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**DO ALL TRAILS LEAD TO OREGON? AN ANALYSIS
OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE MOVING
TO AND FROM OREGON, 1985-1990**

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DO ALL TRAILS LEAD TO OREGON? AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE MOVING TO AND FROM OREGON, 1985 - 1990

by

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ABSTRACT

Using 1990 U.S. Census data, this report has documented the characteristics of people moving to and from Oregon between 1985 and 1990. Substantial migration occurred during this time with about 404,000 people moving to Oregon and about 281,000 people leaving Oregon. Approximately one-half of the people moving to Oregon came from California and Washington and about 60% of the people leaving Oregon moved to these two states. Differentials were found in the characteristics of in- and out-migrants. In particular, in-migrants were more likely to be below poverty, 65 years of age and older, and have difficulty speaking English than out-migrants. A greater proportion of out-migrants had a bachelor's degree and income levels were higher for out-migrants than in-migrants. The implications of these findings are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

Data on the size and composition of Oregon's population are quite valuable for policy makers and others interested in Oregon's future. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has tabulated information showing the characteristics of those living in Oregon in 1990; these data are available in various forms (e.g., printed reports, computer tapes, and CD ROM's). However, relatively little has been written on the characteristics of recent migrants to Oregon and to the best of the author's knowledge, no reports have analyzed the characteristics of in-migrants versus out-migrants from Oregon. Yet, in- and out-migration have a direct bearing on the demand for goods and services and on the public policy decisions that need to be made in response to shifting population trends. Data on out-migrants is an area that rarely receives attention, even though it is important to know the characteristics of those who are leaving a state as well as those who are moving to a state.

This report tries to fill a void regarding the lack of information on recent migrants to and from Oregon by documenting the characteristics of individuals (and their households) moving to and from Oregon between 1985 and 1990. The data, which are from the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census, have been tabulated into a special file called: The United States Bureau of the Census (1992A) 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Public Use Microdata Samples, United States (PUMS). The PUMS is a data set that contains a 5% sample of the housing units in the United States and the persons in them¹. The PUMS file is different from other data sets tabulated by the U.S. Census Bureau in that it allows the data to be manipulated. That is, one may specify tabulations from

one of 1,000's of different possibilities (e.g., the average income of married Hispanic men who moved to Oregon between 1985 and 1990 may be calculated). In this report the data have been weighted so that the results are representative of Oregon's population. Because the PUMS is based on a 5% sample, the numbers generated by it may be slightly different than the numbers found in other U.S. Census documents. For example, a document prepared by Kristen Hansen of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993A) shows 404,402 persons ages 5 and older living in Oregon in 1990 who did not live in the state in 1985; the PUMS shows 406,229 persons. Although the primary analysis is based on 1990 data, the discussion includes more recent data in those instances where current and reliable data are available.

In addition to documenting differences between in- and out-migrants, the characteristics of in-migrants are compared to the characteristics of people living in Oregon in 1990. Although the discussion focuses primarily on the differences in the percentage of in- and out-migrants having various characteristics, the absolute number of in-and out-migrants having these characteristics is also included in the tables to provide the reader with as much information as possible. The initial analyses examine the characteristics of the migrants. The household characteristics are then discussed. Lastly, the results are summarized and possible implications are discussed.

The data shown in each of the tables and graphs are from the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census. In those instances in which post 1990 data are discussed, the data sources are cited. In the tables that follow, most of the results are based on migrants aged 5 and older. For some analyses, however, a subsample is used. For example, data on occupation refer to persons aged 16 and older and data on educational attainment refer to individuals aged 25 and

older. In those instances in which age may be related to the variable in question, the variable is analyzed separately by age of the migrant. As with any report using data from a questionnaire, the results may vary slightly depending on the wording of the questions. Consequently, it may be prudent to consider the results of this report in conjunction with that of other studies before making any policy decisions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUALS MIGRATING TO AND FROM OREGON

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1993A), 404,402 people aged 5 and older who lived in Oregon in 1990, lived in a different state (or country) in 1985². Conversely, 280,875 people who lived in Oregon in 1985 lived in a different state in 1990. Of the approximately 81,000 people who moved to Oregon each year about 8,000 or 10% came from another country. The difference between in-migrants and out-migrants from Oregon (net migration) was 123,527 or about 25,000 per year. Oregon has continued to attract many new residents in the 1990's. It is estimated that from April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1994 about 450,000 people moved to Oregon and about 280,000 people moved from Oregon; this is a positive net migration of about 170,000 people, or 40,000 per year, during this time (Center for Population Research and Census, 1995). Clearly, the composition of Oregon's population has changed substantially over time since many people living in Oregon in 1994 lived elsewhere in 1985 and many people who lived in Oregon in 1985 no longer reside in the state. Of the 3,082,000 people living in Oregon in 1994, about 854,000 people (28% of Oregon's population) did not live in the state nine years earlier. The substantial migration to and from Oregon makes it prudent for policy makers to have some insight as to the characteristics of these

migrants.

Table 1 shows the origins and destinations of in-migrants and out-migrants by the size of net migration. It is quite clear from this table that migration patterns are heavily influenced by proximity to Oregon. In particular, about 187,800 or 47% of all in-migrants to Oregon are from California (128,797 or 32%) and Washington (59,020 or 15%). Conversely, about 158,600 or 57% of all out-migrants from Oregon go to California (29%) and Washington (28%). In addition to California and Washington, 10 other states sent more than 5,000 persons to Oregon from 1985-1990: Idaho (17,133), Texas (14,334), Alaska (14,034), Arizona (11,466), Colorado (11,093), Montana (8,350), Nevada (7,762), Utah (7,387), Illinois (5,537), and Hawaii (5,210). Conversely, nine states had at least 5,000 people who lived in Oregon in 1985: California (80,550), Washington (78,006), Idaho (11,925), Arizona (11,268), Nevada (8,223), Texas (7,488), Alaska (6,830), Colorado (6,145), and Utah (5,298). That those states sending many people to Oregon also receive many migrants from Oregon is clearly demonstrated by the fact that each of the 9 states that received more than 5,000 Oregonians between 1985 and 1990, sent at least 5,000 people to Oregon during this time.

The vast majority of the states sent more people to Oregon than vice versa (39 vs. 11, including the District of Columbia). However, for most of these states the net migration was less than 200 per year. Figure 1 shows those states having the highest and lowest net migration. It is quite clear that California dominates the net migration to Oregon, accounting for about 60% of the domestic net in-migration (+48,247). Other states that sent substantially more people to Oregon than they received are: Alaska (+7,204), Texas (+6,846), Idaho (+5,208), Montana (+4,997), and Colorado (+4,948). The net out-migration is minimal (less than 600) for every state with the

exception of Washington. Approximately 19,000 more people moved from Oregon to Washington than vice versa from 1985 to 1990. It thus appears that migration to and from Oregon is heavily influenced not only by the situation in Oregon (i.e., the economy, education opportunities, and quality of life), but also by the situation in California and Washington.

The substantial net in-migration from California and the net out-migration to Washington that occurred in the late 1980's appears to have continued in the first few years of the 1990's. Drivers licenses exchanged from other states suggest that California continues to send substantially more people to Oregon than it receives (Oregon Motor Vehicles Division, 1995); on average, about 23,000 more people moved from California to Oregon than vice versa during each year from 1990 to 1994. The pattern of migration to and from Washington in the 1990's shows that Washington has continued to receive more people from Oregon than it sends (Oregon Motor Vehicles Division, 1995).

Figure 2 presents a breakdown of in- and out-migration by age of migrant. The overall pattern is relatively similar for both in- and out-migrants in that migration is at its peak among 20-29 year olds. The proportion of migrants by age then decreases substantially with increasing age until there is a flattening out of the slope for those ages 50-59; there is a slight decline with increasing age for those over age 60. For both in- and out-migration, about one-half of the migrants are ages 20-39.

Differentials in the age pattern of in- and out-migrants occur among the elderly and those aged 18-24 (Table 2). In particular, 8.2% of in-migrants are aged 65 and older and 6.0% are aged 55-64 whereas 5.8% of out-migrants are aged 65 and older and 4.3% are aged 55-64. Additionally, the number of in-migrants aged 65 and older is double that of out-migrants (33,309 vs. 16,356). Substantial in-migration of elderly is one reason why the number (and

percentage) of Oregonians aged 65 and older increased from about 303,300 in 1980 to 424,700 in 1994: from 11.5% to 13.8% (Center for Population Research and Census, 1995). In addition to positive net migration, Oregon's elderly population is increasing owing to the aging of its residents. From 1990 to 1994, Oregon gained about 35,600 people aged 65 and older: net in-migration of the elderly accounted for 19,600 persons (55%) and the aging of Oregon's population accounted for 16,000 persons (45%).

For both in- and out-migrants about 51% are male suggesting little change over time in the overall sex structure of Oregon's population. However, for both in- and out-migrants, among those under age 60, males are slightly more likely to migrate from one state to another than females whereas the pattern is reversed among those aged 60 and older. The greater number of elderly female migrants is consistent with the fact that at the older ages there are substantially more females than males.

A substantially greater proportion of out-migrants were aged 18-24 than in-migrants. That a greater proportion of 18-24 year olds are leaving Oregon may occur because Oregon may not have enough educational or economic opportunities for young adults. The concern that a desired academic program may be cut at an Oregon State System of Higher Education Institution has prompted some students to go to an out-of-state college (Office of Institutional Research, 1994). Population projections suggest that throughout the 1990's an increasing number of Oregonians will become old enough to enter college (Center for Population Research and Census, 1993). Access to higher education for this population will be limited, however, if adequate resources are not allocated to support their increasing numbers. College tuition has increased dramatically in the 1990's and various programs have been dropped at Oregon Institutions of Higher Education.

Table 3 shows the pattern of migration by race/ethnicity. Although the vast majority of in-migrants were White (88%), a slightly smaller proportion of Whites moved to Oregon from 1985 to 1990 than was the racial makeup of Oregonians in 1990. On April 1, 1990, 92.8% of Oregon's population were classified as White, with 2.4% Asian (or Pacific Islander), 1.6% Black, 1.4% American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, and 1.8% classified as other race: Hispanics (who may be any race) comprised 4.0% of the state's population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992C). A greater proportion of in-migrants were Asians than out-migrants (4.9% vs. 3.0%) and Hispanics were substantially more likely to move to Oregon than leave (6.9% vs. 4.4%).

Data from the Oregon Department of Education (1990; 1995) show that the proportion of Whites enrolled in public schools decreased from 1990 to 1994 whereas an increase occurred among Hispanics. Consequently, it appears that Oregon will continue, albeit slowly, to become a more diverse state racially and ethnically. The increase in the proportion of Hispanic students from 21,200 or 4.4% in 1990 to 32,700 or 6.3% in 1994 (Oregon Department of Education, 1990; 1995) is quite remarkable for such a short time and reflects the substantial in-migration of Hispanics, especially families, that has occurred in Oregon from 1985 to 1994.

Table 4 shows the pattern of migration by age and education level for those 25 years and older. The overall results indicate that a greater proportion of out-migrants have a bachelor's degree than in-migrants (30.6% vs. 27.0%). Additionally, in-migrants are more likely to not have a high school diploma (15.2% vs. 14.0%). Although a greater proportion of better educated individuals are leaving Oregon than moving to Oregon, the state is attracting a higher proportion of better educated individuals than currently reside in Oregon. In 1990, 20.6% of Oregonians aged 25 and older had a

bachelor's degree and 18.5% did not have a high school diploma (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). Additionally, in terms of the absolute number of migrants, Oregon is gaining more poorly educated and more highly educated people than it is losing to other states owing to the substantial net in-migration occurring since 1985.

Because age is highly correlated with education, the data on education are analyzed separately by age of migrant. It is quite clear that for both in- and out-migrants, those between the ages of 25 and 44 are the most likely to have a bachelor's degree. The results vary little by age since in each age group under 60, a greater proportion of out-migrants have a college degree than in-migrants. Further, in six of these seven age groups a greater proportion of in-migrants do not have a high school diploma. That Oregon is attracting a greater proportion of persons who do not have a high school diploma may have important implications concerning the ability of new migrants to find a career in the work force that will allow them to adequately support themselves and their children.

Of particular note is the fact that 35.8% of the out-migrants aged 25-29 have a college diploma as compared to 25.8% of in-migrants. It may be that young college educated Oregonians are having difficulty finding an adequate job in Oregon and thus they move to another state to begin their post college career in the work force. Policy makers may wish to research the possible reasons and implications of why there is out-migration of college graduates and in-migration of those who do not have a high school diploma.

Tables 5-7 focus on the economic characteristics of in- and out-migrants. As shown in Table 5, in-migrants were more likely to have worked no hours per week in 1989 than out-migrants (26.2% vs. 20.4%). However, among those who worked in 1989, there is little difference in the number of hours

worked per week by migration status. For example, 6.8% of in-migrants worked between 1 and 20 hours per week compared to 7.0% of out-migrants. For both in- and out-migrants who worked, 72.3% worked 40 or more hours per week in 1989.

Considering per capita wages and salary income in 1989, Table 6 shows that a higher proportion of out-migrants were making at least \$40,000 than in-migrants (7.2% vs. 5.2%). This is consistent with data showing that Oregon wages are slightly lower than the national average (Oregon Employment Department, 1994). Conversely, 31.1% of in-migrants have no salary or wages income compared to 24.3% of out-migrants. The disparity in the percentage earning no income may be partially related to the age structure of the migrants. For example, substantially more older persons are moving to Oregon than leaving, and older persons are less likely to be working and thus more likely to have no wages and salary income than younger persons.

Data from a survey conducted by the Oregon Employment Department (1993) suggest that the lower salary pattern of recent in-migrants has continued in the 1990's. In particular, the Oregon Employment Department (1993) found that, on average, people who moved to Oregon from 1990 to 1992 earned less money in Oregon than they did before they moved to Oregon.

The analysis of the poverty data (Table 7) indicates that in-migrants are more likely to be below the poverty level than out-migrants (18.1% vs. 14.7%)³. A slightly higher proportion of out-migrants have an income twice that of the poverty level than in-migrants. That 12.4% of Oregon's population in 1990 were below the poverty level (U.S. Bureau of the Census Bureau, 1993B) indicates that the proportion of Oregonians below the poverty level has increased over time. The 32,200 persons below poverty that Oregon gained from 1985 to 1990 owing to net migration (70,600 in-migrants minus 38,400 out-

migrants) is quite substantial for such a short time. It appears that Oregon is continuing to attract many poor people. The 1994 Oregon Population Survey (Oregon Survey Research Laboratory, 1994) shows that people who migrated to Oregon from 1989 to 1994 are more likely to be below poverty than those who have lived in Oregon for at least five years.

Figure 3 shows poverty status by age. Among migrants of similar ages under age 70, in-migrants are more likely to be below the poverty level than out-migrants. For both in- and out-migrants, those aged 15-24 are the most likely to be below the poverty level with those aged 65 and older less likely to be below the poverty level than the general population. That about 3 out of every 10 in-migrants aged 15-24 are below poverty is quite alarming, especially since college students are excluded from the poverty calculations. The high proportion of poverty among young adults may be a combination of the difficulty that these individuals face in finding a job that pays more than minimum wage and the fact that many of these people have children: single parents are about three times as likely to be below poverty than the typical Oregonian. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B).

Table 8 shows no difference in the percentage of persons on public assistance by migration status. Among persons aged 15 and older, 3.9% of in-migrants are receiving public assistance compared to 3.7% of out-migrants. That about one in five recent migrants to Oregon is living below the poverty level suggests that many new arrivals to Oregon may not have the economic resources to adequately care for themselves. However, most of these people do not appear to be receiving public assistance. It may be that some of the in-migrants are trying to "tough" it out before applying for public assistance whereas others may have just moved to Oregon and are in the process of applying for public assistance.

Table 9 shows the pattern of in- and out-migration by the individual's occupation. A lower proportion of in-migrants are in managerial and professional specialty occupations than out-migrants (21.1% vs. 24.3%). Additionally, a smaller proportion of in-migrants are in technical, sales, and administrative occupations. Rather, in-migrants are disproportionately engaged in the (generally lower paying) occupations of farming, forestry, and fishing as well as being operators, fabricators, and laborers. The percentage of in-migrants in each of these occupations is similar to that of Oregonians who listed their occupation on the 1990 Census (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B).

Tables 10A, 10B, and 10C present data on whether or not the migrants have a work, mobility, or personal care limitation. A slightly higher proportion of in-migrants categorize themselves as having a limitation that may affect their ability to work or care for themselves. For example, 12.6% of the in-migrants have a work limitation compared to 10.8% of out-migrants (Table 10A). In 1990 8.3% of Oregonians had a work disability (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B) suggesting that there has been an increase in the percentage of Oregonians with a work disability over time. Approximately 3.5% of in-migrants had a personal care limitation compared to 2.6% of out-migrants (Table 10B). This is similar to the 3.6% of those living in Oregon in 1990 who had a personal care limitation (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). No difference is found in mobility limitation by migration status with about 3.2% of both in- and out-migrants having a mobility limitation; this is similar to that of all Oregonians in 1990 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). As expected, the likelihood of having a personal care limitation or mobility limitation is positively related to the age of the migrant.

Consistent with the increasing number of Hispanics living in Oregon is

the finding, in Table 11, that a greater proportion of in-migrants speak a language other than English at home compared to out-migrants (13.8% vs. 8.5%). In-migrants are about twice as likely as all people living in Oregon in 1990 to speak a language other than English at home (13.8% vs. 7.3% -- U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B).

Approximately 28,000 in-migrants (6.9%) do not speak English very well (Table 12) compared to only 9,100 out-migrants (3.2%). The percentage of in-migrants who do not speak English very well is more than double the figure of 3.0% for all residents of Oregon in 1990 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). A similar pattern is found when considering those who do not speak English well or at all (3.9% of in-migrants vs. 1.5% of out-migrants). The data on the ability of in-migrants to speak English and whether or not a language other than English is spoken at home suggests that many in-migrants may find it difficult to get a job (especially a well paying job) and perform many routine activities that require interacting with individuals who speak English.

As shown in Table 13, there is relatively little difference in the marital status for in- and out-migrants. Approximately two out of five in- and out-migrants were married in 1990 and two out of five in- and out-migrants had never married by 1990.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

In the analysis of housing, the discussion initially considers the types of units occupied by in- and out-migrants. Table 14 indicates that a greater proportion of in-migrants live in a one-family housing unit than out-migrants (53.3% vs. 45.9%). Although out-migrants are more likely to live in an

apartment than in-migrants, for both in- and out-migrants about one in ten live in a mobile home.

Data on whether or not the migrants' housing unit is owned or rented are presented in Table 15. Consistent with the results in Table 14, in-migrants are more likely to own their home than out-migrants (39.0% vs. 32.7%). Of particular note is the finding that 11.1% of the in-migrants own their home free and clear compared to 6.7% of the out-migrants. That many in-migrants own their home free and clear is consistent with the anecdotal evidence that many Californians are retiring in Oregon and buying their houses with cash with substantial money left over to enjoy their retirement.

Table 16 shows the number of rooms for the housing units of migrants. There is little difference in the number of rooms in the households of in- and out-migrants with the exception that out-migrants are more likely to live in either a 2 room (8.4% vs. 6.7%) or a 3 room housing unit (14.4% vs. 12.6%).

It is quite clear from Tables 17A, 17B, and 17C that there is little difference in housing conditions by migration status. Among both in- and out-migrants about 99% of their households have complete plumbing facilities and complete kitchen facilities. Telephones are slightly less common but about 93% of the households of in- and out-migrants contain a telephone.

Little difference is found in the number of persons per household by migration status (Table 18). The only difference of note is that in-migrants are slightly less likely to be in a one-person household than out-migrants.

Table 19A shows that a similar proportion of in- and out-migrants are in family households and non-family households. There is also little difference by migration status in the percentage of households that contain children under age 18 (39.9% vs. 38.0%). Approximately 1 in 10 in-migrant households (15,781) is comprised of a single parent who has a child under age 18.

Table 19B presents data on family type for those families having children under age 18 in the household. Among in-migrants, 26% of families with a child under age 18 are single parents suggesting that a non-trivial number of households may be in need of some assistance since single parent families are about six times more likely to be below poverty than married couple families (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). Of the single parent households, women are three times more likely to be single parents than men.

The data presented in Table 20 show that in-migrants have a lower household income than out-migrants. For example, 18.1% of in-migrants' households have incomes below \$10,000 compared to 14.7% for out-migrants. At the other end of the spectrum, 13.9% of out-migrants' household incomes exceed \$60,000 compared to 10.0% of in-migrants' household incomes. That there is little difference in persons per household (and the percentage of households containing children) by migration status suggests that these income differences are probably not an artifact of a different household or family structure for in- and out-migrants. Rather, persons who move to Oregon appear to earn less money than persons who leave Oregon.

Table 21 provides some insight as to a households' discretionary income by examining data on gross rent as a percentage of household income. A greater proportion of in-migrants do not pay rent than out-migrants. Among those paying rent, little difference is found in the proportion of in- and out-migrants who have a gross rent that is under 20% or greater than 50% of their household income. In about one in four in-migrants' households, the gross rent is at least 30% of their household income; in one-ninth of the households it is at least 50%. It thus appears that one group of in-migrants has little difficulty paying the rent, whereas a second group of in-migrants is spending such a large proportion of their income on rent that they may have

relatively little money left for the other necessities of life, such as food, clothing, and transportation.

Tables 22A, 22B, and 22C show the number of households by presence of individuals of certain ages. It is relatively common for households to contain children since for both in- and out-migrants about two-fifths of their households contain at least one child under age 18 (Table 22A).

Consistent with the pattern of migration by age, in-migrants' households are more likely to contain elderly than out-migrants' households. In particular, 13.7% of the in-migrants' households contain at least one person aged 65 and older compared to 10.9% of the out-migrants' households (Table 22B). The percentage of households with at least one person aged 60 and older is 18.4% for in-migrants and 14.6% for out-migrants (Table 22C).

Similar to the results of Table 12, more than twice as many households of in-migrants are considered linguistically isolated (no one in the household speaks English very well) than households of out-migrants (Table 23). Although the proportion of in-migrants' households that are linguistically isolated is only 3.4%, those living in these households may find it extremely difficult to adjust to life in Oregon including finding a job. Additionally, children in linguistically isolated households may be at a disadvantage in terms of keeping pace with their schoolmates. Hispanics, in particular, seem to have difficulty in school as evidenced by the fact that they are significantly less likely to obtain a high school diploma than other minorities (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B).

CONCLUSION

Oregon has gained about 293,000 people ages 5 and older owing to net

migration from 1985 to 1994. This substantial net in-migration may impact the state in many ways. For example, in-migration was a major factor in keeping Oregon's economy relatively healthy during the 1990-1991 national recession (Oregon Employment Department, 1992). Problems may occur if Oregon is unable to accommodate its changing population with the necessary public investments in education, social services, and transportation systems. In various parts of the state there are some signs that the population growth is outpacing the area's ability to keep up with it. For example, the Bend area is in need of major investments in its transportation system to keep up with the greater demand brought about by the substantial population increase in Deschutes County since 1985. The Portland area's roads continue to become more congested (Shrank, Turner, and Lomax, 1993).

A greater number and proportion of Oregonians are living below the poverty level in 1994 than in 1985. From 1985 to 1990 Oregon gained about 32,200 people living below poverty owing to migration. However, that only 1 in 25 new residents to Oregon receives public assistance suggests that many in-migrants to Oregon, especially the 20-24 year olds, may find it quite difficult to support themselves and their families. The increasing scarcity of state resources may mean that, over time, an increasing number of people may be below poverty while the assistance they receive from the state may do little to improve their economic situation. Consequently, many new Oregonians may have to forego such things as preventive health care and new clothes to ensure that they can afford the basic necessities of housing and food.

Oregon's elderly population increased by about 120,000 from 1980 to 1994 owing to substantial net in-migration and the aging of its population. An increasing number of elderly suggests that more long-term care facilities and user-friendly housing may need to be constructed in the coming years.

Additionally, there may be conflict concerning the distribution of state resources among various subgroups of the state's population. For example, how does the state devote adequate resources to children (e.g., education and AFDC) while ensuring that resources are available to meet the needs of the elderly, especially their health care needs.

The increasing number of in-migrants who have difficulty speaking English may have implications in that it may be hard for these people to obtain a career in the work force that allows them to adequately support their families. Additionally, these in-migrants may be at a disadvantage in interacting with others and performing many routine activities because of their inability to speak English well. The increase in Hispanic in-migrants may have long-term implications in that not only are many unable to adequately speak English, but their children are much less likely to complete high school than the general population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993B). Consequently, many Hispanics who experience poverty while children may be unable to break the cycle of poverty since their inadequate education forces them to work in low paying jobs. Additionally, an increasing Hispanic population suggests that it may be prudent for educators to devote more attention to improving Hispanic children's chances of graduating from high school.

A substantial number of Californians moved to Oregon between 1985 and 1994. That California's economy has improved since 1994 may result in fewer Californians moving to Oregon, and thus, a smaller net migration for Oregon in the later 1990's than in the early 1990's. A smaller number of in-migrants may have consequences concerning the quality of the workforce in that it may become increasingly difficult to attract the necessary number of educated people that may be needed in the late 1990's to keep up with the anticipated growth in the number of high tech jobs in Oregon during this time; a greater

proportion of out-migrants have a bachelor's degree than in-migrants. Additionally, although a strong higher education system in Oregon is essential to the well-being of Oregon's economy, the proportion of the state's budget allocated to higher education has been reduced during successive biennium in the 1990's. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of programs offered at Oregon colleges while college tuition has skyrocketed. Consequently, many Oregonians are now unable to afford to go to an Oregon college. Additionally, a survey of 1993 Oregon high school graduates showed that more students who have a GPA between 3.75 and 4.00 chose to go to an out-of-state college than an Oregon State System of Higher Education Institution because they perceived the out-of-state college to be of higher academic quality (Office of Institutional Research, 1994).

The size and composition of Oregon's population continues to change substantially over time; Oregon continues to attract new residents yet, many people leave Oregon each year. This report has documented the characteristics of people moving to and from Oregon thus providing policy makers with vital information that may be used to better prepare for Oregon's future. However, it may be prudent to use the results of this study as a guide in decision making since it is beneficial to obtain information from various sources before making any policy decisions. Oregon's ability to adapt to the changing characteristics of its population may have a major impact on the state's economy and its quality of life.

FOOTNOTES

1. For a complete description of the PUMS as well as for further explanation of the variables used in this study, please see: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1992B) 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Public Use Microdata Sample, United States, Technical Documentation.
2. Individuals owning two homes are considered residents of the state in which they live the majority of the time. College students are considered residents of the state in which they live while attending college.
3. The calculations of poverty status exclude college students, institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters, and unrelated individuals under age 15.

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Figure 1
Net Migration To Oregon For Selected States, 1985 - 1990

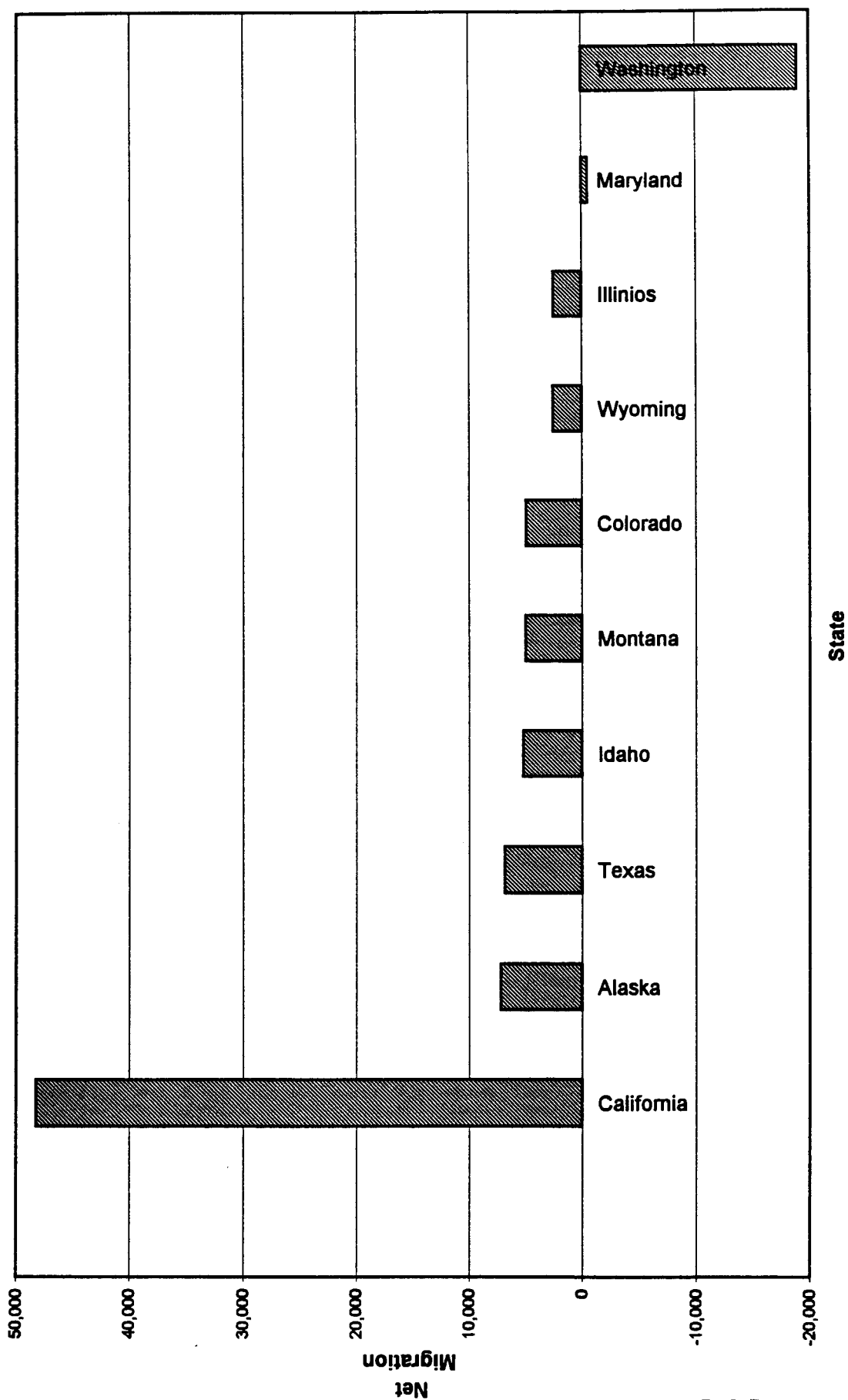


Figure 2
Percent of In- and Out-Migrants to Oregon, 1985 - 1990
By Age of Migrant

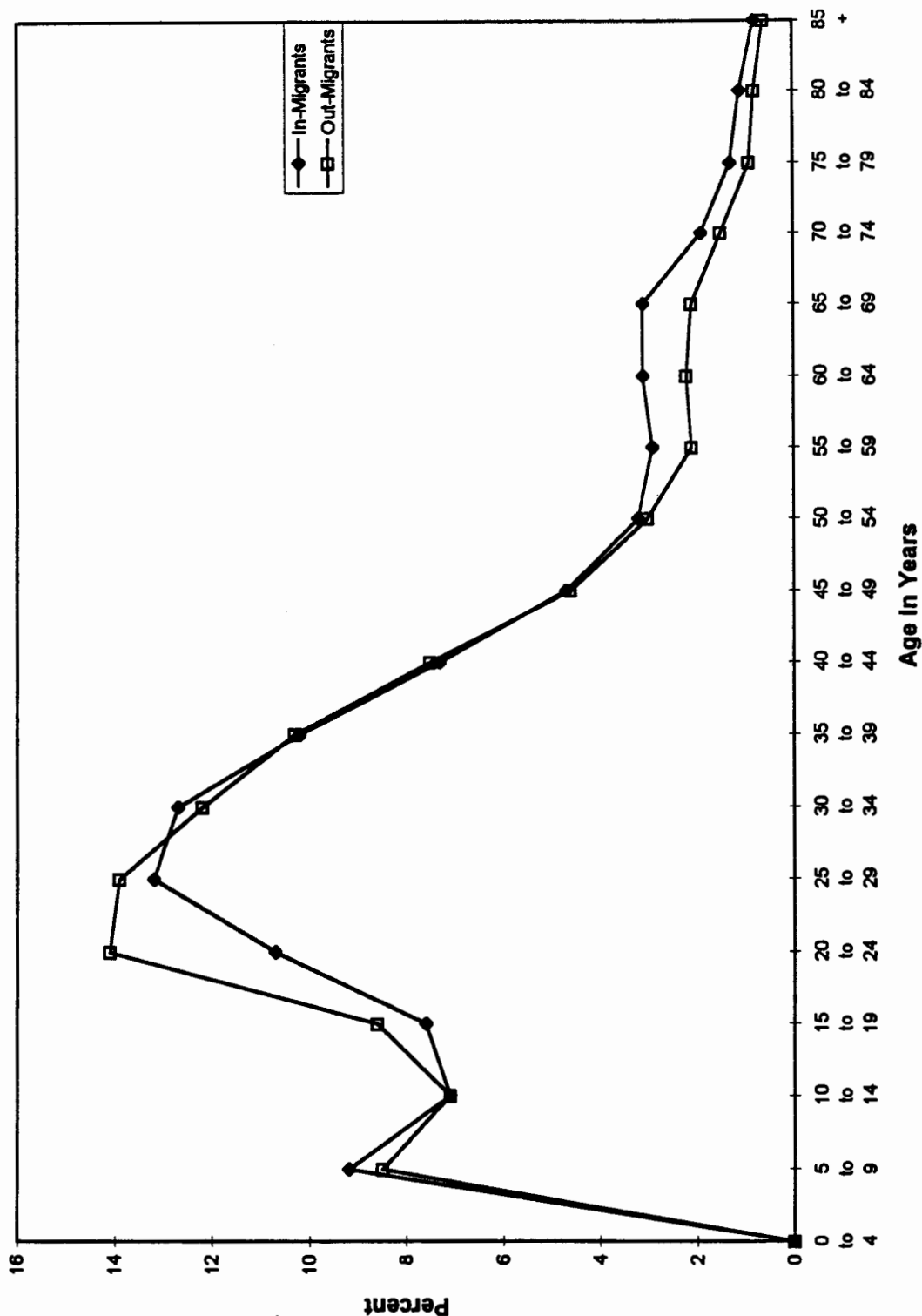


Figure 3
Percent of In- and Out-Migrants To Oregon, 1985 - 1990
Who Are Below Poverty, By Age of Migrant

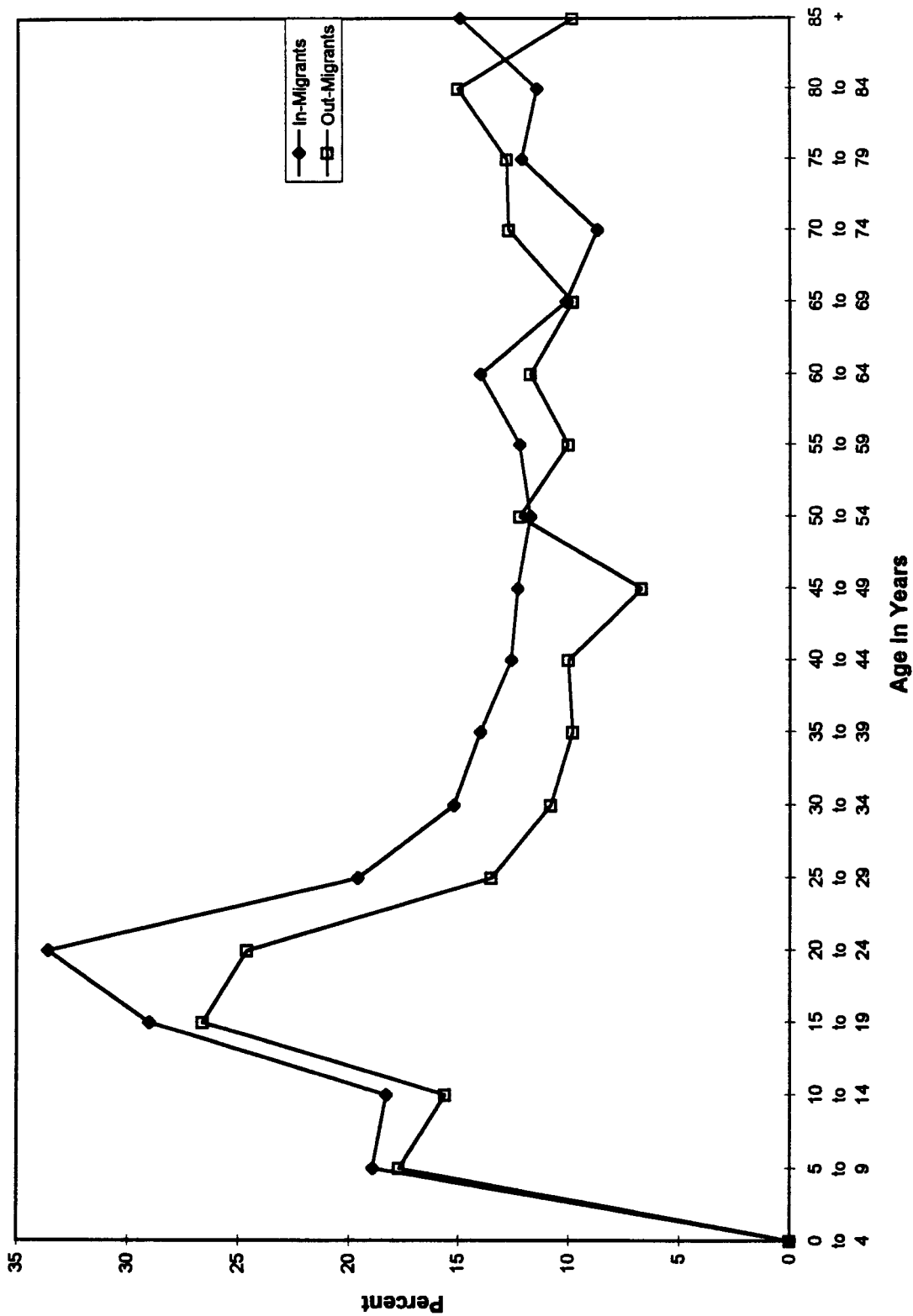


Table 1. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Net Migration

State	In-Migrants %		Out-Migrants %		Net Migration
California	128,797	31.8	80,550	28.7	48,247
Alaska	14,034	3.5	6,830	2.4	7,204
Texas	14,334	3.5	7,488	2.7	6,846
Idaho	17,133	4.2	11,925	4.2	5,208
Montana	8,350	2.1	3,353	1.2	4,997
Colorado	11,093	2.7	6,145	2.2	4,948
Wyoming	3,606	0.9	1,057	0.4	2,549
Illinois	5,537	1.4	3,025	1.1	2,512
Utah	7,387	1.8	5,298	1.9	2,089
Minnesota	4,374	1.1	2,573	0.9	1,801
Oklahoma	3,438	0.9	1,875	0.7	1,563
New Mexico	3,068	0.8	1,648	0.6	1,420
Louisiana	2,199	0.5	803	0.3	1,396
North Dakota	1,843	0.5	519	0.2	1,324
Hawaii	5,210	1.3	3,910	1.4	1,300
Kansas	2,670	0.7	1,468	0.5	1,202
Wisconsin	2,787	0.7	1,606	0.6	1,181
Nebraska	2,073	0.5	1,026	0.4	1,047
New York	4,286	1.1	3,392	1.2	894
Iowa	1,957	0.5	1,320	0.5	637
South Dakota	1,266	0.3	680	0.2	586
Ohio	2,281	0.6	1,701	0.6	580
Connecticut	1,480	0.4	929	0.3	551
Arkansas	2,016	0.5	1,484	0.5	532
New Hampshire	875	0.2	458	0.2	417
Michigan	3,040	0.8	2,637	0.9	403
Mississippi	690	0.2	332	0.1	358
Pennsylvania	2,156	0.5	1,807	0.6	349
Florida	4,842	1.2	4,564	1.6	278
Missouri	2,906	0.7	2,641	0.9	265
Indiana	1,793	0.4	1,546	0.6	247
New Jersey	1,643	0.4	1,441	0.5	202
Arizona	11,466	2.8	11,268	4.0	198
Massachusetts	2,386	0.6	2,201	0.8	185
West Virginia	330	0.1	192	0.1	138
Rhode Island	323	0.1	242	0.1	81
Kentucky	942	0.2	891	0.3	51
Vermont	379	0.1	329	0.1	50
Maine	670	0.2	642	0.2	28
District of Columbia	448	0.1	464	0.2	-16
South Carolina	764	0.2	800	0.3	-36
Delaware	113	0.0	159	0.1	-46
North Carolina	2,032	0.5	2,094	0.7	-62
Alabama	887	0.2	968	0.3	-81
Virginia	2,858	0.7	3,001	1.1	-143
Tennessee	1,166	0.3	1,522	0.5	-356
Nevada	7,762	1.9	8,223	2.9	-461
Georgia	1,787	0.4	2,310	0.8	-523
Maryland	950	0.2	1,532	0.5	-582
Washington	59,020	14.6	78,006	27.8	-18,986
U.S. Outlying Area	847	0.2	N/A		847
Foreign Country	40,108	9.9	N/A		40,108
Total	404,402	100	280,875	100	123,527

N/A - Cannot be determined

Table 2. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Age and Sex of Migrants

Age in Years	In-Migrants				Out-Migrants			
	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female
		%				%		
5-9	37,519	9.2	18,932	18,587	23,941	8.5	11,783	12,158
10-14	28,672	7.1	14,686	13,986	19,922	7.1	10,828	9,094
15-19	30,882	7.6	15,574	15,308	23,973	8.6	11,989	11,984
20-24	43,655	10.7	23,109	20,546	39,571	14.1	20,527	19,044
25-29	53,678	13.2	28,067	25,611	38,810	13.9	20,276	18,534
30-34	51,533	12.7	26,454	25,079	34,235	12.2	17,793	16,442
35-39	41,278	10.2	21,453	19,825	28,852	10.3	14,524	14,328
40-44	29,579	7.3	15,431	14,148	21,093	7.5	11,481	9,612
45-49	19,004	4.7	9,972	9,032	12,829	4.6	6,614	6,215
50-54	12,845	3.2	6,627	6,218	8,438	3.0	4,404	4,034
55-59	11,741	2.9	5,927	5,814	5,869	2.1	3,122	2,747
60-64	12,496	3.1	6,038	6,458	6,302	2.2	2,702	3,600
65-69	12,791	3.1	6,404	6,387	5,785	2.1	2,860	2,925
70-74	7,605	1.9	3,365	4,240	4,266	1.5	2,038	2,228
75-79	5,375	1.3	2,199	3,176	2,452	0.9	928	1,524
80-84	4,286	1.1	1,569	2,717	2,175	0.8	753	1,422
85 and Older	3,252	0.8	683	2,569	1,678	0.6	640	1,038
All Ages	406,191	100	206,490	199,701	280,191	100	143,262	136,929

Table 3. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Racial/Ethnic Group of Migrants

Racial/ Ethnic Group	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
White	358,184	88.2	254,020	90.7
Black	7,372	1.8	6,733	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	20,045	4.9	8,540	3.0
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6,444	1.6	4,627	1.7
Other Race	14,184	3.5	6,271	2.2
All Races	406,229	100	280,191	100
Hispanic*	28,151	6.9	12,232	4.4
Non-Hispanic	378,078	93.1	267,959	95.6

*Hispanic may be of any race.

Table 4. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Age and Educational Attainment of Migrants
Ages 25 and Older

Age in Years	In-Migrants					Out-Migrants				
	Total	No High School Diploma	%	Bachelor's Degree	%	Total	No High School Diploma	%	Bachelor's Degree	%
25-29	53,678	7,651	14.3	13,824	25.8	38,810	4,718	12.2	13,911	35.8
30-34	51,533	5,506	10.7	16,384	31.8	34,235	4,067	11.9	11,431	33.4
35-39	41,278	3,945	10.0	14,123	34.2	28,852	2,659	9.2	9,988	34.6
40-44	29,579	2,818	9.5	9,363	31.7	21,093	1,503	7.1	7,146	33.9
45-49	19,004	2,295	12.1	5,581	29.4	12,829	1,412	11.0	4,001	31.2
50-54	12,845	2,445	19.0	2,589	20.2	8,438	1,198	14.2	1,947	23.1
55-59	11,741	2,507	21.4	2,359	20.1	5,869	1,011	17.2	1,227	20.9
60-64	12,496	2,832	22.7	2,165	17.3	6,302	1,489	23.6	1,041	16.5
65-69	12,791	3,041	23.8	2,450	19.2	5,785	1,610	27.8	905	15.6
70-74	7,605	2,197	28.9	1,235	16.2	4,266	1,704	39.9	601	14.1
75-79	5,375	1,839	34.2	613	11.4	2,452	941	38.4	364	14.8
80-84	4,286	1,720	40.1	654	15.3	2,175	982	45.1	271	12.5
85 and Older	3,252	1,552	47.7	319	9.8	1,678	965	57.5	50	3.0
All Ages	265,463	40,348	15.2	71,659	27.0	172,784	24,259	14.0	52,883	30.6

Table 5. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Number of Hours Typically Worked per Week in 1989 for Migrants Aged 16 and Older

Hours Worked	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
No Hours	87,617	26.2	47,563	20.4
1-19	16,908	5.0	12,975	5.6
20-29	23,517	7.0	16,973	7.3
30-39	28,079	8.4	21,362	9.2
40-49	136,548	40.8	99,731	42.9
50 Hours or More	42,203	12.6	34,075	14.6
Total	334,872	100	232,679	100

Table 6. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Per Capita Wages or Salary Income in 1989 for Migrants Aged 16 and Older

Per Capita Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
No Income	104,296	31.1	56,519	24.3
\$1-\$9,999	100,515	30.0	66,410	28.5
\$10,000-\$19,999	61,706	18.4	47,989	20.6
\$20,000-\$29,999	32,971	9.8	28,421	12.2
\$30,000-\$39,999	17,819	5.3	16,549	7.1
\$40,000-\$59,999	11,732	3.5	10,964	4.7
\$60,000 and over	5,833	1.7	5,827	2.5
Total	334,872	100	232,679	100

Table 7. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Age and Poverty Status of Migrants

Age in Years	In-Migrants				Out-Migrants			
	Below Poverty		Twice the		Below Poverty		Twice the	
		%	Poverty Level	%		%	Poverty Level	%
5-9	6,812	18.9	19,390	53.9	4,053	17.7	13,128	57.3
10-14	5,009	18.3	14,446	52.7	2,989	15.6	11,663	60.9
15-19	7,746	29.0	12,854	48.1	5,005	26.6	9,902	52.7
20-24	13,455	33.6	15,787	39.5	8,007	24.6	15,575	47.9
25-29	10,366	19.6	30,661	58.0	5,005	13.5	25,525	69.0
30-34	7,694	15.2	32,829	64.7	3,596	10.8	24,081	72.4
35-39	5,711	14.0	26,871	66.0	2,740	9.8	20,744	74.1
40-44	3,646	12.6	20,721	71.4	2,085	10.0	16,070	76.7
45-49	2,313	12.3	13,515	71.9	848	6.7	10,127	80.3
50-54	1,497	11.7	9,218	72.2	999	12.2	6,018	73.2
55-59	1,381	12.2	7,999	70.5	555	10.0	4,097	73.6
60-64	1,701	14.0	8,167	67.0	729	11.7	4,623	74.3
65-69	1,264	10.1	8,864	70.9	551	9.8	3,942	70.3
70-74	633	8.7	4,951	67.9	510	12.7	2,469	61.3
75-79	586	12.1	3,025	62.3	299	12.8	1,394	59.8
80-84	427	11.4	2,070	55.3	271	15.0	1,085	60.2
85 and Older	374	14.9	1,568	62.4	127	9.8	852	65.6
All Ages	70,615	18.1	232,936	59.8	38,369	14.7	171,295	65.8

Table 8. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Public Assistance Status of Migrants Ages 15 and Older

Received Public Assistance in 1989	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	13,282	3.9	8,714	3.7
No	326,718	96.1	227,614	96.3
Total	340,000	100	236,328	100

Table 9. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Occupation in 1990 for Migrants Ages 16 and Older

Occupation	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
No Occupation	51,146	15.3	27,182	11.7
Managerial and Professional Specialty	70,561	21.1	56,608	24.3
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	83,395	24.9	65,925	28.3
Service Occupation	46,318	13.8	30,820	13.2
Forestry, Farming and Fishing	13,711	4.1	6,605	2.8
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	27,740	8.3	18,941	8.1
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	41,577	12.4	23,624	10.2
Military	424	0.1	2,974	1.3
Total	334,872	100	232,679	100

Table 10A. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Work
Limitation Status of Migrants Ages 16 and Older

Has a Work Limitation	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	42,117	12.6	25,122	10.8
No	292,755	87.4	207,557	89.2
Total	334,872	100	232,679	100

Table 10B. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Age and Personal Care
Limitation Status of Migrants Ages 15 and Older

Age in Years	Has a Personal Care Limitation	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
			%		%
15-59	Yes	6,316	2.1	3,714	1.7
	No	287,879	97.9	209,956	98.3
60-64	Yes	782	6.3	250	4.0
	No	11,714	93.7	6,052	96.0
65-69	Yes	786	6.1	435	7.5
	No	12,005	93.9	5,350	92.5
70-74	Yes	810	10.7	390	9.1
	No	6,795	89.3	3,876	90.9
75-79	Yes	801	14.9	372	15.2
	No	4,574	85.1	2,080	84.8
80-84	Yes	875	20.4	612	28.1
	No	3,411	79.6	1,563	71.9
85 and Older	Yes	1,374	42.3	436	26.0
	No	1,878	57.7	1,242	74.0
Total	Yes	11,744	3.5	6,209	2.6
	No	328,256	96.5	230,119	97.4

Table 10C. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Age and Mobility
Limitation Status of Migrants Ages 15 and Older

Age in Years	Has a Mobility Limitation	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
			%		%
15-59	Yes	4,696	1.6	3,661	1.7
	No	289,499	98.4	210,009	98.3
60-64	Yes	759	6.1	320	5.1
	No	11,737	93.9	5,982	94.9
65-69	Yes	730	5.7	439	7.6
	No	12,061	94.3	5,346	92.4
70-74	Yes	704	9.3	647	15.2
	No	6,901	90.7	3,619	84.8
75-79	Yes	1,083	20.1	528	21.5
	No	4,292	79.9	1,924	78.5
80-84	Yes	1,406	32.8	886	40.7
	No	2,880	67.2	1,289	59.3
85 and Older	Yes	1,954	60.1	916	54.6
	No	1,298	39.9	762	45.4
Total	Yes	11,332	3.3	7,397	3.1
	No	328,668	96.7	228,931	96.9

Table 11. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Whether or Not the Migrants Speak a Language other than English at Home

Speak a Language Other than English at Home	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	56,245	13.8	23,930	8.5
No	349,984	86.2	256,261	91.5
Total	406,229	100	280,191	100

Table 12. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Ability of Migrants to Speak English

Ability to Speak English	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Speak only English	349,984	86.2	256,261	91.5
Very Well	28,387	7.0	14,820	5.3
Well	12,340	3.0	5,030	1.8
Not Well	10,794	2.7	3,055	1.1
Not at All	4,724	1.2	1,025	0.4
Total	406,229	100	280,191	100

Table 13. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Marital Status of Migrants

Marital Status	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Married	180,910	44.5	117,585	42.0
Widowed	14,258	3.5	8,011	2.9
Divorced	39,336	9.7	26,283	9.4
Separated	9,085	2.2	6,282	2.2
Never Married	162,640	40.0	122,030	43.6
Total	406,229	100	280,191	100

Table 14. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Type of Housing Unit Lived in by Migrants

Type of Housing	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
One Family House	82,988	53.3	47,426	45.9
Apartment (2 units)	7,620	4.9	4,889	4.7
Apartment (3-4 units)	10,181	6.5	7,958	7.7
Apartment (5-9 units)	11,235	7.2	8,592	8.3
Apartment (10-19 units)	12,198	7.8	9,377	9.1
Apartment (20-49 units)	8,706	5.6	6,985	6.8
Apartment (50 + units)	5,105	3.3	6,428	6.2
Mobile Home or Trailer	16,271	10.5	10,492	10.2
Other	1,335	0.9	1,143	1.1
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 15. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Tenure of Migrants' Housing Unit

Tenure of Migrants' Housing Unit	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Owned with Mortgage	43,488	27.9	26,866	26.0
Owned Free and Clear	17,266	11.1	6,965	6.7
Rented for Cash	91,703	58.9	66,825	64.7
No Cash Rent	3,182	2.0	2,634	2.6
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 16. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Number of Rooms of Migrants' Housing Unit

Number of Rooms	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
1	5,172	3.3	3,736	3.6
2	10,492	6.7	8,627	8.4
3	19,616	12.6	14,921	14.4
4	36,867	23.7	23,959	23.2
5	30,486	19.6	19,472	18.9
6	22,861	14.7	13,437	13.0
7	14,221	9.1	9,271	9.0
8	7,930	5.1	5,009	4.8
9 or more	7,994	5.1	4,858	4.7
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 17A. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Whether or Not the Migrants' Housing Unit Has Complete Plumbing Facilities

Complete Plumbing Facilities	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	154,368	99.2	102,626	99.4
No	1,271	0.8	664	0.6
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 17B. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Whether or Not the Migrants' Housing Unit Has Complete Kitchen Facilities

Complete Kitchen Facilities	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	153,979	98.9	102,061	98.8
No	1,660	1.1	1,229	1.2
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 17C. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Whether or Not the Migrants' Housing Unit Has a Telephone

Telephone in the Housing Unit	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	144,037	92.5	95,789	92.7
No	11,602	7.5	7,501	7.3
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 18. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Number of Persons in Migrants' Housing Unit

Persons in Housing Unit	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
1	37,388	24.0	27,006	26.1
2	52,703	33.9	34,715	33.6
3	26,351	16.9	16,994	16.5
4	22,474	14.4	14,166	13.7
5	10,115	6.5	6,403	6.2
6	4,057	2.6	2,476	2.4
7	1,392	0.9	988	1.0
8 or More	1,159	0.7	542	0.5
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 19A. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Household/Family Type of Migrants' Housing Unit

Household/Family Type	Children < Age 18	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
			%		%
Married Couple Family	Yes	44,884	54.1	29,367	55.1
	No	38,096	45.9	23,909	44.9
Male Householder Family	Yes	3,690	72.0	1,594	60.0
	No	1,436	28.0	1,064	40.0
Female Householder Family	Yes	12,091	81.6	7,498	84.9
	No	2,718	18.4	1,335	15.1
Male Householder Living Alone	Yes	0	0	0	0
	No	19,210	100	13,426	100
Male Householder Not Living Alone	Yes	1,148	11.9	794	11.6
	No	8,517	88.1	6,073	88.4
Female Householder Living Alone	Yes	0	0	0	0
	No	18,178	100	13,580	100
Female Householder Not Living Alone	Yes	235	4.1	33	0.7
	No	5,436	95.9	4,617	99.3
Total	Yes	62,048	39.9	39,286	38.0
	No	93,591	60.1	64,004	62.0

Table 19B. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Family Type
for Migrants' Having Children Under Age 18 in the Housing Unit

Family Type	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Married Couple Family	44,884	74.0	29,367	76.4
Male Householder Family	3,690	6.1	1,594	4.1
Female Householder Family	12,091	19.9	7,498	19.5
Total	60,665	100	38,459	100

Table 20. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Migrants' Household Income in 1989

Household Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
under \$10,000	28,199	18.1	15,220	14.7
\$10,000-\$19,999	34,377	22.1	20,346	19.7
\$20,000-\$29,999	31,629	20.3	19,138	18.5
\$30,000-\$39,999	22,599	14.5	16,292	15.8
\$40,000-\$59,999	23,324	15.0	17,951	17.4
\$60,000 and over	15,511	10.0	14,343	13.9
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 21. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Gross Rent
as a Percentage of Migrants' Household Income in 1989

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
No Rent or Loss of Income	65,978	42.4	37,245	36.1
1-19 percent	29,484	18.9	20,063	19.5
20-29 percent	24,456	15.7	18,417	17.8
30-49 percent	18,448	11.9	16,231	15.7
50 or more percent	17,273	11.1	11,334	11.0
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 22A. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Presence of Children Under Age 18 in the Migrants' Household

Child Under Age 18 in Household	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	%		%	
Yes	62,048	39.9	39,286	38.0
No	93,591	60.1	64,004	62.0
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 22B. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Presence of a Person Aged 65 and Older in the Migrants' Household

Person Aged 65 and Older in the Household	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	%		%	
1 Person	14,169	9.1	8,342	8.1
Two or More People	7,186	4.6	2,906	2.8
No	134,284	86.3	92,042	89.1
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 22C. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by Presence of a Person Aged 60 and Older in the Migrants' Household

Person Aged 60 and Older in the Household	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
	%		%	
1 Person	17,122	11.0	9,789	9.5
Two or More People	11,513	7.4	5,309	5.1
No	127,004	81.6	88,192	85.4
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100

Table 23. Migration to and from Oregon, 1985-1990, by
Linguistic Isolation of the Migrants' Household

Linguistic Isolation	In-Migrants		Out-Migrants	
		%		%
Yes	5,335	3.4	1,687	1.6
No	150,304	96.6	101,603	98.4
Total	155,639	100	103,290	100