

WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION

245 SE Second Hillsboro, OR 97123

Central Office

245 S.E. 2nd
Hillsboro, OR 97123
648-6646

- Administration
- Head Start
- Youth Programs
- Energy Assistance Program
(640-8951 part year)

Emergency Shelter Home

210 S.E. 12th
Hillsboro, OR 97123
648-0829

- Housing & Emergency
Services
- Emergency Shelter

Washington County Volunteer Center

20515 S.W. Blanton
Aloha, OR 97007

Volunteer Programs 642-3236

- Retired Senior
Volunteer Program
- Tualatin Valley Food Center
- Volunteer Coordination
- Christmas Clearing Bureau

Energy Program 591-5425

- Energy Access
- Weatherization

September 22, 1987

TO: WCCAO PLANNING TEAM
FROM: JERRALYNN NESS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SUBJECT: PLANNING RETREAT MATERIALS

Enclosed you will find materials developed by our consultants for WCCAO's process. They include:

1. Washington County demographics
2. Major national planning assumptions
3. More trend and demographic information
4. Megatrends synopsis
5. Emergency trends
6. Hispanic article
7. Youth 2000
8. Board brainstorm information
9. Board survey results
10. Service Provider survey results
11. Community leaders survey results
12. WCCAO Planning 1980

I hope you have an opportunity to review these materials prior to our session. Please bring them with you on Friday, September 25th as well as to our October 2 & 3 retreat. See you there.

JN/pk

WASHINGTON COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Washington County has a reputation for being a growth-oriented, economically thriving, and increasingly urbanized area. From 1980 to 1985, a period in which Oregon's overall population growth was approximately 2%, Washington County's population increased from 245,808 to 266,500, a total of 8% (Source: Oregon and Its Counties 1980-2000, Center for Population Research and Census. PSU, June 1984.) Growth is anticipated to continue into the 1990's.

In addition to having an expanding population, Washington County is also an increasingly urbanized county. From 1970 to 1980 the county's rural population decreased 7.3%. By 1980 84.8% of county residents lived in urban areas. As a point of comparison, neighboring Multnomah County is 98% urban while Clackamas County is 63.1% urban. (Source: Northwest Oregon Health Systems Profile, January, 1986.)

The relative wealth of Washington County is reflected in family income. At \$24,820, Washington County has the highest median income of the six counties in Northwest Oregon. The county's average family income is \$28,008. (Source: Northwest Oregon Health Systems Profile, January, 1986.)

Minority populations and the elderly are groups that frequently are at risk of living in poverty or are in need of social services. Washington County's population age 65 and over increased from 8.3% in 1980 to 9.3% in 1985. During the same five-year period the 65 and over population of Oregon increased from 11.5% to 12.7%. Although compared to Oregon as a whole Washington County has a "younger population," the proportion of elderly in the county is increasing. (Source: Oregon and Its Counties 1980-2000, Center for Population research and Census. PSU, June 1984.)

The table below shows minority populations for Washington County and Oregon.

TABLE I: Populations by Race/Ethnicity for Wash. Co. and Oregon

	Wash. Co.	Oregon
White	230,339 (93.7%)	2,456,012 (93.3%)
Spanish speaking origin	6,419 (2.6%)	65,487 (2.5%)
Native American	839 (0.3%)	24,450 (0.9%)
Black & Asian	6,202 (2.5%)	71,297 (2.7%)
not known	2,009 (0.8%)	15,499 (0.6%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census of Population and Housing, 1980.

Minorities make up approximately 6.2% of Washington County's population, with persons from Spanish speaking origins being the county's largest minority group. Indeed, proportionately there are more people of Spanish speaking origins in Washington County than in Oregon as a whole.

Infant mortality and lack of prenatal care are often indicators of poverty and need in communities. Although Washington County's annual birth rate is higher than Oregon's, (16.4 per 1,000 population compared to 15.9

per 1,000 population), the rate of neonatal deaths is lower, i.e., 5.6 deaths per 1,000 in Washington County versus 6.9 deaths per 1,000 for Oregon. According to Oregon Vital Statistics: 1978-1982, Washington County has the lowest rates of lack of prenatal care among its neighboring counties. (Source: Northwest Health Systems Profile, January 1986.)

Most available data for Washington County are based on 1980 census statistics. A four-county needs assessment conducted in 1986 by Robert C. Holloway, Ph.D. and Norman L. Wyers, D.S.W. for the Needs Assessment Coalition provides data that are not only more current, but also more specific to the low-income population served by Washington County Community Action Organization. The assessment in Washington County was based on a randomly selected sample of 836 households, a number which represents .32% of the county population.

According to the Needs Assessment Coalition report, 5.6% of Washington County households live at or below 125% of poverty. Table II shows the composition of families in those households, and juxtaposes Washington County information with statistics on low income families in the four Portland metropolitan area counties (i.e., Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, and Clark). The table suggests that compared with the four county area, Washington County has a lower proportion of single adults living in poverty, and greater proportions of poverty households with children.

TABLE II: Family Profile

	125% of Poverty	
	Washington Co. H.H.	4County H.H.
One adult only	35.6%	52.8%
Two adults	17.8%	16.0%
One adult plus child(ren)	15.6%	9.7%
Two adults plus child(ren)	31.1%	21.5%

Source: Needs Assessment Coalition data, 125% of poverty Washington County and 125% of poverty all counties, 1986.

Females make up 59.4% of heads of households in Washington County as a whole, but represent 64.6% of the heads of households in poverty. This information, when considered along with the family profile suggests that women with children probably make up a substantial segment of Washington County's households living in poverty. Elderly women living alone are another group at risk of living in poverty.

Although the population of elderly may be increasing in Washington County, households in poverty are more often headed by adults age 19-45. Compared to low income households in the four-county area, Washington County's households are younger. (see table III)

TABLE III: Age of Household Head in Poverty Households

	Wash Co. Poverty	Wash. Co. 125% of Pov.	4County area 125% of Pov.
1-18	0	0	1.1
19-30	32.4	31.3	29.8
31-45	32.4	31.3	26.1
46-59	8.8	10.4	12.5
60-96	26.5	27.1	30.5

Source: Needs Assessment Coalition data, 125% of poverty Washington County and 125% of poverty all counties, 1986.

The Needs Assessment Coalition found that of the households living at or below 125% of poverty in Washington County, 93.8% are white and 6.3% are non-white. Of total county households, 4.1% are non-white, but 8.6% of the non-white households live at or below 125% of poverty. Low income households are found in greater proportion among non-white households than among white households.

Table IV suggests that Washington County's low income households have a higher level of education than households in the four-county area.

TABLE IV: Education of Household for Poverty Households

	125% of Poverty	
	Washington Co.	4-County Area
Less than high school	16.7%	27.3%
High school, plus	70.8%	61.5%
College graduate, plus	10.4%	8.6%
Advanced degree	2.1%	2.7%

Source: Needs Assessment Coalition data, 125% of poverty Washington County and 125% of poverty all counties, 1986.

Also, compared to low income households in the four-county area, Washington County low income households are more likely to have an employed head and to be supported by wages, (see table V). Washington County households represent the working poor.

TABLE V: Support of Households for Poverty Households

	125% of Poverty	
	Washington Co.	4-County area
Household head employed	50.0%	35.9%
Household head not employed	50.0%	64.1%
Household supported by wages	58.3%	45.5%
Household supported by Public Assistance	14.6%	23.4%
Household supported by Social Security	27.1%	33.2%
Household supported by SSI	4.2%	13.0%
Household supported by alimony/ child support	8.3%	4.5%

Source: Needs Assessment Coalition data, 125% of poverty Washington County and 125% of poverty all counties, 1986.

MAJOR NATIONAL PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Social

- Continued aging of U.S. population
- Increase in population over 75
- Possible new baby boom (rate and number of illegitimate births)
- Continued growth of minority populations
- Continued rise in educational attainment
- Curtailed mobility
- Continued emergence of new values
- Morality—religion on rise
- Continued change in life-style
- Rise of single parents
- Continued disenchantment with some institutional leadership—some recovery
- Disintermediation—use of nontraditional means
- Growing underclass
- Growing fear
- Immigration and undocumented aliens present problems

Economic

- Limited real GNP Growth
- Early decline, then rise in industrial production
- Growth in productivity
- Labor force growth will slow down
- Workers aged 25-44 will constitute a majority of the labor force
- Women and minorities will constitute an increasing proportion of the labor force
- Continued inflationary pressures
- Continually rising energy costs
- Major regional differences
- Continued high unemployment rate. Increased technological unemployment as jobs displaced by automation and robotics
- Growth of underground economy

- Growth of small business entrepreneur
- Need for urban infrastructure renewal
- Increasing global interdependence and competition. Increasing clamor for protectionism
- Increased foreign ownership of U.S. industry
- Increasing proportion of military investment
- Alternative work schedules

Political

- Decentralization will continue
- Shifting regional influence will occur
- Continued growth of special-interest groups—growing alliances
- Some growth in party politics, but declining influence of traditional political parties
- Continued, possibly increasing pressure for regulation of social sphere (health, safety, environment)
- Decreased regulation of economic activities
- Total government spending to level off as percentage of GNP
- Growing reliance on litigation as problem solver
- Limiting jurisdiction, economic deregulation
- Continued decline in union membership but increased militancy

Technological

- Continued shift to service and information society
- Continued growth in key technologies of communications, energy, genetic engineering, information processing, material sciences, electronics
- Public, scientific and technological literacy will continue to increase
- Technological change will continue trend toward more professional and service workers
- Increased use of automation in factories (especially robots) and offices. Increased unemployment from technological displacement

More trend and demographic information.....

By the year 2000 as many as 20 million low-income Americans may not be able to obtain affordable housing. If current housing trends continue, 25% of today's supply of low-income housing will be removed from the national rental market.

* The number of people who need low-income housing will increase 44% during the next 16 years.

We now have more people over age 65 than teenagers.

People are living longer, the old old category (over 85) is the fastest growing age category.

Baby boomers (56 million) make up 45% of the adult population (ages 25 to 39).

70% of women in the baby boomer category work and only 4% are in traditional "families."

The sandwich generation, age 40-55, are facing care of their parents. And with more couples waiting until their 30's to have children, even more families will be faced with the sandwich of having to care for children and teenagers and care for aging parents.

In just five years, 34,000 nonprofits disappeared.

90% of all giving is by individuals. People who volunteer give 27% more than people who do not volunteer.

Donor saturation is getting worse, not better.

Four critical demographic factors are: the aging population, changing ethnic mix, more educated population, and the changing family. (Walter Bock)

Four critical sociological trends: the role of women, organizations becoming more human scaled, greater participation, healthier life styles. (W. Bock)

Nonprofits will be facing increasing competition for workers and volunteers if they continue to target "younger" individuals (20 to 30).

Megatrends Synopsis

In this time of parenthesis we have extraordinary leverage and influence - individually, professionally, and institutionally - if we can only get a clear sense, a clear conception, a clear vision, of the road ahead. The restructuring of America is changing our inner and outer lives.

Major Trends Identified by the Naisbitt Group

1. We think we live in an industrial society although we have changed to an economy based on the creation and distribution of information.
2. We are moving in the dual directions of high tech/high touch, matching each new technology with a compensatory human response.
3. We must acknowledge we are a part of a global economy.
4. We are moving from a society run by short-term considerations/rewards in favor of dealing with things in much longer time frames.
5. We are re-discovering the ability to act innovatively and to achieve results from the bottom up.
6. We are shifting from institutional help to more self reliance in all aspects of our lives.
7. Representative democracy is becoming obsolete in an era of instantaneously shared information.
8. We are giving up our dependence on hierarchical structures in favor of informal networks.
9. More Americans are living in the South and West.
10. From a narrow either/or society we are exploding into a free-wheeling multiple-option society.

Naisbitt Notions and Sub-Trends

What are trends?

The most reliable way to anticipate the future is by understanding the present.

Trends are bottom-up, fads top down.

Societies (organizations), like individuals, can handle only so many concerns at one time.

Trends, like horses, are easier to ride in the direction they were already going.

Information Power

The new source of power is not money in the hands of a few but information in the hands of many.

With the coming of the information society, we have for the first time an economy based on a key resource that is not only renewable but self-generating.

We are moving from the specialist who is soon obsolete to the generalist who can adapt.

High Tech/High Touch

We must learn to balance the material wonders of technology with spiritual demands of our human nature.

The utilization of electronic cottages will be very limited: People want to go to the office; people want to be with people.

The globalization of our economics will be accompanied by a renaissance in language and cultural assertiveness.

To be really successful, you have to be trilingual: fluent in English, Spanish, and computers.

Planning

Long-range plans must replace short-term profit or our decline will be steeper still.

If you don't know what business you are in, conceptualize what business it would be useful for you to think you are in.

Money is information in motion.

Strategic planning is worthless - unless there is first a strategic vision.

Leadership

Followers create leaders. Period.

Decentralization is the great facilitator of social change. Local control is increasing.

We are shifting from a managerial society to an entrepreneurial society.

Self help is increasing; institutional help is decreasing.

The new leader is a facilitator, not an order giver.

People whose lives are affected by a decision must be part of the process of arriving at that decision.

EMERGING TRENDS

NEW OREGON PERSPECTIVES
FOR THE YEAR

2010



EMERGING TRENDS IN OREGON

OREGON STATEMENT OF VALUES

Every choice Oregonians make for the future implies certain values in action. The values we choose to uphold will determine the future we create. As one of the first and most important exercises, the Commission on Futures Research has attempted to articulate the values which we believe best reflect the Oregon experience and most appropriately guide our future. Citizen input is vitally important in articulating these values, and we ask that you respond to the following statements using the page provided in this executive summary.

Sustained Economic Development

We value a moderate and reasoned approach to economic growth that provides a high standard of living for all Oregonians, greater economic diversity for our communities, and broader opportunities for the creation of new wealth.

Encouragement of Innovation and Creativity

We value the ability to create and innovate, considering the prospect of increasingly rapid change in the future. We seek legislative action and economic policies which carefully nurture innovation to ensure a healthy future economy.

(Continued)

Identification of emerging trends was one of the priority tasks of the Commission on Futures Research. John Naisbitt, in "Megatrends — Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives," believes that trends provide a new way of looking at the future and a new way of understanding the jumble of the present. Trends tell us the direction in which things are moving; the decisions are up to us. But, like horses, trends are easier to ride in the direction they are already going. When we make decisions that are compatible with the overarching trends, the trends help us along. We may decide to buck the trends, but it is still helpful to know that they are there. As our keynote speaker, David Pearce Snyder, at our 1985 Futures Conference remarked: "The essence of strategic management is to take actions that accommodate or exploit inevitable future developments."

These are some of the emerging Oregon trends that the Commission has identified. They form a context for the task force reports. There are very probably other important trends that should be considered, and we welcome your input on the insert provided in this report.

There were four general trends which seemed to apply to all task forces:

1. Changing from a domestic economy to a global economy
2. Moving from an industrial society to an information society
3. Shifting from centralization to decentralization
4. Demographic trends: moving from larger households to smaller households; from substantial population growth to smaller population growth; from a younger population to an older average population; from one worker per household to multiple workers per household

Education and Human Resources

1. Baby boom "echo" will increase school population until the year 2010.
2. Growth in the number of elderly persons will result in greater needs for health care and other forms of support.
3. Limited public resources — coupled with increased demands — will create intensive search for improved productivity and effectiveness in education and human services.
4. Job dislocation will increase needs for retraining and income maintenance programs.
5. Higher level skills will be required to cope with changing job demands and multiple career shifts.
6. Advances in medical technology could result in major reductions in treatment and rehabilitation programs, but increase the demand for higher cost medical procedures.
7. Fragmentation of family structure may exacerbate social problems and create greater pressure for their resolution by public institutions.
8. Education and human services will move from competition for scarce public resources toward greater collaboration in solving problems.

Agriculture and Natural Resources

1. Moving from abundant resources to increasingly scarce resources, particularly in groundwater, land, and energy.
2. Moving from high energy costs to stable or decreasing energy costs over the next decade, then gradually increasing costs to the year 2010.
3. Land use planning will grow more important as land use conflicts increase.
4. Quality of the environment will have increasing economic benefits as it encourages tourism and attracts new kinds of industry and jobs.
5. Increasing state collaboration with the Federal Government in managing federally owned land.
6. Bioengineering and other technologies will increase the productivity and diversity of agriculture and forestry in the state.
7. Increased use of chemicals may harm groundwater quality.
8. Moving from one-time water use to recycled water use.

Government and Taxation

1. Demographic trends away from traditional family households may place more emphasis on child care and programs for the elderly.
2. Slower economic growth for Oregon implies fiscal austerity which will require increased cooperation among state and local governments.
3. Increasing emphasis on effectiveness and efficiency in state government and use of nongovernmental alternatives where feasible.
4. Changing level and form of taxation will continue to affect funding of education and new social needs.
5. If the trend toward dependency on self-help rather than institutional help continues, there may be less demand for government services.
6. Increasing use of user fees to fund transportation and other major programs may reduce dependence on property and income taxes.

Communication and Transportation

1. Projected population and business growth in urban fringe areas will be heavily reliant on the telecommunications infrastructure.
2. In new information era, telecommunications facilities will be added to such needs as sewer, water, and highways. State and local government may take an increasing role in providing or facilitating such services.
3. With most of the national, state, and local highways in place, emphasis will be on funding for maintenance and preservation of an already extensive system.
4. With the trend toward increasing decentralization of urban travel patterns, existing and conventional transit service will likely confront increasing financial difficulties and the automobile will continue to be the principal urban transit mode.
5. Deregulation may limit commercial air service for certain small communities.
6. Continued growth of commercial air transport for both passengers and cargo.
7. Stable or declining fuel costs will increase the trend toward air transport.
8. Air transport is increasing in importance in economic development as business becomes more global.
9. Deregulation increases trend toward load centering which translates into reduced rail service on branchlines.
10. Maritime load centering is leading toward concentration of port activities in fewer locations.

Jobs and Economic Development

1. Employment in manufacturing is expected to grow slowly, or not at all, during the next 20 years.
2. Future employment growth is expected in the nonmanufacturing sectors with strong growth in services. Other growth areas include trade; education; transportation and communications; and finance, insurance, and real estate.
3. Tourism has the potential for strong growth. It will remain one of Oregon's largest and most important industries.
4. Increasing automation and productivity is helping Oregon's wood products industry to become more competitive. A majority of the jobs lost during the early 1980's, however, will not be replaced.
5. Oregon's agricultural industry will face increasing competition in international markets, particularly for wheat exports.
6. There will be a shortage of entry-level workers during the 1990's.
7. Displaced workers and mid-career baby boomers seeking new career opportunities will spur entrepreneurial growth.

OREGON STATEMENT OF VALUES

Pride in Our Natural Heritage

We value the tradition of respect for our natural environment and the vigilant safeguarding of our unique heritage for future generations, assuring its continued availability as a public resource and an essential contributor to Oregon's livability.

Quality of Education for All Citizens

We value quality education, available and affordable for all Oregonians, as our future guarantee of a skilled labor force, an informed populace, a strong economy, and a vital democracy. We see excellence in education as necessary for the discovery of new knowledge and the unleashing of our human potential.

Individual Ruggedness of Energy and Spirit

We value individual freedom, initiative, and spirit as both our birthright and the key to our future. We seek to maximize individual rights, recognizing that they exist in the context of larger social responsibility to our families, communities, and public institutions.

Strong Ethical Leadership

We value honesty, integrity, and responsibility in the conduct of both the public affairs and private enterprise of Oregon. We expect the highest ethical standards of our elected officials, public servants, and business and community leaders.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

If Oregon is to prosper and maintain its livability in the year 2010, an essential condition will be the development of the state's most valuable asset — its human resources. The network of educational and social support systems bears the primary responsibility for enhancing the ability of each citizen to achieve a good quality of life. Together, these individuals form the state's human resource base, which supports the development and maintenance of Oregon's economic and cultural health.

Educational and social services that will be needed in the year 2010 are likely to differ in several respects from those required today. The environment in which schools, colleges, and social service agencies operate is undergoing profound changes, which must be anticipated if Oregon's educational and human services systems are to effectively respond to the needs and expectations of the citizenry. Economic development of the state is also contingent on the preparation of individuals to cope with change in occupations.

Demographic and Economic Realities

The demand for educational and social services will increase as a result of the baby boom "echo," producing 83,000 more children of school age (6-17) in Oregon by the year 2000 and a similar increase in the traditional college age group by 2010. Over the next 25 years, this growing youth population will also create increased demands for social services which address, for example, day care needs and problems of child abuse and emotional disturbance. The rising number of elderly will bring increased health care expenditures, as well as a greater need for care and maintenance for the older persons who no longer participate in the work force. As these pressures for increasing the quantity of education and social services are experienced, the available public resources will be limited. The major impact of an escalating call for educational and social programs — coupled with tight resources — will be an intensive search for improved productivity and effectiveness in the provision of such services.

Economic and Job Dislocation

During the next 25 years, Oregon's economy will see significant shifts from a resource base to a more diverse mixture of high technology, tourism, and service industries, combined with the traditional wood products and agriculture industries. This trend will create increased demands for income maintenance programs. Workers displaced from high-paid forest products jobs will need to support themselves and their families while they acquire new skills or make the transition to lower paying jobs. Current public assistance programs will need to be modified to accommodate the increasing need for temporary assistance brought on by job dislocation. In addition to the need for income maintenance programs, stress associated with economic dislocation may also increase other social problems such as mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse, child abuse, and crime. More emphasis will need to be placed on programs designed to help persons cope with economic dislocation and thus prevent the negative consequences for individuals and families.

Changes in Needed Skills

What knowledge, skills, and abilities should we seek to develop in students to prepare them for satisfying and productive lives in the 21st century? Employers have emphasized the need for general problem-solving and reasoning skills, as well as effective communication skills and the ability to work cooperatively with others. For many occupations, entry-level job-specific skills are also desired. These preferences are likely to be sustained, if not increased, over the next two decades. From the individual's point of view, such skills have great value for coping with the broad-scale changes our society will undergo. For example, a person must be able to adapt to new job demands or career shifts over the course of his or her working life. Thus, skills that are transferable across a wide variety of occupations will best equip the individual to deal with changing economic and occupational circumstances.

Medical Technology

The possibility of major technological change could have a significant impact on social service programs. Major advances in medical technology could lead to breakthroughs in the treatment of mental illness or other handicapping conditions. This could result in the reduction or total elimination of major treatment and rehabilitation programs, which currently consume substantial portions of the human resources budget. At the same time, improvement in medical technology is one of the primary contributors to increasing health care costs. Serious ethical questions arise in connection with efforts to limit the availability of expensive procedures to only those who can afford to pay for them.

Changing Family Structure

Fragmentation of the family structure, combined with the increase in the over-65 age group, may lead to increasing costs of care for the elderly as fewer families are able to care for their relatives at home. Similar effects may be experienced by families with mentally retarded or handicapped individuals. Fragmentation of the family may also result in increasing mental and emotional disturbance among children and adolescents, and corresponding increases in juvenile crime.

Coordination Between Education and Human Resources

Traditionally, education and human services have been the major competitors for scarce tax dollars. This competition will need to be replaced by joint efforts to solve problems during the next three decades. To the extent that human services are provided in response to problems stemming from citizens' poor quality of life, the need for such programs could be reduced by fundamental prevention efforts, with the educational system playing a major role. Both education and social service programs will benefit from diversified economic growth, and both programs can also contribute to this growth through greater cooperation in finding solutions to common problems.

Common building
H.S.
Done by
9/2/85

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The most important values for natural resource policy are environmental quality and sustained economic growth. Oregonians have shown a willingness to try innovative natural resource policies. The Commission on Futures Research has selected six areas of natural resource policy for study. These are the areas in which new policies are most likely to be needed. The Commission forecasts that groundwater policy is the area that will most need increased attention. The other policy areas do not present the same level of risk, and are not ranked.

Trends

Increasing use of limited resources is a trend that affects groundwater, land use, and energy prices. Water recycling and land use laws are two responses to these trends. Although energy prices are likely to be stable over the next five to 10 years, resource scarcity will likely raise energy prices relative to other goods over the next 25 years. The trends of increasing capital intensiveness and new technologies are affecting forests and farms. Farms and forests are also affected by the trend towards a more global economy.

Groundwater Policy

Groundwater policies hold the greatest potential for irreversible damage to the natural environment. The problems include depletion and pollution of underground reservoirs.

As with other common property resources, groundwater will not be allocated efficiently by a free market. When a person uses or pollutes groundwater, no payment is required. There is no incentive to conserve the resource for others.

Groundwater depletion and pollution are serious problems in several parts of Oregon. There are currently laws to control pumping and pollution, but enforcement has been difficult due to limited funds. Data collection is also a problem. There is not enough data to adequately model groundwater quantity and quality. Funds for modeling have also been inadequate.

Restrictions on pumping and land use can be expensive to the landowners, but they are sometimes necessary to protect prior groundwater users. This may be crucial for economic development in some areas. Recharging groundwater with surface water will likely become more important between now and 2010. New policies and laws will likely be needed to deal with groundwater depletion and pollution.

State Land Use Regulation

The major land uses are farm and forest production, recreation, housing, industrial production, and commercial activity. These uses can conflict with one another. The classic example is a tannery in a residential area. As with groundwater, land use will not always be efficiently regulated by a free market.

Land use conflicts will likely grow more important over the next 25 years. Under all but the most pessimistic forecasts, Oregon will grow in both population and per capita income

over the next 25 years. Growth will bring increased competition among land uses.

Oregon will need to appropriately balance land uses. Over the last five years, the inventory of industrial zoned land has increased substantially. Having a consistent framework can help provide a clear regulatory environment for businesses considering moving to Oregon. Land use regulation does impose costs in terms of delay and paperwork.

Environmental protection can aid economic growth. Tourism, corporate headquarters, consulting, and interstate banking and insurance are a few of the commercial jobs that bring money from outside Oregon. Environmental quality can help attract these types of businesses. If Oregon's land use laws can protect the environment and provide adequate sites for development, then they will enhance economic development.

Federal and State Cooperation on Federal Lands in Oregon

The Federal Government controls 52 percent of Oregon's land. These lands are managed principally by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management or the U.S. Forest Service. Better coordination of federal policies and state policies could substantially improve the value of this resource.

Agriculture and Forestry Technologies

Changes in agriculture and forestry technologies are almost certain to occur over the next 25 years. If Oregon takes an active role, these can work to our benefit.

Two changes with potentially negative consequences are the increased use of chemicals and mechanization. Chemical use on forest and cropland can harm groundwater quality. Agriculture and forestry workers displaced by mechanization will need retraining. The Education and Human Resources section of this report discusses retraining in more detail.

There are also opportunities for Oregon to benefit from technological changes. Oregon's agricultural and forestry research should take advantage of these opportunities.

Exports of Farm and Forest Products to the Pacific Rim

Oregon is well situated to export farm and forest products to the Pacific Rim. The Jobs and Economic Development section discusses this in more detail.

Energy Policies

The energy shortages of the 1970s have given way to the surpluses of the 1980s. The short-run outlook for all energy prices looks favorable. Over the next 25 years, energy prices will almost surely rise relative to other goods. There are several actions that Oregon can take now to prepare for the next 25 years.

Important decisions include energy efficiency in new buildings, conservation planning, and construction of new generation facilities.

GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION

The last 10 years have brought considerable change to Oregon state and local governments. While the 1970's presented a time of expansion, the 1980's brought fiscal crises and retrenchment. From 1975 to 1979, employment in state and local governments increased by 13.7 percent. In contrast, employment actually fell by 4.1 percent from 1980 to 1984. Many governments found their budgets losing ground to inflation and the recessions and, consequently, faced severe financial problems. Temporary and permanent tax increases, coupled with budgetary cutbacks, were enacted to deal with the large revenue shortfalls in the early 1980's.

An improved economy in 1984 and 1985 enabled the state to discontinue a temporary income tax surcharge and even provide income tax credits to personal and corporate income taxpayers. In addition, voters rejected a revamping of Oregon's tax structure in 1985. As a result, Oregon continues to have a very progressive income tax, high property taxes, and no sales tax.

Government

In the years ahead, state and local governments will probably be faced with tight budgets and demands to provide high quality basic services. Budgets will continue to be lean because of Oregon's slow economic outlook, federal budget cutbacks and legal constraints. State and local governments will place increasing emphasis on program effectiveness and efficiency. Officials may explore the use of nongovernmental alternatives where feasible. For example, a local government may contract out some of its services, like garbage collection, that it previously assumed for itself.

Education, police, fire, and maintenance of capital investments such as highways, bridges, and water and sewage facilities will figure prominently in budget demands. An aging population could mean a greater need for health care and other social services. As the demand for more skilled workers rises and as Oregon's economy faces intense competition from other states and countries, governments will strive to upgrade educational services. Displaced workers will also need job training and counseling. Since protection of lives and property will always be important in the minds of citizens, police and fire services will remain a high priority. Furthermore, the public has taken a less tolerant view toward criminals, thereby requiring more prison and jail space. But the pressures on the criminal justice system and the immense cost of imprisonment also prompt the need for alternatives to incarceration such as community service tasks and strictly supervised time.

Basic maintenance of roads, highways, bridges, and water and sewer facilities will be emphasized in order to prevent deterioration of our capital investments and to encourage economic development. Citizens may find themselves less dependent on governmental services if the trend toward self-help continues. However, a higher proportion of elderly may require care and additional services.

Tight finances may also mean increased cooperation among state and local governments. Overlapping services will be examined and efficiency improved where possible. Some

communities may find services cheaper by sharing the cost in such areas as police protection, garbage collection, and water and sewer plants.

Taxation

The tax code should be grounded on a broad tax base, one where taxes are equitably shared by taxpayers. Users fees may become more prevalent as governments try to shift the cost of a service to its heaviest users. Increasing use of fees could slightly ease some of the burden of income and property taxes.

Changes in the tax code may also be brought on by significant demographic trends. Smaller households, working women and an aging population may result in tax code revisions. Working parents and more senior citizens may place more emphasis on childcare and programs for the elderly, for example.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The Role of Telecommunications and Economic Development

Telecommunications will undoubtedly play a major role in Oregon's future economy. The service sector presently employs three of every four employees, and continued growth is projected. Projected population and business growth will continue to move into urban fringe areas and will be heavily reliant on telecommunications.

The question of "state-preparedness" should be addressed in regard to the impending entry into the "Information Era." In looking for prospective business/industry locations, the provision of telecommunication facilities will most likely be added to the list of essential infrastructure needs such as sewer services, water services, and highways. State and local government may need to take a hard look at the role and responsibility of government in providing or facilitating telecommunication services.

Highway Preservation Needs Versus System Expansion

For the most part, the national, state, and local highway network is in place. The most critical existing and future issue relating to the highway system is one of funding. Adequate funding is needed for the maintenance and preservation of the existing system, and to meet population growth and system expansion needs.

Because of federal budgetary constraints, the present administration is supportive of state and local governments assuming a greater share of responsibility for the non-interstate system. In balancing the provision of preservation needs and expansion needs, an identification of alternatives may be appropriate. Options could include funding alternatives, reprioritizing needs, and redefining local and state responsibilities.

The Need and Role of Public Transit

Public transit service in Oregon is influenced by urban structural, demographic, social, and economic factors. Changes in the location and size of the "potentially dis-

advantaged" population, and changes in the competitive position of transit to the automobile, particularly with the availability and price of gasoline, will dictate future needs.

Trends for the above factors indicate the automobile will continue to be the principal mode of urban transportation. In combination with a trend of increasing decentralization of urban travel patterns and greater dispersion of trip origin and destination, existing and conventional transit service will likely confront increasing financial difficulties. The Federal Government's desire to end federal transit operating assistance will also place greater demands on improved service, or state and local financial support.

Aviation Transportation and Economic Development

The availability of future commercial air service for certain small communities in Oregon is in question at this time because of the impacts of deregulation. Existing federal subsidy for service in small communities is scheduled to end in 1988. Projections show the majority of airports receiving subsidies will no longer be able to support existing levels of service when subsidies end. The economic health of these communities and others may suffer in the future due to unavailability of service.

Nationally, continued growth is expected in commercial passenger and cargo air service. The ability to provide facility improvements at the state's major airports to accommodate this growth is important in promoting future economic development.

Other factors of importance to the future of aviation are the cost of aviation fuel and the ability to provide for air control and capacity improvements. These factors, the availability of and access to facilities, and adequate scheduled air service are essential in meeting future local and international economic development needs throughout the state.

The Effects of Rail "Load Centers" on Local Economic Development

The concept of load centering refers to routing more traffic through fewer locations. In rail transportation, it involves switching rail cars to and from trains at locations on main railroad lines rather than on branch lines. This activity is becoming more common with the increased authority given to rail carriers under deregulation.

The consequences of load centering are a decrease in traffic on branchlines, which will contribute to an increase in branchline abandonments in the state; a likelihood that some shippers which are depending on direct rail service will lose service; and, some shippers will benefit with lower costs through the use of load centers.

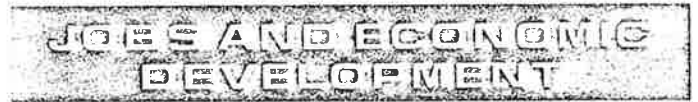
A reduction in branchline service in Oregon translates into reduced rail service. If load centering is not a viable alternative to those shippers presently using branchline service, there may be a serious loss of existing businesses and development potential for communities located on branchlines.

Load Centering in Ocean Shipping

Larger ships and increased shipping in sealed containers have made port operations more economical, leading to a concentration of port activities in fewer locations. This trend is likely to continue in the future.

In terms of marketing, the transfer of international cargo between different kinds of transportation, particularly Pacific Rim trade to and from railroad facilities and routes, may dictate the degree of port use. Channel depth and channel maintenance also will contribute to a concentration of ocean shipping with the development of deep draft tankers and carriers. The present Administration supports the concept of local ports paying a larger portion of dredging costs, which could pose serious financial problems for Oregon ports.

The future of ocean shipping in Oregon may be dependent on ports with rail service facilities linked with different types of transportation and the ability to maintain adequate channel depth.



The economy of the State of Oregon, like the U.S. and much of the western world, has been undergoing a structural change. Oregon is shifting from a reliance on resource extraction and manufacturing activities toward the information and service sectors of the economy. This transition is causing some localized and severe displacements that will continue throughout the next decade.

Oregon's future opportunities lie in adapting to meet the challenges of a changing economy. This includes diversifying the economy to supplement our traditional resource extraction activities, encouraging new business ventures, identifying new markets for Oregon products in the emerging economies of the Pacific Rim, increasing Oregon's penetration of existing markets, and focusing our education and adult retraining programs to provide lifespan learning and to prepare Oregon's citizens for career opportunities of the future. The discussion that follows is based on the opportunities and challenges that we see before us.

Opportunities for Oregon

While we do not know what the economy of Oregon will be like in the year 2000, we do know there will be constant change. Oregon's role in the economic development process should be that of a facilitator to allow and encourage the private sector to adapt to a changing environment and take advantage of opportunities as they arise. In this climate of change, the economic development role of the state has three basic components:

1. Uniting the state toward common goals and fostering a positive attitude among government, business, labor, and the citizens of Oregon through strong leadership and a vision of the future.
2. Creating a positive growth climate for new and expanding businesses by supporting spin-offs, encouraging basic-manufacturing export industries, identifying potential import replacement markets, and recruiting appropriate transplant firms.
3. Focusing efforts of the state school system, higher education, and adult and corporate training programs to prepare Oregon's citizens for career opportunities of the future and to help alleviate displacements caused by shifts in our economy. A strong educational system can be a major inducement to bring new companies to our state and can spur innovation in existing industries.

COMMISSION MEMBERS AND STAFF

Subcommittee	Education and Human Resources	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Government and Taxation	Communications and Transportation	Jobs and Economic Development
Commission Members	Verne Duncan, Superintendent of Public Instruction	Ned Dempsey, Century West Engineering	Edward "Doc" Stevenson, Coos County Commission	Fred Miller, Department of Transportation	Lloyd Anderson, Port of Portland
	Michael Lincicum, Children's Services Division	George Brosterhous, Brosterhous Construction Company	House Speaker Vera Katz	Senator Frank Roberts*	Representative Rick Bauman
	Senator William McCoy	Representative Wayne Fawbush	Howard Rankin, Rankin, McMurry, VanRosky and Doherty	Douglas Strain, Electro Scientific Industries	Senator Jeannette Hamby
Subcommittee Staff	Don Egge, 378-8525, and Steve Slater, Department of Education	Phil Carver, 378-6874, Department of Energy	Ron Oliveira, 378-3727, Department of Revenue	David Williams, 378-4012, and Roberta Young, Department of Transportation	Laila Cully, 373-1220, Economic Development Department; and Emily Erzen and Glenn Vanselow, Port of Portland

*Senator Frank Roberts was appointed to replace Senator Jim Gardner in May of 1985.

Commission Staff
Direct inquiries about Commission activities to: Scott Bassett, Management Analyst, Budget and Management Division, Executive Department, 378-3119.

The full report section titled "Oregon Economy, Historical Trends and Outlook," was prepared by:
Ann Nolan Hanus, State Economist
David Small, Senior Economist
Office of Economic Analysis
Executive Department

Special thanks to Willamette University Graduate School of Management for coordinating May 30, 1985 conference, and printing and distributing this report. For additional copies of this report, contact: Forrest Rodgers, Assistant Dean, Graduate School of Management, 370-6440.

9/11/87

Hispanic population increasing

Nearly one-fourth of increase attributed to illegal immigrants

By MARTIN CRUTSINGER

WASHINGTON (AP) — The population of Hispanics, the nation's fastest growing minority, has risen by 30 percent since 1980, with almost one-fourth of the increase coming from illegal aliens, the Census Bureau said Thursday.

The bureau said Hispanics, the second largest minority in the United States after blacks, totaled 18.8 million in March, an increase of 4.3 million since 1980.

While the Hispanic population was growing by 30 percent between 1980 and 1987, the total population of the country was rising by 7.3 percent.

The figures are included in a report, "The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 1986 and 1987," which for the first time included estimates of illegal immigrants in the United States based on Census Bureau surveys and information provided to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Jorge Del Pinal of the Census Bureau said the agency estimates that 23 percent of the 4.3 million increase in Hispanics between 1980 and 1987 came from illegal immigrants entering the country.

Hispanics who trace their origins

to Central and South America grew the fastest of any group from 1982 to 1987, rising by 40 percent to total 2.1 million, the report said.

Hispanics from Mexico remained the largest group with a population of 11.8 million, 63 percent of the total and up 22 percent in the past five years.

The population of Hispanics from Puerto Rico grew by 11 percent to 2.3 million, while the number of Cubans was up 7 percent to 1 million. A miscellaneous category that includes people from Spain and those who do not list a specific country rose by 33 percent to 1.6 million.

Hispanics now compose 7.9 per-

cent of the total U.S. population. A Census Bureau study last year forecast that this percentage will continue to rise, with Hispanics expected to account for 12 percent of the population by the year 2020. It forecast that the Hispanic population could double in 30 years and triple within 60 years.

Last year's census study did not analyze how the new immigration law may affect past trends. The legislation passed last year legalizes undocumented aliens who have lived in the United States since at least 1982 and imposes sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

THE CHALLENGE: Our Nation needs the productive energies of all its youth to ensure continued social and economic progress as we move into the 21st century. Yet 10 to 15 percent of our 16-to-19 year-olds are at risk of not successfully making the transition into productive and responsible adulthood. The problems facing our youth are alarming, the issues compelling, and fresh solutions are needed.

- By 1990, an estimated three out of four jobs will require some education or technical training beyond high school. Currently one million students drop out of high school each year. One out of every four ninth graders will not graduate. In some urban areas, the dropout rate approaches 50 percent.

- More than one million adolescents become pregnant annually. Half of these young mothers will never complete high school.

- Increasingly, jobs in the future will require workers who are able to read, compute and learn new skills. However, one out of eight 17-year-olds in this country is functionally illiterate.

- Approximately 3,000,000 young people, 21 percent of all 14-to-17 year-olds, have problems with alcohol. The results of a recent study, the 1986 High School Senior Survey, show that more than 65 percent were current users of alcohol.

- The results of the 1986 Survey also show that more than 23 percent of the students were current users of marijuana, and more than six percent were current users of cocaine.

- Automobile accidents, homicides and suicides are the three leading causes of death among adolescents.

- More than one million young people run away from home or are homeless each year.

- In 1985, more than one and a half million young people were arrested for crimes, not including traffic violations.



WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY: Demographic shifts between now and the year 2000 will provide a unique opportunity to solve the problem of youth unemployment. *By the year 2000 there will be a job for every qualified youth who wants one.*

- In contrast to the explosive growth of young people in the labor force between 1970 and 1985, the percentage of young people 16-to-24 in the labor force will drop from 30 to 16 percent by the year 2000.

- The number of jobs expected to be created by the year 2000 will exceed the number of new entrants into the labor force.

- A growing proportion of the young labor force entrants will be minorities. By 1995, one out of five new entrants will be minority youth.



Information from Board Brainstorm

Needs (in order of priority)

Child care
Low-income, affordable shelter
Food/distribution
Employment
Health Care
Drug/Alcohol
Emergency Shelter

Sr. Care
Youth Services
Abuse

Where should WCCAO Go

Where others are not
give initial support to new services
make a difference over time
Be an information source
Provide for basic needs
Move people out of poverty
Become more self-sufficient
Coordinat/Facilitate the community

Roadblocks/Barriers

Limited money
defining the problem
getting trained people, paid and unpaid
Defining the cause of problems
Lack of public awareness/support
Geographic considerations
Politics
Defining the population in need of service
Dealing with cultural differences

Board role

Need clear sense of priorities
Provide facilities (means)
Be informed of community needs
Promote public awareness
Seek resources/fundraise
Be advocates: both political advocates and in the community at large
Insure quality people staff programs
Represent the community
Have a plan

Final Information -- Board

Number surveyed - 60
Number returned - 17 Board, 9 Advisory Council/Volunteers
Response Rate - 38%

1. Current Community Needs:

Shelter (50%)
Food (25%)
Employment
Child Care (18%)
Housing (12%)
Case Mgmt.
Energy
Housing

(The following received one response)

Crime prevention; disabled care; abuse; medical/prenatal care; unemployment; I&R; coordination; teaching self-sufficiency.

2. Projected Community Needs: Basically unchanged, shelter, food, employment on top. Additions included: low income housing; health care, AIDS, aging, day care, mental health, money management, job search preparation.

3. External factors affecting WCCAO: Well over 50% chose funding as the most important external factor. Lack of visibility garnered 17% of responses. All other responses received 2 or fewer. These included:

Reputation as difficult to work with
Need to attract more people/dollars (could be considered visibility issue)
P.R. seems good
Can WCCAO adequately reflect/represent county (given its size)

4. Internal Factors: Staff issues/factors represented the bulk of the responses (35%) although the responses ranged from the positive, the staff is committed to the neutral, staff is overworked/underpaid, to the negative, staff lacks strong internal cohesion. Internal communications and a sense of direction were the next most frequently cited (11%)

5. How well does WCCAO do in meeting community needs: Over 50% felt WCCAO was/is doing an adequate job. An additional 30% felt it was doing very well. (Remainder were non-responses). Comments included: Could do a better job with more money; need more visibility; staff lacks commitment; staff does great.

6. In what areas does WCCAO do best: Food programs (TVFC, etc.) received over 38% of the responses. Shelter and Head Start come next (16% each); Energy (13%); RSVP (6%). Youth programs (employment), weatherization and advocacy received one response. (In this case n=31)

7. and 8. Basically comments remained unchanged from previous tabulation. There is very little consensus on what changes WCCAO could make to do a better job in meeting community needs, although overall it is possible to surmise that increasing pr and community awareness are a clear issue for the Board. More funding came up several times as well but not to a significant degree. Perhaps respondents assumed that since funding was an issue in Number 3, gaining more funding would help WCCAO do a better job.

Final Survey Results -- Service Providers

Number surveyed - 80
Number returned - 27
Response rate - 34%

1. Current community needs

Need	% Response	% indicating WCCAO as service provider
Shelter	60%	37%
Food	51%	23%
Housing	48%	14%
Health Care	44%	11%
Mental health	33%	11%
Domestic Viol.	23%	14%
Energy Assist	23%	20%

2. Most important community need: Cited most often were housing, shelter and employment.

3. Key community need in 5 - 10 years: 10% or more respondents cited housing, employment (14% each), child care, health care and food.

4. Important five year trend affecting needs: Cited most often were employment issues, economic issues, increases in housing and rental costs and funding reductions on federal and local levels both for services and in individual entitlement programs.

5. Role of WCCAO. Almost overwhelmingly people indicated that WCCAO's role is one of leader, coordinator and advocate. This is basically unchanged from preliminary results. Some respondents also indicated that WCCAO should be an educator, service deliverer, planner and/or function as a clearinghouse.

6. Relationship with WCCAO. Most respondents had a good relationship with WCCAO but felt that the organization could improve its communication and develop a stronger image.

7.& 8. Several respondents felt that WCCAO has a role in developing networks for information sharing. Three specifically indicated that WCCAO should regularly call together service providers for coordination and planning sessions. Finally (my favorite comment) one respondent said that "WCCAO is the community's conscience in action."

Final Survey Results -- Community Leaders

Number surveyed - 266
Number returned - 21
Response rate - 7.8%

1. Current community needs

Need	% Response	% indicating WCCAO as service provider
Housing	28%	< 10%
Food	28%	28%
Health Care	28%	< 10%
Mental health	23%	< 10%
Education	23%	< 10%
Shelter	23%	28%
Info/Referral	23%	23%
Alcohol/Drug	23%	< 10%
Employment	23%	< 10%

2. Most important community need: Cited most often were food, shelter and employment.

3. Key community needs in 5 - 10 years: 25% or more respondents cited housing, employment, alcohol/drug issues, mental health and child care.

4. Five year trends likely to effect needs/community: 10% or more cited declining dollars, increasing population, urbanization, increasing use of drugs, single parent families, cuts in AFS, unemployment and increasing numbers of "specialized" jobs requiring specific training.

5. Community leaders defined WCCAO's role primarily as a service provider and then secondarily as a coordinator/catalyst or community leader.

6. Respondants did not generally answer the question regarding the nature and aspect of their relationship with WCCAO, although the issue of WCCAO visibility in the community did surface.

7. & 8. Several respondents indicated that WCCAO should improve its image as a means of gaining visibility and public acceptance, in particular WCCAO needed to increase its professionalism in appearing before the community. Leadership, both internal and external, needs to be focused and its best to utilize person to person contact in furthering WCCAO visibility. One respondent commented that a representative of WCCAO, preferably Board or volunteer, needs to appear at all city/county governmental bodies with hard facts and statistics on the community's needs.

WCCAO PLLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
 RANKING OF GENERAL HUMAN
 SERVICE NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME
 IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

<u>SERVICE CATEGORY</u>	<u>WCCAO PRIORITY</u>
Employment (job training & placement)	<u>1</u>
Education (Head Start, Self-Help)	2
Housing (Weatherization, rental, home owner assistance)	3
Food	4
Health	5

Rationale:

1. According to an analysis of available secondary data there appears to be a greater need for Employment, Education, and Housing Services than for Food and Health Services.

SUMMARY OF SERVICE PRIORITY ANALYSIS

<u>SERVICE CATEGORY</u>	<u>LOW-INCOME POP.</u> <u>IN NEED</u>	<u>KNOWN SERVED</u>	<u>% SERVED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>OTHER AGENCIES</u> <u>SERVING NEED</u>
Employment	7,700 ¹	2,554 ²	33%	5 ³
Education	550 ⁴	207 ⁵	37%	2 ⁶
Housing	6,550 ⁷	1,661 ⁸	25%	3 ⁹
Food	14,000 ¹⁰	6,495 ¹¹	46%	7 ¹²
Health	6,371 ¹³	3,098 ¹⁴	48%	16 ¹⁵

1. Conservative estimate of the number of low-income persons in the age category 20-59.
2. Number of low-income persons in above age range served by State Employment Office, CETA, and Oregon Human Development Corporation last year.
3. Washington County Civil Services, CETA Consortium, Oregon Human Development Corporation, State Employment Office, Vocational Rehabilitation.

4. Estimate of the number of 4 & 5 year old ADC children in the County.
5. Number of four and five year old poor children served by WCCAO Head Start, A Child's Place, and West Tuality Day Care.
6. A Child's Place and West Tuality Day Care.
7. Number of low-income households in need of assistance according to METRO.
8. Number of low-income households receiving assistance.
9. Washington County Housing Authority, Office of Community Development, City of Beaverton.
10. Conservative estimate of the number of low-income persons in the County.
11. Average number of persons receiving food stamps.
12. Adult & Family Services, Hillsboro Senior Center, Salvation Army, Hillsboro FISH, Elsie J. Sthur Senior Center, Forest Grove FISH, Tigard FISH.
13. Number of persons in need of health services according to the State Community Services Program.
14. Number of low-income persons receiving public assistance and therefore able to receive health services.
15. County VD Clinic, Adult & Family Services, Children Service Division, Hillsboro Senior Center, Metropolitan Family Services, Salvation Army, Developmental Disability Program, County Dental for children, County Health Department, County Mental Health Department, Elsie J. Sthur Senior Center, Lutheran Family Services, Tigard Senior Center, Tigard Community Youth Services, Tualatin Valley Mental Health Center, Virginia Garcia Clinic.

- WCCAO surveys of clients and staff indicate there is a greater need for education, employment and housing related services than for food and health services.

WCCAO GENERAL CLIENT
SURVEY (1979)
SERVICE PRIORITY

WCCAO (1979)
SURVEY OF
SPANISH SPEAKING
COMMUNITY SERVICE
PRIORITIES

WCCAO STAFF
PRIORITIES INFOR.

1. Financial assistance (for housing, food & clothing)	1. Employment (help finding a job training program.)	1. Education
2. Employment (help finding a job training program)	2. Education (English as a second language)	2. Employment
3. Housing (public rental housing, private rental housing)	3. Medical Aid (adequate medical care)	3. Basic Material Needs
4. Medical (dental & general physical)	4. Housing (public rent housing for families)	A. Housing (including Weatherization)
5. Transportation	5. Transportation	B. Food
6. Education (Adult GED, Legal Rights)	6. Financial Assistance (Medical Costs)	C. Emergency Services
7. Legal Services	7. Legal Services	D. Welfare Assistance
8. Recreation	8. Recreation	4. Health

3. The WCCAO Board of Directors has established the eradication of poverty in Washington County as its mission. Employment and Education Services are more directed at the eradication of poverty than food and health services.

Future Plans to Improve this Analysis

- Establish a more accurate count of low-income populations.
- Establish a more accurate count of "known served" by agency, particularly in the Health and Food areas.
- Establish a list of criteria to be used in measuring the effectiveness of other agencies.
- Measure the effectiveness of other agencies.

DRAFT -- Additional Needs and Trend Information

Although the next five years in and of themselves are not likely to bring abrupt change to WCCAO or Washington County, various trends are being set in motion leading toward a direction and series of changes that will be clearly evident in 2000. Thus if WCCAO wishes to anticipate the far future, it must be prepared to assess that future and its implications for the near future.

It is probably safe to assume that there will always be some level of poverty in Washington County regardless of economic development. In fact, the percentage of poverty households has been virtually unchanged in the past five years according to Washington County 2000. Because of the county's attraction of industry, it may be that more families/households will continue to be attracted as well - with the promise of employment. This is consistent with the past growth in county population and the decreasing rural nature of the county.

The trend has been for low-income households in Washington County to be single parent (female) heads of household, in general a younger population. These families tend to be the working poor. The numbers of elderly have been increasing however, and it may be anticipated that the number of elderly women will continue to increase. Finally, Hispanics make up nearly half of the total minority population. Whether this population will increase or decrease may depend on the as yet unknown effects of the new immigration law. Nationally speaking, minority groups, particularly hispanics, are increasing.

Key Points: continued population growth
continued growth in Hispanic population
steady or increasing numbers of households in poverty
increasing numbers of elderly in poverty
widening gap between rich and poor
poverty households concentrating in urban areas as
the population shifts from rural to urban

There are other factors and trends that suggest significant change for Washington County. Generally, increasing numbers of elderly across the country and in the county could mean added stress on health care and other services and increased competition between the elderly low-income and younger low-income for services and resources. The fact that more older people vote than younger people also could lead to shifting priorities in spending on federal, state and local levels. This would increase pressure on nonprofit organizations (ie., WCCAO) to develop alternative funding sources.

SIGNIFICANCE: meeting elderly needs
competition for funding further increased
health care issues

Housing and homelessness may continue to be critical issues. It is estimated that by 2000, 25% of the currently available low income housing

stock will be removed from the national rental market while those needing low income housing will increase by 44%. There is already a critical lack of affordable housing in Washington County. Encouragement of low income housing development on the federal and state levels is decreasing. The crisis in affordable housing could lead to increasing numbers of families/households living in substandard housing, crowded together with other families, or homeless and in need of emergency shelter and other services. As housing costs eat up a greater percentage of a family/household income, there will be less money available to pay other bills and buy food, putting increasing pressure on emergency intervention for food, fuel and rent assistance.

SIGNIFICANCE: less affordable housing
more homeless
more pressure on other emergency services (food, energy)

Families in which both parents work and single (female)headed households now make up % of the population. Families will probably face increasing economic pressure so it is not likely that women (or men) will return to the home to be full-time caregivers. In addition, an influx of families into Washington County will bring a greater proportion of children. The need for child care and other services for youth and children is thus likely to increase. But child care is an area where nonprofits are facing increasing competition with the for profit sector. Although it is unlikely that the needs of low income will be filled by the for profit sector, competition may be an issue. Other issues could include affordable latch-key services, male role models for youth and the need for support for young parents, especially teen single parent households.

SIGNIFICANCE: fewer stay at home parents
more pressure for child care
competition for families that can pay
need for subsidized services for low income
other service needs