

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Maria Antonia Botero Atehortúa for the degree of Magister in Economics
presented on June 1, 2016.

Title: Recognition of the Value of Latinos in Jefferson County, Oregon.

Abstract Approved:

Major I. Professor: Ronald Mize

In the last 30 years, Jefferson County has been changing the face of its population, businesses on the main street, new city infrastructure, new neighborhoods, bigger educational buildings, and the principle economic employers. A subjective observation is the renaissance of rural towns in Jefferson County is a result of Latino immigration and non-Latino immigration. The major research question I ask is if the rural renaissance is or is not related to immigration. A correlation analysis between the population and income shows economic growth and revival of the rural towns in Jefferson County, Oregon. Though correlation does not prove causation, the positive associations run counter to pundits and politicians who claim immigrants negatively impact U.S. economy and society. The results of the data analysis contrast with the explanations of political tendencies that blame immigrants for social and economic woes. The research will be limited to Jefferson County and the Latino community. The research contextualizes findings within the extended bibliography in international migrations, economic growth theories, primary sources' interviews, and national statistics, which addresses the role of Latino immigrants in rural destinations. The local information and analysis of Jefferson County are limited in quantity and it is not easy to access. For this reason, to complete the analysis, some estimations have been made. The conclusion after correlation between population and income, economic sectors analysis,

interviews of economic specialists in the region, economic theories, and statistical data, is that the migration of the Latino population to Jefferson County has been highly related to the economic growth of the County. This is possible because of the increase of productivity for the surplus of the low-wage labor force which is willing to do jobs that aren't attractive to non-Latino residents. It is also important, that the increase in student population has been helping the growth of the educational sector, one of the larger employers in Jefferson. Although immigration causes social conflicts because of the ethnic diversity, immigration helps the economic growth with the increase in productivity and main street consumption of local outputs.

©Copyright by Maria Antonia Botero

All Rights Reserved

Recognition of the Value of Latinos in Jefferson County, Oregon

By

Maria Antonia Botero Atehortúa

A GRADUATION PROJECT

Submitted to

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master in Economics

Presented June 1, 2016

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses sincere appreciation to Ron Mize, Ana Carolina Gomez, Maria Antonia Mejia, Evelia Sandoval, Maria Julieta Atehortua, Luis Felipe Botero, Jairo Hurtado, Tina Red, Cristhopher White, Damon Runberg, Jaime Jácome, and Nicholas Snead.

CONTRIBUTION OF AUTHORS

Dr. Ronald Mize assisted in the interpretation of the data and design of the research.

Table of Contents

List of Figures	9
List of Tables	10
List of Graphics.....	11
Chapter 1: Introduction	12
Chapter 2: Literature Review	17
Chapter 3: Materials and Methods.....	42
Chapter 4: Results	58
Chapter 5: Discussion.....	62
Chapter 6: Conclusion	72
Bibliography	75
Appendix 1	78
Appendix 2	79
Appendix 3.....	81
Appendix 4.....	82
Appendix 5.....	85
Appendix 6.....	87
Appendix 7.....	88

List of Figures

1. Presence of Latino immigrants in Jefferson County Oregon in the Oregonian Newspaper.....	16
2. Technology and wages.....	17

List of Tables

1. Table 1. Characteristics of labor force in the U.S.A. years 1980-2025.....	42
2. Table 2. Change in thousands of the population employed in the U.S.A. years 1980-2025.....	44
3. Table 3. Population in Jefferson County, Oregon, years 1980-2014.....	46
4. Table 4. Percentage of population in Jefferson County, Oregon, years 1980-2014.....	47
5. Table 5. Change in population in Jefferson County by percentage, years 1980-2014.....	49
6. Table 6. Population employed in Jefferson County, Oregon, years 1980-2010.....	50
7. Table 7. Change in percentage of employed population in Jefferson County, years 1980-2010.....	51
8. Table 8. Employed population by economic sector in Jefferson County, years 1980-2010.....	53
9. Table 9. Employed population change by economic sector in Jefferson years 1980-2010.....	54
10. Table 10. Employed population by sector and by Hispanic origin years 1980-2010.....	57
11. Table 11. Income per capita in Jefferson County, Oregon 1980-2010.....	60
12. Table 12. Summary of Correlation analysis outcome of Total population and Income per capita in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.....	62
13. Table 13. Summary of Regression analysis outcome of Total population and Income per capita in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.....	62

List of Graphics

1. Graphic 1. The U.S.A. labor force by percentage years 1980-2025.....	43
2. Graphic 2. Change in thousands of the population employed in the U.S.A. years 1980-2025.....	44
3. Graphic 3. Population in Jefferson County, Oregon, years 1980-2014.....	46
4. Graphic 4. Percentage of Population in Jefferson County, Oregon years 1980-2014.....	47
5. Graphic 5. Change in population in Jefferson County in percentage years 1980-2014.....	48
6. Graphic 6. Population employed in Jefferson County Oregon years 1980-2010.....	50
7. Graphic 7. Change rate of employed population in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.....	51
8. Graphic 8. Employed population change by economic sector in Jefferson years 1980-2010.....	52
9. Graphic 9. Employed population by sector in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.....	57
10. Graphic 10. Employed population by Hispanic Origen in Jefferson years 1980-2010.....	58
11. Graphic 11. Income per capita in Jefferson County 1980-2010.....	60
12. Graphic 12. Correlation between Total population and Income per capita years 1980-2010.....	61

Chapter 1: Introduction

Are Latino Immigrants good for Jefferson County? “Immigrants take American jobs” is a classmate acclamation after a survey about immigrant labor force. There has been a change in growth in the rural towns of Oregon for the last fifteen years. It is a fact that the increase of population of Latinos and non-Latinos is a result of the wave of immigrants from Latino America to rural Oregon. This increase in population has brought economic growth to cities that were aging and decreasing in population. This brought modernization of city infrastructure and more businesses in the main street. These towns are now more multicultural. However, almost 20% of the population is Latino, and the positions who decide the towns’ and schools’ policies, don’t have any Latino participation. With an income per capita below to Oregon’s income, Jefferson County is a low income but growing economy. The Manufacture sector in Jefferson County in 2010 is what gave work to a 20.2% of Jefferson’s employed population and 31% of these jobs are Latino work force (Department, 2015). The Farming sector gave work to 5.7%of the Jefferson employed population in 2010, 22% of these jobs were also done by the Latino work force (Department, 2015). In contrast, the Educational and Health Care sector, a predominantly white labor force, gave work to 19% of Jefferson’s employed population in 2010, and 1% of it is labor from Hispanic origin. The county has a decrease in the low labor hourly wage, from \$12.29 in 2007 to \$10.80 in 2011 in 2007 prices. This shows a reduction on the income per capita of -26% with the average annual adult SNAP- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Federal USA program) - earnings in 2007 of \$13,314.25 and \$9,537.09 in 2011 in 2007 dollars. Additionally, Jefferson is ranked 35th in per capita personal income of Oregon in 2013 contrasting with the neighbor county of Deschutes who is ranked 8th (Oregon DHS Office, 2013). The majority of votes in Jefferson County were republicans with a 56.78%. The education situation shows that 34.98% of the total Jefferson population has a High School degree, 6% has some college, and 11% has a bachelor degree

(Commerce, 2016). Jefferson County is a medium to low Income County in Oregon.

The research analyzes the data of the total employed by industry, Hispanic labor force employed by industry, total population, population by Hispanic origin, and the income per capita. The source of the data is the decennial U.S. Census from 1980 to 2010. The research continued with the theory of international migrations as a result of new globalization markets, driving the Hispanic immigration to Jefferson County. After a description of the situation and measure of data, it will be demonstrated that it is the other way around, immigration has been keeping the jobs in America. Some of these jobs are the ones non-Latinos are not willing to do and others are possible because of the increase of productivity. The Latino immigrant population has been increasing in faster rates in the rural towns of Oregon and this increase is noteworthy in Jefferson County, as Latinos support the economic growth. However, the Latino community is segregated and blamed in making the community poor. The value of Latino immigrants in the economic growth of Jefferson County balances the cultural impact with the non-Latino community. This understanding of the beneficial facts of immigration can help make more prosperous and peaceful rural towns. This research will empirically test if this statement is a misconception, or if like other migration patterns in the United States, the Latino community has been a renaissance to the rural towns of Jefferson County. The Independent variable researched is population by ethnicity in Jefferson County and the Dependent variable is Income per-capita in Jefferson County. Although the Latino population is segregated and has been blamed for social and economic woes, the Hispanic labor supports the growth of Jefferson County and provides an economic renaissance to this rural community.



Madras, OR : Madras from the Air photo, picture, image (Oregon) at ...www.city-data.com1024 x 768Search by image (N.A., Madras, OR : Madras from the Air photo, 2016)



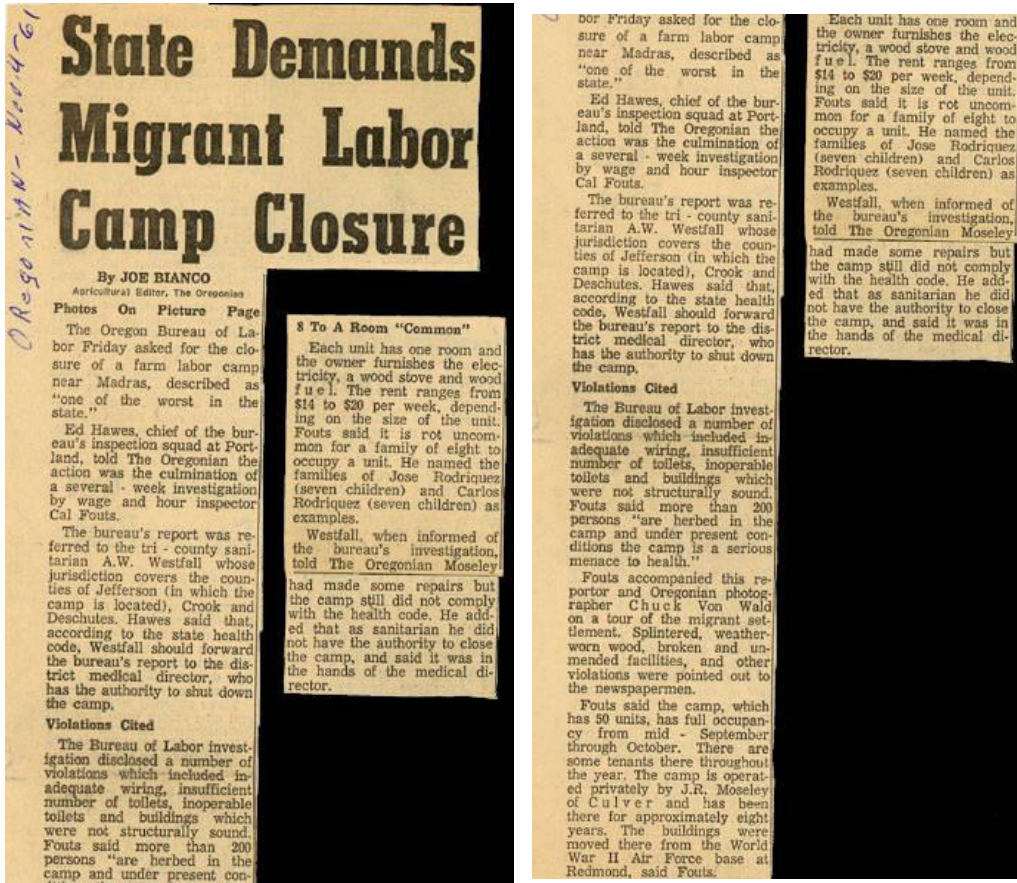
Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.(N.A., Bufflao Bill's Wild West Show, 2016)



The Statue of Liberty, Liberty Island, New York Harbor, New York City, United States. La Estatua de la Libertad en peligro | Canal 25. www.canal25rd.com

Figure 1

Presence of Latino immigrants in Jefferson County in the Oregonian



Newspaper November 4, 1961.

Source: Washington State University Libraries, Digital Collections.(Bianco, 1961).Proof of Jefferson County's *bracero* settlement is shown in an article in an *Oregonian* newspaper.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Taylor, T. in Chapter 5 of "Principles of Economics" said about labor markets, that the people supply labor as a product, while firms or employers are on the demand side, hiring labor. This economic relation has demand and supply curves like markets for goods. (Taylor, 2014) Higher salaries or wages, prices of the labor market, lead a decrease in quantity of labor demanded by employers, and vice versa. Also, the law of supply function makes that to a higher price for labor leading to a higher quantity of labor supplied. At equilibrium, the quantity of supplied and quantity of demand are equal, and for every employer who wants to hire labor at this equilibrium wage can find a willing worker, and every laborer who wants to work at this equilibrium salary can find a job. When the price of labor is not at the equilibrium, economic incentives tend to move salaries toward it. In situations of excess supply in the labor market, with many applicants for every job opening, employers who hire labor, will have an incentive to offer lower wages than they otherwise would have, moving the salary down toward equilibrium. If the salary is below the equilibrium, having excess demand or shortage in labor willing to work, encourages employers to hire more labor, and be willing to offer higher pay in order to attract more labor. Other employers will have to match the higher pay to keep their own employees, encouraging more willing labor to do the job, moving toward equilibrium of the price and the quantity in the labor market. Under the *ceteris paribus* assumption, all other factors are held constant.

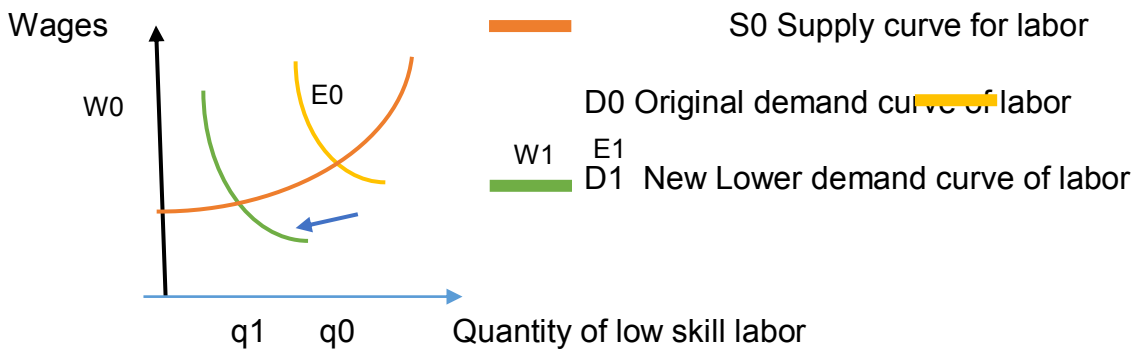
Three economic events can shift the demand for labor curve: quantity of output produced with that labor, how the output is produced, and government regulations to firms that demand labor. Then when demand for a product decreases, the demand for workers that make the product decreases. Firms that want higher profits look for a combination of inputs to lower costs. Two main factors can shift the supply curve of people willing to work in a certain job at a given salary level: how the job is perceived by workers relative to other choices,

and government policies of higher qualifications for a job, decreasing the supply of workers in that job at any given wage.

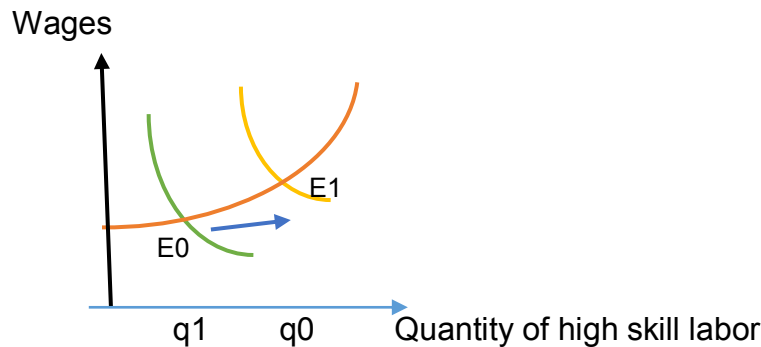
New technologies often substitute low skill laborers, and complement the high skill managers. Thus the demand and supply model predicts that new technologies will raise the pay of high skill workers but reduce the pay of low skill workers.

Figure 2

Technology and wages: Technological change and low skill labor and Technological change and high skill labor.



W_0 = Initial wage. W_1 = Final wage. E_0 = Initial Equilibrium. E_1 = Final Equilibrium
 q_0 = Initial quantity. q_1 = Final quantity of labor



Many economists believe that the trend toward greater wage inequality in the USA is caused by the effects of new technologies.

Price floors, or minimum wage in labor markets, are often used to increase the wages of low paid workers, and the USA set a minimum wage, making it illegal for an employer to pay employees less than a certain rate. Some local political movements have pushed for a living wage, which ensure a reasonable standard of living. In the USA in 2009, 40 hours a week at minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour for 50 weeks a year, results in an annual income of \$14,500, which is less than the official US government definition for a family of one parent and child to be in poverty. The living wage for a full time worker should assure shelter, food, clothing, and health care. The US minimum wage is the price floor set typically close to the equilibrium wage for low skill labor. 2% of the US population are minimum wage paid, and the vast majority has its wages determined in the labor market and not as a result of the price floor. The price floor is not determining the market outcome, even if the minimum wage moves higher. It will not affect the quantity of employment in the economy, as long as it remains below the equilibrium. Some economist studies estimated that a 10% increase in minimum wage would decrease the hiring of unskilled workers or excess of supply of labor by 1-2%. Some studies found no effect in certain times and places. In the US, a full time minimum wage worker earn 1/3 of the total annual income of an average worker in the US economy. In Australia, France, and Ireland, a full time worker at the minimum wage earns 1/2 of what an average worker makes in those economies.

In theory, imports injure workers by fewer jobs, lower wages, and poor working conditions. President Bill Clinton signed the NAFTA –North American Free Trade Agreement- into law, and it took effect in 1995. The next six years had the most rapid job growth and lowest unemployment rates in the history of the US economy. The US economy reached 10% of unemployment rate in the 2009 recession, and the globalization has been going for decades. The US import increased from 5.4% in 1970 to 18% in 2011. Protectionism saves some jobs in the specific industries protected but it costs jobs in other unprotected industries. The International Trade Commission predicts that reducing trade

barriers would not lead to an overall loss of jobs. Also, protectionism in all industries where they don't work, forces workers to pay higher prices for basic necessities. The growth of international trade has helped raise the productivity of the US worker and has helped raise the average level of wages.

According to Tyler, workers in many low income countries have \$7.25 per day, meanwhile the US minimum wage is \$7.25 per hour. In some low income countries, they have unpleasant or unsafe working conditions, and in some cases, involve labor of children or of people treated like slaves.

Labor market creates inequalities of income. In 2011, the level where half of all families had more than the median American family income was \$50,054, and the other half had less. Meanwhile a top health care corporate executive received \$101 million, the combination of 2,000 typical families, and 9.5 million of US families were classified by federal government as being below the poverty line, \$15,000 per year. The poverty line was defined by Mollie Orshansky, who found evidence that the average family spent 1/3 of its income on food. In 2011, poverty rates were relatively low for white, elderly, well educated, and male headed households. In 2009, the percentage of people below the poverty line in the US had increased higher than the 1960's. The economic conflict is about assisting the poor with providing food, shelter, health care, income, and other necessities, reducing their incentive to work, called the poverty trap. The US has implemented programs to assist those below or near poverty line families, and these programs are nicknamed as the safety net, for people without a job or income.

Using the quintile measure to measure inequality, rank all households by income, from lowest to highest, and then divide all households into five groups with an equal number of people, comparing what share of the total income is earned by each quintile. With this measure, it is possible to see that income inequality has increased in recent decades. From 1980 to 2011, the share of income going to the top fifth quintile increased by 7% points, from 44.1% in 1980

to 51.1% in 2011. Two factors explain the US inequality from 1970 to 2000s, the change in the shape of American households, and the greater inequality of wages. The change in family structure with patterns of increasing number of households with two high earners increase the proportion to high earning households, and the increase in single parent families who tend to be in a lower income. The other factor is that earnings have become less equal since 1970, especially between high skilled labor and low skilled labor. The high skill labor demand has risen as a result of the efficiency of the workers by new communication technologies. New information technologies have helped the globalization and international trade creating the opportunities for high skilled workers to sell their services around the world. Meanwhile, globalization has increased competition for low skilled workers who have to compete with lower wage economies. Some tools to reduce inequality are: redistribution from those with high incomes to those with low incomes, try to assure a wide ladder of opportunities, and tax on inheritances.

Most Americans like to move to another city or state, but when other people cross into the national border, the tension increases from worries over how it might affect the country's culture, language, patterns of family, authority, gender relationships, wages and income levels, government taxes, and spending. Immigration has risen since the 1940s to 2009, to similar levels to the early 1900s. However, the high immigration levels of the 1900s was when the total population was much lower, showing the 2000s immigration as smaller when divided by the total population. The US's immigration came in the early century from Europe, and in the 2000s from the rest of the Americas, especially Mexico. About 1/3 of the population increased the supply of unskilled labor, leading to lower wages for those jobs. A study from the National Academy of Sciences estimated that immigration brings gains to the US economy by \$10 billion per year in a \$15 trillion US economy. The average immigrant brings an overall gain for the federal budget but an overall cost for the state and local budget.

Taylor's book is the theory frame for the project. The book described the labor market and international trade. Under this theory, it is possible to describe the Latino labor market in Jefferson County. In general, Latinos in Jefferson County work in low skilled jobs as a result of the language barrier in immigrants, and in other cases result in the lower school attendance and degree rates among Latinos, the lowest of all races and ethnicities. The book talked about globalization and how this economic trend around the world has created a competitive low wage market and an increase in demand of high skilled labor. Globalization causes the immigration of people from low wage countries to a higher wage country, like people from Latin-American to the USA. However, what some immigrants experience is worse than the dream. Some Latino immigrants move their residency based on dreams of Hollywood movies, and when they arrive to the US, they have many personal and economic challenges, like leaving their professional careers, family, and properties. The American dream is different to the American reality. It is to work in low wage jobs in a high income economy. They work longer hours, pay taxes and consume products and services in the US. However, they don't have medical care, don't receive help from the safety net, and many times are discriminated in the pay.

Tinbergen, J. in "The Use of Correlation Analysis in Economic Research" talks about the variable x as the variable to be explained, and y and z as explanatory variables. (Tinbergen, 1947) Fluctuations in any variable x will be a cause of fluctuations in more than one other variables, y and z . When the wages decrease as a result of surplus on labor supply, for population increase, the jobs increase too. The applications of correlations are the measure of the immeasurable. Many economic phenomena are not easy to measure their influence, then may be approximated by functions of lagged variables. The variability of the coefficient should be systematic, curvilinearity, and the results no too uncertain to be used. The most likely values of regression coefficients are little value of uncertainty. The variables have multicollinearity with cyclical

analysis and multiple correlation analysis explain cyclical movements and multicollinearity very high.

Timber says that a correct economic analysis explains a relation that is interesting and what factors enter in this relation. It explains the difference between short run and long run influence. An example is the influence of wage rate in demand of labor. It is a dependency influenced by capitalization. The wage rate is an immediate influence by the demand for labor. In the long run, the influence of the wage rate is affected by the degree of capitalization. The business cycle and wage rate influences the demand for labor. In the analysis of correlation, the independency of consecutive observations is important. Each statistical series must be in one minimum natural time unit. In rare cases, it is possible for scientific analysis and multiple correlation to contribute in political decisions.

The article “The Use of Correlation Analysis in Economic Research” is a scholar article, credible to be used as resource to frame the theory in the measure of the project. This article helps name the independent variable x population and correlate its influence to the dependent variable y , the income per capita. The data is the income series and population from 1980 to 2010 in Jefferson County, Oregon. The correlation coefficient (a value between -1 and +1) is a measure that can tell you how strongly two variables are related to each other. In the case of this research, the correlation is strong with 0.99. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is a statistical measurement of the correlation (linear association) between two sets of values.

Burnett, P., Cutler, H., & Davies, S. in “Understanding The Unique Impacts Of Economic Growth Variables (EGV)” said that literature in causes of economic growth identify the processes of export-led growth, expansion of physical capital on sectors that produce output for local consumption, productivity growth, and population as factors to led growth. (Burnett, 2012)In this article, Burnett simulates a model with “Regional Computable General Equilibrium” (CGE) for

Fort Collins Colorado. Burnett analyses the effects under the base of Utility and Profit Maximization principles. Burnett uses time series of employment data in each CGE function in 10 economic sectors, then analyses the results as growth rate impacts of each EGV. Some literature says the positive effects of export-led growth is good especially for the country level. This literature claims the exports as crucial for economic growth, because higher salaries, employment, productivity, and capital, create higher living standards. A couple examples are the west and south of the U.S. who have strong output growth because of the faster manufacturing and input growth. However, traditional export employment is not necessary and sufficient to rural growth. The south of the U.S. has been growing because of capital migration and low nominal wages. Additionally, the local sectors represent a higher economic growth than exports. Burnett said, that technical change is the primary source of growth with the accumulation of human capital and knowledge. These are the primary engines of growth. Burnett continues saying, that countries are poor due to the lack of factories, roads, raw materials, and access to ideas that generate economic value like education attainment and research intensity. The economic growth led by population has been increasing in the last 20 years in the U.S. like the increase of immigration for employment opportunities. This situation makes rural regions that have amenities to be attractive to workers, and increases the population, depressing wages, and increasing outputs. The CGE model uses 17 productive sectors that uses 3 primary factors: land, labor and capital.

The production function is:

$$Y_i = \alpha_i F(L_i, K_i, LA_i)$$

$Y_i = Output$ $L_i = Labor$ $K_i = Physical\ capital$ $LA_i = land$

α_i = solve to equilibrate the production function and used in CGE model.

To simulate changes in exports, use the equation:

$$CX_i = CX0_i^* (PD_i (1 + \alpha_{GK} TAU_{GK,i})) / (PW0_i (1 + \alpha_{GK} TAU_{GK,i}))^{ETE_i}$$

$CX_i = Exports$

$CX0_i = Base\ value\ times\ the\ ratio$

$PD_i = local\ domestic\ price$

$PW0_i =$

product relative to its exported price

E_{TE_i} = Elasticity of export demand TAU_X and TAU_Q=Tax rates series

The economic growth focusing on local sectors is represented in the following equation:

$$KS_{k,i} = KS0_{k,i}^*(1 - DEPR) + N_{k,i}$$

$KS_{k,i}$ = Total capital stock $KS0$ =Base stock growing capacity

DEPR=depreciation $N_{k,i}$ =new capital supply k=capital
i=sectors

The economic growth sourced by productivity is rewritten with the Cobb-Douglas production function:

$$DS_i = \square_i^* \square_f (FD_{f,i}^{ALPHA_{f,i}})$$

DS_i = Output of sector i

$ALPHA_{f,i}$ = factor shares based on the importance of each factor cost of production

$FD_{f,i}$ = factor (labor groups, physical capital, and land) demand for a given sector

\square_i = Parameter that shifts the production function and are changes in TFP when increased

The article said that EGV examined population led-growth is not a specific sector because, it is examined in relation to other EGV, and the migration equation is a positive function of real income and negative to non-working households.

The article "Understanding the unique impacts of economic growth variables" was obtained from the Central Oregon Community College library Search Premier and is a credible source to explain the economic growth in Jefferson County as a sum of variables, especially how the Latino labor growth has a positive impact on the economic growth of Jefferson County. This is the mathematic affirmation of the positive correlation between increase of population and income growth.

Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., & Taylor, J. E. in "Theories of international migration: a review and appraisal "said

that immigration is a force around the world. (Massey, et al., 1993) The traditional societies that receive immigrants are Australia, Canada, and the USA. This immigration has changed from Europe to Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Countries that centuries ago were sending immigrants like Western Europe countries changed to be immigrant receiving. After 1945 Western Europe societies received immigrants from southern Europe, and after 1960 received immigrants from Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. In the late 1960's, southern Europe countries also received immigrants from developing countries of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The authors continue saying that Japan, with its high level of living, solved its problem of labor necessity from decreasing birth rate, and aging population, by increasing its immigration from other Asian countries and South America. Most of industrialized countries are becoming more diverse in international migration, and multiethnic, as a structural base force. Immigration is a transnational flow of population that has been in all spaces and times. The authors explain different theoretical models of international migration: The Neoclassical, the new economics of migration, the dual labor market, and the world systems.

The Neoclassical says that the people's reason to move is an individual decision to maximize their income because of the disparity in wages and employment condition between countries. The new economics in migration focuses in labor market and other varieties of markets. This theory affirms that migration is a household decision to minimize income risk or capital constraints in the family's production activities. The dual labor market theory focus in the operation of the higher level forces as result of the requirements of the modern industry. The world system theory says that immigration is a result of economic globalization and penetration across national boundaries. The authors conclude that the policy or combination of actions could regulate international migration. These actions could be: changing wages and employment conditions in destination countries, helping the economic development of the immigrants' country of origin, creating social insurance programs in the sending countries,

reducing income inequality in sending countries, and improving the futures and capital markets of the places of origin. The authors also say that other theories express that the above policies are fruitless because international immigration is a result of the structure of the growing out movement of the economic relations in the market. International immigrations have the potential to create misunderstanding and conflicts as a result of the emergence of diversity and multi-ethnic societies.

Theories of international migration: a review and appraisal, is from a credible source because it is a scholar article. The article serves as background to understand the migration movement of Hispanic labor force in Jefferson County. It is possible that migration from Latino America to rural Oregon is a result of family decision to minimize social and economic risk, but it is also, a major force in the global markets that expand the economies in high income countries, meanwhile restraining the economic wellbeing in low income economies, forcing people to migrate. This is the case in Jefferson County, which many of the Latino immigrants are middle to low income families from Mexico, with high standards in ethic for hard work. Rural Oregon, and especially Jefferson County, has been attractive to them for the county's history as a *bracero*(Latino farm laborer) employer, and Latino settlement since the 1960s. It is the job opportunity in the manufacturing and agricultural sector which has a shortness in labor supply, what also attracts them.

Nelson, L., & Nelson, P.B. in "The global rural: Gentrification and linked migration in the rural USA" said that migration processes could be a result of "linked migration" between high wage professionals and low wage immigrants, and this affirmation is analyzed in rural America (L. Nelson, 2011). They explain that the high wage professionals follow the low wage migration, looking for rural places with amenities like natural environment and small towns, as postindustrial economy and globalization mobility. The authors note the thesis by Massey affirms that immigration reform and control acts, create a new Latino settlement

map in the USA. The authors said that the majority of Latinos in new rural places are immigrants. The authors share the affirmation by Nancy Hiemstra, that rural America is socially divided according to amenities in these places, and their bedroom communities, where immigrants settle. The article continues saying that Latino immigrant residents don't participate in the town's politics, and are segregated in some division of class, race, and legal status.

The article "The global rural: Gentrification and linked migration in the rural USA" is a scholar article, and credible source to be used in the project. This article helps frame the analyses of the Latino population in Jefferson County Oregon and the booming of non-Latino migration to the neighbor county of Deschutes, one of the higher income per-capita counties in Oregon. Deschutes provides some service jobs to the Latino population of Jefferson. It also has a similar trend in the process of migration for Latinos to Jefferson County and non-Latinos to Deschutes. This article also shows the feeling of the fracturing community of Jefferson County, where the Latino population doesn't participate in the political decision process.

Gandy, S. K. in "Legacy of the American West: Indian Cowboys, Black Cowboys, and Vaqueros. National Council for the Social Studies" said that studying cowboys is an important view of American history. (Gandy, 2008) Gandy said that the national identity with cowboys was a result of the introduction of cattle and horses by Spanish conquistadors. The cattle and horses changed the culture and influenced the economies. Hollywood made the stereotype of white cowboys and red skin savages, but actually, the culture of cowboys has a history of men and women of many ethnicities that shaped the real American cowboy like Indian cowboys, the Black cowboys, and Vaqueros –Charros-.

The Spanish missionaries introduced ranching in their economies when the missionaries trained Native Americans as cattle herders. This culture close to the nation, has a connection with Native heritage, like the Comanche warriors who were skilled Indians in horseback riding. Roundups are celebrated annually

with the necessity of registered cattle brands, and Natives are good horseman and ropers. One in every four cowboys was a Black cowboy. The word “cowboy” results from the description of the role of black slaves with cattle. In times of the Civil War, ranchers and African Americans shared the work but Black cowboys were segregated in professional advance, and public places. Meanwhile, Vaqueros or called “Charros”, came from the haciendas after the Spanish introduced cattle, and the haciendas needed skilled vaqueros (cowboys) to rope, ride, control, and protect the animals. The word vaquero is from “vaca”-in Spanish cow- that developed into Buckaroo, a name often referred by cowboys. The word Charro refers to the landowner and Vaquero to the laborers in Spanish settlements. Thousands of vaqueros, Indians and mestizos (descendants of Indians and the Spanish) worked in Mexican territory (The Mexican Cession consisted of present-day U.S. states of California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, about half of New Mexico, about a quarter of Colorado, and a small section of Wyoming) ranches. The word rodeo is used for Cattle roundups, and it is from the Spanish word “rodear”, which means to go around. In the 1830s, Vaqueros were invited to Hawaii to teach ranching skills, but like Black cowboys, Vaqueros were discriminated. The trade of cowboys, working techniques, clothes, range laws, organizations, and their equipment were learned from Mexican Vaqueros. Even the Mexican Vaquero’s language was introduced to the English cowboys’ language like rodeo, lariat, lasso, chaps, taps, cinch, bandana, mustang, and bronco. The Vaqueros made up more than half of the workforce in southwestern ranches. In conclusion, Gandy said that cowboys are all around the world and their horses may be a pickup truck or a helicopter, like in Chile the huasos, in Argentina the gauchos, in Australia the jackaroos, and in Venezuela the Llaneros. Teachers are responsible in creating a balanced understanding of the contribution of ethnic variety in American history and the diverse cowboy culture. Finally, social studies are a result of a multicultural education that recognizes and respects the culture of diverse people.

The article “Legacy of the American West: Indian Cowboys, Black

"Cowboys, and Vaqueros" is a scholar article that is credible. This article gives a background history of the American Hispanic population in the USA and especially in the west traditions. The article reaffirms the presence and contribution of the Latino population since the beginning of the US as a nation, and highlights the economic value of the Latino population in the development and culture of the America, the west, and Jefferson County, Oregon.

Fullerton Jr., H. N. in his article "Labor Force Participation: 75 Years of Change, 1950-98 and 1998-2025" shows the labor force participation in the USA for 1980 to 1990 and projected from 2015 to 2025. Fullerton's article shows the Nation's labor force growth between 1950 and 1990 from 60.4% to 66.4% including the baby boomers, the increase of 14.2% in the participation of the women in the labor force, and the increase of the Hispanic origin from 64% to 67.9% in the composition of the population. (Fullerton Jr., 1999) His projections predict a more diverse USA labor force because of the precipitous decline of the share of the white non-Hispanic labor force from 82% in 1980 to 64% in 2025. He continues saying that the Hispanics of all races would be the largest minority by 2025 with 17% of the total labor force. Blacks are projected to be 13.4% of the labor force by 2025, Asians will projected to be 7.7%, and Asians and Hispanics will continue as the fastest growing groups. In total, it is expected that the total labor force participation will be declined like the total population growth rate.

This article "Labor Force Participation: 75 Years Of Change, 1950-98 and 1998-2025" by Fullerton was obtained by the COCC library from Search Premier, and it is a credible source for framing the analysis of Latino population changes in the USA. USA's population changes have a similar tendencies to the population change in Jefferson County. The article will be used as a background of the Hispanic labor force in the USA and its increasing participation in the labor market. It is predicted that the Latino population will be ranked as the largest minority in the United States and in Jefferson County, Oregon.

Allensworth, Elaine M. and Refugio I. Rochin in "Latino Colonization in Rural California: The Emergence of Economic Patchwork" said that in the USA, the Latino communities tend to have a higher poverty rate, lower income, and a lower rate of high school and college degrees. These characteristics put blame on the Latino immigrants. However, it is the non-Latino population who is correlated with the increase of these inequalities in rural places and lower the economic wellbeing. (Allensworth, 1997) In most of rural places of California, from 1980 to 1990, the Latino population grows meanwhile the non-Latino population declines. The explanation of the relation between ethnicity and community wellbeing, is a blaming perspective to the immigrants for the agricultural restructuration, farm worker exploitation, and wage competition. It is a fact that rural Latino communities have high poverty and unemployment rates in the most profitable agricultural region in the country. The theory of dependency explains development or economic advantage of one area or group as a result or expense of another. Then, the California food industry could be developed from exploitation of farm laborers. In another study, Goldschmidt in 1947, shows that social consequences of industrialized agriculture in rural towns, are similar to the social economic relations in a highly differentiated urban economy. Large farms that hire labor show 6 times larger revenues, meanwhile smaller family operated farms, show 2 times more commerce in the town, 20% higher income median, 2 times more self-employment, advanced community infrastructure, more and better schools, more democratic institutions, and more civic organizations, as a result of professionalism of agriculture and increase of information by contracts.

The article continues showing that rural communities are vulnerable because of lack of economic power, lower education levels, and less employment diversity. The increase on population from minorities increases the competitions for particular jobs, making them easily exploited as a source of cheap labor. The Neoclassic economic view on labor supply and demand, said that the increase in supply of low wage labor, lowers the wages from migrants. Then, immigration is blamed for lowering the earnings and causing the

employment of Californian farm workers to be unstable. There is a high correlation between Latino population and socioeconomic relations in communities. The article says that the white exodus is an ethnic conflict because of the increase in Mexican immigration in rural California. This change has brought negative economic and division implications. Several white residents do not recognize immigrants as part of their communities, resulting in them fracturing the community. White elites try to develop local economy by own self-interest and real estate speculation, which results in lack of social equity. Many whites migrate away from rural places because of anti-immigrant, anti-Latino, or anti-farm working feelings. This is similar to urban areas where whites fear integration with blacks and fear declining values of the real state as a result of a greater population of minorities as residents. White population tends to be more affluent and educated than Mexican origin residents. If the whites integrate with the minorities, they fear loss of financial capital for investment and human capital for future growth. The economic growth from immigration population results in profitability, and these revenues are not coming to the community if the owners of the industries don't live in the same place where the labor resides. The places with most growth and less decline in non-Latinos from 1980 to 1990, showed smallest growth in poverty, and largest growth in median income and education levels.

The socioeconomic indicators used as dependent variables for the research are: percentage of population in poverty, percentage of adults over age of 25 with high school degree, percentage of adults over age of 25 with college degree, median household income, and changes from 1980 to 1990. The results of the research showed a relation between community wellbeing and ethnic composition, but did not show a significant relation between the growth in Latinos and growth of the poverty rate. The study did not show a relation between Latino growth and percentage of growth in high schools and college graduation rate. A strong relation was found between growth in non-Latinos and rising education levels. A correlation was found between growth in Latinos and median income

household, and there have been stronger relations between non-Latino growth and median income household growth. Places with larger Latino growth have a higher percentage of high school degrees. As a result, the places with higher growth of non-Latinos and Latinos are the ones that do best in economic health. Finally, the increase in Latinos did not account for the declining of economic conditions in rural California. Instead, the towns with most growth in Latinos have more growth in median household income, and no decline in education or increase of poverty. Meanwhile, towns that are more concentrated with Latinos are poorer and the research shows that growth in non-Latinos predicts growth in poverty and income.

The places that lose non-Latino population experienced a larger increase in poverty and education levels more than ethnicity. Places that are more Anglo and less Latino bloom for better employment, opportunities, higher status, and attract more people who can afford to live there. The increase of Latinos is not a cause of lower socioeconomic conditions, it is the growth and loss of non-Latinos who explain the economic wellbeing and ethnicity. The Latinos live in poor areas but they don't make the areas poor. It is the change in ethnicity that explains the changing economic conditions. Good economic conditions and installations of new factories or prisons, attract people. Places that attract people with highest income keep out those with lower income. It is an ethnic conflict rather than employment who cause out migration of whites from high Latino concentration places. Patterns of ethnic population growth and economic conditions of places, create spatial ethnic and economic divisions in rural California. These factors create inequality between Latino and Anglo towns. Residents face prejudice and poverty. Including the needs of newcomers as part of the community planning, prevents and minimizes community deterioration and white flight.

The article "Latino Colonization in Rural California: The Emergence of Economic Patchwork" is a scholar article, having the credibility to be used as reference in a research paper. This article helps projects showing the positive correlation between increase in population of Latinos, non-Latinos and economic

growth. The results of the research does not show that the increase of the Latino population in rural places is a cause of poverty. It is the loss of the non-Latino population which is correlated to the increase in poverty, and meanwhile the increase of Latinos brings increase in income and education level. What this article affirms is the low economic situation of these Latinos, and this makes them live where they can afford it. The profile of the places where the research takes places are very similar to the profile of Jefferson County: rural communities with Latino and non-Latino immigration. It is effective to apply the research's results to explain Jefferson County's economic situation.

Lorenzi, P. in "The American Dream and the Middle-Aged. Society" said that 25 million of Americans are un(der)employed, and 45 million live in poverty. (Lorenzi, 2014)The American government spends 2 trillion dollars yearly in social security, Medicaid and Medicare, and is responsible for other expensive public assistances. This situation has changed the function of economic growth, employment and wealth creation for debt creation. Social justice advocates for wealth redistribution. In the past, the American dream was to have a higher education, a career, a home, economic success, and a better life for their children, but for millions of Americans, the dream changed to a nanny state, government entitlement, class envy, and warfare. The American dream of progress for the middle class was changed in the current wealth re-distribution for the college tuition benefits to children of undocumented workers by the state, labeled the American Dream Act. This Act has a negative impact in the American dream in the middle-aged American population. Traditionally, the American dream was stronger in the middle class. Lorenzi said that under the Obama administration, the middle class is at risk. It is the middle aged who are responsible for more of the wealth creation and public and private obligations. The middle aged are those from 25 to 50. The American life expectancy is 75 years. The segment of the population from 25 to 30 have college, auto, and credit card debt, with a poor employment salary and career progress. The middle

aged are the new poor with negative worth. The segment from 30 to 40 have the cost of raising children, paying college and information bills, and increasing health care expenses. They don't have the capacity of accumulating wealth or saving for retirement. The segment over 50 years are more able to have long run employment, they have more opportunities and options, and are able to keep their jobs. They can have benefits by disability that has been tripled in the last 10 years, from retirement plans, or equity in their home. The most vulnerable demographic segment is children in single parent households, and it is covered by tax based wealth transfer with tax credits, welfare, and public and private charity. These characteristics show that the middle third of Americans are supporting the youngest and the oldest third. Only a few of the "one per centers wealthiest" are in middle age. The federal government, Democratic Party, union, religious organizations, and social justice advocates, call for a debt economy, to erode and transfer rather than build wealth, and usurping the American dream with the Dream Act. The Dream Act subsidizes university education to children of non-citizens instead of them paying premium foreign student tuition rates. This solution to produce more educated, productive, and wealthier immigrants, actually produces poorer immigrant students with debt. The issue of the rapid increase in college debt has made public universities grow. The economy has been restraining, and the cost and financial aid for college has increased. College debt has been increased at the same time that Latinos with the poorest economic capacity want to finish an associate degree. Lorenzi states that in 2012, America had more college graduates unemployed than high scholars unemployed. This situation is an injustice to tax payers and immigrants who at the end, fail to earn a degree, accumulated student loan debt, and can't find a job or a job that can pay for the their investment in education. According to the social justice advocates, the Dream Act is a fairness compassion. Lorenzi claims this Act made the problem worse because it incentives illegal immigrants to continue living in America. Meanwhile, the U.S. Department of Treasury reported that in 2010 the IRS paid 4.2 billion dollars in tax refunds to illegal workers. To obtain a

high school diploma, this Dream Act is a wealth transfer to recent immigrants and their descendants. Wealth transfer is not the solution to poverty. The world has decreasing people in poverty because of the tripling income in the past 30 years. The goal of the United Nations is to reduce poverty, not equalize incomes. Income inequality is a consequence of income growth. Tax dollars in education are paying the administrative and the health care of public school employees. The United States has passed from negative rights of the basic protections of liberty, freedom, and choice, to positive rights who claim from the government the provision of health care, educations, pension, food, shelter, and employment. The immigration law is broken, and illegal parents have to pay the college tuition of their children because of their fault of breaking the law. It is social injustice that tax payers fund higher education for children of undocumented parents. Lorenzi said that social justice advocates ask for an increase on the taxes on the wealthy, but federal taxes are levied on income, not wealth, and with a slowing economy, the increase in taxes produces little increase in tax revenues. The envy has been translated to the right of equal outcomes. Positive rights are expensed than negative rights, and citizenship is an obligation and privilege, not a universal claim. The country can't have open borders and a welfare state because this encourages immigration and increases tax payers cost. The social justice advocators have to focus in job creation, productivity, and strong families, instead of increasing taxes and transfer payments. This "funnier" argument is used for the Dream Act campaign similarly to the gay marriage debate. The Catholic Church supports the Dream Act but not gay marriage legislation. Religious leaders have to work with emigration economy leaders to solve the problem and not pass the bill to another country. Mexico's principle international earnings come from oil, drug profits, and repatriated dollars from the earnings of Mexican workers in the U.S. sent to Mexico. The direct effect are budget deficit, drug use, wars, separated families, absentee parents, and pollution. Christian churches embrace these immigrants encouraging immigration as the future of Christianity in America. The American dream has become a false hope and

middle aged nightmare.

The source of the “The American Dream and the Middle-Aged” is from Academic Search Premier, scholar credible data base. The article shows the anti-immigrant sentiment of some conservative Americans. Its point of view doesn't value the economic factor of the increasing population and especially the hard working culture of Latino laborers. The article stereotypes immigrants as welfare takers when in many cases, the immigrants don't have access to the safety net for immigration status or culture pride. It is also the blamed rhetoric used in Jefferson County, Oregon to support the white leaders' decisions to keep immigrants without voice and allow income inequality.

Sorte, Bruce and Claudia Campbell in “Jefferson County's Economic Structure: An Input-Output Analysis "shows the history and economic situation of Jefferson County, Oregon. (Sorte, 204-2009) The County born with the water irrigation structure from Opal Springs, and the units irrigation district in 1915, after Crook County was divided in December 12, 1914. According to the USA Census Bureau, Jefferson County is a nonmetropolitan county. It has an economy with a strong base in natural resources, like wood processed products and agricultural farms. The county is more diverse than many non-metro countries and it is covered by highway 97 and 26. The county has a growing population and it is one of the most ethnically diverse county of the state of Oregon with more than 30% being part of the non-white population. “Population growth is both a cause and a consequence of economic growth.” (Sorte, 204-2009) This growth is a result of changes that attract and retain producers and consumers. The population growth of Jefferson, 120%, in the last 30 years is higher than Oregon's which was 66.3%. This increase is a result generally as people moved to Central Oregon to retire or recreate. Jefferson County exceeded the USA employment increase with 83.9% but less than Oregon, 130.2%. The Services sector in Jefferson County increased from 7.2% to 22.7% of the jobs, faster than Oregon. Also, the Manufacturing sector experienced

growth, from 11.8% to 23.1%, contrasting with Manufacturing in Oregon which declined from 19.3% to 12.2%. The major decline in Oregon was in Farm employment from 28.7% to 8.7%. The income real per capita in Jefferson County, increased half the rates of Oregon and the US. The real earning per job growth rate was 8%, and Oregon's was 22%, and the US's was 30%. The major portion of jobs in Jefferson County are in the Service sector, with low wages, minimal career growth, and dependents of consumer expenditures, which is declining in economics downturns. In 1998, Jefferson County was about a \$612 million economy, \$333 million came from employee compensation, property income, other property income and indirect business taxes. \$279 million was from intermediate goods and services used to produce output. Results of the research shows that Jefferson County is more dependent on agriculture, wood manufacturing, and other services, and less dependent on transfer payments, dividends, interest, and rent, than the rest of rural Oregon. Jefferson County has retained its agricultural and manufacturing industries, meanwhile people from Jefferson County tend to purchase outside the county in the neighbor Bend metro area and Portland. Jefferson County and other rural places are remote, smaller, and less divers economies than metropolitan areas. However, it is more accessible than other rural counties, and relatively strong in industry. The county needs to balance regional economic cooperation and maintain its own identity.

This report is a scholar report that serves as a resource for the project to describe the economic characteristics of Jefferson County. This report was made in 2004, which creates empty space of data in an important period of time, 2009, the time of the economic recession. It is also necessary to include the most recent data. Jefferson County keeps the same trends in the principle economic sectors, like manufacturing, farming, and services. However, the report didn't talk about the increase in Latino population. It is a fact the increase of population in Jefferson County in the last years are non-Latino and Latino people who call Jefferson County home. It is also important to show that Jefferson County has visible seasonal farm workers that in some cases settle in the County but work

only in the agricultural production season. These laborers with the manufacturing sector laborers, who are also Latinos, have been settling and having children who attended the Jefferson County and Culver School Districts. This increases the population of students to around 35% in 2015. It is a fact that the quantity of non-Latino workers in the education sector is much larger, almost 99%.

Jefferson County has an economic growth correlated with the increase of the immigrant population. This statement is reported in an interview to Damon Runberg (Runberg, 2015), Regional Economist for Oregon Employment Department, who affirms in an electronic interview, that Jefferson County has a better economic situation than other rural Oregon economies. (Runberg, Oregon Employment Department, 2014) He says that Jefferson has recovered from the 2009 recession better than other neighbor rural counties, and one fact is that the unemployment rate is lower and the employment levels have a faster growth rate than the statewide (Runberg, Jefferson County Economy, 2015). Runberg continues saying that the labor force in Jefferson County is growing, and this is not common in rural counties. Actually, rural counties are aging and losing their young workforce who immigrate to the big cities. For Jefferson County, it is a fact that the white population is decreasing and aging and the Hispanic population is younger and growing. The birth rate for the white population is decreasing and the Hispanics are growing faster than other ethnics and races. However, Runberg says, the wages in Jefferson County have not increased in the last years. Jefferson's economy has a higher share of lower wage jobs, and an income lower than the state average. The increase in the Hispanic population means an increase in employment in the country, and the Hispanic labor force is the highest rate participant than other minority groups. Latinos are hard workers, and they are driving Jefferson County's economy.

Bonds in "Economic Development, Racialization, and Privilege: "Yes in My Backyard" Prison Politics and the Reinvention of Madras, Oregon" said that

Madras white supremacy is what makes the political decisions in the town. (Bonds, 2013) Bonds describes the social characteristics of the races that live in the community of Madras. She said, that the white population has the power of political decision, meanwhile the Natives and Latino population are segregated because of its vulnerable economic situation. The growing Latino population doesn't participate in the political decisions because of its language barriers or immigration situation. Under this racialization, the Latinos and Natives are blamed for the problems of poverty in the city. She finished showing that the majority of the population are white low-income families who really are the majority of the problem. Bonds reaffirms that white leaders framed Madras' development in creating a different concept of racial characteristics, segregating Natives and Latinos, stereotyping these communities, and reaffirming white privileges and stigmatizing the minorities. The white leaders' development agendas focus on national non-Latino immigrant employees for the prison, and high income housing. Madras has a multicultural community that creates social and cultural conflicts for power to make policies and decisions. This power is in the white leaders who framed their policies in segregation, and giving privileges of supremacy only to the whites.

The article: Economic Development, Racialization, and Privilege: "Yes in My Backyard" Prison Politics and the Reinvention of Madras, Oregon, was obtained on Academic Search Premier, as a scholar article. These characteristics show credibility to its points of views. This article supports the thesis statement of the project because it shows the real racial situation and social situation of Madras, the principle town of Jefferson County. It is a fact that there is an absence in Latino representation in the institutions that define development policies like city councils and School District boards, when the Latino student population is around 29% in Culver (Culver SD) and 37% in Madras of the total students of the schools' districts in 2013 (509J, 2013). These realities break the community and don't solve its real problems. The community is segregated. It is visible in the lack of road maintenance, where some

concentrated Latino neighborhoods have gravel roads, and contrasting with failed high value income housing development neighborhood which has pavement roads without houses. It is also interesting how there are two prisons, and one of them hasn't even been used because of lack of prisoners.

Chapter 3: Materials and Methods

The material used is historical population data by ethnicity from the USA Census Bureau. The independent variable is population and population by ethnicity in Jefferson County. The dependent variable is Income per-capita. The empirical method analyzes the changes of the population by ethnicity as variable of economic growth. Then the correlation method will show if the changes in the independent variable, population, are related to the independent variable, income per capita.

The following chart, Table 1, shows the labor force participation by Hispanic origin, for the years 1980 to 1990 and projected from 2015 to 2025 in the U.S.

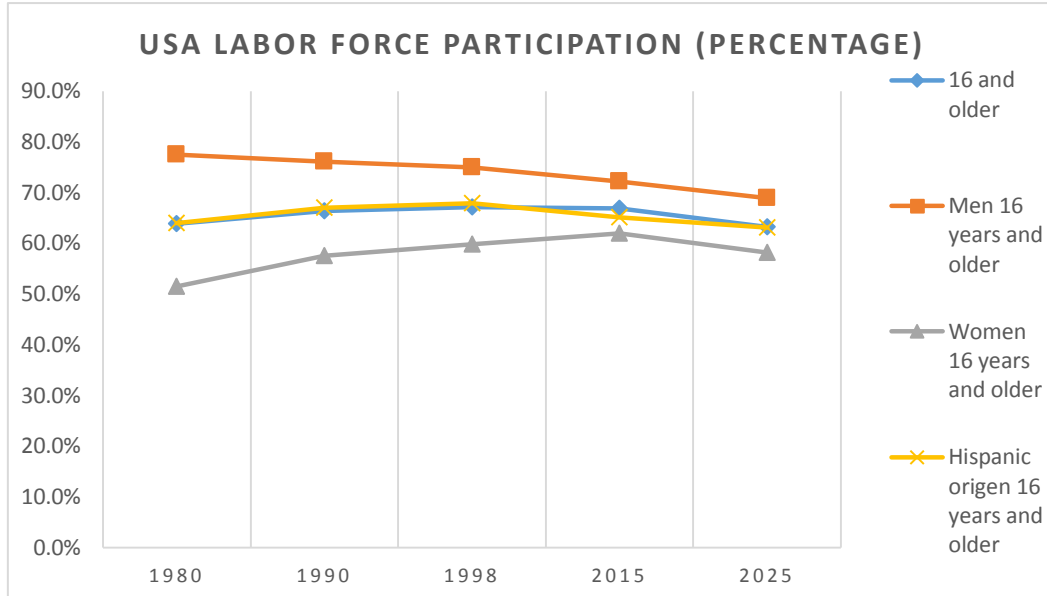
Table 1

Characteristics of the Labor Force in the U.S.A. years 1980-2025.

Labor Force Participation	1980	1990	1998	2015	2025
16 and older	63.8%	66.4%	67.1%	66.9%	63.2%
Men 16 years and older	77.4%	76.1%	74.9%	72.2%	68.8%
Women 16 years and older	51.5%	57.5%	59.8%	61.9%	58.1%
Hispanic origin 16 years and older	64%	67%	67.9%	65.1%	63.1%

Source: Howard Fullerton, Jr. Works 1999. *Labor force participation: 75 years of change 1950-1998 and 1998-2025.* (Fullerton Jr., 1999)

Graphic 1



The
U.S.
Lab
or
Forc
e
char
acte
risti

c by percentage years 1980-2025.

Source: Howard Fullerton, Jr. Works 1999. Labor force participation: 75 years of change 1950-1998 and 1998-2025.(Fullerton Jr., 1999)

The following Table 2, shows the change (thousands) in population and Hispanic origin from years 1980 to 2015, and projection of 2015-2025, in the U.S.. According to the projection made by Howard Fullerton, the women and the Hispanic populations have been having an increase in the rates of participation in the labor force, meanwhile the white men have had a decrease in rate of participation (Fullerton Jr., 1999).

Table 2

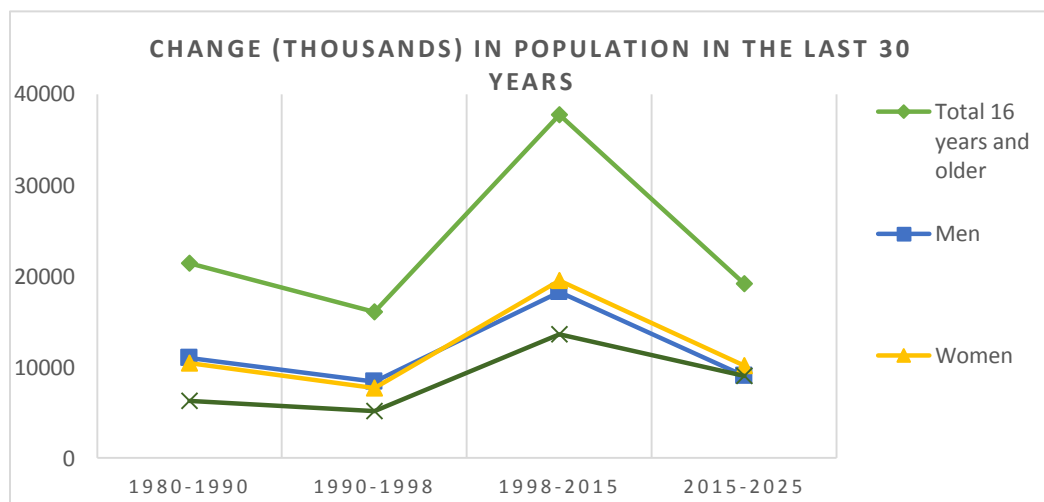
Change in thousands of the Population employed in the U.S. years 1980-2025.

	1980-1990	1990-1998	1998-2015	2015-2025
Total 16 years and older	21,419	16,056	37,720	19,156
Men	10,979	8,381	18,216	9,026
Women	10,439	7,675	19,504	10,129
Hispanic origin 16 years and older	6,306	5,166	13,584	9,032

Source: Howard Fullerton, Jr. Works 1999. Labor force participation: 75 years of change 1950-1998 and 1998-2025.

Graphic 2

Change in thousands of the population employed in the U.S. years 1980-2025.



Source: Howard Fullerton, Jr (Fullerton Jr., 1999)

Fullerton concludes his projection saying that according to the growing rates, the U.S. will be more diverse with Hispanics as the second majority population.

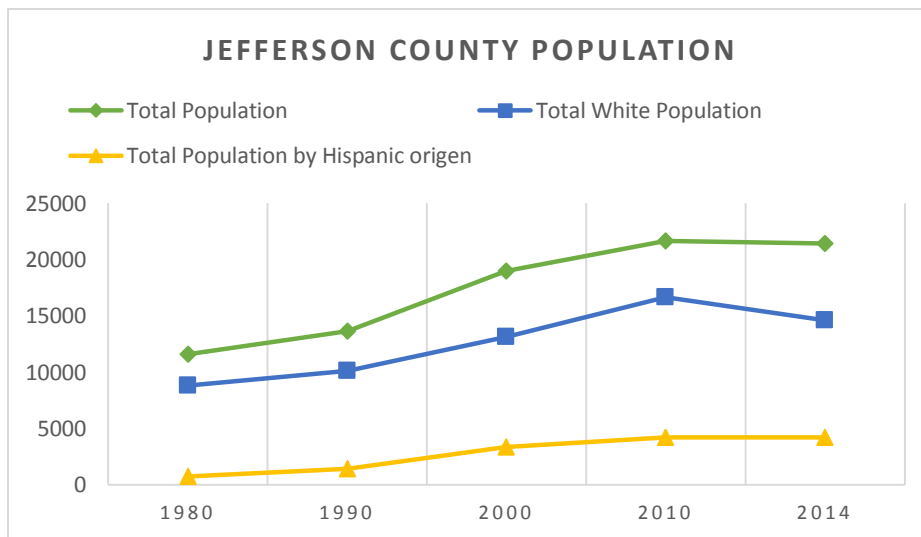
Around the U.S. after the 2010 U.S. Census, the white population has had a decreasing growth rate; meanwhile the Hispanic population has a faster increasing growth rate. The facts are similar to the rural U.S.; the young population migrate to the big cities, while the white population is decreasing, aging, and retiring from the labor market. Meanwhile the Hispanic population has been moving from the traditional Latino cities in the U.S. and have been migrating to rural towns, bringing its growing population rate and new young labor force.

Jefferson County is a non-metropolitan area, and its biggest city, Madras, has 6,662 people in 2016 (the United States Census Bureau). The analyzed series, with data from 1980 to 2010 according to decennial U.S. Census shows that from the 1980 to the 1990 census, the total population of Jefferson County grew 2,077 people, a growth rate of 18%. In the same period, the growth rate of the Latino population was 97%, which is 713 more persons. For the period from 1990 to 2000, the total population grew 5,333 persons, which is a 39% increase rate. In the same period, the Hispanic population grew 133%, which is 1,924 more persons. From 2000 to 2010, the total population had 2,643 more persons, which is a 14% growth. In the same period, the Hispanic population grew in 850 persons, which is 25%. As a result, this data shows that the Hispanic population is a minority but has been growing in higher rates than the non-Latino in

Jefferson County for the last 30 years, especially in the period of 1990 to 2000. The following graphic 3, shows the population in Jefferson County, and Table 3 shows the data for that graphic. Table 4 shows the percentage rate of the population, respectively with graphic 4.

Graphic 3

Population in Jefferson County, Oregon years 1980-2014.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3

Population in Jefferson County, Oregon years 1980-2014.

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Total Population	11,599	13,676	19,009	21,652	21,461
Total White Population	8,844	10,144	13,113	16,662	14,632
Total Population by Hispanic origin	735	1,448	3,372	4,222	4,223

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4

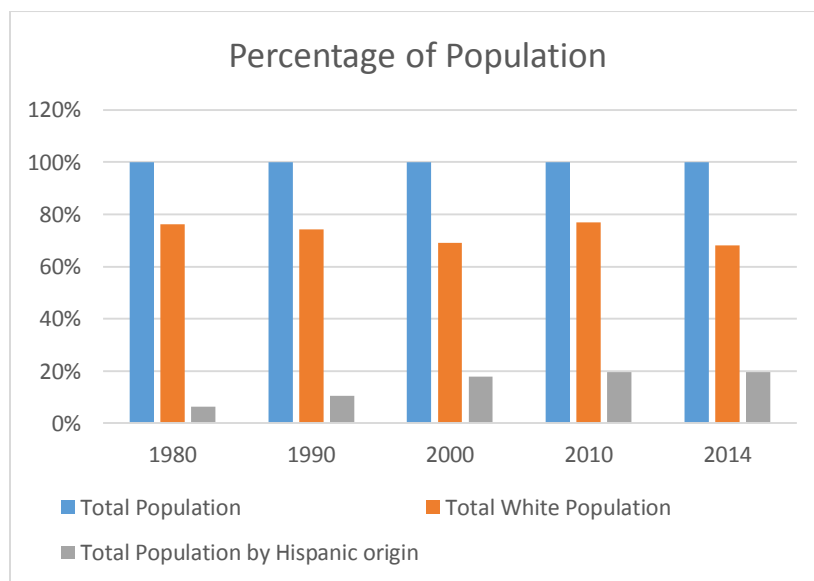
Percentage of Population in Jefferson County, Oregon years 1980-2014.

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Total Population	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total White Population	76.24%	74.17%	68.98%	76.95%	68.18%
Total Population by Hispanic origin	6.34%	10.59%	17.74%	19.50%	19.68%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Graphic 4

Percentage of Population in Jefferson County, Oregon years 1980-2014.

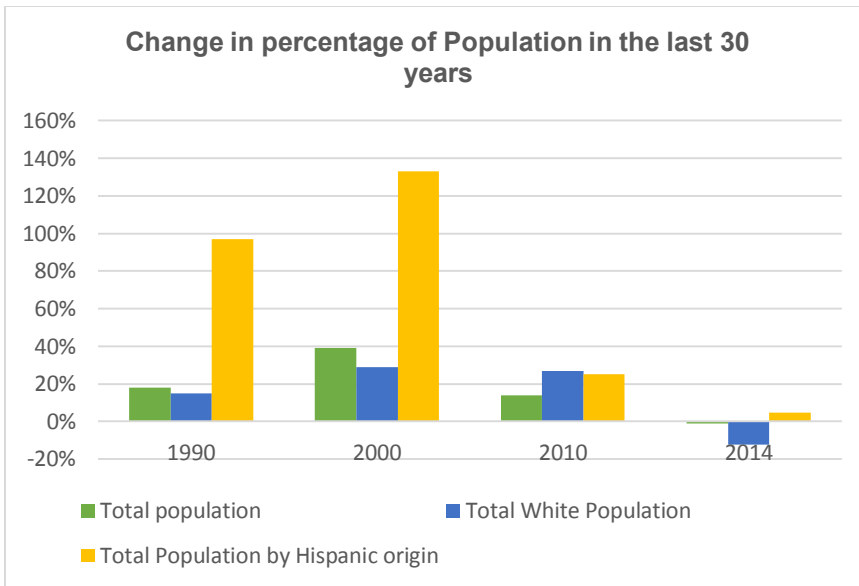


Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Next, graphic 5 shows the change in population. The higher rate of change in the Latino population is remarkable. Table 5 shows the data for graphic 5.

Graphic 5

Change in Population in Jefferson County by percentage years 1980-2014.



Source: Estimated from U.S. Census.

Table 5

Change in population in Jefferson County by percentage years 1980-2014.

	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2014
Total population	18%	39%	14%	-0.88%
Total White Population	15%	29%	27%	-12.18%
Total Population by Hispanic origin	97%	133%	25%	4.8%

Source: Estimate from U.S. Census Bureau

Jefferson County has an economy base in natural resources, with a dynamic agricultural sector, and wood manufacture industry. In the past recent years, the popularity of outdoor amenities in the region, further developed the accommodation and food services industry with a strong work force participation (Runberg, Jefferson County Economy, 2015). The following graphics and Table 6 and 7, show the employed persons in Jefferson County in the last 30 years and their percentage change. The census data shows that the employed persons with Hispanic origin grew in larger rates than the total population employed rate between 1980 to 1990 and 2000 to 2010.

Table 6

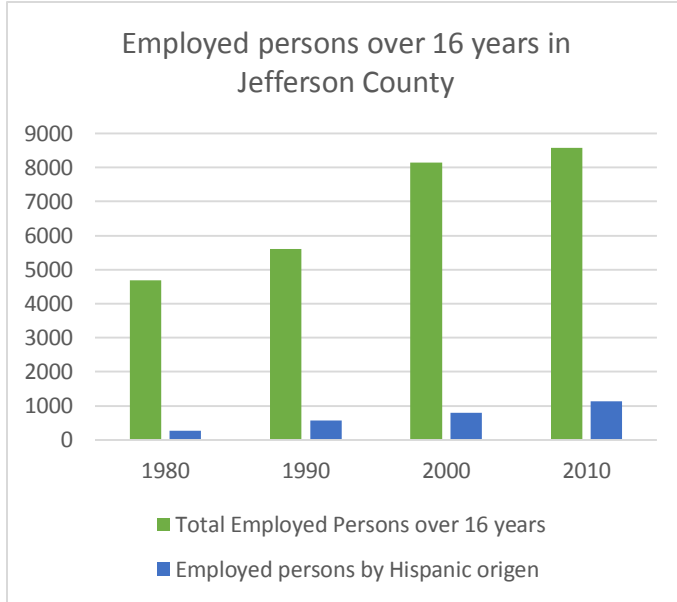
Population employed in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total Employed Persons over 16 years	4,686	5,598	8,149	8,571
Employed persons by Hispanic origin	271	571	798	1,132

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Graphic 6

Population employed in Jefferson County years 1980-2010..



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 7

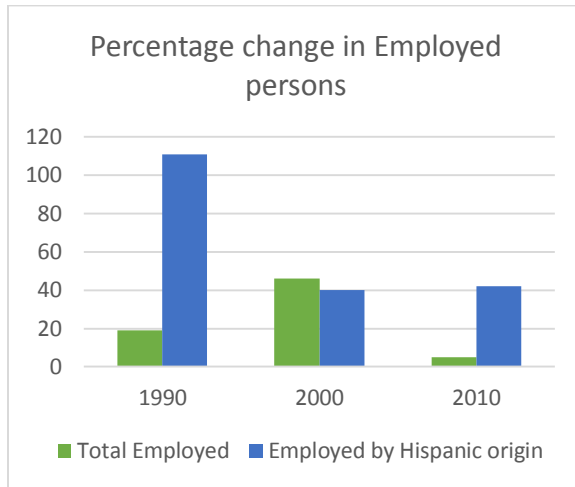
Change in percentage of employed population in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Change Employed Persons in Jefferson County	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Total Employed	19%	46%	5%
Employed by Hispanic origin	111%	40%	42%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Graphic 7

Change rate of employed population in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

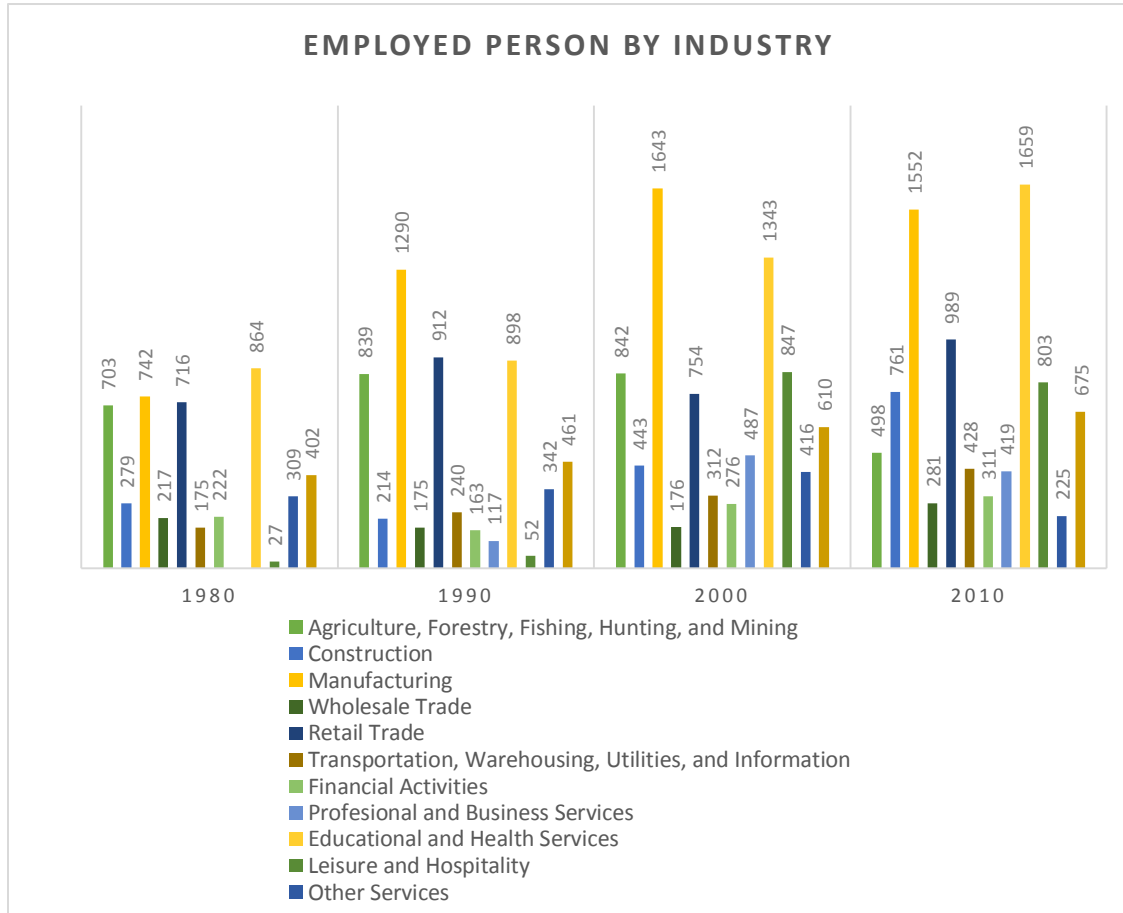


Source: Estimation from U.S. Census Bureau.

The principal employer of Hispanic labor in Jefferson County is the manufacturing industry that is also the biggest private employer of the total labor population for the period from 1980 to 2010. The following graphic 8 and Table 8, show the distribution of labor by industry. The Census industrial by sectors changes the classification after decennial 2000 census, for this reason, it is used one adaptation to the industrial sectors from 2000 according to the last 2010 U.S. census.

Graphic 8

Employed population by sectors in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.



Source: U.S. Decennial Census for 1980, 1990. Estimation for 2000 and 2010 of average of quarterly employment sectors by Hispanic origin from <http://qwiexplorer.ces.census.gov>.

Table 8

Industrial Sector	1980	1990	2000	2010
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	703	839	842	498
Construction	279	214	443	761
Manufacturing	742	1290	1643	1552
Wholesale Trade	217	175	176	281
Retail Trade	716	912	754	989
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities, and Information	175	240	312	428
Financial Activities	222	163	276	311
Professional and Business Services		117	487	419
Educational and Health Services	864	898	1343	1659
Leisure and Hospitality	27	52	847	803
Other Services	309	342	416	225
Public Administration	402	461	610	675

Employed population by economic sector in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimations from Census.

Table 9

Change of Employed Population Rate by Economic Sector in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Industrial Sector	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	19%	3%	-41%
Construction	-23%	107%	72%
Manufacturing	74%	27%	-5.5%
Wholesale Trade	-1.9%	0.5%	37%
Retail Trade	27%	-17%	31%
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities, and Information	37%	36%	37%
Financial Activities	-26%	6%	13%
Professional and Business Services	100%	316%	-14%
Educational and Health Services	4%	49%	23%
Leisure and Hospitality	92%	1529%	-5%
Other Services	11%	22%	-46%
Public Administration	15%	32%	11%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimations from Census.

Graphic 9

Change of Employed Population Rate by Economic Sector in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimations from Census.

Table 9 and graphic 9, show the change in percentage of employed population in Jefferson County.

This industrial data shows a change from predominant education and health, agricultural, and manufacturing sectors in 1980, to a predominant manufacturing economy. The sectors of education and health have also increased. Since 1990 to 2000, the increase of the manufacturing sector is notable, and there is also an increase in other sectors nontraditional in Jefferson County, like retail trade, public administration, and leisure and hospitality. The increasing developments of recreational and vacational destination amenities in Deschutes County in the past years increased this sector in Jefferson County as well. However, the biggest rate change in the last 10 years was construction, as a traditional signal of recovery of the economy.

According to the decennial data from the U.S. Census, the Hispanic population in Jefferson County are the majority employed in the manufacturing sector. The following chart, Table 10, shows the increase of the Hispanic labor force in the manufacturing sector, and the decrease but important participation in the agriculture sector. These two sectors are important engines in Jefferson's economy.

Table 10

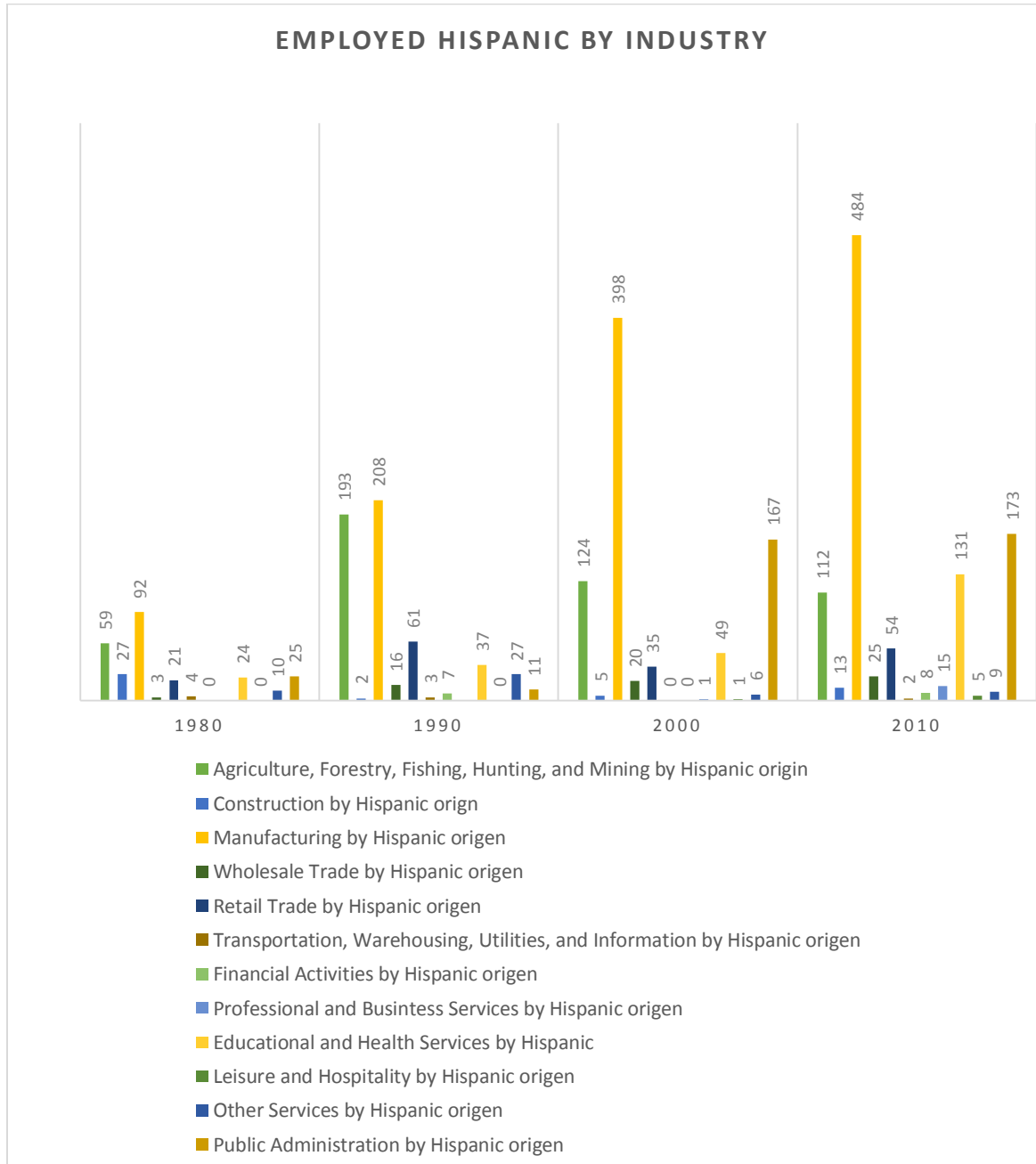
Employed population by sector and by Hispanic origin in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Industry	1980	1990	2000	2010
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining by Hispanic origin	59	193	124	112
Construction by Hispanic origin	27	2	5	13
Manufacturing by Hispanic origin	92	208	398	484
Wholesale Trade by Hispanic origin	3	16	20	25
Retail Trade by Hispanic origin	21	61	35	54
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities, and Information by Hispanic origin	4	3	0	2
Financial Activities by Hispanic origin	0	7	0	8
Professional and Business Services by Hispanic origin			1	15
Educational and Health Services by Hispanic origin	24	37	49	131
Leisure and Hospitality by Hispanic origin	0	0	1	5
Other Services by Hispanic origin	10	27	6	9
Public Administration by Hispanic origin	25	11	167	173

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Estimations.

Graphic 10

Employed population by Hispanic origin in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimations.

Chapter 4: Results

The material used are historical series of the independent variable: population, and the dependent variable: Income per-capita of Jefferson County, Oregon by the USA Census Bureau decennial census, from 1980 to 2010. The analysis of the population, labor, employed by sector, and income, and the correlation between population and income, shows a great participation of the manufacturing sector in the economy of Jefferson County and a great use of Latino labor in this sector. This proves the positive correlation between income per capita and population, as a led growth of the economy. There is positive correlation between income per capita and population in Jefferson County. To obtain the factor R^2 , a regression function was executed in the Microsoft Excel software. The graphics 12, and Tables 12 and 13 shows the correlation between Total population and Income per-capita in Jefferson County, Oregon from 1980 to 2010.

The method of correlation analysis between population and income per-capita was used as a statistical tool that shows the value of the Latino population to the Jefferson economy. However, a correlation method is not causation. It is also notable, the low wage jobs that are related with the Latino labor and the low income per capita of Jefferson County, contrasting with the rest of Oregon. Jefferson County is a low income county, and it is difficult or sometimes not possible to have access to some information. For that reason, some labor data was estimated as yearly average in the seasonal three month series. The lack of data about the agricultural sector is notable. The data shows a very small participation of the population, when in a subjective observation, much of the Latino population, who have been settled in Jefferson County for more than 10 years, work for that sector. This observation was also made by the economic specialist in Central Oregon, Damon Runberg in his interview.

Graphic 11 and Table 11 show the data necessary for the Regression and Correlation estimates.

Table 11

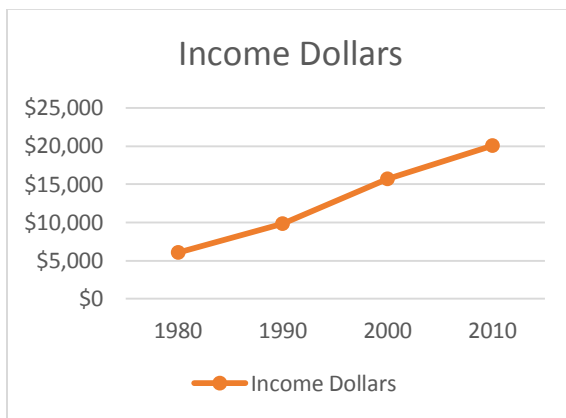
Income Per-Capita in Jefferson County Oregon, from years 1980 to 2010.

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total population	11,599	13,676	19,009	21,652
Spanish Origen or Hispanic	735	1,448	3,372	4,222
White	8,844	10,144	13,113	16,662
Income Dollars	\$ 6,091	\$ 9,863	\$ 15,675	\$ 20,009
Years of the value	1979	1989	2000	2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Graphic 11

Income Per-Capita in Jefferson County Oregon, from years 1980 to 2010.



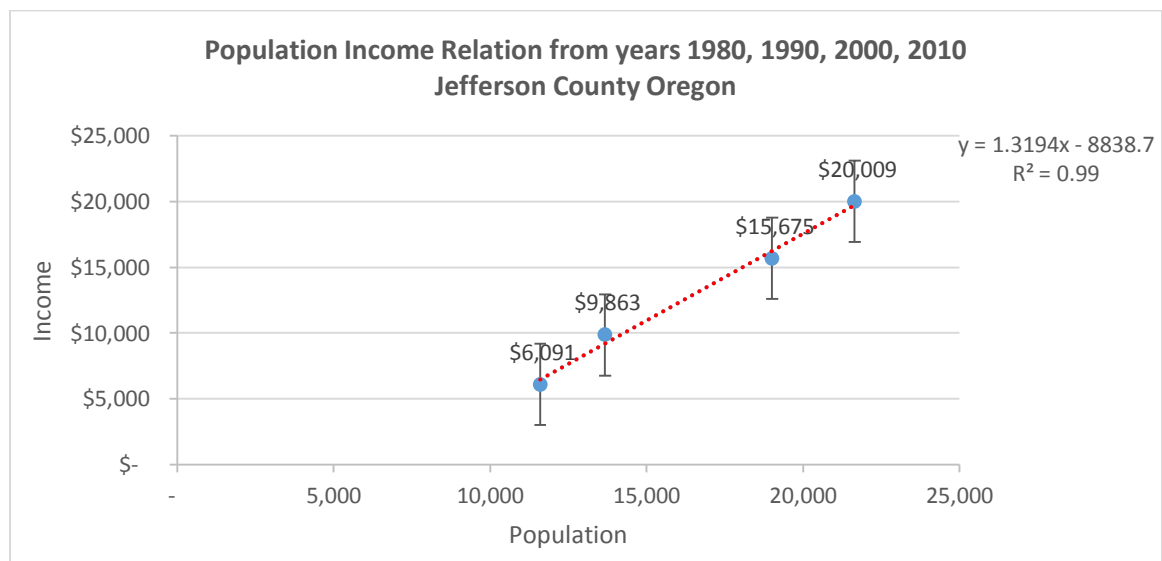
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The result is a Multiple R in the regression equals to r in correlation $r=0.9915$. The significance is 0.004 which is less than $\alpha=0.05$, which means

that the correlation between total population in Jefferson County and its Income Per-Capita is statistically significant. There is a significant relationship between the increase in Total Population by immigrant Latinos and non-Latinos and Income Per-Capita from the years 1980 to 2010. This is similar to the research in rural California by Elaine Allensworth (Allensworth, 1997), who said that the increase of Latino and non-Latino populations help improve the wellbeing of rural communities, and the increase in Latino immigrants improve income and school rate graduation.

Graphic 12

Correlation between Total population and Income per-capita in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimates with Microsoft Excel.

Table 12

Correlation between Total population and Income per-capita in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

Correlation	Total Population	Income Per-Capita
Total Population	1	
Income Per-Capita	0.995721229	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and estimates with Excel.

Table13

Summary of regression analysis outcome of Total population and Income per capita in Jefferson County years 1980-2010.

SUMMARY OUTPUT Regression Total Population and Income Per Capita

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
Multiple R	0.995721229
R Square	0.991460766
Adjusted R Square	0.987191149
Standard Error	697.1261362
Observations	4

<i>ANOVA</i>					
	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	1	112852025.3	112852025.3	232.2131	0.004278771
Residual	2	971969.6995	485984.8497		
Total	3	113823995			

	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	-8838.67318	1469.130934	-6.016259665	0.026533	-15159.8334	-2517.512957	-15159.8334	-2517.512957
Total Population	1.319350472	0.086579857	15.23853839	0.004279	0.946827415	1.691873529	0.946827415	1.691873529

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Data executed in Microsoft Excel.

Chapter 5: Discussion

The labor forces in Jefferson County for the manufacturing and farming sectors consist mostly of Latino labor. It is labor willing to do jobs that aren't very attractive because of their mostly physical and low wage characteristics. In the last thirty years, an immigration wave has been increasing the Latino population of Jefferson County. This increase in low skill population due to the language barrier, migration status, or low scholar attendance is making a surplus in low wage labor supply for these sectors. This surplus in labor supply and the increase in Latinos in Jefferson County, brings new consumers to main street businesses, and more Latino students to the schools. This surplus in low wage labor supply helps the manufacturing sector to continue with their effective productivity. This increase in the Latino population has been creating other labor opportunities for other immigrants in other economic sectors like service and retail. They allows more people to sell services and open retail businesses in Main Street. In the last few years, after 2010, Latino immigration has reduced a little, as a result of mobility to more economically affluent areas like Deschutes County, the highly enforced president Obama immigration law, and the racist friction between the communities of Jefferson County. Additionally, the new segregated laws that take out the driver license as ID –government identification document-to undocumented immigrants, has made it more difficult to live in Oregon, moving the population to States with licenses for immigrants, like California, Nevada, and Washington.

Latino immigration in Jefferson County has helped the rural local economy. Also, more children are going to the schools. The Latino population has an increasing birth rate growth and larger participation of young people. Because of the surplus in labor supply, some of the Latino population have jobs in the neighbor county of Deschutes and bring income to Jefferson County where they reside, have a house, pay taxes, go to school, and buy products.

According to the World Bank Organization, a migrant is a person that moves to a country other than their usual residence, for more than a year, and this new country becomes its country of residence (Dilip Ratha, 2010). In 2010, the biggest immigrant community that arrived to the United States, were the Mexican immigrants (Dilip Ratha, 2010). In 1993 the United States, Canada, and Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement under President Bill Clinton. According to Timothy Taylor, in the next six years after NAFTA, the United States has had the fastest growth in jobs and the lowest unemployment period (Taylor, 2014). Meanwhile, the United States also has a lower proportion of Gross Domestic Product in international trade than Mexico. This fact shows Mexico having a greater dependency in International Trade than the United States. This proportion of international trade, especially between the United States and Mexico, is important because they are principle trade partner economies. The United States didn't lose jobs, instead, it increased its exports to Mexico. For Mexico, NAFTA has increased its minimum wage, but has been increasing the inequality and its poverty rate, 44.2% for 2009. The contrasting GDP per capita is also significant. According to the World Bank, in 2011 the GDP per capita in the U.S. was \$49,781.4 USD, meanwhile Mexico had \$9,715.1 USD(Bank, 2016). This difference in income could be another force that pushes Latino immigrants, especially Mexican people, to move to Jefferson County for work. It is an opportunity of a higher paying job. The U.S. exports to Mexico has increased in 444% since 1993 pre-NAFTA. These exports include: Machinery, Mineral Fuel, and the 3rd largest US Agricola exports, corn as the leading product. Meanwhile, in 2013 Mexico had the 3rd largest supply of goods imported to the US. The imports increased 603% since pre-NAFTA. However, The US has a service trade surplus with Mexico of \$12.2 billion in 2012. Mexico shows an increasing international trade balance, low consumer confidence, low demand, and limited wage growth. This situation is a factor for immigrants to move for job opportunity in rural towns in the US, for low wage immigrant labor. According to Dilip Ratha, in 2010 the Mexican emigration was 10.7% of the Mexican

population, with the top destination countries being the US, Canada, and Spain(Dilip Ratha, 2010). This fact shows that the free trade didn't make the United States lose jobs. This trade has created more businesses and more jobs for the United States. Meanwhile for Mexico, this trade is bringing more new manufacturing jobs, more inequality in income, a loss of jobs in the farming sector, an increase in the minimum wage to \$4 in 2013, and an increase in the poverty rate to almost half of the Mexican population.(Embassy, 2010)

The United States has a protectionist labor policy. According to Taylor, immigration brings gain to the US economy of \$10 billion per year(Taylor, 2014). He also affirms, that immigration harms the low wage labor, because of the surplus in labor supply. However, in Jefferson County, these low wage jobs are short in labor supply because they are jobs that non-Latino people aren't willing to do. In the last decade, according to Nelson, rural USA has had a social change by immigration (L. Nelson, 2011). There are two immigration populations to rural USA: the vast Latino immigration low wage, who are looking for employment opportunities in undesirable rural industries, and the middle age white high professional wage who is looking for a higher quality of life with high amenity, rich places with golf courses, beautiful views, and outdoor recreation opportunities. These two immigration streams are represented in Central Oregon with Jefferson County and Deschutes County. The low wage Latino in Jefferson County, and the second, the high wage professional has immigrated to the neighbor county of Deschutes. Nelson shows that the high wage professional non-Latino immigration, follows the vast availability of Latino immigration to rural USA. This statement reaffirms the increase in white and Latino population in Jefferson County in the last thirty years according to Table 3.The majority of the Latino population in Jefferson County have more than 10 years living in it(Commerce, 2016). This settlement could be an effect of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 that allowed undocumented immigrants the legalization of their status, and allowed them to move to other cities to seek better wages and settle(L. Nelson, 2011). Much of the Latino population owns its

housing, pay property taxes to local, state and federal government, pay income tax, and social security tax that some of them couldn't claim because of their immigration status. Latino immigrants are supporting the social safety net. It is also growing with young workers, who help the deficit of social security made by the retirement of the baby boomers generation. There is a link between the white high wage immigrants and Latino low wage immigrants in the wave migration to rural USA towns. Nelson explains that most of the Latino immigrants have houses in the less expensive areas of these destinations, making the effects of the Latino immigrants in the white amenity-related immigration invisible. Nelson says that these new Latino immigrants settling in rural USA towns has brought class stratification, and cultural transformation (L. Nelson, 2011). Like Anne Bonds expresses in her article, Latino immigrants have brought economic development to Jefferson County, but the community sectors have been blaming the Latinos for the violence and poverty of the town. The lack of participation of the Latino population in the political decision process, reaffirms the privileged status of whites and the actual social frictions that are present in the Jefferson County community (Bonds, 2013).

The vast supply of low wage, and high physical work labor in Jefferson County, allows an efficient production. This fact creates high wages to white labor manager positions, and an increase in service jobs in health, education, and government, mostly non-Latino labor. In Jefferson County, according to Table 8 and 9, in the last thirty years the trend of the biggest employers sectors were manufacturing, and education and health services. The manufacturing sector is a predominant Latino employer. The education, health and social services economic sector also has one of the largest quantities in employment. However, the labor in this sector is mostly white professional high to middle wage labor. In 2013, the biggest employers were Education, health and social services, and retail trade, meanwhile, manufacturing was still in third place of employment.

There is a trend in immigration of low wage Latinos to Jefferson County linked to the immigration of professional white labor. These facts can be

observed in the increasing quantity of Latino students in the schools, and the structural growth of the school in the last ten years. It is also visible in the new stores in the main street of Madras, like the New City Hall, and the new Court. In 2006, Madras Main Street had only one fast food restaurant, McDonalds. In 2015, Madras Main Street has five new buildings with more than 5 fast food restaurants, and other new commerce activities. Ten years ago these new commerce buildings didn't exist, like a theater, auto part shop, and others. The Latino children that participate in the Catholic Church is also significant. After the white desertion from the church, 95% of the children in the church are Latino.

According to Neil Shah of Wall Street Journal, in the last years, rural towns are losing its white population because of the oil boom in North Dakota, or younger generations have been looking for higher wages or more populated places to live. In 2014, rural America struggled with the aging population and younger residents moving elsewhere for work. For these towns that didn't have the Latino immigration, the decline in population declined its tax base, declined the farming and manufacturing business production, and made it harder to provide services, like schools that don't have students to teach and provide federal and local funds. He also affirms that in rural counties of the US, census shows a natural decline with a 40% of more deaths than births in 2013, a rate bigger than metro counties. This decline of the rural areas is an out migration of young adults, and migration of the retired population to Florida villages (Shah, 2014). People are dying and moving away. This case could be Jefferson County, and Latino immigration has saved it.

The new face of Jefferson County, with a 20% of Latino population, like Nelson's statement, is caused by economic, political and cultural globalization of immigration to rural US amenity destinations. This vast Latino labor immigration has been shifted to supply low wage labor, promote new Latino and non-Latino entrepreneur businesses in Main Street, and has been keeping low wage jobs. This allowance of keeping the wages low in manufacturing, farming, and servitude sectors, has permitted the efficiency and productivity of these sectors in

Jefferson County. The increase in Latino population has brought new high wage jobs for white immigrants, and has revived the main street economy. It is premature to affirm that low wage immigration brings the high wage immigration, like Nelson affirms, but it is better to understand this situation as an integral, interrelated process of rural US globalization. It is a challenge today for the Jefferson County community, to have a peaceful integration of the Latino, non-Latino immigrants, and old traditional residents. It is useful to have full participation in the political decisions as part of a successful social and economic development and integration of the County.

A ghost town in the middle of the high desert shows the future of some rural American towns. The history of Western America tells us about pre-Columbian civilizations, Spanish conquistadors with their horses, and the Oregon Trail's white European families settling in Western lands. Today, Latino faces are more visible in the Northwest. The Latino population has been in western America since historical times, but in the last decade, their presence in the Northwest has increased and settled down. The bad economic and violent situation of Latin American countries, as a result of the increase of globalization, the war on drugs, and big capitalist companies, push populations to leave their countries and move to Northwestern America. It is here where there is an increasing demand of jobs that the white population is not willing to do, and for Latino workers is the way to provide food for their families.

The new face of rural America brought to Jefferson County social friction for racism. However, it is these young immigrant Latino families who have revived the economy, and have brought positive things to the towns of Jefferson County, like increasing the income. "The Latino community is the new blood that gives life to towns on the plains"(Sulzberger, 2011). In Jefferson County, the new face is summarized in the following paragraph from "In Jefferson County's Economic Structure: An Input-Output Analysis reported" by Oregon State University:

Jefferson County's population is growing, with a 39 percent increase between 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau). Jefferson County is also one of the more ethnically diverse counties in the state, with a non-white population that exceeds 30 percent (Ibid., and Loy 2001, 42). "Population growth is both a cause—and a consequence—of economic growth. Patterns of population growth and change reflect differences among regions to attract and retain people both as producers and consumers in their economy" (Smith 2001, 2). (Sorte, 204-2009).

Jefferson settlers gave work to Latino labor in the seasoned crops and cattle care since the beginnings of the County. It is a fact that some of this Latino population are undocumented, and came to Oregon primarily for jobs and family reunification. In a subjective observation, the reasons of the increase in Latino immigrants in Oregon could be because of jobs, family reunification, and a driver license without a social security number before 2008. Immigrants leave their countries looking for a job that provides for their families. Most of the time, the hope is bigger than the risk of the journey to cross the border. They leave family, friends, and possessions, for a dream of a better life for their children (Mariscal, 2005). It is a fact that part of this population has a low rate in High School and college degree, and most of them are under the poverty line. These characteristics have made them invisible in political participation, creating some discomfort and friction between races and ethnicities.

In 2012, the average effective tax paid by the undocumented immigrant population in the United States was 8%, while the top one percent of total taxpayers pay an average of effective tax rate of 5.4% (Taxation, 2016). Additionally, they will help to pay the retirement of the baby boomers that are a great portion of the white Jefferson county population. Data also shows, that the majority of the foreign born population migrated before 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau). They are families with more than 10 years in Jefferson County. According to Marck L. Berck, most of the undocumented Latino taxpayers, didn't claim social services like unemployment and financial public assistance, non-

financial public assistance, and Medicaid (Berk, 2000). It is the immigration of Latino and non-Latino labor force who has helped the economic growth of Jefferson County in the last several years. The local government is not focusing on solving the necessities of the towns. The government has a racialization of the community. The political game has implemented an agenda without the Latino community, making the needy community poorer. It spends money in luxury house complex projects, forgetting to make pavement for the many gravel roads that are one block away from the main street in poor neighborhoods. These streets show the little investment in town necessities, such as road structure, from the local government.

“Immigrants take American jobs” or “Southern countries do not send their best people to the United States” and “Only English” are the results in a small sample poll in a speech class in Madras, Oregon. From a poll of 16 people about agreeing or disagreeing with the statement “Hispanic migration labor has been a help to the economic growth of Jefferson County”, 44% of the people disagreed and 57% of the people agreed with the statement. Some of the reasons were: The Hispanic immigrant labor decreased the low wage, they abused the safety net system, and took jobs away. Immigrants are blamed for all the problems of the country, but it is a fact that this increase in the immigrant labor force, and their faster birth growth, are the energy required that has helped the United States to recovery faster from the 2009 recession. Faster than other rich countries like Japan with its deflation problem or Germany where the aging of the population is a threat. (Massey, et al., 1993)

However, since the start of human history, the human has always migrated. It is in the human being to search for better conditions of life, to search for refuge, to provide for their life, and preserve the new generations, like the Mayflower and their occupants. All humans, no matter their color, race or religion, are world citizens, and the world is our home. According to Ronald Mize (Mize, 2012), Latino population has always been present in American history, since colonial days like the southern states of Florida and California. Kay Gandy says

that Latinos have been a part of American cowboy history, working as ranchers, Latino cowboys (vaqueros), rail road builders, and farm field and manufacture workers (Gandy, 2008).

According to the international theory by Massey in their article “Theories of international migration: a review and appraisal”, in today’s times, the markets do not have borders, and the globalizations of the companies generate economic growth. The policies in the richest countries affect the non-rich countries. These non-rich countries depend on the capital market of Wall Street to define social policies to cover necessities like health care, infrastructure, and housing. Technology is expensive and it is very hard to compete with the richest and most influential men in the world(Massey, et al., 1993). They said that the new economic theories in migration focuses in labor market and other varieties of markets. The dual labor market theory focuses on the operation of the higher level forces as result of the requirements of the modern industry. The world system theory says that immigration is a result of economic globalization and penetration across national boundaries. The authors also say that other theories express that macroeconomic policies are fruitless because international immigration is a result of the structure of the growing out movement of the economic relations in the market. The theory continues saying that it is a potential for international immigrations create misunderstanding and conflicts as a result of the emergence of diversity and multi-ethnic societies, and this is the case of Jefferson County (Bonds, 2013).

A value of Latino is to have big families. When the population grew, the economy did too, with the immigrant labor that is willing to do hard work. According to Damon Runberg, “Our Hispanic population is a major economic driver in Jefferson County, particularly to the agricultural and manufacturing sectors where there is a high concentration of Hispanic workers.” He continues saying, Jefferson County’s economy is recovering faster than other rural counties in the state(Runberg, 2015). This is the case with Crook County, where the unemployment rate for April 2015 was 8%, meanwhile for Jefferson County it

was 6.3%, according the Bureau of Labor Statistics(Department O. E., 2015).
These facts support Nelson's idea of the value of the growth of Hispanic
population as correlation of the renaissance of rural America (L. Nelson, 2011)

Chapter 6: Conclusion

The analyses show that the economic growth of Jefferson County in the last years is a result of population led-growth by the immigrant Hispanic labor force. The increase on manufacture productivity is possible because of the surplus on labor force available in the region. This work force, the immigrant labor force, is willing to do hard jobs with low wages. Another factor is the fastest birth-growing rate of the Hispanic community and the cultural characteristics of big families. This increase in Hispanic population has brought many students by Hispanic origin. This is correlated with the increasing employment in the educational sector, where the majority of the labor force is non-Latino. In conclusion, it is notable that the growth in the Latino population is correlated with the productivity of the manufacture sector and the increasing jobs in educational sector. Contrasting the collected data of Hispanic Labor in Jefferson County, Oregon, through the decennial censuses from 1980 to 2010, the constant direct relation between the economic development of industrial sectors and the Hispanic Labor participation in Jefferson County is visible. The surplus in low wage labor allows productivity in the county's industries of Manufacturing, Agriculture, and in recent years, Accommodation and food services. The Latino population increase in Jefferson County from 1980 to 2000, has a positive growing birth rate, and increased labor participation. After the 2009 recession, Jefferson has been growing in population and economic employment in faster rates than other rural counties. The data shows that this immigrant population has been helping the economic growth of the county. However, the social situation of Hispanics in the U.S. is similar to those in Jefferson County. A low portion of the population has a scholar education, and they have a low participation in the power decision in politics. The Latino population is blamed for the county's poverty. Meanwhile, the process of immigration is a result of the globalization of the markets that cross the border with capitalism. The big businesses kill the small businesses in the sending migrant countries and make the cheap labor move to the U.S. industries, persuading maximization of its

productivity. This opportunity of jobs and social situations in Latino America pushes Latinos to migrate to Jefferson County, willing to do low wage jobs that non-Latinos aren't willing to do. As a result, businesses have a surplus of labor force which is necessary to be productive. The surplus of immigrants in the low wage labor force has been driving the Jefferson County economy in the last 30 years, and has been making Jefferson County a diverse community with a rich culture. It is important to recognize the economic, social, and cultural value of Hispanics to Jefferson County. It is important to have access to reliable data and to educate the population in real facts of the community, allowing the whole community to decide its political decisions that can create a healthy community that can grow peacefully and prosperously for many years to come. Some of the economic growth theories define the processes of the increase in exports, increase in capital of production of local consumption, increase in population, and an increase of productivity as causes of economic growth. Under these concepts, Jefferson County has an economic growth by increase in population and productivity caused by the low wage surplus of the labor force. Meanwhile, one of the international migration literatures explains that migration is not an individual decision. It is due to high-level forces from the global market structure that needs cheap labor force to be productive. The capital market trespasses over country borders, meanwhile humans aren't allowed to pass those same borders. The economic literature shows the positive function of the international migration and national migration in the processes for economic growth. It is a link between the non-Latino and Latino migration, and it is the non-Latino majority of the population who impacts the development of towns in a bigger scale, especially in rural America. The invasion of a new culture is a fear of some white community leaders. Instead, the high rate of the Latino work force is not a fear, but an opportunity. (Allensworth, 1997) It is necessary to embrace the opportunities of the diverse population and embrace it to create economic growth. The increase of the Hispanic population in Jefferson County which renaissance the rural America. The Latinos are good for Jefferson County. Although the Latino

population is segregated and has been blamed for social and economic woes, the Latino labor is highly associated to the growth of Jefferson County and provides an economic renaissance to the rural community.

Bibliography

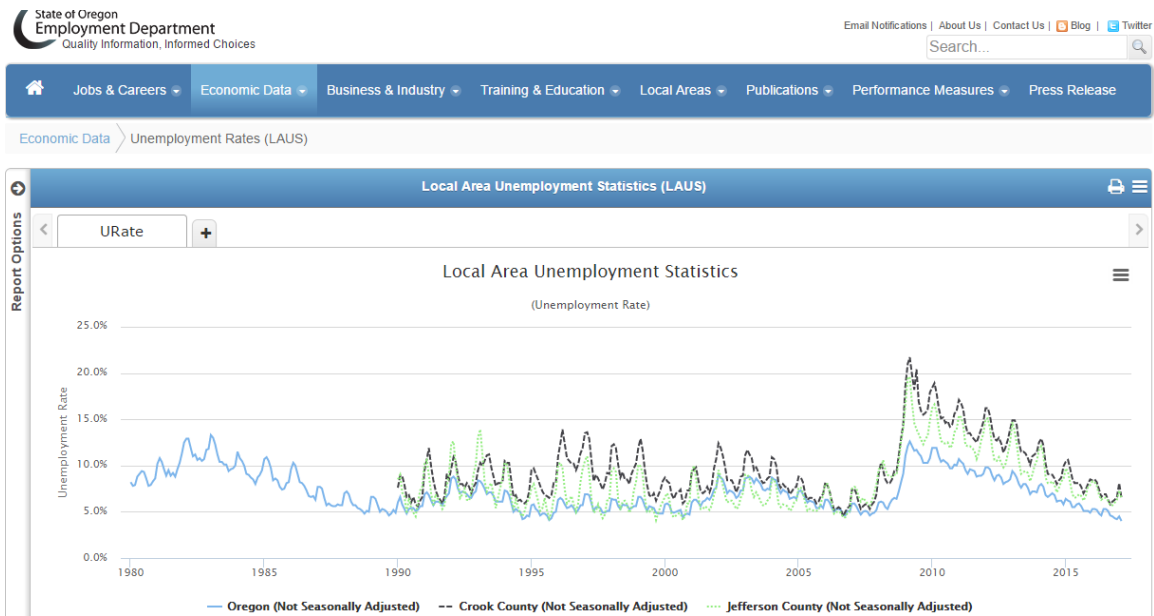
- 509J, J. C. (2013). *Oregon Department of Education*. Retrieved from Oregon Report Card 2012-2013: file:///C:/Users/mabotero/Downloads/1213-ReportCard-2053%20(1).pdf
- Aghion, P. H. (2009). *Economics of Growth*. Cambridge, MA. USA: MIT Press.
- Allensworth, E. M. (1997, July-December Vol. 9, Num. 18). Latino Colonization in Rural California: The Emergence of Economic Patchwork. *Frontera Norte*, pp. 145-158.
- Bank, T. W. (2016, May 25). *The World Bank IBRD-IDA*. Retrieved from Data GDP per capita: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?cid=GPD_31
- Berk, M. e. (2000). Health Care Use Among Undocumented Latino Immigrants: Is Free Health Care The Main Reason Why Latinos Come To The United Sates? A Unique Look At The Facts. *Health Affairs*, 51-64.
- Bianco, J. (1961, November 4). *State Demands Migrant Labor Camp Closure*. Retrieved from Washington State University Libraries Digital Collection: http://kaga.wsulibs.wsu.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=%2Fwsuvan1&CISOPT R=1747&DMSCALE=100&DMWIDTH=600&DMHEIGHT=600&DMMODE=viewer&DMFULL=1&DMX=0&DMY=230&DMTEXT=%25204&DMTHUMB=1&REC=1&DMROTATE=0&x=4&y=62
- Bonds, A. (2013). Economic Development, Racialization, and Privilege: "Yes in My Backyard" Prison Politics and the Reinvention of Madras, Oregon. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 1389-1405.
- Burnett, P. C. (2012). Understanding the Unique Impacts of Economic Growth Variables. *Journal of Regional Science*, 52 (3).
- Commerce, D. o. (2016, May 27). *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved from QuickFacts: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/41031>
- Culver SD, 4. (n.d.). *Oregon Report Card 2012-2013*. Retrieved from Oregon Department of Education: <http://www.ode.state.or.us/data/reportcard/reports.aspx>
- Department, O. E. (2015, November 12). *Unemployment Estimates*. Retrieved from State of Oregon Employment Department: www.QualityInfo.org
- Department, S. o. (2016, December). *Average Income and Pay Source*. Retrieved from <https://www.qualityinfo.org>: <https://www.qualityinfo.org/documents/10182/13336/Average+Income+and+Pay+Sources?version=1.2>
- Dilip Ratha, S. M. (2010, November). *The Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011*. Retrieved from www.worldbank.org.

- Embassy, U. (2010, January). *The United States Diplomatic Mission to Mexico*. Retrieved from <http://mexico.usembassy.gov/eng/ataglance.html>.
- Fullerton Jr., H. N. (1999). Labor Force Participation: 75 Years Of Change, 1950-98 and 1998-2025. *Monthly Labor Review* , 122 (12).
- Gandy, S. K. (2008). Legacy of the American West: Indian Cowboys, Black Cowboys, and Vaqueros. *National Council for the Social Studies*, 189.
- Guerra, J. L. (2015). McFarland USA [Recorded by Juanes]. Walt Disney.
- Kelly, P. J. (2008). *Beyond Social Justice: The Threat of Inequality to Workforce Development in the Western United States*. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
- L. Nelson, P. N. (2011). The global rural: Gentrification and linked migration in the rural USA. *Progress In Human Geography* 35(4), pp. 441-459.
- Lorenzi, P. (2014). The American Dream and the Middle-Aged . *Society* 51(1), 2-7.
- Mariscal, J. (2005). Homeland Security, Militarism, and the Future of Latinos and Latinas in the United States. *Radical History Review*, 39-52.
- Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A., & Taylor, J. E. (1993). Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal. *Population and Development Review* Vol. 19 No. 3, 431-466.
- Mize, R. L. (2012). *Latino Immigrants in The United States*. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.
- N.A. (2016, May 29). Bufflao Bill's Wild West Show. *Society. The Jefferson County Historical Society*. Culver, Oregon: Jefferson County Historical Society. Jefferson County, Oregon.
- N.A. (2016, May 29). Madras, OR : Madras from the Air photo. Culver, Oregon: www.city-data.com1024 .
- Oregon DHS Office, o. F. (2013, April). *High Poverty Hotspots*. Retrieved from [www.oregon.gov: http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/business-services/ofra/Documents/High%20Poverty%20Hotspots%20Jefferson.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/business-services/ofra/Documents/High%20Poverty%20Hotspots%20Jefferson.pdf)
- Runberg, D. (2015, November 11). Jefferson County Economy. (M. A. Botero, Interviewer)
- Shah, N. (2014, March 27). Smallville, USA, Fades Further: Migration Trend Underlines Economic Shift as Young People Chase Jobs in Cities. *Wall Street Journal*.
- Sorte, B. C. (204-2009). *Jefferson County's Economic Structure: An Input-Output Analysis*. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University, Extension Service.
- Sulzberger, A. (2011, November 13). Hispanics Reviving Faded towns on the Plains. *New York Times*.

- Taxation, I. o. (2016, May 29). *Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions*. Retrieved from Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy:
<http://www.itep.org/pdf/undocumentedtaxes.pdf>
- Taylor, T. (2014). *Principles of Economics: Economics and the Economy*. USA: Textbook Media.
- Tinbergen, J. (1947). The Use of Correlation Analysis in Economic Reserch. *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 173-192.
- Torres, D. C. (2002). *Color Esperanza, en Un mundo Diferente* [Recorded by D. Torres]. Sony Latin.

Appendix 1

Appendix Table 1. Unemployment Rate Jefferson and Crook County. Source: State of Oregon Employment Department (Department S. o., 2016)

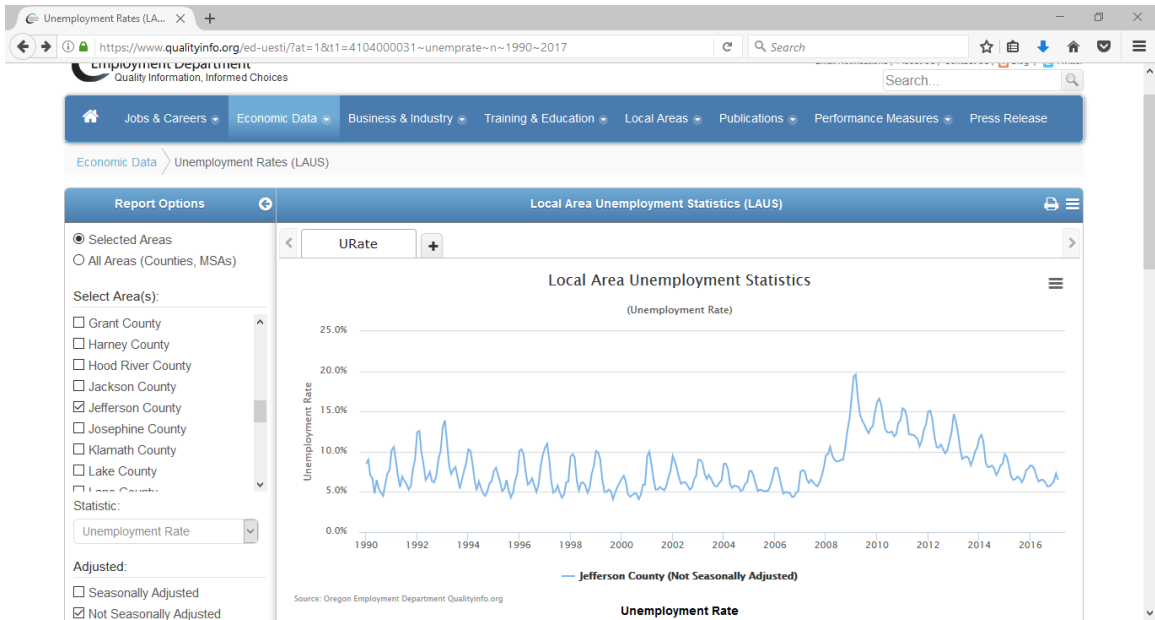


Appendix 2

Appendix Table 2. Unemployment Rate Jefferson. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Jefferson County				
All LAUS Measures				
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)				
Downloaded: Apr 2, 2017 10:04 PM				
Source: Oregon Employment Department Qualityinfo.org				
Year	Unemprate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
1990	6.4	6,565	6,142	423
1991	7.4	6,538	6,053	485
1992	8.4	7,271	6,657	614
1993	8.6	7,335	6,703	632
1994	6.5	7,858	7,346	512
1995	6.1	8,045	7,552	493
1996	7.5	8,389	7,761	628
1997	6.5	8,285	7,745	540
1998	6.9	8,534	7,944	590
1999	6.3	8,752	8,202	550
2000	5.3	8,813	8,346	467
2001	6.8	8,720	8,131	589
2002	6.8	8,781	8,185	596
2003	7.0	8,819	8,198	621
2004	6.3	8,935	8,371	564
2005	6.0	9,062	8,520	542
2006	5.6	9,198	8,684	514
2007	6.7	9,289	8,662	627
2008	10.1	9,353	8,412	941
2009	15.0	9,350	7,945	1,405
2010	13.7	9,629	8,314	1,315
2011	12.7	9,598	8,375	1,223
2012	11.8	9,591	8,459	1,132
2013	10.5	9,212	8,248	964
2014	8.9	9,394	8,555	839
2015	7.4	9,613	8,901	712
2016	6.7	9,859	9,200	659

(Commerce, 2016)



(Department O. E., 2015)

Appendix 3

Appendix Table 3.Wages and Income in Oregon and Jefferson.

Oregon Average Wages and Income	American Community Survey	2011-2015 in 2015 dollars	
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income
Oregon	\$51,243	\$62,964	\$27,173
Jefferson County	\$46,366	\$50,141	\$21,341

Source: State of Oregon Employment Department (Department S. o., 2016)

Appendix4

Appendix Table 4. Wellbeing Jefferson County Oregon data. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.(Commerce, 2016)

People	Jefferson County, Oregon
<i>Population</i>	
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	23080
Population estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	22666
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	21719
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2015)	21720
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	6.3
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2015, (V2015)	4.4
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	21720
<i>Age and Sex</i>	
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	6.8
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	7.1
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	23.9
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	25.3
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	18.1
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	15.3
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	48.2
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	48.2
<i>Race and Hispanic Origin</i>	
White alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	75.4
White alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	69.0
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	1.1
Black or African American alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	0.6
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	18.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	16.9
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	1.1
Asian alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)	0.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)	0.1

Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	3.3
Two or More Races, percent, April 1, 2010	3.8
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (b)	19.7
Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010 (b)	19.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	60.1
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010	61.8
<i>Population Characteristics</i>	
Veterans, 2011-2015	1843
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015	7.0
<i>Housing</i>	
Housing units, July 1, 2015, (V2015)	9778
Housing units, April 1, 2010	9815
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015	66.8
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015	149100
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015	1156
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015	375
Median gross rent, 2011-2015	751
Building permits, 2015	45
<i>Families and Living Arrangements</i>	
Households, 2011-2015	7692
Persons per household, 2011-2015	2.76
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2011-2015	82.4
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2011-2015	16.9
<i>Education</i>	
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	83.9
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	16.0
<i>Health</i>	
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	12.1
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	12.7
<i>Economy</i>	
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	55.2
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	51.3

Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	21335
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	51162
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	168255
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	156443
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	133082
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	6119
<i>Transportation</i>	
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2011-2015	19.7
<i>Income and Poverty</i>	
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	46366
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	21341
Persons in poverty, percent	21.9
Businesses	Jefferson County, Oregon
Total employer establishments, 2014	363
Total employment, 2014	3829
Total annual payroll, 2014 (\$1,000)	128034
Total employment, percent change, 2013-2014	6.9
Total nonemployer establishments, 2014	995
All firms, 2012	1251
Men-owned firms, 2012	614
Women-owned firms, 2012	425
Minority-owned firms, 2012	166
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	1026
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	133
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	994
Geography	Jefferson County, Oregon
Population per square mile, 2010	12.2
Land area in square miles, 2010	1780.79

Appendix 5

Appendix Table 5. Quick Facts of Jefferson County Oregon. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.(Commerce, 2016)

Jefferson County, Oregon. Source The United States Census Bureau.

2016 Population Estimates (Commerce, 2016)

23,080

[Source: Vintage 2016 Population Estimates: Population Estimates](#)

Median Household Income

\$ 46,366

[Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)

Persons in poverty, percent

21.9 %

[Source: 2015 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates \(SAIPE\)](#)

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher

83.9 %

[Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Profiles](#)

Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent

12.7 %

[Source: Source: 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates \(SAHIE\)](#)

Median Housing Value

\$ 149,100

[Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)

Total Housing Units

9,789

[Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates](#)

Number of Companies

1,251

[Source: 2012 Survey of Business Owners: Company Summary](#)

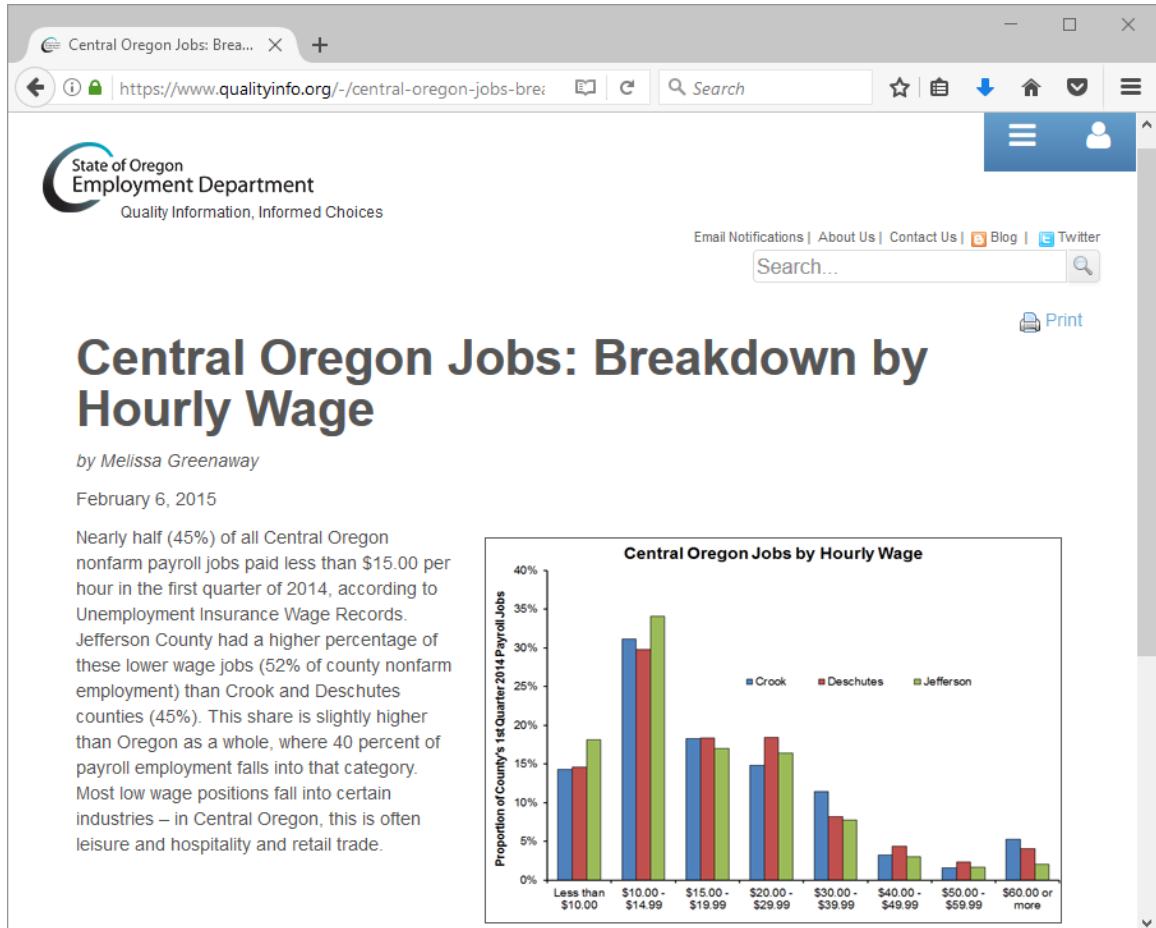
Veterans

1,843

[Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Profiles](#)

Appendix 6

Appendix Table 6. Wages in Central Oregon. Central Oregon Jobs: Breakdown by hourly wage. By Melissa Greenaway. Feb. 6, 2015. Source: State of Oregon Employment Department. (Department S. o., 2016)



Source: State of Oregon Employment Department (Department O. E., 2015)

Appendix 7

Appendix Table 7. Income per capita 2000-2014 2014 dollar. Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table Counties -- Personal Income and Earnings

	2000		2005		2014			
UNITED STATES	\$	29,845	UNITED STATES	\$	34,471	UNITED STATES	\$	30,176
OREGON	\$	28,097	OREGON	\$	32,289	Oregon	\$	27,173
Gilliam, OR	\$	18,851	Malheur, OR	\$	21,609	Malheur	\$	16,683
Malheur, OR	\$	19,024	Sherman, OR	\$	23,120	Harney	\$	20,455
Sherman, OR	\$	19,055	Jefferson, OR	\$	23,514	Crook	\$	20,533
Wheeler, OR	\$	19,306	Crook, OR	\$	23,802	Morrow	\$	20,750
Jefferson, OR	\$	19,841	Baker, OR	\$	24,199	Umatilla	\$	20,887
Baker, OR	\$	20,317	Morrow, OR	\$	25,108	Linn	\$	21,363
Crook, OR	\$	20,359	Josephine, OR	\$	25,198	Klamath	\$	21,740
Morrow, OR	\$	20,455	Umatilla, OR	\$	25,322	Wasco	\$	21,865
Harney, OR	\$	21,140	Wheeler, OR	\$	25,923	Jefferson	\$	21,997
Klamath, OR	\$	21,305	Klamath, OR	\$	25,997	Lake	\$	22,020
Lake, OR	\$	21,334	Lake, OR	\$	26,508	Douglas	\$	22,074
Grant, OR	\$	21,358	Wasco, OR	\$	26,537	Marion	\$	22,202
Umatilla, OR	\$	21,421	Harney, OR	\$	26,620	Josephine	\$	22,412
Josephine, OR	\$	21,438	Linn, OR	\$	26,870	Tillamook	\$	22,417
Wallowa, OR	\$	21,891	Gilliam, OR	\$	26,911	Union	\$	22,857
Coos, OR	\$	21,959	Coos, OR	\$	26,953	Grant	\$	22,878
Linn, OR	\$	22,590	Curry, OR	\$	27,010	Coos	\$	22,993
Douglas, OR	\$	22,649	Hood River, OR	\$	27,173	Baker	\$	23,890
Union, OR	\$	22,771	Douglas, OR	\$	27,237	Polk	\$	23,891
Hood River, OR	\$	22,818	Union, OR	\$	27,522	Wallowa	\$	23,996
Curry, OR	\$	23,648	Grant, OR	\$	27,975	Yamhill	\$	24,018
Wasco, OR	\$	23,663	Polk, OR	\$	28,030	Curry	\$	24,056
Tillamook, OR	\$	23,739	Wallowa, OR	\$	28,300	Wheeler	\$	24,154
Clatsop, OR	\$	24,215	Tillamook, OR	\$	28,449	Jackson	\$	24,460
Yamhill, OR	\$	24,364	Yamhill, OR	\$	28,713	Lane	\$	24,720
Marion, OR	\$	24,439	Marion, OR	\$	28,826	Lincoln	\$	25,130
Lincoln, OR	\$	24,440	Clatsop, OR	\$	28,854	Clatsop	\$	26,281

Polk, OR	\$	24,498	Columbia, OR	\$	29,111	Columbia	\$	26,316
Jackson, OR	\$	24,914	Lincoln, OR	\$	29,445	Hood River	\$	26,497
Lane, OR	\$	25,500	Lane, OR	\$	29,841	Benton	\$	27,233
Columbia, OR	\$	26,750	Jackson, OR	\$	30,239	Gilliam	\$	27,401
Deschutes, OR	\$	26,926	Deschutes, OR	\$	32,094	Sherman	\$	27,427
Benton, OR	\$	28,921	Washington, OR	\$	34,626	Deschutes	\$	28,054
Multnomah, OR	\$	32,329	Benton, OR	\$	36,685	Multnomah	\$	31,047
Washington, OR	\$	33,178	Multnomah, OR	\$	37,798	Washington	\$	31,587
Clackamas, OR	\$	36,556	Clackamas, OR	\$	39,729	Clackamas	\$	33,126