

2019
EDITION



Oregon

by the

Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties



Oregon State University
Extension Service

Acknowledgments

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Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

2019 Edition



Oregon State University
Extension Service

June 2019

Dear Community Leader,

Welcome to the second edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. In 2018, we produced the inaugural edition of this report. We also promised to update the information in an online version annually and produce print versions in even-numbered years for the foreseeable future. So, here it is — *Oregon by the Numbers 2019*.

Oregon by the Numbers is an outgrowth of The Ford Family Foundation's long-term investment in the Rural Communities Explorer, an online tool (oregonexplorer.info/rural) that helps leaders explore data and statistics about their own communities. It is a collaborative effort between The Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University. Together, we designed *Oregon by the Numbers* for local decision makers. We chose the key indicators for their value to all Oregonians—rural and urban. We gave priority to measures reflecting community wellbeing. Rankings help provide a snapshot of the state at this moment. This report points to successes to celebrate as well as common challenges, and reveals where there are opportunities to collaborate and learn.

We have invested in this work because we believe that in order to serve the needs of Oregon, we need to understand the reality of what is happening across all of our communities. In addition, communities themselves need to be able to analyze their own circumstances. To aid that process, they need good data. Numbers expose needs. Numbers reveal trends. Numbers track progress. Numbers identify successes. Through data collection and analysis, we can all make better decisions to promote the vitality and livability of Oregon.

Numbers never tell the whole story, but numbers do speak loudly. They help us understand where we need to look, listen and act to make positive differences in our communities.

We hope this report is useful for everyone who is working to improve the circumstances of children, families and communities across our state.

Sincerely,

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

About this report

Good data contribute to good decisions. The Rural Communities Explorer, housed at Oregon State University, aims to make community data readily available to citizens across the state. In Oregon, we have a long history of using community measures to track our policies, programs and progress. However, ensuring all decision makers have adequate and accessible data tools remains a challenge. This report assembles a suite of community measures accompanied by county-level profiles designed for use across sectors, making it possible for decision makers in a variety of arenas to have shared indicators of success. The inaugural publication appeared in 2018. In the near term, *Oregon by the Numbers* will appear annually as a PDF with print editions in election years.

Comprised of compact county portraits for all 36 counties as well as corresponding measure profiles, with rankings whenever possible, *Oregon by the Numbers* targets a broad audience.

The original concept for the report arose out of a question: What are the essential measures that all Oregon decision makers should be able to immediately access for their community? Several experts in a variety of fields were consulted and the resulting list of indicators fell into six areas or strands.

Demographics and Land: Measures describing the population

Social: Measures pertaining to safety, inequality and more

Education: Measures of school-based achievement available at the county level

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

Health: Measures of wellness for children and adults

Infrastructure: Measures of physical structures and resources

For each of these dimensions, the report relies almost exclusively on secondary data from a variety of sources stored on the Communities Reporter Tool database from the Rural Communities Explorer (<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>), spanning a broad spectrum of topics.

County profiles are designed to display data at a glance, readily accessible to youth and adults alike. Indicator portraits provide greater specificity for those with a social science background and summarize each measure for the state as a whole. Whenever possible, county-level values are compared with Oregon, rural Oregon and urban Oregon.

How to use this report

Oregon by the Numbers targets decision makers — those in executive positions, educational leaders, legislators, local government officials, nonprofit professionals and engaged residents. However, the authors hope any interested citizen will find it useful.

County profiles are designed for visual engagement and ease of interpretation, enabling all readers to learn something new about where they live. The indicator summary pages provide definitions and discussions for each measure, along with other details such as rankings.

Taken in total, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a useful tool for developing situational awareness, initiating community conversations and supporting policy advocacy. While each measure in *Oregon by the Numbers* was selected with maximum utility in mind, the report is not a diagnostic tool. Instead, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a snapshot of the state and its counties at a particular moment in time.

The selected measures

The collection of measures chosen for the first edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* was many years in the making. The Ford Family Foundation's commitment to updating and improving the report annually will ensure an ongoing effort to find improved measures of community progress in the years ahead. At present, nearly one-third of the current indicators in *Oregon by the Numbers* come from the American Community Survey (ACS), an ongoing sample of U.S. individuals that produces estimates on a wide variety of topics. Because the

ACS is a sample survey, its estimates are subject to statistical error. For more information on the selection of measures, please refer to page 91.

Data trend

The 2018 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* included a trend column in the county profiles, in an attempt to provide information about patterns in the data over time. We opted to remove this column in the 2019 edition due to concerns that it might be misinterpreted. In 2018, the trend calculated was longitudinal, making use of all data available on a particular measure, some dating back to 1990. Our sense is that many readers are more interested in year-to-year changes. However, data changes between editions of the report often conflict with long-term trends, making interpretation challenging. Rather than contribute to confusion, we opted to remove the trend information altogether.

For those interested in year-to-year changes in the *Oregon by the Numbers* data, we recommend close examination of the margins of error as well as the data points themselves, especially for ACS measures. Please refer to the Rural Communities Explorer (www.oregonexplorer.info/rural) to see data for all years and related margins of error. If you wish to provide feedback about the report, please send a message to OBTN@tfff.org.

—Vince Adams
Oregon State University
Extension Service

The role of rural

What do we mean by “rural”? The definitions vary. Some are quantitative — focusing on size, population density, distance from a population center and so on. Others are more qualitative — detailing attributes that contribute to a rural “feel” or “culture,” such as community connection or interdependence.

The Ford Family Foundation has its own definition, grounded in its explicit commitment to serving rural Oregon. We combine multiple factors: size, proximity to a metro area and the nature of the community to determine whether or not it is “rural.” For grantmaking purposes, we consider 26 of Oregon’s 36 counties exclusively “rural.”

Because there is no standard or agreed-upon “rural” definition, making comparisons across communities for research and policy purposes can prove difficult. For this reason, *Oregon by the Numbers* makes use of the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of rural: any area not included in an urban area — urban areas are defined as densely settled areas of at least 500 people per square mile that total a population of 2,500 or more. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition, a county like The Ford Family Foundation’s home county (Douglas County) is only 41% rural, as opposed to 100%.

(Note: For measures only available at the county level, this report uses the designations of metropolitan and non-metro counties from the Office of Management and Budget.)

Playing a critical role in Oregon’s rural landscape are the nine federally recognized Indian tribes. Highly heterogeneous (no two are exactly alike), each operates as an independent government within the state. Many offer services across multiple counties, contributing significantly to rural economies and providing local leadership in ways that benefit all rural residents. Native Americans live in every Oregon county and have a wide range of indigenous affiliations that extend beyond the state and federally recognized tribes. The interactions between Oregon’s Indian tribes and our state government are complex, grounded in more than 200 years of painful and difficult history. These relationships will continue to evolve over time, impacting all of Oregon, but especially rural counties.

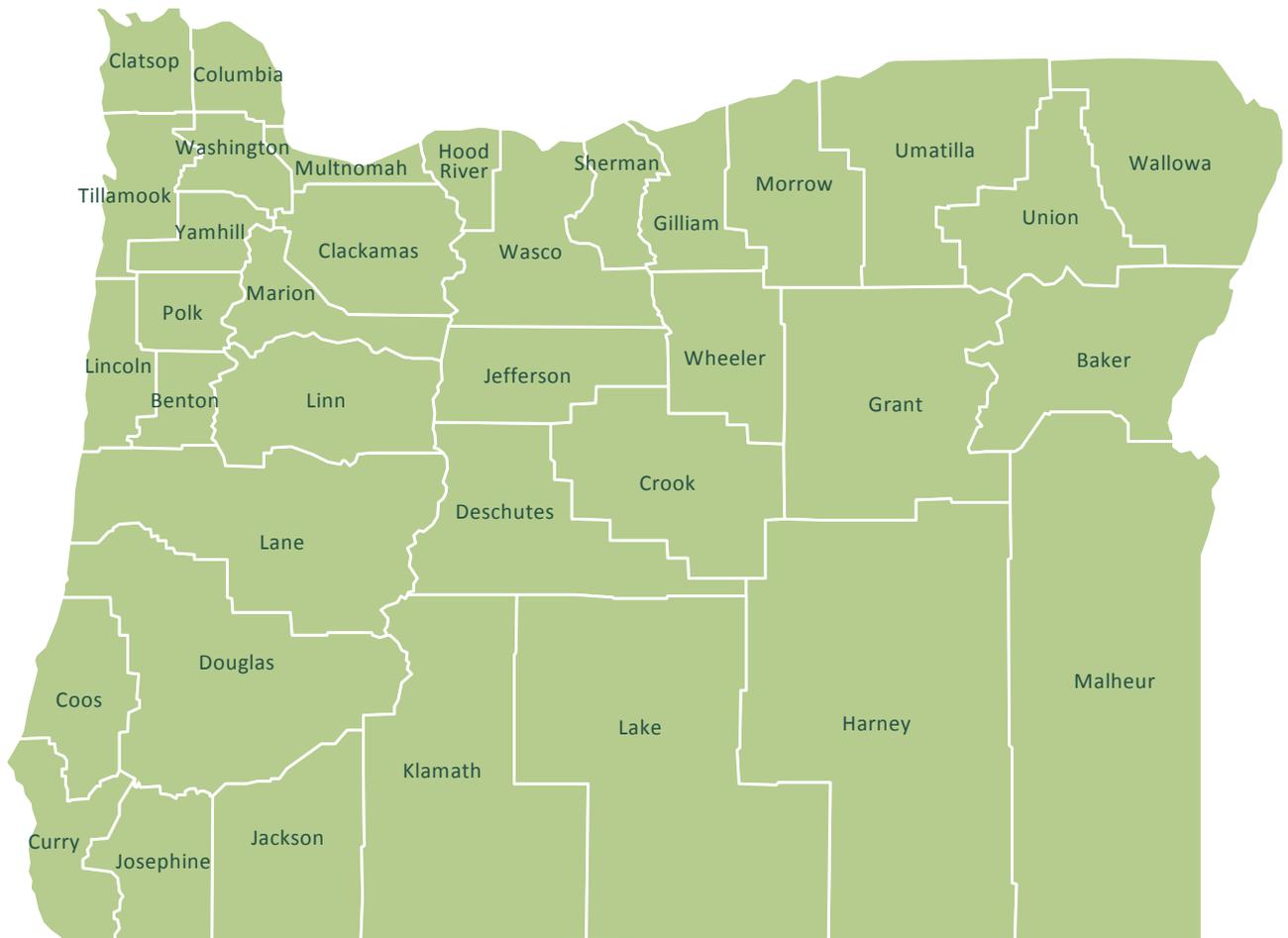
We recognize that no matter what definition we use, Oregon’s rural communities are also heterogeneous. Despite differences, rural residents often report similar strengths (resourcefulness, connection to the land, sense of community) as well as common challenges (geographic isolation, availability of services, employment opportunities). These rural differences serve as a critical source of strength and wisdom for shaping the future of our state. We can be different together.

—Kasi Allen
The Ford Family Foundation

Ten things to do with *Oregon by the Numbers*

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

1. Look at the map of Oregon's counties on the right. How many of Oregon's 36 counties have you visited?
2. Turn to the page for your "home" county and find something that makes you proud to be from that place. What is something your county could improve on?
3. Find a county in another part of the state that has some similar characteristics to your home county. What is something the two counties do *not* have in common?
4. Turn to the Total Population Summary on page 93. What do you notice about how Oregon's population is distributed across its 36 counties?
5. Find the Population Pyramid Summary on page 104. What patterns do you see related to the age of Oregon's rural and urban populations?
6. Oregon's demographics are always changing. Which county has the highest percentage of Latino residents? Thumb through all the county profiles and look at the Population by Race/Ethnicity bar charts to find the answer.
7. Oregon has nine federally recognized tribes. How many of them can you name? See a list of the tribes and learn more about their history on page 96.
8. What industries employ the most Oregonians in each county? Take a guess and then review the data on pages 106-108 .
9. Not all Oregon counties have broadband access. Explore the data related to this challenge on page 129.
10. Turn to Notable Features on pages 102-103. Have you been to all the notable features in your county? Find a place you hope to visit on a future road trip.



Data by County

Baker	16	Lake	52
Benton.....	18	Lane.....	54
Clackamas.....	20	Lincoln.....	56
Clatsop	22	Linn	58
Columbia	24	Malheur	60
Coos	26	Marion	62
Crook	28	Morrow	64
Curry.....	30	Multnomah.....	66
Deschutes.....	32	Polk.....	68
Douglas	34	Sherman.....	70
Gilliam	36	Tillamook	72
Grant	38	Umatilla	74
Harney	40	Union	76
Hood River	42	Wallowa	78
Jackson	44	Wasco	80
Jefferson	46	Washington	82
Josephine	48	Wheeler.....	84
Klamath	50	Yamhill.....	86

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Low weight births	128

Infrastructure

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Transit service	130
Vehicle miles traveled.....	131
Developed or cultivated land	132
Mobile homes.....	133

Data by County

BAKER

Total population
15,980

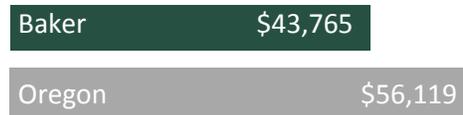
Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
55

Federally Recognized Tribes

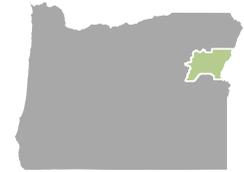


Median income

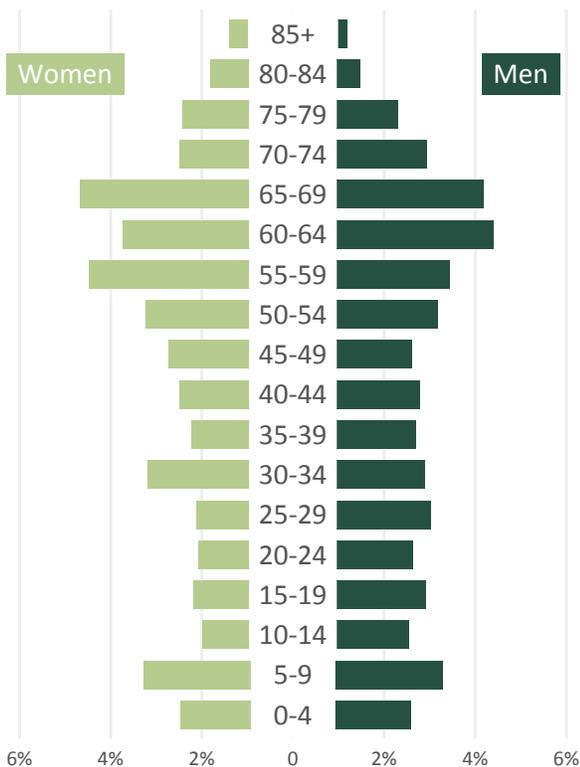


Total land area
3,088 mi²

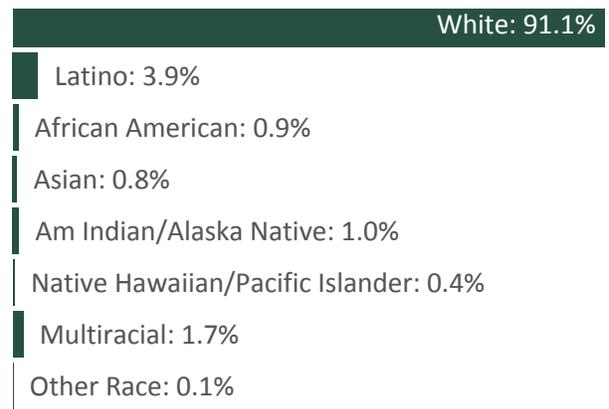
Public land
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



BAKER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	24%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	33	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	20	30	20	32
Voter participation	72%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	23%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	9	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,110	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	27%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	6%	24%		
Adult smoking	24%	18%		
Healthy diet	23%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	71%	93%		
Transit service	23%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	297	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	8%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

BENTON

Total population

88,249

Rural population

19%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

65

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income



Total land area

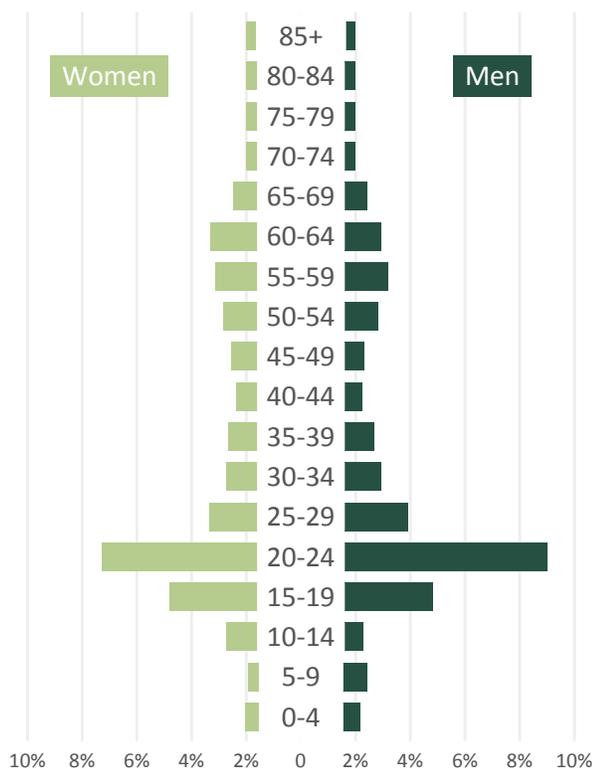
679 mi²

Public land

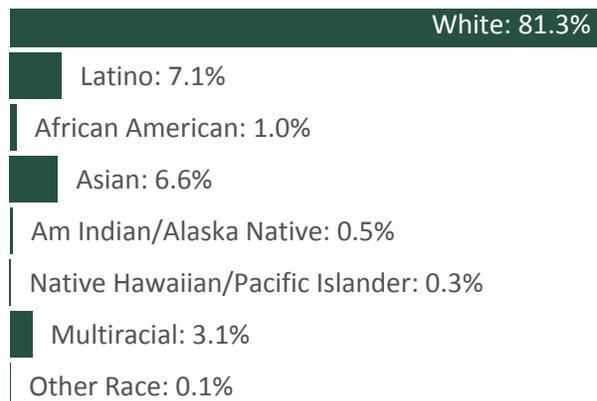
26%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Professional and Technical Services

BENTON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	13%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	9	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	23	30	20	32
Voter participation	78%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	54%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	85%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	350	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	11	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	3%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	3	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,406	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	37%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	30%	24%		
Adult smoking	11%	18%		
Healthy diet	20%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	99%	93%		
Transit service	64%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	254	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	33%	11%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%

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

CLACKAMAS

Total population

399,962

Rural population

18%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

79

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Clackamas **\$72,408**

Oregon **\$56,119**

Total land area

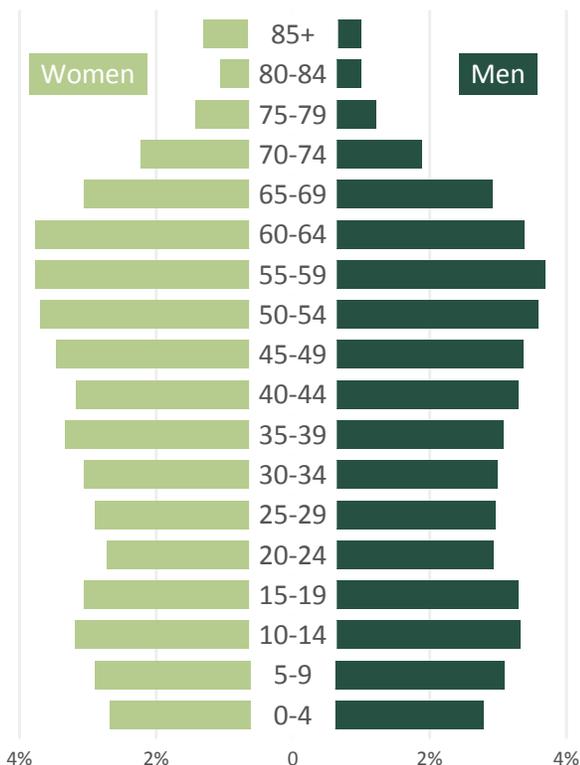
1,883 mi²

Public land

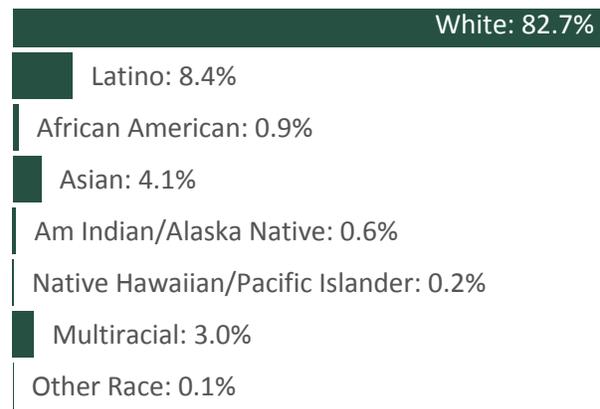
54%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11%	13%		
Child poverty*	11%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	6	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	20	30	20	32
Voter participation	71%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	35%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	82%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	16	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	65%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,766	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	33%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	23%	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	93%		
Transit service	45%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,895	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	20%	11%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%

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

Total population

38,021

Rural population

39%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

42

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income



Total land area

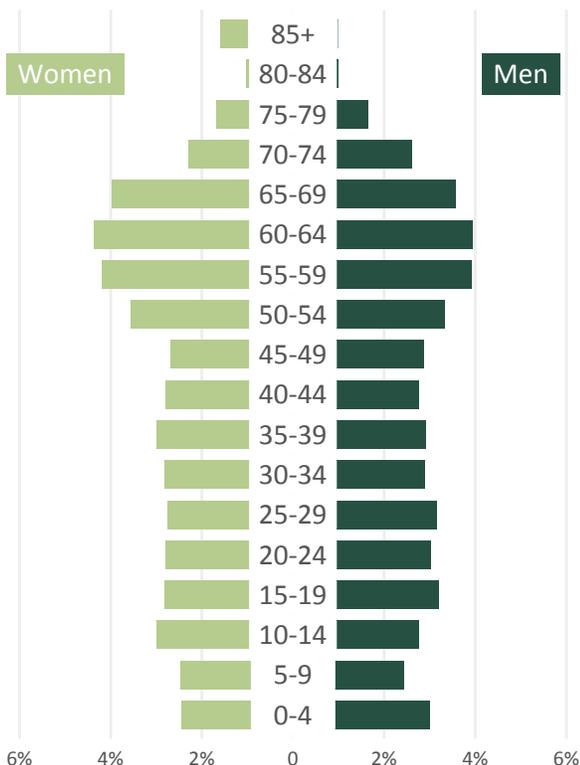
1,084 mi²

Public land

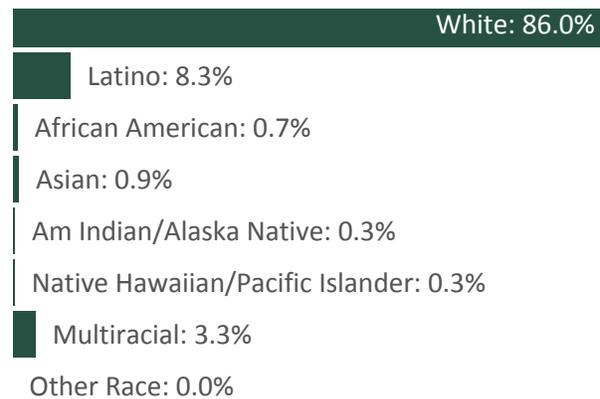
24%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CLATSOP COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	15%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	30	30	20	32
Voter participation	69%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	24%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	69%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	22	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	9	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-1	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,808	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	35%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	40%	24%		
Adult smoking	21%	18%		
Healthy diet	17%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	72%		
Low weight births	5%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	84%	93%		
Transit service	39%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	366	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	7%	11%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%

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

COLUMBIA

Total population

50,207

Rural population

44%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

29

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

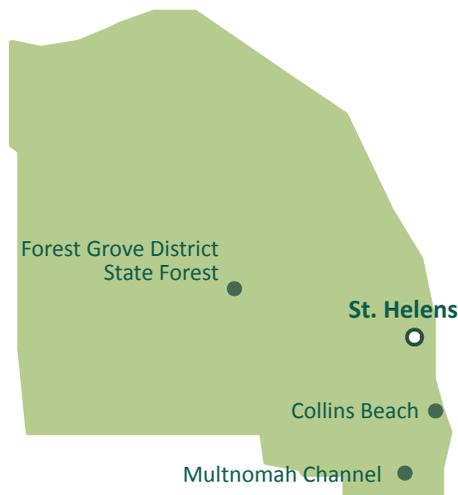


Total land area

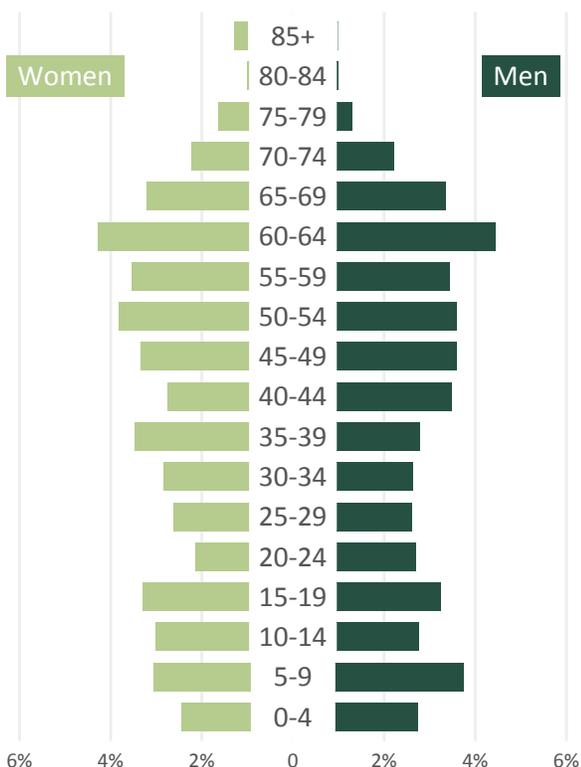
688 mi²

Public land

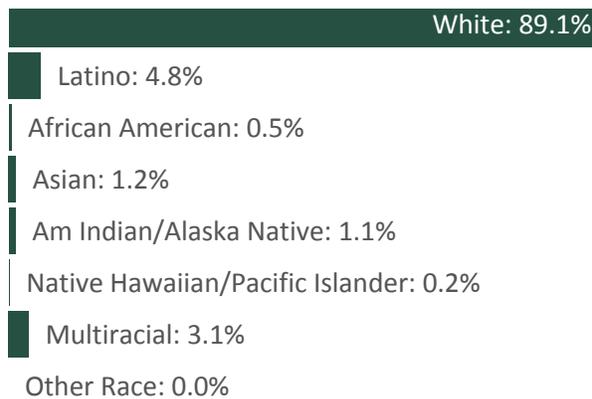
8%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



COLUMBIA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	15%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	16	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	10	30	20	32
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	81%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	57%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,277	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	31%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	24%	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	18%		
Healthy diet	14%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	70%	93%		
Transit service	28%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	256	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	13%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

COOS

Total population

62,921

Rural population

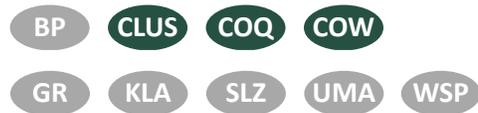
38%

Net migration, 2010-2017

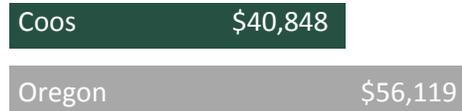
(per 1,000 population)

33

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income



Total land area

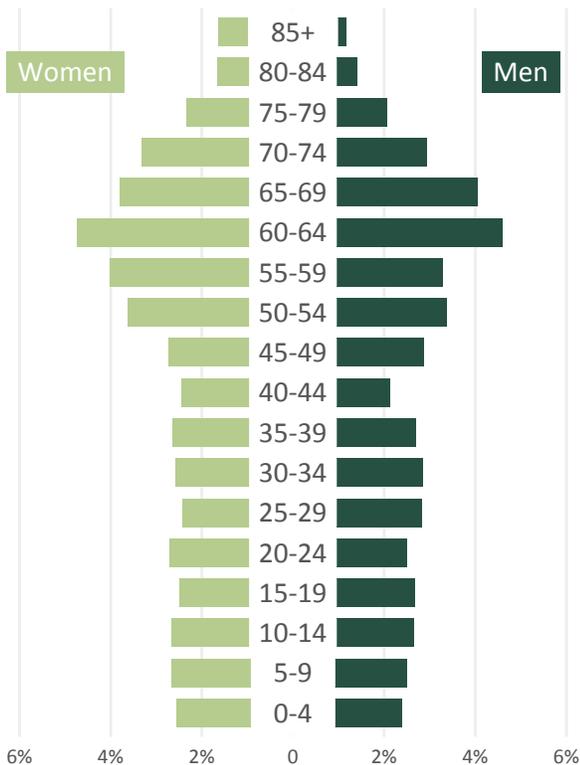
1,806 mi²

Public land

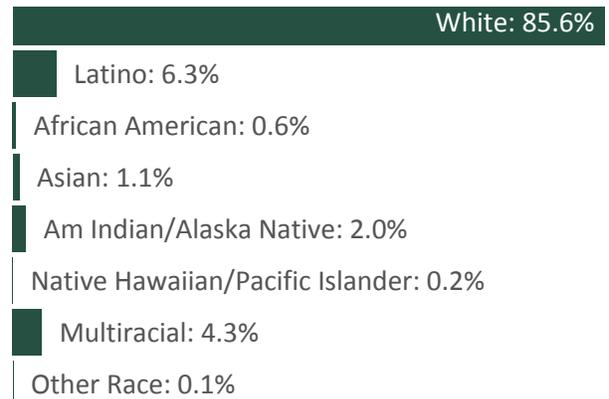
29%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



COOS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	13%		
Child poverty*	25%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	27	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	37	30	20	32
Voter participation	67%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	57%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	33	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	6	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$964	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	36%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	15%	24%		
Adult smoking	30%	18%		
Healthy diet	15%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	89%	93%		
Transit service	32%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	300	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	8%	11%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%

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

CROOK

Total population
21,717

Rural population
48%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
66

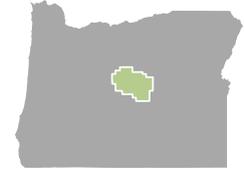
Federally Recognized Tribes



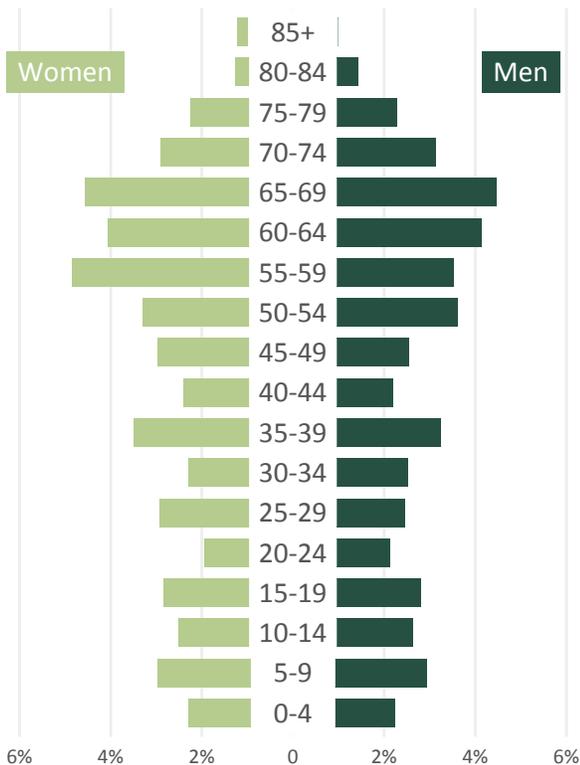
Median income



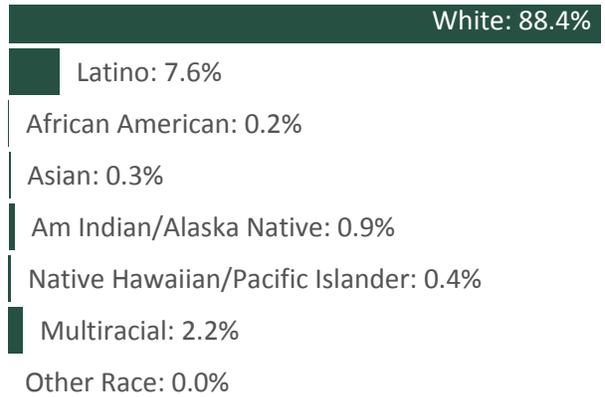
Total land area
2,987 mi²
Public land
50%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CROOK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	23%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	25	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	11	30	20	32
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	18%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	72%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-6	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,215	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	33%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	26%	18%		
Healthy diet	8%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	76%	72%		
Low weight births	3%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	95%	93%		
Transit service	6%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	114	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	4%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

CURRY

Total population

22,377

Rural population

39%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

82

Federally Recognized Tribes



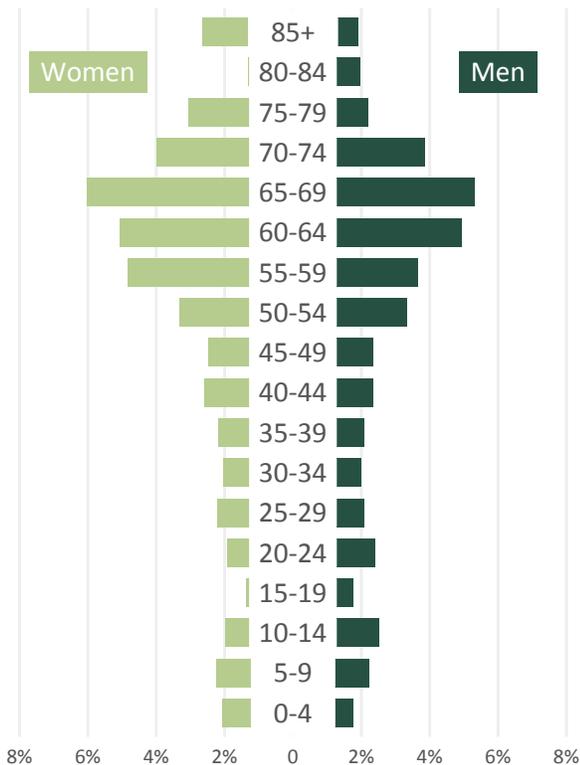
Median income



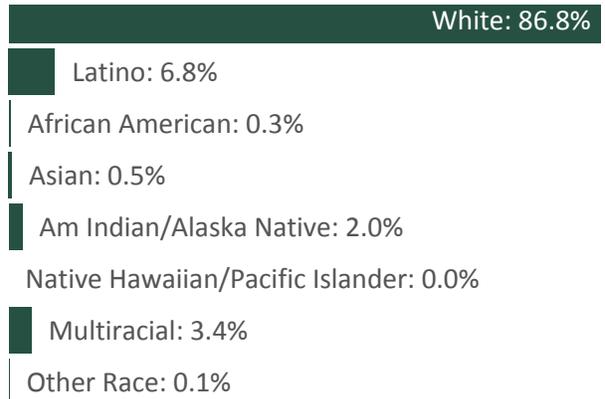
Total land area
1,988 mi²

Public land
55%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CURRY COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	21%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	22	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	14	30	20	32
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	23%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	70%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	6	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	44%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-1	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,099	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	37%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	26%	18%		
Healthy diet	6%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	54%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	93%		
Transit service	9%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	131	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	3%	11%		
Mobile homes	20%	8%	16%	6%

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

DESCHUTES

Total population
175,321

Rural population
28%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
132

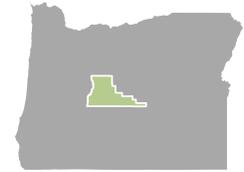
Federally Recognized Tribes



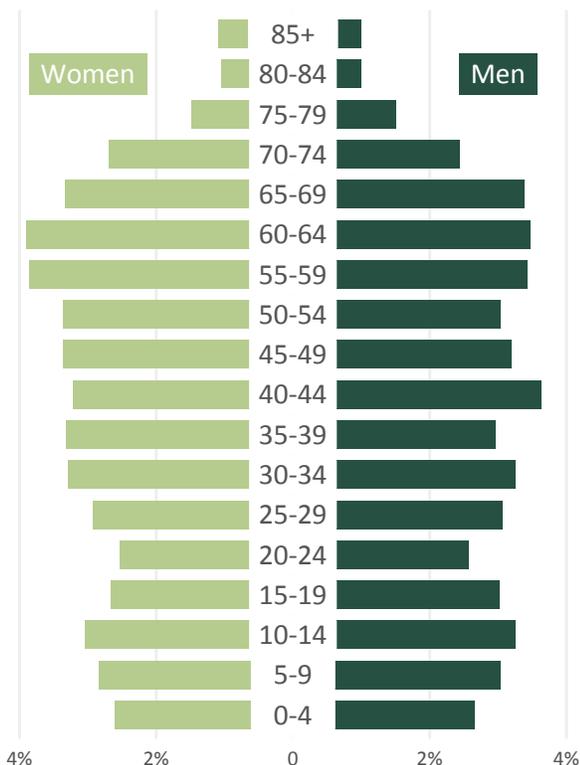
Median income



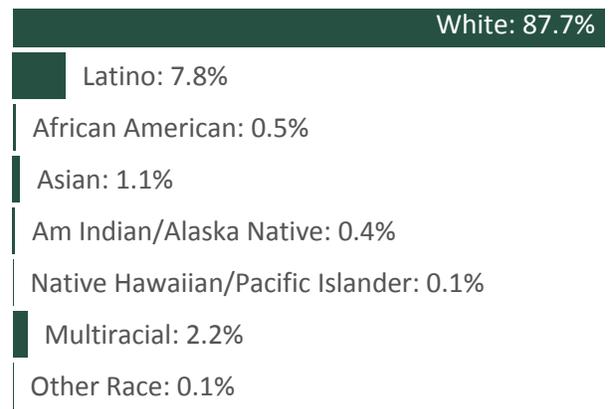
Total land area
3,055 mi²
Public land
78%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



DESCHUTES COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	15%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	23	30	20	32
Voter participation	73%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	34%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	37	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	62%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-27	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,793	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	37%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	25%	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	74%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	97%	93%		
Transit service	25%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	733	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	6%	11%		
Mobile homes	7%	8%	16%	6%

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

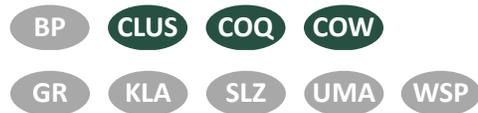
DOUGLAS

Total population
107,576

Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
54

Federally Recognized Tribes

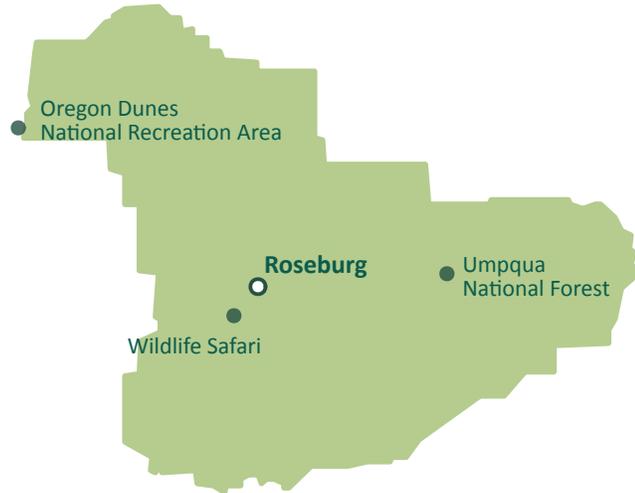
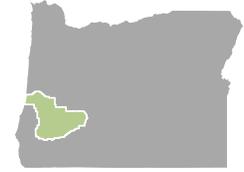


Median income

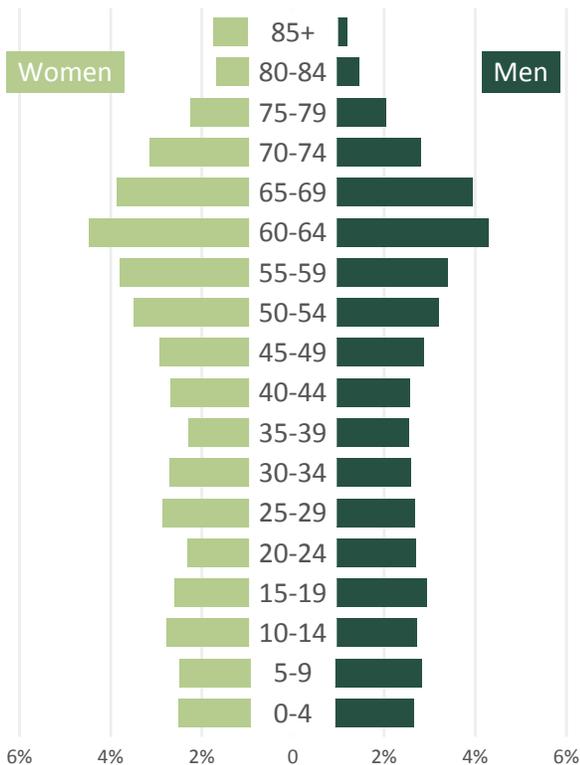
Douglas	\$44,023
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area
5,134 mi²

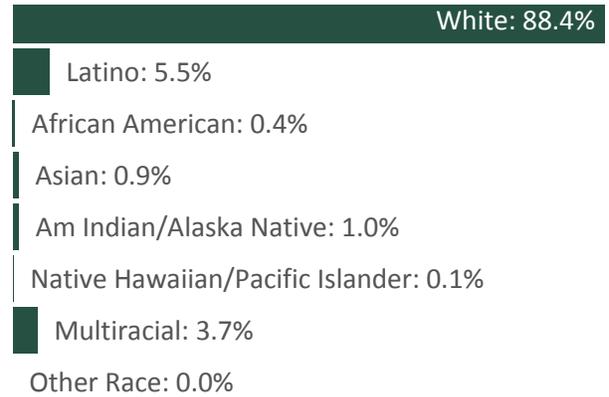
Public land
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



DOUGLAS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	25%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	28	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	27	30	20	32
Voter participation	65%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	17%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	66%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	18	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	6	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$862	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	33%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	22%	24%		
Adult smoking	24%	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	89%	93%		
Transit service	31%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,136	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	8%	11%		
Mobile homes	19%	8%	16%	6%

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

Total population

1,910

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

67

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

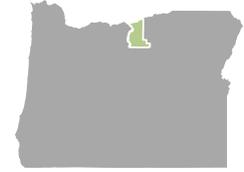
Gilliam	\$39,831
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area

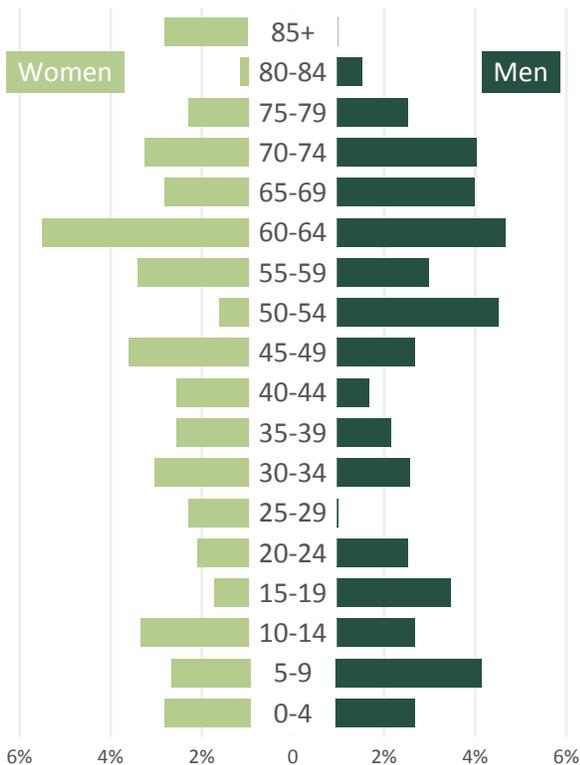
1,223 mi²

Public land

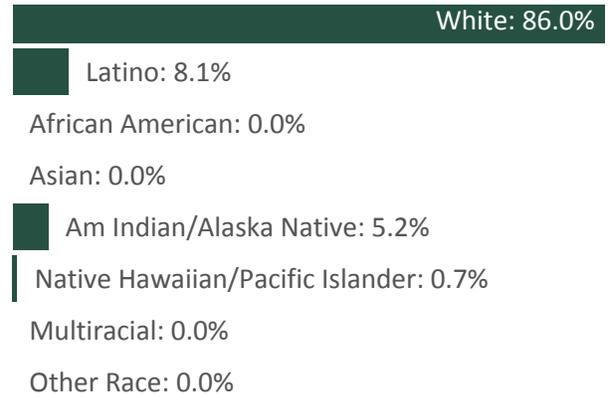
8%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



GILLIAM COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	2%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	14	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	1	30	20	32
Voter participation	78%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	6%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	88%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	9	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	30	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$4,342	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	26%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking		18%		
Healthy diet		20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old		72%		
Low weight births	0%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	56%	93%		
Transit service	0%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	170	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	26%	11%		
Mobile homes	14%	8%	16%	6%

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

GRANT

Total population

7,209

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2017

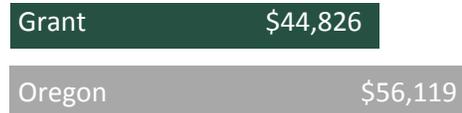
(per 1,000 population)

15

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

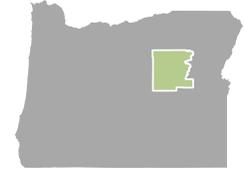


Total land area

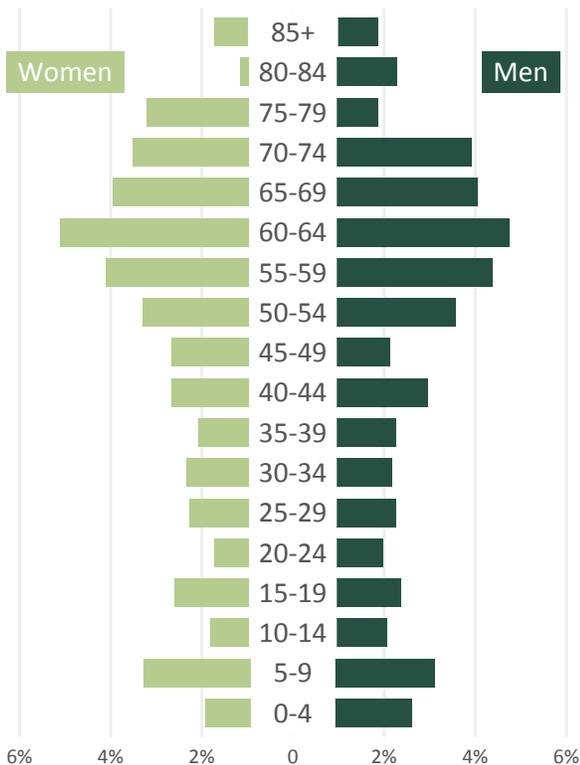
4,529 mi²

Public land

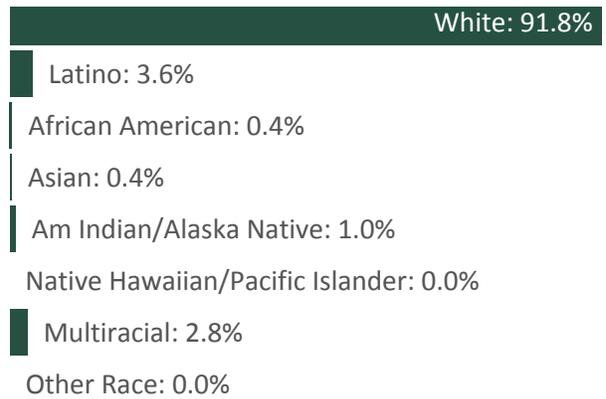
62%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Forestry and Logging



Educational Services



Hospitals

GRANT COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	22%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	25	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	2	30	20	32
Voter participation	75%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	21%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	85%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	7%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	11	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,058	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	28%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	51%	24%		
Adult smoking	15%	18%		
Healthy diet	31%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	10%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	57%	93%		
Transit service	20%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	60	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	1%	11%		
Mobile homes	21%	8%	16%	6%

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

HARNEY

Total population

7,195

Rural population

44%

Net migration, 2010-2017

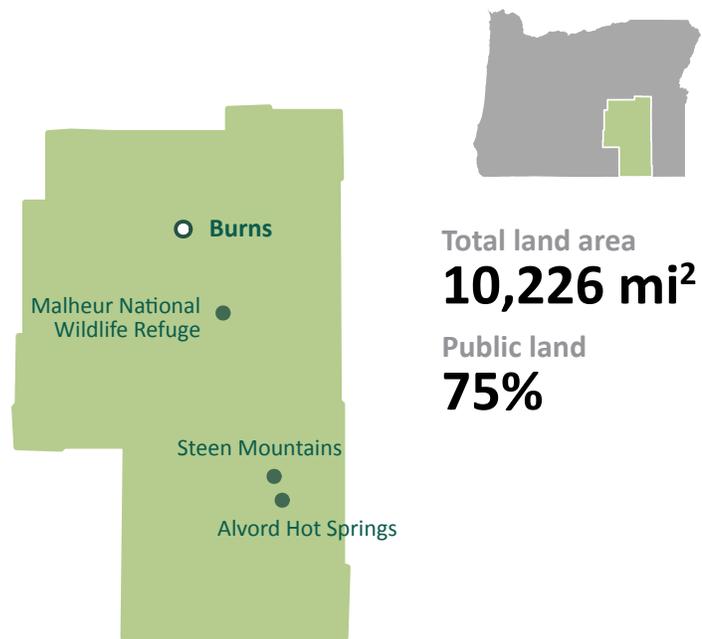
(per 1,000 population)

-4

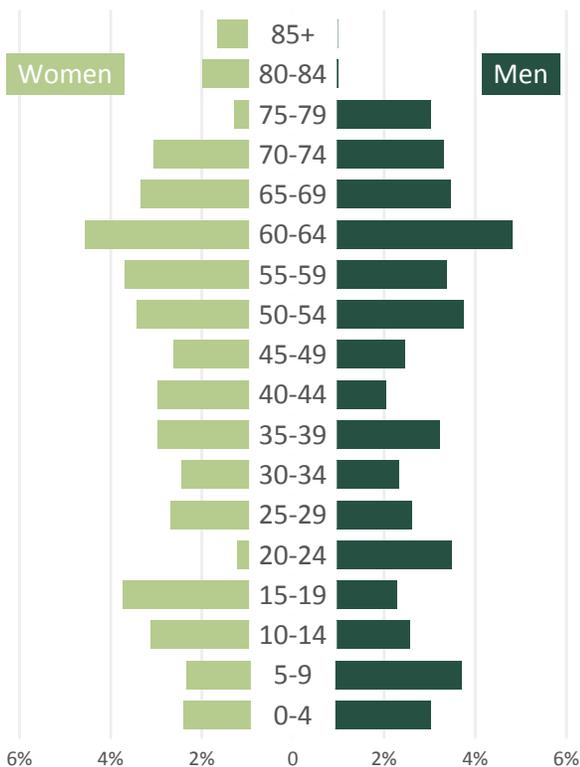
Federally Recognized Tribes



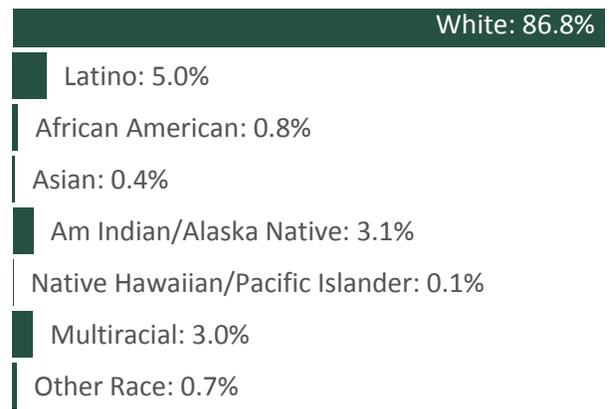
Median income



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



HARNEY COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	23%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	47	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	10	30	20	32
Voter participation	71%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	84%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	56%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	4	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$996	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	28%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	11%	18%		
Healthy diet		20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	72%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	16%	93%		
Transit service	12%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	87	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	5%	11%		
Mobile homes	24%	8%	16%	6%

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

HOOD RIVER

Total population

22,938

Rural population

52%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

86

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Hood River \$57,269

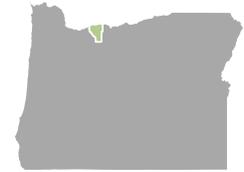
Oregon \$56,119

Total land area

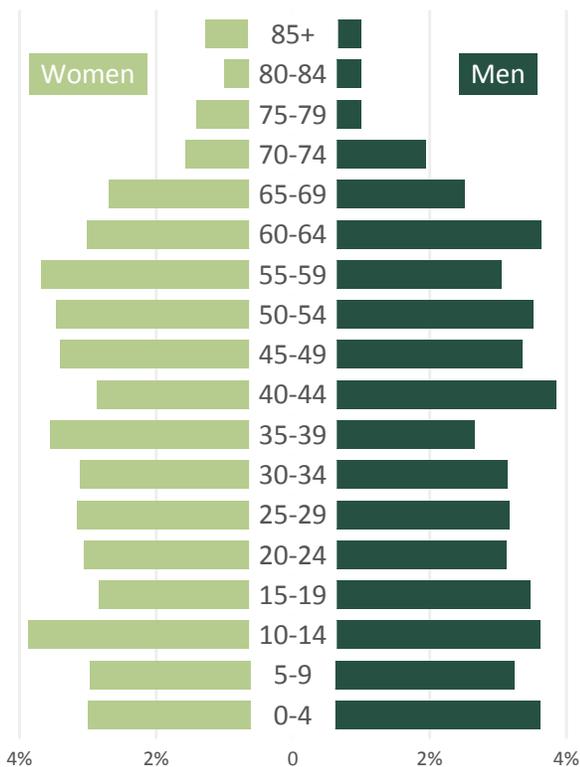
533 mi²

Public land

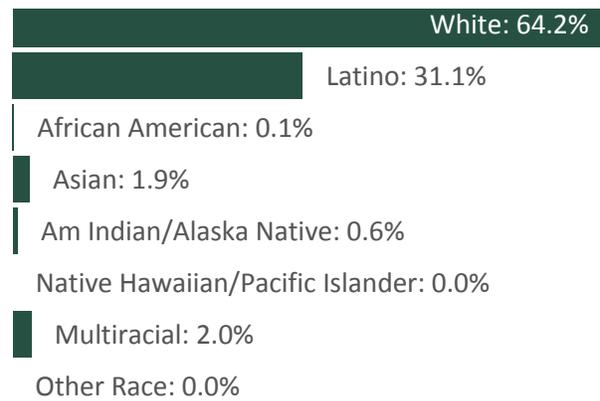
73%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9%	13%		
Child poverty*	18%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	10	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	5	30	20	32
Voter participation	76%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	30%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	6%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	83%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	66%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	22	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,202	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	30%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	18%	24%		
Adult smoking	9%	18%		
Healthy diet	15%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	75%	72%		
Low weight births	3%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	95%	93%		
Transit service	10%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	316	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	10%	11%		
Mobile homes	12%	8%	16%	6%

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

JACKSON

Total population
212,070

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
64

Federally Recognized Tribes

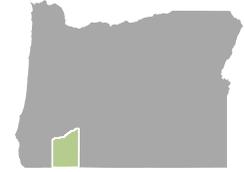


Median income

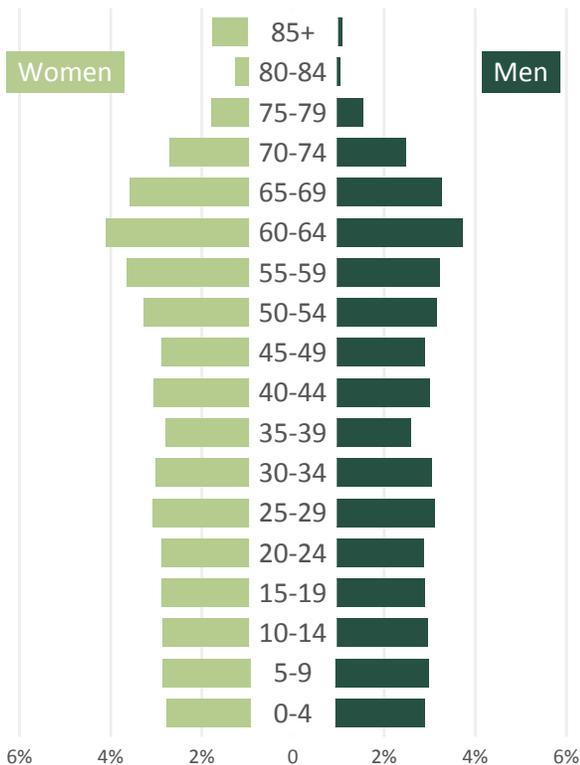


Total land area
2,802 mi²

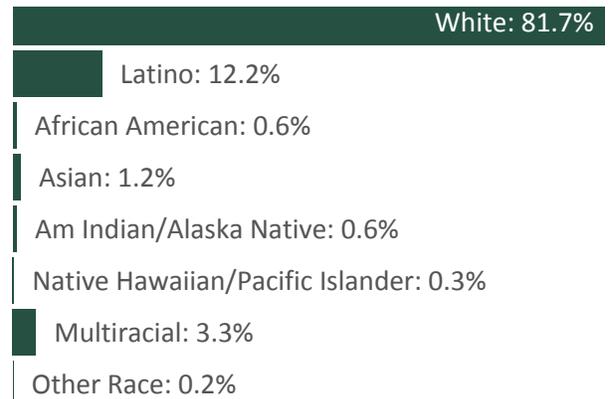
Public land
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



JACKSON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	13%		
Child poverty*	23%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	19	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	44	30	20	32
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	27%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	77%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	29	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	7	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	5	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,269	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	40%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	30%	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	92%	93%		
Transit service	2%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,009	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	10%	11%		
Mobile homes	13%	8%	16%	6%

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

JEFFERSON

Total population
22,707

Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
38

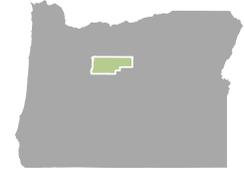
Federally Recognized Tribes



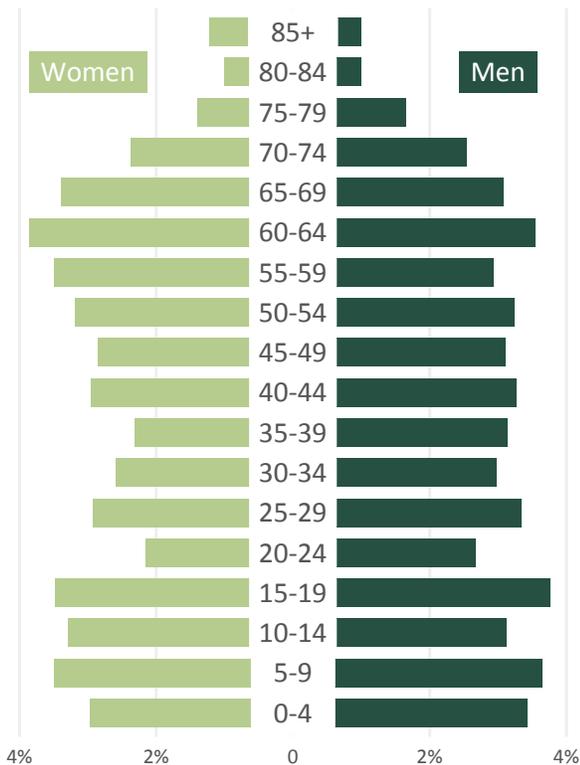
Median income

Jefferson	\$48,464
Oregon	\$56,119

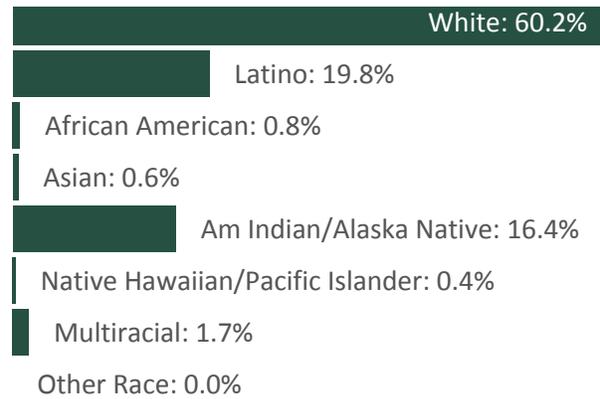
Total land area
1,791 mi²
Public land
51%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



JEFFERSON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	30%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	27	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	20	30	20	32
Voter participation	63%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	17%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-3	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,121	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	30%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	10%	24%		
Adult smoking	13%	18%		
Healthy diet	23%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	78%	72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	87%	93%		
Transit service	24%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	209	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	8%	11%		
Mobile homes	21%	8%	16%	6%

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

JOSEPHINE

Total population

84,514

Rural population

45%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)

65

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Josephine	\$40,705
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area

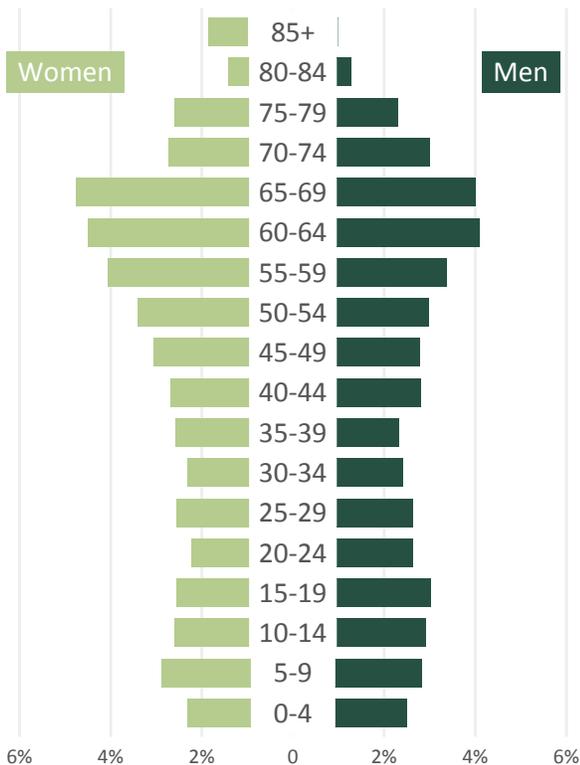
1,642 mi²

Public land

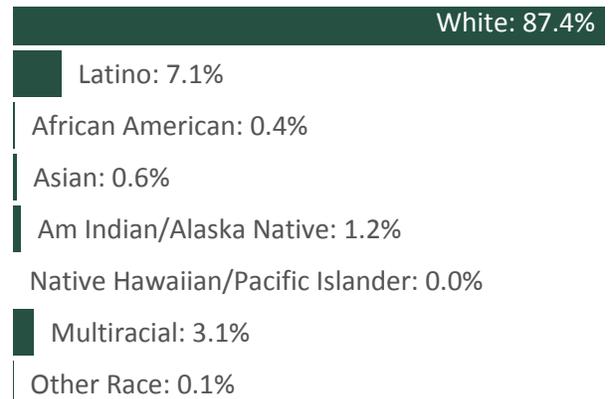
68%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	13%		
Child poverty*	25%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	16	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	28	30	20	32
Voter participation	64%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	18%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	70%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	55	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	6	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	47%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$761	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	40%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	32%	24%		
Adult smoking	25%	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	72%		
Low weight births	9%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	76%	93%		
Transit service	30%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	518	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	7%	11%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%

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

KLAMATH

Total population

66,018

Rural population

38%

Net migration, 2010-2017

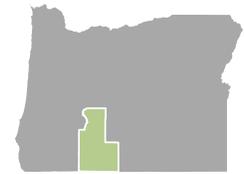
(per 1,000 population)

13

Federally Recognized Tribes



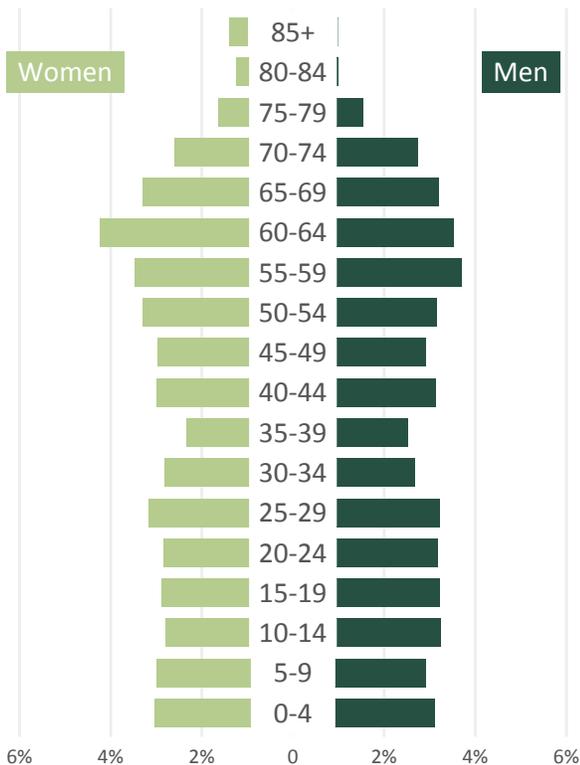
Median income



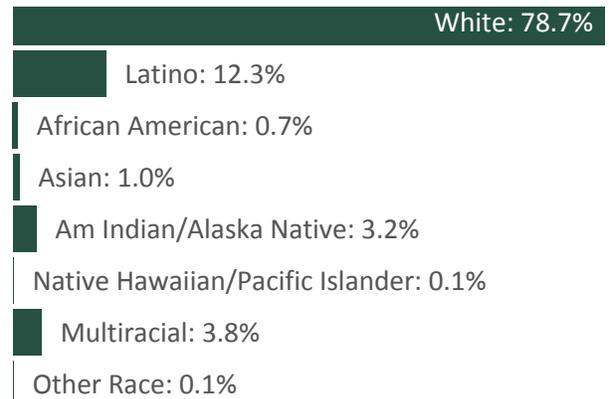
Total land area
6,136 mi²

Public land
60%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Wood Product Manufacturing

KLAMATH COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	25%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	25	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	13	30	20	32
Voter participation	65%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	11%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	73%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	109	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	54%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	5	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$962	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	32%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	25%	24%		
Adult smoking	23%	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	79%	72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	81%	93%		
Transit service	54%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	487	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	9%	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	8%	16%	6%

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

LAKE

Total population
7,807

Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
40

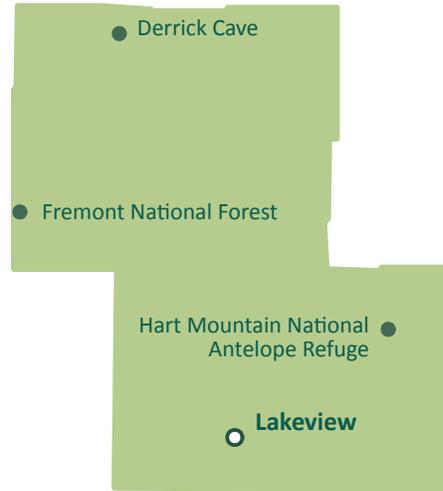
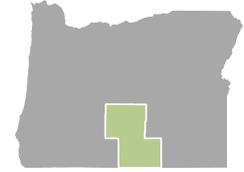
Federally Recognized Tribes



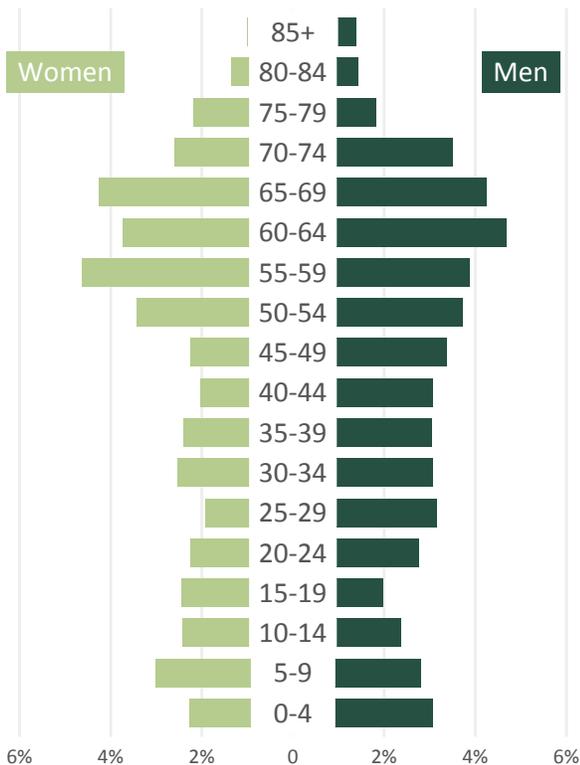
Median income

Lake	\$32,769
Oregon	\$56,119

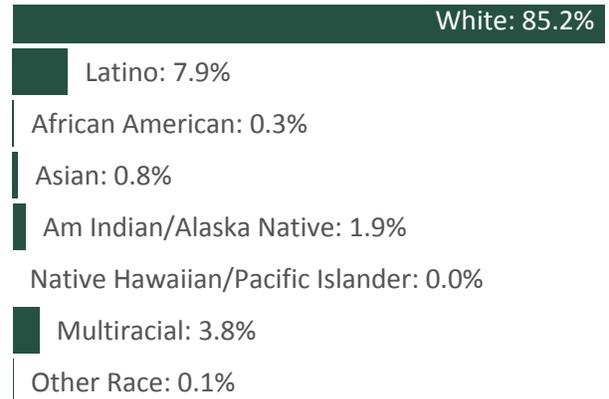
Total land area
8,358 mi²
Public land
75%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Hospitals



Educational Services



Wood Product Manufacturing

LAKE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	26%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	40	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	2	30	20	32
Voter participation	72%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	15%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	11	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	13	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,593	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	33%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	19%	18%		
Healthy diet	28%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	74%	72%		
Low weight births	16%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	47%	93%		
Transit service	0%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	70	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	3%	11%		
Mobile homes	23%	8%	16%	6%

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

LANE

Total population
363,471

Rural population
18%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
49

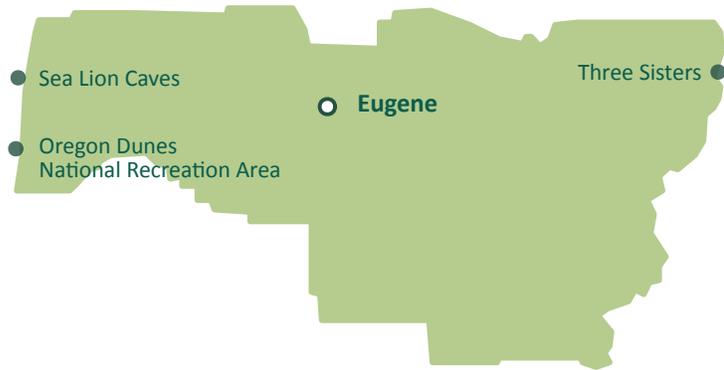
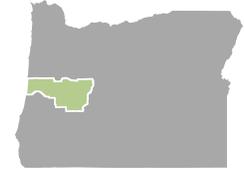
Federally Recognized Tribes



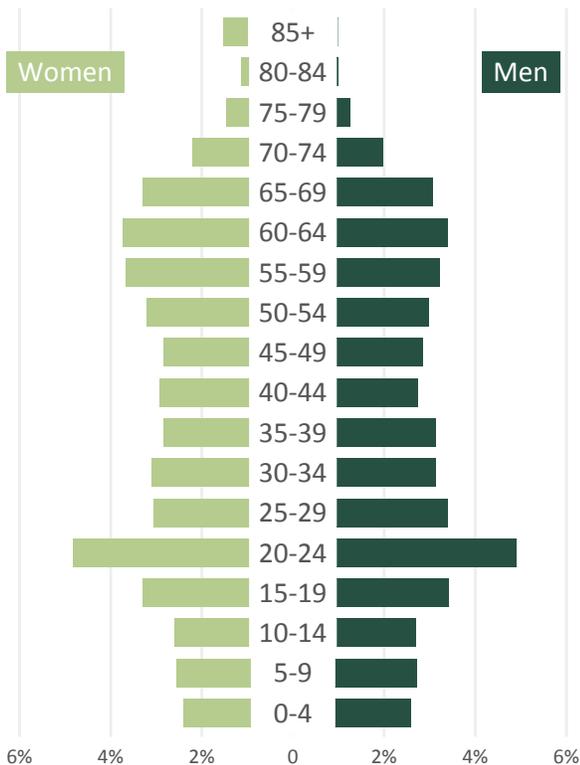
Median income



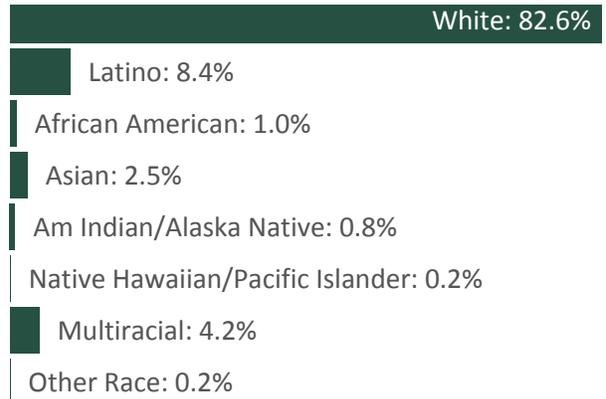
Total land area
4,722 mi²
Public land
59%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Ambulatory Health Care Services

LANE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	20%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	17	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	34	30	20	32
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	30%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	73%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	84	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	1	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,311	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	40%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	24%	24%		
Adult smoking	19%	18%		
Healthy diet	17%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	75%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	90%	93%		
Transit service	57%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,646	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	10%	11%		
Mobile homes	9%	8%	16%	6%

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

LINCOLN

Total population
47,307

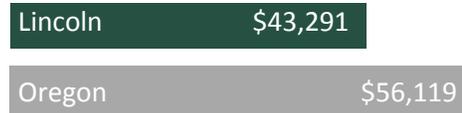
Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
63

Federally Recognized Tribes

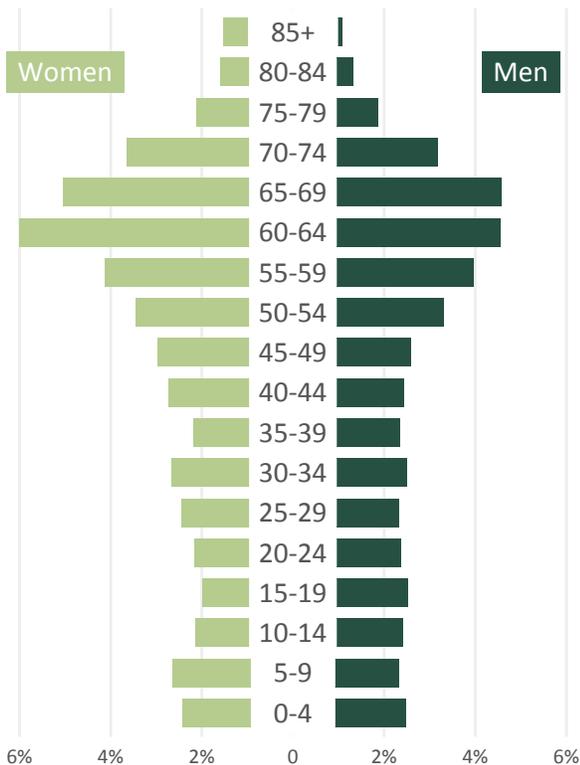


Median income

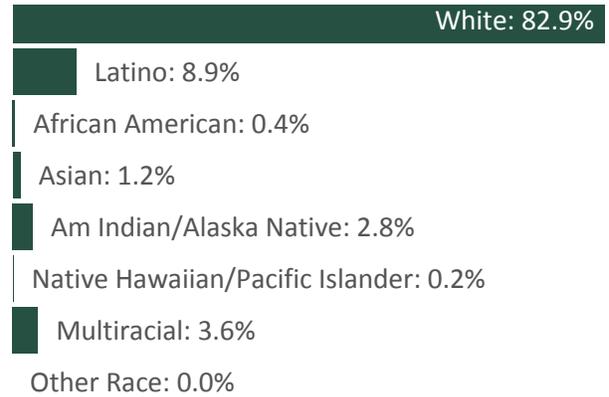


Total land area
1,194 mi²
Public land
29%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



LINCOLN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	30%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	26	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	20	30	20	32
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	24%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	78%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	9	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	7	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$2,156	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	37%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	24%	24%		
Adult smoking	32%	18%		
Healthy diet	28%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	66%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	90%	93%		
Transit service	42%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	356	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	7%	11%		
Mobile homes	13%	8%	16%	6%

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

Total population
121,074

Rural population
32%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
46

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

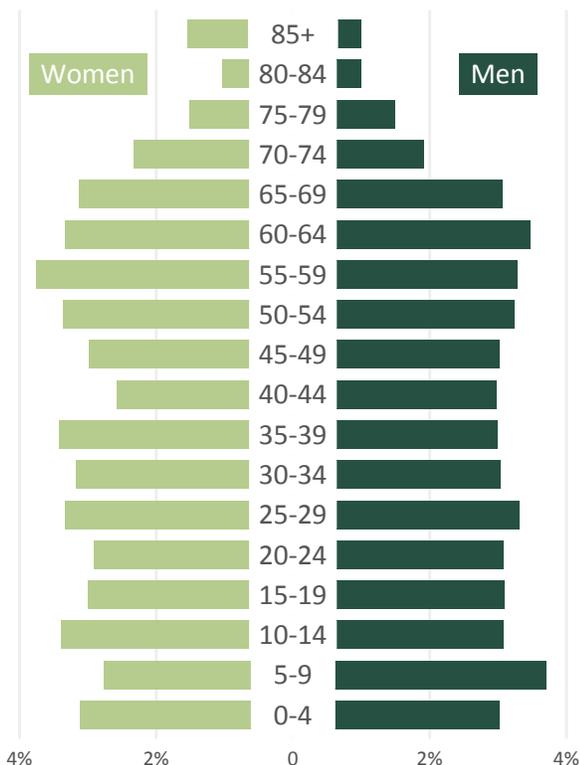


Total land area
2,309 mi²

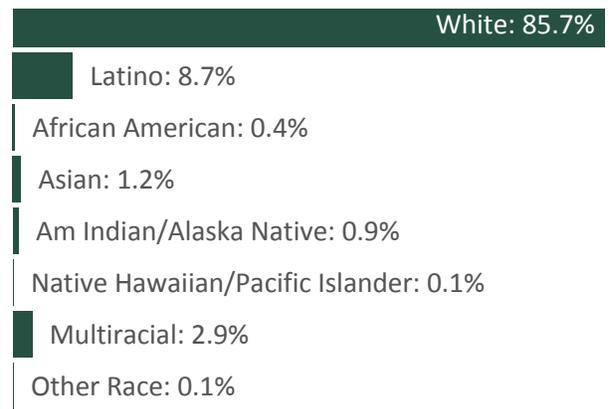
Public land
40%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Primary Metal Manufacturing

LINN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	13%		
Child poverty*	22%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	14	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	26	30	20	32
Voter participation	64%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	19%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	75%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	48	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	7	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,170	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	36%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	22%	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	18%		
Healthy diet	18%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	98%	93%		
Transit service	32%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,158	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	26%	11%		
Mobile homes	12%	8%	16%	6%

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

MALHEUR

Total population

30,421

Rural population

48%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

-13

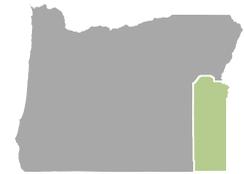
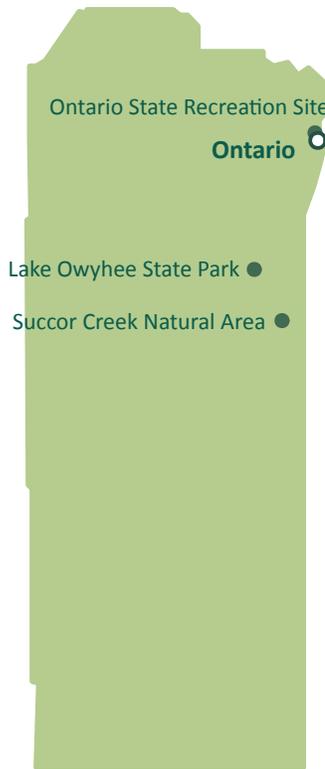
Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Malheur \$37,112

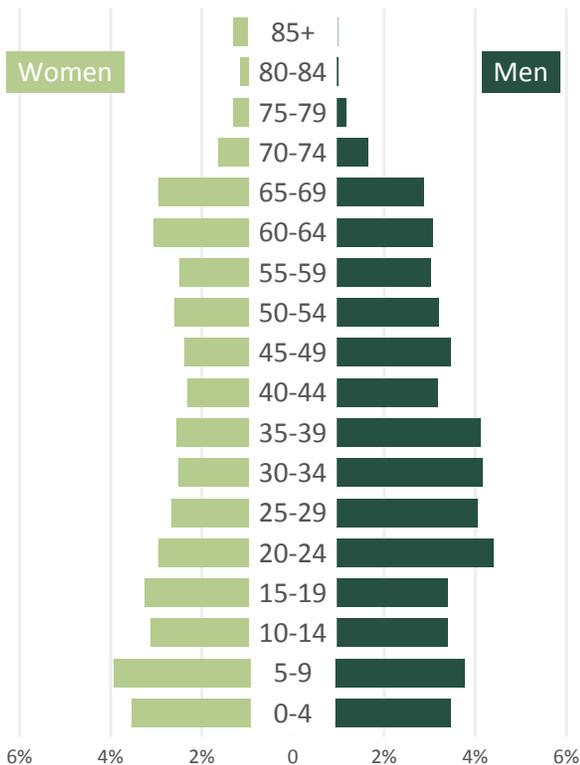
Oregon \$56,119



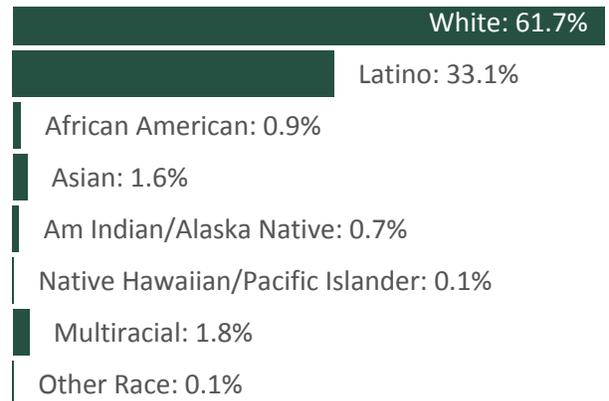
Total land area
9,930 mi²

Public land
78%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities

MALHEUR COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	37%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	31	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	24	30	20	32
Voter participation	61%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	13%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	83%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	59	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	7	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$822	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	35%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	17%	24%		
Adult smoking	22%	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	78%	72%		
Low weight births	10%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	75%	93%		
Transit service	26%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	319	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	4%	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	8%	16%	6%

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

MARION

Total population
330,453

Rural population
13%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
35

Federally Recognized Tribes

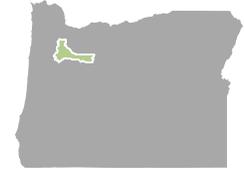


Median income

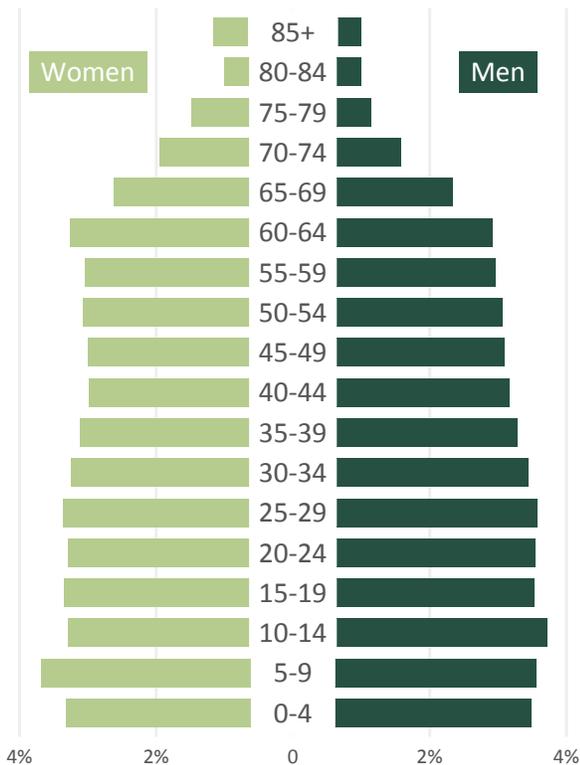
Marion	\$53,828
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area
1,193 mi²

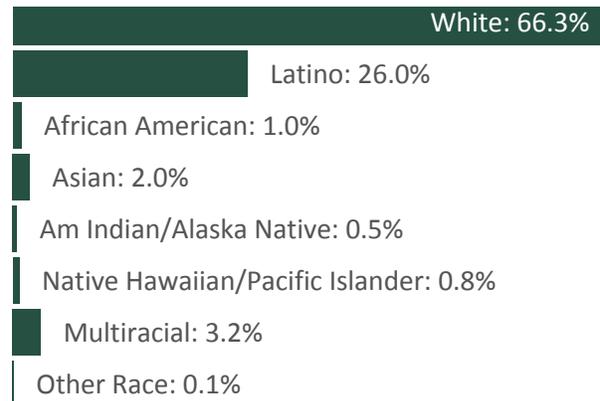
Public land
35%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Ambulatory Health Care Services

MARION COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	13%		
Child poverty*	23%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	12	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	39	30	20	32
Voter participation	66%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	23%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	76%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	31	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	61%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	19	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,065	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	35%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	22%	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	18%		
Healthy diet	21%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	75%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	98%	93%		
Transit service	56%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,828	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	46%	11%		
Mobile homes	9%	8%	16%	6%

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

MORROW

Total population

11,153

Rural population

46%

Net migration, 2010-2017

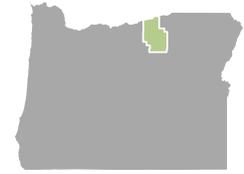
(per 1,000 population)

9

Federally Recognized Tribes



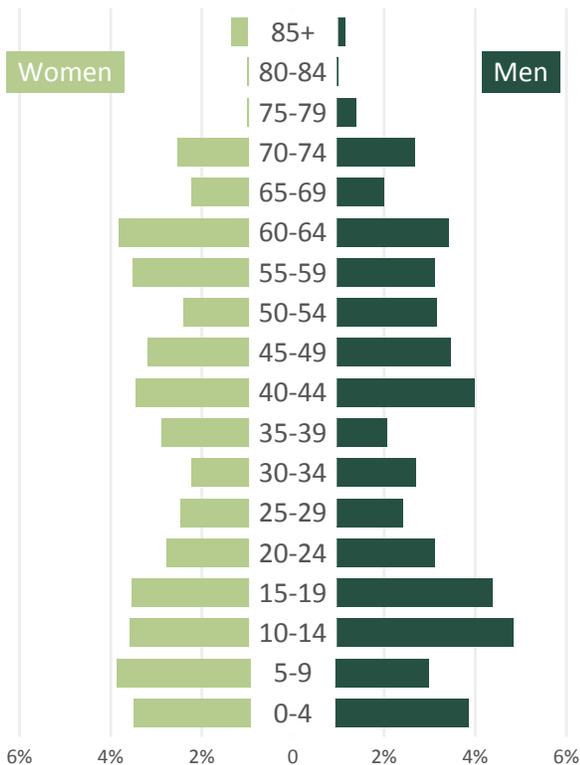
Median income



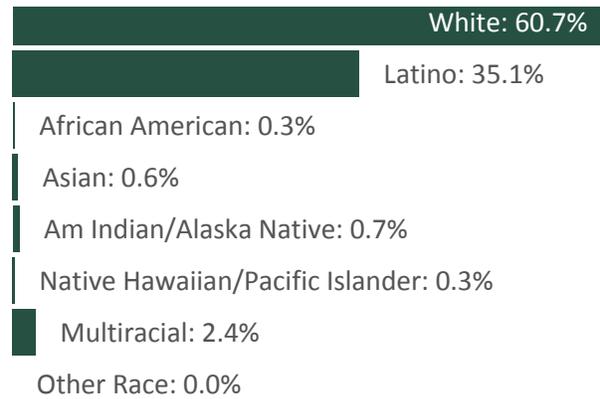
Total land area
2,049 mi²

Public land
17%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



MORROW COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8%	13%		
Child poverty*	20%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	13	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	23	30	20	32
Voter participation	63%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	10%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	5	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	22	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$2,735	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	22%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	16%	18%		
Healthy diet	49%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	3%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	60%	93%		
Transit service	5%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	197	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	29%	11%		
Mobile homes	31%	8%	16%	6%

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

MULTNOMAH

Total population

788,459

Rural population

1%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

52

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Multnomah **\$60,369**

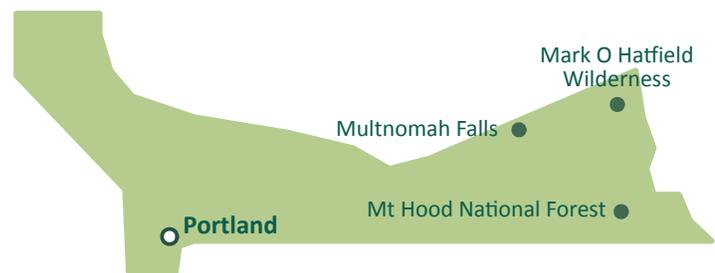
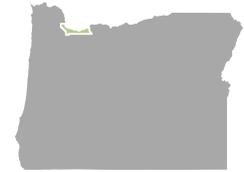
Oregon **\$56,119**

Total land area

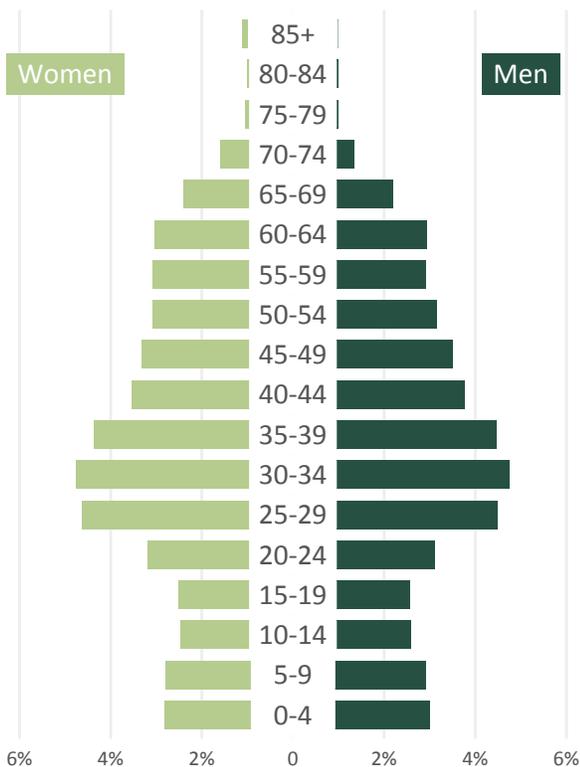
466 mi²

Public land

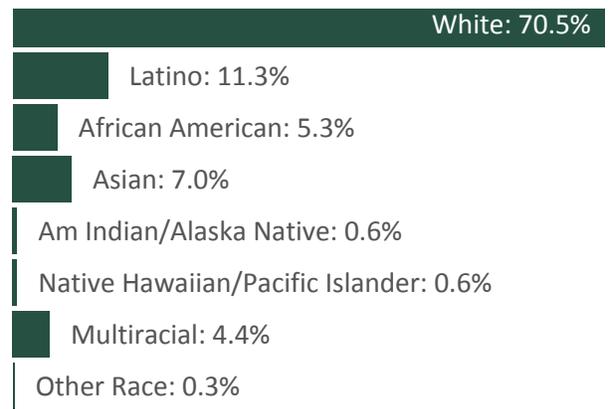
36%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Professional and Technical Services

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	21%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	53	30	20	32
Voter participation	73%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	44%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	7%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	75%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	84	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	9	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	9	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,800	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	40%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	26%	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	18%		
Healthy diet	24%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	98%	93%		
Transit service	85%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	3,048	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	42%	11%		
Mobile homes	2%	8%	16%	6%

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

POLK

Total population
79,666

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
51

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

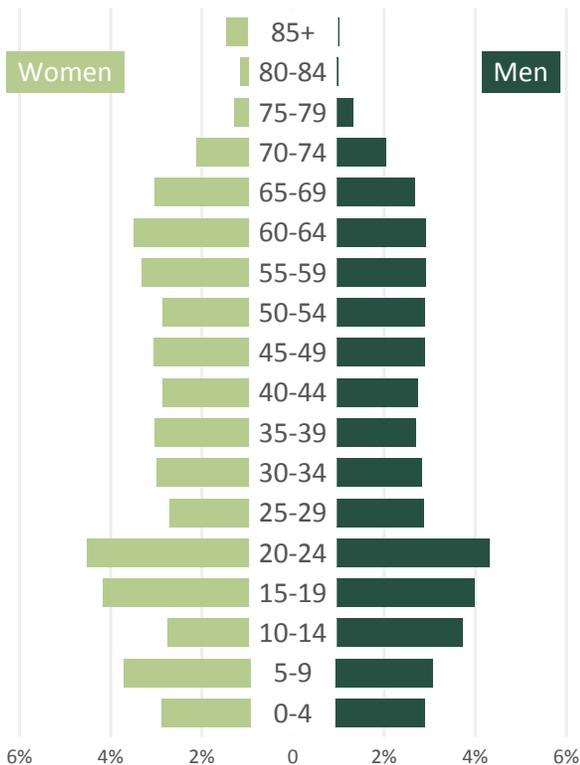
Polk	\$56,032
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area
744 mi²

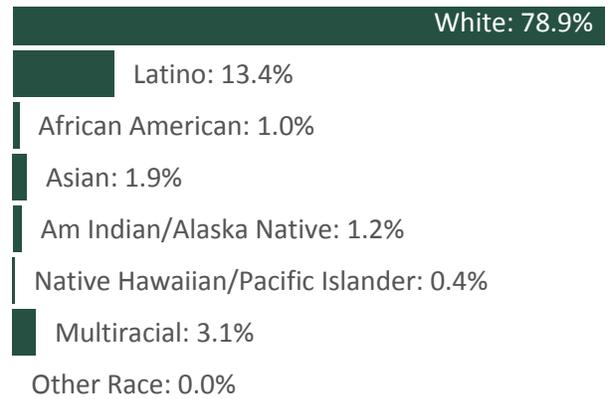
Public land
12%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Nursing and Residential Care Facilities

POLK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	17%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	16	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	14	30	20	32
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	31%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	80%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	67	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	1	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,038	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	34%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	30%	24%		
Adult smoking	14%	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	97%	93%		
Transit service	21%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	424	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	41%	11%		
Mobile homes	8%	8%	16%	6%

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

Total population

1,635

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)

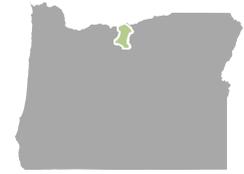
23

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

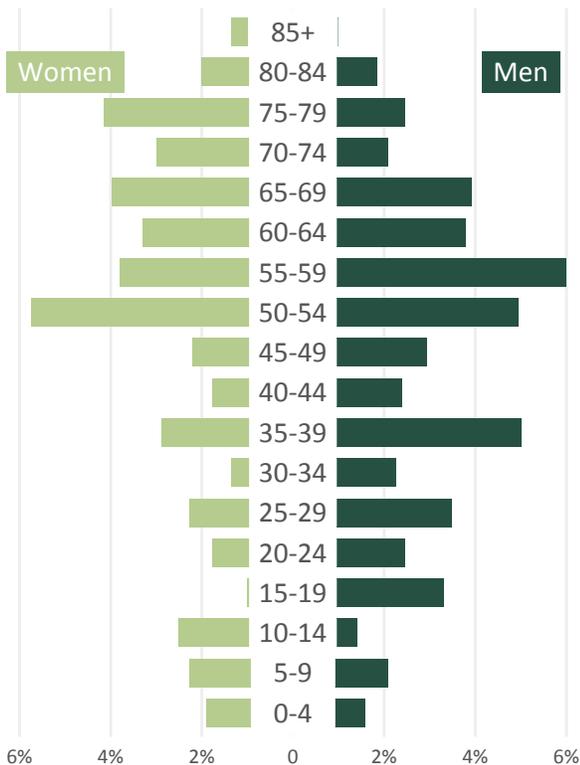
Sherman	\$42,074
Oregon	\$56,119



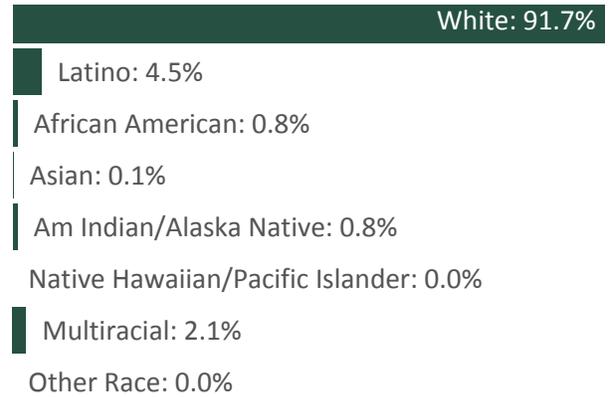
Total land area
831 mi²

Public land
12%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



SHERMAN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	14%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	6	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	2	30	20	32
Voter participation	76%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	18%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	11%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	73%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	56%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-21	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$3,824	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	29%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking		18%		
Healthy diet		20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old		72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	33%	93%		
Transit service	0%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	126	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	40%	11%		
Mobile homes	21%	8%	16%	6%

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

TILLAMOOK

Total population

25,840

Rural population

70%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

48

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

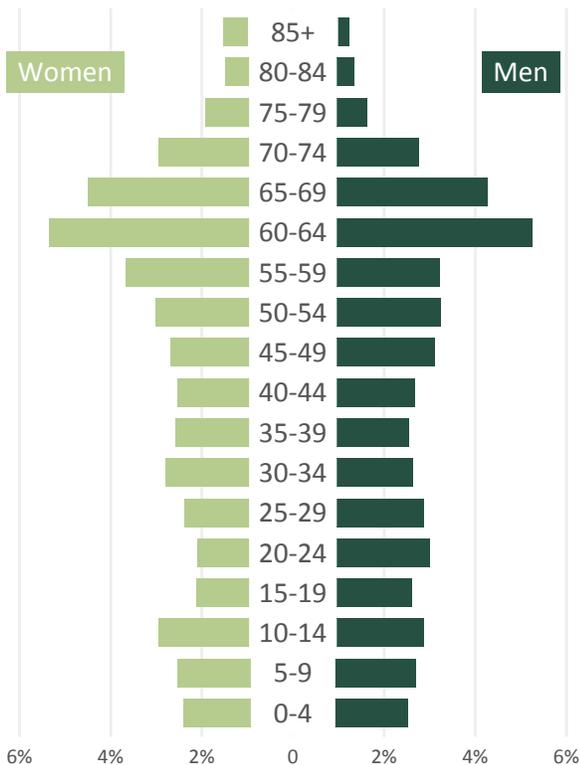
Tillamook	\$45,061
Oregon	\$56,119



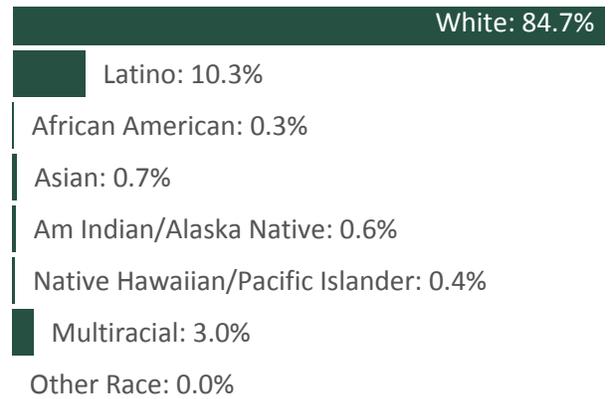
Total land area
1333 mi²

Public land
77%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	13%		
Child poverty*	23%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	12	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	19	30	20	32
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	21%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	81%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	9	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-1	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,929	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	35%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	17%	24%		
Adult smoking	31%	18%		
Healthy diet	18%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	72%		
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	93%		
Transit service	31%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	241	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	8%	11%		
Mobile homes	12%	8%	16%	6%

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

UMATILLA

Total population

76,736

Rural population

29%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

20

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

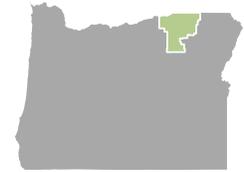


Total land area

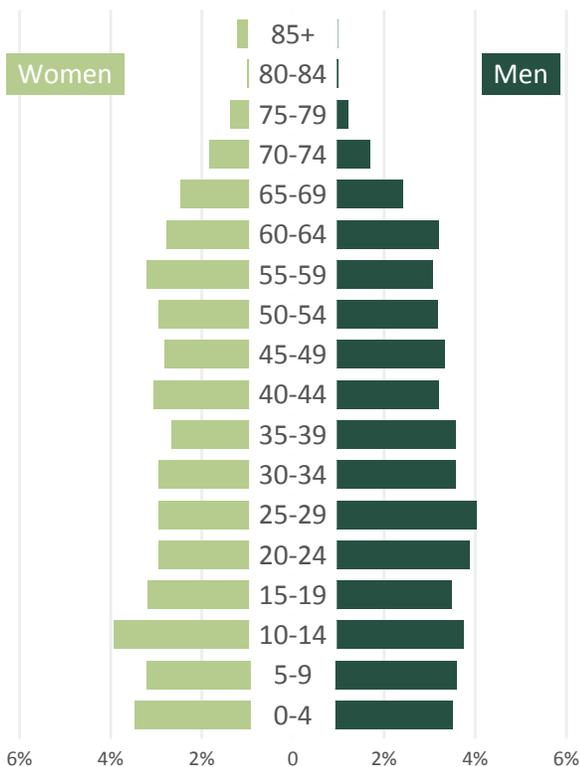
3,231 mi²

Public land

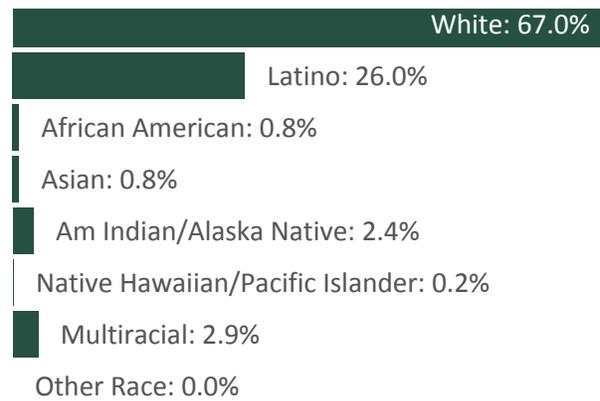
27%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



UMATILLA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	13%		
Child poverty*	26%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	5	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	18	30	20	32
Voter participation	57%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	16%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	76%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	18	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	6	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	4	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,065	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	28%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	12%	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	72%		
Low weight births	5%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	85%	93%		
Transit service	36%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	678	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	35%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

UNION

Total population
25,810

Rural population
42%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
32

Federally Recognized Tribes

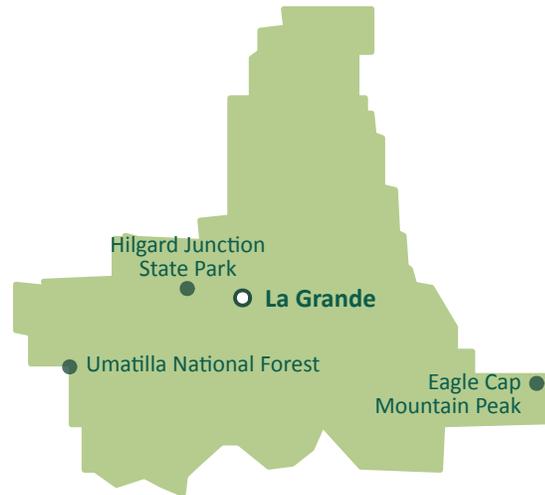
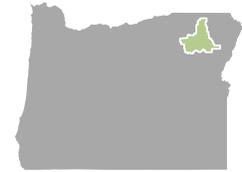


Median income

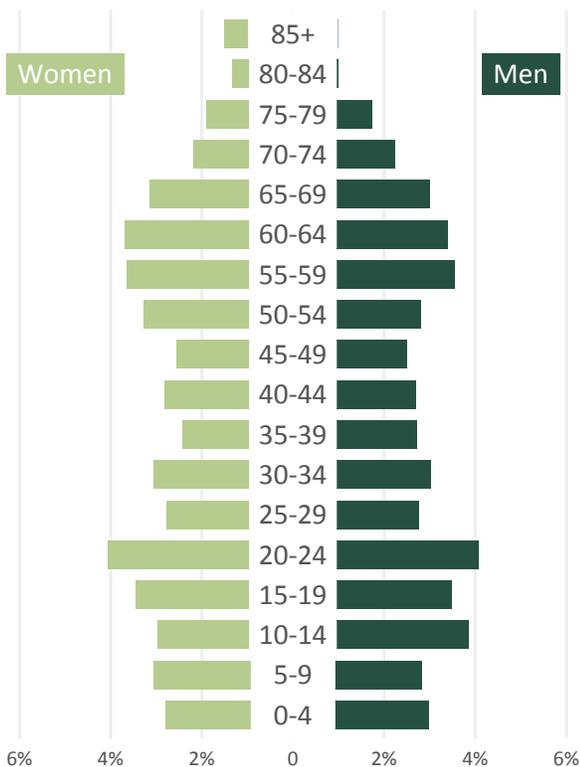
Union	\$46,228
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area
2,039 mi²

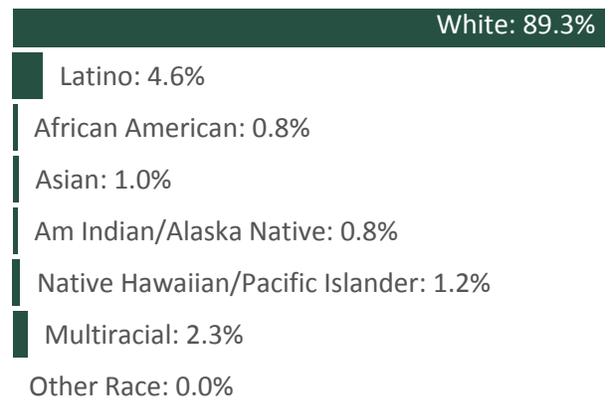
Public land
49%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Wood Product Manufacturing

UNION COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	13%		
Child poverty*	22%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	15	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	19	30	20	32
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	24%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	86%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	117	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	3	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$957	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	29%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	39%	24%		
Adult smoking	14%	18%		
Healthy diet	24%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	72%		
Low weight births	11%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	64%	93%		
Transit service	40%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	262	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	15%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

WALLOWA

Total population

6,864

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

53

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

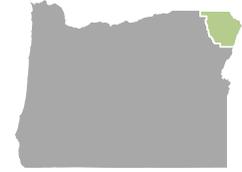
Wallowa	\$44,877
Oregon	\$56,119

Total land area

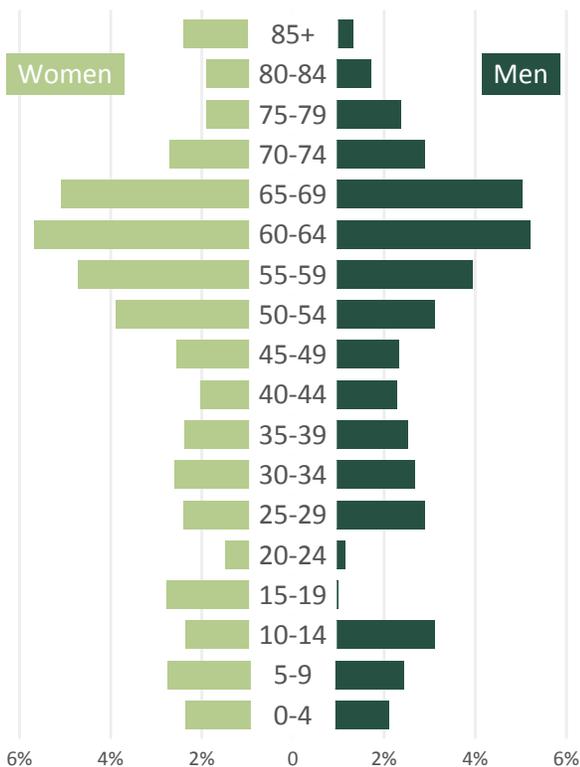
3,152 mi²

Public land

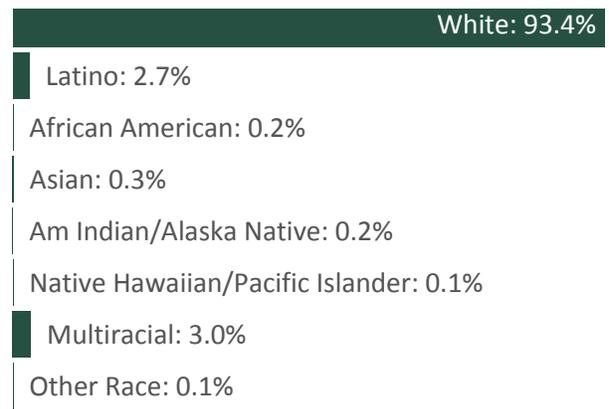
59%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



WALLOWA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	21%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	26	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	0	30	20	32
Voter participation	77%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	26%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	10%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	92%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	11	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	55%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,207	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	32%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	26%	24%		
Adult smoking		18%		
Healthy diet	20%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	72%		
Low weight births	3%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	92%	93%		
Transit service	35%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	43	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	4%	11%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%

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

Total population
25,687

Rural population
33%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
74

Federally Recognized Tribes

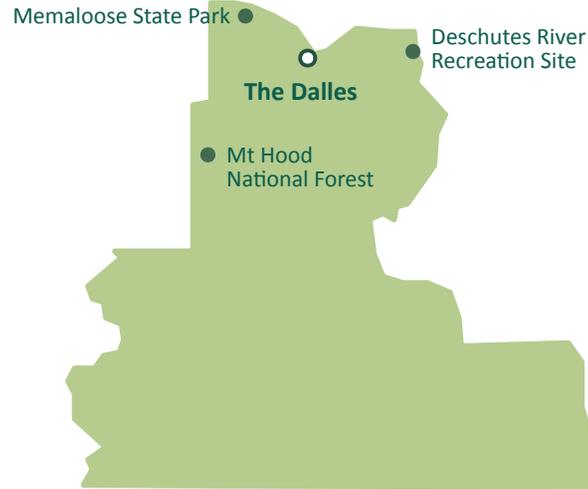


Median income

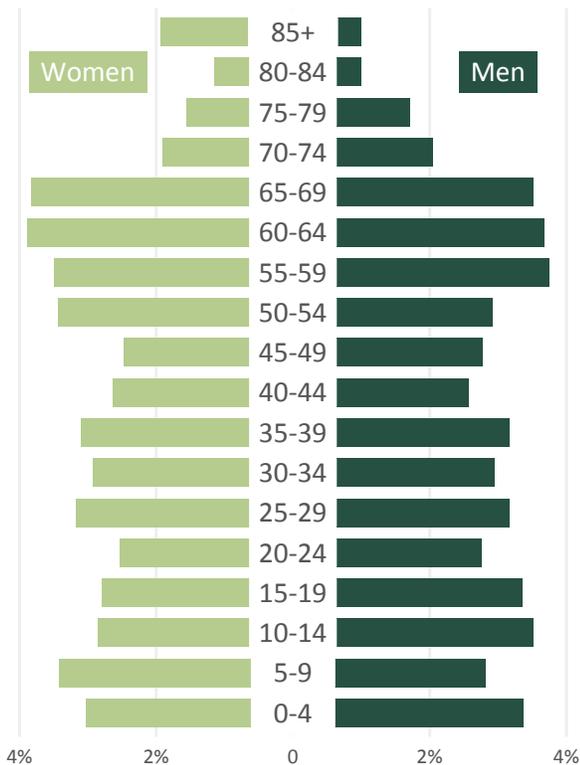


Total land area
2,395 mi²

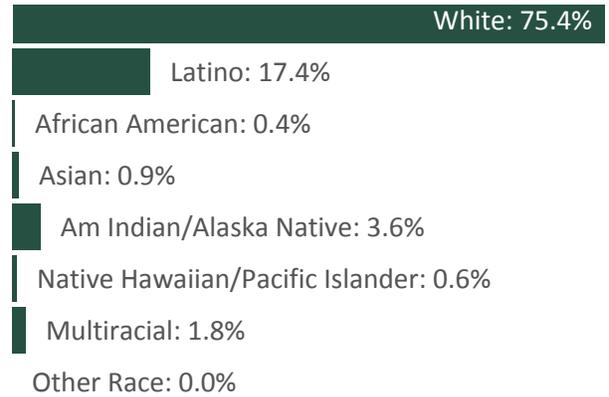
Public land
44%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



WASCO COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	13%		
Child poverty*	15%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	16	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	12	30	20	32
Voter participation	69%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	20%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	11%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	31	48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	9	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-2	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,294	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	32%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking		18%		
Healthy diet		20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old		72%		
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	80%	93%		
Transit service	2%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	369	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	10%	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%

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

WASHINGTON

Total population

572,071

Rural population

6%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

67

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Washington **\$74,033**

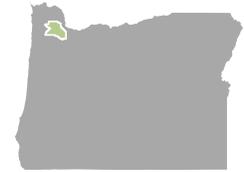
Oregon **\$56,119**

Total land area

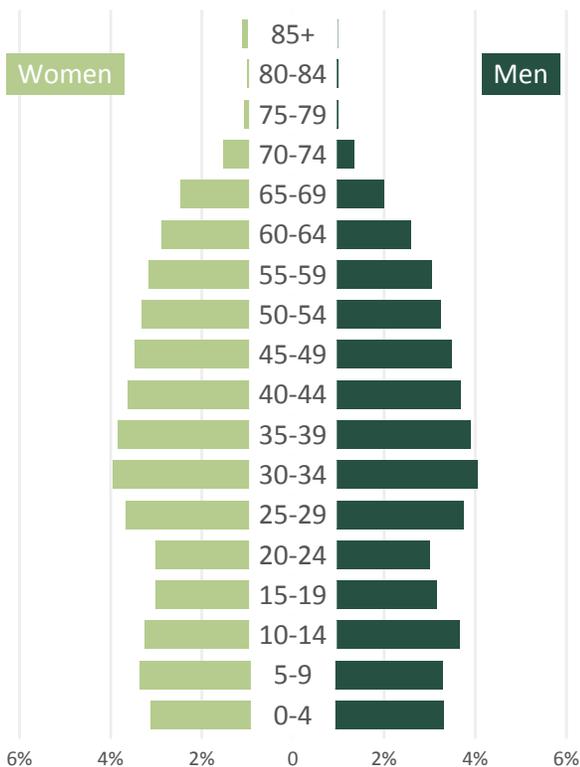
726 mi²

Public land

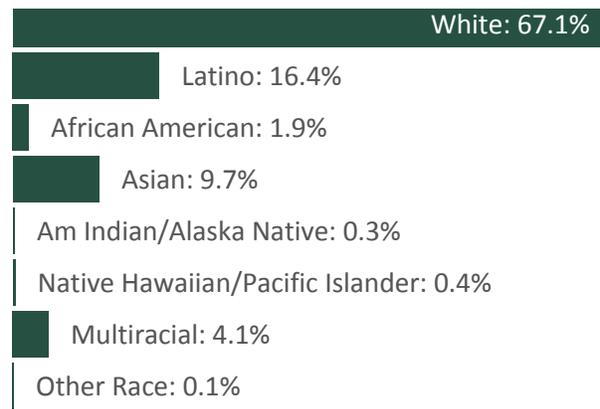
15%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11%	13%		
Child poverty*	14%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	6	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	17	30	20	32
Voter participation	71%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	42%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	85%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	10	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	8	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,690	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	34%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	28%	24%		
Adult smoking	12%	18%		
Healthy diet	20%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	74%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	97%	93%		
Transit service	56%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,817	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	44%	11%		
Mobile homes	3%	8%	16%	6%

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

WHEELER

Total population

1,415

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2017

(per 1,000 population)

71

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Wheeler **\$33,563**

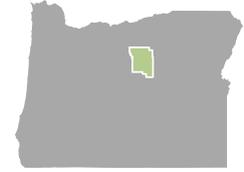
Oregon **\$56,119**

Total land area

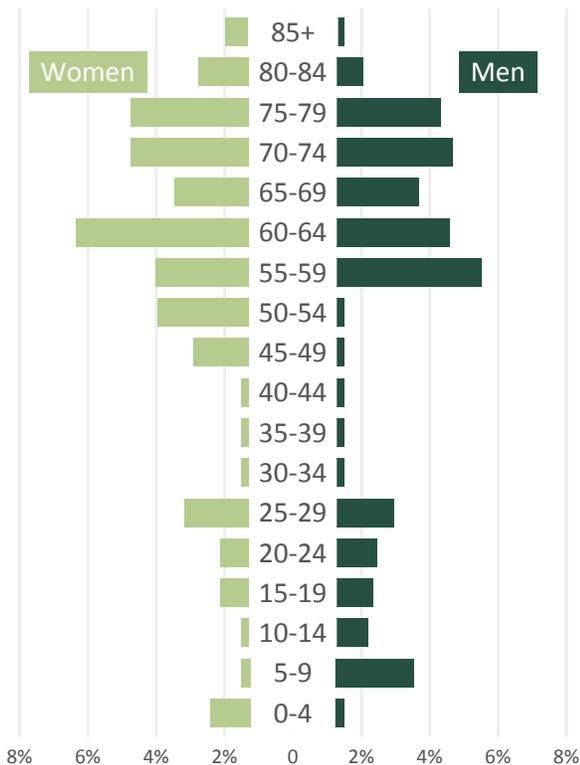
1,715 mi²

Public land

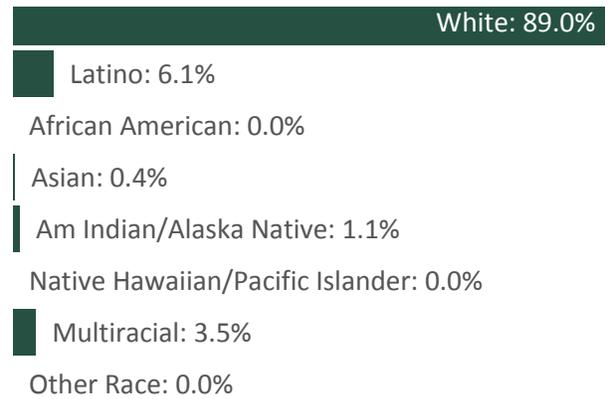
29%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Executive, Legislative, and General Government



Social Assistance

WHEELER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	13%		
Child poverty*	37%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	0	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	0	30	20	32
Voter participation	84%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	16%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	8%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	26%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	15	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	45%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	24	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,496	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	37%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults		24%		
Adult smoking	12%	18%		
Healthy diet		20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old		72%		
Low weight births	0%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	0%	93%		
Transit service	7%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	21	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	2%	11%		
Mobile homes	18%	8%	16%	6%

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

YAMHILL

Total population
102,366

Rural population
23%

Net migration, 2010-2017
(per 1,000 population)
52

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

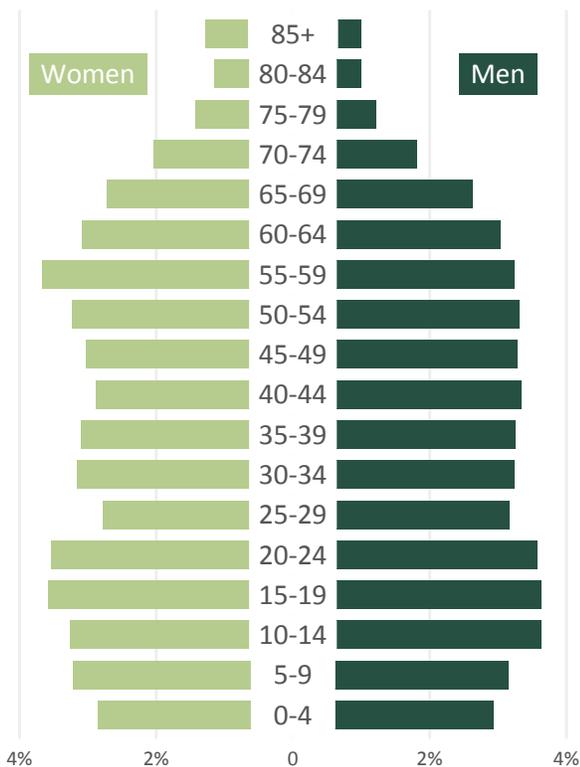


Total land area
718 mi²

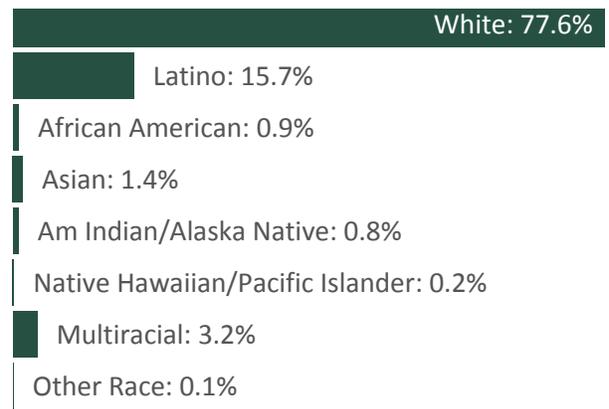
Public land
17%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



YAMHILL COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found beginning on page 89.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.

Black: Comparisons cannot be made.

Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	13%		
Child poverty*	20%	19%	18%	20%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	10	13	21	11
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	18	30	20	32
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
4-year degree or greater	25%	32%	23%	37%
2-year degree	9%	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	83%	77%	72%	79%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)		48	16	62
Kinder Readiness: Letter Sounds (out of 26)	8	8		
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6	5	3	5
Property tax (per person)	\$1,190	\$1,468	\$1,227	\$1,516
Housing cost burden	34%	36%	32%	38%
HEALTH				
Physically active adults	17%	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	76%	72%		
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	83%	93%		
Transit service	48%	50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	465	21,404	6,354	15,050
Developed or cultivated land	41%	11%		
Mobile homes	11%	8%	16%	6%

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

Data by Measure

Measure selection

The process of selecting measures for *Oregon by the Numbers* began with a comprehensive analysis of existing indicator reports followed by a juried ranking for the final selection. This two-stage process helped guarantee inclusion of the most broadly desired measures, while relying simultaneously on the knowledge of experts to ensure relevance. To begin, experts 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.

The advisory team of experts also took care to populate each topic domain with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure relevance to all Oregon counties. Some new measures were added to the Rural Communities Explorer as part of this process, such as Mobile Homes and Broadband Access. While we wish to maintain continuity of measures from one year to the next, we anticipate some modifications based on access to improved measures and user feedback.

American Community Survey

Nearly a third of the current indicators in *Oregon by the Numbers* come from the American Community Survey (ACS). The federal government has collected information about the American population since 1790 with the decennial census and began asking questions about housing and other topics in the mid-

twentieth century. Collected on a continuous basis starting in 2005, the ACS is intended to give the American public a sense of how people in the country are doing, where they are working, whether they have access to the services they need and so on. In 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau released the first annual installment of data from the ACS about the economic, demographic, housing and social characteristics of America's people and households.

ACS data provide decision makers unprecedented access to timely information about key issues. The results help determine how billions of dollars of government funds are distributed each year. The data can also illuminate opportunities for state-level research.

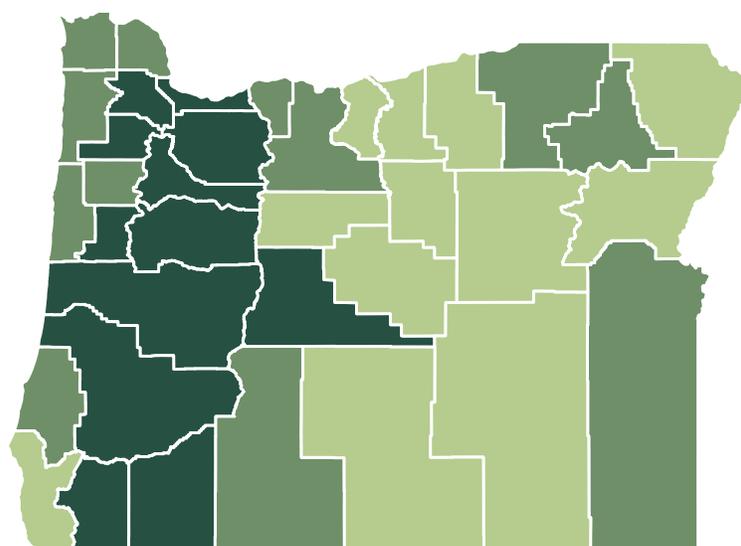
Margin of error

Because the American Community Survey is a sample survey, involving 3.5 million households every year, its estimates are subject to statistical error. The Census Bureau publishes the margin of error associated with each ACS estimate. The margin of error associated with estimates for small communities and/or for sub-groups within the population (e.g. age categories, racial/ethnic groups, people with disabilities) can be large relative to the estimate. In these cases, users should interpret results with caution. In this report, any necessary cautions about margin of error are noted on the measure page in question and the appropriate county profiles. The margins of error for the measures in this report are available on the Communities Reporter Tool from the Rural Communities Explorer (oregonexplorer.info/rural) or the [American Factfinder website](http://www.census.gov) from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

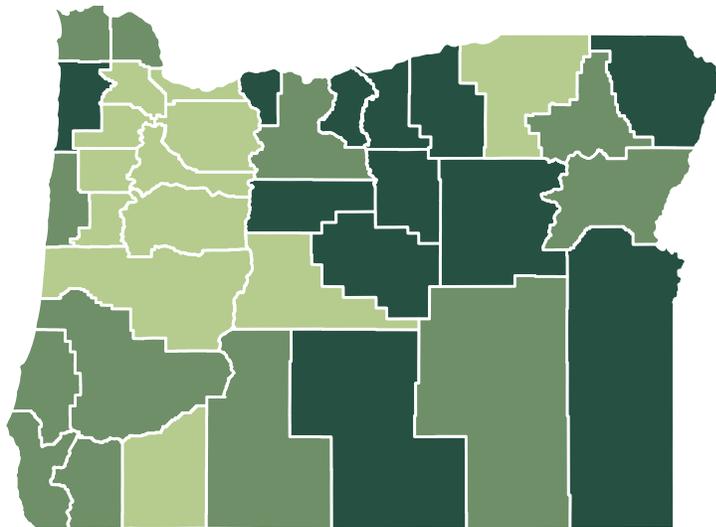
Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,025,127
	Urban	2,771,338
	Rural	1,253,789
1	Multnomah	788,459
2	Washington	572,071
3	Clackamas	399,962
4	Lane	363,471
5	Marion	330,453
6	Jackson	212,070
7	Deschutes	175,321
8	Linn	121,074
9	Douglas	107,576
10	Yamhill	102,366
11	Benton	88,249
12	Josephine	84,514
13	Polk	79,666
14	Umatilla	76,736
15	Klamath	66,018
16	Coos	62,921
17	Columbia	50,207
18	Lincoln	47,307
19	Clatsop	38,021
20	Malheur	30,421
21	Tillamook	25,840
22	Union	25,810
23	Wasco	25,687
24	Hood River	22,938
25	Jefferson	22,707
26	Curry	22,377
27	Crook	21,717
28	Baker	15,980
29	Morrow	11,153
30	Lake	7,807
31	Grant	7,209
32	Harney	7,195
33	Wallowa	6,864
34	Gilliam	1,910
35	Sherman	1,635
36	Wheeler	1,415

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

RURAL POPULATION

Definition: The percentage of people who reside outside of Census-designated urban areas or clusters in a given county.

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 “The Role of Rural,” page 9). Because this measure makes use of data released every decade, researchers are exploring alternatives for future reports.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

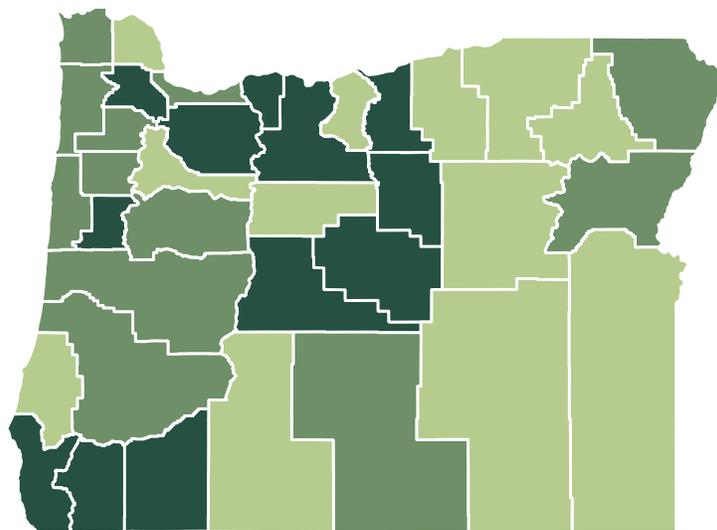
Rank	County	Percent
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
6	Tillamook	69.6%
7	Lake	63.3%
8	Jefferson	63.1%
9	Hood River	52.2%
10	Malheur	48.4%
11	Crook	48.0%
12	Morrow	45.9%
13	Josephine	45.0%
14	Harney	44.3%
15	Columbia	43.6%
16	Union	42.1%
17	Douglas	41.2%
18	Baker	41.0%
19	Clatsop	39.0%
20	Curry	38.7%
21	Coos	38.4%
22	Lincoln	37.6%
22	Klamath	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 due to people moving in or out of a given area over a specified time period per 1,000 residents.

A 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. Overall, urban areas in Oregon tend to have higher rates of net migration than in rural, but there are exceptions for individual counties. It is important for businesses and local leaders to understand net migration in order to anticipate the county’s future demands. Population growth resulting from migration requires different resources than growth caused by natural increase. Understanding the various contributors to population change is important for long-range planning.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Rate
1	Deschutes	132.3
2	Hood River	86.3
3	Curry	82.0
4	Clackamas	78.8
5	Wasco	74.0
6	Wheeler	71.3
7	Gilliam	67.5
8	Washington	66.9
9	Crook	66.1
10	Josephine	65.3
11	Benton	64.6
12	Jackson	63.7
13	Lincoln	62.7
Urban Oregon		60.7
14	Baker	55.1
15	Douglas	53.9
16	Wallowa	52.7
17	Multnomah	52.4
18	Yamhill	51.9
19	Polk	51.4
20	Lane	49.0
21	Tillamook	48.1
22	Linn	45.7
23	Clatsop	41.8
Rural Oregon		40.3
24	Lake	40.0
25	Jefferson	38.3
26	Marion	34.6
27	Coos	33.2
28	Union	32.3
29	Columbia	29.2
30	Sherman	22.6
31	Umatilla	20.0
32	Grant	15.3
33	Klamath	13.4
34	Morrow	9.0
35	Harney	-3.7
36	Malheur	-12.6

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010 - 2017, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2018.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

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

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

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

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

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

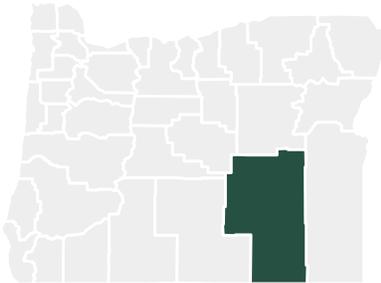
The data here do not represent the diverse Native American presence within a given county or throughout Oregon. Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated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

Ultimately, Indian history is Oregon history. Passage of Oregon Senate Bill 13 in 2017, which directs the Department of Education to develop new curriculum about the Native American experience in Oregon and to provide professional development for teachers in support of that curriculum, has the potential to usher in a new era of awareness among all Oregonians.

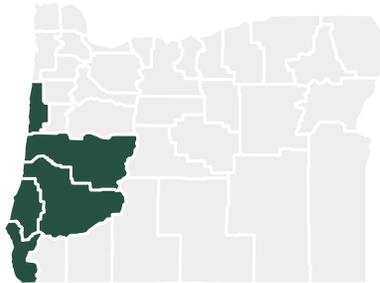
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

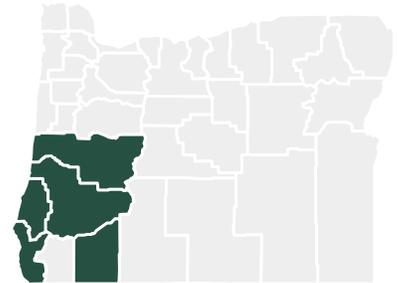
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



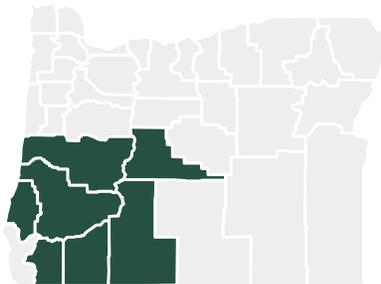
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



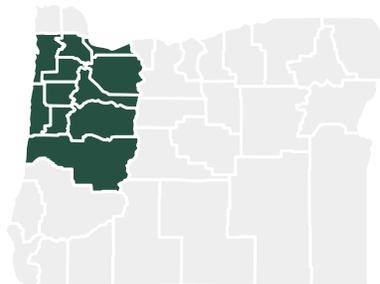
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



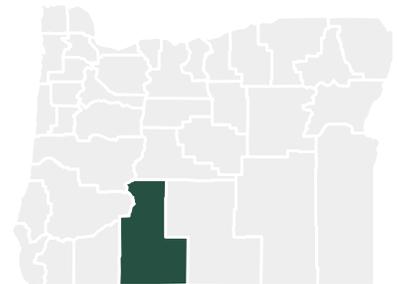
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



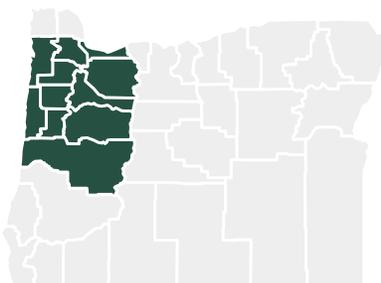
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



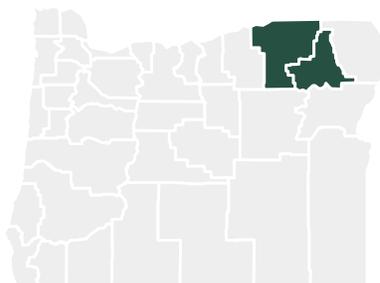
KLA Klamath Tribes



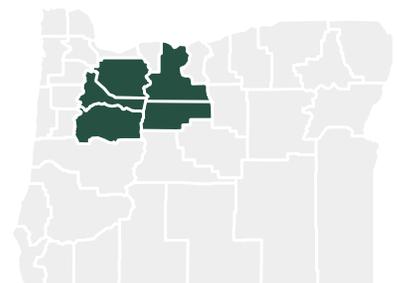
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

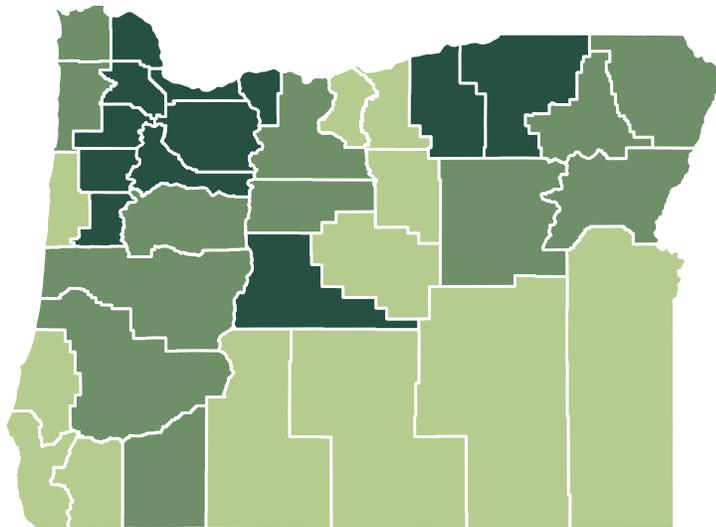


Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2018.
Released 2018.

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 wellbeing for residents. One key drawback is that this measure treats all households equally regardless of the number of people in the household. The size of the household has a big impact on how the income is distributed to individuals. Nonetheless, 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.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

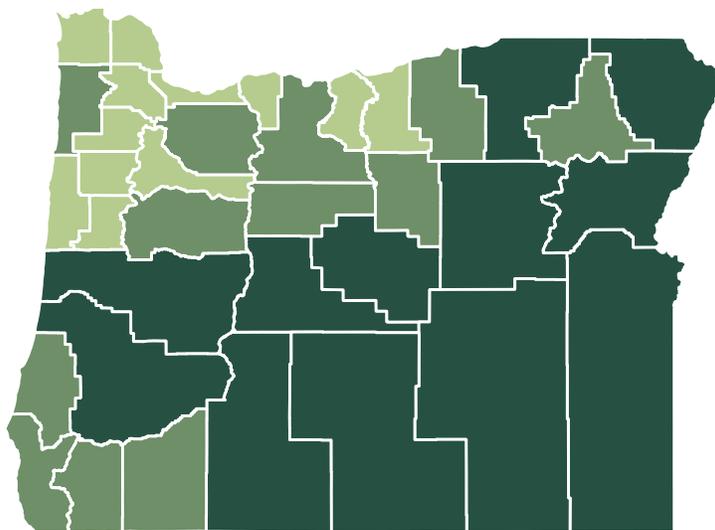
Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$74,033
2	Clackamas	\$72,408
3	Multnomah	\$60,369
4	Deschutes	\$59,152
5	Yamhill	\$58,392
6	Columbia	\$57,449
7	Hood River	\$57,269
Oregon		\$56,119
8	Polk	\$56,032
9	Benton	\$54,682
10	Morrow	\$54,386
11	Marion	\$53,828
12	Umatilla	\$50,071
13	Clatsop	\$49,828
14	Linn	\$49,515
15	Jackson	\$48,688
16	Wasco	\$48,510
17	Jefferson	\$48,464
18	Lane	\$47,710
19	Union	\$46,228
20	Tillamook	\$45,061
21	Wallowa	\$44,877
22	Grant	\$44,826
23	Douglas	\$44,023
24	Baker	\$43,765
25	Lincoln	\$43,291
26	Klamath	\$42,531
27	Curry	\$42,519
28	Sherman	\$42,074
29	Crook	\$41,777
30	Coos	\$40,848
31	Josephine	\$40,705
32	Gilliam	\$39,831
33	Harney	\$39,504
34	Malheur	\$37,112
35	Wheeler	\$33,563
36	Lake	\$32,769

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

LAND AREA

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

Using GIS to delineate jurisdictional and census boundaries, these data are collected by the U.S. Census Bureau every 10 years. As a measure, land area communicates the amount of physical space a county has as a resource. It also suggests the scope of demand for infrastructure on local governments and provides insight about the distances residents may need to travel in order to access employment, education, resources and services.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

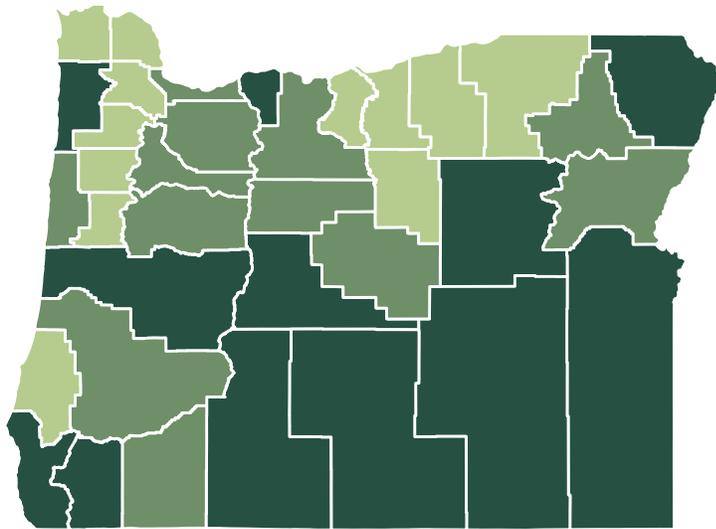
Rank	County	mi ²
	Oregon	98378.5
	Rural	76753.1
	Urban	21625.4
1	Harney	10226.4
2	Malheur	9929.7
3	Lake	8358.3
4	Klamath	6135.6
5	Douglas	5133.8
6	Lane	4721.9
7	Grant	4529.3
8	Umatilla	3231.4
9	Wallowa	3151.7
10	Baker	3088.4
11	Deschutes	3054.8
12	Crook	2987.3
13	Jackson	2801.7
14	Wasco	2395.4
15	Linn	2309.0
16	Morrow	2048.5
17	Union	2038.5
18	Curry	1988.3
19	Clackamas	1882.6
20	Coos	1806.4
21	Jefferson	1790.9
22	Wheeler	1715.2
23	Josephine	1641.9
24	Tillamook	1332.8
25	Gilliam	1222.8
26	Lincoln	1193.8
27	Marion	1192.5
28	Clatsop	1084.4
29	Sherman	831.2
30	Polk	743.9
31	Washington	726.4
32	Yamhill	718.3
33	Columbia	688.3
34	Benton	678.6
35	Hood River	533.2
36	Multnomah	465.6

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

PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

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

Publicly owned land area is calculated by aggregating lands managed by federal, state and local governments. Much of the western United States is held publicly – protected for natural resources, open spaces 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

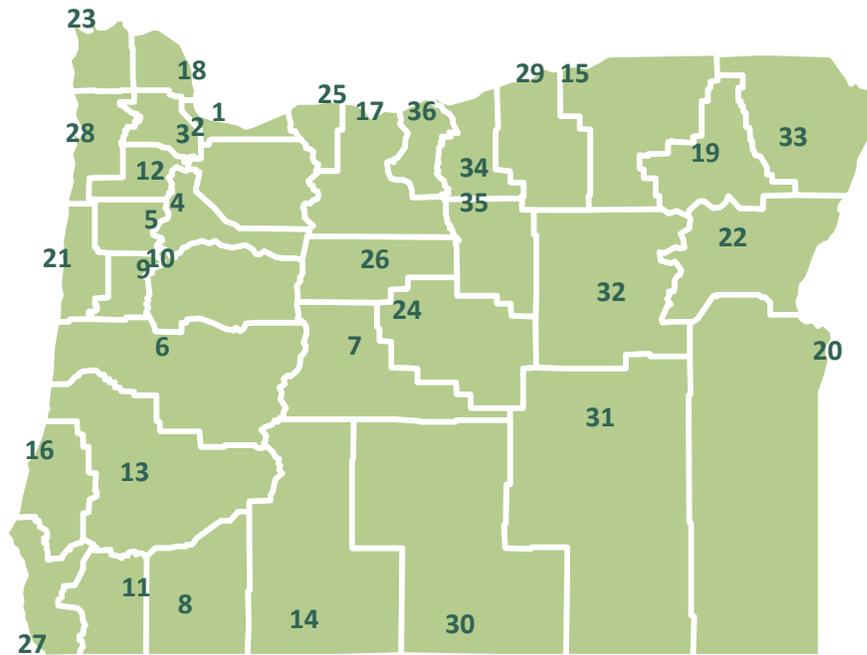
Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.9%
3	Tillamook	77.4%
4	Lake	75.3%
5	Harney	74.9%
6	Hood River	73.0%
7	Josephine	68.1%
8	Grant	61.7%
9	Klamath	60.2%
10	Wallowa	58.8%
11	Lane	58.5%
Rural Oregon		57.8%
12	Curry	54.9%
13	Clackamas	54.5%
14	Jackson	52.2%
15	Douglas	52.1%
16	Baker	51.7%
17	Jefferson	50.8%
18	Crook	50.5%
Urban		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	28.8%
27	Umatilla	26.7%
28	Benton	26.4%
29	Clatsop	24.4%
30	Morrow	16.7%
31	Yamhill	16.5%
32	Washington	14.8%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	11.9%
35	Gilliam	8.4%
36	Columbia	8.0%

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2018, collected annually. Released 2018.

LARGEST COMMUNITIES

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

The largest community is identified by comparing Census-designated population clusters within the county. Highlighting the size and location of the largest community within a county provides insight into how population is distributed within a particular county and across the state. Two metro areas are the largest communities for multiple counties: Portland for Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington; Salem for Marion and Polk.



#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop
1	Portland	Clackamas	630,331	13	Roseburg	Douglas	22,013	25	Hood River	Hood River	7,526
2	Portland	Multnomah	630,331	14	Klamath Falls	Klamath	21,113	26	Madras	Jefferson	6,552
3	Portland	Washington	630,331	15	Hermiston	Umatilla	17,241	27	Brookings	Curry	6,366
4	Salem	Marion	163,654	16	Coos Bay	Coos	16,070	28	Tillamook	Tillamook	5,085
5	Salem	Polk	163,654	17	The Dalles	Wasco	15,224	29	Boardman	Morrow	3,310
6	Eugene	Lane	163,135	18	St. Helens	Columbia	13,254	30	Lakeview	Lake	2,768
7	Bend	Deschutes	87,167	19	La Grande	Union	12,999	31	Burns	Harney	2,736
8	Medford	Jackson	79,246	20	Ontario	Malheur	10,972	32	John Day	Grant	2,071
9	Corvallis	Benton	56,224	21	Newport	Lincoln	10,274	33	Enterprise	Wallowa	1,917
10	Albany	Linn	52,007	22	Baker City	Baker	9,741	34	Condon	Gilliam	595
11	Grants Pass	Josephine	36,687	23	Astoria	Clatsop	9,632	35	Fossil	Wheeler	436
12	McMinnville	Yamhill	33,211	24	Prineville	Crook	9,515	36	Wasco	Sherman	377

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

NOTABLE FEATURES

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

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

Baker

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

Benton

Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak
Alsea Falls Recreational Site

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Timberline Lodge
Trillium Lake

Clatsop

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

Columbia

Forest Grove District State Forest
Collins Beach
Multnomah Channel

Coos

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

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area
Ochoco Wayside State Park

Curry

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

Deschutes

Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Tumalo Falls
Lava River Cave

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Wildlife Safari
Umpqua National Forest

Gilliam

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

Grant

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

Harney

Steen Mountains
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Alvord Hot Springs

Hood River

Mount Hood National Forest
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Eagle Creek

Jackson

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

The Cove Palisades State Park
Black Butte
Lake Billy Chinook

Josephine

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

Klamath

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

Lake

Fremont National Forest
 Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
 Derrick Cave

Lane

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
 Sea Lion Caves
 Three Sisters

Lincoln

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

Linn

Mount Washington
 Middle Santiam Wilderness
 Willamette National Forest

Malheur

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

Marion

Silver Falls State Park
 Enchanted Forest
 Oregon State Capitol

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
 Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
 Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Multnomah Falls
 Mount Hood National Forest
 Mark O Hatfield Wilderness

Polk

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

Sherman

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

Tillamook

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

Umatilla

Umatilla National Forest
 Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
 Hat Rock State Park

Union

Umatilla National Forest
 Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
 Hilgard Junction State Park

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
 Zumwalt Prairie
 Wallowa Whitman National Forest

Wasco

Mount Hood National Forest
 Deschutes River Recreation Site
 Memaloose State Park

Washington

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

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
 Painted Hills
 Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

Mount Hebo
 Pheasant Creek Falls
 Bald Creek State Scenic Viewpoint

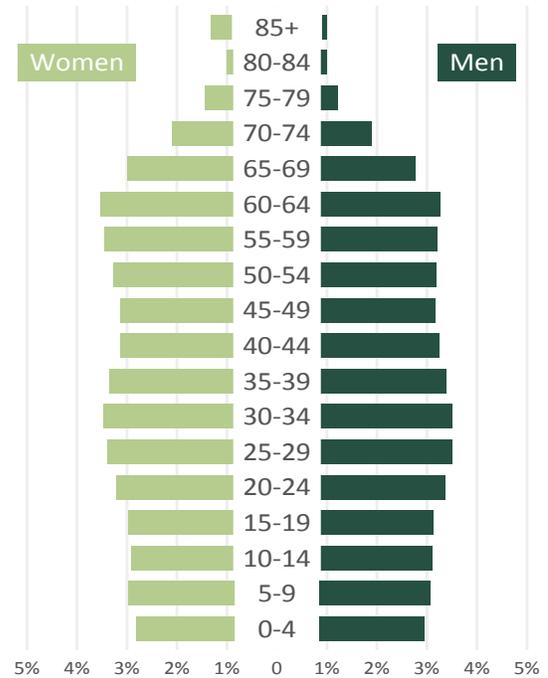
*Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2018.
 Released 2018.*

POPULATION PYRAMID

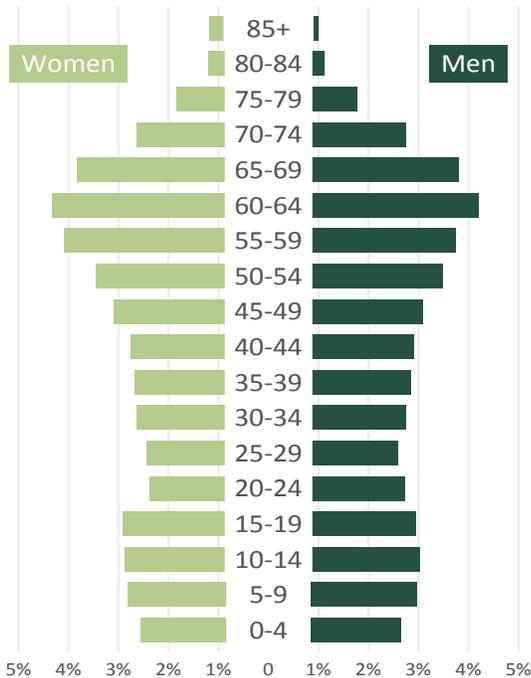
Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

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) and broken down into rural and urban populations (below).

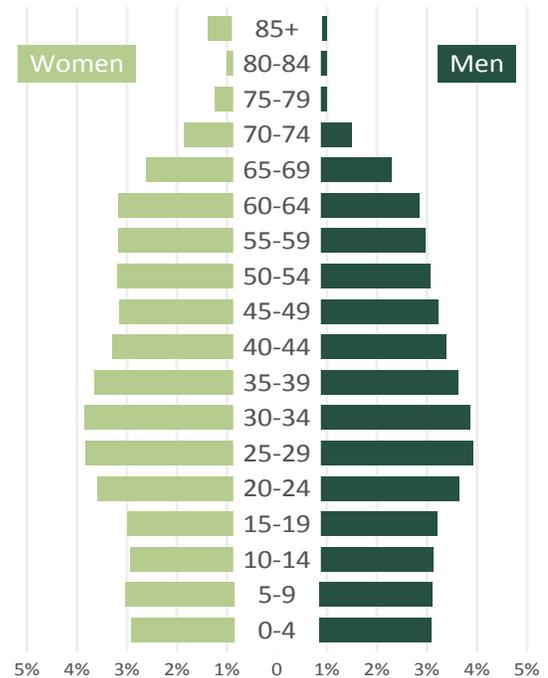
Oregon



Rural



Urban



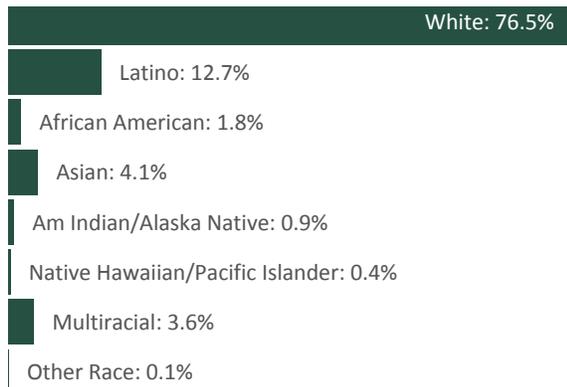
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

RACE/ETHNICITY

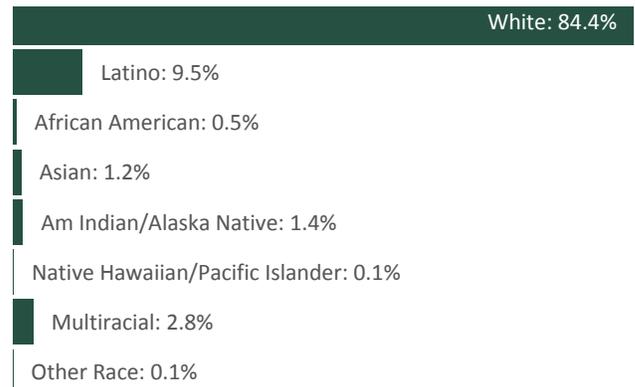
Definition: The percentage of a county's total population in each racial and ethnic group.

Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equal opportunity and addressing policies and practices that may create barriers for underserved populations. Tracking race/ethnicity is important for community situational awareness, implementing programs and accessing funding. Reporting race/ethnicity data may be required under state and federal statute. Breakouts by urban and rural provide additional insights about the distribution of racial and ethnic groups across the state. The map provides a snapshot of Oregon's largest and fastest-growing ethnic group by county.

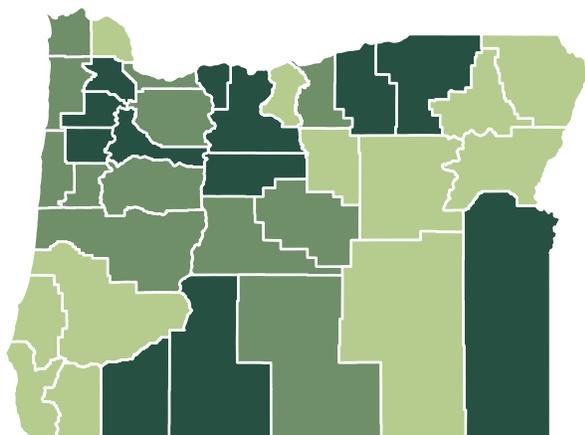
Oregon



Rural

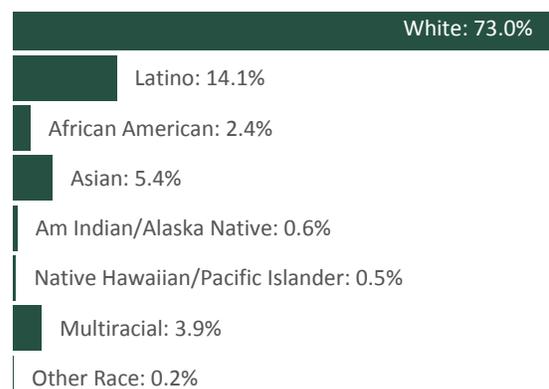


SPOTLIGHT: Latino Population



The percentage of respondents by county who report being ethnically Hispanic or Latino, clustered by thirds.

Urban



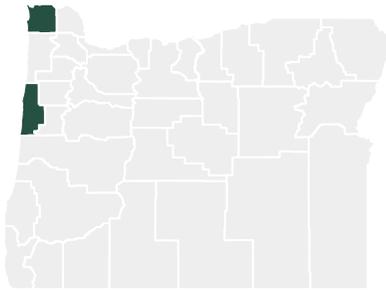
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

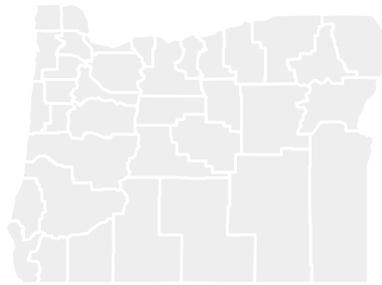
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

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. (Note: Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.) A few have changed since the 2018 edition.

 Accommodation

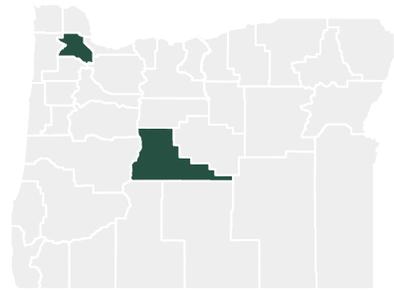


 Administration of environmental programs

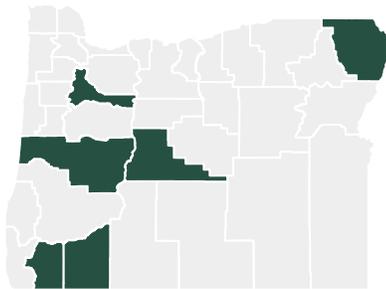


In 2018, this industry was a top three for Harney and Wheeler counties, but no counties had it as a top three in 2019.

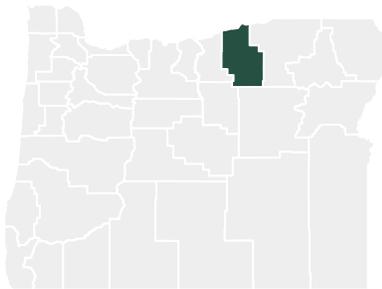
 Administrative and support services



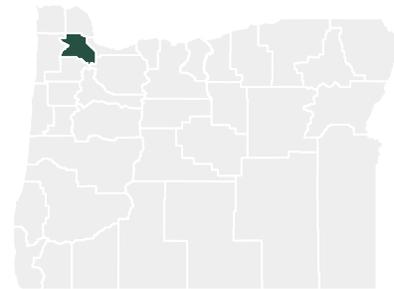
 Ambulatory health care services



 Animal production



 Computer and electronic product manufacturing



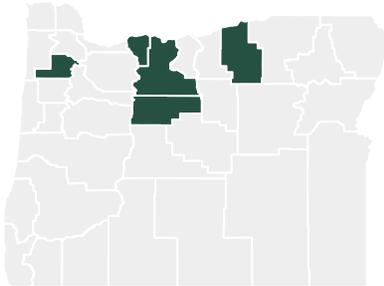
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

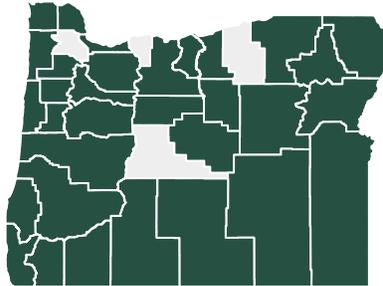
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



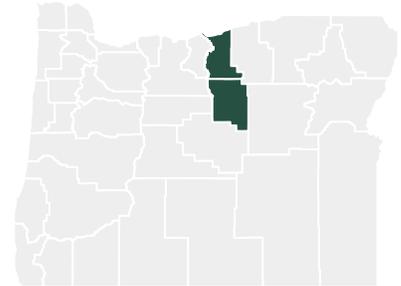
Crop production



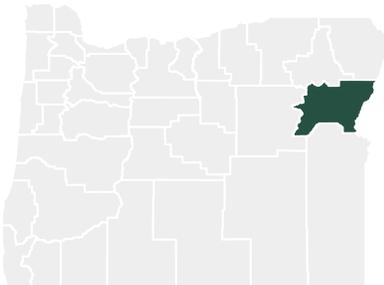
Educational services



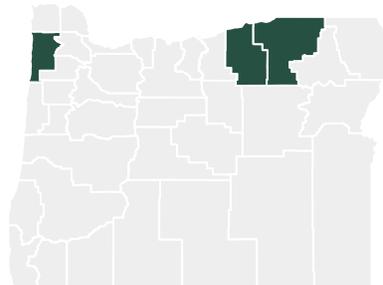
Executive, legislative, and general government



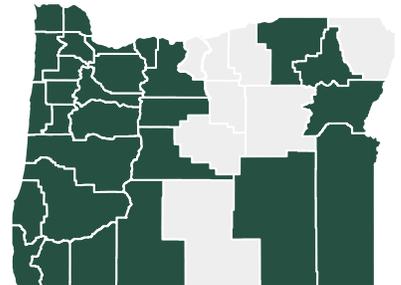
Food and beverage stores



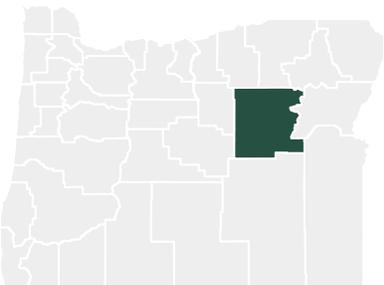
Food manufacturing



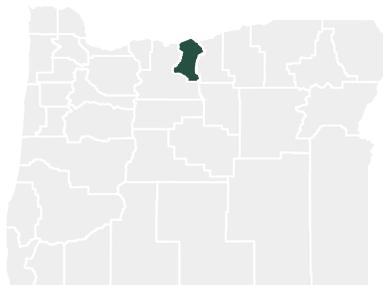
Food services and drinking places



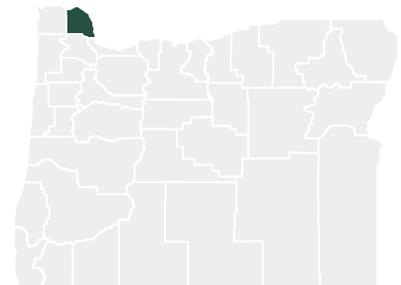
Forestry and logging



Gasoline stations



General merchandise stores



In 2018, this industry was also a top three for Wallowa County. Wallowa County's top industries now include Hospitals.

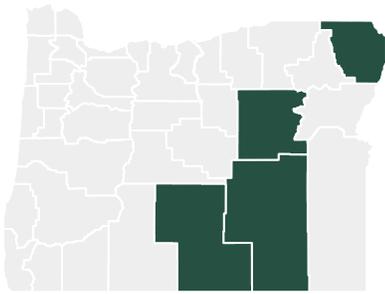
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

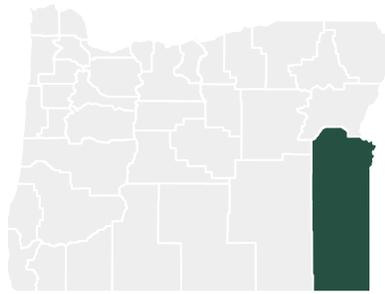
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



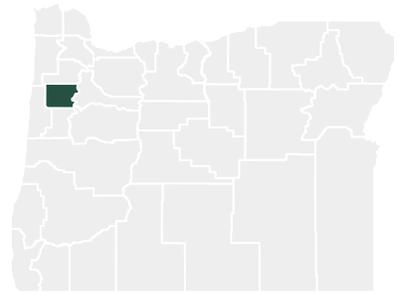
Hospitals



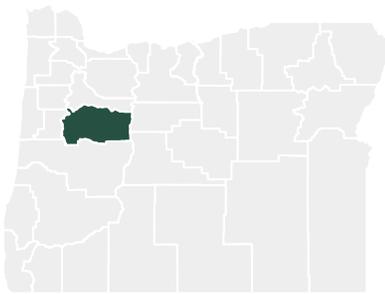
Justice, public order and safety activities



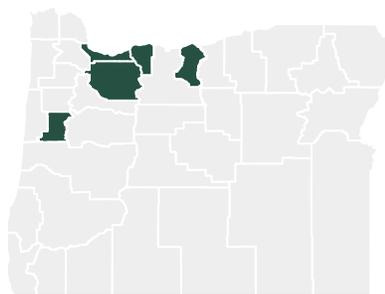
Nursing and residential care facilities



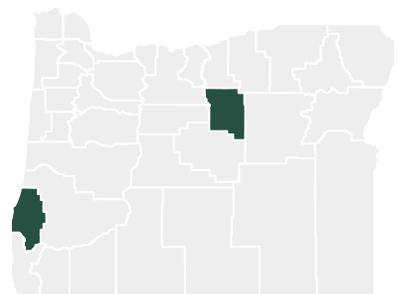
Primary metal manufacturing



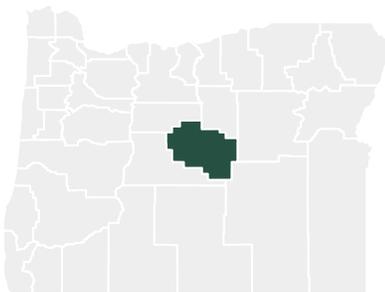
Professional and technical services



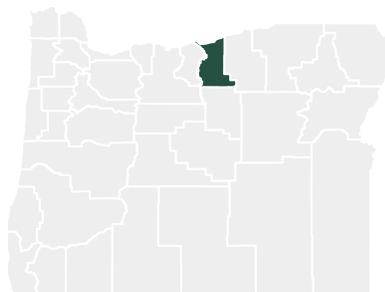
Social assistance



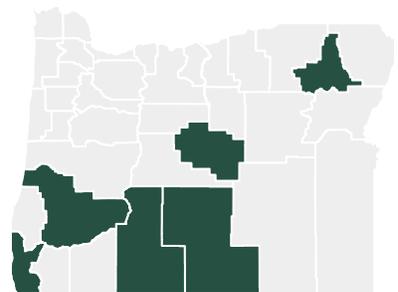
Truck transportation



Waste management and remediation service



Wood product manufacturing

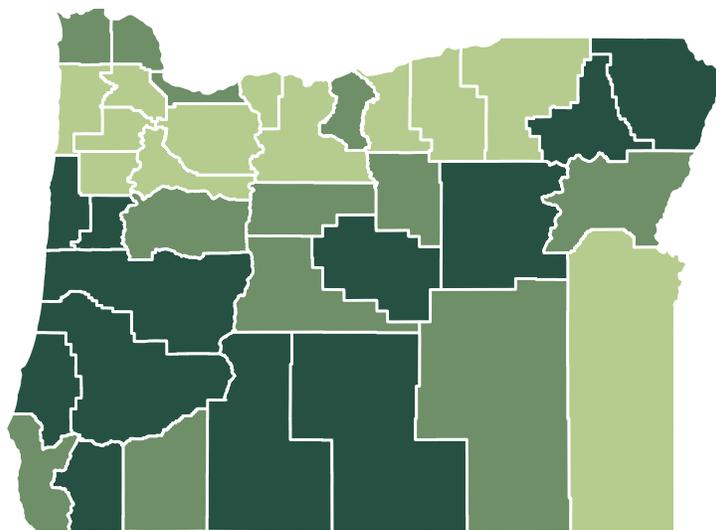


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

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 develop 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	Percent
1	Coos	15.6%
1	Josephine	15.6%
1	Union	15.6%
4	Benton	15.4%
4	Douglas	15.4%
4	Lake	15.4%
4	Lane	15.4%
8	Crook	15.0%
8	Grant	15.0%
10	Klamath	14.9%
10	Lincoln	14.9%
10	Wallowa	14.9%
13	Sherman	14.8%
13	Wheeler	14.8%
15	Baker	14.7%
15	Curry	14.7%
17	Harney	14.6%
17	Multnomah	14.6%
19	Linn	14.4%
20	Jackson	14.2%
21	Clatsop	13.4%
21	Columbia	13.4%
23	Jefferson	13.3%
24	Deschutes	13.0%
	Oregon	12.9%
25	Malheur	12.8%
26	Gilliam	12.7%
26	Polk	12.7%
26	Tillamook	12.7%
29	Yamhill	11.9%
30	Wasco	11.8%
31	Marion	11.5%
31	Umatilla	11.5%
33	Clackamas	10.9%
34	Washington	10.8%
35	Hood River	8.5%
36	Morrow	8.0%

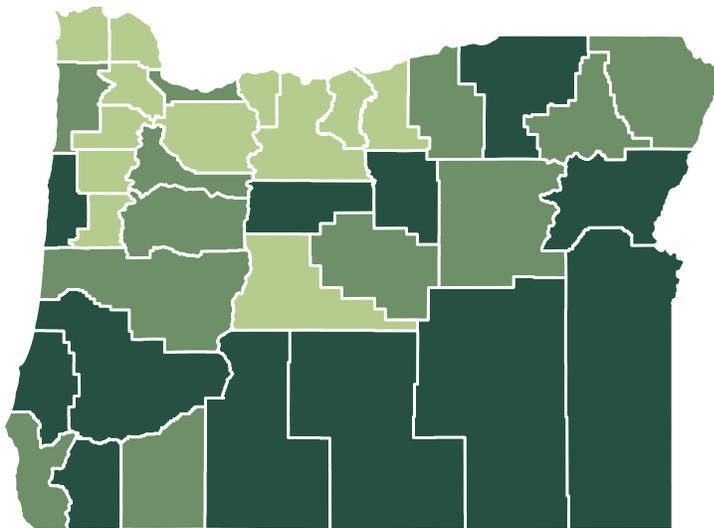
Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2016, updated annually. Released 2018.

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 poverty line 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 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, resulting in a greater demand for services overall. 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.*



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler*	37.4%
2	Malheur	36.8%
3	Lincoln	30.4%
4	Jefferson	30.3%
5	Umatilla	25.8%
6	Lake*	25.6%
7	Josephine	25.4%
8	Douglas	25.3%
9	Coos	25.2%
10	Klamath	24.7%
11	Baker	23.8%
12	Harney*	23.3%
13	Marion	23.2%
14	Crook	23.1%
15	Tillamook	22.9%
16	Jackson	22.6%
17	Union	22.1%
17	Grant*	22.1%
19	Linn	21.6%
20	Wallowa*	21.3%
21	Multnomah	20.6%
21	Curry	20.6%
23	Lane	20.3%
24	Morrow	20.2%
Urban		19.5%
25	Yamhill	19.5%
Oregon		19.0%
Rural		17.9%
26	Polk	17.5%
27	Wasco	15.5%
28	Columbia	15.3%
29	Deschutes	15.2%
30	Clatsop	14.6%
31	Washington	13.7%
32	Benton	12.8%
33	Clackamas	10.8%
	Gilliam*	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Sherman*	ID

ID: Insufficient data

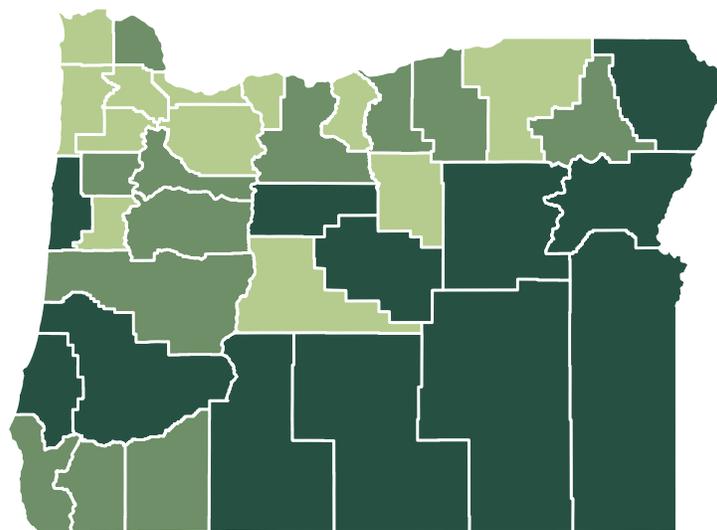
Source: American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

CHILD ABUSE

Definition: The number of children in a county who were victims of child abuse or neglect per 1,000 in the population under 18 years of age.

Child abuse is a serious problem in our country. Among industrialized nations, the United States has one of the highest rates of child death by abuse. Child abuse negatively affects the wellbeing of young people in our communities now and in the long run. Experiencing abuse as a child contributes to poor physical and mental health well into adulthood. The compounding costs of medical care, lost productivity, child welfare services, criminal justice and specialized education services all place an additional burden on counties — above and beyond the human suffering associated with child abuse.

Community economic stress can contribute to rates of child abuse, creating a vicious cycle.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

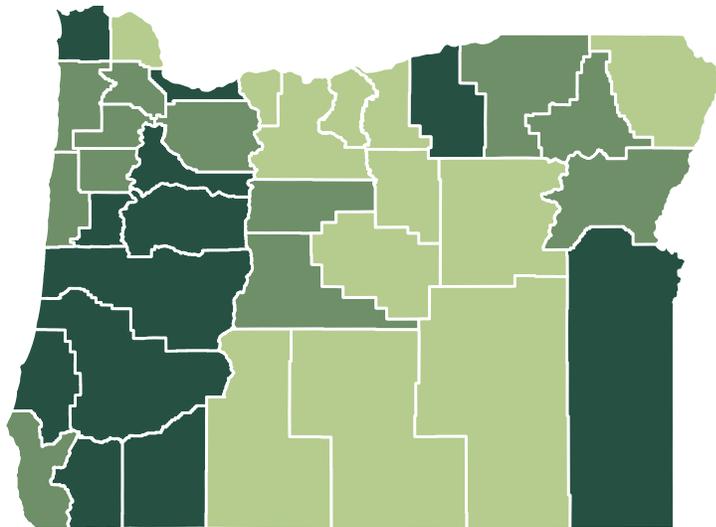
Rank	County	Rate
1	Harney	47.1
2	Lake	40.3
3	Baker	33.1
4	Malheur	31.1
5	Douglas	28.4
6	Jefferson	27.1
6	Coos	27.1
8	Lincoln	26.1
9	Wallowa	25.8
10	Grant	25.1
11	Crook	25.0
12	Klamath	24.7
13	Curry	22.5
Rural		20.6
14	Jackson	19.3
15	Lane	17.0
16	Josephine	16.4
17	Columbia	16.2
18	Wasco	15.7
18	Polk	15.7
20	Union	15.2
21	Gilliam	14.5
22	Linn	14.2
Oregon		12.7
23	Morrow	12.7
24	Marion	12.3
25	Tillamook	12.1
26	Multnomah	11.4
27	Clatsop	11.2
Urban		11.1
28	Deschutes	10.7
29	Hood River	10.3
30	Yamhill	9.8
31	Benton	8.9
32	Washington	6.5
33	Sherman	5.9
34	Clackamas	5.8
35	Umatilla	5.3
36	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

INDEX CRIME

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

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



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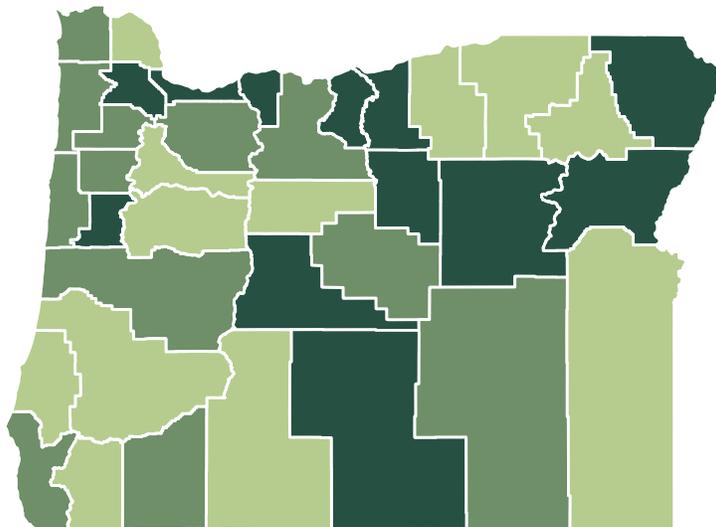
Rank	County	Rate
1	Multnomah	53.1
2	Jackson	43.8
3	Marion	38.9
4	Coos	36.9
5	Lane	33.7
Urban Oregon		32.2
6	Clatsop	30.3
7	Josephine	27.5
8	Douglas	27.3
9	Linn	26.0
10	Malheur	24.2
11	Benton	23.3
12	Morrow	22.7
13	Deschutes	22.6
Rural		20.4
14	Lincoln	20.3
14	Baker	20.3
16	Jefferson	20.1
17	Clackamas	19.7
18	Tillamook	19.5
19	Union	19.3
20	Yamhill	18.4
21	Umatilla	17.9
22	Washington	16.7
23	Polk	14.0
24	Curry	13.9
25	Klamath	13.0
26	Wasco	12.0
27	Crook	11.1
28	Columbia	10.2
29	Harney	9.9
30	Hood River	5.4
31	Lake	2.1
32	Sherman	1.7
33	Grant	1.6
34	Gilliam	0.5
35	Wallowa	0.1
36	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: The percentage of registered voters who participated in 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.



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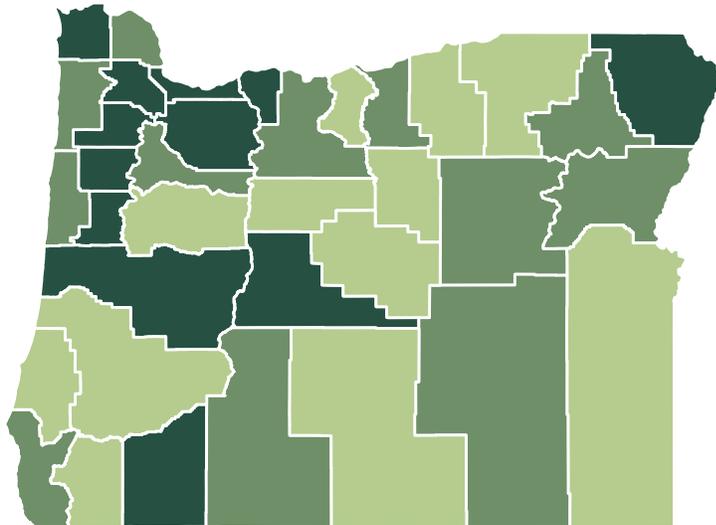
Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler	83.6%
2	Benton	78.1%
3	Gilliam	78.0%
4	Wallowa	77.2%
5	Hood River	75.7%
5	Sherman	75.7%
7	Grant	74.6%
8	Deschutes	73.0%
9	Multnomah	72.5%
10	Baker	72.4%
11	Lake	71.9%
12	Harney	71.4%
12	Washington	71.4%
14	Clackamas	71.1%
15	Tillamook	70.4%
16	Lincoln	70.0%
	Oregon	69.7%
17	Lane	69.6%
18	Curry	69.5%
18	Yamhill	69.5%
20	Clatsop	69.0%
21	Wasco	68.6%
22	Polk	68.3%
23	Crook	68.0%
23	Jackson	68.0%
25	Union	67.9%
26	Columbia	67.5%
27	Coos	66.7%
28	Marion	65.6%
29	Klamath	65.3%
30	Douglas	65.1%
31	Josephine	64.2%
32	Linn	64.0%
33	Morrow	63.1%
34	Jefferson	62.5%
35	Malheur	61.3%
36	Umatilla	57.1%

Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2018, updated biennially. Released 2018.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

Definition: The percentage of the county population, age 25 or older, that has earned a four-year degree or greater educational attainment. Individuals included are those with a four-year (bachelor’s) degree, a master’s degree, a professional degree or a doctorate.

Individuals who have earned a four-year degree or higher experience increased salaries and worker benefits, more social mobility and improved health. This measure is an important indicator of human capital and is frequently used to describe a community’s labor force for purposes of economic development.



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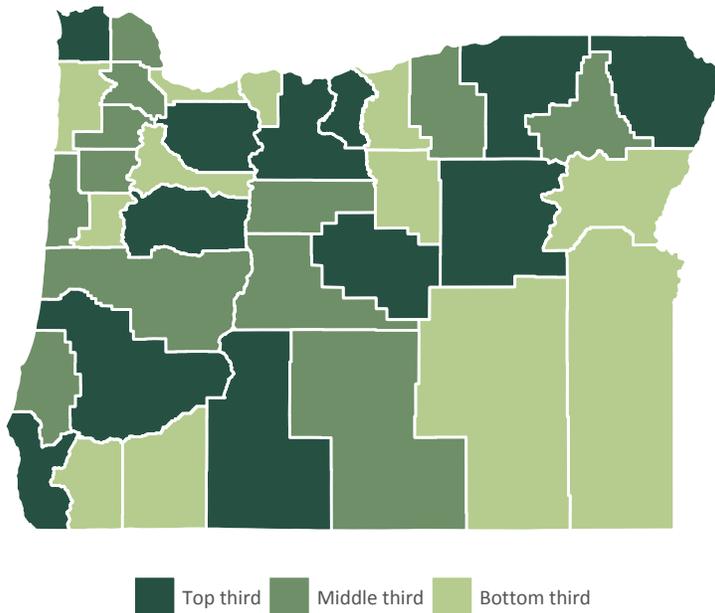
Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	53.8%
2	Multnomah	43.8%
3	Washington	42.4%
Urban		36.6%
4	Clackamas	35.4%
5	Deschutes	33.7%
Oregon		32.3%
6	Polk	30.6%
7	Hood River	30.2%
8	Lane	29.6%
9	Jackson	26.8%
10	Wallowa	25.8%
11	Yamhill	25.4%
12	Clatsop	24.5%
13	Lincoln	24.1%
14	Union	24.0%
15	Curry	23.5%
Rural		23.1%
16	Baker	22.6%
16	Marion	22.6%
18	Tillamook	20.7%
19	Grant	20.5%
20	Wasco	19.8%
21	Gilliam	19.2%
21	Harney	19.2%
23	Klamath	18.9%
24	Columbia	18.6%
24	Linn	18.6%
24	Coos	18.6%
27	Crook	17.9%
28	Sherman	17.6%
28	Josephine	17.6%
30	Douglas	17.0%
31	Jefferson	16.9%
32	Umatilla	15.9%
33	Wheeler	15.8%
34	Lake	14.8%
35	Malheur	13.2%
36	Morrow	9.8%

Source: American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

TWO-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE

Definition: The percentage of a county's population, age 25 or older, that has earned a two-year degree.

An associate degree or other two-year credential confers benefits similar to those connected with higher levels of education attainment, but to a lesser degree. In Oregon, there is broad support for having 40% of the population earn two-year degrees or equivalent trade certification. Unfortunately, the current proportion of the state population with this level of education falls far short of this goal. The discrepancy between aspiration and reality manifests in counties as shortages of skilled labor and tradespeople.



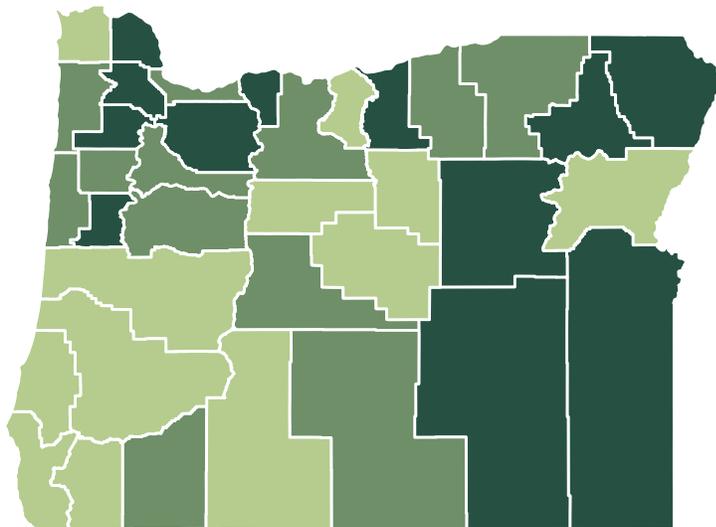
Rank	County	Percent
1	Sherman	11.5%
2	Wasco	10.8%
3	Klamath	10.7%
4	Linn	10.3%
5	Grant	10.2%
6	Umatilla	10.1%
7	Clatsop	10.0%
8	Douglas	9.9%
9	Wallowa	9.7%
10	Crook	9.6%
10	Curry	9.6%
12	Clackamas	9.4%
12	Deschutes	9.4%
14	Jefferson	9.3%
Rural		9.2%
15	Yamhill	9.2%
15	Columbia	9.2%
15	Lake	9.2%
18	Lane	9.1%
19	Coos	8.8%
Oregon		8.7%
20	Washington	8.7%
20	Morrow	8.7%
22	Union	8.6%
22	Lincoln	8.6%
22	Polk	8.6%
22	Malheur	8.6%
Urban		8.4%
26	Josephine	8.4%
27	Harney	8.3%
28	Marion	8.2%
29	Wheeler	7.9%
29	Benton	7.9%
31	Baker	7.7%
31	Jackson	7.7%
31	Tillamook	7.7%
34	Multnomah	7.5%
35	Hood River	6.2%
36	Gilliam	5.6%

Source: American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE (FOUR YEAR)

Definition: The percentage of students in a high school cohort who graduate with a regular or modified diploma, or who have met all diploma requirements but remained enrolled, within four years of their high school start year.

For generations, the four-year graduation rate has served as a key measure of success for K-12 education institutions. Students who fail to graduate before leaving high school will face significant challenges as their adult life unfolds: gaining employment, continuing their education and engaging in their community. As Oregon and the nation continue to transition away from extractive and industrial economies, it becomes increasingly important for students to graduate from high school on time and ready to attend college and/or enter the workforce.



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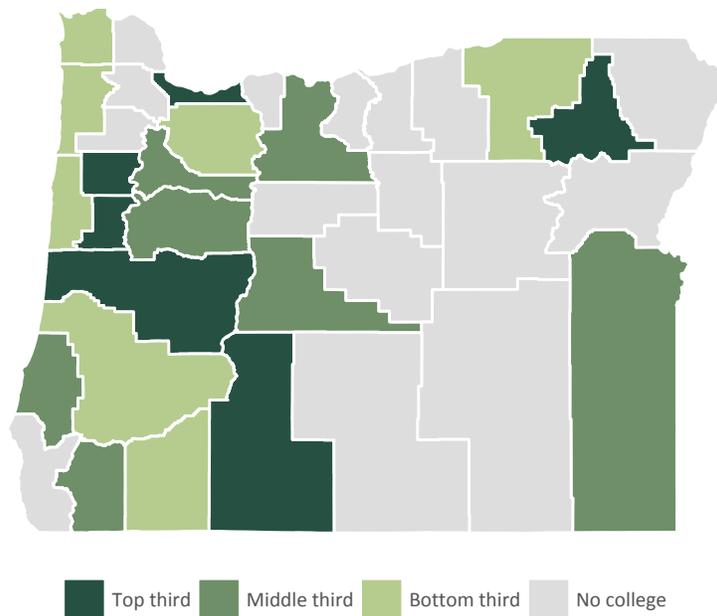
Rank	County	Percent
1	Wallowa	91.8%
2	Gilliam	88.2%
3	Union	85.7%
4	Washington	85.3%
5	Grant	85.0%
6	Benton	84.8%
7	Harney	84.4%
8	Hood River	83.4%
9	Yamhill	83.0%
10	Malheur	82.9%
11	Clackamas	82.4%
12	Columbia	81.2%
13	Tillamook	81.0%
14	Polk	79.6%
15	Morrow	79.4%
16	Deschutes	79.3%
Urban		78.6%
17	Lake	78.6%
18	Lincoln	77.8%
19	Jackson	77.0%
Oregon		76.7%
20	Umatilla	76.0%
21	Marion	75.6%
22	Multnomah	75.0%
23	Linn	74.8%
24	Wasco	74.3%
25	Jefferson	74.2%
26	Baker	74.0%
27	Klamath	73.5%
28	Sherman	73.1%
29	Lane	72.8%
30	Crook	72.1%
Rural		71.7%
31	Curry	70.3%
32	Josephine	69.5%
33	Clatsop	68.5%
34	Douglas	66.0%
35	Coos	57.3%
36	Wheeler	25.6%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2016-2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

Definition: The number of students enrolled per 1,000 of population in public institutions of higher education located in the county. Students enrolled through satellite campuses are attributed to the county where the primary campus resides. OSU-Cascades is an exception, attributed to Deschutes County.

Colleges and universities are important economic drivers for the communities and regions where they are located. They offer a stabilizing influence during downturns in the business cycle. Most obviously they increase human capital by producing educated graduates, but they also contribute to attracting a skilled labor force. Many alumni remain in the communities where they graduate, adding to the local economy through higher wages and tax revenue. College enrollment normalized to community population is a proxy indicator of these positive influences. “No college” indicates that there is no primary campus for a public community college or university in the county.



Rank	County	Rate
1	Benton	350.1
2	Union	116.9
3	Klamath	108.6
4	Multnomah	84.1
5	Lane	84.0
6	Polk	67.0
Urban		62.3
7	Malheur	58.9
8	Josephine	54.5
9	Linn	48.2
Oregon		47.8
10	Deschutes	36.6
11	Coos	33.4
12	Marion	31.1
13	Wasco	30.8
14	Jackson	29.2
15	Clatsop	21.5
16	Umatilla	18.5
17	Douglas	17.7
18	Clackamas	15.8
Rural		15.7
19	Lincoln	8.9
20	Tillamook	8.8
	Baker *	No college
	Columbia	No college
	Crook*	No college
	Curry*	No college
	Gilliam	No college
	Grant	No college
	Harney*	No college
	Hood River*	No college
	Jefferson	No college
	Lake*	No college
	Morrow*	No college
	Sherman	No college
	Wallowa	No college
	Washington*	No college
	Wheeler	No college
	Yamhill*	No college

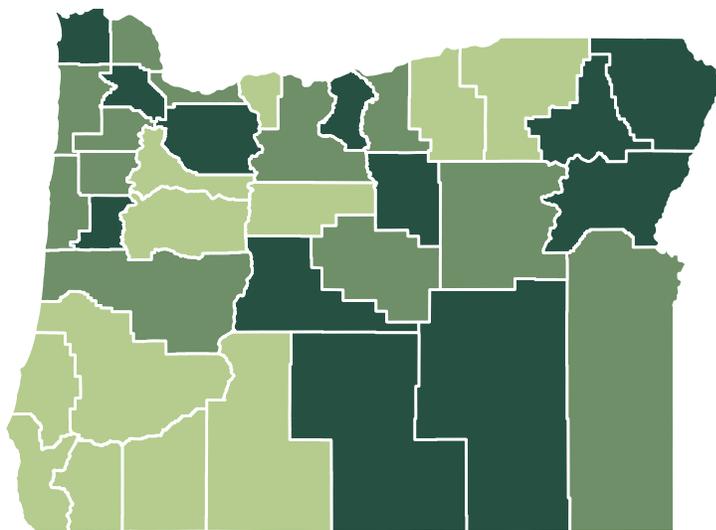
* Satellite campuses located in these counties

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

KINDERGARTEN READINESS: 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 sound score is highly correlated with reading ability and future academic success.



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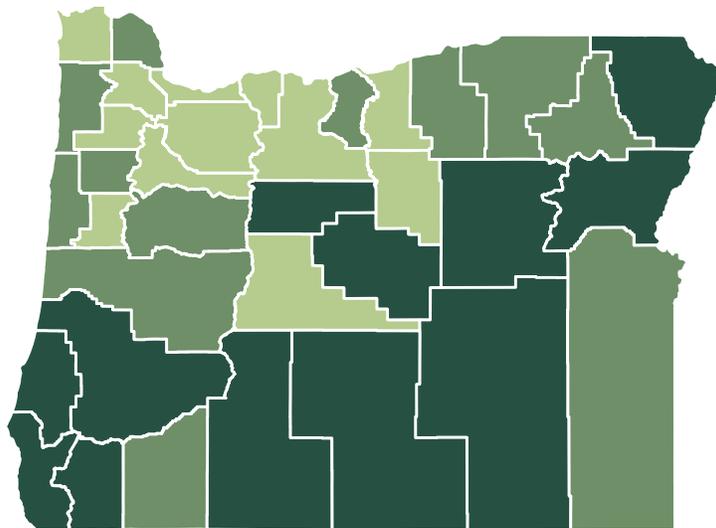
Rank	County	Sounds
1	Wheeler	14.8
2	Wallowa	11.3
3	Lake	11.3
4	Benton	10.8
5	Sherman	10.4
5	Union	10.4
7	Washington	10.3
8	Harney	10.2
9	Clackamas	10.0
9	Deschutes	10.0
11	Baker	9.4
12	Clatsop	9.3
13	Wasco	9.2
13	Gilliam	9.2
15	Multnomah	8.6
16	Columbia	8.5
Oregon		8.2
17	Lane	8.1
18	Yamhill	7.9
18	Grant	7.9
18	Crook	7.9
18	Polk	7.9
22	Tillamook	7.6
23	Malheur	7.5
24	Lincoln	7.2
25	Jackson	7.1
26	Linn	6.6
27	Douglas	6.4
27	Umatilla	6.4
29	Coos	6.1
30	Josephine	5.9
30	Curry	5.9
32	Marion	5.3
33	Jefferson	5.1
34	Klamath	5.0
35	Hood River	4.7
36	Morrow	4.6

Source: Oregon Department of Education, Oregon Kindergarten Assessment, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2018.

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.



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	6.8%
2	Crook	6.3%
2	Harney	6.3%
4	Curry	6.1%
5	Klamath	5.9%
6	Lake	5.7%
7	Jefferson	5.6%
7	Wallowa	5.6%
9	Baker	5.5%
9	Coos	5.5%
11	Douglas	5.4%
11	Josephine	5.4%
13	Union	5.3%
14	Columbia	5.2%
15	Jackson	4.8%
15	Linn	4.8%
15	Sherman	4.8%
15	Umatilla	4.8%
19	Lincoln	4.7%
19	Malheur	4.7%
21	Lane	4.5%
22	Morrow	4.4%
23	Marion	4.3%
23	Polk	4.3%
23	Tillamook	4.3%
26	Deschutes	4.2%
26	Gilliam	4.2%
	Oregon	4.1%
28	Clatsop	4.1%
28	Wasco	4.1%
30	Wheeler	3.9%
31	Yamhill	3.8%
32	Clackamas	3.7%
33	Hood River	3.6%
33	Multnomah	3.6%
35	Washington	3.5%
36	Benton	3.3%

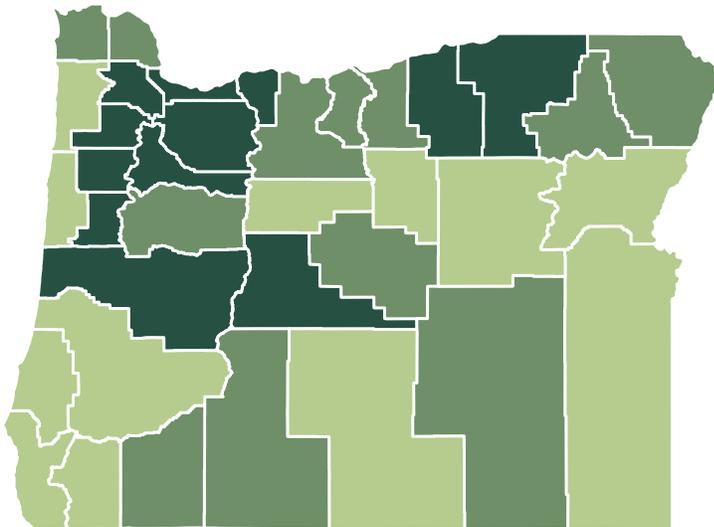
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Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

The labor force participation rate measures the supply side of the labor market, including both those currently working and those seeking work. It is particularly useful in detecting discouraged unemployed workers during economic down turns and in areas that are economically depressed. Higher rates of labor force participation are generally viewed favorably. Use caution interpreting labor force participation at the local level because income types and population age structure can be confounding factors.



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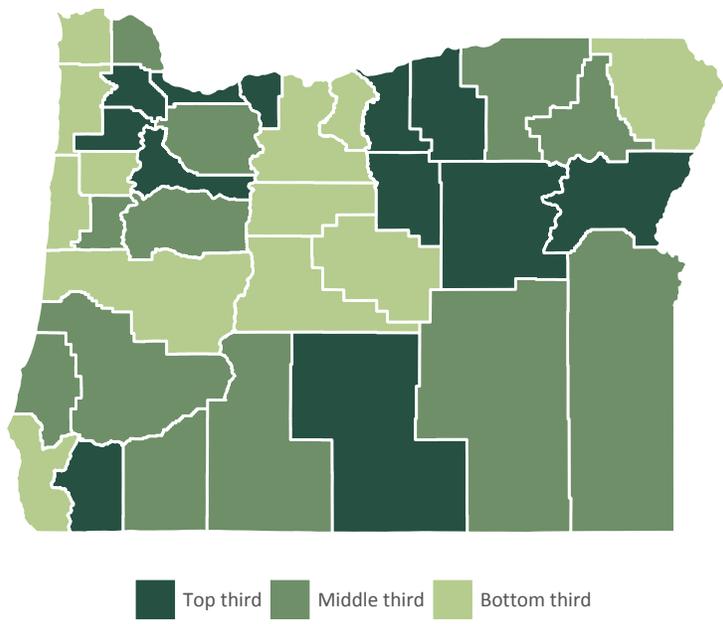
Rank	County	Percent
1	Washington	68.9%
2	Multnomah	68.8%
3	Hood River	66.1%
Urban		65.3%
4	Clackamas	65.0%
5	Deschutes	62.3%
Oregon		62.1%
6	Marion	61.3%
7	Yamhill	60.2%
8	Polk	59.9%
9	Lane	59.7%
10	Morrow	59.3%
10	Benton	59.3%
12	Umatilla	59.0%
13	Wasco	58.6%
14	Union	58.2%
14	Clatsop	58.2%
16	Linn	58.1%
17	Jackson	57.8%
18	Columbia	57.0%
19	Harney	56.4%
20	Sherman	55.9%
21	Wallowa	55.2%
Rural		55.0%
22	Klamath	53.7%
23	Crook	53.3%
24	Gilliam	53.1%
24	Grant	53.1%
26	Baker	52.0%
27	Jefferson	51.2%
28	Coos	50.7%
29	Lake	50.6%
30	Lincoln	50.4%
30	Douglas	50.4%
32	Malheur	50.2%
33	Tillamook	49.7%
34	Josephine	47.4%
35	Wheeler	44.6%
36	Curry	44.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

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 a given county and across the state.



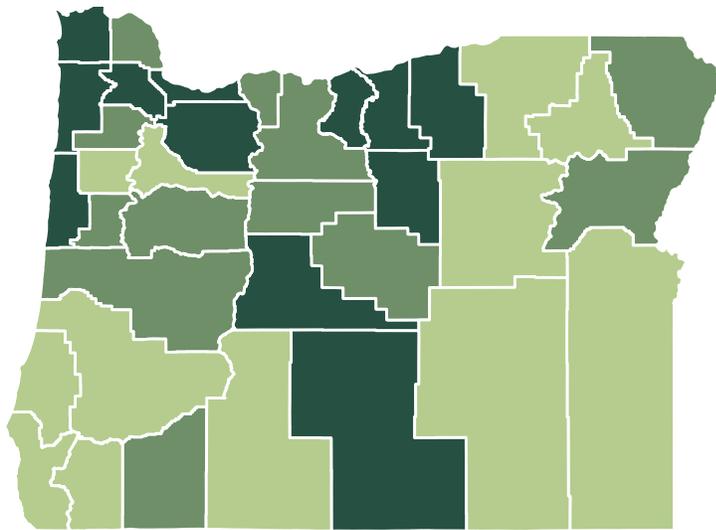
Rank	County	Rate
1	Gilliam	30.1
2	Wheeler	23.8
3	Morrow	22.2
4	Hood River	21.8
5	Marion	18.7
6	Lake	13.4
7	Grant	11.4
8	Multnomah	9.1
9	Washington	7.9
10	Josephine	6.7
11	Baker	6.6
12	Yamhill	6.3
13	Columbia	6.2
14	Malheur	5.9
15	Clackamas	5.5
16	Jackson	5.3
16	Klamath	5.3
Urban Oregon		5.1
18	Umatilla	4.1
19	Harney	3.7
20	Benton	3.0
20	Union	3.0
Rural Oregon		2.8
22	Linn	2.4
23	Douglas	2.0
24	Coos	1.7
25	Polk	1.0
26	Lane	0.7
27	Clatsop	-0.8
28	Tillamook	-1.1
29	Curry	-1.5
29	Wasco	-1.5
31	Wallowa	-2.3
32	Lincoln	-2.4
33	Jefferson	-3.1
34	Crook	-6.0
35	Sherman	-20.9
36	Deschutes	-26.9

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

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/recreation, and public health. It is also a measure of relative tax burden. Property tax imposed excludes taxes allocated to urban renewal agencies and special assessments.



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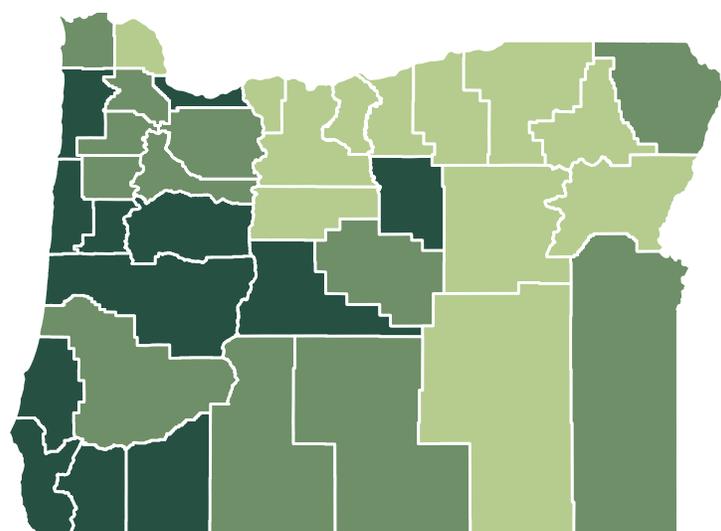
Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,342
2	Sherman	\$3,824
3	Morrow	\$2,735
4	Lincoln	\$2,156
5	Tillamook	\$1,929
6	Clatsop	\$1,808
7	Multnomah	\$1,800
8	Deschutes	\$1,793
9	Clackamas	\$1,766
10	Washington	\$1,690
11	Lake	\$1,593
Urban		\$1,516
12	Wheeler	\$1,496
Oregon		\$1,468
13	Benton	\$1,406
14	Lane	\$1,311
15	Wasco	\$1,294
16	Columbia	\$1,277
17	Jackson	\$1,269
Rural		\$1,227
18	Crook	\$1,215
19	Wallowa	\$1,207
20	Hood River	\$1,202
21	Yamhill	\$1,190
22	Linn	\$1,170
23	Jefferson	\$1,121
24	Baker	\$1,110
25	Curry	\$1,099
26	Marion	\$1,065
26	Umatilla	\$1,065
28	Grant	\$1,058
29	Polk	\$1,038
30	Harney	\$996
31	Coos	\$964
32	Klamath	\$962
33	Union	\$957
34	Douglas	\$862
35	Malheur	\$822
36	Josephine	\$761

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2017, updated annually. Released 2017.

HOUSING COST BURDEN

Definition: The percentage of households, both renters and owners, paying 30% or greater of their income on rent or mortgage.

Housing cost burden provides a measure of a county's affordability. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established the "30 percent rule," meaning that households should spend no more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Some criticize the rule for being oversimplified. For example, it does not take into account income level. Still, housing cost burden provides a measure of the number of households that may be at risk of eviction, foreclosure, and/or homelessness. This measure is a key success indicator for affordable housing efforts. Those facing housing cost burden also may face challenges spending money in other domains, including food, transportation, health or education.



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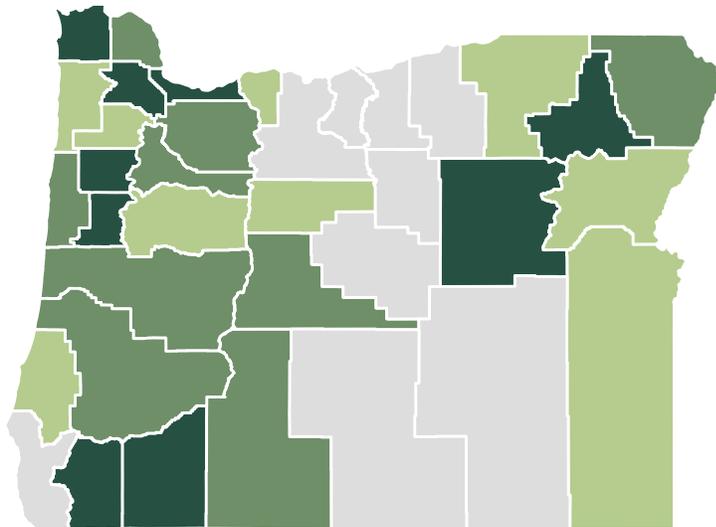
Rank	County	Percent
1	Jackson	40.5%
2	Multnomah	40.2%
3	Lane	39.9%
3	Josephine	39.9%
Urban		38.2%
5	Benton	37.3%
6	Deschutes	37.2%
7	Curry	37.1%
8	Wheeler	37.0%
9	Lincoln	36.7%
Oregon		36.2%
10	Coos	35.8%
11	Linn	35.5%
12	Tillamook	35.3%
12	Clatsop	35.3%
14	Marion	34.8%
14	Malheur	34.8%
16	Polk	34.4%
17	Yamhill	34.2%
18	Washington	33.6%
19	Lake	33.4%
20	Clackamas	33.3%
21	Crook	33.2%
22	Douglas	32.7%
23	Wallowa	32.4%
24	Klamath	32.0%
24	Wasco	32.0%
Rural		31.7%
26	Columbia	30.8%
27	Jefferson	30.5%
28	Hood River	30.3%
29	Union	29.4%
30	Sherman	28.7%
31	Harney	28.3%
32	Umatilla	27.9%
33	Grant	27.8%
34	Baker	26.9%
35	Gilliam	26.2%
36	Morrow	21.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Tables B25070 and B25091, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend).

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS

Definition: The percentage of adults who report meeting the guidelines for physical activity provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). They are: 150 minutes per week of moderate-intensity activity or 75 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity activity, or a combination AND muscle-strengthening activities for all major muscle groups at least two days per week.

The data comprising this measure are from aggregated sampling across years. Low physical activity has been associated with several disease conditions such as Type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Being physically active has a positive impact on mental as well as physical health. Adults who are physically active tend to encourage activity in their children as well, potentially reducing health costs for multiple generations.



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	51.0%
2	Clatsop	40.0%
3	Union	39.4%
4	Josephine	32.0%
5	Benton	30.4%
5	Polk	30.4%
7	Jackson	29.6%
8	Washington	27.6%
9	Multnomah	25.9%
10	Wallowa	25.7%
11	Klamath	25.4%
12	Deschutes	25.2%
	Oregon	24.4%
13	Columbia	24.4%
14	Lane	24.1%
14	Lincoln	24.1%
16	Clackamas	23.0%
17	Douglas	22.0%
18	Marion	21.9%
19	Linn	21.8%
20	Hood River	17.6%
21	Tillamook	17.4%
22	Yamhill	17.3%
23	Malheur	16.9%
24	Coos	14.9%
25	Umatilla	12.2%
26	Jefferson	10.2%
27	Baker	6.2%
	Crook	ID
	Curry	ID
	Gilliam	ID
	Harney	ID
	Lake	ID
	Morrow	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

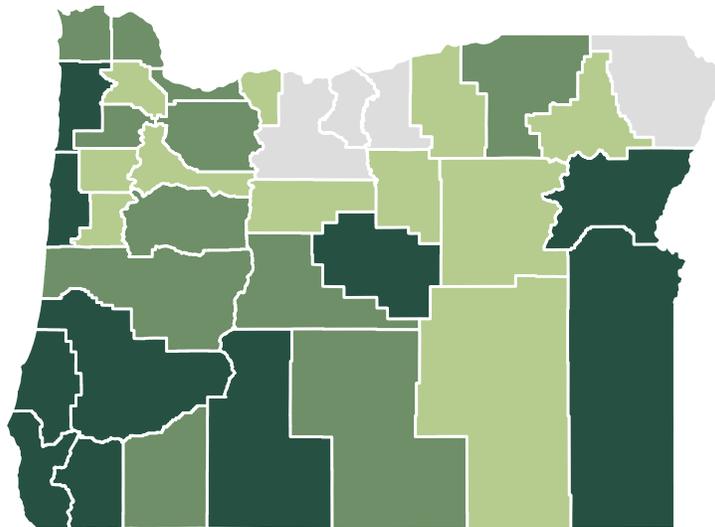
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

ADULT SMOKING

Definition: The percentage of adults who report that they currently smoke cigarettes.

Smoking is one of the most preventable causes of disease and death. The effects of smoking can increase the risk of cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases for smokers themselves as well as their family members. Smoking rates have plummeted over the last half century. However, smoking still kills one in five Americans; most lifetime smokers start before age 18. Data reported here are from aggregated sampling across years.



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Lincoln	31.5%
2	Tillamook	30.9%
3	Coos	29.9%
4	Crook	26.3%
5	Curry	25.6%
6	Josephine	24.7%
7	Douglas	24.2%
8	Baker	23.5%
9	Klamath	23.2%
10	Malheur	22.0%
11	Clatsop	21.0%
12	Linn	20.3%
13	Columbia	19.8%
14	Jackson	19.6%
15	Lake	19.0%
15	Lane	19.0%
17	Umatilla	18.4%
18	Multnomah	18.1%
	Oregon	17.9%
19	Yamhill	17.7%
20	Deschutes	17.3%
21	Clackamas	16.5%
21	Marion	16.5%
23	Morrow	15.7%
24	Grant	15.4%
25	Polk	14.3%
26	Union	13.7%
27	Jefferson	12.7%
28	Wheeler	12.2%
29	Washington	12.0%
30	Harney	10.9%
31	Benton	10.6%
32	Hood River	8.8%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wallowa	ID
	Wasco	ID

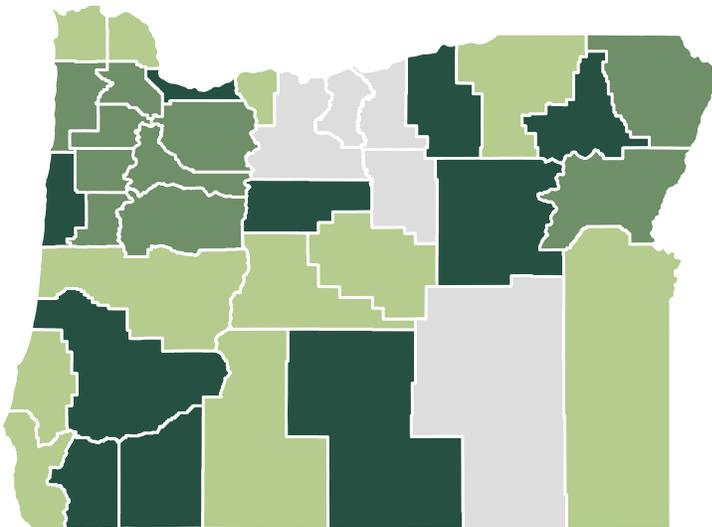
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

HEALTHY DIET

Definition: The percentage of adults who report eating the recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables, meaning five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Fruits and vegetables contain vitamins, minerals and fiber that are all essential to a healthy diet. Benefits of a healthy diet include decreased risk of chronic diseases, hypertension, cancer, obesity and micronutrient deficiencies. Good nutrition is also associated with mental health benefits. Data reported here are from aggregated sampling across years.



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	48.8%
2	Grant	30.9%
3	Lake	28.3%
4	Lincoln	27.9%
5	Jackson	25.0%
6	Douglas	24.8%
7	Josephine	24.5%
8	Union	24.4%
9	Multnomah	23.9%
10	Baker	22.6%
10	Jefferson	22.6%
12	Polk	21.8%
13	Clackamas	21.5%
13	Yamhill	21.5%
15	Marion	21.2%
	Oregon	20.3%
16	Washington	20.0%
17	Wallowa	19.9%
18	Benton	19.8%
19	Linn	18.1%
20	Tillamook	17.7%
21	Lane	16.9%
22	Clatsop	16.7%
23	Coos	14.6%
24	Hood River	14.5%
25	Columbia	14.2%
26	Malheur	12.4%
27	Klamath	12.3%
28	Umatilla	12.1%
29	Deschutes	11.7%
30	Crook	7.7%
31	Curry	5.9%
	Gilliam	ID
	Harney	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

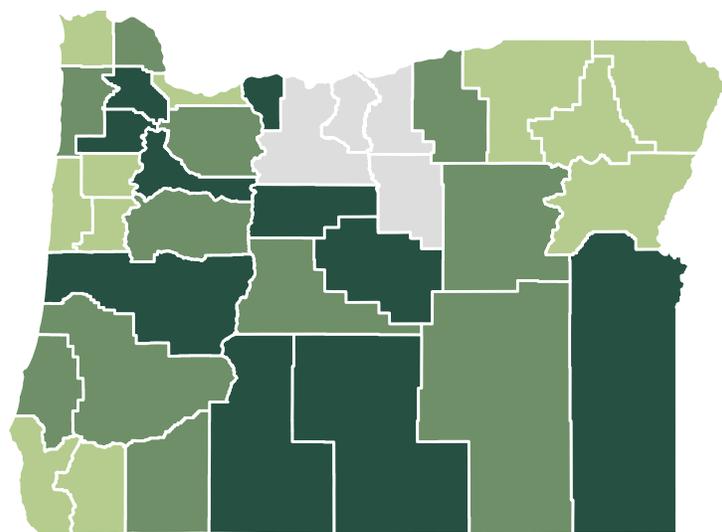
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-15, updated biennially. Released 2017.

VACCINATION RATE, TWO-YEAR-OLDS

Definition: The percentage of two-year-olds in a given year who have received their required immunizations – rates of 95% or greater are suppressed to 95% to prevent identification of individuals.

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



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Klamath	79%
2	Jefferson	78%
2	Malheur	78%
4	Crook	76%
4	Yamhill	76%
6	Hood River	75%
6	Lane	75%
6	Marion	75%
9	Deschutes	74%
9	Lake	74%
9	Washington	74%
12	Douglas	73%
	Oregon	72%
13	Harney	72%
14	Clackamas	71%
14	Grant	71%
14	Linn	71%
14	Morrow	71%
14	Tillamook	71%
19	Baker	70%
19	Columbia	70%
19	Coos	70%
19	Jackson	70%
19	Multnomah	70%
24	Benton	69%
24	Josephine	69%
26	Clatsop	68%
26	Polk	68%
26	Umatilla	68%
26	Union	68%
26	Wallowa	68%
26	Lincoln	66%
32	Curry	54%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

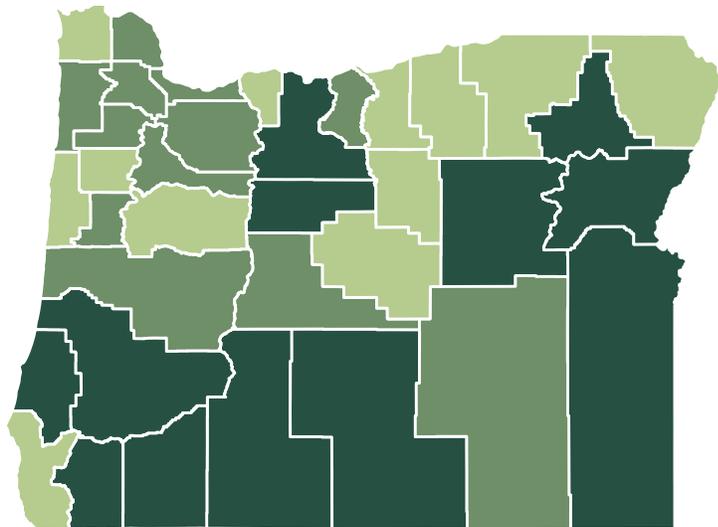
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

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 a number of concerns including adverse health behavior, limited access to care, socioeconomic and environmental risks.



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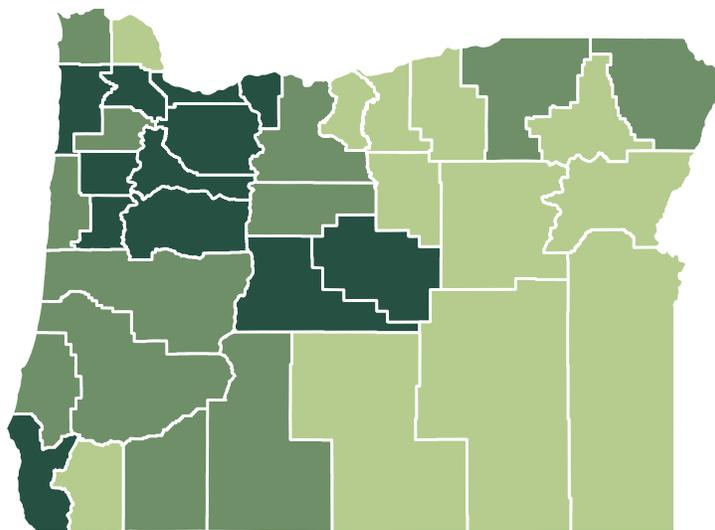
Rank	County	Percent
1	Lake	16.1%
2	Union	11.1%
3	Malheur	10.0%
4	Grant	9.5%
5	Josephine	8.5%
6	Baker	8.3%
7	Klamath	8.0%
7	Jefferson	8.0%
9	Douglas	7.9%
10	Jackson	7.8%
11	Wasco	7.6%
12	Coos	7.2%
13	Yamhill	7.0%
13	Lane	7.0%
Rural		6.9%
15	Multnomah	6.9%
15	Deschutes	6.9%
Oregon		6.8%
Urban		6.8%
17	Harney	6.8%
17	Marion	6.8%
19	Washington	6.7%
19	Sherman	6.7%
21	Clackamas	6.6%
22	Tillamook	6.4%
23	Benton	6.0%
23	Columbia	6.0%
23	Curry	6.0%
26	Lincoln	5.7%
27	Linn	5.6%
27	Polk	5.6%
29	Umatilla	5.4%
30	Clatsop	4.8%
31	Crook	3.4%
32	Wallowa	3.1%
33	Morrow	3.0%
34	Hood River	2.7%
35	Gilliam	0.0%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

BROADBAND ACCESS

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

The internet has changed the way people access information, shop, work and view entertainment. Today, access to high volume data transfer rates has become a key requirement for economic and community development. Access to broadband is determined by the advanced telecommunications capability benchmark as defined by the FCC. The existing benchmark speed is 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. To calculate the percentage of households served by broadband, census blocks were analyzed to see if they met the FCC’s advanced broadband benchmark. Households in census blocks that met the FCC’s advanced broadband criteria households were aggregated and then divided by the total number of households in a county to calculate the percentage of households served by broadband internet. It is important to recognize that while broadband may be available for a household to purchase, the cost may prohibit having an actual broadband subscription. This measure shows only the percentage of households that could have broadband access.



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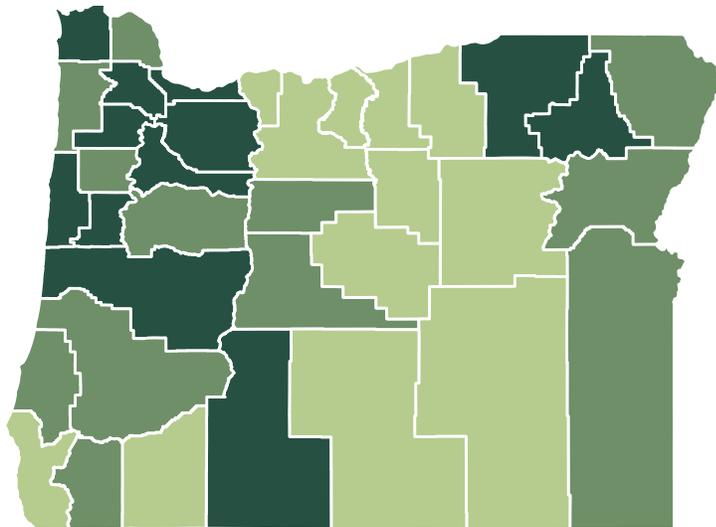
Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	99.0%
2	Multnomah	98.5%
3	Linn	97.8%
3	Marion	97.8%
5	Washington	97.3%
6	Polk	96.8%
7	Deschutes	96.7%
8	Hood River	95.2%
8	Crook	95.2%
10	Tillamook	94.1%
11	Clackamas	94.0%
12	Curry	93.9%
Oregon		92.8%
13	Wallowa	91.9%
14	Jackson	91.6%
15	Lane	89.7%
16	Lincoln	89.6%
17	Douglas	89.3%
18	Coos	88.7%
19	Jefferson	87.2%
20	Umatilla	84.9%
21	Clatsop	83.6%
22	Yamhill	83.2%
23	Klamath	81.4%
24	Wasco	80.4%
25	Josephine	76.4%
26	Malheur	75.3%
27	Baker	70.6%
28	Columbia	70.3%
29	Union	64.0%
30	Morrow	59.9%
31	Grant	57.5%
32	Gilliam	55.7%
33	Lake	47.1%
34	Sherman	33.4%
35	Harney	16.4%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment Data, FCC Staff Block Estimates, 2017, updated annually. Released 2019.

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, reach 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, generally impractical for most residents.



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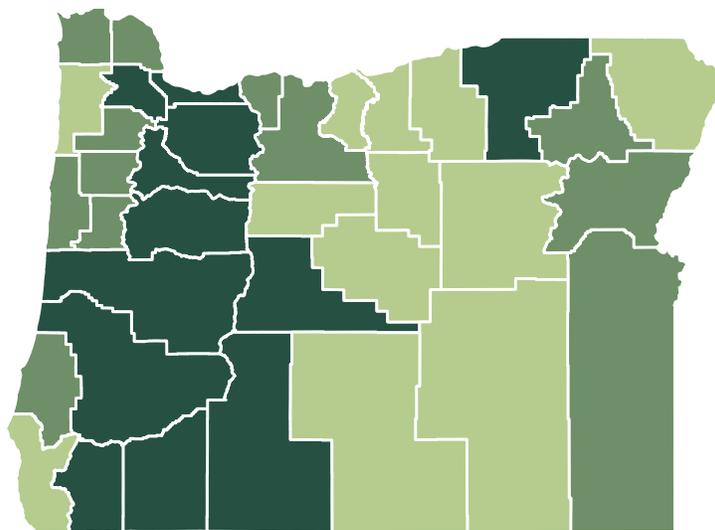
Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	85.4%
2	Benton	64.5%
3	Lane	57.0%
4	Marion	56.3%
5	Washington	55.6%
6	Klamath	54.4%
	Oregon	49.8%
7	Yamhill	47.7%
8	Clackamas	45.3%
9	Lincoln	42.1%
10	Union	39.6%
11	Clatsop	39.2%
12	Umatilla	36.0%
13	Wallowa	35.3%
14	Coos	32.4%
15	Linn	31.9%
16	Tillamook	31.1%
17	Douglas	31.0%
18	Josephine	30.2%
19	Columbia	28.2%
20	Malheur	25.9%
21	Deschutes	24.9%
22	Jefferson	24.4%
23	Baker	23.0%
24	Polk	20.9%
25	Grant	19.9%
26	Harney	12.0%
27	Hood River	9.5%
28	Curry	9.2%
29	Wheeler	6.8%
30	Crook	5.9%
31	Morrow	5.1%
32	Wasco	2.3%
33	Jackson	1.9%
34	Gilliam	0.0%
34	Lake	0.0%
34	Sherman	0.0%

Source: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Transportation, Transit Network Analysis Tool, 2017, collected annually. Released 2018.

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

Definition: The sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified system of highways for a given period of time. Each road section is calculated by multiplying the average daily traffic by the length of the road section and the length of the time period. The Vehicle Miles Traveled for those sections are summed to calculate the VMT for a road or road system. Values are presented in millions.

Historically, Vehicle Miles Traveled has been closely related to economic productivity. As the income and population increase, there is a corresponding increase in trips to access goods and services, and an increase in commercial traffic. Furthermore, VMT may be a consideration in planning and maintenance of road infrastructure, as well as treating vehicle-related pollution.



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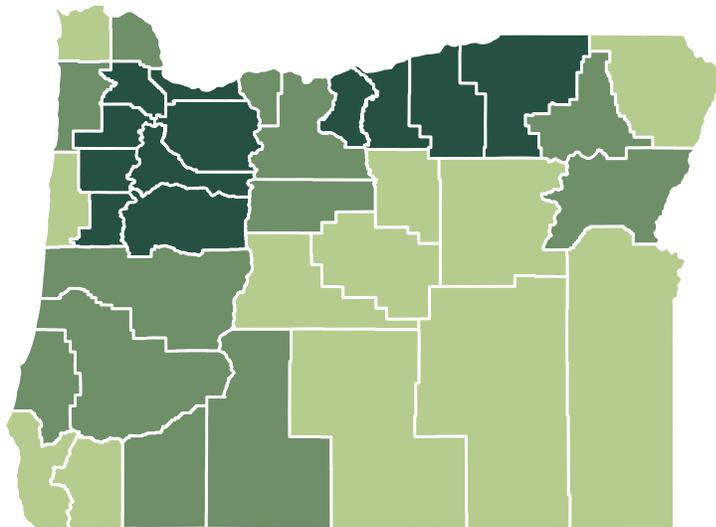
Rank	County	Miles
	Oregon	21404
	Urban	15050
	Rural	6354
1	Multnomah	3048
2	Clackamas	1895
3	Marion	1828
4	Washington	1817
5	Lane	1646
6	Linn	1158
7	Douglas	1136
8	Jackson	1009
9	Deschutes	733
10	Umatilla	678
11	Josephine	518
12	Klamath	487
13	Yamhill	465
14	Polk	424
15	Wasco	369
16	Clatsop	366
17	Lincoln	356
18	Malheur	319
19	Hood River	316
20	Coos	300
21	Baker	297
22	Union	262
23	Columbia	256
24	Benton	254
25	Tillamook	241
26	Jefferson	209
27	Morrow	197
28	Gilliam	170
29	Curry	131
30	Sherman	126
31	Crook	114
32	Harney	87
33	Lake	70
34	Grant	60
35	Wallowa	43
36	Wheeler	21

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2017, updated annually. Released 2018.

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. This shift changes the provision of ecosystem services such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination or pest control. It also can indicate economic growth in a county.



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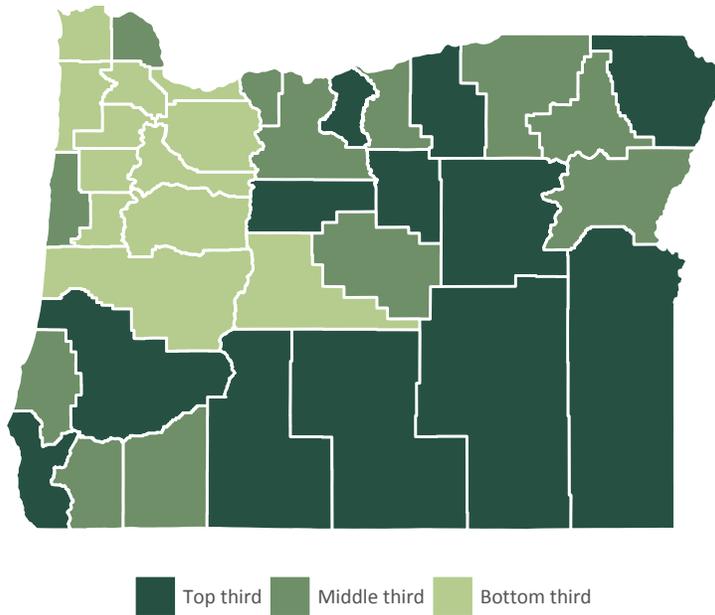
Rank	County	Percent
1	Marion	45.9%
2	Washington	43.6%
3	Multnomah	42.0%
4	Yamhill	41.3%
5	Polk	40.9%
6	Sherman	39.6%
7	Umatilla	34.9%
8	Benton	33.2%
9	Morrow	29.5%
10	Linn	26.3%
11	Gilliam	25.8%
12	Clackamas	20.2%
13	Union	14.6%
14	Columbia	12.8%
	Oregon	10.5%
15	Jackson	10.1%
15	Lane	10.1%
17	Hood River	9.7%
18	Wasco	9.5%
19	Klamath	9.1%
20	Douglas	7.9%
20	Tillamook	7.9%
22	Baker	7.7%
23	Coos	7.6%
24	Jefferson	7.5%
25	Josephine	7.3%
26	Clatsop	6.7%
26	Lincoln	6.7%
28	Deschutes	6.2%
29	Harney	5.3%
30	Malheur	4.4%
31	Crook	4.1%
32	Wallowa	3.6%
33	Lake	3.5%
34	Curry	3.3%
35	Wheeler	1.8%
36	Grant	1.2%

Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2011, updated every five years. Released 2014.

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 Americans, who most often own their mobile home and lease the land it sits on. While mobile homes do present a range of challenges, they also provide housing opportunities for individuals and families experiencing economic hardship, and they have the potential to develop micro-communities when mobile housing is clustered in parks.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	30.5
2	Harney	23.9
3	Lake	23.4
4	Jefferson	21.4
4	Sherman	21.4
6	Grant	21.3
7	Curry	19.7
8	Douglas	19.2
9	Wheeler	18.2
10	Klamath	17.2
11	Malheur	17.1
12	Josephine	16.3
12	Wallowa	16.3
Rural		15.8
14	Coos	15.5
15	Baker	15.4
16	Umatilla	15.0
17	Union	14.9
18	Crook	14.7
18	Wasco	14.7
20	Columbia	14.5
21	Gilliam	13.6
22	Jackson	13.4
23	Lincoln	12.6
24	Hood River	12.1
25	Linn	11.5
25	Tillamook	11.5
27	Yamhill	10.6
28	Marion	8.9
29	Lane	8.8
Oregon		8.2
30	Polk	7.6
31	Deschutes	6.9
Urban		6.4
32	Clackamas	6.4
33	Benton	6.0
34	Clatsop	5.6
35	Washington	2.5
36	Multnomah	1.9
35	Washington	2.5
36	Multnomah	1.9

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2013-2017, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2018.

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/>

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CommunitiesReporter/](http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/)