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Oregon's Changing Demographics 2000

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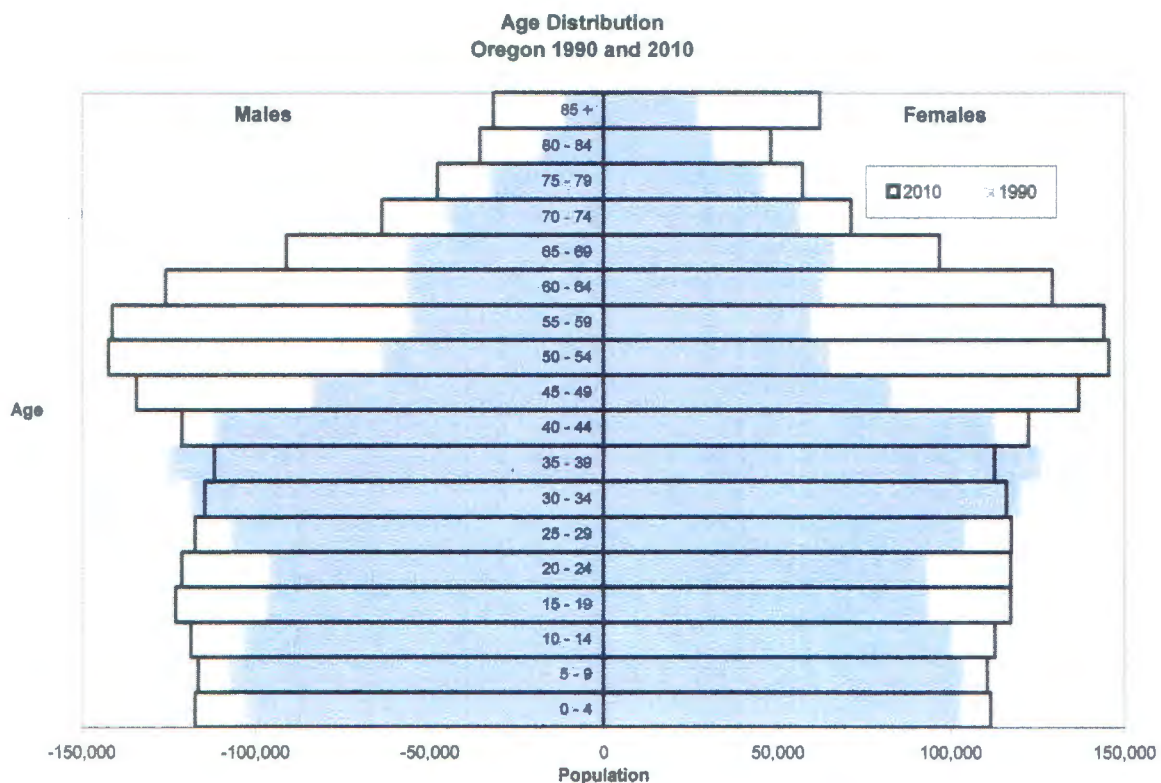
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Oregon's Changing Demographics 2000



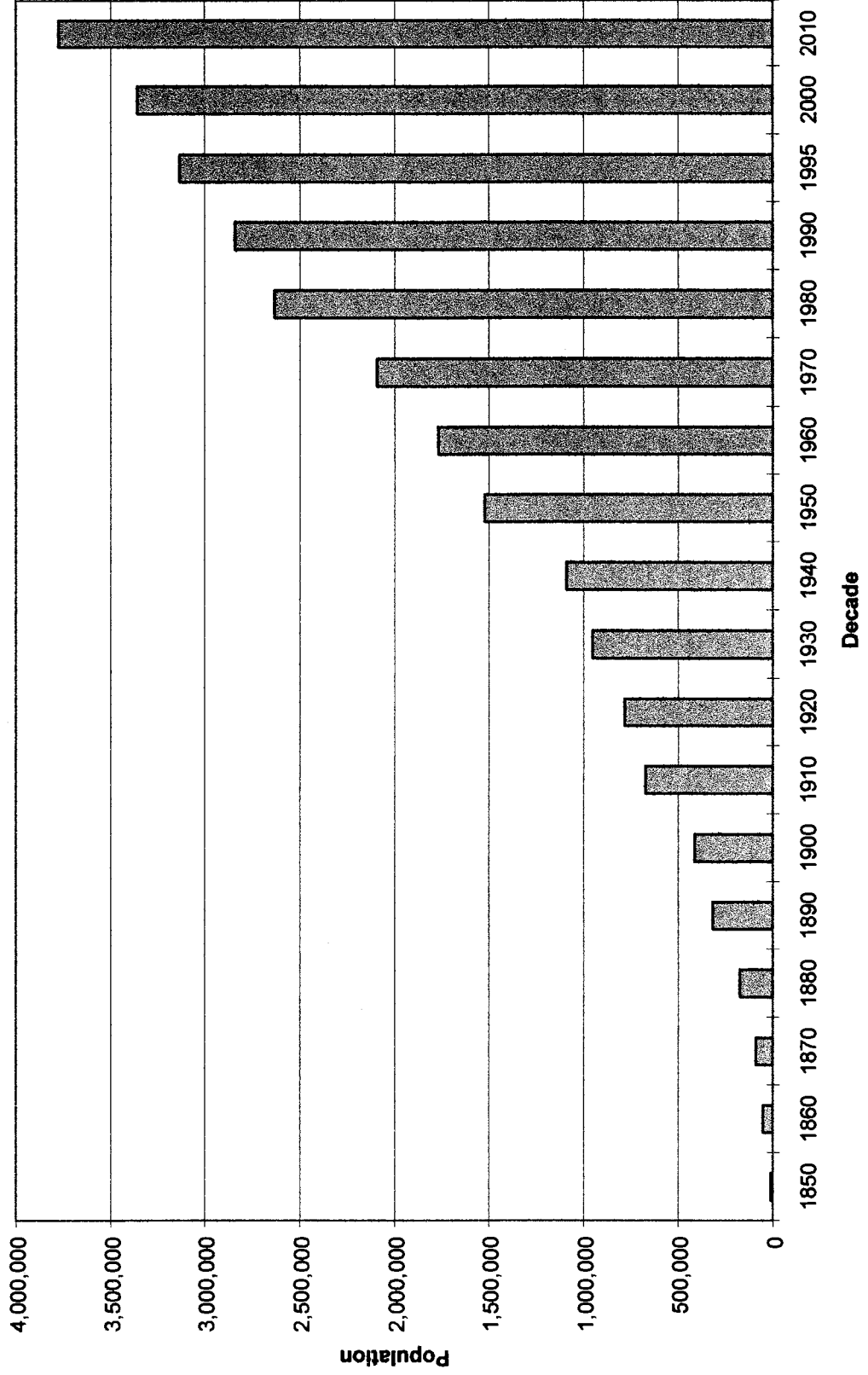
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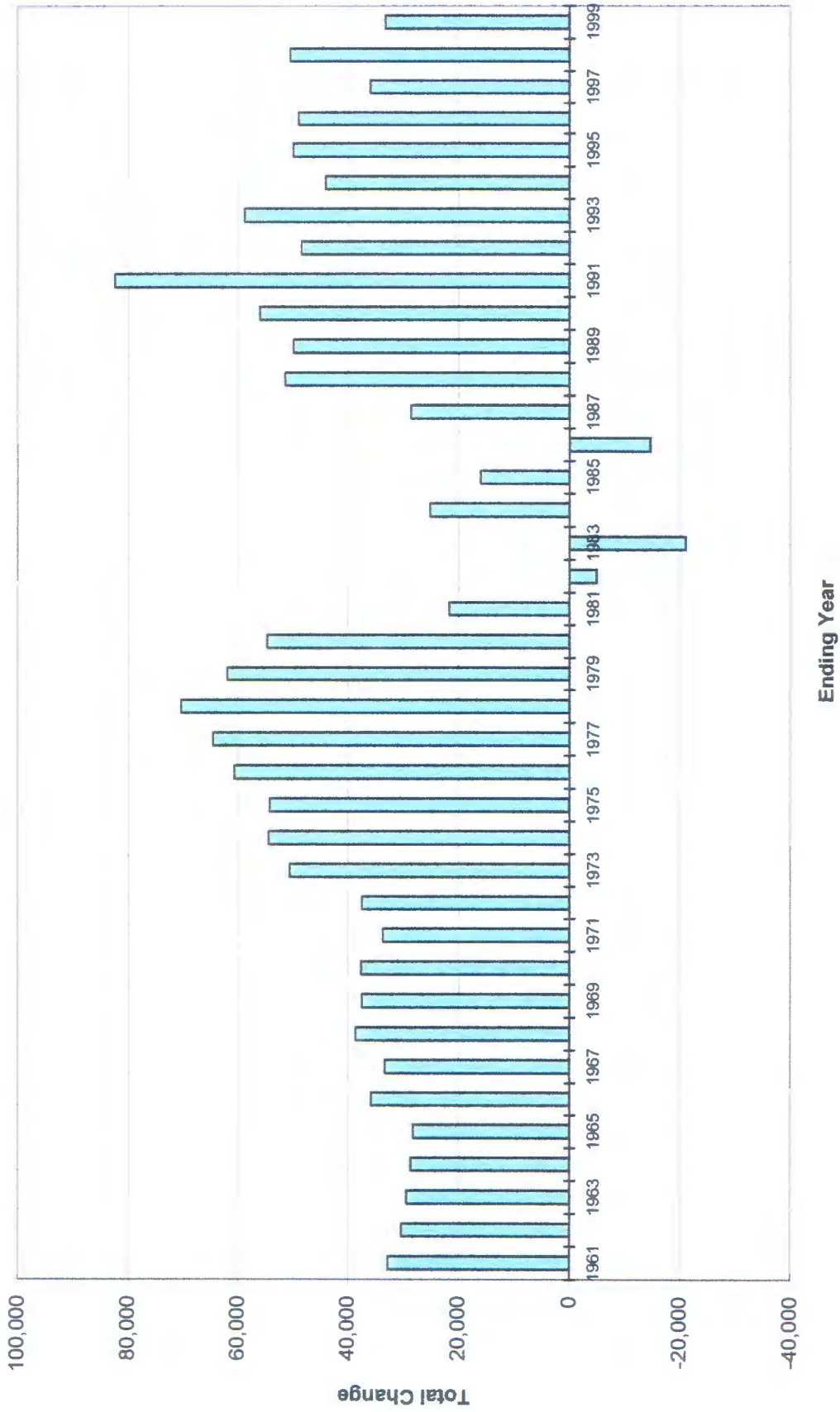
POPULATION GROWTH

- ⇒ Oregon reached a population of 1 million during the 1930s, added another million by 1970, and a third million by the early 1990s, and is expected to add almost another million people by the year 2010.
- ⇒ Since 1970, Oregon's Population has increased from 2.091 million to 3.301 million in 1999, an increase of 58 percent.
- ⇒ Between 1990 and 2010 we expect the population to grow from 2.842 million to 3.857 million, an increase of 36 percent. Between 2000 and 2010 we expect the population to increase from 3.351 million to 3.857 million, an increase of 15 percent.
- ⇒ Population has been increasing by about 50,000 per year recently, or 1.9 percent annually (1 percent for the U.S.).
- ⇒ With the exception of the early to mid-1980's, migration to the state has averaged about a net 40,000 persons per year.
- ⇒ Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounts for about one-third and net migration for two-thirds of Oregon's growth.
- ⇒ We anticipate a similar volume of net migration during the latter-half of the 1990s, and a decline in migration during the first decade of the next century based upon a flattening in the increase of state-to-state migration over successive decades, and also due to the general aging of the population.

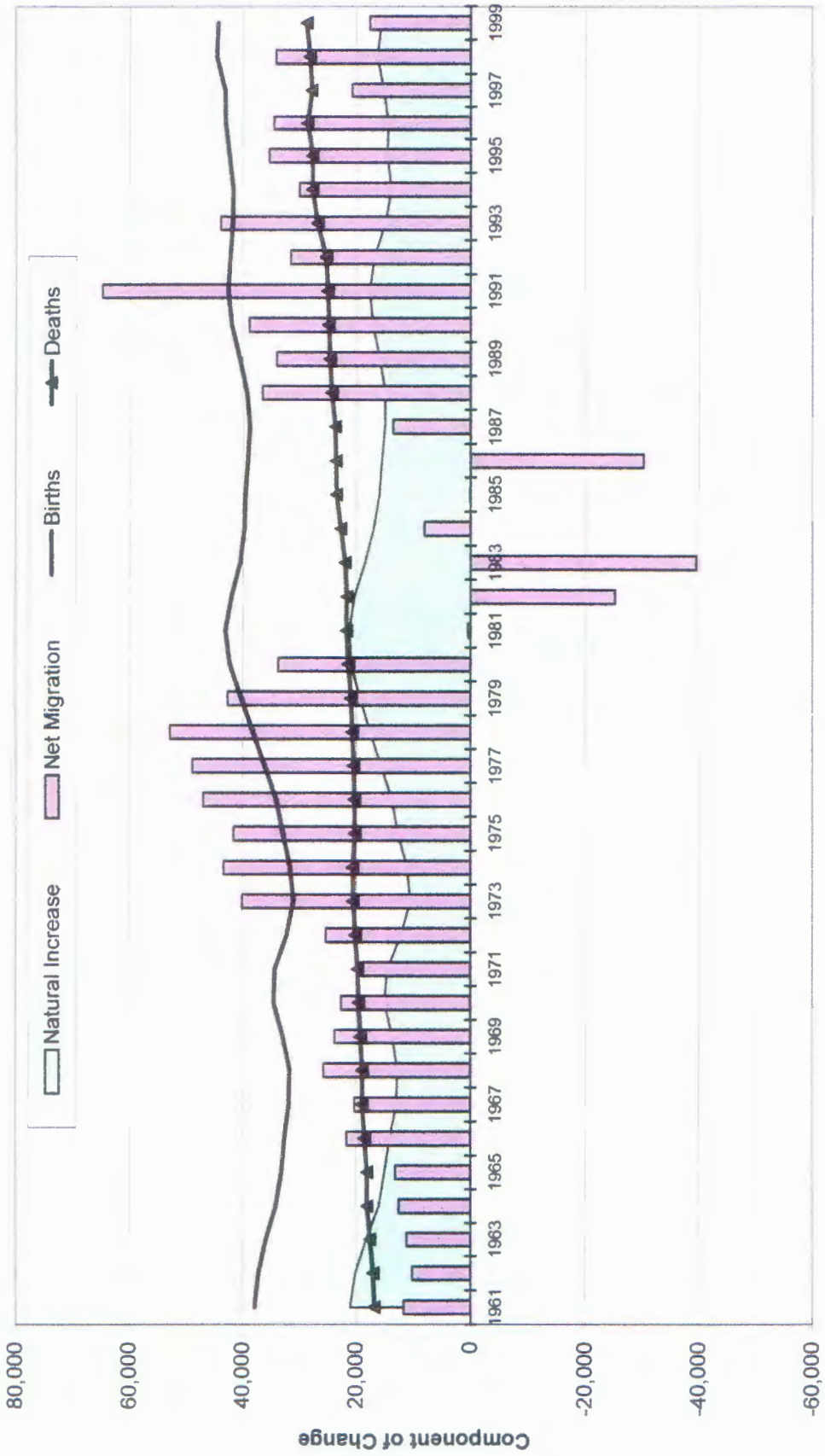
Population of Oregon 1850 to 2010



Total Change in Oregon 1960-61 to 1998-99



Components of Change Oregon 1960-61 to 1998-99



Ending Year

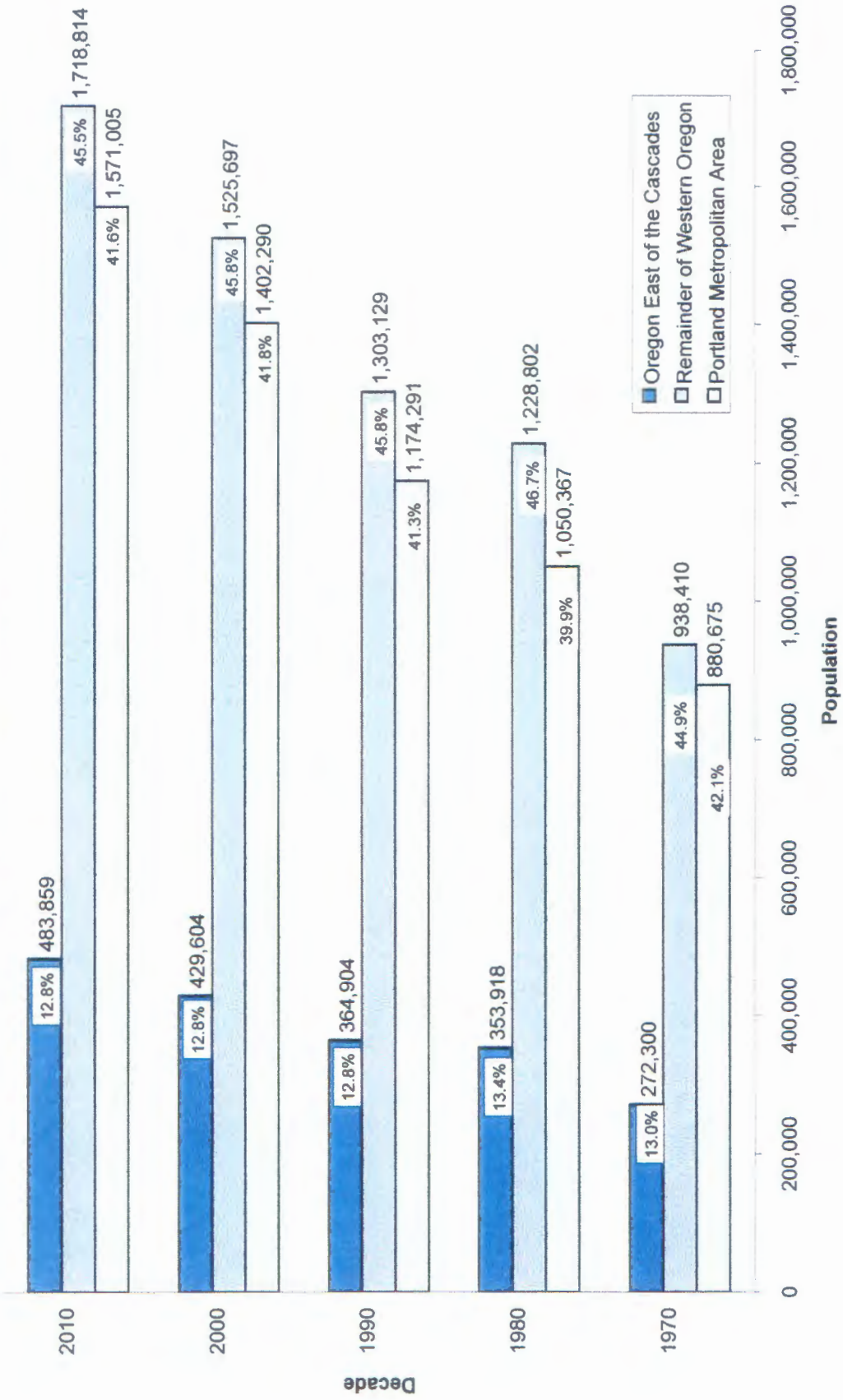
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

- ⇒ During the period 1970 to 1990, the distribution of the population among the three major regions of the state (Portland tri-county SMSA, the remainder of Western Oregon, and Oregon east of the Cascade Mountain Range) remained remarkably stable.
- ⇒ We expect the state's population distribution across these three major geographic regions to change little over the next twenty years.

OREGON'S FOUR REGIONS OF DIFFERENT POPULATION GROWTH

- ⇒ Negligible growth in area south of the Columbia River and east of the Cascades (Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler); in Clatsop at the mouth of the Columbia; and Harney.
- ⇒ Slow growth in eastern region; and along the Oregon coast and across the southern region to Lake.
- ⇒ Moderate growth in the Willamette Valley and Crook.
- ⇒ More rapid growth in northeast Willamette Valley (Washington and Yamhill), central region (Deschutes and Jefferson), and southwestern corner (Curry).

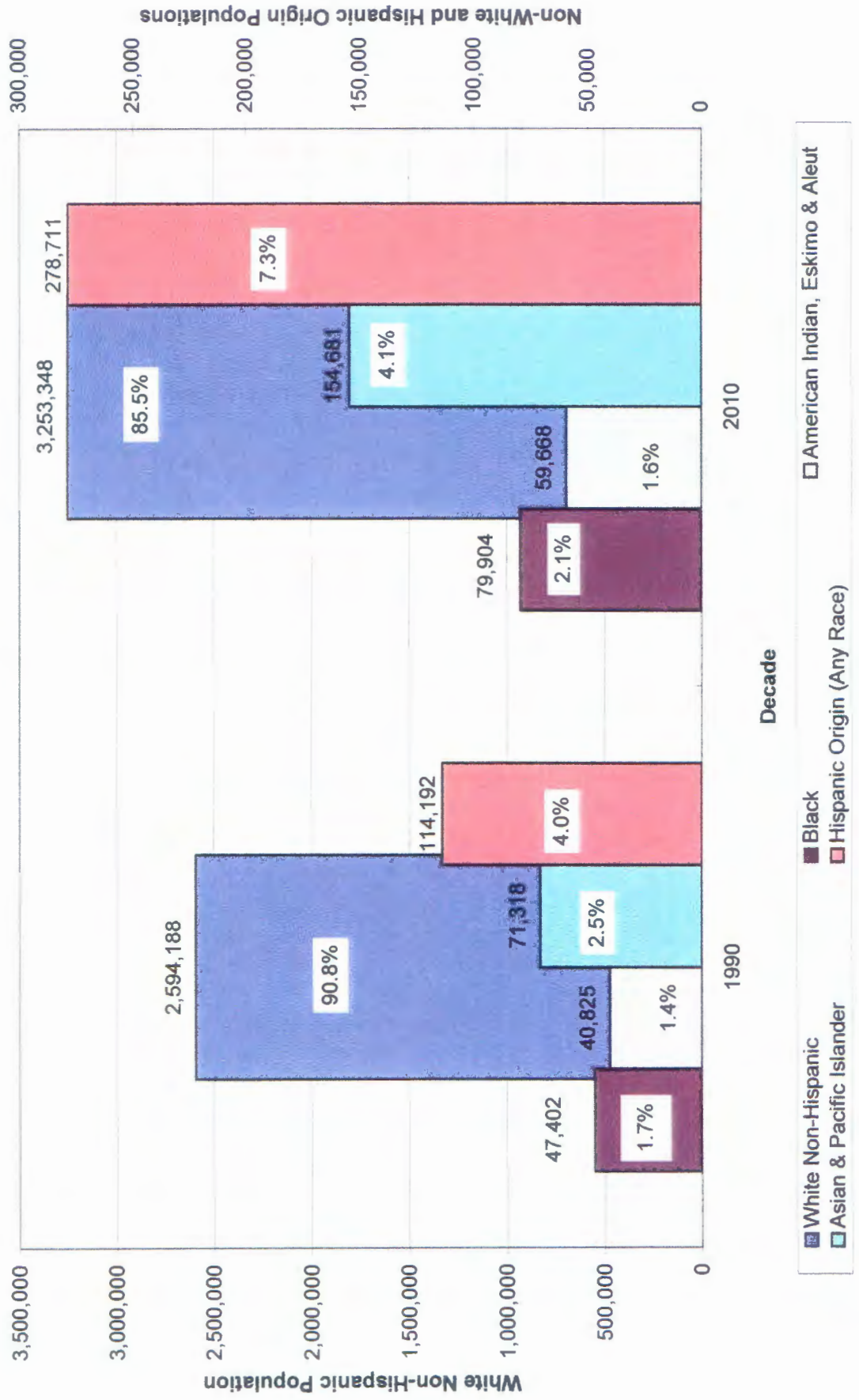
Geographic Distribution of Oregon 1970 to 2010



POPULATION RACIAL/ETHNIC COMPOSITION

- ⇒ Oregon is one of the least racially/ethnically diverse states in the nation.
- ⇒ Persons of Hispanic origin and Asian and Pacific Islanders have increased their representation in the state's population much more so than either Blacks, or American Indians and Alaska natives.
- ⇒ The pace of diversification of the state's population will be determined by the influx of immigrants (legal and illegal) into the U.S. and into the state.
- ⇒ Differential fertility levels will also have a significant impact on increases in racial and ethnic diversity, particularly with regard to persons of Hispanic origin.
- ⇒ Oregon is expected to remain one of the nation's least racially and ethnically diverse states for the foreseeable future.

Population by Race/Ethnicity Oregon 1990 and 2010



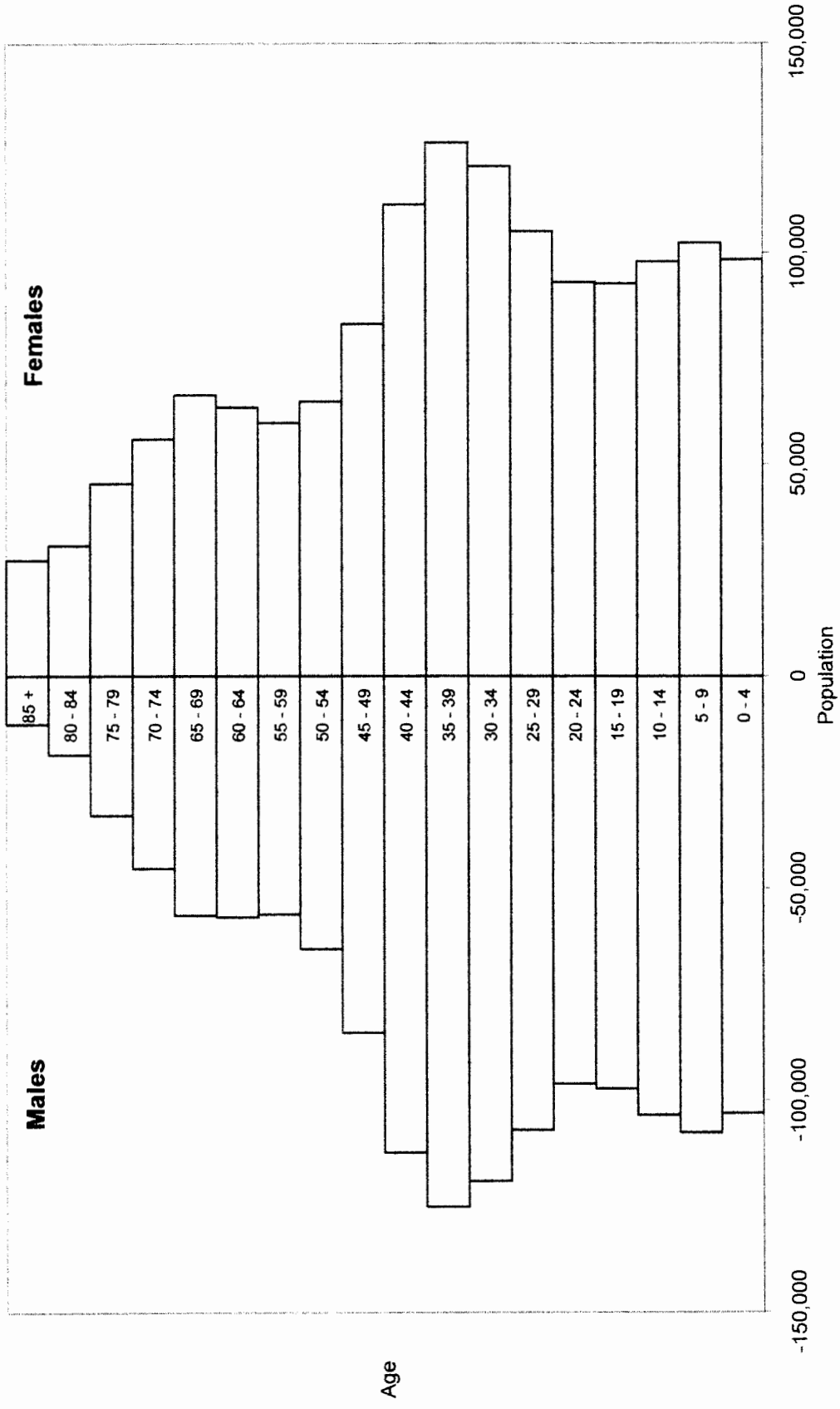
POPULATION AGE COMPOSITION

- ⇒ The age composition of the Oregon population is expected to change noticeably in the next 20 years.
- ⇒ Three population dynamics, present in the current age structure, are driving these changes.
 - ⇒ The aging of the “baby boom” generation.
 - ⇒ The low levels of fertility since the early 1970s.
 - ⇒ The rapid decline in mortality rates since the early 1970s for persons above age 50.
- ⇒ The consequences of this demographic momentum for the age composition of the population are:
 - ⇒ A larger proportion of the population will be in the elderly age groups, particularly the “oldest old” (85 years of age and over).
 - ⇒ A smaller proportion of the population will consist of children and young adults.
- ⇒ Factors which will partially alleviate the “graying” of the population are:
 - ⇒ Heavy in-migration to the state.
 - ⇒ In-migration of sizable numbers of foreign-born population with fertility rates considerably higher than those of the current Oregon population.
- ⇒ The age structure of the Hispanic origin population for 1990 and 2010 presents a strikingly different set of population dynamics than the population as a whole.

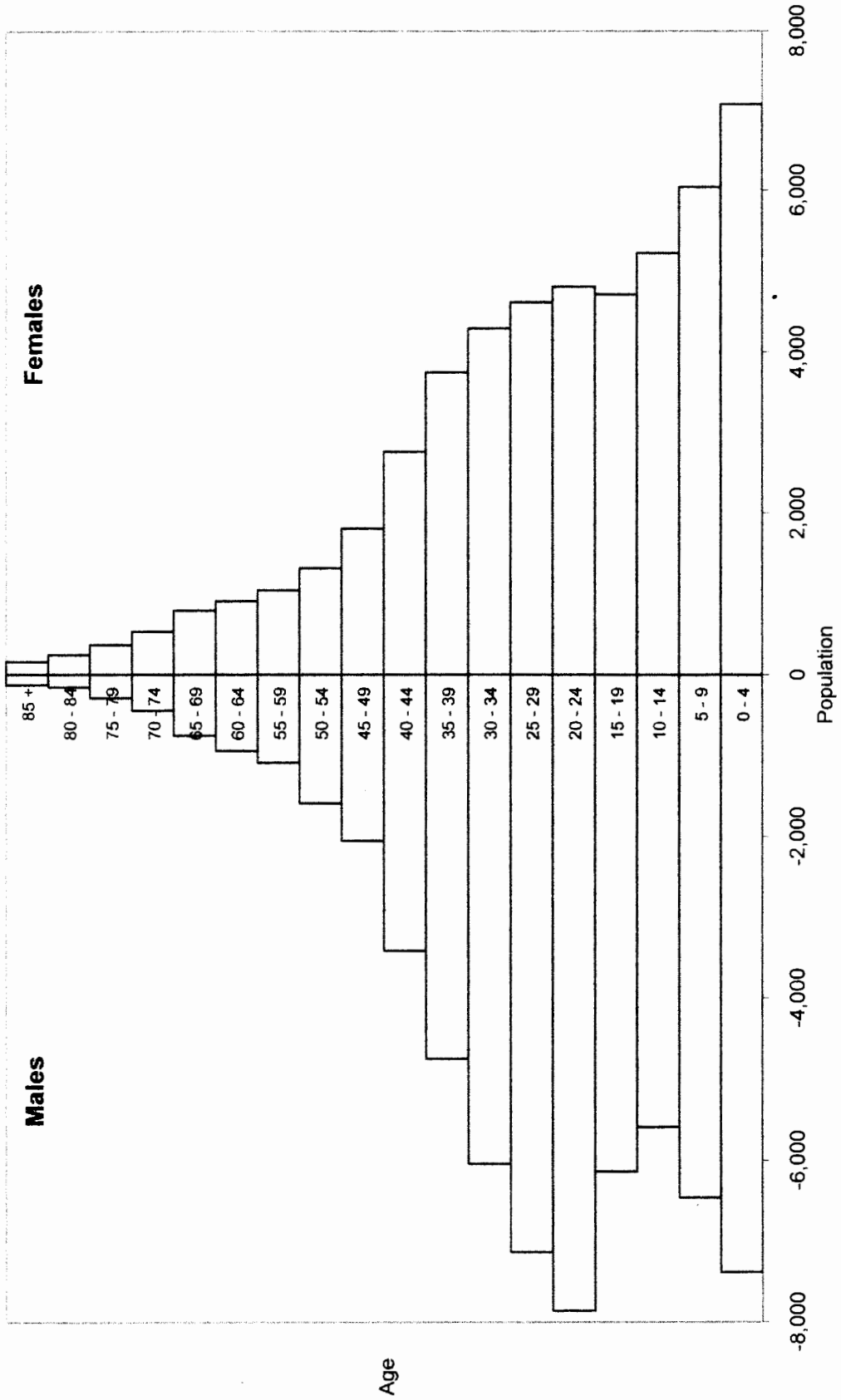
OREGON’S ELDERLY MIGRANTS

- ⇒ Net Migration of the Elderly has the biggest impact on several counties: Deschutes, Curry, and Josephine. More than 20 percent of the 65+ population moved into these counties in the previous 10 years.
- ⇒ Other counties have an increasing elderly proportion of their population because younger persons leave: Wheeler, Gilliam, Baker, and Wallowa.
- ⇒ Elderly migration also creates additional demands for health and social services.

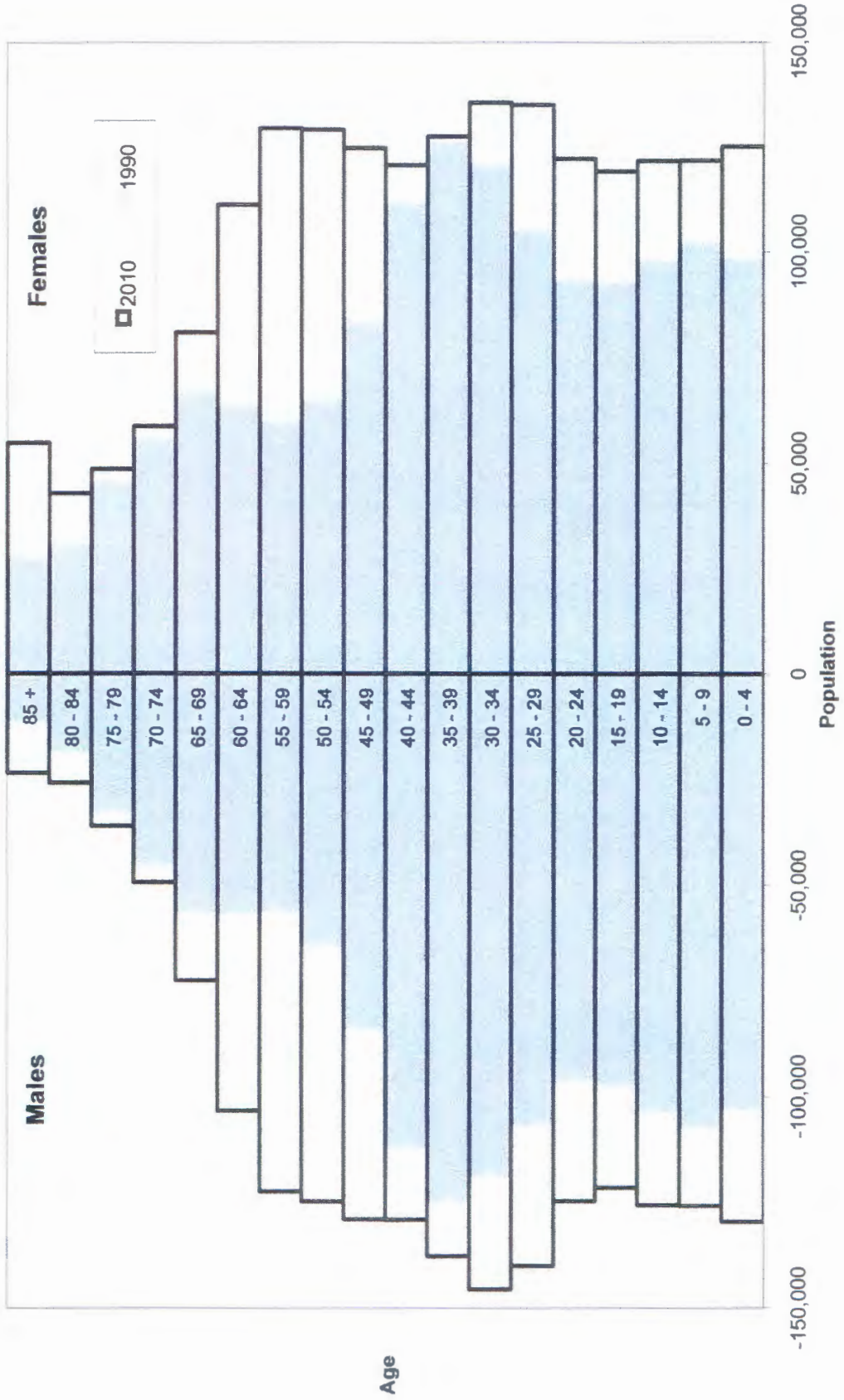
Age Distribution Oregon 1990



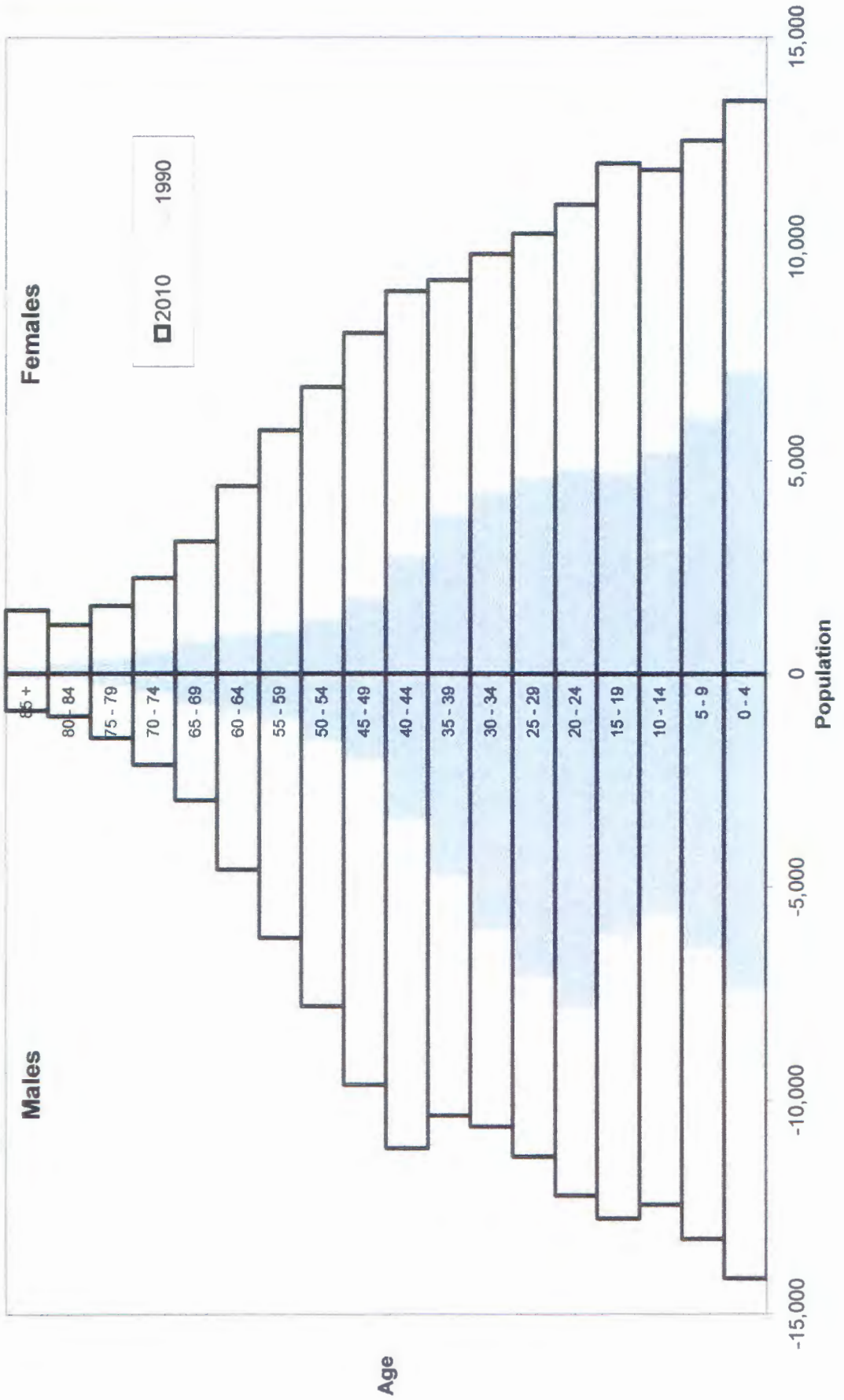
Hispanic Origin Age Distribution Oregon 1990



Age Distribution Oregon 1990 and 2010



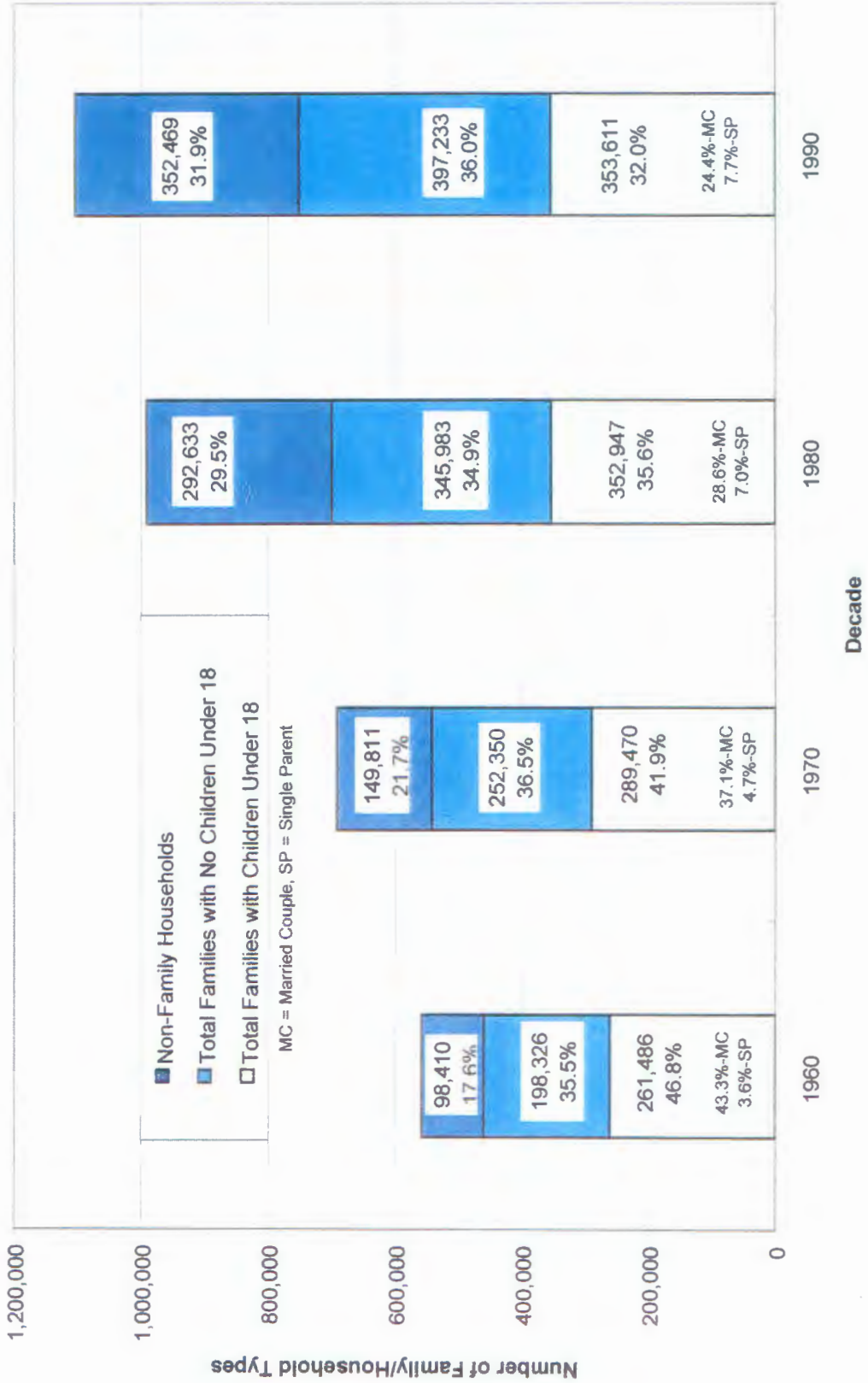
Hispanic Origin Age Distribution Oregon 1990 and 2010



HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

- ⇒ Fifty percent of all children living in a single-parent household live below the poverty level.
- ⇒ Similarly, among families with children under 18, the percentage of One-parent families tripled between 1960 and 1990. In 1990, 24 percent of families with children under 18 were single-parent families.
- ⇒ When compared to all family types, single-parent families comprise 11.3 percent. As the “baby-boom” ages, many previously married-couple families with children under 18 have been replaced by “empty nesters.” Another trend fueling smaller family size is the growth in DINKS (dual-income-no-kids) family households.
- ⇒ During the 1970s, households in Oregon increased at nearly twice the rate of population growth.
- ⇒ The major reason for the growth in households during the 1970s was the “coming of age” of the “baby-boom” generation.
- ⇒ When compared to all household types, single-parent households represented only 3.6 percent of all households in Oregon in 1960 and only 7.7 percent in 1990. Families without children have remained stable at about 36 percent of all households in Oregon from 1960 to 1990. During the 1970s, the number of non-family households doubled in Oregon. As a consequence, the number of non-family households in 1990 is almost identical to the number of Oregon family households with children under 18 present. Analogously, the percentage of Oregon family households with children under 18 present slipped from 47 percent of all Oregon households in 1960 to 32 percent in 1990.
- ⇒ During recent decades, household growth in Oregon exceeded population growth. Growth rates will converge in the future.

Family and Household Types Oregon 1960 to 1990



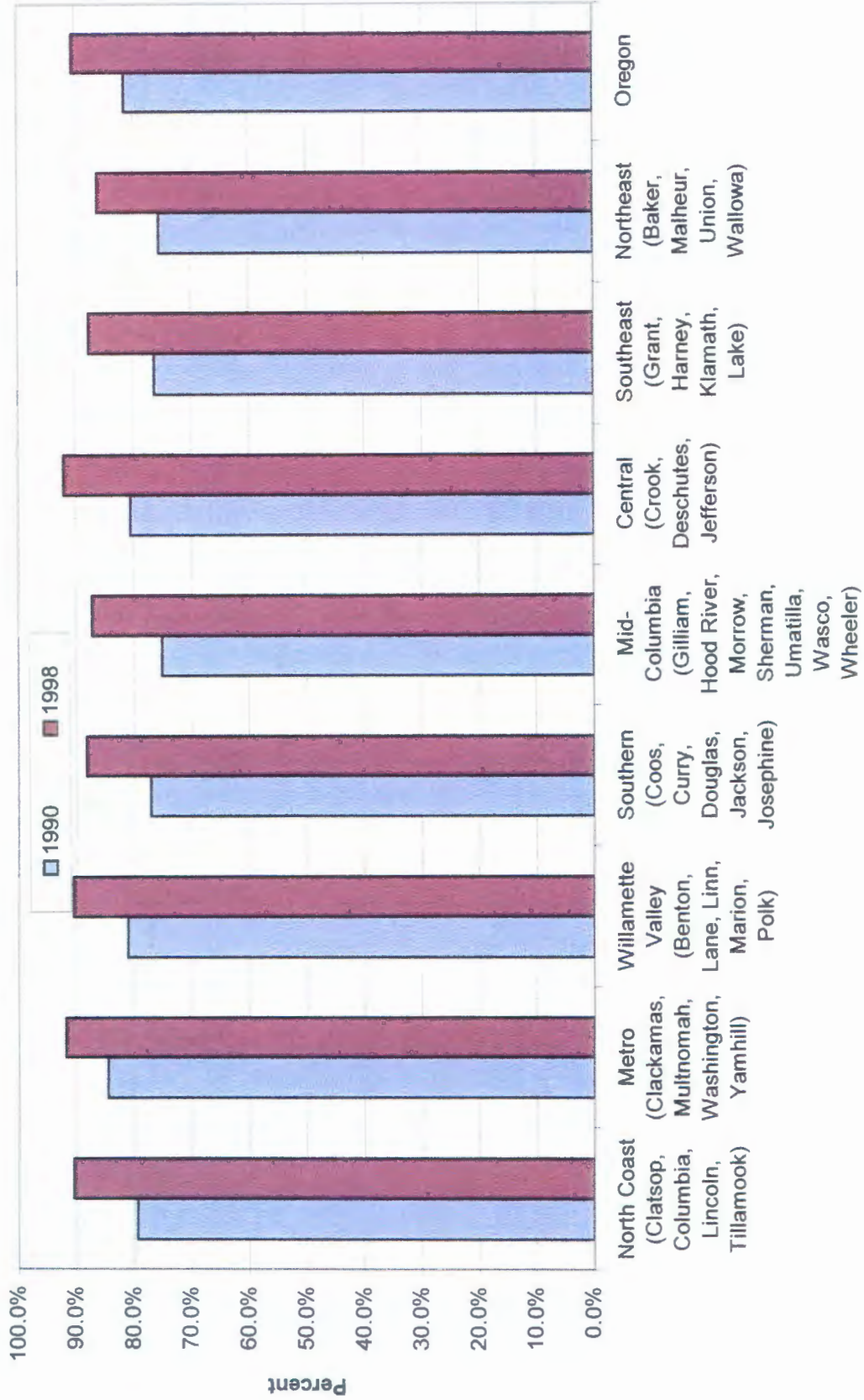
The Relationship Between Education and Income

- ⇒ Income increases with education. The most noticeable gains occur for persons with college, graduate or professional degrees.
- ⇒ The percentage of adult Oregonians (ages 25 and over) with at least a high school degree has increased by nearly ten percentage points from 81.5% in 1990 to 90.6% in 1998. Additionally, the percentage with a high school degree does not vary by geographic region. The percentage of adults with a high school degree does vary by race/ethnicity with Blacks and Native Americans lagging behind by 6 percentage points; Hispanics/Latinos are the least likely to have completed high school (70% in 1998), although they are rapidly gaining high school diplomas.
- ⇒ The percentage of adult Oregonians (ages 25 and over) with at least an associate degree has increased by nearly ten percentage points from 27.5% in 1990 to 37% in 1998. However, the percentage varies by region with the Northeastern and Southeastern county regions lagging behind the state average both in terms of their overall percentages as well as gains during the 1990s. The Portland metro counties and the Willamette Valley region have the highest percentages and gains during the 1990s. The North Coast, Southern, Mid-Columbia and Central regions show intermediate percentages and strong growth during the decade. The percentage with an associate degree also varies by race/ethnicity with Asians having the highest levels and gains. Once again, blacks and Hispanics have the lowest percentages, although Hispanics have shown strong gains during the 1990s.
- ⇒ The percentage of adult Oregonians (ages 25 and over) with at least a baccalaureate degree has increased by almost ten percentage points from 20.6% in 1990 to 29% in 1998. Once again, the North Coast, Southern, Mid-Columbia, and Eastern County regions have the lowest levels and gains in adults with college degrees. College education varies by race/ethnicity with Asians having the highest percentages and largest gains. Blacks, Native Americans and Hispanics have the lowest levels and the smallest gains.
- ⇒ The regions and the race/ethnic groups with the lowest levels of education also exhibit the lowest levels of household income, as well as smaller gains during the decade.

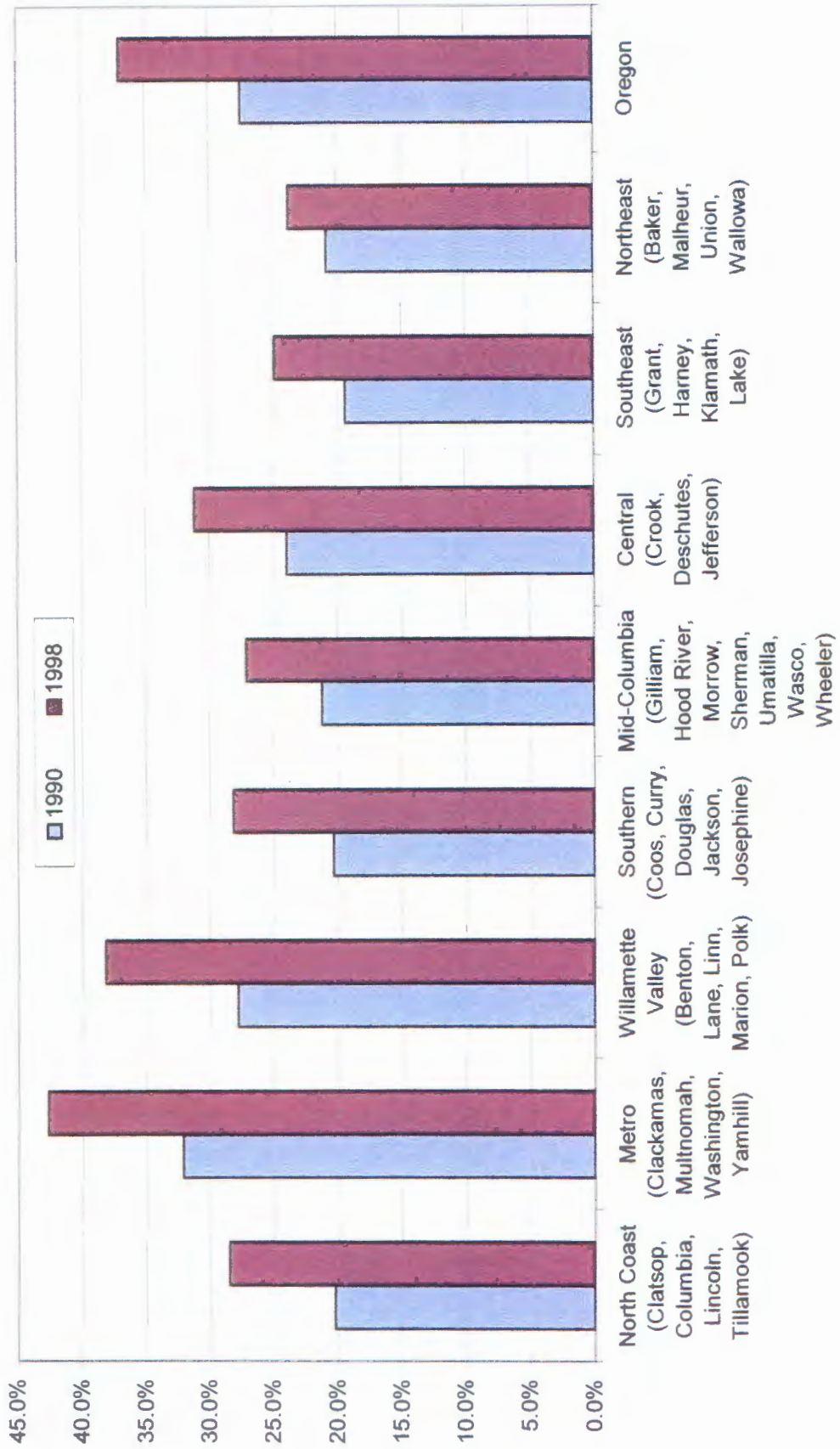
Annual Average Income by Educational Attainment and Work Status: 1989



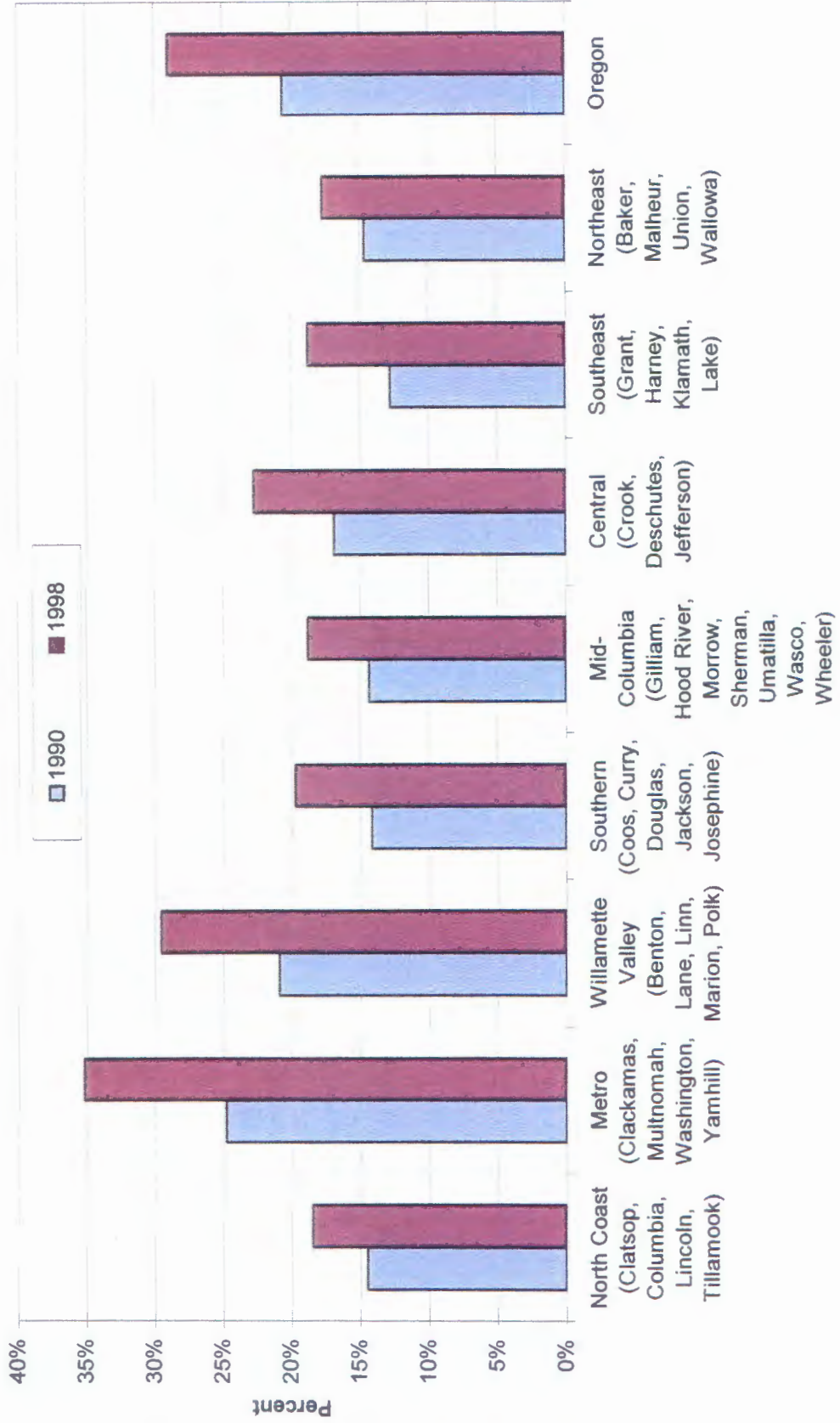
**Percentage of Oregonians 25 and older with at Least a High School Degree
by Region, 1990 and 1998**



**Percentage of Oregonians 25 and older with at Least an Associate Degree
by Region, 1990 and 1998**



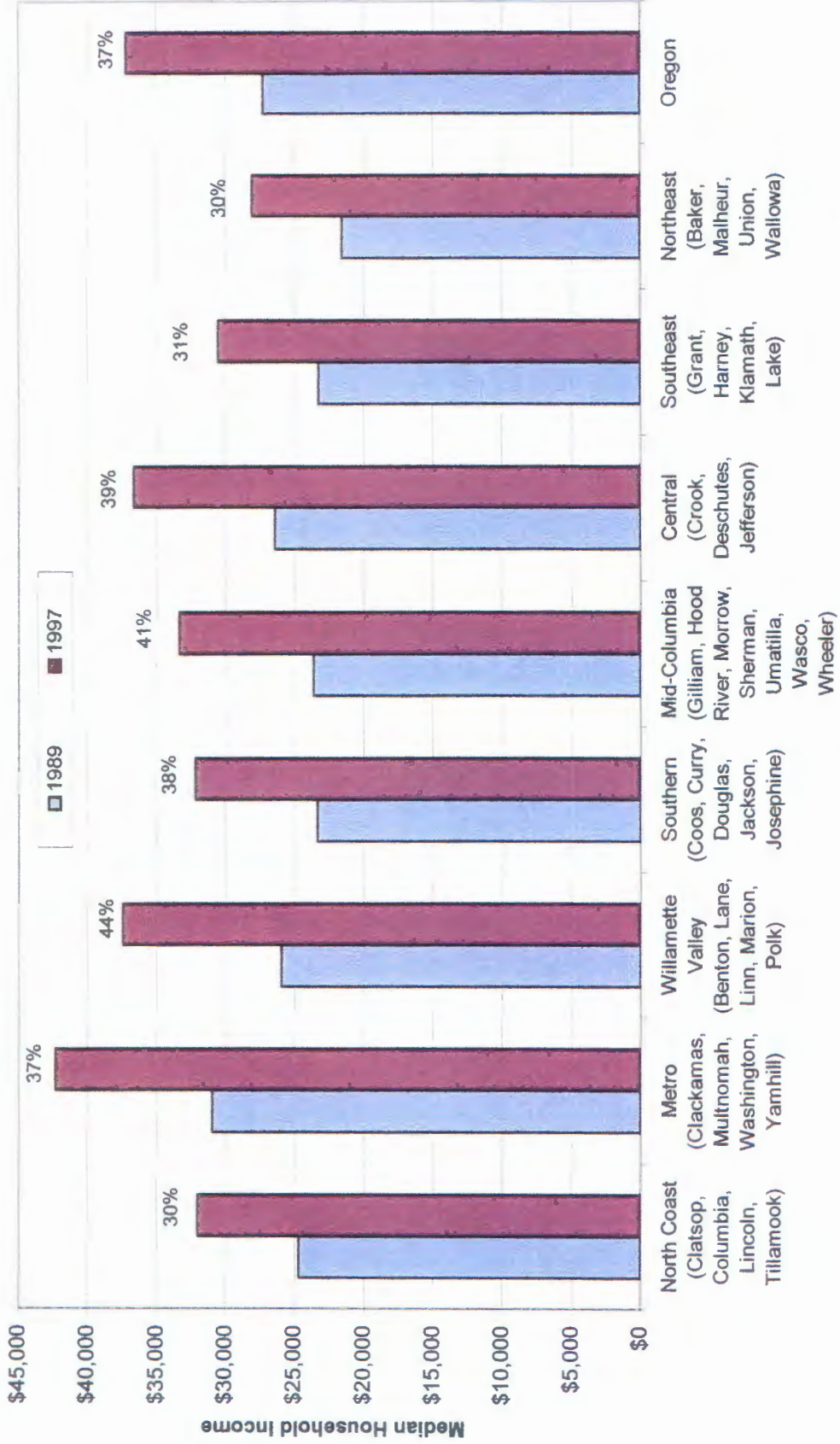
**Percentage of Oregonians 25 and older with at Least a Baccalaureate Degree
by Region, 1990 and 1998**



Percent of Oregonians 25 and Older by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity, 1990 and 1998



Median Household Income by Region, 1989 and 1997



Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity, 1989 and 1997

