## REGIONAL TRENDS

## A STATISTICAL PROFILE OF LaNE COUNTY



## TRENDS

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## INTRODUCTION

Lane Council of Governments is happy to introduce the second edition of REGIONAL TRENDS: A Statistical Profile of Lane County. In this report, one will find summary tables, graphs, and maps derived from a subset of the most frequently requested data sets available from LCOG. This information is intended to assist staff and public officials in report writing, research, presentations, planning projects, grant applications, and economic development analysis. Accompanying the charts and graphs are internet links to the raw data or websites which, in some cases, include expanded detail and information on the particular topic.

As a voluntary membership association of local governments in Lane Country, LCOG provides technical and planning services to its members and others. To support these services, LCOG has developed expertise and data infrastructure in the areas of GIS, transportation, urban and regional planning, census data, and natural resources analysis. This compendium, which is an update to the 2006 publication of Regional Trends, draws from this expertise.

LCOG is confident this product serves as a useful resource. Suggestions or feedback for future issues are welcome. The goal is to provide accurate data that reflect, not only the changing trends over time, but offer a current snapshot in areas of particular interest. In some cases, the most current available data sets are already a few years old. We have made every effort to include the latest data updates within this publication and as a result of this decision dates will vary from page to page. We apologize in advance for any confusion this may cause the reader.

For more information or to access an electronic version of this document, please visit the LCOG web site at www.log.org.

Comments can be sent to: Bob DenOuden at bdenouden@lcog.org


## POPULATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Population factors have an impact on many aspects of our lives - from where we live and work to the prices we pay for goods and services. Population growth and development directly affect the demand for infrastructure, land, goods and services.

Understanding population change and distribution is important to those who make decisions about a variety of issues such as education, health care, transportation, housing and employment. The need for health care services is a pressing issue in areas whose
populations are "aging" while the need for classrooms, employment opportunities, and housing are more pressing issues in areas whose population is growing more rapidly.

Population information is best described in terms of numbers and rates. We know population is increasing but by how much and at what rate? This section summarizes trends in population and development in Lane County and its cities over varying time periods.

POPULATION DENSITY IN THE EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD AREA IN 2000


Source: 2000 Census

## Lane county 2000 CENSUS AND 2006 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS (SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS)

|  | 1990 |  | 2000 |  | 2004 |  | 2006 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | U.S. DECENNIAL CENSUS |  | U.S. DECENNIAL CENSUS |  | AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY |  | AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY |  |
|  | POPULATION | PERCENT OF TOTAL | POPULATION | PERCENT OF TOTAL | POPULATION | PERCENT OF TOTAL | POPULATION | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| Total Population | 282,912 | 100\% | 322,959 | 100\% | 324,176 | 100\% | 337,870 | 100\% |
| White | 269,798 | 95.4\% | 286,075 | 88.6\% | 289,596 | 89.3\% | 300,655 | 89.0\% |
| Black | 2,108 | 0.7\% | 2,391 | 0.7\% | 3,982 | 1.2\% | 3,801 | 1.1\% |
| American Indian and Alaskan Native | 3,207 | 1.1\% | 3,268 | 1.0\% | 5,609 | 1.7\% | 6,443 | 1.9\% |
| Asian* | 5,557 | 2.0\% | 6,390 | 2.0\% | 8,992 | 2.8\% | 9,418 | 2.8\% |
| Hawaiian \& Paciic Islander | - |  | 562 | 0.2\% | 1,062 | 0.3\% | 708 | 0.2\% |
| Some other race** | 2,243 | 0.8\% | 534 | 0.2\% | 7,908 | 2.4\% | 6,804 | 2.0\% |
| Two or More Races | . |  | 8,865 | 2.7\% | 7,027 | 2.2\% | 10,041 | 3.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 6,852 | 2.4\% | 14,874 | 4.6\% | 17,628 | 5.4\% | 19,818 | 5.9\% |
| Non-Hispanic | 269,798 | 95.4\% | 308,085 | 95.4\% | 306,548 | 94.6\% | 318,052 | 94.1\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median Age |  |  | 36.6 |  | 37.6 |  | 38.0 |  |
| 18 and over | 203,012 | 71.8\% | 249,145 | 77.1\% | 253,251 | 78.1\% | 268,403 | 79.4\% |
| 65 and over | 26,378 | 9.3\% | 42,945 | 13.3\% | 43,624 | 13.5\% | 47,503 | 14.1\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Housing Units | 116,676 |  | 138,946 |  | 144,372 |  | 147,986 |  |
| Occupied Housing Units | 110,799 | 79.7\% | 130,456 | 93.9\% | 133,969 | 92.8\% | 137,601 | 93.0\% |
| Vacant | 5,877 | 4.2\% | 8,493 | 6.1\% | 10,403 | 7.2\% | 10,385 | 7.0\% |
| Vacancy Rote Owner Occupied | 1.1\% |  | 1.80\% |  | 0.90\% |  | 1.20\% |  |
| Vacancy Rate Renter Occupied | 3.6\% |  | 6.30\% |  | 11.60\% |  | 2.00\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Households | 110,799 | 100.0\% | 130,453 |  | 133,969 |  | 137,601 |  |
| Family Households | 73,498 | 66.3\% | 82,180 | 63.0\% | 79,735 | 59.5\% | 84,969 | 61.8\% |
| Non-Family Households | 37,301 | 33.7\% | 48,273 | 37.0\% | 54,234 | 40.5\% | 52,632 | 38.2\% |
| Average Household Size | 2.49 |  | 2.42 |  | 2.42 |  | 2.38 |  |

Source: U.S. Census

* 1990 Census counts Asian and Hawaiian \& Pacific Islander together
** In 2000 most respondents who reported Some Other Race are Hispanic

POPULATION GROWTH FOR LANE COUNTY COMPARED TO THE STATE AND THE NATION 1970-2007


Following higher-than-average population increases through the 1970s and negative population growth in the early 1980s, Lane Country's population growth has remained fairly steady since the mid-1980s.

From 1970 to 2007, the population growth rate in Lane County has exceeded the nation, but lagged behind the state.

Since 1970, Lane County population has increased 59.3\% (annual avg. growth rate 1.3\%) During the same time period, the population of the State of Oregon has increased $79.1 \%$ (annual average growth rate $1.6 \%$ ) and the population growth of the nation has increased $45.9 \%$ (annual average growth rate $1.1 \%$ ).

POPULATION GROWTH FOR NATION, STATE, COUNTY AND CITIES 1970-2007

|  | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNITED STATES | 203,798,720 | 215,456,592 | 227,224,720 | 237,923,728 | 249,622,816 | 266,278,400 | 282,192,160 | 296,410,404 | 301,621,157 |
| STATE OF OREGON | 2,091,533 | 2,326,200 | 2,633,156 | 2,675,800 | 2,842,321 | 3,182,690 | 3,421,399 | 3,631,440 | 3,745,455 |
| LANE COUNTY | 215,401 | 241,800 | 275,226 | 269,500 | 282,912 | 301,900 | 322,977 | 336,085 | 343,140 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUGENE | 79,028 | 94,600 | 105,664 | 106,100 | 112,669 | 121,905 | 137,893 | 146,160 | 153,690 |
| SPRINGFIELD | 26,874 | 34,900 | 41,621 | 40,690 | 44,683 | 49,005 | 52,864 | 55,860 | 57,320 |
| COBURG | 713 | 830 | 699 | 650 | 763 | 770 | 969 | 1,070 | 1,070 |
| COTTAGE GROVE | 6,004 | 6,700 | 7,148 | 7,090 | 7,402 | 7,745 | 8,445 | 9,110 | 9,345 |
| CRESWELL | 1,199 | 1,525 | 1,770 | 1,895 | 2,431 | 2,610 | 3,579 | 4,525 | 4,650 |
| DUNES CITY | 976 | 945 | 1,124 | 1,170 | 1,081 | 1,220 | 1,241 | 1,330 | 1,360 |
| FLORENCE | 2,246 | 3,018 | 4,411 | 4,645 | 5,162 | 6,185 | 7,263 | 8,185 | 8,270 |
| Junction City | 2,373 | 2,730 | 3,320 | 3,050 | 3,670 | 4,090 | 4,721 | 4,945 | 5,135 |
| LOWELL | 567 | 620 | 661 | 705 | 785 | 955 | 880 | 920 | 995 |
| OAKRIDGE | 3,422 | 3,910 | 3,729 | 3,580 | 3,063 | 3,175 | 3,172 | 3,680 | 3,700 |
| VENETA | 1,377 | 1,990 | 2,449 | 2,335 | 2,519 | 2,785 | 2,762 | 3,955 | 4,640 |
| WESTFIR | N/A | N/A | 312 | 300 | 278 | 280 | 280 | 330 | 335 |
| UNINCORP. | 90,622 | 90,032 | 102,318 | 97,290 | 101,175 | 98,908 | 97,030 | 96,015 | 92,630 |

[^0]ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE STATE, LANE COUNTY AND CITIES 1970-2007


Source: LCOG


The annual average growth rate for Lane County was slightly lower than the State of Oregon for the period 1970-2007 (1.3\% vs. 1.6\%). Cities of Florence, Creswell and Veneta all have experienced annual average growth rates between 3-4\%. Oakridge, Westir and unincorporated areas all have experienced annual average growth rates of less than 0.5\%

2006 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION FOR LANE COUNTY, OREGON


Source: Office of Economic Analysis compiled by LCOG
28.7\% of Lane County residents are currently between the ages of 40-60, reflecting the "Baby-Boom" generation.
$22.4 \%$ of Lane County residents are currently between the ages of $10-24$, reflecting the "Echo-Boom" - the children of the Baby Boomers (the size of this age cohort is also influenced by the large number of University of Oregon students living in Lane Country).

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE GROUP FOR LANE COUNTY 2000-2006


Source: Office of Economic Analysis compiled by LCOG

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE - LANE COUNTY


Source: Oregon Vital Statistics compiled by LCOG
Net migration continued to decrease after the recession in 2000 but showed an increase between 2003 and 2004. In 1994, net migration made up $52 \%$ of the increase in population and $87 \%$ in 2006 . Between 2002 and 2003 , net migration and natural increase were the lowest during the ten year time period.

Net migration continued to decrease after the recession in 2000 but showed an increase between 2003 and 2004. In 1994, net migration made up $52 \%$ of the increase in population and $77 \%$ in 2004.

Population growth is a result of three processes: births, deaths and migration. Births minus deaths results in natural increase. Subtracting emigrants from immigrants equals net migration. These can be either positive or negative numbers.

In Lane Countr, net migration made up the largest part of population increase between 1993 and 2006. While natural increase remained fairly steady, net migration has been much more irregular, increasing and decreasing in response to the regional economy and other factors.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE LANE COUNTY 1995-2006

|  | 1995-1996 | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | 1999-2000 | 2000-2001 | 2001-2002 | 2002-2003 | 2003-2004 | 2004-2005 | 2005-2006 | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BIRTHS | 3,644 | 3,671 | 3,575 | 3,762 | 3,752 | 3,703 | 3,585 | 3,494 | 3,754 | 3,489 | 3,501 | 46,982 |
| DEATHS | 2,611 | 2,717 | 2,690 | 2,908 | 2,821 | 2,844 | 2,823 | 2,978 | 2,863 | 2,963 | 3,050 | 36,323 |
| NATURAL INCREASE | 1,033 | 954 | 885 | 854 | 931 | 859 | 762 | 516 | 891 | 526 | 451 | 10,659 |
| NET MIGRATION | 2,867 | 1,746 | 3,615 | 1,846 | 6,346 | 2,064 | 1,488 | 734 | 3,059 | 2,806 | 3,129 | 31,603 |
| TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE | 3,900 | 2,700 | 4,500 | 2,700 | 7,277 | 2,923 | 2,250 | 1,250 | 3,950 | 3,332 | 3,580 | 42,262 |
| \% MIGRATION | 73.5\% | 64.7\% | 80.3\% | 68.4\% | 87.2\% | 70.6\% | 66.1\% | 58.7\% | 77.4\% | 84.2\% | 87.4\% | 74.8\% |

Source: Oregon Vital Statistics
Compiled by LCOG

## ANNEXATIONS 2000-2007

|  | coburg | COTTAGE GROVE | CRESWELI | DUNES CITY | EUGENE | FLORENCE | JUNCTION | LOWEIL | OAKRIDGE | SPRINGFIELD | VENETA | WESTEIR | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  | 12.95 | 8.23 |  | 132.81 |  | 24.94 |  |  | 90.26 |  |  | 269.19 |
| POPULATION |  | 1 | 0 |  | 21 |  | 0 |  |  | 141 |  |  | 163 |
| 2001 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  | 0.42 | 22.17 |  | 61.83 |  | 7.66 |  |  | 222.03 |  |  | 314.11 |
| POPULATION |  | 0 | 6 |  | 21 |  | 2 |  |  | 33 |  |  | 62 |
| 2002 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  |  |  |  | 40.34 |  | 1.59 |  |  | 124.38 |  |  | 166.31 |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  | 11 |  | 3 |  |  | 36 |  |  | 50 |
| 2003 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  | 34.55 |  |  | 43.89 | 51.81 | 3.65 |  |  | 44.63 |  |  | 178.53 |
| POPULATION |  | 2 |  |  | 42 | 6 | 42 |  |  | 241 |  |  | 333 |
| 2004 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES | 68.41 | 0.11 | 112.91 |  | 84.43 | 40.01 | 403.05 |  |  | 153.39 |  |  | 862.31 |
| POPULATION | 50 | 0 | 0 |  | 40 | 0 | 11 |  |  | 6 |  |  | 107 |
| 2005 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  | 86.33 | 35.03 |  | 34.15 | 41.51 | 60.13 |  |  | 96.02 |  |  | 353.17 |
| POPULATION |  | 8 | 6 |  | 33 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |
| 2006 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES |  | 5 | 84.23 |  | 651.41 | 118.15 | 9.19 |  | 123.4 | 37.32 |  |  | 1,028.7 |
| POPULATION |  | 2 | 8 |  | 407 | 0 | 25 |  | 9 | 22 |  |  | 473 |
| 2007 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ACRES | 57.87 | 2.86 | 3.96 |  | 184.58 | 45.29 | 33.32 |  | 2.09 | 15.51 | 0.35 | 0 | 345.83 |
| POPULATION | 0 | 2 | 1 |  | 40 | 29 | 9 |  | 0 | 21 | 0 |  | 102 |
| TOTAL ACRES ANNEXED | 126.28 | 142.22 | 266.53 | 0 | 1,233.44 | 296.77 | 543.53 | 0 | 125.49 | 783.54 | 0.35 | 0 | 3,518.15 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { TOTAL } \\ \text { POPULATION } \\ \text { ANNEXED } \end{array}$ | 50 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 615 | 35 | 92 | 0 | 9 | 506 | 0 | 0 | 1,343 |
| ACRES IN CITY (2007) | 596 | 2,407 | 1,089 | 2,191 | 27,897 | 3,672 | 1,433 | 757 | 1,326 | 9,964 | 1,640 | 201 | 53,173 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { ACRES IN UGB } \\ & (2007) \end{aligned}$ | 651 | 2,785 | 1,317 | 2,191 | 34,478 | 5,538 | 2,187 | 757 | 1,538 | 14,576 | 1,640 | 218 | 67,876 |
| \% of UGB in City Limits | 92\% | 86\% | 83\% | 100\% | 81\% | 66\% | 66\% | 100\% | 86\% | 68\% | 100\% | 92\% | 78\% |

Source: Lane County Boundary Commission and Regional Land Database
PERCENT OF TOTAL LAND ANNEXED 2000-2007


## POPULATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT



Source: Regional GIS annexation history data

NEW RESIDENTIAL PERMITS BY HOUSING TYPE LANE COUNTY 2000-2007


Source: US Census

In Lane County, total annual residential units permitted reached its peak in 2005 and has dropped in each of the last two years, mirroring the state and nation as a whole.

The proportion of multi-family units continued to exceed 20 percent in each of the last four years.

The number of single family permits in 2007 was the lowest it has been since 1992.

NEW RESIDENTIAL PERMITS
LANE COUNTY 2000-2007

| YEAR | SINGLE FAMILY | \% OF TOTAL PERMITS | MULI-FAMILY | \% OF TOTAL PERMITS | TOTAL |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 3}$ | $86 \%$ | 180 | $14 \%$ | 1,333 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 1,207 | $86 \%$ | 190 | $14 \%$ | 1,397 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 1,400 | $85 \%$ | 239 | $15 \%$ | 1,639 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 1,310 | $85 \%$ | 227 | $15 \%$ | 1,537 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 1,350 | $76 \%$ | 421 | $24 \%$ | 1,771 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 1,492 | $65 \%$ | 798 | $35 \%$ | 2,290 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 1,299 | $76 \%$ | 409 | $24 \%$ | 1,708 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 1,044 | $70 \%$ | 445 | $30 \%$ | 1,489 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 0 0}$ | $83 \%$ | 2,055 | $17 \%$ | 12,355 |

Source: US Census Bureau
2007 figures are preliminary.

RESIDENTIAL PERMITS BY HOUSING TYPE EUGENE AND SPRINGFIELD 1990-2007


From 1990-2007 there was a total of 13,551 single family and 10,119 multifamily building permits, totaling 23,832 total residential building permits in the Eugen-Springfield metropolitan area.

From 1990-2007 there was an average of 753 single family and 562 mutififamily building permits per year in the EugeneSpringfield metropolitan area.

Source: City of Eugene and Springfield compiled by LCOG
EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS 1990-2007

Since $1990,62.7 \%$ of all residential building permits were single-family units. The remaining $37.37 \%$ were multifamily permits.

In 2005 the number of single family permits was the highest since 1996, while in 2007 it was the lowest since the 1980's.

Since 2004 the proportion of multifamily development within the region has been above 30 percent.

| YEAR | SINGLE FAMIIY PERMITS | \% OF TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PERMITS | PERMITIED MULTI-FAMLIY UNITS | \% OF TOTAL RESIDENTAL PERMITS | TOTAL RESIDENTIAL PERMITS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1990 | 608 | 37\% | 1,019 | 63\% | 1,627 |
| 1991 | 556 | 79\% | 149 | 21\% | 705 |
| 1992 | 625 | 66\% | 322 | 34\% | 947 |
| 1993 | 757 | 76\% | 240 | 24\% | 997 |
| 1994 | 873 | 64\% | 500 | 36\% | 1,373 |
| 1995 | 767 | 33\% | 1,567 | 67\% | 2,334 |
| 1996 | 959 | 62\% | 593 | 38\% | 1,552 |
| 1997 | 911 | 37\% | 1,533 | 63\% | 2,444 |
| 1998 | 778 | 40\% | 1,169 | 60\% | 1,947 |
| 1999 | 872 | 53\% | 784 | 47\% | 1,656 |
| 2000 | 770 | 88\% | 108 | 12\% | 878 |
| 2001 | 722 | 73\% | 262 | 27\% | 984 |
| 2002 | 886 | 84\% | 167 | 16\% | 1,053 |
| 2003 | 772 | 82\% | 165 | 18\% | 937 |
| 2004 | 728 | 67\% | 353 | 33\% | 1,081 |
| 2005 | 883 | 58\% | 629 | 42\% | 1,512 |
| 2006 | 632 | 66\% | 320 | 34\% | 952 |
| 2007 | 452 | 65\% | 239 | 35\% | 691 |
| TOTAL | 13,551 | 57.2\% | 10,119 | 42.8\% | 23,670 |
| ANNUAL AVERAGE | 753 |  | 562 |  | 1,315 |

## LaNE COUNTY DWELLING TYPES 2008*



From 2000-2007, Veneta and Creswell had the highest rates of increase in the number of single family units, $76.6 \%$ and $62.1 \%$ respectively. Florence and Cottage Grove had the highest rate of increase in the number of multifamily units, 40.8\% and 29.5\% respectively.

Single family dwellings comprise $67.8 \%$ of all residential units in Lane Country. There have been 8,998 new single family units added since 2000, a $8.6 \%$ increase. Mutti-family dwellings comprise $27.2 \%$ of all residential units in Lane County. There have been 3,568 units added since 2000, a $8.6 \%$ increase. Mobile homes and manufactured units in parks comprise $5.1 \%$ of all residential units in Lane County and there have been 267 units added since 2000, a $3.4 \%$ increase.

Since 2000 single family units have increased an average of $1.81 \%$ per year, multi-family units have increased an average of $1.79 \%$ per year, and manufactured and mobile dwellings in parks have increased an average of $0.6 \%$ per year.
*Single family dwellings include wood-frame houses as well as mobile or manufactured homes on a single lot as opposed to a mobile home park. Multifamily dwellings are the total number of units in apartment complexes, condominiums, and duplexes.

NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS 2008 AND PERCENT CHANGE SINCE 2000*

| CITY (UGB) | NUMBER OF SINGLE FAMILY UNITS | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% CHANGE SINCE } \\ 2000 \text { (TOTAL } \\ \text { INCREASE) } \end{gathered}$ | NUMBER OF MULTI-FAMILY UNITS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% CHANGE SINCE } \\ & 2000 \text { (TOTAL } \\ & \text { INCREASE) } \end{aligned}$ | NUMBER OF MOBLLE AND MANUFACTURED UNITS IN PARKS | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% CHANGE SINCE } \\ 2000 \text { (TOTAL } \\ \text { INCREASE) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COBURG | 343 | 7.52\% | 40 | 2.56\% | 29 | 0.00\% |
| COTTAGE GROVE | 3,004 | 11.01\% | 935 | 29.50\% | 182 | 1.68\% |
| CRESWELL | 1,592 | 62.12\% | 307 | 16.29\% | 263 | 1.15\% |
| DUNES CITY | 794 | 11.67\% | 2 | 0.00\% | 82 | 1.23\% |
| EUGENE | 45,457 | 9.81\% | 29,228 | 7.70\% | 3,158 | 4.22\% |
| FLORENCE | 4,908 | 16.03\% | 1,181 | 40.79\% | 133 | -1.48\% |
| JUNCTION CITY | 1,522 | 11.99\% | 763 | 11.55\% | 280 | 4.48\% |
| LOWELL | 394 | 17.96\% | 42 | 5.00\% | 6 | 0.00\% |
| OAKRIDGE | 1,327 | 4.00\% | 189 | 2.72\% | 310 | 2.31\% |
| SPRINGFIELD | 17,210 | 7.86\% | 8,790 | 9.08\% | 1,892 | 0.16\% |
| UNINCORPORATED | 26,887 | 4.27\% | 337 | 8.71\% | 1,380 | 8.83\% |
| VENETA | 1,211 | 76.63\% | 255 | 15.91\% | 166 | 0.00\% |
| WESTFIR | 1,406 | 4.13\% | 6 | 0.00\% |  | 0.00\% |
| LANE COUNTY TOTALS AS OF JANUARY 2008 | 104,970 | 8.6\% ( $+8,998$ ) | 42,075 | 8.5\% ( $+3,568$ ) | 7,881 | $3.4 \%$ (+267) |

Source: Regional Address Data based on building permits. Maintained by Lane Council of Governments Note: All structures are not necessarily completely constructed and occupied at this time.

## TWO-WAY TRANSPORTATION COUNTS EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD METRO AREA



The Oregon Department of Transportation measures traffic volumes at various points along the state's highways. LCOG uses the traffic volume data in its modeling efforts. The data collection points in the table represent some of the major entrances into and out of the Eugene-Springfield Metro area via the state highways.

While traffic flow counts vary year by year, the overall traffic volume at these selected points increased between 1996 and 2006 by $17 \%$ with a total increase of 25,600 vehicles per day. For this ten-year period and at these locations, the average rate of growth was $1.6 \%$ per year. However, from 2000-2006, the growth trend flattened and the average rate of growth during these six years was $-0.1 \%$ per year.

## TWO-WAY TRANSPORTATION COUNTS EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD METRO AREA

|  | TRAFFIC COUNT LOCATION | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# CHANGE } \\ & \text { 1996-2006 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% CHANGE } \\ & \text { 1996-2006 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTH | I-5 NORTH (0.3 MILES SOUTH OF VAN DUYN RD INTERCHANGE) | 37,400 | 38,700 | 39,300 | 44,300 | 44,300 | 44,600 | 43,700 | 43,900 | 44,600 | 45,100 | 45,100 | 7,700 | 20.6\% |
| NORTH | $\begin{array}{r} \text { HWY } 99 \\ \text { (0.01 MILE NORTH } \\ \text { OF AIRPORT RD) } \end{array}$ | 14,900 | 15,300 | 15,600 | 15,900 | 16,300 | 17,000 | 17,400 | 17,700 | 16,200 | 16,400 | 16,500 | 1,600 | 10.7\% |
| SOUTH | I-5 SOUTH (1 MILE SOUTH OF WILLAMETTE HWY OR 58) | 35,000 | 36,000 | 36,300 | 41,600 | 41,800 | 42,000 | 41,100 | 41,800 | 42,000 | 43,600 | 43,400 | 8,400 | 24.0\% |
| EAST | MCKENZIE HWY (HENDRICKS BRIDGE) | 9,200 | 9,300 | 8,600 | 8,800 | 9,000 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,500 | 9,400 | 8,600 | 8,500 | (700) | -7.6\% |
| WEST | HWY 126 - FLORENCE TO EUGENE (. 01 MILE EAST OF (ENTRAL RD) | 13,200 | 14,400 | 14,400 | 14,700 | 14,400 | 14,700 | 15,100 | 14,500 | 14,700 | 15,100 | 15,100 | 1,900 | 14.4\% |
| WEST | BELTLINE HIGHWAY 0.3 MILES WEST OF I-5 | 43,000 | 43,600 | 43,600 | 52,300 | 53,400 | 49,300 | 50,400 | 50,100 | 49,200 | 52,300 | 49,700 | 6,700 | 15.6\% |

Source: ODOT, Compiled by LCOG

## PER CAPITA WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECOVERY LANE COUNTY 1996-2006



ANNUAL SOLID WASTE AND PER CAPITA WASTE DISPOSED/RECOVERED LANE COUNTY 1996-2006

| YEAR | TOTAL WASTE GENERATED (TONS) | POPULATION | PER CAPITA WASTE DISPOSED (POUNDS/PERSON) | PER CAPITA WASTE RECOVERED (POUNDS/ PERSON) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1996 | 393,153 | 305,800 | 1,565 | 1,006 |
| 1997 | 425,154 | 308,500 | 1,689 | 1,067 |
| 1998 | 433,666 | 313,000 | 1,674 | 1,097 |
| 1999 | 443,563 | 315,700 | 1,667 | 1,088 |
| 2000 | 472,737 | 322,977 | 1,582 | 1,337 |
| 2001 | 446,994 | 325,900 | 1,479 | 1,264 |
| 2002 | 460,732 | 328,150 | 1,575 | 1,233 |
| 2003 | 473,543 | 329,400 | 1,556 | 1,320 |
| 2004 | 473,892 | 333,350 | 1,565 | 1,278 |
| 2005 | 509,990 | 336,085 | 1,587 | 1,448 |
| 2006 | 531,675 | 339,740 | 1,638 | 1,491 |
| \% CHANGE (1996-2006) | 35.23\% | 11.10\% | 4.66\% | 48.21\% |
| AAGR | 3.52\% | 1.11\% | . $47 \%$ | 4.82\% |

Source: Oregon Recovery and Waste Generation Rates Report, Department of Environmental Quality (2006); Portland State University, Population Research Center; U.S., Environmental Protection Agency.

The Department of Environmental Quality compiles data on solid waste generation annually in the Material Recovery and Waste Generation Survey. The state, local governments, and private waste handlers have implemented many programs designed to divert waste from landfills. The 1991 Oregon state legislature set a statewide waste recovery goal of 50 percent for the year 2000. The deadline for meeting this 50 percent recovery goal was extended by the 2001 Legislature to the year 2009. The statewide waste recovery rate for 2006 was 43.8 percent. Lane Country recovered 47.7 percent of the solid waste it generated in 2006 and received three, 2 percent credits by implementing waste prevention, reuse, and residential composting programs producing a overall recovery rate of 53.7 percent.

## AIR QUALITY IN LANE COUNTY

All areas except Oakridge meet all current air quality standards under the Clean Air Act and have done so for many years. Monitoring data show that air quality is improving with time.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reviews monitoring data following the establishment or modification of standards, and designates areas as to whether they meet the standards. The Eugene-Springfield area is currently classified as a maintenance area for carbon monoxide (CO) and as a non-attainment area for particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM10). The Oakridge area is classified as a non-attainment area for PM10. These PM10 designations were established in the late 1980's and early 1990's. PM10 monitoring data from both areas (Eugene-Springfield and Oakridge) indicate compliance with the national PM10 standards since the mid-1990s. Meanwhile the emphasis and national standards have shifted to PM2.5.

EPA first adopted PM2.5 standards in 1997 and then revised the PM2.5 standards to lower, more protective levels in 2006. EPA designations of non-ottainment areas based on this standard will be issued in 2010. While both Eugene-Springfield and Oakridge have been in compliance with the 1997 PM2.5 standards, the 2006 standards are more challenging to meet. Based on 2005-2007 PM2.5 monitoring data, the Eugene-Springfield area is just within the 2006 PM2.5 standards and Oakridge is not. The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency is working with the City of Oakridge and its citizens to try to continue to reduce the fine particle pollution inside the city and to meet the 2006 standards.

Based on inventories, transportation is the primary source for CO emissions while wood heating and industrial activities are the primary sources of PM10 emissions. LCOG was designated by the Governor in 1978 as the lead agency for air quality planning for transportation pollutants, and thus has responsibilifies for CO air quality planning. LRAPA is the lead agency for all other air pollutant planning.


OZONE (O3) CONCENTRATIONS
The current 8-hour ozone standard has been met in Lane Co. since 1989


Source: LRAPA (Lane Regional Air Protection Agency)
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) CONCENTRATIONS
The current 8-hour standard has been met in Eugene since 1981


INHALABLE PARTICULATE MATTER (PM10) CONCENTRATIONS
The current 24 -hour health standard has been met in Eugene since 1988 and in Oakridge since 1994.


ReSPIRable Particulate matter (pm2.5) CONcentrations
The current 24 -hour health standard has been met in Eugene since 1997. Oakridge does not meet the standard.


## EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY

There are many factors that offect job growth such as population demographics, the mix of industries, transportation systems, and quality of life aspects that attract employers and people to an area.

The following section on employment and economy summarizes trends over the last 30 years and provides a snapshot of the economy in more recent years. The trends answer many questions; such as what type of jobs are being created? what size firms are
growing or declining? have jobs increased or decreased? and how do we compare to the state and nation?

The sections on employment by Sector use the new NalCS system (North American Industry Classification System). The NAICS divides the economy into 20 broad sectors rather than the Standard Industrial Code's (SIC) ten divisions. The NaIIS system provides several new categories, reflecting the changing economy and differentiates service type jobs.

EMPLOYMENT DENSITY IN THE EUGENE - SPRINGFIELD METRO AREA


Source: Oregon Employment Division compiled by LCOG 2002 Covered Employment

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES FROM 1970-2005

|  | 1970 | 1993 | 2003 | 2005 | 1970-2005 NEW EMPLOYMENT | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { OF NEW } \\ \text { EMPLOYMENT } \end{array}$ | $1970-2005$ ANNUAL AVERAGE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LANE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL FULL TIME AND PAR-IME | 85,936 | 157,457 | 186,344 | 200,184 | 114,248 |  | 2.4\% |
| WaGES AND SALARY JOBS | 72,145 | 126,461 | 149,927 | 160,594 | 88,449 | 77\% | 2.3\% |
| NUMBEER PROPRETERS | 13,791 | 30,996 | 36,417 | 39,590 | 25,799 | 23\% | 3.1\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OREGON | 925,933 | 157,457 | 2,094,696 | 2,232,693 | 1,306,760 |  | 2.5\% |
| NATION | 91,281,600 | 141,779,400 | 167,174,400 | 174,24, 600 | 82,968,000 |  | 1.9\% |

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Compiled by LCOG
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (INDEXED) - LANE COUNTY, OREGON, NATION


Since 1970, employment in Lane
Country has grown faster than the U.S. but slower than the state.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Compiled by LCOG
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - WAGE AND SALARY JOBS
and number Of proprietors lane county


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Compiled by LCOG

From 1970 to 2005 114,248 new jobs were created in Lane County.

The majority of new jobs has been in wage and salary employment.

However, the number of proprietors increased at a faster rate than wage and salary jobs in the same time period.
(Total Employment =
wage and salary jobs plus propietors)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES LANE COUNTY 1988-2006


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES LANE COUNTY 1988-2006

Historically, unemployment in Lane County has been similar to the State's figures and higher than the national averages. A steady increase in unemployment began in 2000 and peaked in 2003. Since the early part of 2004, unemployment has been on a downward trend. Although unemployment in Oregon and Lane Country is higher than the national average this mirrors nationwide unemployment trends.

| YEAR | NATIONAL | OREGON | LANE COUNTY |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1988 | $5.50 \%$ | $5.80 \%$ | $5.80 \%$ |
| 1989 | $5.30 \%$ | $5.40 \%$ | $5.40 \%$ |
| 1990 | $5.60 \%$ | $5.40 \%$ | $6.10 \%$ |
| 1991 | $6.80 \%$ | $6.40 \%$ | $7.00 \%$ |
| 1992 | $7.50 \%$ | $7.30 \%$ | $7.30 \%$ |
| 1993 | $6.90 \%$ | $6.90 \%$ | $7.30 \%$ |
| 1994 | $6.10 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ |
| 1995 | $5.60 \%$ | $4.90 \%$ | $5.30 \%$ |
| 1996 | $5.40 \%$ | $5.60 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ |
| 1997 | $4.90 \%$ | $5.60 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ |
| 1998 | $4.50 \%$ | $5.70 \%$ | $5.70 \%$ |
| 1999 | $4.20 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ | $5.30 \%$ |
| 2000 | $4.00 \%$ | $5.20 \%$ | $5.40 \%$ |
| 2001 | $4.70 \%$ | $6.40 \%$ | $6.90 \%$ |
| 2002 | $5.80 \%$ | $7.60 \%$ | $7.10 \%$ |
| 2003 | $6.00 \%$ | $8.10 \%$ | $8.00 \%$ |
| 2004 | $5.50 \%$ | $7.40 \%$ | $7.40 \%$ |
| 2005 | $5.10 \%$ | $6.20 \%$ | $6.20 \%$ |
| 2006 | $4.60 \%$ | $5.40 \%$ | $5.50 \%$ |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics
Compiled by LCOG

LCOG keeps employment database files that includes data on businesses by location, industry, the number of employees that report to work at each location, and total wages paid for all of Lane Country. The raw data for this file is provided by the Employment Division, Oregon Department of Human Resources. This data represents covered employment -the number of full- and part-time employees for which the employers pay monthly taxes for unemployment insurance. The data does not indude the self-employed.

Since 1978 LCOG has been creating the disaggregated employment files every other year. LCOG identifies the site address for all employment locations then verifies those site addresses to obtain exact geographic location (X, Y coordinates). This disaggregating process allows analyses of employment by any geography; i.e. census tract, neighborhood, city limits, or transportation analysis zone. The data has been used for economic development plans, employment trend analysis, transportation and infrastructure planning, and system development charge analysis.

2006 LANE COUNTY EMPLOYMENT BY NAICS* SECTOR


2006 EMPLOYMENT BY NAICS SECTOR EUGENE, SPRINGFIELD AND NON-METRO AREA

| SECTOR EMPLOYMENT | EUGENE | SPRINGFIELD | NON-METRO AREA | LANE COUNTY TOTAL | \% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGRICUITURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING | 415 | 249 | 1,386 | 2,050 | 1.4\% |
| MINING |  | 12 | 216 | 228 | 0.2\% |
| UTILITIES | 616 | 147 | 51 | 814 | 0.6\% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,603 | 2,215 | 2,537 | 8,355 | 5.6\% |
| MANUFACTURING | 10,622 | 2,702 | 6,969 | 20,293 | 13.7\% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 4,048 | 1,252 | 719 | 6,019 | 4.1\% |
| RETAlL TRADE | 12,494 | 3,697 | 3,692 | 19,883 | 13.4\% |
| TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING | 1,773 | 1,420 | 1,108 | 4,301 | 2.9\% |
| INFORMATION | 2,009 | 1,392 | 320 | 3,721 | 2.5\% |
| FINANCE AND INSURANCE | 2,813 | 1,120 | 413 | 4,346 | 2.9\% |
| REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING | 1,723 | 497 | 514 | 2,734 | 1.8\% |
| PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SVCS | 4,631 | 507 | 439 | 5,577 | 3.8\% |
| MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES | 1,221 | 323 | 91 | 1,635 | 1.1\% |
| ADMIN, SUPPORT, WASTE MGT | 5,721 | 2,658 | 946 | 9,325 | 6.3\% |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVIICES | 8,729 | 1,586 | 4,150 | 14,465 | 9.8\% |
| HEALIH CARE AND SOCIIL ASSISTANCE | 13,569 | 2,606 | 1,474 | 17,649 | 11.9\% |
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION | 1,398 | 336 | 756 | 2,490 | 1.7\% |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 7,442 | 2,467 | 2,455 | 12,364 | 8.4\% |
| OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION) | 3,822 | 805 | 880 | 5,507 | 3.7\% |
| GOVERNMENT | 3,347 | 2,259 | 602 | 6,208 | 4.2\% |
| NOT CLASSIFIED | 26 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 0.0\% |
| TOTAL | $\begin{array}{r} 90,022 \\ 61 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,252 \\ 19 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,720 \\ 20 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 147,994 \\ 100 \% \end{array}$ | 100.0\% |

Balance represents total employment for Lane County and the remaining cities (Excluding the Eugene-Springfield Metro Area)
Source: Oregon Employment Department and LCOG

The Manufacturing Sector makes up the largest share of employment in Lane County followed by Retail Trade and Health Care and Social Assistance.

In 2006 Eugene made up approximately 44\% of the population in Lane County and its share of total employment was $61 \%$. Springfield made up $17 \%$ of the population and 19\% of total employment.

The remaining population, $11 \%$ within the remaining cities and $28 \%$ in unincorporated Lane County, accommodated 20\% of total employment.




In Eugene, the largest employment sector was Health Care and Social Assistance followed by Retail Trade and Manufacturing.

In Springfield, the largest employment sector was Retail Trade, followed by Manufacturing and Health Care and Social Assistance, and Administration, Support, and Waste Management.

In the remaining cities and rural Lane Countr, the largest employment sector was Manufacturing, followed by Educational Services.

## 2006 EMPLOYMENT <br> PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT WITHIN SECTOR

SECTOR EMPLOYMENT EUGENE SPRINGFIELD NON-METRO AREA

| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING | $20.24 \%$ | $12.15 \%$ | $67.61 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| MINING | $0.00 \%$ | $5.26 \%$ | $94.74 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| UTILTIES | $75.68 \%$ | $18.06 \%$ | $6.27 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| CONSTRUCTION | $43.12 \%$ | $26.51 \%$ | $30.37 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| MANUFACTURING | $52.34 \%$ | $13.31 \%$ | $34.34 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | $67.25 \%$ | $20.80 \%$ | $11.95 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| RETAIL TRADE | $62.84 \%$ | $18.59 \%$ | $18.57 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| IRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING | $41.22 \%$ | $33.02 \%$ | $25.76 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| INFORMATION | $53.99 \%$ | $37.41 \%$ | $8.60 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| FINANCE AND INSURANCE | $64.73 \%$ | $25.77 \%$ | $9.50 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING | $63.02 \%$ | $18.18 \%$ | $18.80 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES | $83.04 \%$ | $9.09 \%$ | $7.87 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES | $74.68 \%$ | $19.76 \%$ | $5.57 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| ADMIN, SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT | $61.35 \%$ | $28.50 \%$ | $10.14 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | $60.35 \%$ | $10.96 \%$ | $28.69 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE | $76.88 \%$ | $14.77 \%$ | $8.35 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION | $56.14 \%$ | $13.49 \%$ | $30.36 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | $60.19 \%$ | $19.95 \%$ | $19.86 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| PTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION) | $69.40 \%$ | $14.62 \%$ | $15.98 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| GOVERNMENT | $53.91 \%$ | $36.39 \%$ | $9.70 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| NOT CLASSIFIED | $86.67 \%$ | $6.67 \%$ | $6.67 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| PERCENT OF TOTAL | $60.83 \%$ | $19.09 \%$ | $20.08 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |

Source: Oregon Employment Department and LCOG

While Eugene had the largest share of all jobs in Lane County, the cities outside the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan area accounted for 30\% of all Manufacturing jobs, 22\% of Information Sector jobs and 20\% of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation jobs in Lane County for 2002.

LANE COUNTY
2005 Wages and employment (PRIVate Sector oniy)


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Compiled by LCOG

## LANE COUNTY

2005 WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT (PRIVATE SECTOR ONLY)

|  | \% OF <br> EMPLOYMENT | AVERAGE <br> TOTAL <br> ANNUAL PAY |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES | 125,097 | $100.0 \%$ | $\$ 33,320$ |
| GOOD-PRODUCING | 30,084 | $24.0 \%$ | $\$ 39,260$ |
| NATURAL RESOURCES \& MINING | 1,995 | $1.6 \%$ | $\$ 32,223$ |
| CONSTRUCTION | 7,927 | $6.3 \%$ | $\$ 39,543$ |
| MANUFACTURING | 20,162 | $16.1 \%$ | $\$ 39,845$ |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 95,013 | $76.0 \%$ | $\$ 30,161$ |
| TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES | 28,619 | $22.9 \%$ | $\$ 29,434$ |
| INFORMATION | 3,675 | $2.9 \%$ | $\$ 48,551$ |
| FINANCIIL ACTIVITIES | 6,936 | $5.5 \%$ | $\$ 39,268$ |
| PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES | 16,615 | $13.3 \%$ | $\$ 32,077$ |
| EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES | 19,395 | $15.5 \%$ | $\$ 37,725$ |
| LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY | 14,216 | $11.4 \%$ | $\$ 13,350$ |
| OTHER SERIICES | 5,529 | $4.4 \%$ | $\$ 21,188$ |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Compiled by LCOG

Service-providing industries accounted for the most jobs in Lane County with 76\% of total employment. This sector paid an average of $\$ 30,161$ per year.

Goods-producing industries accounted for $24 \%$ of all jobs and workers were paid an average of $\$ 39,260$ per year.

The largest employment sector was Trade, Transportation and Utilities. It accounted for $22.9 \%$ of total employment and paid an average of $\$ 29,434$ per year.

The highest paying sector was Information. It paid on average of $\$ 48,551$ per year and accounted for $2.9 \%$ of total employment.

## PER CAPITA INCOME



In Lane County per capita income, adjusted for inflation, has risen to $\$ 29,841$ in 2005 from $\$ 16,754$ in 1970.

In 2005 per capita income in Lane Country was lower than the state $(\$ 32,289)$ and the nation $(\$ 34,471)$.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

## AVERAGE EARNING PER JOB



Average earring per job in Lane Country, adiusted for inflation has increased from $\$ 34,512$ in 1970 to $\$ 37,041$ in 2005.

In 2005 average earning per job in Lane County was lower than the state $(\$ 42,546)$ and the nation ( $\$ 47,369$ ).

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis


Total wages includes full time and part-time worker wages. Average earning per job can increase or decrease depending on several factors. A decrease in total wages will cause average earrings to drop. Total wages can decrease depending on the number of part time workers in the labor force and the type of jobs being created or lost. An area may experience a shift in jobs in certain sectors. For instance retail service sector jobs are generally lower paying.

People may choose to live in a community because of quality of life reasons and population growth may outpace job creation. More people flooding the job market will cause a decrease in wages.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY NAICS SECTOR 2006 (PRIVATE SECTOR ONLY)

|  | U.S. TOTAL | OREGON - STATEWIDE | lane County | AVg annual pay lane couniy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BASE INDUSTRY: TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRES | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | \$32,349 |
| AGRICUITURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING | 1.03\% | 3.34\% | 1.42\% | \$30,235 |
| MINING | 0.55\% | 0.14\% | 0.18\% | \$48,362 |
| UTILITIES | 0.48\% | 0.33\% | 0.12\% | \$62,558 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 6.74\% | 6.96\% | 6.34\% | \$39,543 |
| MANUFACTURING | 12.52\% | 14.42\% | 16.12\% | \$39,845 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 5.22\% | 5.59\% | 4.72\% | \$43,935 |
| RETAlL TRADE | 13.64\% | 13.76\% | 15.65\% | \$23,948 |
| TRASSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING | 3.73\% | 3.54\% | 2.38\% | \$35,115 |
| INFORMATION | 2.70\% | 2.43\% | 2.94\% | \$48,551 |
| FINANCE AND INSURANCE | 5.33\% | 4.27\% | 3.46\% | \$48,074 |
| REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASIING | 1.91\% | 1.95\% | 2.08\% | \$24,620 |
| PROFESSIINAL AND TECHNICAL SERVIICES | 6.56\% | 4.74\% | 4.66\% | \$40,302 |
| Management Of COMPaNIES AND Enterprises | 1.58\% | 2.05\% | 1.48\% | \$63,843 |
| ADMINISTRATVE AND WASTE SERVIICES | 7.36\% | 6.76\% | 7.14\% | \$20,127 |
| EdCCATIONAL SERVICES | 1.96\% | 1.62\% | 1.07\% | \$37,725 |
| Healit Care and Social assistance | 13.05\% | 12.24\% | 14.43\% | \$38,905 |
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION | 1.69\% | 1.52\% | 1.68\% | \$13,705 |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVIICES | 9.87\% | 9.97\% | 9.68\% | \$13,288 |
| OTHER SERVICES, EXCPPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRAIION | 3.87\% | 4.30\% | 4.42\% | \$21,188 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 0.22\% | 0.05\% | 0.02\% | \$34,362 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
MANUFACTURING SUB-SECTORS: PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN 2006 (PRIVATE SECTOR ONLY)

| INDUSTRY | U.S. TOTAL | ORECON - STATEWIDE | LANE COUNTY, OREGON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BASE INDUSTRY: MANUFACTURING | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% |
| Nalcs 311 FOOD ManuFacturing | 10.42\% | 10.71\% | 6.46\% |
| NAICS 312 BeVERAGE And TOBACCO PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | 1.38\% | 1.37\% | 1.19\% |
| NaICS 313 TEXTILE MLLLS | 1.37\% | 0.05\% | ND |
| NalCS 314 TEXTILE PRODUCT MILLS | 1.14\% | 0.53\% | 0.66\% |
| NaICS 315 APPaREL MANuFACTURING | 1.69\% | 0.58\% | 0.93\% |
| NAICS 316 Leather and alled Proouct manuFacturng | 0.26\% | 0.22\% | ND |
| NalCS 321 WOOD PRODUCT ManuFacturing | 3.93\% | 15.64\% | 23.40\% |
| NAICS 322 PAPER MANUFACTURING | 3.32\% | 3.14\% | ND |
| NalCS 323 PRINTING AND RELITED SUPPORT ACTIVITIES | 4.48\% | 3.42\% | 2.80\% |
| NaICS 324 Petroleum and coal producti manufacturing | 0.80\% | 0.22\% | ND |
| NaICS 325 CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING | 6.10\% | 1.82\% | 4.88\% |
| NalCS 326 PLASTICS and rubber Products manuFacturing | 5.62\% | 3.27\% | 1.21\% |
| Nalcs 327 NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCT MANUFACTURING | 3.62\% | 2.62\% | 0.94\% |
| NAICS 331 PRIMARY METAL MANUFACTURING | 3.28\% | 4.25\% | 0.27\% |
| NAICS 333 MACHINERY MANUFACTURING | 8.35\% | 5.76\% | 8.91\% |
| NalCS 334 COMPUTER and Electronic Product manufacturng | 9.24\% | 20.26\% | 9.23\% |
| NAICS 335 ElECTRICAL EQUPMENT AND APPLIANCE MANuFACTURING | 3.06\% | 1.15\% | 0.61\% |
| NaICS 336 TRANSPORTAITON EQUPPMENT MANUFACTURING | 12.44\% | 8.85\% | 21.61\% |
| Nalcs 337 FURNTURE And Related product manuFacturng | 3.95\% | 4.09\% | 4.42\% |
| NAICS 339 MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURRG | 4.59\% | 4.02\% | 4.92\% |

The table at left shows the percentage of employment in all of the sub-sectors of the manufacturing industry. The percentage of Transportation Equipment Manufacturing jobs in Lane County is significantly higher than the state.

In 2006 Lane County had over two and a half times as many iobs in this sector compared to the state and twice that of the nation.

In the manufacturing sector Lane County had about six times as many iobs in Wood Product manufacturing than the nation and one and a half as many jobs than the state in 2006.

[^1]FLIGHT DATA (EUGENE AIRPORT) 2002-2007


Source: City of Eugene
NUMBER OF FIRMS BY SIZE 2005


Source: Census County Business Patterns

NUMBER OF FIRMS BY INDUSTRY 2005 - LANE COUNTY


FIRMS BY SIZE AND INDUSTRY 2005 (NAICS) - LANE COUNTY

|  | TOTAL | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250-499 | 500-999 | 1,000 or more |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 836 | 224 | 176 | 216 | 187 | 29 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADM. AND SUPPORT, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICE | 440 | 258 | 72 | 43 | 32 | 15 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION | 154 | 74 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1163 | 801 | 187 | 100 | 53 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EDUCATIONAL SERVICES | 131 | 72 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| FINANCE AND INSURANCE | 595 | 361 | 130 | 61 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING, AND AG. SUPPORT SERVICES | 166 | 107 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE | 928 | 417 | 202 | 147 | 110 | 28 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| INDUSTRIES NOT CLASSIFIED | 41 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INFORMATION | 174 | 94 | 35 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES | 49 | 19 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 605 | 243 | 105 | 80 | 91 | 42 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| MINING | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION) | 928 | 576 | 222 | 88 | 36 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVIICS | 998 | 710 | 157 | 73 | 45 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| REAL ESTATE, RENTAL AND LEASING | 563 | 410 | 83 | 51 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 1,385 | 555 | 397 | 228 | 123 | 50 | 22 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING | 269 | 144 | 50 | 38 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UTILITIES | 11 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 484 | 230 | 104 | 68 | 63 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 9,931 | 5,348 | 2,009 | 1,278 | 871 | 251 | 135 | 30 | 5 | 16 |

NUMBER OF FIRMS BY INDUSTRY 1998-2005

|  | 1998 | SHARE OF TOTAL | 2000 | 2003 | 2005 | SHARE OF TOTAL | CHANGE 1998-2005 | CHANGE IN SHARE OF TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING, AND AGRICULTURE | 193 | 2.0\% | 180 | 176 | 166 | 1.7\% | -27 | -0.3\% |
| MINING | 14 | 0.1\% | 10 | 12 | 11 | 0.1\% | -3 | 0.0\% |
| UTILITIES | 9 | 0.1\% | 8 | 10 | 11 | 0.1\% | 2 | 0.0\% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,157 | 11.9\% | 1,141 | 1,094 | 1,163 | 11.7\% | 6 | -0.2\% |
| ManuFacturng | 639 | 6.6\% | 612 | 590 | 605 | 6.1\% | -34 | -0.5\% |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 518 | 5.3\% | 513 | 501 | 484 | 4.9\% | -34 | -0.5\% |
| RETAlL TRADE | 1,450 | 14.9\% | 1,423 | 1,404 | 1,385 | 13.9\% | -65 | -1.0\% |
| TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING | 246 | 2.5\% | 251 | 265 | 269 | 2.7\% | 23 | 0.2\% |
| INFORMATION | 183 | 1.9\% | 174 | 170 | 174 | 1.8\% | -9 | -0.1\% |
| FINANCE AND INSURANCE | 491 | 5.0\% | 513 | 560 | 595 | 6.0\% | 104 | 0.9\% |
| REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL AND LEASING | 498 | 5.1\% | 504 | 543 | 563 | 5.7\% | 65 | 0.5\% |
| PROFESSIINAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES | 883 | 9.1\% | 937 | 995 | 998 | 10.0\% | 115 | 1.0\% |
| MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES AND ENTERPRISES | 52 | 0.5\% | 51 | 49 | 49 | 0.5\% | -3 | 0.0\% |
| ADMINISTRATION, SUPPORT, WASTE MANAGEMENT | 423 | 4.3\% | 423 | 424 | 440 | 4.4\% | 17 | 0.1\% |
| EduCational Services | 94 | 1.0\% | 98 | 126 | 131 | 1.3\% | 37 | 0.4\% |
| HEALH CARE AND SOCIIAL ASSISTANCE | 943 | 9.7\% | 905 | 916 | 928 | 9.3\% | -15 | -0.4\% |
| ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | 143 | 1.5\% | 139 | 147 | 154 | 1.6\% | 11 | 0.1\% |
| ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 822 | 8.5\% | 791 | 810 | 836 | 8.4\% | 14 | 0.0\% |
| OTHER SERVICES (EXCEPT PUBLLC AdMINISTRAIION) | 862 | 8.9\% | 864 | 897 | 928 | 9.3\% | 66 | 0.5\% |
| AUXILIARIES (CORPORATE, SUBSIDIARY, AND REGIONAL MANAGEMENT) | 20 | 0.2\% | 18 | NA | NA |  |  |  |
| UNCLASSIIFED ESTABLISHMENTS | 86 | 0.9\% | 135 | 26 | 41 | 0.4\% | -60 | -0.5\% |
| TOTAL | 9,726 |  | 9,690 | 9,715 | 9,931 |  | -11 |  |

Source: County Business Partners

NUMBER OF FIRMS CHANGE IN SHARE


GROWTH-The industry category whose share of the total gained the most was professional, scientific and technical services, which went from $9.1 \%$ in 1998 to $10.0 \%$ in 2005.

DECLINE-The industry category whose share of the total shrank the most was retail lrade, which went from 14.9\% in 1998 to $13.9 \%$ in 2005.

## EDUCATION, HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Education, health, and public safety greatly influence the quality of life in communities. The ways communities develop can influence education, health, and safety as much as education, health, and safety can influence development. For example, the requirement for development proposals to include a health impact assessment is being used more widely throughout the world as a tool
to navigate and balance population and employment demands with other quality of life factors.' This section discusses general trends in education, health, and public safety to provide a basis from which to begin to understand current conditions and future needs.

1 World Health Organization, June 2006, http://www.who.int/hia/about/en/

CHANGE IN SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT FROM 1990 TO 2007



This section presents a general snapshot of K-12 education in Lane County. Overall in Lane County student enrollment has increased during the 18 year period from 1990-2007. The majority of rural districts have seen a decline in student enrollment.

Source: Oregon Department of Education

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY DISTRICT (AS OF OCTOBER 1 OF EACH YEAR)
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline \text { DISTRICT } & 1990 & 1995 & 2000 & 2001 & 2002 & 2003 & 2004 & 2005 & 2006 & 2007 & \begin{array}{l}1990-07 \\ \text { \# CHANGE }\end{array} \\ \hline \text { \% CHANGE }\end{array}\right]$

When considering student enrollment it is useful to note both the percentage change in enrollment
Source: Oregon Department of Education
as well as change represented by the actual number of students, especially in smaller school districts
where a low number of students could result in a high percentage change in enrollment.

DIFFERENCE OF LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS STUDENT-TO-TEACHER-RATIO FROM THE NATIONAL STUDENT-TO-TEACHER-RATIO


## DIFFERENCE OF LANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO FROM THE NATIONAL STUDENT TO TEACHER RATIO

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { STUDENT } \\ \text { TO TEACHER } \\ \text { RATIO } \end{array}$ | DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL AVERAGE 2005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DISTRICT | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |  |
| BETHEL 52 | 21 | 20.9 | 21 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 22 | 20.5 | 4.8 |
| BLACHLY 90 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 11.4 | 9.7 | -6 |
| CRESWELL 40 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 17.7 | 19.5 | 24 | 18.3 | 19.9 | 4.2 |
| CROW-APPLEGATELORANE 66 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 1.2 |
| EUGENE 4J | 22.4 | 22 | 22.7 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.4 | 21.9 | 6.2 |
| FERN RIDGE 28J | 18.1 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 25.5 | 25 | 23.3 | 7.6 |
| JUNCTION CITY 69 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 20 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 5.9 |
| LOWELL 71 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17 | 16.1 | 20.3 | 4.6 |
| MAPLETON 32 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 14 | 13.8 | 16.9 | 13.8 | 14.1 | -1.6 |
| MARCOLA 79] | 13.2 | 14.1 | 16 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 0.5 |
| MCKENZIE 68 | 16.4 | 15 | 13.7 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 0.2 |
| OAKRIDGE 76 | 17.4 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 18.7 | 3 |
| PLEASANT HILL 1 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 2.9 |
| SIUSLAW 97J | 18.1 | 17.4 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 4.1 |
| SOUTH LANE 45J | 21.4 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 4.1 |
| SPRINGFIELD 19 | 21.6 | 21.9 | 21.3 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 22 | 20.4 | 4.7 |
| U.S. | 16.1 | 16 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 |  |

Teachers refers to ceritified teaching staff. In 2004 the national ratio was 15.8 students to one (1) teacher.

In Lane County, 14 of 16 schooled districts have a higher ratio than the nation.

School funding and philosophy on the relationship between the ratio and student achievement are two factors influencing a district's decision on needed staffing.

Note: US rote is projected for 2004 and 2005 while district rates are actual.

Source: Oregon Department of Education; National Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS HOME SCHOOLED 1999-2005


Source: Oregon Department of Education, Special Data Request

LaNE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT (ESD) HOME SCHOOL NUMBERS

| $1999-2000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2000-2001$ |  | $2001-2002$ | $2002-2003$ | $2003-2004$ |  | $2004-2005$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENROLLMENT | 48,524 | 48,144 | 48,113 | 48,176 | 47,783 | 47,560 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HOME SCHOOLED | 1,147 | 1,429 | 1,738 | 1,818 | 1,736 | 2,192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL STUDENTS | 49,671 | 49,573 | 49,851 | 49,994 | 49,519 | 49,752 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\%$ OF STUDENTS | $2.31 \%$ | $2.88 \%$ | $3.49 \%$ | $3.64 \%$ | $3.51 \%$ | $4.41 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Oregon Department of Education

## STATE HOME SCHOOL NUMBERS

| $1999-2000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2000-2001$ | $2001-2002$ | $2002-2003$ | $2003-2004$ |  | $2004-2005$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENROLLMENT | 545,085 | 545,680 | 551,679 | 554,071 | 551,407 | 552,339 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HOME SCHOOLED | 10,600 | 14,509 | 20,637 | 20,464 | 20,401 | 21,192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL STUDENTS | 555,685 | 560,189 | 572,316 | 574,535 | 571,808 | 573,531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\%$ OF STUDENTS | $1.91 \%$ | $2.59 \%$ | $3.61 \%$ | $3.56 \%$ | $3.57 \%$ | $3.70 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Source: Oregon Department of Education
teenage suicide attempt rate
PER 10,000 YOUTHS (AGES 10-17) 1993-2005


Source: Oregon Health Department
Lane County has a significantly higher teen suicide attempt rate than the state.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT RATE
PER 10,000 CHILDREN (AGES 0-17) 1988-2006


Source: Lane Country and Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS); National statistics, National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information

From 1999-2003 Lane Country had a higher child abuse and neglect rate than the state or the nation. Oregon as a state saw an increase of approximately $12.4 \%$ in child abuse and neglect from 2003 to
2004. (Oregon Department of Human Services)

Since 2004, the county rate is lower than state and national rates.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION MEDICALLY UNINSURED 1990-2004


Jurisdictions do not survey annually and not on the same years. Lane County surveys every four years with the most recent results from 2007. The state of Oregon surveys every other year, most recently in 2006. The U.S. surveys every other year, most recently in 2005.

Source: Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research; National data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 RESIDENT BIRTHS 1988-2005


Source: Oregon Health Division; National statistics from National Center of Health Statistics
Lane County's infant mortality rate is close to that of Oregon and the U.S.

LanE COUNTY CRIME REPORT RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF CRIME 1991-2005


Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (OCJC)

The following data presents a general overview of crime reports and arrests in Lane Countr. Generally, crimes are discussed in three categories; person, property, and behavior. Person crimes include: willful murder, and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent homicide, forcible rape, other sex crimes, kidnapping, robbery, aggrovated assault, and simple assault. Property crimes include: burglary, larceny, arson, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property offenses, and vandalism. Behavior crimes include: weapon regulation laws, prostitution, drug laws, gambling, crimes against family, driving under the influence, liquor laws, disorderly conduct, iuvenile curfew violations, runoway juveniles, traffic crimes, fish and game, and marine violations.

LaNE COUNTY ARREST RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION BY TYPE OF CRIME 1991-2005

The highest arrest rate in Lane County is for behavioral crimes.


Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (OCJC)

## LaNE COUNTY ARREST RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION FOR PERSON CRIMES 1991-2005



LaNE COUNTY RaTE OF ARRESTS PER OFFICER
FOR VIOLENT CRIME 1996-2004


Even though Lane County has fewer officers per 1,000 population, Lane County officers have higher arrest rates than the state.

[^2]NUMBER OF SWORN POLICE OFFICERS PER 1,000 POPULATION 1991-2005

|  | LANE COUNTY OFFICERS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OREGON } \\ & \text { OFFICERS } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. } \\ & \text { OFFICRS } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YEAR | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PER } \\ \text { THOUSAND } \\ \text { POPULATION } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PER } \\ \text { THOUSAND } \\ \text { POPULATION } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { PER } \\ \text { THOUSAND } \\ \text { POPULATION } \end{array}$ |
| 1991 | 1.4 | 1.6 |  |
| 1992 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1993 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1994 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1995 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1996 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1997 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1998 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 1999 | 1.3 | 1.7 |  |
| 2000 | 1.3 | 1.6 |  |
| 2001 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| 2002 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| 2003 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| 2004 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| 2005 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 |

Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission
NUMBER OF SWORN POLICE OFFICERS
PER 1,000 POPULATION 1991-2005


Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

## INFORMATION IS OUR BUSINESS

For over 30 years, Lane Council of Governments' researchers and analysts have been at the forefront of spatial data analysis, providing answers to important community questions.

We use expert knowledge, regional data and advanced tools, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), relational database management systems (RDBMS), and analytic models, to turn facts and figures into insight and understanding.


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- Global positioning system (GPS) data collection services
- GIS application development and training
- Standard and custom data services

For more information, please contact Eric Brandt, Program Manager at 541.682 .4338 or ebrand $@ \mid c o g . o r g ~$

## DATA SOURCES

Bureau of Census - American Fact Finder http://factfinder.census.gov/<br>Bureau of Census - County Business Patterns<br>http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp<br>Bureau of Economic Analysis<br>http://www.bea.gov/<br>Bureau of Census - Housing Units Authorized by Building Permits http://www.census.gov/const/www/C40/table3.html<br>Bureau of Labor Statistics<br>http://www.dol.gov/<br>Lane Council of Governments - Regional Address Data http:///cog.org/ and www.rlid.org<br>Lane Regional Air Protection Agency<br>hitp://www.lrapa.org/<br>Office of Economic Analysis - Demographic Forecast hitp://www.oea.das.state.or.us/DAS/OEA/demographic.shtml<br>Oregon Department of Education<br>htrp://www.ode.state.or.us/sfda/reports/r0044Select.asp<br>Oregon Department of Transportation - Traffic Counting Program<br>http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TDATA/smm/tvt.shtml<br>Portland State University - Population Research Center<br>http://www.pdx.edu/prc/

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[^0]:    Source: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 U.S. Census, and 1975, 1985, 1995, 2005 Portland State University Compiled by LCOG

[^1]:    Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (ND) Not Disclosable

[^2]:    Source: Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

