## Douglas County as a Sustainable Community

## I. Introduction

Sustainability: The ability of a community to meet the basic needs of all the people without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own life-sustaining needs.

In 1999 The League of Women Voters of the Umpqua Valley began a study of "What makes a community sustainable?" The study committee began by looking at sustainability studies done by others, including other Oregon Leagues, and selecting a set of indicators of sustainability. To inform League members and the public, we held five public meetings featuring community leaders addressing the topics outlined below.

This report is intended to form the basis for a public dialogue on the preferred future for Douglas County and the actions necessary to reach that preferred future.

## **II.** County Overview

Population

1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
94, 649	100,399	+ 6%

Increases in population are mainly from in-migration primarily in the 65-plus age group. About 43% of the county's population is aged 45 or older, compared to about 33 percent for the U.S. as a whole.

Number of households	<u>1990</u> 35,872	2000 39,821
Owner-occupied housing (%)	<u>1990</u> 69	2000 72
Per capita income as % of U.S.	<u>1990</u> 76%	<u>1997</u> 75%

#### **III.** Economy and Business

Net job growth per 1,000 pop	ulation	1995 9.8	3.0
Employment (%)	<u>1978</u>	1988	1998
Manufacturing	34	32	23
Services	12	16	22
All Other	54	52	55

The majority of jobs in the manufacturing sector are in the lumber and wood products and related industries. These jobs have historically paid very high wages (average pay per worker of \$33,837 in 1998). The service sector has been the highest growing sector, but these jobs tend to pay less (average pay per worker of \$21,066 in 1998).

Reduction in employment 1985-1998 -18%Increase in annual payroll 1985-1998 10% (less than inflation over this period)

Average unemployment rate (%)  $\frac{1992}{11.9}$   $\frac{1995}{8.0}$   $\frac{1998}{9.3}$   $\frac{2000}{7.8 \text{ (prelim.)}}$ 

- Although the timber harvest in Douglas County declined 67% between 1985 and 1998, employment in lumber and wood products declined only 18% in this same period.
- Employment in the lumber and wood products industry remains high at 17%.
- Due to productivity increases, it took only 2.3 workers in 1999 to produce a million board feet down from 4.5 workers per million board feet in 1980. (Source-Western Wood Products Association)
- The number of lumber and wood products places of employment fell from 244 in 1985 to 199 in 1998
  reflecting the consolidation of the industry, the closing of small mills, and the increase in the number
  of plants producing engineered wood products.

#### IV. Natural Resources

#### Land Use

Change in farm acreage (1987-1997) -8.3% (loss)

Acres of county parks per 1,000 country residents (2001) 32.5

#### **Surface Water Quality**

Table 1. Seasonal Average Oregon Water Quality Index Results for the Umpqua Basin

Site	Water Year 1986-1995	WY 1989-1998 <b>°</b>
S. Umpqua R. @ Days Ck. Cutoff Rd.	83 **	+2.5
Cow Ck. @ Mouth (Riddle)	79	NA
S. Umpqua R. @ HWY 42 (Winston)	80	+2.9
Deer Ck. @ HWY 138 (Roseburg)	47	NA
S. Umpqua R. @ Stewart Park Rd.	82	+6.8
(VA Medical Center - Roseburg)		
S. Umpqua R. @ Melrose Rd.	62	+10.0
N. Umpqua R. @ Garden Valley Rd.	89	+3.3
Calapooya Ck. @ Umpqua	79	+3.7
Umpqua R. @ Umpqua	85	NA
Umpqua R. @ Elkton	87	NA
Elk Ck. @ Drain	72	NA
Elk Ck. @ Elkton	86	NA

#### **Waste Management**

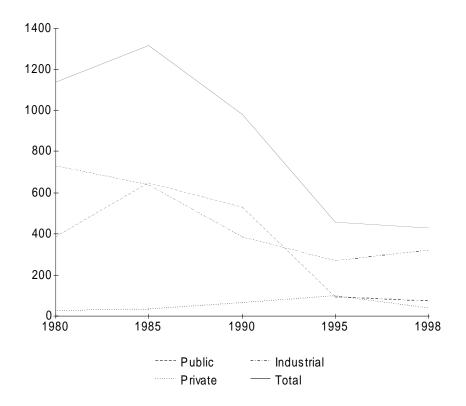
Solid waste sent to landfill (1999) 1,713 pounds per capita % recovered 26%

<sup>\*</sup> Shows improvement in Water Quality Index over the 10 years shown.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Scores of 0-59= Very poor, 60-79=Poor, 80-84=Fair, 85-89=Good, 90-100=Excellent NA means not available.

## **Forestry**

## **Harvest Levels by Source** (Millions of Board Feet)



- After spiking in the 1980s, harvests from public land have dropped dramatically.
- Harvests from industrial lands have also fallen by almost 50%.
- Harvests from both public and industrial lands have fallen 66% since the 1980s and will not return to those higher levels.

Road density in Umpqua National Forest=3-4 linear miles per square mile

Restoration work needed in UNF \$300-400 million

## V. Education

#### Children

**Smart Reading Program** 

High school dropout rate (%)

Children entering school ready to learn 58%

<u>2000/2001</u>

<u>1996/97</u> <u>1998/99</u> <u>1999/2000</u>

750 students/20 schools

7.0

6.4%

10/05/01

6.7

## Post K-12

Illiteracy rate (2001) 18%

	Adults with high school (or GED) or greater education	ntion (%)		1980 68	1990 75
	Number of GEDs earned in county (UCC/Jobs)		1995/96 364	<u>6</u>	1999/2000 395
	High school graduates going on to college (%) (~25-35% go to UCC)				<u>2001</u> 63
	Adults age 25 and above who have completed a Baccalaureate degree or more (%)	1980 10	1990 12		
	UCC AA Degrees awarded (Transfer) UCC AS Degrees awarded (Transfer) UCC AAS Degrees awarded (Prof./Technical)	1995 79 28 123	2000 106 30 143		
VI.	<b>Community Well Being</b>				
	Households with income below the poverty level Female heads of household w/children below pove Economically disadvantaged (per 1,000)		1990 14.6 52% 202.7	1995 16.5	2000 14.6
	Food stamp recipients			1998 103.3	
	Persons leaving welfare for employment (Jobs Pro	gram)	1995 1,084	2000 980	
	Pregnancy rate of females ages 10-17 (per 1,000) Abused or neglected children under age 18 (per 1,	1980 22.8 000)	1990 16.8 14.5	1995 21.5 13.0	1998 16.8 12.2

Studies show that girls who are abused or live in poverty, abuse drugs, drop out of school are more likely to become pregnant. It appears that teen pregnancies are on the decline in Douglas County in part due to social service and volunteer programs targeted to youth.

Births to unmarried mothers	36.4%	
Number of Homeless persons	<u>2001</u> 238	
Emergency food from 4 food pantr	ies and 6 kitchens	<u>2000</u>
Food boxes for 69,034 ho	usehold members	21,972
Meals served		134,204

<u> 1996</u>

10/05/01 4

## **Law Enforcement & Courts**

	<u> 1995</u>	<u> 1998</u>	
	514	535	
	27	78	
	1,339	1,572	
	260	363	
	1,219	1,244	
	62.6	78.0	
	1997 5.3		
<u>1990</u>	<u> 1995</u>		<u>2000</u>
12	12		11
56,306	69,964	1	61,640
217,880	868,122	2	494,042
18,356	17,510	)	16,786
97,425	116,56	7	227,432
924	1,103	3	1, 097
	12 56,306 217,880 18,356 97,425	514 27 1,339 260 1,219 62.6 1997 5.3 1990 12 12 56,306 217,880 18,356 17,510 97,425 116,56	514 535 27 78 1,339 1,572 260 363 1,219 1,244 62.6 78.0 1997 5.3 1990 1995 12 12 56,306 69,964 217,880 868,122 18,356 17,510 97,425 116,567

## VII. Health

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	1980 8.6	1990 7.2	1995 3.5	1998 10.6
Douglas County Mental Health—Unduplicated Clie	nts Serve	ed	95/96 2,877	99/00 4,289
Active physicians-total Number of residents on OR Health Plan Number of emergency room visits				2001 148 11,072 35,856

Lower household income may reflect lower primary care use and higher critical care utilization.

## VIII. Governance

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1998</u>	2000
Voter participation in general elections (%)	83	60	75.5

By age	18-24	25-44	45-64	over 65
	25.6%	46.5%	69.1%	77.4%

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Dr. Charles McCart

Terri Peterson, Waste Reduction Manager, Douglas County

Joan Seitz, Presiding Judge, Douglas County Circuit Court

Doyle Shaver, County Clerk, Douglas County

Russell Whaley, Manager of Health Promotions, Douglas County Health Department

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#### **Telephone Interviews:**

Douglas County Individual Practice Association

Douglas County High Schools

**Douglas County Parks Department** 

Douglas County Registrar's Office

Mercy Medical Center

Project Literacy

Umpqua Community Action Network