

Clackamas County Profile

July 22, 2014

Demographics

Population growth

- County population grew by 35% from 1990 to 2010, exactly on par with percent increase observed across state overall
- Growth in the county during this period was mostly due to net in-migration (as opposed to natural increase – the excess of births to deaths)

Change in ethnic composition

- The size of the Latino population roughly tripled between 1990 and 2010, from 2.5% to 7.7%, and represents the largest population of color in the county
- Though in 2010 Clackamas County had a lower percent Latino (7.7%) than the state overall (11.7%), it experienced about the same percent change (200%) in that population between 1990 and 2010

Age

- Clackamas County is a little older than the state overall, but it is aging at roughly the same pace as Oregon

Employment & Labor

Unemployment

- The county has had consistently lower unemployment than the state since 1990
- Unemployment has increased significantly since 1990 – from about 4% to about 9% in 2008-12, at a pace on par with the state

Sources of income

- The majority of households (about 75%) get income from wages and salaries, which is slightly higher than state percentage (about 73%)
- About 29% of households get income from social security, followed by 19% that get income from retirement, and only about 3% that receive income from public assistance programs

Industries employing county residents:

- The Education, Health, and Social Services industry is the industry in which the highest proportion of Clackamas County residents worked in 1990 and it still was the top industry of employment during the 2008-2012 period
 - Note: Education, Health, and Social Service industry employment includes work in the public and private sectors
- But now, the other two industries of employment that were very common in 1990 (manufacturing and retail trade), have declined significantly. In 1990 about 34% of

Clackamas County resident workers worked in these two industries. Now, on average, between 2008 and 2012 only 25% do.

- Between 1990 and 2008-2012, employment has become a bit more evenly distributed among a number of industries, including retail trade, manufacturing, professional/science/management/administration, FIRE, construction, and arts/entertainment/recreation/accommodation

Local jobs:

- In 2012, the highest proportions of jobs located in the county were in the retail trade and the private sector health care and social assistance industries. Twenty-two percent (22%) of all the full and part time jobs in the county in 2012 were in these industries.
- Between 2001 and 2012, small, but the most significant declines occurred in the proportion of local jobs there were in the manufacturing and government industries (each declined by about 2 percentage points)
- Between 2001 and 2012, small, but the most significant increases occurred in the proportion of local jobs there were in private sector health care and social assistance as well as real estate, rental, and leasing industries (each increased by about 2 percentage points)

Commuting patterns:

- Since 1990, Clackamas County resident commuters report longer travel times to work – the percent of workers reporting 30+ minute commutes increased from 32% to 42% between 1990 and 2008-2012
- Just over half of all Clackamas County resident workers commuted less than 30 minutes to work, on average between 2008 and 2012

Agriculture

Agricultural Economy:

- In 2012, the county ranked 5th in the state for gross farm and ranch sales (\$343,514,000)
- In 2012, crop sales were 3.6 times higher than animal product sales in the county
- In 2012, the biggest agricultural commodity (by sales) was nursery & greenhouse crops
- There was a 25% increase in animal product sales between 2000 and 2012
- There was a 24% decline in crop sales between 2000 and 2012
- At the same time, there was a 18% decline in the number of harvested acres between 2000 and 2012
- In contrast to the state overall that has seen continued declines over the last 20 years, the county timber harvest in 2012 was almost to its 1990 level in 1,000s of board feet, primarily due to growth in timber harvest by industry as opposed to fed or state

Land use change:

- Between 2000 and 2009, there was a slight decline in percent of land in mixed forest/agricultural use, but the percentage in this use was higher than state
- Stable percent of land in low-density residential, during the period, and higher than state (at 21%)
- Increased percent of land in urban land use, between 2000 and 2009, and higher than state (at 9% in 2009)

Striking Statistics (areas where county stands out from state)

Challenges

- Stressed social service system – ratio of people seeking social services (via 211info) to social service providers indicates higher than average ratios, particularly for utilities services and income support/employment services
- Higher than average dropout rate among Latino high school students

Strengths

- ✓ Lower than average mortality among adults age 45-64
- ✓ Lower than average incidence of the most common communicable disease (Chlamydia)
- ✓ Lower than average crime (adult and juvenile)
- ✓ Higher than average home ownership
- ✓ Higher than average home values
- ✓ Higher than average participation in census and elections
- ✓ Lower than average poverty
- ✓ Lower than average income inequality
- ✓ Higher than average median household income