

2021
EDITION



Oregon

by the

Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

Acknowledgments

The production team wishes to acknowledge the rural partners, statewide organizations, local communities and sovereign governments whose wisdom and expertise have contributed to the quality of this publication.

We recognize the inherent shortcomings in data collected through our government systems, especially data about communities of color and geographically isolated places. In particular, we acknowledge the extent to which such data can contribute to highlighting or erasing phenomena in ways that do not reflect people's lived experiences. We strive to make available data that all Oregonians can utilize so that all corners of our state and all of its communities feel represented here.

Production Team

Shannon Caplan, Assistant Professor of Practice, Oregon State University Extension Service
David Keyes, Data Visualization Specialist
Elissa Schloesser, Information Designer

Kasi Allen, Director of Learning and Knowledge Management,
The Ford Family Foundation

Mandy Elder, Communications Specialist,
The Ford Family Foundation

Nora Harrison, Communications Consultant,
The Ford Family Foundation

September 15, 2021

For more information about this project:
The Ford Family Foundation
(541) 957-5574
OBTN@tfff.org



@FordFamilyFound

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Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

2021 Edition



Oregon State University
Extension Service

September 15, 2021

Welcome to the 2021 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. Our annual indicator report was once again produced in historic times, as communities across Oregon addressed the effects of a global pandemic, social unrest in our nation, and historic wildfires at home. Because reports like *Oregon by the Numbers* rely on large datasets and population-level measures, we always experience a time lag between when the data are collected and when they are reported — creating a sense of looking back a few years. Therefore, the 2021 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* does not tell us the story of what happened to Oregonians during the unprecedented challenges of 2020-2021. Those trends will not be revealed in the data for at least another year.

The Ford Family Foundation commits to evolving this publication over time to help inform the needs of Oregon's diverse communities. As Oregonians face new problems to solve, decision makers across our state find themselves needing not only high-quality data, but new kinds of data. As an example, we now include child care availability in *Oregon by the Numbers*. We hope this annual publication helps inform those decisions.

We provide a printed version of the report in even years (2018, 2020 and so on) and refresh the data online in odd years. For the most part, the 2021 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* simply updates the data made available in the 2020 edition, using the same format and measures. The digital PDF download of the current report can be found on our website (www.tfff.org), along with an archive of prior reports. Users who would like a hard copy can order one at amazon.com.

While much of the future remains uncertain, these last two years have taught us powerful lessons about the resilience and resourcefulness of Oregonians across our state. As always, we hope *Oregon by the Numbers* helps you learn something about the place where you live as well as other parts of the state. One of our goals is to help all of Oregon see all of Oregon.

We are eager to learn about how Oregonians use this report and how we can improve it. Please send an email to obtn@tfff.org or connect with us via social media @FordFamilyFound.

Sincerely,



Anne C. Kubisch
President
The Ford Family Foundation
Roseburg, Oregon

This report

This is the 4th edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. The original concept for this annual indicator report stemmed from a single question:

What essential measures should all Oregon decision makers be able to easily access for their community?

Over the years, experts in a variety of fields have provided insights into this question, yielding a rich collection of indicators. All fall into one of the six topic areas that make up the *Oregon by the Numbers* report.

Demographics and Land: Measures describing the people and places of each county

Community: Measures of social well-being

Education: Measures of academic achievement available at the county level

Economy: Measures pertaining to enterprise, income and the exchange of goods and services

Health: Measures of individual wellness, aggregated by county

Infrastructure: Measures of resources supporting individual self-reliance and family livelihoods

The data assembled here build on The Ford Family Foundation's long-term investment in the Rural Communities Explorer (RCE) (<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>) at Oregon State University. The RCE is a free web-based data resource that brings together numerous population-level measures in one place, with the goal of making community data readily available to residents across the state. The project has continued to evolve for more than 15 years with input from the

nonprofit sector, higher education, philanthropy and rural communities themselves.

Oregon by the Numbers contains a suite of community measures across a range of topics and issues, relying extensively on secondary data from a variety of sources stored on the Communities Reporter Tool database from the RCE. Comprised of county profiles for all 36 counties as well as corresponding summaries for each measure, with rankings whenever possible, the *Oregon by the Numbers* report targets a broad audience. County profiles are designed to display data at-a-glance, readily accessible to youth and adults alike, enabling all readers to learn something new about the place where they live. Measure summaries provide more specificity for those interested in the “why” and “how.” Maps on the measure summaries show counties colored based on their ranks (top: ranks 1-12, middle: ranks 13-24 and bottom: ranks 25-36). Whenever possible, county-level values are compared with Oregon, rural Oregon and urban Oregon.

While each measure in *Oregon by the Numbers* was selected with practical use in mind, the report is not a diagnostic tool. Instead, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a snapshot of the state and its counties at a particular moment in time. Because most measures here stem from government-funded data collection efforts, the numbers can often reflect historic bias and stereotypes. For example, we select measures for which data is available in all of Oregon's 36 counties, regardless of their size, so that no county feels erased, marginalized or missing. We encourage users to be critical consumers of the data and hope readers will inform the production team about any issues or concerns they encounter.

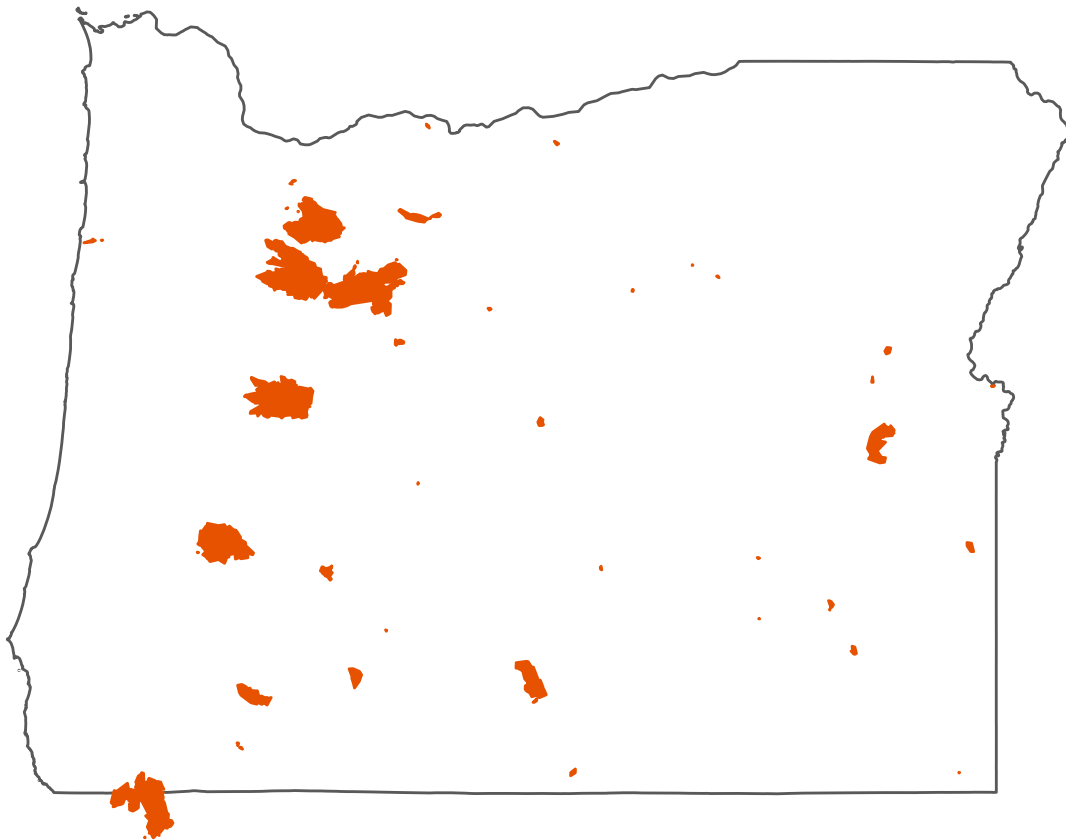
Data Highlights

Oregonians have lived through experiences in the last two years that will surely shape the future of our state for decades to come: economically, educationally, socially, geographically. We are recovering and healing. We are resilient. We also know that new challenges appear on the horizon before we have fully recovered from the previous ones – case in point, wildfires. Below is a map of the fires that ravaged Oregon last summer. It was unlike anything Oregonians had seen in living memory. However, only a few days into Summer 2021, a new series of wildfires erupted with the Bootleg Fire becoming the largest in the nation and growing

large enough to create its own weather systems. Firefighters are warning that we have entered a new era, one in which the old playbooks no longer apply.

Meanwhile, across the state, numerous groups have conducted targeted research and created new data tools that might help us see each other's circumstances more clearly and perhaps find more common cause. In this section, we highlight a few Oregon-based data projects for readers – to build awareness and to celebrate some of the excellent work taking place across our state.

Summer 2020 Oregon Wildfires



The Oregon Specific Poverty Measure (ORPM)

<https://health.oregonstate.edu/research/group/poverty/research/measurement/orpm>

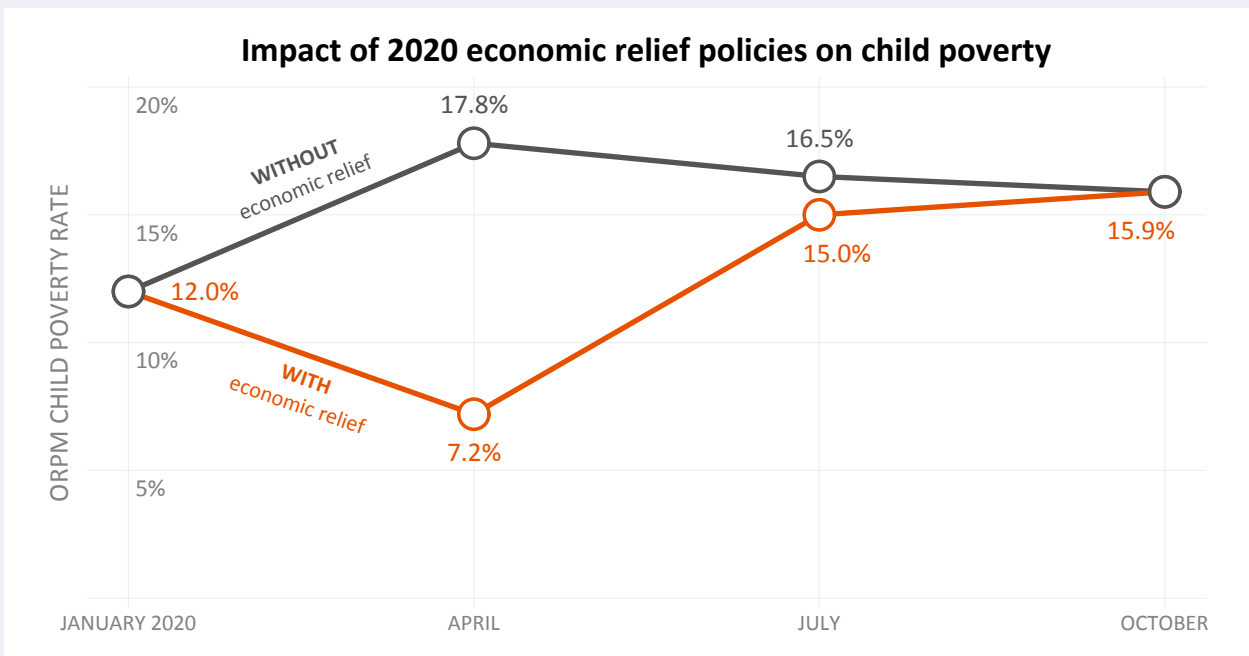
The Official Poverty Measure (OPM) in the United States was proposed in 1963 by the Social Security Administration – defined then as three times the “subsistence food budget,” using 1961 research from the USDA based on 1955 data from the Household Consumption Survey. It’s true. While the measure has been updated annually by the Consumer Price Index, so much has changed in American lives since then and little about this key measure of well-being has changed in 60 years. Thankfully, a team from Oregon State University has been working to develop an Oregon-specific Poverty

Measure (ORPM) using a combination of national survey data and state administrative data. Their research provides a window into the effectiveness of social assistance programs for specific demographic groups. The data also suggests new opportunities for reducing poverty across the state of Oregon.

During the pandemic, this team developed projections about the likely impacts of federal stimulus payments on child poverty. Below is a visualization of their results, illustrating how the policy of issuing federal stimulus

payments reduced poverty for Oregon’s children in 2020.

The lines show projected child poverty in Oregon as measured by the Oregon-specific Poverty Measure, with the orange showing the rate with pandemic-related government stimulus payments given to parents and the gray without those payments. The big takeaway here is that the safety net can indeed be effective, especially in the wake of unexpected events like the COVID-19 pandemic. Social policy can have a significant impact on the lives of children and their families.



Source: Oregon Poverty Measure Project

COVID-19 Farmworker Study

<http://covid19farmworkerstudy.org/>

In another innovative Oregon-based research project, scholars and policy advocates from Portland State University, Oregon State University, University of Oregon and a coalition of numerous community-based organizations collaborated to conduct Oregon’s COVID-19 Farmworker Study.

Using a phone-based, rapid response and engaged survey methodology with 300 participating farmworkers, this study is the first of its kind for Oregon. The results strongly substantiate COVID-19’s negative impact on the state’s estimated 174,000 farmworkers and their families. Low estimates suggest that Oregon farmworkers suffered infection rates nearly double their population representation, in working conditions complicated by wildfire, while they strived to produce food so that everyone could eat. Still, many lacked access to COVID-19 testing.

Farmworkers faced significant barriers to accessing medical attention, including cost of care, loss of wages, and fear of losing their job. The survey also showed how the pandemic

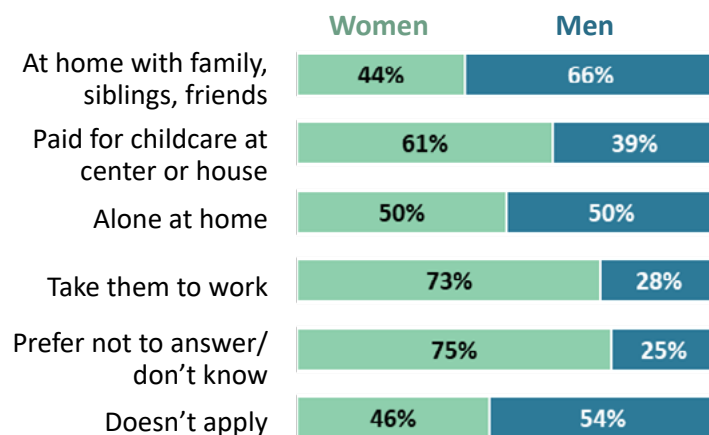
differentially affected subgroups, such as Oregon’s Indigenous farmworkers from Mexico and Guatemala, who speak at least 26 languages, and female farmworkers, who reported losing more wages than men as they worked to balance their children’s care with making ends meet. A series of in-depth interviews followed the survey, designed to highlight the powerful human stories connected to the results.

One of the highlights of the farmworker study is the utilization of an embedded data collection model that ensures those most impacted

by the research will have access to the results. The work also points to a number of possible interventions for the future, including but not limited to: providing access to culturally informed mental health supports, improving access to child care, investing in digital literacy programs, enhancing safety net supports, strengthening Oregon occupational safety enforcement, and so on. This research is also coordinated with parallel efforts in California and Washington. The figure below shows the number of respondents in Oregon by region.

Reported Childcare Sites by Gender

In the last two weeks, where do you leave your children under the age of 12 in your care when you are working?



Source: COVID-19 Farmworker Study

Oregon's Shared Fate

The Ford Family Foundation is a “rural” funder, headquartered in Roseburg, Oregon. What do we mean by “rural”? There is no single definition. In fact, even our federal agencies define “rural” in more than a dozen different ways. The Ford Family Foundation has its own definition, grounded in its explicit commitment to serving rural Oregon and Siskiyou County, California. We combine multiple factors: size, proximity to a metropolitan area and the nature of the community to discern whether or not we consider a community “rural.”

While we find county-level “rural” or “urban” designations problematic, we view 26 of Oregon’s 36 counties as exclusively “rural” for grantmaking purposes. The other 10 counties either comprise the Portland metropolitan area or contain an urban center with more than 50,000 people.¹

Because we have no standard or agreed-upon “rural” definition in the United States, making comparisons across communities for research and policy purposes can prove difficult. Generally, *Oregon by the Numbers* uses the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of rural: any area or population not included in an urban area. Urban areas are defined as densely settled areas of at least 500 people per square mile that total a population of 2,500 or more.

In our experience, this practice tends to underestimate what most Oregonians would perceive of as “rural” in the 21st century. For

¹ For federal data available only at the county level, this report uses the designations of “metropolitan” and “non-metro” from the Office of Management and Budget. According to this definition, three counties that The Ford Family Foundation considers rural are defined as urban: Columbia, Josephine and Yamhill. This is due to their proximity to larger urban areas in adjacent counties.

example, according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition, a county like the Foundation’s home county (Douglas County) has a population that is only 41% rural, even though we view it as 100% “rural.” An additional challenge we face in Oregon is the concentration of the state’s population in a small number of counties, whereas most of the land is very sparsely populated.

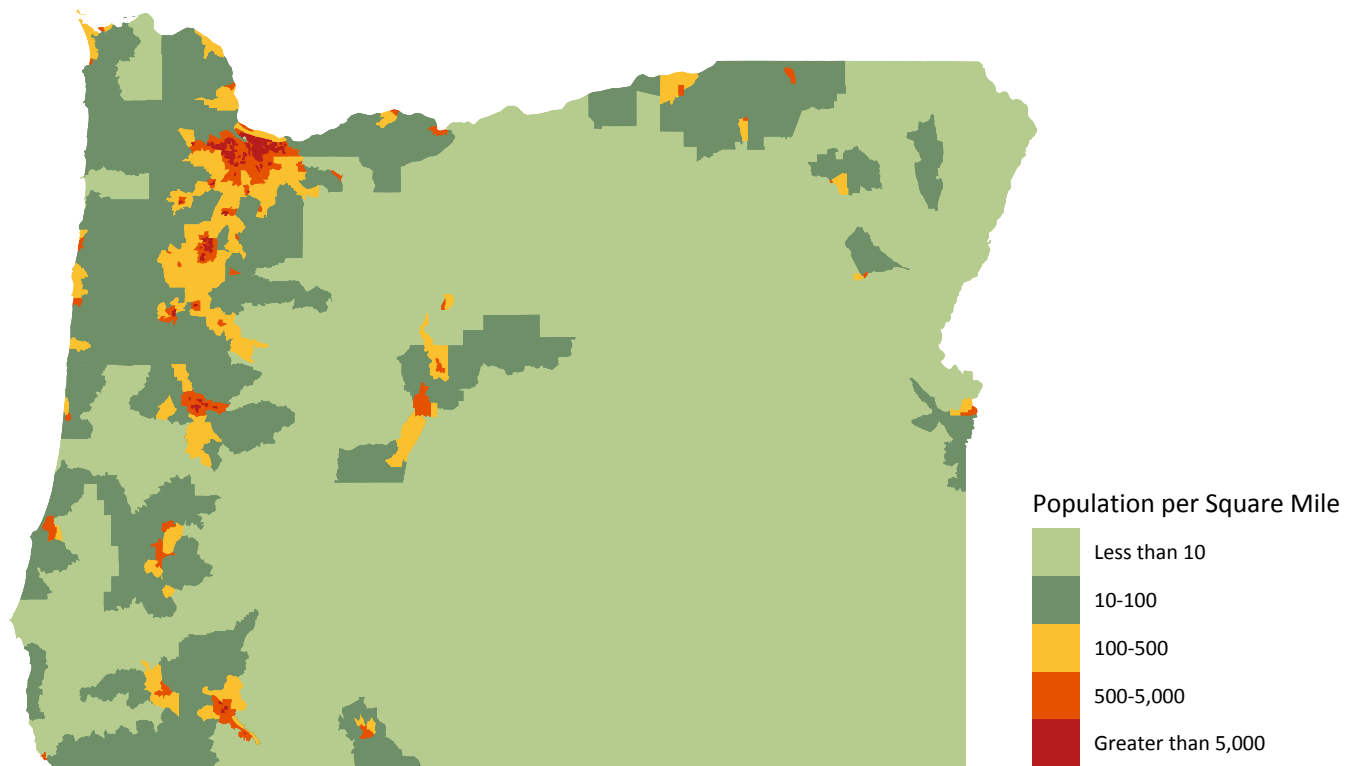
Areas that are both sparsely populated and at great distance from more densely populated ones have unique social circumstances, especially the effort needed to access basic goods and services. The USDA has developed a special coding system to delineate areas into four different levels based on the travel time by car to population centers of various sizes. They are called “frontier and remote” or “FAR” codes. FAR Level 1 is at least one hour away from an urban center of 50,000 or more people, meaning residents must travel long distances to access complex medical procedures or purchase more expensive goods, such as appliances. FAR Level 4 is similarly remote, but with travel time to communities as small as 2,500. Over 40% of Oregon is designated FAR Level 4, meaning access to basic needs, such as groceries and gasoline, can be challenging.

While the FAR coding system helps policy makers get a better sense of the living conditions in geographically remote areas, the language can prove problematic, especially the word, “frontier.” For many people, this word has become synonymous with freedom and wide open spaces. However, for many others, this same word signifies forced removal and genocide. Both are true. We continue to learn how complicated the truth can be.

Not long ago, Oregon’s population was roughly distributed between rural and urban with one rural resident for every one urban resident. However, as Oregon’s population has grown in recent years, that growth has largely taken place in urban areas, leading to increasing urbanization and growing disparities between the state’s rural and urban communities — a trend we see nationwide.

While the exact ratio varies according to the definition of rural you use, Oregon’s rural/urban split now stands at one rural resident for every two urban residents. Regardless of whether you live in a rural or urban community, we are all Oregonians. As residents of the same state, we have one shared fate. We hope *Oregon by the Numbers* will help all of Oregon see all of Oregon.

Oregon’s Population Density by Census Tract

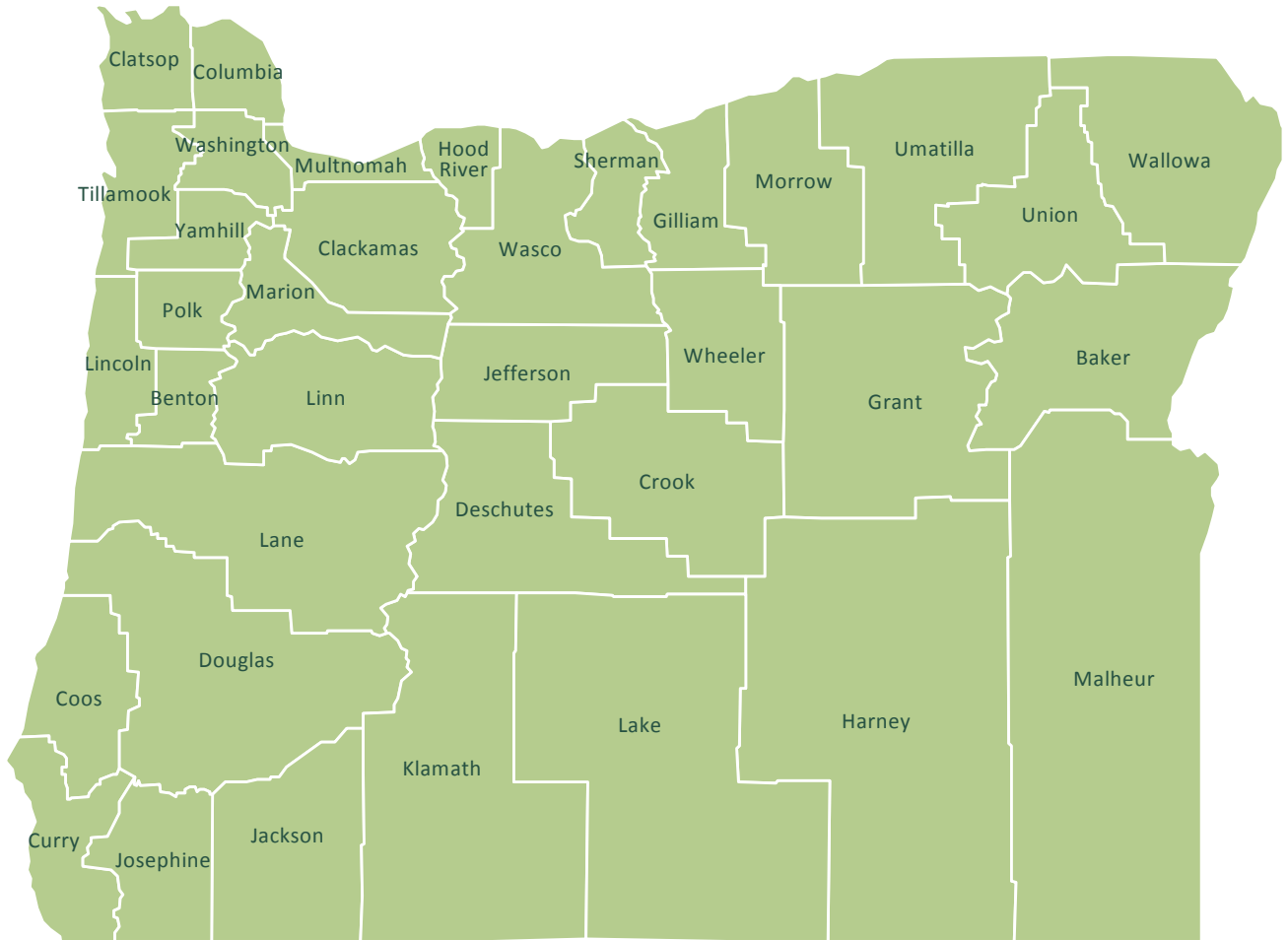


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

Ten things to do with *Oregon by the Numbers*

Oregon by the Numbers is designed to be valuable to all — from legislators to the general public, from community builders to student leaders. Here are a few suggestions for exploring this report:

1. Look at the map of the counties on the right. How many of Oregon’s 36 counties have you visited?
2. Turn to the page for your “home” county and find something that makes you proud to be from that place. What is something your county could improve on?
3. Oregon becomes a more diverse state every year. Which county can boast having the largest percentage of people of color?
4. Find the Population Pyramid summary on page 106. What patterns do you see related to the age of Oregon’s rural and urban populations?
5. Life expectancy in Oregon varies across the state. See page 107. In which county are Oregonians expected to live the longest?
6. Oregon has nine federally recognized tribes. How many of them can you name? See a list of the tribes and learn more about their history on page 98.
7. Which industries employ the most Oregonians in each county? Take a guess and then review the data on pages 110-112.
8. In what counties does it look like students are succeeding in school? How are those counties doing on other measures related to kids like foster care?
9. Not all Oregon counties have broadband access. Explore the data related to this challenge on page 136.
10. Turn to Notable Features on pages 104-105. Have you been to all the notable features in your county? Find a place you hope to visit on a future road trip.



Data by County

Baker	18	Lake	54
Benton.....	20	Lane.....	56
Clackamas.....	22	Lincoln.....	58
Clatsop	24	Linn	60
Columbia.....	26	Malheur	62
Coos	28	Marion	64
Crook	30	Morrow.....	66
Curry.....	32	Multnomah.....	68
Deschutes.....	34	Polk.....	70
Douglas.....	36	Sherman.....	72
Gilliam	38	Tillamook	74
Grant	40	Umatilla	76
Harney	42	Union	78
Hood River	44	Wallowa	80
Jackson.....	46	Wasco.....	82
Jefferson.....	48	Washington	84
Josephine.....	50	Wheeler.....	86
Klamath	52	Yamhill.....	88

Data by Measure

Measure Selection 93

Demographics and Land

Total population.....	95
Rural population	96
Net migration	97
Federally recognized tribes.....	98
Largest communities	100
Median income	101
Households in financial hardship	102
Notable features.....	104
Population pyramid.....	106
Life expectancy.....	107
Race/ethnicity.....	108
Top employment industries.....	110
Land area.....	113
Publicly owned lands.....	114
Developed or cultivated land	115

Community

Food insecurity	116
Child poverty.....	117
Foster care.....	118
Index crime.....	119
Voter participation.....	120

Education

Kindergarten ready (letter sounds)	121
Third grade reading.....	122
Ninth grade on track	123
Five-year high school graduation rate.....	124
Four-year college degree or greater	125

Economy

Unemployment rate.....	126
Labor force participation rate.....	127
Job growth.....	128
Property tax per person	129
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	130

Health

Low weight births	131
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds.....	132
Good physical health.....	133
Good mental health.....	134
Tobacco use.....	135

Infrastructure

Broadband access.....	136
Child care.....	137
Transit service	138
Mobile homes	139
Vehicle miles traveled (total).....	140
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita).....	141

BAKER COUNTY

Total population
16,019

Total land area
3,088 mi²

Rural population
41%

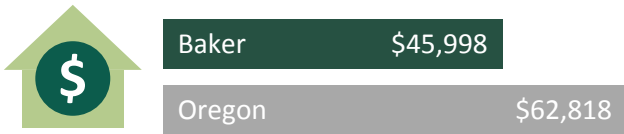


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
67

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



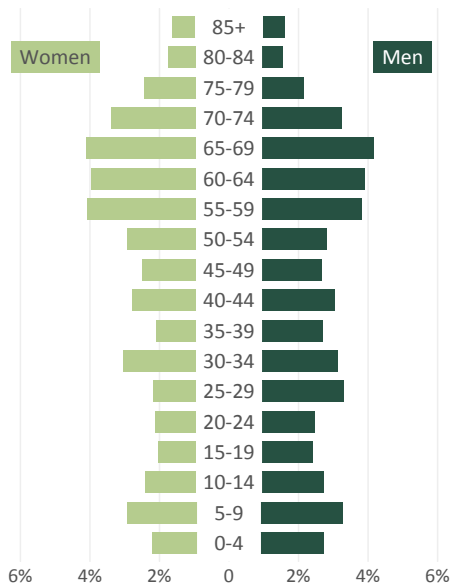
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

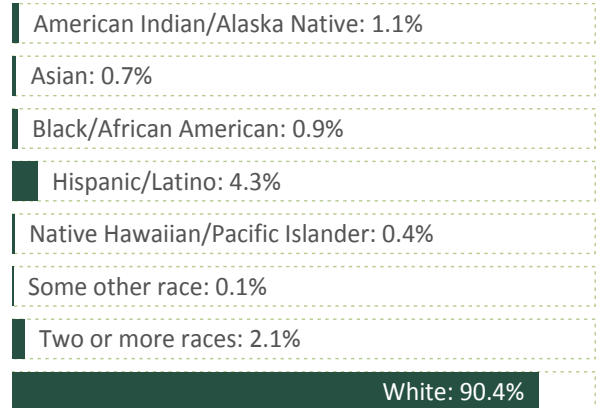
Developed/cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.7%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	16.2%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	15.1	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.0	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	80.7%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	10.8 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	47.1%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	73.2%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.4%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	23.7%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	49.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,260	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$529			



HEALTH

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	56.0%	60.1%		
Good mental health	51.1%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	39.6%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	73.1%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	8.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	25.4%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	14.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	18,508	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

BENTON COUNTY

Total population
91,107

Total land area
679 mi²

Rural population
19%

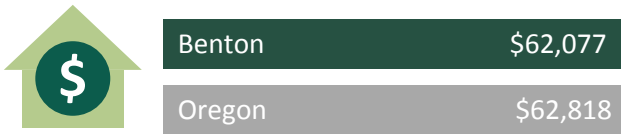


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
82

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



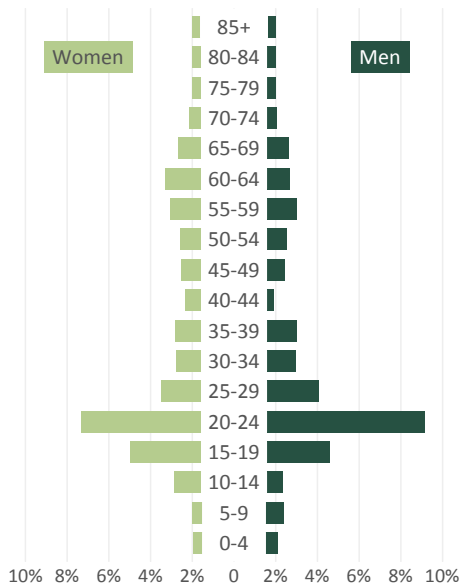
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

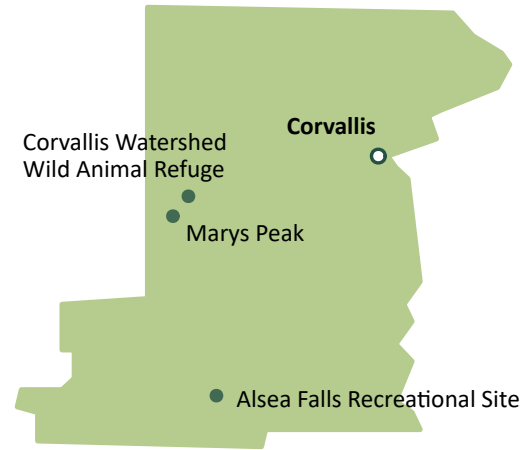


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
26%

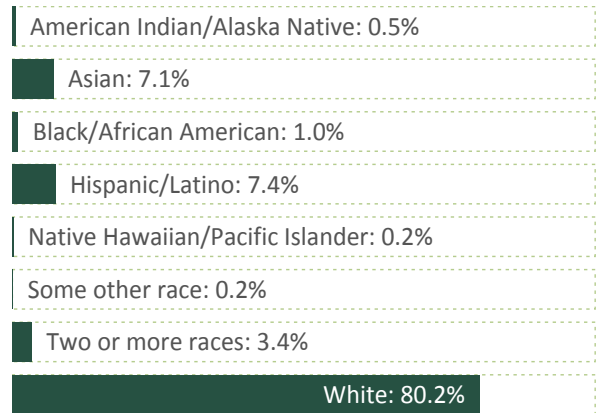
Developed/cultivated land
34%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



COMMUNITY

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.8%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	13.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.8	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.0	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	88.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	10.4 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	53.7%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	91.4%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.0%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	54.1%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	59.6%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	1.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,581	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$886			



HEALTH

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.4%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	61.5%	60.1%		
Good mental health	57.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	11.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	18.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	65.5%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	6.3%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,777	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Total population
410,463

Total land area
1,883 mi²

Rural population
18%

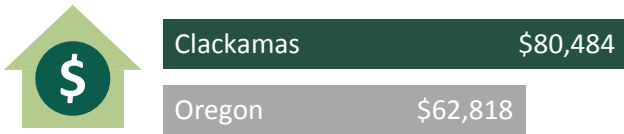


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
101

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



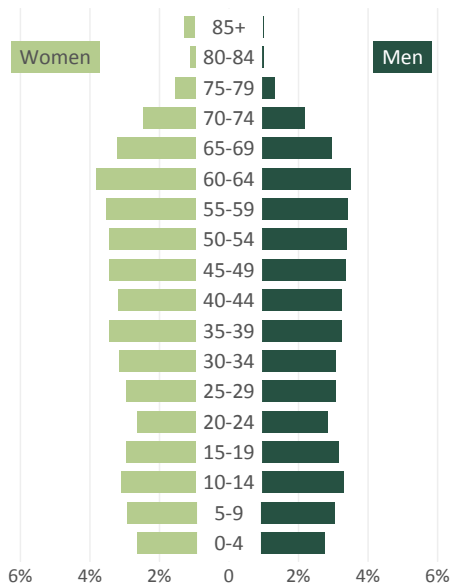
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
54%

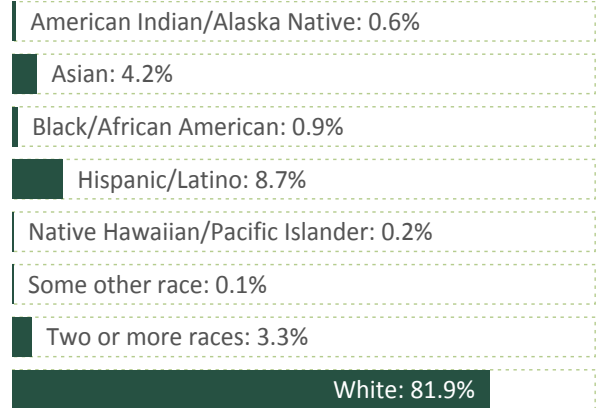
Developed/cultivated land
21%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	9.2%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.7	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.9	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	84.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9.3 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	54.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	88.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	86.9%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	37.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	3.3%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	64.6%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	9.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,929	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,234			



HEALTH

Low weight births	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	61.4%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	24.4%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband access	98.2%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	45.1%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	5.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,407	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

CLATSOP COUNTY

Total population
39,102

Total land area
1,084 mi²

Rural population
39%

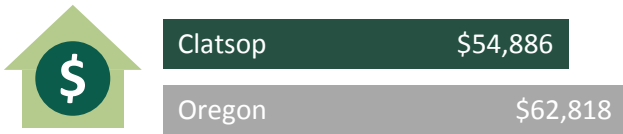
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
57



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



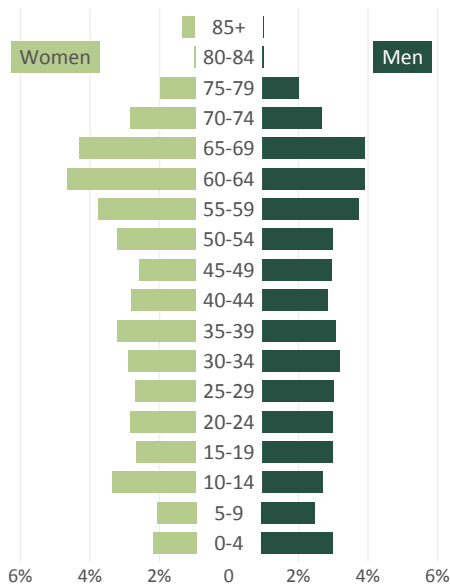
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
26%

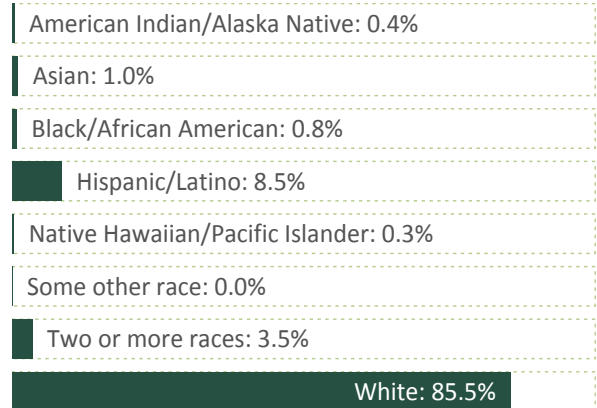
Developed/cultivated land
6%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.3%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	7.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.8	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	33.6	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8.3 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	41.1%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	86.7%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	79.3%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	24.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	57.8%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$2,062	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$700			



HEALTH

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.3%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	68.6%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	31.7%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	97.3%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	34.5%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	6.3%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,522	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Total population
51,375

Total land area
688 mi²

Rural population
44%

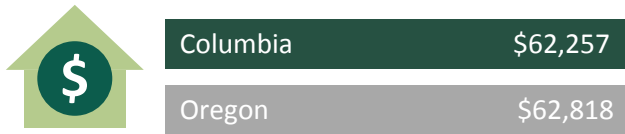
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
57



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



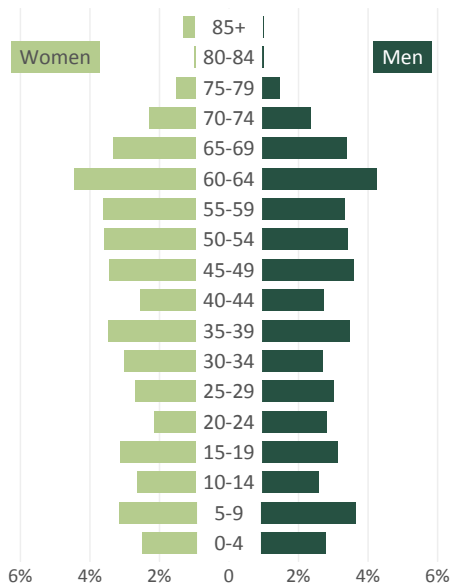
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

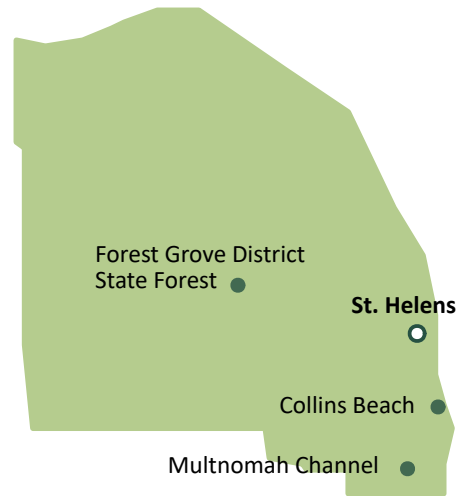


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
8%

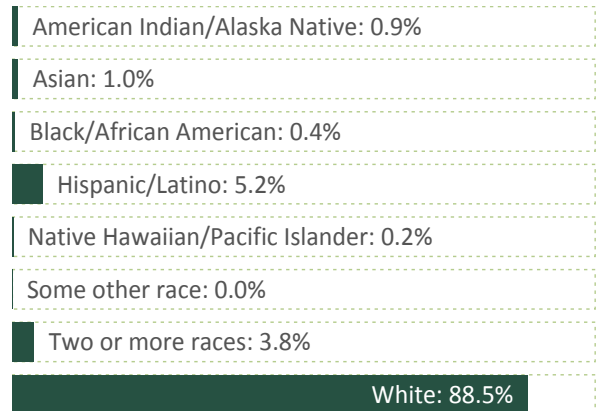
Developed/cultivated land
14%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.2%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	13.8%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.6	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	6.6	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.4%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7.3 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	40.9%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	80.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.2%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	18.5%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.4%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	57.9%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.5	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,330	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,234			



HEALTH

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.4%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	58.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	56.9%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	29.5%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	94.4%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	31.7%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	13.1%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,297	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

COOS COUNTY

Total population
63,686

Total land area
1,806 mi²

Rural population
38%

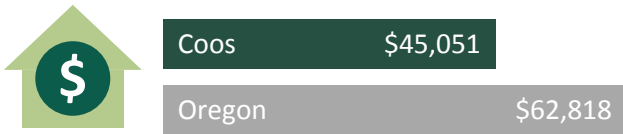
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
45



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

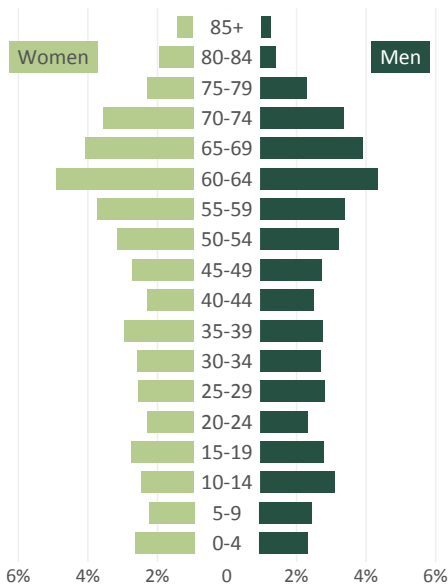


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



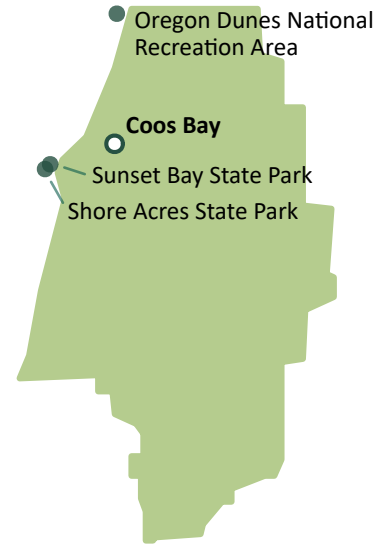
LIFE EXPECTANCY **79** years  **74** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
28%

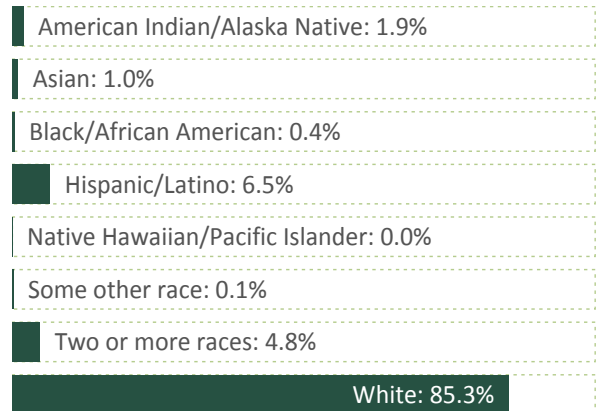
Developed/
cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.6%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	23.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	19.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	32.8	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	79.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.9 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	42.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	74.9%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	64.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.8%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.8%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	50.8%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,081	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$684			



HEALTH

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	54.3%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.5%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	36.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	91.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	33.7%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.0%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,998	5,160	9,603	4,303

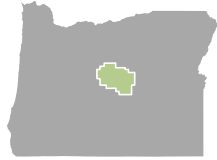
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

CROOK COUNTY

Total population
23,011

Total land area
2,987 mi²

Rural population
48%



Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
128

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



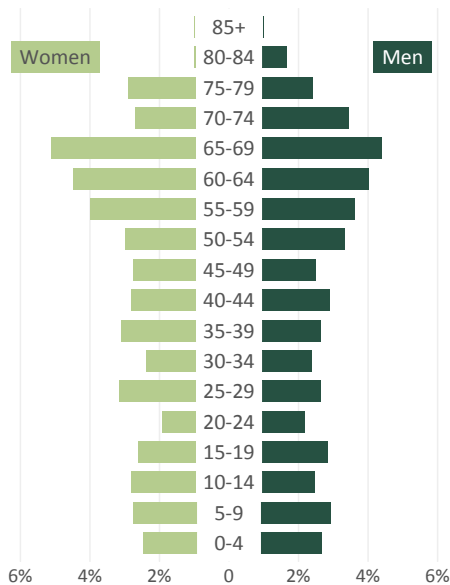
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE

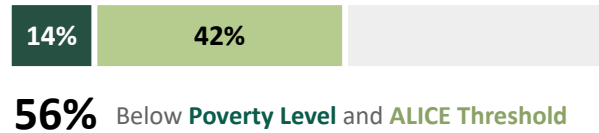


Public land
50%

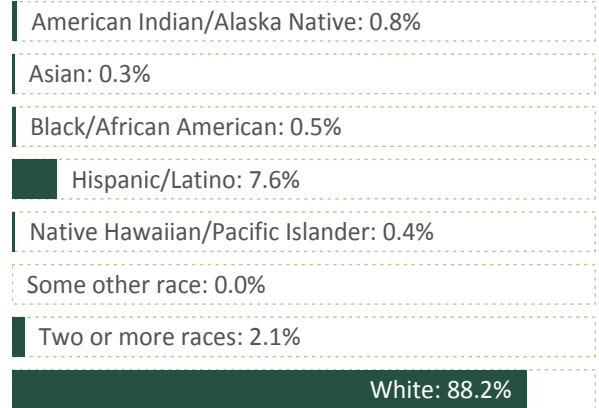
Developed/cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.3%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	24.3%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.8	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.6	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.5%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7.3 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	47.6%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	87.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	78.4%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	19.8%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	51.6%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,295	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$579			



HEALTH

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.4%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	73.1%	60.1%		
Good mental health	65.5%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	34.5%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	97.2%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	7.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	5.3%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	13.9%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,043	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

CURRY COUNTY

Total population
22,650

Total land area
1,988 mi²

Rural population
39%

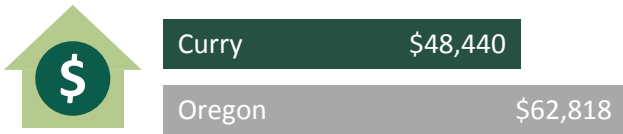
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
107



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



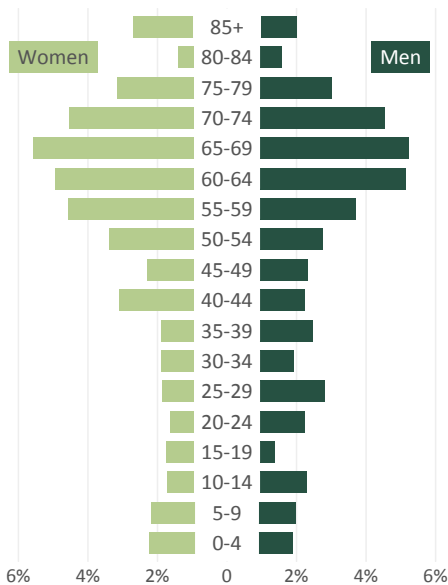
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

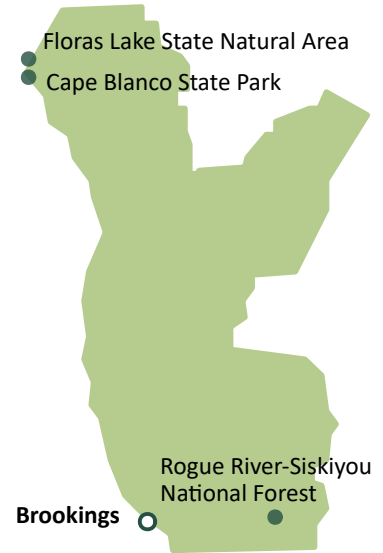


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
55%

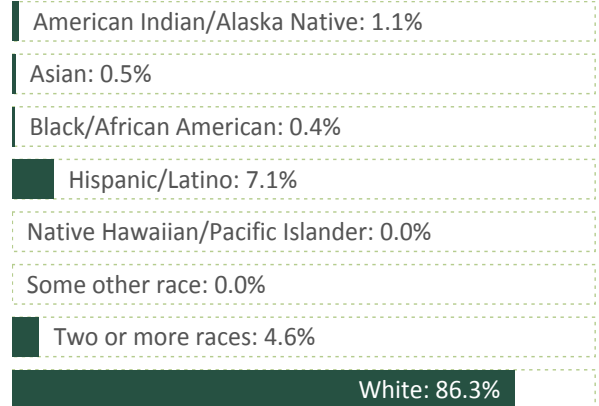
Developed/
cultivated land
3%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	11.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	16.4	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	6.9	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.0%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.5 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	41.2%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	91.7%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	78.2%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	24.6%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	42.0%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	7.3	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,170	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$777			



HEALTH

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	4.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	58.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	53.5%	60.1%		
Good mental health	56.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	29.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	95.7%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	9.2%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	18.5%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,561	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

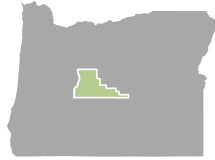
DESCHUTES COUNTY

Total population
186,251

Total land area
3,055 mi²

Rural population
28%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
182



Public land
78%

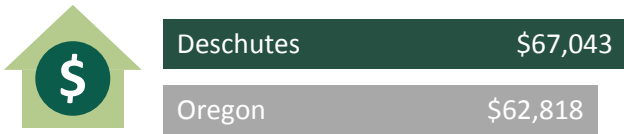
Developed/cultivated land
5%



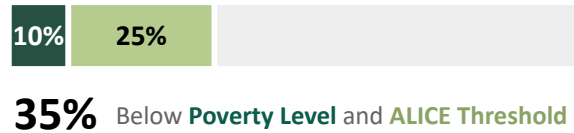
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

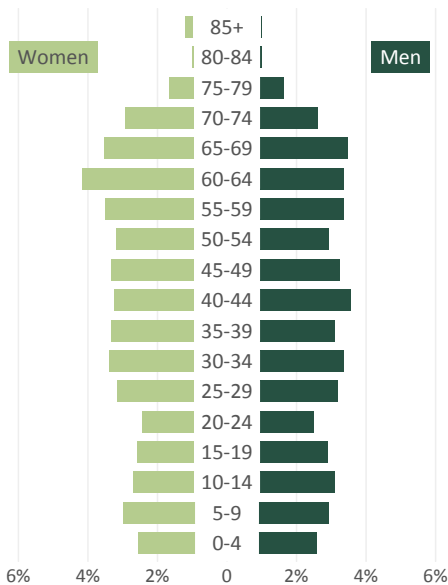


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

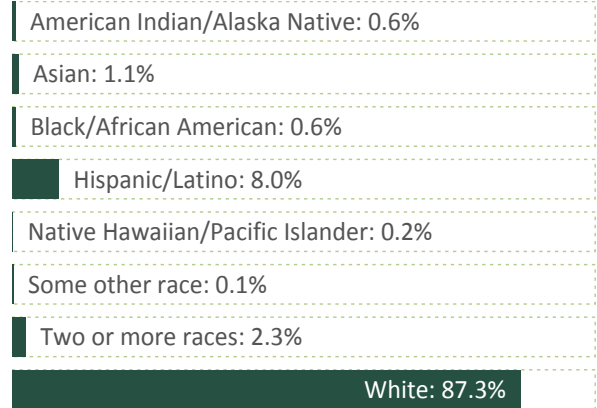


LIFE EXPECTANCY **83** years **79** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.5%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	14.2%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.5	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.5	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	85.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	61.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	88.8%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.3%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	35.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	63.1%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-2.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,918	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$884			



HEALTH

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	64.1%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.9%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	24.5%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	98.3%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	23.6%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	6.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,937	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

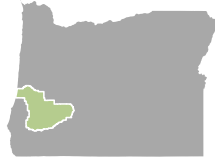
DOUGLAS COUNTY

Total population
109,114

Total land area
5,134 mi²

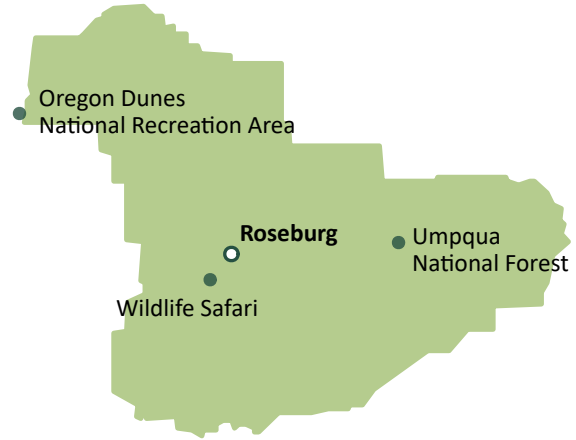
Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
72

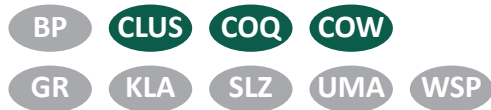


Public land
51%

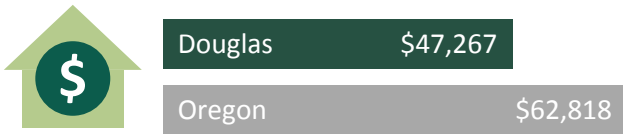
Developed/cultivated land
9%



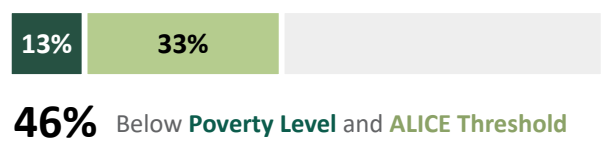
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

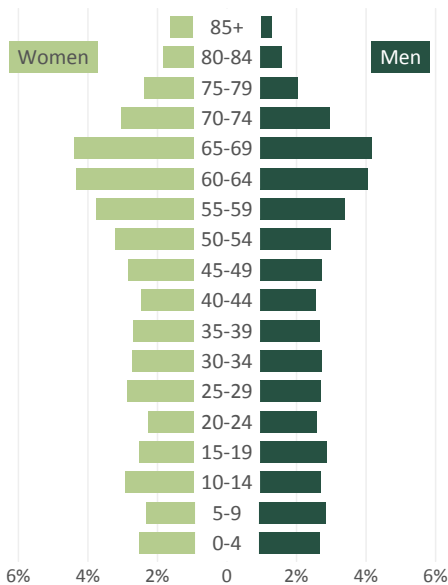


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

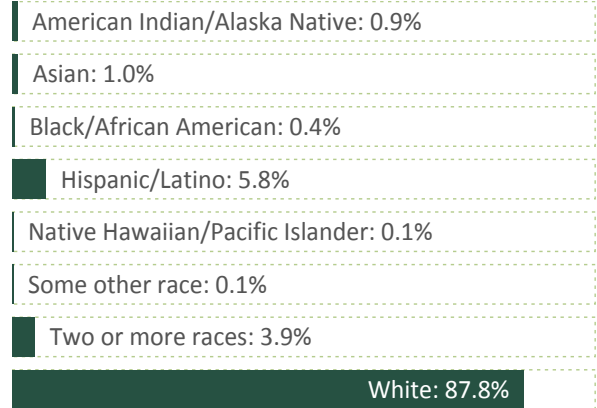


LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years  **74** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.7%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	22.1%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	20.5	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	79.0%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.2 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	40.8%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	82.9%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	71.8%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.3%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.8%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	51.1%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2.7	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$913	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$773			



HEALTH

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	58.0%	60.1%		
Good mental health	56.5%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	31.5%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	94.4%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	32.6%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	20.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,242	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

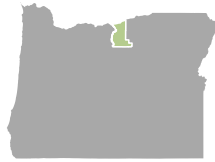
GILLIAM COUNTY

Total population
1,878

Total land area
1,223 mi²

Rural population
100%

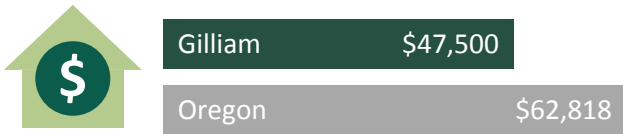
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
70



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

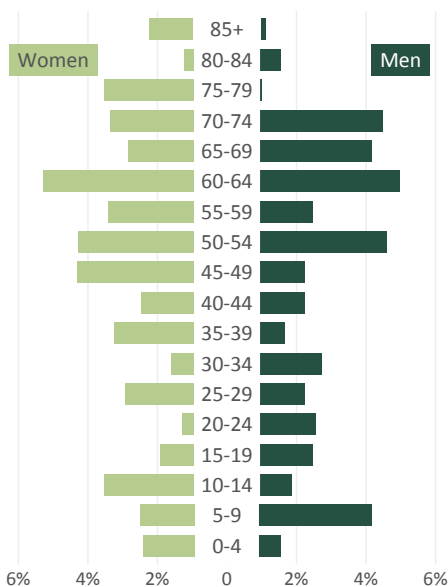


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
8%

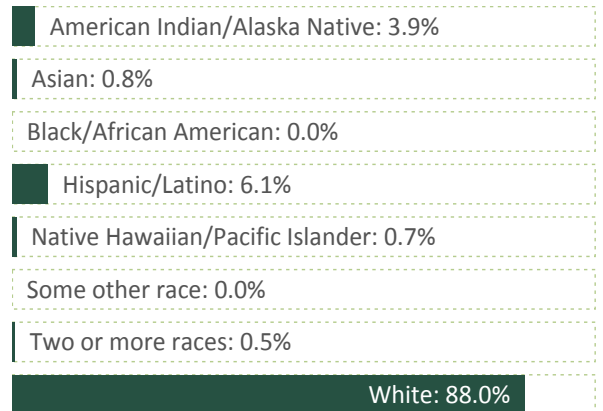
Developed/cultivated land
29%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.8%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	4.8%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)		8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	32.7	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	86.1%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9.4 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	54.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	95.0%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	77.3%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	55.9%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	69.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$4,564	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$593			



HEALTH

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	0.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	68.7%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	39.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	63.2%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	24.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	0.0%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.1%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	88,945	5,160	9,603	4,303

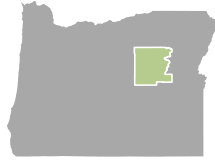
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

GRANT COUNTY

Total population
7,189

Total land area
4,529 mi²

Rural population
100%

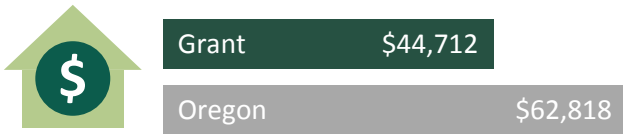


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
18

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

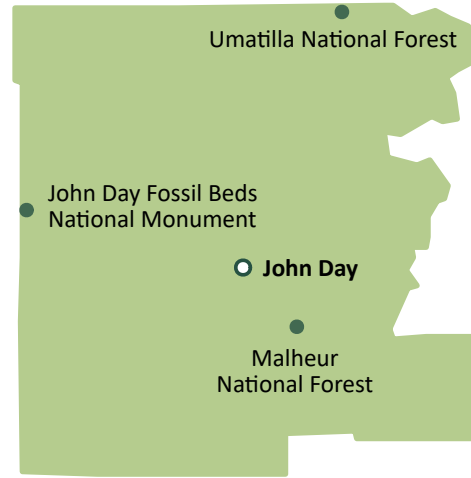


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Public land
62%

Developed/cultivated land
1%

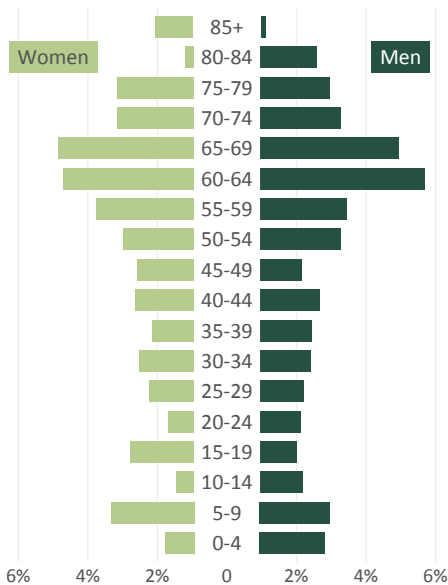


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

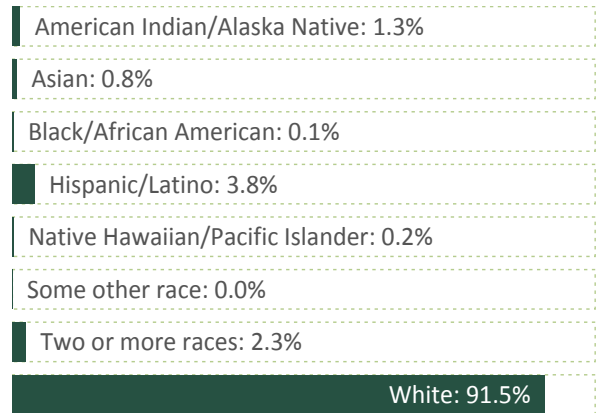


LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Forestry and logging



Educational services



Hospitals



COMMUNITY

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.7%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	24.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12.2	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	3.8	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	84.6%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9.9 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	57.1%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	89.1%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	18.9%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	6.7%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	53.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	11.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,146	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$598			



HEALTH

Low weight births	10.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	54.3%	60.1%		
Good mental health	52.9%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	30.9%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband access	63.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	8.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	49.0%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	23.2%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,840	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

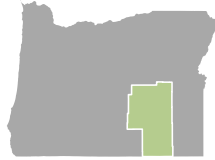
HARNEY COUNTY

Total population
7,267

Total land area
10,226 mi²

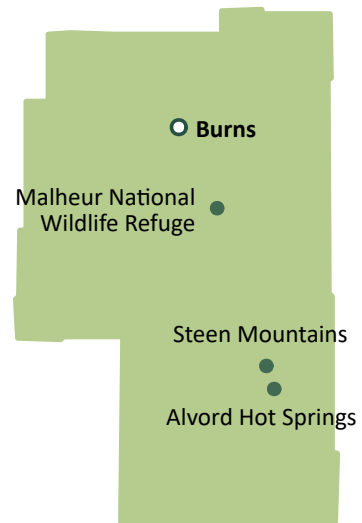
Rural population
44%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
0



Public land
75%

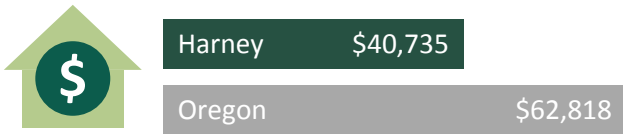
Developed/cultivated land
4%



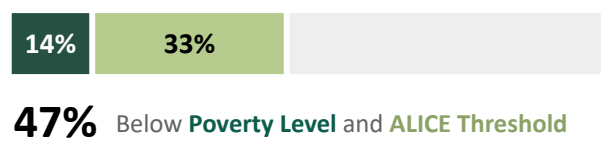
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

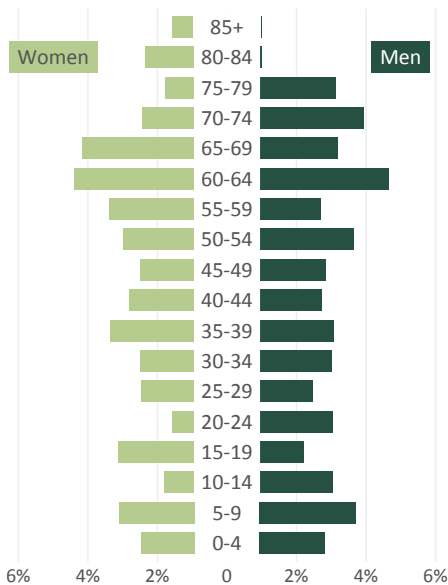


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

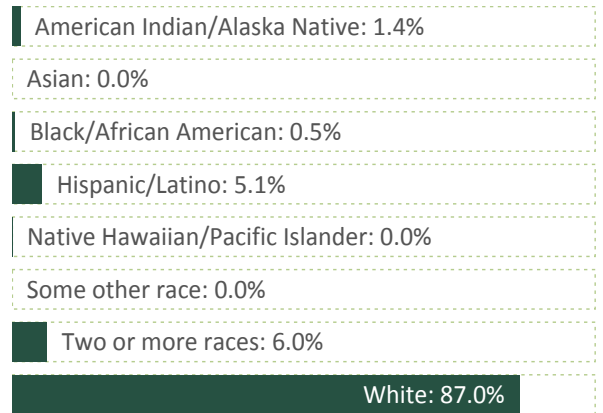


LIFE EXPECTANCY **79** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Hospitals



Food services and drinking places



COMMUNITY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	10.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	22.4	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	82.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	12.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	51.3%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	94.7%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	86.8%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	18.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.2%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	54.8%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	7.6	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,088	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$588			



HEALTH

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	69.8%	60.1%		
Good mental health	54.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	31.1%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	73.8%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	2.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	9.3%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	23.5%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	12,622	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Total population
23,209

Total land area
533 mi²

Rural population
52%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
95



Public land
73%

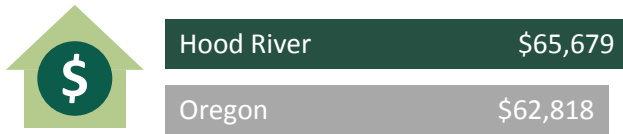
Developed/cultivated land
9%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

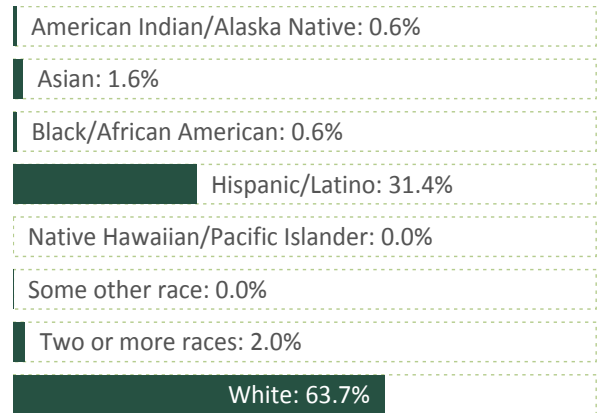


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

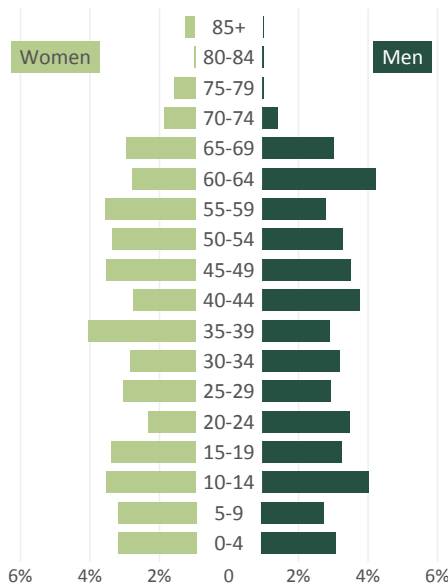


LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years  **80** years 

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



POPULATION BY AGE



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



COMMUNITY

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	5.1%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.3	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	84.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	48.2%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	86.4%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	32.0%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.1%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	67.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	8.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,307	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$882			



HEALTH

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	82.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	57.0%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.0%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	35.2%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	97.0%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	18.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	21.6%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	13.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	13,783	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

JACKSON COUNTY

Total population
216,574

Total land area
2,802 mi²

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
86



Public land
52%

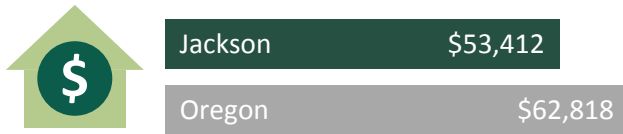
Developed/cultivated land
11%



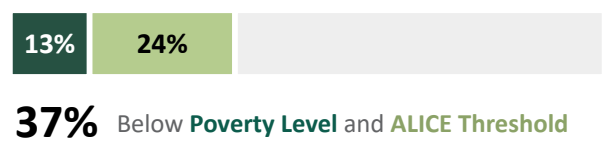
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

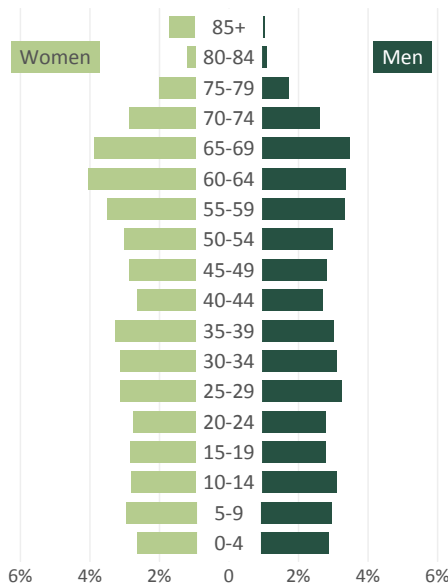


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

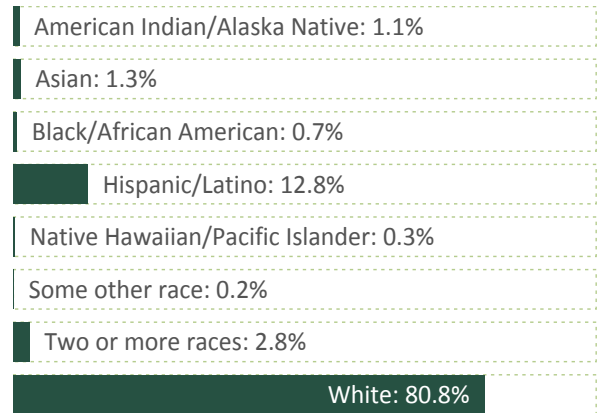


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years **76** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	21.1%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.8	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	37.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	80.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.7 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	42.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	86.1%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	82.7%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	27.8%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	57.3%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2.7	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,347	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$747			



HEALTH

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.1%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	60.6%	60.1%		
Good mental health	55.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	27.2%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	96.8%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	45.6%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	12.4%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,595	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Total population
23,607

Total land area
1,791 mi²

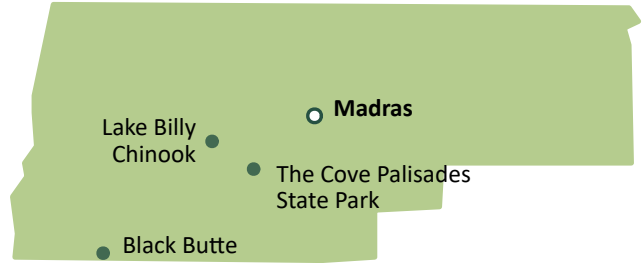
Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
60



Public land
51%

Developed/cultivated land
8%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

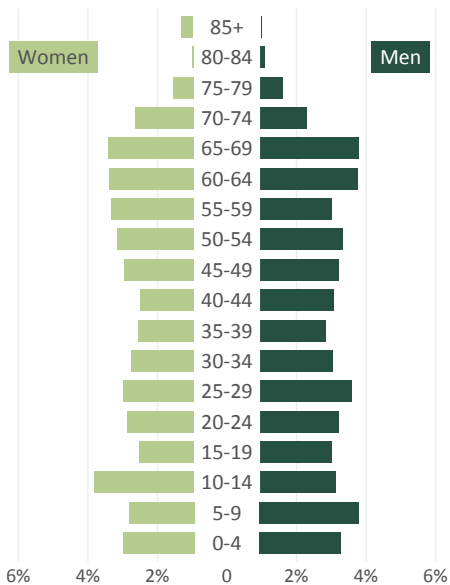


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

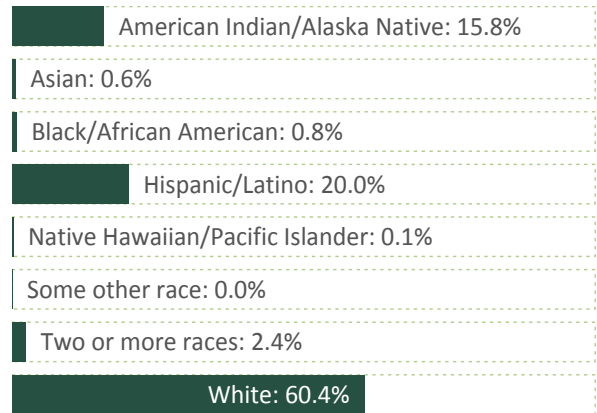


LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years **76** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Crop production



COMMUNITY

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.2%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	23.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12.6	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	75.0%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	4.7 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	42.1%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	79.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	82.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	19.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	52.9%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-5.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,187	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$611			



HEALTH

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.1%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	50.3%	60.1%		
Good mental health	49.1%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	23.0%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	98.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	21.4%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	20.2%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,616	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Total population
86,251

Total land area
1,642 mi²

Rural population
45%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
87



Public land
68%

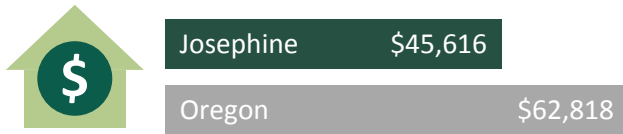
Developed/cultivated land
9%



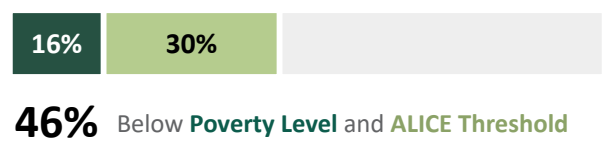
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

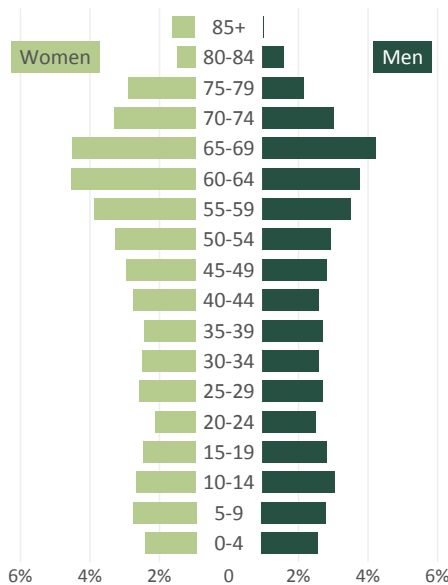


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

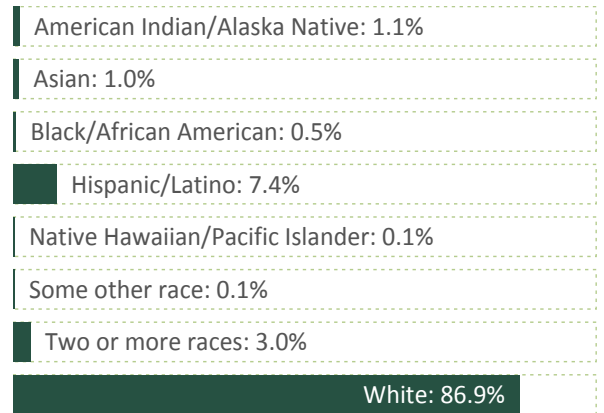


LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years **74** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	25.6%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	14.5	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.8	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	76.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.9 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	48.3%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	81.9%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	75.7%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.5%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.9%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	49.0%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$891	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$722			



HEALTH

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.3%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	58.5%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.2%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	38.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	89.4%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	30.1%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.1%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,934	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

KLAMATH COUNTY

Total population
66,921

Total land area
6,136 mi²

Rural population
38%

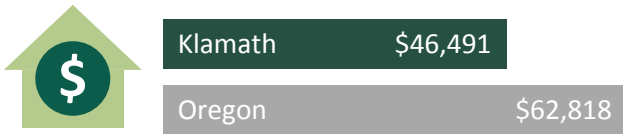


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
11

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



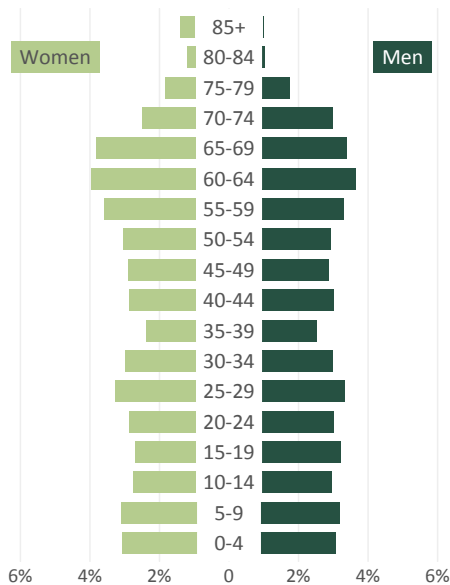
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

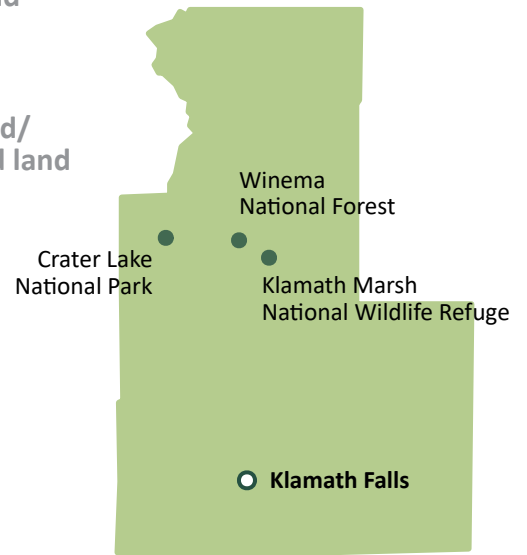


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
60%

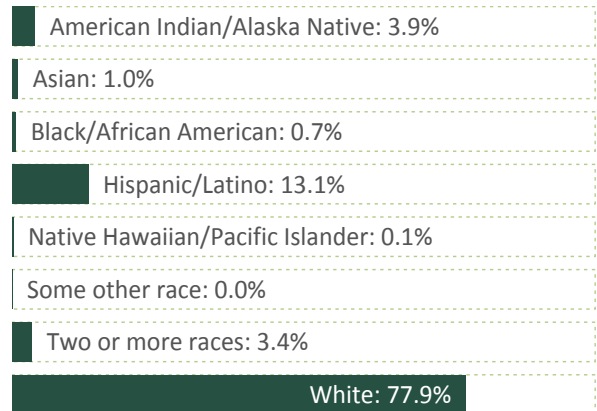
Developed/
cultivated land
8%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Wood product manufacturing



COMMUNITY

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.0%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	26.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	15.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	13.0	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	76.4%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.1 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	38.9%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	82.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	76.1%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	20.0%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	53.1%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-4.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,020	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$567			



HEALTH

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	79.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	62.8%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.6%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	33.1%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	93.1%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	54.5%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	15.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,102	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

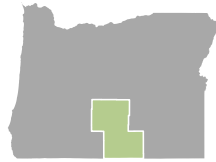
LAKE COUNTY

Total population
7,837

Total land area
8,358 mi²

Rural population
63%

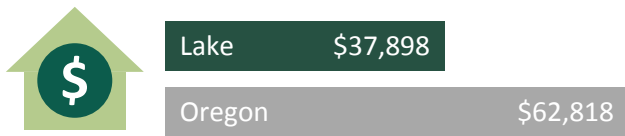
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
47



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



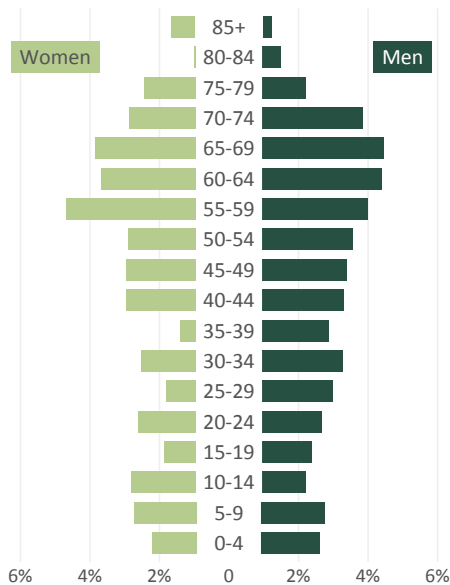
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

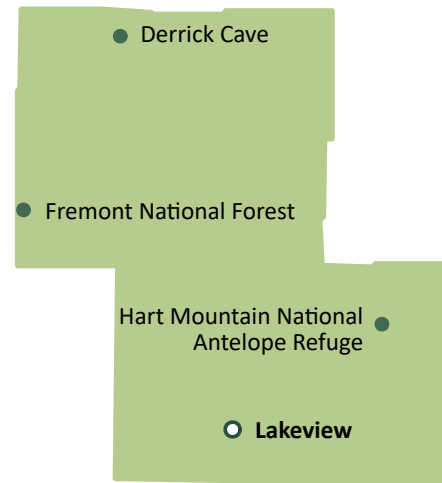


POPULATION BY AGE

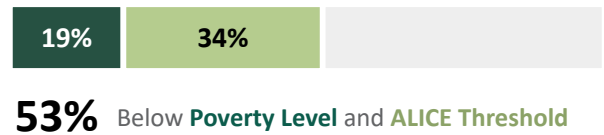


Public land
75%

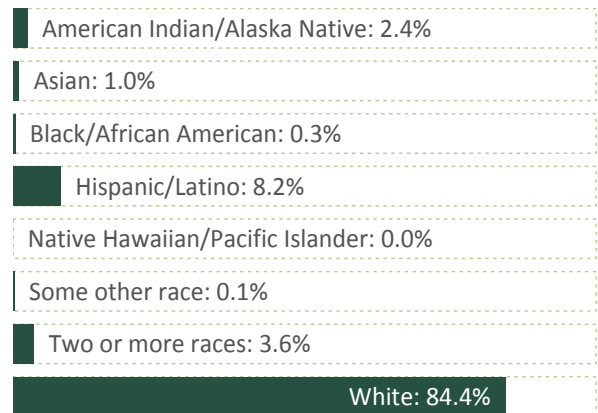
Developed/cultivated land
3%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Educational services



Crop production



COMMUNITY

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.9%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	22.8%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	14.2	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	11.9	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8.3 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	40.8%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	81.7%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.5%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	16.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	5.3%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	51.6%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,575	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$574			



HEALTH

Low weight births	8.6%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	59.5%	60.1%		
Good mental health	69.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	19.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband access	50.7%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	5.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	0.0%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	19.9%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,861	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

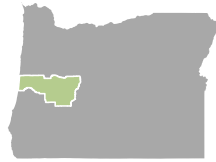
LANE COUNTY

Total population
373,340

Total land area
4,722 mi²

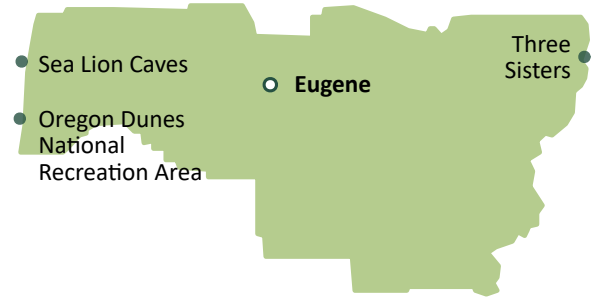
Rural population
18%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
73

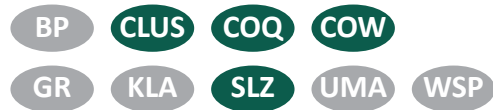


Public land
58%

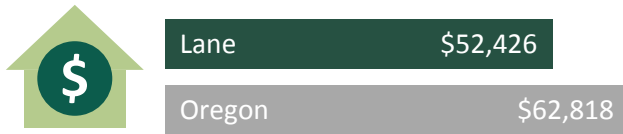
Developed/cultivated land
10%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

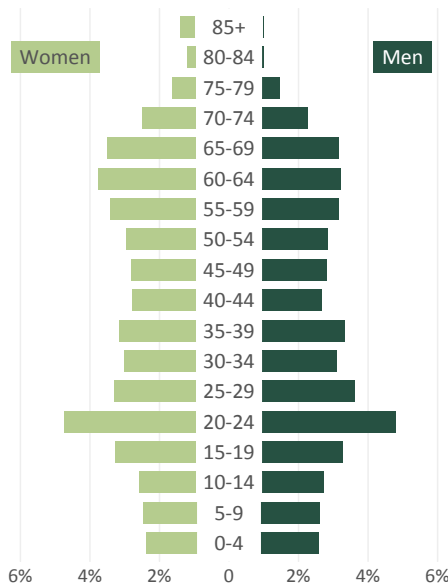


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

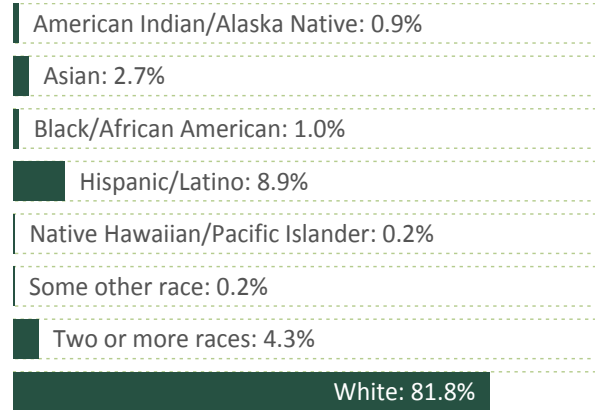


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



COMMUNITY

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.8%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	19.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13.7	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	82.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8.2 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	45.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	85.1%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	76.9%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	30.5%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	59.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,415	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$780			



HEALTH

Low weight births	6.4%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	57.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	53.0%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	25.7%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband access	99.1%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	56.8%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	8.4%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,210	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

LINCOLN COUNTY

Total population
48,547

Total land area
1,194 mi²

Rural population
38%

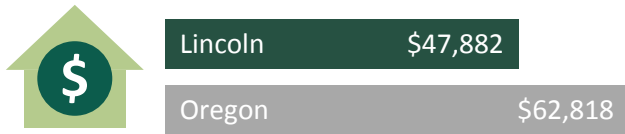


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
80

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



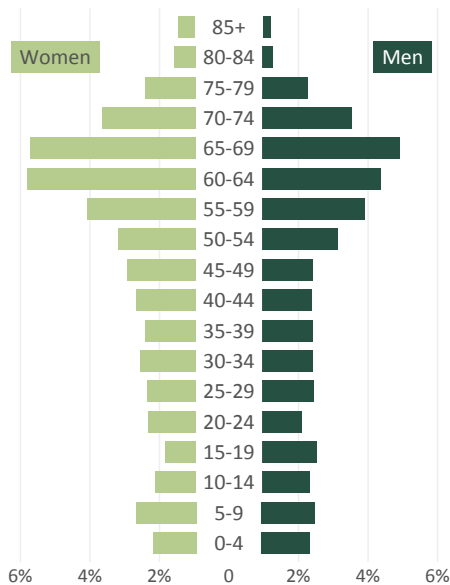
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
29%

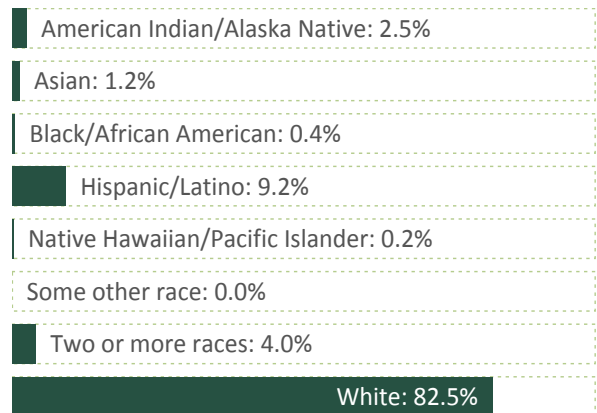
Developed/
cultivated land
6%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.7%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	24.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	18.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.0%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7.5 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	35.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	78.2%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.1%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	24.9%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	49.0%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	0.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$2,361	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$697			



HEALTH

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.5%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	57.1%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	34.9%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	98.2%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	39.8%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	12.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,000	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

LINN COUNTY

Total population
125,048

Total land area
2,309 mi²

Rural population
32%

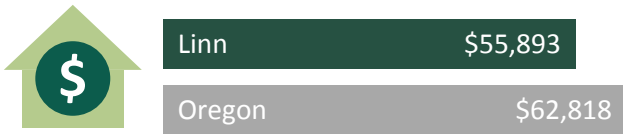


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
64

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



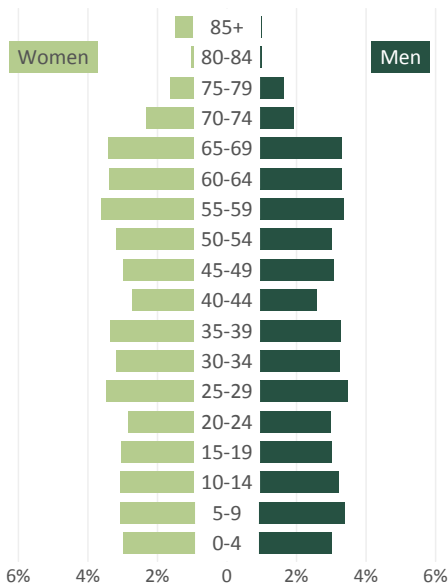
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
40%

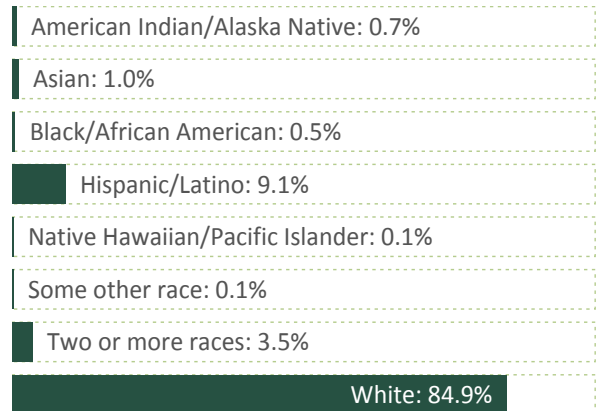
Developed/cultivated land
27%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Primary metal manufacturing



COMMUNITY

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	16.1%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.7	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.0	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	78.5%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.2 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	42.6%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	76.1%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	77.7%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	19.3%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	58.6%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-2.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,321	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$761			



HEALTH

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.2%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	59.2%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	30.1%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.5%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	8.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	33.3%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	11.6%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,461	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

MALHEUR COUNTY

Total population
30,412

Total land area
9,930 mi²

Rural population
48%

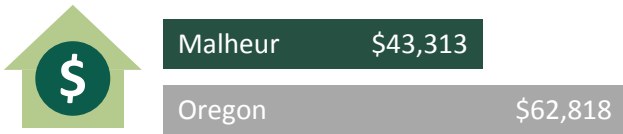


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
-12

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

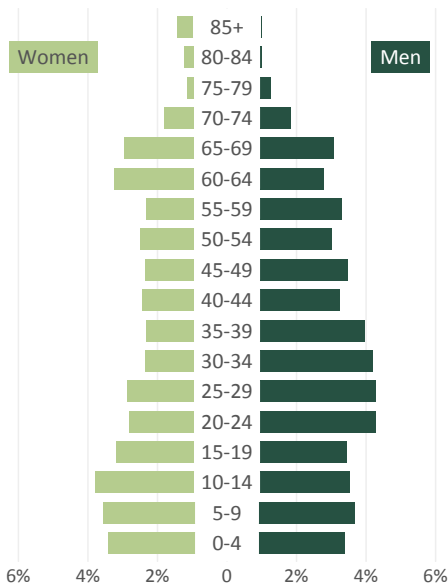


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



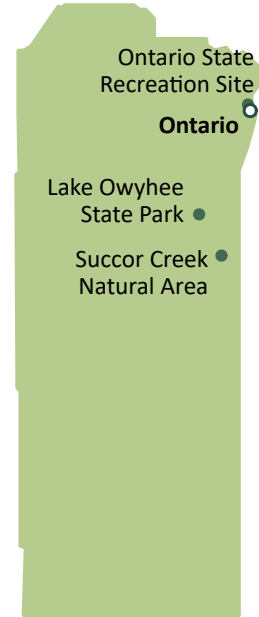
LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years **78** years

POPULATION BY AGE

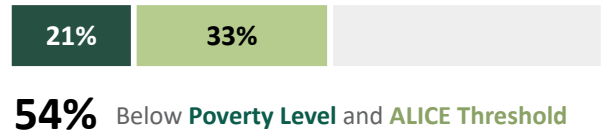


Public land
78%

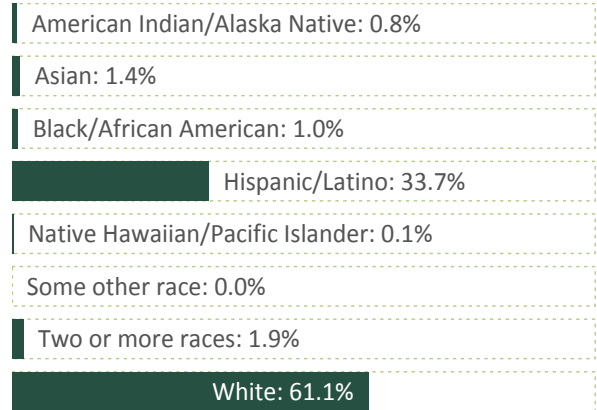
Developed/
cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Justice, public order and safety activities



COMMUNITY

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.3%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	30.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	25.4	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	72.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.8 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	37.6%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	88.5%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.9%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	13.7%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	49.8%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$881	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$544			



HEALTH

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	9.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	79.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	53.6%	60.1%		
Good mental health	56.2%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	29.4%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	95.1%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	31.5%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.9%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,534	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

MARION COUNTY

Total population
339,641

Total land area
1,193 mi²

Rural population
13%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
52



Public land
35%

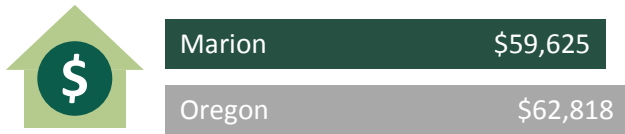
Developed/cultivated land
47%



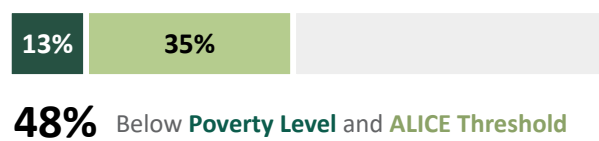
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

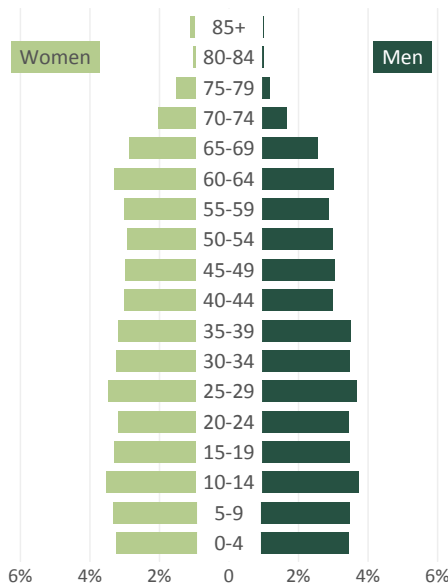


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

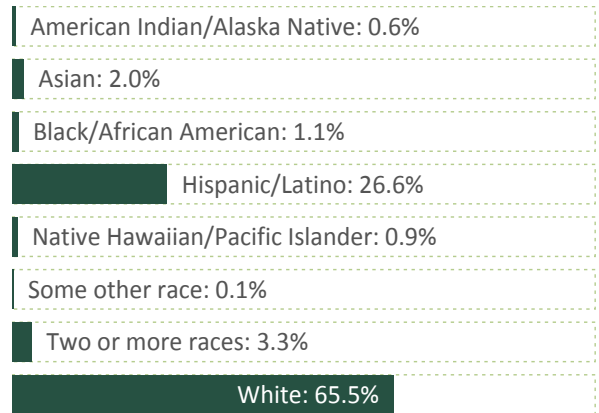


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years **77** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.8%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	19.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	33.3	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	78.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	36.4%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	84.8%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.2%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	23.5%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	61.4%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,203	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$736			



HEALTH

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	59.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	56.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	24.6%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	56.3%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	8.4%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,444	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

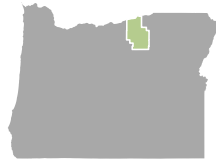
MORROW COUNTY

Total population
11,303

Total land area
2,049 mi²

Rural population
46%

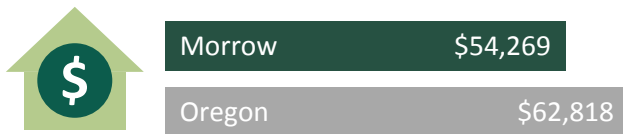
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
62



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



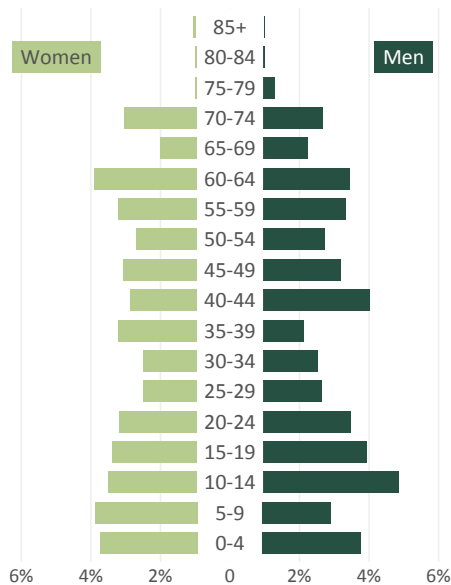
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

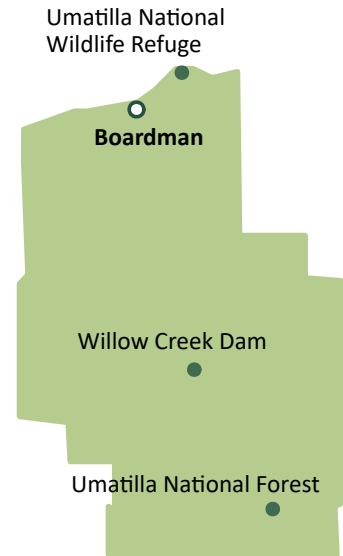


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
17%

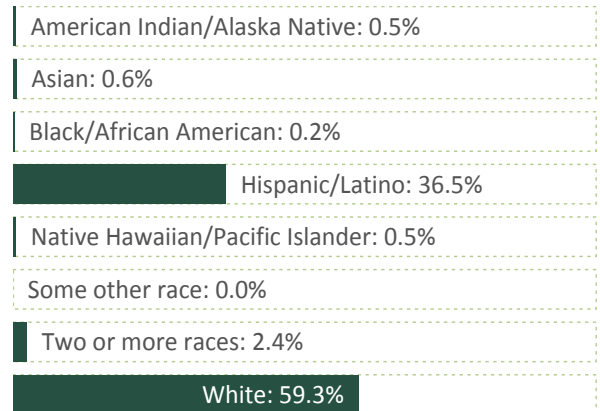
Developed/
cultivated land
30%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	22.8%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.2	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.6	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	77.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	37.4%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	94.6%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	9.0%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	60.2%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-11.9	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$2,721	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$537			



HEALTH

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.4%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	79.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	47.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	70.9%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	36.7%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	78.5%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	5.8%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	33.2%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	16,333	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Total population
804,606

Total land area
466 mi²

Rural population
1%

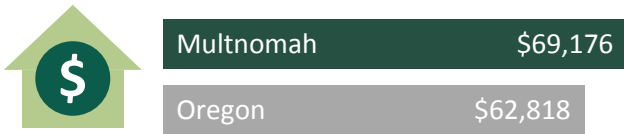


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
69

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



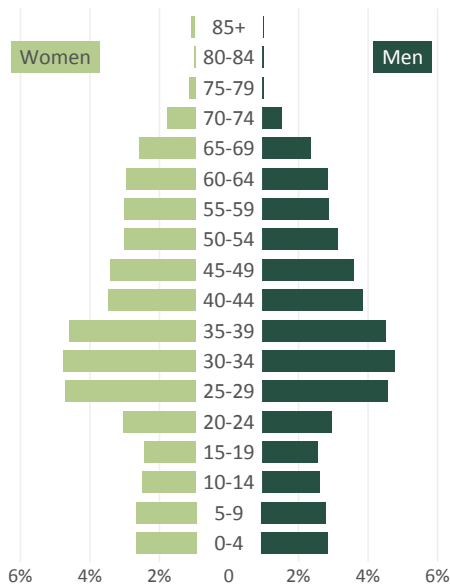
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

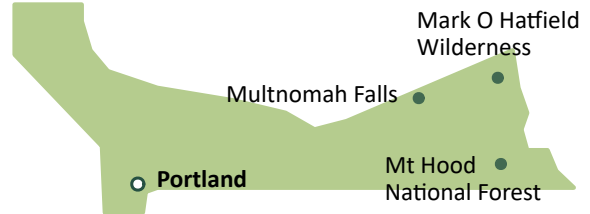


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
36%

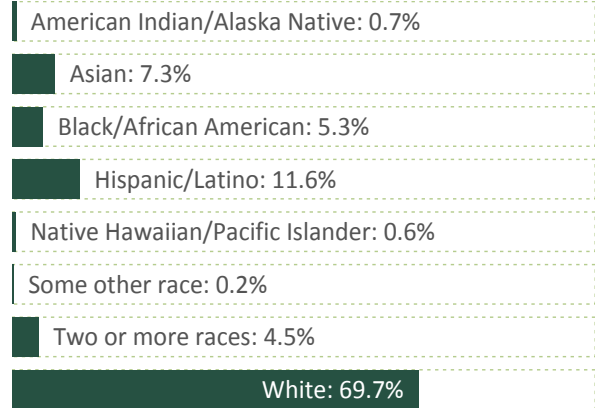
Developed/cultivated land
42%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



COMMUNITY

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.0%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	17.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.4	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	55.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	82.2%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8.2 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	46.7%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	86.8%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.4%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	45.9%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.2%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	69.4%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$2,039	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,234			



HEALTH

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	58.4%	60.1%		
Good mental health	53.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	22.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	98.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	22.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	85.9%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	1.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,821	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

POLK COUNTY

Total population
83,037

Total land area
744 mi²

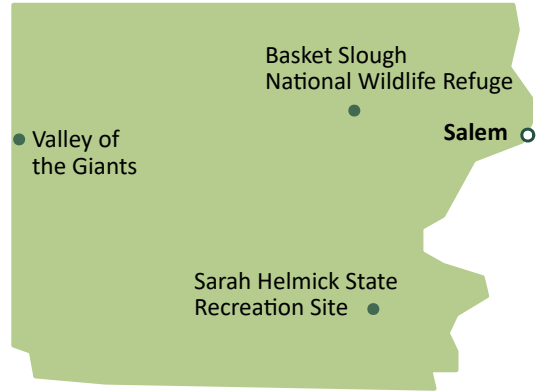
Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
72



Public land
12%

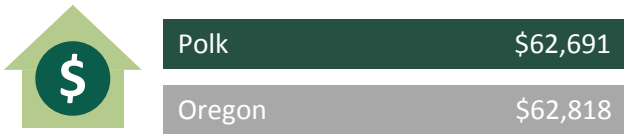
Developed/cultivated land
43%



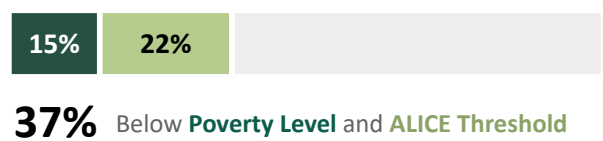
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

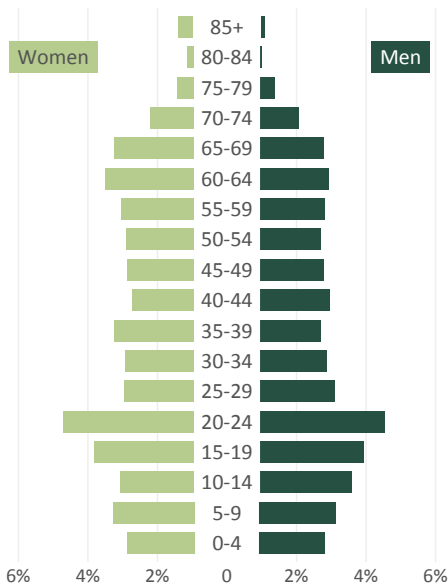


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

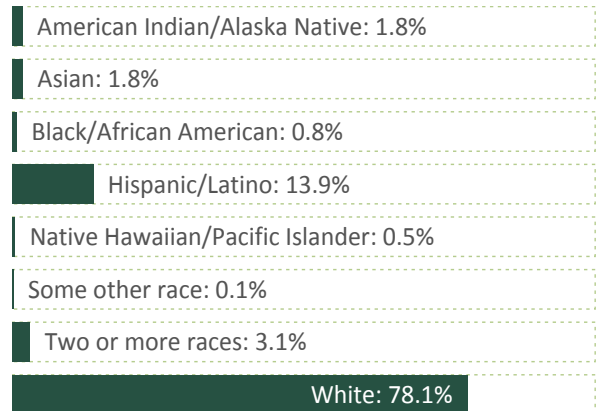


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years  **78** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Nursing and residential care facilities



COMMUNITY

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.5%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	14.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.5	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.1	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	80.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5.7 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	30.6%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	85.2%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.7%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	31.0%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	60.2%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.9	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,115	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$736			



HEALTH

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	80.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	56.0%	60.1%		
Good mental health	55.6%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	18.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.7%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	33.1%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	7.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,210	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

SHERMAN COUNTY

Total population
1,642

Total land area
831 mi²

Rural population
100%

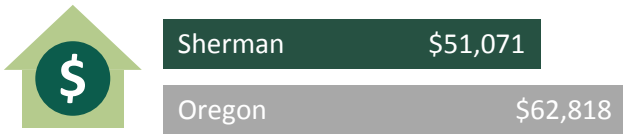
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
5



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

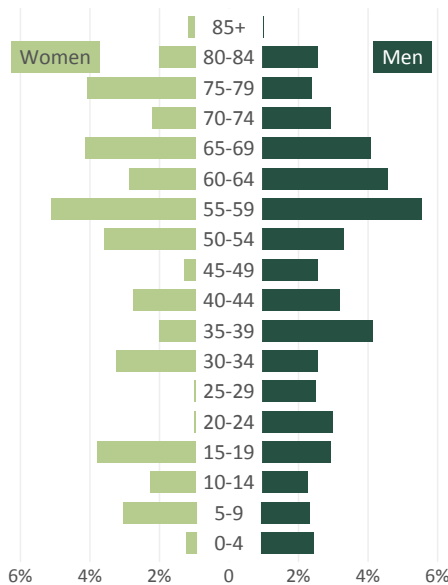


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex

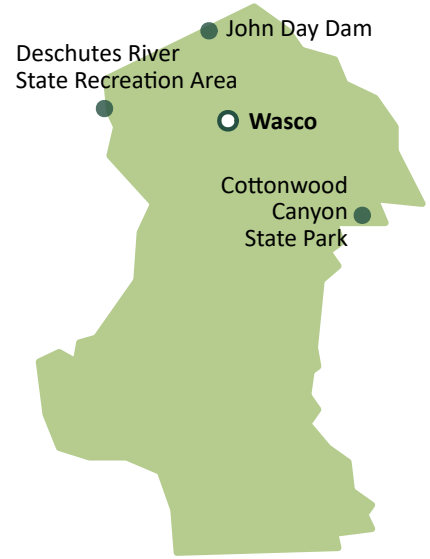


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
12%

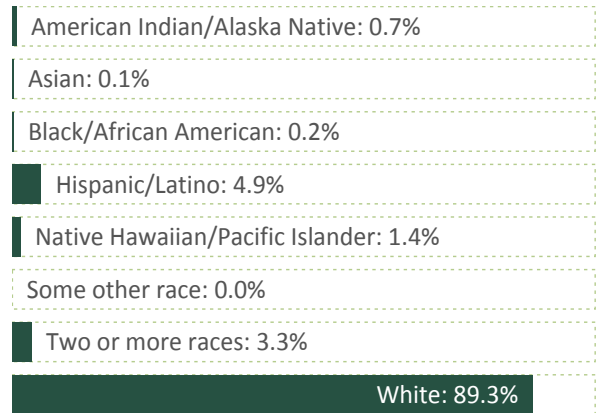
Developed/
cultivated land
44%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.5%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	19.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.7	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	85.4%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	10.5 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	40.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	78.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.5%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.3%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.4%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	53.1%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-2.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$4,084	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$593			



HEALTH

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	0.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	68.7%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	39.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	73.5%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	0.0%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	21.1%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	74,237	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Total population
26,389

Total land area
1,333 mi²

Rural population
70%

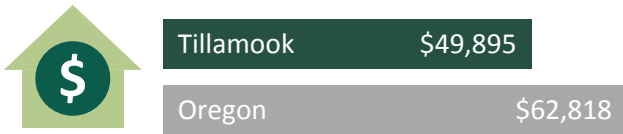
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
64



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



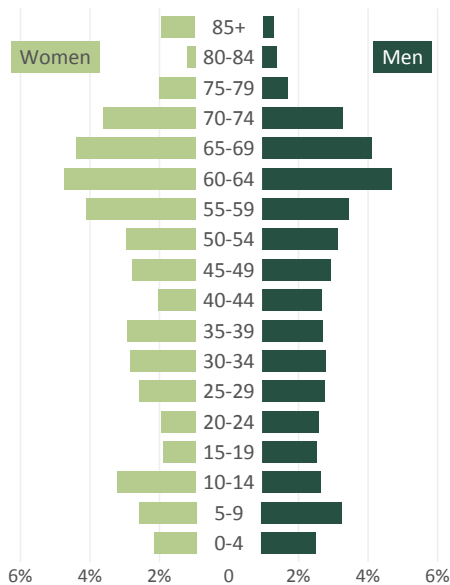
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
53%

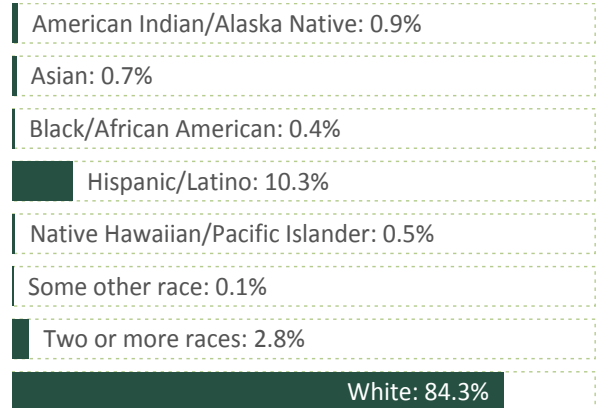
Developed/
cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.6%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	19.8%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	82.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.7 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	34.4%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	86.4%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.3%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	21.8%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	49.8%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$2,121	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$610			



HEALTH

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.6%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	60.8%	60.1%		
Good mental health	55.5%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	23.7%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	98.5%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	7.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	32.0%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	10.3%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,958	5,160	9,603	4,303

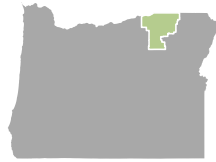
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

UMATILLA COUNTY

Total population
77,129

Total land area
3,231 mi²

Rural population
29%

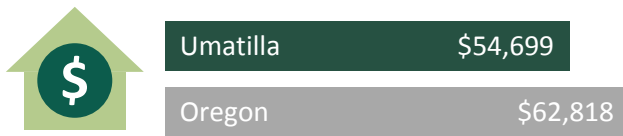


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
22

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



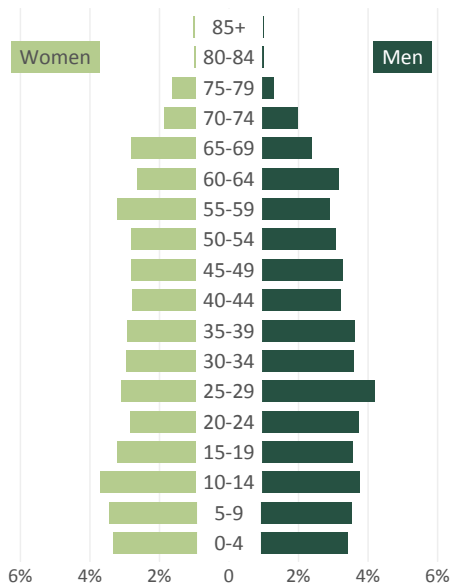
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
27%

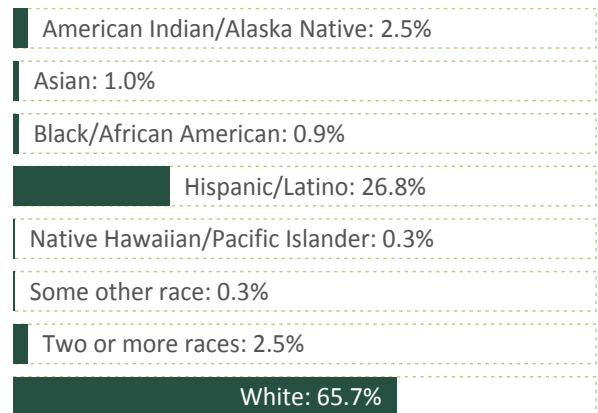
Developed/cultivated land
33%



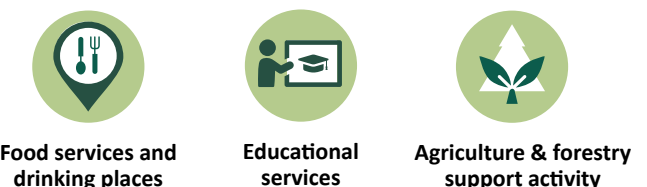
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.2%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	25.9%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.1	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23.8	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	73.7%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6.7 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	43.1%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	84.6%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.2%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	17.2%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.7%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	58.5%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2.3	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,170	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$577			



HEALTH

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.7%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	63.1%	60.1%		
Good mental health	64.5%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	27.1%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	94.6%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	44.6%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	15.6%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,621	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

UNION COUNTY

Total population
26,337

Total land area
2,039 mi²

Rural population
42%

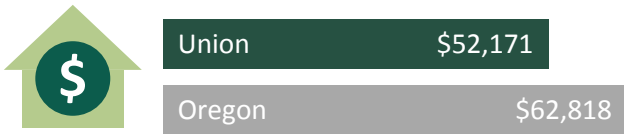


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
32

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



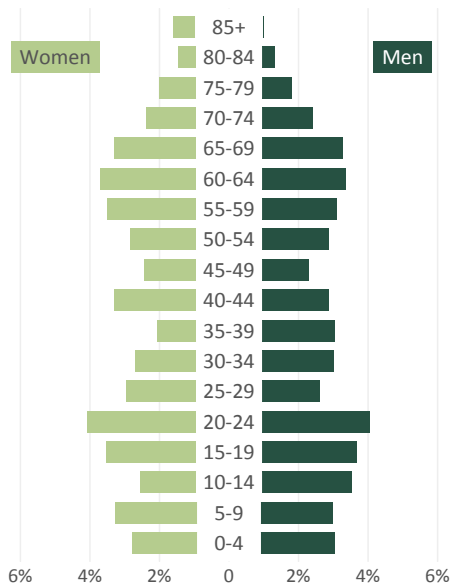
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
49%

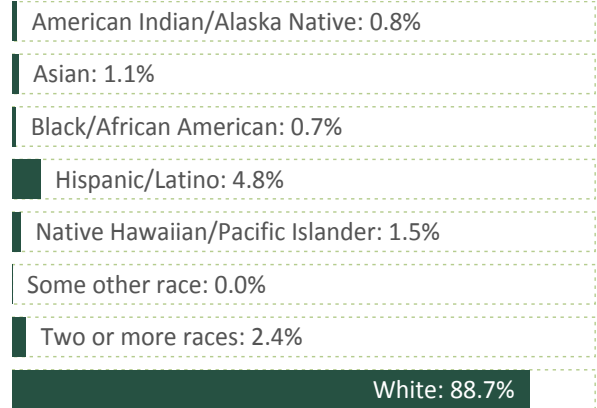
Developed/cultivated land
13%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Transportation equipment manufacturing



COMMUNITY

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.5%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	16.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.3	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	80.2%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	11.0 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	48.7%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	84.3%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	89.4%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	24.5%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.7%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	58.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4.1	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,023	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$553			



HEALTH

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	64.4%	60.1%		
Good mental health	62.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	34.6%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	89.5%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	43.9%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.0%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,978	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

WALLOWA COUNTY

Total population
7,004

Total land area
3,152 mi²

Rural population
100%

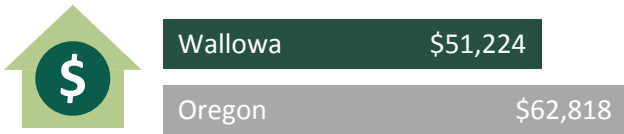
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
55



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



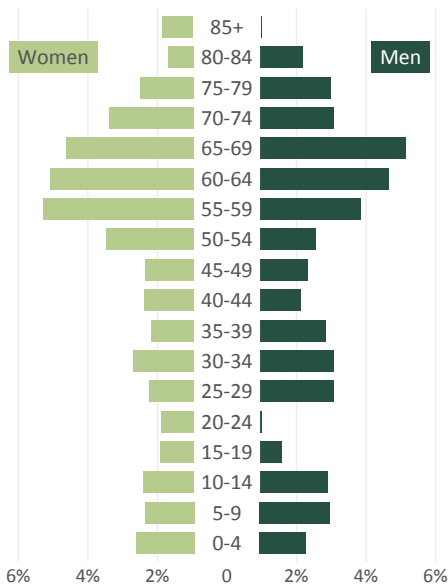
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
59%

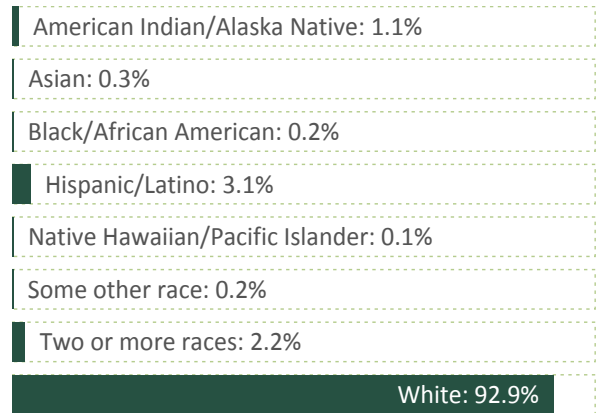
Developed/cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.9%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	21.0%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)		8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.6	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	87.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	13.8 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	70.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	89.9%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	96.5%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	26.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.7%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	55.1%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-1.6	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,312	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$609			



HEALTH

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.7%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	63.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	68.3%	60.1%		
Good mental health	63.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	ID	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	85.7%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	35.1%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	14.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,112	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

ID: Insufficient data per source

WASCO COUNTY

Total population
26,130

Total land area
2,395 mi²

Rural population
33%

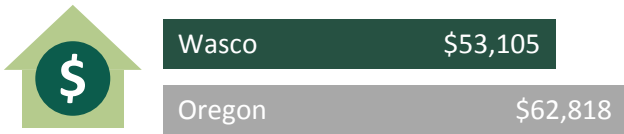
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
82



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



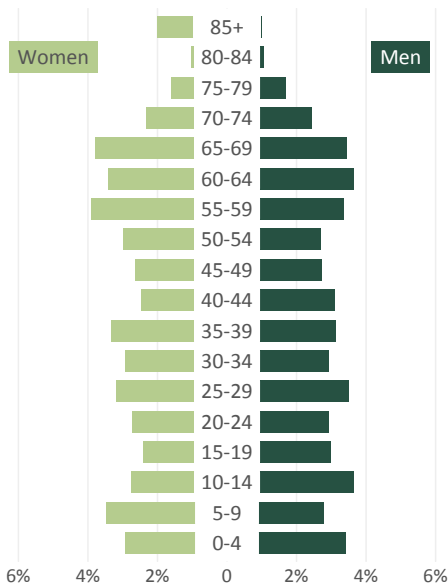
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

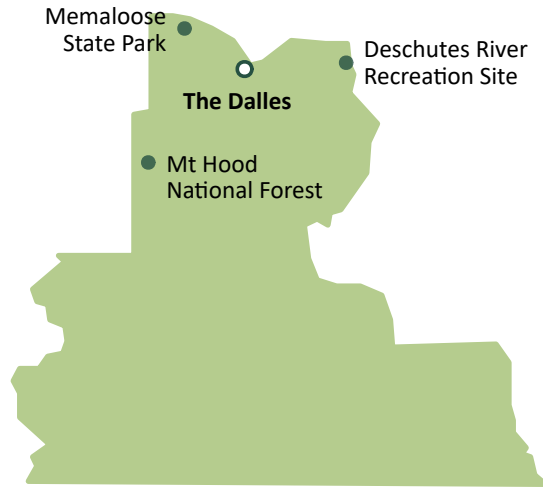


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
44%

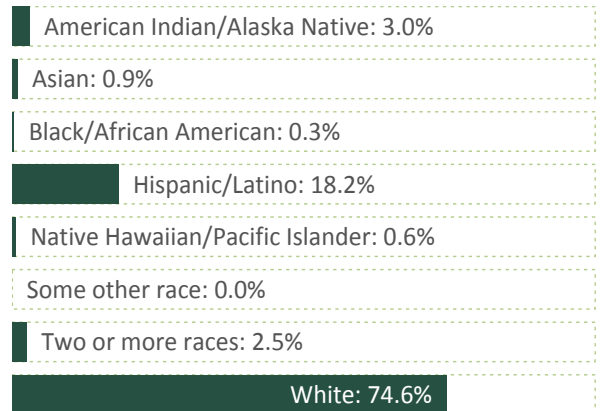
Developed/cultivated land
11%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Educational Services



COMMUNITY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.5%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	15.4%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12.9	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.4	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	79.0%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	4.6 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	44.5%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	74.5%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	78.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	19.6%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	59.3%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-4.2	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,389	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$814			



HEALTH

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	68.7%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	39.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	89.9%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	17.8%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	16.8%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,236	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Total population
589,481

Total land area
726 mi²

Rural population
6%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
86



Public land
15%

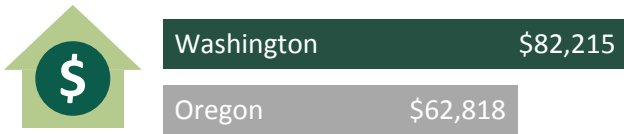
Developed/cultivated land
46%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

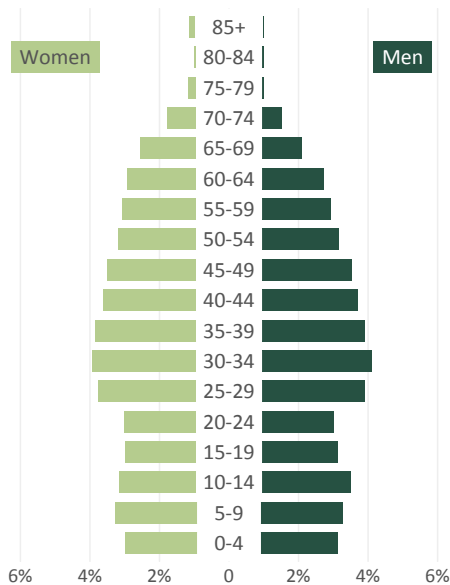


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

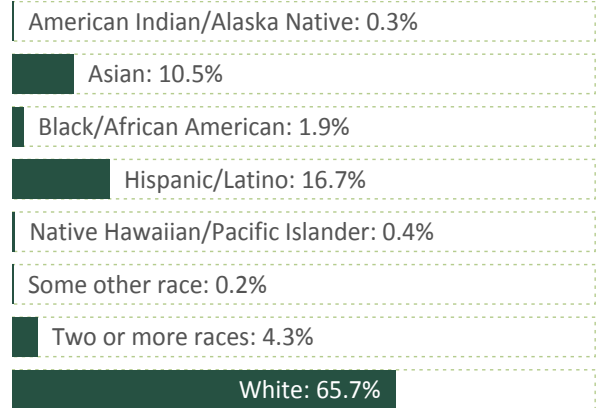


LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years  **81** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.0%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	11.5%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.7	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.2	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	84.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9.5 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	54.9%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	90.5%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	44.4%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.0%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	69.0%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,821	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,234			



HEALTH

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.7%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	78.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	63.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	62.2%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	20.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.8%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	18.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	56.1%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	2.4%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,039	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

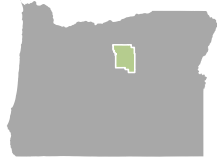
WHEELER COUNTY

Total population
1,415

Total land area
1,715 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
58



Public land
29%

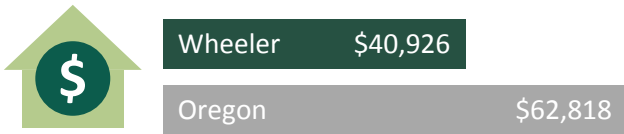
Developed/cultivated land
1%



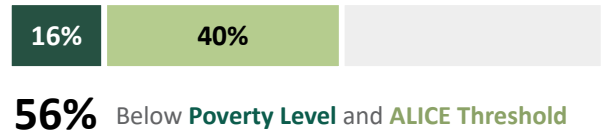
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

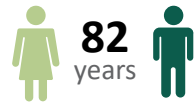


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

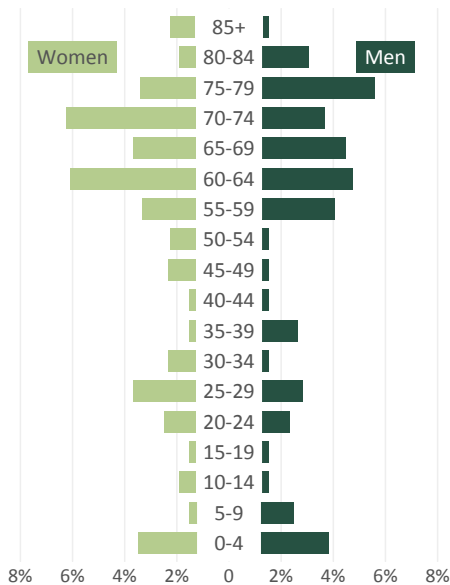


LIFE EXPECTANCY

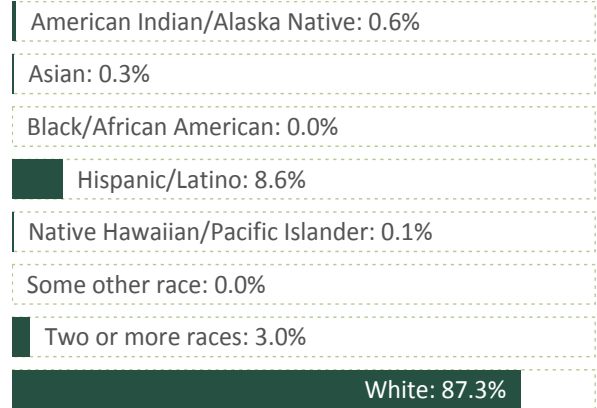
Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Executive, legislative and general government



Animal production



COMMUNITY

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.4%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	21.6%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	90.2%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	12.5 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	48.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	50.8%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	29.3%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	14.9%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.2%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	40.7%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	9.0	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,682	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$542			



HEALTH

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	0.0%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	ID	76.0%		
Good physical health	29.7%	60.1%		
Good mental health	55.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	ID	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	0.0%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	6.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	4.7%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	21.1%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,028	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

ID: Insufficient data per source

YAMHILL COUNTY

Total population
104,831

Total land area
718 mi²

Rural population
23%

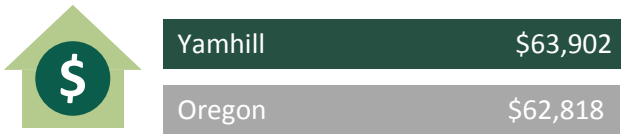
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
66



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



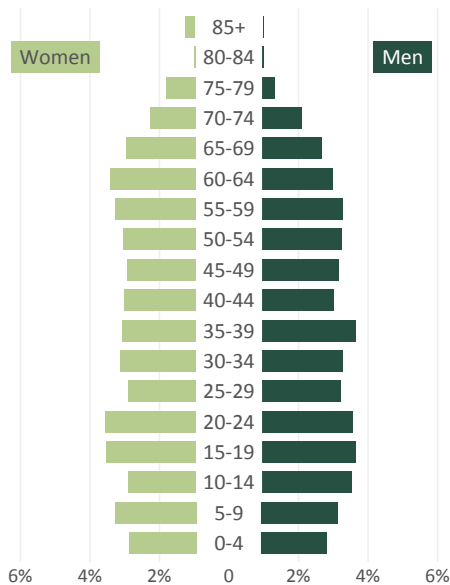
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

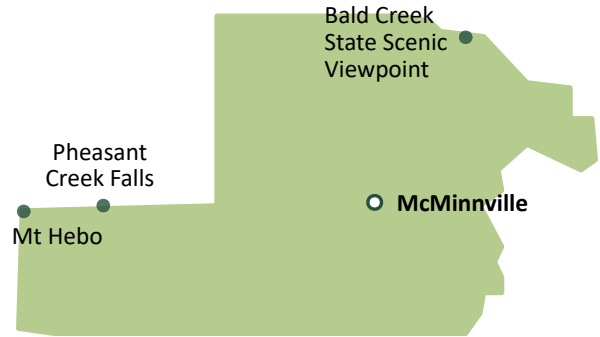


POPULATION BY AGE

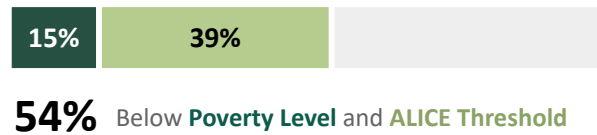


Public land
17%

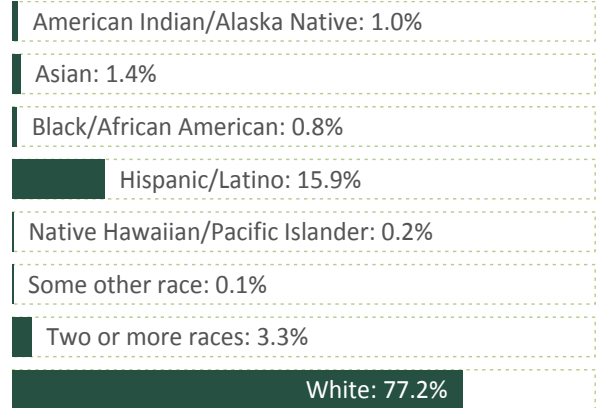
Developed/cultivated land
45%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Crop production



COMMUNITY

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.1%	11.9%		
Child poverty*	16.3%	16.6%	15.8%	16.9%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.7	8.3	14.4	7.2
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.4	27.7	22.7	30.6
Voter participation	81.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7.1 of 26	7.7		
3rd grade reading	50.0%	46.5%	42.2%	48.0%
9th grade on track	81.2%	85.3%	82.7%	86.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.6%	81.6%	77.9%	83.2%
4-year college degree or greater	26.9%	33.7%	24.1%	38.2%



ECONOMY

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	3.4%	3.7%		
Labor force participation rate	60.3%	62.3%	55.1%	65.6%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	7.4	6.5	2.3	7.4
Property tax (per person)	\$1,236	\$1,613	\$1,330	\$1,668
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,234			



HEALTH

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.6%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	79.0%	76.0%		
Good physical health	59.8%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.7%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	32.1%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99.3%	97.6%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.0	15.0	11.0	16.0
Transit service	47.9%	53.1%		
Mobile homes	10.7%	7.9%	16.0%	6.1%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,233	5,160	9,603	4,303

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

Data by Measure

Measure selection

The process of selecting measures for the first edition (2018) of *Oregon by the Numbers* began with a comprehensive analysis of existing indicator reports followed by a juried ranking for the final selection. The process helped guarantee inclusion of the most broadly desired measures, while simultaneously leveraging the knowledge of experts to ensure relevance. To begin, researchers at Oregon State University used a crossover matrix of measures and reports to generate a short list of candidate measures for *Oregon by the Numbers* (based on data already available in the Communities Reporter Tool). They then reviewed the short list to determine causal or covariant relationships of the measures, prioritizing those with central influence and/or those that best function as overall indicators of societal progress.

From there, the list went to the Board and staff of The Ford Family Foundation for review and revision based on internal research and input from rural residents. Each year, the production team updates the text and measures based on reader feedback and new data that may have become available, populating each topic area with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure relevance to all Oregon counties. While we want to prioritize continuity of measures from one year to the next, we also want to ensure that the report incorporates the best available data. So, there will be changes from time to time.

American Community Survey

Oregon by the Numbers relies on multiple measures from the American Community Survey (ACS). The federal government has collected information about the American population since 1790 with the decennial census and began asking questions about housing and other topics in the mid-20th century. Collected on a continuous basis since 2005, the ACS gives the American public a sense of how people

in the country are doing, where they are working, whether they have access to the services they need and so on. In 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau released the first annual installment of data from the ACS about the economic, demographic, housing and social characteristics of America's people and households, based on a five-year estimate. These are now updated annually.

While ACS data provide unprecedented access to information about key issues for real-time decision making, there are limitations. Some people do not respond to the ACS due to concerns about confidentiality. The results are estimates based on an annual survey, not direct counts, and therefore subject to statistical error. The Census Bureau publishes the margin of error associated with each ACS estimate. For small communities and/or for sub-groups within the population (e.g. age categories, racial/ethnic groups), the margin of error can be large relative to the estimate. In this report, any necessary cautions about margin of error are noted on the measure summary page. Despite the shortcomings noted above, ACS results help determine how our government systems distribute billions of dollars each year. The data can also suggest opportunities for community engagement.

A note about rounding

In this report, data are often rounded from their original sources. Generally, we round to the nearest tenth place. However, county profiles have some values rounded to the nearest whole number to help with readability. This practice can occasionally yield confusing results when comparing values on county profiles to measure pages. For example, a value of 2.49 rounds to 2.5 when rounded to the tenth place but rounds to 2 when rounded to the nearest whole number.

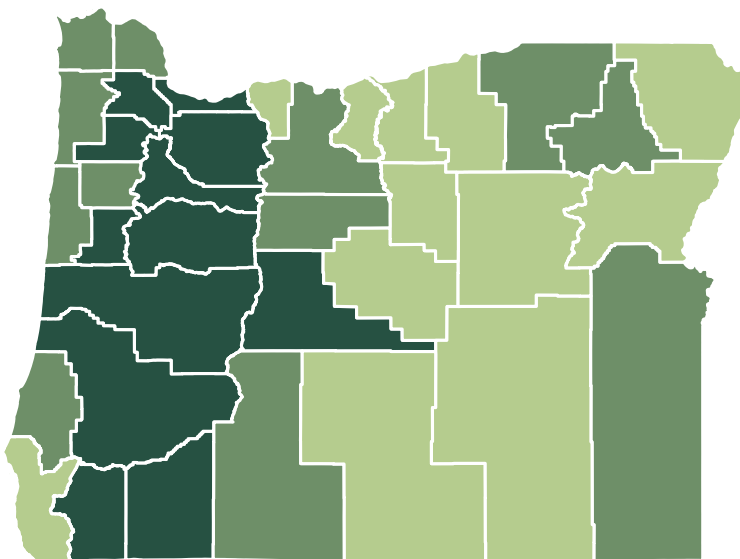


TOTAL POPULATION

Definition: The total number of individuals living within a county's designated boundaries.

Population size provides insight into the nature of a county's residential communities. This measure is also important for tracking growth or declines within a specific county and making comparisons across counties. Changes in population occur through births, deaths and migration. Shifts in total population can affect funding from state and federal agencies. Such changes also suggest the extent to which the county is attracting new residents or whether the economy is prospering or struggling. As a measure, Total Population is useful in planning for current and future community needs.

Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,129,803
	Urban Oregon	2,843,477
	Rural Oregon	1,286,326
1	Multnomah	804,606
2	Washington	589,481
3	Clackamas	410,463
4	Lane	373,340
5	Marion	339,641
6	Jackson	216,574
7	Deschutes	186,251
8	Linn	125,048
9	Douglas	109,114
10	Yamhill	104,831
11	Benton	91,107
12	Josephine	86,251
13	Polk	83,037
14	Umatilla	77,129
15	Klamath	66,921
16	Coos	63,686
17	Columbia	51,375
18	Lincoln	48,547
19	Clatsop	39,102
20	Malheur	30,412
21	Tillamook	26,389
22	Union	26,337
23	Wasco	26,130
24	Jefferson	23,607
25	Hood River	23,209
26	Crook	23,011
27	Curry	22,650
28	Baker	16,019
29	Morrow	11,303
30	Lake	7,837
31	Harney	7,267
32	Grant	7,189
33	Wallowa	7,004
34	Gilliam	1,878
35	Sherman	1,642
36	Wheeler	1,415



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

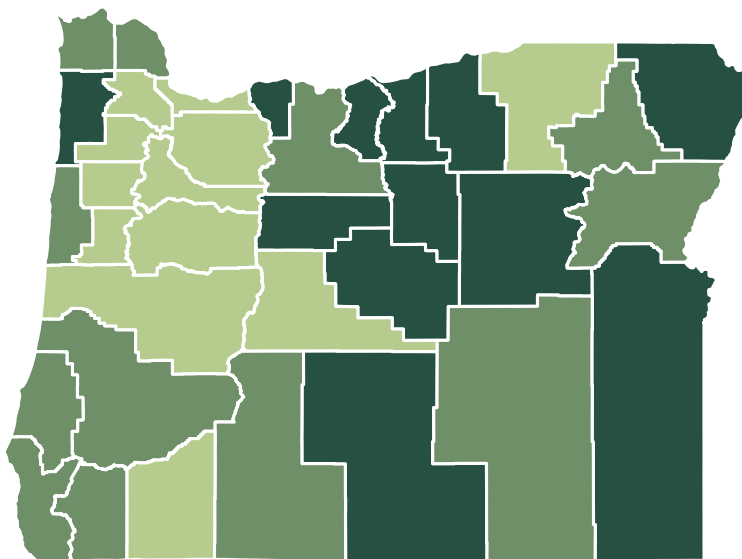
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.



RURAL POPULATION

Definition: The percentage of people who reside outside of urban areas or clusters in a given county, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Rural communities, especially those defined as rural according to the U.S. Census guidelines, present significantly different contexts from their urban and suburban counterparts. The strengths, needs and capacities of rural communities differ accordingly. In Oregon, where there are only 12 cities with population greater than 50,000, knowing the proportion of the rural population in a county allows decision makers to develop more balanced strategies to support different types of communities (see “Oregon’s Shared Fate,” page 10). Because this measure makes use of Census data released every decade, researchers are exploring alternatives for future reports.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
6	Tillamook	69.6%
7	Lake	63.3%
8	Jefferson	63.1%
9	Hood River	52.2%
10	Malheur	48.4%
11	Crook	48.0%
12	Morrow	45.9%
13	Josephine	45.0%
14	Harney	44.3%
15	Columbia	43.6%
16	Union	42.1%
17	Douglas	41.2%
18	Baker	41.0%
19	Clatsop	39.0%
20	Curry	38.7%
21	Coos	38.4%
22	Klamath	37.6%
22	Lincoln	37.6%
24	Wasco	33.1%
25	Linn	31.6%
26	Umatilla	29.1%
27	Deschutes	27.6%
28	Yamhill	22.6%
29	Jackson	20.1%
30	Polk	19.9%
Oregon		19.0%
31	Benton	18.8%
32	Clackamas	18.1%
33	Lane	17.5%
34	Marion	13.1%
35	Washington	5.6%
36	Multnomah	1.3%

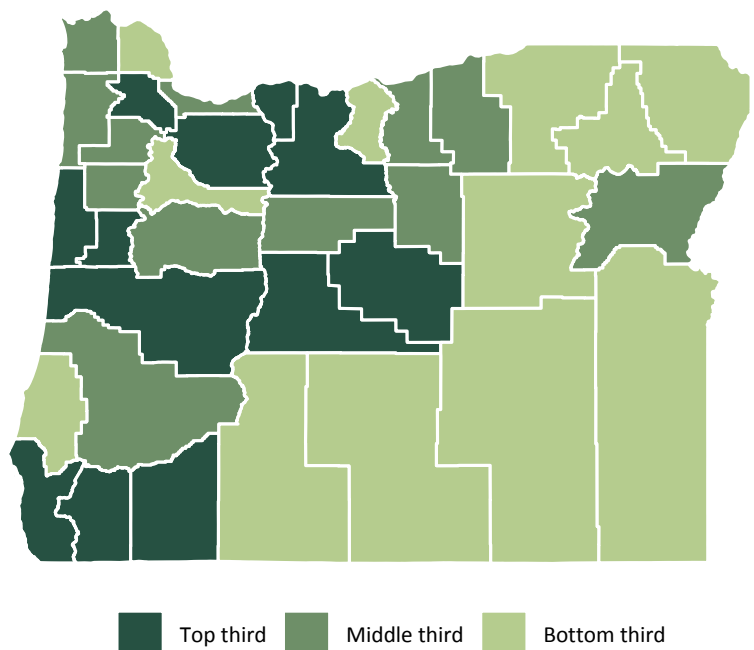
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.



NET MIGRATION

Definition: Net migration is the change in population per 1,000 residents due to people moving in or out of a given area over a specified time period.

Positive net migration means more people are moving into a county than are leaving, while a negative value means more people are moving out of a county than moving in. It is important for businesses and local leaders to understand net migration in order to anticipate the county's future demands. Population change resulting from migration requires different resources than change caused by births and deaths. Understanding the various contributors to population change is important for long-range planning.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Deschutes	182.2
2	Crook	127.9
3	Curry	106.7
4	Clackamas	101.1
5	Hood River	94.7
6	Josephine	87.5
7	Washington	86.0
8	Jackson	85.5
Urban Oregon		81.9
9	Benton	81.8
9	Wasco	81.8
11	Lincoln	79.6
Oregon		77.2
12	Lane	73.1
13	Polk	72.4
14	Douglas	71.8
15	Gilliam	70.5
16	Multnomah	69.5
17	Baker	67.4
18	Yamhill	66.0
19	Tillamook	64.0
20	Linn	63.7
21	Morrow	62.0
22	Jefferson	60.1
23	Wheeler	57.6
24	Clatsop	56.7
25	Columbia	56.6
26	Wallowa	54.5
Rural Oregon		53.8
27	Marion	51.5
28	Lake	47.3
29	Coos	45.1
30	Union	31.7
31	Klamath	22.4
32	Umatilla	22.1
33	Grant	18.1
34	Sherman	5.1
35	Harney	-0.1
36	Malheur	-12.2

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010-2019, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2020.



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Definition: *The presence of designated services and/or reservation lands associated with one of the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon.*

- BP** Burns Paiute Tribe
- CLUS** Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
- COQ** Coquille Indian Tribe
- COW** Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe
- GR** Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde
- KLA** Klamath Tribes
- SLZ** Confederated Tribes of Siletz
- UMA** Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
- WSP** Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Oregon is Indian country. Dozens of Indigenous tribes and bands once inhabited the land now known as Oregon — and did so successfully for thousands of years until the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century. In 1797, the U.S. Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, establishing the goal of westward expansion. Despite language indicating that lands and property would never be taken from native people without their consent, history would prove otherwise. Ultimately, European settlers acquired nearly 3 million acres of Indian land in Oregon.

The term “federally recognized” refers to the government-to-government relationships between the United States and Indian tribes, managed in large part by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1954, during the Termination Era, the U.S. Congress terminated every tribe and band in Western Oregon. The 1970s and 1980s served as an era of rebuilding tribal communities and land bases. The majority of Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes were restored through legal action at the federal level during that time.

This report highlights Oregon’s federally recognized Indian tribes as an indication of potential government-to-government or other official relationships in Oregon’s counties and across the state. Each federally recognized tribe is a distinct sovereign nation, with its own political

and legal status described in the U.S. Constitution. Tribal members are U.S. citizens as well as citizens of their tribal nations.

Numerous Indian-affiliated organizations operate throughout Oregon that are not associated with the state’s nine federally recognized tribes, so the information provided here does not represent the diverse Native American presence within a given county or throughout Oregon. Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated with tribes other than those that are federally recognized as being located in Oregon. In addition, federally recognized tribes in neighboring states may have land and relationships within Oregon that are not represented here. For example, the Nez Perce tribe, federally recognized in Idaho, has bought back thousands of acres of traditional homeland in Wallowa County, Oregon.

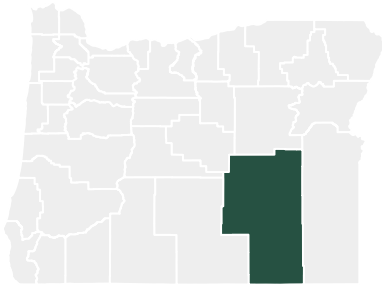
Ultimately, Indian history is Oregon history. Oregon Senate Bill 13 directs the Department of Education to develop curriculum about the Native American experience in Oregon and to provide professional development for all teachers in support of that curriculum. This effort provides an opportunity for all students to learn our state’s full history, beginning with the experiences of Oregon’s first human inhabitants.



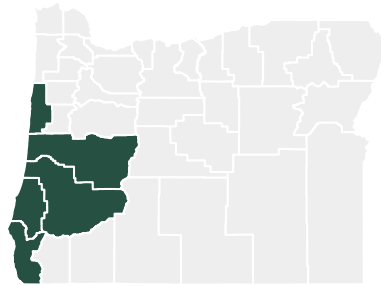
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Definition: The presence of designated services and/or reservation lands associated with one of the nine federally recognized tribes of Oregon.

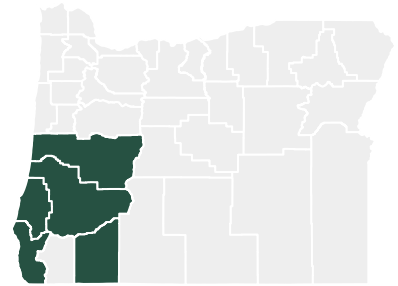
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



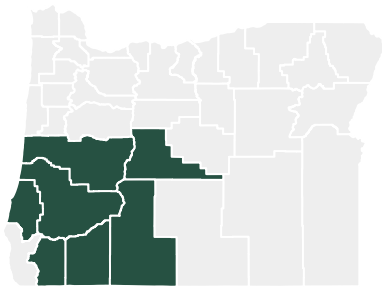
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



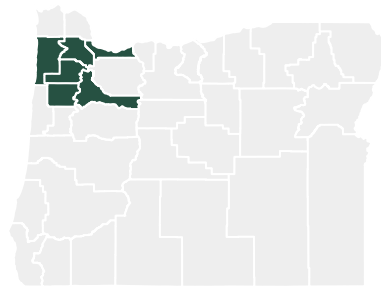
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



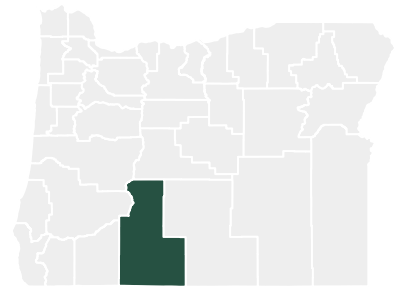
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



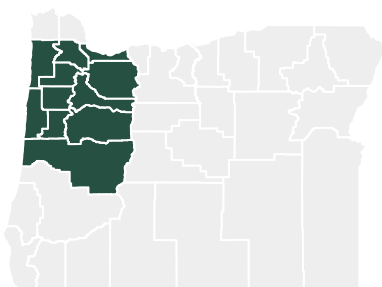
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



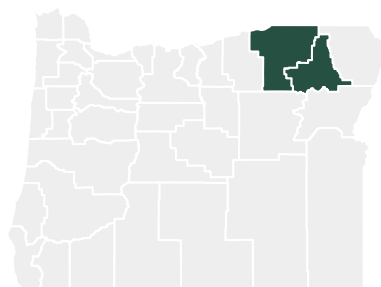
KLA Klamath Tribes



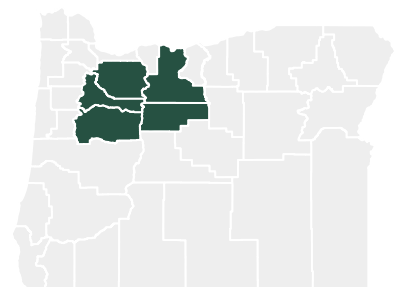
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



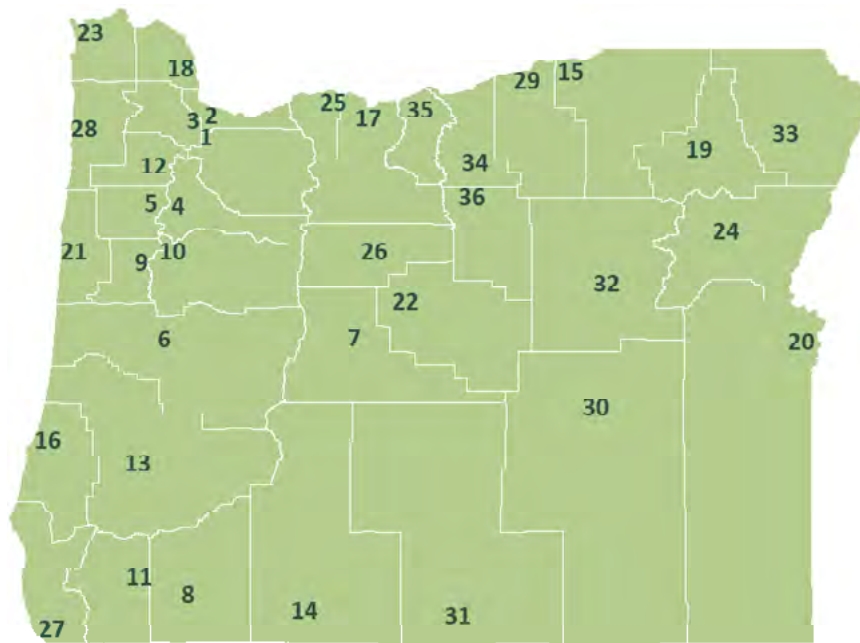
Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2020. Released 2020.



LARGEST COMMUNITIES

Definition: The name, location and population of the largest community within a county's boundaries.

The largest community is identified by comparing Census-designated population clusters within the county. Highlighting the size and location of the largest community within a county provides insight into how population is distributed within a particular county and across the state. Two metropolitan areas are the largest communities for multiple counties: Portland for Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington; Salem for Marion and Polk. Note that a number of Oregon's larger communities do not appear on this list because there is a larger community in the same county. Examples include Beaverton, Gresham, Hillsboro and Springfield.



#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop
1	Portland	Clackamas	645,291	13	Roseburg	Douglas	23,083	25	Hood River	Hood River	7,715
2	Portland	Multnomah	645,291	14	Klamath Falls	Klamath	21,335	26	Madras	Jefferson	6,777
3	Portland	Washington	645,291	15	Hermiston	Umatilla	17,423	27	Brookings	Curry	6,431
4	Salem	Marion	169,259	16	Coos Bay	Coos	16,229	28	Tillamook	Tillamook	5,231
5	Salem	Polk	169,259	17	The Dalles	Wasco	15,448	29	Boardman	Morrow	3,439
6	Eugene	Lane	168,302	18	St. Helens	Columbia	13,559	30	Burns	Harney	2,740
7	Bend	Deschutes	93,917	19	La Grande	Union	13,310	31	Lakeview	Lake	2,638
8	Medford	Jackson	81,145	20	Ontario	Malheur	10,966	32	John Day	Grant	2,244
9	Corvallis	Benton	58,028	21	Newport	Lincoln	10,559	33	Enterprise	Wallowa	2,033
10	Albany	Linn	53,521	22	Prineville	Crook	10,035	34	Condon	Gilliam	659
11	Grants Pass	Josephine	37,545	23	Astoria	Clatsop	9,836	35	Wasco	Sherman	440
12	McMinnville	Yamhill	34,010	24	Baker City	Baker	9,752	36	Fossil	Wheeler	393

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

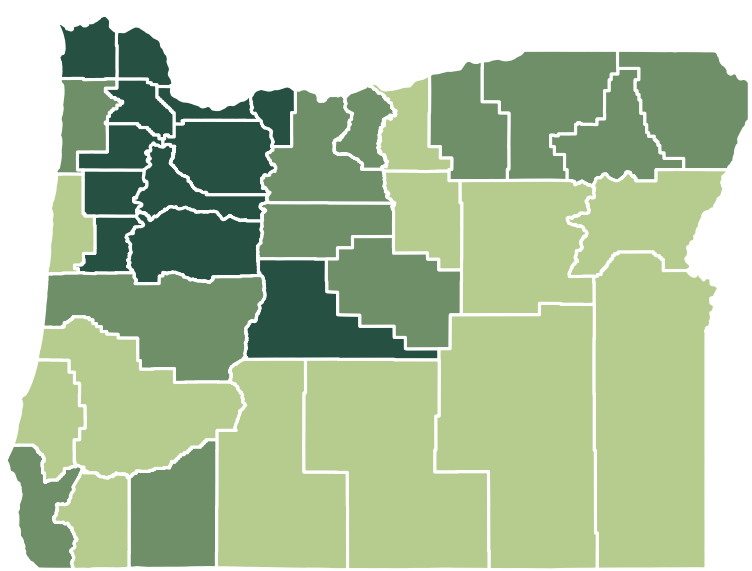


MEDIAN INCOME

Definition: The household income value at which 50% of households in the county earn less and 50% earn more.

Median household income in this report provides a measure of the typical or “middle” income level in a county as well as the overall economic well-being for residents. One drawback is that this measure treats all households equally regardless of the number of people in the household. The size of the household has an impact on how the income is distributed to individuals. However, median household income remains a broadly used measure. It is useful in tracking income growth, which is associated with the ability of residents to meet their needs, and comparing economic conditions across counties.

Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$82,215
2	Clackamas	\$80,484
3	Multnomah	\$69,176
4	Deschutes	\$67,043
5	Hood River	\$65,679
6	Yamhill	\$63,902
	Oregon	\$62,818
7	Polk	\$62,691
8	Columbia	\$62,257
9	Benton	\$62,077
10	Marion	\$59,625
11	Linn	\$55,893
12	Clatsop	\$54,886
13	Umatilla	\$54,699
14	Morrow	\$54,269
15	Jackson	\$53,412
16	Jefferson	\$53,277
17	Wasco	\$53,105
18	Lane	\$52,426
19	Union	\$52,171
20	Wallowa	\$51,224
21	Sherman	\$51,071
22	Tillamook	\$49,895
23	Crook	\$49,006
24	Curry	\$48,440
25	Lincoln	\$47,882
26	Gilliam	\$47,500
27	Douglas	\$47,267
28	Klamath	\$46,491
29	Baker	\$45,998
30	Josephine	\$45,616
31	Coos	\$45,051
32	Grant	\$44,712
33	Malheur	\$43,313
34	Wheeler	\$40,926
35	Harney	\$40,735
36	Lake	\$37,898



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

Definition: *The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes below what is needed to cover the basic costs of living in the 21st century.*

ALICE is an acronym that stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. ALICE describes the growing number of households in our country that do not earn enough income to afford the basic necessities. The ALICE research group, supported by United Way, defines basic household necessities as: food, housing, transportation, health care, child care and a smartphone plan. More than 20 states now participate as partners in the ALICE effort. Oregon is among them.

The ALICE research quantifies the number of households at the county level that are experiencing daily financial hardship. The research helps raise awareness about a growing population that does not qualify as poor but faces impossible choices day to day. ALICE households cannot save or build wealth because they do not earn enough to survive financially in our modern economy.

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, Oregon saw unemployment fall to historic lows while gross domestic product (GDP) grew. However, the costs associated with basic needs, especially housing, increased sharply while wages increased modestly, with significant consequences for working families. In 2018, researchers estimated that income in 44% of Oregon’s more than 1.6 million households was not enough to afford basic necessities. A closer look indicates that 12% of these households were living below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and another 32% were ALICE households.

To the right is a ranked table listing the percentage of “households in financial hardship” (poverty + ALICE) for each Oregon county. In addition, a set of maps shows how the ALICE threshold varies across the state. Geography is a determining factor, as is the age of the people in the household. Households in which the head of household is 65 or older tend to require less income to meet basic needs than households in which the head of household is younger than 65.

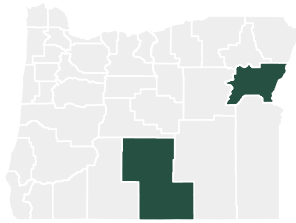
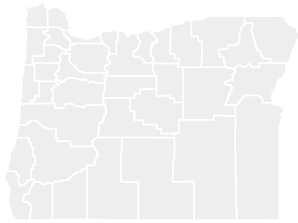
Rank	County	Amount
1	Crook	56%
1	Wheeler	56%
3	Malheur	54%
3	Yamhill	54%
5	Jefferson	53%
5	Lake	53%
7	Coos	49%
7	Lincoln	49%
Rural Oregon		48%
9	Klamath	48%
9	Marion	48%
	Wasco	48%
12	Columbia	47%
12	Curry	47%
12	Harney	47%
12	Tillamook	47%
16	Baker	46%
16	Clatsop	46%
16	Douglas	46%
16	Josephine	46%
20	Grant	45%
20	Hood River	45%
20	Lane	45%
20	Sherman	45%
20	Umatilla	45%
20	Wallowa	45%
Oregon		44%
26	Gilliam	44%
26	Union	44%
	Washington	44%
Urban Oregon		43%
29	Clackamas	43%
29	Multnomah	43%
31	Morrow	42%
32	Linn	41%
33	Benton	39%
34	Jackson	37%
34	Polk	37%
36	Deschutes	35%

Source: United Way ALICE Project, 2018, Released 2020.

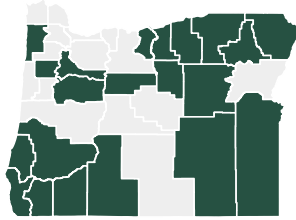
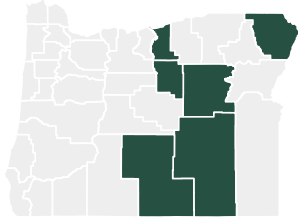


If Head of Household is:
Under Age 65 Age 65 or older

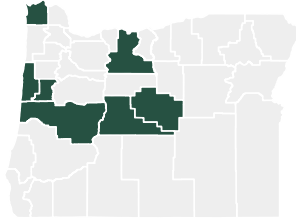
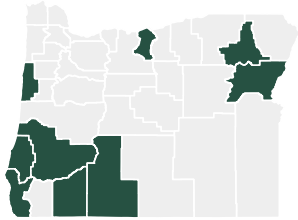
Then the minimum income
needed for basic necessities is:



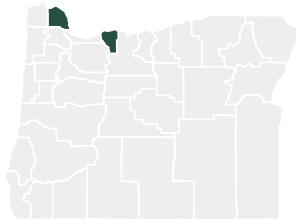
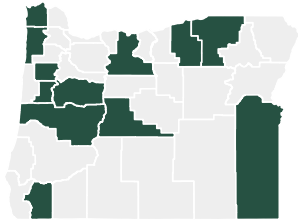
\$35,000



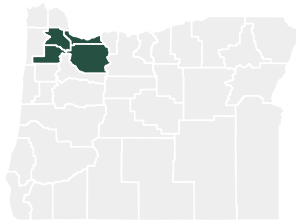
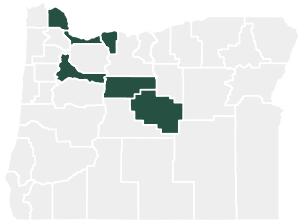
\$40,000



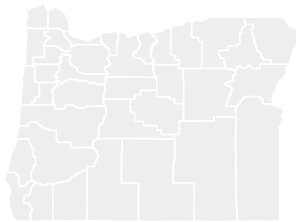
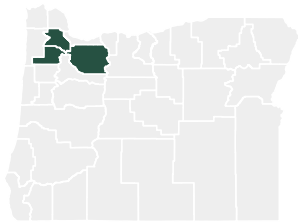
\$45,000



\$50,000



\$60,000



\$75,000



NOTABLE FEATURES

Definition: *Prominent natural and community features that serve as points of interest for residents and visitors.*

Researchers from Oregon State University Extension Service generated the data for this indicator by examining the online presence of named attractions within a particular county. Features tend to be popular recreational destinations for local populations and tourists. These destinations can help stimulate local economies through tourism dollars and civic engagement. In Oregon, parks figure prominently as county features.

Baker

Wallowa Whitman National Forest
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area
Anthony Lakes Ski Area

Benton

Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak
Alsea Falls Recreational Site

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Timberline Lodge
Trillium Lake

Clatsop

Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks
Haystack Rock
Fort Stevens State Park

Columbia

Forest Grove District State Forest
Collins Beach
Multnomah Channel

Coos

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Sunset Bay State Park
Shore Acres State Park

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area
Ochoco Wayside State Park

Curry

Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest
Cape Blanco State Park
Floras Lake State Natural Area

Deschutes

Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Tumalo Falls
Lava River Cave

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Wildlife Safari
Umpqua National Forest

Gilliam

Cottonwood Canyon Recreation Area
J S Burres State Park
Earl Snell Memorial Park

Grant

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
Umatilla National Forest
Malheur National Forest

Harney

Steen Mountains
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Alvord Hot Springs

Hood River

Mount Hood National Forest
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Eagle Creek

Jackson

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

The Cove Palisades State Park
Black Butte
Lake Billy Chinook



Josephine

Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserves
Indian Mary Park
Rogue River-Siskiyou National Park

Klamath

Crater Lake National Park
Winema National Forest
Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge

Lake

Fremont National Forest
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
Derrick Cave

Lane

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Sea Lion Caves
Three Sisters

Lincoln

Oregon Coast Aquarium
Yaquina Bay State Recreation Site
South Beach State Park

Linn

Mount Washington
Middle Santiam Wilderness
Willamette National Forest

Malheur

Lake Owyhee State Park
Succor Creek Natural Area
Ontario State Recreation Site

Marion

Silver Falls State Park
Enchanted Forest
Oregon State Capitol

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Multnomah Falls
Mount Hood National Forest
Mark O Hatfield Wilderness

Polk

Basket Slough National Wildlife Refuge
Valley of the Giants
Sarah Helmick State Recreation Site

Sherman

Deschutes River State Recreation Area
Cottonwood Canyon State Park
John Day Dam

Tillamook

Tillamook State Forest
Nehalem Bay State Park
Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge

Umatilla

Umatilla National Forest
Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
Hat Rock State Park

Union

Umatilla National Forest
Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
Hilgard Junction State Park

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
Zumwalt Prairie
Wallowa Whitman National Forest

Wasco

Mount Hood National Forest
Deschutes River Recreation Site
Memaloose State Park

Washington

L L Stub Stewart State Park
Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge
Tualatin Hills Nature Park

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls
Bald Creek State Scenic Viewpoint

*Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2020.
Released 2020.*

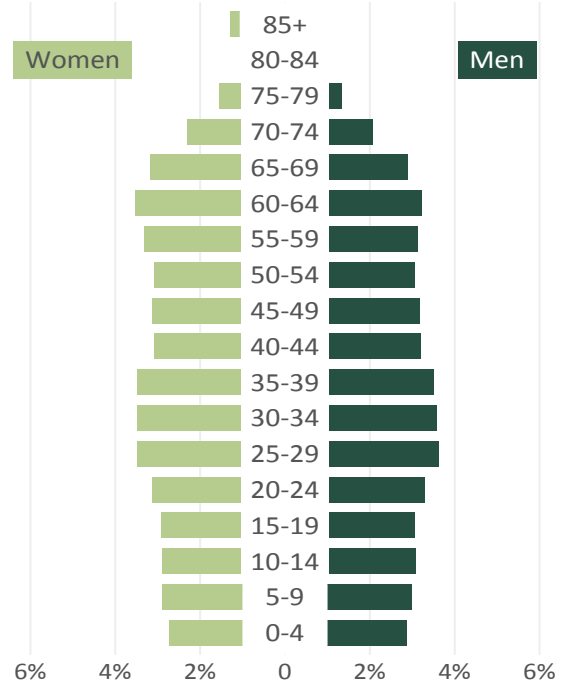


POPULATION PYRAMID

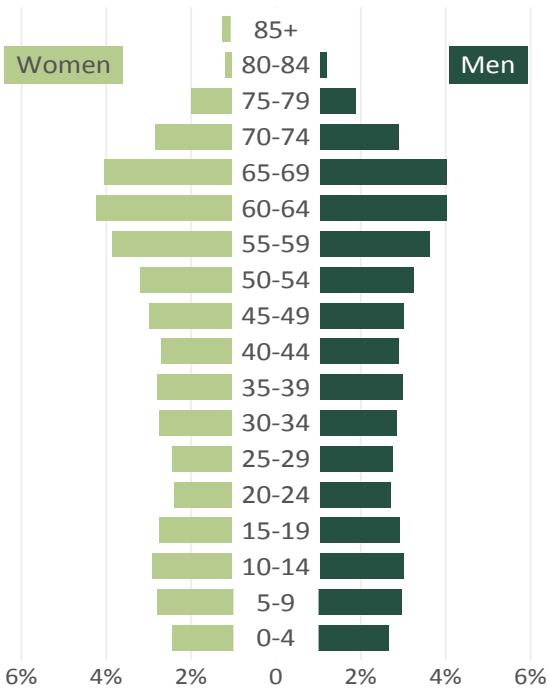
Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

The population pyramid graphically represents the population. It can provide insights into the distribution of age groups, differences between men and women, population growth patterns, and the demand for specific types of goods and services. While named for their typically pyramidal shape, the graphs demonstrate that many counties in Oregon have larger populations in higher age categories and will not follow this shape. The graphs on this page show population distributions for the entire state (right) followed by separate distributions for rural and urban populations (below).

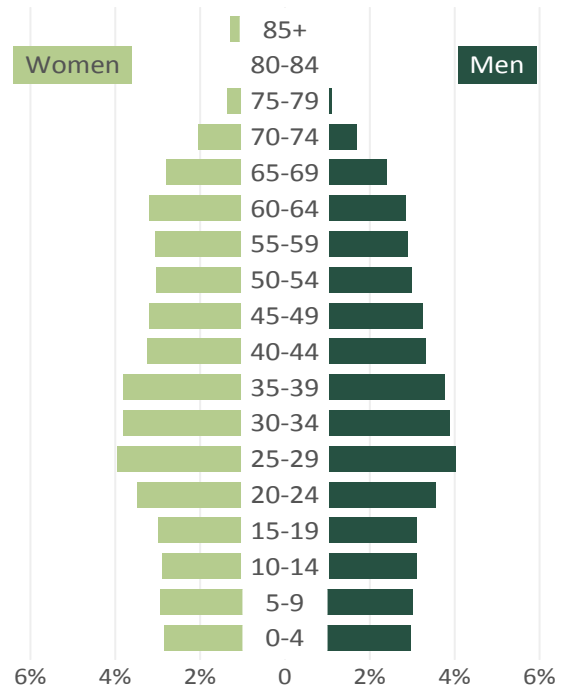
Oregon



Rural



Urban



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

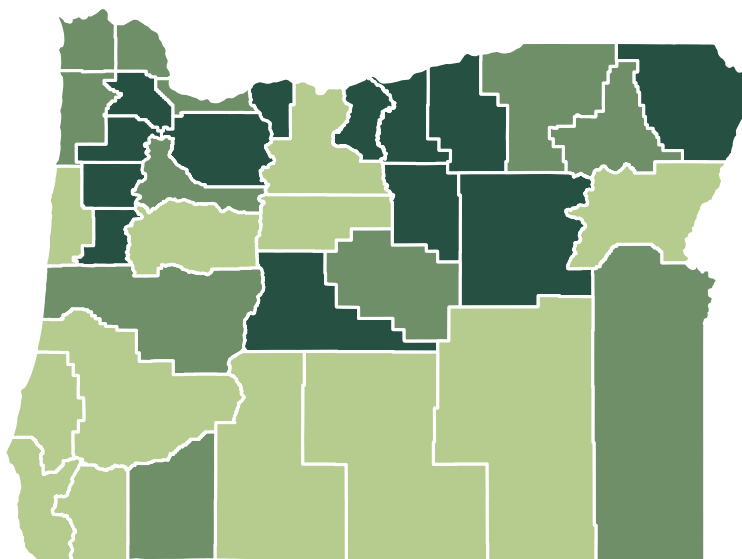


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Definition: The average number of years a person can expect to live.

Life expectancy is one measure of overall community health. Increasingly, researchers report strong connections between life expectancy and geography because so many social, environmental, behavioral and biological factors contribute to this outcome. Better access to health care and healthy activities can increase life expectancy. Higher rates of risky and unhealthy behaviors can lower life expectancy. Diet, tobacco and alcohol use, frequency of preventive health behaviors, employment in dangerous industries, and biological factors like cardiovascular disease can contribute to differences in life expectancy for men and women. In Oregon, men have a life expectancy of 77 years, while women have a life expectancy of 82 years. The separate calculations for men and women appear on most county profiles earlier in this report. Separate calculations may not be possible in counties with smaller populations.

Rank	County	Years
1	Benton	83.8
2	Gilliam	82.9
3	Washington	82.6
4	Wheeler	82.2
5	Hood River	82.0
6	Clackamas	81.2
7	Deschutes	80.9
8	Morrow	80.8
9	Wallowa	80.5
10	Grant	80.2
Oregon		79.9
11	Sherman	79.8
12	Polk	79.7
12	Yamhill	79.7
14	Marion	79.5
15	Columbia	79.4
15	Lane	79.4
15	Multnomah	79.4
18	Jackson	79.1
19	Malheur	78.9
20	Union	78.8
21	Clatsop	78.7
21	Tillamook	78.7
21	Umatilla	78.7
24	Crook	78.6
25	Baker	78.4
26	Wasco	78.2
27	Lake	78.0
28	Linn	77.9
29	Jefferson	77.8
30	Harney	77.6
30	Lincoln	77.6
32	Douglas	77.3
33	Curry	77.1
34	Josephine	76.8
35	Coos	76.6
36	Klamath	76.5



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 6-57, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.



RACE/ETHNICITY

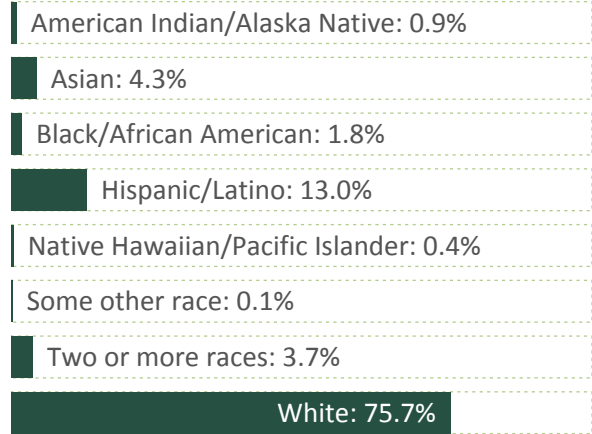
Definition: *The percentage of a county's total population in each racial and ethnic group.*

Oregon is becoming an increasingly diverse state. Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equal opportunity and addressing policies and practices that create barriers for marginalized and underserved populations. Tracking race and ethnicity is important for building inclusive communities, implementing programs and accessing funding. Reporting race and ethnicity data may be required under state and federal statute. Rural and urban breakouts and the maps to the right provide additional insights about the distribution of racial and ethnic groups across the state.

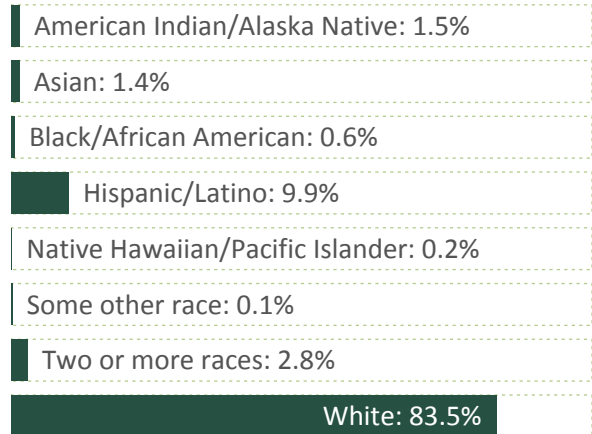
Federal and state policies and economic forces have shaped Oregon's demographics since the state's founding. For example:

- Black exclusion laws enacted during the early days of the state deterred Black/African Americans from settling in Oregon.
- The federal Bracero Program during World War II brought Mexican men to alleviate farm-labor shortages and to work on railroad maintenance.
- Today, immigration policies continue to shape Oregon's demographics.

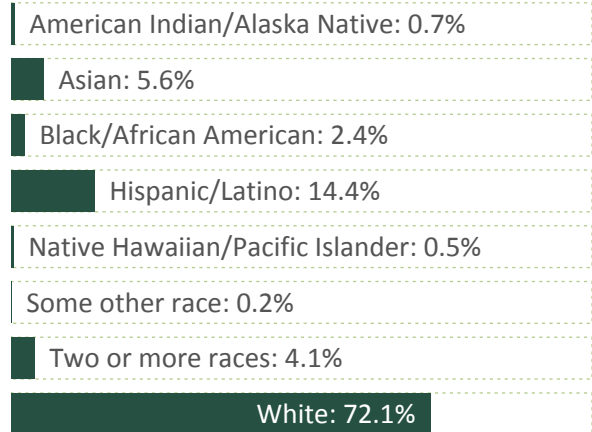
Oregon



Rural



Urban

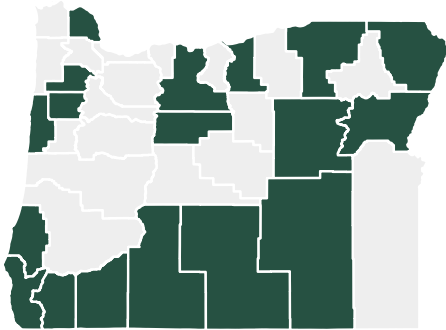


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

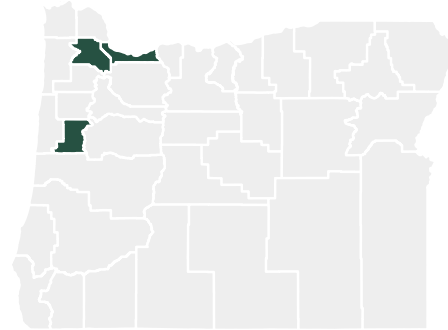


RACE/ETHNICITY

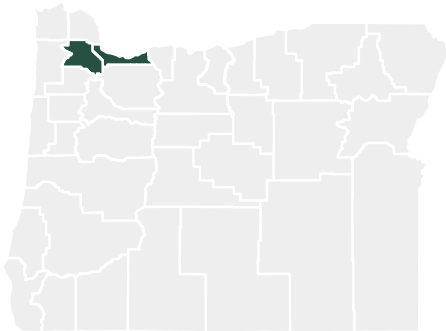
These maps show counties where the population of each race/ethnicity group is above the state average.



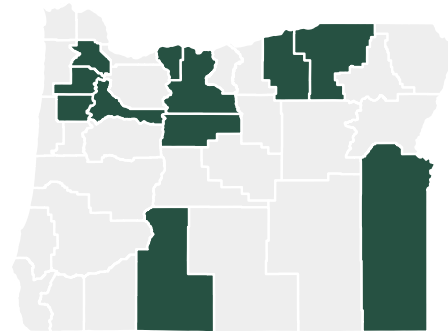
American Indian/Alaska Native



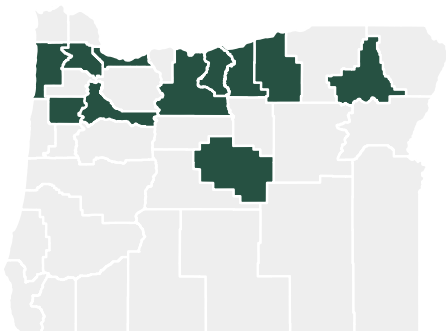
Asian



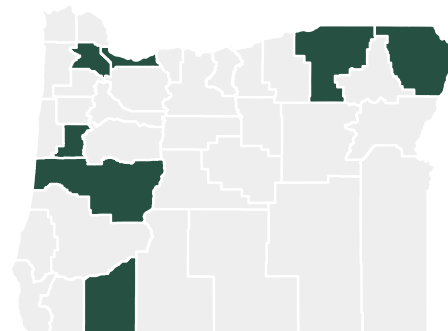
Black/African American



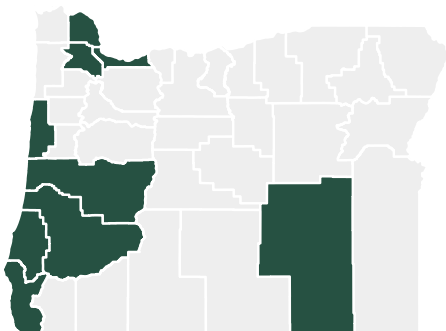
Hispanic/Latino



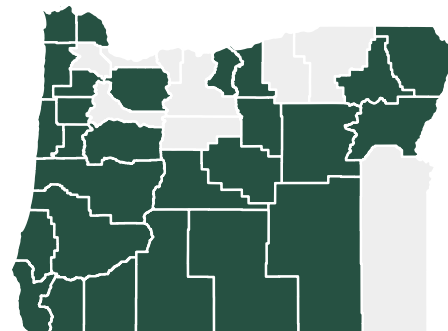
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



Some other race



Two or more races



White



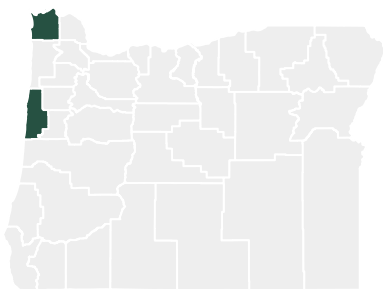
TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

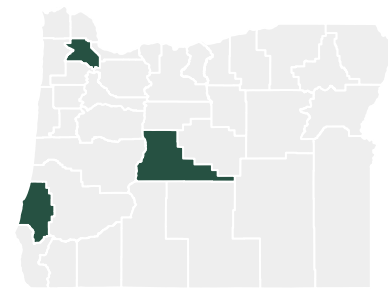
Identifying the top three employment industries in each county provides insight about the structure of the local economy. Employment industries have different average wage levels, so the top three figure prominently in determining the total wage earnings of a county. Examining this indicator across the state and between counties suggests notable employment trends and could point to policy opportunities. (Notes: Employment data are not available when fewer than four establishments of that industry are in a county. This can exclude major employers, such as hospitals. Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.)



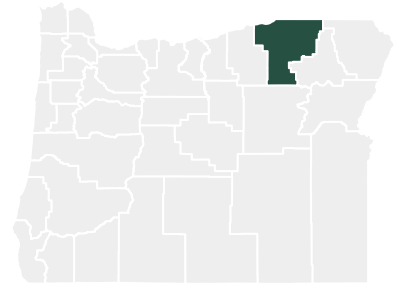
Accommodation



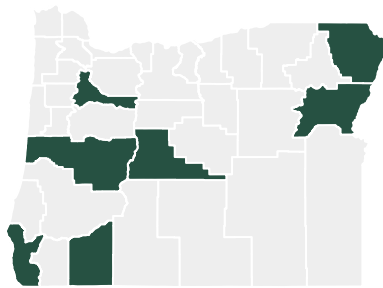
Administrative and support services



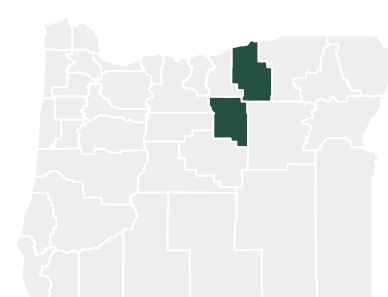
Agriculture & forestry support activity



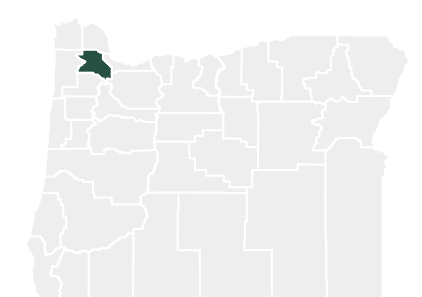
Ambulatory health care services



Animal production



Computer and electronic product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

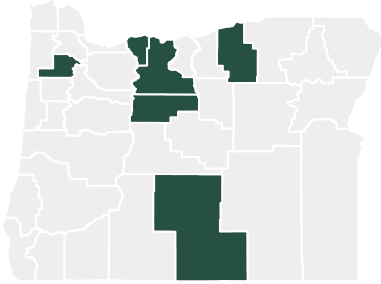


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

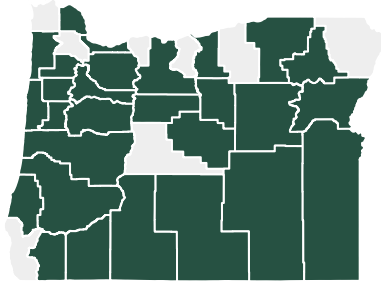
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



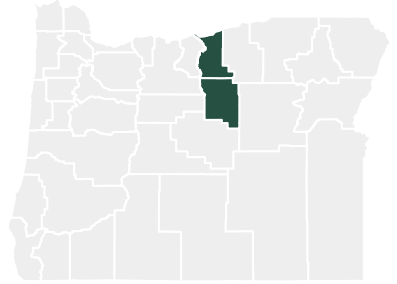
Crop production



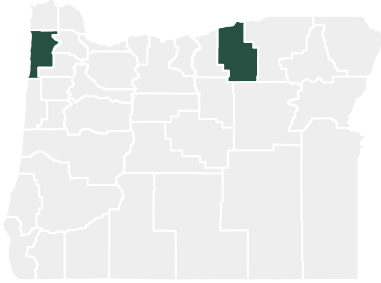
Educational services



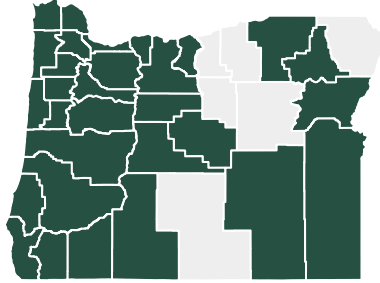
Executive, legislative and general government



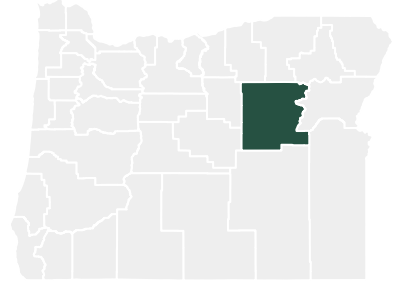
Food manufacturing



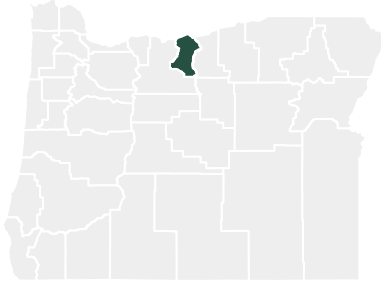
Food services and drinking places



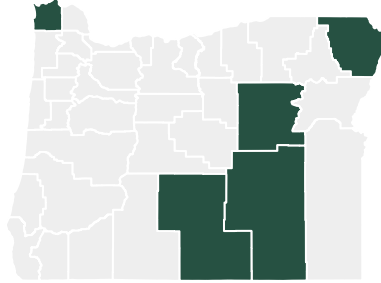
Forestry and logging



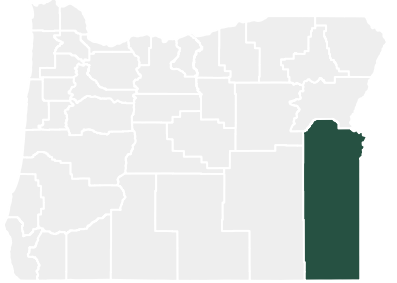
Heavy and civil engineering construction



Hospitals



Justice, public order and safety activities



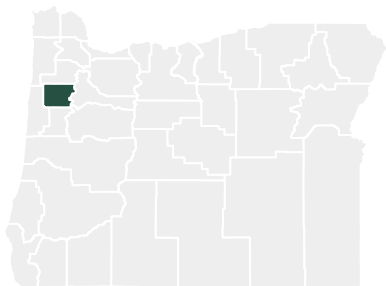


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

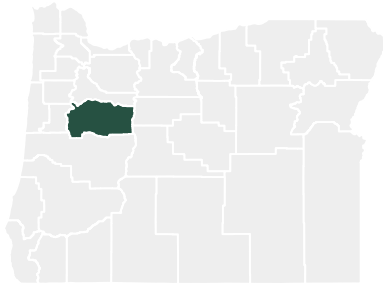
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



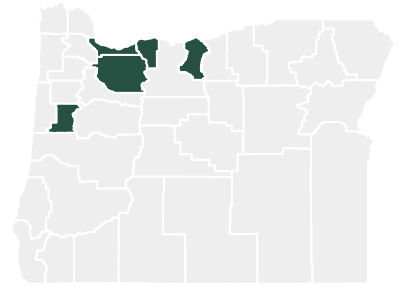
Nursing and residential care facilities



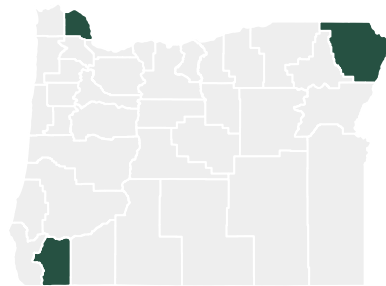
Primary metal manufacturing



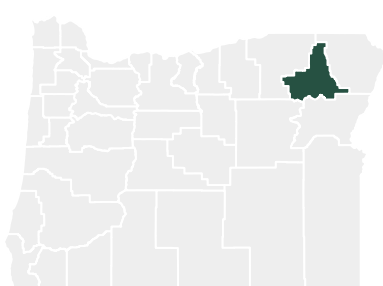
Professional and technical services



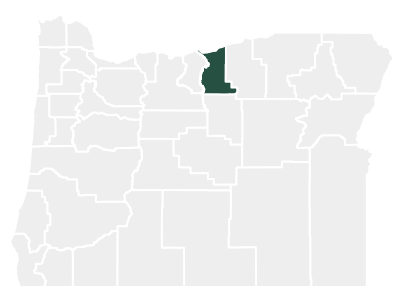
Social assistance



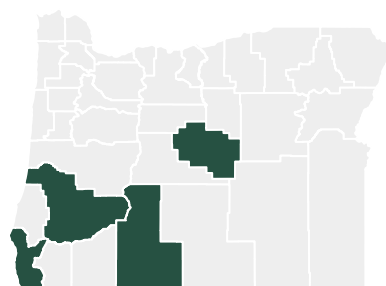
Transportation equipment manufacturing



Waste management and remediation services



Wood product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

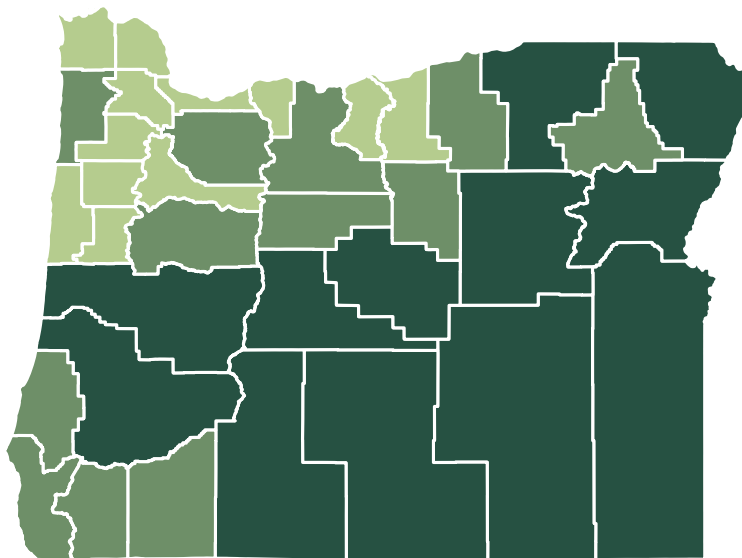


LAND AREA

Definition: The total land area within the boundary of each county, measured in square miles.

Every 10 years the U.S. Census Bureau uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to delineate jurisdictional and census boundaries. As a measure, land area communicates the amount of physical space a county has as a resource. It also suggests the scope of demand for infrastructure on local governments and provides insight about the distances residents may need to travel in order to access employment, education, resources and services.

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	98,378
	Rural Oregon	76,753
	Urban Oregon	21,625
1	Harney	10,226
2	Malheur	9,930
3	Lake	8,358
4	Klamath	6,136
5	Douglas	5,134
6	Lane	4,722
7	Grant	4,529
8	Umatilla	3,231
9	Wallowa	3,152
10	Baker	3,088
11	Deschutes	3,055
12	Crook	2,987
13	Jackson	2,802
14	Wasco	2,395
15	Linn	2,309
16	Morrow	2,048
17	Union	2,038
18	Curry	1,988
19	Clackamas	1,883
20	Coos	1,806
21	Jefferson	1,791
22	Wheeler	1,715
23	Josephine	1,642
24	Tillamook	1,333
25	Gilliam	1,223
26	Lincoln	1,194
27	Marion	1,192
28	Clatsop	1,084
29	Sherman	831
30	Polk	744
31	Washington	726
32	Yamhill	718
33	Columbia	688
34	Benton	679
35	Hood River	533
36	Multnomah	466



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

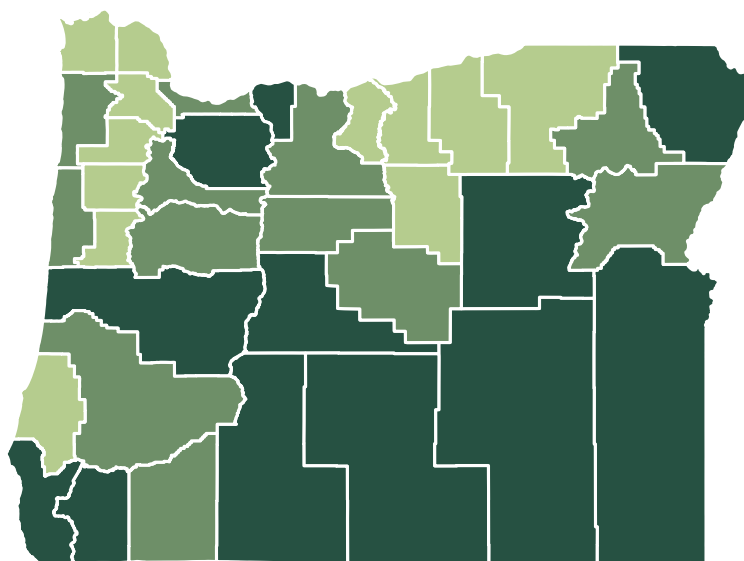
Source: US Census Bureau, TigerLine Shapefiles, Decennial Census, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.



PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

Definition: The percentage of total land area in a county publicly held rather than privately owned.

Publicly owned land area is calculated by aggregating lands managed by federal, state and local governments. Much of the western United States is held publicly — protected for natural resources, open space and recreational areas. The economic history of Oregon is closely tied to the state’s large proportion of public lands, especially federal lands that comprise more than 50% of the state. These publicly held lands have significant economic impacts on the Oregon counties that contain them.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.9%
3	Lake	75.3%
4	Harney	74.9%
5	Hood River	73.0%
6	Josephine	68.1%
7	Grant	61.7%
8	Klamath	60.2%
9	Wallowa	58.8%
10	Lane	58.4%
Rural Oregon		57.3%
Oregon		55.7%
11	Curry	54.9%
12	Clackamas	54.5%
13	Tillamook	53.3%
14	Jackson	52.2%
15	Baker	51.7%
16	Douglas	51.4%
17	Jefferson	50.8%
18	Crook	50.5%
Urban Oregon		49.9%
19	Union	48.7%
20	Wasco	43.9%
21	Linn	39.6%
22	Multnomah	36.0%
23	Marion	34.6%
24	Lincoln	29.2%
25	Wheeler	29.0%
26	Coos	28.4%
27	Umatilla	26.8%
28	Benton	26.4%
29	Clatsop	26.0%
30	Morrow	16.7%
31	Yamhill	16.5%
32	Washington	15.3%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	11.9%
35	Gilliam	8.4%
36	Columbia	8.0%

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2020, collected annually. Released 2020.

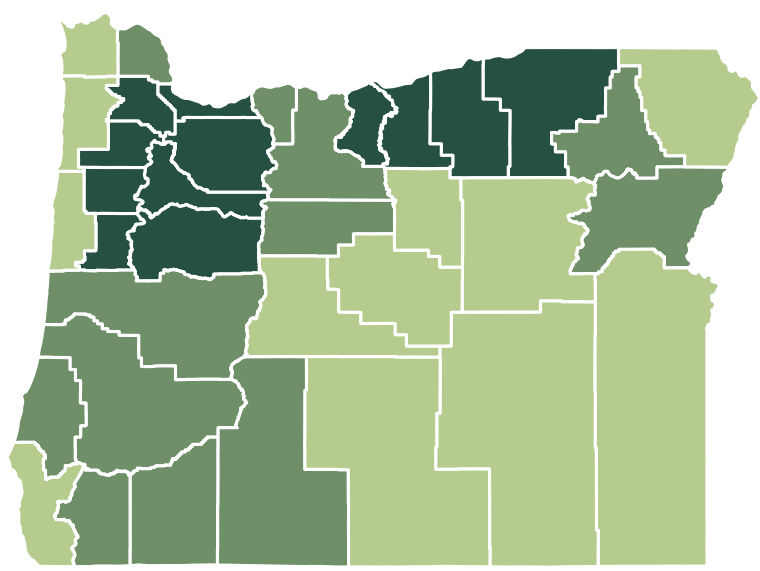


DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

Definition: The percentage of total land cover classified as developed or cultivated (includes pasture) according to the National Land Cover Database.

This measure tracks the conversion and designation of land for human purposes. Over time, shifts change the provision of ecosystem services such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification, waste management, pollination or pest control. The conversion of land to developed or cultivated status also can indicate economic growth in a county.

Rank	County	Percent
1	Marion	46.9%
2	Washington	45.7%
3	Yamhill	44.8%
4	Sherman	44.3%
5	Polk	42.8%
6	Multnomah	41.8%
7	Benton	34.2%
8	Umatilla	32.8%
9	Morrow	30.0%
10	Gilliam	28.8%
11	Linn	27.0%
12	Clackamas	21.3%
13	Columbia	13.7%
14	Union	13.2%
15	Wasco	10.9%
16	Jackson	10.8%
	Oregon	10.5%
17	Lane	10.2%
18	Hood River	9.4%
19	Douglas	8.7%
19	Josephine	8.7%
21	Klamath	8.1%
22	Jefferson	7.6%
23	Baker	7.3%
24	Coos	6.7%
25	Tillamook	6.5%
26	Lincoln	6.4%
27	Clatsop	5.7%
28	Deschutes	5.3%
29	Malheur	4.4%
30	Harney	4.3%
31	Crook	3.8%
32	Wallowa	3.7%
33	Curry	3.4%
34	Lake	3.2%
35	Wheeler	1.4%
36	Grant	1.2%



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

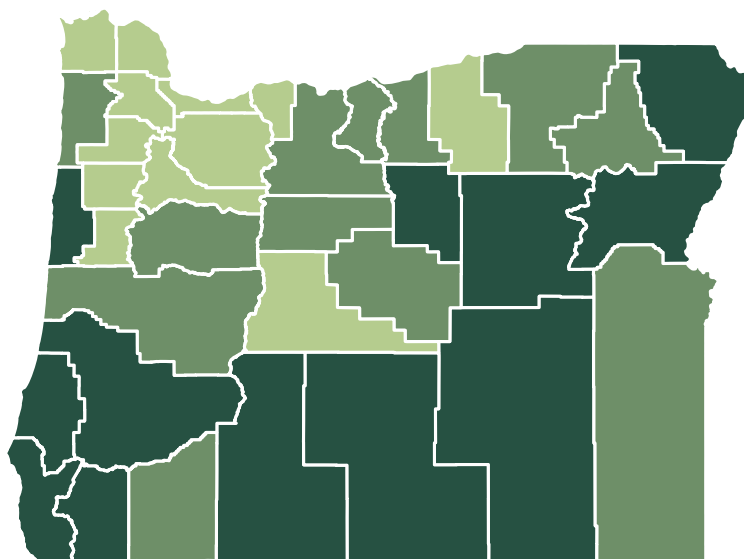
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2016, updated every five years. Released 2019.



FOOD INSECURITY

Definition: *The estimated percentage of individuals who have limited or uncertain access to adequate food.*

Food insecurity has profound negative impacts on the well-being and success of individuals, families and communities. It is one way to represent households at social and economic risk. Because there are no direct measures of food insecurity available at the county level, researchers for Feeding America have developed an estimate using a mathematical model that combines food security data from the Current Population Survey with other household demographic and economic information. Food-secure households have consistent access to safe and nutritional foods without needing to resort to emergency food sources, scavenging, stealing or other coping strategies.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Klamath	16.0%
2	Grant	15.7%
3	Coos	15.6%
4	Wheeler	15.4%
5	Harney	15.1%
5	Josephine	15.1%
7	Lake	14.9%
7	Wallowa	14.9%
9	Baker	14.7%
9	Douglas	14.7%
9	Lincoln	14.7%
12	Curry	14.6%
13	Crook	14.3%
13	Malheur	14.3%
15	Jefferson	14.2%
16	Lane	13.8%
17	Tillamook	13.6%
18	Sherman	13.5%
18	Union	13.5%
20	Umatilla	13.2%
21	Jackson	13.1%
21	Linn	13.1%
23	Gilliam	12.8%
24	Wasco	12.5%
25	Clatsop	12.3%
26	Columbia	12.2%
27	Multnomah	12.0%
Oregon		11.9%
28	Marion	11.8%
29	Polk	11.5%
30	Morrow	11.1%
30	Yamhill	11.1%
32	Benton	10.8%
33	Deschutes	10.5%
34	Clackamas	9.1%
35	Washington	9.0%
36	Hood River	8.1%

Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap, 2018*, updated annually. Released 2020.

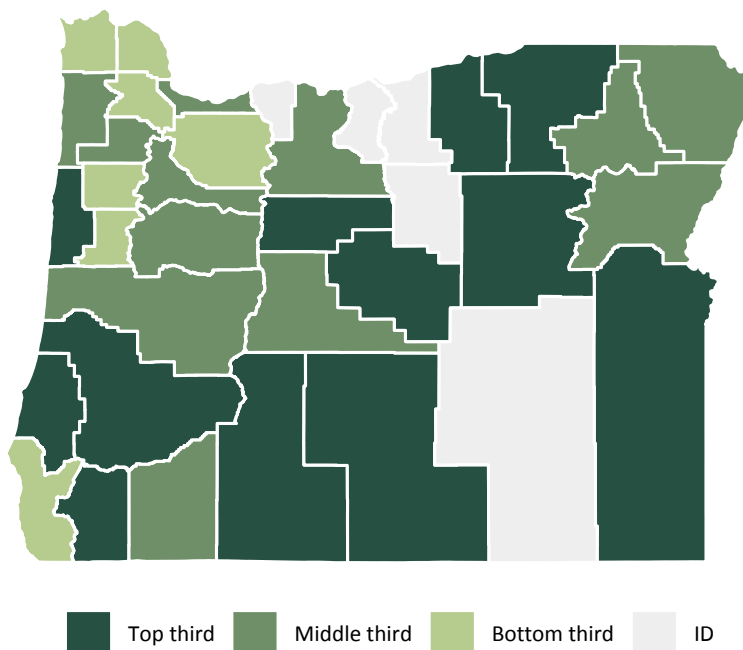


CHILD POVERTY

Definition: The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age and living in families whose income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for their family size.

Child poverty is a key predictor of negative social outcomes and increased demand for government services. Poverty can limit a child’s social, educational and personal development due to reduced access to basic necessities and opportunities. Children experiencing poverty are less likely to be successful in school, are more likely to have negative health outcomes, have greater difficulty accessing the job market later in life, and are more likely to commit crimes, all of which result in a greater demand for services. High rates of child poverty can limit community progress.

** Because people younger than 18 years old are a relatively narrow group of the population, the child poverty estimates for small counties (population under 10,000) may have wide margins of error, and readers should use caution when interpreting these statistics.*



Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	30.5%
2	Klamath	26.9%
3	Umatilla	25.9%
4	Josephine	25.6%
5	Lincoln	24.9%
6	Crook	24.3%
7	Grant*	24.0%
8	Coos	23.9%
9	Jefferson	23.5%
10	Lake*	22.8%
10	Morrow	22.8%
12	Douglas	22.1%
13	Jackson	21.1%
14	Wallowa*	21.0%
15	Lane	19.9%
16	Tillamook	19.8%
17	Marion	19.5%
18	Multnomah	17.0%
	Urban Oregon	16.9%
	Oregon	16.6%
19	Yamhill	16.3%
20	Baker	16.2%
21	Linn	16.1%
22	Union	16.0%
	Rural Oregon	15.8%
23	Wasco	15.4%
24	Deschutes	14.2%
25	Polk	14.0%
26	Benton	13.9%
27	Columbia	13.8%
28	Curry	11.5%
29	Washington	11.5%
30	Clackamas	9.2%
31	Clatsop	7.9%
	Gilliam*	ID
	Harney*	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Sherman*	ID
	Wheeler*	ID

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

ID: Insufficient data for comparison/ranking

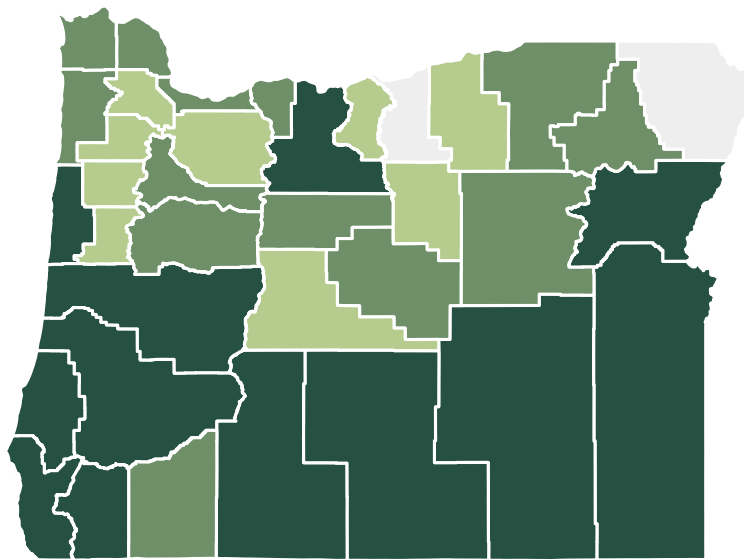


FOSTER CARE

FOSTER CARE

Definition: The number of children in a county in foster care per 1,000 residents under 18 years of age.

Children may enter Oregon’s foster care system when they cannot safely remain at home. Children in foster care may have experienced physical abuse (including sexual abuse), neglect (including abandonment), and/or mental abuse. In addition to the trauma of instability at home, children in foster care often encounter instability in many facets of their life — education, for example. They may experience compromised educational outcomes compared to their peers, including but not limited to attendance, test scores and high school completion. Data reported here are point-in-time counts conducted on the same date across the state. Children must rely on the adults in their communities to protect them from abuse and neglect.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third
 ID

Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	25.4
2	Harney	22.4
3	Douglas	20.5
4	Coos	19.0
5	Lincoln	18.0
6	Curry	16.4
7	Baker	15.1
8	Klamath	15.0
9	Josephine	14.5
	Rural Oregon	14.4
10	Lake	14.2
11	Lane	13.7
12	Wasco	12.9
13	Jefferson	12.6
14	Grant	12.2
15	Jackson	11.8
16	Umatilla	11.1
17	Crook	10.8
18	Columbia	10.6
19	Clatsop	9.8
20	Multnomah	9.4
	Oregon	8.3
	Urban Oregon	7.2
21	Marion	7.0
21	Tillamook	7.0
23	Linn	6.7
24	Hood River	6.3
24	Union	6.3
26	Morrow	6.2
27	Yamhill	4.7
28	Polk	4.5
29	Benton	3.8
30	Clackamas	3.7
30	Washington	3.7
32	Deschutes	3.5
33	Sherman	0.0
33	Wheeler	0.0
	Gilliam	ID
	Wallowa	ID

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

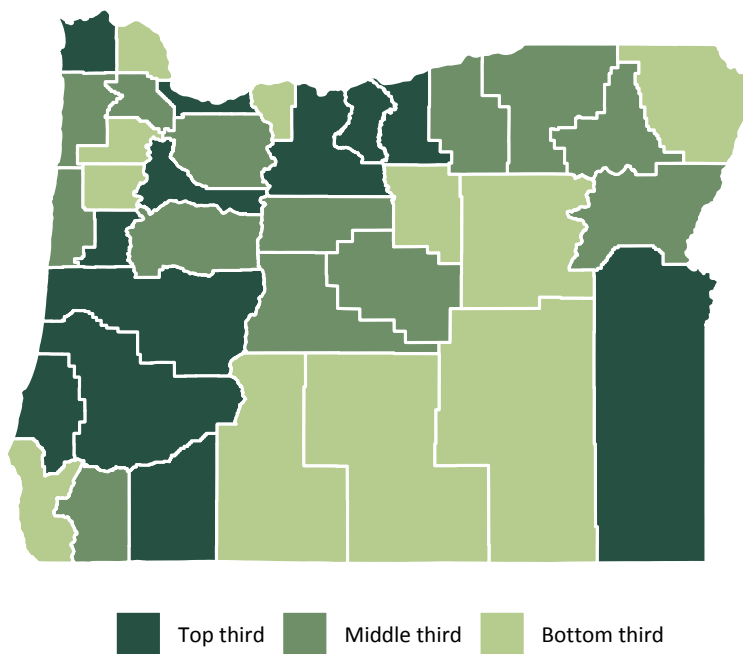
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INDEX CRIME

Definition: The annual number of index crime offenses per 1,000 residents in a county. Index crimes include willful murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft and arson.

Crime rates are a measure of the relative safety of an area, but crime also has important social and economic influences on communities. High rates of crime are associated with population mobility, weaker attachment of residents to their community, less local involvement and lower home values. The index crime rate is created to provide a standard measure of particularly important crimes against people and property across the United States. Tracking crime supports law enforcement operations, public safety budgeting and local community development efforts.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	55.1
2	Jackson	37.2
3	Clatsop	33.6
4	Marion	33.3
5	Coos	32.8
6	Gilliam	32.7
Urban Oregon		30.6
7	Douglas	28.2
7	Malheur	28.2
Oregon		27.7
9	Sherman	27.7
10	Lane	27.2
11	Benton	26.0
12	Wasco	25.4
13	Baker	25.0
14	Umatilla	23.8
Rural Oregon		22.7
15	Tillamook	22.2
16	Lincoln	22.1
17	Linn	22.0
18	Josephine	21.8
19	Deschutes	21.5
20	Union	21.2
21	Washington	18.2
22	Jefferson	18.1
23	Clackamas	17.9
24	Crook	16.6
24	Morrow	16.6
26	Yamhill	16.4
27	Hood River	16.1
28	Harney	14.1
28	Polk	14.1
30	Klamath	13.0
31	Lake	11.9
32	Curry	6.9
33	Columbia	6.6
34	Grant	3.8
35	Wallowa	0.6
36	Wheeler	0.0

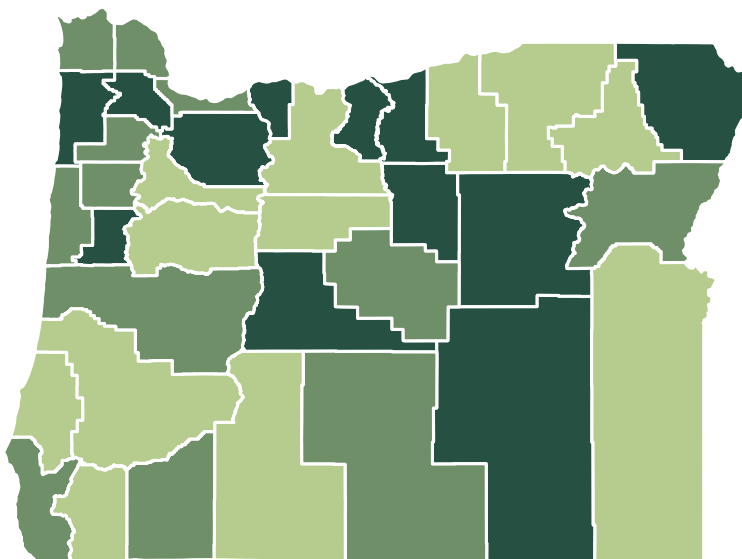
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: The percentage of registered voters who participated in the 2020 biennial general elections.

Voter participation has long served as a secondary measure of social capital. The relationship between voting and social connections has been heavily researched with little consensus. In the absence of an alternative measure, voter participation continues as an important proxy for civic engagement and community social capital. This in turn reflects community capacity. The state of Oregon has implemented multiple policies over the years to increase voter participation, such as mail-in ballots and automatic voter registration. The state reports some of the highest voter participation rates in the country.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Wheeler	90.2%
2	Benton	88.9%
3	Wallowa	87.9%
4	Gilliam	86.1%
5	Sherman	85.4%
6	Deschutes	85.3%
7	Clackamas	84.9%
8	Hood River	84.8%
8	Washington	84.8%
10	Grant	84.6%
11	Harney	82.9%
12	Tillamook	82.8%
13	Lane	82.3%
14	Multnomah	82.2%
Oregon		82.0%
15	Lake	81.9%
16	Yamhill	81.8%
17	Crook	81.5%
18	Columbia	81.4%
19	Clatsop	81.3%
20	Curry	81.0%
20	Lincoln	81.0%
22	Polk	80.9%
23	Baker	80.7%
24	Jackson	80.3%
25	Union	80.2%
26	Coos	79.3%
27	Douglas	79.0%
27	Wasco	79.0%
29	Marion	78.9%
30	Linn	78.5%
31	Morrow	77.3%
32	Klamath	76.4%
33	Josephine	76.3%
34	Jefferson	75.0%
35	Umatilla	73.7%
36	Malheur	72.8%

Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2020, updated biennially. Released 2020.

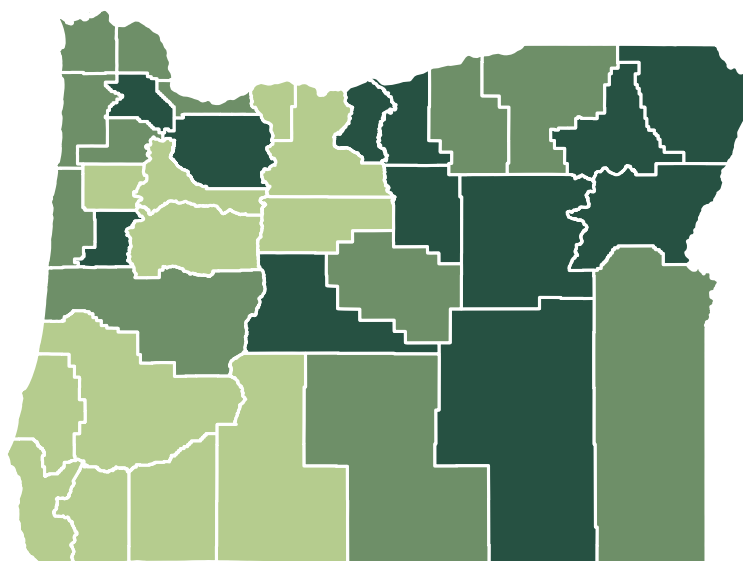


KINDERGARTEN READY (LETTER SOUNDS)

Definition: The average number of letter sounds in the English alphabet that children identify when shown paired upper and lowercase letters. Scores are reported out of 26 possible.

Decades of educational research suggest that particular early achievement measures can predict readiness for learning, long-term academic outcomes and emotional development. Oregon’s kindergarten readiness assessment includes measures in three areas: early literacy, early math and approaches to learning. It intentionally aligns with Oregon’s Early Learning Standards, Kindergarten Common Core State Standards and those used in Head Start classrooms. Children cannot pass or fail the assessment as it simply provides a snapshot of the skills and knowledge students possess when entering kindergarten. Unlike standardized tests used in the later grades, teachers administer the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment through a series of low-stakes, unpressured teacher-student conversations. The letter sounds score is highly correlated with reading ability and future academic success.

Rank	County	Score
1	Wallowa	13.8
2	Wheeler	12.5
3	Harney	12.0
4	Union	11.0
5	Baker	10.8
6	Sherman	10.5
7	Benton	10.4
8	Grant	9.9
9	Washington	9.5
10	Gilliam	9.4
11	Clackamas	9.3
12	Deschutes	9.0
13	Clatsop	8.3
13	Lake	8.3
15	Lane	8.2
15	Multnomah	8.2
Oregon		7.7
17	Lincoln	7.5
18	Columbia	7.3
18	Crook	7.3
20	Yamhill	7.1
21	Morrow	7.0
22	Malheur	6.8
23	Tillamook	6.7
23	Umatilla	6.7
25	Douglas	6.2
25	Linn	6.2
27	Hood River	6.0
28	Coos	5.9
28	Josephine	5.9
30	Jackson	5.7
30	Polk	5.7
32	Curry	5.5
33	Klamath	5.1
34	Marion	5.0
35	Jefferson	4.7
36	Wasco	4.6



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

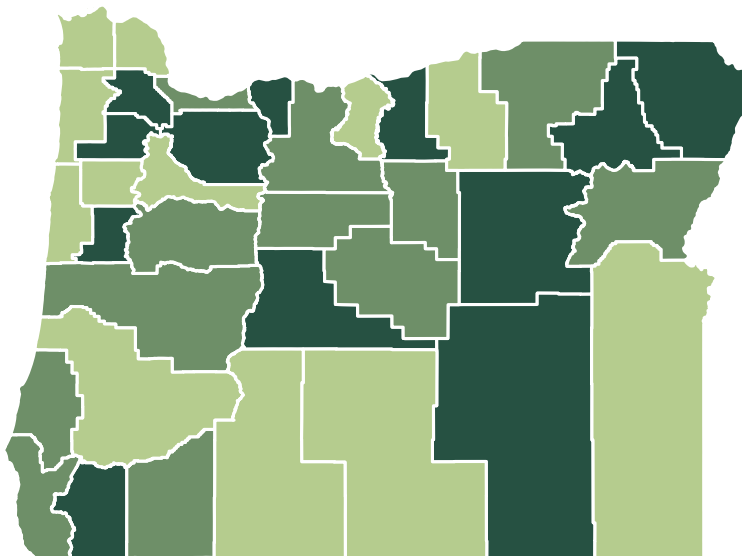
Source: Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Kindergarten Assessment, 2019-2020, updated annually. Released 2020.



THIRD GRADE READING

Definition: The percentage of third graders who meet or exceed required reading scores on state standardized tests.

In third grade, students are expected to begin reading independently, if they are not doing so already. They are making the shift from learning to read to reading to learn. For the rest of their schooling, students' ability to read confidently and proficiently will directly impact their likelihood of learning successfully in every subject area. Bridging the reading achievement gap becomes harder as students get older, so third grade serves as a critical point for assessing needs and getting students the supports they need. Research shows that reading scores at younger grades predict measures of future academic success, especially high school graduation rates. Standardized test scores provide one window into a student's early reading abilities and a community's need to provide additional reading supports for children in general.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	70.0%
2	Deschutes	61.0%
3	Grant	57.1%
4	Washington	54.9%
5	Clackamas	54.5%
5	Gilliam	54.5%
7	Benton	53.7%
8	Harney	51.3%
9	Yamhill	50.0%
10	Union	48.7%
11	Josephine	48.3%
12	Hood River	48.2%
Urban Oregon		48.0%
13	Wheeler	48.0%
14	Crook	47.6%
15	Baker	47.1%
16	Multnomah	46.7%
Oregon		46.5%
17	Lane	45.5%
18	Wasco	44.5%
19	Umatilla	43.1%
20	Linn	42.6%
21	Coos	42.5%
Rural Oregon		42.2%
22	Jefferson	42.1%
23	Jackson	42.0%
24	Curry	41.2%
25	Clatsop	41.1%
26	Columbia	40.9%
27	Douglas	40.8%
27	Lake	40.8%
29	Sherman	40.0%
30	Klamath	38.9%
31	Malheur	37.6%
32	Morrow	37.4%
33	Marion	36.4%
34	Lincoln	35.5%
35	Tillamook	34.4%
36	Polk	30.6%

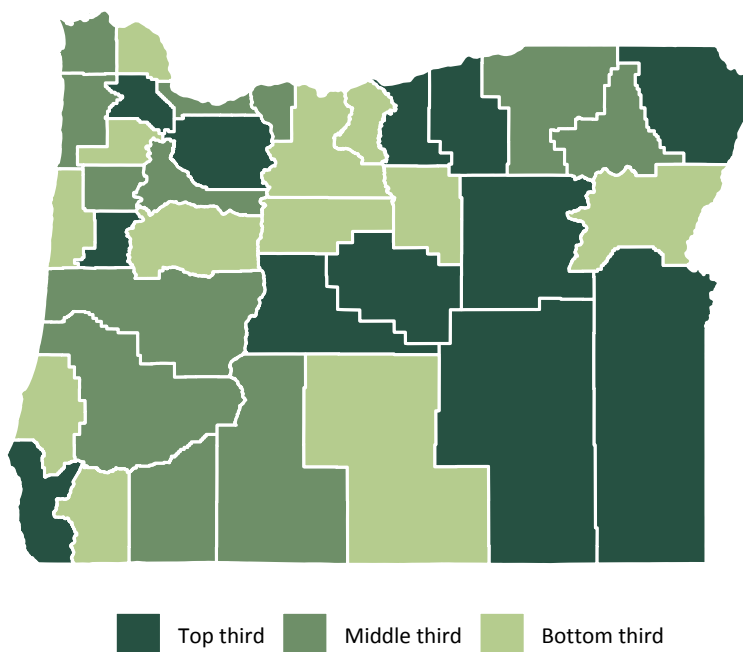
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2018-2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



NINTH GRADE ON TRACK

Definition: *The percentage of ninth graders who have attended school regularly and successfully completed all required courses during their first year of high school.*

The ninth grade academic year serves as a pivotal point of transition for students. Being academically on track in ninth grade predicts future academic success, especially a greater likelihood of high school completion across all demographics. Students who are not on track at the end of ninth grade start tenth grade behind, making them less likely to graduate on time or perhaps at all. Identifying struggling students early in their high school careers allows for more timely interventions. As a state, Oregon is an early implementer of the “ninth grade on track” indicator as part of its high school accountability system.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	95.0%
2	Harney	94.7%
3	Morrow	94.6%
4	Curry	91.7%
5	Benton	91.4%
6	Washington	90.5%
7	Wallowa	89.9%
8	Grant	89.1%
9	Deschutes	88.8%
10	Malheur	88.5%
11	Clackamas	88.3%
12	Crook	87.3%
13	Multnomah	86.8%
14	Clatsop	86.7%
Urban Oregon		86.5%
15	Hood River	86.4%
15	Tillamook	86.4%
17	Jackson	86.1%
Oregon		85.3%
18	Polk	85.2%
19	Lane	85.1%
20	Marion	84.8%
21	Umatilla	84.6%
22	Union	84.3%
23	Douglas	82.9%
Rural Oregon		82.7%
24	Klamath	82.3%
25	Josephine	81.9%
26	Lake	81.7%
27	Yamhill	81.2%
28	Columbia	80.3%
29	Jefferson	79.3%
30	Sherman	78.3%
31	Lincoln	78.2%
32	Linn	76.1%
33	Coos	74.9%
34	Wasco	74.5%
35	Baker	73.2%
36	Wheeler	50.8%

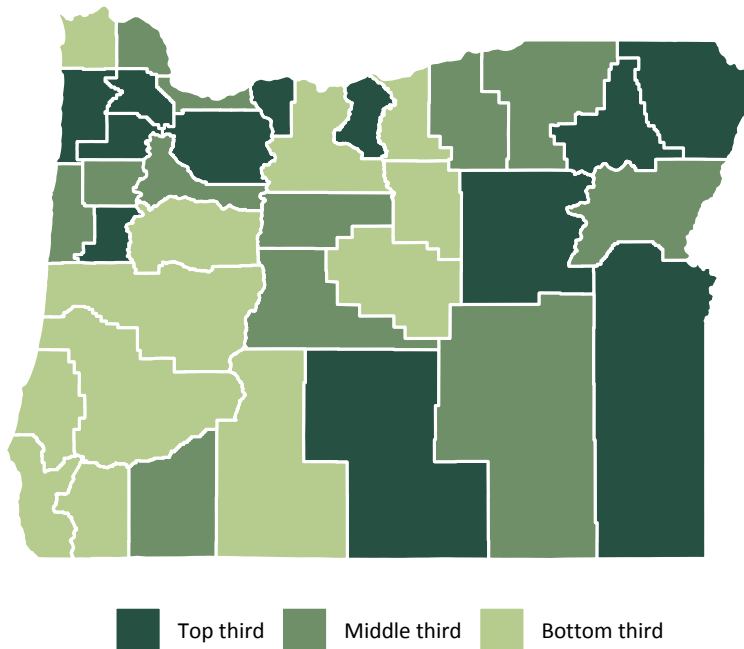
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2018-2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



FIVE-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

Definition: *The percentage of students in a high school cohort who earned a standard high school diploma within five years of starting high school.*

High school graduation rate indicates a community’s well-being as well as the skill of its workforce. Over the last few decades, the gap in wages between those with a high school diploma and those without one has provided strong incentive for students to complete high school. Still, across Oregon, a significant group of students require more time to graduate. The reasons are many — from family struggles to academic issues. Such students need adequate support to complete their secondary education in a timely fashion. Students who do not achieve this benchmark will likely face significant challenges attaining adult milestones such as gaining employment or continuing their education. Tracking the five-year high school graduation rate provides communities with a clearer measure of high school completion. It also encourages policies and practices that will support students who need more time to finish their high school requirements.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	96.5%
2	Grant	92.6%
3	Lake	90.5%
4	Union	89.4%
5	Hood River	88.6%
5	Washington	88.6%
7	Tillamook	88.3%
8	Benton	88.0%
9	Malheur	87.9%
10	Yamhill	87.6%
11	Sherman	87.5%
12	Clackamas	86.9%
13	Harney	86.8%
14	Morrow	85.6%
15	Columbia	85.2%
16	Lincoln	85.1%
17	Polk	84.7%
18	Deschutes	84.3%
Urban Oregon		83.2%
19	Jackson	82.7%
20	Jefferson	82.6%
Oregon		81.6%
21	Baker	81.4%
22	Marion	81.2%
22	Umatilla	81.2%
24	Multnomah	80.4%
25	Clatsop	79.3%
26	Wasco	78.6%
27	Crook	78.4%
28	Curry	78.2%
Rural Oregon		77.9%
29	Linn	77.7%
30	Gilliam	77.3%
31	Lane	76.9%
32	Klamath	76.1%
33	Josephine	75.7%
34	Douglas	71.8%
35	Coos	64.6%
36	Wheeler	29.3%

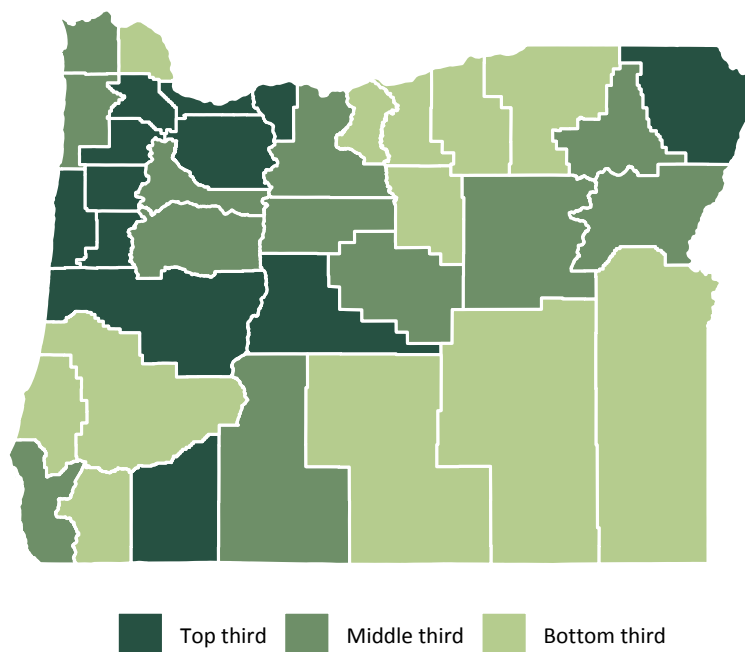
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2018-2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

Definition: The percentage of the county population, age 25 or older, that has earned a four-year or other more advanced college degree. Individuals included are those with a four-year (bachelor's) degree, a master's degree, a professional degree or a doctorate.

Those who earn a four-year college degree or higher generally experience increased lifetime earnings, enhanced worker benefits, more social mobility and improved health. This measure is an important indicator of human capital at the county level. It is frequently used to describe a community's labor force for purposes of economic development.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Benton	54.1%
2	Multnomah	45.9%
3	Washington	44.4%
	Urban Oregon	38.2%
4	Clackamas	37.4%
5	Deschutes	35.4%
	Oregon	33.7%
6	Hood River	32.0%
7	Polk	31.0%
8	Lane	30.5%
9	Jackson	27.8%
10	Yamhill	26.9%
11	Wallowa	26.4%
12	Lincoln	24.9%
13	Curry	24.6%
14	Union	24.5%
15	Clatsop	24.4%
	Rural Oregon	24.1%
16	Baker	23.7%
17	Marion	23.5%
18	Tillamook	21.8%
19	Klamath	20.0%
20	Crook	19.8%
21	Wasco	19.6%
22	Jefferson	19.4%
23	Linn	19.3%
24	Grant	18.9%
25	Columbia	18.5%
26	Harney	18.4%
27	Coos	17.8%
28	Josephine	17.5%
29	Gilliam	17.4%
30	Douglas	17.3%
30	Sherman	17.3%
32	Umatilla	17.2%
33	Lake	16.4%
34	Wheeler	14.9%
35	Malheur	13.7%
36	Morrow	9.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

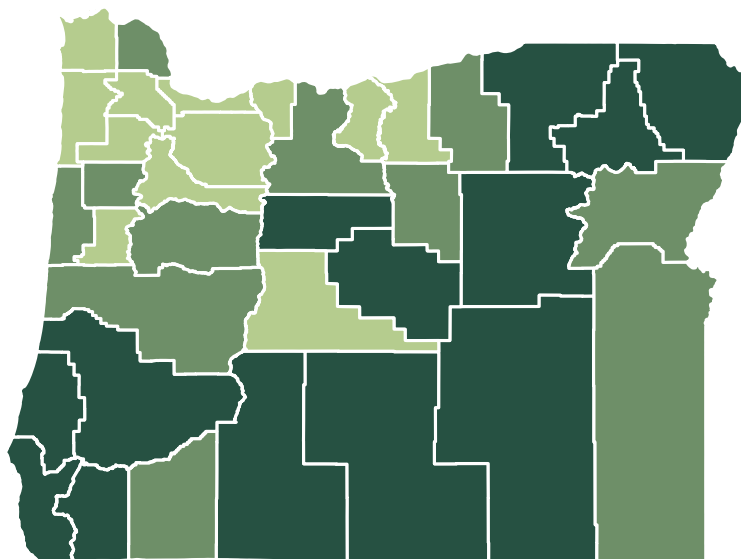


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Definition: *The percentage of the population who do not have a job, are currently available for work and are actively seeking work.*

Unemployment has an impact on the individuals who are without work, their families and their communities. The purchasing power of those workers is lost, as are the goods and services they might have produced. People who are unemployed are also at a higher risk of social challenges. The unemployment rate serves as both a measure of labor availability and an overall indicator of a county's economic health. While labor availability is an important factor in economic development, high rates of unemployment are considered unfavorable. These rates represent Oregon prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Grant	6.7%
2	Klamath	6.0%
3	Wallowa	5.7%
4	Lake	5.3%
5	Harney	5.2%
6	Crook	5.1%
6	Curry	5.1%
8	Jefferson	5.0%
9	Josephine	4.9%
10	Coos	4.8%
10	Douglas	4.8%
12	Umatilla	4.7%
12	Union	4.7%
14	Baker	4.5%
15	Columbia	4.4%
16	Jackson	4.3%
16	Lincoln	4.3%
16	Linn	4.3%
19	Wheeler	4.2%
20	Lane	4.0%
20	Malheur	4.0%
20	Morrow	4.0%
20	Polk	4.0%
20	Wasco	4.0%
25	Deschutes	3.9%
25	Marion	3.9%
27	Tillamook	3.8%
28	Clatsop	3.7%
	Oregon	3.7%
29	Gilliam	3.6%
30	Sherman	3.4%
30	Yamhill	3.4%
32	Clackamas	3.3%
33	Multnomah	3.2%
34	Hood River	3.1%
35	Benton	3.0%
35	Washington	3.0%

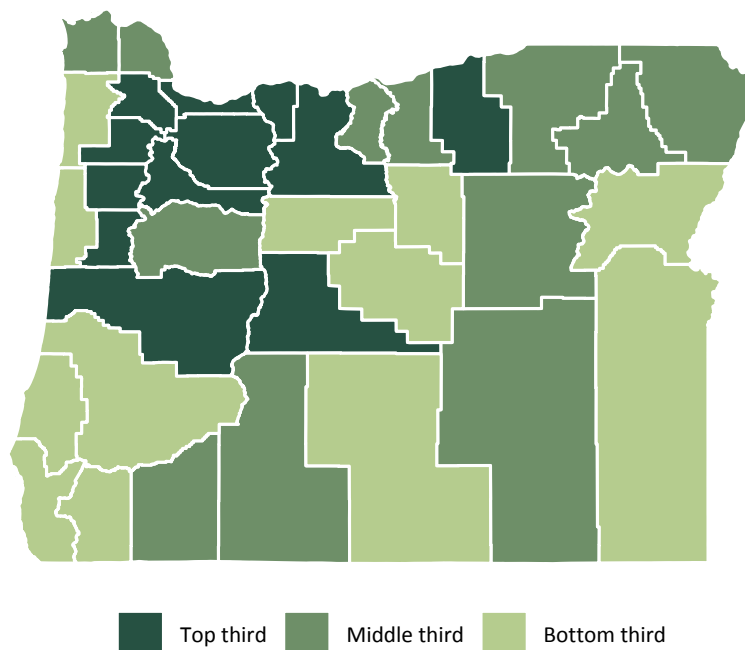
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Definition: The ratio between the size of the civilian labor force and the overall population 16 years of age and older. People in the labor force are those who are employed or are actively seeking work.

The labor force participation rate measures the supply side of the labor market, including both those currently working and those seeking work. It is particularly useful in detecting discouraged unemployed workers during economic downturns and in areas that are economically depressed. Higher rates of labor force participation are generally viewed favorably. However, local factors, such as the age structure of the population or the sources of household income, can affect this measure in ways that warrant careful interpretation with respect to context. These rates represent Oregon prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	69.4%
2	Washington	69.0%
3	Hood River	67.7%
Urban Oregon		65.6%
4	Clackamas	64.6%
5	Deschutes	63.1%
Oregon		62.3%
6	Marion	61.4%
7	Yamhill	60.3%
8	Morrow	60.2%
8	Polk	60.2%
10	Lane	59.7%
11	Benton	59.6%
12	Wasco	59.3%
13	Union	58.7%
14	Linn	58.6%
15	Umatilla	58.5%
16	Columbia	57.9%
17	Clatsop	57.8%
18	Jackson	57.3%
19	Gilliam	55.9%
Rural Oregon		55.1%
20	Wallowa	55.1%
21	Harney	54.8%
22	Grant	53.7%
23	Klamath	53.1%
23	Sherman	53.1%
25	Jefferson	52.9%
26	Crook	51.6%
26	Lake	51.6%
28	Douglas	51.1%
29	Coos	50.8%
30	Malheur	49.8%
30	Tillamook	49.8%
32	Baker	49.7%
33	Josephine	49.0%
33	Lincoln	49.0%
35	Curry	42.0%
36	Wheeler	40.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.

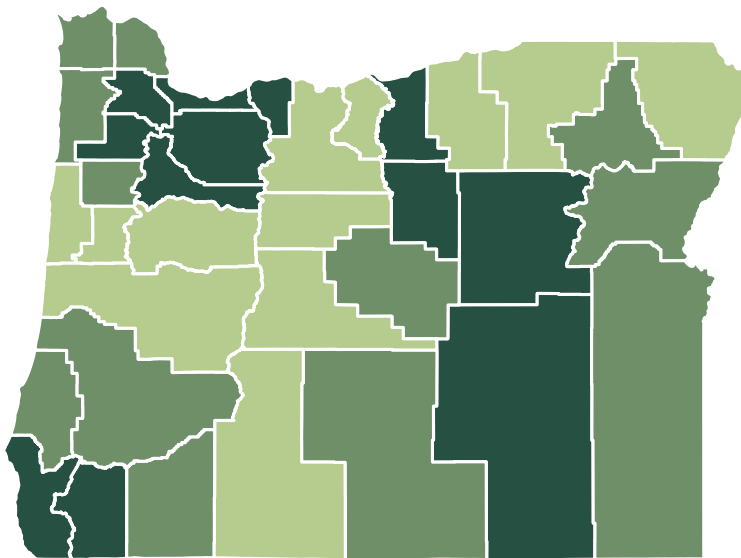


JOB GROWTH

JOB GROWTH

Definition: The net change in the estimated number of full-time and part-time jobs being performed between the listed year and the year prior, per 1,000 residents in the county.

Job growth focuses on the change in the number of jobs worked. It does not provide perspective on unfilled or vacant jobs potentially available in communities. Job growth serves as an essential measure of economic vitality and tracks closely with productivity. Taken in combination with unemployment and labor force participation rate, net job growth provides valuable insights on the overall labor market in each county and across the state. These rates represent Oregon prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	69.2
2	Washington	12.4
3	Josephine	12.2
4	Multnomah	12.1
5	Grant	11.2
6	Clackamas	9.0
6	Wheeler	9.0
8	Hood River	8.4
9	Harney	7.6
Urban Oregon		7.4
10	Yamhill	7.4
11	Curry	7.3
Oregon		6.5
12	Marion	6.1
13	Coos	6.0
14	Malheur	5.4
15	Lake	5.1
16	Polk	4.9
17	Columbia	4.5
18	Crook	4.2
19	Baker	4.1
19	Union	4.1
21	Clatsop	4.0
21	Tillamook	4.0
23	Douglas	2.7
23	Jackson	2.7
Rural Oregon		2.3
25	Umatilla	2.3
26	Lane	2.2
27	Benton	1.0
28	Lincoln	0.4
29	Wallowa	-1.6
30	Deschutes	-2.0
30	Sherman	-2.0
32	Linn	-2.2
33	Klamath	-4.1
34	Wasco	-4.2
35	Jefferson	-5.4
36	Morrow	-11.9

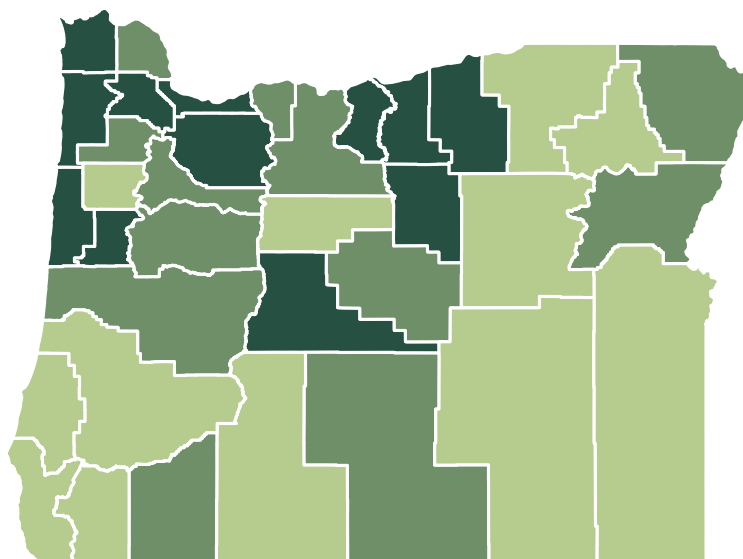
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



PROPERTY TAX PER PERSON

Definition: The per-capita property tax imposed, calculated as the total property tax imposed divided by the number of people in the county.

Property tax serves as an important source of revenue for local governments. Per-capita property tax is an indicator of the capacity of local government to provide services such as public safety, roads and other infrastructure, parks and recreation, as well as public health. It is also a measure of relative tax burden. Property tax imposed excludes taxes allocated to urban renewal agencies and special assessments.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,564
2	Sherman	\$4,084
3	Morrow	\$2,722
4	Lincoln	\$2,361
5	Tillamook	\$2,120
6	Clatsop	\$2,062
7	Multnomah	\$2,039
8	Clackamas	\$1,930
9	Deschutes	\$1,918
10	Washington	\$1,821
11	Wheeler	\$1,682
Urban Oregon		\$1,668
Oregon		\$1,613
12	Benton	\$1,581
13	Lake	\$1,575
14	Lane	\$1,415
15	Wasco	\$1,388
16	Jackson	\$1,347
Rural Oregon		\$1,330
17	Columbia	\$1,330
18	Linn	\$1,321
19	Wallowa	\$1,312
20	Hood River	\$1,307
21	Crook	\$1,295
22	Baker	\$1,260
23	Yamhill	\$1,236
24	Marion	\$1,203
25	Jefferson	\$1,188
26	Umatilla	\$1,170
27	Curry	\$1,170
28	Grant	\$1,146
29	Polk	\$1,115
30	Harney	\$1,088
31	Coos	\$1,081
32	Union	\$1,023
33	Klamath	\$1,020
34	Douglas	\$913
35	Josephine	\$891
36	Malheur	\$880

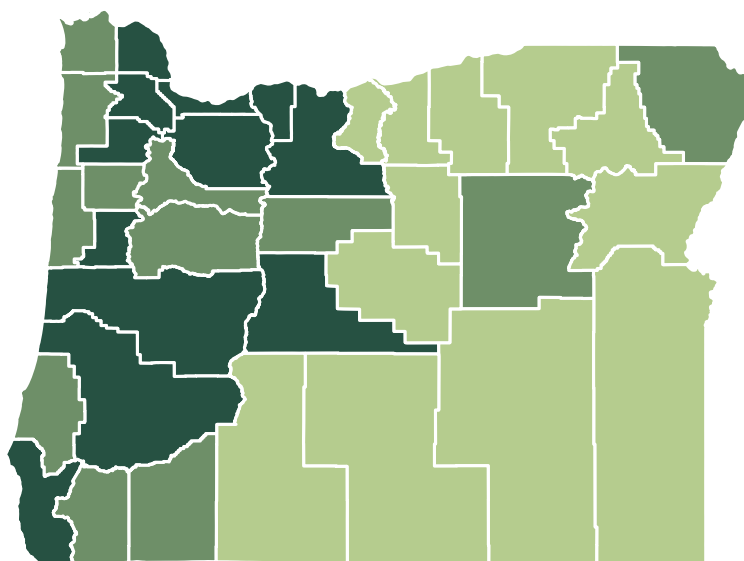
Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



RENT COSTS (1 BEDROOM/1 BATH)

Definition: The Fair Market Rent (FMR) price for a one-bedroom apartment.

Fair Market Rent (FMR) prices are developed each year for counties and metropolitan areas by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The figures are calculated using the rent prices paid by people who have recently moved and serve as the basis for federal housing assistance programs. FMRs can be used to look at changes in rent costs in an area over time or to compare the cost of rental housing across communities. In Oregon, the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) agency calculates the Portland Metropolitan area (Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill counties) as a single area. While rent prices vary considerably across each of these counties, the FMR is still important to consider due to its role in determining the amount of housing assistance available to low-income and other vulnerable populations.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Clackamas	\$1,234
1	Columbia	\$1,234
1	Multnomah	\$1,234
1	Washington	\$1,234
1	Yamhill	\$1,234
6	Benton	\$886
7	Deschutes	\$884
8	Hood River	\$882
9	Wasco	\$814
10	Lane	\$780
11	Curry	\$777
12	Douglas	\$773
13	Linn	\$761
14	Jackson	\$747
15	Marion	\$736
15	Polk	\$736
17	Josephine	\$722
18	Clatsop	\$700
19	Lincoln	\$697
20	Coos	\$684
21	Jefferson	\$611
22	Tillamook	\$610
23	Wallowa	\$609
24	Grant	\$598
25	Gilliam	\$593
25	Sherman	\$593
27	Harney	\$588
28	Crook	\$579
29	Umatilla	\$577
30	Lake	\$574
31	Klamath	\$567
32	Union	\$553
33	Malheur	\$544
34	Wheeler	\$542
35	Morrow	\$537
36	Baker	\$529

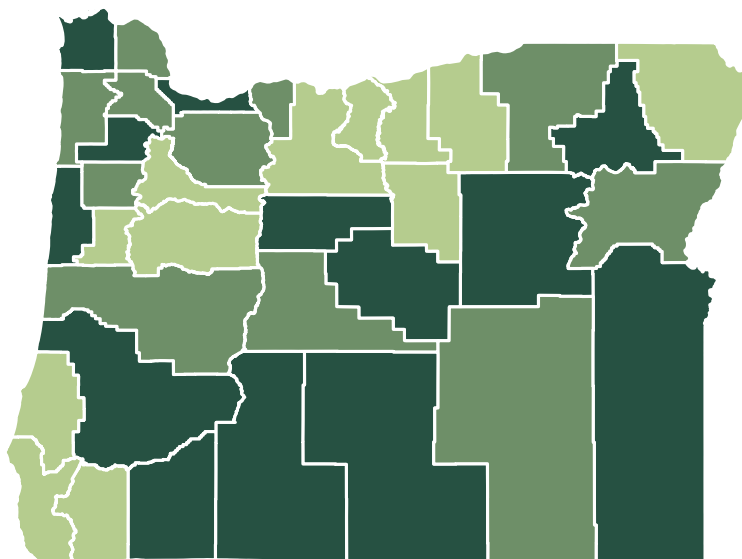
Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

Definition: The percentage of live babies who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs) at birth.

Low weight births indicate risk factors for both child and maternal health. For the child, low birth weight is a predictor of premature morbidity and death, risk for developmental problems, and respiratory and cardiovascular disease later in life. For the mother, low birth weight indicates multiple concerns including adverse health behavior, limited access to care, socioeconomic and environmental risks.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Grant	10.0%
2	Malheur	9.0%
3	Lake	8.6%
4	Crook	8.4%
5	Clatsop	8.3%
6	Union	8.0%
7	Yamhill	7.9%
8	Douglas	7.8%
9	Lincoln	7.5%
10	Jackson	7.1%
10	Jefferson	7.1%
Rural Oregon		7.1%
12	Klamath	7.0%
12	Multnomah	7.0%
14	Baker	6.9%
14	Deschutes	6.9%
14	Polk	6.9%
17	Clackamas	6.8%
17	Harney	6.8%
17	Hood River	6.8%
Oregon		6.7%
20	Umatilla	6.7%
20	Washington	6.7%
22	Tillamook	6.6%
Urban Oregon		6.6%
23	Columbia	6.4%
23	Lane	6.4%
25	Linn	6.2%
26	Coos	5.9%
27	Marion	5.8%
28	Wallowa	5.7%
29	Benton	5.4%
29	Morrow	5.4%
31	Josephine	5.3%
32	Wasco	5.0%
33	Curry	4.9%
34	Gilliam	0.0%
34	Sherman	0.0%
34	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

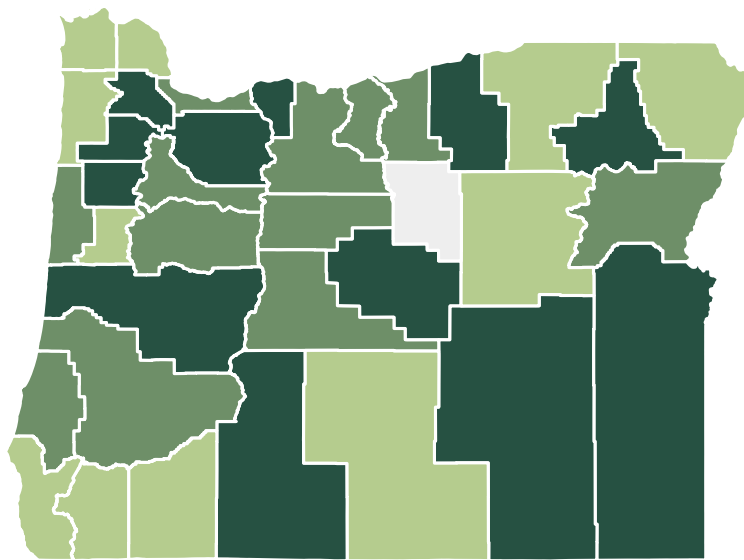


VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

Definition: The percentage of 2-year-olds in a given year who have received their required immunizations.

In Oregon, children entering preschool, child care or Head Start currently must receive the following vaccinations: four doses Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis (DTaP); three Polio; one Varicella (chickenpox); one Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR); three Hepatitis B; two Hepatitis A; and three or four Hib (Haemophilus). Vaccines have prevented countless cases of disease and saved millions of lives. The economic impact of prevented disease due to vaccines and the foregone cost of treatment is significant when compared to vaccination costs.

** For this measure, data for Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties are reported together as North Central Public Health District. This value represents the whole district, so each county shows as the same value, but there is likely variation. This measure cannot be reported for Wheeler County reliably due to small sample size.*



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third
 ID

Rank	County	Amount
1	Hood River	82%
2	Polk	80%
3	Klamath	79%
3	Malheur	79%
3	Morrow	79%
3	Yamhill	79%
7	Washington	78%
8	Clackamas	77%
8	Crook	77%
8	Harney	77%
8	Lane	77%
8	Union	77%
13	Douglas	76%
13	Jefferson	76%
	Oregon	76%
15	Baker	75%
15	Coos	75%
15	Deschutes	75%
15	Gilliam*	75%
15	Sherman*	75%
15	Wasco*	75%
21	Linn	74%
21	Multnomah	74%
23	Lincoln	73%
23	Marion	73%
25	Benton	72%
25	Columbia	72%
25	Josephine	72%
28	Jackson	71%
29	Lake	70%
29	Umatilla	70%
31	Grant	69%
32	Clatsop	68%
32	Tillamook	68%
34	Wallowa	63%
35	Curry	58%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

ID: Insufficient data per source

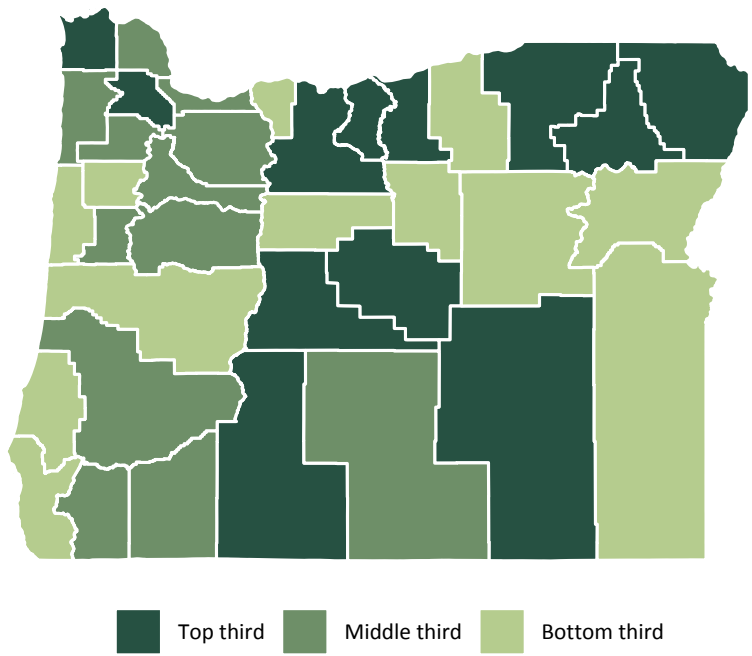


GOOD PHYSICAL HEALTH

Definition: The percentage of adults reporting that they have had no poor physical health days in the prior month.

Poor physical health can disrupt daily activities, even if the symptoms do not require medical attention. These data are based on a self-assessment, meaning they do not rely on diagnoses or medical intervention. Adults were asked: “Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?” Research shows that counties where residents report fewer unhealthy days also tend to have lower rates of disability, unemployment, poverty and mortality.

** For this measure, data for Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties are reported together as North Central Public Health District. This value represents the whole district, so each county shows as the same value, but there is likely variation.*



Rank	County	Amount
1	Crook	73.1%
2	Harney	69.8%
3	Gilliam*	68.7%
3	Sherman*	68.7%
3	Wasco*	68.7%
6	Clatsop	68.6%
7	Wallowa	68.3%
8	Union	64.4%
9	Deschutes	64.1%
10	Washington	63.9%
11	Umatilla	63.1%
12	Klamath	62.8%
13	Benton	61.5%
14	Clackamas	61.4%
15	Tillamook	60.8%
16	Jackson	60.6%
	Oregon	60.1%
17	Marion	59.9%
18	Yamhill	59.8%
19	Lake	59.5%
20	Linn	59.2%
21	Columbia	58.9%
22	Josephine	58.5%
23	Multnomah	58.4%
24	Douglas	58.0%
25	Lane	57.9%
26	Lincoln	57.1%
27	Hood River	57.0%
28	Baker	56.0%
28	Polk	56.0%
30	Coos	54.3%
30	Grant	54.3%
32	Malheur	53.6%
33	Curry	53.5%
34	Jefferson	50.3%
35	Morrow	47.9%
36	Wheeler	29.7%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014-2017, updated biennially. Released 2019.

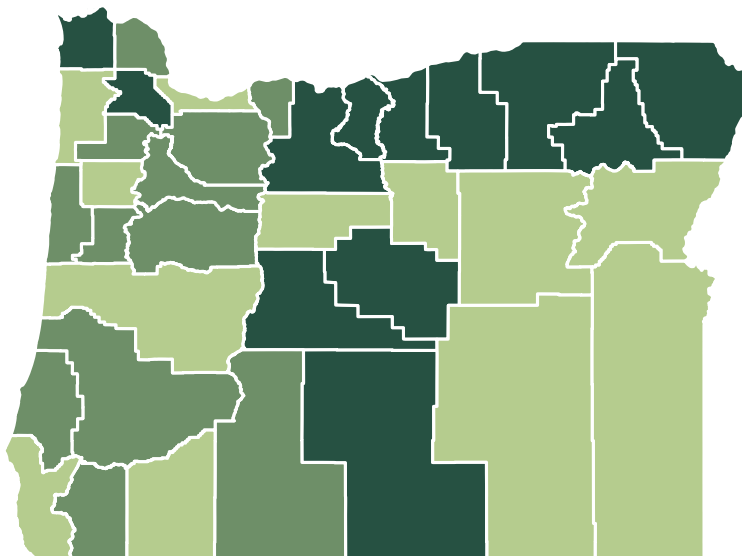


GOOD MENTAL HEALTH

Definition: The percentage of adults reporting that they had no days of poor mental health in the prior month.

Mental health is key to overall health. Due to stigma and the shortage of mental health providers, many mental health conditions go undiagnosed. These data are based on a self-assessment and are self-reported, meaning they do not rely on diagnoses or medical intervention. Adults were asked: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” Interventions to address low levels of good mental health should consider access to care. Data reported here are from aggregated sampling across years.

** For this measure, data for Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties are reported together as North Central Public Health District. This value represents the whole district, so each county shows as the same value, but there is likely variation.*



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Morrow	70.9%
2	Lake	69.4%
3	Crook	65.5%
4	Umatilla	64.5%
5	Wallowa	63.7%
6	Union	62.4%
7	Washington	62.2%
8	Deschutes	59.9%
9	Gilliam*	59.8%
9	Sherman*	59.8%
9	Wasco*	59.8%
12	Clatsop	59.7%
13	Klamath	59.6%
14	Hood River	59.0%
15	Clackamas	58.8%
16	Lincoln	58.7%
16	Linn	58.7%
16	Yamhill	58.7%
19	Coos	58.5%
20	Josephine	58.2%
21	Benton	57.4%
	Oregon	57.3%
22	Columbia	56.9%
23	Marion	56.7%
24	Douglas	56.5%
25	Curry	56.4%
26	Malheur	56.2%
27	Wheeler	55.7%
28	Polk	55.6%
29	Tillamook	55.5%
30	Jackson	55.4%
31	Harney	54.8%
32	Multnomah	53.8%
33	Lane	53.0%
34	Grant	52.9%
35	Baker	51.1%
36	Jefferson	49.1%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014-2017, updated biennially. Released 2019.

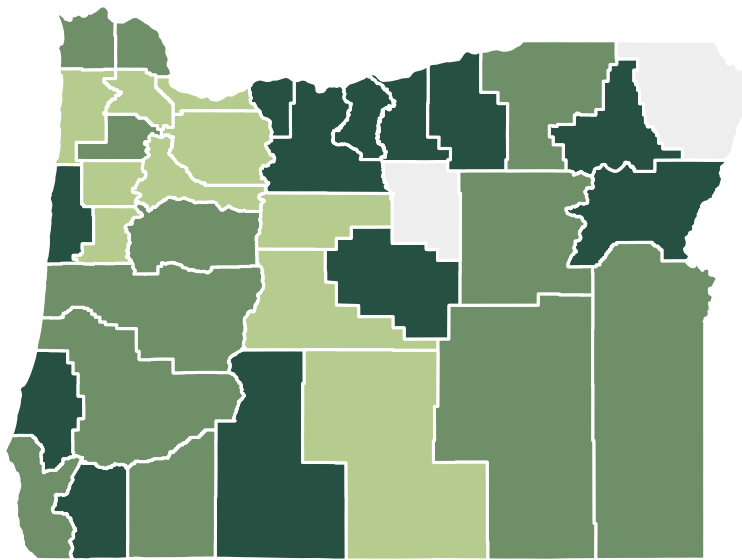


TOBACCO USE

Definition: The percentage of adults who report that they currently use tobacco, including cigarettes, e-cigarettes, cigars, hookahs or smokeless tobacco.

Tobacco use is the number-one contributor to preventable death in Oregon. It is a risk factor for developing chronic conditions and worsens outcomes for people with chronic conditions. Tobacco use also has economic consequences, costing billions of dollars in medical expenses, lost productivity and early death each year. While cigarette smoking is currently more common than other forms of tobacco use among adults, research shows that youth are increasingly using alternative forms.

** For this measure, data for Gilliam, Sherman and Wasco counties are reported together as North Central Public Health District. This value represents the whole district, so each county shows as the same value, but there is likely variation.*



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third
 ID

Rank	County	Amount
1	Baker	39.6%
2	Gilliam*	39.3%
2	Sherman*	39.3%
2	Wasco*	39.3%
5	Josephine	38.3%
6	Coos	36.8%
7	Morrow	36.7%
8	Hood River	35.2%
9	Lincoln	34.9%
10	Union	34.6%
11	Crook	34.5%
12	Klamath	33.1%
13	Yamhill	32.1%
14	Clatsop	31.7%
15	Douglas	31.5%
16	Harney	31.1%
17	Grant	30.9%
18	Linn	30.1%
19	Curry	29.8%
20	Columbia	29.5%
21	Malheur	29.4%
22	Jackson	27.2%
23	Umatilla	27.1%
24	Lane	25.7%
	Oregon	25.5%
25	Marion	24.6%
26	Deschutes	24.5%
27	Clackamas	24.4%
28	Tillamook	23.7%
29	Jefferson	23.0%
30	Multnomah	22.8%
31	Washington	20.3%
32	Lake	19.8%
33	Polk	18.8%
34	Benton	11.3%
	Wallowa	ID
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014-2017, updated biennially. Released 2019.

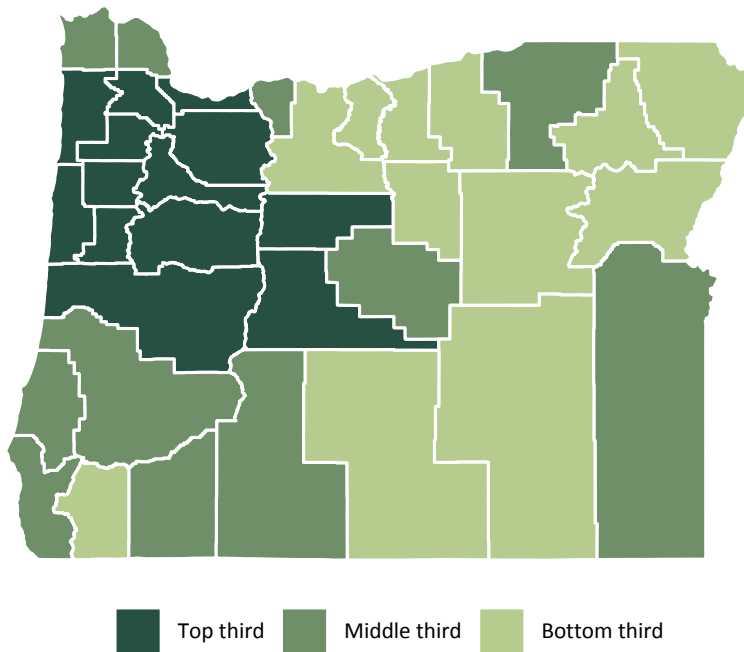
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BROADBAND ACCESS

Definition: The percentage of households served by broadband internet (25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload).

The internet has changed the way people access information, shop, work, view entertainment and attend school. Today, access to high volume data transfer rates has become a key requirement for economic and community development as well as education. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines the advanced telecommunications capability benchmark for broadband. The existing benchmark speed is 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. To calculate the percentage of households served by broadband, census blocks are analyzed to determine which ones meet the FCC’s advanced broadband benchmark. Households in census blocks that meet the FCC’s advanced broadband criteria are aggregated and then divided by the total number of households in a county to calculate the percentage of households served by broadband internet. It is important to recognize that even though broadband is available, the cost may prohibit residents from having a subscription. This measure reports the percentage of households with broadband available for purchase, not the percentage of households that have subscribed to broadband service.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Benton	99.9%
1	Marion	99.9%
3	Washington	99.8%
4	Polk	99.7%
5	Linn	99.5%
6	Yamhill	99.3%
7	Lane	99.1%
8	Jefferson	98.9%
8	Multnomah	98.9%
10	Tillamook	98.5%
11	Deschutes	98.3%
12	Clackamas	98.2%
12	Lincoln	98.2%
	Oregon	97.6%
14	Clatsop	97.3%
15	Crook	97.2%
16	Hood River	97.0%
17	Jackson	96.8%
18	Curry	95.7%
19	Malheur	95.1%
20	Umatilla	94.6%
21	Columbia	94.4%
21	Douglas	94.4%
23	Klamath	93.1%
24	Coos	91.9%
25	Wasco	89.9%
26	Union	89.5%
27	Josephine	89.4%
28	Wallowa	85.7%
29	Morrow	78.5%
30	Harney	73.8%
31	Sherman	73.5%
32	Baker	73.1%
33	Grant	63.9%
34	Gilliam	63.2%
35	Lake	50.7%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

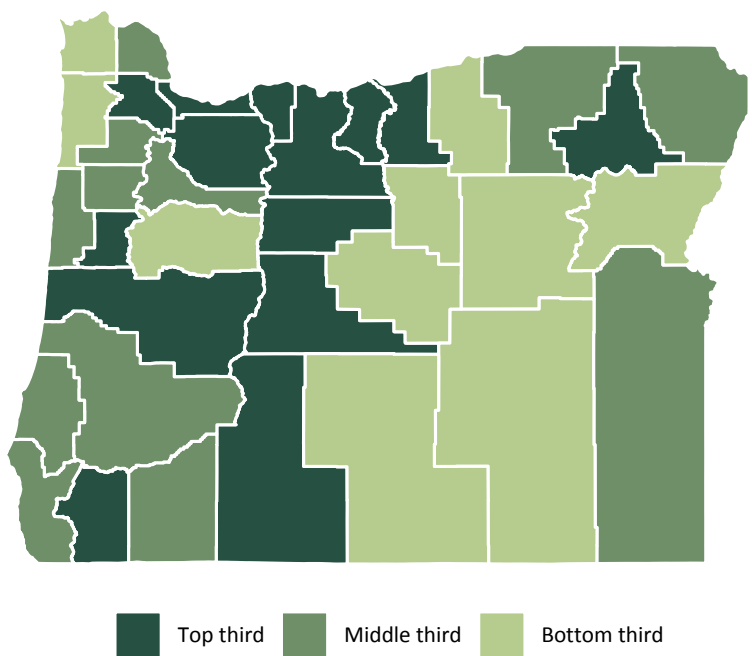
Source: FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment Data, FCC Staff Block Estimates, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.



CHILD CARE

Definition: The number of child care slots available per 100 children under 13 years of age.

All 36 Oregon counties are considered child care deserts, which means for every regulated child care slot, there are at least three children who might fill it. As a result, many families across Oregon cannot find child care for their children. The data reported here reflect child care slots found in child care centers or family child care homes. Inadequate access to such care prevents parents from participating in the workforce and young children from receiving the benefits of early education. Not every child needs access to formal child care. Some parents can rely on relatives or neighbors to care for children. Couples sometimes work different shifts with no overlapping hours so that they can avoid the need for child care. Still, there is a tremendous shortage of supply — a challenge made significantly worse by the COVID-19 crisis.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	24
2	Multnomah	22
3	Wasco	19
4	Benton	18
4	Hood River	18
4	Washington	18
7	Jefferson	16
7	Lane	16
Urban Oregon		16
9	Klamath	15
Oregon		15
10	Clackamas	14
10	Sherman	14
12	Deschutes	13
12	Josephine	13
12	Union	13
15	Jackson	12
15	Marion	12
17	Coos	11
17	Polk	11
Rural Oregon		11
17	Umatilla	11
20	Columbia	10
20	Curry	10
20	Douglas	10
20	Lincoln	10
20	Malheur	10
20	Wallowa	10
20	Yamhill	10
27	Clatsop	9
27	Morrow	9
29	Baker	8
29	Grant	8
29	Linn	8
32	Crook	7
32	Tillamook	7
34	Wheeler	6
35	Lake	5
36	Harney	2

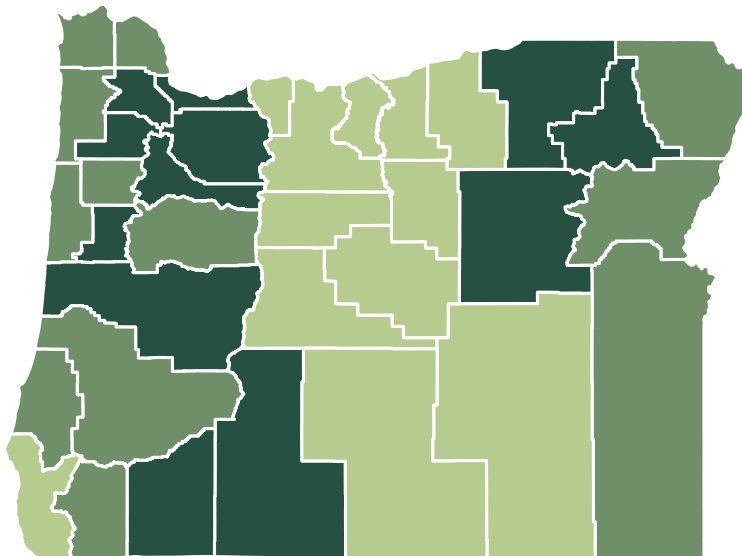
Source: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2020, updated biennially. Released 2021.



TRANSIT SERVICE

Definition: The percentage of residents served by public transit service, measured as the unduplicated population within a .25-mile radius of a given stop operated by a transit agency.

Public transit is an essential service for those who do not or cannot drive. It allows individuals without a private means of transportation to remain connected in their communities, travel to their jobs, access medical care and meet other basic needs. Public transit is particularly important in rural communities where travel distances to services are greater, thereby making alternatives, such as bicycles or walking, generally impractical for most residents.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	85.9%
2	Benton	65.5%
3	Lane	56.8%
4	Marion	56.3%
5	Washington	56.1%
6	Klamath	54.5%
	Oregon	53.1%
7	Grant	49.0%
8	Yamhill	47.9%
9	Jackson	45.6%
10	Clackamas	45.1%
11	Umatilla	44.6%
12	Union	43.9%
13	Lincoln	39.8%
14	Wallowa	35.1%
15	Clatsop	34.5%
16	Coos	33.7%
17	Linn	33.3%
18	Polk	33.1%
19	Douglas	32.6%
20	Tillamook	32.0%
21	Columbia	31.7%
22	Malheur	31.5%
23	Josephine	30.1%
24	Baker	25.4%
25	Deschutes	23.6%
26	Hood River	21.6%
27	Jefferson	21.4%
28	Wasco	17.8%
29	Harney	9.3%
30	Curry	9.2%
31	Morrow	5.8%
32	Crook	5.3%
33	Wheeler	4.7%
34	Gilliam	0.0%
34	Lake	0.0%
34	Sherman	0.0%

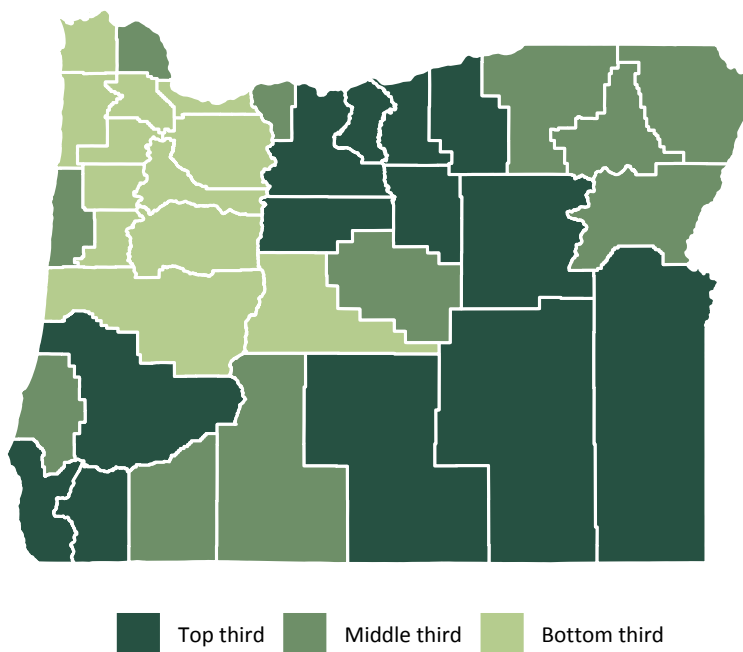
Source: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Transportation, Transit Network Analysis Tool, 2019, collected annually. Released 2020.



MOBILE HOMES

Definition: The percentage of housing units reported as mobile homes.

Mobile homes are an often maligned but important source of affordable housing. They represent the largest segment of non-subsidized affordable housing in the United States. These homes, whether single or double wide, provide low-cost housing for millions of people in the United States who most often own their mobile home and lease the land it sits on. While mobile homes do present a range of challenges, they also provide housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing economic hardship, and they have the potential to develop micro-communities when mobile housing is clustered in parks.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Morrow	33.2%
2	Harney	23.5%
3	Grant	23.2%
4	Sherman	21.1%
4	Wheeler	21.1%
6	Douglas	20.7%
7	Jefferson	20.2%
8	Lake	19.9%
9	Curry	18.5%
10	Malheur	16.9%
11	Wasco	16.8%
12	Gilliam	16.1%
12	Josephine	16.1%
14	Coos	16.0%
Rural Oregon		16.0%
14	Union	16.0%
16	Klamath	15.8%
17	Umatilla	15.6%
18	Baker	14.8%
19	Wallowa	14.7%
20	Crook	13.9%
21	Hood River	13.7%
22	Columbia	13.1%
23	Lincoln	12.8%
24	Jackson	12.4%
25	Linn	11.6%
26	Yamhill	10.7%
27	Tillamook	10.3%
28	Lane	8.4%
28	Marion	8.4%
Oregon		7.9%
30	Polk	7.7%
31	Deschutes	6.8%
32	Benton	6.3%
32	Clatsop	6.3%
Urban Oregon		6.1%
34	Clackamas	5.7%
35	Washington	2.4%
36	Multnomah	1.8%

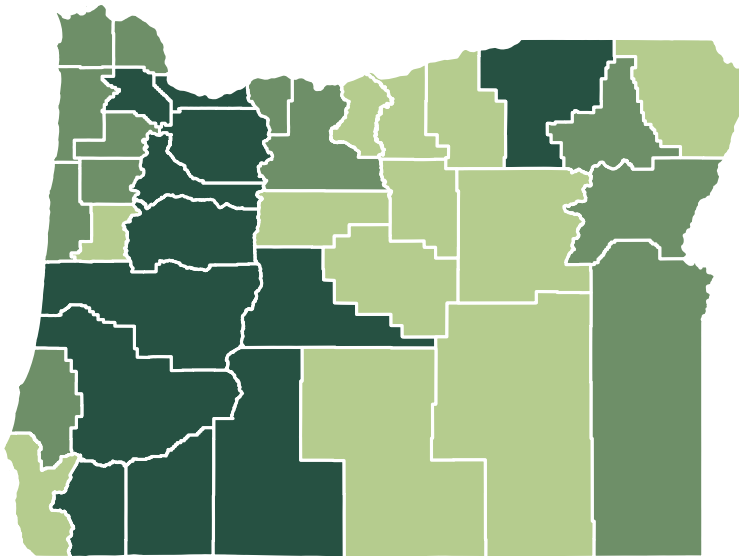
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2015-2019, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2020.



VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (TOTAL)

Definition: An estimate (in millions) of the total vehicle miles traveled on Oregon state-owned highways within each county. This number is calculated by summing measurements of average daily traffic on designated roadways.

In previous editions of *Oregon by the Numbers*, we have reported vehicle miles traveled. Total vehicle miles traveled is considered an indicator of transportation infrastructure. The measure helps determine distribution of state and federal funding for roadway building and maintenance. It can also be used to evaluate emissions and air pollution. Based on reader feedback that these values alone are difficult to interpret, *Oregon by the Numbers* now includes vehicle miles traveled per capita (next page). These two measures are based on the same data but tell different stories, so maps and rankings are included for each.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	21,862
	Urban Oregon	15,278
	Rural Oregon	6,583
1	Multnomah	3,140
2	Marion	1,893
3	Clackamas	1,866
4	Washington	1,864
5	Lane	1,595
6	Linn	1,197
7	Douglas	1,150
8	Jackson	1,017
9	Deschutes	760
10	Umatilla	700
11	Josephine	515
12	Klamath	484
13	Yamhill	457
14	Polk	432
15	Wasco	388
16	Lincoln	386
17	Clatsop	374
18	Hood River	351
19	Malheur	337
20	Coos	316
21	Baker	311
22	Columbia	279
23	Union	268
24	Tillamook	264
25	Benton	262
26	Morrow	207
27	Jefferson	205
28	Gilliam	177
29	Sherman	131
30	Curry	128
31	Crook	118
32	Harney	93
33	Lake	72
34	Grant	58
35	Wallowa	44
36	Wheeler	20

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

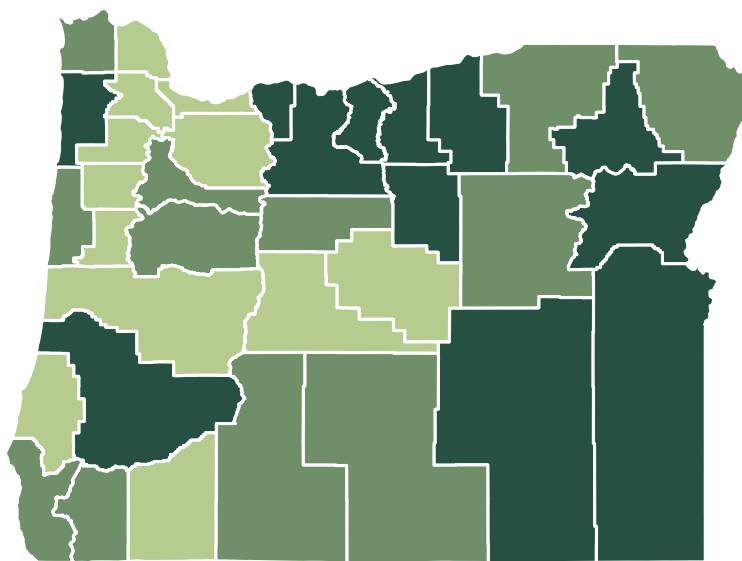


VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (PER CAPITA)

Definition: The number of vehicle miles traveled in a county per person, calculated as the number of vehicle miles traveled on Oregon state-owned highways within a county divided by the total population of the county.

Vehicle miles traveled per capita is used in transportation planning, including decisions on highway expansion, as well as tracking the effectiveness of different land use development strategies. It is important to note that per-capita vehicle miles traveled are not directly a reflection of how much county residents drive. Counties with high commercial traffic and smaller populations will end up having a larger per-capita vehicle miles traveled. Vehicle miles traveled (per capita) is included on each county profile.

In future reports, the data for vehicle miles traveled will likely reflect impacts of COVID-19 on travel, including stay-at-home orders and interruptions to freight and the supply chain.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	88,945
2	Sherman	74,237
3	Baker	18,508
4	Morrow	16,333
5	Wasco	14,236
6	Wheeler	14,028
7	Hood River	13,783
8	Harney	12,622
9	Malheur	10,534
10	Douglas	10,242
11	Union	9,978
12	Tillamook	9,958
Rural Oregon		9,603
13	Clatsop	9,522
14	Linn	9,461
15	Lake	8,861
16	Umatilla	8,621
17	Jefferson	8,616
18	Lincoln	8,000
19	Grant	7,840
20	Klamath	7,102
21	Wallowa	6,112
22	Josephine	5,934
23	Curry	5,561
24	Marion	5,444
25	Columbia	5,297
26	Polk	5,210
Oregon		5,160
27	Crook	5,043
28	Coos	4,998
29	Jackson	4,595
30	Clackamas	4,407
Urban Oregon		4,303
31	Yamhill	4,233
32	Lane	4,210
33	Deschutes	3,937
34	Multnomah	3,821
35	Washington	3,039
36	Benton	2,777

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2019, updated annually. Released 2020.

For more information

The data contained in this report are available on the Rural Communities Explorer:

<http://oregonexplorer.info/rural>

Explore more data topics by state, county and city:

<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>

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and try the **Communities Reporter Tool**.

*[http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/
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