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Coordinated Population Forecast for Curry County, its Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB), and Area Outside UGBs 2018-2068

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Coordinated Population Forecast

2018

Through

2068

Curry County

Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB) & Area Outside UGBs

Population Research Center
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY

Photo Credit: Sunset on the beach near Hunter Creek just south of Gold Beach. Gary Halvorson, Oregon State Archives.

Coordinated Population Forecast for Curry County, its Urban Growth Boundaries (UGB), and Area Outside UGBs 2018-2068

Prepared by

Population Research Center

College of Urban and Public Affairs

Portland State University

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How to Read this Report

This report should be read with reference to the documents listed below—downloadable on the Forecast Program website (http://www.pdx.edu/prc/opfp).

Specifically, the reader should refer to the following documents:

- *Methods and Data for Developing Coordinated Population Forecasts*—Provides a detailed description and discussion of the forecast methods employed. This document also describes the assumptions that feed into these methods and determine the forecast output.
- *Forecast Tables*—Provides complete tables of population forecast numbers by county and all sub-areas within each county for each five-year interval of the forecast period (2018-2068).

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

Modified Methodology

The Population Research Center, in consultation with DLCD, has identified cost savings associated with a modified methodology for the latter half of the 50-year forecast period (years 26 to 50). Based on feedback we have received, a 25-year forecast fulfills most requirements for local planning purposes and, in an effort to improve the cost effectiveness of the program; we will place more focus on years 1 through 25. Additionally, the cost savings from this move will allow DLCD to utilize additional resources for local government grants. To clarify, we use forecast methods to produce sub-area and county populations for the first 25 years and a modified projection method for the remaining 25 years. The description of our forecast methodology can be accessed through the forecast program website (www.pdx.edu/prc/opfp), while the summary of our modified projection method is below.

For years 26-50, PRC projects the county population using the annual growth rate from the 24th-25th year. For example, if we forecast a county to grow .4% between the 24th and 25th year of the forecast, we would project the county population thereafter using a .4% AAGR. To allocate the projected county population to its sub-areas, we extrapolate the change in sub-area shares of county population observed in years 1-25 and apply them to the projected county population.

Comparison to Cycle 1 (2015-17)

To keep up to date with local trends and shifting demands, OPFP regularly updates coordinated population forecasts for Oregon's areas. Beyond the modification to our methodology and additional forecast region (from three regions to four), there are differences between the 2018 updated forecast for Curry County and the 2015 version. Last round's forecast expected faster growth for the county as it came out of the recession, but it has been slower than anticipated. Consequently, we expect slower growth in the early period (2018-25) which results in a more conservative forecast overall for the 25 year horizon (2018-2043). Specifically, we expect the county will continue to bring in retirees resulting in more deaths and slower growth. These county-level differences translate to the sub-areas, though our expectations of future sub-area shares of county population are generally consistent with last round. The full breakdown of differences by county and sub-area is stored here: www.pdx.edu/prc/cycle-2-region-1-documents.

Executive Summary

Historical

Different parts of the county experience different growth patterns. Local trends within UGBs and the area outside them collectively influence population growth rates for the county as a whole.

Curry County's total population grew steadily in the 2000s, with an average annual growth rate of .6% (**Figure 1**). Nearly all of Curry County's sub-areas followed the same pattern of faster growth between 2000 and 2010, and a slightly slower rate from 2010 to 2018. Although negligible, Port Orford was the only UGB with an average annual growth rate that has increased from 2000 to 2010 rate (0.3 percent), to the 2010 to 2018 rate (0.4 percent).

During the years where Curry County's annual growth rate has been positive, the population growth was largely the result of substantial net in-migration. An aging population not only led to an increase in deaths, but also resulted in a smaller proportion of women in their childbearing years. This, along with more women having children at older ages, has led to births stagnating in recent years. A larger number of deaths relative to births caused natural decrease (more deaths than births) in every year from 2001 to 2016. Natural decrease outweighed net in-migration during the later years, bringing population decline from 2009 to 2012, though recent strong net in-migration has led to moderate population growth (**Figure 12**).

Forecast

Total population in Curry County as a whole as well as within its sub-areas will likely grow at a faster pace in the near-term (2018 to 2043) compared to the long-term (**Figure 1**). The tapering of growth rates is largely driven by a growing natural decrease that will cut into population growth from net in-migration. Even so, Curry County's total population is forecast to increase by nearly 1,800 over the next 25 years (2018-2043) and by more than 2,800 over the entire 50-year period (2018-2068).

Figure 1. Curry County and Sub-Areas—Historical and Forecast Populations, and Average Annual Growth Rates (AAGR)

	Historical			Forecast					
	2000	2010	AAGR (2000-2010)	2018	2043	2068	AAGR (2010-2018)	AAGR (2018-2043)	AAGR (2043-2068)
Curry County	**21,137**	**22,364**	***0.6%***	**22,888**	**24,654**	**25,754**	***0.3%***	***0.3%***	***0.1%***
Brookings	10,634	11,199	*0.5%*	11,490	12,655	13,712	*0.3%*	*0.4%*	*0.3%*
Gold Beach	2,837	3,141	*1.0%*	3,188	3,752	4,352	*0.2%*	*0.7%*	*0.6%*
Port Orford	1,755	1,807	*0.3%*	1,863	2,126	2,384	*0.4%*	*0.5%*	*0.5%*
Outside UGBs	5,911	6,217	*0.5%*	6,347	6,122	5,305	*0.3%*	*-0.1%*	*-0.6%*

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

14-Year Population Forecast

In accordance with House Bill 2254, which streamlined the UGB process based on long-term housing and employment needs, **Figure 2** provides a 14-year population forecast (2018-2032) for the County and its sub-areas. Populations at the 14th year of the forecast were interpolated using the average annual growth rate between the 2030-2035 period. The population interpolation template is stored here: www.pdx.edu/prc/cycle-2-region-1-documents.

Figure 2. Curry County and Sub-Areas—14-Year Population Forecast

	2018	2032	14-Year Change	AAGR (2018-2032)
Curry County	**22,888**	**24,110**	**1,221**	***0.4%***
Brookings	11,490	12,105	615	*0.4%*
Gold Beach	3,188	3,478	290	*0.6%*
Port Orford	1,863	1,999	136	*0.5%*
Outside UGBs	6,347	6,527	180	*0.2%*

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

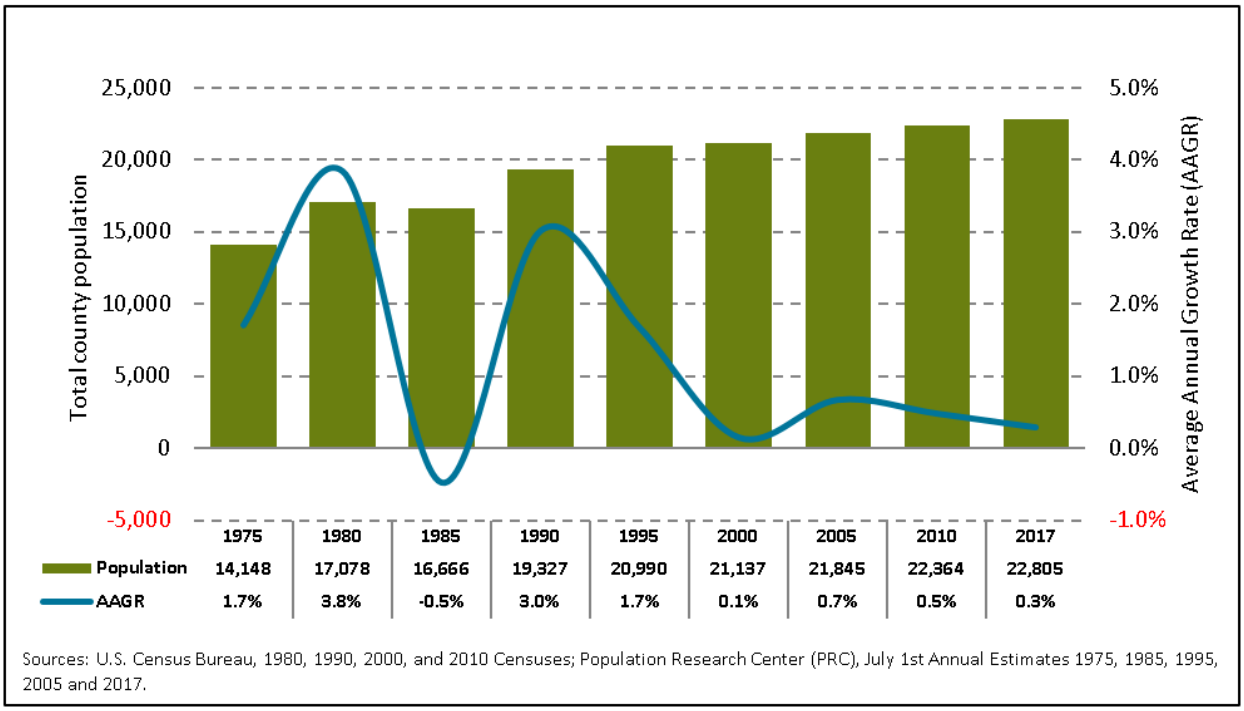
Historical Trends

Different growth patterns occur in different parts of Curry County. Each of Curry County's sub-areas were examined for any significant demographic characteristics or changes in population or housing growth that might influence their individual forecasts. Factors analyzed include age composition of the population, race and ethnicity, births, deaths, migration, the number of housing units, occupancy rate, and persons per household (PPH). It should be noted that population trends of individual sub-areas often differ from those of the county as a whole. However, population growth rates for the county are collectively influenced by local trends within its sub-areas.

Population

Curry County's total population grew from roughly 14,100 in 1975 to about 22,800 in 2017 (**Figure 3**). During this 40-year period, the county experienced the highest growth rates during the late 1970s, which coincided with a period of relative economic prosperity. During the early 1980s challenging economic conditions, both nationally and within the county, led to negative population growth rates. During the early 1990s population growth rates again increased but challenging economic conditions late in the decade again yielded declines. During the early 1990s population growth rates again increased but has slowed dramatically since the turn of the century averaging .4% per year between 2000 and 2017.

Figure 3. Curry County—Total Population by Five-year Intervals (1975-2017)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Censuses; Population Research Center (PRC), July 1st Annual Estimates 1975, 1985, 1995, 2005 and 2017.

During the 2000s, Curry County's average annual population growth rate stood at .6% (**Figure 4**). Gold Beach, Curry County's second largest UGB, recorded an average annual growth rate of 1 percent, while

populations in the remaining two UGBs, Brookings and Port Orford, experienced growth rates similar to or below that of the county as a whole.

Figure 4. Curry County and Sub-areas—Total Population and Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) (2000 and 2010)[1]

	2000	2010	AAGR (2000-2010)	Share of County 2000	Share of County 2010	Change (2000-2010)
Curry County	*21,137*	*22,364*	*0.6%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*
Brookings	*10,634*	*11,199*	0.5%	50.3%	50.1%	-0.2%
Gold Beach	*2,837*	*3,141*	1.0%	13.4%	14.0%	0.6%
Port Orford	*1,755*	*1,807*	0.3%	8.3%	8.1%	-0.2%
Outside UGBs	*5,911*	*6,217*	0.5%	28.0%	27.8%	-0.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

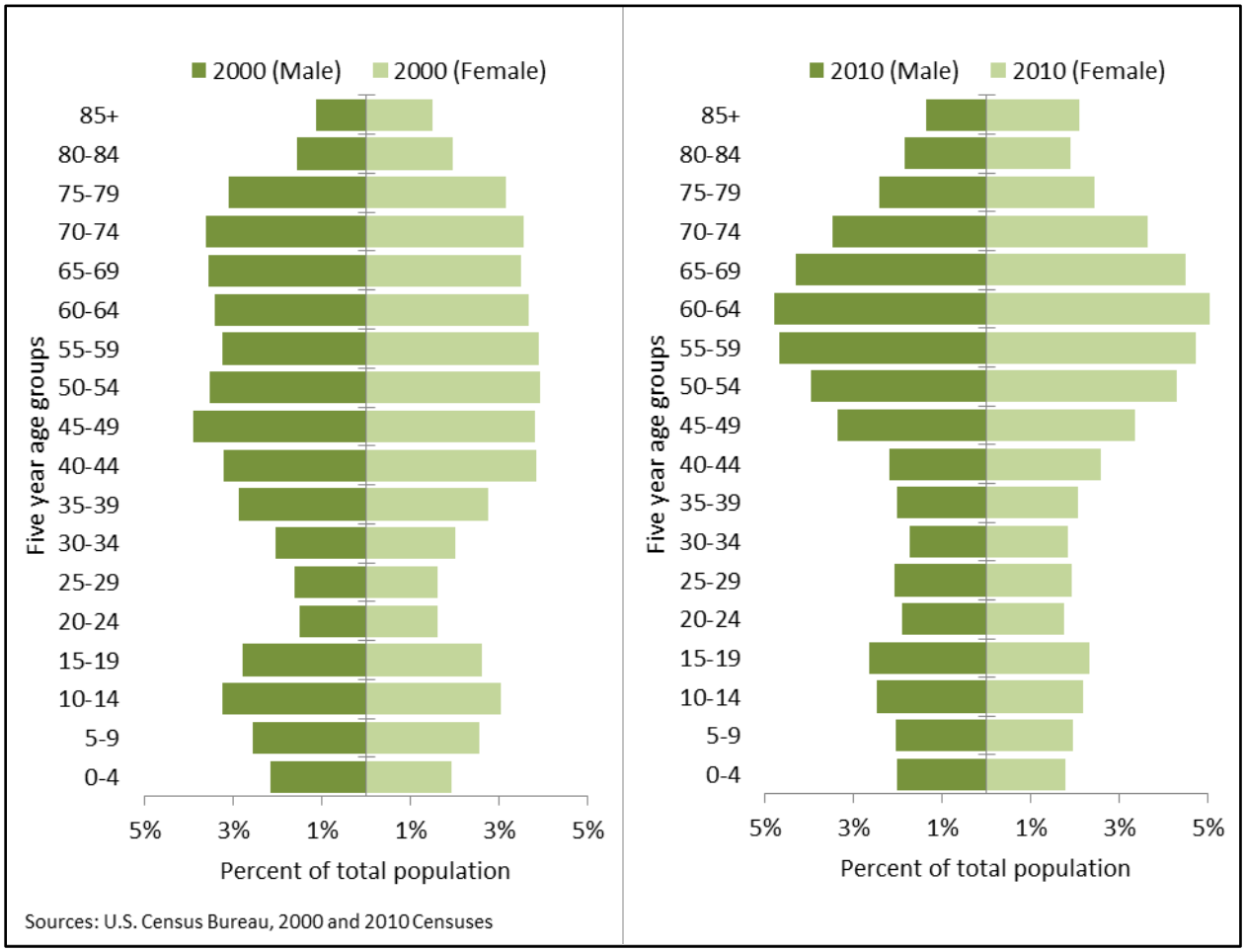
Age Structure of the Population

Similar to most areas across Oregon, Curry County's population is aging. An aging population significantly influences the number of deaths but also yields a smaller proportion of women in their childbearing years, which may result in a slowdown or decline in births. The shift in the age structure from 2000 to 2010 illustrates this phenomenon (**Figure 5**). Further underscoring the countywide trend in aging, the median age went from 48.8 in 2000 to 53.5 in 2010.[2]

[1] When considering growth rates and population growth overall, it should be noted that a slowing of growth rates does not necessarily correspond to a slowing of population growth in absolute numbers. For example, if a UGB with a population of 100 grows by another 100 people, it has doubled in population. If it then grows by another 100 people during the next year, its relative growth is half of what it was before even though absolute growth stays the same.

[2] Median age is sourced from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Figure 5. Curry County—Age Structure of the Population (2000 and 2010)



Race and Ethnicity

While the statewide population is aging, another demographic shift is occurring across Oregon: minority populations are growing as a share of total population. A growing minority population affects both the number of births and average household size. The Hispanic share of total population within Curry County increased modestly from 2000 to 2010 (**Figure 6**), while the White, non-Hispanic share deceased over the same time period. This increase in the Hispanic population and other minority populations brings with it several implications for future population change. First, both nationally and at the state level, fertility rates among Hispanic and minority women tend to be higher than among White, non-Hispanic women. However, it is important to note more recent trends show these rates are quickly decreasing. Second, Hispanic and minority households tend to be larger relative to White, non-Hispanic households.

Figure 6. Curry County—Hispanic or Latino and Race (2000 and 2010)

Hispanic or Latino and Race	2000		2010		Absolute Change	Relative Change
Total population	21,137	100.0%	22,364	100.0%	1,227	5.8%
Hispanic or Latino	761	3.6%	1,201	5.4%	440	57.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	20,376	96.4%	21,163	94.6%	787	3.9%
White alone	19,206	90.9%	19,837	88.7%	631	3.3%
Black or African American alone	31	0.1%	62	0.3%	31	100.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	408	1.9%	391	1.7%	-17	-4.2%
Asian alone	144	0.7%	157	0.7%	13	9.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	21	0.1%	21	0.1%	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	29	0.1%	16	0.1%	-13	-44.8%
Two or More Races	537	2.5%	679	3.0%	142	26.4%

Births

Historic fertility rates for Curry County do not mirror statewide trends in Oregon as a whole (**Figure 7**). Fertility for women over 30 increased for the county and state (**Figure 8**) and, as a result, total fertility rates increased in the former from 2000 to 2010, while they declined for the latter over the same time period. Total fertility in the county remains at replacement fertility (2.1), indicating that future cohorts of women in their birth-giving years will remain stable overtime without the influence of net in/out-migration.

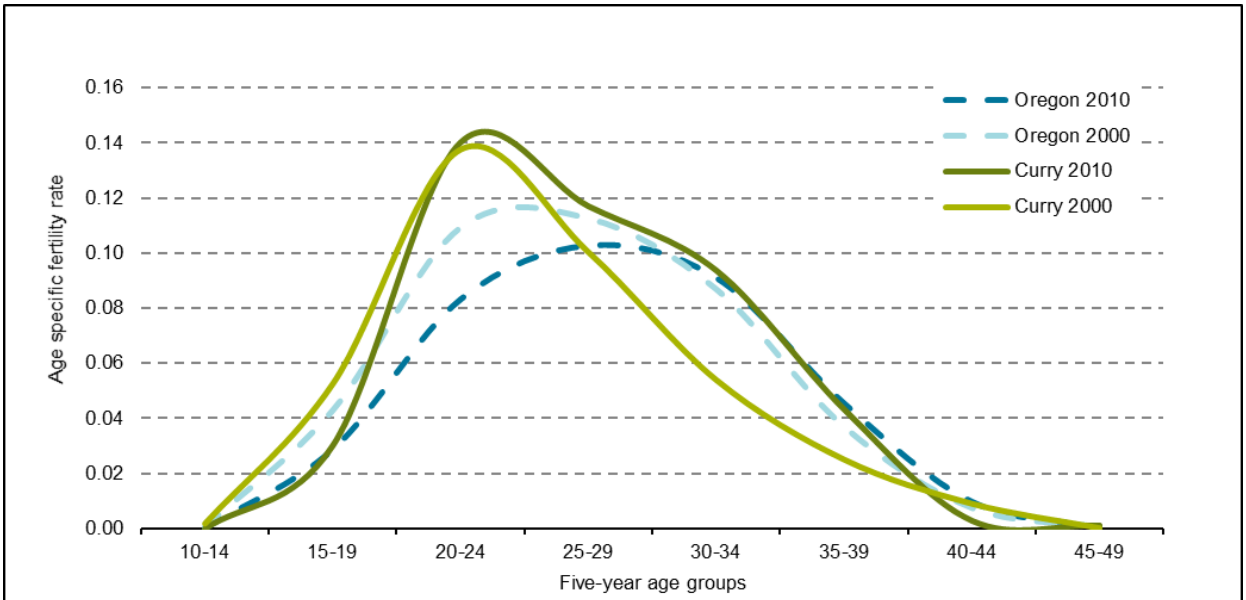
Figure 7. Curry County and Oregon—Total Fertility Rates (2000 and 2010)

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

	2000	2010
Curry County	1.90	2.14
Oregon	1.98	1.81

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Population Research Center (PRC).

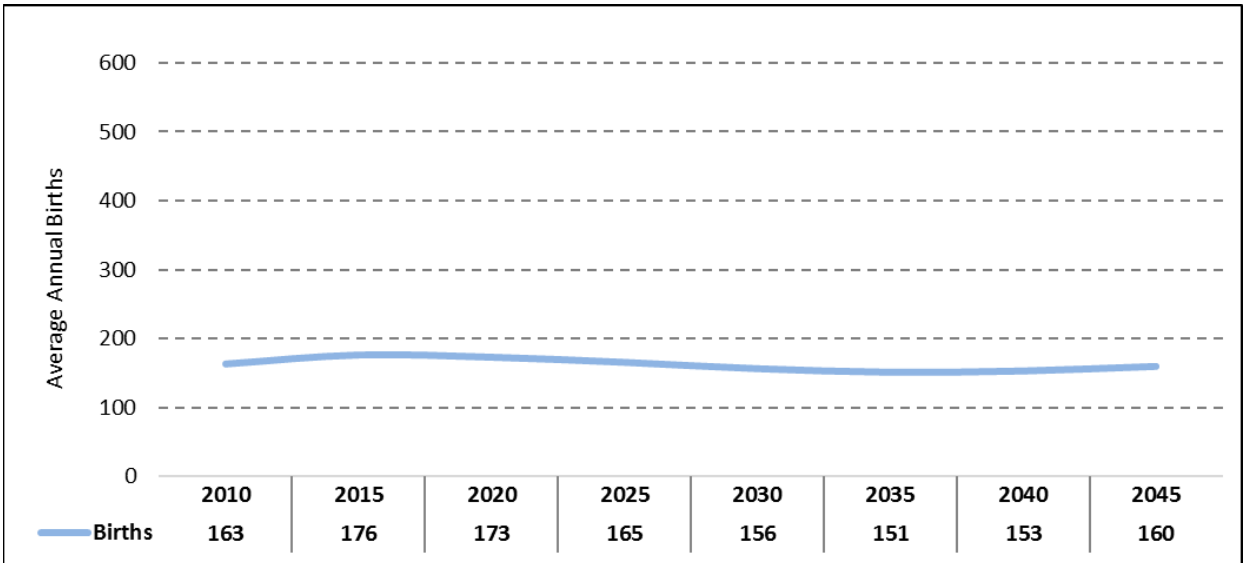
Figure 8. Curry County—Age Specific Fertility Rate (2000 and 2010)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. PRC Estimates. Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics. Calculations and Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Figure 9 shows the number of historic and forecasted births for the county. The number of annual births from 2000-10 and 2010-15 increased slightly. Due to a stable number of women in their birth giving years and a high fertility rate, births are expected to remain stable throughout the forecast period.

Figure 9. Curry County—Average Annual Births (2010-2045)

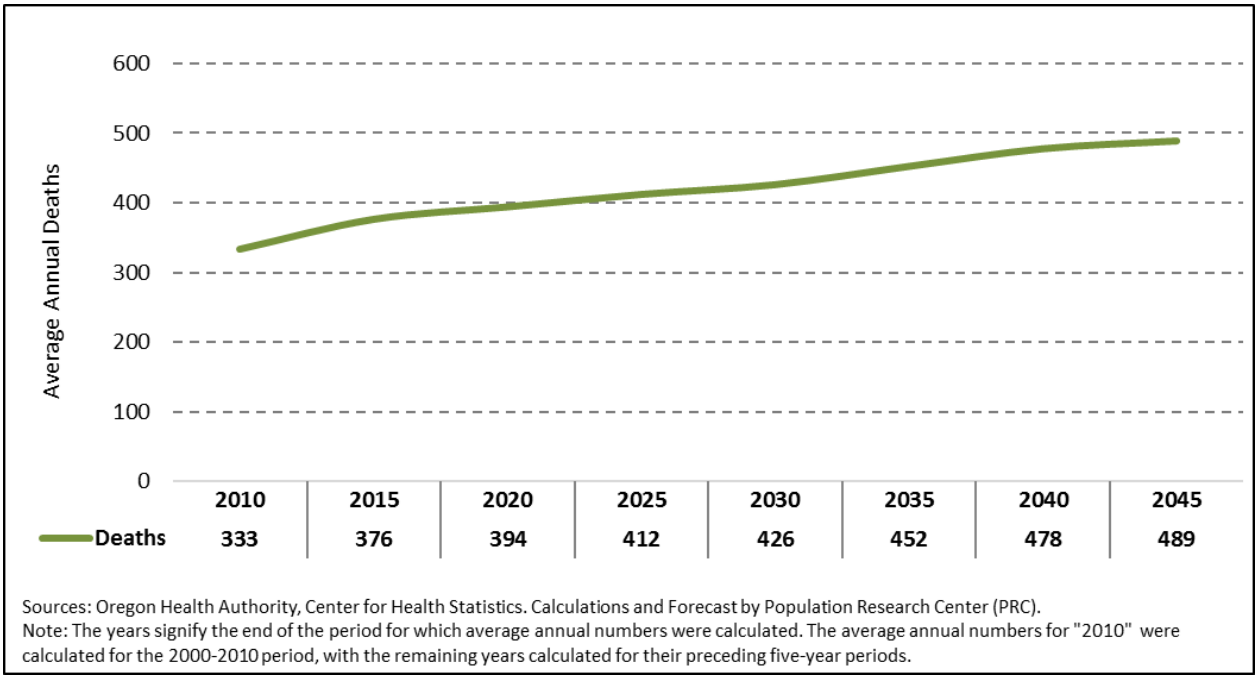


Sources: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics. Calculations and Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).
Note: The years signify the end of the period for which average annual numbers were calculated. The average annual numbers for "2010" were calculated for the 2000-2010 period, with the remaining years calculated for their preceding five-year periods.

Deaths

The population in the county, as a whole, is aging and contrary to the statewide trend, people of all ages are not necessarily living longer[3]. For both Curry County and Oregon the survival rates changed little between 2000 and 2010, underscoring the fact that mortality is the most stable component, relative to birth and migration rates, of population change. Total annual deaths increased slightly from 2000-10 and 2010-15 and are expected to increase steadily overtime (**Figure 10**).

Figure 10. Curry County—Average Annual Deaths (2010-2045)



Sources: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics. Calculations and Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).
Note: The years signify the end of the period for which average annual numbers were calculated. The average annual numbers for "2010" were calculated for the 2000-2010 period, with the remaining years calculated for their preceding five-year periods.

Migration

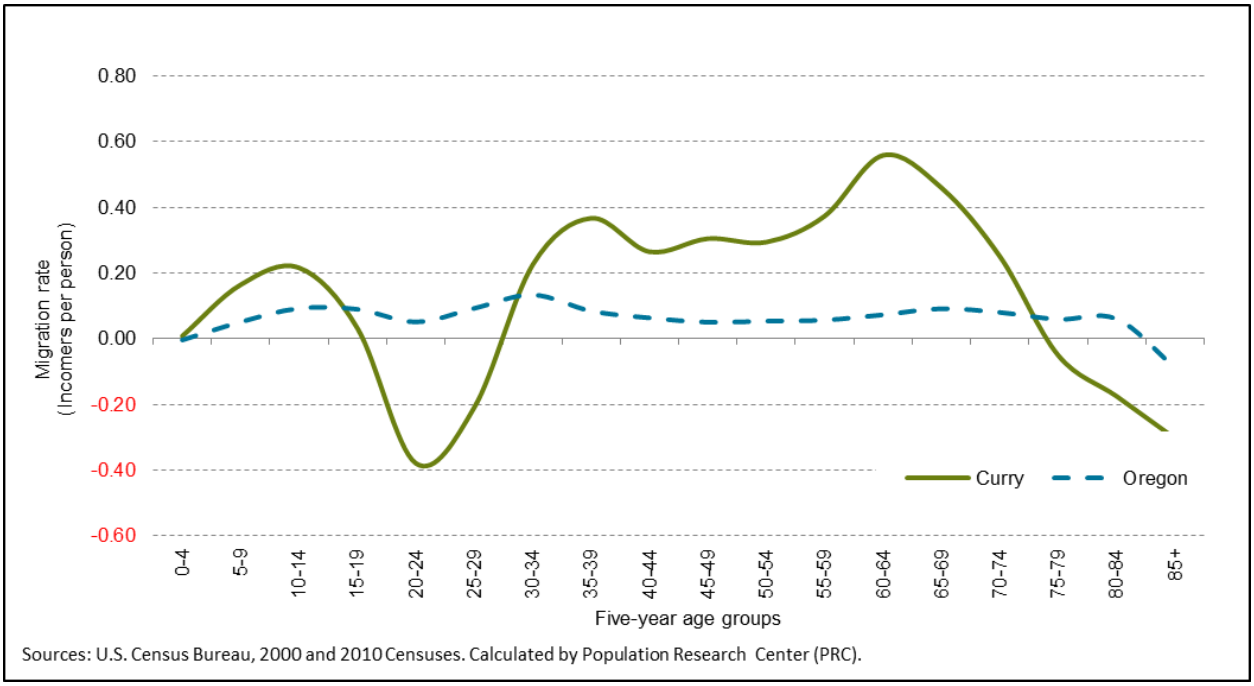
The propensity to migrate is strongly linked to age and stage of life. As such, age-specific migration rates are critically important for assessing these patterns across five-year age cohorts. **Figure 11** shows the historical age-specific migration rates by five-year age group, both for Curry County and for Oregon. The migration rate is shown as the number of net migrants per person by age group.

Curry County's migration rates reflect the patterns of many other Oregon counties. Young adults (20-29) leave the county seeking higher education and employment opportunities, but return in their 30's and

[3] Researchers have found evidence for a widening rural-urban gap in life expectancy. This gap is particularly apparent between race and income groups and may be one explanation for the decline in life expectancy in the 2000s. See the following research article for more information. *Singh, Gopal K., and Mohammad Siahpush. "Widening rural-urban disparities in life expectancy, US, 1969-2009." American Journal of Preventative Medicine 46, no. 2 (2014): e19-e29.*

40's with their children. Retirees made up a large proportion of net in-migrants in the 00's, but left the county shortly thereafter to areas with medical facilities and end-of-life care.

Figure 11. Curry County and Oregon—Age Specific Migration Rates (2000-2010)

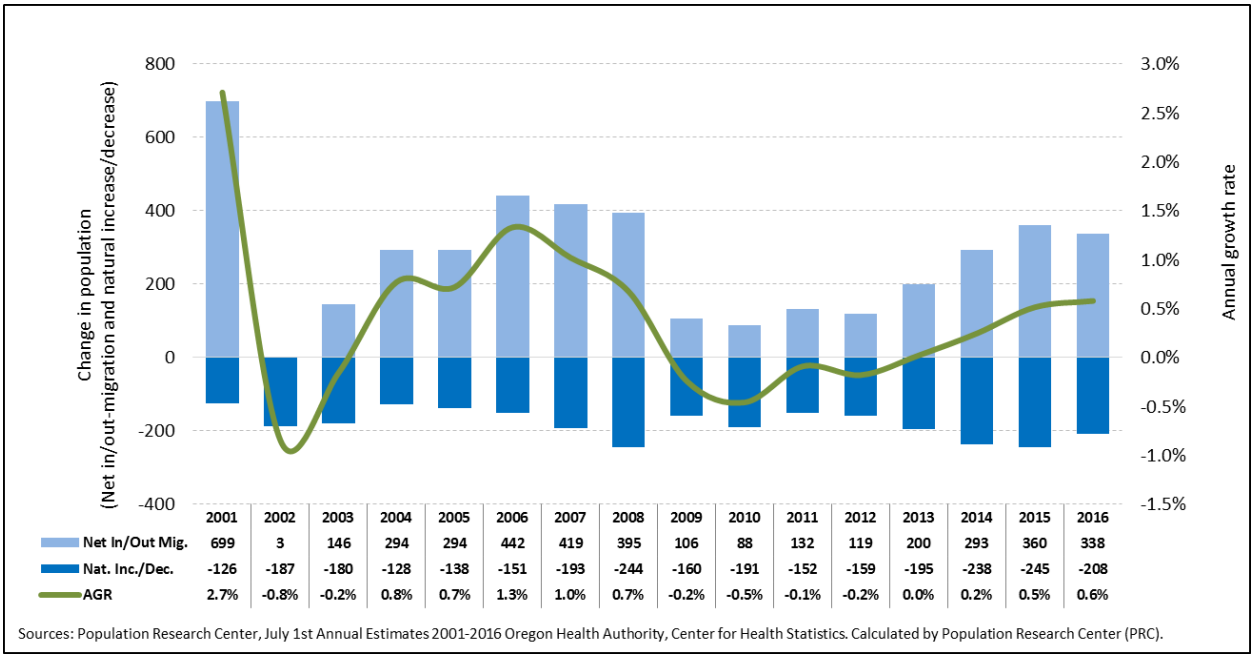


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Calculated by Population Research Center (PRC).

Historical Trends in Components of Population Change

In summary, Curry County's positive population growth during the 2000s was the result of net in-migration during periods of economic growth (**Figure 12**). The larger number of deaths relative to births led to natural decrease in every year from 2001 to 2016, though it has been balanced by periodic influxes of net in-migration. Net in-migration has accounted for all of the population growth in the county and has led to a meager, but stable, growth rate in recent years.

Figure 12. Curry County—Components of Population Change (2001-2016)



Sources: Population Research Center, July 1st Annual Estimates 2001-2016 Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics. Calculated by Population Research Center (PRC).

Housing and Households

The total number of housing units in Curry County increased rapidly during the middle years of this last decade (2000 to 2010), but this growth slowed with the onset of the Great Recession in 2008. Over the entire 2000 to 2010 period, the total number of housing units increased by 10.6 percent countywide; this was more than 1,200 new housing units (**Figure 13**). Gold Beach captured the largest share of the growth in total housing units, (374), accounting for a nearly a third of housing growth in the county. Though Brookings experienced a growth in total housing units (286), the total housing units in this UGB decreased as a percentage of the share of the county, due largely to the faster rate of growth experienced in the other UGBs as well as the area outside the UGBs.

Housing growth rates may differ from population growth rates because (1) the numbers of total housing units are smaller than the numbers of people; (2) the UGB has experienced changes in the average number of persons per household; or (3) occupancy rates have changed (typically most pronounced in coastal locations with vacation-oriented housing). However, the patterns of population and housing change in Curry County are relatively similar.

Figure 13. Curry County and Sub-Areas—Total Housing Units (2000 and 2010)

	2000	2010	AAGR (2000-2010)	Share of County 2000	Share of County 2010	Change (2000-2010)
Curry County	*11,406*	*12,613*	*1.0%*	*100.0%*	*100.0%*	*0.0%*
Brookings	5,652	5,938	0.5%	49.6%	47.1%	-2.5%
Gold Beach	1,538	1,912	2.2%	13.5%	15.2%	1.7%
Port Orford	987	1,168	1.7%	8.7%	9.3%	0.6%
Outside UGBs	3,229	3,595	1.1%	28.3%	28.5%	0.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

Average household size, or PPH, in Curry County was 2.1 in 2010, a small decline from 2000 (**Figure 14**). Curry County's PPH in 2010 was lower than for Oregon as a whole, which had a PPH of 2.5. PPH varied across the county's UGBs, with all of them falling close to two persons per household. In 2010, the highest PPH was in Brookings with 2.2 and the lowest in Port Orford at 1.9. In general, areas with an older or aging population will, more often than not, experience a decline in PPH overtime.

Occupancy rates tend to fluctuate more than PPH. This is particularly true in smaller UGBs where fewer housing units allow for larger relative changes in occupancy rates. From 2000 to 2010 the occupancy rate in Curry County decreased slightly (**Figure 14**). A slight drop in occupancy rates was mostly uniform across all sub-areas; Port Orford saw a more dramatic decrease in occupancy rates between 2000 and 2010, while Brookings actually saw a marginal increase.

Figure 14. Curry County and Sub-Areas—Persons per Household (PPH) and Occupancy Rate

	Persons Per Household (PPH)			Occupancy Rate		
	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010
Curry County	*2.2*	*2.1*	*-3.2%*	*83.7%*	*82.6%*	*-1.1%*
Brookings	2.2	2.2	-0.8%	84.7%	85.1%	0.4%
Gold Beach	2.2	2.0	-7.6%	82.7%	80.0%	-2.7%
Port Orford	2.2	1.9	-11.7%	86.5%	80.2%	-6.3%
Outside UGBs	2.1	2.1	4.3%	81.4%	80.6%	-0.9%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Calculated by Population Research Center (PRC)

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

Assumptions for Future Population Change

Evaluating past demographic trends provides clues about what the future will look like and helps determine assumptions of likely scenarios for population change. Assumptions about fertility, mortality, and migration were developed for Curry County's overall population forecast and for each of its larger sub-areas[4]. Population change for smaller sub-areas is determined by the change in the number of total housing units, PPH, occupancy rates, and group quarters population. Assumptions around these components of growth are derived from observations of historical building patterns, current plans for future housing development, and household demographics. Our forecast period is 2018-2068.

Curry County's only large sub-area is Brookings, while smaller sub-areas include Gold Beach and Port Orford.

Assumptions for the County and Larger Sub-Areas

During the forecast period, the population in Curry County is expected to age more quickly during the first half of the forecast period and then remain relatively stable over the forecast horizon. Total fertility rates are expected to remain stable throughout the forecast period (2.07 in 2015 to 2.14 in 2043), though fertility for women under 25 are expected to decline. Our assumptions of fertility for the Brookings is detailed in Appendix B.

Changes in survival rates are more stable than fertility and migration rates; overall life expectancy is expected to remain stable over the forecast period. Curry County's aging population will increase the overall number of deaths throughout the forecast period.

Migration is the most volatile and challenging demographic component to forecast due to the many factors influencing migration patterns. Economic, social, and environmental factors such as employment, educational opportunities, housing availability, family ties, cultural affinity, climate change, and natural amenities occurring both inside and outside the study area can affect both the direction and the volume of migration.

We assume rates will change in line with historical trends unique to Curry County. Net out-migration of younger adults and net in-migration of middle-aged individuals and retirees will persist throughout the forecast period. Countywide average annual net in-migration is expected to increase from 221 net in-migrants in 2015 to 372 net in-migrants in 2043. Net in-migration is expected to curb the results of a growing natural decrease, which results in slight population growth throughout the forecast period.

[4] County sub-areas with populations greater than 7,000 in the forecast launch year were forecast using the cohort-component method. County sub-areas with populations less than 7,000 in forecast launch year were forecast using the housing-unit method. See Glossary of Key Terms at the end of this report for a brief description of these methods or refer to the *Methods* document for a more detailed description of these forecasting techniques.

Assumptions for Smaller Sub-Areas

Rates of population growth for the smaller UGBs are determined by corresponding growth in the number of housing units as well as changes in housing occupancy rates and PPH. The change in housing unit growth is much more variable than change in housing occupancy rates or PPH.

Occupancy rates and PPH are assumed to stay relatively stable over the forecast period. Smaller household size is associated with an aging population in Curry County and its sub-areas.

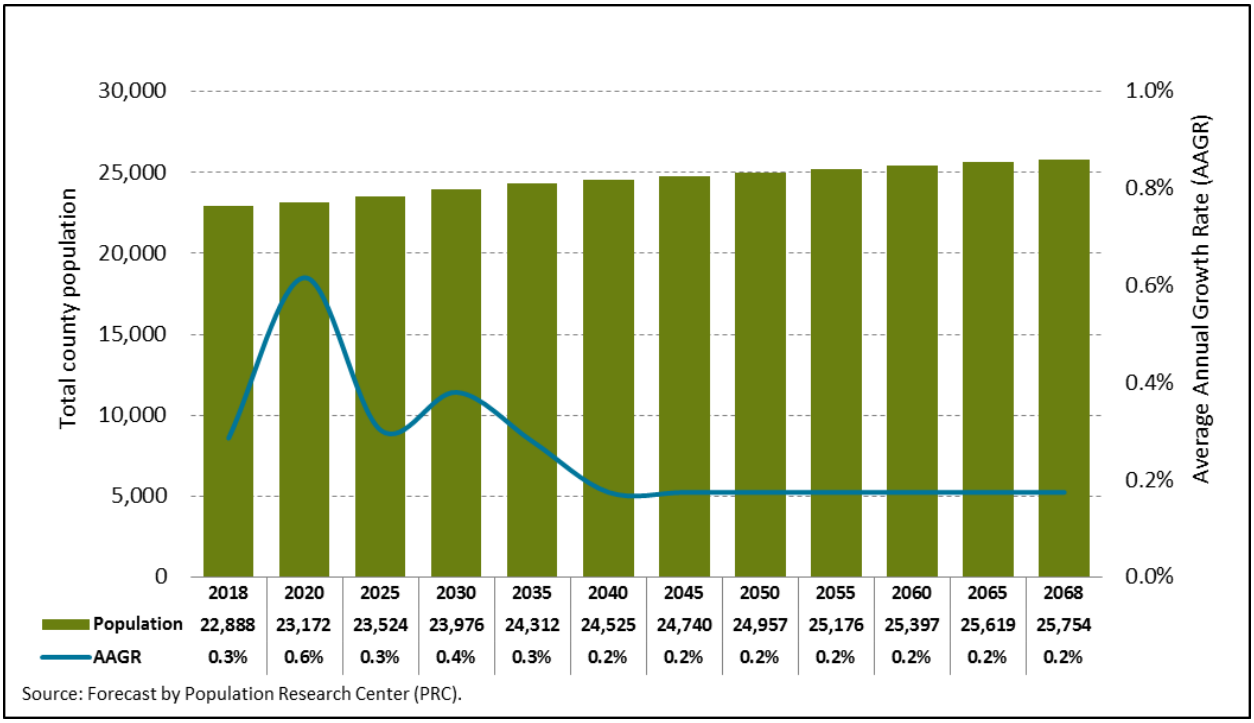
If planned housing units were reported in the surveys, we accounted for them being constructed over the next 5-15 years (or as specified by local officials). Finally, for sub-areas where population growth has been flat or declining, and there is no planned housing construction, we temper population change.

Forecast Trends

Under the most-likely population growth scenario for Curry County, countywide and sub-area populations are expected to increase over the forecast period. The countywide population growth rate is forecast to peak in 2020 and then slowly decline throughout the forecast period. A reduction in population growth rates is driven by both (1) an aging population—contributing to steady increase in deaths—as well as (2) the tapering of net in-migration in the long run to account for uncertainty.

Curry County's total population is forecast to grow by 2,866 persons (12.5 percent) from 2018 to 2068, which translates into a total countywide population of 25,754 in 2068 (**Figure 15**). The population is forecast to grow at the highest rate—up to half a percent per year—during the near-term (2018-2020). This anticipated population growth in the near-term is based on two core assumptions: (1) strong net in-migration and housing construction will continue into 2020; (2) net in-migration of retirees will continue. Over 700 in-migrants are forecast in the near-term, leading to continued population growth. However, the growth is tapered by the roughly 400 more deaths than births also forecast during the 2018-2020 period.

Figure 15. Curry County—Total Forecast Population by Five-year Intervals (2018-2068)



Source: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).

Curry County's largest UGB, Brookings, is forecast to experience a population growth of more than 1,700 from 2018 to 2043 and 1,100 from 2043 to 2068 (**Figure 16**). This growth results in an increase of Brookings' share of the total county population from 50 percent in 2018 to 53 percent by 2068. Population outside UGBs is expected to decrease by over 1,000 from 2018 to 2068. Most of this decrease is forecasted to occur during the second half of the forecast period, which will result in a decline in the share of the county population by 7 percent, from 28 percent in 2018 to 21 percent by 2068.

Figure 16. Curry County and Larger Sub-Areas—Forecast Population and AAGR

	2018	2043	2068	AAGR (2018-2043)	AAGR (2043-2068)	Share of County 2018	Share of County 2043	Share of County 2068
Curry County	*22,888*	*24,654*	*25,754*	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	--	--	--
Brookings	11,490	12,655	13,712	*0.4%*	*0.3%*	50.2%	51.3%	53.2%
Outside UGBs	6,347	6,122	5,305	*-0.1%*	*-0.6%*	27.7%	24.8%	20.6%

Source: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

The smaller UGBs are expected to grow more quickly than Brookings or the county as a whole by a combined number of 2,866 persons from 2018 to 2068, with a combined average annual growth rate of 0.6 percent (**Figure 17**). This growth is forecasted to occur steadily throughout the forecast period.

Figure 17. Curry County and Smaller Sub-Areas—Forecast Population and AAGR

	2018	2043	2068	AAGR (2018-2043)	AAGR (2043-2068)	Share of County 2018	Share of County 2043	Share of County 2068
Curry County	*22,888*	*24,654*	*25,754*	*0.3%*	*0.2%*	--	--	--
Gold Beach	3,188	3,752	4,352	*0.7%*	*0.6%*	13.9%	15.2%	16.9%
Port Orford	1,863	2,126	2,384	*0.5%*	*0.5%*	8.1%	8.6%	9.3%
Outside UGBs	6,347	6,122	5,305	*-0.1%*	*-0.6%*	27.7%	24.8%	20.6%

Source: Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC)

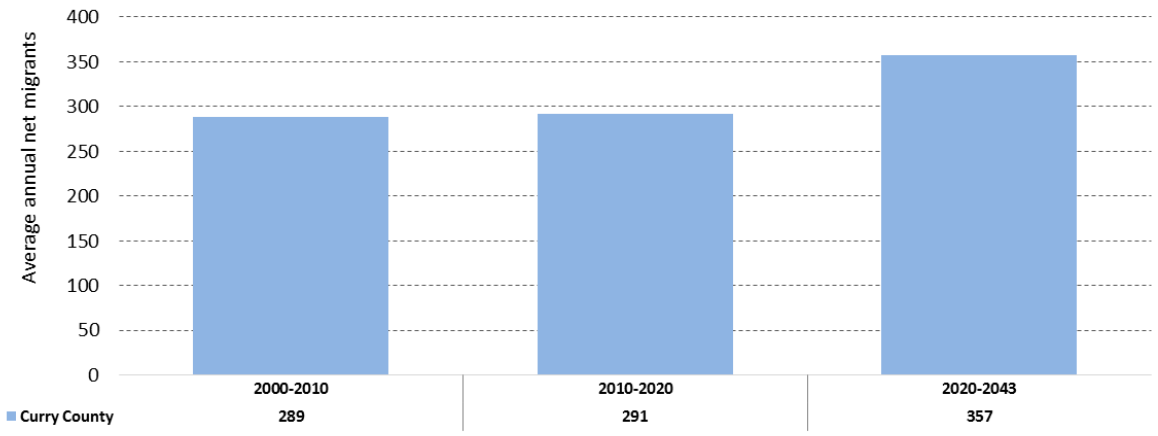
Note: For simplicity each UGB is referred to by its primary city's name.

Overall, population growth inside the Curry County UGBs will offset the population decline forecasted for areas outside the UGBs, resulting in a countywide population increase.

Forecast Trends in Components of Population Change

As previously discussed, the number of in-migrants is forecasted to outweigh the number of out-migrants in Curry County, creating a positive net in-migration of new residents that is expected to persist throughout the forecast period. Furthermore, the annual net in-migration is forecasted to increase from the near-term rate of 291 individuals from 2010-2020 to 357 individuals from 2020-2043 (**Figure 18**). The majority of these net in-migrants are expected to be middle-aged and older individuals.

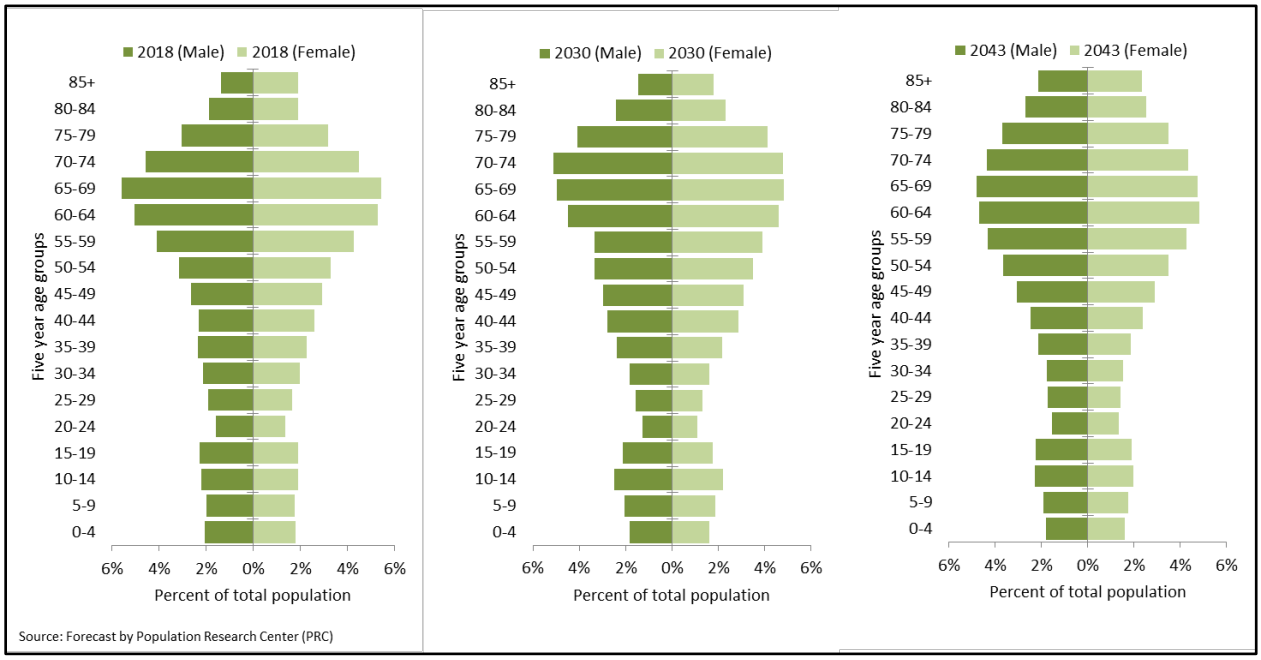
Figure 18. Curry County—Average Annual Net In/Out-Migration (2000-2010, 2010-2020, and 2020-2043)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Calculations and Forecast by Population Research Center (PRC).
Note: The average annual numbers were calculated for the 10 year periods (2000-2010 and 2010-2020) and the 23 year period (2020-2043).

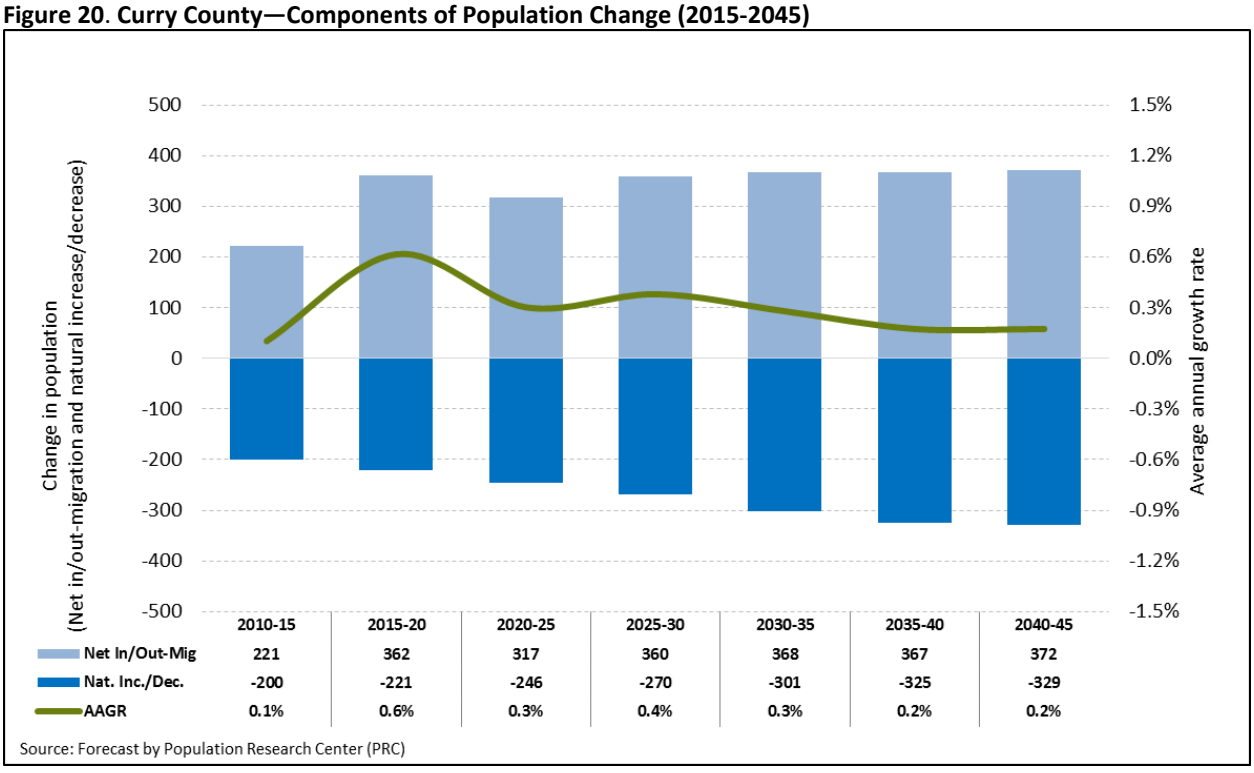
In addition to in-migration, the other key component shaping Curry County's forecasted population is the aging population. From 2010 to 2018, the proportion of the county population 65 years of age or older grew from 28 percent to over 33 percent. This proportion is forecast to grow to 36 percent by 2030 and is expected to remain steady through 2043 (**Figure 19**). For a more detailed look at the age structure of Curry County's population, see the final forecast table published to the forecast program website (www.pdx.edu/prc/cycle-2-region-1-documents).

Figure 19. Curry County—Age Structure of the Population (2018, 2030, and 2043)



In summary, the population growth rate is expected to peak around 2020 before leveling off through the remainder of the forecast period (**Figure 20**). Net in-migration, the primary factor driving population growth in Curry County, is expected to remain relatively steady throughout the forecast period and therefore offset the growing natural decrease.

Figure 20. Curry County—Components of Population Change (2015-2045)



Glossary of Key Terms

Cohort-Component Method: A method used to forecast future populations based on changes in births, deaths, and migration over time.

Coordinated population forecast: A population forecast prepared for the county along with population forecasts for its urban growth boundary (UGB) areas and non-UGB area.

Housing unit: A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied or is intended for occupancy.

Housing-Unit Method: A method used to forecast future populations based on changes in housing unit counts, vacancy rates, the average numbers of persons per household (PPH), and group quarter population counts.

Occupancy rate: The proportion of total housing units that are occupied by an individual or group of persons.

Persons per household (PPH): The average household size (i.e. the average number of persons per occupied housing unit).

Replacement Level Fertility: The average number of children each woman needs to bear in order to replace the population (to replace each male and female) under current mortality conditions in the U.S. This is commonly estimated to be 2.1 children per woman.

Appendix A: Surveys and Supporting Information

Supporting information is based on planning documents and reports, and from submissions to PRC from city officials and staff, and other stakeholders. The information pertains to characteristics of each city area, and to changes thought to occur in the future. The city of Port Orford did not submit a survey response.

General Survey for Oregon Population Forecast Program	
Jurisdiction: Curry County	Date: 1/18/18
Observations about Population Composition (e.g. children, the elderly, racial and ethnic groups)	
Observations about Housing	There were 33 single-family dwelling and 31 manufactured dwelling permits for Curry County, Gold Beach, and Port Orford in 2017.
Planned Housing Dev./Est. Year Completion	
Future Group Quarters Facilities	
Future Employers	
Infrastructure	
Promotions (promos) and Hindrances (hinders) to Population Growth; Other notes	
Highlights or summary from planning documents and studies on influences and anticipation of population and housing growth.	

General Survey for Oregon Population Forecast Program

Jurisdiction: Brookings Date: 01/18/2018

Observations about Population Composition (e.g. children, the elderly, racial and ethnic groups)	Elders make up the largest population group; young families would make up the second largest. Predominately white and Hispanic population.
Observations about Housing	Custom stick built single family residences are phasing out in exchange for less expensive manufactured homes and budget stick built.
Planned Housing Dev./Est. Year Completion	Alderwood Subdivision projected completion date fall of 2018
Future Group Quarters Facilities	None known
Future Employers	No new employers known
Infrastructure	The City of Brookings is taking over management of the Brookings Airport from the county this summer or fall. Development of an adjacent industrial park will occur at that time.
Promotions (promos) and Hindrances (hinders) to Population Growth; Other notes	Pros: location, recreation, and moderate climate. Cons: availability of services, housing deficiencies, and Job opportunities.
Highlights or summary from planning documents and studies on influences and anticipation of population and housing growth.	The Loan Ranch Subdivision which is 550+ acres located at the north end of Brookings and could create 600± new homes, an enlarged college campus, and potentially some additional commercial properties.

Garrett Thomson *City of Brookings* *Building Official*

General Survey for Oregon Population Forecast Program	
Jurisdiction: City of Gold Beach	Date: 1/2/2018
Observations about Population Composition (e.g. children, the elderly, racial and ethnic groups)	
Observations about Housing	Housing market is returning, but there are not any new developments planned for the near future.
Planned Housing Dev./Est. Year Completion	
Future Group Quarters Facilities	
Future Employers	
Infrastructure	
Promotions (promos) and Hindrances (hinders) to Population Growth; Other notes	
Highlights or summary from planning documents and studies on influences and anticipation of population and housing growth.	Outlook is still pretty grim

Appendix B: Specific Assumptions

Brookings

We assume total fertility rates will follow a historical trend (observed from the 2000 to 2010 period) and decline slightly over the forecast period. We assume forecasted trends in survival rates to be the same as those for the county as a whole; these rates are expected remain steady over the 25-year horizon. Age specific net migration rates are generally in line with county patterns.

Gold Beach

We assume slow 5-year average annual housing unit growth rates to pick up after 2025 and taper thereafter throughout the forecast period. We assume the occupancy rate to decline slightly to 78% and persons per household (PPH) to increase slightly to 2.08 for the 25-year horizon. We assume the group quarters population to remain at 83.

Port Orford

We assume the 5-year average annual housing unit growth rate to remain stable throughout the forecast period. We assume the occupancy rate to decline to 74.2% and persons per household (PPH) to be steady 1.91 for the 25-year horizon. We assume the group quarters population to remain at 13.

Outside UGBs

We assume the 5-year average annual housing unit growth rate to taper throughout the forecast period. We assume the occupancy rate and persons per household (PPH) to decline to 74.7% and 2.11 for the 25-year horizon, respectively. We assume the group quarters population to remain at 5.

Appendix C: Detailed Population Forecast Results

Figure 21. Curry County—Population by Five-Year Age Group

Population Forecasts by Age Group / Year	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2043
00-04	879	909	849	825	803	814	834
05-09	856	898	975	944	923	899	906
10-14	938	905	1,001	1,124	1,094	1,071	1,054
15-19	953	940	837	935	1,056	1,030	1,016
20-24	679	656	629	567	640	724	712
25-29	817	781	714	690	637	718	773
30-34	941	981	882	825	822	760	816
35-39	1,061	1,069	1,184	1,088	1,040	1,037	989
40-44	1,121	1,199	1,220	1,358	1,256	1,200	1,198
45-49	1,271	1,255	1,459	1,458	1,634	1,512	1,472
50-54	1,474	1,440	1,402	1,643	1,651	1,853	1,768
55-59	1,907	1,854	1,772	1,735	1,964	1,977	2,117
60-64	2,364	2,323	2,264	2,176	2,059	2,333	2,341
65-69	2,522	2,658	2,500	2,349	2,316	2,186	2,358
70-74	2,072	2,154	2,502	2,378	2,249	2,220	2,142
75-79	1,421	1,546	1,623	1,972	1,888	1,789	1,773
80-84	864	872	1,026	1,129	1,382	1,326	1,282
85+	750	732	686	780	898	1,076	1,102
Total	**22,888**	**23,172**	**23,524**	**23,976**	**24,312**	**24,525**	**24,654**

Figure 22. Curry County's Sub-Areas—Total Population

Area / Year	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050	2055	2060	2065	2068
Curry County	22,888	23,172	23,524	23,976	24,312	24,525	24,740	24,957	25,176	25,397	25,619	25,754
Brookings UGB	11,490	11,489	11,729	11,994	12,271	12,525	12,741	12,957	13,201	13,404	13,588	13,712
Gold Beach UGB	3,188	3,186	3,240	3,421	3,567	3,691	3,792	3,919	4,072	4,186	4,282	4,352
Port Orford UGB	1,863	1,865	1,915	1,976	2,035	2,092	2,148	2,201	2,264	2,313	2,355	2,384
Outside UGB Area	6,347	6,631	6,640	6,585	6,440	6,217	6,059	5,881	5,639	5,494	5,395	5,305