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Tualatin



Tualatin Community Profile

The Tualatin community has grown by 70% since 1990, from 14,949 in 1990 to 22,585 in 2006. This compares with a county growth rate of 61% over the same period. The Tualatin area reflects the continued suburbanization of the county from a rural, agriculturally based community to a suburban community with a service and technology based economy.

Similar to the rest of the county, there has been a significant shift in the ethnic and racial make up of the area since 1990 when 96% of the population was white. By 2000, the white population as a proportion of the population had declined to 85.7%, with Asian/Pacific Islanders and Latinos comprising the largest and fastest growing populations, at 4.5% and 12.1% respectively. While the white population grew more slowly than the Tualatin community as a whole 35% versus 70%, the Latino population grew by more than 850% between 1990 and 2000, while the Asian/Pacific Islander population has grown by almost 350%.

School enrollment data provides additional insights into the changing diversity of the community. Tigard-Tualatin School District has shown significant growth in the percentage of minority students enrolled between the 2000-01 school year and the 2006-07 school year.

In that time the number of minority students has increased by 76% rising from 18% of students enrolled to 30% of students enrolled.

Latinos now comprise 17% of school enrollments, with Asians making up 7% of school enrollments.

As in most other Washington County school districts, the number of White students enrolled in the schools has declined, in Tigard-Tualatin by 7% since 2000-01, and they now make up 70% of school enrollments compared to 82% in 2000-01

Tigard has a higher proportion of people under the age of 18, 29.2% in 2000, than the county as a whole (25.5%). While the majority of youth under age 18 live in two parent households (77.5%), some 22% live in single parent households. This compares to almost 80% of youth county-wide living in two parent households, and just over 20% living in single parent households.



Poverty

The per capita income in Tualatin grew significantly in the 1990s, from \$16,861 in 1990 to \$26,694 in 2000, an increase of 58%. By 2000, per capita income in Tualatin was higher than for the county as a whole, where it was \$24,969 in 2000.

While poverty increased in the Tualatin community during the decade, from 4.7% to 5.5%, it remains below that of the county as a whole. The increase in the poverty rate, coupled with the growth in the per capita income reflects a growing income divide. Children are disproportionately affected by poverty as the following chart illustrates.

Poverty by Age	1990 Tualatin	2000 Tualatin	1990 County	2000 County
Children under 18	4.7%	5.3%	7.9%	8.8%
All residents	4.7%	5.5%	6.6%	7.4%

Children who live in single parent households are even more likely to live in poverty, with more than 10% of children in single parent households being in poverty in 2000; just over 14% of children living in single mother headed households lived in poverty.

Minority children in Tualatin are more likely to live in poverty than their white peers, as illustrated by the following chart:

Race	Percent of Children in Poverty	Percent of Total Population in Poverty
White	4.4	4.5
Latino	26.1	24.1

Free and reduced lunch rates also provide insights into poverty. In the 2000-2001 school year, 17.5% of students in the Tigard-Tualatin School District were eligible. By the 2006-2007 school year participation rates in the district had climbed to 25.7%.

The number of schools with more than 40% of their student body eligible for free and reduced lunch grew from 1 schools in 2000-01 to 3 schools in 2006-07.

Education

Tualatin area residents have a somewhat higher educational attainment level than county residents as a whole, with almost 93% of residents completing at least high school compared to almost 89% of residents county-wide. While almost 35% of county residents have a college degree, 36.8% of Tualatin residents have college degrees. The Asian / Pacific Islander population has the highest educational attainment level, with 45% having completed a bachelor's degree, and 12% with a graduate or professional degree. Latinos have the lowest educational attainment levels, with almost 72% earning high school diplomas in 2000, and just over 17% completing a bachelor's degree.

Test scores at the third and eighth grade are used as measures to determine general school performance of children and their schools. In the Tigard-Tualatin School District, students are over-performing their peers state-wide.



Third Grade	TTSD – Reading	State – Reading	TTSD – Math	State – Math
% meeting standard 2001-02	88%	85%	82%	77%
% meeting standard 2005-06	95%	90%	93%	88%
Eighth Grade	TTSD – Reading	State – Reading	TTSD – Math	State – Math
% meeting standard 2001-02	74%	64%	70%	56%
% meeting standard 2005-06	82%	68%	79%	68%

Education Cont.

Among minority students, the achievement gap between Latino students and their White and Asian peers is evident. While all students have shown gains in scores, the gains among Latino students are highest, showing some progress in closing the achievement gap.

	Lang Arts- White	Lang Arts- Asian	Lang Arts- Latino	Math – White	Math – Asian	Math – Latino
% meeting standard 2002-03	77.6%	70.1%	37.1%	73.4%	68.2%	35.9%
% meeting standard 2005-06	81.5%	82.4%	50.9%	86.3%	84.6%	62.7%
% increase	5%	18%	37%	18%	24%	75%

The drop out rate for students in Tigard-Tualatin has shown an increase in recent years, although it remains below that of the state and the county as a whole. In Tigard-Tualatin, the only decrease in the drop out rate among racial / ethnic groups has been for Asian youth, as illustrated below.

	2000-01 Drop Out Rate	2005-06 Drop Out Rate
TTSD	3.8%	3.1%
County	4.57%	3.4%
State	5.28%	4.1%
TTSD by Ethnicity		
White	2.6%	2.3%
Asian	2.8%	1.1%
Latino	19.8%	9.3%
County by Ethnicity		
White	3.5%	2.2%
Asian	2.9%	2.4%
Latino	12.4%	6.1%

Education Cont.

Census data suggests that the drop out rate may be higher. In 2000, among 16 to 19 year olds in Tualatin, 11.4% were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school. Among White youth, in 2000, 11.1% were not enrolled and had not graduated; among Asian / Pacific Islander youth, 4.7% were not enrolled and had not graduated; and among Latino youth, 16.9% of youth between 16 and 19 were not enrolled and had not graduated from high school.