A GUIDE TO

COMMUNITY PARK AND RECREATION PLANNING
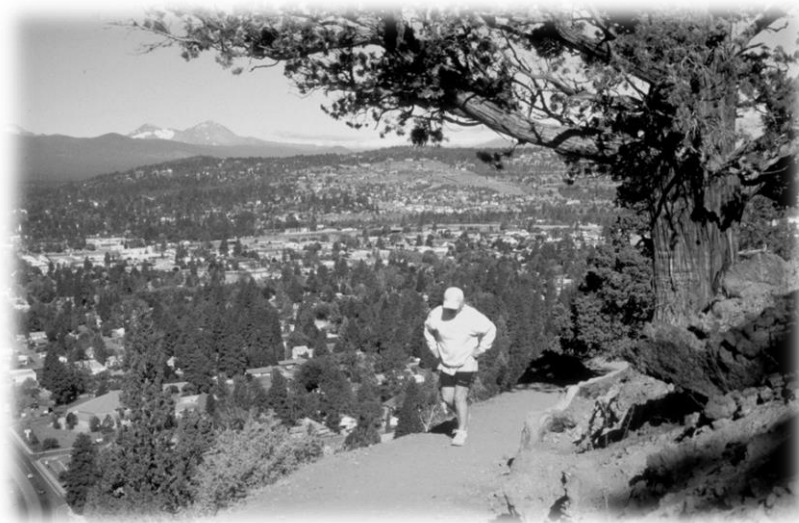
FOR OREGON COMMUNITIES

March 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Introduction

This guide is provided to assist units of local government in Oregon (cities, counties, special districts, ports and regional districts) with a small staff, or no permanent staff at all, in preparing a park and recreation plan for their jurisdiction. The guide is designed to be easily followed by local agency staff and/or a designated group, such as an appointed planning team, given the responsibility for preparing a plan. Although reference is made throughout this guide to a community plan, the planning process described can apply to any agency-wide park and recreation plan of a unit of local government.

Evidence of sound park and recreation planning is a critical factor considered by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) in evaluating requests for the grant funding available annually to units of local government for the acquisition of public open space and development of recreation facilities. OPRD believes park and recreation planning encourages:

- provision of recreational opportunities in an effective and efficient manner,
- conservation of open space and natural and cultural resources,
- community quality of life,
- environmental education,
- sensible community growth, and
- economic development, especially recreation–related tourism.

Regional planning commissions or local planning departments, planning consultants, faculty at local educational institutions and others may be able to help you develop a plan. This guide is not intended to replace professional planning expertise that may be obtained by your community. The information and material in this guide can either supplement such assistance or provide enough guidance to enable a local agency to develop a basic park and recreation plan where such expertise is not available.

The Planning Process

Why should you plan? First, understand that everyone plans. In our personal life, we plan our day's activities, the itinerary for a trip, and how to complete work assignments on time. Some of our plans are longer range such as those for sending our children to college and ensuring financial security for our retirement. **Having a plan does not ensure success, but neglecting to plan often leads to failure.** It has been said that, "Failing to plan is planning to fail."

In organizations and agencies of government the need for planning is even more important because:

- Success usually depends on the efforts of a number of individuals, working together to meet the needs of many other people, including those within the organization.
- Defining success is often complex.
- Plans usually must be longer range.
- Public bodies, answerable to voters, have special responsibilities, for example, for the wise use of public funds and to fulfill legal mandates.
- The public must be provided opportunities for input in the planning process and expressing their opinions.

For these reasons, **it is critical that all members of an agency:**

(1) are working toward the same outcomes, and

(2) agree on how to pursue these outcomes.

If an agency has not agreed on where it is going, its members are likely to find themselves working toward different goals. Even if all agree on what the agency's goals are, without agreement on how to achieve these goals, staff will again find themselves working at cross-purposes.

Developing a park and recreation plan does not have to be complicated and costly. The planning process presented is basically a common sense approach for identifying and deciding how to meet the recreation and open space needs of your community.

Planning involves:

- **looking at where a community stands today,**
- **envisioning where it wants to be tomorrow, and**
- **determining how to best move from today's situation to the desired future.**

There are Plans, and Then There are *Plans.*

There are many types of plans: comprehensive, strategic, master, site, etc. Unfortunately these labels are sometimes used inconsistently, and plans are sometimes mislabeled. In many cases, plans combine aspects of more than one type of planning.

Using the planning process in this guide will result in what is usually called a community **master** plan for parks and recreation that combines aspects of both **strategic** and **comprehensive** planning methods.

A **park and recreation master plan** provides an overall framework to guide the provision of park and recreation services in a community. It should be consistent with the general plan of the community. The **general plan** is a multi-purpose community plan containing interrelated policies and actions for all major community governmental functions and responsibilities such as transportation, land use and education.

Comprehensive planning usually describes an approach to planning that is inclusive and considers, quantitatively if possible, all known factors, as well as the interrelationships among these factors, that might influence the function(s) for which the plan is developed. The resulting plans are usually long-range and general.

Strategic planning emphasizes developing a vision of a future condition the planning jurisdiction wants to achieve and determining specifically what strategies will be used to achieve this envisioned future. Strategic plans tend to be less quantitative, more focused and action-oriented and have shorter time horizons.

Fortunately, these distinctions are not critical to developing your plan. This guide refers simply to "a park and recreation plan" to avoid confusion.

Getting Started

When the decision has been made to develop a park and recreation plan, the following initial tasks need to be accomplished:

1. **The local city council or park board should adopt a formal resolution calling for and supporting the planning process** (See Form 1). The resolution will demonstrate to the community that the governing body is committed to the park and recreation planning effort and that it accepts its role in future plan implementation.

2. **A park and recreation planning team, including at least one member from the governing body, should be officially appointed to develop the plan.** The planning team will collect and analyze information, involve the public in the planning process, develop the major elements of the plan itself and present the plan to the public for review and the governing body for consideration and official adoption.

    The planning team should include members from those community organizations and interests that will be most affected by the plan's recommendations and whose support will be necessary to implement the plan. Team members must have the time, commitment and ability to stay with the planning process from start to finish. They should be familiar with the community and its parks and recreation system and represent a cross-section of the community: business, civic and educational leaders as well as members of the general public. Residents that have a personal interest in local park and recreation opportunities, such as those with young children or children active in sports, members of the disabled community and seniors are often well suited for this responsibility.

    In order to maintain the planning team at a workable size of about 15 members, it will be necessary to distinguish between those community interests who will be represented on the team and those whose input can be gained through the public participation process. Community members who have special expertise in planning, natural resources management or other areas relevant to plan development can be asked to participate as non-voting advisors to the team.

3. **A brief description of the role and responsibilities of the planning team, i.e., a "job description" for planning team members should be prepared.** For example, clarify that the team will recommend a plan to the governing body, not adopt the plan themselves. Specify the level of commitment expected of team members so that those invited will be able to determine if they are able and willing to participate fully. (How the team members will interact with each other to carry out their business usually can be left for the team themselves to determine at their first meeting. See Step 1.)

4. **Background material, which will be useful to planning team members in developing a common base of community knowledge relevant to the plan, should be assembled.** For example, this material might include:

    -   Descriptions of the community's present park and recreation areas, facilities and staff, as well as the current park and recreation budget.

    -   Information on the community, its residents and population trends.

    -   Organizational chart that displays the governmental structure of your community and clarifies where the responsibility for parks and recreation lies in relationship to other government functions (see sample chart below).

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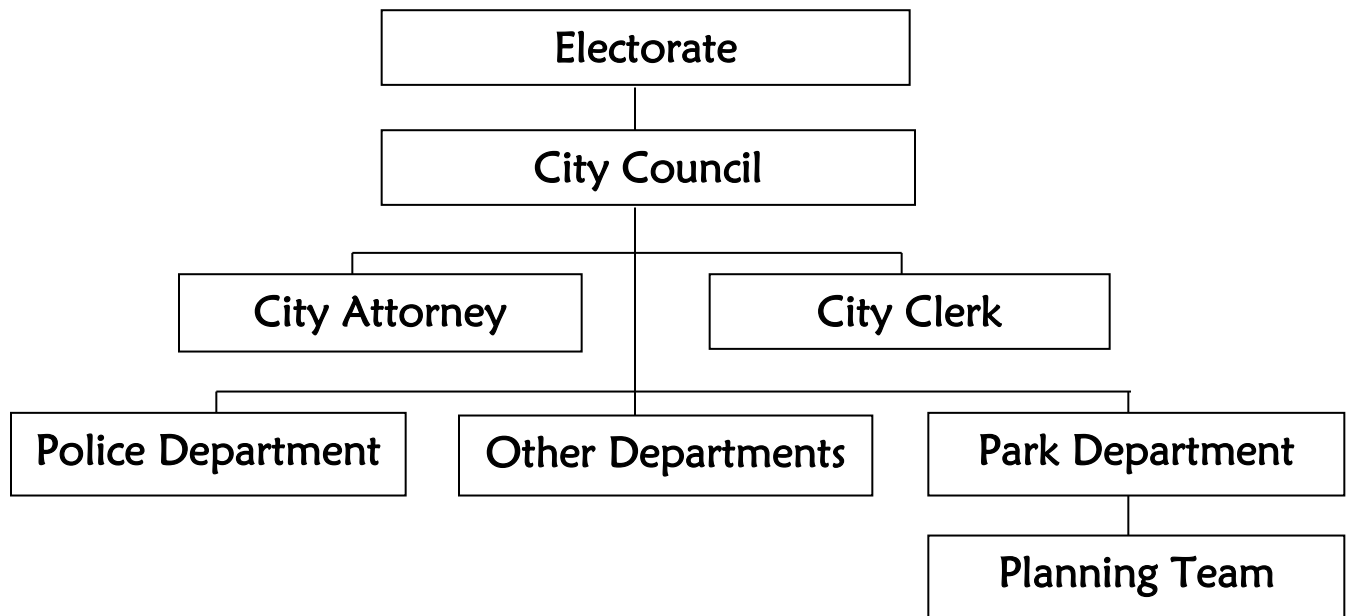
    -   Existing community park and recreation plans and statements of community park and recreation mission and goals.

    -   Park and recreation plans from communities like yours.

    -   This planning guide.

Be selective and present information as concisely as possible, perhaps annotating it and supplementing it with briefings at initial team meetings and as needed.

With the planning team formed, legitimized by ordinance and briefed, the team is now ready to begin meeting and preparing the park and recreation plan. The following material provides a step-by-step process that can be used as described or adapted to develop the plan.

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Step 1: Organize the Planning Team.

The planning team's first task is to organize itself. The team needs to:

1. **Select a Chairperson** (unless the governing body wishes to assign this responsibility) to conduct team meetings and direct team activities. This election may be left for a later meeting if team members do not yet know each other with someone designated to serve as interim chairperson.

    It may also be desirable to obtain the help of a person with experience in conducting group problem-solving meetings to serve as a non-voting team facilitator. A facilitator can neutrally guide discussion, allowing the chairperson to participate more in the substance of team discussions.

2. **Select someone to take notes, keep a record of group decisions, and prepare and disseminate team products.** If the team has a facilitator, this is often part of their responsibilities. Otherwise a team member may be willing to do this, or the convening body or a team member may be able to supply a member of their staff for this purpose.

    However the team decides to divide, distribute and carry out their responsibilities, the team must recognize that certain needs for effective and efficient team functioning exist and must be met.

3. **Agree on "ground rules"** to enable the team to interact in a productive, non-confrontational manner. Some ground rules are obvious, such as no side conversations, only one person talks at a time and only when recognized by the facilitator or chair. Other rules may be more difficult to decide on, such as whether a member can send a substitute when they can not attend a meeting and whether the team will make decisions by consensus or majority vote.

    One rule that most well-functioning working teams adopt is that **members may vigorously criticize ideas, but not other team members personally.** It is just as easy, and definitely more conducive to team functioning, to say, "I disagree with that suggestion," than to state, "That's the dumbest idea I've heard today." Getting personal is unnecessary and can quickly disrupt a team.

    Letting the team set its own rules encourages members to follow them.

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Step 2: Agree on a Planning Process and Schedule.

1. **Agree on a planning process,** either the one described in this guide, some adaptation of it, or some other process the team is confident will effectively produce the type of plan they need. As part of the planning process, consider where in the process public input will occur and what type of input is needed at these points (See Step 3).

2. **Agree on a time schedule for the plan** based on the planning process. Identify any external dates (e.g., grant application deadlines) that may affect the schedule. Consideration of the schedule may prompt revisions in the planning process until some balance is reached between the type of planning process used and the time and effort required from team members for plan completion.

    A chart such as the one below helps display the schedule.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

Organize Team

Gather and Analyze Input

Public Participation

Identify Priority Needs and Issues

Develop Vision

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Action Program

Review and Revise Plan

Begin Implementing Action Plan
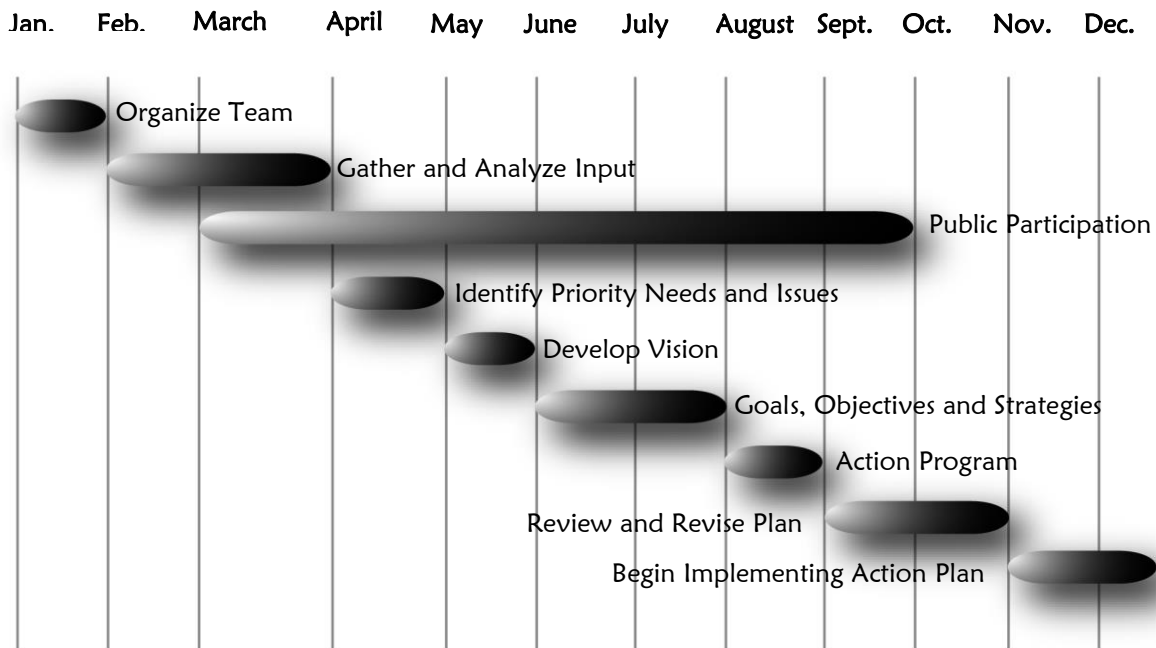
It is important to understand that the planning process may be lengthy, taking six months to a year. The time needed will vary among communities, and a realistic time schedule should be established early in the process. How fast you can proceed will depend upon the level of commitment of those participating in the planning and how well they are able to balance the demands of the planning process with their other responsibilities. **Important challenges that need to be considered and met include (1) stimulating and maintaining participant interest and (2) making participation as easy and efficient as possible.**

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Step 3: Develop a Public Participation Strategy.

To improve the quality of the plan and to ensure its widest acceptance, it is important that local citizens have the opportunity to participate in the planning process and that citizen input is responded to and incorporated into the plan.

Some **key points to consider** regarding public participation in the planning process include:

- The members of the planning team may write an excellent community park and recreation plan. However, **in order for the plan to be implemented, it must be supported by the community and especially the community's leaders and elected officials.** Consider arranging special meetings to obtain input from key civic groups and individuals, either collectively or in individual interviews. Forms 2 and 3 provide examples of questionnaires that can be used for interviews with community leaders and park board members or other elected officials responsible for parks and recreation services.

- The support necessary for implementation will not occur unless citizens believe that they have had a real opportunity to make their needs and desires known and that **the planning team took the public input seriously in developing the plan.** Form 4 is an example of a questionnaire that can be used in conjunction with a public meeting.

- The public participation strategy provides an opportunity to inform and involve residents in their community's parks and recreation services now and as they could be in the future. **An aggressive and effective public participation strategy can mobilize active community support for the plan and its implementation.** This can be the most beneficial part of the entire planning process.

- Use media coverage (newspaper, radio, and television) to broaden interest in the plan.

- Involve the park and recreation agency's own employees.

- Different methods of obtaining public input may be more useful for some purposes than others at certain points in the planning process. Different methods may reach different segments of the community.

  For example, consider:
  - Surveys conducted by mail, telephone or newspaper to collect broad citizen input.
  - 2017 SCORP outdoor recreation survey results included in Appendices E-J.
  - SCORP public recreation provider needs survey results in Appendix K.
  - Workshops to generate ideas.
  - Personal interviews with key community members and/or elected officials.
  - Structured small groups to resolve conflict.
  - Public meetings to obtain community input and accept comments on drafts of the plan.

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- Everyone must be given the opportunity to say whatever he or she wants. However, **asking the public to respond to specific questions can often result in more useful input.**

- Be open to criticism as well as praise.

The strategy used to obtain public review and input should be fully described in the plan, usually in an appendix. The following information should be included:

1. A description of the strategy and the specific methods used to obtain public input (e.g., public meetings, SCORP survey results, questionnaire, phone survey) with samples of the forms or questionnaires used.
2. The number of persons that provided input (e.g., the number surveyed and the number who responded, the number invited to and the number in attendance and speaking at meetings).
3. The dates and locations of meetings and/or surveys.
4. A summary of the input received.
5 The planning team's analysis and evaluation of the content of the input and how the input was responded to (e.g., how the plan was changed to reflect input, suggestions not taken with the reason given).

Step 4: Collect and Display Basic Information.

Local, county or state agencies or planning departments and commissions for your jurisdiction may have already collected some of the basic information you need.

1. **Inventory Existing Recreation Sites and Facilities.**

    A logical starting point for planning is to determine what recreation lands and facilities are now available to community residents. The inventory should also include schools, church properties, and civic and private recreation areas available to the public, as well as those parks that may be outside the community but are commonly used by your residents.

    The most effective park system to develop and manage is one made up of a variety of different types of parks, open space areas, and recreational venues, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. To assist with park system planning in Oregon, Appendix C includes a parkland classification system including 11 standard parkland classification types. After a review of Appendix C, use Form 5, or a similar form, to **inventory the type, acres, development status, and managing agency for all recreation lands available to community residents.**

    Using a separate Form 6, or a similar form, **for each park and recreation site within the community, inventory the types and amount of facilities and activities provided at the site.**

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Take the park and recreation facility information gathered on the individual Form 6's for each **public** site and compile it using Form 7. Then do the same thing for all the **private** sites inventoried using another copy of Form 7. Then total the public and private inventory for a **total community inventory** of available recreation facilities. (Use columns 1 and 2 of Form 7 for the public and private sites' totals and the Total column for the community totals.)

These tables provide convenient overall summaries of existing park and recreation lands and facilities in your community.

An evaluation of the accessibility of existing parks and recreation facilities to the disabled is an important and necessary part of the site and community inventories. **All communities are required by federal and state law to address accessibility considerations for sites and facilities within their jurisdiction** and to include individuals with disabilities in their self-evaluation assessment (See Appendix A). At a minimum, sites should be evaluated using the basic accessibility concepts outlined on Form 10, Accessibility Checklist.

2. **Collect Resource Information.**

    As a part of the Statewide Land Use Planning Program, Oregon's 240 cities and 36 counties are responsible for adopting local comprehensive plans. Important natural and cultural resource information from your local comprehensive plan (e.g., streams and their corridors, forests, wildlife habitat, wetlands and historic and archeological sites) should be identified.

    Knowledge of these resources helps identify natural and historic settings that may be potential sites for community parks. It is also important information needed to prevent the unnecessary and perhaps illegal damage of important resources protected by law when developing recreation facilities.

    Some of these identified resources may be unique to the community, region or even the state. If so, consider protecting these resources as a public park with public access provided in a manner compatible with protecting and enhancing the resources. Examples include a wetland with walking paths and a viewing stand for wildlife observation and a historic home restored to provide offices for park staff and to house a museum of community history. **By incorporating protection of a community's special resources and places in its mission, a local park and recreation agency can gain broader community support for its overall mission, while helping preserve those assets that make the community unique.**

    Note: After completion of this park and recreation planning effort, it may be necessary to amend the recreation component of your current local comprehensive plan. Recommendations from this recreational planning process should be compatible with those included in your local comprehensive plan.

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3. **Display Important Information on Maps.**

   To assist in planning, a good map of your community (jurisdiction) showing the location of existing and planned parks and other important features, including natural and cultural resources should be developed (See Appendix B). A legible street/road map can be used for the base. Communities that do not have a good quality street map, may obtain such maps from the Oregon Department of Transportation's Geographic Information Services Unit[1]. Maps are currently available (in pdf and Microstation Design file formats) for 240 Oregon cities on the ODOT's website at
   http://cms.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/TDATA/Pages/gis/citymaps.aspx

4. **Collect Population Information.**

   Use Form 11 to collect basic socio-economic and population information for your community. Evaluation of census information from 2000 through 2030, as well as any additional information on recent developments that may affect population trends, will enable the planning team to forecast possible future population trends and estimate future recreation needs. For your convenience, current Oregon Census Data for counties and communities is included in Appendix P.

5. **Consider Any Existing Community Plans.**

   The planning process should include a review of all existing park and recreation plans, as well as other adopted community plans, for example, community general plans and plans for other government functions such as transportation, which might affect the provision of park and recreation services.

Step 5: Identify Needs and Issues.

1. **Needs**
   One of the more challenging aspects of park and recreation planning is determining how much open space or parkland and the types and quantities of recreation facilities a community needs. When conducting park system planning, park and recreation providers need to not only identify which parklands and facilities/services are important to community members, but must also define what constitutes "adequate" provision. To determine adequacy, park and recreation providers typically measure existing parklands and facilities and compare them against established standards, typically Level of Service (LOS) standards. LOS standards are measures of the amount of public recreation parklands and facilities being provided to meet that jurisdiction's basic needs and expectations. For example, the amount of parkland currently needed in a particular jurisdiction may be determined by comparing the ratio of existing park acres per 1,000 residents to the jurisdiction's desired level

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[1] For more information contact the Oregon Department of Transportation's Geographic Information Services Unit at 555 13th. Street N.E., Suite 2, Salem, Oregon 97301-4178. Telephone: 503.986.4245.

of parks relative to population. The gap between the two ratios is the currently needed park acreage. As the population grows, the objective is to provide enough additional acreage to maintain the jurisdiction's desired ratio of park acres to 1,000 residents.

To assist with park system planning in Oregon, Appendix C includes recommended Oregon LOS site guidelines for each of the 11 standard parkland classification types along with specific park facility types. These guidelines were developed after a review of past National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) standards and results from a statewide survey of Oregon's public park and recreation providers. While these statewide site and facility guidelines provide a useful framework for evaluating jurisdiction resources, it is recognized that individual jurisdictions will need to develop their own LOS standards that reflect their unique conditions, resources and needs.

If your community has provided information to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department for inclusion in the state's Parkland Mapping Project, please use the interactive mapping website <weblink here> to calculate Community Parklands LOS Analysis and Community Facility LOS Analysis for your Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The website also allows for recreational need analysis for a number of demographic group options by UGB. Please see the instructions provided on the site for a full description of database analysis options.

If your community has not provided information for the Parkland Mapping Project, please use the following instructions. The supply information that was collected in Step 4 can be used to **calculate the current acres of parkland and number of community recreation facilities for each thousand residents in your community.** Using projected population in ten years rather than existing population may provide more useful averages for planning purposes, especially for growing communities.

Use information from Form 5, to complete the Community Parklands LOS Analysis (Form 8). Fill in the "Total Acres in Community" column for each parkland type. Using community population data from Appendix P, calculate and record the "Current Community LOS for Parkland(s)" for each parkland type. Current levels of service can be compared to recommended Oregon LOS Site Guidelines in determining proposed site guidelines for your plan.

Use information from Form 7 to complete the Community Facility LOS Analysis (Form 9). Fill in the "Total Facilities in Community" column for each facility type. Again, using community population data from Appendix P, calculate and record the "Current Community LOS for Facility" for each facility type. Current levels of service can be compared to recommended Oregon LOS Facility Guidelines in determining proposed facility guidelines for your plan.

To assist with determining proposed facility guidelines, OPRD has also collected information on how often Oregon residents participate in 56 outdoor recreation activities (See Appendices D-F). User occasions (number of times people engage in an activity) and percent of the population that participates in an activity are estimated at the state, SCORP region,

and county scales. Use Form 12 to examine 2017 outdoor recreation participation related to your facility guideline analysis. Resident opinions about need for future investment in outdoor recreation facilities at the state, urban, suburban, and rural scales for the Oregon general population and demographic groups are included in Appendices G-J. Form 13 can be used to identify highest priority need for recreation facilities in your service area. Appendix K includes the results of a survey of Oregon public recreation providers to identify recreational need at the statewide and county scales for parklands both within and outside of Urban Growth Boundaries. Note: Demographic group survey summary reports are available online at: https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/Pages/SCORP_overview.aspx.

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Of course, communities vary in their outdoor recreation interests and population trends. Experience with your community and how its residents differ from those of other communities in Oregon will help you make informed decisions about needs suggested by this type of analysis. However, be aware that **research indicates that community recreation interests may reflect to a large extent what facilities are currently available to residents. That is, if facilities exist for some types of recreation, but not for other types, residents may express wishes for even more facilities of the type already present simply because they have not had the opportunity to experience the other, unsupplied or under-supplied types of recreation.**

2. Issues
Recreation planners have found it useful to supplement numerically based types of need information with information collected more directly from the community's residents. This type of information can be obtained through the public input strategy discussed in Step 3 above. It may consist of the results of a survey of the public and/or community leaders and statements made at a public meeting about what residents want and think their community needs.

The results of such input usually do not lend themselves to numerical analysis beyond counting and averaging, but may provide important information. "Needs" identified in this manner are often referred to as issues. These issues include concerns and potential opportunities and challenges to which residents believe the community should respond.

Issues are usually simply recorded. For example, for Pleasant Town, some issues identified were:
- Save the Historic Jones Farmstead and grounds.
- We need organized softball leagues.
- Clean up the riverbank downtown and use it for recreation.
- Develop a bicycle and jogging trail.
- More programs for teenagers are needed.

Other issues or concerns may derive from the planning team's analysis of community facilities and resources. For example, Pleasant Town's planning team discovered that:

- Facilities in City Park are run down and not usable by disabled residents.
- The abandoned railroad through town intersects a trail being constructed by OPRD three miles from town.
- There were complaints that teens were rollerblading in areas not constructed for this purpose.

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Step 6: Focus on the Highest Priority Needs and Issues.

The planning team should use the information provided by: (1) comparing supply and participation information to identify needs and (2) issues identified through public participation and other means to identify the most important community park and recreation needs and issues.

The planning team should then focus the plan on addressing this limited number (often less than ten, rarely more than twenty) of the highest priority items. The planning team has to exercise its judgment in extracting what it believes are the most important community needs and issues form the information it has collected. Focusing the plan this way will also help efforts to implement the plan.

The needs and issues selected will probably not fully satisfy everyone in the community or even all members of the planning team. However, there should be enough scope and diversity in the items chosen that most residents will find something in the plan that is important to them and stimulates them to support the plan.

These needs/issues might include:
- More community parks
- More opportunities for a particular type of recreation
- More accessible facilities better distributed throughout the community
- Protection of special community resources
- Rehabilitation of existing areas and facilities
- New and expanded recreation programs

A relatively simple policy change or administrative action may address some items. Other items, probably most, will be more difficult to address and may require funding not yet in place. The planning team might decide that some items are not immediately addressable for reasons such as lack of authority or funds. However, **if an issue is important to the public, the planning team should hesitate before excluding it.** It may be more advisable to include the issue in the planning process in the hope that some practical way of at least beginning to address it may be identified. Conditions change and it is always prudent to lay some groundwork for the future. New opportunities might arise later to more fully address important but difficult issues or needs.

A method the planning team can use to select the most important needs and issues for the plan is described in Appendix M.

Step 7: Develop a Vision.

By this step in the planning process, the planning team will have collected and evaluated much information about the community and its parks and recreation services. Citizens of the community will have been heard from. The team will have analyzed, thought about and discussed this input in identifying the most important planning issues.

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Now is the time for the planning team to develop a vision of the kind of parks and recreation services their community should have in ten years (or whatever period is chosen for the plan). **The vision should excite and inspire the community's residents. However, the planning team should try to achieve a balance between a vision that is ambitious and exciting and one that is realistic and achievable.** Attaining the vision may require hard work and commitment from the community and its leaders, but it must not be seen as unreasonable and unattainable or the vision and the plan to achieve it will be rejected.

The statement of the vision should focus on the highest priority parks and recreation needs and concerns of the community. Where does the planning team envision the community will stand with respect to these concerns in ten years? What will be the effect on the community and its residents? What will your community look like to its residents and visitors? Describe a future that community members will be able to visualize. A sample vision statement is given in Appendix N.

The members of the planning team and the community must share the vision. Asking for public comment on the vision statement to determine whether it accurately reflects the aspirations of the community is recommended at this point.

Step 8: Formulate Goals and Objectives.

1. **Goals**
   Goals embody the outcomes that will need to occur in order for the community to achieve its vision. Goals are written as broad statements of long-range aspirations that set overall direction for the community.

   Goals may be stated in general, broad-brush terms that identify what the community should be or what the community should look like. However, goals should be measurable at least in principle. For example, "To make Pleasant Town a better place to live" is too general. "To provide Pleasant Town's residents with increased and improved opportunities for popular recreation opportunities" is more specific, measurable in principle and thus preferred. Most plans focus on ten or fewer broad goals.

Other goal statements for Pleasant Town might include:
- To provide more community parks for recreation purposes.

- To rehabilitate existing recreation facilities and make them accessible to all residents.
- To provide close-to-home nature play areas for all children in the community.
- To provide recreation programs for all segments of the community.

The plan's goals should be linked to the community's highest priority needs and issues and the elements of your vision statement. Goals can be generated by asking, "What will have to be achieved in order to realize (the elements of) the vision statement and address the community's highest priority needs and issues?"

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2. **Objectives**
    Objectives are statements of outcomes that must be accomplished to enable the community to fully achieve a goal. **Objectives are more specific than goals and must be actually measurable.** Usually each broad goal will have more than one objective. It may be necessary to limit the number of objectives for each goal. Identifying only the most important ones helps the plan retain its focus.

    For example, in order for Pleasant Town to achieve the first goal above, "To provide more open space for recreation purposes," several objectives might need to be met, including:
    - Acquire and develop a new community park.
    - Develop two new nature play areas.

    The planning team may decide to accelerate this phase of plan development by dividing the work yet to be done. Sub teams of the planning team can be formed with each responsible for one or two goals. The sub teams can formulate objectives (and later strategies and actions) for review by the entire planning team.

    The process described in Appendix M can be used again, here to generate objectives for each goal.

Step 9: Identify Strategies.

When the objectives for each goal have been identified, the planning team will have identified what must occur for the vision to be realized. Now the team must focus on how each objective will be accomplished. That is, what strategy or strategies should be used to accomplish each objective?

Strategies should be:
- narrowly focused,
- quantifiable,
- do-able, and
- targeted to a timeframe.

The strategies may be both short and long-term. They may be relatively easy to accomplish or require much effort. For the objective, "Acquire and develop a new community park" some examples of strategies might include:

- Identify and assess potential sites for a new community park.
- Analyze potential funding sources for the new park (see Appendix O for a list of potential funding sources).

STEPS IN PREPARING A
COMMUNITY PARK AND RECREATION PLAN

The What and How of Planning

One of the challenges that face any planning team is distinguishing between the "building blocks" of a plan: goals, objectives, strategies and actions. Sometimes in practice the distinctions among these are fine, perhaps even insignificant in the larger scheme of the plan. The most important thing is that you first decide on *WHAT* YOU ARE TRYING TO ACHIEVE (vision, goals and objectives) and then determine *HOW* YOU PROPOSE TO ACHIEVE THESE THINGS (strategies and actions).

The process described in this guide is designed to systematically step down from a more general vision statement to more specific statements of **what** needs to be accomplished (goals and objectives). Then identifying **how** these objectives will be achieved is done by similarly stepping down from more general strategies to very specific actions.

The essential elements of any plan are the two end points of the process: the **vision** of **what** you want to occur in the future and the specific **actions** that describe **how** the vision will be achieved. If the intermediate steps and terminology confuse the planning team, instead of making it easier to move from vision to actions, consider omitting one or more of the steps.

In the extreme, if the elements of your vision are clearly laid out in specific terms in the vision statement, the planning team may be able to proceed directly from the vision to generating specific actions to achieve the vision. However, the reasoning behind actions that the full planning process makes more systematic and explicit may be lost, and the plan may become more difficult to develop and less understandable to its readers. This can be addressed to some extent by providing brief narrative paragraphs for each goal or element of the vision statement that explain the planning team's approach to the item and rationale for actions.

Remember this planning process is just one way to plan that can be adapted as necessary to better fit your situation.

Step 10: Prioritize Strategies and Develop an Action Program.

Since each goal can have more than one objective and each objective more than one strategy, strategies can multiply. For example, a plan with eight goals, each with four objectives, each of which has three strategies will have 8 X 4 X 3 = 96 total strategies. Even if the planning team places limits on the number of objectives per goal and the number of strategies per objective, a large number of strategies can result. The resulting plan may be discouraging in its long list of things that need to be done.

STEPS IN PREPARING A
COMMUNITY PARK AND RECREATION PLAN

When the plan results in more things to do than can be realistically accomplished within a single, relatively short time frame, the planning team should prioritize. Choose a limited number of strategies, perhaps ten, and develop an action program that specifies exactly what actions are expected to occur in the first year or two of implementation, i.e., who is expected to do what by when.

The planning team should consider choosing strategies for the action program that:

- **Can begin to be implemented at once** and whose accomplishment will substantially help achieve important objectives.
- **Allow results to be seen by the public in the first year of plan implementation.**
- Allow progress to be made toward each of the plan's goals.
- Provide benefits to as many segments of the community as possible.
- Generate excitement, enthusiasm and involvement in the community's park and recreation future.
- Involve both acquisition and development of land for parks, as well as renovation of existing facilities.
- Contain actions that can both be carried out with existing funding and depend on generating new funds.
- Address high priority organizational needs (e.g., staff and funding) in a way that will not be seen as self serving.

Make sure that each action is stated in specific enough terms that it will be clear when it is accomplished. Avoid actions that call for "more of" something. Specify "how much more" or "how many." Be specific about who is responsible for leading the activities to accomplish this action item. An action may require the contributions of several or even many, persons or organizations to complete. However, **in order to establish accountability, some specific person or entity should be held responsible for carrying out the action.**

Establish reasonable but specific deadlines. Questions relating to responsibility and time frames for actions are often negotiated with those primarily responsible for implementation during the final drafting of the plan. For example, actions related to Pleasant Town's new park might include:

- The city will identify potential park sites in Pleasant Town by September 1, 201-.
- The Pleasant Town City Council will appoint a New Park Task Force by May 1, 201-. The Task Force will first identify potential funding sources and develop alternative funding strategies for acquisition and development of the new park. The Task Force will consider grant programs, community fund-raising, facility sponsorship and imposing an open space impact fee for new development.

STEPS IN PREPARING A
COMMUNITY PARK AND RECREATION PLAN

Some communities find it most useful to prepare an annual action program, coordinated with the community's budget cycle. Annual action program development can also be coordinated with assessing progress in plan implementation, as well as reexamining the plan in view of changing conditions.

How items will be funded will be an important consideration in implementing the plan and the action programs developed from it. In preparing an action program, the cost of actions should be estimated and potential funding sources recommended.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department urges you to familiarize yourself with the grant programs it administers described in Appendix O. Participation in these programs has significantly helped Oregon communities implement their plans and realize their visions for the park and recreation future of their communities.

Note: Appendix O also includes information about Oregon Marine Board administered grant programs and other potential funding sources.

Length is Not Necessarily Strength

As the planning team writes the plan, it is important to keep in mind that the plan is intended to be a persuasive document. Prepare a plan that when read will interest, and hopefully excite the reader to support it and work for the plan's implementation.

If the plan is long, unattractive or otherwise difficult to read, the plan's intentions for readership, let alone persuasion and implementation, will not be realized.

Therefore, keep your plan as brief and focused as possible. Place less important and the more detailed material in appendices, or if lengthy, in a companion publication. Always keep in mind who your primary audience is and write for them. Remember the most important readers to persuade may also be the busiest.

Make the plan look so interesting that people want to pick it up and read it. Make it as easy as possible for them to read the plan and focus on its most important aspects. Prepare a short executive summary of the plan if necessary. If help in preparing an attractive publication through utilizing a professional for layout and graphics is available, use it.

Follow-up

1. **Resolution to Adopt the Plan**

   When the plan is completed, it should be presented to the governing council or board for formal approval (See Form 14). Upon approval, the plan becomes the official park and recreation plan of the community. Approval indicates to OPRD and other potential funding agencies that the community's elected officials are committed to the plan and its implementation.

2. **Plan Implementation**

   The momentum for plan implementation will be greatest immediately after the plan's completion and official approval. Therefore, it is important that the plan's initial action program be immediately prepared and vigorously pursued.

   If the results of implementing the plan are visible to the public, especially where they constitute actual improvements in recreation opportunity for residents, momentum for implementation will increase. **If little appears to be occurring after the plan is completed, the plan soon will begin to lose credibility and support.**

   An excellent way to begin implementation is to submit an application to OPRD for grant assistance from one or more of the programs described in Appendix O to help fund an action (or actions) in the plan's action program.

3. **Plan Updating**

   Communities and their park and recreation needs and issues change. As a consequence, **park and recreation plans should be evaluated and updated at least every five years.** The initial plan can itself acknowledge the need for updating and even recommend a mechanism for the updating to occur. One possible mechanism, discussed in Step 10, is to coordinate reexamination and updating of the plan with annual action program development.

   Many park and recreation agencies elicit feedback from their park users, as well as non-users, on a regular basis to identify service issues and emerging needs that should be addressed in plan updating.

Sources of Planning Information and Assistance

As indicated previously, much of the information needed to develop a community park and recreation plan may have already been collected by other local, county, regional and state agencies. Some of these agencies and organizations may also be willing to supply technical assistance in planning, data collection and analysis, meeting facilitation, plan publication and various aspects of the plan. In some cases, it may be helpful to make representatives of agencies who have these capabilities members of or advisors to your planning team.

In addition to those sources already mentioned in the text, potential sources of planning information include:

- The 2019-2023 Oregon Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (Website: < >)
- Regional Planning Commissions
- County and Municipal Planning Departments
- Planning consultants
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Conservation Service
- Oregon Recreation & Parks Association (Website: http://www.orpa.org/)
- Oregon Parks Association
- Special Districts Association of Oregon
- Park and recreation agencies of neighboring communities
- Oregon Tourism Commission   (Website: http://www.traveloregon.com/)
- Local Colleges and Universities
- Center for Population Research and Census – Portland State University
  (Website: http://pdx.edu/prc/about-prc)   Phone: 503.725.3922
- U.S. Census Bureau (Website: http://www.census.gov/)

Checklist for the Planning Process

❑ Board or Council Resolution Supporting Planning Effort Passed

❑ Planning Team Appointed

❑ Description of Roles and Responsibilities of Planning Team Prepared

❑ Background Material for Planning Team Assembled

❑ Planning Team Organized

❑ Chairperson Selected

❑ Facilitator or Secretary Selected

❑ Ground Rules Agreed On

❑ Planning Process Approved

❑ Time Schedule Approved

❑ Public Participation Strategy Developed

❑ Basic Information Collected

    ❑ Existing Recreation Sites Inventoried

    ❑ Natural and Cultural Resources Identified

❑ Community Map Prepared

❑ Existing Plans Reviewed

❑ Needs and Issues Identified

❑ Community LOS Standards Prepared

❑ Needs and Issues Prioritized

❑ Vision Statement Prepared

❑ Goals Stated

❑ Objectives Formulated

❑ Strategies Identified

❑ Action Plan Developed

❑ Board or Council Resolution Approving Plan Passed

❑ Plan Implementation Underway

❑ Strategy for Updating Plan Identified

Form 1:
Resolution in Support of Planning

The following sample resolution can be used by the appropriate elective body to support the community park and recreation planning effort.

WHEREAS, the _____(Corporate Name) recognizes the importance of parks and recreation to the quality of life of the residents of _____, Oregon

WHEREAS, the need to provide quality park and recreation services for residents is recognized, and

WHEREAS, the importance of sound planning in order to effectively meet the park and recreation needs of its citizens is understood,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT
THE_____supports the preparation of a Park and Recreation Plan, to be used upon adoption by this body as its official plan for the next __ years, to guide the provision of park and recreational services in our community.

Passed and signed this ___ day of_____, 201__.

ATTEST:

_____   _____
President / Mayor   Clerk / Secretary

Form 2:
Interview Questions for Community Leaders

1. Are you familiar with the programs and facilities offered by the park and recreation department?

2. Do you utilize park department programs and/or facilities?

3. Do existing programs and facilities meet the needs of all age groups?

4. Should existing programs be increased? If yes, identify.

5. Should new programs be added? If yes, can you explain?

6. How can the park and recreation department best serve the recreation needs of the residents within its boundaries?

7. Do you believe the park and recreation department wisely allocates your tax dollars?

8. Do you believe park and recreation department facilities are properly maintained?

9. Would city residents support an increase in taxes or fees for:

    • increased land acquisition

    • park improvements (e.g., new restrooms, boat ramp, floral display, bikeways, playground equipment, accessibility)

    • swimming pool renovation or replacement

    • new community center

10. What is the public's image of the park and recreation department?

11. What are some long-range goals you recommend that the park board consider?

Note: Communities without park and recreation department should adapt this form to reflect their community's method of providing park and recreation services.

Form 3:
Interview Questions for Park Board Members

1. What are your long-range goals for the park and recreation department?

2. Should programs of the department be increased or expanded? If yes, identify.

3. Should new programs be developed? If yes, explain.

4. Is the department able to meet its current and projected financial obligations?

5. Do city residents believe their tax dollars are wisely utilized and allocated?

6. What are the highest priority capital improvements needed by the department? (pool, community center, sports complex, playground equipment, restrooms)

7. Should the department acquire more land? If yes, do you have suggested locations or areas for expansion?

8. Would city residents support increases in fees?

9. Would city residents support a tax increase for capital improvements?

10. Is the city maximizing its relationship with other governmental and private agencies (e.g., park and recreation district, county, school district, port district)?

11. What is the public's image of the department?

12. What are the greatest challenges facing the department in the next 5 to 10 years?

Note: Communities without park and recreation departments should adapt this form to reflect their community's method of providing park and recreation services.

Form 4:
Public Meeting Questionnaire
PLEASANT TOWN PARK & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
Thursday, December 9, 201-
7:00 p.m.- 9:00 p.m.

Questionnaire

Your input is important to this long-range planning process and to the future of your park department. We would appreciate your answering the following questions:

1. Are you familiar with programs and facilities offered by the park department?   Yes__ No__

2. Do you use department programs and/or facilities?   Yes__ No__

3. Do existing programs and facilities meet the needs of all age groups?   Yes__ No__

4. Should existing programs be increased? If yes, identify.   Yes__ No__

5. Should new programs be added? If yes, please explain.   Yes__ No__

6. Do you believe the department facilities are properly maintained?   Yes__ No__

7. Should the department acquire more parkland?   Yes__ No__

8. Should the department make park improvements? If yes, identify:

☐ Children's playgrounds ☐ Designated paddling routes
☐ Picnic areas & shelters ☐ Restrooms
☐ Walking trails ☐ Community centers
☐ Bicycling trails ☐ Outdoor swimming pools
☐ Community gardens ☐ Skateboard parks
☐ Nature & wildlife viewing areas ☐ Disc golf courses
☐ Sports fields ☐ Motorized boat ramps
☐ Tennis courts ☐ Non-motorized boat launches
☐ Basketball courts ☐ Campsites
☐ Off-leash dog parks ☐ Other
☐ Public access to waterways

9. What are some long-range goals that you recommend the park board consider for the next 3 to 5 years?

10. What are the greatest challenges facing the park department in the next 3 to 5 years?

Name_____

Address_____

Thank you for your input. We will summarize the information we receive from all returned questionnaires.

Note: Communities without park and recreation departments should adapt this form to reflect their community's method of providing park and recreation services.

Form 5:
Parklands Inventory

Park Area	Acres	Development Status	Managing Agency
Pocket Parks			
Urban Plaza Parks			
Neighborhood Parks			
Community Parks			
Regional Parks			
Nature Parks			
Special Use Parks			
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways	(Miles):		
Regional Sports Parks			
Linear Parks			
Destination Parks			
Total Acres			

Form 6:
Site Inventory

Park / Site Name _____ Type _____ Acreage _____ Managing Agency _____

Recreation Facility	Amount	Condition / ADA Compiant	Comments
Baseball fields (Number)			
Softball fields (Number)			
Basketball courts (Number)			
Soccer fields (Number)			
Golf courses (Holes)			
Lacrosse fields (Number)			
Equestrian facilities (Number)			
Football fields (Number)			
Outdoor swimming pools (Number)			
Volleyball courts (Number)			
Tennis courts (Number)			
Picnic shelters – small (Number)			
Picnic shelters – large (Number)			
Day-use picnic tables (Number)			
Children's playgrounds – made of natural materials (Number)			
Children's playgrounds – manufactured structures (Number)			
Skateboard parks (Number)			
Off-leash dog parks (Number)			
Nature centers (Number)			
Amphitheatres (Number)			
Disc golf courses (Number)			
Community walking trail/path – dirt of other soft surface (miles)			
Community walking trail/path – paved hard surface (miles)			
Off-street bicycle trails/paths (Miles)			
Motorized boat ramps (Lanes)			
Non-motorized boat launches (Number)			
Tent campsites (Number)			
RV/trailer campsites (Number)			
Community gardens (Number)			
Nature and wildlife viewing areas (Number)			
Designated paddle routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, drift boats (Number)			
Public access sites to waterways (Number)			
Other:			
Continues on next page			

Recreation Facility	Amount	Condition / ADA Compliant	Comments
Amenities			
BBQ grills (Number)			
Restrooms (Number)			
Water fountains (Number)			
Parking (Number of spaces)			
Other:			
Special Features			
Archaeological sites (Number)			
Historical sites & structures (Number)			
Lakes or ponds (Number)			
Prairie remnants (Number)			
Rivers or streams (Number)			
Wetlands (Number)			
Woodlots / Forests (Number)			
Other:			

Note: For **Type** of Site or Park, use the Parkland Classification type described in Appendix C.

For **Amount,** use the measure described in parenthesis after the facility name in the first column.

Form 7:
Community Inventory

Site / Park	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Name						
Type						
Acreage						
Recreation Facilities						
Baseball fields (Number)						
Softball fields (Number)						
Basketball courts (Number)						
Soccer fields (Number)						
Golf courses (Holes)						
Lacrosse fields (Number)						
Equestrian facilities (Number)						
Football fields (Number)						
Outdoor swimming pools (Number)						
Volleyball courts (Number)						
Tennis courts (Number)						
Picnic shelters – small (Number)						
Picnic shelters – large (Number)						
Day-use picnic tables (Number)						
Children's playgrounds – made of natural materials (Number)						
Children's playgrounds – manufactured structures (Number)						
Skateboard parks (Number)						
Off-leash dog parks (Number)						
Nature centers (Number)						
Amphitheatres (Number)						
Disc golf courses (Number)						
Community walking trail/path – dirt of other soft surface (miles)						
Community walking trail/path – paved hard surface (miles)						
Off-street bicycle trails/paths (Miles)						
Motorized boat ramps (Lanes)						
Non-motorized boat launches (Number)						
Continues on next page						

Site / Park	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Recreation Facilities						
Tent campsites (Number)						
RV/trailer campsites (Number)						
Community gardens (Number)						
Nature and wildlife viewing areas (Number)						
Designated paddle routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, drift boats (Number)						
Public access sites to waterways (Number)						
Other:						
Amenities						
BBQ grills (Number)						
Restrooms (Number)						
Water fountains (Number)						
Parking (Number of spaces)						
Other:						
Special Features						
Archaeological sites* (Number)						
Historical sites & structures* (Number)						
Lakes or ponds (Number)						
Prairie remnants (Number)						
Rivers or streams (Number)						
Wetlands (Number)						
Woodlots / Forests (Number)						
Other:						

Note: This table will need to be expanded to compile data for more than five sites.

*The State Historic Preservation Office is responsible for developing and maintaining inventories of historic and prehistoric properties in the state. For information please contact:

For above ground historic resources:
Diana Painter, Survey Coordinator, Phone: 503-986-0068, Email: Diana.painter@state.or.us
Ian Johnson, Survey Coordinator, Phone: 503-986-0678, Email: ian.johnson@state.or.us

For below ground historic resources:
Dennis Griffin, State Archaeologist, Phone: 503-986-0674, Email: dennis.griffin@state.or.us

Form 8:
Community Parklands LOS Analysis

Parkland Type	Total Acres in Community	Current Community LOS for Parkland(s) (Acres/ 1,000 population)	Recommended Oregon LOS Site Guildline (Acres/ 1,000 population)	Proposed Community LOS Site Guidline (Acres/ 1,000 population)
Pocket Parks			0.25 to 0.50 acres	
Urban Plaza Parks			0.1 to 0.2 acres	
Neighborhood Parks			1.0 to 2.0 acres	
Community Parks			2.0 to 6.0 acres	
Regional Parks			5.0 to 10.0 acres*	
Nature Parks			2.0 to 6.0 acres	
Special Use Parks			No guideline recommended	
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways			0.5 to 1.5 miles	
Regional Sports Parks			5.0 to 10.0 acres	
Linear Parks			0.5 to 1.5 acres*	
Destination Parks			20.0 to 30.0 acres*	
Total Acres			6.25 to 15.0 acres	

*LOS based on local-use population estimates. If there is extensive out-of-area visitation to these parks, recreation providers may consider exceeding these LOS guidelines.

Form 9:
Community Facility LOS Analysis

Facility Type	Total Facilities in Community	Current Community LOS for Facility (Facilities/ 1,000 population)	Recommended Oregon LOS Facility Guidline (Facilities/ 1,000 population)	Proposed Community LOS Facility Guidline (Facilities/ 1,000 population)
Baseball fields			0.20	
Softball fields			0.20	
Basketball courts/ multi- use			0.20	
Soccer fields			0.20	
Golf courses (holes)			0.60	
Lacrosse fields			0.15	
Equestrian facilities			0.01	
Football fields			0.10	
Outdoor swimming pools			0.05	
Beach areas for swimming			0.10	
Volleyball courts			0.20	
Tennis courts			0.35	
Picnic shelters			0.30	
Day-use picnic tables			10.0	
Playgrounds			0.40	
Skateboard parks			0.04	
Off-leash dog parks			0.04	
Nature centers			0.03	
Amphitheaters			0.03	
Disc golf courses			0.02	
Boat ramp lanes			0.25	
Non-motorized boat launches			0.25	
Tent campsites			3.60	
RV/ trailer campsites			13.30	

Form 10:
Accessibility Checklist

1. Is parking in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)?

2. Does a path of travel from parking, street or sidewalk to the recreation area or facility exist and meet ADA requirements?

3. Are conveniences (e.g., water fountains) along the path of travel accessible?

4. Is the entrance signed appropriately? Does it meet ADA requirements?

5. Are use areas (e.g., ball fields, spectator areas, concessions, passive areas) able to be used by a person with a disability?

6. Are use areas designed to encourage and maximize interaction among people with and without disabilities?

7. Can existing facilities and experiences be modified for use by persons with a disability? Have such modifications been made?

8. Does the surfacing allow unassisted, unimpeded travel by a person in a wheelchair?

9. When an area and facility is not readily accessible to and usable by a person with a disability is another area or facility providing similar experiences nearby and accessible?

10. When an area is not readily accessible to and usable by a person with a disability, is this area scheduled to be made accessible and included in a transition plan?

Source: McGovern, 1992

Form 11:
Socio-Economic Information

A. Census data*:

	Population				
Jurisdiction	2000	2018	2020	2025	2030
County_____					
Community:_____					

B. What population trends are evident?

C. Is this trend expected to continue? Why?

D. Population age breakdown*:

Youth (6-17)   _____
Young old (60-74)   _____
Middle old (75-84)   _____
Old old (85+)   _____

E. What minority groups are present in the community*?

What percentage of the population does each comprise?

F. Does the community have disabled residents with special needs?

G. What are the major types of occupations in the community?

H. What percentage of the community's population have an income below the poverty level*? How has this changed since 2000?

I.   Are there other features of your community that might affect resident's recreation needs (e.g., single-parent households with children below the poverty level)?

J.   What are the sources of the information entered in this form (e.g., Regional or County Planning Commission, Center for Population Research and Census–Portland State University, US Census Bureau)?

* See Appendix P: Oregon Census Data

Form 12:
Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities
Statewide and urban, suburban, rural-level survey information available online at:
https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2017_Oregon_Resident_Outdoor_Recreation_Survey.pdf

Activity	User Occasions in Oregon	% of Population Participation in Oregon	% of Population Participation in Your Community Type (Choose urban, suburban, or rural)[2]
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton)	11,147,576	10.1	
Soccer	10,928,449	7.9	
Golf	6,592,062	14.2	
Horseback riding	2,625,999	3.9	
Swimming/ playing in outdoor pools/ spray parks	13,992,855	25.3	
Beach activities – lake, reservoirs, rivers	22,008,247	40.4	
Tennis (played outdoors)	2,525,713	6.7	
Picnicking	21,673,193	48.7	
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	57,312,560	37.4	
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat/ noise, etc.	92,608,745	58.5	
Dog walking/ going to dog parks/ off-leash areas	77,871,716	36.3	
Visiting nature centers	5,569,111	22.3	
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	11,840,226	49.7	
Pickleball	1,423,176	1.8	
Walking on local trails/ paths	113,083,409	74.0	
Jogging/ running on trails/ paths	17,283,750	21.2	
Bicycling on paved trails	26,104,806	30.1	
Bicycling on unpaved trails	11,402,585	14.9	
Power boating (cruising/ water skiing)	6,949,198	11.6	
Fishing	12,399,315	26.6	
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	3,702,927	17.3	
Car camping with a tent	7,547,542	31.5	
RV/ motorhome/ trailer camping	6,493,309	17.2	

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[2] Please record urban, suburban, or rural population participation percentage from Appendix E.

Form 13:
Within Community Priorities For The Future
Statewide and urban, suburban, rural-level survey information available online at:
https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2017_Oregon_Resident_Outdoor_Recreation_Survey.pdf

Mean For 5-Point Likert (1="Lowest priority need" and 5= "Highest priority need")

Item	Statewide	Urban[3]	Suburban[4]	Rural[5]
Cleaner restrooms	**3.94**			
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.71**			
More restrooms	**3.62**			
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**3.54**			
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.52			
Public access sites to waterways	3.52			
Picnic areas and shelters for small visitor groups	3.48			
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.39			
Security cameras in key places	3.33			
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.32			
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.26			
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.25			
More shaded areas	3.25			
Picnic areas and shelters for large visitor groups	3.05			
Additional lighting	3.02			
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.94			
Off-leash dog areas	2.92			

* Top priorities **bolded**.

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[3] If applicable to your community, please record scores from Appendix G.
[4] If applicable to your community, please record scores from Appendix G.
[5] If applicable to your community, please record scores from Appendix G.

Form 14:
Resolution to Adopt the Plan

The following sample resolution can be used by the appropriate elective body to adopt the completed community park and recreation plan.

WHEREAS, the _____(Corporate Name) recognizes the importance of parks and recreation to the quality of life of the residents of _____, Oregon

WHEREAS, the need to provide quality park and recreation services for residents is recognized, and

WHEREAS, the importance of sound planning in order to effectively meet the park and recreation needs of its citizens is understood,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE _____ does adopt the Park and Recreation Plan, to be its official plan for the next ___ years, to guide the provision of park and recreational services in our community.

Passed and signed this ___ day of_____,201__.

ATTEST:

_____   _____
President / Mayor   Clerk / Secretary

Appendix A: Accessibility Mandates

Section 504

The 1973 Federal Rehabilitation Act was amended in 1978 by adding Section 504. This section prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities (mobility, visual, hearing or mental) in all programs receiving federal financial assistance. Each federal agency subject to this act has developed and enforces regulations for federally assisted programs under their authority. Section 504 requires the self-evaluation of facilities and programs to assess the extent to which regulations are met.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

ADA is a comprehensive law that took effect in 1992, making **access to recreation and play settings a guaranteed civil right for all Americans.**

Design that approaches site and facility planning from the perspective of use for all, not just able-bodied users, is called universal design. The key to universal design is awareness and flexibility in the park environment to meet different accessibility needs.

If an organization's accessibility self-evaluations (See Form 10) indicate that site and facility modifications are necessary, a transition plan to accomplish the adaptations must be prepared. Many local organizations have already complied with accessibility requirements. If your agency has done so, you should briefly describe your evaluation and findings in the community park and recreation plan. Any necessary structural changes to park and recreation facilities should be included in the plan's action program.

Facilities constructed with federal or state assistance or located on land acquired with federal or state assistance must be designed and constructed in conformance with ADA.

For assistance on architectural specifications outlined in ADA and accessibility guidelines for play areas, recreational facilities and outdoor developed areas contact:

U.S. Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
Suite 1000, 1331 F. Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004-1111
Phone: 800.872.2253
Website: http://www.access-board.gov/

For accessibility guidance regarding recreational facilities in Oregon contact:

Northwest ADA Center
Center for Continuing Education in Rehabilitation
6912 220th St. SW, Suite 105
Mountlake Terrace, WA. 98043
Phone: 800.494.4232
Email: nwadactr@u.washington.edu
Website: http://www.dbtacnorthwest.org/

Appendix B: Community Map

Base maps of this type are available from the Oregon Department of Transportation.
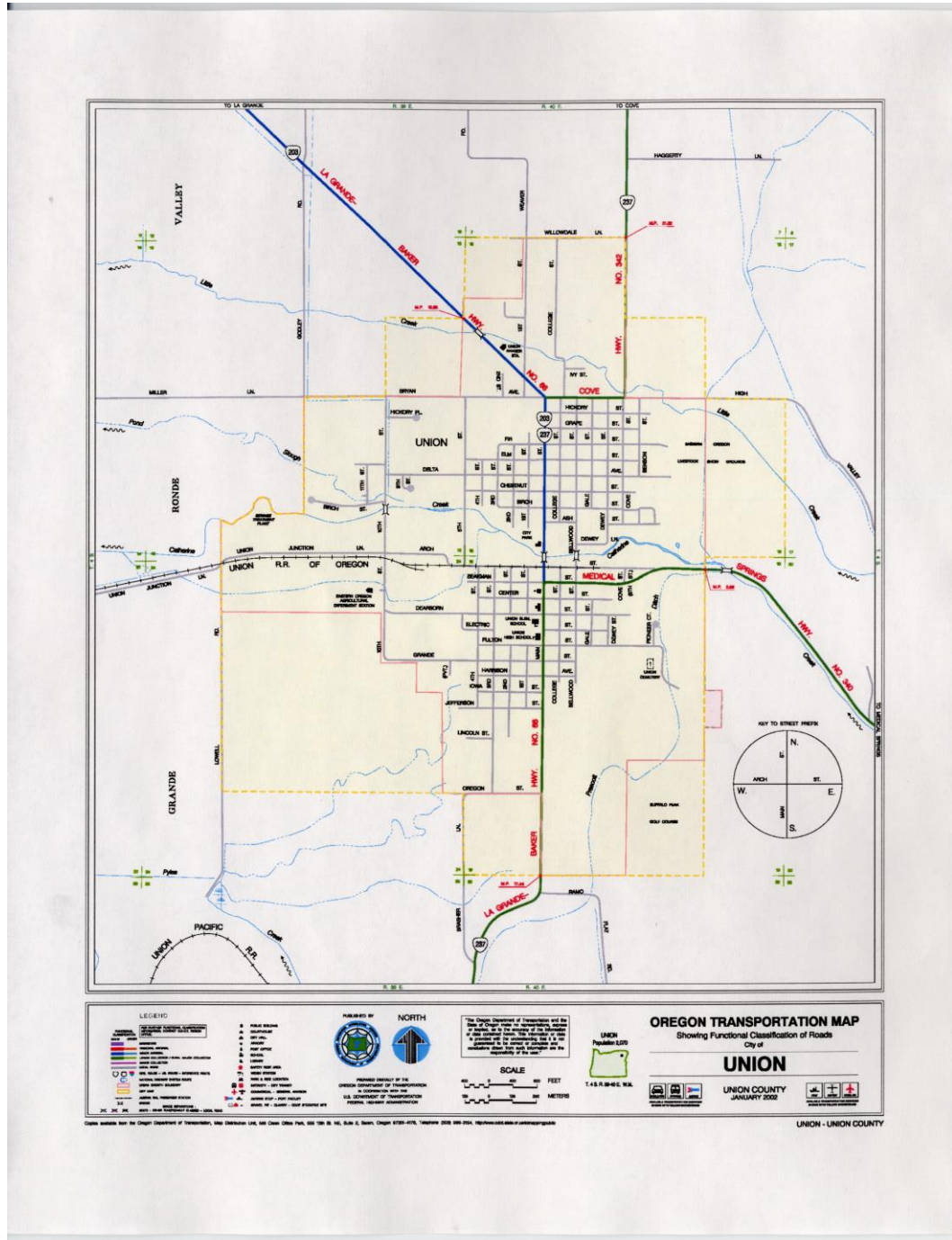
Appendix C: Oregon Parkland Classification System and Suggested Level of Service Standards

Introduction

The most effective park system to develop and manage is one made up of a variety of different types of parks, open space areas, and recreational venues, each designed to provide a specific type of recreation experience or opportunity. A park system that is classified and used properly is easier to maintain, encounters less conflicts between user groups, and minimizes negative impacts on adjoining neighbors. A good park classification system also helps assess what facilities are available for current use and what types of parks will be needed to serve the community in the future.

A wide variety of parkland classifications typologies can be found throughout the state, region, and country for the development of park land and open space systems. In order to better assess the park system and specific parkland needs in Oregon, this chapter includes parkland classification categories recommended for use in the state. The classification system is intended as a set of recommended guidelines and not intended as a mandated standard.

When conducting park system planning, park and recreation providers need to not only identify which parklands and facilities/services are important to community members, but must also define what constitutes "adequate" provision of parklands. To determine adequacy, park and recreation providers typically measure existing parklands and facilities and compare them against established standards, typically Level of Service (LOS) Standards. LOS standards are measures of the amount of public recreation parklands and facilities being provided to meet that jurisdiction's basic needs and expectations. For example, the amount of parkland currently needed in a particular jurisdiction may be determined by comparing the ratio of existing developed park acres per 1,000 residents (by all providers within the jurisdiction) to the jurisdiction's desired level of parks relative to population. The gap between the two ratios is the currently needed park acreage. As the population grows, the objective is to provide enough additional acreage to maintain the jurisdiction's desired ratio of park acres to 1,000 residents. For the purposes of this chapter, we will first focus on LOS site guidelines, which are used primarily for estimating acreage needs for park and recreation jurisdictions, and conclude with LOS facility guidelines for specific types of recreation facilities. Since the need for non-motorized trails is a top statewide issue, trails, pathways and bikeways were added to the list of parkland types and measured in trail miles per 1,000 residents. It is important to note that, in addition to LOS quantity standards, other factors such as quality, condition, location, and convenience (e.g., walking and biking distances) may also be considered in determining future service need.

Park providers should carefully consider the effects of setting, lowering or raising LOS standards – especially additional operation and maintenance costs for new parklands and facilities. This decision will affect both the quality of service provided, as well as the amount of investment for new facilities that is, or will be, needed in the future to provide the desired LOS.

To assist with park system planning in Oregon, this appendix includes recommended Oregon LOS guidelines for each of the 11 standard parkland classification types along with specific park facility types. These guidelines were developed after a review of past National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA) standards, results from a statewide survey of Oregon's public park and

recreation providers, and a benchmarking report completed by Leisure Vision for the Oregon Recreation and Park Association (ORPA). While these statewide site guidelines provide a useful framework for evaluating jurisdiction resources, it is recognized that individual jurisdictions will need to develop their own LOS standards that reflect their unique conditions, resources and needs.

The parkland classifications and LOS standards presented here are not intended to replace land use regulations set out under state and local land use laws that pertain to parks. Ultimately park uses must be approved under applicable land use policies and zoning requirements, which in some cases may limit or even prohibit some types of park uses. Planning for park uses using these and other measures of park needs must always take applicable land use regulations into consideration.

Parkland Classification System

This classification system applies to all local and state parks, including city, county, regional and state park systems in Oregon. It does not include federal lands other than state or local parks that are located on federal lands. For local implementation, parkland standards should be largely based upon identified purpose and a set of development considerations both of which influenced by local need, fiscal constraints, and other considerations such as residential and traffic patterns, road access, convenience, and the availability of land. As a result, every park system will not need to offer one of all park classification types within their system (i.e., a small community may not need a Regional Sports Park).

Walking times included in the description below are times that it takes a typical adult to walk to the park. Park acre size recommendations are based on standard planning practices. However, there will be situations where development considerations result in a park of a size either smaller or larger than standard size recommendations.

Pocket Parks
A pocket park is the smallest park classification. Pocket parks provide basic recreation opportunities on small lots, within residential areas serving an area within approximately 5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ mile). Typically less than two acres in size (¼ to 2 acres), these parks are designed to serve residents in immediately adjacent neighborhoods. Pocket parks provide limited recreation amenities, such as playgrounds, benches, and picnic tables. Pocket parks do not normally provide off-street parking.

Pocket Park in Portland, Oregon

Examples of pocket parks in Oregon include Hillside Park – Grants Pass, Piccolo Park – Portland, and Thorp Park – Beaverton.

Urban Plaza Parks

Urban plaza parks are public gathering spaces in urban spaces that foster community interaction and civic pride. They are small in size (¼ to 3 acres) and intensely developed. Visitors will tend to be those who are already in the neighborhood for other purposes, such as shopping, work, dining and/or those who live in or near densely developed urban areas. Urban plaza parks typically include amenities such as drinking fountains, benches, litter receptacles, trees and shrubs, paved walkways and plazas.

Urban Plaza Park in Portland, Oregon

Examples of urban plaza parks in Oregon include Pioneer Courthouse Square – Portland, Park Blocks – Eugene, Peace Plaza – Salem, and Lovejoy Plaza – Portland.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks provide close-to-home recreation opportunities primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. They are located within approximately 5-10 minute walking time (approximately ¼ - ½ mile) without crossing major thoroughfares and/or other structures and easy bicycling distance of residents. They serve up to a one-half-mile radius, and are generally 2-20 acres in size (Service area is also influenced by neighborhood configuration and various geographical and transportation barriers). Neighborhood parks typically include amenities such as playgrounds, outdoor sports courts, sports fields, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. They may or may not provide off-street parking. Neighborhood parks can, when practical, be located next to elementary schools in order to provide more efficient use of public resources.

Neighborhood Park in Eugene, Oregon

Examples of neighborhood parks in Oregon include Tyson Park – Springfield, Bush's Pasture Park – Salem, Grant Park – Portland, and Forest Hills Park – Beaverton.

Community Parks

Community parks are typically larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting the recreation needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community parks are typically 15-100 acres, depending on the spatial requirements of the facilities provided and the amount of land dedicated to natural resource protection. Community parks provide both active and passive recreation opportunities that appeal to the entire community serving an area within approximately 15 minutes driving time. While a community park may be proximate to a neighborhood and can provide typical neighborhood park amenities, they are normally designed as a "drive-to sites." Community parks typically accommodate large numbers of people, and offer a wide variety of facilities, such as group picnic areas and large shelters, sports fields and courts, children's play areas, swimming pools and splash pads, community gardens, extensive pathway systems, community festival or event space, and green space or natural areas. Community parks require additional support facilities, such as off-street parking and restrooms and as such can also serve as regional trailheads.

Community Park in Medford, Oregon

Examples of community parks in Oregon include Willamette Park – Portland, Riverfront Park – Salem, Bethel Community Park – Eugene, and Hawthorne Park – Medford.

Regional Parks

Regional parks are large parks that provide access to unique natural or cultural features and regional-scale recreation facilities. Typically 100 acres or more in size, regional parks serve areas within a 45 minute driving time. These parks often include significant green space to preserve unique natural areas, riverfront corridors, wetlands, and agricultural or forested areas. Regional parks may include properties for which there are no immediate development plans and that are situated in such a way as to primarily serve the surrounding neighborhood (land banked properties). Regional parks also may accommodate large group activities and often have infrastructure to support sporting events, festivals, and other revenue-generating events to enhance the City's economic vitality and identity. Activities available in regional parks may include picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, trail use, etc. Regional parks include supporting facilities, such as restrooms and parking.

Regional Park in Foster, Oregon

Examples of regional parks in Oregon include Alton Baker Park – Eugene, Lithia Park – Ashland, Shevlin Park – Bend, and Oxbow Regional Park Park – Troutdale.

Nature Parks
Nature parks are lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering. They may preserve or protect environmentally sensitive areas, such as wildlife habitats, stream and creek corridors, or unique and/or endangered plant species. Nature parks may vary in size from small parcels (less than 10 acres) to large properties of more than 200 acres. Nature parks typically serve a community-wide population and include greenways, natural areas, and preserves. Public access to natural areas may be limited at these sites, which often include wetlands, steep hillsides, or other similar spaces. Some nature parks may be managed secondarily to provide passive recreation opportunities. These sites may contain trails, interpretive displays, viewpoints, and seating areas.

Nature Park in Beaverton, Oregon

Examples of nature parks in Oregon include Forest Park – Portland, Tualatin Hills Nature Park – Beaverton, Ridgeline Parks – Eugene, and Mount Talbert Nature Park – Clackamas.

Special Use Parks
The Special Use classification covers a broad range of park and recreation lands that are specialized or single-purpose in nature. Parks in this category include waterfront or ocean access parks, boat ramps, memorials, historic sites, waysides, swimming areas, single purpose sites used for a particular field sport, dog parks, skate parks, display gardens, sites occupied by buildings, or protect some significant geologic or scenic feature. Special use parks that have a community or regional draw may require supporting facilities such as parking or restrooms. Park size is dependent on the special use and can vary from very small to many acres.

Special Use Park in Pendleton, Oregon

Examples of special use parks in Oregon include Rudy Rada Skatepark – Pendleton, Veteran's Memorial Park - Klamath Falls, River Play Discovery Village – Eugene, and Swan Island Boat Ramp – Portland.

Trails, Pathways and Bikeways
Trails, pathways, and bikeways include a number of trail types including multi-use, pedestrian, and soft surface trails to accommodate a variety of activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. Such trails may be located within parks or along existing streets and roadways as part of the citywide transportation system. Multi-use trails are designed for use by pedestrians, bicyclists, skateboarders, wheelchairs, and other non-motorized vehicle users. These trails are hard surfaced to accommodate bicycles and provide accessibility for people with disabilities. Hard surfaced pedestrian trails are generally found within smaller parks and as secondary trails within larger parks. Soft surfaced trails are composed of soft-surface materials, such as soil, crushed rock, hog fuel, and wood chips. Most soft surfaces do not provide accessibility for people with disabilities but are preferable for some recreation activities, such as running and hiking. Trails, pathways, and bikeways may include amenities such as directional and control signage, gates, benches, overlooks, drinking fountains, lighting, trailhead kiosks, and interpretive signs.

Park trail in Salem, Oregon

Examples of Trails, Pathways, and Bikeways in Oregon include the Avery Park Trail – Corvallis, Riverfront Park Trail - Salem, Cathedral Tree Trail – Astoria, and the Trillium Trail – Portland.

Regional Sports Parks
Regional sports parks typically consolidate heavily programmed athletic facilities for activities such as soccer, football, baseball/softball into a few strategically located sites throughout the community. Regional sports parks could also include facilities such as race tracks, shooting ranges

and equestrian areas. The location of these facilities is important due to the traffic, lighting, and noise that are often associated with them. They typically require large parking areas and restroom facilities. They also may have other park amenities, such as play areas or picnic facilities that serve non-participant family members and others while events are taking place. Regional sports parks normally require a minimum of 25 acres, with 40-80 acres being optimal.

Regional Sports Park in Beaverton, Oregon

Examples of regional sports parks in Oregon include Big Sky Luke Damon Sports Complex – Bend, U.S. Cellular Community Park – Medford, Howard M. Terpenning Recreation Complex – Beaverton, and Sheldon Sports Park – Eugene.

Linear Parks
Linear parks include natural or built corridors that connect parks and neighborhoods, provide linkages through the city, and preserve open space. Linear parks may include abandoned railroad lines, utility rights-of-way, wildlife corridors, or elongated natural areas defined by drainage features or topographical changes, such as riparian corridors. Linear parks typically support trail-oriented activities, including walking, jogging, biking, skateboarding, and roller skating, which play a major role in health and fitness. Trails, pathways, and bikeways located in other types of park settings (e.g., neighborhood, community, natural area parks) where the trail is not the primary purpose of the park or along existing streets or roadways may be connected to, but are excluded from this park category. Linear parks typically include amenities such as rest benches, picnic tables, trailhead kiosks, parking at major trailheads, and way finding markers, but may also incorporate smaller-scale neighborhood park amenities such as play areas, picnic areas, and exercise stations. Linear park size is dependent on the corridor length and opportunity.

Linear Park in Central Point, Oregon

Examples of linear parks in Oregon include the Deschutes River Trail – Bend, Bear Creek Greenway – Medford, Springwater Corridor – Portland, and the Rogue River Greenway – Central Point.

<u>Destination Parks</u>
Destination Parks can include the same characteristics as Regional Parks, Natural Area Parks, Special Use Parks and Linear Parks, but offer such outstanding natural, historic, scenic or recreational attractions that visitors travel more than an hour to several days, by car, to reach them. They are usually well known statewide and even nationally. They can have a wide range of acreage sizes and levels of development, but generally have a moderate to very intensive level of visitation. They can be day-use parks or can offer overnight camping or cabins.

Most of the parks in the Oregon State Park system are Destination Parks. Some county and regional park systems also operate Destination Parks.

Destination Park in Sublimity, Oregon

Examples of destination parks in Oregon include Silver Falls State Park – Sublimity, Tryon Creek State Park – Portland, Fort Stevens State Park – Hammond, and Smith Rock State Park – Terrebonne.

Suggested Parkland Level of Service Standards

The recommended total parkland acres site guideline for local park and recreation jurisdictions in Oregon is 6.25 to 12.5 acres per 1,000 population, which represents a minimum acreage that should be exceeded when possible. Though these recommendations are sufficient for the inventory and development of parks in rural and less densely populated areas, it is more difficult to meet this standard in an urban setting. Where you have more extensive development, higher population numbers in a small area, and a lack of available and affordable open space, recreational development must be planned to accommodate the needs of as large and diverse a user group as possible. It is important to disperse park opportunities evenly throughout the locality so that each sector has convenient access to parks and open space. The planning and development process should also provide as many different kinds of activities as the resources will allow.

In meeting the 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 population total parkland site guideline, park planners should consider each of the 11 park classification types. Each of the parkland types has its own unique function and service radius within the jurisdiction. The

following table summarizes site guidelines for each Oregon parkland type. It is important to note that site guidelines are for developed parklands.

Summary of the Oregon Parkland Classification System and Suggested LOS Standards

Parkland Type	Space Requirements	Service Radius	Recommended Oregon LOS Site Guidelines (Acres/ 1,000 population)	Park Development Features
Pocket Parks	¼ to 2 acres	5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ mile)	0.25 to 0.50 acres	Limited amenities such as playgrounds, benches, and picnic tables. They do not normally provide off street parking.
Urban Plaza Parks	¼ to 3 acres	Entire community – visitors tend to be those who are already in the neighborhood for other purposes, such as shopping, work, and dining.	0.1 to 0.2 acres	Intensely developed with amenities such as drinking fountains, benches, litter receptacles, trees and shrubs, and paved walkways and plazas.
Neighborhood Parks	2 to 20 acres	5-10 minutes walking time (approximately ¼ - ½ mile)	1.0 to 2.0 acres	Amenities such as playgrounds, outdoor sports courts, sports fields, picnic tables, pathways, and multi-use open grass areas. They may or may not provide off-street parking.
Community Parks	15 to 100 acres	15 minute driving time	2.0 to 6.0 acres	A wide variety of facilities such as off-street parking, restrooms, group picnic areas and large shelters, sports fields and courts, children's play areas, swimming pools and splash pads, community gardens, extensive pathway systems, community festival or event space, and green space or natural areas. They can also serve as regional trailheads.
Regional Parks	100 acres or more	45 minute driving time	5.0 to 10.0 acres*	Often include significant green space to preserve unique natural areas, riverfront corridors, wetlands, and agricultural or forested areas. May accommodate large group activities and often have infrastructure to support sporting events, festivals, and other revenue-generating events. Activities available may include picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail use. They include support facilities such as restrooms and parking.
Nature Parks	Vary in size from less than 10 acres to more than 200 acres	Serve a community-wide population	2.0 to 6.0 acres	Include greenways, natural areas, and preserves. Sites may contain trails, interpretive displays, viewpoints, and seating areas.

Parkland Type	Space Requirements	Service Radius	Recommended Oregon LOS Site Guidelines (Acres/ 1,000 population)	Park Development Features
Special Use Parks	Dependent on the special use and can vary from very small to many acres	Variable	No guideline recommended	Include waterfront or ocean access parks, boat ramps, memorials, historic sites, waysides, swimming areas, single purpose sites used for a particular field sport, dog parks, skate parks, display gardens, sites occupied by buildings, or protect some significant geologic or scenic feature. Those with a community or regional draw may require support facilities such as parking or restrooms.
Trails, Pathways and Bikeways	Variable. Function of available parks, natural areas, open spaces or other public properties where trails could be a component	Serve community-wide population	0.5 to 1.5 miles per 1,000 population	Include a number of trail types (multi-use, pedestrian, and soft surface trails) to accommodate a variety of activities such as walking, running, biking, dog walking, rollerblading, skateboarding, and horseback riding. May include amenities such as directional and control signage, gates, benches, overlooks, drinking fountains, lighting, trailhead kiosks, and interpretive signs.
Regional Sports Parks	Minimum of 25 acres, with 40-80 acres being optimal	Serve community or region-wide population	5.0 to 10.0 acres	Consolidate heavily programmed athletic facilities for activities such as soccer, football, baseball/softball into strategically located sites. They typically require large parking areas and restroom facilities. May have other park amenities such as play areas or picnic facilities serving non-participant family members.
Linear Parks	Dependent on the corridor length and opportunity.	Serve community or region-wide population	0.5 to 1.5 acres*	May include natural or built corridors that connect parks and neighborhoods, provide linkages through the city, and preserve open space. Typically support trail-oriented activities including walking, jogging, biking, skateboarding, and roller skating. Typically include amenities such as rest benches, picnic tables, trailhead kiosks, and way finding markers, but may also incorporate smaller-scale neighborhood park amenities such as play areas, picnic areas, and exercise stations.
Destination Parks	Wide range of acreage sizes	Serve a region, state, or nation-wide population. More than an hour to several days driving time	20.0 to 30.0 acres*	Include the same facilities and activities as regional or natural area parks, but offer outstanding natural, historic, scenic, or recreational attractions. They can be day-use parks or can offer overnight camping or cabins.

* LOS based on local-use population estimates. If there is extensive out-of-area visitation to these parks, recreation providers may consider exceeding these LOS guidelines.

Suggested LOS Facility Guidelines

Acreage alone does not assure a well-balanced park system. Sites should be designed and developed with a balance of facilities according to the recommended classification type. Therefore, a proper relationship in the size, number, location, and type of facilities developed for each park site is critical to a relevant system for parks and recreation in Oregon communities. The following table includes suggested facility guidelines for recreation facilities in Oregon communities.

Suggested Oregon LOS Facility Guidelines

Name of Facility	Recommended Oregon LOS Facility Guidelines (Facilities/ 1,000 population)
Baseball fields	0.20
Softball fields	0.20
Basketball courts/multi-use	0.20
Soccer fields	0.20
Golf courses (holes)	0.60
Lacrosse fields	0.15
Equestrian facilities	0.01
Football fields	0.10
Outdoor swimming pools	0.05
Beach areas for swimming	0.10
Volleyball courts	0.20
Tennis courts	0.35
Picnic shelters	0.30
Day-use picnic tables	10.00
Playgrounds	0.40
Skateboard parks	0.04
Off-leash dog parks	0.04
Nature centers	0.03
Amphitheaters	0.03
Disc golf courses	0.02
Boat ramp lanes	0.25
Non-motorized boat launches	0.25
Tent campsites	3.60
RV/trailer campsites	13.30

Appendix D: User Occasions and Participation in Outdoor Recreation Activities, Oregon Residents, 2017

Activity	User Occasions	% Population Participating	Average # Times for Households	Average # Household Members Participating
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	312,725,721	83.2	203.9	2.1
Walking on local trails / paths	113,083,409	74.0	73.8	2.3
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	44,035,356	54.7	28.7	2.4
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	4,914,643	13.2	3.2	2.0
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	37,224,013	26.8	24.3	1.4
Jogging / running on trails / paths	17,283,750	21.2	11.3	1.4
Horseback riding	2,625,999	3.9	1.7	1.0
Bicycling on unpaved trails	11,402,585	14.9	7.4	1.7
Bicycling on paved trails	26,104,806	30.1	17.0	2.1
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	51,250,757	38.4	33.4	1.9
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	5,745,762	8.6	3.8	2.1
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	8,895,427	10.1	5.8	2.1
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	2,037,928	3.2	1.3	1.1
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	2,734,412	4.1	1.8	1.4
Snowmobiling	1,000,410	2.2	0.7	0.9
Personal water craft – jet ski	3,138,931	4.3	2.1	1.6
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	6,949,198	11.6	4.5	2.5
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	4,227,973	12.7	2.8	2.0
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	1,235,025	5.8	0.8	1.5
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	582,397	3.6	0.4	0.9
Snowshoeing	1,278,574	10.5	0.8	1.7
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	6,435,039	26.9	4.2	3.0
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	54,802,641	59.3	35.7	2.4
Picnicking	21,673,193	48.7	14.1	3.0
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	57,312,560	37.4	37.4	3.1

Activity	User Occasions	% Population Participating	Average # Times for Households	Average # Household Members Participating
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	77,871,716	36.3	50.8	1.9
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	92,608,745	58.5	60.4	2.5
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	11,840,226	49.7	7.7	2.6
Tennis (played outdoors)	2,525,713	6.7	1.7	1.6
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1,423,176	1.8	0.9	0.7
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	11,147,576	10.1	7.3	2.1
Soccer	10,928,449	7.9	7.1	2.0
Futsal	443,621	0.6	0.3	0.3
Golf	6,592,062	14.2	4.3	1.6
Orienteering, geocaching	2,943,572	5.3	1.9	1.5
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	15,018,107	49.0	9.8	2.6
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	18,697,265	17.5	12.2	1.8
Whale watching	3,430,130	16.5	2.2	2.2
Exploring tidepools	5,542,276	28.1	3.6	2.6
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	24,718,585	34.2	16.1	2.3
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	24,354,549	25.0	15.9	3.1
Visiting nature centers	5,569,111	22.3	3.6	2.4
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	19,706,416	21.9	12.9	1.8
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	16,872,177	26.8	11.0	2.4
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	6,493,309	17.2	4.2	2.8
Car camping with a tent	7,547,542	31.5	4.9	2.9
Yurts / camper cabins	966,368	8.1	0.6	2.1
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	4,981,041	11.1	3.3	1.8
Fishing	12,399,315	26.6	8.1	2.3
Crabbing	1,858,057	10.5	1.2	2.1
Shellfishing / clamming	1,012,524	6.4	0.7	1.7

Activity	User Occasions	% Population Participating	Average # Times for Households	Average # Household Members Participating
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	2,614,498	11.2	1.7	2.0
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	3,702,927	17.3	2.4	2.1
Beach activities – ocean	22,536,361	57.0	14.7	2.9
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	22,008,247	40.4	14.4	2.9
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	13,992,855	25.3	9.1	2.8

Activity	% State Pop	% Latino Pop	% Asian Pop	% Families With Children	% Urban Pop	% Suburban Pop	% Rural Pop	% Low Income Pop (HH Income <$25 k)	% Young Old (age 60-74)	% Middle Old (age 75-84)	% Male Pop	% Female Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities												
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	83.2	84.6	80.8	91.4	85.5	84.4	77.3	72.1	75.1	61.7	81.4	85.0
Walking on local trails / paths	74.0	73.3	68.8	84.0	74.9	76.0	68.0	58.5	63.0	37.3	73.3	74.7
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	54.7	45.3	47.4	61.9	57.7	54.1	51.9	40.3	43.3	19.8	56.3	53.1
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	13.2	11.0	10.5	15.3	16.0	12.7	10.5	11.0	5.2	1.5	16.0	10.5
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	26.8	33.8	31.2	38.1	31.3	28.7	16.0	16.0	6.8	1.5	26.9	26.8
Jogging / running on trails / paths	21.2	24.1	24.3	29.8	25.8	22.6	11.6	11.8	5.8	0.8	22.0	20.5
Horseback riding	3.9	4.2	1.2	5.5	2.8	2.7	8.3	5.5	2.9	1.1	3.3	4.5
Bicycling on unpaved trails	14.9	13.4	8.1	22.0	16.0	15.3	12.6	9.5	7.8	1.1	19.6	10.3
Bicycling on paved trails	30.1	28.5	22.7	40.2	36.0	31.3	19.3	18.5	21.0	6.1	32.9	27.4
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	38.4	37.4	30.8	51.6	45.4	39.4	26.2	29.7	27.2	8.3	41.2	35.6
Motorized Activities												
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	8.6	12.3	5.8	11.7	4.8	7.5	16.6	8.5	5.9	3.0	9.8	7.5
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	10.1	11.3	7.0	13.9	8.7	8.4	15.9	11.3	6.6	2.7	12.9	7.3
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	3.2	4.5	1.7	5.2	3.7	2.3	4.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	5.1	1.3
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	4.1	5.0	1.2	5.1	2.2	3.1	8.8	3.7	2.9	1.1	4.0	4.2

Activity	% State Pop	% Latino Pop	% Asian Pop	% Families With Children	% Urban Pop	% Suburban Pop	% Rural Pop	% Low Income Pop (HH Income <$25 k)	% Young Old (age 60-74)	% Middle Old (age 75-84)	% Male Pop	% Female Pop
Snowmobiling	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.8	1.5
Personal water craft – jet ski	4.3	7.9	2.9	7.1	4.4	4.3	4.0	2.8	2.7	0.8	4.4	4.2
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	11.6	7.1	6.9	15.1	9.8	11.4	14.6	6.5	11.1	4.9	14.1	9.2
Non-motorized Snow Activities												
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	12.7	13.4	12.7	17.8	14.2	13.3	9.4	5.7	5.2	1.9	15.0	10.4
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	5.8	4.7	5.2	7.5	7.6	5.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	0.0	5.0	6.6
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	3.6	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.6	0.4	3.3	3.8
Snowshoeing	10.5	7.3	8.7	10.6	12.2	10.3	8.3	3.0	6.6	1.5	10.9	10.0
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	26.9	29.7	19.2	47.8	25.4	28.1	25.9	17.0	9.2	2.3	26.1	27.7
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities												
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	59.3	40.1	53.8	54.6	53.9	60.7	63.0	46.8	63.2	52.9	59.0	59.6
Picnicking	48.7	48.7	40.1	58.8	48.8	48.9	47.9	45.8	43.9	34.6	45.9	51.4
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	37.4	38.2	27.9	70.1	34.3	38.9	37.9	31.4	36.4	24.3	34.1	40.6
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	36.3	39.8	21.4	40.7	37.4	36.0	35.4	27.7	33.3	17.5	34.2	38.4
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	58.5	61.3	49.1	65.0	62.2	57.6	55.5	52.0	45.3	30.8	54.7	62.3

Activity	% State Pop	% Latino Pop	% Asian Pop	% Families With Children	% Urban Pop	% Suburban Pop	% Rural Pop	% Low Income Pop (HH Income <$25 k)	% Young Old (age 60-74)	% Middle Old (age 75-84)	% Male Pop	% Female Pop
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	49.7	44.0	39.3	55.9	53.3	49.6	45.3	37.4	42.9	28.8	45.5	53.8
Tennis (played outdoors)	6.7	7.6	11.6	10.6	7.9	6.8	4.6	4.2	1.4	2.3	6.8	6.5
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.7
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	10.1	13.4	11.6	17.0	10.9	10.9	7.1	9.0	2.1	0.8	10.5	9.7
Soccer	7.9	13.1	8.1	15.9	10.1	7.9	4.9	7.0	1.8	1.1	8.1	7.6
Futsal	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
Golf	14.2	7.3	9.8	16.1	13.3	15.3	12.9	6.2	15.2	10.2	20.3	8.3
Orienteering, geocaching	5.3	4.5	0.6	7.4	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.2	3.6	1.1	6.0	4.7
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	49.0	34.3	37.0	53.0	45.8	50.5	49.6	36.3	49.3	40.5	48.7	49.4
Nature Study Activities												
Bird watching	17.5	15.4	12.1	16.5	16.6	16.0	22.2	18.0	21.5	17.1	16.3	18.7
Whale watching	16.5	12.6	9.9	15.8	15.5	15.8	19.6	12.7	19.5	16.3	14.3	18.7
Exploring tidepools	28.1	20.2	12.8	35.3	27.4	28.8	27.4	18.3	24.1	11.8	27.1	29.0
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	34.2	30.1	25.4	35.3	35.5	32.7	36.0	31.4	33.6	22.7	32.3	36.1
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	25.0	19.6	13.9	49.6	23.6	25.0	26.8	21.8	22.5	13.7	22.6	27.4
Visiting nature centers	22.3	19.1	20.3	27.2	22.5	23.5	19.0	18.3	21.8	17.0	21.5	23.0
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	21.9	22.3	17.4	21.8	23.2	20.7	23.0	21.8	19.5	13.7	20.4	23.4
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	26.8	24.3	11.6	33.8	25.5	24.5	34.4	30.7	26.4	13.3	23.4	30.3

Activity	% State Pop	% Latino Pop	% Asian Pop	% Families With Children	% Urban Pop	% Suburban Pop	% Rural Pop	% Low Income Pop (HH Income <$25 k)	% Young Old (age 60-74)	% Middle Old (age 75-84)	% Male Pop	% Female Pop
Vehicle-based Camping Activities												
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	17.2	12.6	4.6	19.3	10.5	16.5	28.2	10.5	21.5	14.8	18.6	15.9
Car camping with a tent	31.5	31.2	20.8	44.5	35.2	30.2	29.6	28.4	18.2	3.4	32.1	31.0
Yurts / camper cabins	8.1	7.1	5.8	10.6	9.2	7.9	6.8	6.0	5.5	2.3	8.4	7.7
Hunting and Fishing Activities												
Hunting	11.1	7.1	2.3	14.5	6.2	9.6	21.3	8.0	11.2	6.1	15.6	6.6
Fishing	26.6	22.3	16.8	32.1	20.4	26.2	36.4	22.7	28.9	20.2	33.4	20.0
Crabbing	10.5	9.4	9.2	12.1	8.0	10.8	13.3	8.5	9.9	6.5	12.1	9.0
Shellfishing / clamming	6.4	4.7	7.5	8.0	4.3	7.3	7.1	3.8	6.4	4.2	8.3	4.5
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities												
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.2	8.7	9.2	14.3	12.2	10.2	12.3	6.5	8.9	2.3	11.5	10.9
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	17.3	11.8	11.6	22.4	18.7	16.7	16.6	10.0	11.0	4.5	17.9	16.7
Beach activities – ocean	57.0	49.7	44.8	66.9	57.2	59.2	51.8	41.6	50.7	38.6	55.2	58.8
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	40.4	35.9	26.7	51.3	41.3	40.4	39.0	34.7	30.7	15.6	37.1	43.5
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	25.3	32.2	19.7	48.2	27.0	26.2	21.0	20.4	14.5	7.2	20.9	29.6

Appendix F: Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Demographic Groups by Community Type, 2017

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Latino Pop	% Urban Latino Pop	% Suburban Latino Pop	% Rural Latino Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	84.6	83.6	87.6	77.4
Walking on local trails / paths	73.3	67.2	81.7	61.3
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	45.3	44.8	49.5	33.9
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	11.0	14.2	10.2	8.1
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	33.8	36.8	33.7	27.4
Jogging / running on trails / paths	24.1	25.4	25.7	16.1
Horseback riding	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.2
Bicycling on unpaved trails	13.4	15.7	14.4	6.5
Bicycling on paved trails	28.5	32.3	29.6	16.1
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	37.4	39.8	40.3	23.0
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	12.3	11.3	13.4	9.8
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	11.3	18.7	7.0	8.1
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	4.5	9.0	1.6	3.3
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	5.0	6.7	3.2	6.5
Snowmobiling	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.0
Personal water craft – jet ski	7.9	11.9	7.0	1.6
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	7.1	9.7	5.4	6.5
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	13.4	20.9	10.2	6.5
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	4.7	6.7	4.3	1.6
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.0
Snowshoeing	7.3	9.0	5.9	8.1
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	29.7	28.4	32.8	23.0
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	40.1	32.1	45.2	41.9
Picnicking	48.7	42.9	53.8	45.2
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	38.2	34.6	39.6	41.9

Activity	% Latino Pop	% Urban Latino Pop	% Suburban Latino Pop	% Rural Latino Pop
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	39.8	41.8	43.5	23.0
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	61.3	59.4	66.7	49.2
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	44.0	46.6	43.3	40.3
Tennis (played outdoors)	7.6	9.8	5.9	6.5
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.3	2.2	1.6	0.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	13.4	17.2	12.9	6.6
Soccer	13.1	16.4	12.3	9.7
Futsal	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.6
Golf	7.3	9.7	7.0	3.3
Orienteering, geocaching	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.3
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	34.3	35.1	37.1	24.2
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	15.4	12.0	16.6	19.4
Whale watching	12.6	10.5	15.5	8.1
Exploring tidepools	20.2	15.0	27.4	8.2
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	30.1	30.6	32.1	30.3
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	19.6	16.4	24.7	11.5
Visiting nature centers	19.1	18.0	22.5	11.3
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	22.3	23.9	23.1	16.1
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	24.3	20.3	28.0	21.0
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	12.6	15.8	8.6	16.1
Car camping with a tent	31.2	34.3	32.8	19.4
Yurts / camper cabins	7.1	6.0	9.1	3.2
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	7.1	6.8	6.5	8.2
Fishing	22.3	24.6	19.9	24.2
Crabbing	9.4	12.0	8.6	6.6
Shellfishing / clamming	4.7	3.0	7.0	1.6
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	11.2	8.7	13.4	6.5
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	17.3	11.8	14.9	9.7
Beach activities – ocean	57.0	49.7	50.7	54.8
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	40.4	35.9	39.8	35.8
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	25.3	32.2	35.1	33.3

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Asian Pop	% Urban Asian Pop	% Suburban Asian Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities			
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	80.8	78.5	82.0
Walking on local trails / paths	68.8	64.1	71.0
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	47.4	50.0	47.0
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	10.5	10.9	10.9
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	31.2	31.3	32.0
Jogging / running on trails / paths	24.3	27.7	23.0
Horseback riding	1.2	0.0	2.0
Bicycling on unpaved trails	8.1	9.2	7.9
Bicycling on paved trails	22.7	21.9	24.0
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	30.8	28.1	32.0
Motorized Activities			
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	5.8	6.3	5.0
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	7.0	9.4	5.0
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	1.7	3.1	1.0
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	1.2	1.5	2.0
Snowmobiling	1.7	1.6	2.0
Personal water craft – jet ski	2.9	4.6	2.0
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	6.9	3.1	8.9
Non-motorized Snow Activities			
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	12.7	12.5	12.9
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	5.2	7.8	3.0
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	2.3	1.6	2.0
Snowshoeing	8.7	7.7	9.0
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	19.2	20.0	19.0
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities			
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	53.8	50.0	55.0
Picnicking	40.1	42.2	38.0
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	27.9	29.2	27.0
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	21.4	21.9	21.0

Activity	% Asian Pop	% Urban Asian Pop	% Suburban Asian Pop
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	49.1	50.8	48.0
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	39.3	40.0	39.0
Tennis (played outdoors)	11.6	7.8	14.0
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.2	0.0	2.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	11.6	6.3	14.9
Soccer	8.1	10.8	7.0
Futsal	1.2	1.6	1.0
Golf	9.8	10.8	8.9
Orienteering, geocaching	0.6	0.0	1.0
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	37.0	33.8	37.6
Nature Study Activities			
Bird watching	12.1	12.5	11.0
Whale watching	9.9	10.9	8.0
Exploring tidepools	12.8	10.8	14.0
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	25.4	27.7	22.8
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	13.9	14.1	13.0
Visiting nature centers	20.3	20.0	21.0
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	17.4	20.3	15.8
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	11.6	15.4	8.9
Vehicle-based Camping Activities			
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	4.6	4.6	5.0
Car camping with a tent	20.8	23.4	19.0
Yurts / camper cabins	5.8	6.2	5.0
Hunting and Fishing Activities			
Hunting	2.3	3.1	2.0
Fishing	16.8	14.1	18.0
Crabbing	9.2	9.2	9.9
Shellfishing / clamming	7.5	6.3	8.0
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities			
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	9.2	12.5	7.0
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	11.6	14.1	10.0
Beach activities – ocean	44.8	45.3	45.5
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	26.7	31.3	24.0
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	19.7	18.5	21.0

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Families With Children by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Families With Children	% Urban Families With Children	% Suburban Families With Children	% Rural Families With Children
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	91.4	94.2	92.3	84.6
Walking on local trails / paths	84.0	82.2	85.5	82.1
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	61.9	64.9	61.7	57.9
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	15.3	18.8	14.3	13.4
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	38.1	40.4	39.6	30.8
Jogging / running on trails / paths	29.8	30.8	32.6	20.5
Horseback riding	5.5	5.8	3.4	11.3
Bicycling on unpaved trails	22.0	21.1	23.8	18.0
Bicycling on paved trails	40.2	42.2	44.2	26.3
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	51.6	58.2	53.8	36.1
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	11.7	9.8	10.4	18.0
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	13.9	12.4	12.2	21.0
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	5.2	5.1	4.3	8.2
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	5.1	3.3	4.1	10.3
Snowmobiling	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.1
Personal water craft – jet ski	7.1	7.6	7.0	6.2
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	15.1	10.9	16.6	16.5
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	17.8	14.9	20.0	15.5
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	7.5	10.9	7.2	3.6
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	4.2	5.8	3.6	3.6
Snowshoeing	10.6	12.4	9.8	9.8
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	47.8	43.3	50.4	46.7
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	54.6	44.6	58.3	58.2
Picnicking	58.8	62.7	57.8	56.2
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	70.1	74.5	68.7	68.0

Activity	% Families With Children	% Urban Families With Children	%Suburban Families With Children	% Rural Families With Children
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	40.7	43.1	40.5	37.9
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	65.0	65.5	65.1	64.1
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	55.9	58.3	55.6	53.3
Tennis (played outdoors)	10.6	8.3	12.3	8.7
Pickleball (played outdoors)	2.4	1.1	3.6	1.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	17.0	14.2	19.1	14.4
Soccer	15.9	18.5	16.4	10.8
Futsal	1.7	2.5	1.8	0.5
Golf	16.1	15.2	18.0	12.3
Orienteering, geocaching	7.4	4.4	8.6	8.2
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	53.0	50.4	54.9	51.3
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	16.5	15.2	17.7	14.9
Whale watching	15.8	13.4	16.8	16.5
Exploring tidepools	35.3	31.5	37.0	35.9
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	35.3	37.1	34.0	36.6
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	49.6	54.7	47.8	47.2
Visiting nature centers	27.2	25.4	30.2	21.5
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	21.8	25.4	20.6	20.1
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	33.8	32.6	32.7	38.7
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	19.3	12.0	19.3	30.3
Car camping with a tent	44.5	47.1	43.8	43.1
Yurts / camper cabins	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.8
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	14.5	7.6	13.8	25.8
Fishing	32.1	24.6	30.8	46.4
Crabbing	12.1	7.2	13.8	14.4
Shellfishing / clamming	8.0	3.3	10.2	8.2
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	14.3	13.4	14.1	16.0
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	22.4	21.0	23.4	21.6
Beach activities – ocean	66.9	64.9	69.1	63.6
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	51.3	47.3	53.0	52.1
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	48.2	51.4	49.2	40.5

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Low Income Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Low income Pop	% Urban Low Income Pop	%Suburban Low Income Pop	% Rural Low Income Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	72.1	73.2	70.7	72.6
Walking on local trails / paths	58.5	58.0	57.3	61.1
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	40.3	34.5	40.5	48.4
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	11.0	11.3	11.0	10.5
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	16.0	21.7	14.7	9.5
Jogging / running on trails / paths	11.8	14.0	9.1	13.7
Horseback riding	5.5	2.8	5.5	10.5
Bicycling on unpaved trails	9.5	10.5	6.7	12.8
Bicycling on paved trails	18.5	23.2	16.5	14.7
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	29.7	32.4	30.1	24.2
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	8.5	4.2	8.5	14.9
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	11.3	12.7	6.7	17.9
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.1
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	3.7	3.5	3.7	5.3
Snowmobiling	1.7	14.0	1.2	3.2
Personal water craft – jet ski	2.8	4.2	1.8	2.1
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	6.5	8.5	4.9	6.4
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	5.7	8.4	4.3	5.3
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	3.5	3.5	4.3	1.1
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	1.2	0.0	1.8	2.1
Snowshoeing	3.0	1.4	3.0	5.3
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	17.0	15.4	17.7	18.9
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	46.8	41.5	47.0	53.7
Picnicking	45.8	45.8	43.9	48.9
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	31.4	28.9	29.9	36.8
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	27.7	18.9	29.9	37.2

Activity	% Low income Pop	% Urban Low Income Pop	%Suburban Low Income Pop	% Rural Low Income Pop
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	52.0	54.2	47.9	55.3
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	37.4	41.5	31.9	41.1
Tennis (played outdoors)	4.2	7.7	1.2	4.2
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.7	0.7	3.0	1.1
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	9.0	13.4	4.3	10.5
Soccer	7.0	13.3	3.1	4.2
Futsal	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.0
Golf	6.2	7.0	4.3	8.5
Orienteering, geocaching	4.2	4.2	3.1	6.4
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	36.3	32.9	34.1	44.7
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	18.0	12.7	18.4	24.2
Whale watching	12.7	12.7	9.2	18.1
Exploring tidepools	18.3	14.7	17.1	26.3
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	31.4	32.4	26.8	37.9
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	21.8	23.2	18.3	26.3
Visiting nature centers	18.3	16.2	17.2	22.3
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	21.8	18.2	21.3	28.4
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	30.7	31.7	25.0	38.9
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	10.5	7.0	11.7	12.8
Car camping with a tent	28.0	31.7	23.8	31.6
Yurts / camper cabins	6.0	5.6	7.3	5.3
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	8.0	2.8	8.5	14.7
Fishing	22.7	19.6	18.9	34.7
Crabbing	8.5	7.0	8.5	10.5
Shellfishing / clamming	3.8	2.8	4.3	5.3
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	6.5	7.0	3.1	11.6
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	10.0	14.8	4.9	10.5
Beach activities – ocean	41.6	43.0	40.5	42.1
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	34.7	41.5	25.0	41.1
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	20.4	26.6	17.7	15.8

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Young Old Population (ages 60-74) by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Young Old Pop	% Urban Young Old Pop	% Suburban Young Old Pop	% Rural Young Old Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	75.1	74.9	75.4	74.9
Walking on local trails / paths	63.0	63.9	63.4	61.3
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	43.3	42.3	38.9	52.1
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	5.2	3.8	5.1	6.7
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	6.8	8.2	8.0	3.6
Jogging / running on trails / paths	5.8	8.2	6.0	3.1
Horseback riding	2.9	1.1	1.7	6.7
Bicycling on unpaved trails	7.8	4.9	9.3	7.7
Bicycling on paved trails	21.0	27.9	21.0	14.9
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	27.2	32.2	28.9	19.6
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	5.9	0.5	4.0	14.4
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	6.6	3.8	5.4	11.8
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	1.0	1.6	0.3	1.5
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	2.9	0.5	1.7	7.2
Snowmobiling	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.1
Personal water craft – jet ski	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.1
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	11.1	9.3	9.3	16.4
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	5.2	3.8	6.3	4.6
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	3.4	1.1	4.3	4.1
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	2.6	1.1	3.4	3.1
Snowshoeing	6.6	7.1	6.5	5.7
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	9.2	6.6	8.2	12.9
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	63.2	62.6	58.5	72.2
Picnicking	43.9	37.2	44.3	49.5
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	36.4	30.6	39.5	36.4
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	33.3	37.7	30.7	34.0

Activity	% Young Old Pop	% Urban Young Old Pop	%Suburban Young Old Pop	% Rural Young Old Pop
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	45.3	47.0	42.9	48.2
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	42.9	43.7	42.6	42.6
Tennis (played outdoors)	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5
Pickleball (played outdoors)	1.9	0.0	3.1	1.5
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	2.1	0.5	2.3	3.1
Soccer	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.0
Futsal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf	15.2	15.4	16.5	12.4
Orienteering, geocaching	3.6	1.6	4.2	4.6
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	49.3	44.5	48.7	54.6
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	21.5	20.3	17.6	29.4
Whale watching	19.5	15.4	18.5	25.1
Exploring tidepools	24.1	22.4	24.1	25.6
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	33.6	35.5	30.4	37.9
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	22.5	18.6	22.1	27.2
Visiting nature centers	21.8	23.0	22.2	20.0
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	19.5	16.9	17.9	25.1
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	26.4	26.2	21.0	36.4
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	21.5	10.4	21.3	32.3
Car camping with a tent	18.2	21.3	15.9	19.6
Yurts / camper cabins	5.5	3.3	6.3	6.2
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	11.2	7.7	7.4	21.5
Fishing	28.9	23.5	29.0	34.0
Crabbing	9.9	7.1	9.4	13.3
Shellfishing / clamming	6.4	4.9	6.5	7.7
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	8.9	7.1	8.8	10.8
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	11.0	8.7	10.2	14.4
Beach activities – ocean	50.7	52.5	50.3	49.7
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	30.7	26.2	31.3	34.0
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	14.5	16.9	14.2	12.9

Percent of Population Participating in Activities, Oregon Middle Old Population (ages 75-84) by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Activity	% Middle Old Pop	% Urban Middle Old Pop	% Suburban Middle Old Pop	% Rural Middle Old Pop
Non-motorized Trail Activities				
Walking on local streets / sidewalks	61.7	64.8	62.7	56.9
Walking on local trails / paths	37.3	36.1	40.9	31.3
Walking / day hiking on non-local trails / paths	19.8	23.6	17.3	21.5
Long-distance hiking (back packing)	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.1
Jogging / running on streets / sidewalks	1.5	0.0	2.4	3.1
Jogging / running on trails / paths	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Horseback riding	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.1
Bicycling on unpaved trails	1.1	2.8	0.0	1.5
Bicycling on paved trails	6.1	5.6	7.1	4.6
Bicycling on roads, streets / sidewalks	8.3	12.5	6.3	7.7
Motorized Activities				
Class I – All-terrain vehicle riding (3 & 4 wheel ATVs, straddle seat and handle bars)	3.0	1.4	2.4	6.2
Class II – Off-road 4-wheel driving (jeeps, pick-ups, dune buggies, SUVs)	2.7	0.0	3.1	4.6
Class III – Off-road motorcycling	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Class IV – Riding UTVs / side-by-side ATVs (non-straddle seat, driver and passenger sit side-by-side in the vehicle, steering wheel for steering control)	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Snowmobiling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Personal water craft – jet ski	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Power boating (cruising / water skiing)	4.9	5.6	3.9	6.2
Non-motorized Snow Activities				
Downhill (alpine) skiing / snowboarding	1.9	14.0	2.4	1.5
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on groomed trails	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross-country / Nordic skiing / skijoring on ungroomed trails / off designated trails	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0
Snowshoeing	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5
Sledding, tubing, or general snow play	2.3	1.4	2.4	4.6
Outdoor Leisure / Sporting Activities				
Sightseeing / driving or motorcycling for pleasure	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.3
Picnicking	34.6	35.2	34.6	33.8
Taking your children or grandchildren to a playground	24.3	23.9	25.2	21.9
Dog walking / going to dog parks / off-leash areas	17.5	8.3	19.7	24.6

Activity	% Middle Old Pop	% Urban Middle Old Pop	% Suburban Middle Old Pop	% Rural Middle Old Pop
Relaxing, hanging out, escaping heat / noise, etc.	30.8	31.9	29.1	32.3
Attending outdoor concerts, fairs, festivals	28.8	31.9	27.0	27.7
Tennis (played outdoors)	2.3	5.6	0.8	1.5
Pickleball (played outdoors)	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.0
Outdoor court games other than tennis (basketball, beach volleyball, badminton, etc.)	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5
Soccer	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0
Futsal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Golf	10.2	9.7	10.3	10.8
Orienteering, geocaching	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0
Visiting historic sites / history-themed parks (history-oriented museums, outdoor displays, visitor centers, etc.)	40.5	44.4	40.5	36.9
Nature Study Activities				
Bird watching	17.1	16.7	14.2	23.1
Whale watching	16.3	20.8	12.6	18.5
Exploring tidepools	11.8	13.9	10.2	13.8
Other nature / wildlife / forest / wildflower observation	22.7	23.6	20.5	26.6
Taking your children or grandchildren to nature settings	13.7	18.1	12.6	12.3
Visiting nature centers	17.0	19.4	17.3	12.5
Outdoor photography, painting, drawing	13.7	15.3	12.7	13.8
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, berries)	13.3	11.3	10.2	21.5
Vehicle-based Camping Activities				
RV / motorhome / trailer camping	14.8	15.3	11.1	21.5
Car camping with a tent	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.6
Yurts / camper cabins	2.3	1.4	2.4	3.1
Hunting and Fishing Activities				
Hunting	6.1	5.6	3.2	10.9
Fishing	20.2	19.4	18.1	24.6
Crabbing	6.5	12.5	3.9	6.2
Shellfishing / clamming	4.2	4.2	4.7	3.1
Non-motorized Water-based and Beach Activities				
White-water canoeing, kayaking, rafting	2.3	2.8	2.4	1.5
Flat-water canoeing, sea kayaking, rowing, stand-up paddling, tubing / floating	4.5	8.3	3.2	3.1
Beach activities – ocean	38.6	41.7	38.9	35.4
Beach activities – lakes, reservoirs, rivers	15.6	18.1	13.4	16.9
Swimming / playing in outdoor pools / spray parks	7.2	8.3	9.4	3.1

Appendix G: Priorities For The Future Within Communities, Oregon, Demographic Group, 2017[7]

Priorities for the future, what park and forest agencies should invest in within communities, Oregon – mean for 5-point Likert (1="Lowest priority need" to 5="Highest priority need").

Information Source	Demographic Group											
	General Population	Latino	Asian	Families with Children	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low Income	Young Old	Middle Old	Male	Female
Cleaner restrooms	**3.94**	**4.22**	**4.16**	**3.99**	**3.94**	**3.93**	**3.98**	**4.14**	**3.99**	**3.82**	**3.82**	**4.06**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.71**	3.75	3.57	**3.70**	**3.70**	3.78	**3.55**	3.67	**3.69**	3.15	**3.65**	**3.77**
More restrooms	**3.62**	3.94	3.76	3.66	**3.63**	**3.61**	**3.63**	**3.82**	**3.78**	**3.56**	**3.46**	**3.78**
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**3.54**	**3.89**	3.32	**4.01**	3.62	**3.52**	3.48	**3.72**	3.32	3.24	3.43	**3.65**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.52	**3.85**	3.55	3.41	**3.64**	**3.52**	3.37	3.67	3.58	3.38	3.44	3.61
Public access sites to waterways	3.52	3.63	3.23	3.50	3.60	3.46	**3.57**	3.57	**3.62**	3.35	**3.54**	3.50
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.48	3.70	3.49	3.59	3.51	3.46	3.50	**3.72**	3.47	**3.47**	3.39	3.57
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.39	**3.83**	**3.69**	3.36	3.48	3.39	3.28	3.63	3.44	**3.44**	3.25	3.53
Security cameras in key places	3.33	3.81	**3.80**	3.36	3.41	3.36	3.13	3.52	3.38	3.40	3.13	3.52
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.32	3.48	3.59	3.46	3.33	3.37	3.18	3.40	3.27	3.15	3.15	3.48
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.26	3.43	3.15	3.46	3.40	3.28	3.00	3.28	2.98	2.55	3.25	3.26
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.25	3.61	3.32	**3.70**	3.27	3.28	3.19	3.40	3.19	3.10	3.16	3.35
More shaded areas	3.25	3.77	3.55	3.31	3.24	3.28	3.18	3.53	3.20	3.22	3.08	3.41
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.05	3.50	3.13	3.20	3.00	3.03	3.14	3.36	2.92	2.85	2.90	3.19
Additional lighting	3.02	3.50	3.62	3.12	3.12	3.06	2.79	3.30	2.85	2.89	2.83	3.21
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.94	3.45	3.04	2.99	3.24	2.84	2.76	3.45	2.61	2.56	2.68	3.20
Off-leash dog areas	2.92	3.09	2.79	2.91	2.97	2.89	2.94	3.11	2.89	2.37	2.91	3.02
Multi-use sports fields	2.80	3.30	3.14	3.09	2.84	2.80	2.76	2.89	2.55	2.57	2.81	2.80
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.79	3.14	2.83	2.88	2.87	2.77	2.74	2.84	2.61	2.20	2.68	2.90
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.48	3.23	2.86	2.58	2.49	2.55	2.30	2.84	2.29	2.29	2.31	2.64
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.44	2.84	2.58	2.52	2.32	2.44	2.62	2.89	2.25	2.09	2.54	2.35

[7] Top priorities **bolded.**

Priorities for the future, what park and forest agencies should invest in outside communities, Oregon – mean for 5-point Likert (1="Lowest priority need" to 5="Highest priority need").

Item	Demographic Group											
	General Population	Latino	Asian	Families with Children	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Low Income	Young Old	Middle Old	Male	Female
Cleaner restrooms	**3.89**	**4.07**	**4.10**	**3.90**	**3.98**	**3.98**	**3.82**	**3.80**	**3.98**	**3.84**	**3.92**	**3.89**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.68**	3.62	3.47	**3.63**	3.61	**3.71**	3.23	**3.65**	**3.72**	**3.72**	**3.72**	3.55
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.65**	**3.78**	**3.70**	3.56	**3.74**	**3.73**	**3.57**	**3.59**	**3.71**	**3.81**	**3.62**	3.51
More restrooms	**3.59**	**3.80**	**3.79**	**3.63**	**3.73**	**3.76**	**3.57**	3.48	**3.71**	3.56	**3.61**	**3.59**
Public access sites to waterways	3.57	3.41	3.22	3.54	3.53	3.66	**3.45**	**3.61**	3.54	**3.63**	3.52	**3.63**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.36	**3.65**	3.65	3.32	**3.64**	3.47	3.40	3.28	3.45	3.41	3.37	3.29
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.34	3.39	3.41	3.43	3.47	3.31	3.28	3.30	3.38	3.36	3.31	3.37
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.22	3.40	3.14	**3.58**	3.43	3.02	2.93	3.14	3.30	3.24	3.24	3.16
Security cameras in key places	3.21	**3.64**	**3.66**	3.25	3.44	3.29	3.31	3.04	3.37	3.18	3.27	3.09
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.18	3.34	3.11	3.35	3.15	2.88	2.53	3.20	3.15	3.28	3.20	2.96
More shaded areas	3.15	3.62	3.49	3.19	3.40	3.18	3.06	3.02	3.28	3.09	3.20	3.10
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.14	3.29	3.38	3.25	3.22	3.04	3.07	2.99	3.30	3.14	3.19	3.03
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.98	3.25	3.13	3.09	3.16	2.89	2.81	2.87	3.08	2.92	2.98	3.04
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.90	3.20	3.04	3.25	3.17	2.77	2.71	2.84	2.95	2.88	2.92	2.84
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.90	3.04	3.00	3.04	2.92	2.72	2.32	2.82	2.97	3.01	2.86	2.84
Additional lighting	2.88	3.41	3.46	2.98	3.12	2.75	2.74	2.70	3.07	2.90	2.94	2.71
Off-leash dog areas	2.80	2.96	2.73	2.81	3.04	2.72	2.20	2.70	2.90	2.85	2.76	2.84
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.63	3.19	2.77	2.68	3.20	2.35	2.31	2.44	2.83	2.81	2.54	2.62
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.58	2.83	2.77	2.72	2.95	2.34	2.25	2.71	2.45	2.51	2.55	2.73
Multi-use sports fields	2.58	3.12	2.89	2.85	2.72	2.34	2.38	2.57	2.60	2.55	2.62	2.54
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.28	2.92	2.63	2.38	2.62	2.09	2.07	2.15	2.42	2.31	2.31	2.18

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[8] Top priorities **bolded.**

Appendix I: Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Demographic Group By Community Type, 2017[9]

Priorities for the future, what park and forest agencies should invest in within communities, Oregon – mean for 5-point Likert (1="Lowest priority need" to 5="Highest priority need").

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Cleaner restrooms	**4.22**	**4.22**	**4.17**	**4.39**
More restrooms	**3.94**	**4.07**	**3.82**	**4.07**
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**3.89**	**3.97**	**3.85**	**3.84**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.85**	3.81	**3.95**	3.57
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.83	3.89	3.79	**3.84**
Security cameras in key places	3.81	3.89	3.77	3.78
More shaded areas	3.77	**3.90**	3.65	**3.88**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.75	3.80	3.74	3.70
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.70	3.74	3.66	3.79
Public access sites to waterways	3.63	3.69	3.62	3.49
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.61	3.65	3.59	3.57
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.50	3.50	3.44	3.69
Additional lighting	3.50	3.49	3.51	3.47
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.48	3.66	3.34	3.56
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.45	3.60	3.44	3.17
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.43	3.66	3.30	3.38
Multi-use sports fields	3.30	3.51	3.13	3.40
Low-impact exercise equipment	3.23	3.25	3.24	3.14
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.14	3.31	3.06	3.04
Off-leash dog areas	3.09	3.19	3.04	3.08
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.84	2.94	2.76	2.85

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[9] Top priorities **bolded.**

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Item	Mean		
	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Cleaner restrooms	**4.16**	**4.17**	**4.15**
Security cameras in key places	**3.80**	**3.86**	**3.81**
More restrooms	**3.76**	**3.80**	**3.75**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	**3.69**	3.74	**3.69**
Additional lighting	3.62	3.65	3.67
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.59	3.68	3.57
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.57	**3.79**	3.47
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.55	3.60	3.55
More shaded areas	3.55	3.69	3.46
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.49	3.71	3.38
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.32	3.51	3.21
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.32	3.53	3.23
Public access sites to waterways	3.23	3.49	3.06
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.15	3.28	3.08
Multi-use sports fields	3.14	3.28	3.06
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.13	3.34	3.04
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.04	3.13	2.95
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.86	2.96	2.83
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.83	2.94	2.76
Off-leash dog areas	2.79	2.88	2.77
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.58	2.77	2.48

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Families With Children by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Families With Children	Urban Families With Children	Suburban Families With Children	Rural Families With Children
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**4.01**	**4.21**	**3.92**	**4.01**
Cleaner restrooms	**3.99**	**4.04**	**3.89**	**4.19**
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	**3.70**	**3.76**	**3.69**	**3.67**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.70**	**3.62**	**3.78**	3.59
More restrooms	3.66	**3.62**	3.64	**3.75**
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.59	3.61	3.57	3.66
Public access sites to waterways	3.50	3.53	3.47	3.55
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.46	3.43	3.50	3.38
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.46	3.53	3.45	3.36
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.41	3.49	3.41	3.27
Security cameras in key places	3.36	3.48	3.39	3.13
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.36	3.41	3.37	3.28
More shaded areas	3.31	3.24	3.35	3.31
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.20	3.19	3.14	3.37
Additional lighting	3.12	3.19	3.14	2.95
Multi-use sports fields	3.09	2.99	3.12	3.13
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.99	3.31	2.88	2.88
Off-leash dog areas	2.91	2.85	2.91	3.00
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.88	2.90	2.89	2.86
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.58	2.53	2.65	2.44
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.52	2.21	2.57	2.83

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Low Income Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Low Income	Urban Low Income	Suburban Low Income	Rural Low Income
Cleaner restrooms	**4.14**	**3.97**	**4.24**	**4.24**
More restrooms	**3.82**	3.62	**3.94**	**3.92**
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**3.72**	**3.84**	3.71	3.57
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	**3.72**	**3.73**	3.66	**3.78**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.67	3.57	**3.80**	3.62
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.67	3.59	**3.77**	**3.63**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.63	**3.69**	3.67	3.48
Public access sites to waterways	3.57	3.59	3.51	**3.63**
More shaded areas	3.53	3.41	3.65	3.49
Security cameras in key places	3.52	3.50	3.74	3.20
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.45	3.55	3.46	3.27
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.40	3.49	3.42	3.26
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.40	3.53	3.37	3.28
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.36	3.29	3.37	3.43
Additional lighting	3.30	3.26	3.60	2.91
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.28	3.50	3.35	2.87
Off-leash dog areas	3.11	3.01	3.06	3.32
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.89	2.84	2.91	2.94
Multi-use sports fields	2.89	2.99	2.83	2.83
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.84	3.07	2.66	2.78
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.84	2.93	2.96	2.52

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Young Old (ages 60-74) Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Young Old	Urban Young Old	Suburban Young Old	Rural Young Old
Cleaner restrooms	**3.99**	**4.05**	**3.99**	**3.95**
More restrooms	**3.78**	**3.88**	**3.81**	**3.65**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.69**	3.76	**3.71**	**3.60**
Public access sites to waterways	**3.62**	**3.80**	3.50	**3.65**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.58	**3.79**	**3.58**	3.42
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.47	3.52	3.45	3.46
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.44	3.60	3.44	3.29
Security cameras in key places	3.38	3.49	3.54	3.01
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.32	3.32	3.41	3.18
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.27	3.30	3.33	3.12
More shaded areas	3.20	3.21	3.22	3.15
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.19	3.09	3.33	3.02
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	2.98	3.06	3.09	2.74
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.92	2.81	2.91	3.05
Off-leash dog areas	2.89	3.03	2.85	2.86
Additional lighting	2.85	3.08	2.92	2.55
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.61	2.84	2.52	2.58
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.61	2.71	2.56	2.62
Multi-use sports fields	2.55	2.71	2.47	2.55
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.29	2.35	2.36	2.11
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.44

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Within Communities</u>, Oregon Middle Old (ages 75-84) Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Middle Old	Urban Middle Old	Suburban Middle Old	Rural Middle Old
Cleaner restrooms	**3.82**	**3.95**	**3.82**	**3.66**
More restrooms	**3.56**	**3.66**	**3.54**	**3.49**
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	**3.47**	**3.69**	**3.41**	3.31
More places and benches to observe nature and others	**3.44**	3.54	**3.41**	**3.37**
Security cameras in key places	3.40	3.56	3.30	**3.37**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.38	3.47	3.37	3.29
Public access sites to waterways	3.35	**3.68**	3.24	3.17
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.24	3.32	3.28	3.07
More shaded areas	3.22	3.37	3.21	3.05
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.15	3.31	3.13	2.98
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.15	3.24	3.17	3.01
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.10	3.39	3.03	2.87
Additional lighting	2.89	2.99	2.84	2.87
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.85	2.81	2.96	2.68
Multi-use sports fields	2.57	2.62	2.66	2.36
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.56	2.76	2.53	2.37
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	2.55	2.64	2.55	2.44
Off-leash dog areas	2.37	2.46	2.32	2.33
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.29	2.31	2.42	2.01
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.20	2.29	2.21	2.07
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.09	2.16	2.14	1.91

Top priorities **bolded**

Appendix J: Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Demographic Group By Community Type, 2017[10]

Priorities for the future, what park and forest agencies should invest in outside communities, Oregon – mean for 5-point Likert (1="Lowest priority need" to 5="Highest priority need").

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Latino Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Latino	Urban Latino	Suburban Latino	Rural Latino
Cleaner restrooms	**4.07**	**3.90**	**4.13**	**4.24**
More restrooms	**3.80**	**3.76**	**3.79**	**3.93**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.78**	**3.68**	**3.93**	3.52
More places and benches to observe nature and others	**3.65**	**3.65**	3.62	**3.74**
Security cameras in key places	3.64	3.59	**3.71**	3.52
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.62	3.59	3.67	3.51
More shaded areas	3.62	3.55	3.61	**3.81**
Public access sites to waterways	3.41	3.39	3.44	3.33
Additional lighting	3.41	3.27	3.46	3.51
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.40	3.34	3.46	3.32
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.39	3.38	3.34	3.58
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.34	3.47	3.28	3.26
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.29	3.38	3.21	3.38
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.25	3.15	3.22	3.56
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.20	3.17	3.22	3.21
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.19	3.29	3.15	3.11
Multi-use sports fields	3.12	3.12	3.09	3.25
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.04	3.22	2.95	2.95
Off-leash dog areas	2.96	3.01	2.91	3.03
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.92	3.07	2.85	2.82
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.83	2.90	2.74	2.97

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[10] Top priorities **bolded.**

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Asian Population by Urban, Suburban, 2017

Item	Mean		
	Total Asian	Urban Asian	Suburban Asian
Cleaner restrooms	**4.10**	**4.05**	**4.15**
More restrooms	**3.79**	**3.75**	**3.80**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.70**	**3.81**	3.65
Security cameras in key places	**3.66**	3.68	**3.68**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.65	3.67	**3.67**
More shaded areas	3.49	3.64	3.39
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.47	**3.72**	3.34
Additional lighting	3.46	3.45	3.51
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.41	3.56	3.35
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.38	3.49	3.34
Public access sites to waterways	3.22	3.49	3.06
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.14	3.21	3.11
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.13	3.28	3.09
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.11	3.41	2.95
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.04	3.21	2.96
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.00	3.21	2.87
Multi-use sports fields	2.89	2.89	2.91
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.77	2.87	2.68
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.77	3.03	2.63
Off-leash dog areas	2.73	2.85	2.68
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.63	2.62	2.65

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Families With Children Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Families With Children	Urban Families With Children	Suburban Families With Children	Rural Families With Children
Cleaner restrooms	**3.90**	**3.87**	**3.89**	**3.98**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.63**	3.58	**3.68**	**3.54**
More restrooms	**3.63**	3.59	**3.64**	**3.65**
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	**3.58**	**3.63**	**3.59**	3.51
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	3.56	**3.71**	3.53	3.43
Public access sites to waterways	3.54	3.57	3.51	**3.58**
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.43	3.46	3.39	3.49
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.35	3.38	3.38	3.20
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.32	3.34	3.32	3.27
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.25	3.28	3.25	3.19
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.25	3.22	3.29	3.18
Security cameras in key places	3.25	3.19	3.34	3.08
More shaded areas	3.19	3.02	3.27	3.19
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.09	3.09	3.05	3.23
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	3.04	3.12	3.02	2.95
Additional lighting	2.98	2.96	3.03	2.88
Multi-use sports fields	2.85	2.77	2.88	2.87
Off-leash dog areas	2.81	2.79	2.76	2.98
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.72	2.53	2.72	2.98
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.68	2.95	2.54	2.73
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.38	2.38	2.39	2.35

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Low Income Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Low Income	Urban Low Income	Suburban Low Income	Rural Low Income
Cleaner restrooms	**3.98**	**3.91**	**4.02**	**3.99**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.74**	**3.73**	**3.77**	**3.71**
More restrooms	**3.73**	**3.62**	**3.79**	**3.80**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	**3.64**	**3.69**	3.62	3.59
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.61	3.51	**3.65**	**3.71**
Public access sites to waterways	3.53	3.52	3.39	**3.73**
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.47	3.47	3.41	3.54
Security cameras in key places	3.44	3.45	3.62	3.14
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.43	**3.62**	3.30	3.40
More shaded areas	3.40	3.32	3.50	3.35
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.22	3.36	3.12	3.19
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	3.20	3.34	3.04	3.26
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	3.17	3.39	3.11	3.00
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	3.16	3.08	3.13	3.30
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	3.15	3.28	3.21	2.90
Additional lighting	3.12	3.11	3.26	2.89
Off-leash dog areas	3.04	2.91	3.02	3.25
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.95	3.02	2.90	2.93
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.92	3.13	2.65	3.04
Multi-use sports fields	2.72	2.78	2.65	2.72
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.62	2.72	2.63	2.47

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Young Old (Ages 60-74) Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Young Old	Urban Young Old	Suburban Young Old	Rural Young Old
Cleaner restrooms	**3.98**	**4.02**	**3.97**	**3.95**
More restrooms	**3.76**	**3.85**	**3.80**	3.64
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.73**	**3.87**	**3.68**	**3.68**
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	**3.71**	**3.77**	**3.68**	**3.71**
Public access sites to waterways	3.66	3.70	3.54	**3.82**
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.47	3.63	3.46	3.37
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.31	3.37	3.25	3.38
Security cameras in key places	3.29	3.28	3.45	3.04
More shaded areas	3.18	3.14	3.22	3.14
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.04	3.01	3.10	2.98
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	3.02	2.94	3.10	2.95
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.89	2.69	2.89	3.04
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	2.88	2.81	2.98	2.76
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.77	2.65	2.88	2.68
Additional lighting	2.75	2.95	2.79	2.52
Off-leash dog areas	2.72	2.83	2.67	2.73
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.72	2.67	2.65	2.87
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.35	2.43	2.26	2.44
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.34	2.25	2.25	2.56
Multi-use sports fields	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.33
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.09	2.14	2.12	1.99

Top priorities **bolded**

Priorities For The Future <u>Outside Communities</u>, Oregon Middle Old (Ages 75-84) Population by Urban, Suburban, Rural, 2017

Item	Mean			
	Total Middle Old	Urban Middle Old	Suburban Middle Old	Rural Middle Old
Cleaner restrooms	**3.82**	**3.96**	**3.78**	**3.72**
Nature and wildlife viewing areas	**3.57**	**3.75**	**3.59**	3.33
More restrooms	**3.57**	**3.65**	**3.50**	**3.60**
Public access sites to waterways	**3.45**	**3.75**	**3.40**	3.18
More places and benches to observe nature and others	3.40	3.48	3.35	**3.41**
Security cameras in key places	3.31	3.46	3.20	**3.36**
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>small</u> visitor groups	3.28	3.58	3.14	3.22
Dirt / other soft surface walking trails and paths	3.23	3.40	3.24	3.02
Paved / hard surface walking trails and paths	3.07	3.25	3.07	2.85
More shaded areas	3.06	3.16	3.04	2.97
Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees)	2.93	3.31	2.91	2.73
Picnic areas and shelters for <u>large</u> visitor groups	2.81	2.80	2.90	2.64
Additional lighting	2.74	2.87	2.66	2.76
Children's playgrounds and play areas built with manufactured structures like swingsets, slides, and climbing apparatuses	2.71	3.12	2.54	2.57
Off-street bicycle trails and pathways	2.53	2.65	2.52	2.41
Multi-use sports fields	2.38	2.40	2.42	2.28
Designated paddling routes for canoes, kayaks, rafts, driftboats	2.32	2.48	2.36	2.05
Community gardens (where you can grow vegetables)	2.31	2.54	2.26	2.12
Off-highway vehicle trails / areas	2.25	2.28	2.32	2.04
Off-leash dog areas	2.20	2.27	2.16	2.21
Low-impact exercise equipment	2.07	2.07	2.18	1.83

Appendix K: SCORP Needs Assessment

During a period from May 11 to June 4, 2018, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) conducted a survey of Oregon public recreation providers to identify recreational need as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) effort. Two separate survey instruments were used for the survey, one completed by recreation providers with the majority of their managed parklands located within an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), unincorporated community boundary, or a tribal community; and the other by recreation providers with the majority of parklands outside of such boundaries.

The sample included municipal, special park district, port district, county, state, federal, and Tribal recreation providers. The survey was conducted online, on the Survey Monkey website. Of the 417 providers contacted, 214 completed the survey for a 51% response rate. Survey respondents included 139 providers with the majority of their managed parklands located within an UGB and 75 respondents with the majority of parklands outside of an UGB. Respondents were asked to rate the importance of county-level funding need for a variety of recreation projects in their jurisdiction in the coming five years. County-level data was combined to identify stateside need.

Statewide Need

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Community trail systems	Restrooms
Restrooms	RV / trailer campgrounds & facilities
Children's playgrounds	Day-use hiking trails
Picnic areas & shelters for small groups	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Trails connected to public lands	Interpretive displays
Picnicking / day-use facilities	

County-level Need

BAKER COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Amphitheater/ band shell	Restrooms
Visitor center and program facilities	Cabins and yurts for visitors
Community trail system	Connecting trails into larger trail systems

BENTON COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Nature play areas[11]	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Children's playgrounds- manufactured[12]	Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs
Interpretive displays	Restrooms

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[11] Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees).
[12] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Trails connecting adjacent communities	Restrooms
Community trail system	Group campgrounds & facilities
Trails connected to public lands	Connecting trails into larger trail systems

CLATSOP COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Urban bike paths (separate from street)	Restrooms
Community trail systems	Day-use hiking trails
Picnic areas & shelters for large groups	Interpretive displays

COLUMBIA COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Land acquisition for access to waterways	Connecting trails into large trail systems
Community trail system	Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas
Trails connecting adjacent communities	Cabins and yurts for visitors

COOS COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Community trail system	Restrooms
Trails connecting adjacent communities	Day-use hiking trails
Tennis/ basketball/ volleyball courts	Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas

CROOK COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Community trail system	Restrooms
Restrooms	Connecting trails into large trail systems
Land acquisition for access to waterways	Cabins and yurts for visitors

CURRY COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Restrooms	Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs
Motorized boat launches & facilities	Restrooms
Picnicking/ day use & facilities	Land acquisition for access to waterways

DESCHUTES COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Children's playgrounds- manufactured[13]	Connecting trails into large trail systems
Community trail system	Day-use hiking trails
Trails connected to public lands	Restrooms

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[13] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Community trail system

        Restrooms

        Children's playgrounds- manufactured[14]

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Restrooms

        Connecting trails into larger trail systems

        Day-use hiking trails

GILLIAM COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Picnic areas & shelters for small groups

        River or lake fishing from bank or pier

        Trails connected to public lands

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Restrooms

        Cabins and yurts for visitors

        Land acquisition for access to waterways

GRANT COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Trails connected to public lands

        Children's playgrounds- manufactured

        Dog-off leash areas/ dog parks

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Connecting trails into larger trail systems

        Mountain biking (single track) trails/ areas

        Restrooms

HARNEY COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs

        Community trail system

        Skateboard parks

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Connecting trails into larger trail systems

        Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs

        Restrooms

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs

        Community trail system

        Nature play areas[15]

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Picnic areas & shelters for large groups

        Cabins and yurts for visitors

        Group campgrounds and facilities

JACKSON COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES

        Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs

        Community trail system

        Dog-off leash areas/ dog parks

    DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

        Restrooms

        RV trailer campsites & facilities

        Tent campgrounds and facilities

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[14] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

[15] Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees).

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Exercise trails	Restrooms
Trails connecting adjacent communities	RV trailer campsites & facilities
Community trail system	Motorized boat launches & support facilities

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs	Restrooms
Acquisition of parklands	Day-use hiking trails
Community trail system	Cabins and yurts for visitors

KLAMATH COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Acquisition of parklands	Restrooms
Nature play areas[16]	Tent campgrounds and facilities
Children's playgrounds- manufactured[17]	Long-distance hiking/ backpacking trails

LAKE COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Acquisition of parklands	RV trailer campsites & facilities
Exercise trails	Tent campgrounds and facilities
Skateboard parks	Long-distance hiking/ backpacking trails

LANE COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Trails connecting adjacent communities	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Urban bike paths	Day-use hiking trails
Community trail system	Off-highway vehicle trails/ areas

LINCOLN COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Trails connecting adjacent communities	Restrooms
Community trail system	RV trailer campsites & facilities
Restrooms	Day-use hiking trails

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[16] Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees).
[17] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

LINN COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Children's playgrounds- manufactured[18]	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Picnicking/ day use & facilities	Day-use hiking trails
Trails connected to public lands	Group campgrounds and facilities

MALHEUR COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Community trail system	Cabins & yurts for visitors
Urban bike paths	Restrooms
Outdoor pool/spray park	Connecting trails into larger trail systems

MARION COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Children's playgrounds- manufactured	Day-use hiking trails
Acquisition of parklands	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Picnicking/ day use & facilities	Group campgrounds & facilities

MORROW COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Trails connected to public lands	Restrooms
Picnic areas & shelters for small groups	RV trailer campsites & facilities
Community trail system	Cabins & yurts for visitors

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Trails connected to public lands	Cabins & yurts for visitors
Urban bike paths	Connecting trails into larger trail systems
Acquisition of natural open space	Day-use hiking trails

POLK COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES	DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
Community trail system	Day-use hiking trails
Exercise trails	Restrooms
Tennis/ basketball/ volleyball courts	Picnicking / day use & facilities

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[18] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

SHERMAN COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- Outdoor pool/spray park
- Picnic areas & shelters for small groups
- Restrooms

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Restrooms
- Land acquisition for access to waterways
- Cabins & yurts for visitors

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- Trails connected to public lands
- Trails connected to adjacent communities
- Nature play areas[19]

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Restrooms
- Connecting trails into larger trail systems
- Tent campgrounds and facilities

UMATILLA COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- Children's playgrounds- manufactured[20]
- Restrooms
- Nature play areas

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Restrooms
- RV trailer campsites & facilities
- Cabins & yurts for visitors

UNION COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- RV trailer campsites & facilities
- Community trail system
- Outdoor pool/spray park

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Restrooms
- Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs
- Connecting trails into larger trail systems

WALLOWA COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- Community trail system
- Exercise trails
- Children's playgrounds- manufactured

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Restrooms
- Acquisition of trail corridors & ROWs
- Connecting trails into larger trail systems

WASCO COUNTY

CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES
- Tent campgrounds and facilities
- Urban bike paths
- RV trailer campsites & facilities

DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES
- Cabins & yurts for visitors
- Connecting trails into larger trail systems
- Land acquisition for access to waterways

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[19] Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees).

[20] Children's playgrounds and play areas build with manufactured structures like swing sets, slides, and climbing apparatuses.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES   DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

      Trails connected to adjacent communities   Day-hiking trails

      Community trail system   Interpretive displays

      Acquisition of parkland   Nature study/ wildlife sites

WHEELER COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES   DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

      Restrooms   Connecting trails into larger trail systems

      RV trailer campsites & facilities   Restrooms

      Group campgrounds & facilities   Cabins & yurts for visitors

YAMHILL COUNTY

    CLOSE-TO-HOME PRIORITIES   DISPERSED-AREA PRIORITIES

      Nature play areas[21]   Day-use hiking trails

      Community trail system   Connecting trails into larger trail systems

      Restrooms   Restrooms

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[21] Children's playgrounds and play areas made of natural materials (logs, water, sand, boulders, hills, trees).

Appendix M: Group Brainstorming Technique

This appendix describes a technique that enables a group to answer questions effectively and efficiently. The technique is designed to encourage both individual and group creativity and result in a group consensus. It limits and focuses interaction among team members in order to arrive at the needed team result in an efficient manner. The method has been adapted from "brainstorming" techniques originally developed to stimulate group creativity in developing advertising campaigns and techniques developed in the field of group dynamics to study how groups reach a consensus.

The technique is commonly used in a variety of related forms in situations where groups are working together to generate ideas, build on each other's ideas, combine these individual ideas and then decide as a group which ideas are the best. For example, in preparing a park and recreation plan, the technique can be used for deciding what are the community's highest priority needs and issues, formulating objectives for a goal and identifying strategies to meet an objective.

First, the chairperson or facilitator, working with a flip chart and marker, **asks the team to suggest answers to a question** such as, " What are the most important park and recreation concerns in Pleasant Town?" Each team member in turn suggests one answer, which the facilitator lists on the chart. The team member is asked just to suggest one item, not to explain, justify or argue for it. Similarly, team members are asked not to discuss at this point items suggested by other team members.

The facilitator proceeds around the team **listing items until the suggestions are exhausted**. Team members can skip a turn and suggest additional items in later rounds as they occur to them. The facilitator encourages members to suggest items they are hesitant about. Often these turn out to be the more unusual and creative ideas. Initial suggestions can be built on and improved by other group members. Preventing comments on the suggestions during this phase encourages members to offer ideas they might otherwise be reluctant to suggest.

The listed ideas should be displayed so members can examine the entire list. **The facilitator now asks if there are any suggestions the group does not understand.** If so, the member who suggested the idea explains it, with the facilitator adding material to the list to clarify the item's meaning. **The facilitator then asks if there are any items that could be combined.** Then members are finally asked whether there are **any items that someone thinks should not be on the list.** These questions stimulate focused group discussion that results in a refined list of items understood by all members.

The team next prioritizes the list. This can occur in a variety of ways, but often is accomplished by giving each member a number of votes that they can use to select the items they believe are the most important. For example, each member of the group might be asked individually to choose the three items they believe are the highest priority or most important after being given a few minutes to reflect on the list. These votes are then announced member by member, noted by the facilitator on the list and then counted or combined to identify the team's priority order of items.

There should be some convergence among the members in their votes. If there is not, that is, if votes are evenly distributed among the items, further discuss the items and the disagreement about their importance and then revote.

Some members may be disappointed with the results, especially if items they consider important are not ranked highly by the group. It is useful to note that the results at this point are provisional in the sense that this is just one of many stages in the planning process. As the team proceeds through the process, there will be ample opportunity to revisit earlier decisions, especially as the public reviews the team's work and public input is used to modify the plan's components.

This technique can be even more productive and efficient if team members are provided with the questions to be brainstormed prior to the meeting and are urged to come to the meeting ready with ideas to share with the team.

Appendix N: Example of a Vision Statement

Over the next ten years, Pleasant Town is expected to grow and expand. With this expansion comes the challenge of meeting the increasing recreation needs of Pleasant Town's present and future residents. Pleasant Town is a community that understands that parks and recreation are a critical element of a community's quality of life. Recreation brings together all segments of our community and makes us more healthy and productive. The importance of recreation to Pleasant Town's present and future economic viability is also understood.

Pleasant Town is a community determined to preserve those aspects of its heritage that are unique and represent important moments in our community's cultural and natural history. This heritage can provide settings for individual, family and group recreation activity, community gatherings and remain an important part of what will continue to make Pleasant Town a special place in which to live, work and play.

In 2012, Pleasant Town will be proud to be a community that works together to provide quality parks and recreation services for its residents, including:

- A refurbished historic park with grounds, vegetation and facilities that have been rehabilitated and made accessible for the use of all Pleasant Town's residents including the disabled.

- Increased open space including a new community park and new neighborhood natural play areas readily accessible to all our community's children.

- Increased and improved opportunities for popular recreation opportunities such as swimming and softball, especially for an organized league.

- New programs that better meet the recreation needs of all segments of our community.

- The permanently protected East Side Prairie providing education and enjoyment for residents and visitors.

- The Rippling River Corridor restored through the business district with natural vegetation providing beautification, passive recreation and a walking path.

- The Historic Jones Farmstead protected and used for the town's park and recreation office and a community heritage museum.

- A trail on the abandoned railroad corridor connecting downtown with the Long Ridge State Trail and its associated regional trail network.

Note: The Vision Statement is written with its specific elements identified in outline format. This assists in translating the elements of the vision statement to goals.

Appendix O: Potential Funding Sources

OPRD Administered Funds:

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) assists city and county park and recreation departments, park and recreation districts, METRO, port districts, Indian tribes, and Oregon state agencies (OPRD, ODF&W, ODF, DSL) in acquisition of lands and waters or for the development of public outdoor recreation facilities that are consistent with the outdoor recreation goals and objectives contained in the SCORP. LWCF provides funding assistance up to 50% of approved project costs.

Local Government Grant Program assists city and county park and recreation departments, METRO, park and recreation districts and port districts with funding for the acquisition, development major rehabilitation of, and planning for park and recreation areas and facilities. Grants from cities and districts over 25,000 population and counties over 50,000 population will require a 50% local match; cities and districts with a population between 5,000 and 25,000, and counties with a population between 30,000 and 50,000 a 40% local match; and cities and districts under 5,000 population a 20% local match.

County Opportunity Grants Program provides funding for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities including new or additions to existing parks. Grants from counties with a population of 30,000 and under will require a 25% local match and counties over 30,000 – a 50% match.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides up to 80% federal funding assistance for land acquisition, development, restoration and rehabilitation of both motorized and non-motorized recreation trails(including water trails) to federal, state and local government agencies and not-for-profit organizations.

All-Terrain Vehicle Grants Program provides up to 80% reimbursement to public agencies (BLM, USFS, NPS OPRD, OSF, ODF) local government (cities, towns, counties), private land managers who provide and maintain public OHV recreation, and registered non-profit OHV clubs land acquisition, planning, development, emergency medical and law enforcement, operation and maintenance, and safety education.

OPRD publishes manuals that explain how recreation providers may apply for grant assistance from these programs. These manuals are also available on the OPRD website at: http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS/pages/index.aspx

For additional information about these grant programs please contact:

OPRD Administered Grant Program	OPRD Contact
Land & Water Conservation Fund Program	Michele Scalise Phone: 503-986-0708 Email: michele.scalise@oregon.gov
Local Government Grant Program County Opportunity Grants Program	Mark Cowan Phone: 503-986-0591 Email: mark.cowan@oregon.gov
Recreational Trails Program	Jodi Bellefeuille Phone: 503-986-0716 Email: Jodi.bellefeuille@oregon.gov
All Terrain Vehicle Program	Pamela Berger Phone: 503-986-0785 Email: pamela.berger@oregon.gov

Marine Board Administered Funds:

The Marine Board does not receive any general fund tax dollars. Funds for the Marine Board come from boat registration and titling fees, marine fuel tax, federal Clean Vessel Act and Boating Infrastructure funds paid by boaters. Because the Marine Board is funded from fees and taxes paid by owners of registered boats which include all motorized boats and sailboats twelve feet long and longer, projects that meet the needs of those boats are a high priority.

Boating Facility Grant Program provides competitive grants to public agencies (local, state and federal entities) for the acquisition, development, expansion, and rehabilitation of public recreational boating facilities located on all waters of the state. Projects may be submitted by cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and federal agencies. Boating Facility Grants are state funds requiring at least 25% applicant match, usually a combination of hard (cash) and soft (in-kind) funds.

Small Grant Program is a non-competitive grant. The total project cost cannot exceed $20,000 with the maximum Marine Board award not to exceed$10,000. The Program is for minor projects that provide public boating facility improvements. Projects cannot be fragmented or phased to fit within the Program. Project eligibility requirements are the same as the Boating Facility Grant Program. A limited amount of funding is available each biennium for Small Grants.

Maintenance Assistance Program (MAP) provides funding assistance to augment existing levels of routine maintenance at improved motorized and mixed-use recreational boating facilities throughout the state. Eligible participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts and state agencies. Eligible facilities include boat ramps, boarding docks, restrooms, boat trailer parking areas, access roads, short term tie-up docks, vessel waste collection systems and related facilities.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIG) provides federal funding for the development and renovation of recreational short-term tie-up docking facilities that serve boats 26-feet or larger in length that are not tenants or homeport boats. The maximum length of stay is ten days within a 30 day period of time. Facilities must provide way-point linkage to other short term tie-up facilities. Typically these facilities are located on major rivers and the coastline. Eligible

participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and federal agencies and privately owned marinas/moorages that provide public boating access.

Clean Vessel Act Grant Program (CVA) provides federal funding for recreational boat pumpout stations, potty dump stations, floating restrooms and directly related support structures, utilities or other improvements necessary for proper operation. Eligible participants include cities, counties, park and recreation districts, port districts, state and privately owned marina/moorage facility that is open to the boating public. Houseboat, floating home or liveaboard boats sewage collection is not eligible under the federal program.

The Oregon State Marine Board, Boating Facilities Program publishes procedure guides that explain how recreation providers may apply for grant assistance from these programs. To access the grant procedure guides go to www.boatoregon.com for additional information about these grant programs please contact:

> Janine Belleque, Boating Facilities Program Manager
> Oregon State Marine Board
> Phone: 503.378.2628
> Email: janine.belleque@oregon.gov

Let's Go Boating Assistance Grant Program provides competitive grants to non-profit 501(c)(3). The objective is to provide funds to local community organizations for creative and innovative local projects that promote safe boating. The funds will allow groups to address safety concerns on their local waterways.

> MariAnn McKenzie, Boating Education Coordinator
> Oregon State Marine Board
> Phone: 503.378.5158
> Email: mariann.mckenzie@oregon.gov

Other Potential Funding Sources:

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
American Academy of Dermatology	Shade Structure Grant Program	https://www.aad.org/members/volunteer/shade-structure-program	Permanent shade structures for playgrounds, pools, or recreation spaces
AmeriCorps	Various programs	https://www.nationalservice.gov/build-your-capacity/grants/funding-opportunities	Grantees use the funding to support AmeriCorps members for intensive service in their community
Bank of the West	Foundation Grants	https://www.bankofthewest.com/about-us/community-support/charitable-investments.html	Supporting nonprofit organizations dedicated to improving quality of life, particularly for low- and moderate- income individuals and communities
Bureau of Land Management	BLM Challenge Cost Share Program	https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/view-opportunity.html?oppId=102174	Habitat protection & restoration & natural resource management
Centers for Disease Control	Communities Putting Prevention to Work	https://www.cdc.gov/grants/applying/index.html	Supports communities in the battle against obesity and tobacco use.
Centers for Disease Control	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Program	https://www.cdc.gov/phhsblockgrant/index.htm	Address important health concerns
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation	Children's Advocacy	https://www.mott.org/grants/#s=post_date|desc	Improve outcomes for children and youth of all ages and to maintain a vital, attractive community where children and families can thrive
Charlotte Martin Foundation	Youth & Wildlife & Habitat Programs	http://www.charlottemartin.org/program-areas/	Youth athletics programs & wildlife & habitat protection
Coca-Cola Foundation	Healthy and Active Lifestyles Initiative	http://www.coca-colacompany.com/our-company/the-coca-cola-foundation	The Foundation looks to support exercise, physical activity and nutritional education programs, programs that motivate behavior modification, and programs that encourage lifestyle/behavioral changes.

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
FishAmerica Foundation	Conservation Grants	http://www.fishamerica.org/grants/	Grants to local communities & government agencies to restore habitat for marine & anadromous fish species
Ford Foundation	Asset Building and Community Development	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/idea-submission/	Reduce poverty and injustice and promote democratic values, international cooperation and human achievement
Gannett Foundation	Community Action Grant	https://www.gannettfoundation.org/	Skate parks in communities where Gannett has a local newspaper or television station
General Mills Foundation	Strengthening Hometown Communities	http://www.generalmills.com/en/Responsibility/general-mills-foundation	Provide financial support to non-profit organizations that create sustainable community improvement in the area of youth nutrition and fitness
Gray Family Foundation	Environmental Education Program	http://grayff.org/	Supports youth environmental education programs
Home Depot Foundation	Community Impact Grants Program	https://corporate.homedepot.com/grants/community-impact-grants	Helping 501c organizations use the power of volunteers to improve the physical health of their communities
KaBoom!	Let's Play Community Construction Grants	https://kaboom.org/grants	Build or renovate playgrounds
Kaiser Permanente	In the Community/ Healthy Investments	https://share.kaiserpermanente.org/article/grants-overview/	Support innovative efforts to bring safe, physical activity to local schools, workplaces and neighborhoods.
Kroger Co. Foundation	Feed the Human Spirit	http://www.thekrogerco.com/community/kroger-foundation	Enhance our communities by making lives healthier, easier, brighter and a bit lighter
Land O'Lakes Foundation	Community Grants Program	https://www.landolakesinc.com/company/corporateresponsibility/foundation/default.aspx	Provides grants that help groups put plans and people into action addressing community concerns

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
L.L. Bean	Conservation and Recreation Grants to Non-Profits	https://www.llbean.com/customerService/aboutLLBean/charitable_giving.html	Maintenance and protection of our natural resources; efforts to engage more young people in activities that are relevant to our product line
Local Grant Program	Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	http://www.tbnep.org/local-grants.php	Supports environmental restoration & enhancement projects in Tillamook County
Lowe's	The Lowe's Charitable & Educational Foundation	https://newsroom.lowes.com/apply-for-a-grant/	Support of public involvement projects
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	General Grants	http://murdocktrust.org/grant-opportunities/	Health & human services
Major League Baseball	Baseball Tomorrow Fund	http://web.mlbcommunity.org/index.jsp?content=programs&program=baseball_tomorrow_fund	Baseball/& or softball fields
Mantis	Mantis Tiller Award	https://www.kidsgardening.org/grants-and-programs/	Mantis tillers/cultivators for youth gardening programs
May and Stanley Smith Charitable Trust	Nonprofit Grants	http://www.adminitrustllc.com/may-and-stanley-smith-charitable-trust/	To achieve significant, lasting, positive changes that promote well-being for individuals and communities
METRO Regional Parks and Greenspaces	Metro Grant Opportunities (Number of programs)	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-partners/grants-and-resources	Funds for local project in the Portland metro area that help create livable communities
Meyer Memorial Trust	Annual Funding Opportunities	https://mmt.org/apply	Wide array of funding in the area of human services, health, community development, conservation & environment
Miracle Recreation Equipment Company	Miracle Grants for America's Children	http://miracleplayground.com/MREC%20Grants%20for%20Schools.pdf	Purchase of commercial playground or recreation equipment

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Bring Back the Natives Program	http://www.nfwf.org/bbn/Pages/home.aspx	Restore, protect, and enhance native populations of sensitive or listed aquatic species, especially on lands on or adjacent to federal agency lands
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund	http://rlch.org/funding/national-fish-and-wildlife-foundation-nfwf-columbia-river-estuarine-fund	Habitat conservation, restoration and management; landowner outreach & incentive programs; public use natural/cultural projects that benefit the National Wildlife Refuge System below the Bonneville Dam & adjacent Coasts (Tillamook Bay to Willapa Bay)
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation	Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment	http://www.nfwf.org/orgovfund/Pages/home.aspx	Local environmental clean-up & restoration efforts focused on preserving & protecting Oregon's rivers, watersheds and fish & wildlife
National Gardening Association	Youth Garden Grants	https://www.kidsgardening.org/grants-and-programs/	Youth garden programs
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	The Coastal & Estuarine Land Conservation Program	https://coast.noaa.gov/czm/landconservation/	Protect coastal & estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical or aesthetic values
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Community-based Restoration Program	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/restoration/programs/crp.html	Funding and technical expertise in high-priority habitat restoration projects that instill strong conservation values & engage citizens in hands-on activities
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration	Open Rivers Initiative	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/funding/ori.html	Community-driven, small dam & river barrier removals

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
National Park Service	Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm	Technical assistance for community-led natural resource conservation & outdoor recreation initiatives
National Park Service	Federal Lands to Parks	https://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/flp/index.htm	Helps communities create new parks and recreation areas by transferring surplus Federal lands to state & local governments
National Park Service	Preserve America Grant Program	http://www.preserveamerica.gov/index.html	Planning funding to designated Preserve America Communities to support preservation efforts through heritage tourism, education, & historic preservation planning
National Park Service	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property for Parks & Recreation & Historic Monuments	http://www.federalgrantswire.com/disposal-of-federal-surplus-real-property-for-parks-recreation-and-historic-monuments.html#.WRIr-HqT_KE	Transfers surplus Federal real property for state & local public park & recreation use
Nike	Community Impact Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/Nike	Projects that promote sport and physical activity in the Metropolitan Portland Region
Nutro Corporation	Room to Run Dog Appreciation Project	https://www.nutro.com/about-us/nutro-community-initiatives	Dog parks
Oregon Community Foundation	Northwest Neighborhood Parks & Recreation Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ocf-funds/nw-neighborhood-parks-rec-fund	Capital development & renovation of park & recreation facilities in Northwest Portland
Gray Family Fund	Oregon Community Foundation	http://grayff.org/	Environmental education programs
Oregon Department of Agriculture	Oregon State Weed Board Grant Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Weeds/Pages/GrantProgram.aspx	Grant funding for noxious weed control projects related to the protection & enhancement of watersheds & fish and wildlife
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Restoration & Enhancement Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/re/	Additional public access for fishing waters

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Access & Habitat Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/lands/AH/grants/index.asp	Improve wildlife habitat, increase public hunting access to private land or solve a wildlife damage issue
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Bird Stamp Grant Program	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/grants/	Projects that benefit upland & waterfowl game birds
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	ODFW Willamette Wildlife Mitigation Project	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/wildlife/willamette_wmp/index.asp	Wildlife habitat mitigation in the Willamette Valley
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife	Conservation Strategy Implementation Grants	http://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/oregon_grants.asp	Wildlife & habitat restoration
Oregon Department of Transportation	Scenic Byways Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/SCENICBYWAYS/Pages/index.aspx	Establishes uniform criteria, consistent signage & statewide promotion for scenic byways
Oregon Department of Transportation	Bicycle & Pedestrian Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/BIKEPED/Pages/index.aspx	Bicycle & pedestrian facilities within public rights-of-way
Oregon Department of Transportation	Active Transportation Section	https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/AT/Pages/Project-Funding.aspx	Pedestrian & bicycle projects; landscaping & beautification; historic preservation
Oregon Department of Transportation	Safe Routes to School Program	http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TS/pages/saferoutes.aspx	Empowers communities to make walking & bicycling to school a safe & routine activity
Oregon Department of Transportation	Transportation & Growth Management Program	http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/TGM/pages/grants.aspx	Trails planning
Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority	Oregon Community Development Block Grants	http://www.orinfrastructure.org/Infrastructure-Programs/CDBG/	Grants to develop livable urban communities in non-metropolitan cities & counties in rural Oregon
Oregon Parks and Recreation Department	Oregon's Scenic Bikeways	http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/BIKE/Pages/index.aspx	Designated Bikeways are selected from locally proposed routes & carefully rated for scenic beauty

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office	Oregon Heritage Program Grants	https://www.oregon.gov/oprd/HCD/FINASST/pages/grants.aspx	A variety of state-administered preservation programs
Oregon State Parks Trust	Oregon Parks Foundation Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ocf-funds/oregon-parks-foundation	Community outdoor recreation enhancement
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	OWEB Restoration Grants	http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/restoration_apps.aspx	Watershed restoration
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	OWEB Acquisition Grants	http://www.oregon.gov/OWEB/GRANTS/pages/acquisition_grants.aspx	Land acquisition for watershed protection & restoration
Pacific Power Foundation	Civic & Community Grants	https://www.pacificpower.net/about/itc/foundation.html	Work in the categories of education; civic & community betterment; culture & arts; & health, welfare & social services
Patagonia	Environmental Grant Program	http://www.patagonia.com/grant-guidelines.html	Local habitat protection efforts
PetSafe	Bark For Your Park	http://www.petsafe.net/barkforyourpark/	Funding for creating safe, off-leash areas for pets and their owners.
Purina	Beneful Dream Dog Park Project	https://www.beneful.com/dream-dog-park/local-dog-parks/	Supports dog park development t
Recreational Equipment, Inc.	Community Partnerships	https://www.rei.com/stewardship/community/non-profit-partnerships-and-grants.html	Supports and promotes participation in active volunteerism to care for public lands, natural areas, trails & waterways
Rural Community Assistance Corporation	Community Facilities Loan Program	http://www.rcac.org/lending/community-facility-loans/rcac-community-facilities-re-lending-loan-program/	Short-term loans to help create & improve essential community facilities in the rural West

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
Safeco Insurance Foundation	Safeco Insurance Fund	https://www.safeco.com/community	Funds organizations and projects that promote the participation of people with disabilities in all aspects of our communities
Siletz Tribe	Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund	http://www.ctsi.nsn.us/charitable-contribution-fund	Environment & natural resource preservation in Lincoln, Tillamook, Linn, Lane, Benton, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Multnomah, Washington, & Clackamas Counties
SOLV	Project Oregon	http://solveoregon.org/our-programs/project-oregon	Supports restoration & clean-up projects by providing planning assistance, project materials & small grants
Subaru	Partnership Grants	http://www.subaru.com/csr/soa-foundation.html	Youth-based environmental programs
The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde	Spirit Mountain Community Fund	https://www.thecommunityfund.com/	Funds projects in the areas of Arts & Culture, Education, Health, Historic Preservation, Public Safety, Environmental Preservation & Problem Gaming in Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, & Yamhill Counties
The Aetna Foundation	Local Grants	https://www.aetna-foundation.org/grants-partnerships.html	Fund community groups that are advancing healthy eating and active living in homes, schools and neighborhoods
The Ford Family Foundation	Vital Rural Communities	http://www.tfff.org/how-we-work/grants/current-funding-opportunities	Places that bring people together in small communities in rural Oregon (<30,000 population)
The Kinsman Foundation	Foundation Grants	http://www.kinsmanfoundation.org/guidelines/apply.htm	Historic preservation; native wildlife rehabilitation; arts, culture & humanities

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
The Kresge Foundation	Variety of Grant Programs	http://kresge.org/opportunities	Projects that create access and opportunity in under-served communities
The National Trust for Historic Preservation	National Trust Preservation Funds	http://forum.savingplaces.org/build/funding/grant-seekers/preservation-funds	Seed money for local preservation projects
The Oregon Community Foundation	The Oregon Historic Trails Fund	http://www.oregonhistorictrailsfund.org/apply-for-grant/	Annual grants to develop, interpret & improve Oregon's historic trails
The Salem Foundation	Connecting the Community	https://www.salemfoundation.org/	A wide range of projects including recreation, playgrounds, and park funding in Salem, OR.
The Scoular Foundation	Children and Youth, Public Health	https://www.scoular.com/about/community-involvement/	Supports organizations and projects that have visible impact in our home communities
Tony Hawk Foundation	Skate Park Grants	http://tonyhawkfoundation.org/grant-application/	Public skate parks in low income communities
Tread Lightly!	Restoration For Recreation	https://www.treadlightly.org/programs/restoration-for-recreation/	Restore recreational areas
Trust for Public Land	Park Design & Development	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work/create#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Helps transform newly acquired or existing sites into parks, playgrounds, or restored natural areas
Trust for Public Land	Conservation Transactions	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work/protect#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Helps structure, negotiate, & complete land transactions that create parks, playgrounds, & protected natural areas
Trust for Public Land	Conservation Vision & GIS	https://www.tpl.org/about/jobs/conservation-vision-project-manager-0#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r	Use innovative research, planning, & spatial analysis (GIS) to help create parks & protect open space
Union Pacific Foundation	Community Based Grant Program	http://www.up.com/aboutup/community/foundation/index.htm	UP believes that the quality of life in the communities in which its

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
			employees live and work is an integral part of its success
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Community Facility Grants	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program	Helps develop essential community facilities in rural areas & towns up to 20,000 population
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Child and Adult Care Food Program	https://www.fns.usda.gov/cacfp/why-cacfp-important	Provides meals & snacks for after school & evening youth recreation programs
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Summer Food Service Program	https://www.fns.usda.gov/sfsp/summer-food-service-program	Provides meals & snacks for youth summer playgrounds, camps, & other recreation programs
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Brownfields Economic Development Initiative	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/BEDI	Assists local governments with redevelopment of brownfield sites
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities Grant Program	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement#eligiblegrantees	Revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, & providing improved community facilities & services
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development	State-Administered Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities Grant Program	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/oregon/community/cdbg	Grants & technical assistance to develop livable urban communities for persons of low & moderate income
U.S. Department of Transportation	Transportation, Community & System Preservation Program	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/safetealu/factsheets/tcsp.htm	Planning, development, & implementation of strategies to integrate transportation, community & system preservation plans & practices

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Environmental Education Grants	https://www.epa.gov/education/environmental-education-ee-grants	Funds environmental education projects
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants	https://www.fws.gov/birds/grants/north-american-wetland-conservation-act.php	Wetland conservation projects
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	National Coastal Wetlands Conservation	https://www.fws.gov/coastal/CoastalGrants/	Acquisition & coastal wetlands planning, protection, & restoration
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Wildlife & Sport Fish Restoration Program	https://wsfrprograms.fws.gov/	Fishery projects, boating access & aquatic education
U.S. Forest Service	Community & Economic Development Programs	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/all-programs/community-economic-development	Rural community & regional development programs through technical assistance within USDA Rural Development
U.S. Forest Service	Urban & Community Forestry Program	https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r6/communityforests/?cid=fsbdev2_026871	Technical & financial assistance for developing local urban & community forestry programs
U.S. General Services Administration	Surplus Real Property Available For Public Use	https://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102015	Surplus Federal real property for use by park & recreation providers
U.S. Soccer Foundation	Program, Field, Footprint Field & Planning Grant Programs	https://ussoccerfoundation.org/grants/	Youth soccer
United Tennis Association	Facility Assistance Services & Grants	https://www.usta.com/en/home/organize/grants-and-assistance/national/about-usta-facility-assistance.html	Build or renovate tennis facilities
Walmart Foundation	National, State, and Community Programs	http://giving.walmart.com/foundation	Community projects within service area of Walmart stores

Funding Source	Program Name	Web Address	Project Types
Wells Fargo	Community Development	https://www.wellsfargo.com/about/corporate-responsibility/oregon-grant-guidelines	Improvement of low-income or moderate-income communities
Weyerhaeuser	Community Giving Fund	http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/communities/community-investment/giving-fund/	Environmental stewardship in Lane and Linn Counties

Potential Trail Funding Sources:

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Prog ram	Devel op	Acqui re	Educa tion	Equip ment	Non Profit	School	City	Count y	Stat e	Fede ral	Othe r
American Academy of Dermatology	Shade Structure Grant Program	https://www.aad.or g/members/volunte er/shade-structure-program						X	X	X					
American Canoe Assoc.	Club Fostered Stewardship	http://www.americ ancanoe.org/?page =LLBean_CFS_Grant			X	X									Club s
American Hiking Society	National Trails Fund	http://www.americ anhiking.org/nation al-trails-fund/			X	X									
Americorps	Americorps State and National Programs	https://www.nation alservice.gov/progra ms/americorps/ame ricorps-programs/americor ps-state-and-national			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	
Avista Foundation	Avista Foundation Grants	http://www.avistafo undation.com/hom e/Pages/default.asp x			X				X						
Boeing Charitable Foundation	Civic and Environmental Contributions	http://www.boeing. com/principles/com munity-engagement.page	X	X	X	X		X	X	X					
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Program	https://www.cdc.go v/phhsblockgrant/in dex.htm		X	X						X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin.	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program	https://www.fhwa.d ot.gov/environment /air_quality/cmaq/			X	X					X	X	X		

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Prog ram	Devel op	Acqui re	Educa tion	Equip ment	Non Profit	School	City	Count y	Stat e	Fede ral	Othe r
Federal Highway Admin.	Planning	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/	X								X		X		
Federal Highway Admin.	Federal Lands Access Program	https://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/flap/			X	X					X	X	X	X	
Federal Highway Admin.	Federal Lands Transportation Program	https://flh.fhwa.dot.gov/programs/fltp/			X	X								X	
Federal Highway Admin	Federal Transit Administration Capital Funds	https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/livable-sustainable-communities/fta-program-bicycle	X								X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin	FTA Associated Transit Improvement Funds	https://www.transit.dot.gov/regulations-and-guidance/environmental-programs/livable-sustainable-communities/bicycles-transit									X	X			
Federal Highway Admin	TIGER Discretionary Grants	https://www.transportation.gov/tiger	X		X	X					X	X	X		
Federal Highway Admin	National Highway Performance Program	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/guidance/guidenhpp.cfm	X		X	X					X	X	X		
International Mountain Biking Assoc.	Various Grant Programs	https://www.imba.com/resources-grants/imba-grants-program	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
Metro Regional Parks & Greenspaces	Metro Grant Opportunities	http://www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-partners/grants-and-resources							X	X	X	X			
Meyer Memorial Trust	Grassroots Grants	https://mmt.org/		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust	General Grants	http://murdocktrust.org/grant-opportunities/	X	X	X	X	X		X	X					
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	Bring Back the Natives Program	http://www.nfwf.org/orgovfund/Pages/home.aspx							X	X	X	X	X	X	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Open Rivers Initiative	http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/funding/ori.html							X		X	X	X	X	
National Park Service	Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP)	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1837/index.htm		X	X		X								
National Park Service	Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm	X	X					X		X	X	X	X	
National Park Service	Disposal of Federal Surplus Real Property	https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=core&id=61f59363c3b2d98e71b7adedea228e83				X		X			X	X	X			
National Tree Trust	Multiple Programs	http://treetrust.org/		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nike - Community Investment	Community Impact Fund	http://www.oregoncf.org/Nike		X					X						

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Prog ram	Devel op	Acqui re	Educa tion	Equip ment	Non Profit	School	City	Count y	Stat e	Fede ral	Othe r
Oregon Community Foundation	Northwest Neighborhood Parks & Recreation Fund	http://www.oregon cf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/ ocf-funds/nw-neighborhood-parks-rec-fund			X						X				
Oregon Community Foundation	The Oregon Historic Trails Fund	http://www.oregon historictrailsfund.or g/trails/	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Connect Oregon	http://www.oregon. gov/ODOT/TD/TP/p ages/connector.asp x			X	X			X		X	X			POR TS
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program	https://www.orego n.gov/ODOT/TD/STI P/Pages/Apply.aspx	X		X	X					X	X	X		
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	State Transportation Infrastructure Bank	https://www.orego n.gov/odot/cs/fs/pa ges/otib.aspx	X		X	X	X				X	X	X		POR TS
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	State Highway Trust Fund (Bike Bill)	https://www.orego n.gov/odot/hwy/bik eped/pages/bike_bi ll.aspx			X						X	X			
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Safe Routes to School	http://www.oregon. gov/ODOT/TS/Pages /saferoutes.aspx	X		X		X		X	X	X				
Oregon Dept. of Trans.	Transportation and Growth Management Grants	https://www.orego n.gov/LCD/TGM/pa ges/grants.aspx	X								X	X			
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	ATV Fund	http://www.oregon. gov/oprd/ATV/page	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Prog ram	Devel op	Acqui re	Educa tion	Equip ment	Non Profit	School	City	Count y	Stat e	Fede ral	Othe r
		s/grants.aspx													
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Recreation Trails Program	http://www.oregon. gov/oprd/GRANTS/ pages/trails.aspx			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Land & Water Conservation Fund	http://www.oregon. gov/oprd/GRANTS/ pages/lwcf.aspx			X	X					X	X	X		X
Oregon Parks & Recreation Dept.	Local Government Grant Programs	http://www.oregon. gov/oprd/GRANTS/ pages/local.aspx			X	X					X	X			X
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	Small Grant Program	http://www.oregon. gov/OWEB/GRANTS /pages/smgrant_ma in.aspx			X				X		X	X	X	X	
PeopleForBikes	PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program	http://www.peoplef orbikes.org/pages/c ommunity-grants			X				X		X	X	X		
Polaris Industries	T.R.A.I.L.S. Grant Program	http://www.polaris. com/en-us/rider- support/trails- application		X	X				X				X	X	
Recreation Equipment Inc. (REI)	REI Grants	https://www.rei.co m/stewardship/com munity/non-profit- partnerships-and- grants.html		X				X	X						
SOLV	Project Oregon	http://solveoregon. org/our- programs/project- oregon	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Surdna Foundation	Sustainable Environments	http://www.surdna. org/grants/grants- overview.html			X				X						
The Collins Foundation	Environment	http://www.collinsf oundation.org/sub			X		X		X						

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FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
		mission-guidelines													
The Conservation Alliance	Grants	http://www.conservationalliance.com/grants/			X	X			X						
The Oregon Community Foundation	Community Grants	http://www.oregoncf.org/grants-scholarships/grants/community-grants		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
The Trust for Public Land	Variety of Programs	https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work#sm.0000t6u1ie7c8d8qse01gjb3c103r								X	X	X	x	x	
Tread Lightly!	Restoration For Recreation	https://www.treadlightly.org/programs/restoration-for-recreation/		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	The Conservation Reserve Program	https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/conservation-reserve-program/index													
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program in Oregon	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/community-facilities-direct-loan-grant-program/or			X			X	X		X	X			Tribes
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rural Business Opportunity Grants	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/rural-business-development-grants	X		X	X			X	X	X		X		Tribes

FUNDING SOURCE	PROGRAM NAME	WEB ADDRESS	USES						APPLICANTS						
			Plan	Program	Develop	Acquire	Education	Equipment	Non Profit	School	City	County	State	Federal	Other
U.S. Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration	Public Works Program	https://www.eda.gov/funding-opportunities/	X		X						X	X			
U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development	Community Development Block Grant Entitlement Communities & State Administered Grant Programs	https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/communitydevelopment/programs			X	X					X	X			
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	Jobs in the Woods Program	https://www.fws.gov/yreka/jitw.htm							X		X	X	X		
U.S. Forest Service	Rural Development Programs	https://www.rd.usda.gov/or	X								X				
U.S. Forest Service	Urban & Community Forestry Program	https://www.fs.fed.us/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf			X				X		X	X	X		
U.S. General Services Administration	Surplus Real Property Available For Public Use	https://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/102015				X			X		X	X	X		

Appendix P: Oregon Population Data

Prepared by
Population Research Center
Portland State University
For Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

September 2018

Table P1: Oregon County Population Projections

	2000	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	Total Population	Total Population	Percent of State	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	3,431,085	4,087,932	100%	4,266,058	100%	4.4%	4,519,786	100%	5.9%	4,759,217	100%	5.3%
Baker County	16,726	16,410	0.4%	16,530	0.4%	0.7%	16,596	0.4%	0.4%	16,610	0.3%	0.1%
Benton County	78,334	92,287	2.3%	95,818	2.2%	3.8%	101,632	2.2%	6.1%	106,498	2.2%	4.6%
Clackamas County	339,297	409,688	10.0%	428,860	10.1%	4.7%	460,657	10.2%	7.4%	490,011	10.3%	6.0%
Clatsop County	35,666	38,123	0.9%	38,687	0.9%	1.5%	39,496	0.9%	2.1%	40,079	0.8%	1.5%
Columbia County	43,698	51,500	1.3%	53,212	1.2%	3.3%	56,048	1.2%	5.3%	58,580	1.2%	4.3%
Coos County	62,788	63,122	1.5%	63,632	1.5%	0.8%	64,289	1.4%	1.0%	64,521	1.4%	0.4%
Crook County	19,226	21,135	0.5%	21,678	0.5%	2.6%	22,404	0.5%	3.4%	23,222	0.5%	3.5%
Curry County	21,168	22,521	0.6%	23,816	0.6%	5.7%	25,247	0.6%	6.0%	25,994	0.5%	2.9%
Deschutes County	116,277	170,606	4.2%	190,734	4.5%	11.8%	210,826	4.7%	10.5%	230,412	4.8%	8.5%
Douglas County	100,579	110,051	2.7%	115,209	2.7%	4.7%	121,408	2.7%	5.4%	127,618	2.7%	4.9%
Gilliam County	1,914	2,010	0.0%	2,046	0.0%	1.8%	2,089	0.0%	2.1%	2,129	0.0%	1.9%
Grant County	7,923	7,412	0.2%	7,385	0.2%	-0.4%	7,316	0.2%	-0.9%	7,210	0.2%	-1.5%
Harney County	7,605	7,313	0.2%	7,245	0.2%	-0.9%	7,171	0.2%	-1.0%	7,108	0.1%	-0.9%
Hood River County	20,458	24,436	0.6%	25,810	0.6%	5.6%	27,442	0.6%	6.3%	29,014	0.6%	5.4%
Jackson County	181,795	211,275	5.2%	222,583	5.2%	5.4%	234,561	5.2%	5.4%	245,963	5.2%	4.6%
Jefferson County	19,073	22,806	0.6%	24,161	0.6%	5.9%	25,669	0.6%	6.2%	26,935	0.6%	4.7%
Josephine County	75,896	83,904	2.1%	88,157	2.1%	5.1%	92,400	2.0%	4.8%	96,811	2.0%	4.6%
Klamath County	63,841	67,043	1.6%	68,762	1.6%	2.6%	70,396	1.6%	2.4%	71,701	1.5%	1.8%
Lake County	7,434	8,125	0.2%	8,267	0.2%	1.7%	8,431	0.2%	2.0%	8,584	0.2%	1.8%
Lane County	323,661	361,540	8.8%	377,798	8.9%	4.5%	395,890	8.8%	4.8%	413,693	8.7%	4.3%
Lincoln County	44,519	47,944	1.2%	49,038	1.1%	2.3%	50,632	1.1%	3.3%	51,909	1.1%	2.5%
Linn County	103,393	123,626	3.0%	127,900	3.0%	3.5%	134,675	3.0%	5.3%	140,871	3.0%	4.4%
Malheur County	31,609	31,569	0.8%	31,699	0.7%	0.4%	31,823	0.7%	0.4%	31,909	0.7%	0.3%
Marion County	285,571	337,773	8.3%	350,125	8.2%	3.7%	370,099	8.2%	5.7%	388,420	8.2%	4.7%
Morrow County	11,000	11,787	0.3%	12,203	0.3%	3.5%	12,707	0.3%	4.1%	13,204	0.3%	3.8%
Multnomah County	662,288	795,260	19.5%	822,675	19.3%	3.4%	866,304	19.2%	5.3%	906,904	19.1%	4.5%
Polk County	62,679	81,089	2.0%	85,012	2.0%	4.8%	91,761	2.0%	7.9%	98,501	2.1%	6.8%

	2000	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	Total Population	Total Population	Percent of State	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Sherman County	1,930	1,795	0.0%	1,816	0.0%	1.2%	1,836	0.0%	1.1%	1,844	0.0%	0.4%
Tillamook County	24,287	26,071	0.6%	26,652	0.6%	2.2%	27,519	0.6%	3.3%	28,247	0.6%	2.6%
Umatilla County	70,680	81,438	2.0%	84,306	2.0%	3.5%	87,818	1.9%	4.2%	91,314	1.9%	3.8%
Union County	24,561	27,086	0.7%	27,775	0.7%	2.5%	28,465	0.6%	2.5%	29,078	0.6%	2.1%
Wallowa County	7,221	7,070	0.2%	7,095	0.2%	0.3%	7,106	0.2%	0.2%	7,105	0.1%	0.0%
Wasco County	23,827	26,553	0.6%	27,497	0.6%	3.6%	28,653	0.6%	4.2%	29,798	0.6%	3.8%
Washington County	447,296	589,562	14.4%	619,337	14.5%	5.1%	669,669	14.8%	8.1%	718,633	15.1%	6.8%
Wheeler County	1,544	1,447	0.0%	1,438	0.0%	-0.6%	1,414	0.0%	-1.7%	1,383	0.0%	-2.2%
Yamhill County	85,324	106,555	2.6%	111,101	2.6%	4.3%	119,339	2.6%	7.4%	127,404	2.7%	6.3%

Source: PRC Estimates and PRC Forecasts

Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P2: Oregon UGB Population Projections

	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Adair Village	928	92,287	1.0%	1,127	95,818	1.2%	21.4%	1,551	101,632	1.5%	37.6%	1,934	106,498	1.8%	24.7%
Adams	370	81,438	0.5%	376	84,306	0.4%	1.6%	382	87,818	0.4%	1.5%	387	91,314	0.4%	1.2%
Adrian	182	31,569	0.6%	185	31,699	0.6%	1.7%	188	31,823	0.6%	1.6%	190	31,909	0.6%	1.1%
Albany	7,586	92,287	8.2%	8,088	95,818	8.4%	6.6%	8,897	101,632	8.8%	10.0%	9,615	106,498	9.0%	8.1%
Albany	46,469	123,626	37.6%	48,406	127,900	37.8%	4.2%	51,721	134,675	38.4%	6.8%	54,985	140,871	39.0%	6.3%
Amity	1,642	106,555	1.5%	1,691	111,101	1.5%	3.0%	1,769	119,339	1.5%	4.6%	1,840	127,404	1.4%	4.0%
Antelope	51	26,553	0.2%	51	27,497	0.2%	0.0%	51	28,653	0.2%	0.0%	51	29,798	0.2%	0.0%
Arlington	701	2,010	34.9%	729	2,046	35.6%	4.0%	764	2,089	36.6%	4.7%	798	2,129	37.5%	4.5%
Ashland	20,905	211,275	9.9%	21,547	222,583	9.7%	3.1%	22,231	234,561	9.5%	3.2%	22,839	245,963	9.3%	2.7%
Astoria	10,064	38,123	26.4%	10,208	38,687	26.4%	1.4%	10,435	39,496	26.4%	2.2%	10,581	40,079	26.4%	1.4%
Athena	1,151	81,438	1.4%	1,156	84,306	1.4%	0.5%	1,160	87,818	1.3%	0.3%	1,162	91,314	1.3%	0.2%
Aumsville	4,209	337,773	1.2%	4,750	350,125	1.4%	12.8%	5,253	370,099	1.4%	10.6%	5,731	388,420	1.5%	9.1%
Aurora	1,028	337,773	0.3%	1,080	350,125	0.3%	5.1%	1,168	370,099	0.3%	8.1%	1,248	388,420	0.3%	6.9%
Baker City	9,941	16,410	60.6%	9,993	16,530	60.5%	0.5%	10,030	16,596	60.4%	0.4%	10,037	16,610	60.4%	0.1%
Bandon	3,422	63,122	5.4%	3,575	63,632	5.6%	4.5%	3,907	64,289	6.1%	9.3%	4,100	64,521	6.4%	4.9%
Banks	1,908	589,562	0.3%	1,957	619,337	0.3%	2.6%	2,469	669,669	0.4%	26.1%	2,811	718,633	0.4%	13.9%
Barlow	140	409,688	0.0%	142	428,860	0.0%	1.1%	144	460,657	0.0%	1.6%	146	490,011	0.0%	1.5%
Bay City	1,417	26,071	5.4%	1,462	26,652	5.5%	3.1%	1,548	27,519	5.6%	5.9%	1,636	28,247	5.8%	5.7%
Bend	85,737	170,606	50.3%	97,699	190,734	51.2%	14.0%	109,546	210,826	52.0%	12.1%	121,091	230,412	52.6%	10.5%
Boardman	3,946	11,787	33.5%	4,208	12,203	34.5%	6.6%	4,532	12,707	35.7%	7.7%	4,855	13,204	36.8%	7.1%
Bonzanza	441	67,043	0.7%	453	68,762	0.7%	2.9%	473	70,396	0.7%	4.3%	493	71,701	0.7%	4.2%
Brookings	11,414	22,521	50.7%	11,780	23,816	49.5%	3.2%	12,186	25,247	48.3%	3.4%	12,616	25,994	48.5%	3.5%
Brownsville	1,740	123,626	1.4%	1,826	127,900	1.4%	4.9%	1,927	134,675	1.4%	5.6%	2,011	140,871	1.4%	4.3%
Burns	2,955	7,313	40.4%	2,955	7,245	40.8%	0.0%	2,955	7,171	41.2%	0.0%	2,955	7,108	41.6%	0.0%
Butte Falls	421	211,275	0.2%	428	222,583	0.2%	1.8%	429	234,561	0.2%	0.1%	438	245,963	0.2%	2.3%
Canby	17,976	409,688	4.4%	18,933	428,860	4.4%	5.3%	20,607	460,657	4.5%	8.8%	22,318	490,011	4.6%	8.3%
Cannon Beach	1,730	38,123	4.5%	1,755	38,687	4.5%	1.5%	1,802	39,496	4.6%	2.6%	1,845	40,079	4.6%	2.4%
Canyon City	751	7,412	10.1%	758	7,385	10.3%	0.9%	765	7,316	10.5%	1.0%	772	7,210	10.7%	0.9%
Canyonville	2,101	110,051	1.9%	2,589	115,209	2.2%	23.2%	2,805	121,408	2.3%	8.3%	3,027	127,618	2.4%	7.9%
Carlton	2,229	106,555	2.1%	2,340	111,101	2.1%	5.0%	2,586	119,339	2.2%	10.5%	2,813	127,404	2.2%	8.8%
Cascade Locks	1,231	24,436	5.0%	1,284	25,810	5.0%	4.3%	1,347	27,442	4.9%	4.9%	1,408	29,014	4.9%	4.5%
Cave Junction	2,395	83,904	2.9%	2,590	88,157	2.9%	8.2%	2,786	92,400	3.0%	7.6%	2,982	96,811	3.1%	7.0%
Central Point	18,329	211,275	8.7%	19,332	222,583	8.7%	5.5%	20,484	234,561	8.7%	6.0%	21,638	245,963	8.8%	5.6%

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	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Chiloquin	768	67,043	1.1%	779	68,762	1.1%	1.5%	787	70,396	1.1%	1.1%	795	71,701	1.1%	1.0%
Clatskanie	1,890	51,500	3.7%	1,915	53,212	3.6%	1.3%	1,964	56,048	3.5%	2.6%	2,005	58,580	3.4%	2.1%
Coburg	1,038	361,540	0.3%	1,083	377,798	0.3%	4.3%	1,151	395,890	0.3%	6.3%	1,223	413,693	0.3%	6.3%
Columbia City	1,987	51,500	3.9%	2,015	53,212	3.8%	1.4%	2,066	56,048	3.7%	2.5%	2,112	58,580	3.6%	2.2%
Condon	695	2,010	34.6%	700	2,046	34.2%	0.8%	706	2,089	33.8%	0.8%	710	2,129	33.4%	0.6%
Coos Bay	16,207	63,122	25.7%	16,524	63,632	26.0%	2.0%	16,804	64,289	26.1%	1.7%	17,083	64,521	26.5%	1.7%
Coquille	3,965	63,122	6.3%	4,047	63,632	6.4%	2.1%	4,072	64,289	6.3%	0.6%	4,096	64,521	6.3%	0.6%
Corvallis	61,449	92,287	66.6%	63,857	95,818	66.6%	3.9%	67,485	101,632	66.4%	5.7%	70,572	106,498	66.3%	4.6%
Cottage Grove	10,415	361,540	2.9%	10,962	377,798	2.9%	5.3%	11,722	395,890	3.0%	6.9%	12,616	413,693	3.0%	7.6%
Cove	564	27,086	2.1%	561	27,775	2.0%	-0.5%	557	28,465	2.0%	-0.8%	552	29,078	1.9%	-0.9%
Creswell	5,473	361,540	1.5%	5,978	377,798	1.6%	9.2%	6,483	395,890	1.6%	8.4%	6,988	413,693	1.7%	7.8%
Culver	1,407	22,806	6.2%	1,506	24,161	6.2%	7.1%	1,731	25,669	6.7%	14.9%	1,901	26,935	7.1%	9.8%
Dallas	16,414	81,089	20.2%	17,479	85,012	20.6%	6.5%	19,269	91,761	21.0%	10.2%	20,996	98,501	21.3%	9.0%
Dayton	2,837	106,555	2.7%	2,914	111,101	2.6%	2.7%	3,004	119,339	2.5%	3.1%	3,108	127,404	2.4%	3.5%
Dayville	150	7,412	2.0%	150	7,385	2.0%	-0.3%	148	7,316	2.0%	-1.4%	145	7,210	2.0%	-2.2%
Depoe Bay	1,459	47,944	3.0%	1,522	49,038	3.1%	4.3%	1,626	50,632	3.2%	6.8%	1,727	51,909	3.3%	6.3%
Detroit	216	337,773	0.1%	218	350,125	0.1%	1.1%	222	370,099	0.1%	1.6%	225	388,420	0.1%	1.3%
Donald	994	337,773	0.3%	1,011	350,125	0.3%	1.7%	1,172	370,099	0.3%	16.0%	1,355	388,420	0.3%	15.6%
Drain	1,346	110,051	1.2%	1,366	115,209	1.2%	1.5%	1,420	121,408	1.2%	3.9%	1,470	127,618	1.2%	3.5%
Dufur	611	26,553	2.3%	613	27,497	2.2%	0.3%	615	28,653	2.1%	0.3%	617	29,798	2.1%	0.2%
Dundee	3,243	106,555	3.0%	3,408	111,101	3.1%	5.1%	3,772	119,339	3.2%	10.7%	4,158	127,404	3.3%	10.2%
Dunes City	1,328	361,540	0.4%	1,337	377,798	0.4%	0.7%	1,371	395,890	0.3%	2.6%	1,406	413,693	0.3%	2.6%
Eagle Point	9,657	211,275	4.6%	11,030	222,583	5.0%	14.2%	12,424	234,561	5.3%	12.6%	13,735	245,963	5.6%	10.6%
Echo	744	81,438	0.9%	754	84,306	0.9%	1.3%	764	87,818	0.9%	1.3%	773	91,314	0.8%	1.2%
Elgin	1,805	27,086	6.7%	1,841	27,775	6.6%	2.0%	1,886	28,465	6.6%	2.4%	1,927	29,078	6.6%	2.2%
Elkton	207	110,051	0.2%	230	115,209	0.2%	10.9%	254	121,408	0.2%	10.3%	274	127,618	0.2%	7.9%
Enterprise	1,964	7,070	27.8%	1,971	7,095	27.8%	0.4%	1,979	7,106	27.8%	0.4%	1,986	7,105	27.9%	0.4%
Estacada	4,102	409,688	1.0%	4,482	428,860	1.0%	9.3%	5,105	460,657	1.1%	13.9%	5,502	490,011	1.1%	7.8%
Eugene	184,192	361,540	50.9%	194,008	377,798	51.4%	5.3%	205,147	395,890	51.8%	5.7%	215,795	413,693	52.2%	5.2%
Falls City	1,003	81,089	1.2%	1,014	85,012	1.2%	1.2%	1,051	91,761	1.1%	3.6%	1,087	98,501	1.1%	3.4%
Florence	10,486	361,540	2.9%	11,116	377,798	2.9%	6.0%	11,714	395,890	3.0%	5.4%	12,219	413,693	3.0%	4.3%
Fossil	473	1,447	32.7%	471	1,438	32.7%	-0.4%	464	1,414	32.8%	-1.5%	454	1,383	32.9%	-2.0%
Garibaldi	795	26,071	3.0%	800	26,652	3.0%	0.7%	822	27,519	3.0%	2.7%	843	28,247	3.0%	2.6%
Gaston	811	696,117	0.1%	820	730,438	0.1%	1.1%	832	789,009	0.1%	1.5%	842	846,037	0.1%	1.2%
Gates	476	461,399	0.1%	481	478,025	0.1%	1.2%	490	504,774	0.1%	1.8%	497	529,291	0.1%	1.5%

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	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Gearhart	1,550	38,123	4.1%	1,591	38,687	4.1%	2.7%	1,654	39,496	4.2%	4.0%	1,708	40,079	4.3%	3.2%
Gervais	2,657	337,773	0.8%	2,781	350,125	0.8%	4.7%	2,996	370,099	0.8%	7.7%	3,175	388,420	0.8%	6.0%
Glendale	981	110,051	0.9%	1,011	115,209	0.9%	3.0%	1,041	121,408	0.9%	3.0%	1,073	127,618	0.8%	3.0%
Gold Beach	3,261	22,521	14.5%	3,325	23,816	14.0%	2.0%	3,525	25,247	14.0%	6.0%	3,823	25,994	14.7%	8.5%
Gold Hill	1,267	211,275	0.6%	1,318	222,583	0.6%	4.0%	1,383	234,561	0.6%	4.9%	1,441	245,963	0.6%	4.2%
Granite	38	7,412	0.5%	38	7,385	0.5%	-0.4%	37	7,316	0.5%	-1.4%	37	7,210	0.5%	-2.2%
Grants Pass	39,749	83,904	47.4%	42,707	88,157	48.4%	7.4%	46,215	92,400	50.0%	8.2%	50,010	96,811	51.7%	8.2%
Grass Valley	164	1,795	9.1%	164	1,816	9.0%	-0.1%	164	1,836	8.9%	-0.1%	164	1,844	8.9%	-0.1%
Greenhorn	2	16,410	0.0%	2	16,530	0.0%	0.1%	2	16,596	0.0%	-0.1%	2	16,610	0.0%	-0.3%
Haines	415	16,410	2.5%	414	16,530	2.5%	-0.3%	413	16,596	2.5%	-0.4%	410	16,610	2.5%	-0.6%
Halfway	318	16,410	1.9%	318	16,530	1.9%	-0.2%	317	16,596	1.9%	-0.3%	316	16,610	1.9%	-0.3%
Halsey	925	123,626	0.7%	949	127,900	0.7%	2.5%	1,017	134,675	0.8%	7.2%	1,075	140,871	0.8%	5.8%
Harrisburg	3,770	123,626	3.0%	3,864	127,900	3.0%	2.5%	4,041	134,675	3.0%	4.6%	4,190	140,871	3.0%	3.7%
Helix	204	81,438	0.3%	208	84,306	0.2%	2.2%	211	87,818	0.2%	1.4%	212	91,314	0.2%	0.4%
Heppner	1,310	11,787	11.1%	1,303	12,203	10.7%	-0.5%	1,305	12,707	10.3%	0.1%	1,313	13,204	9.9%	0.7%
Hermiston	21,488	81,438	26.4%	22,988	84,306	27.3%	7.0%	24,859	87,818	28.3%	8.1%	26,763	91,314	29.3%	7.7%
Hines	1,700	7,313	23.2%	1,691	7,245	23.3%	-0.5%	1,676	7,171	23.4%	-0.9%	1,661	7,108	23.4%	-0.9%
Hood River	9,675	24,436	39.6%	10,282	25,810	39.8%	6.3%	11,051	27,442	40.3%	7.5%	11,811	29,014	40.7%	6.9%
Hubbard	3,375	337,773	1.0%	3,527	350,125	1.0%	4.5%	3,711	370,099	1.0%	5.2%	3,893	388,420	1.0%	4.9%
Huntington	445	16,410	2.7%	442	16,530	2.7%	-0.5%	437	16,596	2.6%	-1.1%	432	16,610	2.6%	-1.2%
Idanha	138	461,399	0.0%	140	478,025	0.0%	0.9%	142	504,774	0.0%	1.5%	144	529,291	0.0%	1.5%
Imbler	337	27,086	1.2%	347	27,775	1.2%	3.0%	359	28,465	1.3%	3.6%	371	29,078	1.3%	3.3%
Independence	9,326	81,089	11.5%	10,096	85,012	11.9%	8.3%	11,355	91,761	12.4%	12.5%	12,578	98,501	12.8%	10.8%
Ione	338	11,787	2.9%	340	12,203	2.8%	0.6%	342	12,707	2.7%	0.6%	344	13,204	2.6%	0.5%
Irrigon	2,233	11,787	18.9%	2,342	12,203	19.2%	4.9%	2,468	12,707	19.4%	5.4%	2,586	13,204	19.6%	4.8%
Island City	1,112	27,086	4.1%	1,149	27,775	4.1%	3.3%	1,191	28,465	4.2%	3.7%	1,231	29,078	4.2%	3.3%
Jacksonville	2,927	211,275	1.4%	3,227	222,583	1.4%	10.2%	3,659	234,561	1.6%	13.4%	3,980	245,963	1.6%	8.8%
Jefferson	3,318	337,773	1.0%	3,446	350,125	1.0%	3.9%	3,664	370,099	1.0%	6.3%	3,866	388,420	1.0%	5.5%
John Day	2,106	7,412	28.4%	2,098	7,385	28.4%	-0.4%	2,088	7,316	28.5%	-0.5%	2,070	7,210	28.7%	-0.9%
Jordan Valley	175	31,569	0.6%	176	31,699	0.6%	0.7%	177	31,823	0.6%	0.6%	178	31,909	0.6%	0.3%
Joseph	1,107	7,070	15.7%	1,113	7,095	15.7%	0.5%	1,120	7,106	15.8%	0.6%	1,126	7,105	15.8%	0.5%
Junction City	6,463	361,540	1.8%	6,975	377,798	1.8%	7.9%	7,534	395,890	1.9%	8.0%	8,093	413,693	2.0%	7.4%
Klamath Falls	43,093	67,043	64.3%	43,685	68,762	63.5%	1.4%	44,298	70,396	62.9%	1.4%	44,917	71,701	62.6%	1.4%
La Grande	14,042	27,086	51.8%	14,345	27,775	51.6%	2.2%	14,712	28,465	51.7%	2.6%	15,056	29,078	51.8%	2.3%
La Pine	1,687	170,606	1.0%	1,924	190,734	1.0%	14.0%	2,263	210,826	1.1%	17.6%	2,625	230,412	1.1%	16.0%

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	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Lafayette	4,083	106,555	3.8%	4,436	111,101	4.0%	8.6%	4,958	119,339	4.2%	11.8%	5,375	127,404	4.2%	8.4%
Lakeside	1,704	63,122	2.7%	1,837	63,632	2.9%	7.8%	2,046	64,289	3.2%	11.4%	2,255	64,521	3.5%	10.2%
Lakeview	3,268	8,125	40.2%	3,266	8,267	39.5%	-0.1%	3,264	8,431	38.7%	0.0%	3,264	8,584	38.0%	0.0%
Lebanon	19,416	123,626	15.7%	20,264	127,900	15.8%	4.4%	21,700	134,675	16.1%	7.1%	23,100	140,871	16.4%	6.5%
Lexington	252	11,787	2.1%	252	12,203	2.1%	0.0%	248	12,707	2.0%	-1.7%	242	13,204	1.8%	-2.3%
Lincoln City	9,329	47,944	19.5%	9,527	49,038	19.4%	2.1%	9,814	50,632	19.4%	3.0%	10,101	51,909	19.5%	2.9%
Lonerock	20	2,010	1.0%	19	2,046	0.9%	-5.0%	18	2,089	0.9%	-5.3%	17	2,129	0.8%	-5.6%
Long Creek	197	7,412	2.7%	196	7,385	2.7%	-0.8%	193	7,316	2.6%	-1.6%	189	7,210	2.6%	-2.1%
Lostine	232	7,070	3.3%	231	7,095	3.3%	-0.6%	229	7,106	3.2%	-0.6%	228	7,105	3.2%	-0.6%
Lowell	1,069	361,540	0.3%	1,145	377,798	0.3%	7.1%	1,224	395,890	0.3%	6.9%	1,307	413,693	0.3%	6.8%
Lyons	1,307	461,399	0.3%	1,326	478,025	0.3%	1.5%	1,358	504,774	0.3%	2.4%	1,391	529,291	0.3%	2.5%
Madras	7,484	22,806	32.8%	8,070	24,161	33.4%	7.8%	8,700	25,669	33.9%	7.8%	9,268	26,935	34.4%	6.5%
Malin	833	67,043	1.2%	870	68,762	1.3%	4.4%	892	70,396	1.3%	2.5%	909	71,701	1.3%	1.9%
Manzanita	884	26,071	3.4%	929	26,652	3.5%	5.1%	1,004	27,519	3.6%	8.1%	1,081	28,247	3.8%	7.7%
Maupin	428	26,553	1.6%	435	27,497	1.6%	1.6%	442	28,653	1.5%	1.7%	450	29,798	1.5%	1.9%
McMinnville	34,293	106,555	32.2%	35,709	111,101	32.1%	4.1%	38,437	119,339	32.2%	7.6%	41,255	127,404	32.4%	7.3%
Medford	80,024	211,275	37.9%	84,813	222,583	38.1%	6.0%	89,917	234,561	38.3%	6.0%	95,002	245,963	38.6%	5.7%
Merrill	942	67,043	1.4%	961	68,762	1.4%	2.0%	981	70,396	1.4%	2.1%	1,003	71,701	1.4%	2.2%
Metolius	724	22,806	3.2%	734	24,161	3.0%	1.3%	776	25,669	3.0%	5.8%	824	26,935	3.1%	6.1%
Mill City	2,045	461,399	0.4%	2,092	478,025	0.4%	2.3%	2,291	504,774	0.5%	9.5%	2,372	529,291	0.4%	3.5%
Millersburg	1,795	123,626	1.5%	1,957	127,900	1.5%	9.0%	2,274	134,675	1.7%	16.2%	2,610	140,871	1.9%	14.8%
Milton-Freewater	7,653	81,438	9.4%	7,897	84,306	9.4%	3.2%	8,180	87,818	9.3%	3.6%	8,458	91,314	9.3%	3.4%
Mitchell	128	1,447	8.8%	126	1,438	8.7%	-1.7%	122	1,414	8.6%	-2.8%	118	1,383	8.6%	-3.1%
Molalla	9,939	409,688	2.4%	10,652	428,860	2.5%	7.2%	11,948	460,657	2.6%	12.2%	13,314	490,011	2.7%	11.4%
Monmouth	9,944	81,089	12.3%	10,378	85,012	12.2%	4.4%	11,264	91,761	12.3%	8.5%	12,129	98,501	12.3%	7.7%
Monroe	637	92,287	0.7%	643	95,818	0.7%	0.9%	652	101,632	0.6%	1.5%	660	106,498	0.6%	1.3%
Monument	128	7,412	1.7%	127	7,385	1.7%	-0.7%	125	7,316	1.7%	-1.5%	123	7,210	1.7%	-2.1%
Moro	324	1,795	18.0%	323	1,816	17.8%	-0.3%	321	1,836	17.5%	-0.6%	319	1,844	17.3%	-0.8%
Mosier	456	26,553	1.7%	486	27,497	1.8%	6.7%	511	28,653	1.8%	5.1%	536	29,798	1.8%	4.9%
Mount Angel	3,551	337,773	1.1%	3,570	350,125	1.0%	0.6%	3,665	370,099	1.0%	2.6%	3,757	388,420	1.0%	2.5%
Mt. Vernon	525	7,412	7.1%	522	7,385	7.1%	-0.6%	515	7,316	7.0%	-1.5%	504	7,210	7.0%	-2.1%
Myrtle Creek	7,614	110,051	6.9%	8,053	115,209	7.0%	5.8%	8,502	121,408	7.0%	5.6%	8,973	127,618	7.0%	5.5%
Myrtle Point	2,631	63,122	4.2%	2,731	63,632	4.3%	3.8%	2,810	64,289	4.4%	2.9%	2,876	64,521	4.5%	2.4%
Nehalem	1,240	26,071	4.8%	1,278	26,652	4.8%	3.0%	1,373	27,519	5.0%	7.5%	1,472	28,247	5.2%	7.2%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Newberg	24,296	106,555	22.8%	25,889	111,101	23.3%	6.6%	28,602	119,339	24.0%	10.5%	31,336	127,404	24.6%	9.6%
Newport	10,825	47,944	22.6%	11,077	49,038	22.6%	2.3%	11,608	50,632	22.9%	4.8%	12,172	51,909	23.4%	4.9%
North Bend	9,752	63,122	15.4%	9,942	63,632	15.6%	1.9%	10,149	64,289	15.8%	2.1%	10,298	64,521	16.0%	1.5%
North Plains	2,266	589,562	0.4%	3,054	619,337	0.5%	34.7%	4,410	669,669	0.7%	44.4%	5,245	718,633	0.7%	18.9%
North Powder	432	27,086	1.6%	432	27,775	1.6%	0.0%	432	28,465	1.5%	0.0%	432	29,078	1.5%	0.0%
Nyssa	3,474	31,569	11.0%	3,481	31,699	11.0%	0.2%	3,477	31,823	10.9%	-0.1%	3,465	31,909	10.9%	-0.3%
Oakland	1,108	110,051	1.0%	1,136	115,209	1.0%	2.5%	1,172	121,408	1.0%	3.1%	1,202	127,618	0.9%	2.6%
Oakridge	3,328	361,540	0.9%	3,358	377,798	0.9%	0.9%	3,397	395,890	0.9%	1.2%	3,435	413,693	0.8%	1.1%
Ontario	12,552	31,569	39.8%	12,615	31,699	39.8%	0.5%	12,678	31,823	39.8%	0.5%	12,726	31,909	39.9%	0.4%
Paisley	244	8,125	3.0%	245	8,267	3.0%	0.1%	245	8,431	2.9%	0.0%	244	8,584	2.8%	-0.1%
Pendleton	17,325	81,438	21.3%	17,541	84,306	20.8%	1.2%	17,814	87,818	20.3%	1.6%	18,085	91,314	19.8%	1.5%
Philomath	5,169	92,287	5.6%	5,388	95,818	5.6%	4.2%	6,354	101,632	6.3%	17.9%	6,848	106,498	6.4%	7.8%
Phoenix	4,955	211,275	2.3%	5,437	222,583	2.4%	9.7%	5,919	234,561	2.5%	8.9%	6,401	245,963	2.6%	8.1%
Pilot Rock	1,576	81,438	1.9%	1,576	84,306	1.9%	0.0%	1,576	87,818	1.8%	0.0%	1,576	91,314	1.7%	0.0%
Port Orford	1,837	22,521	8.2%	1,891	23,816	7.9%	2.9%	1,944	25,247	7.7%	2.8%	1,998	25,994	7.7%	2.8%
Powers	730	63,122	1.2%	745	63,632	1.2%	2.1%	756	64,289	1.2%	1.5%	763	64,521	1.2%	0.8%
Prairie City	908	7,412	12.3%	901	7,385	12.2%	-0.8%	887	7,316	12.1%	-1.6%	868	7,210	12.0%	-2.1%
Prescott	54	51,500	0.1%	56	53,212	0.1%	2.3%	58	56,048	0.1%	3.2%	59	58,580	0.1%	3.0%
Prineville	11,256	21,135	53.3%	11,533	21,678	53.2%	2.5%	11,935	22,404	53.3%	3.5%	12,416	23,222	53.5%	4.0%
Rainier	2,450	51,500	4.8%	2,488	53,212	4.7%	1.6%	2,613	56,048	4.7%	5.0%	2,730	58,580	4.7%	4.5%
Redmond	27,715	170,606	16.2%	30,334	190,734	15.9%	9.4%	33,282	210,826	15.8%	9.7%	36,486	230,412	15.8%	9.6%
Reedsport	4,237	110,051	3.8%	4,431	115,209	3.8%	4.6%	4,549	121,408	3.7%	2.7%	4,653	127,618	3.6%	2.3%
Richland	212	16,410	1.3%	228	16,530	1.4%	7.5%	245	16,596	1.5%	7.8%	261	16,610	1.6%	6.2%
Riddle	1,172	110,051	1.1%	1,182	115,209	1.0%	0.8%	1,209	121,408	1.0%	2.3%	1,232	127,618	1.0%	1.9%
Rockaway Beach	1,565	26,071	6.0%	1,615	26,652	6.1%	3.2%	1,684	27,519	6.1%	4.3%	1,750	28,247	6.2%	3.9%
Rogue River	2,838	211,275	1.3%	2,938	222,583	1.3%	3.5%	3,158	234,561	1.3%	7.5%	3,421	245,963	1.4%	8.3%
Roseburg	29,870	110,051	27.1%	31,979	115,209	27.8%	7.1%	34,654	121,408	28.5%	8.4%	37,193	127,618	29.1%	7.3%
Rufus	281	1,795	15.6%	297	1,816	16.4%	5.8%	311	1,836	16.9%	4.7%	318	1,844	17.2%	2.2%
Salem/Keizer	246,576	418,862	58.9%	255,561	435,137	58.7%	3.6%	271,339	461,861	58.7%	6.2%	287,549	486,922	59.1%	6.0%
Sandy	11,346	409,688	2.8%	12,485	428,860	2.9%	10.0%	14,521	460,657	3.2%	16.3%	16,588	490,011	3.4%	14.2%
Scappoose	7,610	51,500	14.8%	7,996	53,212	15.0%	5.1%	8,782	56,048	15.7%	9.8%	9,617	58,580	16.4%	9.5%
Scio	938	123,626	0.8%	939	127,900	0.7%	0.1%	956	134,675	0.7%	1.9%	1,000	140,871	0.7%	4.5%
Scotts Mills	384	337,773	0.1%	402	350,125	0.1%	4.5%	427	370,099	0.1%	6.3%	448	388,420	0.1%	5.0%
Seaside	6,872	38,123	18.0%	7,055	38,687	18.2%	2.7%	7,379	39,496	18.7%	4.6%	7,654	40,079	19.1%	3.7%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Seneca	209	7,412	2.8%	208	7,385	2.8%	-0.5%	205	7,316	2.8%	-1.4%	200	7,210	2.8%	-2.1%
Shady Cove	3,168	211,275	1.5%	3,462	222,583	1.6%	9.3%	3,756	234,561	1.6%	8.5%	4,049	245,963	1.6%	7.8%
Shaniko	36	26,553	0.1%	34	27,497	0.1%	-4.8%	33	28,653	0.1%	-4.2%	31	29,798	0.1%	-5.3%
Sheridan	6,340	106,555	6.0%	6,401	111,101	5.8%	1.0%	6,598	119,339	5.5%	3.1%	6,754	127,404	5.3%	2.4%
Siletz	1,342	47,944	2.8%	1,372	49,038	2.8%	2.2%	1,426	50,632	2.8%	4.0%	1,480	51,909	2.9%	3.8%
Silverton	10,214	337,773	3.0%	10,701	350,125	3.1%	4.8%	11,545	370,099	3.1%	7.9%	12,341	388,420	3.2%	6.9%
Sisters	2,315	170,606	1.4%	2,960	190,734	1.6%	27.9%	3,431	210,826	1.6%	15.9%	3,903	230,412	1.7%	13.7%
Sodaville	341	123,626	0.3%	347	127,900	0.3%	1.8%	356	134,675	0.3%	2.5%	363	140,871	0.3%	2.1%
Spray	167	1,447	11.5%	165	1,438	11.5%	-0.8%	162	1,414	11.5%	-1.9%	158	1,383	11.5%	-2.3%
Springfield	68,839	361,540	19.0%	71,347	377,798	18.9%	3.6%	74,888	395,890	18.9%	5.0%	79,116	413,693	19.1%	5.6%
St. Helens	15,371	51,500	29.8%	15,839	53,212	29.8%	3.0%	16,757	56,048	29.9%	5.8%	17,738	58,580	30.3%	5.8%
St. Paul	401	337,773	0.1%	409	350,125	0.1%	1.8%	420	370,099	0.1%	2.8%	431	388,420	0.1%	2.5%
Stanfield	2,144	81,438	2.6%	2,186	84,306	2.6%	1.9%	2,223	87,818	2.5%	1.7%	2,253	91,314	2.5%	1.4%
Stayton	8,138	337,773	2.4%	8,330	350,125	2.4%	2.4%	8,696	370,099	2.3%	4.4%	9,065	388,420	2.3%	4.2%
Sublimity	2,857	337,773	0.8%	2,930	350,125	0.8%	2.6%	3,060	370,099	0.8%	4.4%	3,193	388,420	0.8%	4.3%
Summerville	135	27,086	0.5%	135	27,775	0.5%	0.0%	135	28,465	0.5%	0.0%	135	29,078	0.5%	0.0%
Sumpter	219	16,410	1.3%	227	16,530	1.4%	3.8%	236	16,596	1.4%	4.0%	245	16,610	1.5%	3.6%
Sutherlin	8,298	110,051	7.5%	8,761	115,209	7.6%	5.6%	9,503	121,408	7.8%	8.5%	10,336	127,618	8.1%	8.8%
Sweet Home	9,250	123,626	7.5%	9,485	127,900	7.4%	2.5%	9,909	134,675	7.4%	4.5%	10,331	140,871	7.3%	4.3%
Talent	6,411	211,275	3.0%	6,829	222,583	3.1%	6.5%	7,429	234,561	3.2%	8.8%	8,084	245,963	3.3%	8.8%
Tangent	1,286	123,626	1.0%	1,320	127,900	1.0%	2.6%	1,374	134,675	1.0%	4.1%	1,422	140,871	1.0%	3.5%
The Dalles	16,823	26,553	63.4%	17,541	27,497	63.8%	4.3%	18,437	28,653	64.3%	5.1%	19,329	29,798	64.9%	4.8%
Tillamook	5,569	26,071	21.4%	5,616	26,652	21.1%	0.8%	5,875	27,519	21.3%	4.6%	6,108	28,247	21.6%	4.0%
Toledo	3,777	47,944	7.9%	3,824	49,038	7.8%	1.2%	3,918	50,632	7.7%	2.4%	4,010	51,909	7.7%	2.3%
Turner	2,066	337,773	0.6%	2,355	350,125	0.7%	14.0%	2,925	370,099	0.8%	24.2%	3,214	388,420	0.8%	9.9%
Ukiah	256	81,438	0.3%	256	84,306	0.3%	0.3%	257	87,818	0.3%	0.3%	258	91,314	0.3%	0.3%
Umatilla	8,714	81,438	10.7%	9,484	84,306	11.2%	8.8%	10,441	87,818	11.9%	10.1%	11,380	91,314	12.5%	9.0%
Union	2,200	27,086	8.1%	2,251	27,775	8.1%	2.4%	2,308	28,465	8.1%	2.5%	2,358	29,078	8.1%	2.2%
Unity	65	16,410	0.4%	61	16,530	0.4%	-6.4%	58	16,596	0.3%	-5.3%	56	16,610	0.3%	-3.5%
Vale	2,136	31,569	6.8%	2,120	31,699	6.7%	-0.7%	2,102	31,823	6.6%	-0.8%	2,083	31,909	6.5%	-0.9%
Veneta	4,721	361,540	1.3%	5,752	377,798	1.5%	21.9%	6,397	395,890	1.6%	11.2%	7,042	413,693	1.7%	10.1%
Vernonia	2,106	51,500	4.1%	2,156	53,212	4.1%	2.4%	2,183	56,048	3.9%	1.2%	2,206	58,580	3.8%	1.1%
Waldport	2,282	47,944	4.8%	2,340	49,038	4.8%	2.5%	2,468	50,632	4.9%	5.5%	2,584	51,909	5.0%	4.7%
Wallowa	863	7,070	12.2%	848	7,095	11.9%	-1.8%	831	7,106	11.7%	-2.0%	817	7,105	11.5%	-1.7%
Warrenton	5,373	38,123	14.1%	5,677	38,687	14.7%	5.7%	6,219	39,496	15.7%	9.6%	6,794	40,079	17.0%	9.2%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*			2020				2025				2030			
	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change	UGB Pop	County Pop	% of County	% Change
Wasco	422	1,795	23.5%	427	1,816	23.5%	1.3%	432	1,836	23.5%	1.0%	435	1,844	23.6%	0.7%
Waterloo	232	123,626	0.2%	236	127,900	0.2%	1.9%	243	134,675	0.2%	3.0%	250	140,871	0.2%	2.8%
Westfir	255	361,540	0.1%	264	377,798	0.1%	3.8%	268	395,890	0.1%	1.5%	272	413,693	0.1%	1.5%
Weston	695	81,438	0.9%	701	84,306	0.8%	0.8%	706	87,818	0.8%	0.7%	710	91,314	0.8%	0.5%
Wheeler	408	26,071	1.6%	414	26,652	1.6%	1.5%	436	27,519	1.6%	5.3%	456	28,247	1.6%	4.6%
Willamina	2,125	187,644	1.1%	2,158	196,113	1.1%	1.6%	2,216	211,101	1.0%	2.7%	2,270	225,906	1.0%	2.4%
Winston	5,851	110,051	5.3%	6,196	115,209	5.4%	5.9%	6,476	121,408	5.3%	4.5%	7,030	127,618	5.5%	8.6%
Woodburn	26,211	337,773	7.8%	27,399	350,125	7.8%	4.5%	29,608	370,099	8.0%	8.1%	31,923	388,420	8.2%	7.8%
Yachats	773	47,944	1.6%	797	49,038	1.6%	3.2%	857	50,632	1.7%	7.5%	929	51,909	1.8%	8.5%
Yamhill	1,077	106,555	1.0%	1,099	111,101	1.0%	2.0%	1,184	119,339	1.0%	7.8%	1,264	127,404	1.0%	6.7%
Yoncalla	1,088	110,051	1.0%	1,096	115,209	1.0%	0.7%	1,102	121,408	0.9%	0.5%	1,120	127,618	0.9%	1.7%

Source: PRC Estimates and PRC Forecasts
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P3: Oregon Youth 6-17 Years County Projections

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	6-17 Years	Percent of State	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	576,412	100%	586,888	100%	1.8%	609,484	100%	3.9%	631,848	100%	3.7%
Baker County	2,246	0.4%	2,288	0.4%	1.8%	2,327	0.4%	1.7%	2,303	0.4%	-1.0%
Benton County	10,540	1.8%	10,494	1.8%	-0.4%	10,627	1.7%	1.3%	11,077	1.8%	4.2%
Clackamas County	63,401	11.0%	64,632	11.0%	1.9%	69,249	11.4%	7.1%	74,895	11.9%	8.2%
Clatsop County	5,078	0.9%	5,125	0.9%	0.9%	5,204	0.9%	1.5%	5,199	0.8%	-0.1%
Columbia County	7,764	1.3%	7,735	1.3%	-0.4%	7,961	1.3%	2.9%	8,319	1.3%	4.5%
Coos County	7,829	1.4%	7,856	1.3%	0.3%	8,084	1.3%	2.9%	8,090	1.3%	0.1%
Crook County	3,003	0.5%	3,083	0.5%	2.7%	3,297	0.5%	6.9%	3,573	0.6%	8.4%
Curry County	2,260	0.4%	2,255	0.4%	-0.2%	2,360	0.4%	4.6%	2,516	0.4%	6.6%
Deschutes County	28,289	4.9%	30,083	5.1%	6.3%	31,917	5.2%	6.1%	32,957	5.2%	3.3%
Douglas County	14,698	2.5%	14,795	2.5%	0.7%	15,124	2.5%	2.2%	15,465	2.4%	2.3%
Gilliam County	252	0.0%	266	0.0%	5.5%	293	0.0%	9.9%	304	0.0%	3.8%
Grant County	910	0.2%	872	0.1%	-4.2%	850	0.1%	-2.5%	799	0.1%	-6.0%
Harney County	1,027	0.2%	1,002	0.2%	-2.4%	1,050	0.2%	4.9%	1,104	0.2%	5.2%
Hood River County	4,215	0.7%	4,218	0.7%	0.1%	4,241	0.7%	0.5%	4,384	0.7%	3.4%
Jackson County	30,459	5.3%	31,132	5.3%	2.2%	32,392	5.3%	4.0%	33,472	5.3%	3.3%
Jefferson County	3,481	0.6%	3,525	0.6%	1.3%	3,588	0.6%	1.8%	3,589	0.6%	0.0%
Josephine County	11,192	1.9%	11,205	1.9%	0.1%	11,619	1.9%	3.7%	12,292	1.9%	5.8%
Klamath County	9,286	1.6%	9,212	1.6%	-0.8%	9,429	1.5%	2.3%	9,779	1.5%	3.7%
Lake County	961	0.2%	949	0.2%	-1.2%	960	0.2%	1.1%	981	0.2%	2.2%
Lane County	46,842	8.1%	46,899	8.0%	0.1%	47,681	7.8%	1.7%	48,717	7.7%	2.2%
Lincoln County	5,156	0.9%	5,325	0.9%	3.3%	5,476	0.9%	2.8%	5,507	0.9%	0.6%
Linn County	19,073	3.3%	19,480	3.3%	2.1%	20,546	3.4%	5.5%	21,557	3.4%	4.9%
Malheur County	5,227	0.9%	5,160	0.9%	-1.3%	5,057	0.8%	-2.0%	5,014	0.8%	-0.8%
Marion County	56,764	9.8%	57,886	9.9%	2.0%	60,310	9.9%	4.2%	62,692	9.9%	3.9%
Morrow County	2,172	0.4%	2,152	0.4%	-0.9%	2,218	0.4%	3.1%	2,325	0.4%	4.8%
Multnomah County	82,743	14.4%	83,587	14.2%	1.0%	85,524	14.0%	2.3%	85,734	13.6%	0.2%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	6-17 Years	Percent of State	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Polk County	13,089	2.3%	13,715	2.3%	4.8%	14,912	2.4%	8.7%	15,896	2.5%	6.6%
Sherman County	261	0.0%	274	0.0%	5.0%	279	0.0%	1.8%	267	0.0%	-4.6%
Tillamook County	3,386	0.6%	3,482	0.6%	2.8%	3,554	0.6%	2.1%	3,560	0.6%	0.2%
Umatilla County	14,268	2.5%	14,588	2.5%	2.2%	14,812	2.4%	1.5%	15,137	2.4%	2.2%
Union County	4,073	0.7%	4,182	0.7%	2.7%	4,150	0.7%	-0.8%	4,102	0.6%	-1.2%
Wallowa County	942	0.2%	960	0.2%	1.9%	914	0.1%	-4.8%	830	0.1%	-9.2%
Wasco County	4,178	0.7%	4,334	0.7%	3.7%	4,458	0.7%	2.9%	4,546	0.7%	2.0%
Washington County	93,958	16.3%	96,393	16.4%	2.6%	100,479	16.5%	4.2%	105,545	16.7%	5.0%
Wheeler County	163	0.0%	168	0.0%	2.7%	191	0.0%	13.8%	192	0.0%	0.3%
Yamhill County	17,226	3.0%	17,576	3.0%	2.0%	18,352	3.0%	4.4%	19,127	3.0%	4.2%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P4: Oregon Youth 6-17 Years High Priority Counties

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	6-17 Years	Percent of State	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	6-17 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Clackamas County	63,401	11.0%	64,632	11.0%	1.9%	69,249	11.4%	7.1%	74,895	11.9%	8.2%
Deschutes County	28,289	4.9%	30,083	5.1%	6.3%	31,917	5.2%	6.1%	32,957	5.2%	3.3%
Gilliam County	252	0.0%	266	0.0%	5.5%	293	0.0%	9.9%	304	0.0%	3.8%
Multnomah County	82,743	14.4%	83,587	14.2%	1.0%	85,524	14.0%	2.3%	85,734	13.6%	0.2%
Sherman County	261	0.0%	274	0.0%	5.0%	279	0.0%	1.8%	267	0.0%	-4.6%
Washington County	93,958	16.3%	96,393	16.4%	2.6%	100,479	16.5%	4.2%	105,545	16.7%	5.0%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P5: Oregon Youth 6-17 High Priority UGB Projections

	2010 Census		2020			2025			2030		
	Population 6-17	Percent of UGB Population	Population 6-17	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 6-17	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 6-17	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change
Adair Village	228	26.1%	360	26.1%	57.8%	414	24.7%	15.2%	468	22.9%	12.9%
Albany	8,393	16.4%	9,816	15.8%	17.0%	10,671	15.7%	8.7%	11,565	15.6%	8.4%
Aurora	184	18.8%	244	18.1%	32.6%	286	18.3%	17.3%	330	18.2%	15.2%
Banks	495	26.4%	573	23.6%	15.8%	668	23.8%	16.5%	765	23.6%	14.5%
Bend	11,832	15.4%	17,120	15.2%	44.7%	20,161	14.9%	17.8%	23,659	14.6%	17.4%
Canby	3,275	19.2%	3,843	17.8%	17.3%	4,211	17.4%	9.6%	4,590	17.0%	9.0%
Carlton	440	21.9%	528	19.7%	20.0%	624	20.2%	18.2%	732	20.5%	17.3%
Central Point	3,127	17.6%	3,848	16.3%	23.1%	4,450	16.5%	15.6%	5,029	16.3%	13.0%
Eagle Point	1,590	18.7%	2,273	15.9%	42.9%	2,671	14.7%	17.5%	3,095	13.4%	15.9%
Elkton	31	15.9%	46	19.6%	48.2%	48	19.0%	4.7%	46	16.6%	-5.2%
Grants Pass	6,078	15.8%	7,001	15.3%	15.2%	7,525	15.2%	7.5%	8,052	15.1%	7.0%
Harrisburg	783	21.4%	884	19.2%	12.9%	980	19.0%	10.9%	1,080	18.7%	10.2%
Hermiston	3,776	19.6%	4,878	20.8%	29.2%	5,311	33.2%	8.9%	5,772	20.1%	8.7%
Independence	1,716	19.7%	2,449	20.4%	42.7%	2,814	19.9%	14.9%	3,226	19.4%	14.6%
La Pine	260	15.7%	489	14.9%	88.1%	693	15.1%	41.7%	977	15.2%	41.0%
Lafayette	832	22.2%	1,065	20.1%	28.0%	1,265	20.1%	18.8%	1,494	19.9%	18.1%
McMinnville	5,486	16.9%	6,259	15.9%	14.1%	6,594	15.3%	5.3%	6,913	14.7%	4.8%
Metro	221,830	15.0%	240,860	14.4%	8.6%	252,852	14.3%	5.0%	264,620	14.2%	4.7%
Molalla	1,642	19.2%	2,295	18.4%	39.8%	2,734	18.2%	19.2%	3,250	18.0%	18.9%
Newberg	3,792	16.8%	4,126	15.3%	8.8%	4,320	14.8%	4.7%	4,495	14.1%	4.0%
Redmond	4,813	18.2%	8,337	18.2%	73.2%	10,835	18.2%	30.0%	14,064	18.1%	29.8%
Salem/Keizer	39,356	17.1%	43,611	16.7%	10.8%	46,436	16.8%	6.5%	49,309	16.9%	6.2%
Sandy	1,844	18.6%	3,287	19.0%	78.2%	4,262	18.9%	29.7%	5,513	18.8%	29.3%
Scappoose	1,284	17.7%	1,577	16.7%	22.8%	1,750	16.5%	11.0%	1,934	16.2%	10.5%
Sisters	386	18.9%	873	19.8%	126.1%	1,234	19.4%	41.4%	1,719	18.8%	39.2%
St. Helens	7,079	47.7%	10,735	58.0%	51.6%	11,775	57.4%	9.7%	12,717	56.0%	8.0%
Summerville	34	25.2%	61	30.8%	79.4%	77	31.7%	26.2%	95	31.9%	23.4%
Ukiah	38	19.7%	36	22.0%	-5.3%	33	24.9%	-7.9%	30	27.6%	-10.9%
Woodburn	4,867	19.6%	5,894	19.6%	21.1%	6,383	19.1%	8.3%	6,895	18.7%	8.0%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

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Table P6: Oregon Adults 60-74 Years Projection

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	60-74 Years	Percent of State	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	675,635	100%	733,290	100%	8.5%	770,176	100%	5.0%	773,350	100%	0.4%
Baker County	3,958	0.6%	4,199	0.6%	6.1%	4,102	0.5%	-2.3%	3,681	0.5%	-10.3%
Benton County	13,999	2.1%	15,328	2.1%	9.5%	15,776	2.0%	2.9%	15,186	2.0%	-3.7%
Clackamas County	70,020	10.4%	76,583	10.4%	9.4%	82,070	10.7%	7.2%	81,671	10.6%	-0.5%
Clatsop County	8,028	1.2%	8,636	1.2%	7.6%	8,610	1.1%	-0.3%	8,287	1.1%	-3.7%
Columbia County	9,544	1.4%	10,280	1.4%	7.7%	10,711	1.4%	4.2%	10,381	1.3%	-3.1%
Coos County	14,818	2.2%	15,141	2.1%	2.2%	14,838	1.9%	-2.0%	13,915	1.8%	-6.2%
Crook County	5,452	0.8%	5,767	0.8%	5.8%	5,986	0.8%	3.8%	6,060	0.8%	1.2%
Curry County	6,958	1.0%	7,135	1.0%	2.5%	7,266	0.9%	1.8%	6,903	0.9%	-5.0%
Deschutes County	33,538	5.0%	36,201	4.9%	7.9%	40,067	5.2%	10.7%	43,396	5.6%	8.3%
Douglas County	25,511	3.8%	26,364	3.6%	3.3%	25,905	3.4%	-1.7%	24,703	3.2%	-4.6%
Gilliam County	508	0.1%	590	0.1%	16.1%	630	0.1%	6.9%	587	0.1%	-6.9%
Grant County	2,009	0.3%	2,126	0.3%	5.9%	2,051	0.3%	-3.6%	1,761	0.2%	-14.1%
Harney County	1,688	0.2%	1,746	0.2%	3.5%	1,718	0.2%	-1.6%	1,555	0.2%	-9.5%
Hood River County	3,631	0.5%	4,423	0.6%	21.8%	5,099	0.7%	15.3%	5,389	0.7%	5.7%
Jackson County	42,707	6.3%	44,663	6.1%	4.6%	45,520	5.9%	1.9%	45,144	5.8%	-0.8%
Jefferson County	4,626	0.7%	4,941	0.7%	6.8%	5,299	0.7%	7.3%	5,538	0.7%	4.5%
Josephine County	20,228	3.0%	21,028	2.9%	4.0%	20,801	2.7%	-1.1%	20,093	2.6%	-3.4%
Klamath County	13,784	2.0%	14,235	1.9%	3.3%	14,171	1.8%	-0.5%	13,692	1.8%	-3.4%
Lake County	1,955	0.3%	2,016	0.3%	3.1%	2,012	0.3%	-0.2%	1,951	0.3%	-3.0%
Lane County	65,547	9.7%	76,246	10.4%	16.3%	79,425	10.3%	4.2%	76,207	9.9%	-4.1%
Lincoln County	12,696	1.9%	13,345	1.8%	5.1%	12,990	1.7%	-2.7%	11,951	1.5%	-8.0%
Linn County	21,259	3.1%	22,725	3.1%	6.9%	23,405	3.0%	3.0%	23,294	3.0%	-0.5%
Malheur County	4,825	0.7%	5,079	0.7%	5.3%	5,187	0.7%	2.1%	4,972	0.6%	-4.1%
Marion County	48,659	7.2%	52,771	7.2%	8.4%	56,304	7.3%	6.7%	57,455	7.4%	2.0%
Morrow County	1,968	0.3%	2,283	0.3%	16.0%	2,367	0.3%	3.7%	2,287	0.3%	-3.3%
Multnomah County	101,700	15.1%	108,992	14.9%	7.2%	113,299	14.7%	4.0%	116,201	15.0%	2.6%
Polk County	12,766	1.9%	13,558	1.8%	6.2%	14,025	1.8%	3.4%	14,194	1.8%	1.2%
Sherman County	387	0.1%	432	0.1%	11.5%	447	0.1%	3.5%	411	0.1%	-8.1%
Tillamook County	6,209	0.9%	6,504	0.9%	4.8%	6,461	0.8%	-0.7%	6,113	0.8%	-5.4%
Umatilla County	11,845	1.8%	13,102	1.8%	10.6%	13,712	1.8%	4.7%	13,359	1.7%	-2.6%
Union County	5,090	0.8%	5,533	0.8%	8.7%	5,436	0.7%	-1.8%	4,905	0.6%	-9.8%
Wallowa County	1,917	0.3%	2,058	0.3%	7.3%	2,009	0.3%	-2.4%	1,693	0.2%	-15.8%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	60-74 Years	Percent of State	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Wasco County	5,142	0.8%	5,654	0.8%	10.0%	5,576	0.7%	-1.4%	5,243	0.7%	-6.0%
Washington County	75,740	11.2%	85,126	11.6%	12.4%	96,921	12.6%	13.9%	104,582	13.5%	7.9%
Wheeler County	400	0.1%	393	0.1%	-1.7%	399	0.1%	1.5%	333	0.0%	-16.6%
Yamhill County	16,524	2.4%	18,085	2.5%	9.4%	19,581	2.5%	8.3%	20,255	2.6%	3.4%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P7: Oregon Adults 60-74 High Priority Counties

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	60-74 Years	Percent of State	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	60-74 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Clackamas County	70,020	10.4%	76,583	10.4%	9.4%	82,070	10.7%	7.2%	81,671	10.6%	-0.5%
Gilliam County	508	0.1%	590	0.1%	16.1%	630	0.1%	6.9%	587	0.1%	-6.9%
Hood River County	3,631	0.5%	4,423	0.6%	21.8%	5,099	0.7%	15.3%	5,389	0.7%	5.7%
Lane County	65,547	9.7%	76,246	10.4%	16.3%	79,425	10.3%	4.2%	76,207	9.9%	-4.1%
Morrow County	1,968	0.3%	2,283	0.3%	16.0%	2,367	0.3%	3.7%	2,287	0.3%	-3.3%
Multnomah County	101,700	15.1%	108,992	14.9%	7.2%	113,299	14.7%	4.0%	116,201	15.0%	2.6%
Sherman County	387	0.1%	432	0.1%	11.5%	447	0.1%	3.5%	411	0.1%	-8.1%
Umatilla County	11,845	1.8%	13,102	1.8%	10.6%	13,712	1.8%	4.7%	13,359	1.7%	-2.6%
Wasco County	5,142	0.8%	5,654	0.8%	10.0%	5,576	0.7%	-1.4%	5,243	0.7%	-6.0%
Washington County	75,740	11.2%	85,126	11.6%	12.4%	96,921	12.6%	13.9%	104,582	13.5%	7.9%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P8: Oregon Adults 60-74 High Priority UGB Projections

	2010 Census		2020			2025			2030		
	Population 60-74	Percent of UGB Population	Population 60-74	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 60-74	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 60-74	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change
Amity	162	10.0%	536	15.2%	230.9%	763	12.6%	42.4%	1,009	9.7%	32.2%
Arlington	116	18.0%	184	23.4%	58.6%	206	24.5%	12.0%	228	25.4%	10.7%
Bay City	228	21.1%	372	24.1%	63.2%	378	23.5%	1.6%	382	22.9%	1.1%
Chiloquin	128	16.7%	231	28.4%	80.5%	215	26.0%	-6.9%	192	23.0%	-10.7%
Coquille	741	18.7%	670	24.8%	-9.6%	530	22.7%	-20.9%	419	20.7%	-20.9%
Depoe Bay	411	29.5%	606	36.8%	47.4%	563	33.4%	-7.1%	511	29.6%	-9.2%
Donald	123	12.6%	348	20.2%	182.9%	479	22.3%	37.6%	646	24.1%	34.9%
Estacada	424	12.7%	672	18.6%	58.5%	699	18.9%	4.0%	731	19.3%	4.6%
Gold Hill	217	17.7%	326	24.3%	50.2%	327	24.2%	0.3%	319	23.5%	-2.4%
Huntington	117	26.6%	119	30.3%	1.7%	110	31.1%	-7.6%	96	31.0%	-12.7%
Independence	839	9.6%	1,235	10.3%	47.2%	1,308	9.2%	5.9%	1,382	8.3%	5.7%
Jordan Valley	48	26.5%	63	38.9%	31.3%	53	37.1%	-15.9%	46	37.0%	-13.2%
Lafayette	364	9.7%	735	13.9%	101.9%	962	15.2%	30.9%	1,248	16.6%	29.7%
Lincoln City	1,867	20.8%	2,506	27.3%	34.2%	2,395	26.6%	-4.4%	2,274	25.7%	-5.1%
Lyons	250	19.7%	314	23.3%	25.6%	315	23.1%	0.3%	312	22.6%	-1.0%
Malin	92	11.0%	153	8.3%	66.3%	210	6.9%	37.3%	285	5.7%	35.7%
Maupin	116	27.6%	134	30.3%	15.5%	127	28.9%	-5.2%	115	26.4%	-9.4%
McMinnville	3,907	12.0%	6,606	16.8%	69.1%	7,235	16.8%	9.5%	7,896	16.8%	9.1%
Medford	9,897	12.9%	14,251	16.5%	44.0%	14,569	16.0%	2.2%	14,866	15.5%	2.0%
Mill City	285	14.2%	414	17.0%	45.3%	455	17.3%	9.9%	503	17.7%	10.5%
Philomath	473	9.5%	897	16.3%	89.6%	899	15.9%	0.2%	905	15.6%	0.7%
Reedsport	963	22.7%	1,123	27.5%	16.6%	1,019	26.0%	-9.3%	917	24.4%	-10.0%
Vernonia	283	12.9%	489	22.9%	72.8%	529	25.8%	8.2%	568	28.8%	7.4%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

Table P9: Oregon Adults 75-84 Years County Projections

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	75-84 Years	Percent of State	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	208,267	100%	242,103	100%	16.2%	312,541	100%	29.1%	377,776	100%	20.9%
Baker County	1,292	0.6%	1,529	0.6%	18.3%	1,861	0.6%	21.7%	2,179	0.6%	17.1%
Benton County	4,220	2.0%	4,923	2.0%	16.6%	6,792	2.2%	38.0%	8,488	2.2%	25.0%
Clackamas County	20,298	9.7%	24,546	10.1%	20.9%	31,439	10.1%	28.1%	37,760	10.0%	20.1%
Clatsop County	2,280	1.1%	2,532	1.0%	11.0%	3,289	1.1%	29.9%	3,909	1.0%	18.8%
Columbia County	2,720	1.3%	3,204	1.3%	17.8%	4,140	1.3%	29.2%	5,045	1.3%	21.9%
Coos County	5,367	2.6%	5,760	2.4%	7.3%	6,763	2.2%	17.4%	7,579	2.0%	12.1%
Crook County	1,856	0.9%	2,100	0.9%	13.1%	2,720	0.9%	29.5%	3,373	0.9%	24.0%
Curry County	2,285	1.1%	2,418	1.0%	5.8%	2,649	0.8%	9.6%	3,100	0.8%	17.0%
Deschutes County	10,150	4.9%	11,524	4.8%	13.5%	15,327	4.9%	33.0%	19,452	5.1%	26.9%
Douglas County	9,547	4.6%	10,360	4.3%	8.5%	12,282	3.9%	18.6%	13,832	3.7%	12.6%
Gilliam County	156	0.1%	184	0.1%	18.0%	237	0.1%	29.1%	311	0.1%	31.3%
Grant County	736	0.4%	917	0.4%	24.7%	1,171	0.4%	27.7%	1,404	0.4%	19.9%
Harney County	565	0.3%	611	0.3%	8.2%	727	0.2%	18.9%	837	0.2%	15.2%
Hood River County	951	0.5%	1,064	0.4%	11.9%	1,445	0.5%	35.8%	2,021	0.5%	39.9%
Jackson County	15,296	7.3%	16,700	6.9%	9.2%	20,141	6.4%	20.6%	23,607	6.2%	17.2%
Jefferson County	1,360	0.7%	1,501	0.6%	10.4%	1,990	0.6%	32.6%	2,482	0.7%	24.7%
Josephine County	7,474	3.6%	8,102	3.3%	8.4%	9,619	3.1%	18.7%	10,991	2.9%	14.3%
Klamath County	4,627	2.2%	4,971	2.1%	7.4%	5,953	1.9%	19.8%	6,694	1.8%	12.4%
Lake County	655	0.3%	703	0.3%	7.3%	842	0.3%	19.8%	975	0.3%	15.8%
Lane County	17,647	8.5%	22,916	9.5%	29.9%	32,798	10.5%	43.1%	43,673	11.6%	33.2%
Lincoln County	3,742	1.8%	4,344	1.8%	16.1%	5,632	1.8%	29.7%	6,505	1.7%	15.5%
Linn County	7,030	3.4%	8,025	3.3%	14.2%	10,121	3.2%	26.1%	11,827	3.1%	16.9%
Malheur County	1,646	0.8%	1,850	0.8%	12.4%	2,134	0.7%	15.4%	2,442	0.6%	14.4%
Marion County	16,311	7.8%	18,991	7.8%	16.4%	24,346	7.8%	28.2%	28,706	7.6%	17.9%
Morrow County	573	0.3%	671	0.3%	17.0%	877	0.3%	30.8%	1,110	0.3%	26.6%
Multnomah County	28,462	13.7%	33,359	13.8%	17.2%	44,381	14.2%	33.0%	52,385	13.9%	18.0%
Polk County	4,523	2.2%	5,153	2.1%	13.9%	6,383	2.0%	23.9%	7,315	1.9%	14.6%
Sherman County	162	0.1%	191	0.1%	17.5%	239	0.1%	25.3%	261	0.1%	9.3%
Tillamook County	2,002	1.0%	2,272	0.9%	13.5%	2,885	0.9%	27.0%	3,349	0.9%	16.1%
Umatilla County	3,496	1.7%	3,894	1.6%	11.4%	4,840	1.5%	24.3%	5,970	1.6%	23.4%
Union County	1,645	0.8%	1,926	0.8%	17.1%	2,497	0.8%	29.7%	3,045	0.8%	21.9%
Wallowa County	601	0.3%	718	0.3%	19.3%	930	0.3%	29.5%	1,216	0.3%	30.8%

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	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	75-84 Years	Percent of State	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Wasco County	1,441	0.7%	1,650	0.7%	14.5%	2,209	0.7%	33.8%	2,646	0.7%	19.8%
Washington County	21,473	10.3%	25,842	10.7%	20.3%	34,281	11.0%	32.7%	42,712	11.3%	24.6%
Wheeler County	173	0.1%	199	0.1%	15.3%	198	0.1%	-0.4%	222	0.1%	12.0%
Yamhill County	5,506	2.6%	6,457	2.7%	17.3%	8,401	2.7%	30.1%	10,354	2.7%	23.2%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P10: Oregon Adults 75-84 Years High Priority Counties

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	75-84 Years	Percent of State	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change	75-84 Years	Percent of State	Percent Change
Baker County	1,292	0.6%	1,529	0.6%	18.3%	1,861	0.6%	21.7%	2,179	0.6%	17.1%
Clackamas County	20,298	9.7%	24,546	10.1%	20.9%	31,439	10.1%	28.1%	37,760	10.0%	20.1%
Columbia County	2,720	1.3%	3,204	1.3%	17.8%	4,140	1.3%	29.2%	5,045	1.3%	21.9%
Gilliam County	156	0.1%	184	0.1%	18.0%	237	0.1%	29.1%	311	0.1%	31.3%
Grant County	736	0.4%	917	0.4%	24.7%	1,171	0.4%	27.7%	1,404	0.4%	19.9%
Lane County	17,647	8.5%	22,916	9.5%	29.9%	32,798	10.5%	43.1%	43,673	11.6%	33.2%
Morrow County	573	0.3%	671	0.3%	17.0%	877	0.3%	30.8%	1,110	0.3%	26.6%
Multnomah County	28,462	13.7%	33,359	13.8%	17.2%	44,381	14.2%	33.0%	52,385	13.9%	18.0%
Sherman County	162	0.1%	191	0.1%	17.5%	239	0.1%	25.3%	261	0.1%	9.3%
Union County	1,645	0.8%	1,926	0.8%	17.1%	2,497	0.8%	29.7%	3,045	0.8%	21.9%
Wallowa County	601	0.3%	718	0.3%	19.3%	930	0.3%	29.5%	1,216	0.3%	30.8%
Washington County	21,473	10.3%	25,842	10.7%	20.3%	34,281	11.0%	32.7%	42,712	11.3%	24.6%
Yamhill County	5,506	2.6%	6,457	2.7%	17.3%	8,401	2.7%	30.1%	10,354	2.7%	23.2%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P11: Oregon Adults 75-84 Years High Priority UGB Projections

	2010 Census		2020			2025			2030		
	Population 75-84	Percent of UGB Population	Population 75-84	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 75-84	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 75-84	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change
Bend	2,932	3.8%	4,773	4.2%	62.8%	7,237	5.4	51.6%	10,939	6.8	51.2%
Canby	795	4.6%	1,383	6.4%	74.0%	1,891	7.8%	36.7%	2,580	9.5%	36.4%
Canyon City	61	8.3%	96	11.6%	57.4%	151	17.3%	57.3%	226	24.5%	49.7%
Central Point	930	5.2%	1,391	5.9%	49.6%	1,817	6.7%	30.6%	2,369	7.7%	30.4%
Columbia City	121	6.2%	229	9.5%	89.3%	347	13.3%	51.5%	514	18.1%	48.1%
Cove	55	9.7%	53	9.9%	-3.6%	69	13.2%	30.2%	90	17.5%	30.4%
Dallas	1,007	6.6%	1,441	8.1%	43.1%	1,863	9.8%	29.3%	2,400	11.8%	28.8%
Depoe Bay	138	93.9%	200	12.1%	44.9%	264	15.7%	32.0%	335	19.4%	26.9%
Florence	1,361	13.3%	1,484	12.1%	9.0%	1,819	13.9%	22.6%	2,208	15.7%	21.4%
Independence	246	2.8%	368	3.1%	49.6%	488	3.5%	32.6%	649	3.9%	33.0%
Lakeside	189	11.1%	264	12.6%	39.7%	320	14.4%	21.2%	380	16.1%	18.8%
Newberg	930	4.1%	1,345	5.0%	44.6%	1,894	6.5%	40.8%	2,652	8.3%	40.0%
Philomath	176	3.5%	220	4.0%	25.0%	327	5.8%	48.6%	478	8.3%	46.2%
Prineville	672	6.0%	856	7.3%	27.4%	1,045	8.9%	22.1%	1,267	10.7%	21.2%
Redmond	1,085	4.1%	1,892	4.1%	74.4%	2,796	4.7%	47.8%	4,124	5.3%	47.5%
Sandy	343	3.5%	737	4.3%	114.9%	1,066	4.7%	44.6%	1,537	5.2%	44.2%
Scappoose	309	4.3%	496	5.3%	60.5%	664	6.2%	33.9%	888	7.4%	33.7%
Seneca	23	11.6%	28	14.7%	21.7%	27	15.8%	-3.6%	26	16.9%	-3.7%
Shady Cove	254	8.3%	360	9.8%	41.7%	451	11.5%	25.3%	559	13.4%	23.9%
Sutherlin	717	8.8%	900	9.5%	25.5%	1,147	11.5%	27.4%	1,454	13.7%	26.8%
Winston	324	5.8%	446	7.1%	37.7%	566	8.7%	26.9%	712	10.5%	25.8%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

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Table P12: Oregon Adults 85 Years+ County Projections

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	Total Population	Percent of State	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	84,673	100%	89,323	100%	5.5%	104,543	100%	17.0%	132,887	100%	27.1%
Baker County	486	0.6%	553	0.7%	13.8%	718	0.8%	29.9%	901	0.7%	20.3%
Benton County	1,884	2.4%	2,043	2.5%	8.4%	2,398	2.5%	17.4%	3,056	2.5%	21.5%
Clackamas County	9,177	11.8%	9,727	12.0%	6.0%	11,666	12.4%	19.9%	14,959	12.4%	22.0%
Clatsop County	823	1.1%	838	1.0%	1.8%	927	1.0%	10.7%	1,117	0.9%	17.0%
Columbia County	955	1.2%	1,051	1.3%	10.1%	1,383	1.5%	31.6%	1,814	1.5%	23.8%
Coos County	1,801	2.3%	1,900	2.3%	5.5%	2,170	2.3%	14.2%	2,648	2.2%	18.1%
Crook County	615	0.8%	673	0.8%	9.5%	871	0.9%	29.4%	1,231	1.0%	29.2%
Curry County	750	1.0%	732	0.9%	-2.5%	686	0.7%	-6.3%	780	0.6%	12.1%
Deschutes County	3,871	5.0%	4,307	5.3%	11.3%	5,332	5.7%	23.8%	7,240	6.0%	26.4%
Douglas County	3,736	4.8%	3,977	4.9%	6.4%	4,769	5.1%	19.9%	5,932	4.9%	19.6%
Gilliam County	75	0.1%	90	0.1%	19.1%	88	0.1%	-2.1%	113	0.1%	22.2%
Grant County	309	0.4%	391	0.5%	26.5%	502	0.5%	28.5%	640	0.5%	21.6%
Harney County	205	0.3%	218	0.3%	6.3%	271	0.3%	24.3%	327	0.3%	17.1%
Hood River County	460	0.6%	497	0.6%	8.0%	518	0.5%	4.2%	598	0.5%	13.5%
Jackson County	6,362	8.2%	6,738	8.3%	5.9%	7,934	8.4%	17.8%	9,666	8.0%	17.9%
Jefferson County	366	0.5%	399	0.5%	8.9%	498	0.5%	24.8%	636	0.5%	21.8%
Josephine County	2,987	3.9%	3,110	3.8%	4.1%	3,459	3.7%	11.2%	4,194	3.5%	17.5%
Klamath County	1,485	1.9%	1,536	1.9%	3.4%	1,784	1.9%	16.1%	2,127	1.8%	16.2%
Lake County	193	0.2%	200	0.2%	3.7%	234	0.2%	16.8%	282	0.2%	17.1%
Lane County	7,400	9.5%	7,519	9.3%	1.6%	8,391	8.9%	11.6%	11,101	9.2%	24.4%
Lincoln County	1,247	1.6%	1,335	1.6%	7.1%	1,584	1.7%	18.7%	2,078	1.7%	23.8%
Linn County	2,589	3.3%	2,702	3.3%	4.4%	3,128	3.3%	15.8%	3,867	3.2%	19.1%
Malheur County	664	0.9%	747	0.9%	12.5%	915	1.0%	22.5%	1,044	0.9%	12.4%
Marion County	6,535	8.4%	6,771	8.4%	3.6%	7,778	8.3%	14.9%	9,740	8.1%	20.1%
Morrow County	156	0.2%	197	0.2%	25.8%	250	0.3%	27.3%	320	0.3%	21.8%
Multnomah County	11,928	15.4%	12,019	14.8%	0.8%	13,219	14.0%	10.0%	16,596	13.7%	20.4%
Polk County	1,658	2.1%	1,735	2.1%	4.6%	1,996	2.1%	15.0%	2,445	2.0%	18.4%
Sherman County	53	0.1%	63	0.1%	19.8%	82	0.1%	30.9%	105	0.1%	21.4%
Tillamook County	598	0.8%	628	0.8%	5.1%	731	0.8%	16.5%	927	0.8%	21.1%
Umatilla County	1,481	1.9%	1,638	2.0%	10.6%	1,901	2.0%	16.1%	2,383	2.0%	20.2%
Union County	768	1.0%	889	1.1%	15.7%	1,153	1.2%	29.8%	1,482	1.2%	22.1%
Wallowa County	247	0.3%	290	0.4%	17.3%	371	0.4%	28.1%	486	0.4%	23.6%

	2015/2016/2017/2018*		2020			2025			2030		
	Total Population	Percent of State	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Wasco County	599	0.8%	652	0.8%	8.8%	766	0.8%	17.6%	951	0.8%	19.4%
Washington County	9,797	12.6%	10,582	13.1%	8.0%	12,931	13.7%	22.2%	17,107	14.2%	24.4%
Wheeler County	36	0.0%	44	0.1%	24.2%	56	0.1%	26.0%	69	0.1%	19.3%
Yamhill County	2,377	3.1%	2,534	3.1%	6.6%	3,083	3.3%	21.7%	3,923	3.2%	21.4%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census
Notes: PRC Forecasts are done on a rolling basis. A list of the year each county's forecast was completed can be found in the notes section of this document.

Table P13: Oregon Adults 85 Years+ High Priority Counties

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Clackamas County	16,744	4.9%	29,138	6.5%	50,199	6.7%	72.3%	66,447	6.9%	32.4%	87,953	6.9%	32.4%
Clatsop County	1,597	4.5%	2,838	0.6%	4,979	0.7%	75.4%	6,673	0.7%	34.0%	8,943	0.7%	34.0%
Columbia County	1,093	2.5%	1,987	0.4%	3,666	0.5%	84.5%	4,887	0.5%	33.3%	6,513	0.5%	33.3%
Deschutes County	4,304	3.7%	11,718	2.6%	31,602	4.2%	169.7%	51,948	5.4%	64.4%	85,392	6.7%	64.4%
Gilliam County	35	1.8%	88	0.0%	155	0.0%	76.2%	188	0.0%	21.5%	223	0.0%	18.2%
Jackson County	12,126	6.7%	21,745	4.8%	38,560	5.2%	77.3%	50,974	5.3%	32.2%	67,384	5.3%	32.2%
Lane County	14,874	4.6%	26,167	5.8%	45,861	6.1%	75.3%	60,501	6.2%	31.9%	79,814	6.3%	31.9%
Lincoln County	2,119	4.8%	3,655	0.8%	6,437	0.9%	76.1%	8,620	0.9%	33.9%	11,544	0.9%	33.9%
Linn County	4,514	4.4%	9,127	2.0%	18,275	2.4%	100.2%	26,049	2.7%	42.5%	37,132	2.9%	42.5%
Tillamook County	1,244	5.1%	2,284	0.5%	4,169	0.6%	82.5%	5,657	0.6%	35.7%	7,674	0.6%	35.7%
Wasco County	2,214	9.3%	3,743	0.8%	6,419	0.9%	71.5%	8,339	0.9%	29.9%	10,832	0.9%	29.9%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census Table DP-1

Table P14: Oregon Adults 85 Years+ High Priority UGB Projections

	2010 Census		2020			2025			2030		
	Population 85+	Percent of UGB Population	Population 85+	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 85+	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Population 85+	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change
Bend	3	0.3%	4	0.3%	33.3%	7	0.4	75.0%	11	0.4	57.1%
Canby	396	2.3%	551	2.5%	39.1%	702	2.9%	27.4%	888	3.3%	26.5%
Canyon City	22	3.0%	45	5.4%	104.5%	60	6.8%	33.3%	75	8.2%	25.0%
Central Point	331	1.9%	438	1.9%	32.3%	528	2.0%	20.5%	636	2.1%	20.5%
Columbia City	3	0.3%	4	0.3%	33.3%	7	0.4%	75.0%	11	0.6%	57.1%
Cove	18	3.2%	34	6.2%	88.9%	37	7.0%	8.8%	40	7.8%	8.1%
Dallas	526	3.4%	591	3.3%	12.4%	681	3.6%	15.2%	780	3.8%	14.5%
Depoe Bay	39	2.8%	61	3.7%	56.4%	75	4.5%	23.0%	90	5.2%	20.0%
Florence	533	5.2%	642	5.2%	20.5%	684	5.2%	6.5%	722	5.1%	5.6%
Independence	73	0.8%	92	0.8%	26.0%	112	0.8%	21.7%	135	0.8%	20.5%
Lakeside	53	3.1%	75	3.6%	41.5%	91	4.1%	21.3%	106	4.5%	16.5%
Newberg	608	2.7%	811	3.0%	33.4%	963	3.3%	18.7%	1,136	3.6%	18.0%
Philomath	58	1.2%	89	1.6%	53.4%	103	1.8%	15.7%	118	2.0%	14.6%
Prineville	307	2.7%	370	3.2%	20.5%	415	3.5%	12.2%	463	3.9%	11.6%
Redmond	566	2.1%	887	1.9%	56.7%	1,148	1.9%	29.4%	1,483	1.9%	29.2%
Sandy	161	1.6%	308	1.8%	91.3%	444	2.0%	44.2%	640	2.2%	44.1%
Scappoose	163	2.2%	253	2.7%	55.2%	318	3.0%	25.7%	398	3.3%	25.2%
Seneca	3	1.5%	10	5.3%	233.3%	12	7.3%	20.0%	15	9.7%	25.0%
Shady Cove	77	2.5%	123	3.4%	59.7%	150	3.8%	22.0%	180	4.3%	20.0%
Sutherlin	264	3.2%	360	3.8%	36.4%	409	4.1%	13.6%	462	4.4%	13.0%
Winston	115	2.1%	151	2.4%	31.3%	177	2.7%	17.2%	205	3.0%	15.8%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

Table P15: Oregon Hispanic County Projections

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	275,314	8.0%	450,062	100%	746,300	100.0%	65.8%	969,712	100.0%	29.9%	1,265,911	100.0%	30.5%
Baker County	392	2.3%	528	0.1%	850	0.1%	61.0%	1,005	0.1%	18.2%	1,188	0.1%	18.2%
Benton County	3,645	4.7%	5,467	1.2%	8,192	1.1%	49.9%	9,875	1.0%	20.5%	11,904	0.9%	20.5%
Clackamas County	16,744	4.9%	29,138	6.5%	50,199	6.7%	72.3%	66,447	6.9%	32.4%	87,953	6.9%	32.4%
Clatsop County	1,597	4.5%	2,838	0.6%	4,979	0.7%	75.4%	6,673	0.7%	34.0%	8,943	0.7%	34.0%
Columbia County	1,093	2.5%	1,987	0.4%	3,666	0.5%	84.5%	4,887	0.5%	33.3%	6,513	0.5%	33.3%
Coos County	2,133	3.4%	3,391	0.8%	5,485	0.7%	61.8%	6,971	0.7%	27.1%	8,860	0.7%	27.1%
Crook County	1,082	5.6%	1,463	0.3%	2,041	0.3%	39.5%	2,460	0.3%	20.6%	2,966	0.2%	20.6%
Curry County	761	3.6%	1,201	0.3%	1,913	0.3%	59.3%	2,393	0.2%	25.1%	2,994	0.2%	25.1%
Deschutes County	4,304	3.7%	11,718	2.6%	31,602	4.2%	169.7%	51,948	5.4%	64.4%	85,392	6.7%	64.4%
Douglas County	3,283	3.3%	5,055	1.1%	7,644	1.0%	51.2%	9,291	1.0%	21.5%	11,293	0.9%	21.5%
Gilliam County	35	1.8%	88	0.0%	155	0.0%	76.2%	188	0.0%	21.5%	223	0.0%	18.2%
Grant County	163	2.1%	207	0.0%	259	0.0%	25.1%	283	0.0%	9.3%	305	0.0%	7.8%
Harney County	316	4.2%	294	0.1%	273	0.0%	-7.1%	263	0.0%	-3.5%	254	0.0%	-3.5%
Hood River County	5,107	25.0%	6,589	1.5%	8,510	1.1%	29.1%	9,571	1.0%	12.5%	10,766	0.9%	12.5%
Jackson County	12,126	6.7%	21,745	4.8%	38,560	5.2%	77.3%	50,974	5.3%	32.2%	67,384	5.3%	32.2%
Jefferson County	3,372	17.7%	4,195	0.9%	5,118	0.7%	22.0%	5,627	0.6%	9.9%	6,187	0.5%	9.9%
Josephine County	3,229	4.3%	5,251	1.2%	8,475	1.1%	61.4%	10,741	1.1%	26.7%	13,613	1.1%	26.7%
Klamath County	4,961	7.8%	6,915	1.5%	9,663	1.3%	39.7%	11,253	1.2%	16.5%	13,106	1.0%	16.5%
Lake County	404	5.4%	545	0.1%	691	0.1%	26.8%	767	0.1%	10.9%	843	0.1%	10.0%
Lane County	14,874	4.6%	26,167	5.8%	45,861	6.1%	75.3%	60,501	6.2%	31.9%	79,814	6.3%	31.9%
Lincoln County	2,119	4.8%	3,655	0.8%	6,437	0.9%	76.1%	8,620	0.9%	33.9%	11,544	0.9%	33.9%
Linn County	4,514	4.4%	9,127	2.0%	18,275	2.4%	100.2%	26,049	2.7%	42.5%	37,132	2.9%	42.5%
Malheur County	8,099	25.6%	9,867	2.2%	12,350	1.7%	25.2%	13,613	1.4%	10.2%	15,006	1.2%	10.2%
Marion County	48,714	17.1%	76,594	17.0%	120,600	16.2%	57.5%	152,131	15.7%	26.1%	191,905	15.2%	26.1%
Morrow County	2,686	24.4%	3,497	0.8%	4,663	0.6%	33.3%	5,294	0.5%	13.5%	6,010	0.5%	13.5%
Multnomah County	49,607	7.5%	80,138	17.8%	129,734	17.4%	61.9%	166,606	17.2%	28.4%	213,959	16.9%	28.4%
Polk County	5,480	8.8%	9,088	2.0%	14,987	2.0%	64.9%	19,257	2.0%	28.5%	24,743	2.0%	28.5%
Sherman County	94	4.9%	98	0.0%	113	0.0%	15.7%	121	0.0%	6.7%	128	0.0%	5.7%
Tillamook County	1,244	5.1%	2,284	0.5%	4,169	0.6%	82.5%	5,657	0.6%	35.7%	7,674	0.6%	35.7%
Umatilla County	11,366	16.1%	18,107	4.0%	29,378	3.9%	62.2%	37,012	3.8%	26.0%	46,630	3.7%	26.0%
Union County	600	2.4%	1,002	0.2%	1,685	0.2%	68.2%	2,215	0.2%	31.5%	2,913	0.2%	31.5%
Wallowa County	125	1.7%	156	0.0%	193	0.0%	23.8%	211	0.0%	9.3%	229	0.0%	8.3%

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Wasco County	2,214	9.3%	3,743	0.8%	6,419	0.9%	71.5%	8,339	0.9%	29.9%	10,832	0.9%	29.9%
Washington County	49,735	11.2%	83,270	18.5%	139,343	18.7%	67.3%	182,107	18.8%	30.7%	237,995	18.8%	30.7%
Wheeler County	79	5.1%	62	0.0%	50	0.0%	-18.9%	44	0.0%	-13.0%	37	0.0%	-14.9%
Yamhill County	9,017	10.6%	14,592	3.2%	23,767	3.2%	62.9%	30,316	3.1%	27.6%	38,671	3.1%	27.6%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census Table DP-1

Table P16: Oregon Hispanic Priority Counties

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	275,314	8.0%	450,062	100%	746,300	100.0%	65.8%	969,712	100.0%	29.9%	1,265,911	100.0%	30.5%
Clackamas County	16,744	4.9%	29,138	6.5%	50,199	6.7%	72.3%	66,447	6.9%	32.4%	87,953	6.9%	32.4%
Lane County	14,874	4.6%	26,167	5.8%	45,861	6.1%	75.3%	60,501	6.2%	31.9%	79,814	6.3%	31.9%
Marion County	48,714	17.1%	76,594	17.0%	120,600	16.2%	57.5%	152,131	15.7%	26.1%	191,905	15.2%	26.1%
Multnomah County	49,607	7.5%	80,138	17.8%	129,734	17.4%	61.9%	166,606	17.2%	28.4%	213,959	16.9%	28.4%
Washington County	49,735	11.2%	83,270	18.5%	139,343	18.7%	67.3%	182,107	18.8%	30.7%	237,995	18.8%	30.7%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census Table DP-1

Table P17: Oregon Hispanic High Priority UGB Projections

	2010 Census		2020			2025			2030		
	Hispanic Population	Percent of UGB Population	Hispanic Population	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change	Hispanic Population	Percent of UGB Population	Percent Change
Albany	5,744	11.2%	6,689	11.8%	16.5%	7,965	13.1%	19.1%	9,693	1.1%	1.7%
Bend	6,285	8.2%	7,022	7.2%	11.7%	7,970	7.3%	13.5%	9,189	0.8%	1.6%
Canby	3,472	20.3%	4,358	23.0%	25.5%	5,583	27.1%	28.1%	7,297	0.8%	1.2%
Corvallis	4,182	7.3%	4,563	7.1%	9.1%	5,018	7.4%	10.0%	5,563	7.2%	8.9%
Eugene	13,542	7.6%	14,960	7.7%	10.5%	16,739	8.2%	11.9%	18,967	3.4%	4.6%
Grants Pass	3,128	8.1%	3,475	8.1%	11.1%	3,912	8.5%	12.6%	4,462	0.8%	1.4%
Hermiston	6,716	34.9%	9,747	42.4%	45.1%	14,643	58.9%	50.2%	22,746	1.0%	1.2%
Independence	3,037	34.9%	4,253	42.1%	40.1%	6,066	53.4%	42.6%	8,807	0.8%	2.3%
Klamath Falls	4,661	10.9%	5,314	12.2%	14.0%	6,139	13.9%	15.5%	7,185	1.2%	1.6%
McMinnville	6,665	20.5%	8,424	23.6%	26.4%	10,895	28.3%	29.3%	14,414	1.2%	2.0%
Medford	10,454	13.7%	12,361	14.6%	18.2%	14,897	16.6%	20.5%	18,294	1.2%	2.1%
Metro	180,099	12.2%	208,910	12.5%	16.0%	246,346	13.9%	17.9%	295,223	15.8%	9.7%
Milton-Freewater	3,106	43.3%	4,782	60.6%	54.0%	7,617	93.1%	59.3%	12,538	0.4%	0.6%
Ontario	5,013	40.8%	7,502	59.5%	49.7%	11,560	91.2%	54.1%	18,324	2.1%	1.0%
Redmond	3,284	12.4%	3,933	13.0%	19.8%	4,856	14.6%	23.5%	6,175	0.5%	1.0%
Salem/Keizer	51,580	22.4%	67,099	26.3%	30.1%	89,862	33.1%	33.9%	123,794	2.1%	2.8%
Sheridan	1,026	16.6%	1,288	20.1%	25.5%	1,674	25.4%	30.0%	2,252	1.8%	4.3%
Springfield	7,695	11.4%	8,955	12.6%	16.4%	10,646	14.2%	18.9%	12,923	1.1%	1.6%
The Dalles	2,735	17.3%	3,391	19.3%	24.0%	4,318	23.4%	27.3%	5,642	0.8%	0.8%
Umatilla	3,146	41.3%	4,772	50.3%	51.7%	7,485	71.7%	56.9%	12,132	0.3%	0.7%
Woodburn	14,600	58.8%	24,549	89.6%	68.1%	42,422	143.3%	72.8%	75,288	0.5%	0.9%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census

Table P18: Oregon Asian County Projections

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Asian Population	Percent of State	Asian Population	Percent of State	Asian Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Asian Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Oregon	101,350	3.0%	141,263	100.0%	193,116	100.0%	36.7%	224,498	100.0%	16.3%	261,979	100.0%	16.7%
Baker County	64	0.4%	78	0.1%	97	0.1%	23.9%	105	0.0%	9.1%	114	0.0%	8.1%
Benton County	3,506	4.5%	4,429	3.1%	5,851	3.0%	32.1%	6,280	2.8%	7.3%	6,741	2.6%	7.3%
Clackamas County	8,292	2.5%	13,729	9.7%	21,719	11.2%	58.2%	27,109	12.1%	24.8%	33,837	12.9%	24.8%
Clatsop County	430	1.2%	457	0.3%	528	0.3%	15.6%	567	0.3%	7.3%	608	0.2%	7.3%
Columbia County	255	0.6%	457	0.3%	674	0.3%	47.5%	805	0.4%	19.5%	942	0.4%	16.9%
Coos County	568	0.9%	660	0.5%	773	0.4%	17.2%	815	0.4%	5.3%	858	0.3%	5.3%
Crook County	82	0.4%	97	0.1%	108	0.1%	11.1%	115	0.1%	7.0%	124	0.0%	7.2%
Curry County	147	0.7%	160	0.1%	175	0.1%	9.5%	188	0.1%	7.4%	196	0.1%	4.3%
Deschutes County	849	0.7%	1,476	1.0%	2,462	1.3%	66.8%	3,121	1.4%	26.8%	3,956	1.5%	26.8%
Douglas County	628	0.6%	1,040	0.7%	1,790	0.9%	72.2%	2,360	1.1%	31.8%	3,112	1.2%	31.8%
Gilliam County	3	0.2%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	11.9%	3	0.0%	3.2%	4	0.0%	3.1%
Grant County	15	0.2%	24	0.0%	34	0.0%	40.2%	38	0.0%	13.6%	42	0.0%	11.1%
Harney County	39	0.5%	35	0.0%	31	0.0%	-10.9%	29	0.0%	-5.7%	28	0.0%	-5.8%
Hood River County	301	1.5%	314	0.2%	346	0.2%	10.1%	366	0.2%	5.9%	388	0.1%	5.9%
Jackson County	1,631	0.9%	2,364	1.7%	3,300	1.7%	39.6%	3,798	1.7%	15.1%	4,370	1.7%	15.1%
Jefferson County	57	0.3%	93	0.1%	134	0.1%	44.6%	159	0.1%	18.5%	184	0.1%	15.8%
Josephine County	476	0.6%	681	0.5%	986	0.5%	44.7%	1,157	0.5%	17.4%	1,358	0.5%	17.4%
Klamath County	512	0.8%	621	0.4%	767	0.4%	23.5%	833	0.4%	8.5%	904	0.3%	8.5%
Lake County	53	0.7%	53	0.0%	52	0.0%	-2.0%	51	0.0%	-1.5%	50	0.0%	-1.8%
Lane County	6,470	2.0%	8,322	5.9%	10,259	5.3%	23.3%	11,157	5.0%	8.8%	12,134	4.6%	8.8%
Lincoln County	413	0.9%	492	0.3%	604	0.3%	22.7%	652	0.3%	8.0%	704	0.3%	8.0%
Linn County	799	0.8%	1,111	0.8%	1,555	0.8%	40.0%	1,791	0.8%	15.2%	2,064	0.8%	15.2%
Malheur County	619	2.0%	527	0.4%	470	0.2%	-10.9%	448	0.2%	-4.5%	428	0.2%	-4.5%
Marion County	4,997	1.8%	5,995	4.2%	6,927	3.6%	15.5%	7,317	3.3%	5.6%	7,728	2.9%	5.6%
Morrow County	46	0.4%	104	0.1%	176	0.1%	69.3%	216	0.1%	22.6%	258	0.1%	19.6%
Multnomah County	37,638	5.7%	47,950	33.9%	59,346	30.7%	23.8%	65,190	29.0%	9.8%	71,611	27.3%	9.8%
Polk County	683	1.1%	1,435	1.0%	2,911	1.5%	102.9%	4,006	1.8%	37.6%	5,513	2.1%	37.6%
Sherman County	9	0.5%	3	0.0%	-2	0.0%	-175.9%	-5	0.0%	120.2%	-8	0.0%	54.7%
Tillamook County	157	0.6%	227	0.2%	399	0.2%	76.0%	524	0.2%	31.1%	687	0.3%	31.1%
Umatilla County	530	0.8%	664	0.5%	809	0.4%	21.9%	875	0.4%	8.1%	946	0.4%	8.1%
Union County	209	0.9%	209	0.1%	214	0.1%	2.5%	214	0.1%	-0.2%	213	0.1%	-0.6%

	2000		2010		2020			2025			2030		
	Asian Population	Percent of State	Asian Population	Percent of State	Asian Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Asian Population	Percent of State	Percent Change	Total Population	Percent of State	Percent Change
Wallowa County	17	0.2%	24	0.0%	32	0.0%	32.9%	36	0.0%	12.1%	40	0.0%	10.6%
Wasco County	191	0.8%	192	0.1%	198	0.1%	3.1%	200	0.1%	1.2%	202	0.1%	0.9%
Washington County	29,752	6.7%	45,755	32.4%	66,810	34.6%	46.0%	80,669	35.9%	20.7%	97,402	37.2%	20.7%
Wheeler County	4	0.3%	8	0.0%	12	0.0%	53.1%	14	0.0%	15.4%	16	0.0%	12.3%
Yamhill County	908	1.1%	1,474	1.0%	2,566	1.3%	74.1%	3,293	1.5%	28.3%	4,226	1.6%	28.3%

Source: Oregon Coordinated Population Forecasts; US Census Table DP-1

Table P19: Oregon Counties BMI

	Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Baker County	17,570	3,886	22.1%	6,932	39.5%	61.6%	27.6	27.1	33.6
Benton County	96,881	21,021	21.7%	27,769	28.7%	50.4%	26.2	27.0	33.6
Clackamas County	461,878	131,676	28.5%	102,526	22.2%	50.7%	26.0	27.1	34.0
Clatsop County	42,427	10,153	23.9%	16,135	38.0%	62.0%	27.7	27.2	33.7
Columbia County	54,796	13,233	24.1%	19,958	36.4%	60.6%	27.5	27.2	33.8
Coos County	72,545	16,544	22.8%	30,569	42.1%	64.9%	28.1	27.2	33.9
Crook County	26,459	5,869	22.2%	10,335	39.1%	61.2%	27.6	27.2	33.6
Curry County	16,011	3,276	20.5%	7,782	48.6%	69.1%	28.6	27.2	33.5
Deschutes County	205,701	46,632	22.7%	62,264	30.3%	52.9%	26.5	27.0	33.4
Douglas County	107,592	24,349	22.6%	45,096	41.9%	64.5%	28.1	27.2	33.8
Gilliam County	372	88	23.7%	135	36.3%	59.9%	27.3	27.6	33.6
Grant County	3,816	803	21.0%	1,545	40.5%	61.5%	27.6	27.1	33.4
Harney County	5,440	1,213	22.3%	2,171	39.9%	62.2%	27.8	27.2	33.8
Hood River County	24,784	5,631	22.7%	6,835	27.6%	50.3%	26.2	27.0	33.5
Jackson County	245,542	55,835	22.7%	87,601	35.7%	58.4%	27.2	27.1	33.7
Jefferson County	20,875	5,170	24.8%	8,209	39.3%	64.1%	27.8	27.2	33.6
Josephine County	96,525	21,183	21.9%	38,681	40.1%	62.0%	27.7	27.2	33.7
Klamath County	73,322	17,444	23.8%	28,188	38.4%	62.2%	27.7	27.2	33.9
Lake County	6,132	1,403	22.9%	2,442	39.8%	62.7%	27.8	27.2	33.7
Lane County	414,803	94,198	22.7%	140,618	33.9%	56.6%	27.0	27.1	33.7
Lincoln County	45,266	10,105	22.3%	19,126	42.3%	64.6%	28.1	27.2	33.7
Linn County	136,108	34,022	25.0%	50,686	37.2%	62.2%	27.7	27.2	34.0
Malheur County	34,260	8,835	25.8%	11,809	34.5%	60.3%	27.4	27.2	33.8
Marion County	383,403	99,917	26.1%	132,529	34.6%	60.6%	27.4	27.2	33.9
Morrow County	6,984	1,807	25.9%	2,627	37.6%	63.5%	27.9	27.3	34.1
Multnomah County	972,288	264,056	27.2%	185,498	19.1%	46.2%	25.6	27.0	34.1
Polk County	88,158	21,544	24.4%	31,451	35.7%	60.1%	27.4	27.2	33.8
Sherman County	505	85	16.8%	182	36.0%	52.9%	27.0	27.0	33.9
Tillamook County	23,002	5,338	23.2%	8,751	38.0%	61.3%	27.6	27.1	33.7
Umatilla County	76,531	19,786	25.9%	27,729	36.2%	62.1%	27.6	27.3	34.0
Union County	25,929	6,065	23.4%	9,226	35.6%	59.0%	27.3	27.2	33.7
Wallowa County	5,410	1,091	20.2%	2,186	40.4%	60.6%	27.5	27.1	33.5
Wasco County	26,693	6,210	23.3%	9,942	37.2%	60.5%	27.5	27.2	33.8

	Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Washington County	705,109	201,144	28.5%	137,104	19.4%	48.0%	25.6	27.1	34.0
Wheeler County	601	141	23.5%	252	41.9%	65.4%	27.8	26.9	33.2
Yamhill County	104,119	26,082	25.1%	35,822	34.4%	59.5%	27.3	27.2	33.8

Source: Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles

Table P20: Oregon UGB BMI

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Adair Village	1,193	323	27.1%	348	29.2%	56.2%	26.9	27.2	34.4
Adams	27	8	29.6%	11	40.7%	70.4%	27.7	26.7	32.5
Adrian	12	4	33.3%	2	16.7%	50.0%	26.0	28.5	33.2
Albany	65,038	17,019	26.2%	22,300	34.3%	60.5%	27.4	27.2	34.0
Amity	587	162	27.6%	180	30.7%	58.3%	27.4	27.3	34.8
Antelope	3	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	100.0%	30.8	25.8	33.2
Arlington	33	15	45.5%	5	15.2%	60.6%	26.4	27.9	34.9
Ashland	27,803	4,594	16.5%	8,924	32.1%	48.6%	26.2	26.9	33.4
Astoria	13,344	3,191	23.9%	4,891	36.7%	60.6%	27.5	27.1	33.8
Athena	339	69	20.4%	118	34.8%	55.2%	27.3	27.2	34.3
Aumsville	3,445	954	27.7%	1,173	34.0%	61.7%	27.7	27.3	34.7
Aurora	1,052	245	23.3%	338	32.1%	55.4%	26.8	27.1	33.5
Baker City	13,026	3,001	23.0%	5,013	38.5%	61.5%	27.6	27.1	33.7
Bandon	3,006	624	20.8%	1,403	46.7%	67.4%	28.5	27.2	33.8
Banks	2,280	706	31.0%	482	21.1%	52.1%	26.1	27.2	34.5
Barlow	160	42	26.3%	39	24.4%	50.6%	26.2	27.2	34.1
Bay City	1,292	322	24.9%	494	38.2%	63.2%	27.8	27.2	33.8
Bend	107,846	24,326	22.6%	28,298	26.2%	48.8%	25.9	27.0	33.4
Boardman	1,826	513	28.1%	607	33.2%	61.3%	27.6	27.3	34.2
Bonanza	68	20	29.4%	24	35.3%	64.7%	27.8	27.4	34.0
Brookings	8,962	1,884	21.0%	4,295	47.9%	68.9%	28.6	27.1	33.5
Brownsville	1,691	392	23.2%	617	36.5%	59.7%	27.5	27.2	34.0
Burns	3,065	694	22.6%	1,243	40.6%	63.2%	28.0	27.2	34.0
Butte Falls	52	12	23.1%	16	30.8%	53.8%	27.3	27.4	35.1
Canby	20,271	6,018	29.7%	4,736	23.4%	53.1%	26.3	27.2	34.0
Cannon Beach	56	22	39.3%	7	12.5%	51.8%	25.5	27.2	33.8
Canyon City	145	38	26.2%	43	29.7%	55.9%	26.7	27.3	33.2
Canyonville	477	92	19.3%	225	47.2%	66.5%	28.5	27.2	33.9
Carlton	827	229	27.7%	247	29.9%	57.6%	27.0	27.1	34.3
Cascade Locks	241	71	29.5%	80	33.2%	62.7%	27.4	26.9	34.0
Cave Junction	1,223	254	20.8%	535	43.7%	64.5%	28.2	27.1	33.9

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Central Point	22,529	5,615	24.9%	7,449	33.1%	58.0%	27.1	27.2	33.8
Chiloquin	63	22	34.9%	20	31.7%	66.7%	27.9	27.1	34.4
Clatskanie	787	187	23.8%	281	35.7%	59.5%	27.4	27.2	33.8
Coburg	776	173	22.3%	272	35.1%	57.3%	27.2	27.1	33.7
Columbia City	1,771	372	21.0%	734	41.4%	62.5%	27.7	27.2	33.6
Condon	26	7	26.9%	6	23.1%	50.0%	26.4	27.8	33.2
Coos Bay	20,152	4,791	23.8%	7,981	39.6%	63.4%	27.9	27.2	34.0
Coquille	4,877	1,136	23.3%	2,060	42.2%	65.5%	28.2	27.2	34.0
Corvallis	63,829	13,830	21.7%	16,090	25.2%	46.9%	25.8	27.0	33.6
Cottage Grove	12,465	3,072	24.6%	4,394	35.3%	59.9%	27.4	27.2	33.9
Cove	539	109	20.2%	228	42.3%	62.5%	27.7	27.2	33.6
Creswell	5,704	1,442	25.3%	1,957	34.3%	59.6%	27.3	27.2	33.8
Culver	989	272	27.5%	315	31.9%	59.4%	27.1	27.3	33.7
Dallas	18,190	4,452	24.5%	6,888	37.9%	62.3%	27.7	27.2	33.9
Dayton	2,659	724	27.2%	901	33.9%	61.1%	27.4	27.2	34.0
Dayville	9	1	11.1%	4	44.4%	55.6%	27.4	25.8	33.9
Depoe Bay	640	118	18.4%	347	54.2%	72.7%	29.2	27.0	33.5
Detroit	17	6	35.3%	8	47.1%	82.4%	29.0	26.2	33.1
Donald	435	114	26.2%	142	32.6%	58.9%	27.4	27.2	34.4
Drain	140	38	27.1%	45	32.1%	59.3%	26.9	27.2	33.0
Dufur	76	18	23.7%	28	36.8%	60.5%	28.0	26.9	34.9
Dundee	3,593	925	25.7%	1,154	32.1%	57.9%	27.0	27.3	33.8
Dunes City	1,223	209	17.1%	670	54.8%	71.9%	28.9	26.9	33.4
Eagle Point	9,492	2,278	24.0%	3,580	37.7%	61.7%	27.6	27.2	33.8
Echo	125	40	32.0%	37	29.6%	61.6%	26.7	27.3	33.0
Elgin	614	130	21.2%	290	47.2%	68.4%	28.8	27.3	34.1
Elkton	30	6	20.0%	12	40.0%	60.0%	27.5	26.6	32.8
Enterprise	2,102	453	21.6%	806	38.3%	59.9%	27.4	27.0	33.7
Estacada	3,295	995	30.2%	864	26.2%	56.4%	26.8	27.2	34.4
Eugene	219,154	48,744	22.2%	65,841	30.0%	52.3%	26.5	27.0	33.7
Falls City	1,067	269	25.2%	392	36.7%	61.9%	27.7	27.2	34.0
Florence	9,282	1,750	18.9%	4,968	53.5%	72.4%	29.1	27.2	33.6
Fossil	19	6	31.6%	4	21.1%	52.6%	25.9	26.8	33.0
Garibaldi	44	13	29.5%	18	40.9%	70.5%	28.3	27.3	34.0
Gaston	414	131	31.6%	111	26.8%	58.5%	26.8	27.2	34.4

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Gates	340	76	22.4%	141	41.5%	63.8%	27.9	27.2	33.6
Gearhart	880	193	21.9%	330	37.5%	59.4%	27.3	27.0	33.6
Gervais	1,826	564	30.9%	452	24.8%	55.6%	26.6	27.2	33.9
Glendale	153	31	20.3%	60	39.2%	59.5%	28.3	27.5	35.3
Gold Beach	1,823	379	20.8%	870	47.7%	68.5%	28.6	27.3	33.6
Gold Hill	1,194	280	23.5%	455	38.1%	61.6%	27.6	27.2	33.9
Granite	20	0	0.0%	18	90.0%	90.0%	31.9	0.0	33.2
Grants Pass	49,587	11,797	23.8%	18,177	36.7%	60.4%	27.5	27.2	33.8
Grass Valley	7	2	28.6%	4	57.1%	85.7%	30.9	26.5	35.4
Haines	50	10	20.0%	14	28.0%	48.0%	26.1	26.7	33.9
Halfway	35	4	11.4%	14	40.0%	51.4%	27.3	26.3	34.1
Halsey	463	116	25.1%	159	34.3%	59.4%	27.3	27.2	34.0
Harrisburg	3,618	970	26.8%	1,265	35.0%	61.8%	27.6	27.2	34.1
Helix	6	2	33.3%	2	33.3%	66.7%	26.9	26.2	34.0
Heppner	233	45	19.3%	87	37.3%	56.7%	27.5	27.1	34.1
Hermiston	20,579	5,625	27.3%	7,311	35.5%	62.9%	27.7	27.3	34.0
Hines	213	55	25.8%	82	38.5%	64.3%	28.1	27.2	34.4
Hood River	10,851	2,460	22.7%	2,679	24.7%	47.4%	25.8	26.9	33.6
Hubbard	3,714	1,059	28.5%	1,013	27.3%	55.8%	26.7	27.2	34.0
Huntington	100	17	17.0%	63	63.0%	80.0%	30.4	27.3	34.0
Idanha	8	4	50.0%	2	25.0%	75.0%	27.4	26.8	32.4
Imbler	161	37	23.0%	56	34.8%	57.8%	27.0	26.9	33.9
Independence	9,952	2,852	28.7%	3,404	34.2%	62.9%	27.7	27.2	34.1
Ione	14	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	35.7%	24.2	25.7	33.9
Irrigon	1,639	438	26.7%	605	36.9%	63.6%	27.9	27.2	34.3
Island City	1,286	286	22.2%	512	39.8%	62.1%	27.7	27.1	33.7
Jacksonville	2,370	416	17.6%	909	38.4%	55.9%	26.9	27.0	33.3
Jefferson	2,464	629	25.5%	875	35.5%	61.0%	27.7	27.3	34.4
John Day	1,959	431	22.0%	736	37.6%	59.6%	27.3	27.1	33.5
Jordan Valley	14	4	28.6%	6	42.9%	71.4%	30.9	27.9	38.6
Joseph	194	38	19.6%	66	34.0%	53.6%	27.0	27.4	33.4
Junction City	7,629	1,894	24.8%	2,772	36.3%	61.2%	27.6	27.3	34.0
Klamath Falls	55,189	13,648	24.7%	20,134	36.5%	61.2%	27.6	27.2	34.0
La Grande	15,742	3,888	24.7%	5,126	32.6%	57.3%	27.0	27.2	33.8
La Pine	1,258	287	22.8%	470	37.4%	60.2%	27.6	27.2	33.9

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UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Lafayette	3,417	1,005	29.4%	1,150	33.7%	63.1%	27.6	27.3	34.2
Lakeside	1,277	218	17.1%	700	54.8%	71.9%	29.4	27.5	33.8
Lakeview	4,226	1,010	23.9%	1,642	38.9%	62.8%	27.8	27.2	33.7
Lebanon	22,922	5,846	25.5%	8,553	37.3%	62.8%	27.8	27.2	34.1
Lexington	7	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	57.1%	25.4	27.3	0.0
Lincoln City	11,496	2,639	23.0%	4,869	42.4%	65.3%	28.2	27.2	33.8
Lonerock	15	3	20.0%	6	40.0%	60.0%	27.3	27.6	33.8
Long Creek	11	3	27.3%	4	36.4%	63.6%	28.2	27.2	35.7
Lostine	48	13	27.1%	16	33.3%	60.4%	27.4	27.6	33.8
Lowell	480	133	27.7%	158	32.9%	60.6%	27.3	27.5	33.8
Lyons	607	176	29.0%	235	38.7%	67.7%	28.1	27.2	34.2
Madras	8,280	2,364	28.6%	2,796	33.8%	62.3%	27.5	27.3	33.9
Malin	56	23	41.1%	9	16.1%	57.1%	26.4	27.2	33.6
Manzanita	120	22	18.3%	58	48.3%	66.7%	28.2	26.9	33.2
Maupin	52	9	17.3%	13	25.0%	42.3%	25.5	26.7	32.7
McMinnville	36,298	9,326	25.7%	12,441	34.3%	60.0%	27.3	27.2	33.9
Medford	99,642	24,487	24.6%	33,947	34.1%	58.6%	27.2	27.2	33.8
Merrill	61	20	32.8%	18	29.5%	62.3%	27.2	27.4	33.7
Metolius	994	296	29.8%	359	36.1%	65.9%	27.8	27.3	33.8
Metro	1,960,522	545,668	27.8%	382,511	19.5%	47.3%	25.6	27.1	34.0
Mill City	903	236	26.1%	344	38.1%	64.2%	28.0	27.2	34.3
Millersburg	1,605	374	23.3%	662	41.2%	64.5%	27.9	27.3	33.5
Milton-Freewater	8,019	2,120	26.4%	2,791	34.8%	61.2%	27.5	27.3	34.1
Mitchell	11	3	27.3%	1	9.1%	36.4%	24.0	26.2	31.6
Molalla	9,136	2,775	30.4%	2,344	25.7%	56.0%	26.7	27.2	34.1
Monmouth	9,839	2,533	25.7%	2,960	30.1%	55.8%	26.8	27.2	34.0
Monroe	369	94	25.5%	148	40.1%	65.6%	28.3	27.2	34.3
Monument	6	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	66.7%	27.1	27.8	33.2
Moro	19	3	15.8%	5	26.3%	42.1%	25.2	26.1	33.0
Mosier	141	32	22.7%	45	31.9%	54.6%	26.9	27.1	33.8
Mount Angel	2,209	584	26.4%	731	33.1%	59.5%	27.3	27.2	33.9
Mt Vernon	14	1	7.1%	7	50.0%	57.1%	29.8	27.9	35.6
Myrtle Creek	6,193	1,481	23.9%	2,607	42.1%	66.0%	28.3	27.4	34.1
Myrtle Point	3,007	709	23.6%	1,252	41.6%	65.2%	28.2	27.3	34.0

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Nehalem	629	101	16.1%	326	51.8%	67.9%	29.0	27.3	33.9
Newberg	24,806	6,529	26.3%	7,603	30.6%	57.0%	26.9	27.2	33.9
Newport	13,127	2,964	22.6%	5,079	38.7%	61.3%	27.7	27.1	33.7
North Bend	12,814	3,059	23.9%	4,866	38.0%	61.8%	27.8	27.3	34.0
North Plains	1,284	399	31.1%	277	21.6%	52.6%	26.1	27.2	34.1
North Powder	17	6	35.3%	3	17.6%	52.9%	25.9	27.2	33.9
Nyssa	4,217	1,153	27.3%	1,322	31.3%	58.7%	27.2	27.2	33.9
Oakland	444	102	23.0%	169	38.1%	61.0%	27.7	27.1	34.1
Oakridge	2,524	537	21.3%	1,106	43.8%	65.1%	28.3	27.2	34.0
Ontario	15,618	4,243	27.2%	5,250	33.6%	60.8%	27.4	27.2	33.9
Paisley	3	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	33.3%	24.4	0.0	33.2
Pendleton	20,342	5,101	25.1%	7,165	35.2%	60.3%	27.5	27.2	34.1
Philomath	5,479	1,404	25.6%	1,584	28.9%	54.5%	26.6	27.1	33.9
Phoenix	4,318	994	23.0%	1,610	37.3%	60.3%	27.5	27.2	33.8
Pilot Rock	250	79	31.6%	88	35.2%	66.8%	27.8	27.4	34.1
Port Orford	483	87	18.0%	256	53.0%	71.0%	29.1	27.3	33.5
Powers	15	3	20.0%	5	33.3%	53.3%	27.1	28.2	33.1
Prairie City	25	8	32.0%	7	28.0%	60.0%	26.2	26.5	32.7
Prescott	77	16	20.8%	41	53.2%	74.0%	29.5	27.7	33.8
Prineville	14,386	3,473	24.1%	5,080	35.3%	59.5%	27.3	27.2	33.7
Rainier	1,769	447	25.3%	692	39.1%	64.4%	27.9	27.1	33.8
Redmond	36,194	9,475	26.2%	10,877	30.1%	56.2%	26.7	27.1	33.7
Reedsport	5,056	1,075	21.3%	2,412	47.7%	69.0%	28.7	27.2	33.9
Richland	33	8	24.2%	19	57.6%	81.8%	29.8	26.6	33.5
Riddle	82	22	26.8%	26	31.7%	58.5%	27.4	27.5	33.7
Rockaway Beach	737	162	22.0%	360	48.8%	70.8%	28.7	27.1	33.6
Rogue River	2,702	623	23.1%	1,110	41.1%	64.1%	27.9	27.1	33.6
Roseburg	35,544	8,630	24.3%	13,446	37.8%	62.1%	27.7	27.2	33.9
Rufus	25	5	20.0%	9	36.0%	56.0%	27.1	26.4	34.5
Salem/Keizer	297,156	78,074	26.3%	102,330	34.4%	60.7%	27.5	27.2	34.0
Sandy	11,986	3,561	29.7%	2,797	23.3%	53.0%	26.4	27.2	34.3
Scappoose	8,094	2,095	25.9%	2,646	32.7%	58.6%	27.1	27.2	33.8
Scio	345	98	28.4%	108	31.3%	59.7%	27.2	27.3	33.9
Scotts Mills	60	21	35.0%	17	28.3%	63.3%	27.0	27.4	33.4

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Seaside	8,256	1,957	23.7%	3,036	36.8%	60.5%	27.6	27.2	33.8
Seneca	5	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	20.0%	24.1	0.0	33.2
Shady Cove	1,965	422	21.5%	942	47.9%	69.4%	28.6	27.1	33.7
Shaniko	2	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	100.0%	33.2	0.0	33.2
Sheridan	5,200	1,260	24.2%	1,972	37.9%	62.2%	27.9	27.3	34.2
Siletz	99	25	25.3%	35	35.4%	60.6%	27.6	27.1	34.1
Silverton	11,326	2,778	24.5%	3,918	34.6%	59.1%	27.3	27.2	33.8
Sisters	1,385	305	22.0%	462	33.4%	55.4%	26.7	26.9	33.5
Sodaville	425	94	22.1%	173	40.7%	62.8%	28.1	27.4	34.2
Spray	12	5	41.7%	4	33.3%	75.0%	28.4	26.9	35.8
Springfield	83,735	21,224	25.3%	29,033	34.7%	60.0%	27.4	27.2	34.0
St. Helens	18,238	4,749	26.0%	6,101	33.5%	59.5%	27.3	27.2	34.1
St. Paul	107	24	22.4%	34	31.8%	54.2%	26.9	27.1	34.1
Stanfield	724	213	29.4%	237	32.7%	62.2%	27.5	27.5	34.1
Stayton	9,731	2,499	25.7%	3,240	33.3%	59.0%	27.3	27.3	34.0
Sublimity	2,077	536	25.8%	652	31.4%	57.2%	26.8	27.2	33.7
Summerville	118	29	24.6%	45	38.1%	62.7%	27.7	27.4	33.4
Sumpter	319	63	19.7%	126	39.5%	59.2%	27.2	26.7	33.2
Sutherlin	8,006	1,849	23.1%	3,429	42.8%	65.9%	28.3	27.3	34.0
Sweet Home	10,391	2,504	24.1%	4,165	40.1%	64.2%	28.1	27.3	34.1
Talent	5,746	1,325	23.1%	1,944	33.8%	56.9%	26.9	27.0	33.5
Tangent	1,098	248	22.6%	445	40.5%	63.1%	27.9	27.2	34.0
The Dalles	18,942	4,565	24.1%	6,918	36.5%	60.6%	27.6	27.2	33.9
Tillamook	7,071	1,842	26.1%	2,403	34.0%	60.0%	27.4	27.2	34.0
Toledo	4,579	1,153	25.2%	1,648	36.0%	61.2%	27.6	27.2	34.1
Turner	1,575	390	24.8%	563	35.7%	60.5%	27.5	27.2	33.9
Ukiah	11	0	0.0%	5	45.5%	45.5%	27.4	0.0	33.8
Umatilla	5,568	1,555	27.9%	1,949	35.0%	62.9%	27.7	27.3	34.2
Union	1,233	280	22.7%	476	38.6%	61.3%	27.7	27.3	33.8
Unity	5	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	60.0%	24.3	25.7	0.0
Vale	2,445	614	25.1%	867	35.5%	60.6%	27.4	27.1	33.9
Veneta	4,182	1,049	25.1%	1,516	36.3%	61.3%	27.6	27.2	34.1
Vernonia	2,770	714	25.8%	990	35.7%	61.5%	27.5	27.2	34.0
Waldport	798	182	22.8%	360	45.1%	67.9%	28.5	27.1	33.8
Wallowa	178	45	25.3%	72	40.4%	65.7%	28.0	27.4	33.5

UGB	Total Geocoded Records	Overweight	Overweight (%)	Obese	Obese (%)	Overweight or Obese (%)	Average BMI	Average BMI of Overweight	Average BMI of Obese
Warrenton	5,080	1,295	25.5%	1,881	37.0%	62.5%	27.8	27.3	34.1
Wasco	25	4	16.0%	9	36.0%	52.0%	26.2	27.1	32.1
Waterloo	287	72	25.1%	118	41.1%	66.2%	28.4	27.5	34.4
Westfir	221	50	22.6%	80	36.2%	58.8%	27.2	27.0	33.4
Weston	152	34	22.4%	63	41.4%	63.8%	27.7	27.1	33.4
Wheeler	20	6	30.0%	7	35.0%	65.0%	28.6	27.3	35.3
Willamina	1,393	369	26.5%	522	37.5%	64.0%	28.1	27.3	34.8
Winston	2,897	689	23.8%	1,301	44.9%	68.7%	28.7	27.3	34.1
Woodburn	26,848	7,467	27.8%	8,673	32.3%	60.1%	27.2	27.2	33.6
Yachats	71	12	16.9%	32	45.1%	62.0%	27.9	26.4	33.5
Yamhill	820	224	27.3%	256	31.2%	58.5%	27.0	27.1	33.8
Yoncalla	189	48	25.4%	83	43.9%	69.3%	28.7	27.3	34.2

Source: Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles

Table P21: Oregon Poverty Level by County

	2000	2012-2016 5-year estimates	
	% below poverty	% below poverty	Margin of Error
Baker County	14.70%	15.1%	2.4%
Benton County	14.60%	21.5%	1.2%
Clackamas County	6.60%	9.2%	0.5%
Clatsop County	13.20%	14.0%	1.6%
Columbia County	9.10%	13.4%	1.6%
Coos County	15%	18.1%	1.9%
Crook County	11.30%	17.7%	2.6%
Curry County	12.20%	15.2%	2.8%
Deschutes County	9.30%	13.9%	1.3%
Douglas County	13.10%	18.6%	1.4%
Gilliam County	9.10%	11.2%	4.5%
Grant County	13.70%	14.9%	3.3%
Harney County	11.80%	16.4%	3.8%
Hood River County	14.20%	13.3%	3.0%
Jackson County	12.50%	18.0%	1.1%
Jefferson County	14.60%	20.3%	2.9%
Josephine County	15%	19.5%	1.5%
Klamath County	16.80%	18.6%	1.5%
Lake County	16.10%	17.6%	5.0%
Lane County	14.40%	19.7%	0.8%
Lincoln County	13.90%	18.6%	1.8%
Linn County	11.40%	17.3%	1.5%
Malheur County	18.60%	24.8%	2.4%
Marion County	13.50%	17.2%	0.9%
Morrow County	14.80%	15.2%	2.4%
Multnomah County	12.70%	17.1%	0.5%
Polk County	11.50%	15.5%	1.5%
Sherman County	14.60%	17.7%	3.8%
Tillamook County	11.40%	15.4%	2.3%
Umatilla County	12.70%	18.0%	1.8%
Union County	13.80%	18.6%	2.0%
Wallowa County	14%	14.6%	3.2%
Wasco County	12.90%	14.5%	2.0%
Washington County	7.40%	11.1%	0.5%

	2000	2012-2016 5-year estimates	
	% below poverty	% below poverty	Margin of Error
Wheeler County	15.60%	20.2%	4.5%
Yamhill County	9.20%	15.7%	1.6%

Source: PRC Forecasts; US Census

Table P22: Oregon Poverty Level by Metro and Micropolitan Area

	2012-2016 5-year estimates	
	% below poverty	Margin of Error
Albany, OR Metro Area	17.3%	1.5%
Astoria, OR Micro Area	14.0%	1.6%
Bend-Redmond, OR Metro Area	13.9%	1.3%
Brookings, OR Micro Area	15.2%	2.8%
Coos Bay, OR Micro Area	18.1%	1.9%
Corvallis, OR Metro Area	21.5%	1.2%
Eugene, OR Metro Area	19.7%	0.8%
Grants Pass, OR Metro Area	19.5%	1.5%
Hermiston-Pendleton, OR Micro Area	17.6%	1.6%
Hood River, OR Micro Area	13.3%	3.0%
Klamath Falls, OR Micro Area	18.6%	1.5%
La Grande, OR Micro Area	18.6%	2.0%
Medford, OR Metro Area	18.0%	1.1%
Newport, OR Micro Area	18.6%	1.8%
Ontario, OR Micro Area	22.1%	2.1%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR Metro Area	12.8%	0.3%
Prineville, OR Micro Area	17.7%	2.6%
Roseburg, OR Micro Area	18.6%	1.4%
Salem, OR Metro Area	16.8%	0.8%
The Dalles, OR Micro Area	14.5%	2.0%

Source: US Census, ACS Table S1701

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