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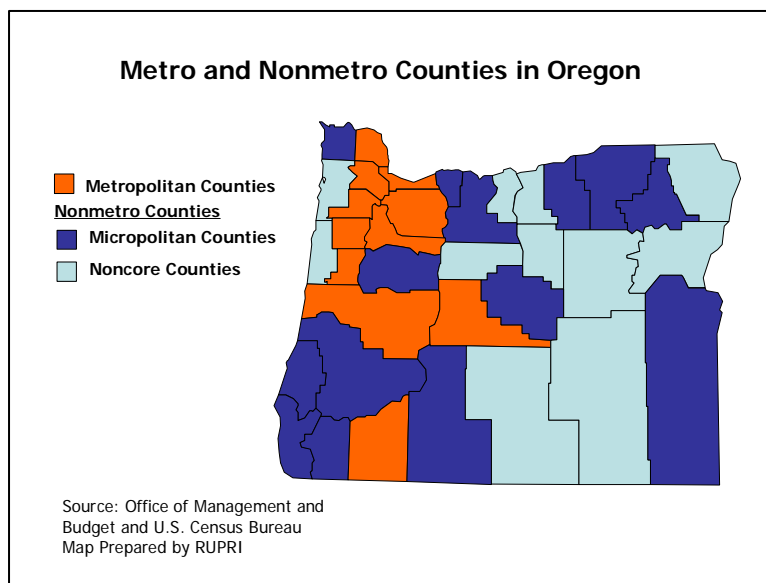
Demographic and Economic Profile

Oregon

Updated May 2006

Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Oregon

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), 11 counties in Oregon are part of metropolitan areas and 14 counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining 11 counties in Oregon are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 77.1 percent of Oregon residents live in metropolitan areas, 19.0 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 3.9 percent live in noncore areas.

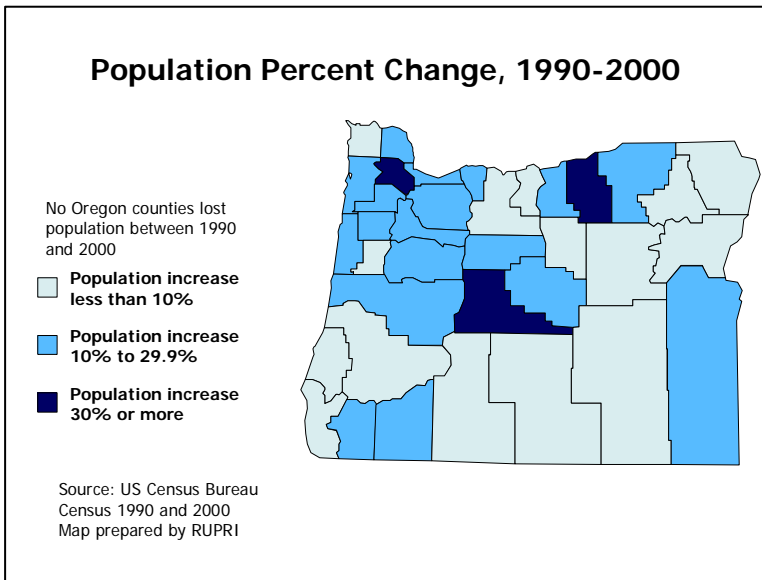


Population

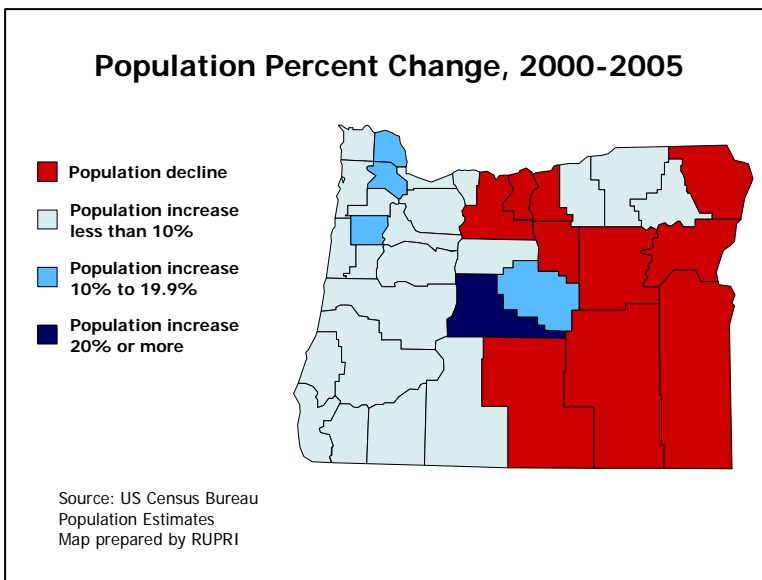
Oregon's population in 2005 was 3,641,056, up 6.4 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, population in Oregon grew by 16.9 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s, and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Population growth in metropolitan areas has outpaced nonmetropolitan areas during both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
U.S.	13.1%	5.3%
Oregon	16.9%	6.4%
Metropolitan	18.6%	7.2%
Nonmetropolitan	11.4%	3.7%
Micropolitan	11.3%	4.3%
Noncore	11.8%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



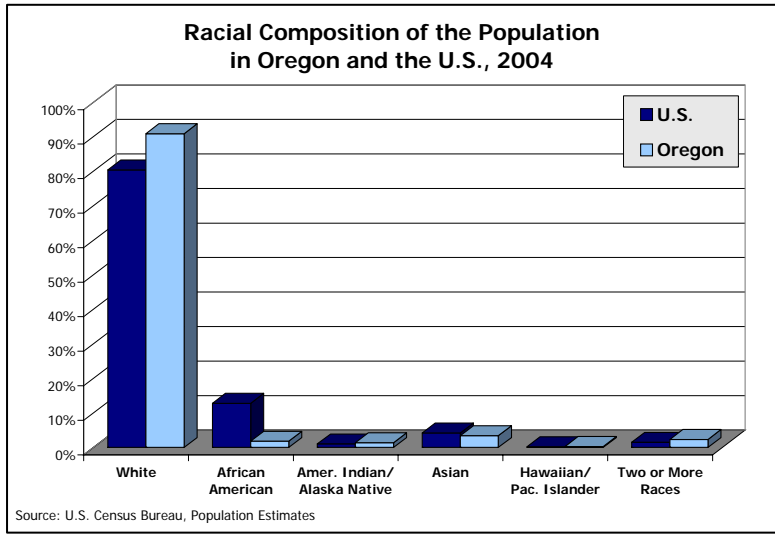
During the 1990s, no counties in Oregon lost population. Three counties had population gains exceeding 30 percent, two metro and one nonmetro county.



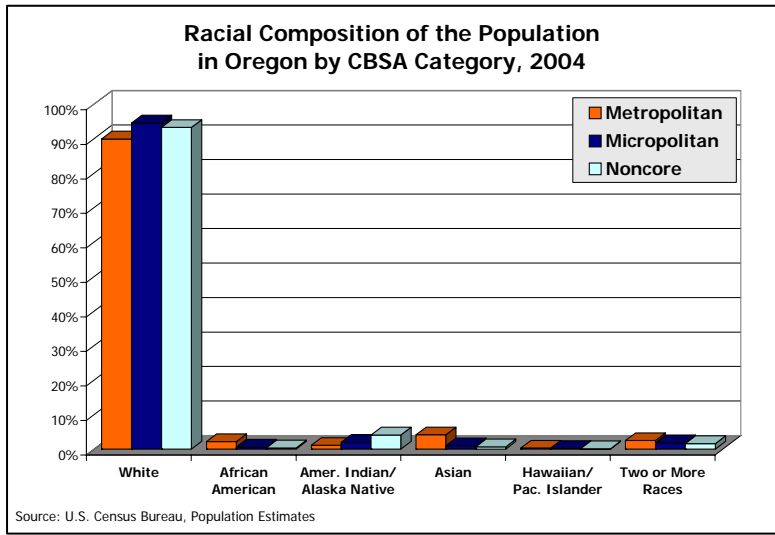
From 2000 to 2005, 10 counties in Oregon lost population - all of them nonmetropolitan counties. Only one county had population growth over 20 percent, Deschutes County in the Bend Metropolitan Area (22.5%).

Race / Ethnicity

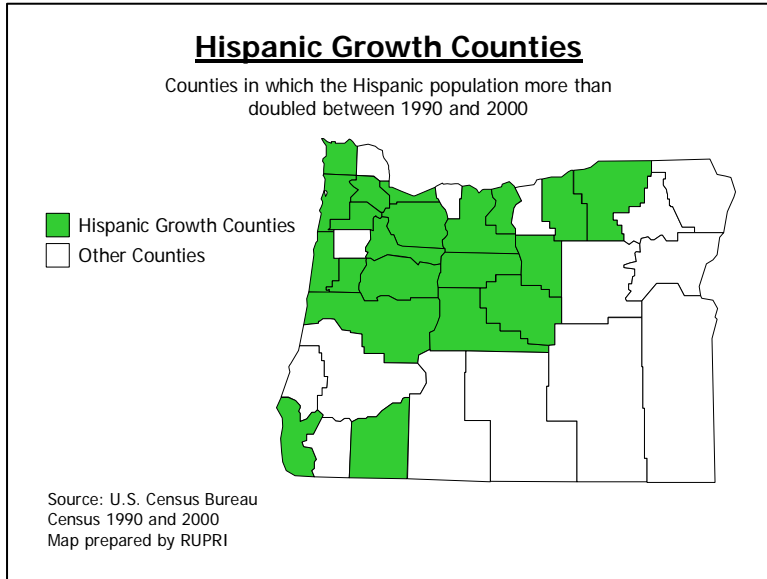
The population of Oregon is 90.9 percent white and 1.8 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau population estimates).



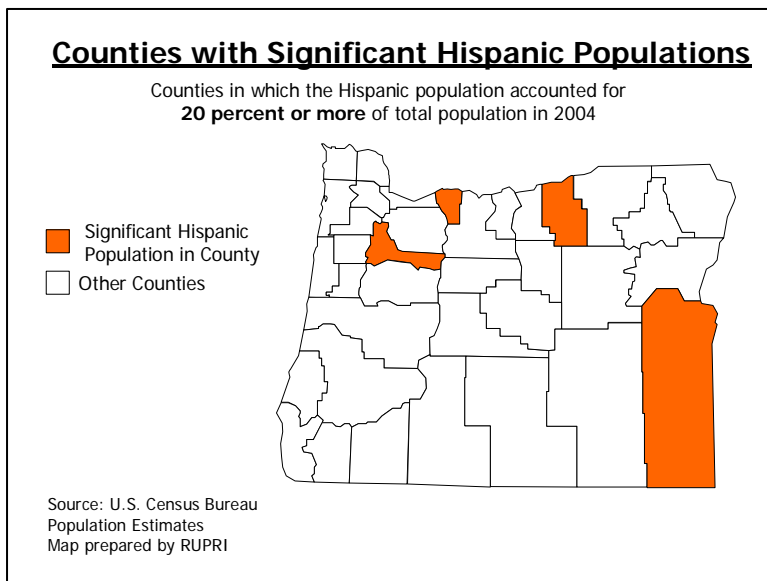
Within Oregon, the metropolitan population is 89.9 percent white and 2.2 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 94.5 percent white and 0.6 percent African American, and the noncore population is 93.2 percent white and 0.3 percent African American.



People of Hispanic origin make up 9.5 percent of Oregon’s population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Within Oregon, people of Hispanic origin make up 9.9 percent of the metropolitan population, 8.6 percent of the micropolitan population, and 7.1 percent of the noncore population. Many areas have experienced significant growth in Hispanic populations over the past decade. The map below shows the counties in which the Hispanic population more than doubled during the 1990s.

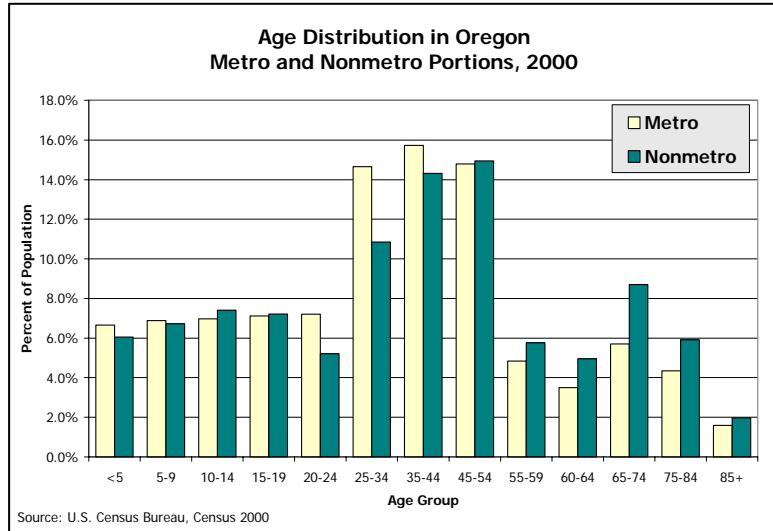


In most cases, the percent changes above represent small numbers and proportions of total population. However, the Hispanic population does account for a significant portion of population in several Oregon counties. The map below shows the counties in which the Hispanic population accounts for 20 percent or more of total population.

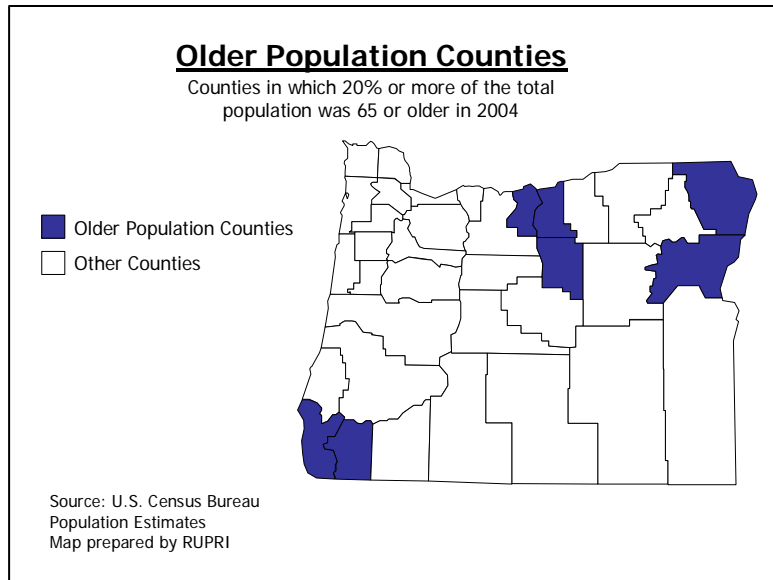


Age

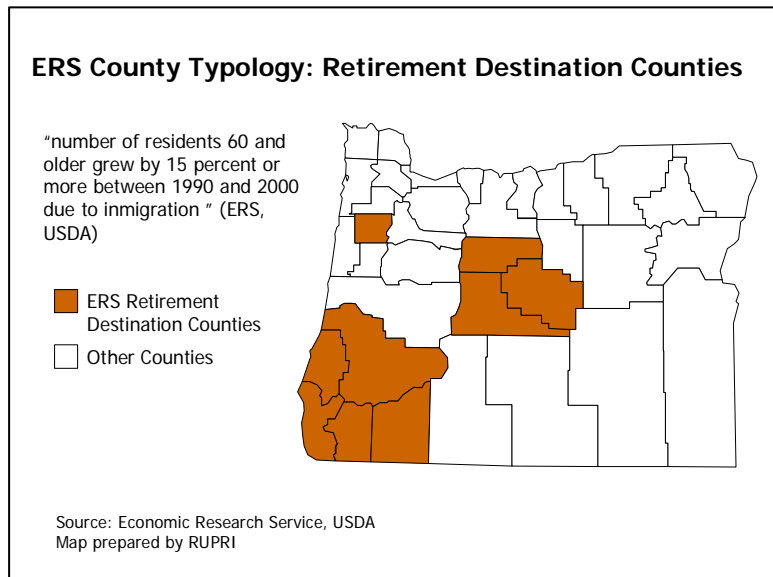
The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Oregon is shown in the chart to the right. The percent of the population in the 20 to 44 age groups is higher in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 55 and over is higher in the nonmetro areas.



In several Oregon counties, the population age 65 and over represents a significant portion of total population. In the 7 counties shown to the right, the population age 65 and over accounts for over 20 percent of total population. All of these counties are nonmetro.

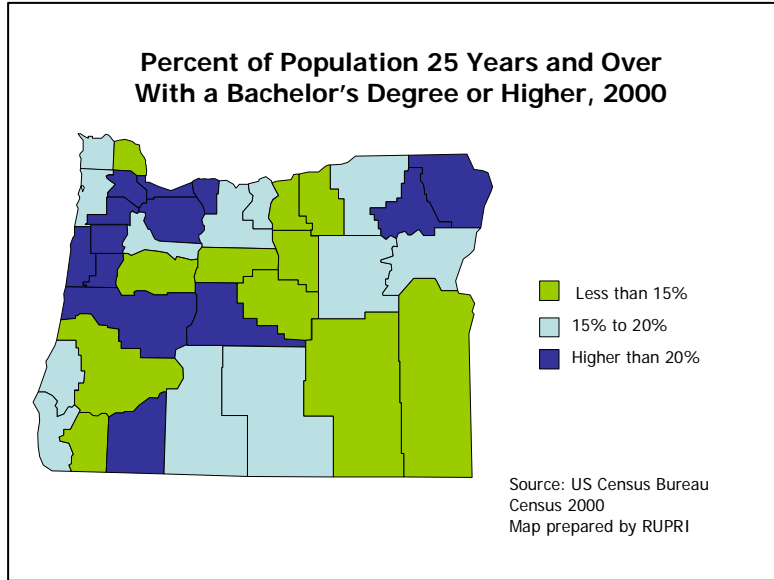


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on the population change due to in-migration. In Oregon, nine counties are classified as retirement destination counties - 3 metro and 6 nonmetro counties.

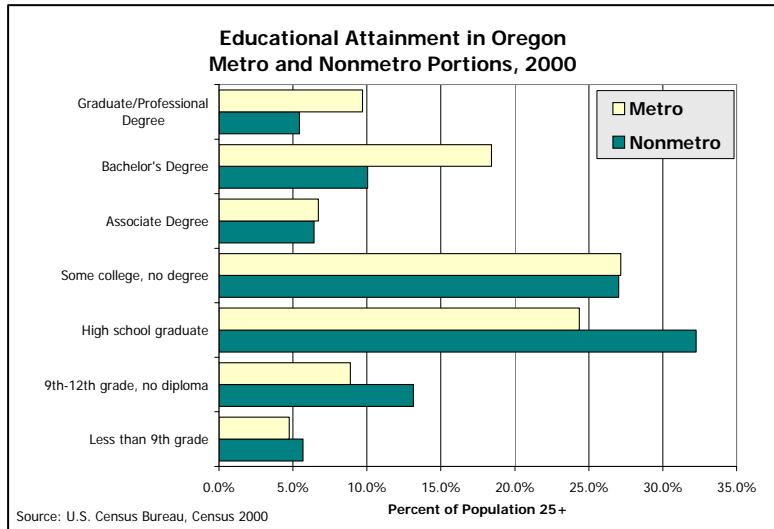


Educational Attainment

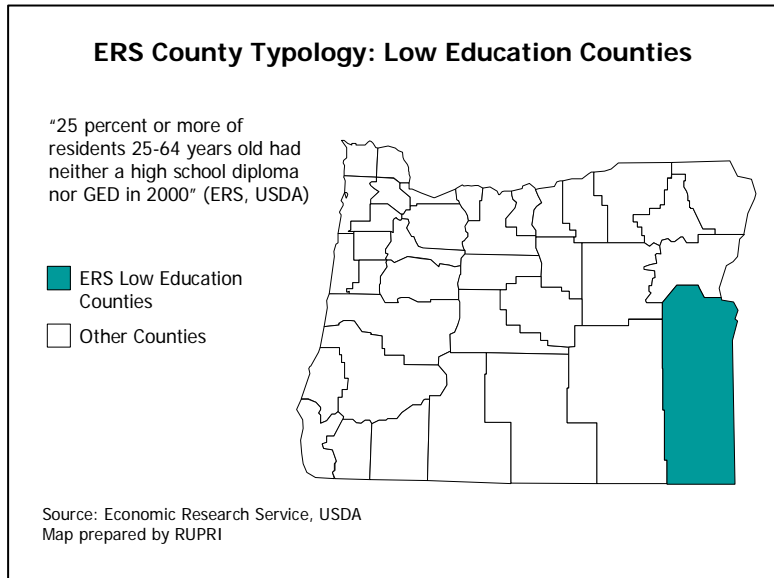
The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 25.1 percent in Oregon. In metro areas of Oregon, this percentage is 28.1 percent, compared to only 15.5 percent in nonmetro areas.



The chart to the right compares the educational attainment of Oregon's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (Bachelor's Degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.

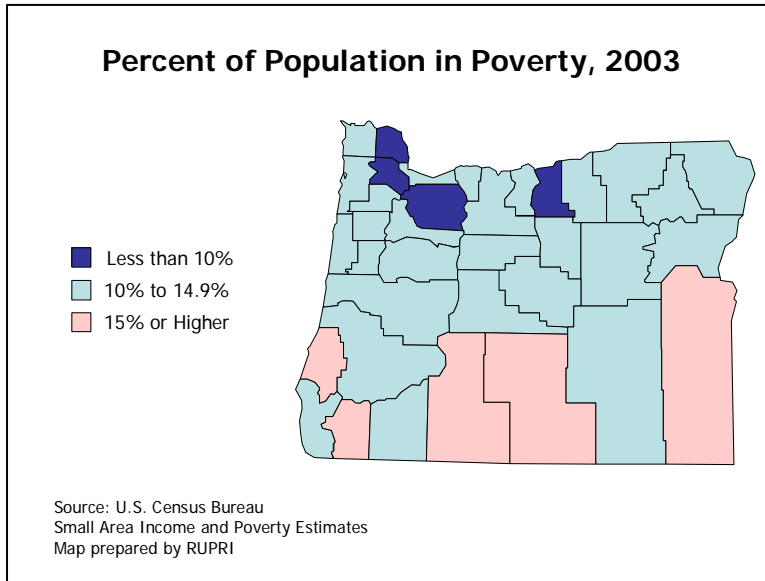


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as low education counties if "25 percent or more of residents 25-64 years old had neither a high school diploma nor GED in 2000." In Oregon, one county is classified as a low education county (Malheur County).



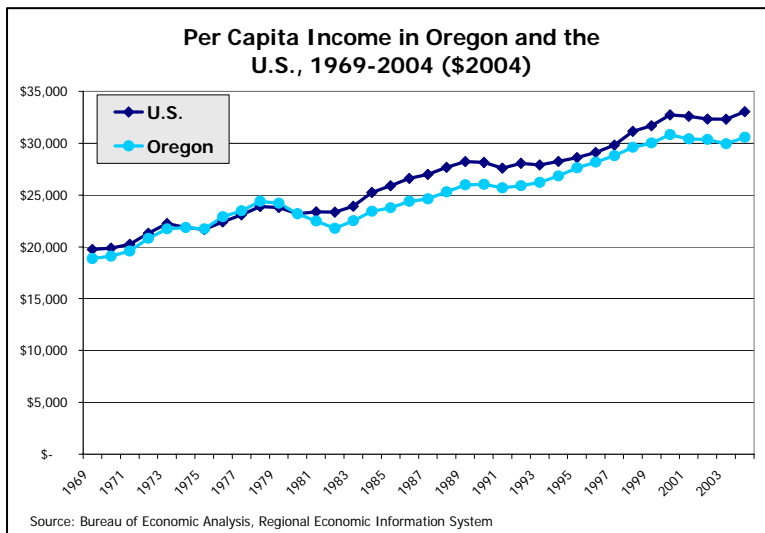
Poverty

The poverty rate in Oregon in 2003 was 12.0 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rates in Oregon counties ranged from 8.4 percent in Clackamas County to 18.3 percent in Malheur County.

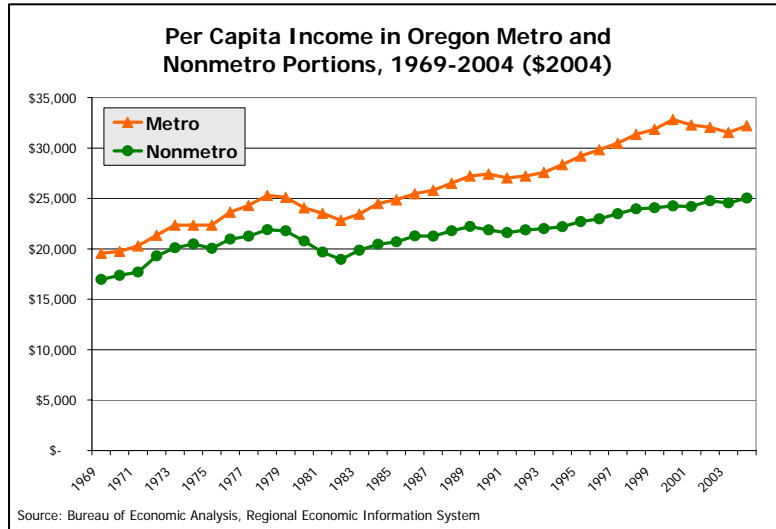


Per Capita Income

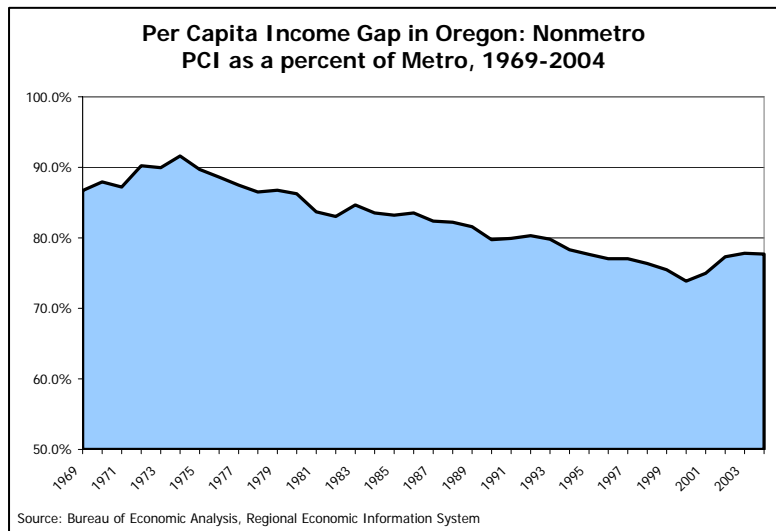
Oregon's per capita income has closely mirrored the nation's, with Oregon's income lagging slightly behind since the early 1980s. In 2004, per capita income in Oregon was \$30,561 compared to \$33,050 for the U.S.



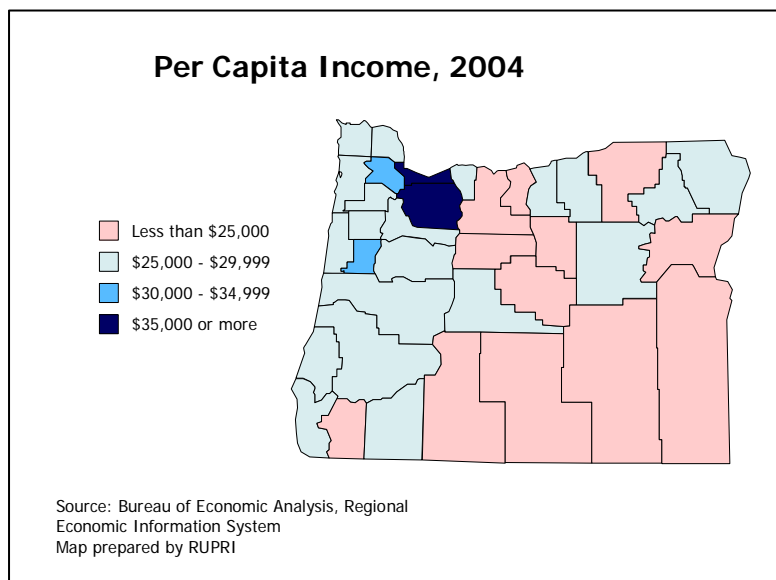
Nonmetro per capita income in Oregon has lagged behind metro throughout the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$32,212, compared to \$25,026 in nonmetro areas.



The per capita income gap between metro and nonmetro areas is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro. In Oregon, the gap increased significantly during the late 1970s through the 1990s. In recent years, however, the gap has narrowed somewhat. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 77.7 percent of metro per capita income.

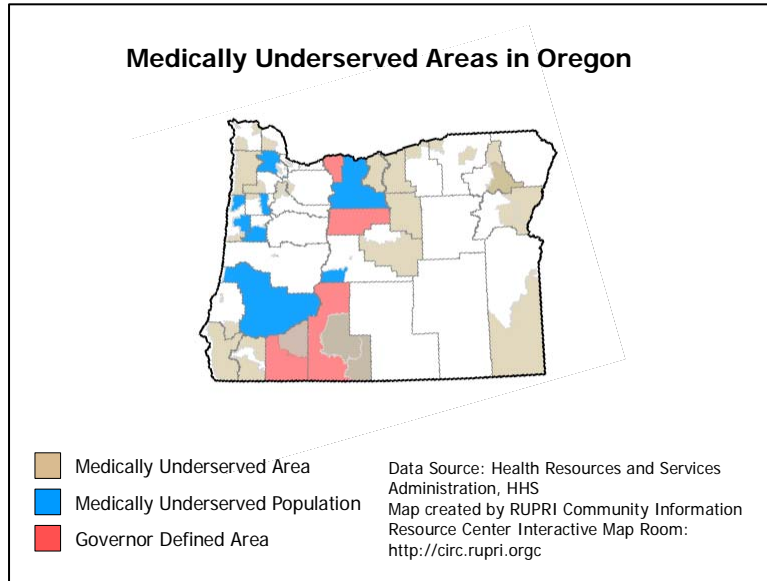


Within Oregon, per capita income ranged from \$20,222 in Malheur County to \$37,094 in Clackamas County.

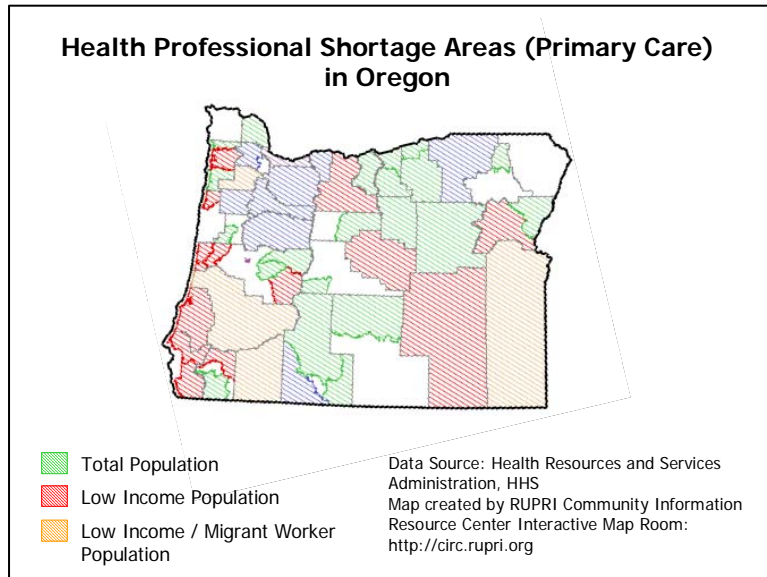


Health Care Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Oregon, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

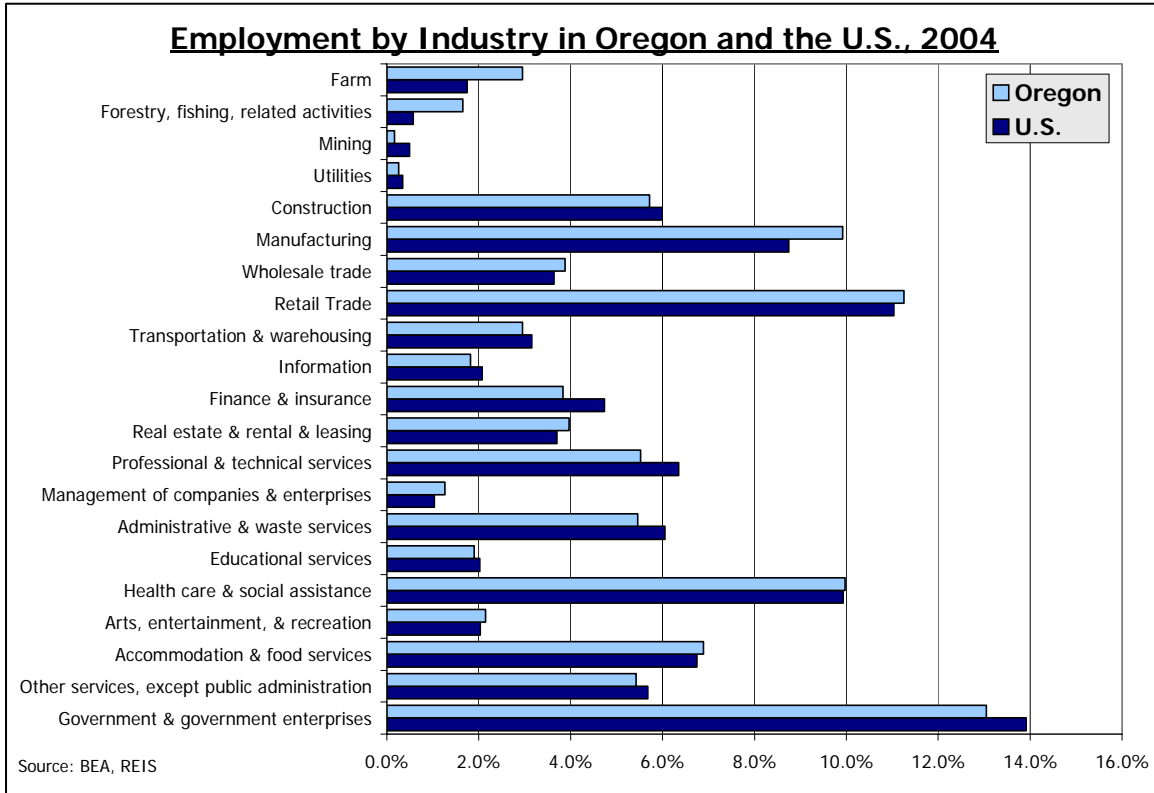


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Oregon, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total, low income, or migrant worker populations.

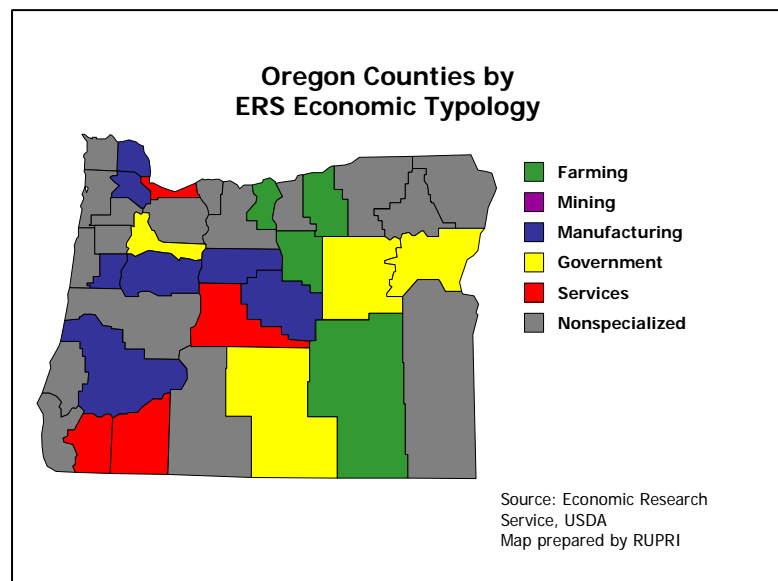


Employment Structure

In 2004, government and government enterprises accounted for the largest shares of total employment both in Oregon (13.0%) and the U.S. (13.9%). Retail trade was the second largest employment sector, accounting for 11.3 percent of Oregon employment and 11.0 percent of total U.S. employment.

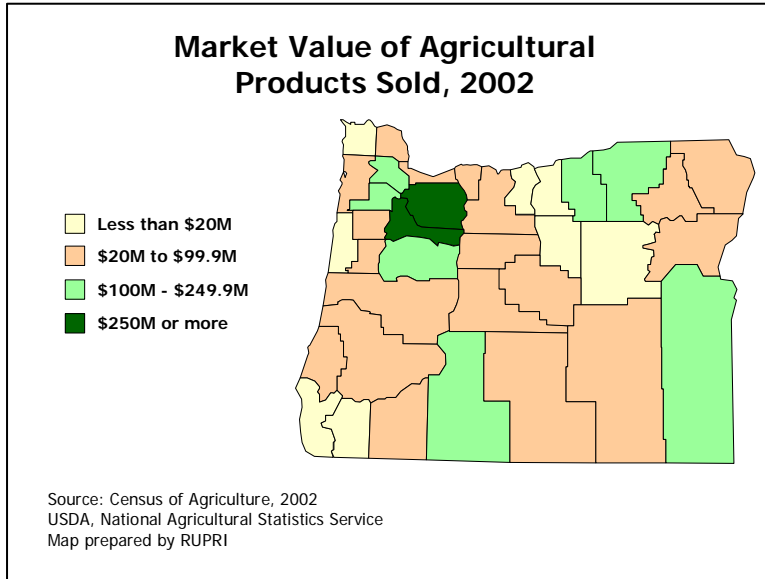


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Oregon counties by this typology, which illustrates the diversity of the state's economy.

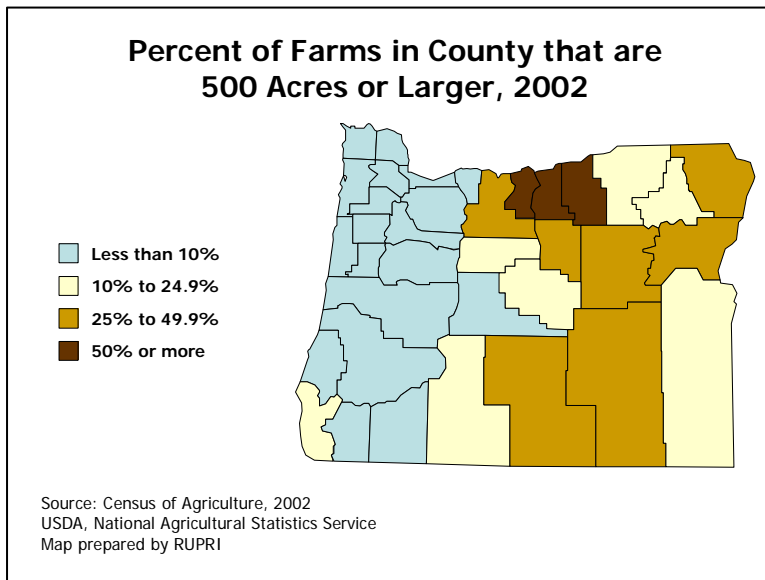


Agriculture

Agriculture is an important industry in many parts of Oregon. Four counties are classified by the Economic Research Service as farming dependent (see map on page 10). The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Oregon counties. In Clackamas and Marion Counties the value was over \$250 million.

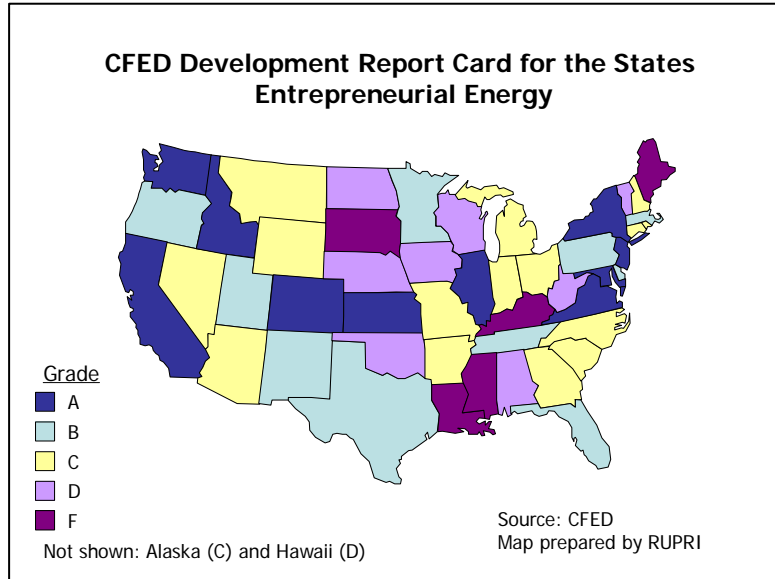


Average farm size in Oregon is 427 acres, and just over 10 percent of the farms are 500 acres or larger. In three counties, over half of the farms were 500 acres or larger.

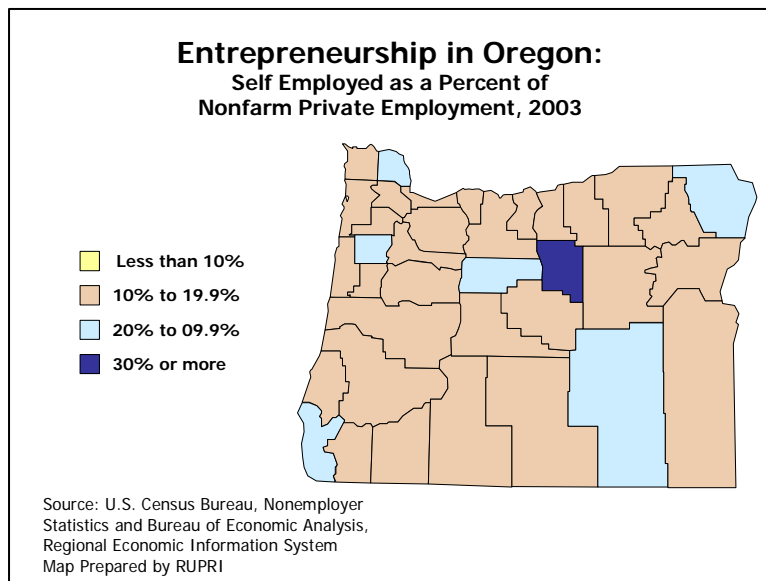


Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Oregon’s rating on this indicator is “B.”

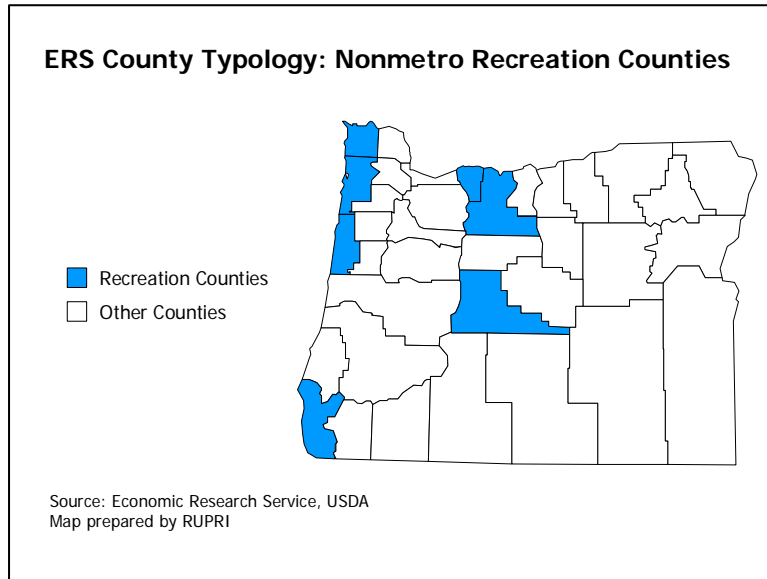


As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



Recreation Counties

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and 7 are located in Oregon. Counties that were nonmetro in 1993 *or* 2003 are classified in this typology (Deschutes County was nonmetro in 1993).



Data Sources and References

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/ea/regional/reis/>

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

CFED Development Report Card for the States

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

2002 Census of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp

Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

U.S. Census Bureau

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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