

Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

Boomer and Pre-Boomer Migration To and Within Oregon

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1. Introduction

Oregon's population has been increasing, and this potentially results in increasing demand for outdoor recreation opportunities provided by local, state, and federal public lands and the agencies that manage them. Statewide population increased from 2.84 million in 1990 to 3.42 million in 2000 to 3.70 million in 2006,¹ and migration accounted for much of that growth. In order to provide desired recreation opportunities, it is important to understand past, and likely future, migration patterns. Such patterns are also important for broader planning, especially for regions targeting retiree in-migration as a tool for rural development.²

This report summarizes secondary data and results of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) survey of Baby Boomers and Pre-Boomers³ with respect to migration. The focus of this analysis is in-migration; unless otherwise noted, the term migration refers to in-migration rather than out-migration or net migration (in-migration less out-migration). Migration can be separated into intra-state migration (from one location to another within Oregon) and inter-state migration (from another state or country to Oregon). Intra-state migration can reflect inter-county or intra-county moves, so these are distinguished in the report where that level of detail is available. Origin refers to the state or county from which a migrant moved. Cohort refers to a population group, with Baby Boomers being a cohort of individuals born between 1946 and 1964 and Pre-Boomers born between 1926 and 1945.

2. General Data on Oregon Migration

There are several sources of migration data, and relevant results from each source are presented below.

2.1. DMV Records

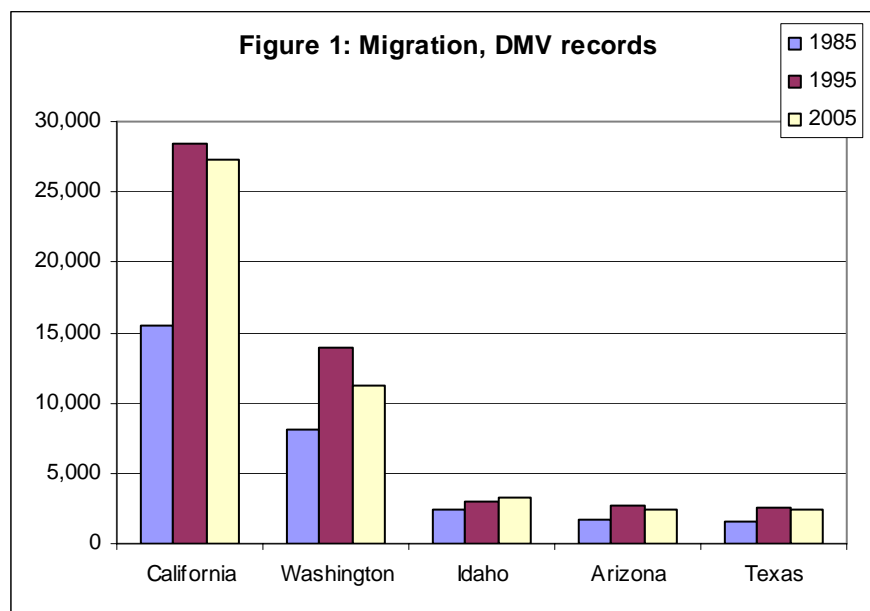
The Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) collects data on the number of licenses surrendered by state of origin. Data from 1985, 1995, and 2005 are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 below. These data indicate that migration increased dramatically from 1985 to 1995, particularly from the neighboring states of California and Washington. Combined, these states account for about half of all inter-state migration, with California accounting for 33-37% (varies by year) and Washington accounting for 15-18%.

¹ <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>

² Literature on this topic includes: 1) William J. Serow, 2003, Economic Consequences of Retiree Concentrations: A Review of North American Studies. *The Gerontologist*, vol. 43, no. 6, pp 897–903; 2) William H. Walters, 2002, Later-Life Migration in the United States: A Review of Recent Research. *Journal of Planning Literature*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 37-66; and 3) Richard J. Reeder, 1998, *Retiree-Attraction Policies for Rural Development*. Economic Research Service, US Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 741, available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib741/>.

³ Background and full results from that survey are available at <http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/SCORP.shtml>.

Origin	1985		1995		2005	
	Licenses	Percent	Licenses	Percent	Licenses	Percent
California	15,560	33	28,375	36	27,306	37
Washington	8,094	17	13,970	18	11,207	15
Idaho	2,365	5	3,047	4	3,221	4
Arizona	1,724	4	2,662	3	2,435	3
Texas	1,527	3	2,545	3	2,371	3



2.2. Moving Company Records

Some moving companies track shipments. United Van Lines is the country's largest household goods mover, with more than 30% of the market, and has tracked shipment patterns on a state-by-state basis annually since 1977.⁴ In 2006, there were 227,254 inter-state movements including 5,074 inbound shipments to Oregon and 3,042 outbound shipments from Oregon. This balance reflects an inbound rate of 62.5% of all shipments involving the state (and, conversely, an outbound rate of 37.5%). Though larger states had higher absolute levels of inbound shipments, this inbound *rate* is second only to North Carolina. United data show that Oregon has had a high inbound rate for 19 straight years.

2.3. US Census Data (County)

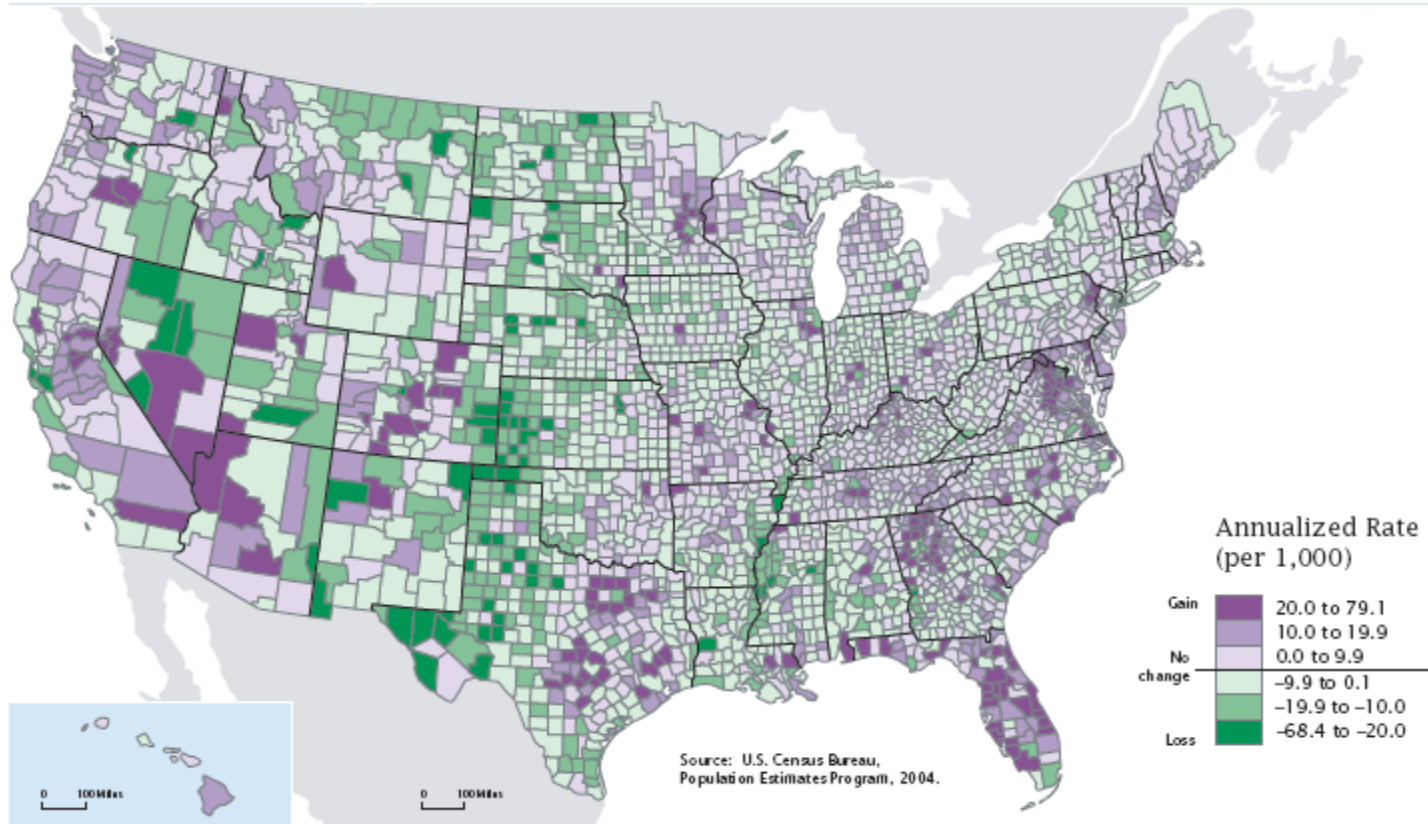
US Census reports⁵ provide domestic net migration rates by county and state. Rates are calculated by subtracting out-migration from in-migration, dividing by average population during

⁴ <http://www.unitedvanlines.com/mover/united-newsroom/press-releases/2007/2006-united-migration-study-04-07.htm>

⁵ <http://www.census.gov/prod/2006pubs/p25-1135.pdf> (file size > 5 MB).

the period, and multiplying by 1,000. Oregon experienced average annual domestic net migration rates of 8.5 during the 1990-2000 period and 3.7 during the 2000-2004 period. These rates are above the national average, but they are exceeded by states such as Nevada, which had net migration rates of 29.8 and 23.3 for the two periods, respectively. Figure 2 shows how net migration varied across counties in Oregon and nationwide during the period 2000-2004. Deschutes and Crook counties have the highest rates, followed by counties in southern Oregon and the Portland metro area.

Figure 2: Net migration rates, by destination county, 2000-2004



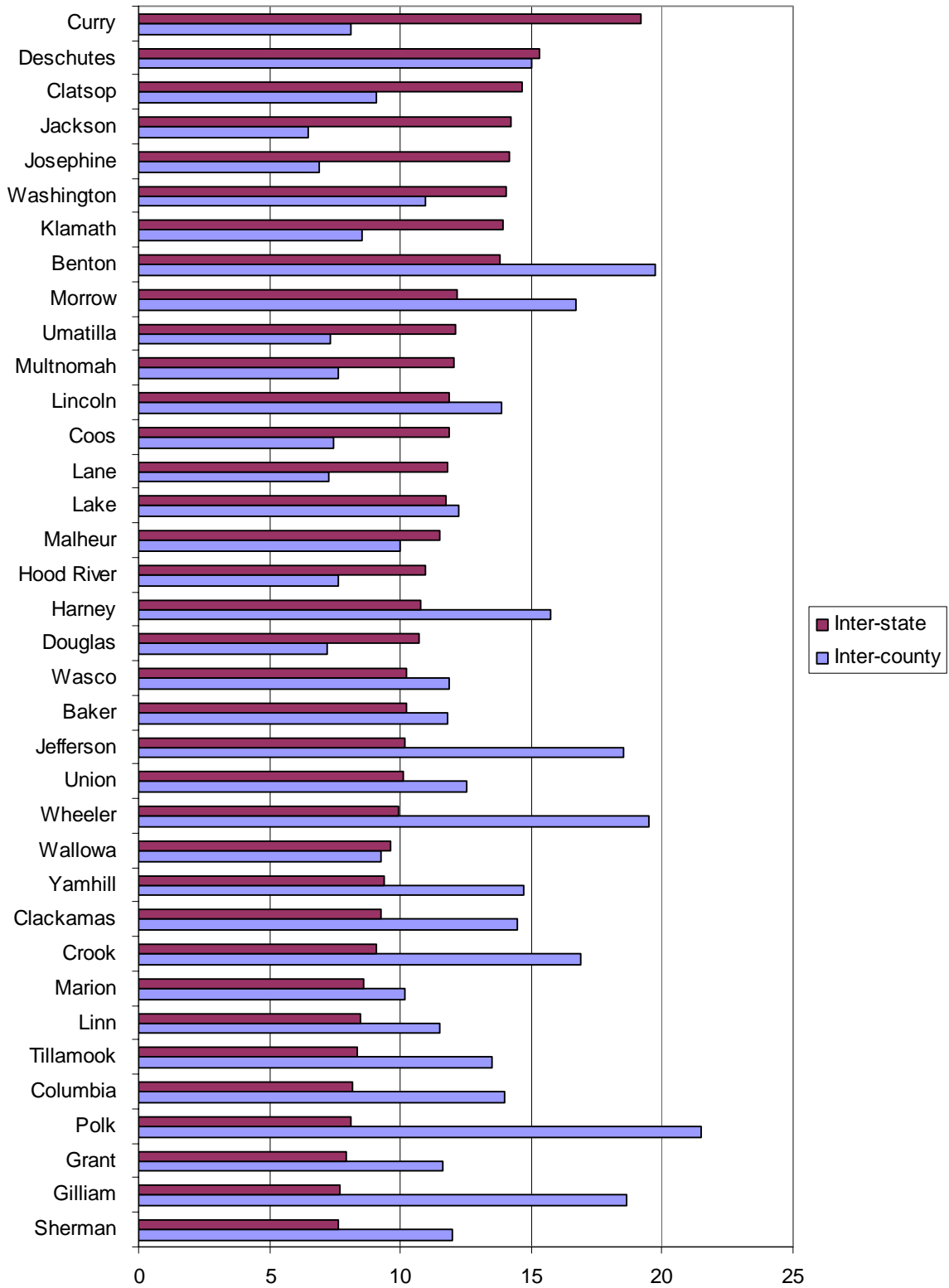
The US Census also provides detailed data on county-to-county moves. During the decennial census, respondents completing the long form are asked whether they have moved in the past 5 years (Question 15 on that form). This data is only collected during the decennial census, so the most recent data are from the 2000 census covering moves between 1995 and 2000. Nonetheless, the data is of high quality and fine resolution – it covers moves between counties and allows one to disaggregate out-migration and in-migration rather than using the combined data in the form of net migration. Table 2 and Figure 3 show how migration rates vary across Oregon counties, as well as the balance of inter-state and inter-county migration by county.

Figure 3 illustrates different balances of inter-state and inter-county migration across counties. Insofar as local governments actively attract migrants, and agency services depend on migrant origin, it can be important to differentiate origins in this manner (in addition to differentiating in-migration from net-migration). By percent of population, Curry County had the highest level of inter-state migration, followed by Deschutes, Clatsop, Jackson, and Josephine. A different

picture emerges with respect to inter-county migration, where Polk County led, followed by Benton, Wheeler, Jefferson, and Gilliam.

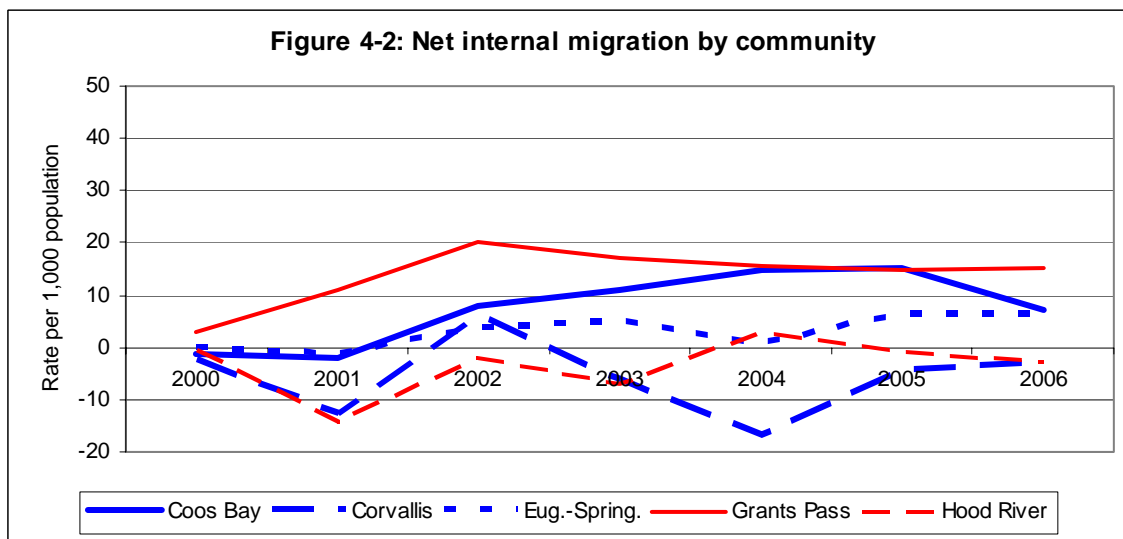
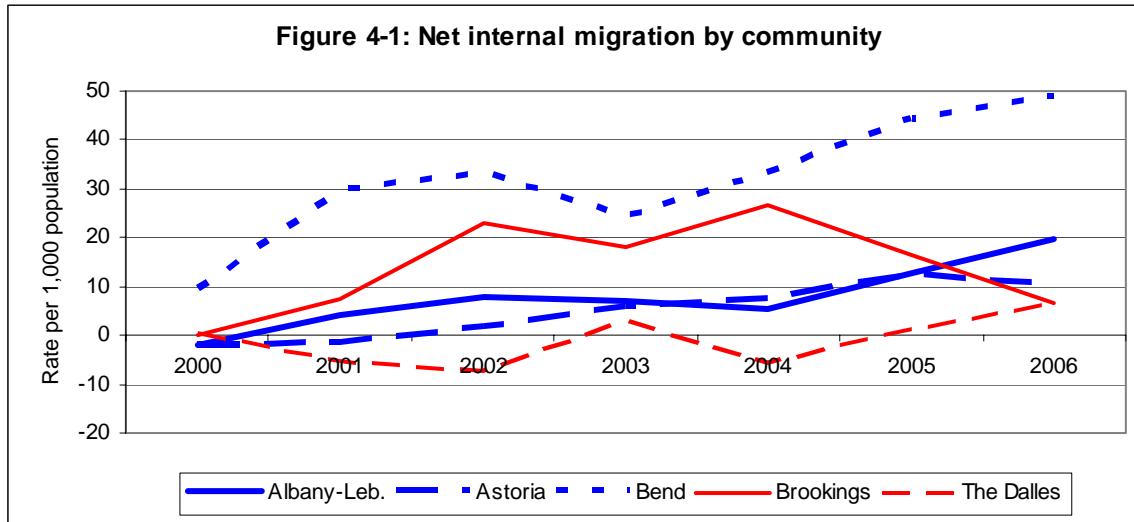
County	Origin of Migrants						Popula- tion	Migration Intensity (Migration/ Population, %)	
	OR	CA	WA	ID	Other	Total	2000 Census	Inter- county	Inter- state
Baker	1,974	291	262	240	915	3,682	16,741	12	10
Benton	15,441	3,002	1,514	570	5,683	26,210	78,153	20	14
Clackamas	49,042	9,678	5,822	889	15,034	80,465	338,391	14	9
Clatsop	3,237	1,248	1,526	208	2,230	8,449	35,630	9	15
Columbia	6,086	614	1,366	169	1,412	9,647	43,560	14	8
Coos	4,665	2,956	938	465	3,071	12,095	62,779	7	12
Crook	3,238	673	382	83	599	4,975	19,182	17	9
Curry	1,716	2,226	477	149	1,206	5,774	21,137	8	19
Deschutes	16,865	7,241	3,301	667	6,427	34,501	115,367	15	15
Douglas	7,227	4,570	1,343	357	4,457	17,954	100,399	7	11
Gilliam	357	25	73	0	49	504	1,915	19	8
Grant	923	132	129	97	273	1,554	7,935	12	8
Harney	1,196	157	141	180	342	2,016	7,609	16	11
Hood River	1,562	659	810	38	727	3,796	20,411	8	11
Jackson	11,766	13,239	2,192	538	9,801	37,536	181,269	6	14
Jefferson	3,520	810	558	41	521	5,450	19,009	19	10
Josephine	5,207	6,475	884	277	3,103	15,946	75,726	7	14
Klamath	5,427	4,657	1,054	197	2,975	14,310	63,775	9	14
Lake	906	371	109	59	333	1,778	7,422	12	12
Lane	23,526	12,485	5,193	1,476	18,959	61,639	322,959	7	12
Lincoln	6,172	1,589	1,363	173	2,154	11,451	44,479	14	12
Linn	11,884	3,066	1,566	359	3,725	20,600	103,069	12	8
Malheur	3,164	549	223	1,749	1,113	6,798	31,615	10	11
Marion	28,886	8,621	4,233	755	10,805	53,300	284,834	10	9
Morrow	1,838	361	365	169	440	3,173	10,995	17	12
Multnomah	50,504	20,537	16,852	1,825	40,319	130,037	660,486	8	12
Polk	13,392	1,610	1,038	208	2,192	18,440	62,380	21	8
Sherman	232	44	36	17	50	379	1,934	12	8
Tillamook	3,277	560	453	198	816	5,304	24,262	14	8
Umatilla	5,164	1,451	3,264	686	3,130	13,695	70,548	7	12
Union	3,076	508	816	303	850	5,553	24,530	13	10
Wallowa	671	130	187	67	311	1,366	7,226	9	10
Wasco	2,816	435	1,220	53	722	5,246	23,791	12	10
Washington	48,849	18,438	10,011	1,756	32,332	111,386	445,342	11	14
Wheeler	302	19	16	46	73	456	1,547	20	10
Yamhill	12,518	2,409	1,845	415	3,302	20,489	84,992	15	9
State total	356,626	131,836	71,562	15,479	180,451	755,954	3,421,399	10	12

Figure 3: Migration intensity by county and origin
1995-2000 Migration as percent of 2000 population, sorted by inter-state

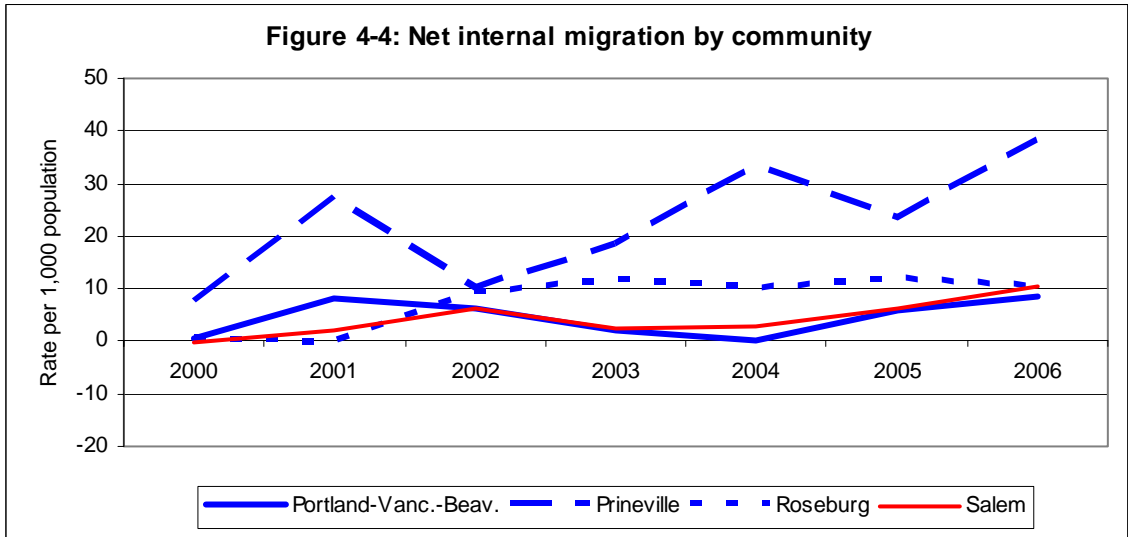
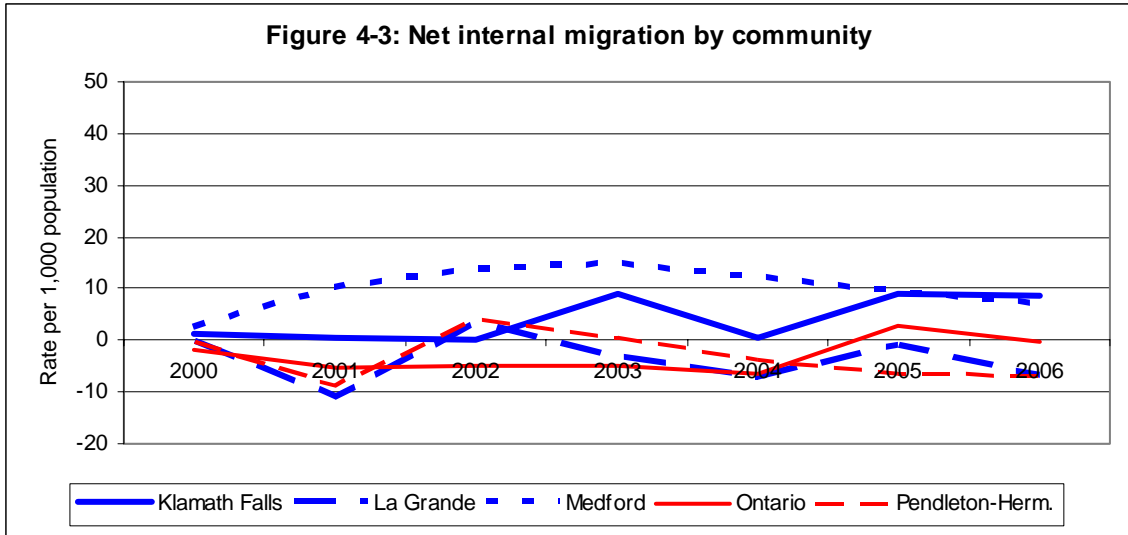


2.4. US Census Data (Community)

The US Census⁶ also provides more recent domestic net migration rates for selected metropolitan and micropolitan areas (data for each county in Oregon also is accessible at this site). These data are shown in Figures 4-1 through 4-4, alphabetically by community. Note that these graphs show annual change, so any data point above 0 reflects net positive internal migration for that year and any point below 0 reflects net negative internal migration. Communities with rates at 20 or higher during at least one year include Bend, Brookings, Grants Pass, and Prineville. Bend had the highest average rate (31.8) across this time period.



⁶ <http://www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html>



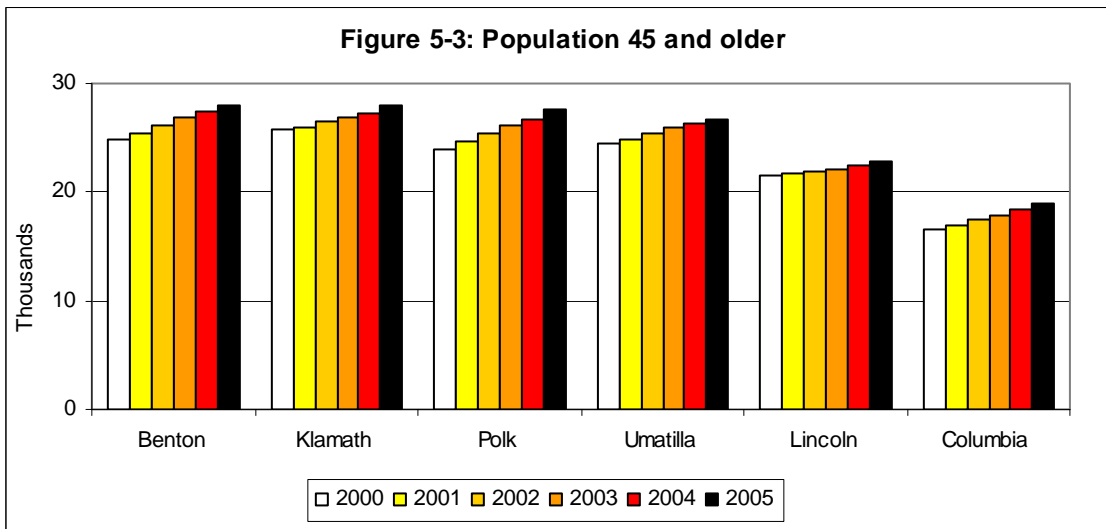
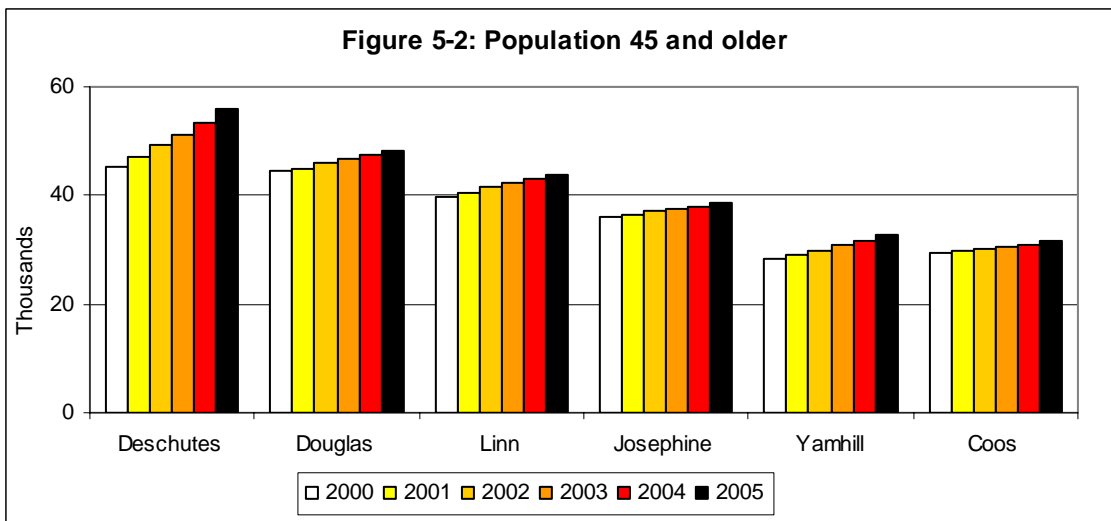
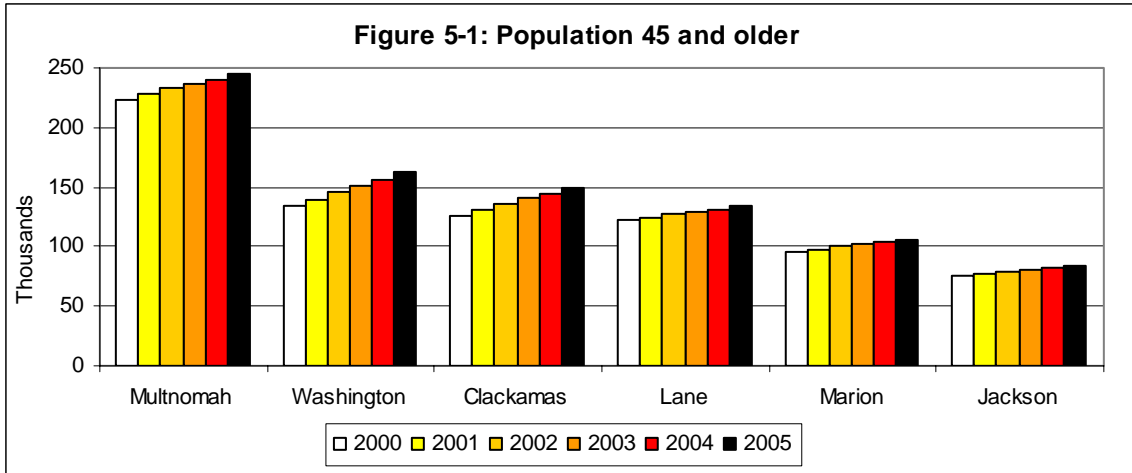
3. Data on Retiree or Boomer/Pre-Boomer Migration

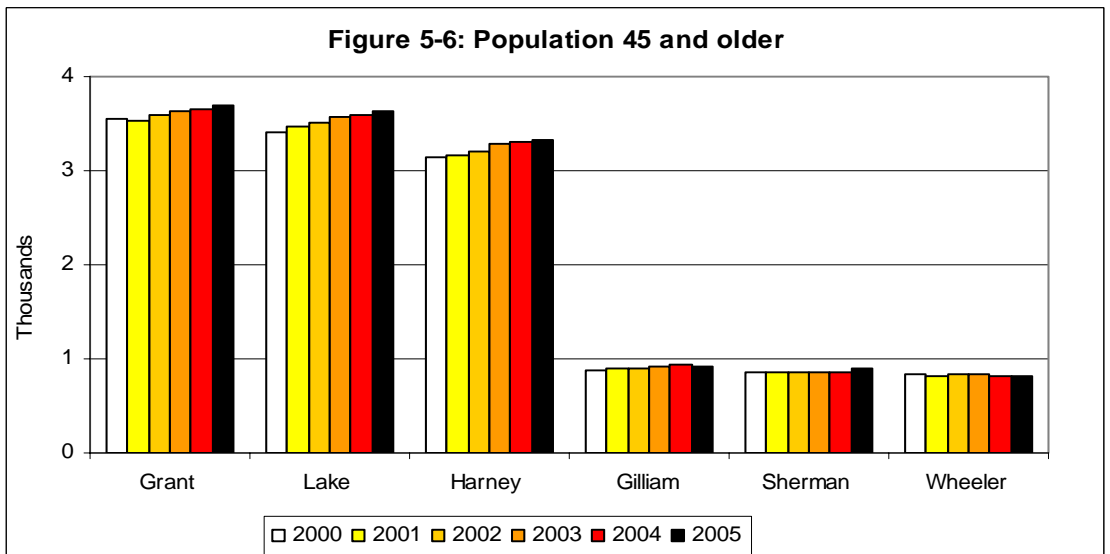
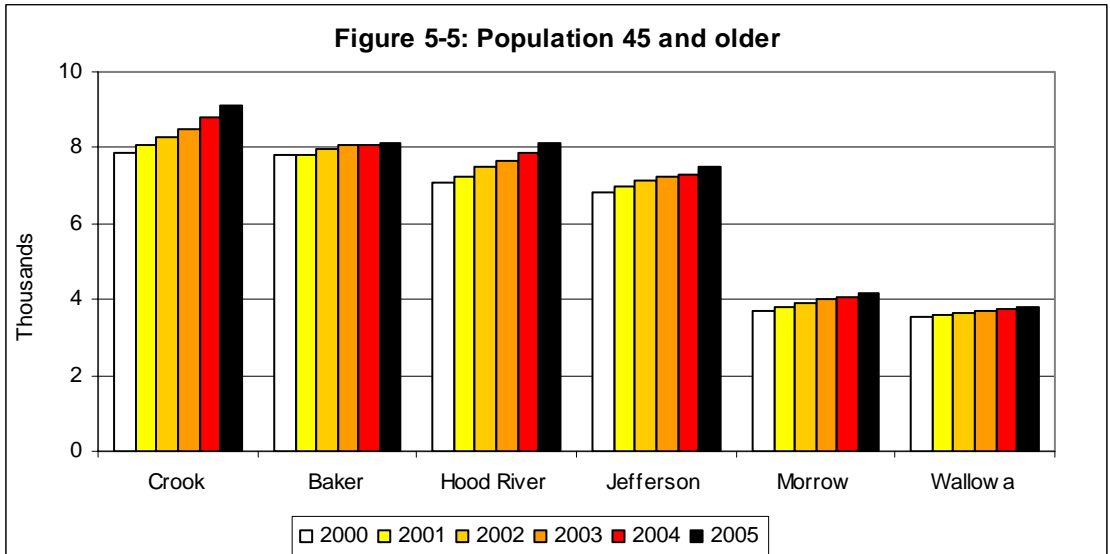
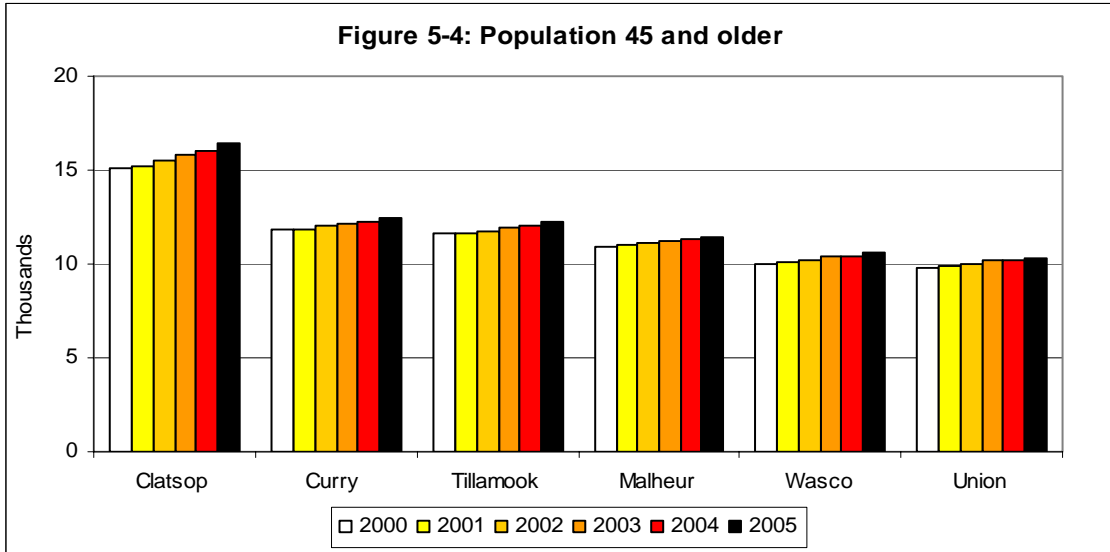
The migration patterns of retirees (or, relatedly, Baby-Boomers or Pre-Boomers) may be of particular interest, but the results described above are not broken down by age. The following data and analyses are for these age groups in particular.

3.1. US Census Data, Population by Age

The Census Bureau also provides county-level population estimates by age, with Figures 5-1 through 5-6 showing population aged 45 and older from 2000 to 2005. Some counties, such as Deschutes and Crook, show noticeable increases in this age range during this period. As discussed below, future increases for this age range are expected to be more dramatic.⁷

⁷ In addition to the data presented below, see http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/spd/pubs/gtf/gtf_final.pdf.

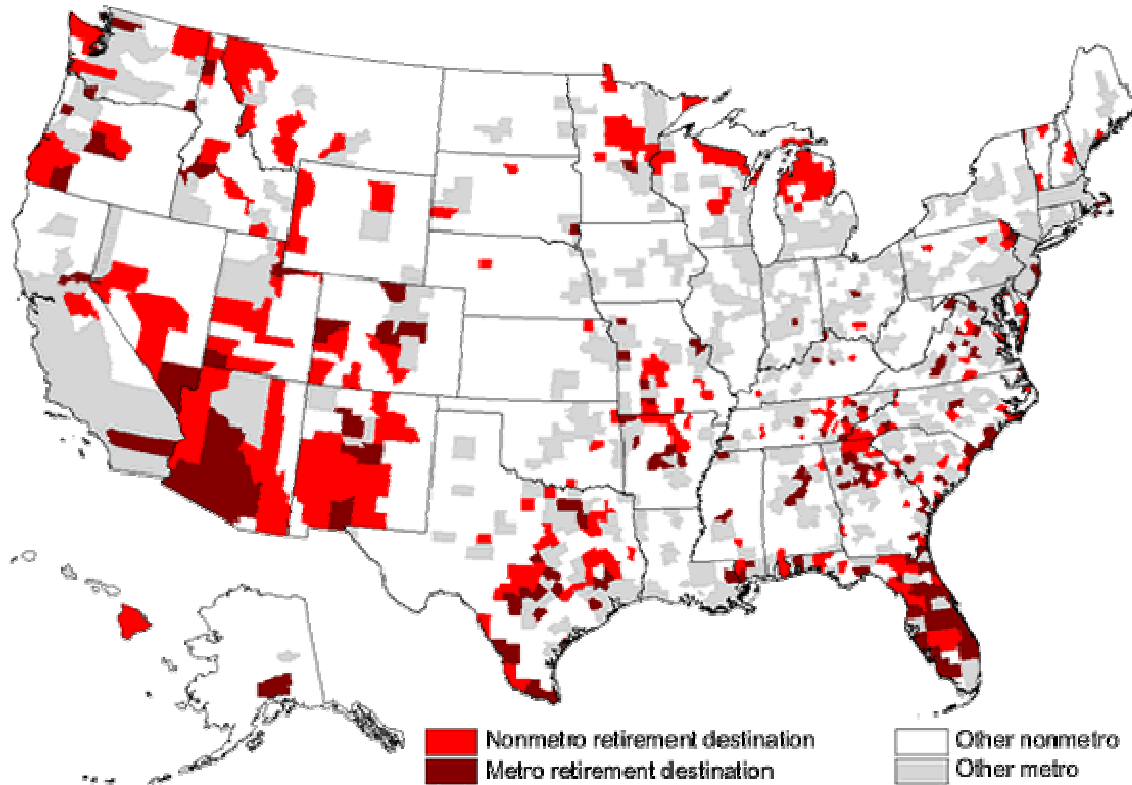




3.2. ERS Retirement Counties

The Economic Research Service of the US Department of Agriculture has identified “retirement destination counties” based on population growth amongst residents 60 or older. Specifically, in these counties the population age 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more in the 1990s through in-migration. Within Oregon, these counties are concentrated in the central and southwestern portions of the state (Figure 6).

Figure 6: ERS retirement destination counties, 2000



Retirement destination counties--number of residents 60 and older grew by 15 percent or more between 1990 and 2000 due to inmigration.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

3.3. Boomer and Pre-Boomer Survey

Respondents in the OPRD SCORP survey were asked about their past and expected future migration (moves). For this survey, long-distance moves were defined as 25 miles or more; these moves may or may not reflect inter-county migration. About a third (32%) of respondents reported moving in the past 10 years and 14% reported that they planned to move in the next 10 years.

Of those that moved in the past 10 years, most moved from a location in Oregon (Table 3). A quarter came from California, a quarter from other states, and the remainder from Washington or abroad.

Within OR	40
WA	9
CA	25
Other US	25
Foreign	1

3.4. Census PUMS Data

The US Census Bureau American Community Survey generates individual-level data that are available for analysis at the county or group of counties level. This is known as PUMS (Public Use Microdata Samples) data, and the most recent data are from 2005.⁸ Unlike the decennial census, these data are from a sample of individuals, with the 2005 Oregon dataset involving 35,485 observations or approximately 1% of Oregonian residents. Of these, 10,412 fall into the Baby Boomer age range and 5,845 into the Pre-Boomer age range. The following analysis is of these two cohorts combined.

PUMS data include migration behavior over the past year – note that this differs from the 10-year time periods used elsewhere in this report. As shown in Table 4, the vast majority (almost 90%) of respondents did not move during that time period. Seven percent moved within each PUMA region⁹ (intra-PUMA, see regional grouping in Table 5), 1.4% moved from one PUMA to another within Oregon (inter-PUMA), and 3.0% moved inter-state (including international).¹⁰

In-place	88.5
Intra-PUMA	7.1
Inter-PUMA	1.4
Inter-state	3.0

Some caution should be used in interpreting Table 5, as the number of observations for some cells is low (most cells have over 20 observations, but there were only 5 observations for inter-PUMA migration in the Coos, Curry, Josephine PUMA). Given this caveat, the region receiving the most inter-state migration is Jackson County (5.6% of the 2005 sample in that region lived outside Oregon in 2004). The regions receiving the most inter-PUMA migration (across regions within Oregon) are 1) Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, and Tillamook and 2) Marion County. Marion County also experienced the highest rate of intra-PUMA migration.

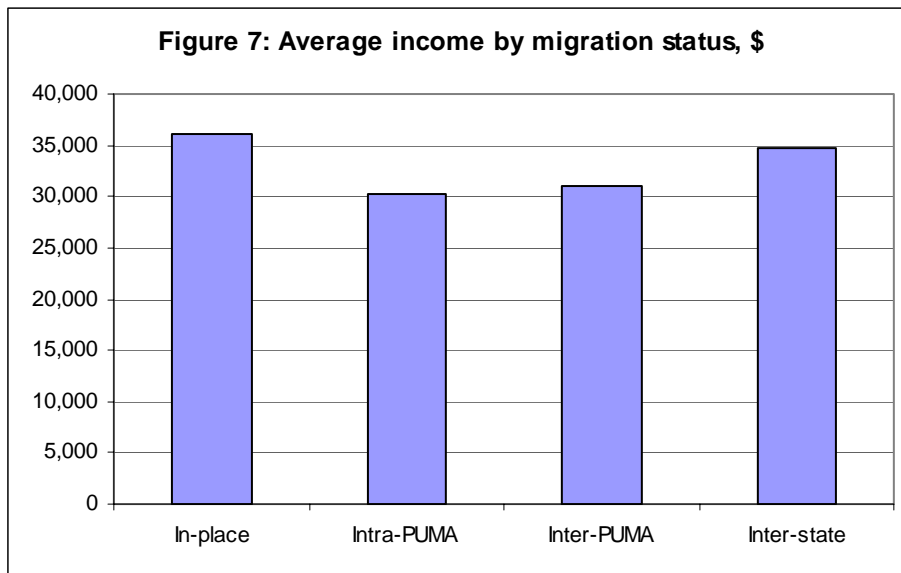
⁸ <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/PUMS/index.htm>

⁹ Note that the raw data include subregions for populous areas, such as the Portland Metro region. However, these were grouped for purposes of this analysis (e.g., PUMA 1309 was re-coded to PUMA 1300).

¹⁰ Only 0.3% of the total sample and 10.5% of inter-state migration is international.

PUMA Region	In-place	Intra-PUMA	Inter-PUMA	Inter-state
Baker, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa	89.9	5.1	2.6	2.3
Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco, Wheeler	91.9	4.0	1.9	2.2
Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur	88.3	4.5	2.1	5.2
Deschutes	90.6	4.4	2.3	2.7
Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Tillamook	86.8	6.0	2.8	4.5
Benton, Linn	90.6	5.5	1.4	2.5
Lane	86.6	8.7	1.3	3.3
Coos, Curry, Josephine	90.7	4.2	0.6	4.5
Jackson	86.5	6.7	1.2	5.6
Douglas	90.6	2.9	1.8	4.8
Marion	86.7	9.4	2.7	1.3
Polk, Yamhill	90.1	5.5	2.2	2.1
Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington	88.2	8.6	0.8	2.4

The PUMS data also contain respondent income. Due to the small sample size for some cells, average income across migration status is not presented by region. However, Figure 7 shows average income at the statewide level. The differences across migration categories are statistically significant, and the higher income for inter-state migrants relative to intra-PUMA and inter-PUMA migrants is as expected. However, the income levels of those remaining in place was the highest.



3.5. DMV Data

The OPRD SCORP survey was sent to a sample drawn from a list of Oregon driver's license holders obtained from the Oregon DMV. The list included Boomer (born 1946 to 1964) and Pre-Boomer (born 1926 to 1945) age cohorts. Within each cohort list, each person was separated into one of the following categories:

- **Inter-state:** Oregonians whose driver's license was first issued on 1/1/96 or later.
- **Intra-state:** Of those with first issue before 1/1/96, those that have had at least one change of address since 1/1/96.
- **Aging in place:** All others.

Utilization of these data for migration evaluation involves the following limitations and assumptions:

- The data do not cover Oregon residents who did not have a driver's license at the time the list was drawn (spring 2006).
- In the process of administering the survey it was discovered that not all addresses were accurate. Approximately 14% of surveys were undeliverable, but the cause of non-delivery was not always known (local move, long-distance move, deceased, etc.).
- It is assumed that persons in these age cohorts who first received a license in the 1996-2006 period did so as a result of an inter-state move rather than initiation of driving activity.
- DMV records do not include information on previous addresses, so it is not known whether intra-state moves were within or across counties.
- It is expected that many in this sample moved more than once in the time period, but details on multiple moves are not available (e.g., a person who both moved to Oregon and then within Oregon in the reference period would be classified as inter-state rather than intra-state).

These caveats should be kept in mind, but the data nonetheless provide the richest available information in that they:

- Are specific to the target age groups.
- Identify current community (rather than county or state) of residence.
- Involve extensive coverage of the population within the age cohorts. All those with a driver's license are included; this represents over 2 million Oregonians in the target age cohorts.

Migration by community was calculated based on these DMV records. Intra-state moves were separated into intra-county and inter-county moves based on ratios from 2004-2005 US Census data.¹¹ Unfortunately, migration detail by age group was only available at the regional (e.g., US West) level. The age groups do not precisely match the age cohorts in this analysis, so data for 45 to 64 year-olds was used for Boomers and data for 65+ year-olds was used for Pre-Boomers. Based on this data, it was assumed that 71% of Boomer and 75% of Pre-Boomer

¹¹ <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/migrate/cps2005.html>

intra-state moves were intra-county – and, thus, 29% of Boomer and 25% of Pre-Boomer intra-state moves were inter-county.¹²

In the DMV data file, there were 455 Oregon communities with at least one resident in the Boomer or Pre-Boomer age groups. Of these communities, 43 had at least 1,000 migrants (inter-county or inter-state moves) and a migration intensity of at least 13% (migrants relative to all residents in these age cohorts). Details for these communities are shown in Table 6 and their geographic distribution is shown in Figure 8. A fuller list of the 80 communities with at least 700 migrants, regardless of intensity, is presented in Appendix A. Note that population allocation to each community is based on the postal address on file at DMV. This may not match community boundaries used for Portland State University city/town population estimates.

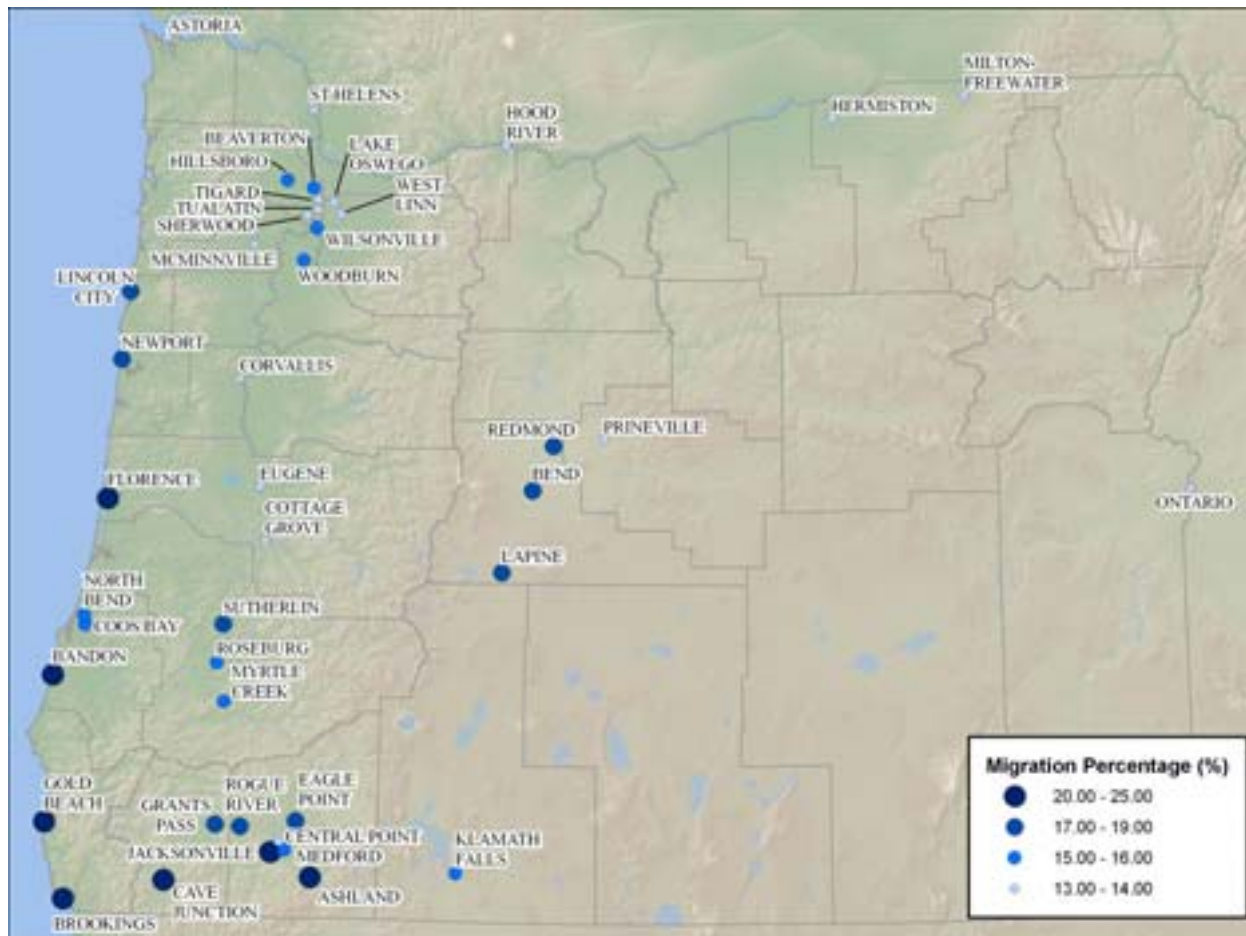
Southern and coastal (Florence and south) communities dominate with respect to migration intensity. Central Oregon communities experienced the next category (17-19%) of intensity. Portland experienced by far the largest volume of migration (see Appendix A), but the Portland metro region did not experience the same level of intensity found in Coastal and Southern Oregon.

¹² These percentages are consistent with the PUMS results shown in Table 4. In that case, 17% of intra-state moves were inter-PUMA. Because counties are smaller geographic units than PUMAs, one would expect the inter-county rate to be higher than the inter-PUMA rate (some inter-county moves will not be inter-PUMA). Table 5 indicates that inter-PUMA rates vary across the state. However, it is difficult to extrapolate from PUMAs to counties, and the small number of observations in some cells suggests additional caution.

**Table 6: Top 43 Migration destination communities, 1996-2006, DMV data,
sorted by combined intensity**

Town	Boomer				Pre-Boomer				Boomer and Pre-Boomer Combined	
	Inter-state	Inter-county	Migration volume (inter-state + inter-county)	Migration intensity (mig/all in cohort)	Inter-state	Inter-county	Migration volume (inter-state + inter-county)	Migration intensity (mig/all in cohort)	Migration volume (inter-state + inter-county)	Migration intensity (mig/all in cohorts)
Brookings	1,201	345	1,546	26%	1,086	520	1,606	23%	3,153	25%
Gold Beach	424	122	546	24%	277	207	484	21%	1,030	22%
Florence	915	264	1,179	23%	1,119	702	1,821	21%	3,000	22%
Ashland	1,778	512	2,290	22%	867	473	1,340	20%	3,630	21%
Cave Junction	452	129	581	21%	305	187	492	20%	1,073	21%
Bandon	500	144	644	22%	330	351	681	19%	1,325	20%
Jacksonville	526	151	677	21%	271	191	462	19%	1,139	20%
Eagle Point	728	207	935	18%	416	270	686	20%	1,621	19%
Rogue River	499	144	643	20%	293	249	542	17%	1,185	19%
Grants Pass	3,412	981	4,393	19%	2,378	1,829	4,207	18%	8,600	19%
Bend	5,029	1,450	6,479	18%	2,161	2,048	4,209	18%	10,688	18%
Lincoln City	601	173	774	19%	302	374	676	16%	1,451	18%
Newport	639	184	823	17%	412	435	847	17%	1,670	17%
Sutherlin	371	106	477	16%	325	349	674	17%	1,151	17%
La Pine	594	171	765	18%	347	525	872	16%	1,637	17%
Redmond	1,167	337	1,504	15%	725	800	1,525	18%	3,029	17%
Medford	3,490	1,005	4,495	16%	1,739	1,711	3,450	16%	7,945	16%
Coos Bay	1,187	342	1,529	16%	649	904	1,553	16%	3,082	16%
Myrtle Creek	411	117	528	16%	271	249	520	16%	1,048	16%
North Bend	641	185	826	15%	294	465	759	15%	1,585	15%
Hillsboro	3,326	959	4,285	16%	639	952	1,591	13%	5,876	15%
Beaverton	5,780	1,670	7,450	16%	1,048	1,740	2,788	14%	10,238	15%
Klamath Falls	2,098	603	2,701	15%	923	1,040	1,963	14%	4,664	15%
Roseburg	1,766	506	2,272	14%	1,127	1,127	2,254	15%	4,526	15%
Woodburn	725	205	930	15%	328	578	906	14%	1,837	15%
Wilsonville	728	210	938	15%	242	409	651	14%	1,590	15%
West Linn	1,424	411	1,835	15%	291	408	699	13%	2,533	14%
Astoria	713	205	918	14%	217	494	711	14%	1,629	14%
Central Point	887	255	1,142	13%	510	577	1,087	15%	2,229	14%
Ontario	684	195	879	15%	192	314	506	12%	1,385	14%
Milton-Freewater	391	113	504	13%	167	359	526	15%	1,030	14%
Hermiston	808	233	1,041	13%	224	582	806	14%	1,847	14%
Lake Oswego	2,275	656	2,931	14%	529	763	1,292	12%	4,223	14%
Tualatin	1,091	315	1,406	14%	191	346	537	13%	1,943	14%
Cottage Grove	604	173	777	13%	299	352	651	14%	1,428	13%
Tigard	2,243	648	2,891	14%	522	970	1,492	13%	4,383	13%
Hood River	660	185	845	14%	178	231	409	12%	1,254	13%
McMinnville	895	258	1,153	12%	424	742	1,166	15%	2,319	13%
Prineville	500	145	645	11%	322	794	1,116	15%	1,760	13%
Corvallis	2,087	602	2,689	13%	597	718	1,315	13%	4,004	13%
St Helens	402	116	518	11%	113	374	487	15%	1,006	13%
Sherwood	630	182	812	12%	176	347	523	14%	1,335	13%
Eugene	6,054	1,739	7,793	13%	2,006	3,099	5,105	13%	12,899	13%

Figure 8: Geographic Distribution of Boomer/Pre-Boomer Migration Communities, 1996-2006



4. Migration Projections

Table 6 provides a historical evaluation of migration by Boomer and Pre-Boomer cohorts, and the DMV data facilitates projection of future migration. Figure 9 shows how Oregon’s population will increase overall, as well as how the age distribution will change over time (the “pig through the python” phenomenon).¹³ Similar changes will occur in the states from which inter-state migrants originate. Therefore, it is important to assess whether migration behavior varies across age groups and, if so, to utilize this information in forecasting future migration.

¹³ Population pyramids, by state, are available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/statepyramid.html>

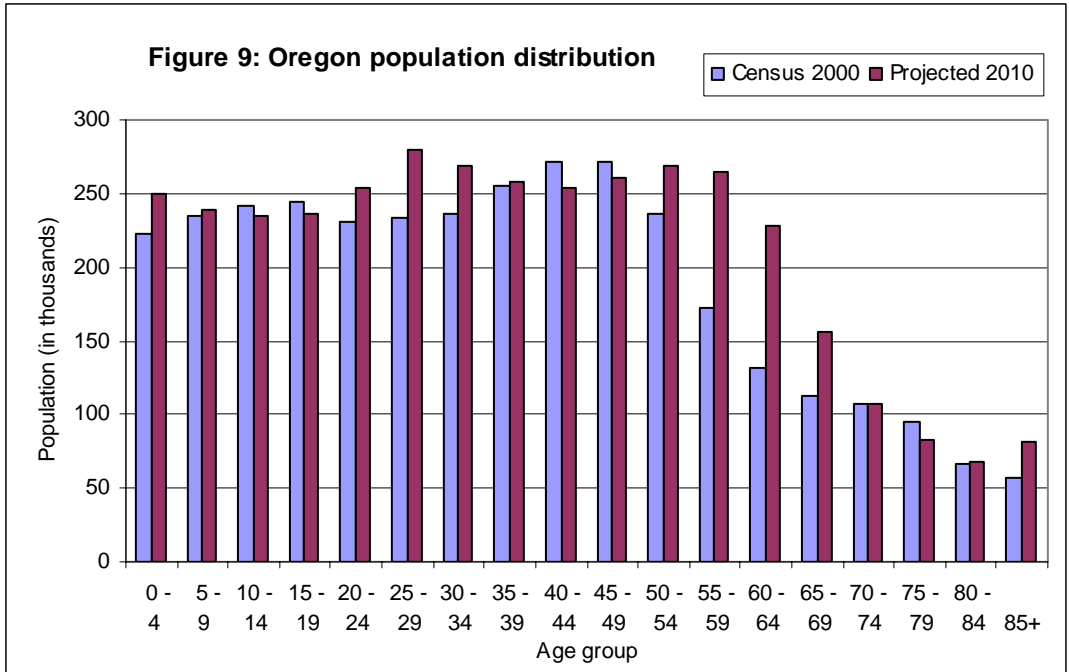
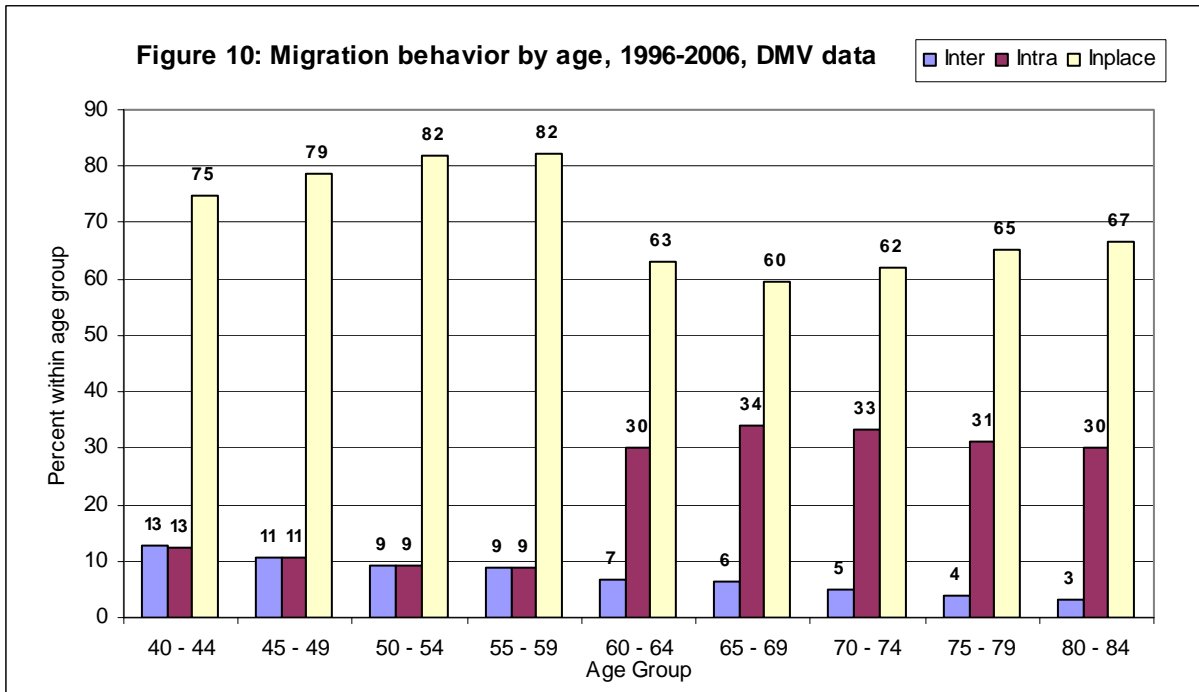


Figure 10 shows how migration behavior varies across age. Note that age affects whether one moves and whether moves are inter-state or intra-state (differences are substantial and statistically significant). In this figure, intra-state moves are not differentiated by intra-county versus inter-county, as the proportion allocated to each would be largely constant. Note that the data are for persons 42 through 80, so the upper and lower age categories have relatively few observations – but they nonetheless are consistent in the trends.



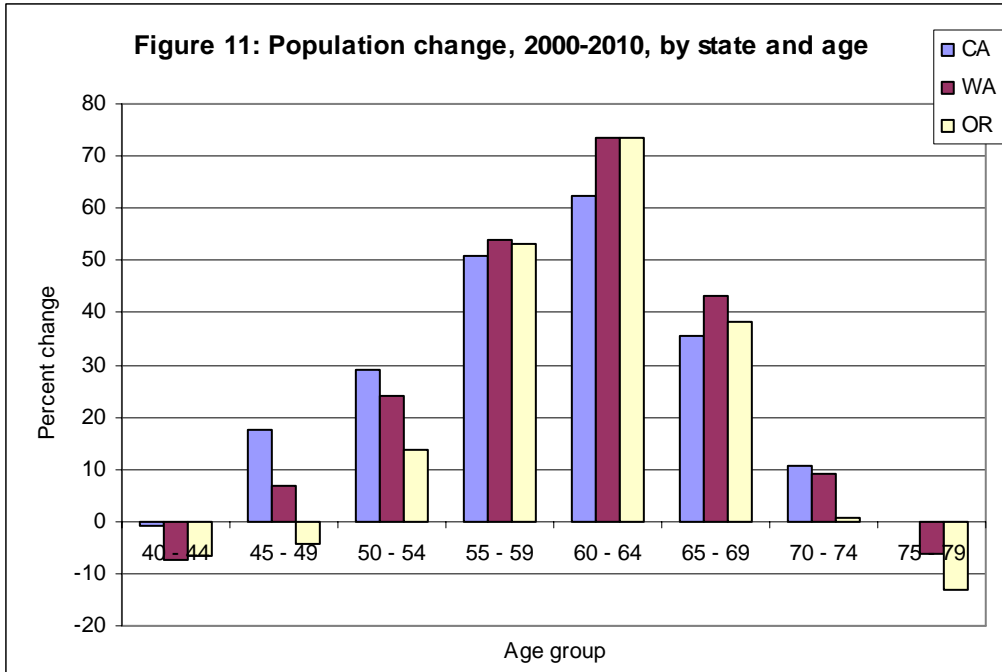
Within each age group, the majority of residents remained in place during the period evaluated (1996 to 2006). There is a clear increase in migration as residents approach 60, keeping in mind that this reflects behavior over a 10-year period. However, this increase is in the form of intra-state rather than inter-state moves. Inter-state moves consistently decrease with age. Some communities may be particularly attractive to, and dominated by, inter-state migrants rather than intra-state migrants. Nonetheless, on a statewide basis the number of intra-state migrants far exceeds the number of inter-state migrants.

Table 7 shows projected migration over the next 10 years, based on the change in age distribution shown in Figure 9 and the variability in migration behavior shown in Figure 10. It shows migration amongst those in the 40 to 79 age range rather than the Boomer and Pre-Boomer cohorts in particular. The older Pre-Boomers will be in their 80s by the end of this period, whereas Boomers will represent the middle of the range (early 50s to 70 years old).

It is important to remember the assumptions and limitations involved in the underlying data and resulting estimates. Keeping those in mind, Table 7 should most accurately be viewed as estimates of the number of people 10 years from now who will fall into the DMV categories described above. However, they do reflect the segregation of intra-state migration into inter-county (included in estimates) and intra-county (not included).

The projections are fundamentally based on a weighted population change from 2000 to 2010 (these dates represent approximate mid-points for the 1996-2006 and 2006-2016 periods). Overall, Oregon's population is forecast to increase 10.8% during this period, but Figure 9 shows that the population increase in the 50 to 69 age range (the Boomers) will be much larger than this 10.8%. Moreover, Figure 10 shows that persons in the second half of this range are particularly like to migrate intra-state. Overall intra-state migration by persons 40 to 79 is projected to increase by 19.7%. The inter-county projections in Table 7 are inter-county figures for 1996-2006 multiplied by 1.197.

A similar approach is used for inter-state migration, but in this case the driving factor is the population structure of origin states. Inter-state migrants come from across the nation, but approximately half come from California and Washington. Therefore, the structures of these states were used to project inter-state migration, with California's structure weighted at 65% and Washington's at 35%. As shown in Figure 10, there is no jump in inter-state migration (to Oregon) as people age. However, there will be a general population increase in both California and Washington. As shown in Figure 11, the percent population increase in these states will be similar to that of Oregon for some age categories. However, it will be larger in others. The result is a projected increase in inter-state migration of 20.8%; the lack of an inter-state migration "bump" as Boomers move into retirement will be compensated for by greater population increases in the 40 to 79 age range in origin states relative to Oregon.



Projections by community are shown in Table 7, sorted by migration intensity. There is some change in the ordering of towns, due to variations in migration proportions across inter-state and inter-county categories and the differing percentage increases in each (19.7% for inter-county and 20.8% for inter-state). Nonetheless, the projection methodology maintains essentially the same findings as shown in Table 6 – migration is most intense in Southern and Coastal Oregon. Projections for an expanded list of communities are shown in Appendix B.

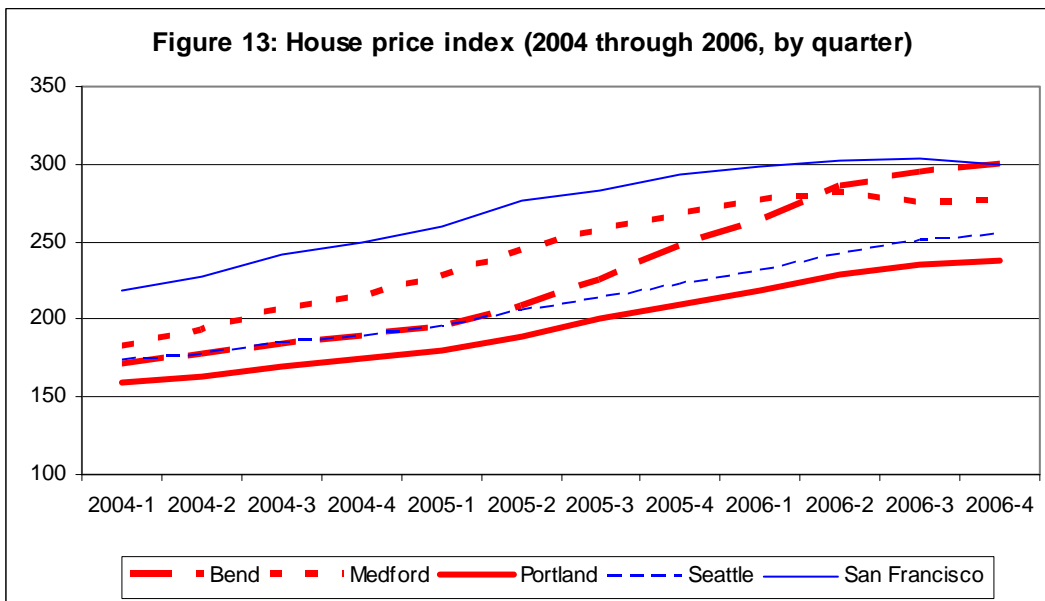
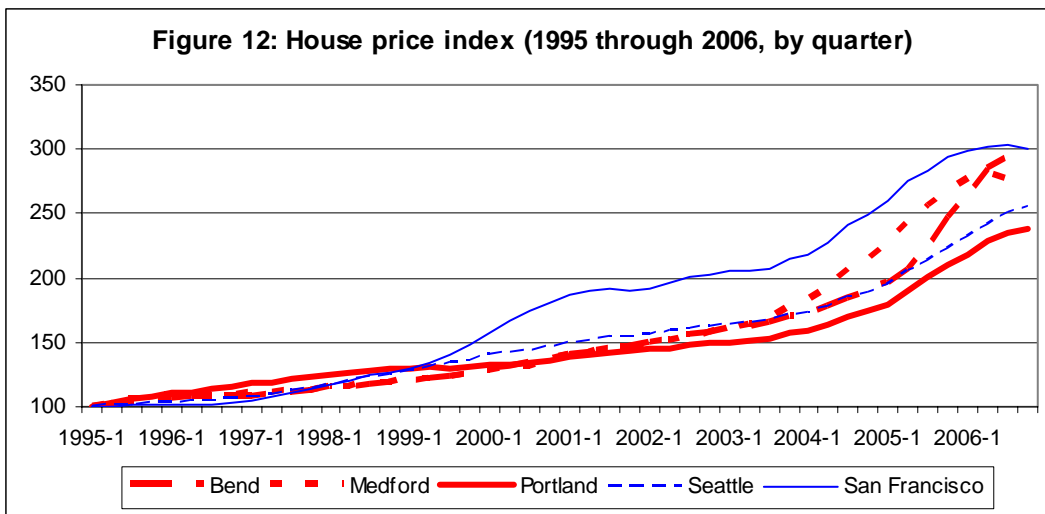
All projections are subject to error, and that is also true in this case due to the simplifications and assumptions involved. Moreover, the absence of other migration projections, particularly at the local level and focused on these age groups, means there are no reference points to use for comparison. Nonetheless, these projections form a foundation for estimating future changes in demand for recreation facilities and other local facilities and services.

Table 7: Past and projected migration in the 40 to 79 age range

Town	1996-2006				2006-2016 Projection		
	Inter-state	Inter-county	Total		Inter-state	Inter-county	Total
Brookings	2,287	866	3,153		2,762	1,037	3,799
Gold Beach	701	329	1,030		847	394	1,241
Florence	2,034	966	3,000		2,457	1,156	3,613
Ashland	2,645	985	3,630		3,194	1,180	4,374
Cave Junction	757	316	1,073		914	378	1,293
Bandon	830	495	1,325		1,002	593	1,596
Jacksonville	797	342	1,139		963	410	1,373
Eagle Point	1,144	477	1,621		1,382	571	1,953
Rogue River	792	393	1,185		957	470	1,427
Grants Pass	5,790	2,810	8,600		6,993	3,365	10,358
Bend	7,190	3,498	10,688		8,684	4,189	12,873
Lincoln City	903	548	1,451		1,091	656	1,747
Newport	1,051	619	1,670		1,269	741	2,010
Sutherlin	696	455	1,151		841	545	1,386
La Pine	941	696	1,637		1,136	834	1,970
Redmond	1,892	1,137	3,029		2,285	1,362	3,647
Medford	5,229	2,716	7,945		6,315	3,253	9,568
Coos Bay	1,836	1,246	3,082		2,217	1,492	3,709
Myrtle Creek	682	366	1,048		824	438	1,262
North Bend	935	650	1,585		1,129	778	1,907
Hillsboro	3,965	1,911	5,876		4,789	2,288	7,077
Beaverton	6,828	3,410	10,238		8,246	4,083	12,329
Klamath Falls	3,021	1,643	4,664		3,649	1,968	5,616
Roseburg	2,893	1,633	4,526		3,494	1,956	5,450
Woodburn	1,053	784	1,837		1,272	938	2,210
Wilsonville	970	620	1,590		1,172	742	1,914
West Linn	1,715	818	2,533		2,071	980	3,051
Astoria	930	699	1,629		1,123	837	1,960
Central Point	1,397	832	2,229		1,687	996	2,683
Ontario	876	509	1,385		1,058	610	1,668
Milton-Freewater	558	472	1,030		674	565	1,239
Hermiston	1,032	815	1,847		1,246	976	2,223
Lake Oswego	2,804	1,419	4,223		3,387	1,700	5,086
Tualatin	1,282	661	1,943		1,548	792	2,340
Cottage Grove	903	525	1,428		1,091	628	1,719
Tigard	2,765	1,618	4,383		3,339	1,938	5,277
Hood River	838	416	1,254		1,012	498	1,510
McMinnville	1,319	1,000	2,319		1,593	1,197	2,790
Prineville	822	938	1,760		993	1,124	2,116
Corvallis	2,684	1,320	4,004		3,242	1,580	4,822
Sherwood	806	529	1,335		973	634	1,607
St Helens	515	491	1,006		622	587	1,209
Eugene	8,060	4,839	12,899		9,734	5,794	15,528

5. Factors Affecting Migration

The projections shown in Table 7 assume stability in the factors affecting personal migration decisions. Instability in these factors will affect actual migration patterns. For example, if house prices in origin markets and across destination communities affect migration decisions, and prices in a destination change relative to origin markets and alternative destinations, this change may affect migration patterns. Figure 12 shows housing prices for selected Oregon communities and the potential origin markets of Seattle and San Francisco (Figure 13 shows detail for the past three years). The index shows relative change, with the first quarter of 1995 as the reference point for each market (set equal to 100). Prices have increased dramatically in recent years, but since early 2005 prices have increased more rapidly in Bend than in Portland or Seattle. If all other factors remain unchanged, and assuming relative housing prices affect migration, one would expect this to cause a leveling off of migration from Portland and Seattle to Bend.



If growth affects (positively or negatively) other relevant factors, such as scenery or the availability of health care, there may be feedback loops – past growth may affect (positively or negatively) future growth. Unfortunately, lack of data limits the extent to which the effect of such factors can be quantified and incorporated into projections. For example, the index shown in Figure 12 is readily available for very few Oregon communities. Nonetheless, research elsewhere, and responses to the Boomer/Pre-Boomer survey, can provide an indication of these factors.

There have been numerous analyses of migration, with several focusing on retiree migration in particular. As noted by Litwak and Longino,¹⁴ retiree mobility may consist of multiple stages, including:

- early retirement, driven by amenities;
- subsequent move prompted by actual or expected health problems or the death of a spouse; and
- relocation to an institution for full-time assistance.

This classification illustrates that migration decisions, and the factors affecting them, may change over the course of retirement – and this may have implications for communities targeting retiree migration for rural development. Specifically, there may be a wave of in-migration to amenity-rich communities by new retirees, but with the risk that in-migrants may later leave if health facilities are not available or family not proximate.

As noted by Duncombe, Robbins, and Wolf,¹⁵ factors affecting retiree migration may include:

- physical amenities, such as pleasant climate and outdoor recreation opportunities;
- cultural amenities;
- crime rates;
- health services;
- other government services, such as education;
- moving costs (financial and/or psychological);
- destination living costs, notably housing; and
- tax-related costs.

Judson, Reynolds-Scanlon, and Popoff¹⁶ provide additional results with an Oregon focus, but for all age groups.

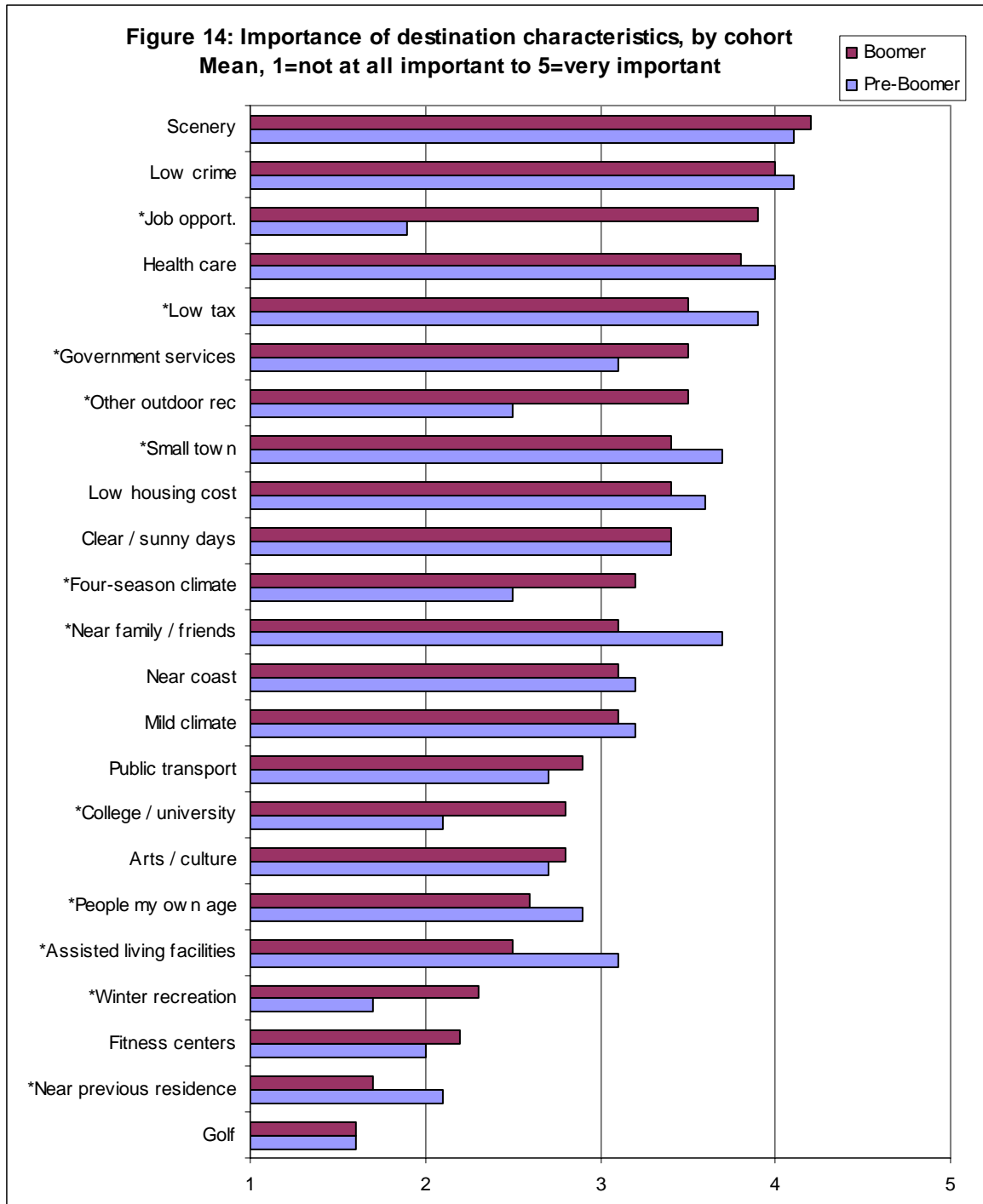
In the OPRD SCORP survey, respondents who have moved or expect to move were asked to rate potential considerations or community characteristics affecting their selection of destination community. The rating involved a scale from 1=Not at all important to 5=Very important. Figure 14 shows mean (average) ratings for each characteristic, with separate results for Boomers and

¹⁴ Litwak, E., & Longino, C. 1987. Migration patterns among the elderly: A developmental perspective. *The Gerontologist*, vol. 27, pp. 266–272.

¹⁵ Duncombe, W. M. Robbins, and D. A. Wolf. 2003. Place Characteristics and Residential Location Choice Among the Retirement-Age Population. *Journal of Gerontology*, vol. 58B, no. 4, pp. S244–S252.

¹⁶ Dean H. Judson, Sue Reynolds-Scanlon, and Carole L. Popoff. 1999. Migrants to Oregon in the 1990's: Working Age, Near-Retirees, and Retirees Make Different Destination Choices. *Rural Development Perspectives*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 24-31.

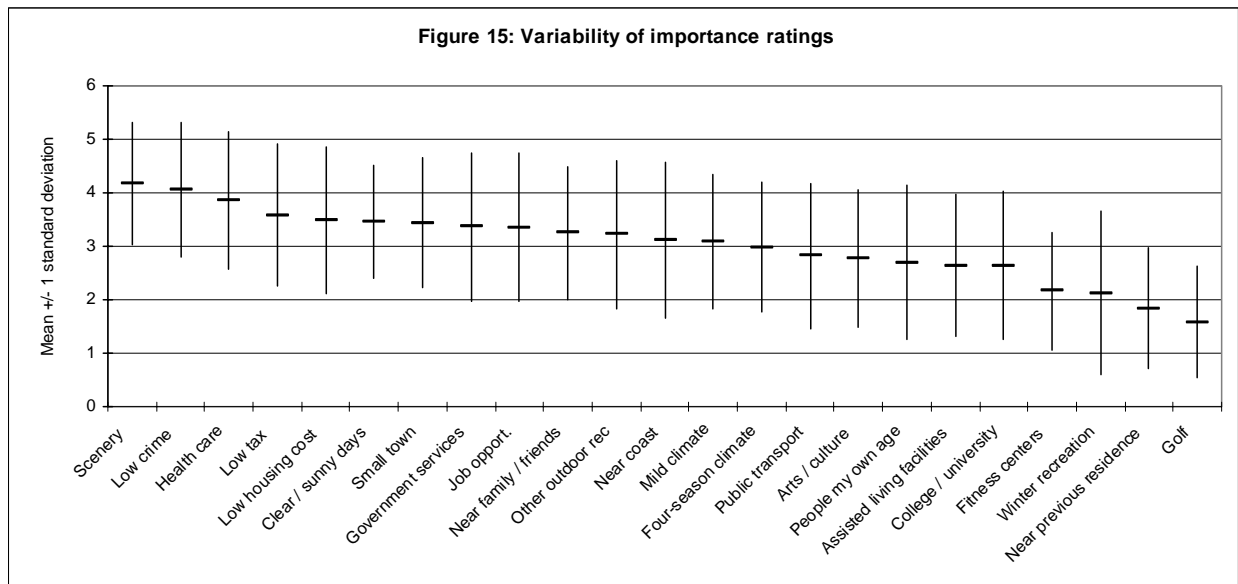
Pre-Boomers.¹⁷ Rating differences that are statistically significant across the two groups are denoted with an asterisk.



¹⁷ See the report at <http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/SCORP.shtml> for full wording of each characteristic.

Scenery is the most important characteristic for both cohorts, followed by low crime. Golf and proximity to previous residence are the least important. As expected, there are differences across the cohorts, with job opportunities and outdoor recreation opportunities being relatively important for Boomers. Proximity to family/friends and assisted living facilities are more important for Pre-Boomers.

Note that these are statewide ratings and will vary by location. For example, those living in Bend are unlikely to rate proximity to the coast as important, while those living in Brookings are unlikely to rate winter recreation as important. Ratings by county/region are provided in the full survey report. Figure 15 shows variability in ratings for each characteristic, with each horizontal line indicating the mean and each vertical line indicating the range from one standard deviation above to one standard deviation below the mean.



The ranges are similar across many characteristics. However, the examples of fitness centers and winter recreation (to the right in the graph) illustrate differing ranges. There is more variability in preferences for winter recreation, as one would expect.

6. Summary

This report has assessed Baby Boomer and Pre-Boomer migration in Oregon based on secondary data, primarily from the US Census Bureau, and the results of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) survey of Baby Boomers and Pre-Boomers. Though the different types of data provide somewhat different pictures, some general conclusions are possible. Oregon as a whole has been a popular destination for inter-state migrants, with California being the dominant state of origin, followed by Washington. Southern, Coastal, and Central Oregon have been particularly popular destinations for inter-state migration, while inter-county migration has been more dispersed around the state. Considering inter-state and inter-county migration combined, 1995-2000 in-migration represents more than 20% of the 2000 population in most counties, and more than 30% in some.

Similar patterns exist with respect to the Boomer and Pre-Boomer age cohorts in particular. California is clearly the primary inter-state origin market, and destination counties are clustered in Central, Southern, and Coastal Oregon. Migration intensities, expressed as inter-state and inter-county movers relative to all in the age cohort, are above 20% for several communities.

DMV data indicate that intra-state moves dramatically increase at retirement age, and census data indicate that the aging of the Boomer cohort will dramatically increase the number of residents in that age range – in Oregon and in migrant origin states. Combined, these factors will increase the number of inter-county and inter-state migrants moving to Oregon communities. In turn, this migration will provide challenges and opportunities to recreation providers. Specifically, over the next decade communities can expect roughly 20% more migrants in the 40 to 79 age range than they experienced in the past decade.

Combined with Boomers and Pre-Boomers that age in place, this pool of migrants will increase the number of outdoor recreation participants in many communities. SCORP survey results indicate that 45% of Boomers and Pre-Boomers expect to spend more time engaged in outdoor recreation 10 years from now, compared to only 14% that expect to spend less time. The activities with the greatest expected increase in participation days include taking children/grand children to the playground, bicycling on roads/paths, picnicking, ocean beach activities, and day hiking. Agency actions that will most increase participation including providing clean and well-maintained facilities, developing trails closer to home, providing free-of-charge opportunities, and making parks safer from crime.¹⁸

The migration estimates contained in this analysis indicate that participation increases will not be uniform across the state; rather, both the number of in-migrants and the intensity relative to current population bases will vary across the state.

The level and distribution of migration across communities will depend not only on overall population growth and aging, but also on factors affecting individual migration decisions. These factors provide opportunities for communities to affect the level of migration they receive. Based on responses to the Boomer/Pre-Boomer survey, scenery was the most important factor affecting migration decisions amongst Oregonians in this age range. This result is consistent with other research showing the importance of physical amenities, particularly in early retirement migration. Some scenery components, such as the presence of mountains or coastlines, are not within the control of communities. However, community actions, and the policies and decisions of agencies at the local, state, and federal levels, can affect viewsheds and other aspects of scenery.

The second most important factor is low crime. Perceptions of crime may be correlated with perceptions of rurality, and thus not easily controlled by communities. However, community decisions and investment in law enforcement can affect the level of actual crime. Health care is also a factor that can be affected by community decisions, though the private sector plays a greater role in this aspect than in law enforcement. After these factors, there are several factors of medium-to-high importance, with low tax levels being the most important within this group. Outdoor recreation opportunities (other than golf and winter recreation) fall within this importance range, particularly for Boomers.

Unfortunately, lack of data precludes quantitative assessment of the role of each factor (e.g., if crime rates were reduced by X%, this would increase migration by Y%). However, the

¹⁸ See the full survey report for additional detail: <http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/SCORP.shtml>.

Boomer/Pre-Boomer survey results, which are consistent with research findings elsewhere, provide a foundation for prioritization in communities targeting retirement-age migration.

Appendix A: Migration by Community, 1996-2006, DMV Data Analysis

In the DMV data file, there were 455 Oregon communities with at least one resident in the Boomer or Pre-Boomer age groups. This table shows the 79 communities with combined migration volume (column second from right) of 700 or more migrants.

Town	Boomer						Pre-Boomer						Boomer and Pre-Boomer Combined			
	Inter-state	Intra-state		In-place	Migration volume inter-state and inter-county	Migration intensity Mig/all in cohort	Inter-state	Intra-state		In-place	Migration volume inter-state and inter-county	Migration intensity Mig/all in cohort	Migration volume inter-state and inter-county	Migration intensity Mig/all in cohorts		
	Total	Inter-county	Intra-county	Intra-county	Total	Mig/all in cohort	Total	Inter-county	Intra-county	Intra-county	Total	Mig/all in cohort	Total	Mig/all in cohorts		
Portland	21,806	21,583	6,245	15,338	181,529	28,051	12%	3,954	35,217	8,699	26,518	74,526	12,653	11%	40,704	12%
Eugene	6,054	6,011	1,739	4,272	50,079	7,793	13%	2,006	12,547	3,099	9,448	25,092	5,105	13%	12,899	13%
Salem	5,406	5,363	1,552	3,811	49,410	6,958	12%	1,802	13,522	3,340	10,182	26,504	5,142	12%	12,100	12%
Bend	5,029	5,011	1,450	3,561	25,685	6,479	18%	2,161	8,292	2,048	6,244	12,928	4,209	18%	10,688	18%
Beaverton	5,780	5,771	1,670	4,101	34,800	7,450	16%	1,048	7,044	1,740	5,304	12,552	2,788	14%	10,238	15%
Grants Pass	3,412	3,390	981	2,409	16,396	4,393	19%	2,378	7,406	1,829	5,577	13,357	4,207	18%	8,600	19%
Medford	3,490	3,473	1,005	2,468	20,366	4,495	16%	1,739	6,928	1,711	5,217	12,544	3,450	16%	7,945	16%
Hillsboro	3,326	3,313	959	2,354	19,789	4,285	16%	639	3,855	952	2,903	7,504	1,591	13%	5,876	15%
Klamath Falls	2,098	2,084	603	1,481	13,647	2,701	15%	923	4,211	1,040	3,171	8,414	1,963	14%	4,664	15%
Roseburg	1,766	1,750	506	1,244	12,540	2,272	14%	1,127	4,563	1,127	3,436	9,045	2,254	15%	4,526	15%
Tigard	2,243	2,239	648	1,591	16,920	2,891	14%	522	3,928	970	2,958	7,062	1,492	13%	4,383	13%
Lake Oswego	2,275	2,268	656	1,612	16,033	2,931	14%	529	3,090	763	2,327	7,046	1,292	12%	4,223	14%
Corvallis	2,087	2,080	602	1,478	16,096	2,689	13%	597	2,906	718	2,188	6,890	1,315	13%	4,004	13%
Springfield	1,710	1,695	490	1,205	18,074	2,200	10%	582	4,747	1,173	3,574	9,389	1,755	12%	3,955	11%
Gresham	1,833	1,818	526	1,292	19,894	2,359	10%	443	4,665	1,152	3,513	8,784	1,595	11%	3,954	11%
Ashland	1,778	1,769	512	1,257	6,918	2,290	22%	867	1,916	473	1,443	3,805	1,340	20%	3,630	21%
Albany	1,329	1,320	382	938	14,100	1,711	10%	495	4,550	1,124	3,426	7,699	1,619	13%	3,330	11%
Brookings	1,201	1,194	345	849	3,575	1,546	26%	1,086	2,106	520	1,586	3,699	1,606	23%	3,153	25%
Coos Bay	1,187	1,182	342	840	7,359	1,529	16%	649	3,658	904	2,754	5,169	1,553	16%	3,082	16%
Redmond	1,167	1,164	337	827	7,399	1,504	15%	725	3,240	800	2,440	4,527	1,525	18%	3,029	17%
Florence	915	913	264	649	3,377	1,179	23%	1,119	2,840	702	2,138	4,549	1,821	21%	3,000	22%
Milwaukie	1,188	1,174	340	834	17,086	1,528	8%	299	4,101	1,013	3,088	9,073	1,312	10%	2,840	9%
West Linn	1,424	1,420	411	1,009	9,205	1,835	15%	291	1,650	408	1,242	3,577	699	13%	2,533	14%
McMinnville	895	890	258	632	7,652	1,153	12%	424	3,004	742	2,262	4,592	1,166	15%	2,319	13%
Oregon City	924	917	265	652	14,333	1,189	7%	262	3,227	797	2,430	6,544	1,059	11%	2,248	9%
Central Point	887	881	255	626	6,791	1,142	13%	510	2,335	577	1,758	4,315	1,087	15%	2,229	14%
Tualatin	1,091	1,090	315	775	8,120	1,406	14%	191	1,401	346	1,055	2,484	537	13%	1,943	14%
Keizer	759	756	219	537	8,111	978	10%	309	2,550	630	1,920	3,848	939	14%	1,917	12%
Aloha	1,046	1,041	301	740	11,223	1,347	10%	178	1,529	378	1,151	3,742	556	10%	1,903	10%
Hermiston	808	805	233	572	6,171	1,041	13%	224	2,358	582	1,776	3,278	806	14%	1,847	14%
Woodburn	725	710	205	505	4,699	930	15%	328	2,341	578	1,763	3,701	906	14%	1,837	15%
Prineville	500	500	145	355	5,038	645	11%	322	3,213	794	2,419	3,692	1,116	15%	1,760	13%
Clackamas	811	806	233	573	8,261	1,044	11%	196	1,901	470	1,431	3,273	668	12%	1,712	11%
Lebanon	636	625	181	444	7,309	817	10%	309	2,256	557	1,699	4,792	866	12%	1,683	11%

Newport	639	636	184	452	3,469	823	17%	412	1,759	435	1,324	2,927	847	17%	1,670	17%
La Pine	594	591	171	420	3,172	765	18%	347	2,127	525	1,602	3,010	872	16%	1,637	17%
Astoria	713	709	205	504	5,065	918	14%	217	1,999	494	1,505	2,755	711	14%	1,629	14%
Eagle Point	728	716	207	509	3,627	935	18%	416	1,092	270	822	1,946	686	20%	1,621	19%
Wilsonville	728	727	210	517	4,820	938	15%	242	1,657	409	1,248	2,679	651	14%	1,590	15%
North Bend	641	640	185	455	4,059	826	15%	294	1,881	465	1,416	2,748	759	15%	1,585	15%
Lincoln City	601	599	173	426	2,935	774	19%	302	1,516	374	1,142	2,284	676	16%	1,451	18%
Cottage Grove	604	598	173	425	4,675	777	13%	299	1,423	352	1,071	3,008	651	14%	1,428	13%
Newberg	588	582	168	414	6,872	756	9%	212	1,690	417	1,273	3,192	629	12%	1,386	11%
Ontario	684	675	195	480	4,433	879	15%	192	1,270	314	956	2,850	506	12%	1,385	14%
Sherwood	630	629	182	447	5,503	812	12%	176	1,405	347	1,058	2,066	523	14%	1,335	13%
Bandon	500	499	144	355	1,953	644	22%	330	1,421	351	1,070	1,799	681	19%	1,325	20%
Dallas	463	459	133	326	4,931	596	10%	272	1,766	436	1,330	3,283	708	13%	1,304	12%
Hood River	660	639	185	454	4,831	845	14%	178	934	231	703	2,183	409	12%	1,254	13%
The Dalles	487	479	139	340	5,467	626	10%	210	1,620	400	1,220	3,278	610	12%	1,236	11%
Rogue River	499	498	144	354	2,206	643	20%	293	1,006	249	757	1,846	542	17%	1,185	19%
Pendleton	480	478	138	340	5,639	618	9%	122	1,764	436	1,328	3,105	558	11%	1,176	10%
Forest Grove	561	559	162	397	5,089	723	12%	145	1,209	299	910	2,456	444	12%	1,166	12%
Sutherlin	371	368	106	262	2,255	477	16%	325	1,412	349	1,063	2,171	674	17%	1,151	17%
Jacksonville	526	522	151	371	2,205	677	21%	271	775	191	584	1,435	462	19%	1,139	20%
Baker City	399	395	114	281	3,731	513	11%	189	1,634	404	1,230	2,566	593	14%	1,106	12%
Tillamook	388	387	112	275	3,621	500	11%	185	1,630	403	1,227	2,841	588	13%	1,088	12%
Canby	429	423	122	301	5,681	551	8%	134	1,613	398	1,215	3,083	532	11%	1,084	10%
Cave Junction	452	447	129	318	1,829	581	21%	305	756	187	569	1,425	492	20%	1,073	21%
Myrtle Creek	411	404	117	287	2,552	528	16%	271	1,007	249	758	2,011	520	16%	1,048	16%
Gold Beach	424	423	122	301	1,405	546	24%	277	837	207	630	1,242	484	21%	1,030	22%
Milton-Freewater	391	389	113	276	3,117	504	13%	167	1,454	359	1,095	2,000	526	15%	1,030	14%
St Helens	402	401	116	285	3,795	518	11%	113	1,516	374	1,142	1,612	487	15%	1,006	13%
Seaside	394	392	113	279	2,559	507	15%	179	1,141	282	859	1,590	461	16%	968	15%
Walport	375	375	108	267	1,531	483	21%	244	935	231	704	1,500	475	18%	958	19%
Coquille	343	342	99	243	1,986	442	17%	221	1,092	270	822	1,564	491	17%	933	17%
Sisters	381	377	109	268	2,065	490	17%	203	945	233	712	1,327	436	18%	927	17%
Sandy	418	411	119	292	4,831	537	9%	101	1,059	262	797	2,224	363	11%	900	10%
La Grande	370	368	106	262	4,293	476	9%	120	1,124	278	846	2,375	398	11%	874	10%
Fairview	380	380	110	270	2,646	490	14%	103	1,135	280	855	1,243	383	15%	873	15%
Sweet Home	340	337	98	239	3,297	438	11%	151	1,150	284	866	2,362	435	12%	873	11%
Troutdale	436	431	125	306	5,504	561	9%	77	944	233	711	1,839	310	11%	871	9%
White City	435	430	124	306	2,710	559	16%	116	734	181	553	1,340	297	14%	857	15%
Silverton	323	321	93	228	3,738	416	9%	150	956	236	720	2,043	386	12%	802	11%
Talent	354	352	102	250	2,080	456	16%	167	718	177	541	1,304	344	16%	800	16%
Reedsport	286	285	82	203	1,387	368	19%	182	797	197	600	1,424	379	16%	747	17%
Gold Hill	313	311	90	221	1,793	403	17%	178	625	154	471	1,148	332	17%	735	17%
Winston	247	247	71	176	2,068	318	12%	194	894	221	673	1,400	415	17%	733	15%
Shady Cove	279	277	80	197	1,047	359	22%	217	618	153	465	979	370	20%	729	21%
Cornelius	368	361	104	257	2,916	472	13%	79	639	158	481	1,253	237	12%	709	13%

Appendix B: Past and projected migration in the 40-79 age range

This table shows past and projected migration. It reflects the same content as Table 7, but with the expanded list of communities shown in Appendix A (sorted in the same order as Appendix A).

Town	1996-2006			2006-2016 Projection		
	Inter-state	Inter-county	Total	Inter-state	Inter-county	Total
Portland	25,760	14,944	40,704	31,111	17,895	49,006
Eugene	8,060	4,839	12,899	9,734	5,794	15,528
Salem	7,208	4,892	12,100	8,705	5,858	14,563
Bend	7,190	3,498	10,688	8,684	4,189	12,873
Beaverton	6,828	3,410	10,238	8,246	4,083	12,329
Grants Pass	5,790	2,810	8,600	6,993	3,365	10,358
Medford	5,229	2,716	7,945	6,315	3,253	9,568
Hillsboro	3,965	1,911	5,876	4,789	2,288	7,077
Klamath Falls	3,021	1,643	4,664	3,649	1,968	5,616
Roseburg	2,893	1,633	4,526	3,494	1,956	5,450
Tigard	2,765	1,618	4,383	3,339	1,938	5,277
Lake Oswego	2,804	1,419	4,223	3,387	1,700	5,086
Corvallis	2,684	1,320	4,004	3,242	1,580	4,822
Springfield	2,292	1,663	3,955	2,768	1,991	4,760
Gresham	2,276	1,678	3,954	2,749	2,010	4,759
Ashland	2,645	985	3,630	3,194	1,180	4,374
Albany	1,824	1,506	3,330	2,203	1,803	4,006
Brookings	2,287	866	3,153	2,762	1,037	3,799
Coos Bay	1,836	1,246	3,082	2,217	1,492	3,709
Redmond	1,892	1,137	3,029	2,285	1,362	3,647
Florence	2,034	966	3,000	2,457	1,156	3,613
Milwaukie	1,487	1,353	2,840	1,796	1,620	3,416
West Linn	1,715	818	2,533	2,071	980	3,051
Mcminnville	1,319	1,000	2,319	1,593	1,197	2,790
Oregon City	1,186	1,062	2,248	1,432	1,272	2,705
Central Point	1,397	832	2,229	1,687	996	2,683
Tualatin	1,282	661	1,943	1,548	792	2,340
Keizer	1,068	849	1,917	1,290	1,016	2,306
Aloha	1,224	679	1,903	1,478	813	2,291
Hermiston	1,032	815	1,847	1,246	976	2,223
Woodburn	1,053	784	1,837	1,272	938	2,210
Prineville	822	938	1,760	993	1,124	2,116
Clackamas	1,009	703	1,712	1,219	842	2,060
Lebanon	945	738	1,683	1,141	884	2,025
Newport	1,051	619	1,670	1,269	741	2,010
Lapine	941	696	1,637	1,136	834	1,970
Astoria	930	699	1,629	1,123	837	1,960
Eagle Point	1,144	477	1,621	1,382	571	1,953
Wilsonville	970	620	1,590	1,172	742	1,914
North Bend	935	650	1,585	1,129	778	1,907
Lincoln City	903	548	1,451	1,091	656	1,747
Cottage Grove	903	525	1,428	1,091	628	1,719
Newberg	800	586	1,386	966	702	1,668
Ontario	876	509	1,385	1,058	610	1,668
Sherwood	806	529	1,335	973	634	1,607
Bandon	830	495	1,325	1,002	593	1,596
Dallas	735	569	1,304	888	681	1,569
Hood River	838	416	1,254	1,012	498	1,510

The Dalles	697	539	1,236		842	645	1,487
Rogue River	792	393	1,185		957	470	1,427
Pendleton	602	574	1,176		727	687	1,414
Forest Grove	706	460	1,166		853	551	1,404
Sutherlin	696	455	1,151		841	545	1,386
Jacksonville	797	342	1,139		963	410	1,373
Baker City	588	518	1,106		710	620	1,330
Tillamook	573	515	1,088		692	616	1,308
Canby	563	521	1,084		680	624	1,304
Cave Junction	757	316	1,073		914	378	1,293
Myrtle Creek	682	366	1,048		824	438	1,262
Gold Beach	701	329	1,030		847	394	1,241
Milton-Freewater	558	472	1,030		674	565	1,239
St Helens	515	491	1,006		622	587	1,209
Seaside	573	395	968		692	473	1,165
Waldport	619	339	958		748	406	1,154
Coquille	564	369	933		681	442	1,123
Sisters	584	343	927		705	410	1,115
Sandy	519	381	900		627	456	1,082
Lagrande	490	384	874		592	460	1,052
Fairview	483	390	873		583	467	1,051
Sweet Home	491	382	873		593	457	1,050
Troutdale	513	358	871		620	429	1,048
White City	551	306	857		665	366	1,032
Silverton	473	329	802		571	394	965
Talent	521	279	800		629	334	964
Reedsport	468	279	747		565	334	900
Gold Hill	491	244	735		593	293	886
Winston	441	292	733		533	350	883
Shady Cove	496	233	729		599	279	878
Cornelius	447	262	709		540	314	854