1%
Elkton	195	183	-0.6%	192	158	125	-0.8%	-0.9%
Glendale	979	942	-0.4%	938	793	645	-0.7%	-0.8%
Myrtle Creek	7,478	7,584	0.1%	7,631	7,764	8,475	0.1%	0.4%
Oakland	1,097	1,088	-0.1%	1,087	1,033	1,020	-0.2%	0.0%
Reedsport	4,244	4,422	0.4%	4,480	4,449	4,176	0.0%	-0.3%
Riddle	1,182	1,186	0.0%	1,223	1,289	1,340	0.2%	0.2%
Winston	5,571	5,893	0.6%	5,984	7,620	9,224	1.0%	0.8%
Yoncalla	1,087	1,051	-0.3%	1,064	933	829	-0.5%	-0.5%
Outside UGBs	45,963	47,449	0.3%	47,321	45,612	42,781	-0.1%	-0.3%

Note: UGBs are indicated by their city names. Larger sub-areas are those with populations of at least 8,000 in 2020. Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

3.7.1 Larger UGBs

As shown in Table 3, the Roseburg UGB continues to account for most of the population shares among all UGBs, reaching 30.6% of the county population by 2072. The Sutherlin UGB is also expected to obtain larger population share and it is projected to have a 30% population increase in the next 50 years. The two larger UGBs are projected to account for 41% of the county population by 2072, outweighing the population share outside of UGBs.

Table 3. Population forecast for larger sub-areas and their shares of county population.

	Population			Share of County Population		
	2022	2047	2072	2022	2047	2072
Douglas County	112,076	116,368	119,442			
Larger Sub-Areas						
Roseburg	29,631	33,922	36,500	26.4%	29.2%	30.6%
Sutherlin	9,436	10,206	12,251	8.4%	8.8%	10.3%
Outside UGBs	47,321	45,612	42,781	42.2%	39.2%	35.8%

Note: Larger sub-areas refer to those with populations of at least 8,000 in 2020. Sources: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

3.7.2 Smaller UGBs

Among smaller UGBs, Myrtle Creek and Winston are projected to increase their population shares while others are projected to lose maintain their current shares (Table 4). The UGB that's projected to lose the highest percent point is Canyonville, which population share declined from 1.6% in 2022 to 1.0% in

2072. In contrast, the Winston UGB is projected to increase its population share from 5.3% to 7.7% between 2022 and 2072. By the end of the 50-year forecast period, the Winston UGB is projected to take the place of the Myrtle Creek UGB as the third most populated UGB, following Roseburg and Sutherlin, in Douglas County. By 2072, the smaller UGBs are expected to account for 23.3% of the county population, slightly higher than the 22.9% they account for in 2022.

Table 4. Population forecast for smaller sub-areas and their shares of county population.

	Population			Share of County Population		
	2022	2047	2072	2022	2047	2072
Douglas County	112,076	116,368	119,442			
Smaller Sub-Areas						
Canyonville	1,775	1,474	1,239	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%
Drain	1,315	1,114	838	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Elkton	192	158	125	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Glendale	938	793	645	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Myrtle Creek	7,631	7,764	8,475	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%
Oakland	1,087	1,033	1,020	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Reedsport	4,480	4,449	4,176	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%
Riddle	1,223	1,289	1,340	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Winston	5,984	7,620	9,224	5.3%	6.5%	7.7%
Yoncalla	1,064	933	829	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Outside UGBs	47,321	45,612	42,781	42.2%	39.2%	35.8%

Note: Smaller sub-areas refer to those with populations under 8,000 in 2020.

Sources: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

4. Glossary of Key Terms

Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR): The average rate of growth over a specific period of time. The AAGR is calculated using natural logarithm of the end-year value and the starting-year value, divided by the number of years.

Cohort-Component Method: A method used to forecast future populations based on a baseline or starting population, and cumulative changes in births, deaths, and migration.

Coordinated population forecast: A population forecast prepared for the county and sub-county jurisdictions including urban growth boundary (UGB) areas and all non-UGB area in the balance of county.

Group quarters: The US Census Bureau defines group quarters as places where “people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an organization providing housing and/or services for the residents”. Examples of a group quarter may include college dorms, skilled nursing facilities, groups homes, prison, etc.

Housing unit: A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied or is intended for occupancy.

Housing-Unit Method: A method used to estimate current populations or forecast future populations based on changes in housing units, vacancy rates, the average numbers of persons per household (PPH), and group quarters population counts.

Persons per household (PPH): The average household size (i.e., the average number of persons per occupied housing unit).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The number of children a woman would have by the end of a defined childbearing age. In this report, child-bearing age is from 15 to 44.

5. Appendix A: General Survey for Oregon Forecast Program

Each year, the jurisdictions in the region that is to be forecast is surveyed. The following are transcripts of what was received from jurisdictions who responded to the OPFP survey.

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.03.21
Jurisdiction	City of Canyonville
Name and Title	City Administrator
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	Housing availability is slim. Some dilapidated houses have been demolished and rebuilt.
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	no new development
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	Most new citizens are retired
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	none
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	Completed a new wastewater plant
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	availability of land easy to develop. Most of the remaining land has sever development limitations.
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affection growth in your jurisdiction.	There was 50 acres annexed into the City in 2017 but the developer has never proceeded with the development nor does he wish to sell the property
8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	none
8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	none
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	COVID 19 has caused the closure of a private school for international students. They had an average enrollment of 100 students

9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	
Comments?	

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.05.21
Jurisdiction	City of Drain
Name and Title	Interim City Administrator
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	A few single family developments being built.
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	N/A
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	Younger families purchasing homes of older generation.
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	one new business in place
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affection growth in your jurisdiction.	
8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	
8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	
9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	
Comments?	

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.15.21
Jurisdiction	City of Myrtle Creek
Name and Title	Lonnie Rainville
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	Our vacancy rate is very low, I would estimate less than 5%. We do not see seasonal fluctuations in housing, demolitions are low, we have only had one this year. we have had an increase in the number of renovations, approximately 35 this year.
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	There are two parcels that new subdivisions have been planned The first is a subdivision of two parcels addressed 0 Norton Lane, Myrtle Creek OR Property ID R128460 and R12861. The development is proposed to consist of 22 single family dwellings. A second development is being planned on the property addressed 0 SE Myrtle View Dr, Myrtle Creek Or, Property ID R61936. The development is proposed to consist of approximately 35 single family dwellings.
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	The birth rate has increased slightly as has mortality rate. the population aging has increased as more retirees move into the area. immigration, racial, and ethnic percentages have not changed.
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	The job market has remained mostly flat with only small increase in construction trade and food and beverage industry. There is no anticipated economic development activity planned.
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	Ziply Fiber and Douglas Fast Net have been installing new fiber lines that will allow for expanded broadband for the city. no other utility work is anticipated. The City is working with the local school district and ODOT on a Safe Routes to School Plan which will define areas that sidewalk and bicycle lanes need to be added or improved. A new sewer lift station will be constructed in 2022
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	City is working on improving its retail and recreations offerings by improving its main street with promoting improvements to buildings and trying to attract new owners and tenants in vacant buildings. Investment into the city park systems is also being planned.
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	Infrastructure (roads, water, and sewer) needs improved. Lack of job growth. Land and building prices being inflated is limiting interest in development.
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affecting growth in your jurisdiction.	

8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	No studies have been completed in nearly 20 years.
8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	Our community has not had any damage from wildfires but we have been severely impacted by smoke, causing extremely unhealthy air quality conditions
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	Covid-19 has impacted our retail and food and beverage outlets. Several had to close do to forced closures. The interest in new or reopening of service industry business is slow due to fear of state policy.
9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	
Comments?	

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.30.21
Jurisdiction	City of Reedsport
Name and Title	Hailey Sheldon, Planner
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	Reedsport's 2009 Housing Needs Analysis is included in our Comprehensive Plan, Title VI Housing and Population, which can be found here: https://www.cityofreedsport.org/vertical/Sites/%7B6971DF3C-6EDF-4E48-B355-C823C5A2E331%7D/uploads/2013_Reedsport_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	No new in-progress planned housing developments or group quarters facilities in 2021.
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	A summary of Reedsport's population observations, as they relate to housing, are included in our Comprehensive Plan, Title VI Housing and Population, which can be found here: https://www.cityofreedsport.org/vertical/Sites/%7B6971DF3C-6EDF-4E48-B355-C823C5A2E331%7D/uploads/2013_Reedsport_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	A summary of Reedsport's 2009 Economic Opportunities Analysis is included in our Comprehensive Plan, Title V Economic Element, which can be found here: https://www.cityofreedsport.org/vertical/Sites/%7B6971DF3C-6EDF-4E48-B355-C823C5A2E331%7D/uploads/2013_Reedsport_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	Levee system improvements, stormwater pump system improvements, water main line improvements, sanitary sewer main line slip lining / INI control, select local street improvements
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	Tourism and population growth on the Oregon coast
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	State and federal standards for developing on hazard and natural resource lands. Cost of development. Confusion related to changing regulations.
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affection growth in your jurisdiction.	Unknown
8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	The City will be updating its Housing Needs Analysis and Buildable Lands Inventory in 2022/23.

8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	Unknown
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	Unknown
9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	
Comments?	Thank you for your work and let me know if you have any questions or require additional information.

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.05.21
Jurisdiction	City of Roseburg
Name and Title	Ricky Hoffman, City Planner
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	2019 HNA (See Email)
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	Four Major Apartment Developments (See Email)
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	Aging population (See HNA)
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	Nothing major of note.
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	rhoffman@cityofroseburg.org
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	Nothing new to note.
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	Nothing new to note.
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affection growth in your jurisdiction.	See HNA Objective sheet (See email). House Bill 2001 amendments adopted in 2021.
8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	See 2019 HNA (See Email).
8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	Nothing of note.
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	N/A
9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	N/A
Comments?	N/A

County	Douglas
Date Time	11.05.21
Jurisdiction	Glendale
Name and Title	Sara Winn/ Administrative assistant
Observations about Population (e.g. birth rates, aging, immigration, racial and ethnic change)	we don't have vacancies very often
Observations about Housing (Vacancy rates, seasonal occupancy, demolitions, renovations)	no new housing
Planned Housing Developments or Group Quarters Facilities (including number of units, occupancy, and estimated year of completion)	875
Economic Development (e.g. new employers or facilities, including number of jobs and est. year of completion)	no new jobs
Infrastructure Projects (e.g. transportation and utilities)	
Other Factors Promoting Population or Housing Growth	nothing
Other Factors Hindering Population or Housing Growth	nothing
8a. Summary of current or proposed policies affection growth in your jurisdiction.	no growth
8b. Findings related to growth or population change from studies conducted in you jurisdiction.	na
8c. The effects of wildfires or other disasters in your jurisdiction on housing, employment/economics, and infrastructure.	na
8d. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and policy measure on employment and current and planned developments.	na
9. For representatives from counties only: we invite you to provide tax lot data if available. These may be sent via email to askprc@pdx.edu	
Comments?	

6. Appendix B: Detail Population Forecast Results

Age	2021	2022	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2047
0-4	5,423	5,315	5,180	4,909	4,784	4,718	4,686	4,645
5-9	6,111	6,124	5,767	5,475	5,231	5,132	5,092	5,094
10-14	6,096	6,069	6,426	6,124	5,864	5,652	5,584	5,570
15-19	5,769	5,890	5,746	6,095	5,765	5,477	5,236	5,192
20-24	4,646	4,422	4,581	4,650	4,902	4,477	4,093	3,956
25-29	6,195	6,073	4,925	4,455	4,511	4,752	4,316	4,101
30-34	6,544	6,747	7,212	5,975	5,598	5,747	6,079	6,100
35-39	6,106	6,132	6,636	7,480	6,269	5,916	6,087	6,104
40-44	6,244	6,326	6,113	6,742	7,589	6,390	6,047	6,363
45-49	5,504	5,677	6,465	6,557	7,223	8,101	6,953	6,410
50-54	6,415	6,257	6,050	6,835	6,965	7,660	8,564	8,464
55-59	7,460	7,315	6,811	6,574	7,400	7,583	8,316	8,720
60-64	8,804	8,675	8,345	7,602	7,467	8,354	8,622	8,825
65-69	9,067	9,133	9,210	8,865	8,264	8,225	9,151	9,487
70-74	8,235	8,212	8,474	8,720	8,451	7,948	7,945	8,041
75-79	5,811	6,250	6,857	7,377	7,618	7,409	7,007	7,028
80-84	3,681	3,771	4,342	5,235	5,654	5,850	5,694	5,547
85+	3,582	3,689	3,935	4,620	5,525	6,220	6,655	6,723

Source: PRC Estimates, 2021; Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

7. Appendix C: Comparison of Current and Previous Forecast

To provide a better understanding of the changes since the last round of forecast for the Region 1 counties, this section compares the current 2022 total county population forecast to the population forecast published by the Population Research Center in 2018.

Population Forecast Comparison

