

BAKER COUNTY

Total population
16,090

Total land area
3,088 mi²

Rural population
41%

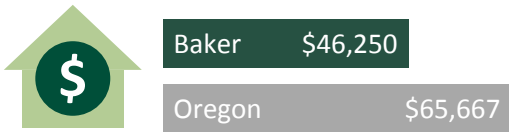


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
76

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



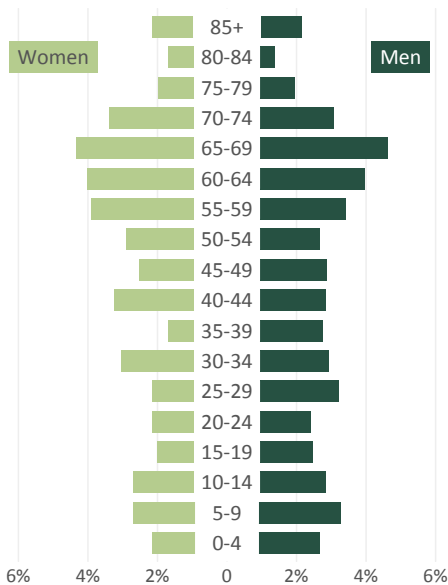
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

Developed/cultivated land
7%

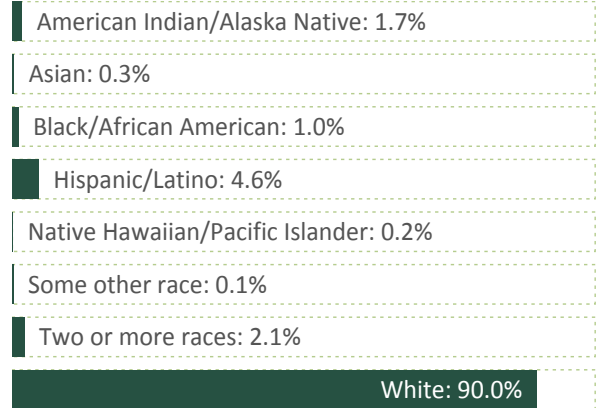


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.1%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	20.1%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.4	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	30.5	29.7	24.8	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	79.6%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	25.0%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.2%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	49.3%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-19.3	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,310	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$617			



HEALTH

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	13.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	14.4%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	17,315	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

BENTON COUNTY

Total population
92,168

Total land area
678 mi²

Rural population
19%

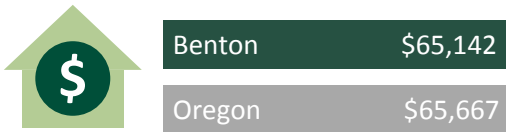


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
84

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



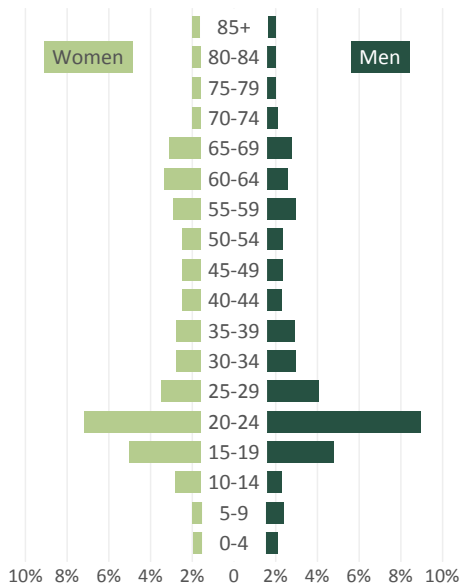
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
26%

Developed/cultivated land
34%

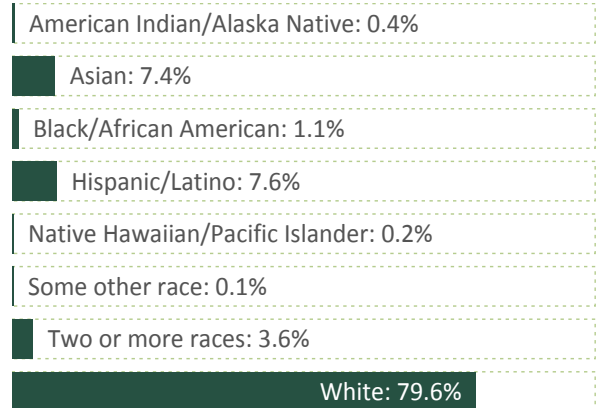


★ County seat ○ Largest community

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%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.8%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.2	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28.7	29.7	24.8	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	88.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	53.3%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	60.7%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-30.8	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,653	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$991			



HEALTH

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	6.1%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,451	4,570	8,915	3,737

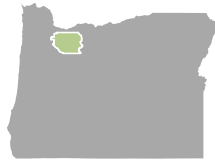
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Total population
415,084

Total land area
1,883 mi²

Rural population
18%

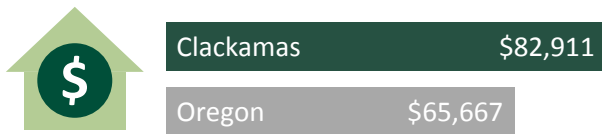


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
108

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



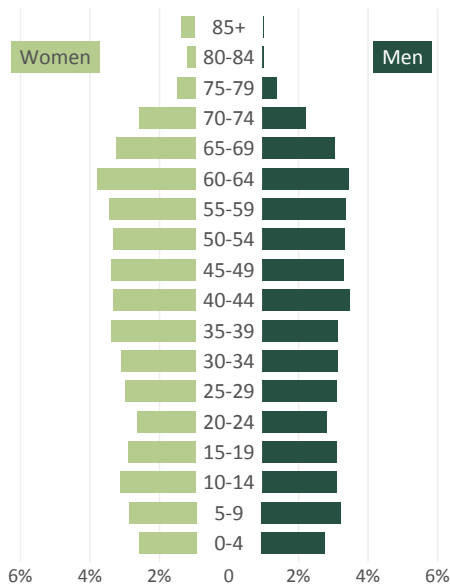
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

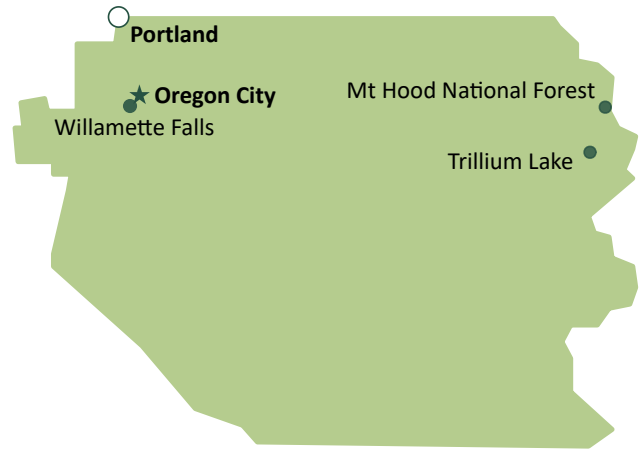


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
54%

Developed/cultivated land
21%

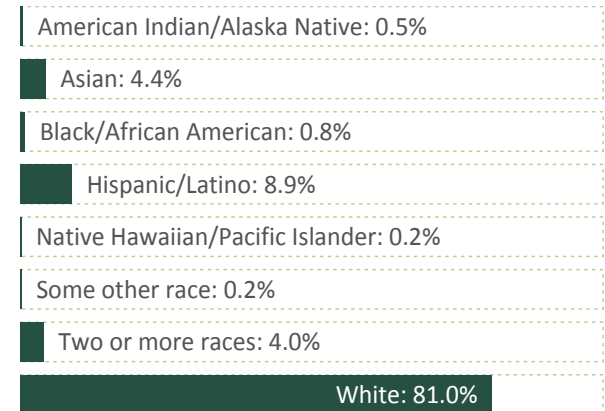


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	7.1%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.8	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.7	29.7	24.8	30.6
Voter participation	84.9%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
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	88.6%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	38.0%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.2%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	64.0%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-30.0	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,070	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,289			



HEALTH

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	61.4%	60.1%		
Good mental health	58.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	24.4%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband availability	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%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,723	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

CLATSOP COUNTY

Total population
39,656

Total land area
1,084 mi²

Rural population
39%

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



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



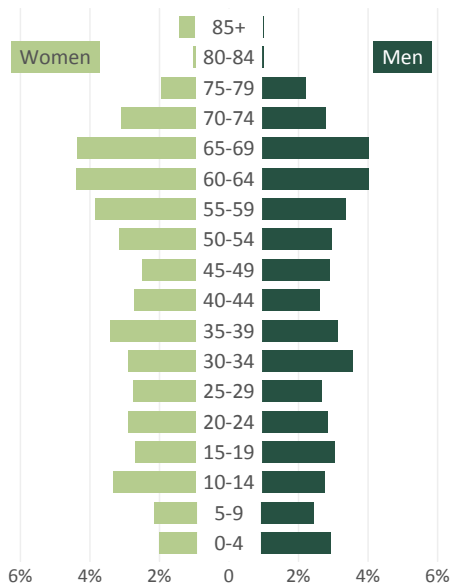
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

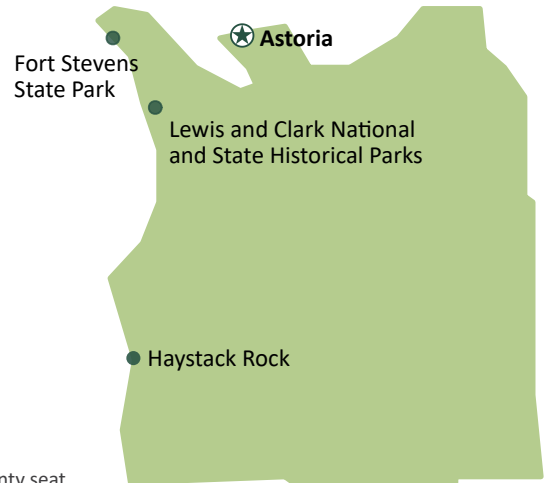


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
26%

Developed/cultivated land
6%

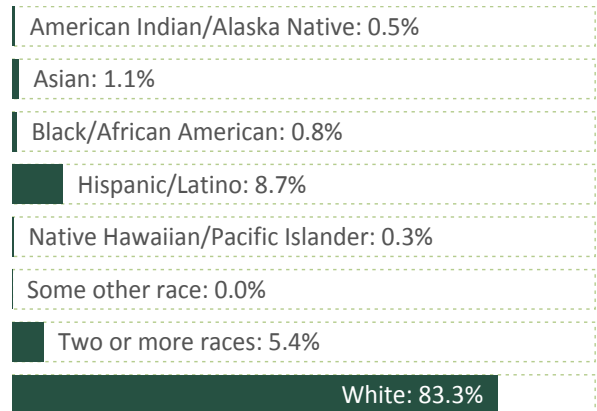


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	10.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.2	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	30.9	29.7	24.8	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	84.0%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	24.0%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	9.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	57.5%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-48.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,226	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$825			



HEALTH

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	62.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	5.9%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,587	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Total population
52,117

Total land area
689 mi²

Rural population
44%

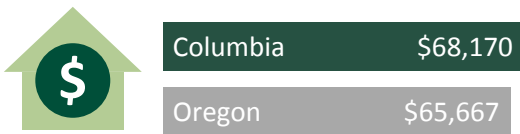


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
66

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



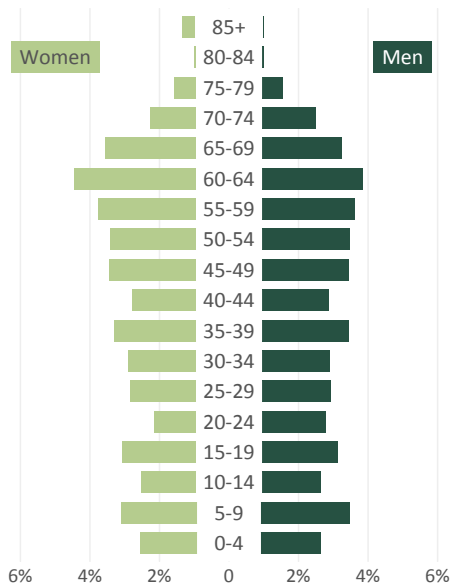
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

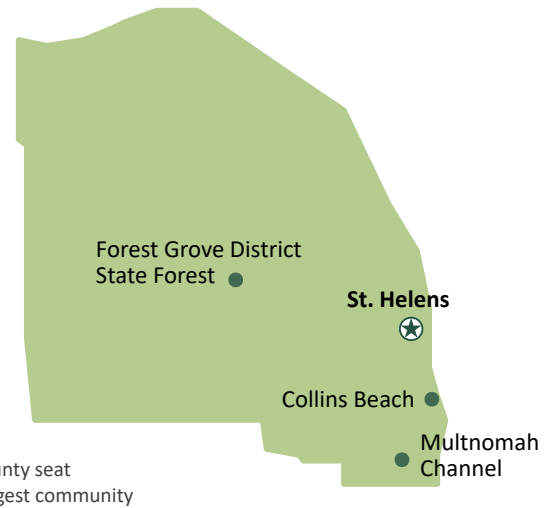


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
8%

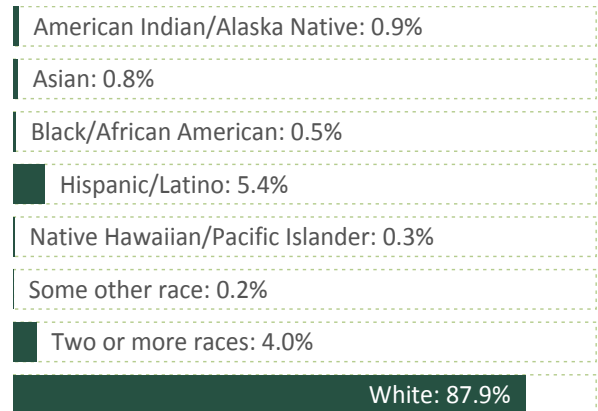
Developed/cultivated land
14%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	11.7%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.1	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10.6	29.7	24.8	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	85.6%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	18.0%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	58.4%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-11.2	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,380	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,289			



HEALTH

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,732	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

COOS COUNTY

Total population
64,175

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
51

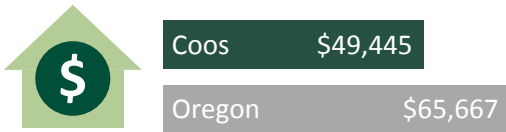
Total land area
1,806 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



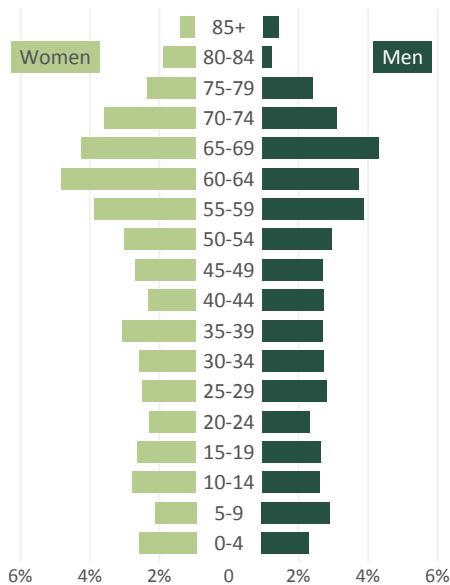
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

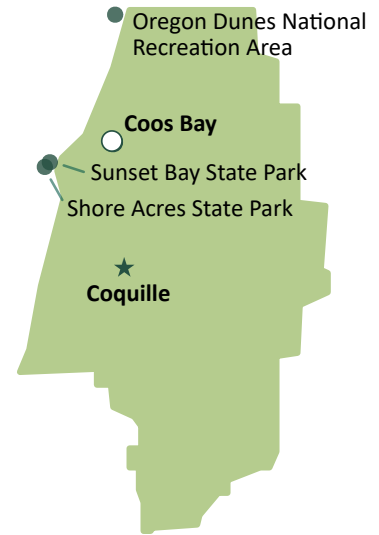


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
28%

Developed/
cultivated land
7%

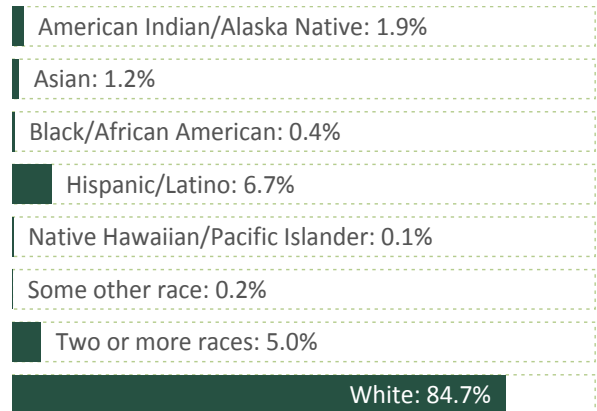


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	23.2%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13.6	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.6	29.7	24.8	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	70.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	19.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	51.8%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-18.3	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,133	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$712			



HEALTH

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	15.7%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,517	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

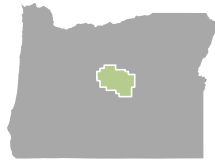
CROOK COUNTY

Total population
23,733

Total land area
2,987 mi²

Rural population
48%

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



Public land
50%

Developed/cultivated land
4%

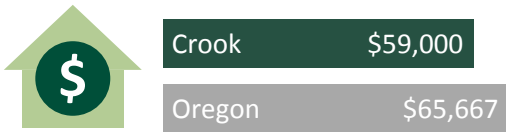


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



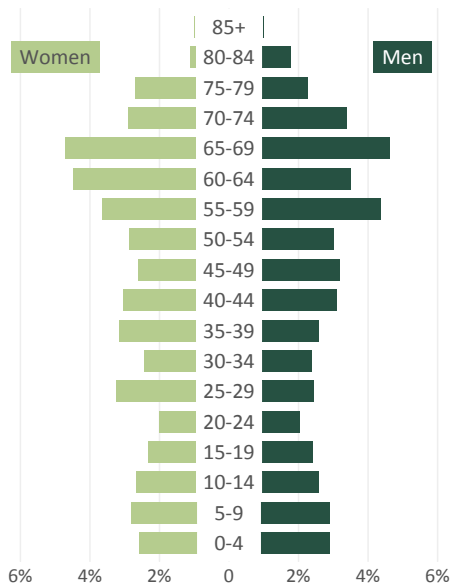
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



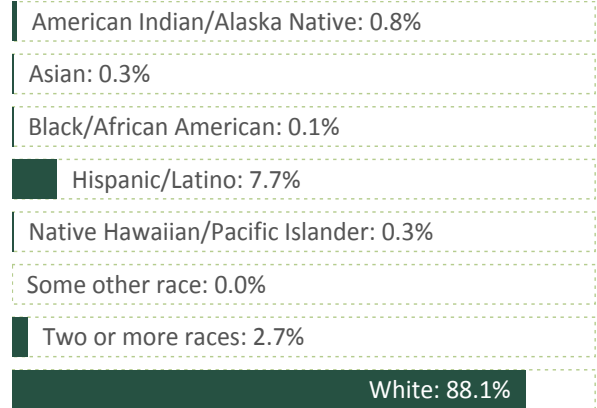
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.1%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	15.7%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.7	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.9	29.7	24.8	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	73.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	18.8%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	52.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-16.9	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,373	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$695			



HEALTH

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	15.9%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,762	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

CURRY COUNTY

Total population
22,889

Total land area
1,989 mi²

Rural population
39%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
119



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



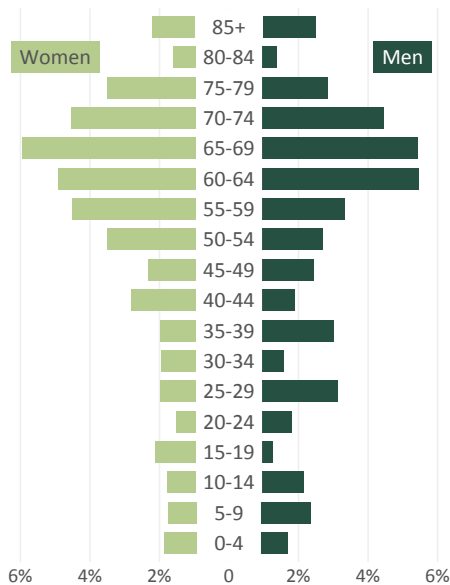
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

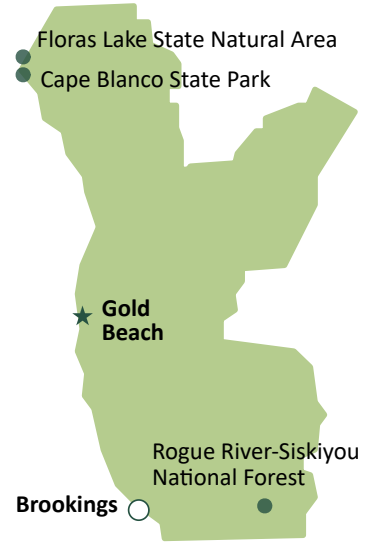


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
55%

Developed/
cultivated land
3%

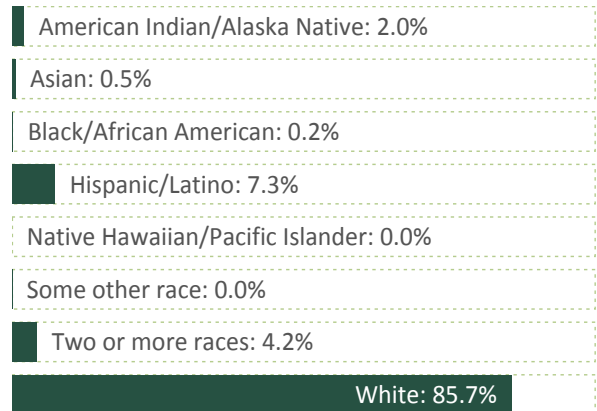


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.7%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.7	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.0	29.7	24.8	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	79.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	23.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.7%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	42.6%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-21.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,154	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$831			



HEALTH

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	53.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	17.8%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,047	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

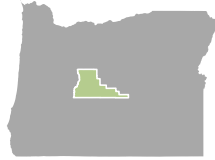
DESCHUTES COUNTY

Total population
191,749

Total land area
3,054 mi²

Rural population
28%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
201



Public land
78%

Developed/cultivated land
5%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

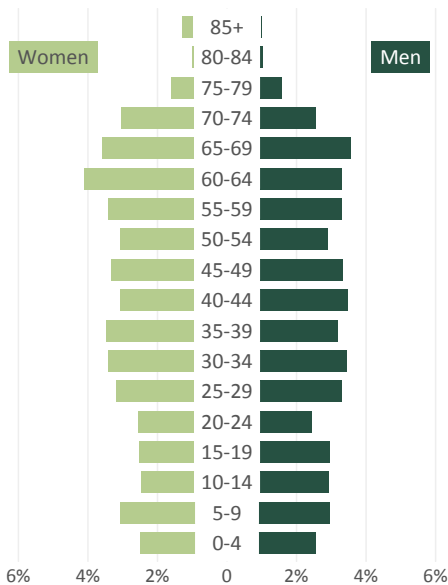


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

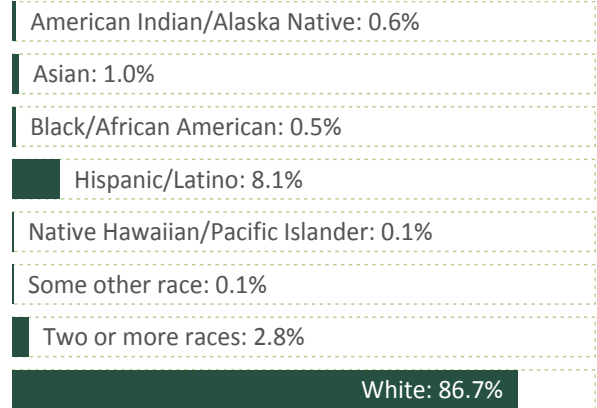


LIFE EXPECTANCY **83** years (Women) **79** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	11.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.6	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.4	29.7	24.8	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	84.5%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	37.2%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	63.5%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-36.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,980	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$986			



HEALTH

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	6.0%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,593	4,570	8,915	3,737

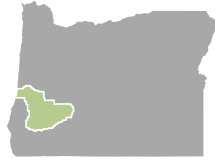
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Total population
110,015

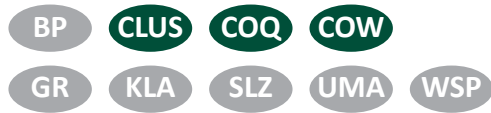
Total land area
5,133 mi²

Rural population
41%

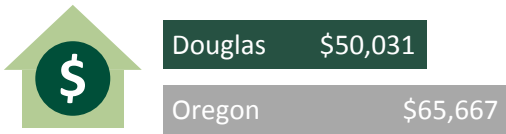


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
80

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



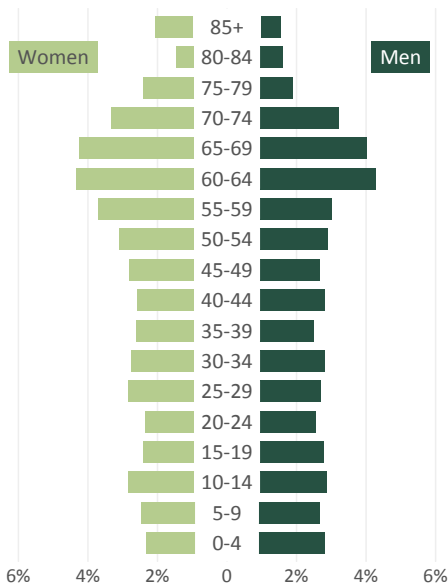
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

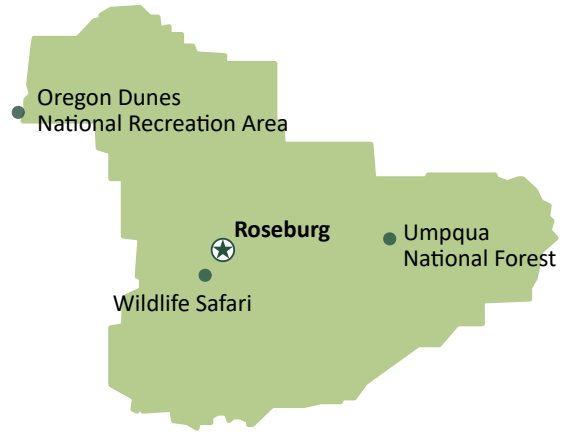


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
51%

Developed/cultivated land
9%

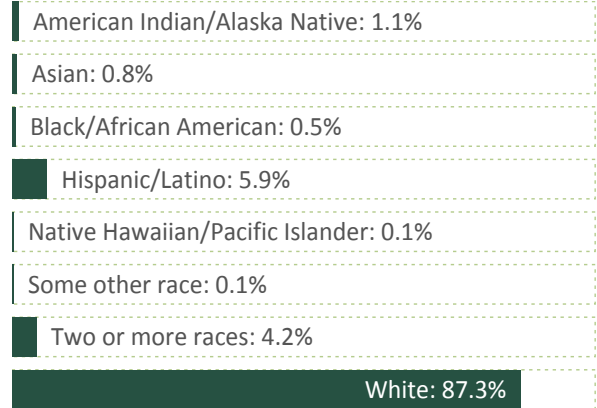


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.0%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	18.6%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	17.4	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	30.7	29.7	24.8	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	71.5%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	18.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.7%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	50.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-13.3	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$963	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$815			



HEALTH

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	20.5%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,348	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

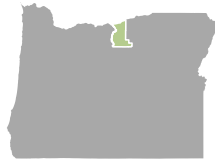
GILLIAM COUNTY

Total population
1,896

Total land area
1,223 mi²

Rural population
100%

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



Public land
8%

Developed/cultivated land
29%

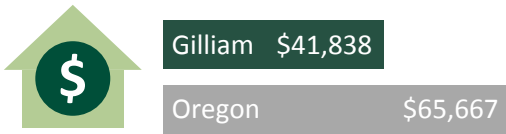


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

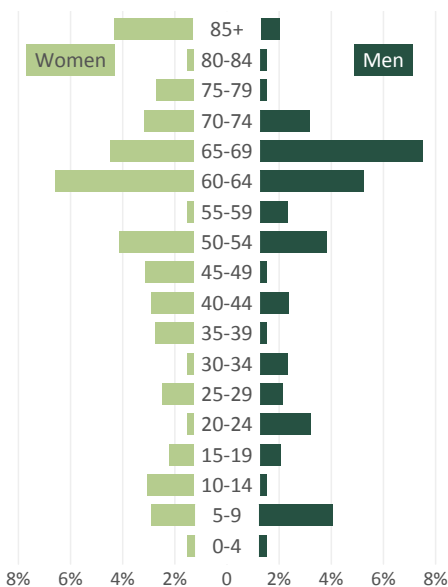


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

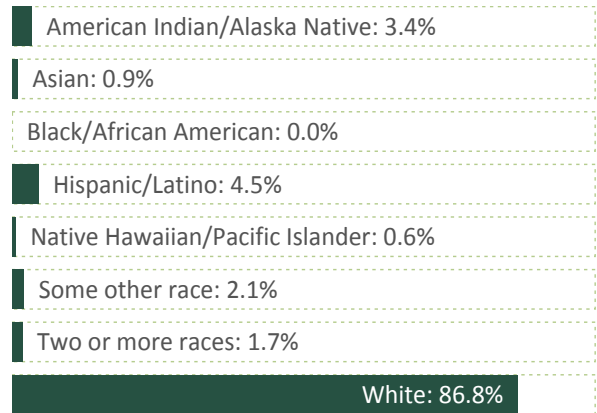


LIFE EXPECTANCY **89** years **79** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.1%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	5.5%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19.6	29.7	24.8	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	84.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	21.7%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.1%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	52.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-23.4	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$4,835	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$726			



HEALTH

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	0.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	17.6%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	81,587	4,570	8,915	3,737

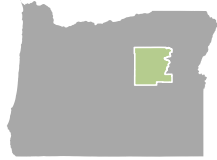
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

GRANT COUNTY

Total population
7,174

Total land area
4,529 mi²

Rural population
100%

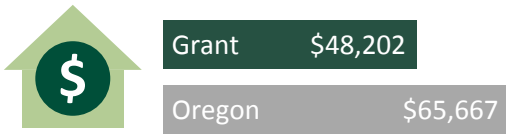


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
17

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



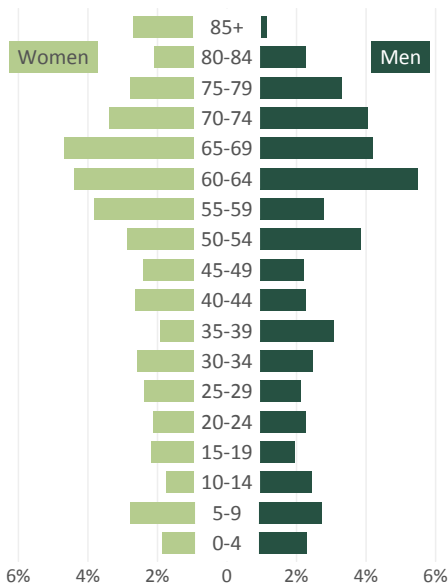
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

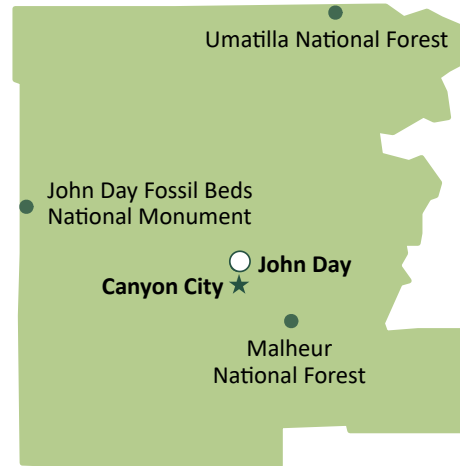


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
62%

Developed/cultivated land
1%

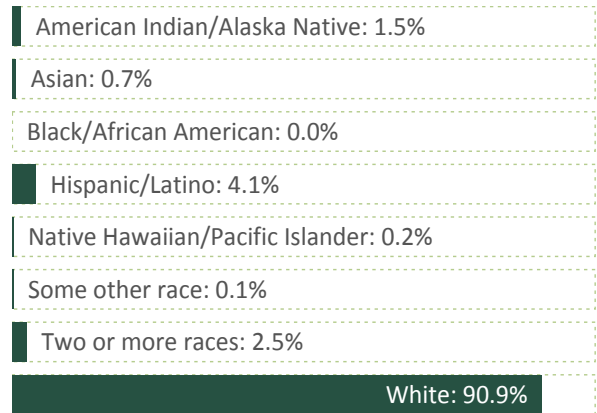


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Forestry and logging



Hospitals



Educational services



COMMUNITY

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.6%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	27.2%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	17.6	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	3.8	29.7	24.8	30.6
Voter participation	84.6%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
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	92.1%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	20.8%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.3%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	52.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-12.8	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,183	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$629			



HEALTH

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	10.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	52.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	54.3%	60.1%		
Good mental health	52.9%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	30.9%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband availability	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	21.1%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,685	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

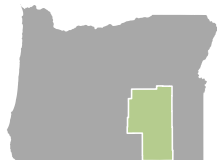
HARNEY COUNTY

Total population
7,310

Total land area
10,228 mi²

Rural population
44%

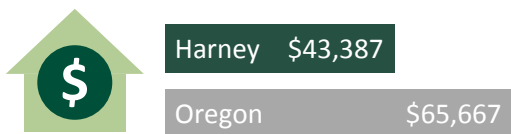
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
-8



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



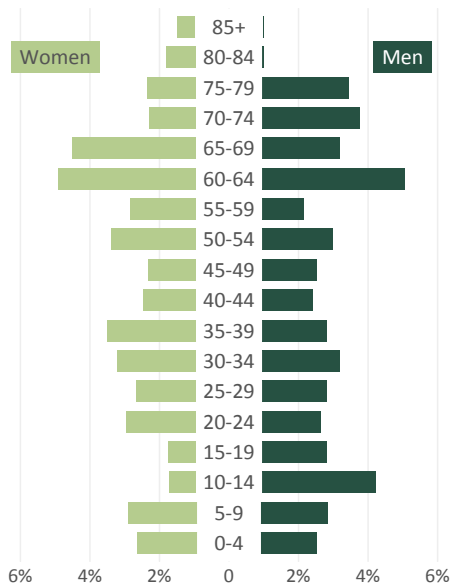
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

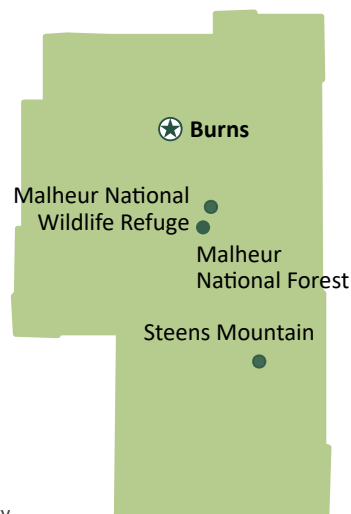


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
75%

Developed/cultivated land
4%

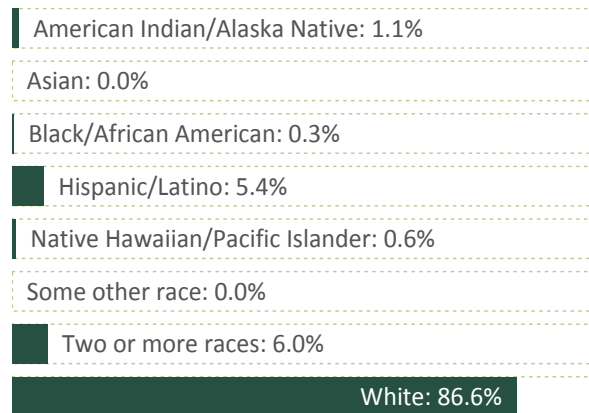


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Hospitals



Food services and drinking places



COMMUNITY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	7.7%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	28.0	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10.4	29.7	24.8	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	93.1%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	16.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	57.0%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-12.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,132	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$598			



HEALTH

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.6%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	55.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	22.4%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	12,365	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Total population
23,270

Total land area
533 mi²

Rural population
52%

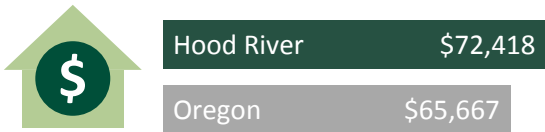
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
99



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



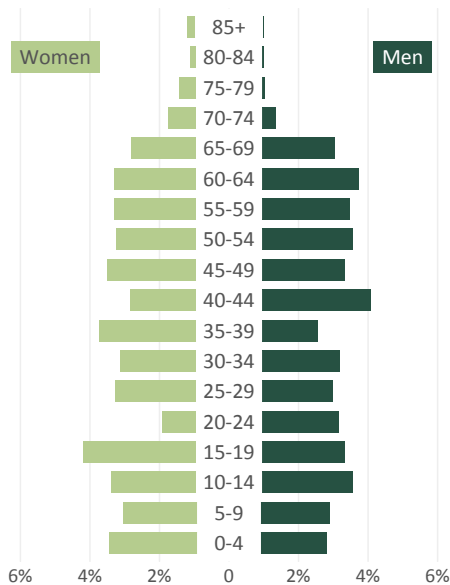
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
73%

Developed/cultivated land
9%

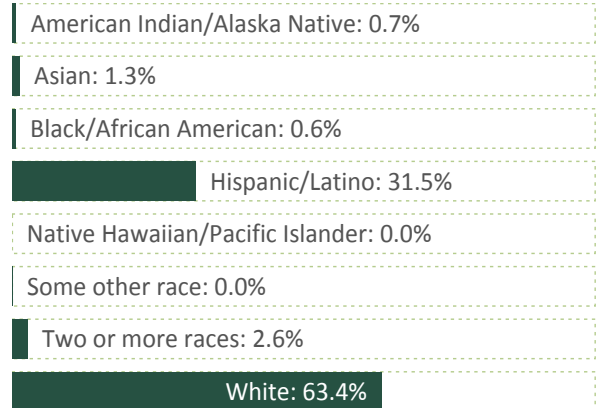


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



COMMUNITY

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	6.6%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	3.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.3	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.3	29.7	24.8	30.6
Voter participation	84.8%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

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	88.3%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	34.7%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	6.3%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	70.1%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-43.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,365	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$909			



HEALTH

Low weight births	4.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	57.0%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.0%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	35.2%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband availability	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	12.6%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	12,409	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

JACKSON COUNTY

Total population
218,781

Total land area
2,801 mi²

Rural population
20%

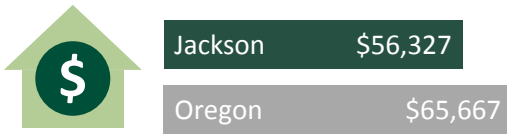
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
96



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



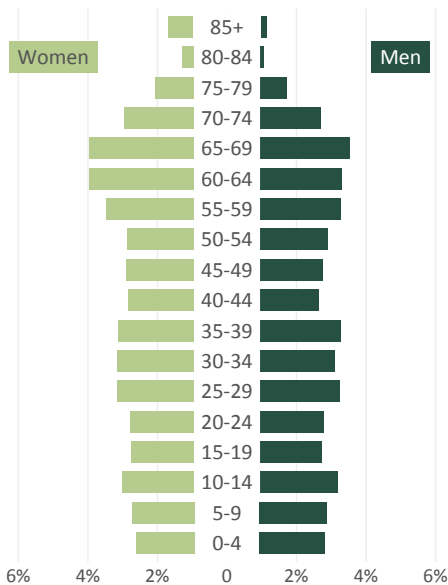
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

Developed/cultivated land
11%

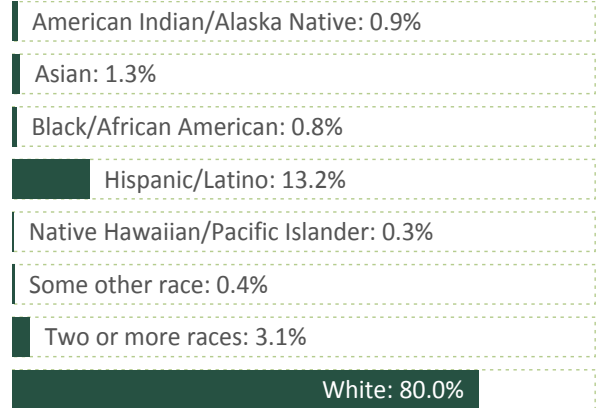


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.7%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	17.8%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.0	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.8	29.7	24.8	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	85.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	28.8%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	58.1%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-22.0	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,391	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$792			



HEALTH

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	11.9%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,221	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

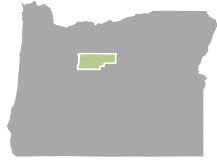
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Total population
24,048

Total land area
1,792 mi²

Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
68



Public land
51%

Developed/cultivated land
8%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



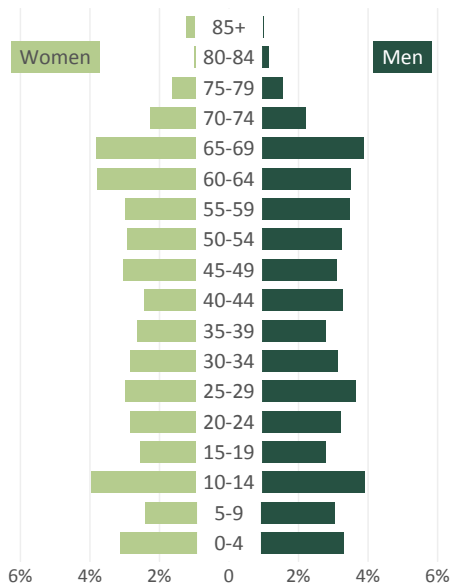
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



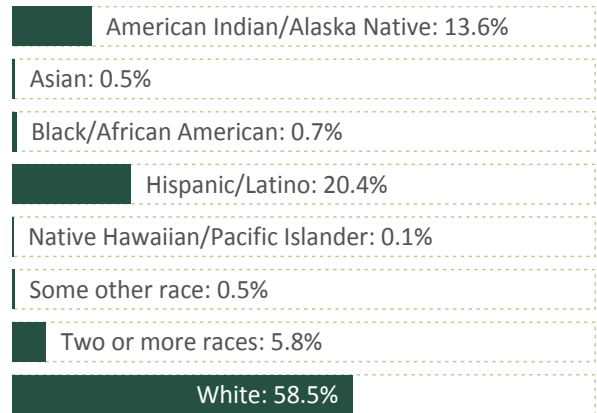
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



COMMUNITY

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.0%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.9	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.3	29.7	24.8	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	85.6%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	21.4%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.2%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	53.0%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-14.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,241	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$739			



HEALTH

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.6%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	18.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,051	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Total population
87,097

Total land area
1,641 mi²

Rural population
45%

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

91



Public land
68%

Developed/cultivated land
9%

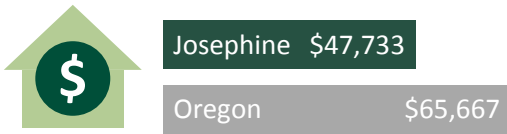


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



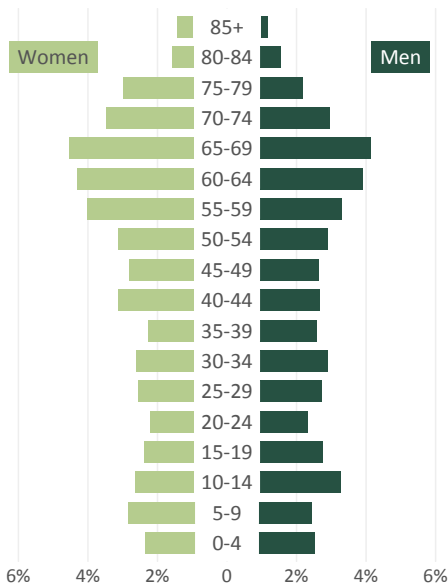
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



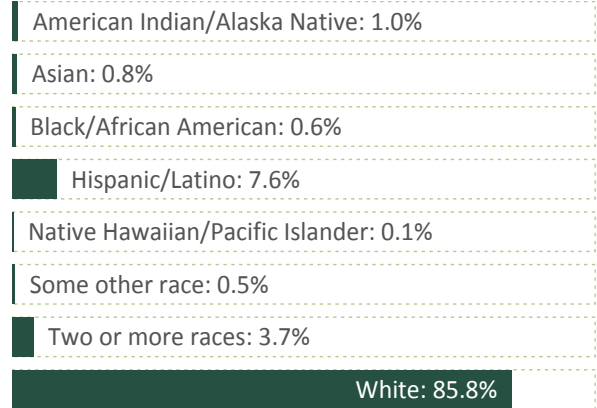
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.0%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	19.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12.2	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.6	29.7	24.8	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	80.9%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	18.1%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	48.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-11.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$909	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$812			



HEALTH

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	16.5%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,586	4,570	8,915	3,737

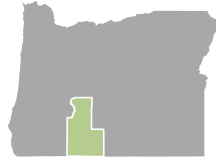
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

KLAMATH COUNTY

Total population
67,606

Total land area
6,137 mi²

Rural population
38%

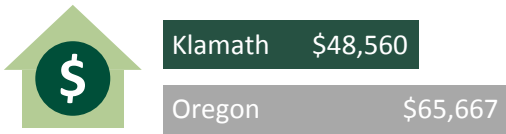


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
22

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



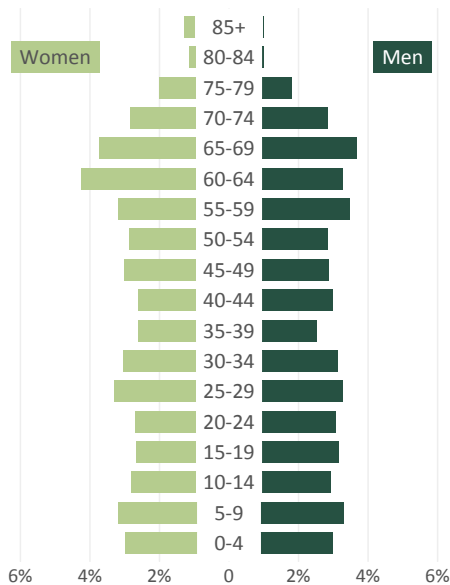
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
60%

Developed/
cultivated land
8%

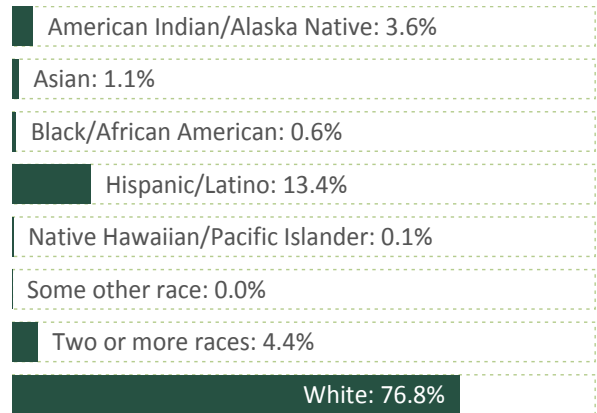


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



COMMUNITY

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	25.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.9	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.8	29.7	24.8	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	81.1%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	21.2%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.7%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	52.6%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-17.6	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,068	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$648			



HEALTH

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	13.8%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,764	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

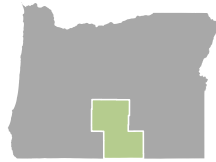
LAKE COUNTY

Total population
7,896

Total land area
8,358 mi²

Rural population
63%

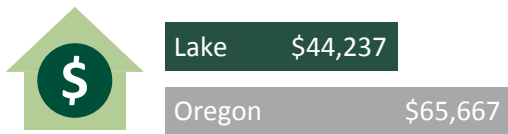
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
48



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



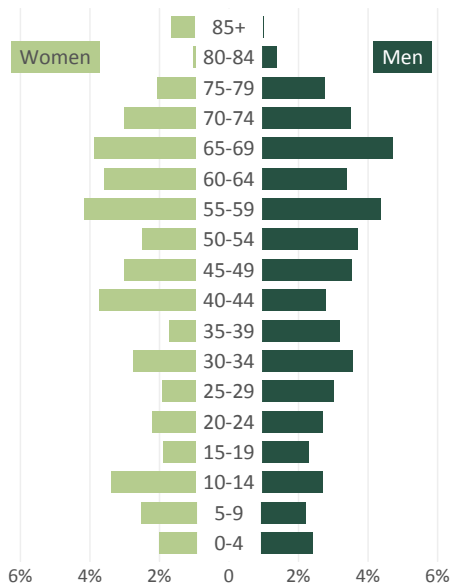
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

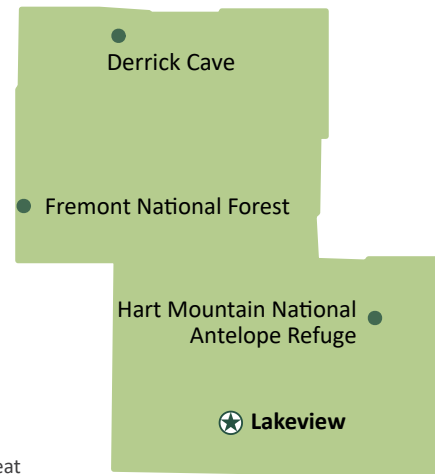


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
75%

Developed/cultivated land
3%

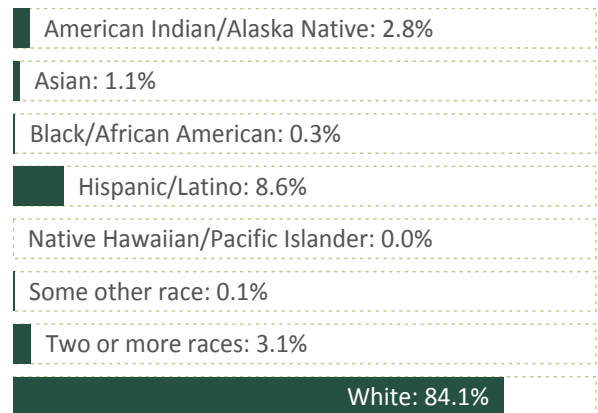


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Educational services



Wood product manufacturing



COMMUNITY

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.7%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	16.5%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.5	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	13.9	29.7	24.8	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	93.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	19.4%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	5.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	52.3%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-4.4	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,619	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$634			



HEALTH

Low weight births	13.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	59.5%	60.1%		
Good mental health	69.4%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	19.8%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband availability	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	18.4%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,382	4,570	8,915	3,737

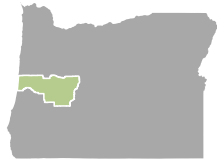
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

LANE COUNTY

Total population
377,749

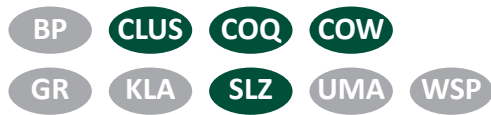
Total land area
4,722 mi²

Rural population
18%

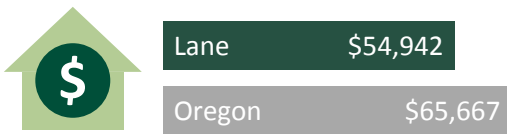


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
82

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



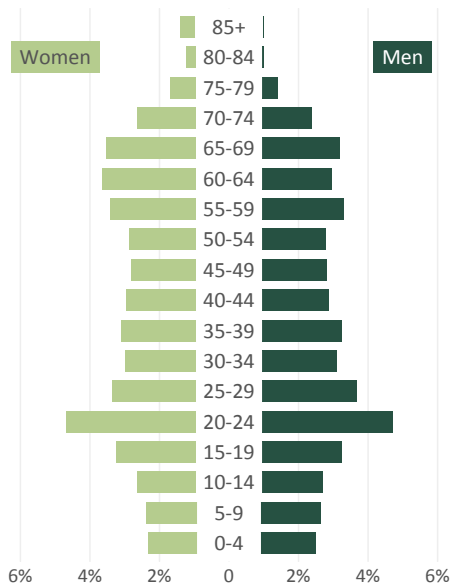
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

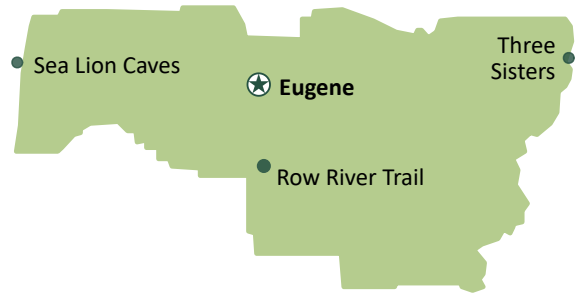


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
58%

Developed/cultivated land
10%

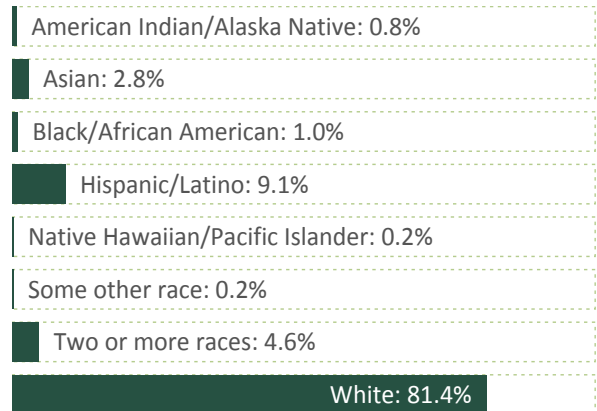


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



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	13.6%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	18.7%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.5	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.9	29.7	24.8	30.6
Voter participation	82.3%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
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	79.2%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	31.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	60.1%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-30.0	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,491	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$893			



HEALTH

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.1%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	57.9%	60.1%		
Good mental health	53.0%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	25.7%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband availability	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	8.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,752	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

LINCOLN COUNTY

Total population
49,336

Rural population
38%

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

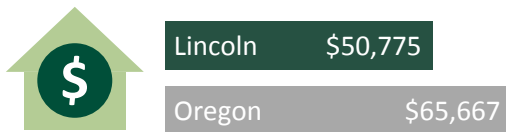
Total land area
1,195 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



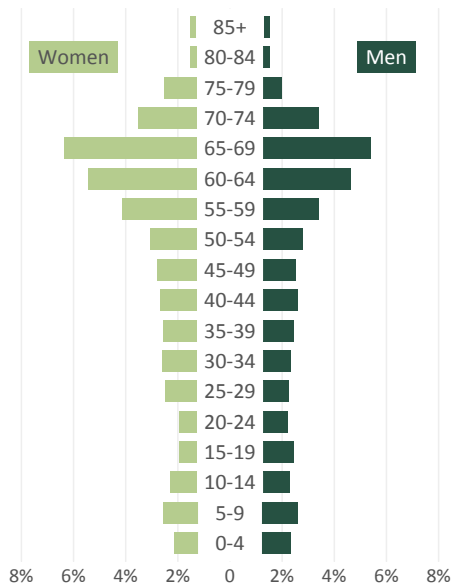
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
29%

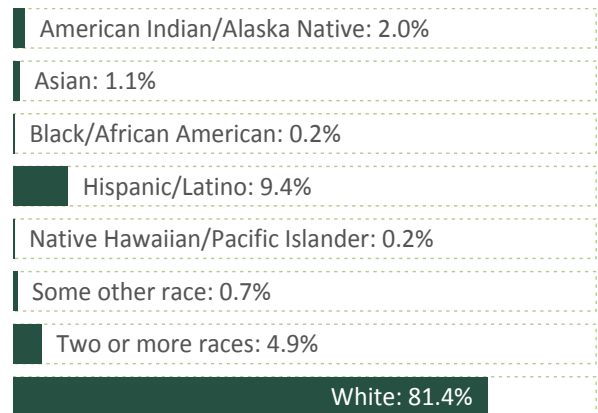
Developed/
cultivated land
6%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	24.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	16.1	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.7	29.7	24.8	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	77.8%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	27.7%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	10.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	49.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-45.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,436	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$812			



HEALTH

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	60.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	14.1%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,204	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

LINN COUNTY

Total population
127,216

Total land area
2,309 mi²

Rural population
32%



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

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



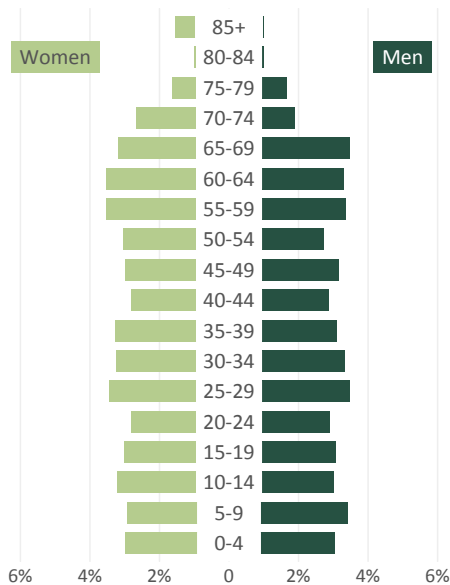
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

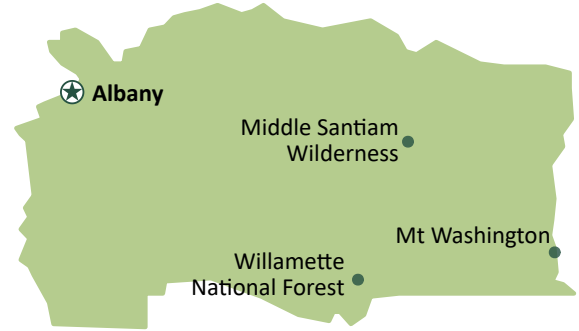


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
40%

Developed/cultivated land
27%

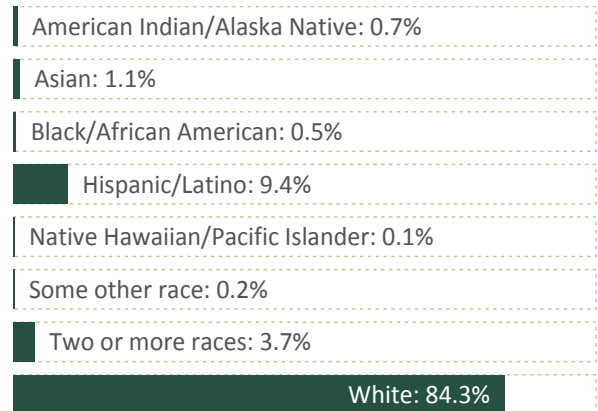


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



COMMUNITY

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.7%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.2%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.4	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.4	29.7	24.8	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	79.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	19.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	59.3%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-25.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,370	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$832			



HEALTH

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	13.1%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,122	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

MALHEUR COUNTY

Total population
30,632

Total land area
9,930 mi²

Rural population
48%

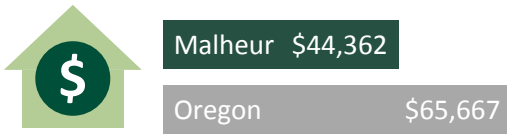
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
-12



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



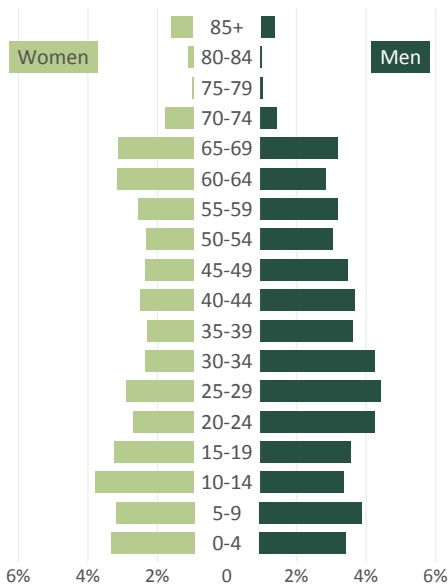
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



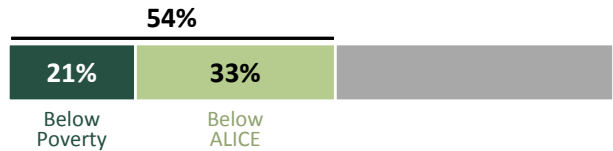
Public land
78%

Developed/
cultivated land
4%

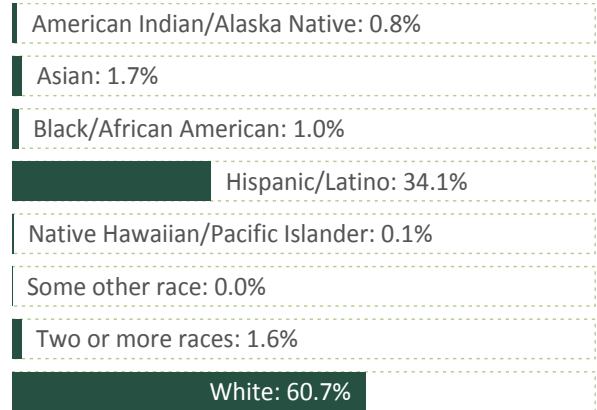


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.9%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	30.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	27.2	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	29.5	29.7	24.8	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	88.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	14.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.2%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	50.0%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-11.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$924	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$625			



HEALTH

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	16.4%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,247	4,570	8,915	3,737

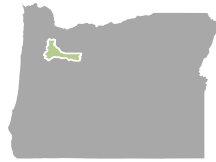
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

MARION COUNTY

Total population
343,742

Total land area
1,191 mi²

Rural population
13%

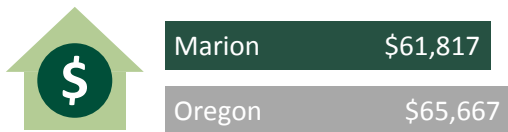


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
52

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



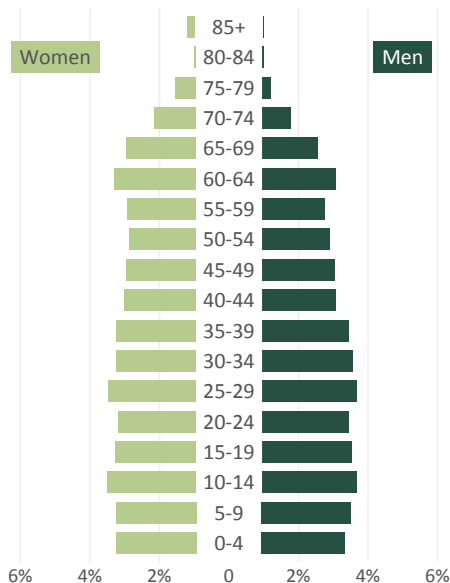
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
35%

Developed/cultivated land
47%

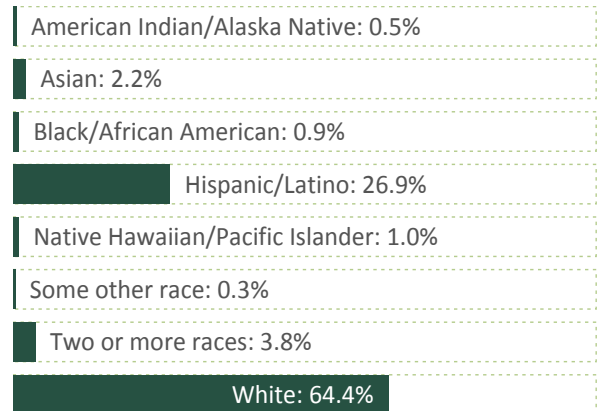


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



COMMUNITY

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	18.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.5	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	38.0	29.7	24.8	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	82.0%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	24.1%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.9%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	61.9%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-21.9	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,240	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$761			



HEALTH

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	8.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,674	4,570	8,915	3,737

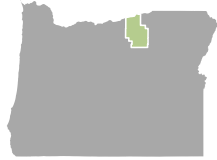
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

MORROW COUNTY

Total population
11,425

Total land area
2,048 mi²

Rural population
46%



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

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



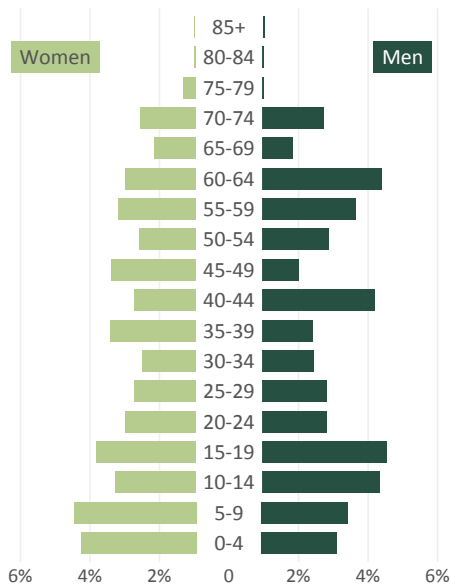
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

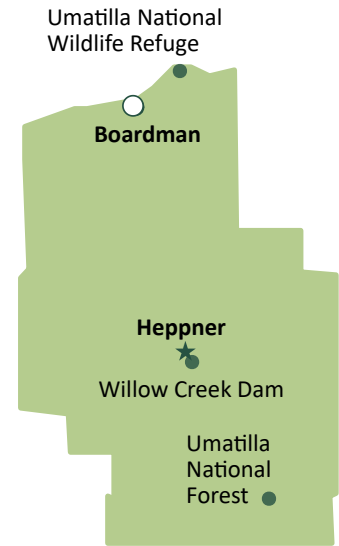


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
17%

Developed/
cultivated land
30%

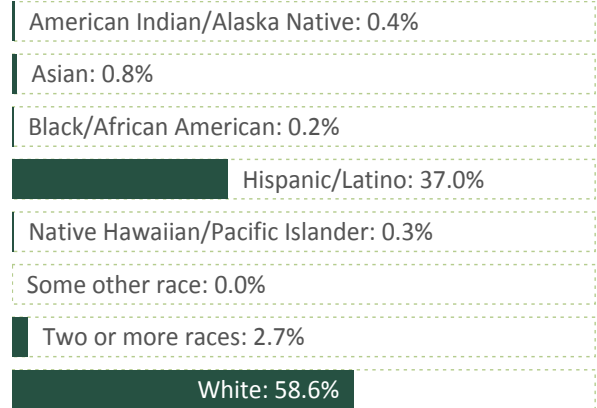


★ County seat
○ Largest community

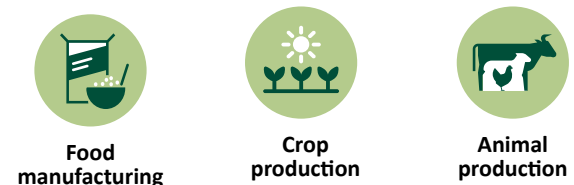
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	20.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.5	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.9	29.7	24.8	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	89.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	9.1%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5.2%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	57.5%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-7.6	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,890	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$654			



HEALTH

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	33.9%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,858	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Total population
809,869

Total land area
465 mi²

Rural population
1%

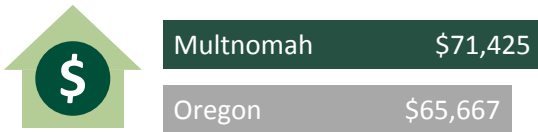


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
77

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



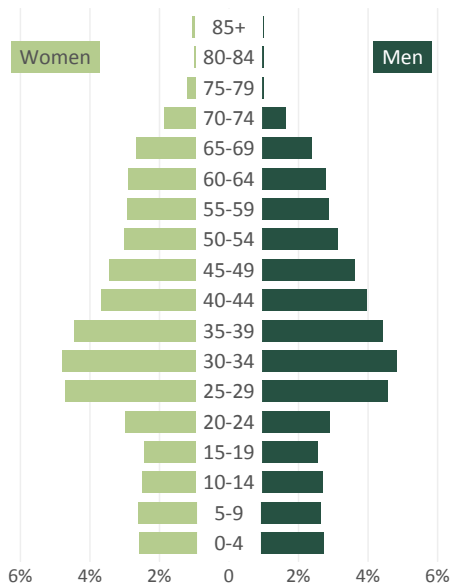
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

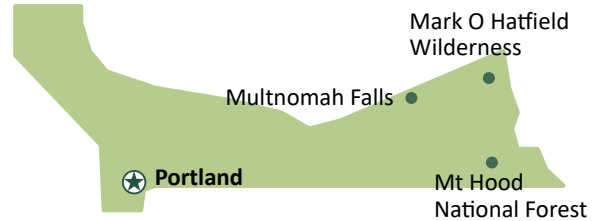


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
36%

Developed/cultivated land
42%

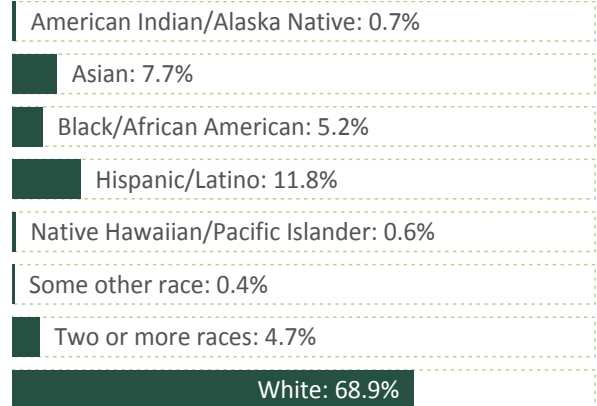


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Professional and technical services



Food services and drinking places



COMMUNITY

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	16.8%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.8	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	51.6	29.7	24.8	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	82.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	46.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	69.8%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-59.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,108	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,289			



HEALTH

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	1.6%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,223	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

POLK COUNTY

Total population
84,730

Total land area
744 mi²

Rural population
20%

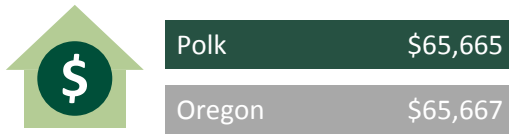


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
81

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



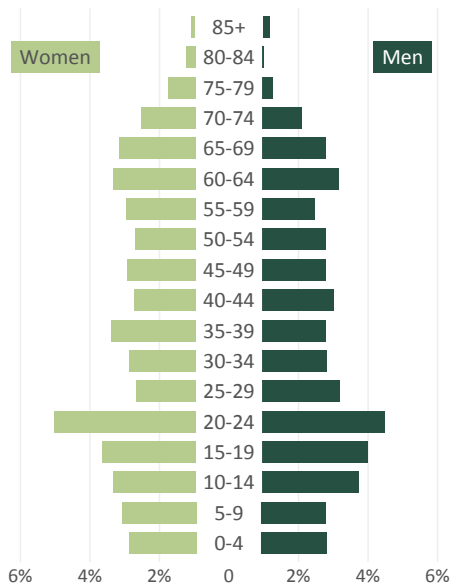
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
12%

Developed/cultivated land
43%

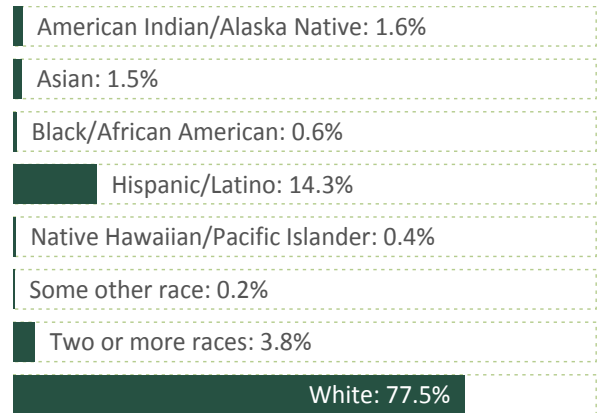


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



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	10.5%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	13.0%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.1	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15.5	29.7	24.8	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	84.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	30.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.6%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	59.8%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-17.4	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,146	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$761			



HEALTH

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8.8%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	7.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,551	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

SHERMAN COUNTY

Total population
1,686

Total land area
831 mi²

Rural population
100%



Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
21

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

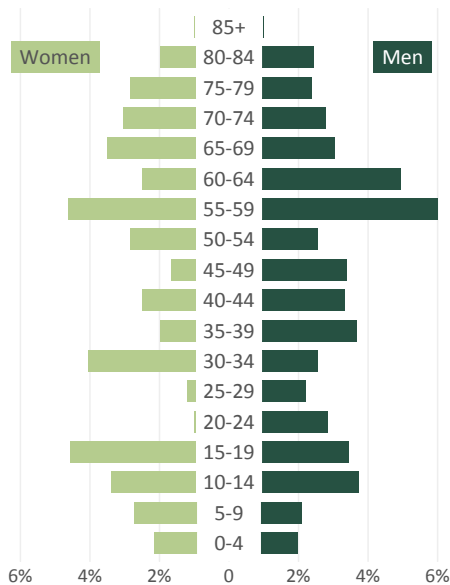


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
12%

Developed/
cultivated land
44%

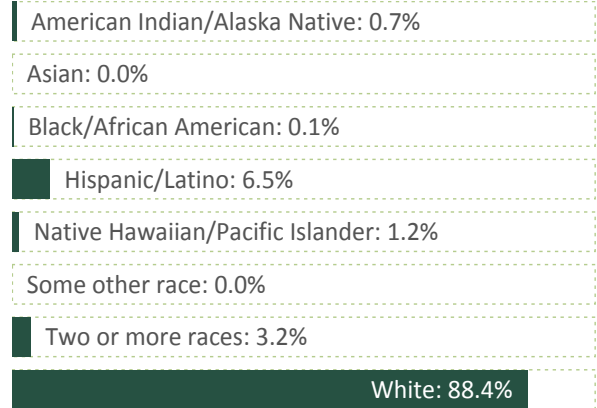


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	13.6%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	ID	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	32.3	29.7	24.8	30.6
Voter participation	85.4%	82.0%		



EDUCATION

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	92.0%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	20.0%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

Unemployment rate	6.1%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	57.5%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-6.2	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$4,266	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$675			



HEALTH

Low weight births	8.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	71.0%		
Good physical health	68.7%	60.1%		
Good mental health	59.8%	57.3%		
Tobacco use	39.3%	25.5%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

Broadband availability	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	26.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	69,838	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Total population
26,782

Total land area
1,332 mi²

Rural population
70%

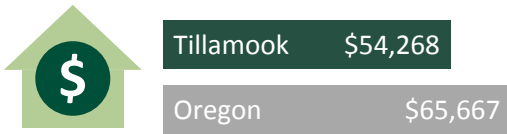
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
69



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



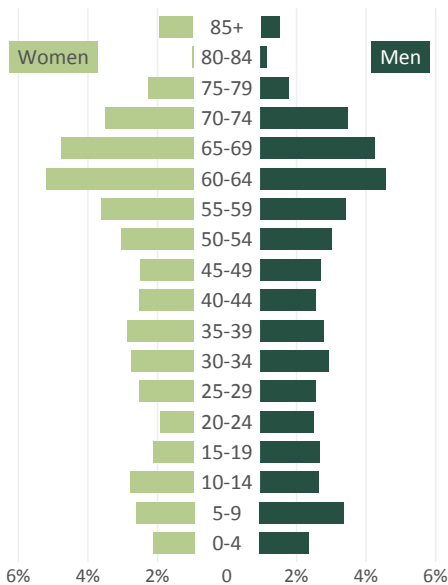
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
53%

Developed/
cultivated land
7%

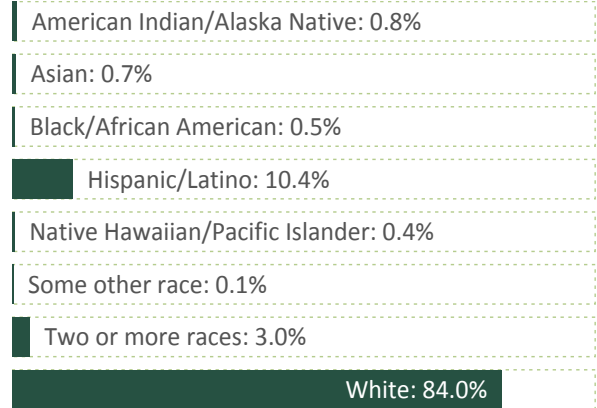


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.7%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.2	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.7	29.7	24.8	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	88.4%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	21.4%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	8.1%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	50.7%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-32.4	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,244	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$698			



HEALTH

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	4.4%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	10.4%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,000	4,570	8,915	3,737

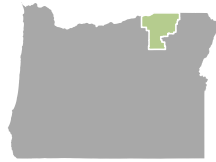
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).

UMATILLA COUNTY

Total population
77,319

Total land area
3,232 mi²

Rural population
29%



Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
23

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



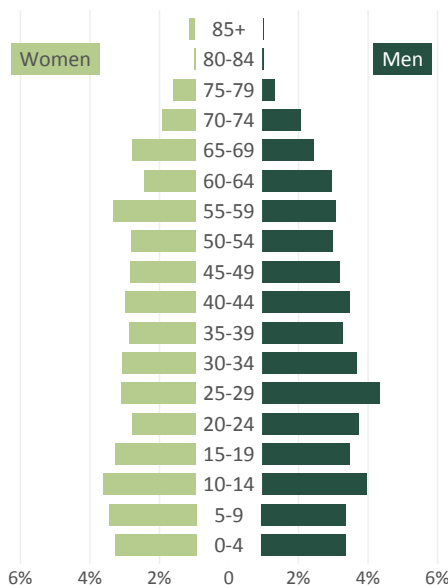
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

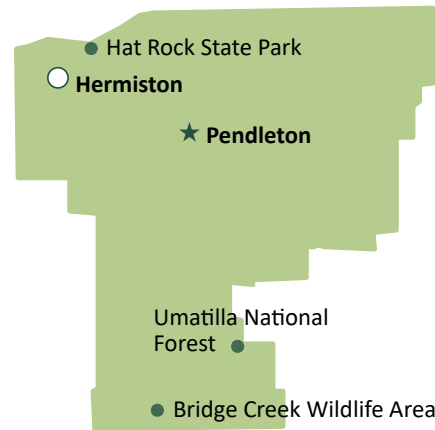


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
27%

Developed/cultivated land
33%

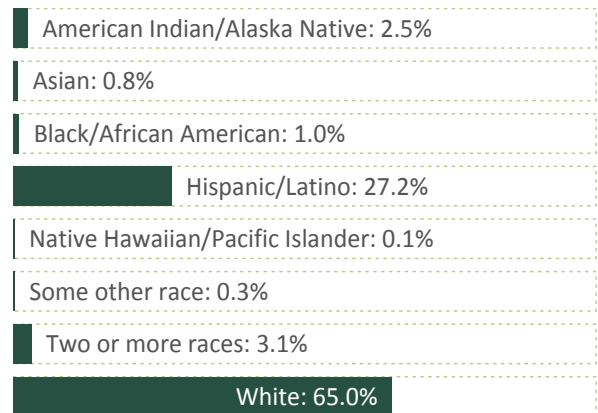


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Agriculture & forestry support activity



Food services and drinking places



COMMUNITY

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	19.1%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.3	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.1	29.7	24.8	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	81.7%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	17.5%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	57.8%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-13.2	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,228	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$666			



HEALTH

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.7%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	15.7%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,187	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

UNION COUNTY

Total population
26,502

Total land area
2,039 mi²

Rural population
42%

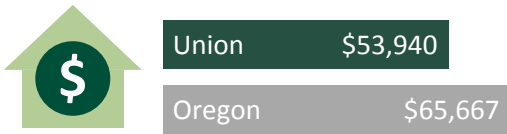


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
34

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



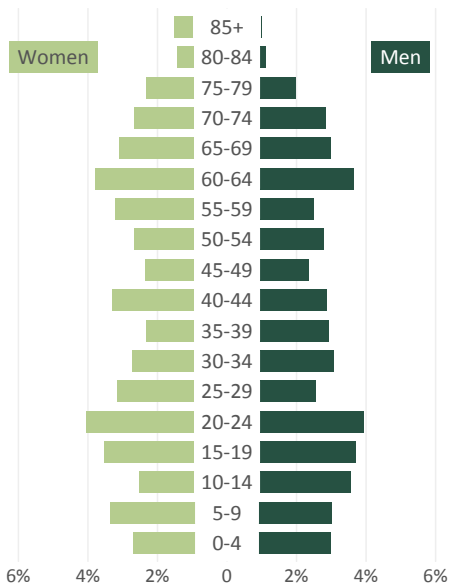
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
49%

Developed/cultivated land
13%

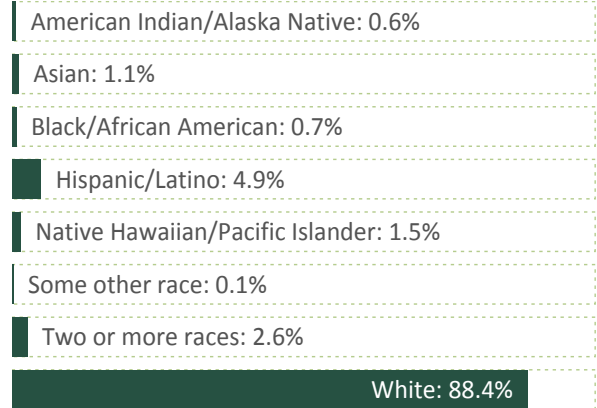


★ County seat
○ Largest community

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	12.5%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.4%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.3	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.8	29.7	24.8	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	86.5%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	24.2%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	56.5%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-14.0	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,050	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$644			



HEALTH

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	14.3%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,588	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

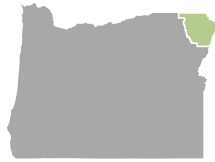
WALLOWA COUNTY

Total population
7,065

Total land area
3,151 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
59



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



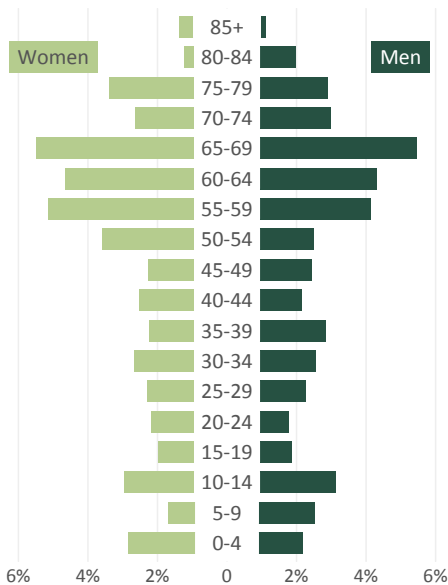
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

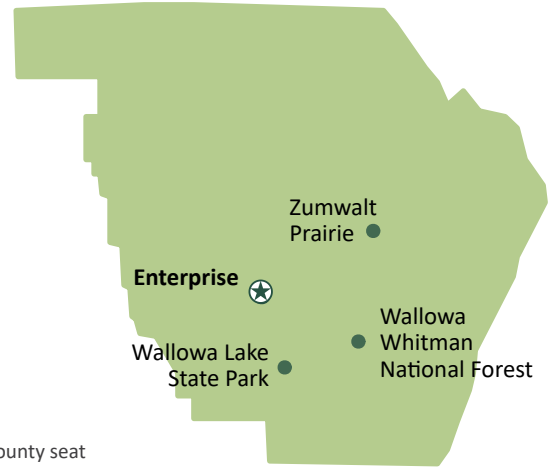


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
59%

Developed/cultivated land
4%

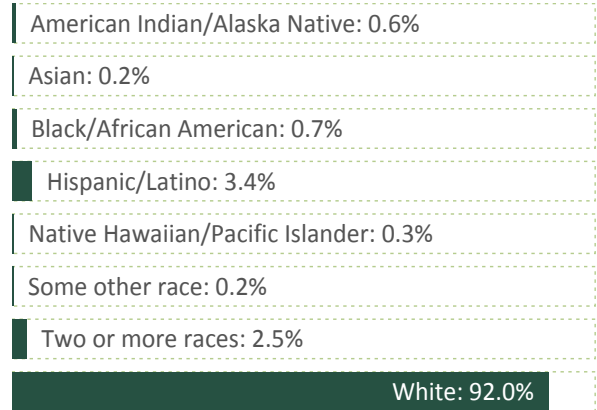


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.7%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	8.5%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.3	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	11.5	29.7	24.8	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	94.6%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	26.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.1%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	56.0%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-15.1	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,371	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$682			



HEALTH

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	1.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	78.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	12.7%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,947	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

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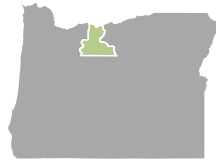
WASCO COUNTY

Total population
26,274

Total land area
2,395 mi²

Rural population
33%

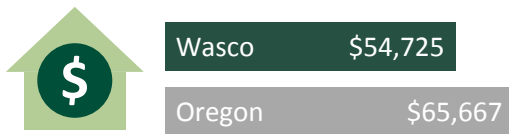
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
85



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



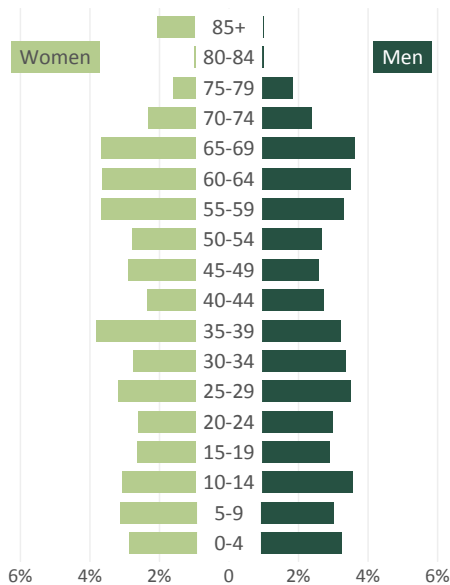
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

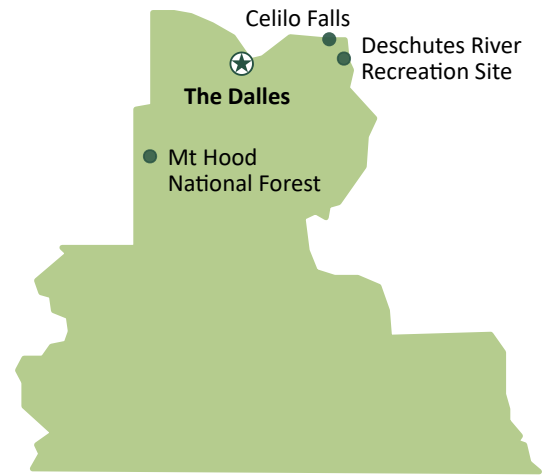


POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
44%

Developed/cultivated land
11%

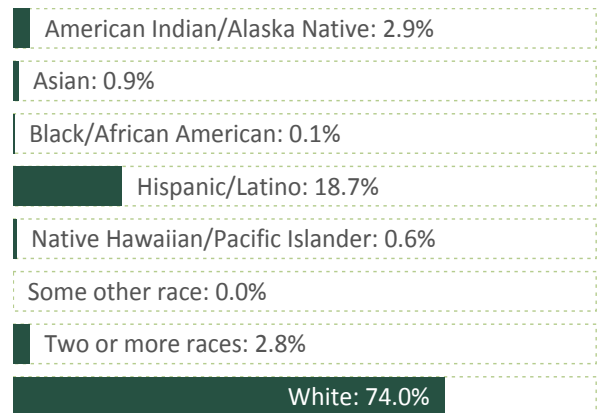


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



COMMUNITY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.8%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	14.6%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.7	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.3	29.7	24.8	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	76.3%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	20.4%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	7.1%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	59.6%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-16.8	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,462	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$869			



HEALTH

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.0%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	18.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	13,186	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Total population
595,761

Total land area
727 mi²

Rural population
6%

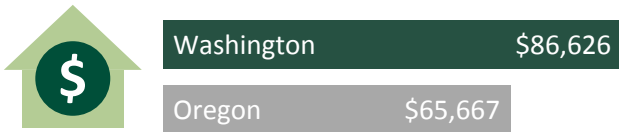


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
93

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



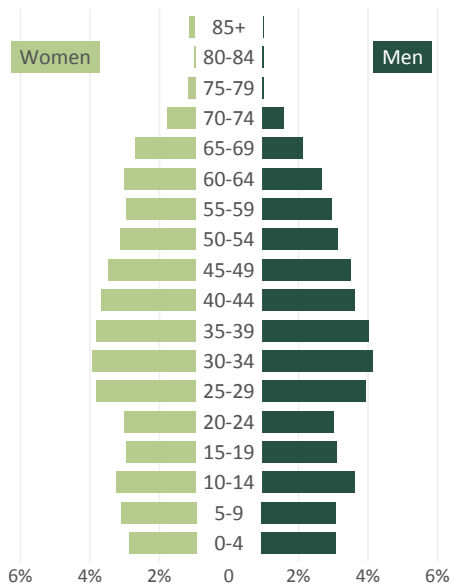
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
15%

Developed/cultivated land
46%

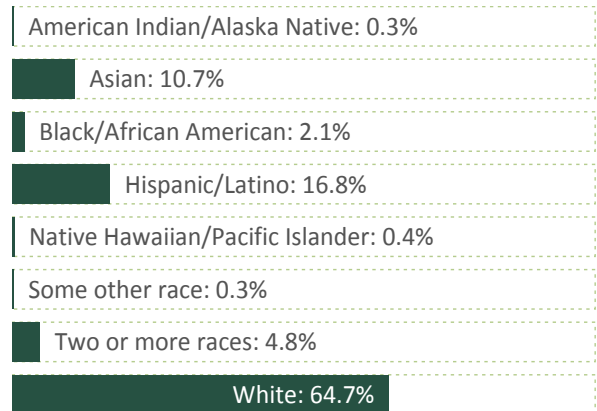


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





COMMUNITY

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8.4%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	10.4%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.1	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19.3	29.7	24.8	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	89.1%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	44.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.5%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	69.3%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-32.7	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,896	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,289			



HEALTH

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	6.5%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	2.2%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,609	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

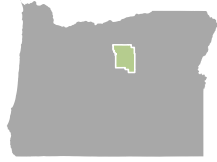
WHEELER COUNTY

Total population
1,417

Total land area
1,717 mi²

Rural population
100%

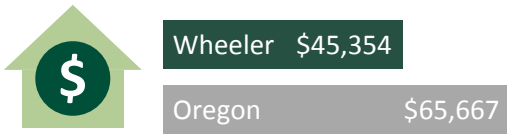
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
59



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

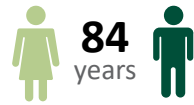


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

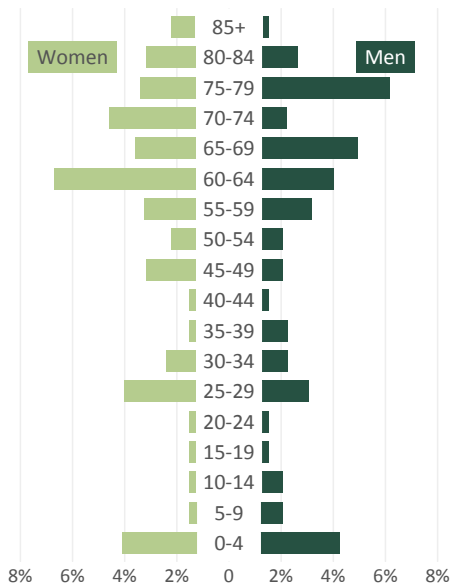


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



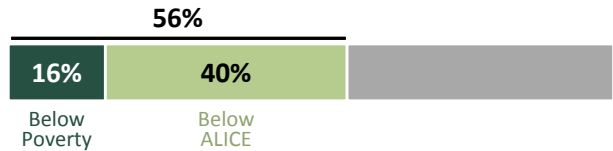
Public land
29%

Developed/cultivated land
1%

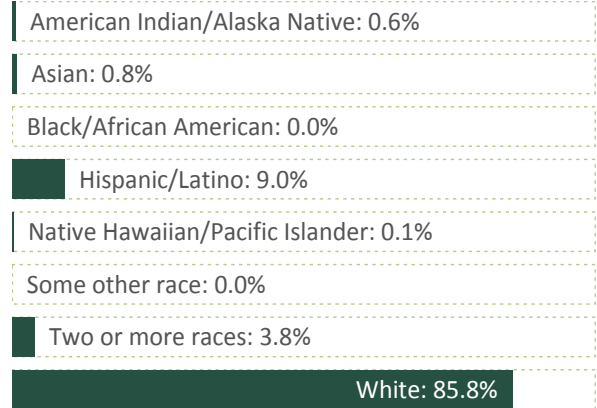


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Executive, legislative and general government



Animal production



COMMUNITY

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.6%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	23.9%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.7	29.7	24.8	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	43.8%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	18.9%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4.3%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	44.4%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-30.4	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,721	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$554			



HEALTH

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	9.1%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	ID	71.0%		
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 availability	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	23.8%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	13,290	4,570	8,915	3,737

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

YAMHILL COUNTY

Total population
106,087

Total land area
718 mi²

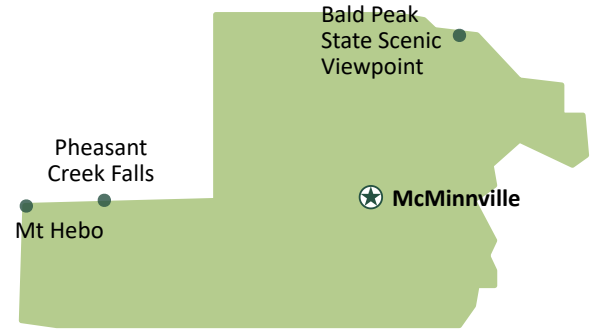
Rural population
23%

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



Public land
17%

Developed/cultivated land
45%

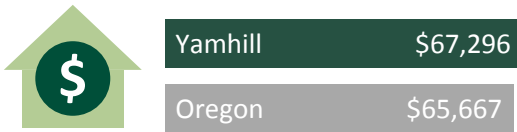


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

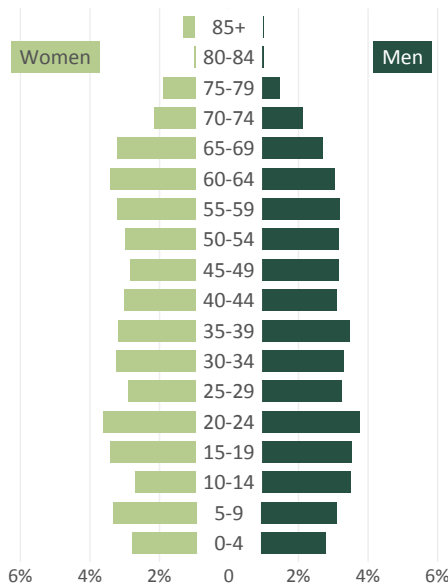


HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

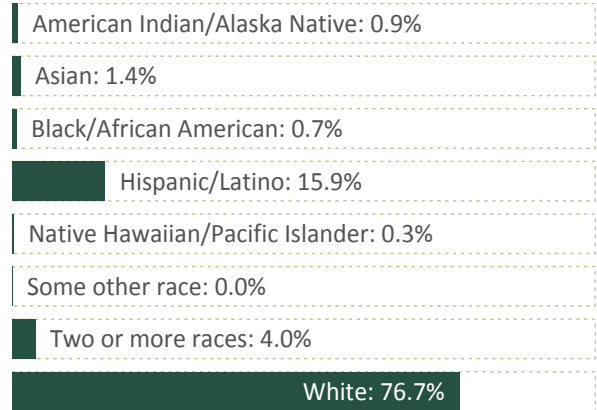


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years **78** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



COMMUNITY

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.2%	11.5%		
Child poverty*	16.3%	15.0%	14.0%	15.4%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.5	7.3	12.5	6.4
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.6	29.7	24.8	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	89.9%	83.0%	79.1%	84.7%
4-year college degree or greater	27.3%	34.4%	24.7%	38.5%



ECONOMY

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6.8%	7.6%		
Labor force participation rate	59.1%	62.5%	54.6%	65.8%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-22.6	-32.7	-21.1	-34.9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,277	\$1,684	\$1,395	\$1,739
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,289			



HEALTH

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5.2%	6.5%	6.7%	6.5%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	71.0%		
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 availability	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	9.6%	7.7%	15.7%	5.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,754	4,570	8,915	3,737

* 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 prioritized inclusion of broadly desired measures, while simultaneously leveraging the knowledge of experts to ensure policy 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 of Directors 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 value for all of Oregon's 36 counties. While the production team prioritizes 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

The federal government has collected information about the American population since 1790 with the decennial census. Currently, the decennial census asks a very limited number of questions. To provide more timely information across a broader range of topics, the American Community Survey (ACS) has been collected on a continuous basis since 2005. 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. Due to the population sizes of many of Oregon's counties, *Oregon by the Numbers* presents five-year estimates from ACS. Starting in 2022, we can see the influence of COVID-19 in ACS data, but it is important to recognize that these five-year estimates include multiple years of data collected before the pandemic.

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 ongoing 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.

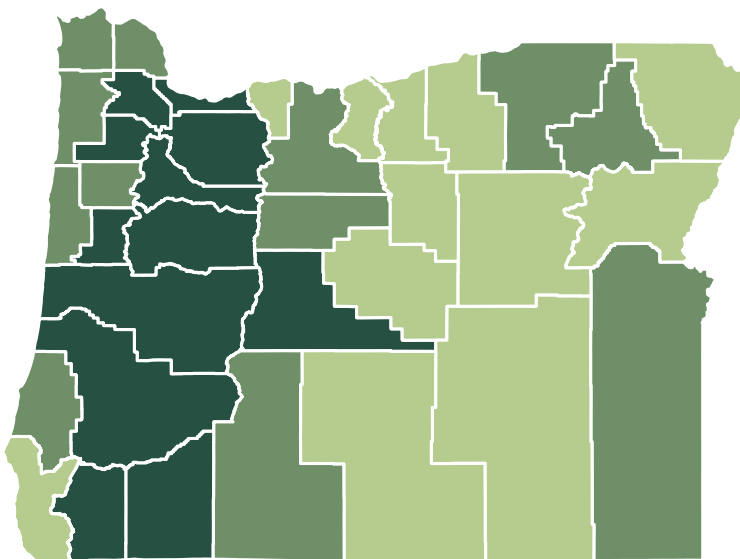


TOTAL POPULATION

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	4,176,346
	Urban Oregon	2,970,984
	Rural Oregon	1,205,362
1	Multnomah	809,869
2	Washington	595,761
3	Clackamas	415,084
4	Lane	377,749
5	Marion	343,742
6	Jackson	218,781
7	Deschutes	191,749
8	Linn	127,216
9	Douglas	110,015
10	Yamhill	106,087
11	Benton	92,168
12	Josephine	87,097
13	Polk	84,730
14	Umatilla	77,319
15	Klamath	67,606
16	Coos	64,175
17	Columbia	52,117
18	Lincoln	49,336
19	Clatsop	39,656
20	Malheur	30,632
21	Tillamook	26,782
22	Union	26,502
23	Wasco	26,274
24	Jefferson	24,048
25	Crook	23,733
26	Hood River	23,270
27	Curry	22,889
28	Baker	16,090
29	Morrow	11,425
30	Lake	7,896
31	Harney	7,310
32	Grant	7,174
33	Wallowa	7,065
34	Gilliam	1,896
35	Sherman	1,686
36	Wheeler	1,417



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

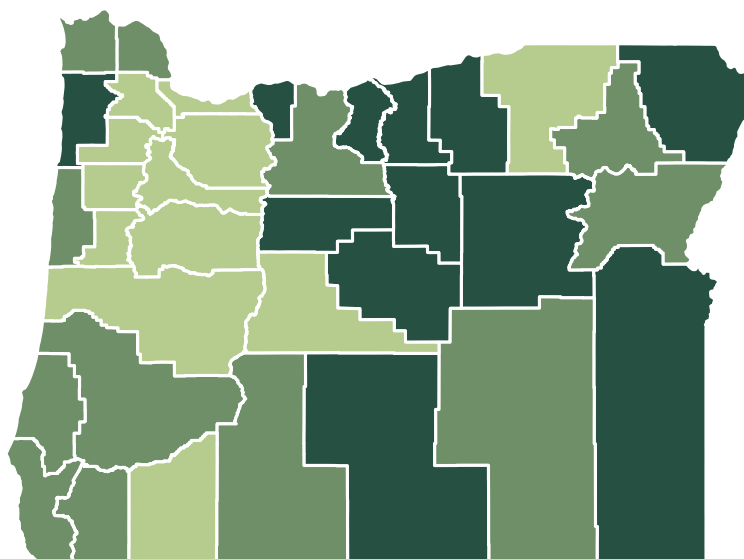


RURAL POPULATION

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 8). Because this measure makes use of Census data released every decade, researchers are exploring alternatives for future reports.

** The U.S. Census Bureau has not yet released the 2020 data for this measure.*



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%

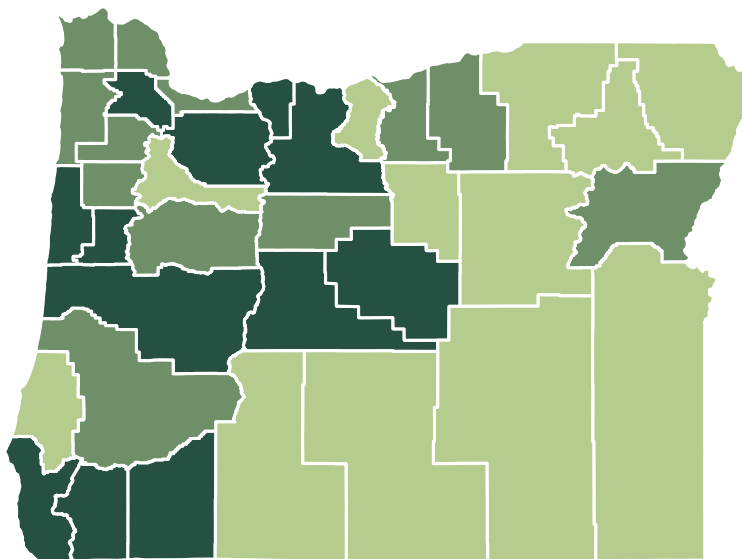
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Deschutes	201.1
2	Crook	128.5
3	Curry	119.3
4	Clackamas	107.8
5	Hood River	98.7
6	Jackson	95.8
7	Washington	92.7
8	Josephine	91.4
Urban Oregon		89.1
9	Lincoln	86.0
10	Wasco	85.1
11	Benton	84.3
Oregon		84.0
12	Lane	81.7
13	Polk	81.1
14	Douglas	79.5
15	Multnomah	77.0
16	Baker	76.0
17	Yamhill	70.4
18	Linn	70.2
19	Gilliam	68.9
19	Tillamook	68.9
21	Jefferson	68.3
22	Morrow	66.3
23	Columbia	66.2
24	Clatsop	60.4
25	Wheeler	59.0
26	Wallowa	58.9
Rural Oregon		58.0
27	Marion	52.4
28	Coos	50.6
29	Lake	48.3
30	Union	34.1
31	Umatilla	23.3
32	Klamath	22.3
33	Sherman	20.8
34	Grant	16.9
35	Harney	-7.9
36	Malheur	-12.2

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010-2020, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2021.



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

Each county profile displays the collection of nine ovals shown above. An oval is shaded dark green if, according to the definition above, a federally recognized tribe has presence in the county. The oval is shaded gray if it does not. Researchers at Oregon State University assembled this data for the first *Oregon by the Numbers* report. We acknowledge that this definition tends to underrepresent the presence of people in Oregon who identify as Indigenous or American Indian as well as Indian-affiliated organizations that are not associated with one of the federally recognized tribes. This visualization does not represent the ancestral or traditional homelands of these tribes. We continue to work towards an alternative and welcome input from readers with suggestions.

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.

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.

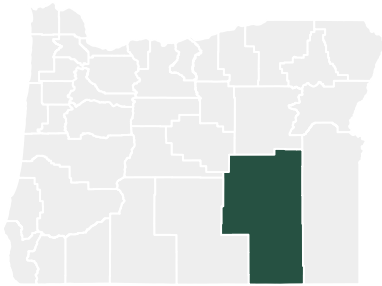
This report highlights Oregon’s federally recognized Indian tribes as an indication of potential government-to-government or other official relationships in Oregon’s counties and across the state. Each federally recognized tribe is a distinct sovereign nation, with its own political and legal status described in the U.S. Constitution. Tribal members are U.S. citizens as well as citizens of their tribal nations.



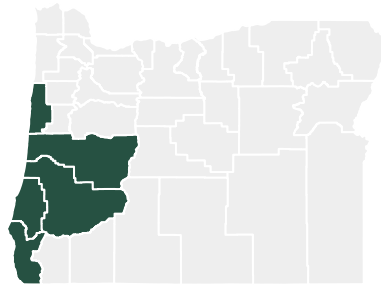
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

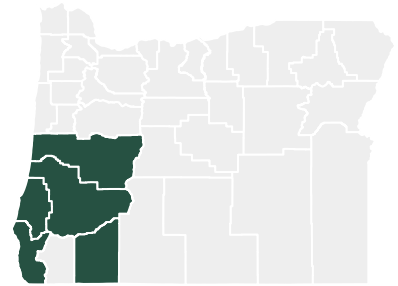
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



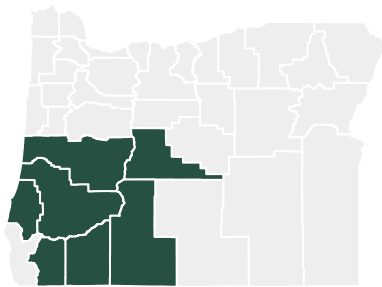
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



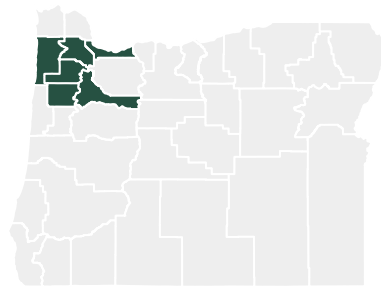
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



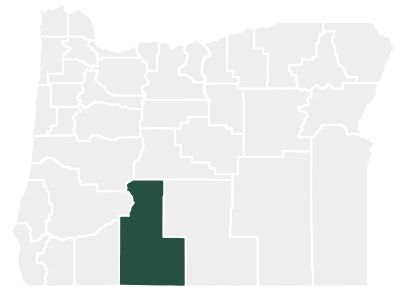
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



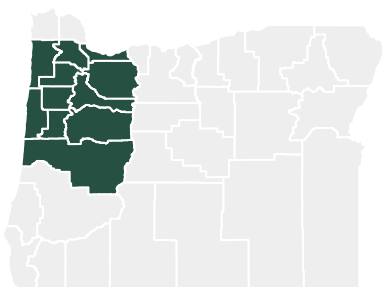
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



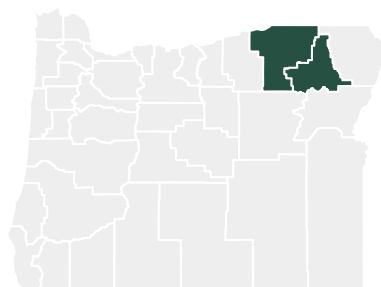
KLA Klamath Tribes



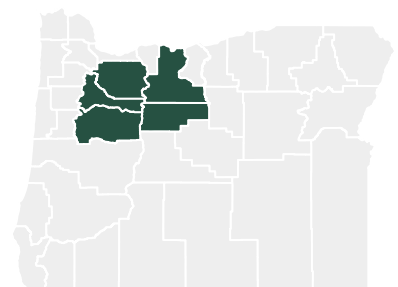
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2021. Released 2021.

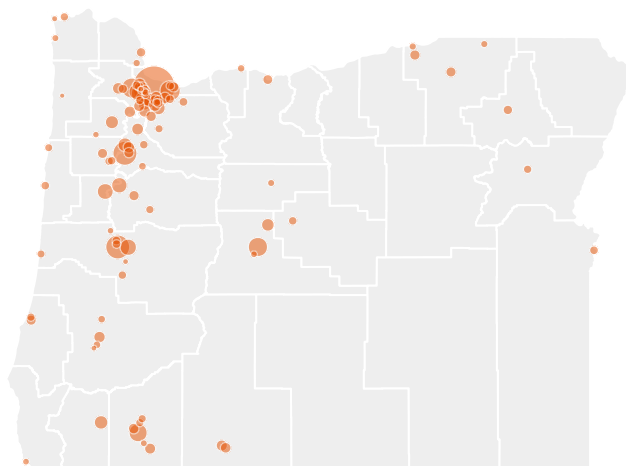


LARGEST COMMUNITY

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. Often the largest community in a county is also the county seat, but not always. The table on the right shows both. Two metropolitan areas are the largest communities for multiple counties: Portland for Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington; Salem for Marion and Polk. Because of the way Oregon’s population is concentrated in a few counties, many of Oregon’s largest communities do not appear in the county table to the right because there is a community of greater size in the same county. Examples include Beaverton, Gresham, Hillsboro and Springfield. The map below shows how Oregon’s 100 largest communities are distributed across the state.

100 Largest Communities in Oregon



County	Largest community	Population	County seat
Baker	Baker City	9,786	Baker City
Benton	Corvallis	58,612	Corvallis
Clackamas	Portland	650,380	Oregon City
Clatsop	Astoria	9,929	Astoria
Columbia	St. Helens	13,779	St. Helens
Coos	Coos Bay	16,326	Coquille
Crook	Prineville	10,429	Prineville
Curry	Brookings	6,475	Gold Beach
Deschutes	Bend	97,032	Bend
Douglas	Roseburg	23,237	Roseburg
Gilliam	Condon	764	Condon
Grant	John Day	1,740	Canyon City
Harney	Burns	2,766	Burns
Hood River	Hood River	7,745	Hood River
Jackson	Medford	82,098	Medford
Jefferson	Madras	6,934	Madras
Josephine	Grants Pass	37,938	Grants Pass
Klamath	Klamath Falls	21,509	Klamath Falls
Lake	Lakeview	2,559	Lakeview
Lane	Eugene	170,457	Eugene
Lincoln	Newport	10,767	Newport
Linn	Albany	54,442	Albany
Malheur	Ontario	11,031	Vale
Marion	Salem	171,806	Salem
Morrow	Boardman	3,529	Heppner
Multnomah	Portland	650,380	Portland
Polk	Salem	171,806	Dallas
Sherman	Wasco	453	Moro
Tillamook	Tillamook	5,308	Tillamook
Umatilla	Hermiston	17,512	Pendleton
Union	La Grande	13,380	La Grande
Wallowa	Enterprise	2,181	Enterprise
Wasco	The Dalles	15,518	The Dalles
Washington	Portland	650,380	Hillsboro
Wheeler	Fossil	422	Fossil
Yamhill	McMinnville	34,466	McMinnville

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

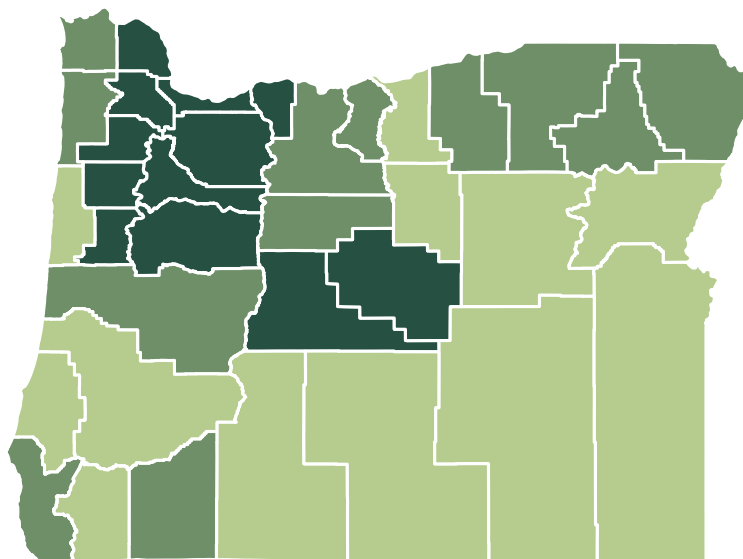


MEDIAN INCOME

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	\$86,626
2	Clackamas	\$82,911
3	Hood River	\$72,418
4	Multnomah	\$71,425
5	Deschutes	\$68,937
6	Columbia	\$68,170
7	Yamhill	\$67,296
	Oregon	\$65,667
8	Polk	\$65,665
9	Benton	\$65,142
10	Marion	\$61,817
11	Linn	\$59,547
12	Crook	\$59,000
13	Umatilla	\$57,973
14	Clatsop	\$57,466
15	Morrow	\$56,572
16	Jackson	\$56,327
17	Jefferson	\$55,844
18	Lane	\$54,942
19	Wasco	\$54,725
20	Tillamook	\$54,268
21	Union	\$53,940
22	Wallowa	\$53,423
23	Curry	\$53,174
24	Sherman	\$51,472
25	Lincoln	\$50,775
26	Douglas	\$50,031
27	Coos	\$49,445
28	Klamath	\$48,560
29	Grant	\$48,202
30	Josephine	\$47,733
31	Baker	\$46,250
32	Wheeler	\$45,354
33	Malheur	\$44,362
34	Lake	\$44,237
35	Harney	\$43,387
36	Gilliam	\$41,838



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



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. Using 2018 data, 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. Due to challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ALICE data did not update in 2022.

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%
9	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%
26	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%

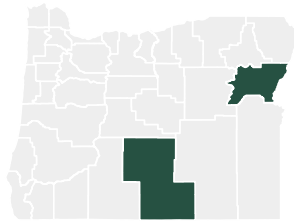
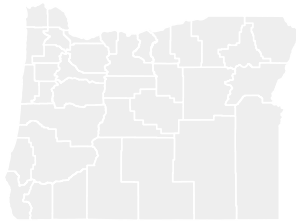
Source: United Way ALICE Project, 2018. Released 2020.

★ Data not updated due to the COVID-19 pandemic

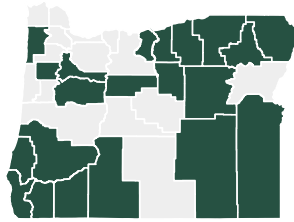
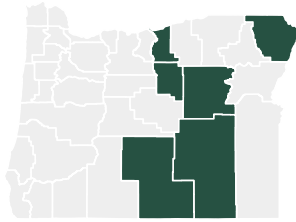


If head of household is:
under age 65 age 65 or older

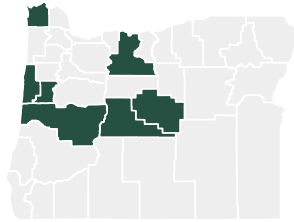
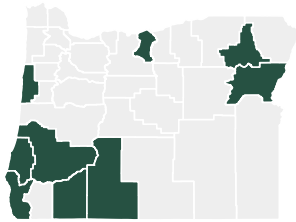
Then the minimum income
needed for basic necessities is:



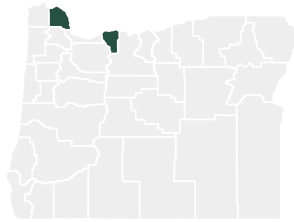
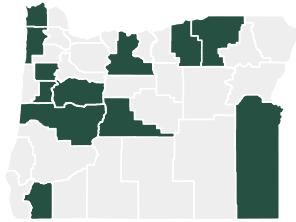
\$35,000



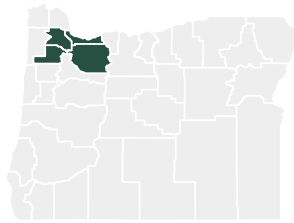
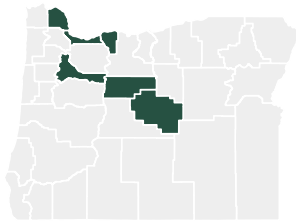
\$40,000



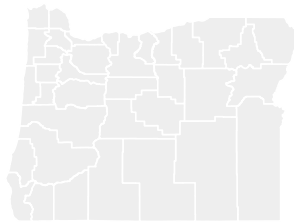
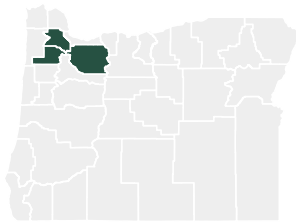
\$45,000



\$50,000



\$60,000



\$75,000

★ Data not updated due to the COVID-19 pandemic



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 original data for this indicator in 2018. Using multiple tools, they examined the online presence of named attractions within a particular county. In 2022, county-level reviewers made some modifications to the original data set based on their place-based experience, better reflecting what residents of a particular county find notable. Features reported here tend to be popular destinations for locals as well as tourists. These county destinations can help stimulate local economies through tourism dollars and civic engagement. In Oregon, parks figure prominently as county features. Readers of *Oregon by the Numbers* are encouraged to contact the production team with their recommendations for Notable Features to include in future editions of this report.

Baker

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

Benton

Alsea Falls Recreational Site
Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Trillium Lake
Willamette Falls

Clatsop

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

Columbia

Collins Beach
Forest Grove District State Forest
Multnomah Channel

Coos

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

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Ochoco Wayside State Park
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area

Curry

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

Deschutes

Lava River Cave
Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Smith Rock State Park

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Umpqua National Forest
Wildlife Safari

Gilliam

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

Grant

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

Harney

Malheur National Forest
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Steens Mountain

Hood River

Eagle Creek
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Mount Hood National Forest

Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2022. Released 2022.

**Jackson**

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

Black Butte
The Cove Palisades State Park
Lake Billy Chinook

Josephine

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

Klamath

Crater Lake National Park
Lake of the Woods
Winema National Forest

Lake

Derrick Cave
Fremont National Forest
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

Lane

Row River Trail
Sea Lion Caves
Three Sisters

Lincoln

D River State Recreation Site
Oregon Coast Aquarium
Yaquina Bay State Recreation Site

Linn

Middle Santiam Wilderness
Mount Washington
Willamette National Forest

Malheur

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

Marion

Enchanted Forest
Oregon State Capitol
Silver Falls State Park

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Mark O Hatfield Wilderness
Mount Hood National Forest
Multnomah Falls

Polk

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

Sherman

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

Tillamook

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

Umatilla

Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
Hat Rock State Park
Umatilla National Forest

Union

Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
Mount Emily Recreation Area
Umatilla National Forest

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
Wallowa Whitman National Forest
Zumwalt Prairie

Wasco

Celilo Falls
Deschutes River Recreation Site
Mount Hood National Forest

Washington

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

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

Bald Peak State Scenic Viewpoint
Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls

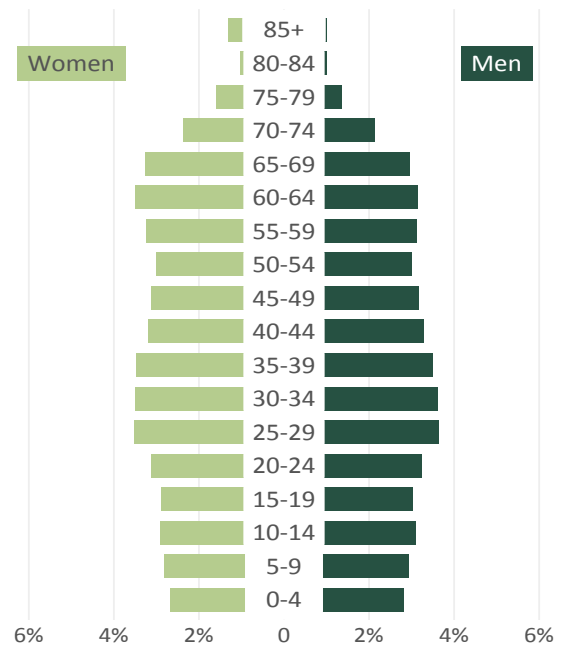


POPULATION PYRAMID

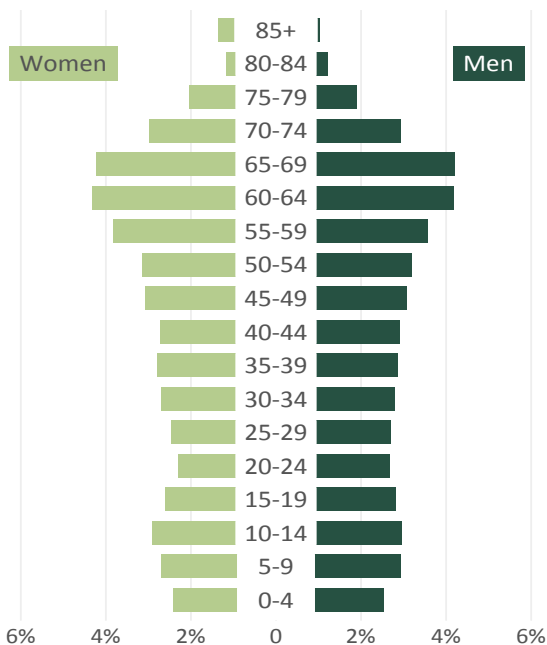
Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

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).

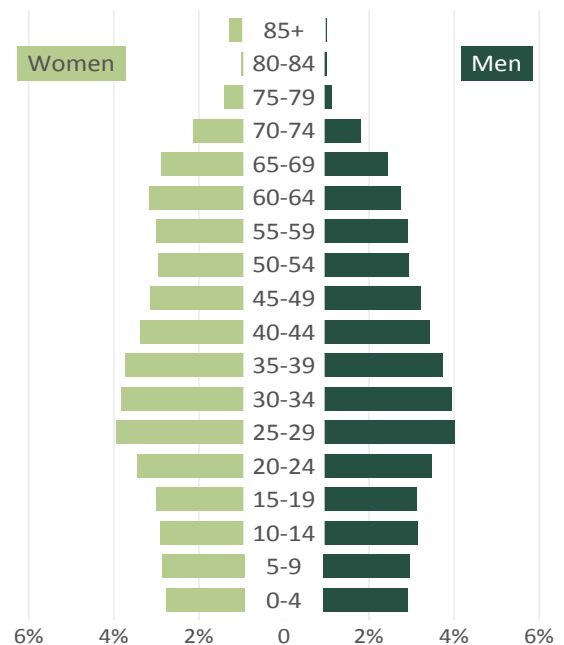
Oregon



Rural



Urban



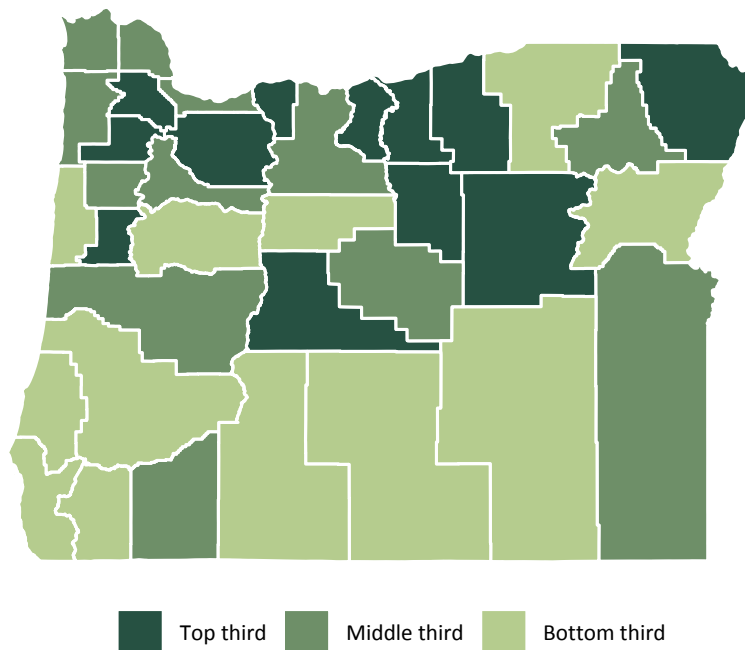
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



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	Wheeler	84.0
2	Benton	83.8
3	Gilliam	83.4
4	Washington	82.6
5	Hood River	82.0
6	Wallowa	81.6
7	Deschutes	81.2
8	Clackamas	81.1
9	Morrow	80.9
10	Grant	80.4
11	Sherman	80.3
12	Yamhill	79.8
Oregon		79.8
13	Polk	79.6
14	Columbia	79.3
14	Lane	79.3
14	Marion	79.3
14	Multnomah	79.3
18	Crook	79.2
18	Jackson	79.2
20	Union	78.9
21	Clatsop	78.8
22	Malheur	78.5
22	Tillamook	78.5
24	Wasco	78.3
25	Harney	78.1
25	Umatilla	78.1
27	Baker	78.0
28	Lake	77.7
28	Linn	77.7
30	Douglas	77.5
30	Lincoln	77.5
32	Curry	77.0
33	Coos	76.8
33	Josephine	76.8
35	Jefferson	76.6
36	Klamath	76.1

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 11, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2021.



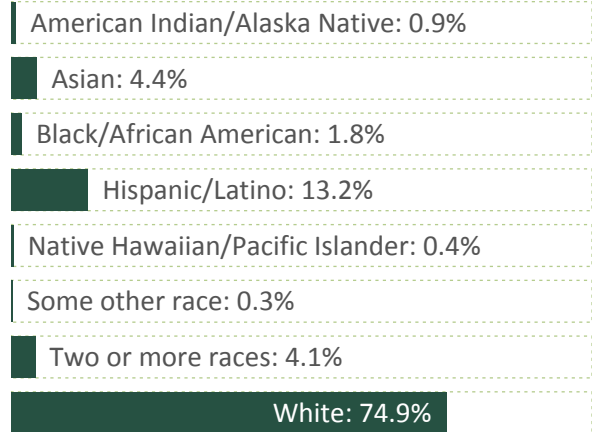
RACE/ETHNICITY

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

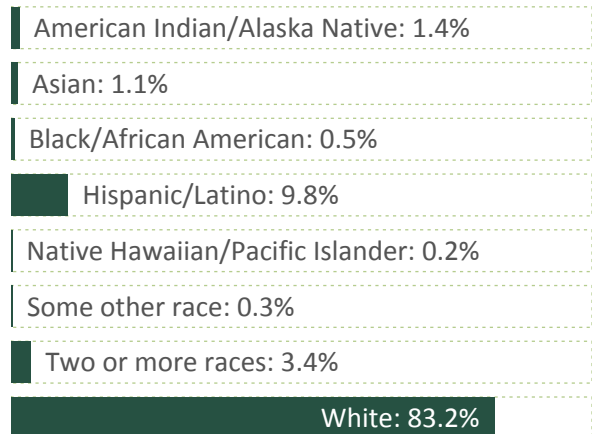
Oregon is becoming an increasingly diverse state. Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equitable opportunity and for better serving marginalized populations. Tracking race and ethnicity is important for building inclusive communities, 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. From Black exclusion laws enacted in the 1800s to immigration and labor policy to tribal termination, the racial and ethnic make-up of our state has a rich history worthy of further learning and exploration.

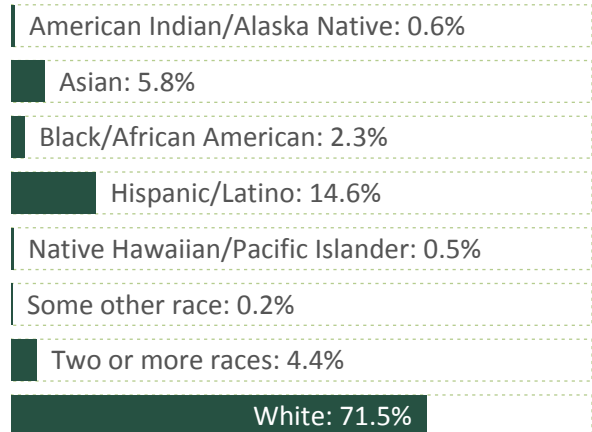
Oregon



Rural



Urban

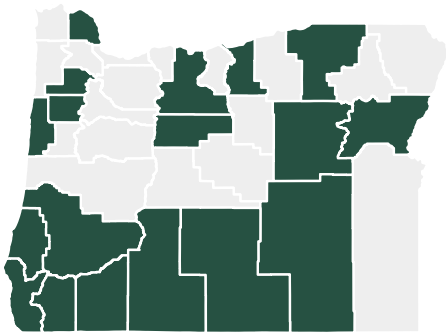


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

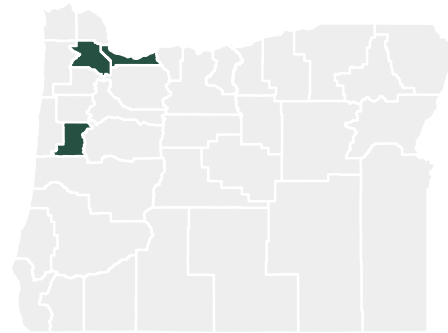


RACE/ETHNICITY

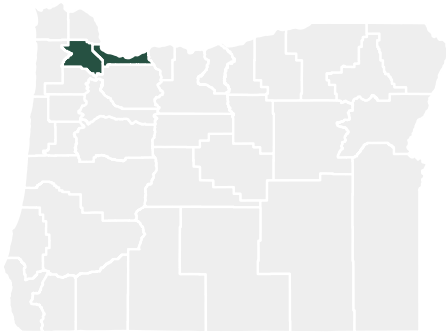
These maps show counties where the population of each race/ethnicity group is above the state average.



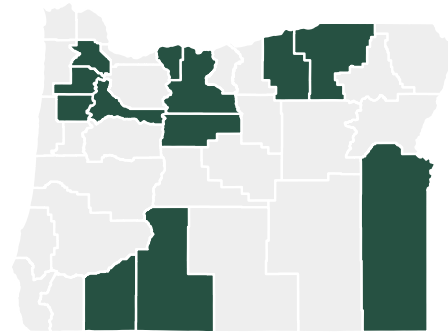
American Indian/Alaska Native



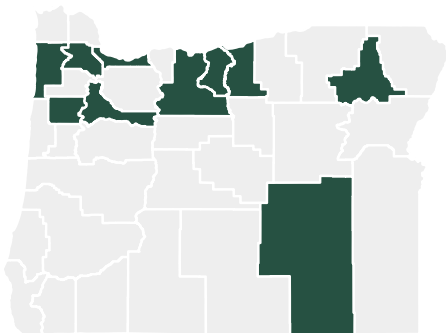
Asian



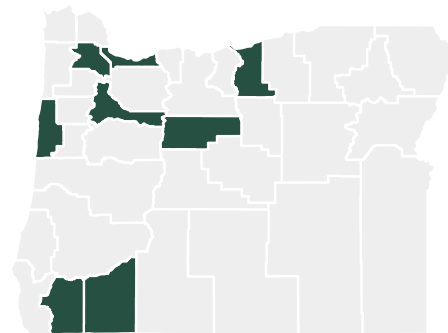
Black/African American



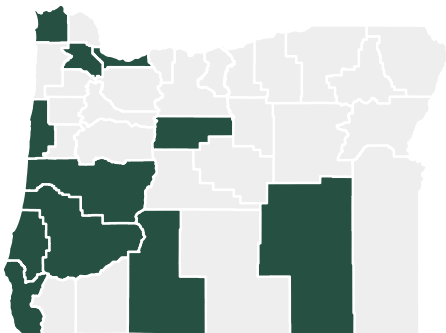
Hispanic/Latino



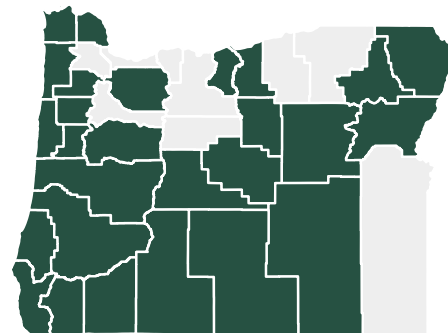
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



Some other race



Two or more races



White



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

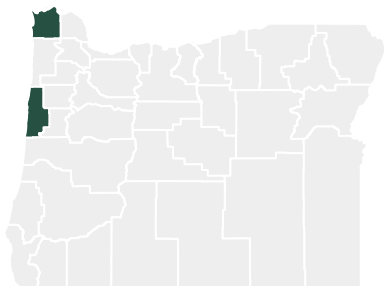
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

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. Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.

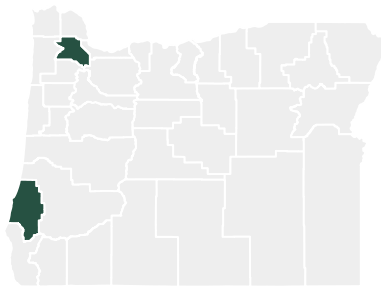
**This measure does not portray the full employment picture. For example, there can be significant job losses in a particular sector and it may still show as a major employment industry. In addition, employment data are not available when fewer than four establishments of that industry are in a county. Therefore, if a county has a single business that is one of the top three employers in the county, such as a hospital, it may not appear here.*



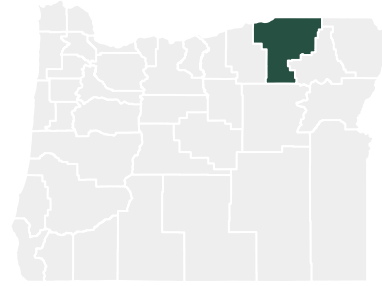
Accommodation



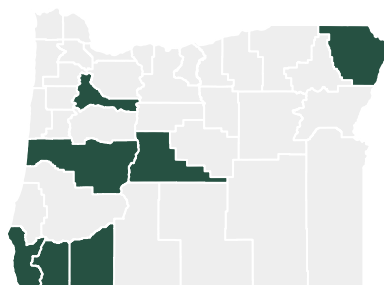
Administrative and support services



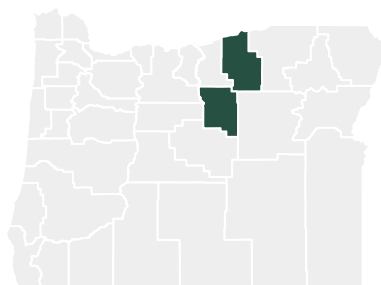
Agriculture & forestry support activity



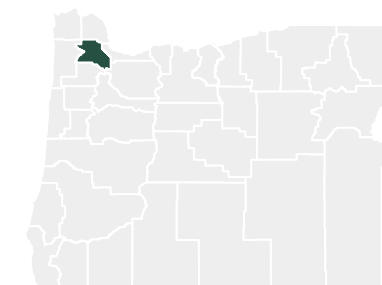
Ambulatory health care services



Animal production



Computer and electronic product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.

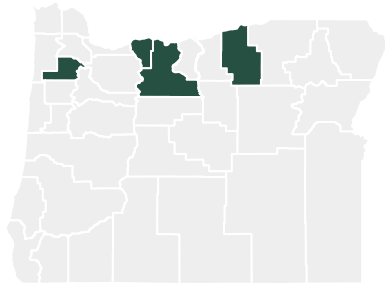


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

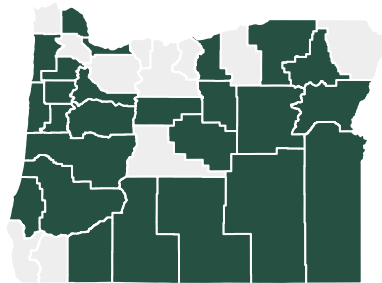
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



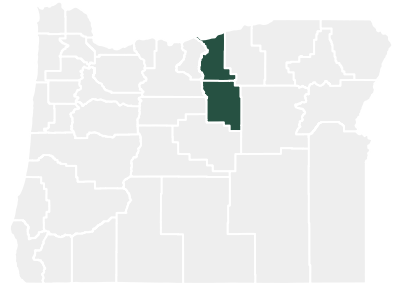
Crop production



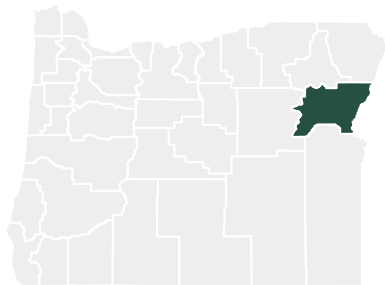
Educational services



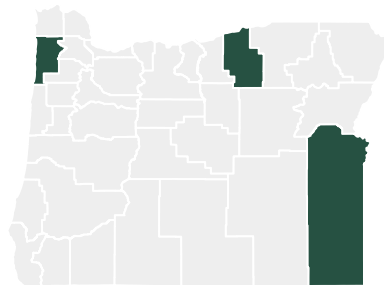
Executive, legislative and general government



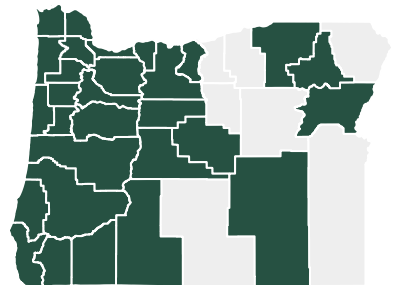
Food and beverage stores



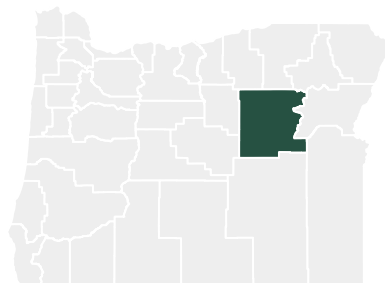
Food manufacturing



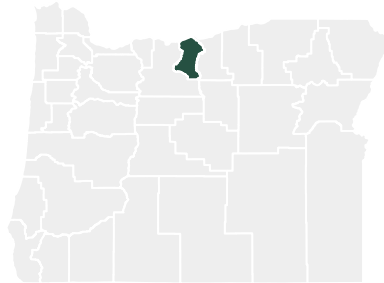
Food services and drinking places



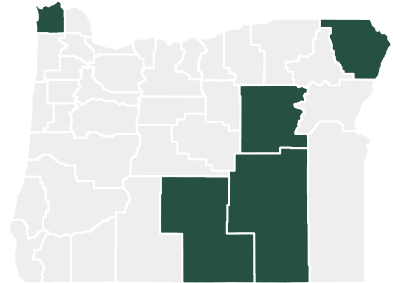
Forestry and logging



Heavy and civil engineering construction



Hospitals



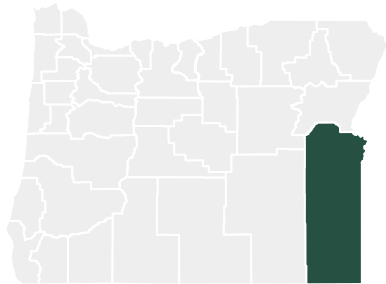


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

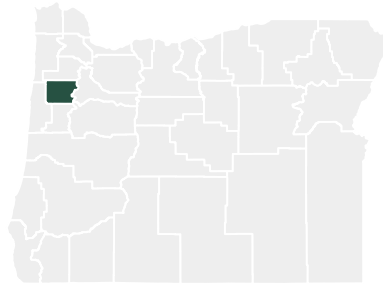
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



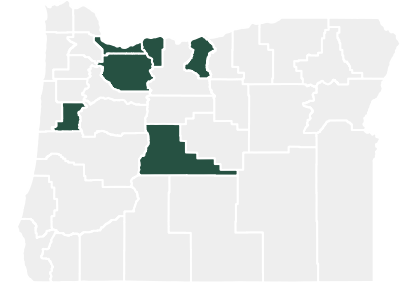
Justice, public order and safety activities



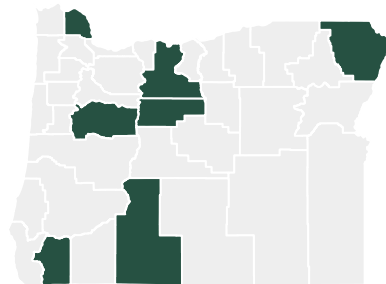
Nursing and residential care facilities



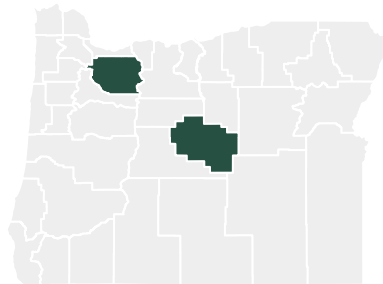
Professional and technical services



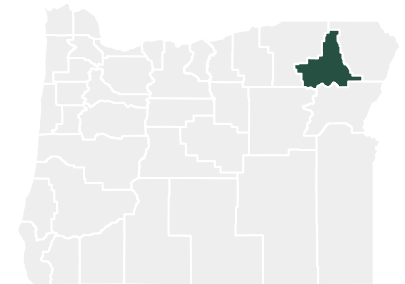
Social assistance



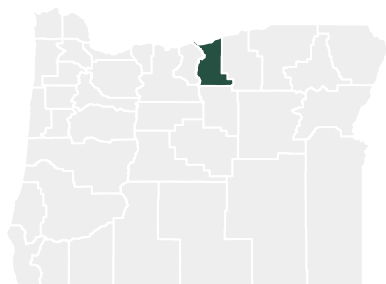
Specialty trade contractors



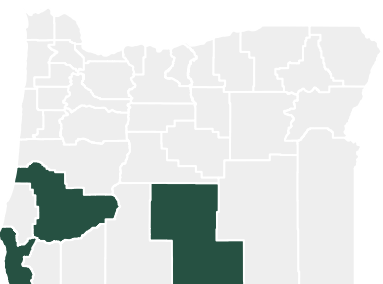
Transportation equipment manufacturing



Waste management and remediation services



Wood product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.

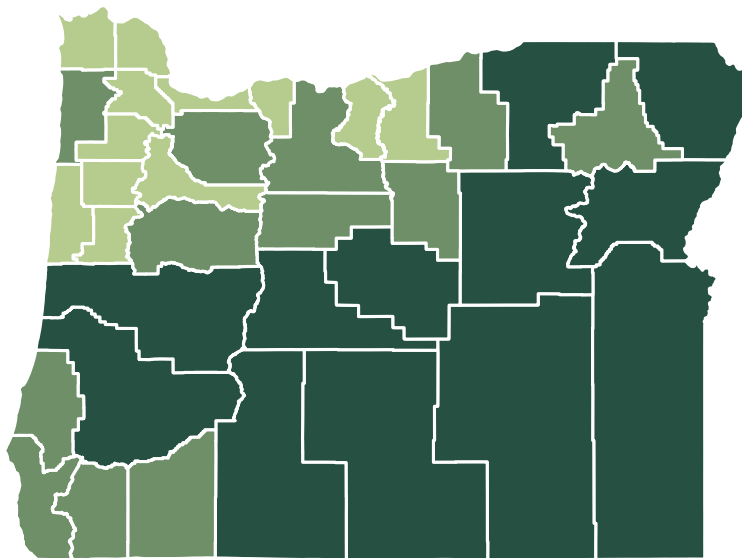


LAND AREA

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 to access employment, education, resources or services.

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	98,379
	Rural Oregon	76,756
	Urban Oregon	21,623
1	Harney	10,228
2	Malheur	9,930
3	Lake	8,358
4	Klamath	6,137
5	Douglas	5,133
6	Lane	4,722
7	Grant	4,528
8	Umatilla	3,232
9	Wallowa	3,151
10	Baker	3,088
11	Deschutes	3,054
12	Crook	2,987
13	Jackson	2,801
14	Wasco	2,395
15	Linn	2,309
16	Morrow	2,048
17	Union	2,039
18	Curry	1,989
19	Clackamas	1,883
20	Coos	1,806
21	Jefferson	1,792
22	Wheeler	1,716
23	Josephine	1,641
24	Tillamook	1,332
25	Gilliam	1,223
26	Lincoln	1,195
27	Marion	1,191
28	Clatsop	1,084
29	Sherman	831
30	Polk	744
31	Washington	727
32	Yamhill	718
33	Columbia	689
34	Benton	678
35	Hood River	533
36	Multnomah	465



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

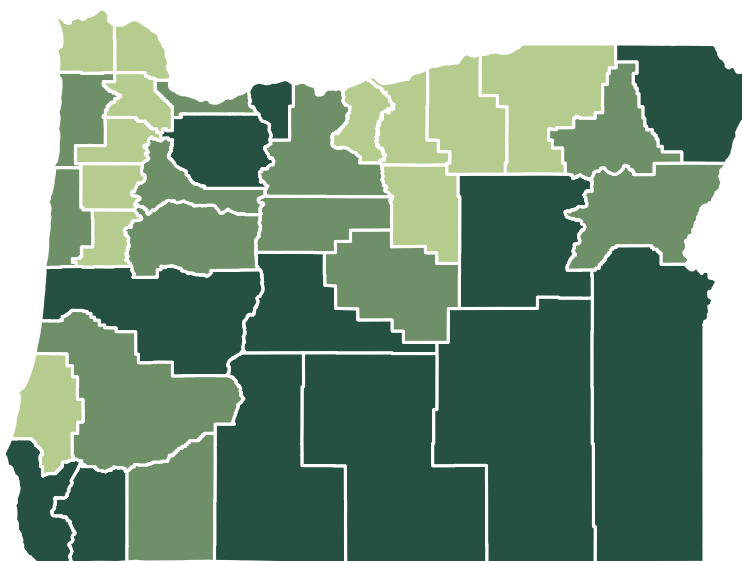
Source: US Census Bureau, Gazetteer Files, Decennial Census, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2021.



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.

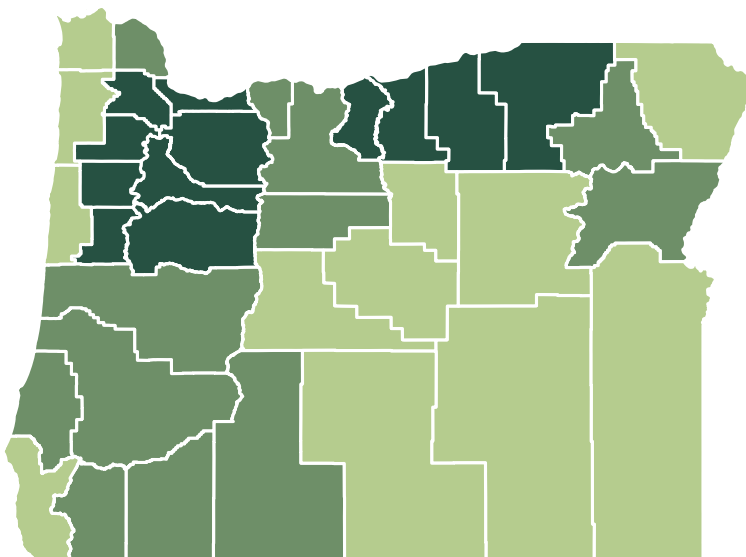


DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

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. However, growth always comes with additional consequences that communities must continuously examine and balance.

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

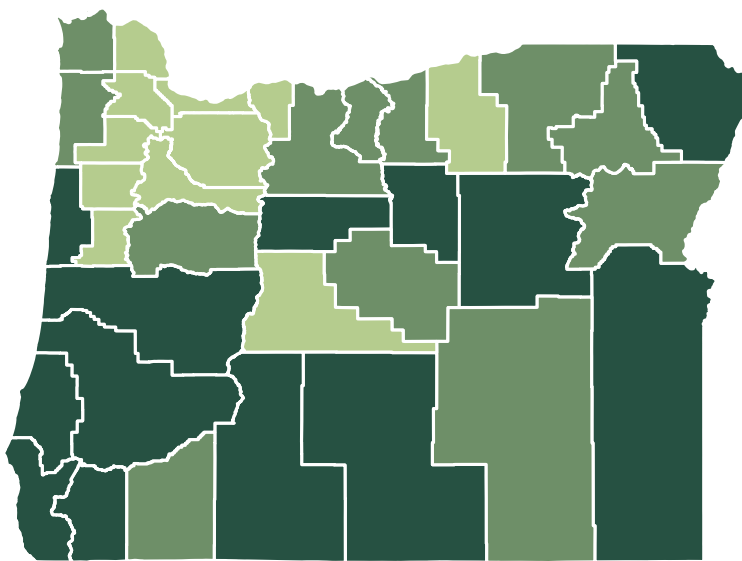
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2016, updated every five years. Released 2019.



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	Grant	16.6%
2	Lake	15.7%
3	Klamath	15.4%
4	Coos	15.2%
5	Josephine	15.0%
6	Lincoln	14.4%
7	Douglas	14.0%
8	Malheur	13.9%
9	Curry	13.8%
9	Jefferson	13.8%
11	Wallowa	13.7%
12	Lane	13.6%
12	Wheeler	13.6%
14	Sherman	13.4%
15	Baker	13.1%
15	Crook	13.1%
17	Harney	12.8%
17	Umatilla	12.8%
19	Jackson	12.7%
19	Linn	12.7%
19	Tillamook	12.7%
22	Union	12.5%
23	Gilliam	12.1%
24	Clatsop	11.8%
24	Wasco	11.8%
	Oregon	11.5%
26	Columbia	11.4%
27	Marion	11.2%
27	Multnomah	11.2%
29	Benton	10.8%
30	Polk	10.5%
31	Deschutes	10.2%
31	Morrow	10.2%
31	Yamhill	10.2%
34	Clackamas	8.4%
34	Washington	8.4%
36	Hood River	6.6%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2019, updated annually. Released 2021.

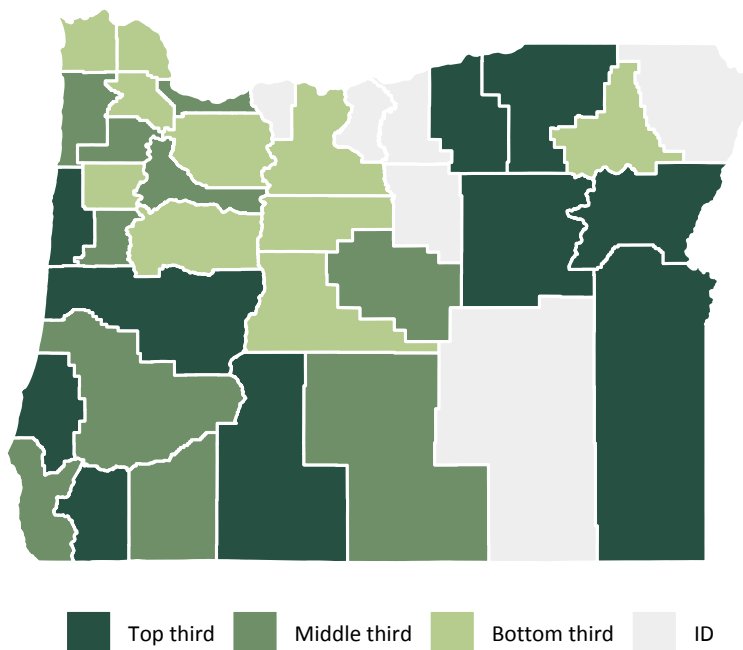


CHILD POVERTY

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 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 harm to the individual and a greater demand for public 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	30.3%
2	Grant*	27.2%
3	Klamath	25.9%
4	Lincoln	24.9%
5	Coos	23.2%
6	Morrow	20.9%
7	Baker	20.1%
8	Josephine	19.9%
9	Umatilla	19.1%
10	Lane	18.7%
11	Douglas	18.6%
12	Marion	18.3%
13	Jackson	17.8%
14	Multnomah	16.8%
15	Lake*	16.5%
16	Yamhill	16.3%
17	Tillamook	16.0%
18	Crook	15.7%
Urban Oregon		15.4%
Oregon		15.0%
19	Benton	14.8%
20	Curry	14.7%
21	Wasco	14.6%
22	Union	14.4%
23	Linn	14.2%
24	Jefferson	14.0%
Rural Oregon		14.0%
25	Polk	13.0%
26	Deschutes	11.9%
27	Columbia	11.7%
28	Washington	10.4%
29	Clatsop	10.3%
30	Clackamas	7.1%
	Gilliam*	ID
	Harney*	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Sherman*	ID
	Wallowa*	ID
	Wheeler*	ID

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

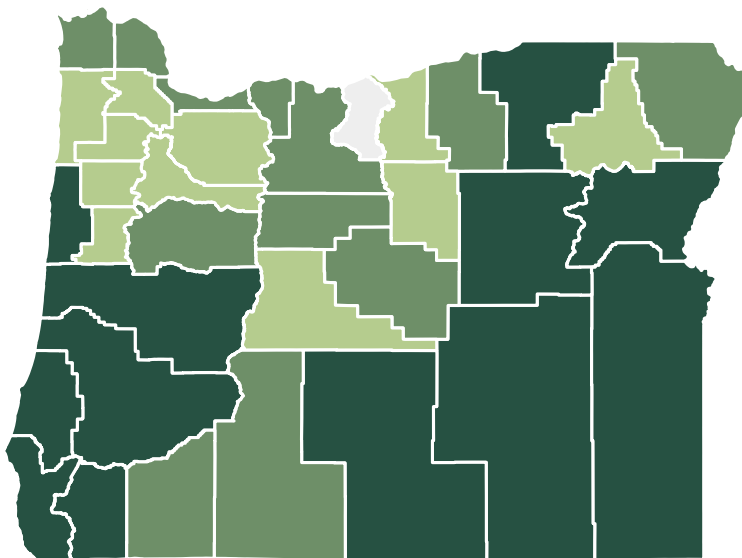
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FOSTER CARE

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	Harney	28.0
2	Malheur	27.2
3	Grant	17.6
4	Douglas	17.4
5	Lincoln	16.1
6	Coos	13.6
Rural Oregon		12.5
7	Josephine	12.2
8	Curry	11.7
9	Lake	11.5
9	Lane	11.5
11	Baker	11.4
12	Umatilla	11.3
13	Klamath	10.9
14	Columbia	10.1
15	Jackson	10.0
16	Jefferson	9.9
17	Wallowa	9.3
18	Clatsop	9.2
19	Multnomah	8.8
20	Wasco	8.7
21	Hood River	7.3
Oregon		7.3
22	Crook	6.7
23	Morrow	6.5
24	Linn	6.4
Urban Oregon		6.4
25	Tillamook	6.2
26	Marion	5.5
27	Union	5.3
28	Polk	5.1
29	Deschutes	4.6
30	Clackamas	3.8
31	Yamhill	3.5
32	Benton	3.2
33	Washington	3.1
34	Gilliam	0.0
34	Wheeler	0.0
	Sherman	ID

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.

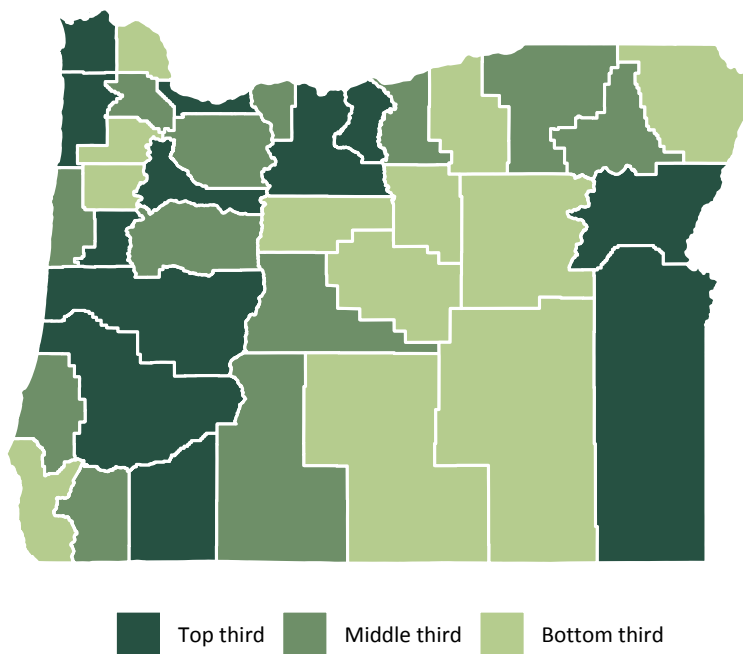
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INDEX CRIME

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 informs law enforcement operations, public safety budgeting and local community development efforts.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	51.6
2	Marion	38.0
3	Sherman	32.3
4	Jackson	31.8
5	Wasco	31.3
6	Clatsop	30.9
7	Douglas	30.7
Urban Oregon		30.6
8	Baker	30.5
Oregon		29.7
9	Malheur	29.5
10	Benton	28.7
11	Lane	27.9
12	Tillamook	27.7
13	Coos	27.6
14	Lincoln	26.7
15	Linn	26.4
16	Umatilla	25.1
Rural Oregon		24.8
17	Josephine	22.6
18	Union	21.8
19	Deschutes	21.4
20	Klamath	20.8
21	Gilliam	19.6
22	Washington	19.3
23	Clackamas	18.7
24	Hood River	18.3
25	Morrow	17.9
26	Yamhill	17.6
27	Jefferson	17.3
28	Curry	16.0
29	Polk	15.5
30	Crook	14.9
31	Lake	13.9
32	Wallowa	11.5
33	Columbia	10.6
34	Harney	10.4
35	Grant	3.8
36	Wheeler	0.7

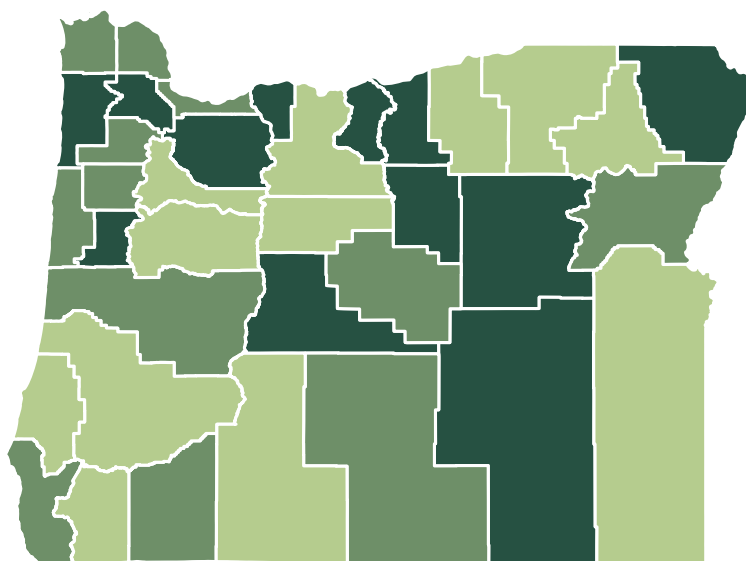
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



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.

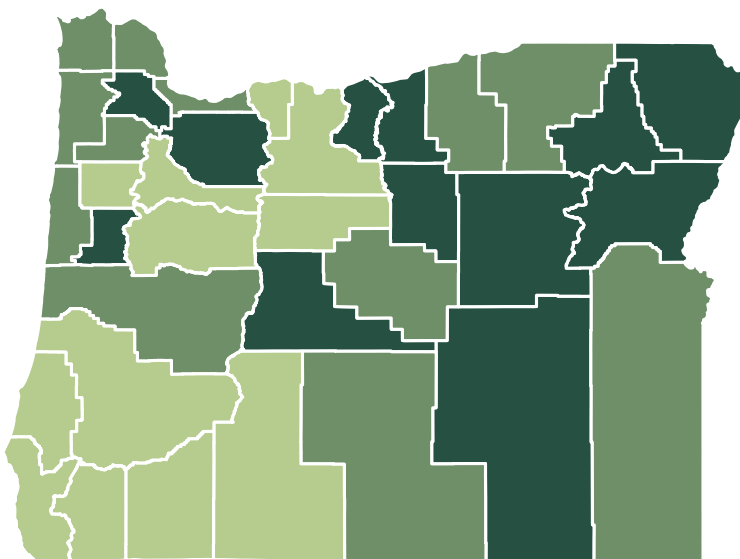


KINDERGARTEN READY (LETTER SOUNDS)

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.

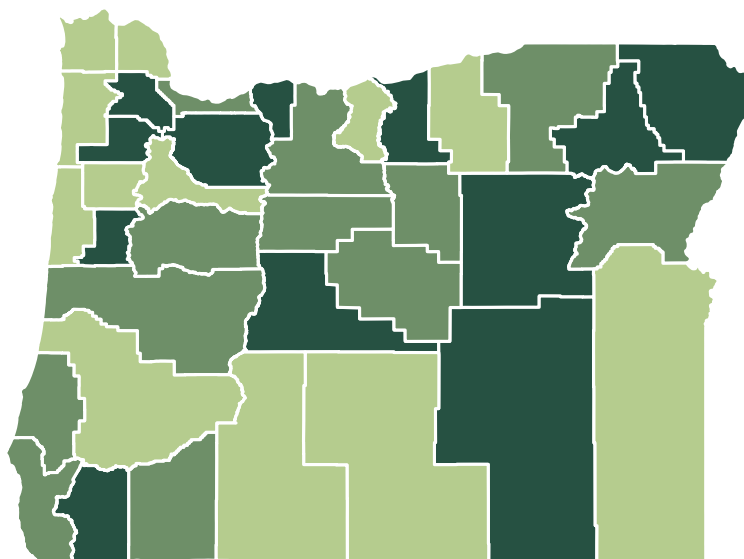
★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered teachers from implementing the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment during the Fall of 2020. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers 2021* here.



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 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%
13	Wheeler	48.0%
	Urban Oregon	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.

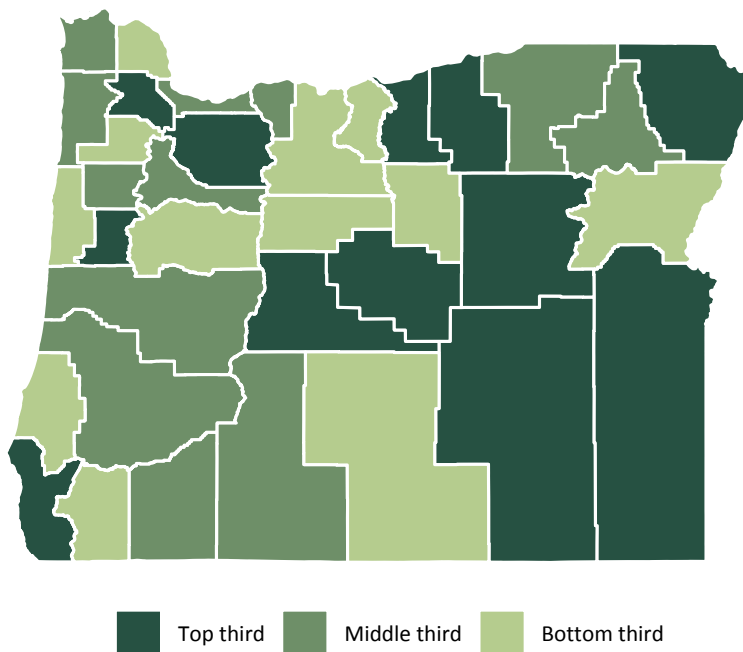
★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered teachers from implementing Oregon's Statewide English Language Arts Assessment during the Spring of 2020. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers* 2021 here.



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 students who need extra support 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.

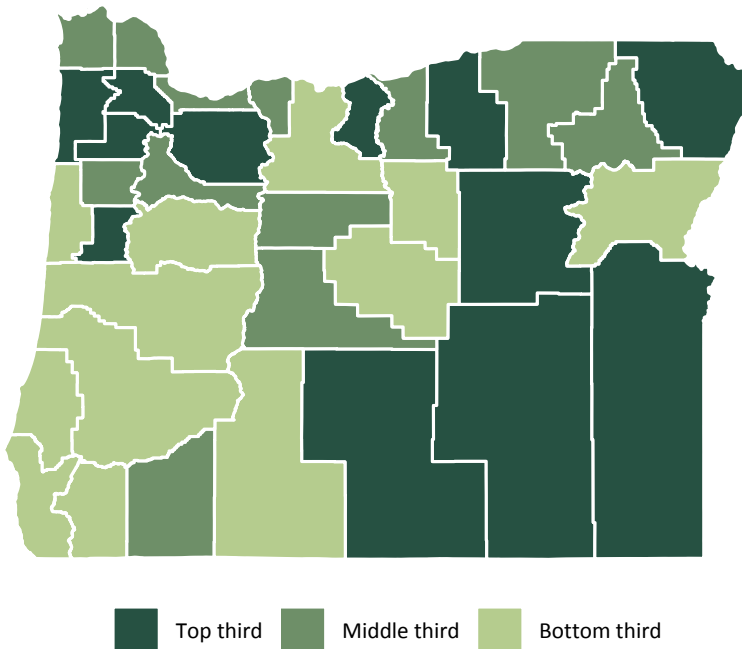
★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered the assessment of on-track status of students for the 2019-2020 academic year. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers 2021* here.



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	94.6%
2	Lake	93.2%
3	Harney	93.1%
4	Grant	92.1%
5	Sherman	92.0%
6	Yamhill	89.9%
7	Morrow	89.4%
8	Washington	89.1%
9	Clackamas	88.6%
10	Benton	88.4%
10	Malheur	88.4%
10	Tillamook	88.4%
13	Hood River	88.3%
14	Union	86.5%
15	Columbia	85.6%
15	Jefferson	85.6%
17	Jackson	85.2%
Urban Oregon		84.7%
18	Deschutes	84.5%
19	Polk	84.4%
20	Gilliam	84.2%
21	Clatsop	84.0%
Oregon		83.0%
22	Multnomah	82.4%
23	Marion	82.0%
24	Umatilla	81.7%
25	Klamath	81.1%
26	Josephine	80.9%
27	Baker	79.6%
28	Linn	79.4%
29	Curry	79.2%
29	Lane	79.2%
Rural Oregon		79.1%
31	Lincoln	77.8%
32	Wasco	76.3%
33	Crook	73.4%
34	Douglas	71.5%
35	Coos	70.2%
36	Wheeler	43.8%

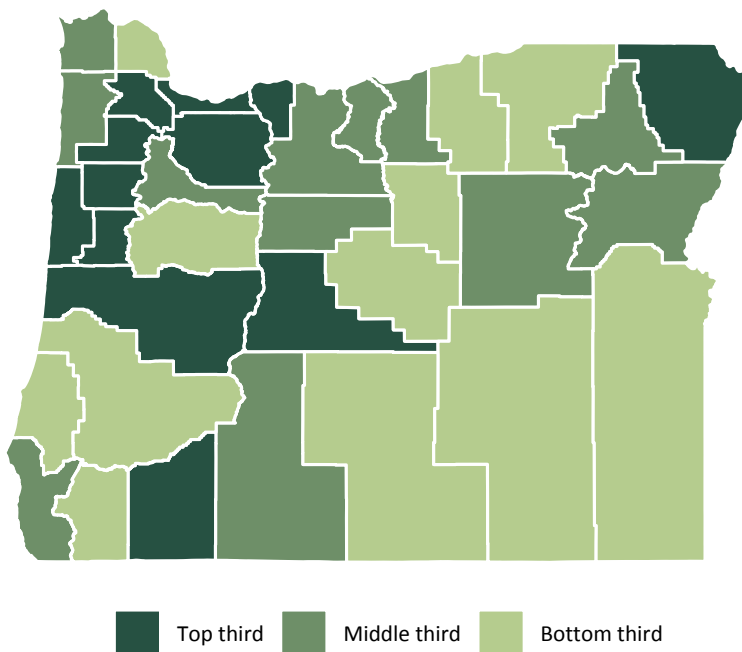
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2019-2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



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	53.3%
2	Multnomah	46.5%
3	Washington	44.9%
Urban Oregon		38.5%
4	Clackamas	38.0%
5	Deschutes	37.2%
6	Hood River	34.7%
Oregon		34.4%
7	Lane	31.9%
8	Polk	30.5%
9	Jackson	28.8%
10	Lincoln	27.7%
11	Yamhill	27.3%
12	Wallowa	26.9%
13	Baker	25.0%
Rural Oregon		24.7%
14	Union	24.2%
15	Marion	24.1%
16	Clatsop	24.0%
17	Curry	23.5%
18	Gilliam	21.7%
19	Jefferson	21.4%
19	Tillamook	21.4%
21	Klamath	21.2%
22	Grant	20.8%
23	Wasco	20.4%
24	Sherman	20.0%
25	Coos	19.9%
26	Linn	19.5%
27	Lake	19.4%
28	Wheeler	18.9%
29	Crook	18.8%
30	Douglas	18.5%
31	Josephine	18.1%
32	Columbia	18.0%
33	Umatilla	17.5%
34	Harney	16.5%
35	Malheur	14.9%
36	Morrow	9.1%

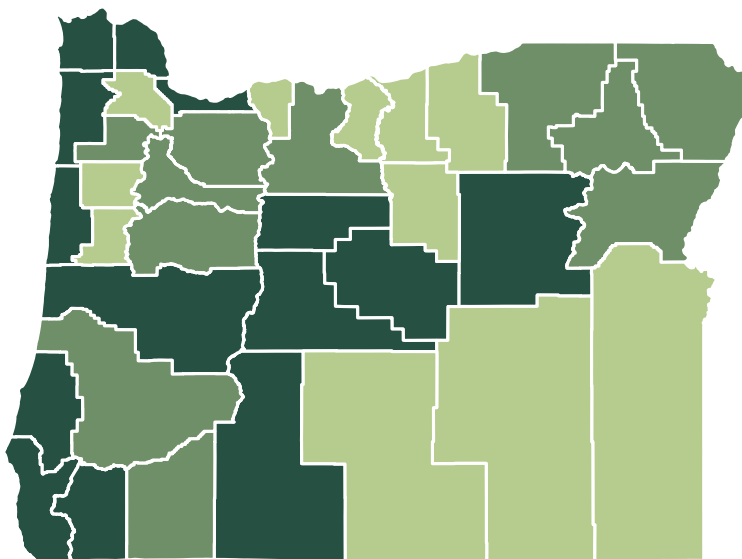
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Lincoln	10.9%
2	Clatsop	9.6%
3	Crook	8.8%
4	Curry	8.7%
4	Klamath	8.7%
6	Coos	8.6%
6	Multnomah	8.6%
8	Grant	8.3%
9	Jefferson	8.2%
10	Tillamook	8.1%
11	Columbia	7.9%
11	Deschutes	7.9%
11	Josephine	7.9%
11	Lane	7.9%
15	Jackson	7.8%
15	Linn	7.8%
15	Union	7.8%
18	Douglas	7.7%
	Oregon	7.6%
19	Baker	7.2%
19	Clackamas	7.2%
21	Wallowa	7.1%
21	Wasco	7.1%
23	Marion	6.9%
24	Umatilla	6.8%
24	Yamhill	6.8%
26	Polk	6.6%
27	Washington	6.5%
28	Hood River	6.3%
29	Gilliam	6.1%
29	Sherman	6.1%
31	Harney	5.9%
32	Benton	5.6%
32	Lake	5.6%
34	Malheur	5.2%
34	Morrow	5.2%
36	Wheeler	4.3%

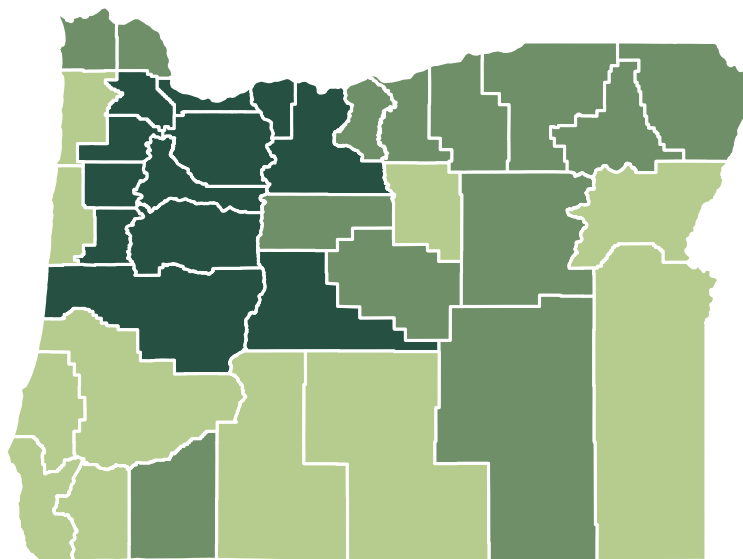
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



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 estimate a county's active work force. It measures the supply side of the labor market, including both those currently working and those seeking work. The labor force participation rate helps detect discouraged unemployed workers during economic downturns and in regions that are economically depressed. Higher rates of labor force participation are generally viewed favorably. However, a wide range of factors, such as the age composition of the population or the availability of social safety net programs, can affect this measure in ways that warrant careful interpretation with respect to context. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a national decline in the labor force participation rate from which the country is still recovering.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Hood River	70.1%
2	Multnomah	69.8%
3	Washington	69.3%
	Urban Oregon	65.8%
4	Clackamas	64.0%
5	Deschutes	63.5%
	Oregon	62.5%
6	Marion	61.9%
7	Benton	60.7%
8	Lane	60.1%
9	Polk	59.8%
10	Wasco	59.6%
11	Linn	59.3%
12	Yamhill	59.1%
13	Columbia	58.4%
14	Jackson	58.1%
15	Umatilla	57.8%
16	Clatsop	57.5%
16	Morrow	57.5%
16	Sherman	57.5%
19	Harney	57.0%
20	Union	56.5%
21	Wallowa	56.0%
	Rural Oregon	54.6%
22	Jefferson	53.0%
23	Crook	52.9%
23	Gilliam	52.9%
23	Grant	52.9%
26	Klamath	52.6%
27	Lake	52.3%
28	Coos	51.8%
29	Douglas	50.9%
30	Tillamook	50.7%
31	Malheur	50.0%
32	Lincoln	49.9%
33	Baker	49.3%
34	Josephine	48.9%
35	Wheeler	44.4%
36	Curry	42.6%

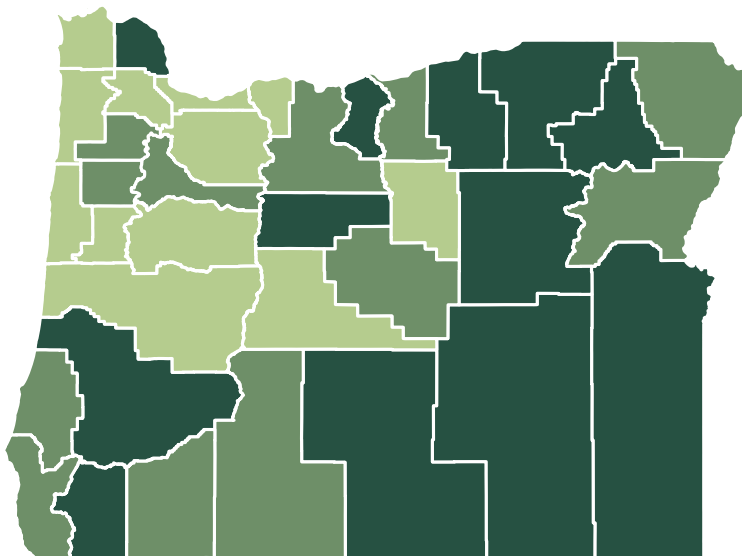
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Lake	-4.4
2	Sherman	-6.2
3	Morrow	-7.6
4	Columbia	-11.2
5	Josephine	-11.7
5	Malheur	-11.7
7	Harney	-12.1
8	Grant	-12.8
9	Umatilla	-13.2
10	Douglas	-13.3
11	Union	-14.0
12	Jefferson	-14.1
13	Wallowa	-15.1
14	Wasco	-16.8
15	Crook	-16.9
16	Polk	-17.4
17	Klamath	-17.6
18	Coos	-18.3
19	Baker	-19.3
	Rural Oregon	-21.1
20	Curry	-21.7
21	Marion	-21.9
22	Jackson	-22.0
23	Yamhill	-22.6
24	Gilliam	-23.4
25	Linn	-25.1
26	Clackamas	-30.0
26	Lane	-30.0
28	Wheeler	-30.4
29	Benton	-30.8
30	Tillamook	-32.4
31	Washington	-32.7
	Oregon	-32.7
	Urban Oregon	-34.9
32	Deschutes	-36.1
33	Hood River	-43.7
34	Lincoln	-45.7
35	Clatsop	-48.7
36	Multnomah	-59.1

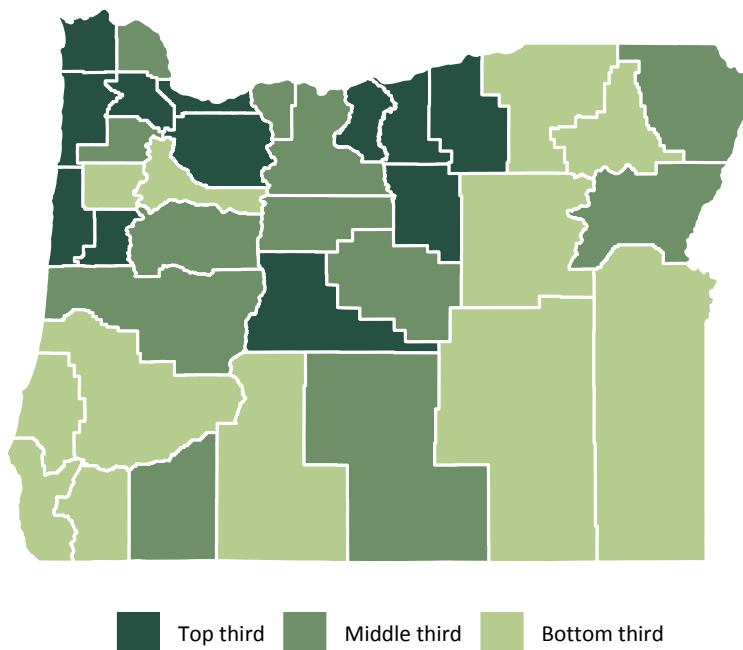
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



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.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,835
2	Sherman	\$4,266
3	Morrow	\$2,890
4	Lincoln	\$2,436
5	Tillamook	\$2,244
6	Clatsop	\$2,226
7	Multnomah	\$2,108
8	Clackamas	\$2,070
9	Deschutes	\$1,980
10	Washington	\$1,896
Urban Oregon		\$1,739
11	Wheeler	\$1,721
Oregon		\$1,684
12	Benton	\$1,653
13	Lake	\$1,619
14	Lane	\$1,491
15	Wasco	\$1,462
Rural Oregon		\$1,395
16	Jackson	\$1,391
17	Columbia	\$1,380
18	Crook	\$1,373
19	Wallowa	\$1,371
20	Linn	\$1,370
21	Hood River	\$1,365
22	Baker	\$1,310
23	Yamhill	\$1,277
24	Jefferson	\$1,241
25	Marion	\$1,240
26	Umatilla	\$1,228
27	Grant	\$1,183
28	Curry	\$1,154
29	Polk	\$1,146
30	Coos	\$1,133
31	Harney	\$1,132
32	Klamath	\$1,068
33	Union	\$1,050
34	Douglas	\$963
35	Malheur	\$924
36	Josephine	\$909

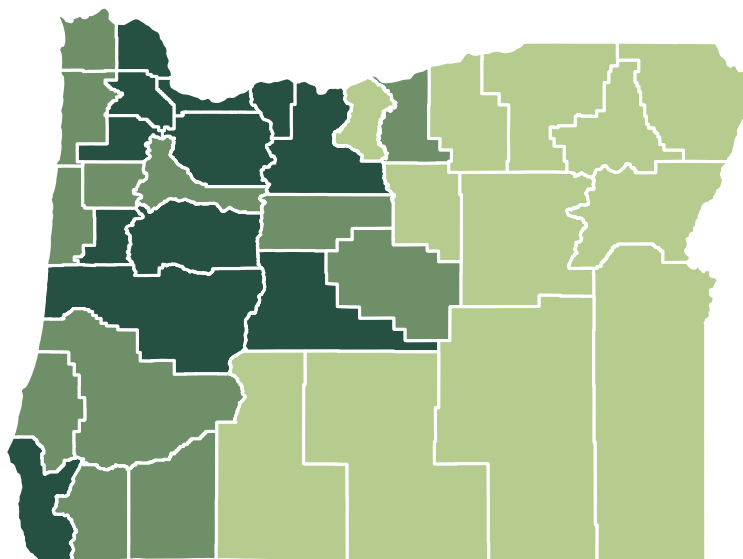
Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2019-2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



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	\$1,289
1	Columbia	\$1,289
1	Multnomah	\$1,289
1	Washington	\$1,289
1	Yamhill	\$1,289
6	Benton	\$991
7	Deschutes	\$986
8	Hood River	\$909
9	Lane	\$893
10	Wasco	\$869
11	Linn	\$832
12	Curry	\$831
13	Clatsop	\$825
14	Douglas	\$815
15	Josephine	\$812
15	Lincoln	\$812
17	Jackson	\$792
18	Marion	\$761
18	Polk	\$761
20	Jefferson	\$739
21	Gilliam	\$726
22	Coos	\$712
23	Tillamook	\$698
24	Crook	\$695
25	Wallowa	\$682
26	Sherman	\$675
27	Umatilla	\$666
28	Morrow	\$654
29	Klamath	\$648
30	Union	\$644
31	Lake	\$634
32	Grant	\$629
33	Malheur	\$625
34	Baker	\$617
35	Harney	\$598
36	Wheeler	\$554

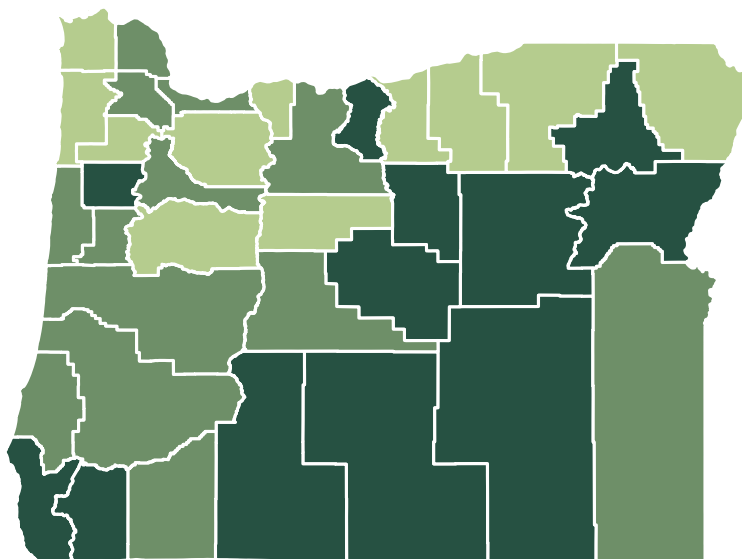
Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2020, updated annually. Released 2020.



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, and socioeconomic and environmental risks.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Baker	13.3%
1	Lake	13.3%
3	Grant	10.9%
4	Wheeler	9.1%
5	Polk	8.8%
6	Sherman	8.7%
7	Harney	8.6%
8	Curry	8.5%
9	Josephine	8.0%
10	Union	7.9%
11	Crook	7.8%
12	Klamath	7.7%
13	Deschutes	7.4%
14	Coos	7.0%
14	Marion	7.0%
16	Douglas	6.9%
17	Jackson	6.8%
17	Multnomah	6.8%
	Rural Oregon	6.7%
19	Washington	6.5%
	Oregon	6.5%
	Urban Oregon	6.5%
20	Malheur	6.3%
21	Lincoln	6.2%
22	Benton	6.1%
22	Lane	6.1%
24	Columbia	6.0%
24	Wasco	6.0%
26	Clatsop	5.8%
27	Morrow	5.7%
27	Umatilla	5.7%
29	Jefferson	5.6%
30	Clackamas	5.4%
31	Linn	5.2%
31	Yamhill	5.2%
33	Tillamook	4.4%
34	Hood River	4.0%
35	Wallowa	1.9%
36	Gilliam	0.0%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.



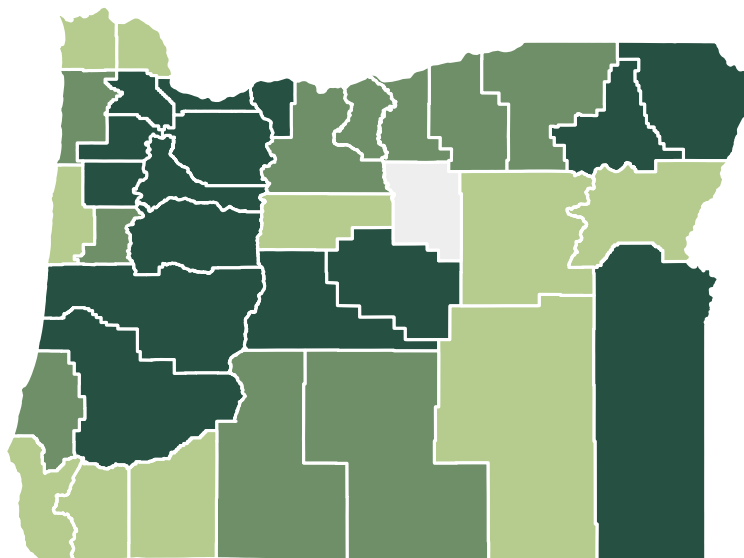
VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

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

In Oregon, the official childhood vaccination series utilized by public health agencies includes the following vaccinations: four doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (DTaP); three doses of Poliovirus (IPV); one dose of Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR); three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib); three doses of Hepatitis B, one dose of Varicella (Chickenpox); and four doses of Pneumococcal (PCV). With the exception of four doses of Pneumococcal (PCV), all of these vaccinations are required for children entering preschool, child care, Head Start or Oregon public schools.

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	Wallowa	78%
2	Malheur	76%
3	Crook	75%
3	Lane	75%
3	Washington	75%
6	Clackamas	74%
6	Hood River	74%
6	Marion	74%
6	Yamhill	74%
10	Deschutes	71%
10	Douglas	71%
	Oregon	71%
12	Linn	70%
12	Multnomah	70%
12	Polk	70%
12	Union	70%
16	Coos	69%
16	Klamath	69%
16	Morrow	69%
16	Tillamook	69%
20	Gilliam*	68%
20	Lake	68%
20	Sherman*	68%
20	Wasco*	68%
24	Benton	67%
24	Umatilla	67%
26	Jefferson	66%
27	Baker	65%
27	Jackson	65%
29	Columbia	64%
29	Josephine	64%
31	Clatsop	62%
32	Lincoln	60%
33	Harney	55%
34	Curry	53%
35	Grant	52%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.

ID: Insufficient data per source



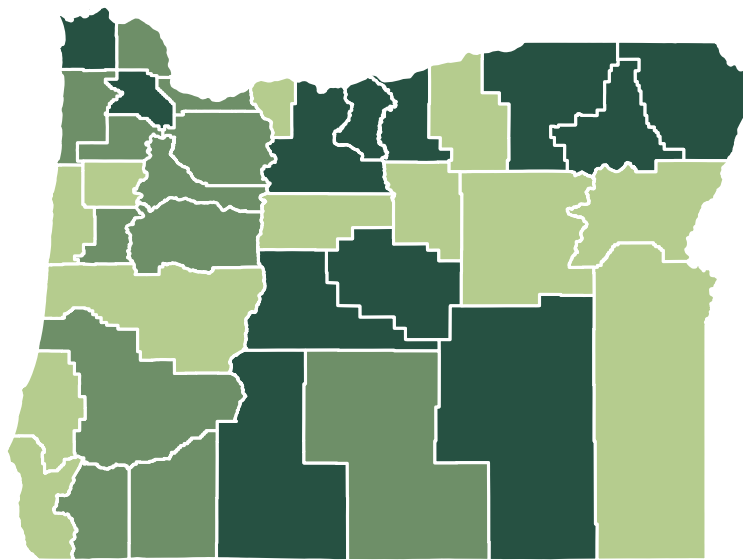
GOOD PHYSICAL HEALTH

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%



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

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

★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered Oregon Health Authority from reporting county-level data for this measure. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers 2021* here.

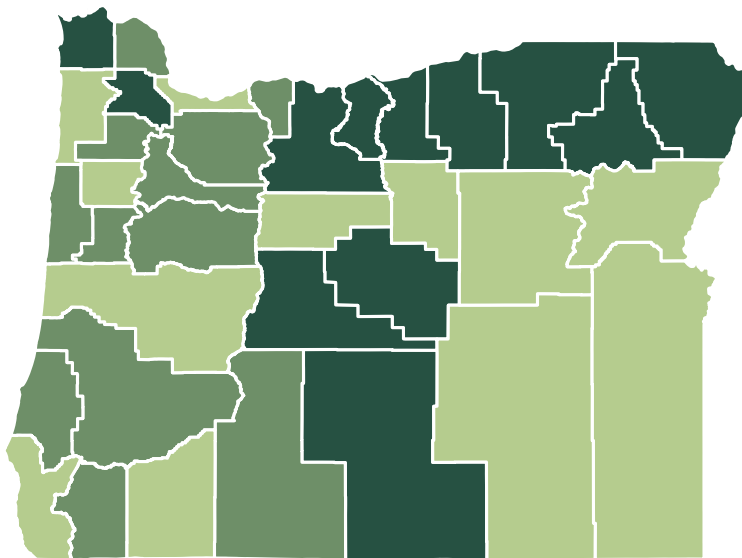


GOOD MENTAL HEALTH

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.

★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered Oregon Health Authority from reporting county-level data for this measure. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers* 2021 here.

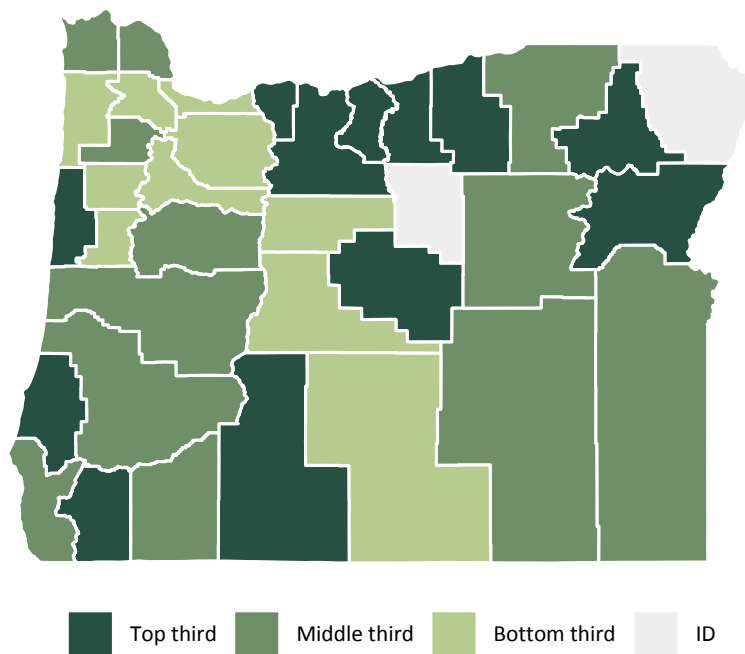


TOBACCO USE

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.*



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.

ID: Insufficient data per source

★ The COVID-19 pandemic hindered Oregon Health Authority from reporting county-level data for this measure. Therefore, we repeat data from *Oregon by the Numbers 2021* here.

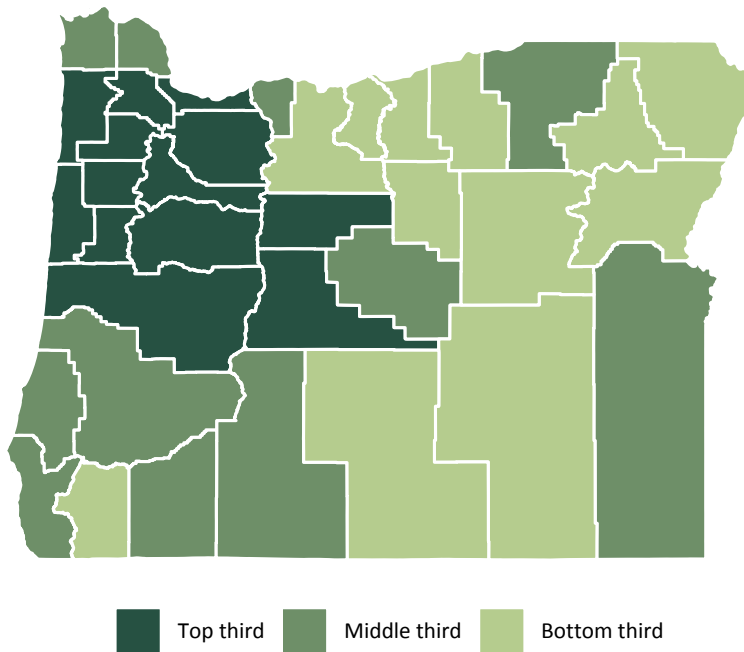


BROADBAND AVAILABILITY

Definition: The percentage of households that have broadband internet (25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload) available for purchase.

The internet has changed the way people work, learn, shop and recreate. Today, access to high volume data transfer rates is 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, which is currently 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. To calculate the percentage of households with broadband available, 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 with the potential to have broadband internet. The challenge is that “available” broadband is often not “affordable.”

This measure reports the percentage of households with broadband available for purchase, not the percentage of households that have subscribed to broadband service, which is a much smaller percentage. Exact data on the percentage of households with subscriptions by county is not available at this time.



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.

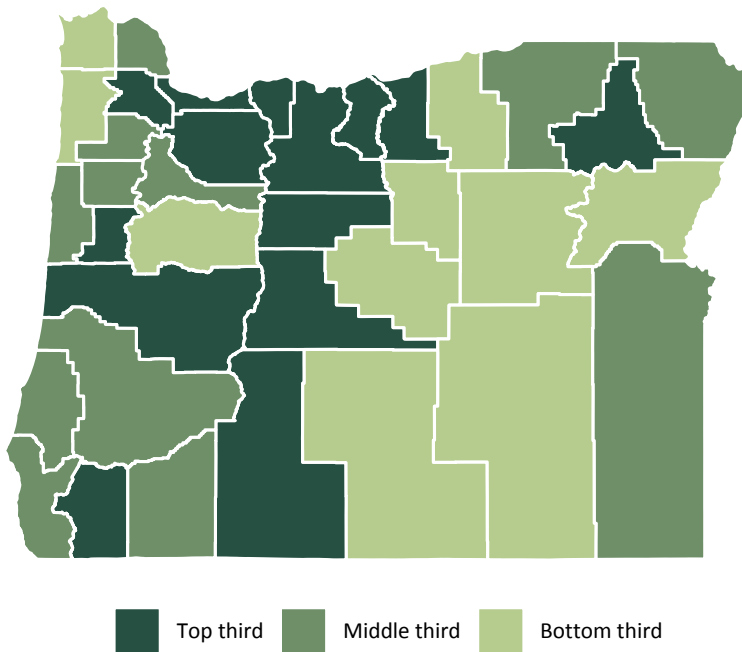
NOTE: There are growing efforts to make broadband more affordable for low-income households. Here is an example in Oregon: <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/broadband>



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 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 pandemic.



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
17	Umatilla	11
Rural Oregon		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

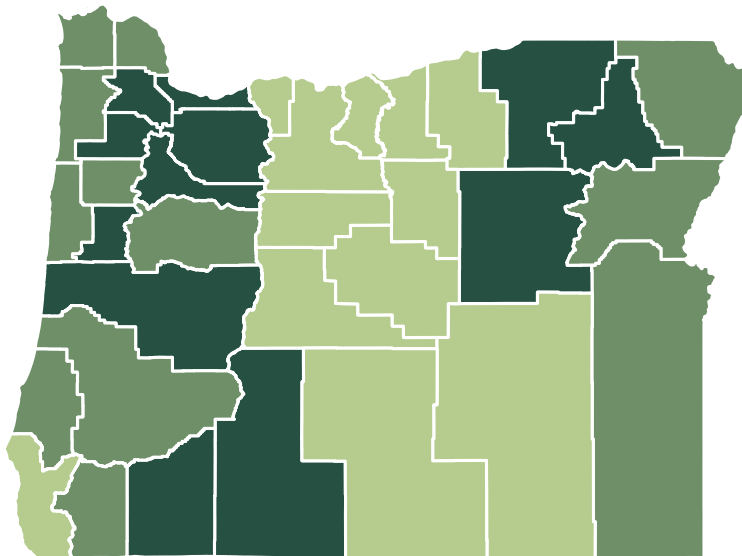
Source: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2020, updated biennially. Released 2021.



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%

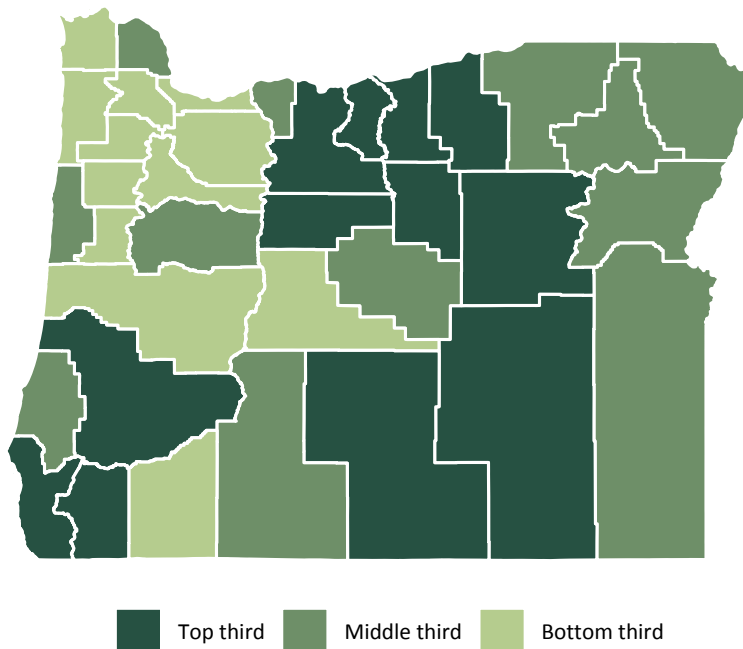
Source: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Transportation, Transit Network Analysis Tool, 2019, collected annually. Released 2020.



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 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	33.9%
2	Sherman	26.2%
3	Wheeler	23.8%
4	Harney	22.4%
5	Grant	21.1%
6	Douglas	20.5%
7	Lake	18.4%
8	Jefferson	18.2%
8	Wasco	18.2%
10	Curry	17.8%
11	Gilliam	17.6%
12	Josephine	16.5%
13	Malheur	16.4%
14	Crook	15.9%
15	Coos	15.7%
15	Umatilla	15.7%
Rural Oregon		15.7%
17	Baker	14.4%
18	Union	14.3%
19	Lincoln	14.1%
20	Klamath	13.8%
21	Columbia	13.1%
21	Linn	13.1%
23	Wallowa	12.7%
24	Hood River	12.6%
25	Jackson	11.9%
26	Tillamook	10.4%
27	Yamhill	9.6%
28	Lane	8.2%
28	Marion	8.2%
Oregon		7.7%
30	Polk	7.2%
31	Benton	6.1%
32	Deschutes	6.0%
33	Clatsop	5.9%
Urban Oregon		5.9%
34	Clackamas	5.7%
35	Washington	2.2%
36	Multnomah	1.6%

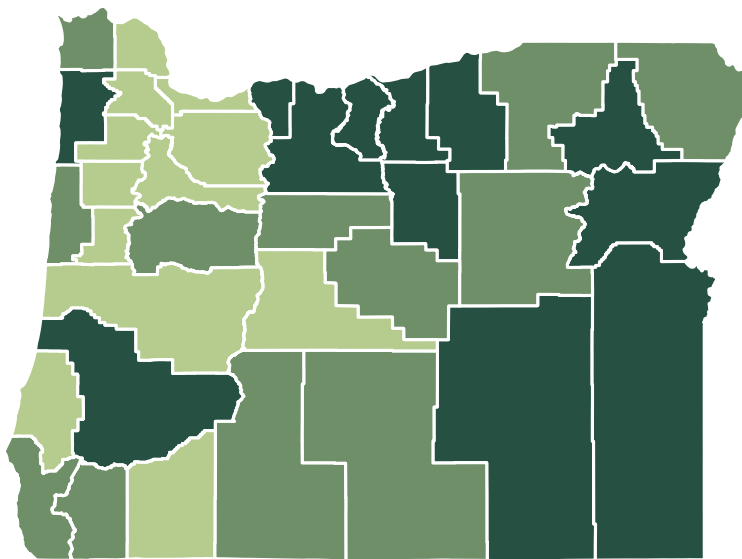
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2016-2020, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



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.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	81,587
2	Sherman	69,838
3	Baker	17,315
4	Morrow	14,858
5	Wheeler	13,290
6	Wasco	13,186
7	Hood River	12,409
8	Harney	12,365
9	Malheur	10,247
10	Union	9,588
11	Douglas	9,348
12	Tillamook	9,000
Rural Oregon		8,915
13	Clatsop	8,587
14	Lake	8,382
15	Umatilla	8,187
16	Linn	8,122
17	Jefferson	8,051
18	Grant	7,685
19	Lincoln	7,204
20	Klamath	6,764
21	Wallowa	5,947
22	Josephine	5,586
23	Curry	5,047
24	Crook	4,762
25	Columbia	4,732
26	Marion	4,674
Oregon		4,570
27	Polk	4,551
28	Coos	4,517
29	Jackson	4,221
30	Yamhill	3,754
31	Lane	3,752
Urban Oregon		3,737
32	Clackamas	3,723
33	Deschutes	3,593
34	Multnomah	3,223
35	Washington	2,609
36	Benton	2,451

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2020, updated annually. Released 2021.

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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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