

Chapter Two

The Greater Salem Human Resource Unit (HRU)— “We Have Become a Commuting Economy”

This chapter serves to summarize the more detailed descriptions of the nine Community Resource Units (CRUs) provided in subsequent chapters. The chapter is divided into the following sections:

- A. A Summary of Cultural Descriptors
- B. Key Findings Related to Community Life
- C. Key Findings Related to Public Lands
- D. A Summary of Citizen Issues Related to Public Lands

Tables One and Two at the end of this chapter draw upon census data referred to in the following pages.

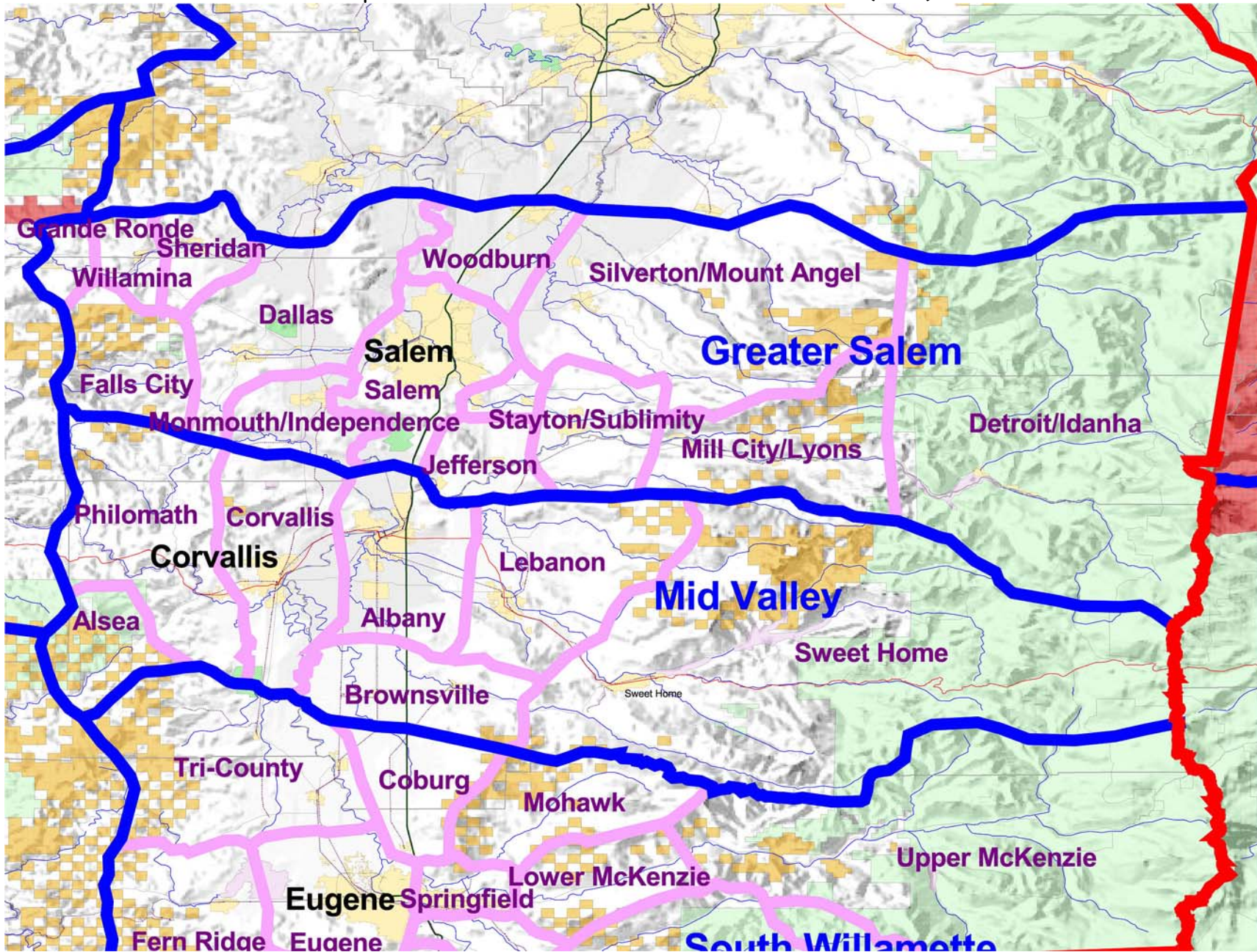
A. A Summary of Cultural Descriptors

Geographic Features

The Greater Salem Human Resource Unit (HRU), presented in Figure Six, includes all of Polk and Marion counties, plus the southern portion of Clackamas County. A small part of southern Yamhill County also falls within the Greater Salem HRU. A more precise HRU definition based on census block group identifiers, is found within the 1990-2000bg.xls data file on the distribution CD. Twenty-five incorporated areas are included within this HRU, with the largest being Salem (136,924) followed by Keizer (32,203) and Woodburn (20,100).

Marion and Polk Counties are often considered one unit. The Salem Area Visitors' Guide, for example, lists attractions in both counties. There is broad recognition that this area functions as a single social and economic unit, and several organizations use the term, “Marion-Polk,” such as Marion Polk Legal Aid Service, Schools Credit Union, Real Estate Services, Inc., Healthy Start, Gleaners, Inc. Food Share, Medical Society and others.

Figure Six
Map of the Greater Salem Human Resource Unit (HRU)



Forest Service lands make up much of the higher elevations of the Cascade Mountains, and BLM lands are located in the mid-level elevations on both the east and west side of the unit, while most of the land base is comprised of the flatlands of the broad Willamette Valley.

Settlement Patterns

The area within the Greater Salem HRU was among the first in Oregon to be settled by Europeans in the late 1840s. The Applegate brothers settled in the Dallas area and created the Applegate Trail on the west side of the Willamette River Valley and beyond to foster greater pioneer immigration. People streamed into all areas of the HRU during the next few decades, establishing most of the communities now extant.

According to the 2000 census, the Greater Salem HRU has a total resident population of 360,790 persons, an increase of 23.8% over 1990 levels.

Population growth over the last decade in the HRU showed a distinct pattern. While the urban zone of Salem showed a substantial growth rate of 18%, the nearby smaller towns showed significantly higher growth, while the very rural, most outlying towns showed population loss. Thus, Dallas (21%), Gervais (47%), Independence (26%), Jefferson (23%), Keizer (29%), Monmouth (19%), Silverton (21%), Stayton (25%), Sublimity (29%), and Woodburn (30%) grew significantly, as indicated, while Detroit (-1%), Gates (0), Idanha (-3%), Lyons (6%), Mill City (0), Mt. Angel (9%), and Willamina (3%) only grew a small amount, stayed the same, or even lost population. Table Two at the end of this chapter may be examined for further review.

"It's been exploding with growth, if you look at building records last year. The housing here is 25% less expensive." [Woodburn]

Hence, settlement has followed a pattern of concentration in the "flatland" communities between the mountains and the Salem urban center. Other sections of this chapter will describe the social and economic consequences of this settlement.

Publics

Children ages 5 to 17 within the HRU increased by 27%, while those 65 and over fell from 14.3% of the population in 1990 to 12.7% in 2000. The dependency ratio, which measures the balance of children and retirees over those 18 to 65, fell 5.5%, indicating that the high growth in the childhood population is balanced by comparable growth in the labor force.

A similar distinction to the population comparison can be made related to the proportion of the population under 18. The same communities that gained significant population also gained a significant portion of children and young families. Those communities experiencing population stability or loss also lost a high proportion of children and young families.

The racial composition of the HRU changed significantly, as the area added 33,493 Hispanics and 2,249 Asians over the decade. The non-White population increased from 7.9% to 16.6% over the ten year period. The racial migration is an important feature of social life in virtually every community of the HRU. Woodburn experienced the most Hispanic growth and Hispanics now comprise 50% of the population, up from 29% in 1990. Woodburn is now the largest city in Oregon with over 50% of the population being Hispanic.

Residents in every community had stories about the emerging presence of Hispanics in their communities.

"I like the fact that there are now Mexicans and a couple of black families. If you have all the same type of person, things get boring. I think it has been good for the town." [Gates]

"There are continual changes with Latinos here. I have a neighbor who would always speak poorly about Hispanics. I arranged for her to volunteer at an after-school mentor program where she teaches knitting. The class filled with Hispanic women and now I see how my neighbor's attitude has changed. The schools are not as sensitive as they should be either. Now there is a family history day and cultural awareness fair that happens every year in Mill City." [Mill City]

"I used to take my kids out to pick strawberries. It was a tradition in the community. Now, with Hispanic fieldworkers, there aren't opportunities for children to pick strawberries for harvest."
[Stayton/Sublimity]

Household composition also experienced a shift over the 1990 to 2000 period, with 3,539 more female headed households (a 47% increase) than in 1990. By comparison, married couple households increased by 16% from 60,207 to 70,050. The size of area households and families remained about the same, with little change in the proportion of single person households. The proportion of households living in their owned home remained about the same as at the start of the decade—60%.

Migration patterns have changed somewhat between the 1985-1990 and 1995-2000 periods tracked by the census bureau. For example, 30,532 persons moved to the HRU area between 1995 and 2000, compared to 31,879 between 1985-1990. This shows a slowing in the migration from other states. A similar decline or slowing in migrants from other parts of the State of Oregon is also noted. On the other hand, the number of HRU residents who moved to a new residence within the HRU increased by 34% from 70,576 to 94,636, reflecting heightened internal migration within the area. "Moving up" through the purchase of newer or larger homes appears to be a trademark of the kind of migration experienced by the HRU over the previous decade. It also relates to the shifting labor market triggered by the decline of timber production, as workers deepened a pattern of commuting to urban areas for work.

Work Routines

Statistical Review

Income grew throughout the area by 52% over the decade. Public assistance fell by nearly 17%, however, as the welfare reforms of the mid 1990s began to take effect.

Homeowners paying mortgages in excess of 30% of their income rose by 7,706 households from 14.1% to 23% of all homeowners. Renters paying in

excess of 30% of their income in rent rose by 703 renters from 2.3% to 4% of all renters.

While the overall poverty rate remained almost unchanged for the decade, there were significant racial differences in these patterns. While Hispanics in poverty increased by 130% from 6,156 to 14,197, the numbers of Asians and American Indians in poverty actually declined by 33% and 23%, respectively.

The HRU's economy is supported by a healthy mix of industries. Important transitions are underway, however. Industries with declining percentages of the total from 1990 to 2000 include Agriculture (from 6.4% to 4.7%), retail trade (from 16.7% to 11.2%), and Manufacturing (from 14.4% to 12.8). During the same time period the area experienced a growth in a broad range of service industries—business services (increased from 3.9% to 6.9%), entertainment and recreation services (from 1.1% to 1.9%), and health services (8.9% to 11.5%) all displayed rapid growth and expansion.

The occupational distribution of the area follows the shifts occurring in the industry sectors. For example, while employees in the crafts and precision trades increased in number, their proportion of the total labor force declined from 10.2% to 9.5% over the decade. Managerial, professional and executive occupations increased significantly in both number and proportion, adding more than 15,000 new positions over the decade. A similar expansion is seen in the related technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.

The major economic activities in Polk County relate to agriculture, forest products, heavy manufacturing and education. The major agricultural products are grass and legume seeds, specialty and dairy products. Major employers of Marion County include NorPac Foods in Stayton, 600 workers, Freres Lumber in Lyons, 200 workers, and Green Veneer, 90 workers (Community Profile, Oregon Economic and Community Development Department, 2002).

Social Review

Transition from a timber economy is still very much in evidence. Among rural people there is still a profound feeling that the changes have not made sense, reflected in themes such as the following,

"People don't matter now as much as birds and critters."

"Even dead trees are not harvested."

The urban zones have absorbed a large proportion of rural workers, according to many residents in all the small communities surrounding Salem.

The most widespread theme of what citizens reported is, "We have become a commuting economy." While this appears to be an obvious observation, the frequency of its statement and the nuanced descriptions provided by residents emphasized the profound meaning this change has effected. The positive aspect is that workers have been able to adjust to a post-timber world. Many people said, "We used to travel up the mountains for work [in the mills] but now we travel down to the cities for work." In many cases, we were told this change has been positive for quality of life and for standard of living. Once past the political rhetoric about whether or not reduced timber production has been appropriate, people indicated that their income often went up and that their life options had expanded. Particularly, the educational and career choices available to young people had expanded, residents reported.

The post-timber commuting economy has had a number of negative consequences as well. People are busier. The commuting time takes a toll on leisure time and family life. Significantly, the smaller communities reported a loss of leadership because of the commuting economy. Professional people especially are now commuting to the cities and are less involved in community life and leadership functions in their communities. The after-school hours for children have become a social problem in their own right, with "latch key" children involved in neglect or juvenile crime, and many schools and communities beginning after school programs.

Finally, the commuting economy has had an enormous negative impact on the economies of small rural communities. Rather than a “family wage job” at a mill, workers have 2 to 3 lesser paying jobs in recreation and support services. Rather than the seasonality of the timber sector, they deal with the more severe seasonality of the tourism sector. The loss of a timber base has shrunk the number and output of local commercial and retail enterprises, and the loss has been accentuated by the rise of “box stores”—the large commercial stores in the more urban communities. As a result, the small rural towns have experienced tremendous “economic leakage” whereby local residents spend a large and increasingly large proportion of their salary outside their communities. With the establishment of commuting patterns, it has become easy and common to shop for the family as part of the work routines, thereby further debilitating the ability of the small communities to sustain their local businesses.

B. Key Findings Related to Community Life

1. Subdivisions and loss of farms

“I’m beginning to sell out my land because I can’t afford to farm anymore.” [Dallas]

2. Rapid growth in the flatland communities between urban and rural areas:

“We moved here six months ago from Corvallis so that my husband and I could be closer to our grandchildren. It’s a very welcoming town. I have already made friends.” [Dallas]

“We moved here because land was cheaper than in Salem, and we like the area. It took me two years to get a local job that would support my family.” [Mill City]

“People from the city move to the country to enjoy the wildlife, but they bring their dogs and then wonder why there’s no wildlife.” [Monmouth]

"People come here for the 1950s image, an idealistic vision of small town life." [Stayton/Sublimity]

"We moved here after we retired and visited my brother here."
[Silverton/Mt. Angel]

3. A growing Hispanic presence that is felt most in the schools and new business, but not yet expressed politically in terms of elected office.

"Hispanics used to come here on a seasonal basis to work on crops, but farms now use mechanized labor. There isn't the demand for crop pickers. They are staying because there are services like health care and barrios became established to absorb families into the community." [Stayton/Sublimity]

4. A sustained agricultural sector that is valued culturally and economically.

"In the summer, you have to be careful of the combines on the road [related to seed operations]. Also, it's the Christmas tree capital here. In November, there are lots of trucks here." [Stayton/Sublimity]

"It's hard to agriculture here today. You still see migrants during the 'seasons.' There is a migrant camp near us." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

5. Vulnerable small town economies.

"It's hard to own a small business in a small town." [Dallas]

"Ten years ago, there used to be four beauty shops, now there's one. There used to be a bunch of grocery stores, now there is one. There used to be a True Value but it's gone. Six restaurants, now there are three. Two meat stores, now none. No auto parts stores." [Mill City, Lyons]

"The lack of a grocery store, pharmacy and neighborhood shopping centers makes it hard to attract newcomers."
[Monmouth/Independence]

"Many local stores went under. There was a Dime Shop where Factory-2-U is today, the fabric shop, the music shop, and the performing arts center. There was an antique business but now there is E-Bay."

[Stayton/Sublimity]

"In the late 1980s, mom and pop stores were thriving. J.C. Penney's was the core of the downtown. The phone company had more than 100 workers. Now, ten years later, Penney's and most of the family-owned shops have shut down, and those 100 employees have evaporated into air." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

"Locals choose to patronize stores in Salem instead of locally owned businesses. Downtown used to be a thriving shopping district before it committed suicide." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

6. From going "up the valley" to mill work to going "down the valley" to city work. The economic integration of small towns and the urban center has been one of the key features of social life in the last generation. Whereas in the prior generation, small town economies were relatively intact, as evidenced by local mills and an active small town business climate, today in the commuting economy, it's all become blended together.

"Kellman's went out of business two years ago. The owner still lives in town but can no longer afford to keep the store open. He just couldn't compete with the superstores in Salem. But the store had strong ties to the community. The storeowner would have charge accounts for people unable to buy groceries when the timber industry began to decline." [Mill City]

"In twenty years, this area will be totally part of the Salem economy, like Gresham is to Portland." [Stayton/Sublimity]

"Since Highway 22 became a four lane, I can get to downtown Salem faster than my brother who lives in South Salem."

[Stayton/Sublimity]

"Over half the teachers live in Salem." [Stayton/Sublimity]

"I'm going to nursing school in Portland. I come home the weekends to visit my parents." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

7. Economic transition. The commuting economy is regional in scale so that trades and services are offered on a wider basis than previously. New economic sectors, such as the growth of retirement and high tech manufacturing, are evident.

"I moved here from the east coast to care for mother-in-law. She is ill and very elderly. She is from Seattle and came here because of the high quality elder care available." [Stayton/Sublimity]

"People here do trade work, you know, shutters, gutters, dry wall, those kind of things. Some of this they do here, but they also drive to other areas." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

8. Vibrant, resilient caretaking systems in the small towns, as evidenced by the food banks, church support groups, and individual network caretaking reported by residents. Despite, or perhaps because of, the rapid changes of the last decade, residents in the small towns reported well-functioning caretaking systems at the informal level.

"The other night, I had to get my father to the hospital, but I couldn't open my front door because of the snow. The ambulance couldn't get near the house. I used the phone tree and within minutes, friends were digging me out." [Detroit]

9. Social and economic changes are associated by residents with increased criminal activity in the rural areas.

"There is a serious criminal element here. Neighborhood Watch is a good answer but they are walking a tightrope. They're almost too nosy." [Falls City]

"Vandalism and petty theft are increasing. The Senior Center has been broken into twice in the last year." [Mill City]

"Section 8 housing has been bad for the community because the tenants are not local but delinquents from Salem and the surrounding area. It has changed the dynamics of town." [Mill City]

"There is a marijuana growing problem here. It's not just one kind of person. It can be kids or older pros. There's an eleven year old 'pusher' in the elementary school." [Mill City]

C. Key Findings Related to Public Lands

BLM Management Concerns

Personnel from the Salem Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) stated that their mission was broadened in the 1990s from timber production to a more holistic approach emphasizing forest management, wildlife, and hydrology. A staff person shared many of the management concerns of the office related to the growing urbanization of the Willamette Valley. Among them are these:

1. The growth of the urban interface. More homes are built in dispersed fashion next to public lands. Many of these people began to complain of management activities near their homes and have exerted a "not in my back yard" pressure on the agency;
2. The increasing interface has meant that the rules of engaging fire are changing. Now firefighters get more training in dealing with toxic fumes that burning homes discharge, and so on;
3. Urban impacts include gang activity from Portland, the creation of toxic methamphetamine labs on public lands, coupled with only two law enforcement people covering 400,000 acres;
4. Abuse by off-highway vehicles is increasing;
5. Toxic waste dumping and general garbage dumping is increasing;
6. Road degradation over time due to limited budgets to maintain them. Locked gates as a solution to dumping and road decline has not been popular with the public.

Recreation Patterns

Within Salem proper, research showed that residents did not have an active orientation to public lands. Individuals were found who fished or boated on public lands, and RVs and boats were observed more in some neighborhoods than in others. However, as a society, the Salem area did not exhibit strong links to public lands. The primary reasons reported by residents are the distance to public lands from the city and the costs associated with travel to public lands.

However, outside the urban zone, residents did reveal a pattern in the use of public lands. Interestingly, Interstate 5 is not an important marker in terms of social divisions or recreation patterns, but the Willamette River is still used as a boundary. The river was important in determining early settlement patterns and continues to demarcate social divisions at the regional level. For recreation, residents west of the Willamette River related more to the coast and less to the Cascades, while for residents east of the Willamette River the opposite was true.

Surprisingly, many residents west of the river stated that the Cascade areas west of the crest were not used as much as other spots. Detroit Lake and Mt. Jefferson Wilderness are highly valued, but residents also stated that they were just as likely to push on into the Bend area and beyond. The winter snow east of the Cascades is valued, as is northeast Oregon for its isolation and dispersed recreation opportunities.

It is evident from this research that longer-term Oregonians are grieving the loss of public lands from the isolated, casual uses of prior generations. In days gone by, use of the forest was part of everyday routine, often part of work activities. Now, with more people, and more urban people who do not have the day-to-day knowledge of the land, Oregonians see more rules, more density, and more conflicts related to public lands. That is one reason why Forest Recreation passes are so resisted, and when reservations are needed to enjoy a traditionally-used area, then the "older guard" feels supplanted by new times. Longer-term residents are also actively seeking public lands that are less used.

"Our old places are too crowded now."

"Geocaching" as an emerging sport is very fast growing, as reported in local newspaper accounts and by sporting goods clerks at local stores. For example, the clerk in Salem's G.I. Joes said that their favorite class was GPS (Geographic Positioning System) navigation. This trend may influence public land management in the future [www.geocaching.com].

Findings Identified by Citizens

1. The loss of the timber lifestyle and economy is not just an economic loss but a cultural one for which people continue to grieve.

"Today, no one knows each other. People don't live with the land anymore." [Falls City]

"No one is cutting anything. It's not like it's doing any good out there." [wood products business, Stayton]

"I tended bar 20 years ago in Falls City. It was alive then. Now it's a bedroom for Dallas, Monmouth, and even Portland." [Falls City]

"About 15 years ago, there were 15-20 logging companies in the canyon. Now there are only two large ones and two small ones. Where there used to be a logging truck going past every three minutes where the Gleaners are now, now there are maybe 5-10 trucks a day. There used to be 7 timber mills, now there are three. This means no taxes for schools, no art, no music, no home economics." [Mill City]

2. A sustainable timber lifestyle and economy by long term and mid-term Oregonians is still valued.

"We used to be a logging town, but now we are looking for other ways we can use the forest to make a living." [Dallas]

"We saw the mills close down, one by one. Then the school began to cut down. The high school was the first school in Detroit that closed." [Detroit]

"The main industry changed from the mills to gathering secondary woods materials from the forest." [Mill City]

"I used to collect pinecones but it's too dangerous anymore. I've heard of violent acts toward people stepping on the turf of other collectors. Local women here used to make a livelihood—shitake mushrooms, bear hair, other things, but now ethnic people from out of town have taken over." [Mill City]

"I'd like to see the timber industry come back. We get visitors out here and they're surprised when they see trees. They think we cut them all down." [Stayton/Sublimity]

3. A transition is continuing from timber to trades and services economy based on recreation and retirement. Residents are active in voicing a value for diversification and recognize the danger of replacing timber exclusively with recreation. Detroit, for example, with the low water levels at Detroit Lake last year, has undergone significant planning to diversify its economic activity.

"We can't always depend on the Lake being full." [Detroit]

"People don't work in the woods anymore, but play in the woods. Now, people work in the cities." [Detroit]

4. The nature of recreation is changing, from rural, dispersed, inexpensive to urban, organized, and costly. A vast number of people commented on the way recreation happened in the "old days" in the rural areas. The old pattern was to go fishing or hiking, go to local dances or to the new theatres on Lancaster Drive in Salem. Today, the focus is on "entertainment"—kids drive to Salem to the theatre or dances, it costs more money, it's going out, and downhill, to the urban centers. On the other hand, urban uses of public lands seems to be on the increase, with greater numbers of people and more organized events.

"You gotta go to Salem." [for recreation, Stayton/Sublimity]

5. The Watershed Councils play an enormously useful role in bringing diverse elements of the community together, fostering education on ecosystem issues, and in creating on-the-ground restoration projects.

D. A Summary of Citizen Issues Related to Public Lands

Gates

"One time I was up on private land and the gate was open. When I came back it was locked. I had to drive hours out of my way to get back home." [Detroit]

"I think they work with private owners to get permission. But they will still drive on land that doesn't have a gate."
[Monmouth/Independence]

"A locked gate doesn't mean you can't use the land." [Falls City]

"It is a constant frustration to guess when gates are opened and closed. If you travel up to Boise Cascade land, you are always susceptible to being locked in." [Monmouth]

Fire

"With all the newcomers and visitors, we worry about fire protection. They don't really know about how to do fires. I'm surprised there weren't more fires last summer than there were." [Detroit]

Water and Riparian Treatment

"Some folks have been trying for some time to build a greenway around the Willamette River, west of Salem. More and more property owners are developing right to the river's edge, which is starting to cause mass erosion." [Monmouth/Independence]

"I don't know who's putting out the new riparian rules. Who do I talk with?" [Detroit]

"How good can Salem's water be with all the lawns and fertilizers? I live on the outskirts and have a personal well. All my friends bring out empty jugs to fill up." [Salem]

Roads and Access

"We used to get in the truck and go into the forest for hunting and fishing on the backroads. Now the roads are so deteriorated we can't go." [Detroit]

"The Forest Service is not taking care of the roads, so they become passable. Now we can't access the places where we fish and swim, like High Lake Road. They are planning on the area to become like Bull Run Reservations. All the roads are gated and the area is closed off to residents." [Mill City]

"Access is more and more of a problem." [common, Monmouth/Independence]

"I don't like all the road closures on State and BLM lands." [Stayton/Sublimity]

Recreation

"There's not enough dispersed campgrounds. The woods are too full of people who are improperly camping. They bring the threat of fire." [Detroit]

"People litter a lot. I carry trash bags with me all the time and bring back bags of trash when I go hunting." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

Northwest Forest Pass

"A lot of the trails in this area were started by locals and we helped take care of them. Now we have to get a trail pass and pay money." [Mill City]

"Those mandatory Forest Passes are just not cool. Where is the money spent that is supposed to be put back into the land. People are hiking on trails that aren't in good shape. My friends think that Forest Pass money will never actually be used for that purpose." [Salem]

Forest Products

"Private forest lands now are taking a beating. They are being forested too much, too soon." [Detroit]

"Private landowners aren't replanting trees within the timeframe required by law." [Monmouth/Independence]

"There are ways to make management work better for us." [Falls City, special forest products]

"The BLM permits for mushrooms cover three square miles. That's not realistic—it's too small for a commercial picker." [Mill City]

Information

"We can't get good maps and the trails are not well marked. I have been here for three years, and it is still confusing which trails go where. Tourists are not going to start down a path when they don't know where it's going." [Detroit]

"People ask all the time for information about Valley of the Giants." [Falls City]

"We don't have adequate information from the Forest Service about recreation opportunities." [Chamber of Commerce, Stayton/Sublimity]

Outdoor Education

"Trails are being abused—littering, four-wheeling. People who are not forest savvy." [Silverton/Mt. Angel]

Table One

A Demographic Profile of the Greater Salem Human Resource Unit

Part One: Based on 100% Count Census Data *

	Greater Salem HRU			
	1990	2000	1990-2000 Difference	% Change
Total Population	291,415	360,790	69,375	23.8%
Age				
Mean Age	35.9	35.88	-0.02	-0.1%
Population <5	21,135	26,424	5,289	25.0%
Population 5-17	55,147	70,226	15,079	27.3%
Population <18	76,282	96,650	20,368	26.7%
% Population <18	26.7%	26.9%	0.2%	0.6%
Population >65	40,729	45,654	4,925	12.1%
% Population >65	14.3%	12.7%	-1.6%	-11.1%
Dependency Ratio	0.70	0.66	-0.04	-5.5%
Race				
White	285,224	358,704	73,480	25.8%
White (One Race)	262,657	299,205	36,548	13.9%
% White (One Race)	92.1%	83.4%	-8.7%	-9.4%
Black	2,451	3,218	767	31.3%
% Black (One Race)	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	4.4%
Am. Indian (One Race)	4,413	5,647	1,234	28.0%
% Am. Indian	1.5%	1.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Asian (One Race)	4,785	7,034	2,249	47.0%
% Asian	1.7%	2.0%	0.3%	16.9%
Other Race (One Race)	10,918	32,082	21,164	193.8%
% Other Race	3.8%	8.9%	5.1%	132.5%
Hispanic (Any Race)	19,814	53,307	33,493	169.0%
% Hispanic	6.9%	14.9%	8.0%	114.5%

Greater Salem HRU

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Difference	% Change
Households				
Total Households	105,536	128,033	22,497	21.3%
Married Couple Household	60,207	70,050	9,843	16.3%
% Married Couple Households	58.2%	54.7%	-3.5%	-6.0%
Female Headed Households	10,030	13,569	3,539	35.3%
% Female Headed Households	9.7%	10.6%	0.9%	9.3%
Single Person Households	24,446	30,013	5,567	22.8%
% Single Person Households	23.6%	23.4%	-0.2%	-0.8%
Persons Per Household	2.60	2.69	0.09	3.5%
Families				
Family Households	73,684	89,319	15,635	21.2%
% Family Households	69.8%	69.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Persons Per Family	3.20	3.16	-0.04	-1.3%
Families with Related Children	27,255	43,737	16,482	60.5%
% Families with Related Children	26.3%	49.0%	22.7%	86.3%
Housing Units				
Total Housing Units	107,674	136,344	28,670	26.6%
Occupied Housing Units	103,369	128,033	24,664	23.9%
% Occupied Housing Units	96.0%	93.9%	-2.1%	-2.2%
Owner-occupied Housing Units	66,150	82,340	16,190	24.5%
% Owner-occupied Housing Units	61.4%	60.4%	-1.0%	-1.6%
Rental-occupied Housing Units	37,219	45,693	8,474	22.8%
% Rental-occupied Housing Units	34.6%	33.5%	-1.1%	-3.2%

* Above data based on the aggregation of whole block group units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Variables are drawn from 100% count data files for 1990 and 2000 (STF1a and SF1, respectively).

Part Two: Based on Sample Census Data #

Greater Salem HRU

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Difference	% Change
Total Population	291,466	360,741	69,275	23.8%
Migration	264,547	331,930	67,383	25.5%
Same Residence as 5 yrs Ago	121,702	152,601	30,899	25.4%
% Same Residence as 5 yrs Ago	46.0%	46.0%	-0.03%	-0.1%
Different Residence: Same County	70,576	94,636	24,060	34.1%
% Different Residence: Same County	26.7%	28.5%	1.83%	6.9%
Different Residence: Same State	35,857	43,673	7,816	21.8%
% Different Residence: Same State	13.6%	13.2%	-0.40%	-2.9%
Different Residence: Different State	31,879	30,532	-1,347	-4.2%
% Different Residence: Different State	12.1%	9.2%	-2.85%	-23.7%
Poverty	271,666	344,783	73,117	26.9%
Below Poverty	35,833	44,933	9,100	25.4%
% Below Poverty	13.2%	13.0%	-0.17%	-1.3%
White Below Poverty	30,054	31,829	1,775	5.9%
% White Below Poverty	12.0%	11.0%	-1.00%	-8.3%
Black Below Poverty	466	688	222	47.6%
% Black Below Poverty	34.3%	31.0%	-3.30%	-9.6%
Am. Indian Below Poverty	1,022	783	-239	-23.4%
% Am. Indian Below Poverty	25.1%	17.0%	-8.10%	-32.3%
Asian Below Poverty	855	690	-165	-19.3%
% Asian Below Poverty	19.4%	13.0%	-6.40%	-33.0%
Other Races Below Poverty	3,436	8,618	5,182	150.8%
% Other Races Below Poverty	32.6%	27.0%	-5.60%	-17.2%
Hispanic Below Poverty	6,156	14,197	8,041	130.6%
% Hispanic Below Poverty	32.6%	27.0%	-5.60%	-17.2%

	1990	2000	1990-2000	% Change
Total Population	291,466	360,741	69,275	23.8%
Industry	124,991	160,049	35,058	28.0%
Agriculture and Forestry	8,042	7,548	-494	-6.1%
% Agriculture and Forestry	6.4%	4.7%	-1.72%	-26.7%
Mining	270	105	-165	-61.1%
% Mining	0.2%	0.1%	-0.15%	-69.6%
Construction	7,231	11,704	4,473	61.9%
% Construction	5.8%	7.3%	1.53%	26.4%
Total Manufacturing	18,020	20,534	2,514	14.0%
% Total Manufacturing	14.4%	12.8%	-1.59%	-11.0%
Transportation	3,954	4,752	798	20.2%
% Transportation	3.2%	3.0%	-0.19%	-6.1%
Communication and Utilities	1,973	1,101	-872	-44.2%
% Communication and Utilities	1.6%	0.7%	-0.89%	-56.4%
Wholesale Trade	4,969	6,035	1,066	21.5%
% Wholesale Trade	4.0%	3.8%	-0.20%	-5.2%
Retail Trade	20,872	17,918	-2,954	-14.2%
% Retail Trade	16.7%	11.2%	-5.50%	-33.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7,389	9,324	1,935	26.2%
% Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5.9%	5.8%	-0.09%	-1.5%
Business Services	4,859	11,102	6,243	128.5%
% Business Services	3.9%	6.9%	3.05%	78.4%
Recreation/Entertainment Services	1,358	2,993	1,635	120.4%
% Recreation/Entertainment Services	1.1%	1.9%	0.78%	72.1%
Health Services	11,121	18,362	7,241	65.1%
% Health Services	8.9%	11.5%	2.58%	28.9%
Education Services	11,142	13,710	2,568	23.0%
% Education Services	8.9%	8.6%	-0.35%	-3.9%
Other Professional Services	8,737	8,047	-690	-7.9%
% Other Professional Services	7.0%	5.0%	-1.96%	-28.1%
Public Administration	11,959	15,370	3,411	28.5%
% Public Administration	9.6%	9.6%	0.04%	0.4%

	1990	2000	1990-2000 Difference	% Change
Total Population	291,466	360,741	69,275	23.8%
Occupation	124,991	160,049	35,058	28.0%
Managerial, Professional, and Executive Occupations	31,877	47,689	15,812	49.6%
% Managerial, Professional, and Executive Occupations	25.5%	29.8%	4.29%	16.8%
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Occupations	36,570	40,438	3,868	10.6%
% Technical, Sales, and Administrative Occupations	29.3%	25.3%	-3.99%	-13.6%
Service Occupations	18,706	26,794	8,088	43.2%
% Service Occupations	15.0%	16.7%	1.78%	11.9%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	7,374	5,591	-1,783	-24.2%
% Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	5.9%	3.5%	-2.41%	-40.8%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	12,776	15,265	2,489	19.5%
% Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	10.2%	9.5%	-0.68%	-6.7%
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	17,688	24,272	6,584	37.2%
% Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	14.2%	15.2%	1.01%	7.2%
Income				
Aggregate Household Income	\$3,401,715,000	\$6,416,078,000	\$3,014,363,000	88.6%
Average Household Income	\$32,855	\$50,088	\$17,233	52.5%
Average Family Income	\$37,014	\$56,370	\$19,356	52.3%
Per Capita Personal Income	\$12,243	\$18,512	\$6,269	51.2%
Wage and Salary Income	\$30,210	\$45,963	\$15,753	52.1%
% Wage and Salary Income	91.9%	91.8%	-0.18%	-0.2%
Nonfarm Self-employment income	\$15,920	\$22,557	\$6,637	41.7%
% Nonfarm Self-employment income	48.5%	45.0%	-3.42%	-7.1%
Interest, Dividend, and Rent Income	\$6,155	\$9,183	\$3,028	49.2%
% Interest, Dividend, and Rent Income	18.7%	18.3%	-0.40%	-2.1%
Social Security Income	\$8,153	\$11,925	\$3,772	46.3%
% Social Security Income	24.8%	23.8%	-1.01%	-4.1%
Public Assistance Income	\$3,485	\$2,897	-\$588	-16.9%
% Public Assistance Income	10.6%	5.8%	-4.82%	-45.5%
Retirement Income	\$9,179	\$18,327	\$9,148	99.7%
% Retirement Income	27.9%	36.6%	8.65%	31.0%
Other Income	\$3,701	\$6,856	\$3,155	85.2%
% Other Income	11.3%	13.7%	2.42%	21.5%

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Difference	% Change
Commuting Time				
Average Commuting Time to Work	122,739	157,670	34,931	28.5%
Commute <10 minutes	20	24	4	19.0%
% Commute <10 minutes	23,645	24,368	723	3.1%
Commute >60 minutes	19.3%	15.0%	-4.26%	-22.1%
% Commute >60 minutes	6,153	10,937	4,784	77.8%
	5.0%	7.0%	1.99%	39.6%
Nativity				
Foreign Born	16,122	39,704	23,582	146.3%
% Foreign Born	5.7%	11.0%	5.30%	93.0%
Citizen Not Born in US	2,519	2,975	456	18.1%
% Citizen Not Born in US	0.9%	0.9%	0.00%	0.0%
Born in State Other Than Oregon	128,579	142,680	14,101	11.0%
% Born in State Other Than Oregon	45.1%	40.0%	-5.10%	-11.3%
School Status				
Not in School (Ages 3+)	198,909	248,584	49,675	25.0%
% Not in School	72.8%	73.0%	0.20%	0.3%
Highest Educational Attainment				
< 9th Grade Education	15,280	19,003	3,723	24.4%
% < 9th Grade Education	8.4%	8.0%	-0.40%	-4.8%
HS Graduates (25+ Population)	53,904	60,096	6,192	11.5%
% HS Graduate	29.7%	27.0%	-2.70%	-9.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	11,237	15,907	4,670	41.6%
% Graduate or Professional Degree	6.2%	7.0%	0.80%	12.9%
English Language				
Speaks Only English (Ages 5+)	238,374	275,226	36,852	15.5%
% Speaks Only English	90.1%	83.0%	-7.10%	-7.9%
Children 5-17 Speak Only English	48,902	55,444	6,542	13.4%
% Children 5-17 Speak Only English	88.7%	79.0%	-9.70%	-10.9%

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Difference	% Change
Labor Force Participation				
Male Labor Force Participation Rate	0.687	0.691	0.004	0.6%
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	0.547	0.575	0.028	5.1%
Female Participation Rate (w/children <18)	0.693	0.704	0.011	1.6%
Female Participation Rate (w/children <6)	0.595	0.602	0.007	1.2%
Female Participation Rate (No children <18)	0.481	0.517	0.036	7.5%
School Dropouts				
Youth 16-19 Not In School	4,307	6,257	1,950	45.3%
% Youth 16-19 Note In School	26.9%	28.0%	1.10%	4.1%
Youth Unemployment				
Youth 16-19 Unemployed	616	1,048	432	70.1%
% Youth 16-19 Unemployed	3.8%	5.0%	1.20%	31.6%
Seniors				
65+ In Group Quarters	40,729	45,589	4,860	11.9%
65+ In Group Quarters	2,369	3,076	707	29.8%
% 65+ In Group Quarters	5.8%	6.7%	0.93%	16.0%
Male 65+ Living Alone	2,001	2,581	580	29.0%
% Male 65+ Living Alone	4.9%	6.0%	1.10%	22.4%
Female 65+ Living Alone	8,919	9,620	701	7.9%
% Female 65+ Living Alone	21.9%	21.0%	-0.90%	-4.1%
Self-care Limitation				
Self-care Limitation (Total Population)	5,163	8,125	2,962	57.4%
% Self-care Limitation	2.5%	3.0%	0.50%	20.0%
65+ With Self-care Limitation	1,374	4,003	2,629	191.3%
% 65+ With Self-care Limitation	9.1%	11.0%	1.90%	20.9%
Transportation to Work				
Drive Alone to Work	90,022	115,852	25,830	28.7%
% Drive Alone to Work	73.3%	73.0%	-0.30%	-0.4%
Use Public Transportation to Work	1,570	2,850	1,280	81.5%
% Use Public Transportation to Work	1.3%	2.0%	0.70%	53.8%

	1990	2000	1990-2000	
			Difference	%Change
Labor Force				
Unemployed	8,521	12,809	4,288	50.3%
% Unemployed	3.9%	5.0%	1.10%	28.2%
Worked 35+ Hours Per Week	117,246	146,988	29,742	25.4%
% Worked 35+ Hours Per Week	54.0%	54.0%	0.00%	0.0%
Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit	2.5	2.7	0.2	8.0%
Average Value Owned Housing Unit	\$68,279	\$154,932	\$86,653	126.9%
Mortgage				
Average Value Monthly Mortgage	\$665	\$1,154	\$489	73.5%
Mortgage > 30% of Income	6,883	14,589	7,706	112.0%
% Mortgage > 30% of Income	14.1%	23.0%	8.90%	63.1%
Rent				
Gross Rent > 30% of Income	13,513	17,375	3,862	28.6%
% Gross Rent > 30% of Income	37.7%	39.0%	1.30%	3.4%
Average Monthly Cash Rent	\$408	\$625	\$217	53.2%
Renters Paying No Cash Rent	831	1569	738	88.8%
% No Cas Rent	2.3%	4.0%	1.70%	73.9%
Utilities				
Housing Units Using Utility Gas	28,958	47,641	18,683	64.5%
Housing Units Using Electricity	48,424	64,492	16,068	33.2%
Housing Units Not Using Utility Gas or Electric	25987	24175	-1,812	-7.0%
% Housing Units Not Using Utility Gas or Electric	25.1%	17.7%	-7.40%	-29.5%
Plumbing				
Occupied Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities	392	441	49	12.5%
% Occupied Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities	0.4%	0.3%	-0.04%	-11.2%
Telephone				
Housing Units With Telephone	98,513	125,856	27,343	27.8%
% Housing Units With Telephone	95.3%	98.0%	2.70%	2.8%
Vehicle Available				
Housing Units With Vehicle Available	96,129	119,259	23,130	24.1%
% Housing Units With Vehicle Available	93.0%	93.0%	0.00%	0.0%

Above data based on the aggregation of whole block group units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Variables are drawn from Sample data files for 1990 and 2000 (STF3a and SF3, respectively).

Part Three: Based on County Level Data +

Personal Income

	Salem HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Total Personal income (thousands of dollars)	\$11,247,692	\$20,074,119	\$8,826,427	78.5%
Per capita personal income	\$55,493	\$82,681	\$27,188	49.0%
Nonfarm personal income	\$11,029,700	\$19,784,773	\$8,755,073	79.4%
Farm income	\$217,992	\$289,346	\$71,354	32.7%
Income from Earnings	\$7,536,500	\$13,603,105	\$6,066,605	80.5%
Per capita net earnings	\$36,391	\$55,109	\$18,718	51.4%
Income from Transfer payments	\$1,312,896	\$2,319,254	\$1,006,358	76.7%
Per capita transfer payments	\$6,698	\$10,157	\$3,459	51.6%
Income from Dividends, interest, and rent	\$2,398,296	\$4,151,760	\$1,753,464	73.1%
Per capita dividends, interest, and rent	\$12,404	\$17,417	\$5,013	40.4%
Private earnings	\$4,617,596	\$8,681,362	\$4,063,766	188.00%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, & other 8/	\$91,320	\$179,730	\$88,410	196.80%
Mining	\$7,830	\$29,674	\$21,844	379.00%
Construction	\$452,587	\$981,532	\$528,945	216.90%
Manufacturing	\$961,418	\$1,474,907	\$513,489	153.40%
Transportation and public utilities	\$249,726	\$479,143	\$229,417	191.90%
Wholesale trade	\$452,800	\$779,462	\$326,662	172.10%
Retail trade	\$757,670	\$1,227,946	\$470,276	162.10%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	\$290,919	\$773,573	\$482,654	265.90%
Services	\$1,353,326	\$2,755,395	\$1,402,069	203.60%
Government and government enterprises	\$1,373,991	\$2,298,073	\$924,082	167.30%
Federal, civilian	\$117,103	\$233,207	\$116,104	199.10%
Military	\$36,256	\$46,739	\$10,483	128.90%
State and local	\$1,220,632	\$2,018,127	\$797,495	165.30%
State	\$605,529	\$909,986	\$304,457	150.30%
Local	\$615,103	\$1,108,141	\$493,038	180.20%

Full and Part Time Employment

	Greater Salem HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Total full-time and part-time employment	283,695	374,211	90,516	31.9%
Wage and salary employment	222,224	291,934	69,710	31.4%
Farm proprietors' employment	7,627	8,418	791	10.4%
Nonfarm proprietors' employment 2/	53,844	73,859	20,015	37.2%
Farm employment	15,872	17,136	1,264	8.0%
Nonfarm employment	267,823	357,075	89,252	33.3%
Private employment	220,250	302,465	82,215	37.3%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, & other 3/	6,569	9,420	2,851	43.4%
Mining	321	568	247	76.9%
Construction	15,233	24,879	9,646	63.3%
Manufacturing	32,409	38,288	5,879	18.1%
Transportation and public utilities	8,506	12,231	3,725	43.8%
Wholesale trade	15,397	18,042	2,645	17.2%
Retail trade	50,376	64,943	14,567	28.9%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	18,838	32,007	13,169	69.9%
Services	72,601	102,087	29,486	40.6%
Government and government enterprises	47,573	54,610	7,037	14.8%
Federal, civilian	2,691	3,770	1,079	40.1%
Military	2,952	2,506	-446	-15.1%
State and local	41,930	48,334	6,404	15.3%
State	19,390	20,088	698	3.6%
Local	22,540	28,246	5,706	25.3%

Federal Transfer Payments

	Salem HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Total transfer payments	\$1,312,896	\$2,319,254	\$2,319,254	176.7%
Government payments to individuals	\$1,235,954	\$2,189,656	\$2,189,656	177.2%
Retirement & disability insur. benefit pymts.	\$680,705	\$1,104,988	\$1,104,988	162.3%
Medical payments (Medicare, etc)	\$329,911	\$755,637	\$755,637	229.0%
Income maintenance (SSI, Food Stamps, etc.)	\$97,806	\$159,947	\$159,947	163.5%
Unemployment benefit payments	\$64,877	\$71,002	\$71,002	109.4%
Veterans benefit payments	\$46,591	\$75,084	\$75,084	161.2%
Fed ed.& train. assist. paymts.(excl.vets)	\$12,137	\$19,906	\$19,906	164.0%

Payments to nonprofit institutions	\$40,021	\$75,850	\$75,850	189.5%
Business payments to individuals	\$36,921	\$53,748	\$53,748	145.6%

Farm Income and Expenses

	Salem HRU			
	1991	2000	1991-2000 Difference	Change
Total cash receipts from marketings (\$000)	\$631,933	\$901,708	\$269,775	42.7%
Cash receipts: livestock and products	\$148,123	\$147,282	-\$841	-0.6%
Cash receipts: crops	\$483,810	\$754,426	\$270,616	55.9%
Government payments	\$3,252	\$5,793	\$2,541	78.1%
Total production expenses	\$584,867	\$926,049	\$341,182	58.3%
Total value of inventory change	-\$6,067	-\$3,609	\$2,458	-40.5%
Total net income including corporate farms	\$133,424	\$77,682	-\$55,742	-41.8%
Total net farm proprietors' income	\$113,676	\$59,343	-\$54,333	-47.8%

Agriculture and Farming

	Salem HRU			
	1987	1997	1987-97 Difference	Change
Farms (number)	6,833	7,438	605	8.9%
Land in farms (acres)	644,137	657,156	13,019	2.0%
Land in farms - average size of farm (acres)	334	317	-17	-5.1%
Market value of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)	\$374,541	\$805,714	\$431,173	115.1%
Market value of agricultural products sold, average per farm (dollars)	\$162,083	\$325,364	\$163,281	100.7%
Total farm production expenses@1 (\$1,000)	\$308,713	\$575,895	\$267,182	86.5%
Total farm production expenses@1, average per farm (dollars)	\$133,743	\$231,618	\$97,875	73.2%
Livestock and poultry: Cattle and calves inventory (number)	92,692	89,124	-3,568	-3.8%
Beef cows (number)	22,428	22,341	-87	-0.4%
Milk cows (number)	21,022	21,934	912	4.3%
Cattle and calves sold (number)	48,206	45,592	-2,614	-5.4%
Hogs and pigs inventory (number)	25,859	9,443	-16,416	-63.5%
Sheep and lambs inventory (number)	54,838	26,266	-28,572	-52.1%
Wheat for grain (bushels)	3,994,394	1,717,611	-2,276,783	-57.0%
Oats for grain (bushels)	741,846	599,639	-142,207	-19.2%
Hay-alfal,oth tame,small grain,wild,grass silage,green chop,etc(see t	141,384	148,099	6,715	4.7%
Vegetables harvested for sale (see text) (acres)	47,751	44,942	-2,809	-5.9%

Business Patterns

	Salem HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Employees	161,178	223,117	61,939	38.4%
Annual Payroll (\$000)	\$3,104,036	\$6,301,200	\$3,197,164	103.0%
Establishments	13,904	\$18,218	4,314	31.0%

Crime

	Salem HRU			
	1990	1999	Diff90-99	%90-99
All Crimes	27,774	33,164	5,390	16.3%
All Crimes / 100,000	5,004	4,943	-62	-1.2%
Murders	17	7	-10	-142.9%
Murders / 100,000	3	1	-2	-65.9%
Rapes	208	255	47	18.4%
Rapes / 100,000	37	38	1	1.4%
Robberies	483	380	-103	-27.1%
Robberies / 100,000	87	57	-30	-34.9%
Agg.Assaults	952	567	-385	-67.9%
Agg.Assaults / 100,000	172	85	-87	-50.7%
Burglaries	5,624	4,873	-751	-15.4%
Burglaries / 100,000	1,013	726	-287	-28.3%
Larcenies	18,201	24,457	6,256	25.6%
Larcenies / 100,000	3,280	3,645	366	11.1%
Veh.Thefts	2,077	2,462	385	15.6%
Veh.Thefts / 100,000	374	367	-7	-1.9%
Arsons	211	162	-49	-30.2%
Arsons / 100,000	38	24	-14	-36.5%

Inmigration*

	Salem HRU			
	1990	1999	Diff90-99	%90-99
Inmigrants	6,033	5,756	-277	-4.6%
% of State Total	17.4%	15.3%	-2.1%	-11.9%

* Number of IRS Filers moving to Oregon, by county of destination

+ Above data based on the aggregation of whole county units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Greater Salem HRU = Clackamas, Marion, and Polk counties. Mid-Valley HRU = Benton and Linn counties. South Willamette HRU = Lane County. Variables are drawn from federal data as noted above.

Table Two: Greater Salem HRU: Population Profile of Incorporated Places, 1990 and 2000.

	Aumsville	Dallas	Detroit	Falls City	Gates	Gervais	Idanha	Independence	Jefferson	Keizer	Lyons
1990-2000 Population Trend											
Total Population:											
1990 Census	2,159	9,902	265	839	471	1,064	238	4,482	1,919	22,961	943
2000 Census	3,003	12,459	262	966	471	2,009	232	6,035	2,487	32,203	1,008
Change in population (persons)	844	2,557	-3	127	0	945	-6	1,553	568	9,242	65
Percentage change in population	28	21	-1	13	0	47	-3	26	23	29	6
Under 18 years											
1990 Census	768	2,663	70	250	130	424	66	1,483	650	6,122	284
2000 Census	1,093	3,472	58	299	95	758	70	1,840	850	8,930	260
Change in Under 18 years	325	809	-12	49	-35	334	4	357	200	2,808	-24
% Change in Under 18 years	30	23	-21	16	-37	44	6	19	24	31	-9
65 years and over											
1990 Census	147	1,773	30	112	88	106	29	491	208	3,268	128
2000 Census	176	2,182	43	140	98	94	20	545	179	3,916	129
Change in 65 years and over	29	409	13	28	10	-12	-9	54	-29	648	1
% Change in 65 years and over	17	19	30	20	10	-13	-45	10	-16	17	1
Population By Race:											
White											
1990 Census	2,066	9,550	246	815	431	885	225	3,510	1,709	21,347	919
2000 Census*	2,605	11,621	253	897	412	810	215	4,447	2,035	27,539	938
Black or African American											
1990 Census	1	19	0	2	1	4	0	39	0	115	0
2000 Census*	9	22	0	9	0	7	1	25	9	242	0
American Indian and Alaska Native											
1990 Census	46	152	14	19	13	30	9	51	50	456	9
2000 Census*	55	222	3	16	14	31	0	90	47	444	18
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander											
1990 Census	14	66	1	1	1	1	1	55	15	319	6
2000 Census*	19	82	0	3	1	7	0	57	20	546	4
Hispanic or Latino Population:											
1990 Census	131	247	6	12	34	506	7	1,058	205	1,352	19
2000 Census	342	500	10	35	30	1,310	14	1,818	514	3,950	17
Change in Hispanic or Latino	211	253	4	23	-4	804	7	760	309	2,598	-2
% Change in Hispanic or Latino	62	51	40	66	-13	61	50	42	60	66	-12

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

**1990-2000 % Population Trend
By Percent of Total Population:**

	Aumsville	Dallas	Detroit	Falls City	Gates	Gervais	Idanha	Independence	Jefferson	Keizer	Lyons
Under 18 years											
1990 Census	36	27	26	30	28	40	28	33	34	27	30
2000 Census	36	28	22	31	20	38	30	31	34	28	26
% Change in Under 18 years	1	1	-4	1	-7	-2	2	-3	0	1	-4
65 years and over											
1990 Census	7	18	11	13	19	10	12	11	11	14	14
2000 Census	6	18	16	15	21	5	9	9	7	12	13
% Change in 65 years and over	-1	0	5	1	2	-5	-4	-2	-4	-2	-1

Percent of Total Population By Race:

White											
1990 Census	96	96	93	97	92	83	95	78	89	93	98
2000 Census*	91	96	98	96	92	42	94	77	85	89	97
Change in White %	-5	-1	6	-1	1	-41	-1	-2	-4	-4	-1
Black or African American											
1990 Census	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
2000 Census*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Change in Black or African American %	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native											
1990 Census	2	2	5	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	1
2000 Census*	2	2	1	2	3	2	0	2	2	1	2
Change in American Indian and Alaska Native %	0	0	-4	-1	0	-1	-4	0	-1	-1	1
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander											
1990 Census	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
2000 Census*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Change in Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic Percent of Total Population:											
1990 Census	6	3	2	1	7	48	3	24	11	6	2
2000 Census	11	4	4	4	6	65	6	30	21	12	2
Change in Hispanic or Latino %	5	2	2	2	-1	18	3	7	10	6	0

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

1990-2000 Housing Trend	Aumsville	Dallas	Detroit	Falls City	Gates	Gervais	Idanha	Independence	Jefferson	Keizer	Lyons
Total Households:											
1990 Census	680	3,706	124	299	195	273	87	1,510	635	8,700	338
2000 Census	961	4,672	119	338	208	452	85	1,994	817	12,110	372
Change in Households	281	966	-5	39	13	179	-2	484	182	3,410	34
% Change in Households	29	21	-4	12	6	40	-2	24	22	28	9
Total Housing Units:											
1990 Census	701	3,839	228	322	242	280	147	1,573	668	8,981	371
2000 Census	1,024	4,912	383	373	261	477	116	2,131	885	12,774	395
Change in Housing Units	323	1,073	155	51	19	197	-31	558	217	3,793	24
% Change in Housing Units	32	22	41	14	7	41	-27	26	25	30	6
Housing Occupancy and Tenure:											
Owner Occupied											
1990 Census	513	2,393	71	233	143	196	56	967	436	5,734	261
2000 Census	777	3,085	94	269	160	371	57	1,284	602	7,840	297
Change in Owner Occupied Units	264	692	23	36	17	175	1	317	166	2,106	36
% Change in Owner Occupied Units	34	22	25	13	11	47	2	25	28	27	12
Renter occupied											
1990 Census	167	1,313	53	66	52	77	31	543	199	2,966	77
2000 Census	184	1,587	25	69	48	81	28	710	215	4,270	75
Change in Renter Occupied Units	17	274	-28	3	-4	4	-3	167	16	1,304	-2
% Change in Renter occupied Units	9	17	-112	4	-8	5	-11	24	7	31	-3
Vacant Units											
1990 Census	21	133	104	23	47	7	60	63	33	281	33
2000 Census	63	240	264	35	53	25	31	137	68	664	23
Change in Vacant Units	42	107	160	12	6	18	-29	74	35	383	-10
% Change in Vacant Units	67	45	61	34	11	72	-94	54	52	58	-44
Persons in Households											
1990 Census	2,113	9,614	295	844	487	1,017	219	4,444	1,879	22,703	938
2000 Census	3,003	11,998	262	966	471	1,983	232	5,938	2,487	31,923	1,008
Change in Persons in Households	890	2,384	-33	122	-16	966	13	1,494	608	9,220	70
% Change in Persons in Households	30	20	-13	13	-3	49	6	25	24	29	7
Single Parent Households											
1990 Census	102	363	7	22	14	37	5	204	90	821	24
2000 Census	165	531	9	34	10	59	9	247	119	1,209	27
Change in Single Parent Households	63	168	2	12	-4	22	4	43	29	388	3
% Change in Single Parent Households	38	32	22	35	-40	37	44	17	24	32	11
One-Person Households											
1990 Census	79	854	41	58	52	35	23	337	112	1,911	58
2000 Census	121	1,134	40	65	61	43	14	366	134	2,713	52
Change in One-Person Housholds	42	280	-1	7	9	8	-9	29	22	802	-6
% Change in One-Person Households	35	25	-3	11	15	19	-64	8	16	30	-12

Table Two (Continued): Greater Salem HRU: Population Profile of Incorporated Places, 1990 and 2000.

	Mill City	Monmouth	Mount Angel	Salem	Scio	Scotts Mills	Sheridan	Silverton	Stayton	Sublimity	Turner	Willamina	Woodburn
1990-2000 Population Trend													
Total Population:													
1990 Census	1,539	6,310	2,832	111,945	641	280	2,854	5,891	5,112	1,524	1,213	1,783	14,110
2000 Census	1,537	7,741	3,121	136,924	695	312	3,570	7,414	6,816	2,148	1,199	1,844	20,100
Change in population (persons)	-2	1,431	289	24,979	54	32	716	1,523	1,704	624	-14	61	5,990
Percentage change in population	0	19	9	18	8	10	20	21	25	29	-1	3	30
Under 18 years													
1990 Census	457	1,249	849	26,978	172	91	730	1,811	1,592	350	324	613	3,932
2000 Census	462	1,509	944	34,819	201	90	1,100	2,355	2,106	523	285	598	6,032
Change in Under 18 years	5	260	95	7,841	29	-1	370	544	514	173	-39	-15	2,100
% Change in Under 18 years	1	17	10	23	14	-1	34	23	24	33	-14	-3	35
65 years and over													
1990 Census	244	479	586	16,218	115	30	335	1,002	678	478	218	252	3,668
2000 Census	205	690	567	17,039	106	40	427	992	837	630	265	191	3,636
Change in 65 years and over	-39	211	-19	821	-9	10	92	-10	159	152	47	-61	-32
% Change in 65 years and over	-19	31	-3	5	-9	25	22	-1	19	24	18	-32	-1
Population By Race:													
White													
1990 Census	1,458	5,715	2,548	102,233	624	277	2,562	5,651	4,934	1,504	1,193	1,639	11,348
2000 Census*	1,326	6,632	2,361	113,746	648	293	3,132	6,620	6,199	2,093	1,125	1,553	11,682
Black or African American													
1990 Census	2	53	14	1,645	0	0	114	7	4	0	4	1	65
2000 Census*	4	71	14	1,750	0	0	12	16	9	2	1	3	90
American Indian and Alaska Native													
1990 Census	33	88	12	1,810	11	1	93	38	78	7	10	122	81
2000 Census*	36	81	29	2,064	27	0	173	82	102	10	20	181	236
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander													
1990 Census	10	224	22	2,622	4	1	32	22	34	5	3	12	78
2000 Census*	16	215	9	3,947	3	0	26	35	47	11	3	4	122
Hispanic or Latino Population:													
1990 Census	70	323	549	6,750	4	6	182	370	155	19	25	54	4,133
2000 Census	175	753	869	19,973	13	11	274	857	626	35	52	63	10,064
Change in Hispanic or Latino	105	430	320	13,223	9	5	92	487	471	16	27	9	5,931
% Change in Hispanic or Latino	60	57	37	66	69	46	34	57	75	46	52	14	59

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

1990-2000 % Population Trend														
By Percent of Total Population:														
	Mill City	Monmouth	Mount Angel	Salem	Scio	Scotts Mills	Sheridan	Silverton	Stayton	Sublimity	Turner	Willamina	Woodburn	
Under 18 years														
1990 Census	30	20	30	24	27	33	26	31	31	23	27	34	28	
2000 Census	30	20	30	25	29	29	31	32	31	24	24	32	30	
% Change in Under 18 years	0	0	0	1	2	-4	5	1	0	1	-3	-2	2	
65 years and over														
1990 Census	16	8	21	15	18	11	12	17	13	31	18	14	26	
2000 Census	13	9	18	12	15	13	12	13	12	29	22	10	18	
% Change in 65 years and over	-3	1	-3	-2	-3	2	0	-4	-1	-2	4	-4	-8	
Percent of Total Population By Race														
White														
1990 Census	95	91	90	91	97	99	90	96	97	99	98	92	80	
2000 Census*	89	89	80	86	95	99	90	91	94	99	96	88	61	
Change in White %	-5	-2	-11	-5	-2	0	0	-5	-3	0	-2	-4	-20	
Black or African American														
1990 Census	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2000 Census*	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Change in Black or African American %	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
American Indian and Alaska Native														
1990 Census	2	1	0	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	7	1	
2000 Census*	2	1	1	2	4	0	5	1	2	1	2	10	1	
Change in American Indian and Alaska Native %	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	1	
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander														
1990 Census	1	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
2000 Census*	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	
Change in Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander %	0	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hispanic Percent of Total Population:														
1990 Census	5	5	19	6	1	2	6	6	3	1	2	3	29	
2000 Census	11	10	28	15	2	4	8	12	9	2	4	3	50	
Change in Hispanic or Latino %	7	5	9	9	1	1	1	5	6	0	2	0	21	

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

1990-2000 Housing Trend	Mill City	Monmouth	Mount Angel	Salem	Scio	Scotts Mills	Sheridan	Silverton	Stayton	Sublimity	Turner	Willamina	Woodburn
Total Households:													
1990 Census	572	2,169	818	42,487	253	94	1,024	2,229	1,901	502	440	623	4,925
2000 Census	565	2,757	1,059	50,676	265	107	1,282	2,707	2,519	686	491	666	6,274
Change in Households	-7	588	241	8,189	12	13	258	478	618	184	51	43	1,349
% Change in Households	-1	21	23	16	5	12	20	18	25	27	10	7	22
Total Housing Units:													
1990 Census	618	2,280	833	44,173	263	97	1,078	2,328	1,955	513	459	655	5,060
2000 Census	629	2,934	1,124	53,817	278	108	1,381	2,865	2,654	711	522	715	6,824
Change in Housing Units	11	654	291	9,644	15	11	303	537	699	198	63	60	1,764
% Change in Housing Units	2	22	26	18	5	10	22	19	26	28	12	8	26
Housing Occupancy and Tenure:													
Owner Occupied													
1990 Census	393	1,038	567	23,549	173	81	625	1,406	1,164	392	338	412	3,388
2000 Census	399	1,277	619	28,917	182	89	762	1,644	1,473	535	319	435	4,215
Change in Owner Occupied Units	6	239	52	5,368	9	8	137	238	309	143	-19	23	827
% Change in Owner Occupied Units	2	19	8	19	5	9	18	15	21	27	-6	5	20
Renter occupied													
1990 Census	179	1,131	251	18,938	80	13	399	823	737	110	102	211	1,537
2000 Census	166	1,480	440	21,759	83	18	520	1,063	1,046	151	172	231	2,059
Change in Renter Occupied Units	-13	349	189	2,821	3	5	121	240	309	41	70	20	522
% Change in Renter occupied Units	-8	24	43	13	4	28	23	23	30	27	41	9	25
Vacant Units													
1990 Census	46	111	15	1,686	10	3	54	99	54	11	19	32	135
2000 Census	64	177	65	3,141	13	1	99	158	135	25	31	49	550
Change in Vacant Units	18	66	50	1,455	3	-2	45	59	81	14	12	17	415
% Change in Vacant Units	28	37	77	46	23	-200	46	37	60	56	39	35	76
Persons in Households													
1990 Census	1,506	5,463	2,414	102,747	658	287	2,829	5,934	5,109	1,300	1,214	1,776	13,261
2000 Census	1,537	6,882	2,909	128,040	691	312	3,537	7,334	6,811	1,831	1,196	1,844	19,535
Change in Persons in Households	31	1,419	495	25,293	33	25	708	1,400	1,702	531	-18	68	6,274
% Change in Persons in Households	2	21	17	20	5	8	20	19	25	29	-2	4	32
Single Parent Households													
1990 Census	54	200	103	4,229	17	5	97	256	215	19	37	83	390
2000 Census	56	216	94	5,238	28	13	178	348	345	37	28	90	462
Change in Single Parent Households	2	16	-9	1,009	11	8	81	92	130	18	-9	7	72
% Change in Single Parent Households	4	7	-10	19	39	62	46	26	38	49	-32	8	16
One-Person Households													
1990 Census	132	487	202	12,468	62	14	244	566	439	134	77	124	1,350
2000 Census	115	672	350	14,352	66	20	291	678	546	151	135	151	1,497
Change in One-Person Housholds	-17	185	148	1,884	4	6	47	112	107	17	58	27	147
% Change in One-Person Households	-15	28	42	13	6	30	16	17	20	11	43	18	10

This page intentionally left blank