

2020
EDITION



Oregon

by the

Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

Acknowledgments

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#OregonByTheNumbers

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Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

2020 Edition



September 15, 2020

Welcome to the 2020 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. Our annual indicator report was produced this year in truly historic times — global pandemic, economic crisis, catastrophic fires and increasing national awareness of the structural inequities in our society. Whatever the future holds, we know 2020 is a year like no other in living memory, and our world will never be the same.

Because reports like *Oregon by the Numbers* rely on large datasets and population-level measures, we always experience a time lag between when the data are collected and when they are reported — creating a sense of looking back a few years. However, this report has an even more retrospective feel — providing a window into how things were before the seismic shifts during 2020. The starkest example would be the unemployment rate.

Readers of past *Oregon by the Numbers* reports will notice a few changes this year: new measures, updated visualizations, some additional color. As with prior years, we hope *Oregon by the Numbers* helps you learn something about the place where you live as well as other parts of the state. One of our goals is to help all of Oregon see all of Oregon.

Looking to the future, we anticipate considerable uncertainty in our communities and many challenging problems to solve. Decision makers across the state will need high-quality data more than ever. The Ford Family Foundation's goal is for this annual publication to help inform those decisions.

We hope you find this year's report as intriguing to read as it was for us to produce. We are eager to learn about how people are using this report and how we can improve it. Please send an email to obtn@tfff.org or connect with us via social media [@FordFamilyFound](https://www.instagram.com/FordFamilyFound).

Here's to working together to create a more vital and livable Oregon.

Sincerely,

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

This report

The original concept for *Oregon by the Numbers* report stemmed from a single question:

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

Since 2006, The Ford Family Foundation has funded the development of the Rural Communities Explorer (RCE) in hopes of ensuring all Oregonians have access to high quality data about their communities. The RCE (<http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>) is a free web-based data resource housed at Oregon State University that brings together in one place a rich collection of population-level measures in connection with that original question. The project continues to make community data readily available to residents across the state.

Over the years, experts in a variety of fields have provided their insights on what data matter most, yielding a rich list of indicators that can be organized into the six topic areas that comprise the *Oregon by the Numbers* report.

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

Community: Measures of social well-being

Education: Measures of academic achievement available at the county level

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

Health: Measures of individual wellness, aggregated by county

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

Much has changed since the Foundation first began investing in the Rural Communities Explorer. At the time, anyone without special training could find it challenging to access public data. However, we are now living in an era of big data and data democracy. The internet makes available a wealth of datasets as well as analysis tools, at no or low cost. For some, the number of choices can prove overwhelming.

Oregon by the Numbers assembles a suite of community measures for use across a range of topics and issues. Comprised of county profiles for all 36 counties as well as corresponding summaries for each measure, with rankings whenever possible, *Oregon by the Numbers* targets a broad audience. County profiles are designed to display data at a glance, readily accessible to youth and adults alike, enabling all readers to learn something new about the place where they live. Measure summaries provide greater specificity for readers interested in the “why” and “how.” Whenever possible, county-level values are compared with Oregon, rural Oregon and urban Oregon.

The report relies extensively, but not 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/>). While each measure in *Oregon by the Numbers* was selected with practical use in mind, the report is not a diagnostic tool. Instead, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a snapshot of the state and its counties at a given moment in time.

What's new in this edition?

While we want users to be able to use *Oregon by the Numbers* year after year and track changes in the measures they care about, we also have a commitment to continuously improving the report. The 2020 edition likely contains more changes than readers will see again in a single year.

In terms of new measures, readers will find quite a few. To start, we have added two to the infographic portion of the county profiles: “Life Expectancy” and “Households in Financial Hardship.” Several recent studies have demonstrated the links between geography and longevity or geography and income — both of these measures will help illuminate similarities and differences by county across the state. The “Households in Financial Hardship” measure is based on the ALICE data, a special research project conducted by United Way — documenting the reality of workers who are “Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed” — thus the acronym “ALICE.” See <https://www.unitedforalice.org/oregon> for details. Each of the topic areas also has something new:

- The **Social** strand has a new name. We now call it **Community** to better reflect our intention to prioritize measures that describe the social fabric of a county. We also replaced “Child abuse” with “Foster care,” based on reader feedback and further consultation with child welfare professionals.
- The **Education** strand has been reworked to better mirror the progression of young people through our K-12 system and beyond. The five measures we now include are: “Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)” (introduced in 2019), “Third grade reading” (new in 2020), “Ninth grade on track” (new in 2020), “Five-year

high school graduation rate” (replaces “High school graduation rate”) and “Four-year college degree or greater” (original measure).

- The **Economy** strand has one new measure. We have replaced “Housing cost burden” with “Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)” because community members told us a more actionable indicator of start-up housing costs would be helpful.
- The **Health** strand has three new measures, all aimed at improving the quality of the data and offering better opportunities for cross-county comparisons: “Adult smoking” has become “Tobacco use.” “Physically active adults” has become “Good physical health.” “Healthy diet” has been replaced with “Good mental health.”
- The **Infrastructure** strand is the least changed. We have moved “Developed or cultivated land” to the infographic portion of the county profile because it pertains to “Demographics and land.” This change allowed the addition of a new measure, “Child care” (number of slots per 100 children under age 13). Vehicle Miles Traveled has been expanded to include both total miles and per-capita miles.

We live in data-rich times, in a state with a long history of using data to inform regional policies and make decisions. While we cannot include all the good work happening in Oregon in this report, with this edition we want to start a tradition of highlighting new research that readers of *Oregon by the Numbers* might find valuable and worth exploring further. This year, we feature the Oregon Child Integrated Dataset (OCID: pronounced “oh-kid”).

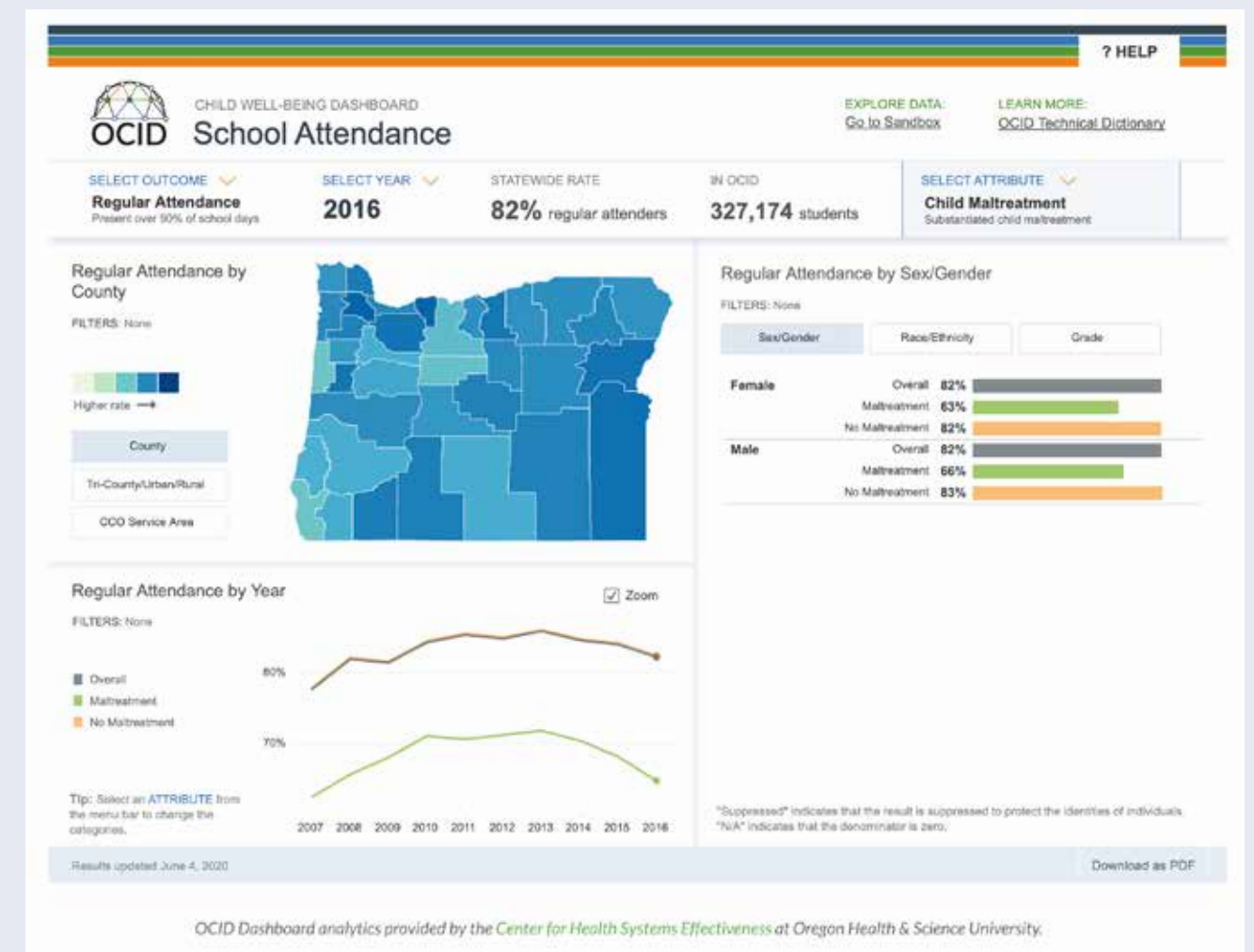
Data Highlight: Oregon Child Integrated Dataset

<https://www.ocid-cebp.org/>

The Oregon Child Integrated Dataset (OCID) is an objective, nonpartisan data project to support Oregon’s policymakers and community leaders as they work to improve outcomes for the state’s children and families. Created in 2019, OCID integrates data from Oregon’s state agencies to provide a powerful cross-program and longitudinal view of the well-being of children in Oregon. This information is linked with Oregon birth records to show the trajectory of children’s well-being from birth and throughout their development. OCID’s publicly available Child Well-being Dashboard displays a selection of key

indicators of child well-being that span education, health and child welfare. Dashboard users have new access to previously siloed data, which can be filtered by demographic and program information to reveal disparities, interactions or trends. More indicators will be added to the Dashboard over the next year.

OCID Sample: School Attendance Dashboard
(Below) School attendance varies across the state by county. School attendance can be impacted by history of maltreatment, which is also affected by the sex/gender of the child.



Oregon's Shared Fate

The Ford Family Foundation is a “rural” funder, headquartered in Roseburg, Oregon. What do we mean by “rural”? There is no single definition. In fact, even our federal agencies define “rural” in more than a dozen different ways. The Ford Family Foundation has its own definition, grounded in its explicit commitment to serving rural Oregon and Siskiyou County, California.

We combine multiple factors: size, proximity to a metropolitan area and the nature of the community to discern whether or not we consider it “rural.”

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

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

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

least 500 people per square mile that total a population of 2,500 or more.

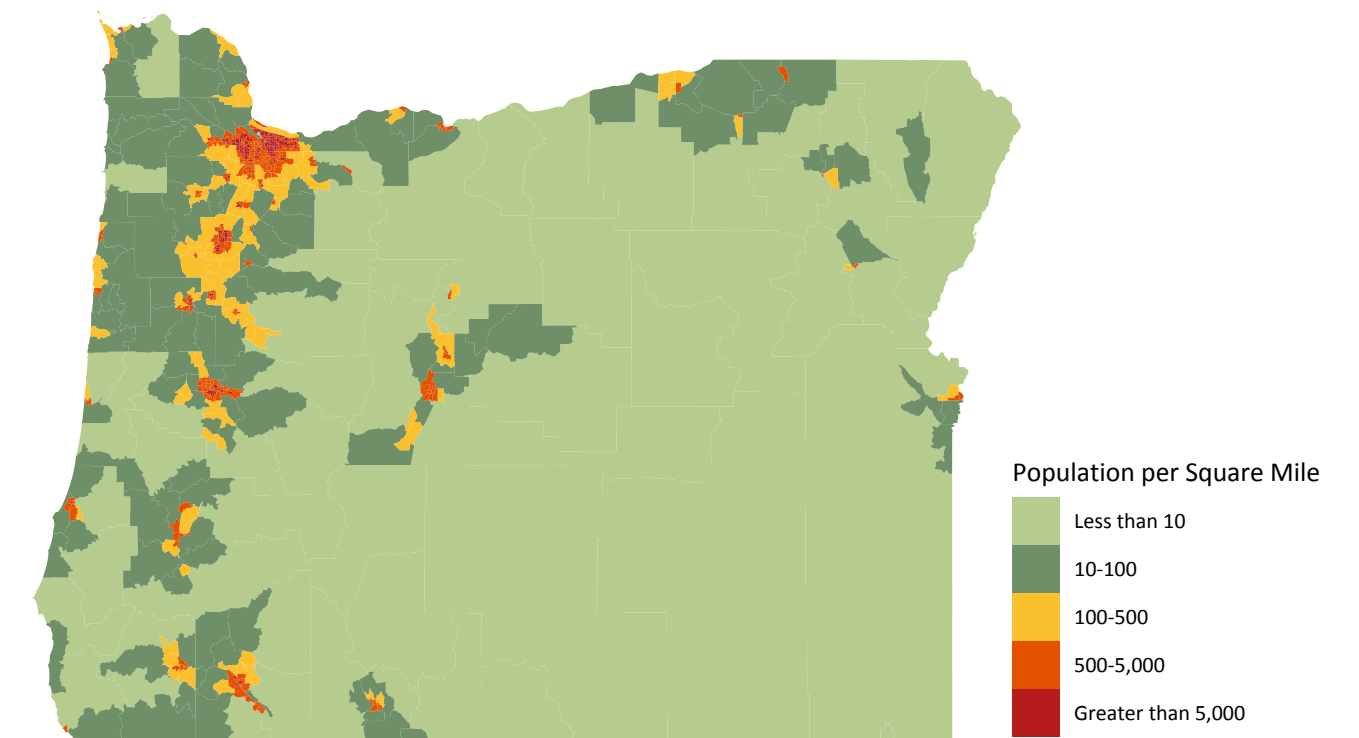
In our experience, this practice tends to underestimate what many perceive of as “rural” in 2020. For example, according to the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition, a county like the Foundation’s home county (Douglas County) has a population that is only 41% rural, even though we view it as 100% rural.

An additional challenge we face in Oregon is the concentration of the state’s population in a small number of counties, whereas most of the land is very sparsely populated. We even have “frontier” counties because of their low population density and distance from urban areas.

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

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

Oregon's Population Density by Census Tract

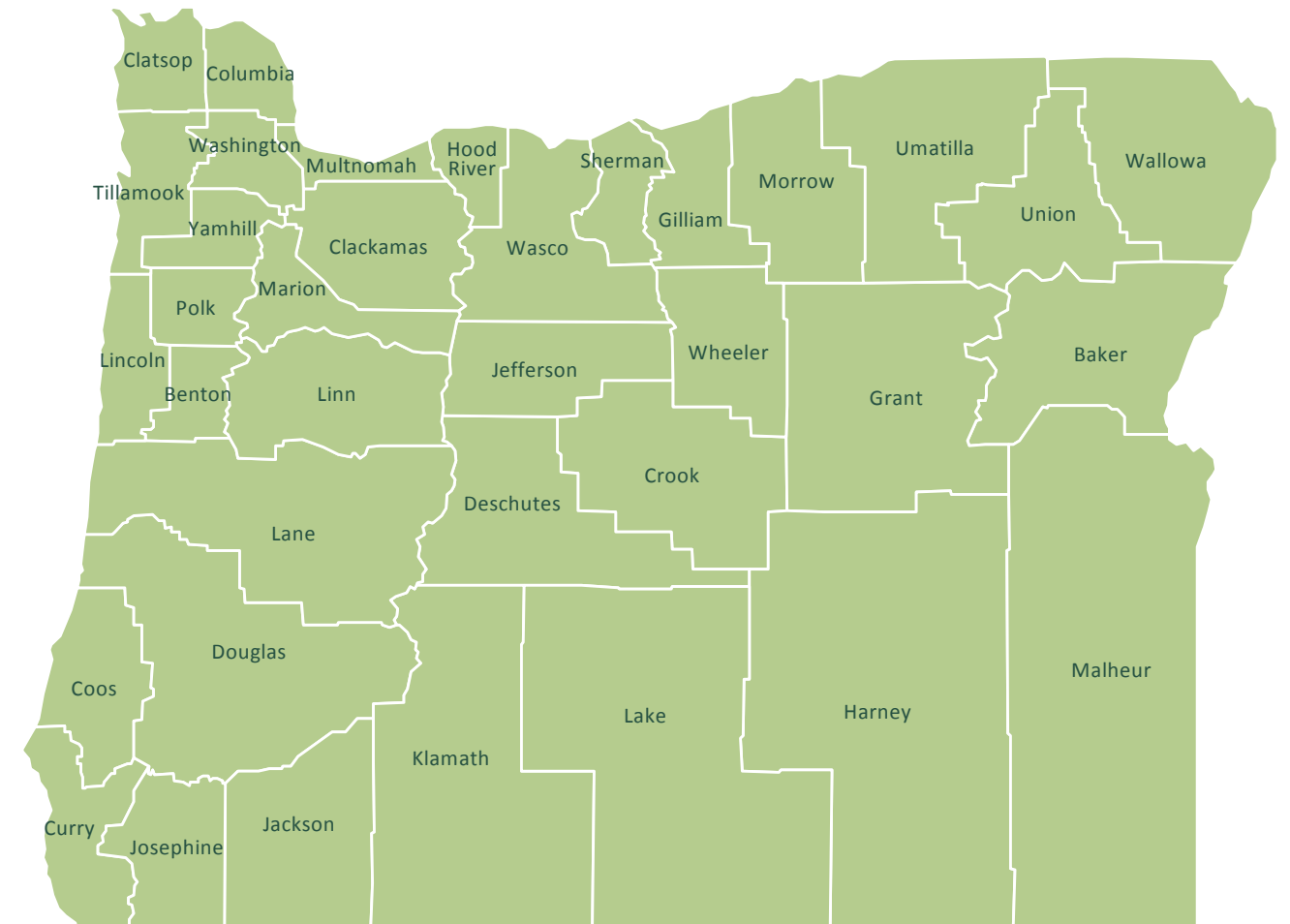


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.

Ten things to do with *Oregon by the Numbers*

Oregon by the Numbers is designed to be valuable to all — from legislators to the general public, from community 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. Review the Population Density map on page 11 and the Total Population Summary on page 95. What do you notice about how Oregon's population is distributed across its 36 counties?
5. Find the Population Pyramid Summary on page 106. What patterns do you see related to the age of Oregon's rural and urban populations?
6. Life expectancy in Oregon varies across the state. See page 107. In which county are Oregonians expected to live the longest?
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 98.
8. Which industries employ the most Oregonians in each county? Take a guess and then review the data on pages 110-112.
9. Not all Oregon counties have broadband access. Explore the data related to this challenge on page 136.
10. Turn to Notable Features on pages 104-105. Have you been to all the notable features in your county? Find a place you hope to visit on a future road trip.



Data by County

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

Data by Measure

Measure Selection	93
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Demographics and Land

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

Community

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

Education

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

Economy

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

Health

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

Infrastructure

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



Total population
15,984

Total land area
3,088 mi²

Rural population
41%

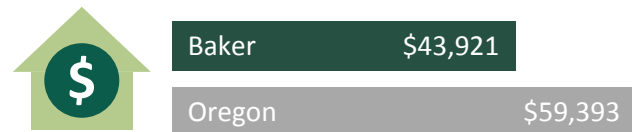


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
59

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

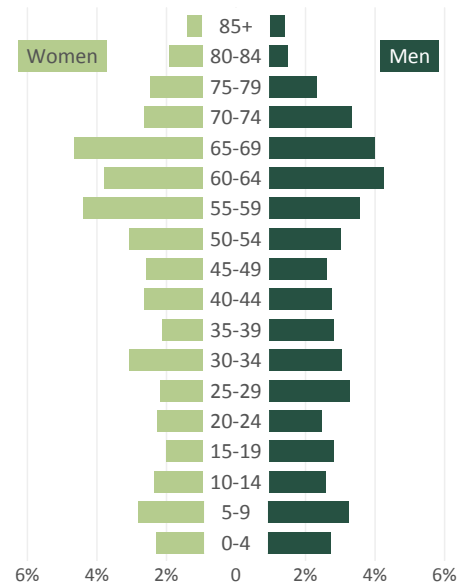


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



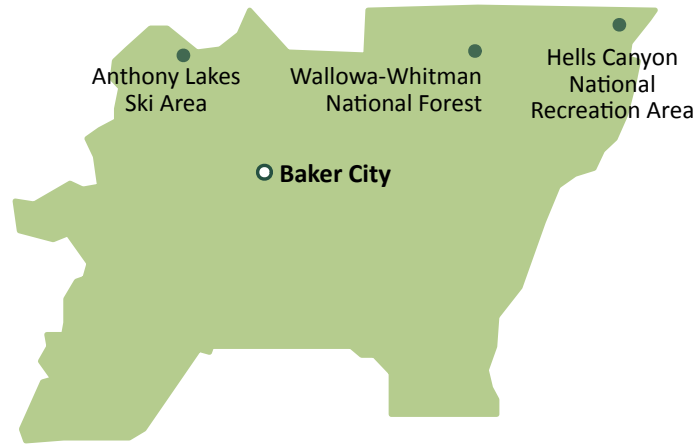
LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

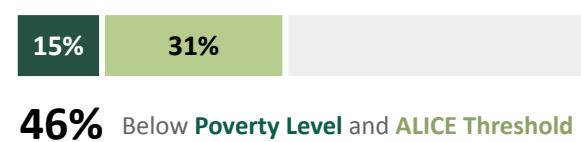


Public land
52%

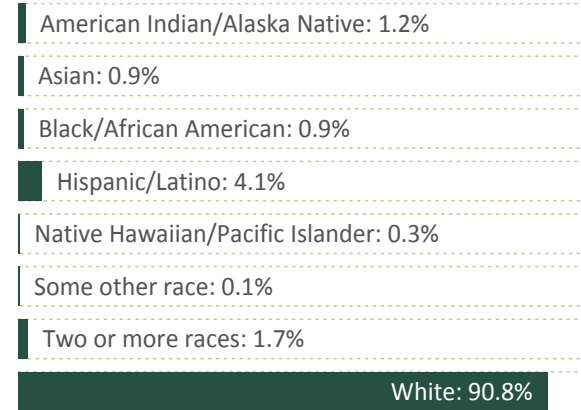
Developed/cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	23%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23	28	21	29
Voter participation	72%	70%		



EDUCATION

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	11 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	48%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	75%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	81%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	22%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	49%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	13	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,159	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$529			



HEALTH

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70%	73%		
Good physical health	56%	60%		
Good mental health	51%	57%		
Tobacco use	40%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	72%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12	16	16	17
Transit service	23%	52%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	18,455	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
89,780

Total land area
679 mi²

Rural population
19%

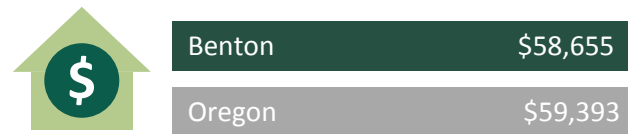


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
74

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

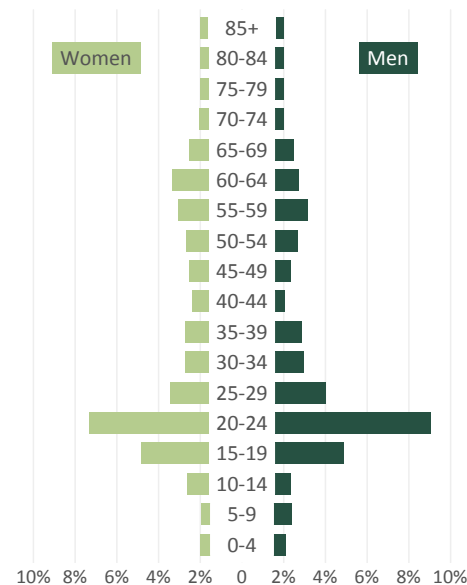


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



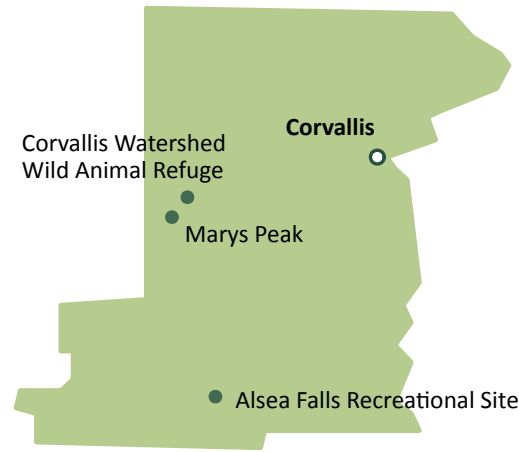
LIFE EXPECTANCY **85** years (Women) **82** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

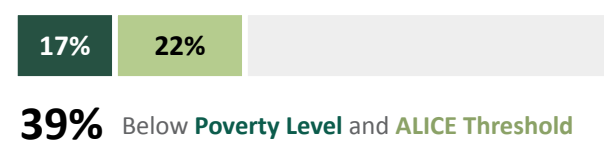


Public land
26%

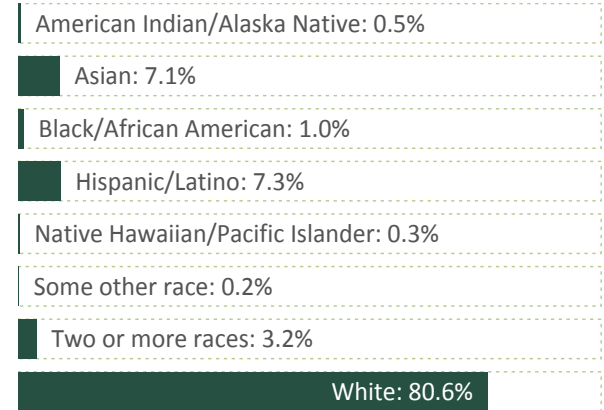
Developed/cultivated land
34%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	13%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28	28	21	29
Voter participation	78%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	11 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	52%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	91%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	88%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	54%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	3%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,447	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$801			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	4%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71%	73%		
Good physical health	62%	60%		
Good mental health	57%	57%		
Tobacco use	11%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	100%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	26	16	16	17
Transit service	65%	52%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,812	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
405,788

Total land area
1,883 mi²

Rural population
18%

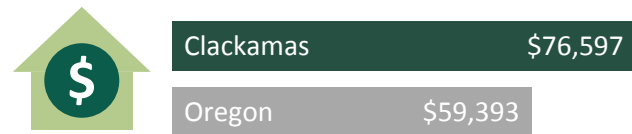


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
93

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

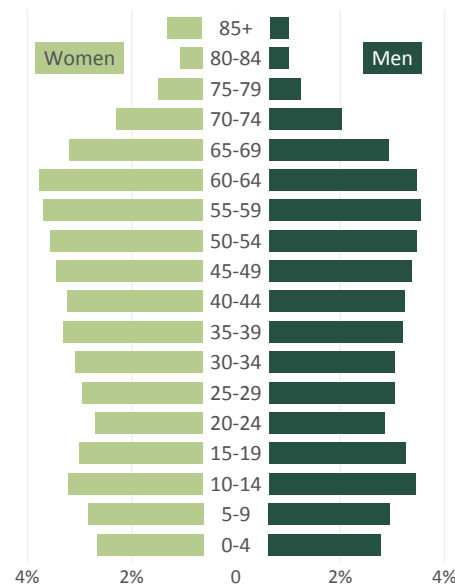


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



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

POPULATION BY AGE

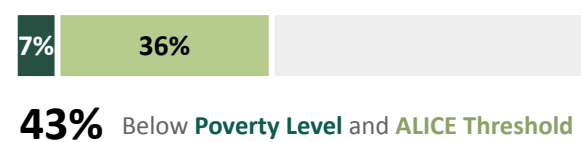


Public land
54%

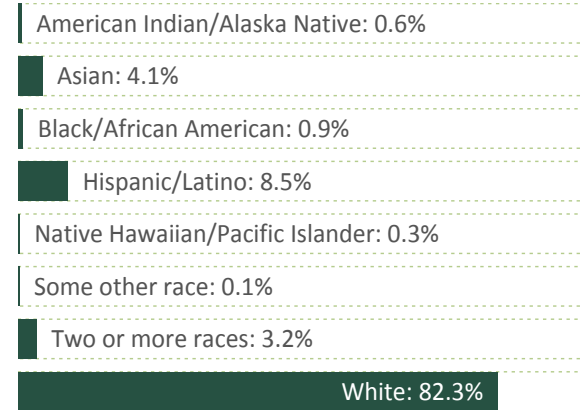
Developed/cultivated land
21%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	10%	12%		
Child poverty*	11%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15	28	21	29
Voter participation	71%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	55%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	87%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	85%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	37%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	65%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	11	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,855	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,132			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	5%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75%	73%		
Good physical health	61%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	24%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	95%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	45%	52%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,500	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
38,562

Total land area
1,084 mi²

Rural population
39%

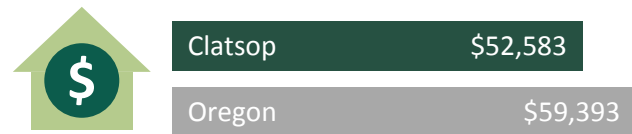
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
53



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

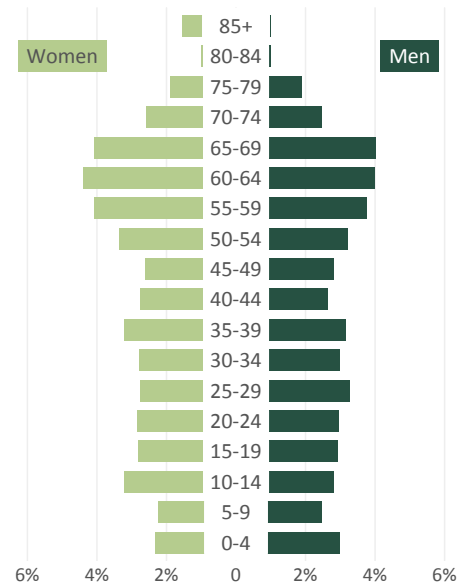


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

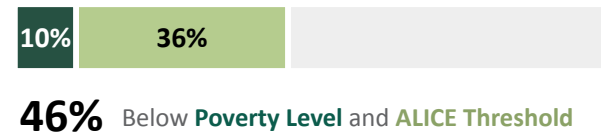
POPULATION BY AGE



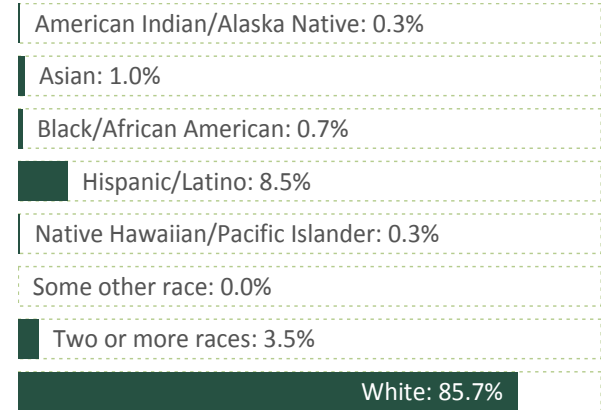
Public land **26%** Developed/cultivated land **6%**



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	13%	12%		
Child poverty*	9%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31	28	21	29
Voter participation	69%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	46%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	83%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	74%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	25%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,961	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$706			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68%	73%		
Good physical health	69%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	32%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	84%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	41%	52%		
Mobile homes	6%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,416	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
50,851

Total land area
688 mi²

Rural population
44%

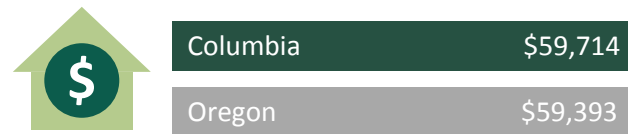


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
39

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

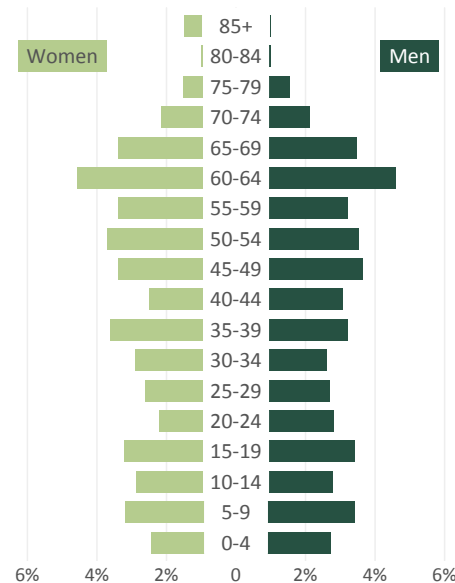


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



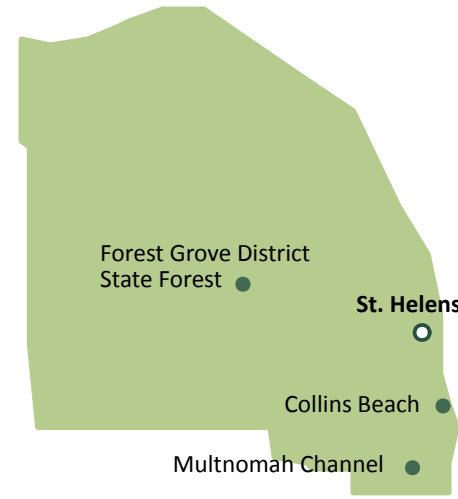
LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years **77** years

POPULATION BY AGE

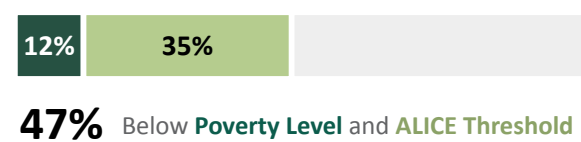


Public land
8%

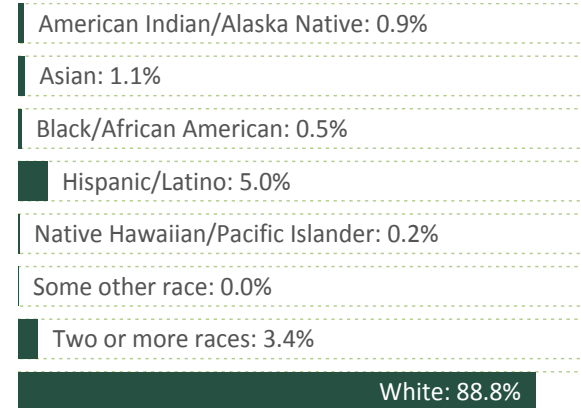
Developed/cultivated land
14%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	12%	12%		
Child poverty*	15%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	6	28	21	29
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	40%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	83%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	85%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	18%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	57%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,311	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,132			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68%	73%		
Good physical health	59%	60%		
Good mental health	57%	57%		
Tobacco use	30%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	78%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11	16	16	17
Transit service	28%	52%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,067	5,190	9,640	4,326

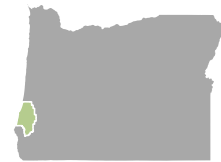
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
63,308

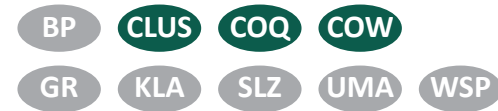
Total land area
1,806 mi²

Rural population
38%

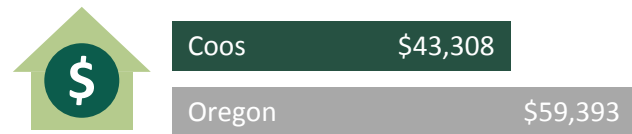


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
39

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

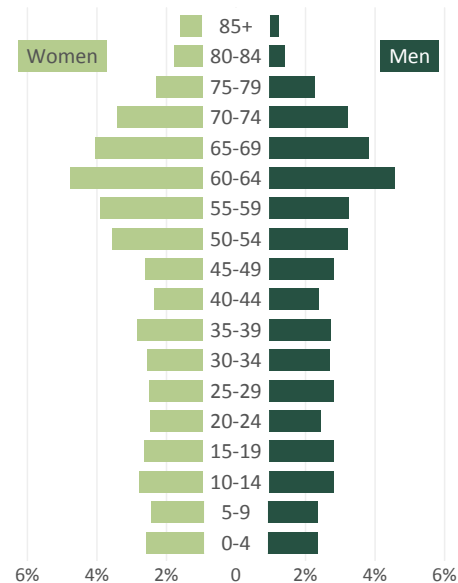


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



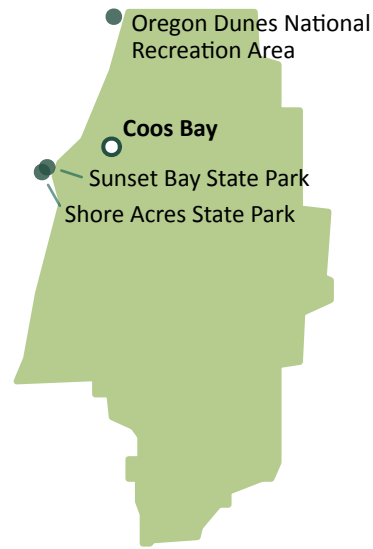
LIFE EXPECTANCY **79** years (Women) **74** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

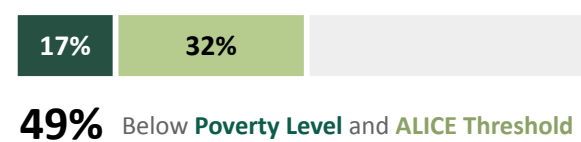


Public land
29%

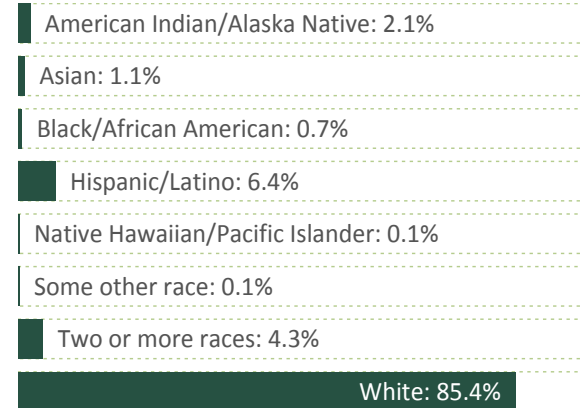
Developed/
cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	27%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	22	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23	28	21	29
Voter participation	67%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	39%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	69%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	63%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	18%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,002	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$636			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71%	73%		
Good physical health	54%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	37%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	89%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	30%	52%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,041	5,190	9,640	4,326

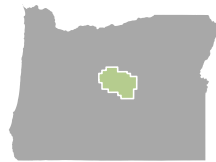
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
22,337

Total land area
2,987 mi²

Rural population
48%



Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
94

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

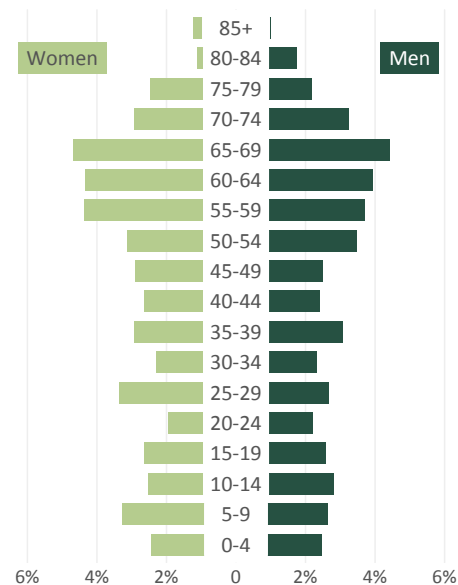


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



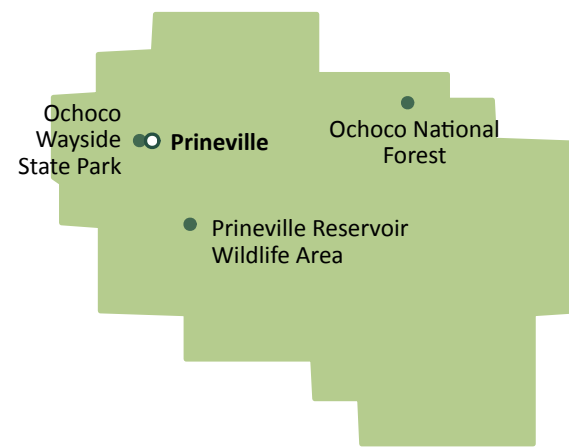
LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

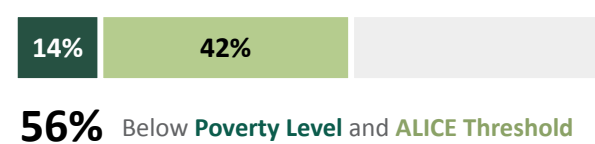


Public land
50%

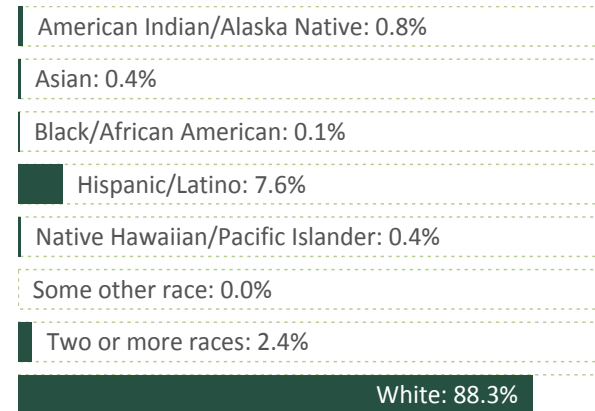
Developed/cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	23%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	8	28	21	29
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	51%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	87%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	72%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	17%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-3	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,269	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$579			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74%	73%		
Good physical health	73%	60%		
Good mental health	66%	57%		
Tobacco use	35%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19	16	16	17
Transit service	7%	52%		
Mobile homes	14%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,099	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
22,507

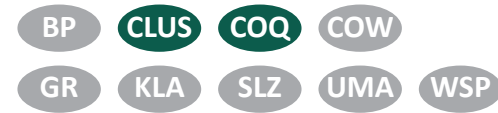
Total land area
1,988 mi²

Rural population
39%

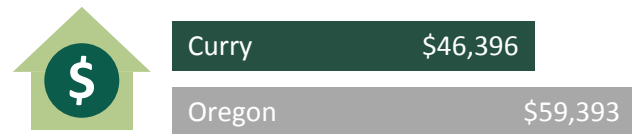


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
94

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

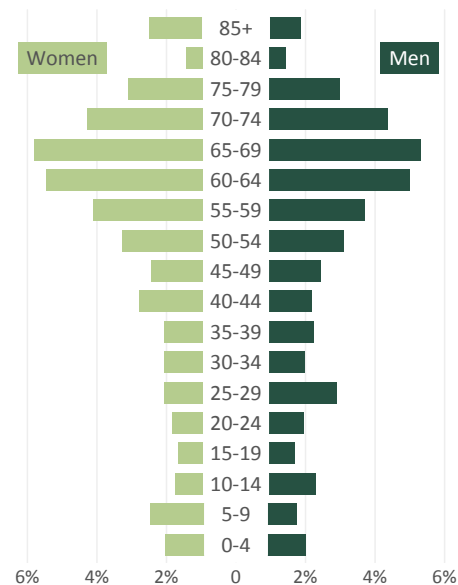


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



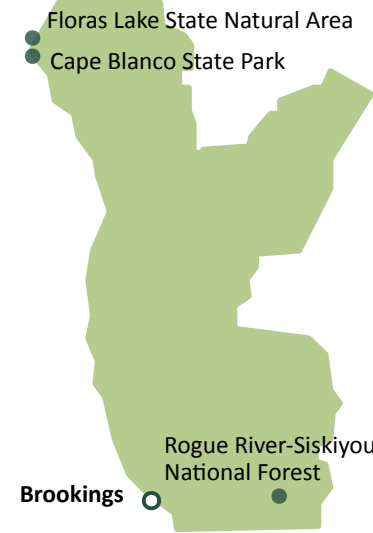
LIFE EXPECTANCY **79** years (Women) **73** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

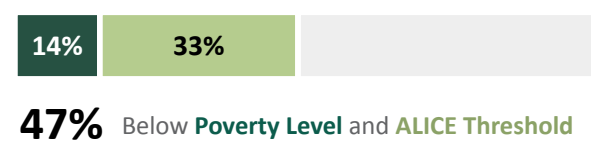


Public land
55%

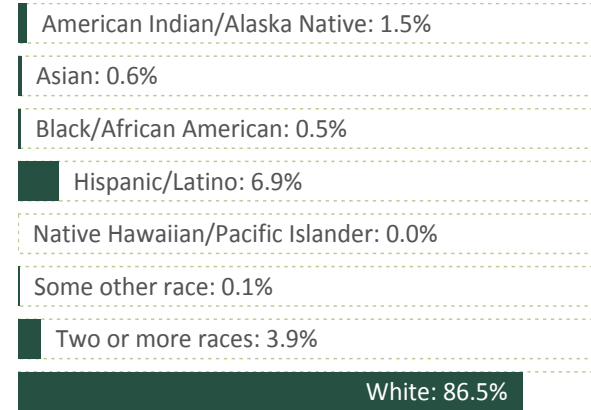
Developed/
cultivated land
3%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	15%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	17	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10	28	21	29
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	47%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	92%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	73%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	24%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	42%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	3	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,131	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$689			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	59%	73%		
Good physical health	54%	60%		
Good mental health	56%	57%		
Tobacco use	30%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15	16	16	17
Transit service	9%	52%		
Mobile homes	18%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,704	5,190	9,640	4,326

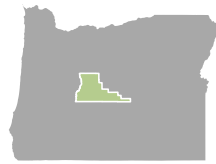
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
180,640

Total land area
3,055 mi²

Rural population
28%

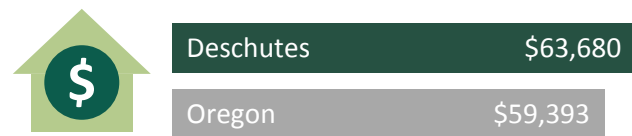


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
163

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

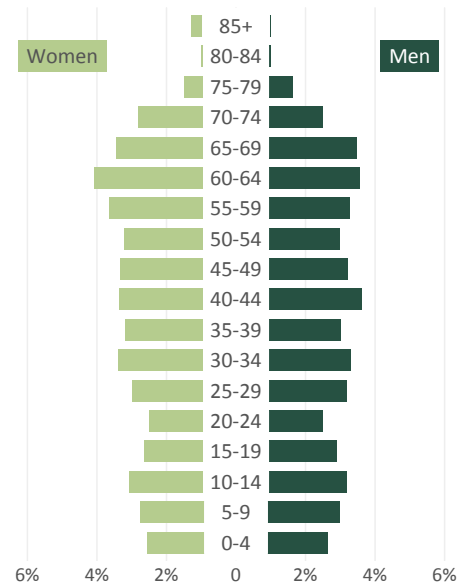


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



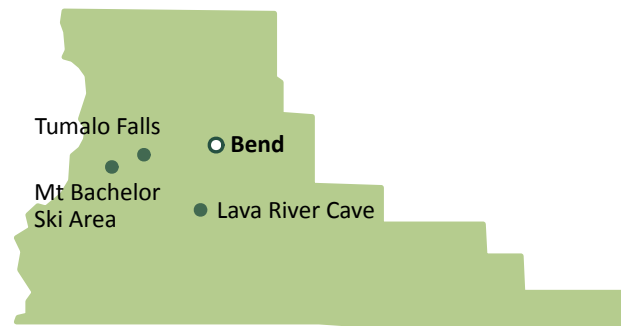
LIFE EXPECTANCY **83** years (Women) **79** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

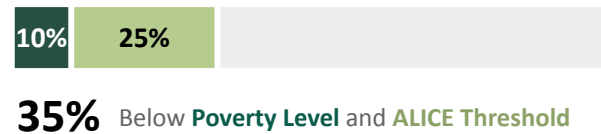


Public land
78%

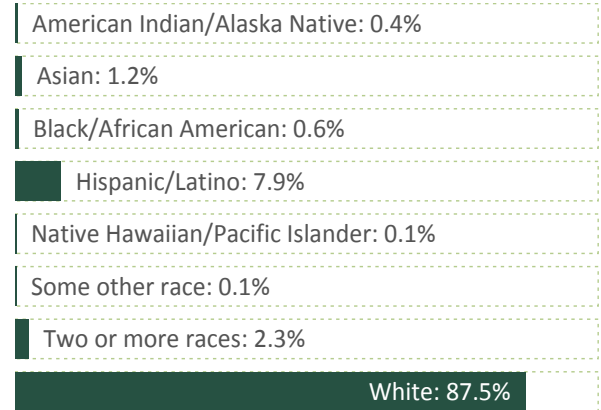
Developed/cultivated land
5%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

COMMUNITY	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	12%		
Child poverty*	14%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23	28	21	29
Voter participation	73%	70%		
EDUCATION	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	61%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	89%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	83%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	34%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	63%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	3	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,852	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$806			
HEALTH	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71%	73%		
Good physical health	64%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	25%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	99%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19	16	16	17
Transit service	25%	52%		
Mobile homes	7%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,022	5,190	9,640	4,326

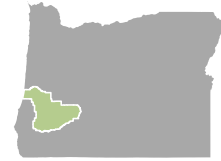
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
108,323

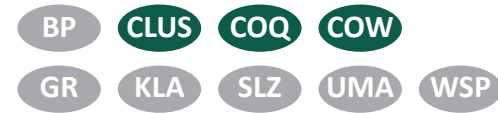
Total land area
5,134 mi²

Rural population
41%

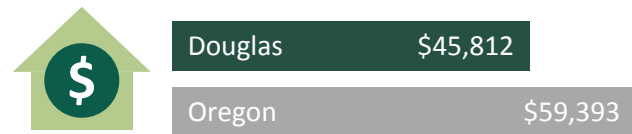


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
63

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

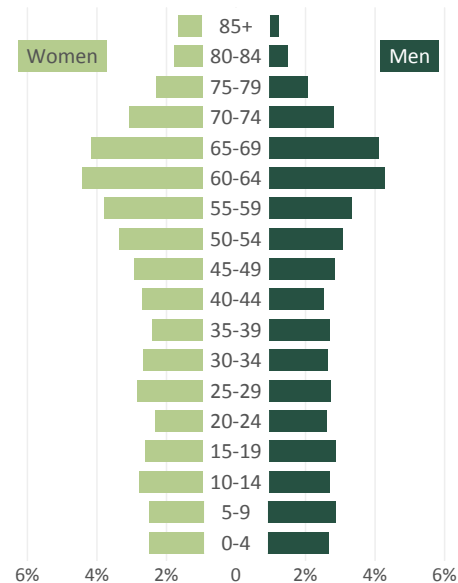


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **74** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

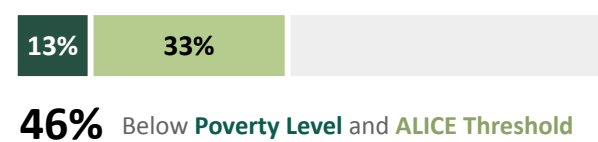


Public land
52%

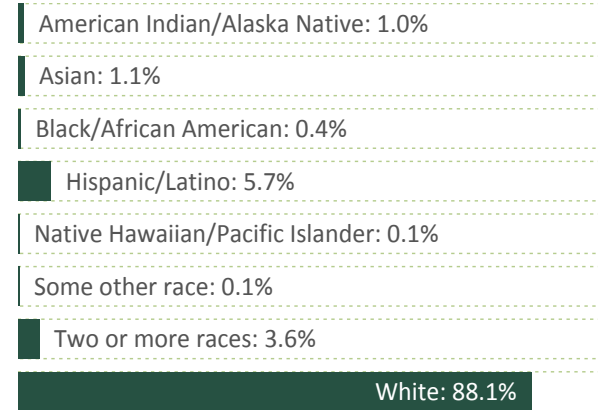
Developed/cultivated land
9%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

COMMUNITY	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	24%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	24	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	29	28	21	29
Voter participation	65%	70%		
EDUCATION	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	43%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	82%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	70%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	17%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	3	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$882	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$571			
HEALTH	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72%	73%		
Good physical health	58%	60%		
Good mental health	57%	57%		
Tobacco use	32%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	91%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11	16	16	17
Transit service	33%	52%		
Mobile homes	20%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,222	5,190	9,640	4,326

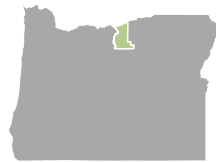
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
1,907

Total land area
1,223 mi²

Rural population
100%

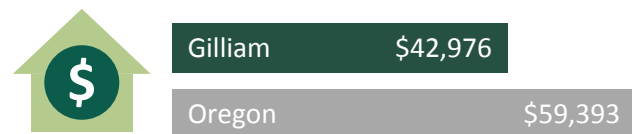


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
66

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

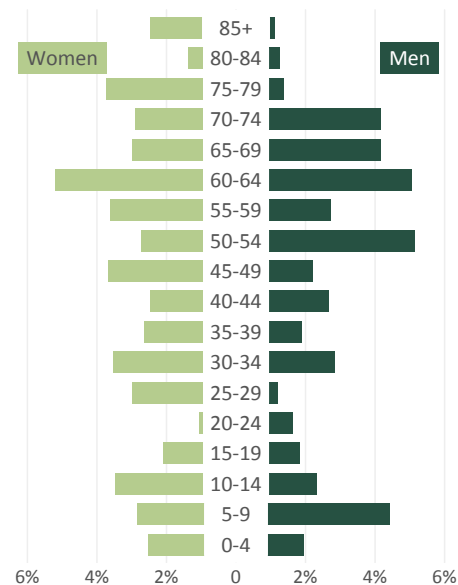


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE

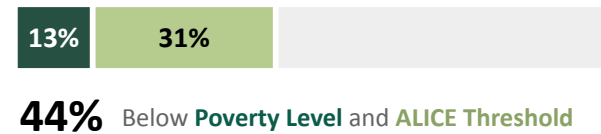


Public land
8%

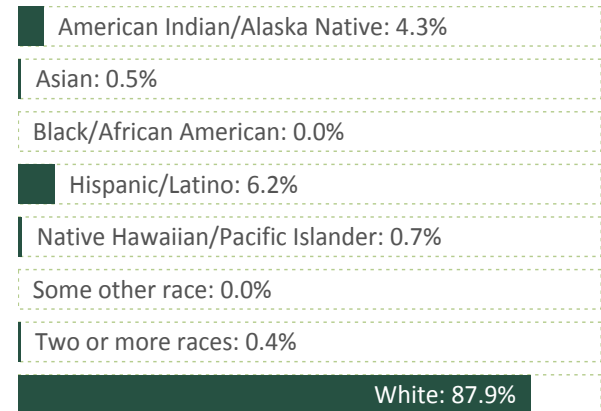
Developed/cultivated land
29%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	12%		
Child poverty*	4%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	29	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	1	28	21	29
Voter participation	78%	70%		



EDUCATION

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	40%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	96%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	91%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	20%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$4,531	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$559			



HEALTH

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	24%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72%	73%		
Good physical health	69%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	39%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	61%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	22	16	16	17
Transit service	0%	52%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	89,471	5,190	9,640	4,326

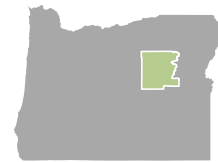
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
7,183

Total land area
4,529 mi²

Rural population
100%

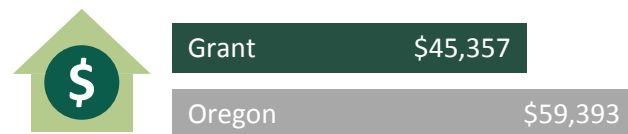


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
19

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

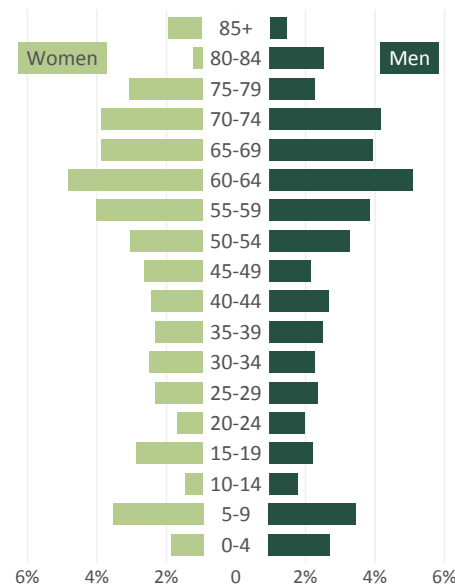


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



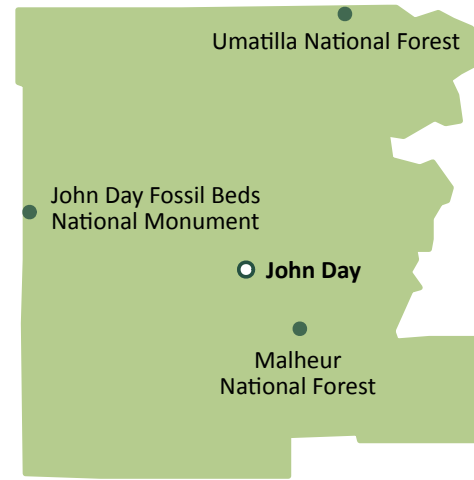
LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years (Women) **80** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

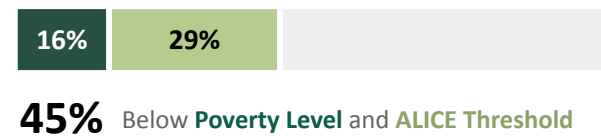


Public land
62%

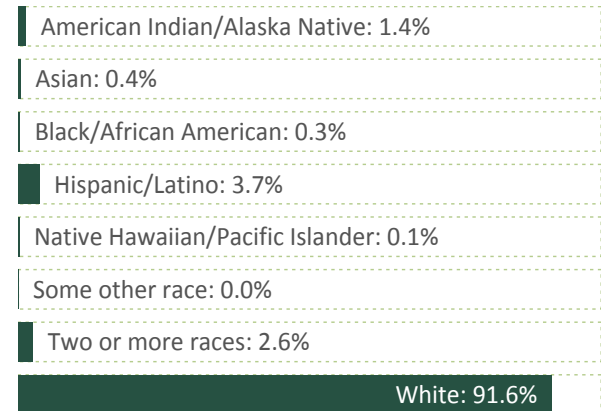
Developed/cultivated land
1%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	19%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	3	28	21	29
Voter participation	75%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	11 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	34%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	88%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	88%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	19%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	7%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	54%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,082	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$607			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67%	73%		
Good physical health	54%	60%		
Good mental health	53%	57%		
Tobacco use	31%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	61%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16	16	16	17
Transit service	20%	52%		
Mobile homes	22%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,878	5,190	9,640	4,326

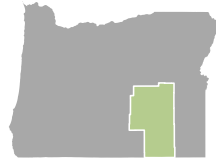
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
7,228

Total land area
10,226 mi²

Rural population
44%

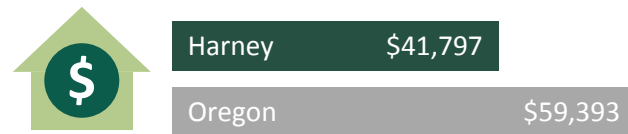


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
-1

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

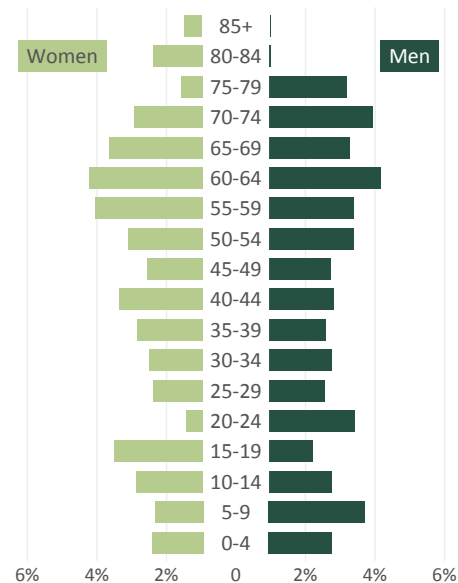


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



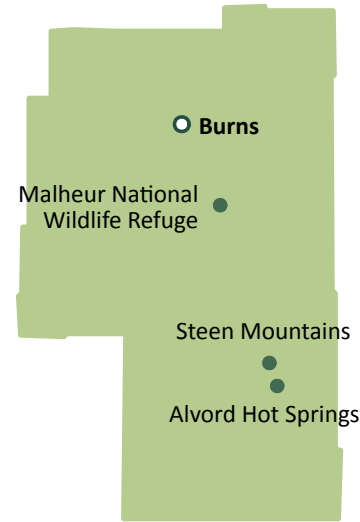
LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

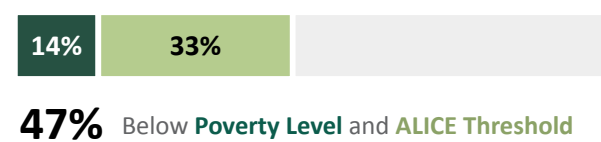


Public land
75%

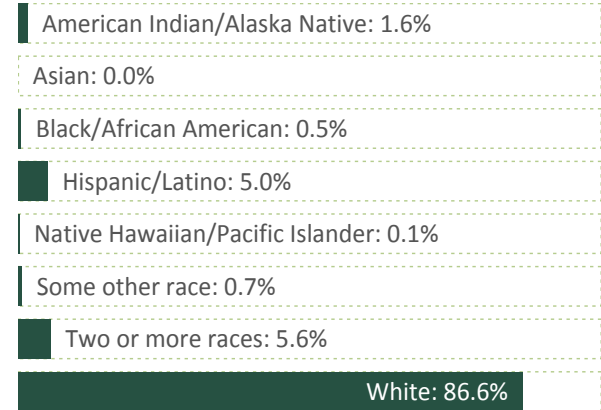
Developed/cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	25%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	27	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	13	28	21	29
Voter participation	71%	70%		



EDUCATION

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	11 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	44%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	95%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	87%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	17%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	56%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	14	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,034	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$586			



HEALTH

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	80%	73%		
Good physical health	70%	60%		
Good mental health	55%	57%		
Tobacco use	31%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	45%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11	16	16	17
Transit service	12%	52%		
Mobile homes	24%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	12,222	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
23,131

Total land area
533 mi²

Rural population
52%

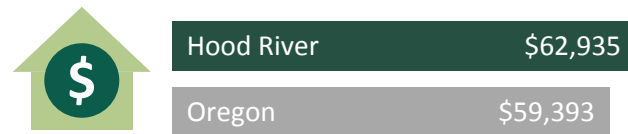


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
91

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

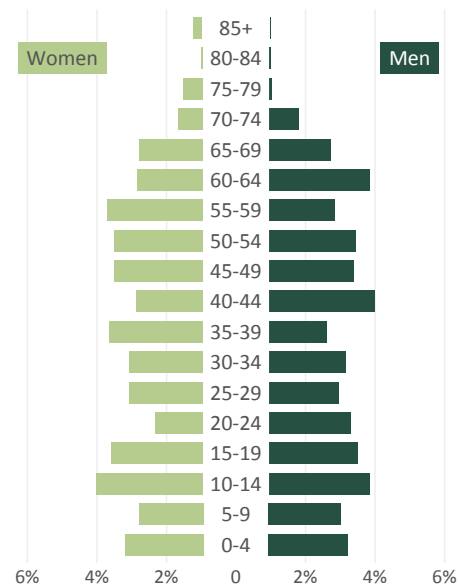


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years (Women) **79** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

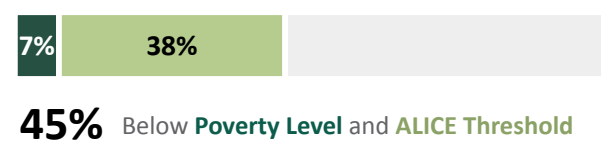


Public land
73%

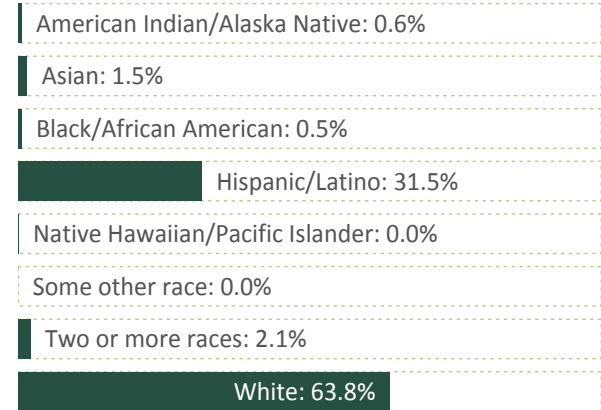
Developed/cultivated land
9%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	8%	12%		
Child poverty*	12%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	12	28	21	29
Voter participation	76%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	43%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	89%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	87%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	32%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	3%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	67%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	30	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,256	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$901			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	83%	73%		
Good physical health	57%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	35%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	96%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	23	16	16	17
Transit service	22%	52%		
Mobile homes	12%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	13,465	5,190	9,640	4,326

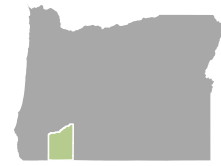
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
214,267

Total land area
2,802 mi²

Rural population
20%

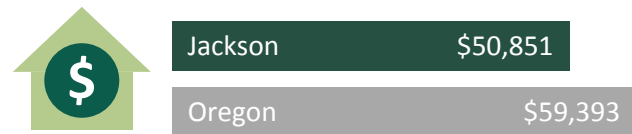


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
75

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

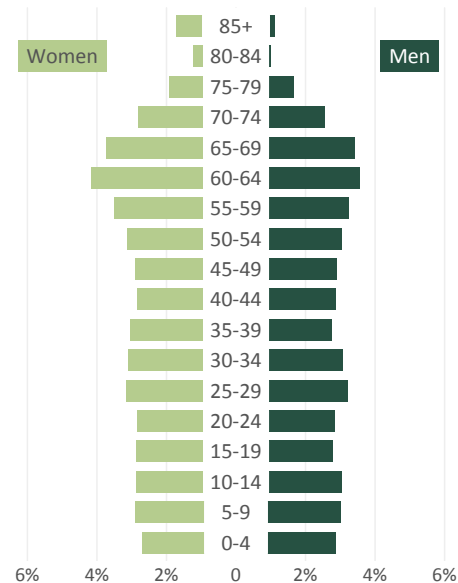


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

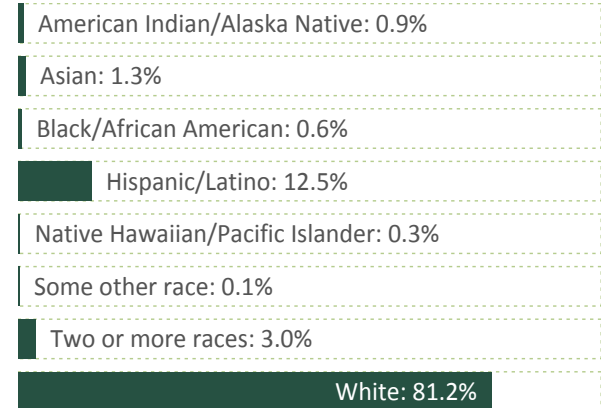
Developed/cultivated land
11%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	13%	12%		
Child poverty*	22%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	13	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	41	28	21	29
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	43%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	90%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	80%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	27%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	57%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	8	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,309	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$676			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71%	73%		
Good physical health	61%	60%		
Good mental health	55%	57%		
Tobacco use	27%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	39%	52%		
Mobile homes	13%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,549	5,190	9,640	4,326

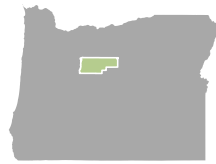
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
23,143

Total land area
1,791 mi²

Rural population
63%



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

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

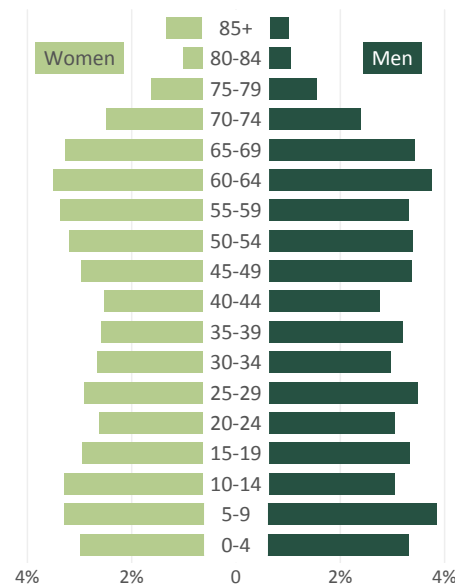


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **75** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

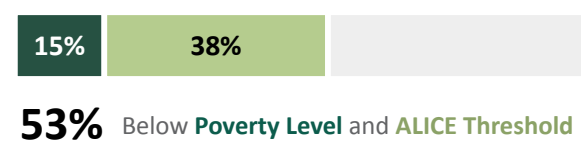


Public land
51%

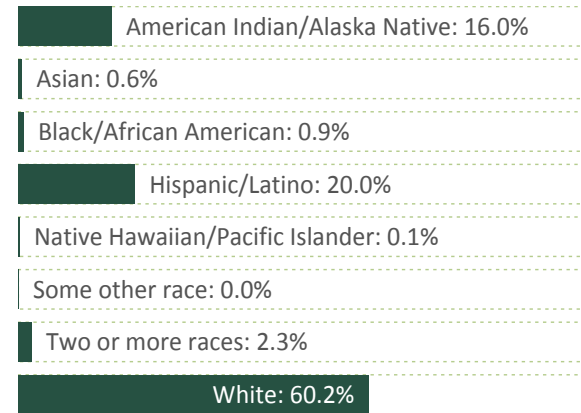
Developed/cultivated land
8%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	13%	12%		
Child poverty*	26%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19	28	21	29
Voter participation	63%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	4 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	40%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	80%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	76%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	18%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,139	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$607			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73%	73%		
Good physical health	50%	60%		
Good mental health	49%	57%		
Tobacco use	23%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	95%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	28	16	16	17
Transit service	24%	52%		
Mobile homes	21%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,654	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
85,481

Total land area
1,642 mi²

Rural population
45%

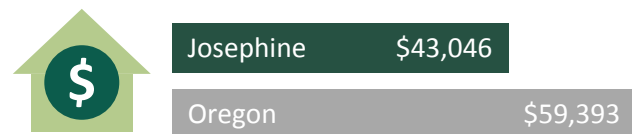


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
78

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

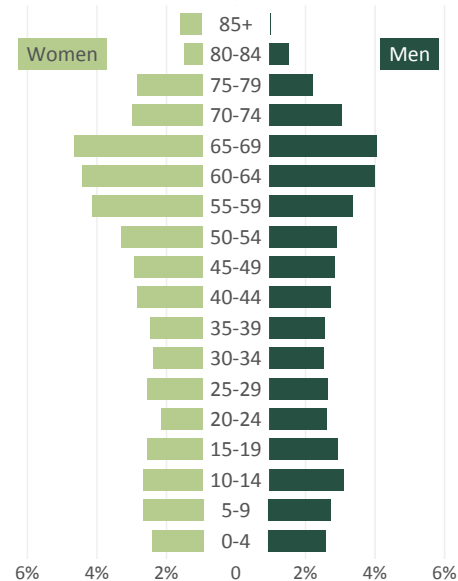


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **74** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

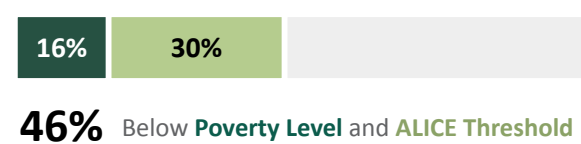


Public land
68%

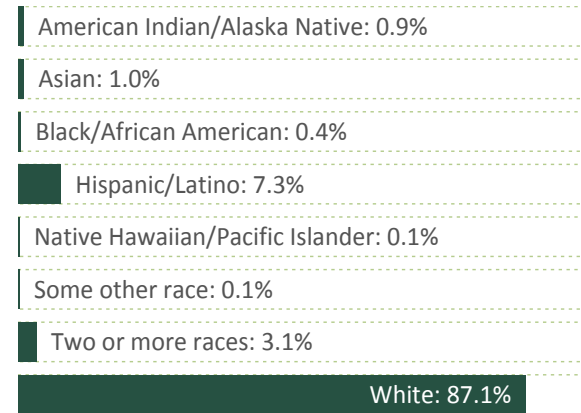
Developed/cultivated land
9%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	27%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	18	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24	28	21	29
Voter participation	64%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	45%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	79%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	73%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	17%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	48%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	11	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$882	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$697			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70%	73%		
Good physical health	59%	60%		
Good mental health	58%	57%		
Tobacco use	38%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	79%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13	16	16	17
Transit service	30%	52%		
Mobile homes	17%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,998	5,190	9,640	4,326

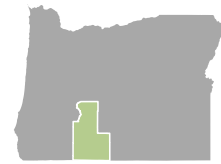
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
66,310

Total land area
6,136 mi²

Rural population
38%

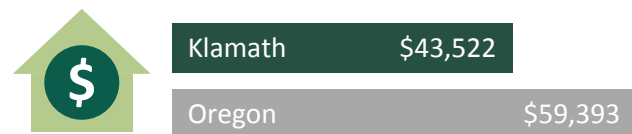


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
18

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

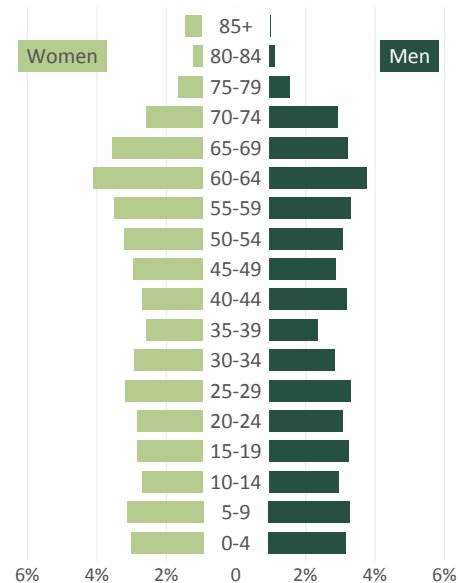


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



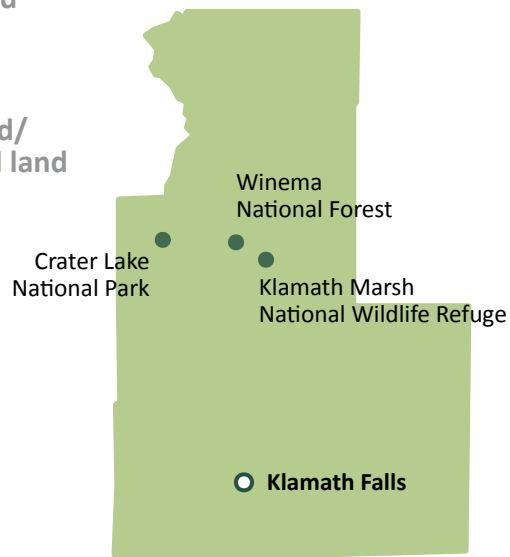
LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **74** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

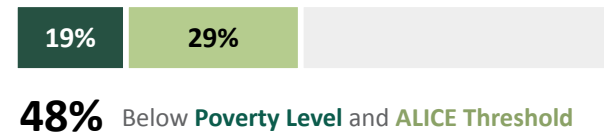


Public land
60%

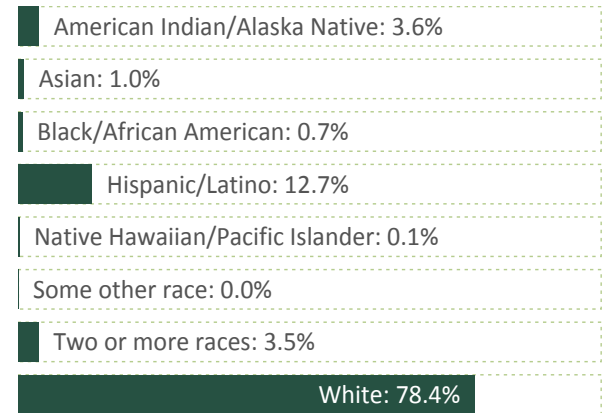
Developed/
cultivated land
8%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	28%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	17	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	13	28	21	29
Voter participation	65%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	4 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	40%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	82%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	76%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	19%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	1	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$998	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$576			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	10%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	79%	73%		
Good physical health	63%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	33%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	85%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	54%	52%		
Mobile homes	17%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,301	5,190	9,640	4,326

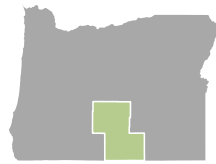
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
7,843

Total land area
8,358 mi²

Rural population
63%

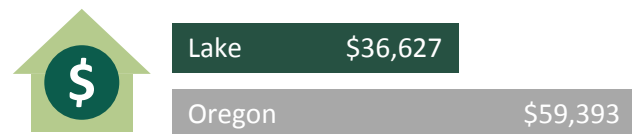


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
46

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

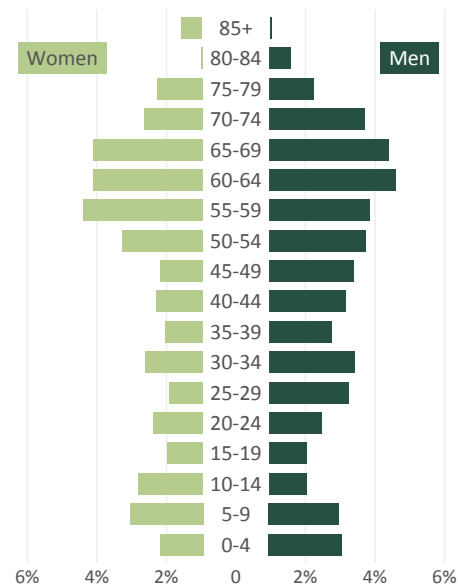


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



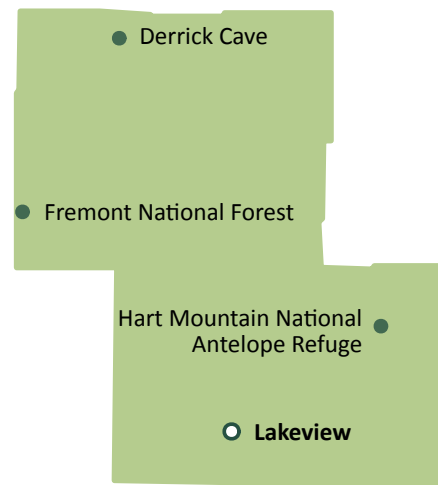
LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **78** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

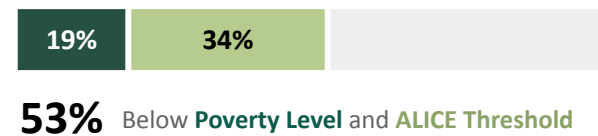


Public land
75%

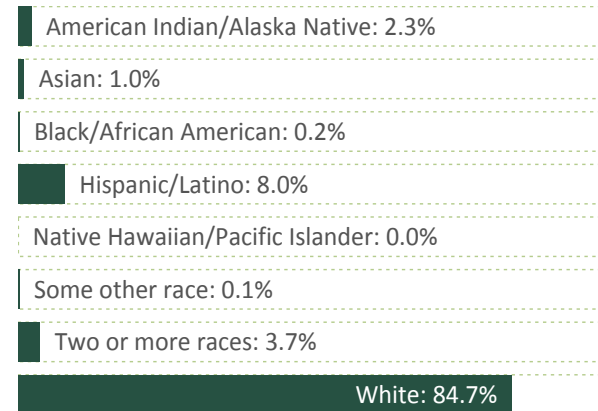
Developed/cultivated land
3%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	12%		
Child poverty*	19%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	7	28	21	29
Voter participation	72%	70%		



EDUCATION

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	12 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	54%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	84%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	80%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	15%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	51%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	11	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,636	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$539			



HEALTH

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	4%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66%	73%		
Good physical health	60%	60%		
Good mental health	69%	57%		
Tobacco use	20%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	49%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	3	16	16	17
Transit service	0%	52%		
Mobile homes	22%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,725	5,190	9,640	4,326

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

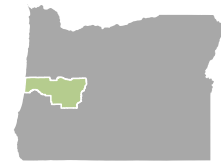


Total population
368,882

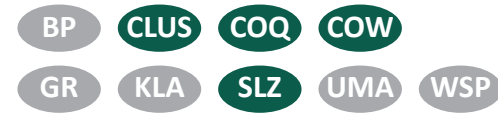
Total land area
4,722 mi²

Rural population
18%

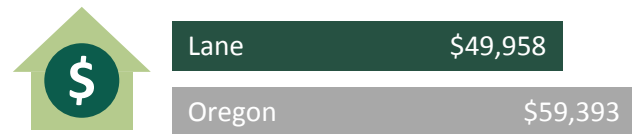
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
62



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

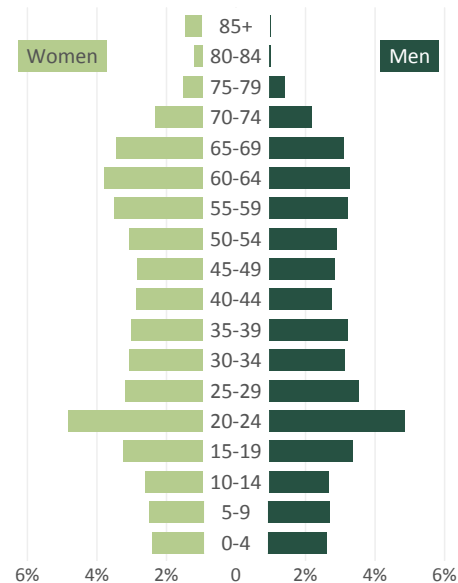


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

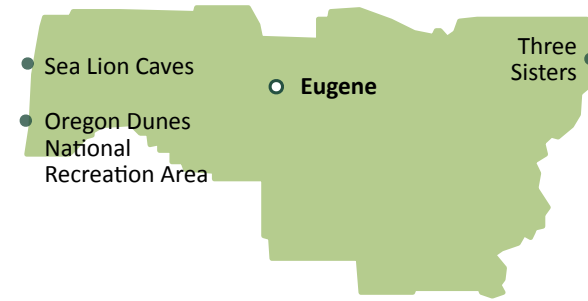


LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years **77** years

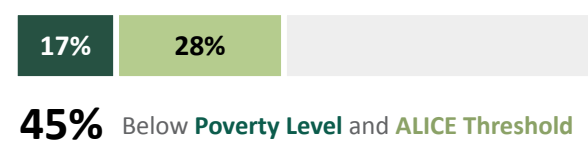
POPULATION BY AGE



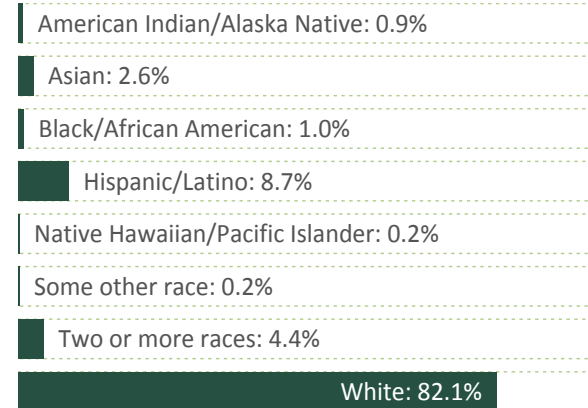
Public land **58%** Developed/cultivated land **10%**



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	21%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	15	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28	28	21	29
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	48%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	85%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	76%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	30%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	4	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,347	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$727			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	77%	73%		
Good physical health	58%	60%		
Good mental health	53%	57%		
Tobacco use	26%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	93%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17	16	16	17
Transit service	57%	52%		
Mobile homes	9%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,189	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
47,881

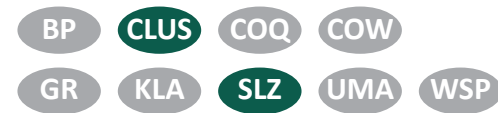
Total land area
1,194 mi²

Rural population
38%

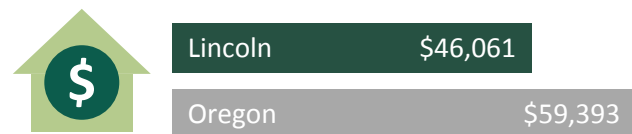


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
73

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

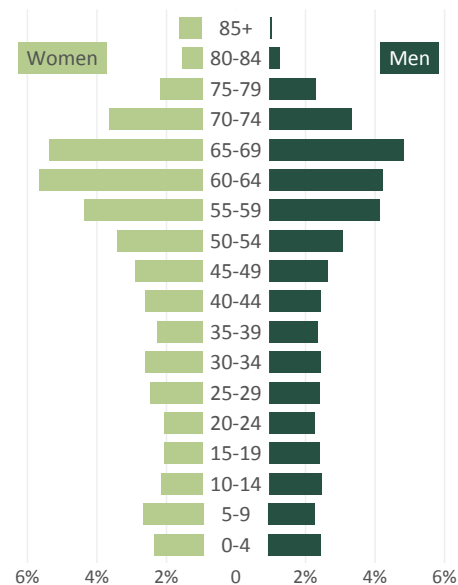


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **75** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

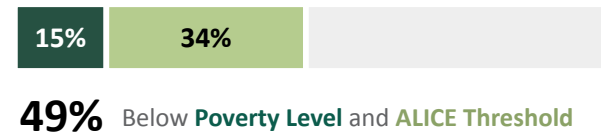


Public land
29%

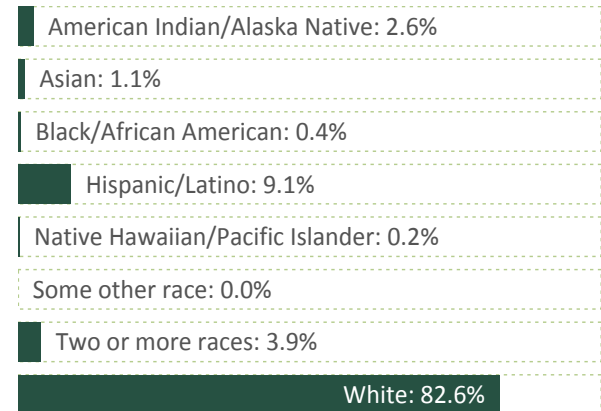
Developed/
cultivated land
6%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	26%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	20	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	29	28	21	29
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	37%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	76%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	81%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	24%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,283	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$695			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	9%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68%	73%		
Good physical health	57%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	35%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	94%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16	16	16	17
Transit service	40%	52%		
Mobile homes	13%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,996	5,190	9,640	4,326

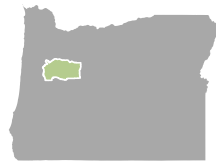
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
122,870

Total land area
2,309 mi²

Rural population
32%

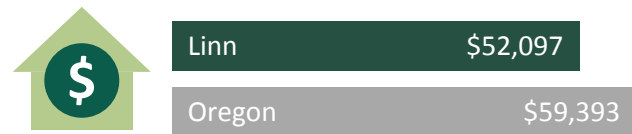


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
57

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

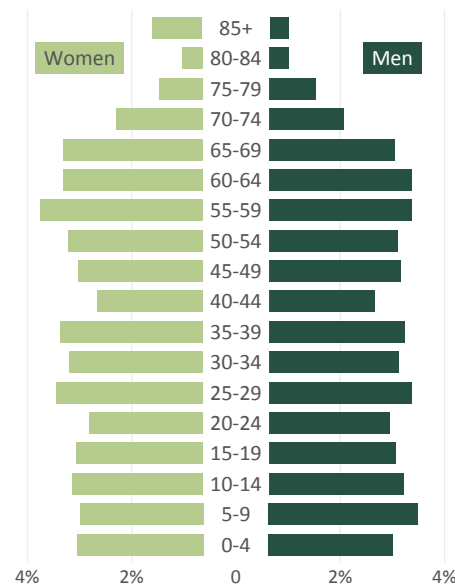


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **76** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

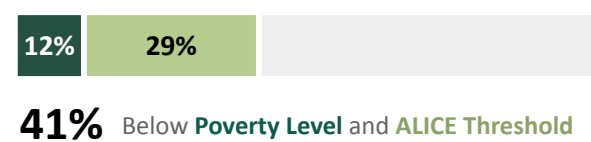


Public land
40%

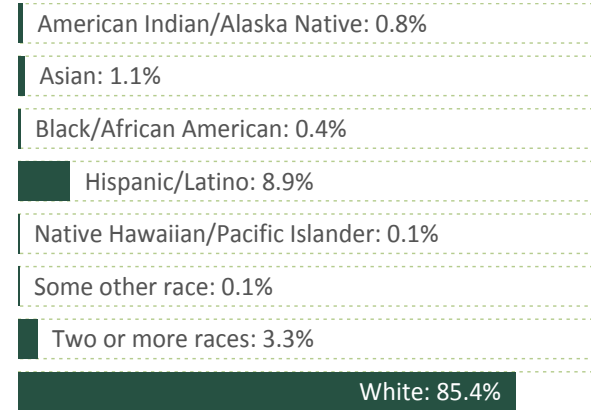
Developed/cultivated land
27%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	18%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24	28	21	29
Voter participation	64%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	41%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	76%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	79%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	20%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,262	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$689			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68%	73%		
Good physical health	59%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	30%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	98%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11	16	16	17
Transit service	32%	52%		
Mobile homes	12%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,499	5,190	9,640	4,326

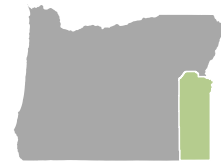
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
30,431

Total land area
9,930 mi²

Rural population
48%

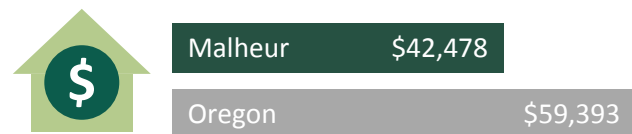


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
-12

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

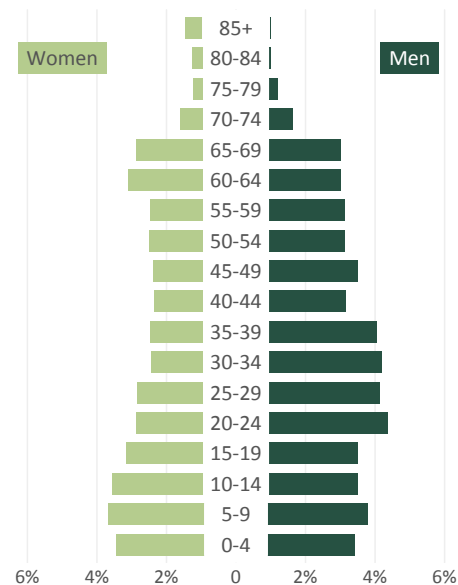


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



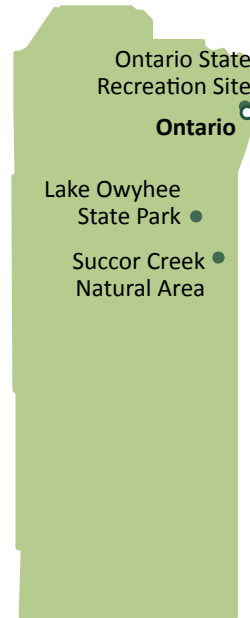
LIFE EXPECTANCY **80** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

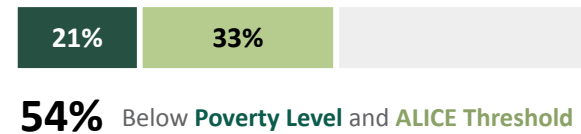


Public land
78%

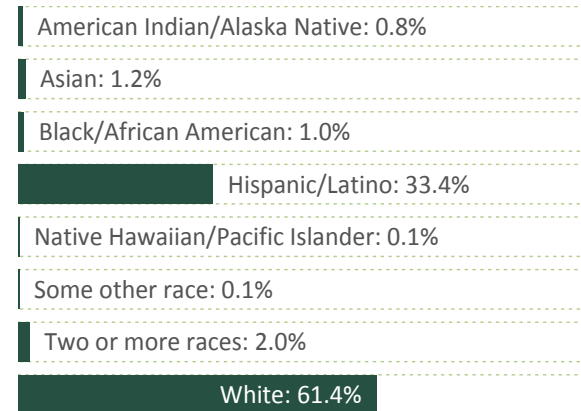
Developed/
cultivated land
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	13%	12%		
Child poverty*	35%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	26	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21	28	21	29
Voter participation	61%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	34%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	89%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	87%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	14%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	1	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$894	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$537			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74%	73%		
Good physical health	54%	60%		
Good mental health	56%	57%		
Tobacco use	29%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	70%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13	16	16	17
Transit service	31%	52%		
Mobile homes	17%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,437	5,190	9,640	4,326

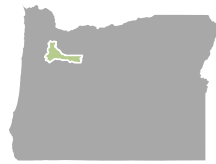
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
335,553

Total land area
1,193 mi²

Rural population
13%

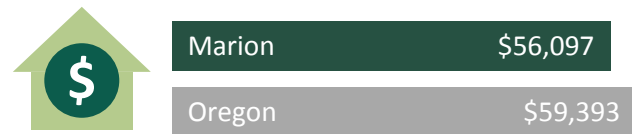


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
45

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

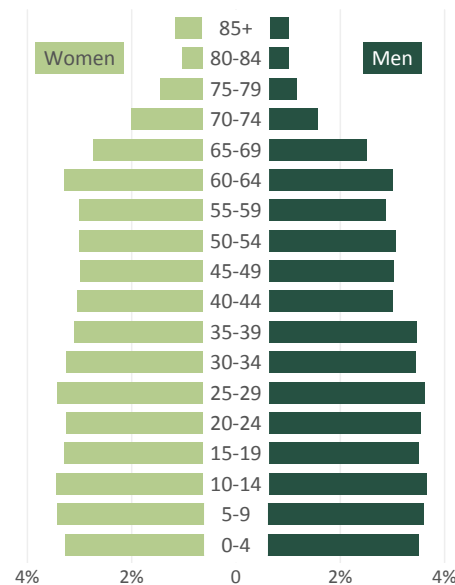


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



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

POPULATION BY AGE

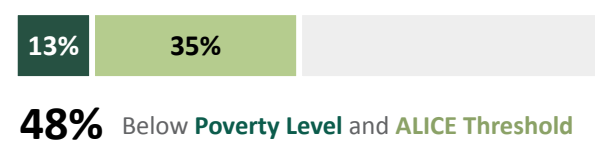


Public land
35%

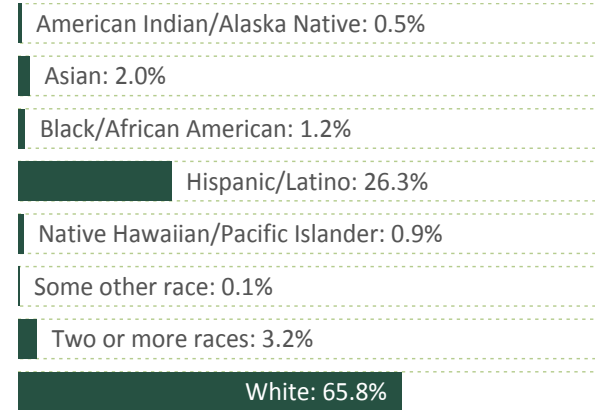
Developed/cultivated land
47%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	11%	12%		
Child poverty*	21%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	39	28	21	29
Voter participation	66%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	35%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	83%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	79%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	23%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	61%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	7	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,102	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$668			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76%	73%		
Good physical health	60%	60%		
Good mental health	57%	57%		
Tobacco use	25%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	99%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13	16	16	17
Transit service	56%	52%		
Mobile homes	9%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,436	5,190	9,640	4,326

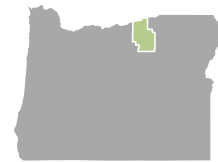
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
11,215

Total land area
2,049 mi²

Rural population
46%

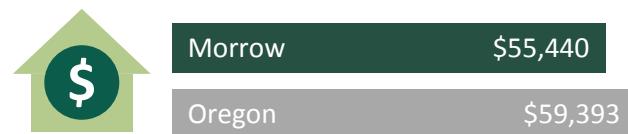


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
2

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

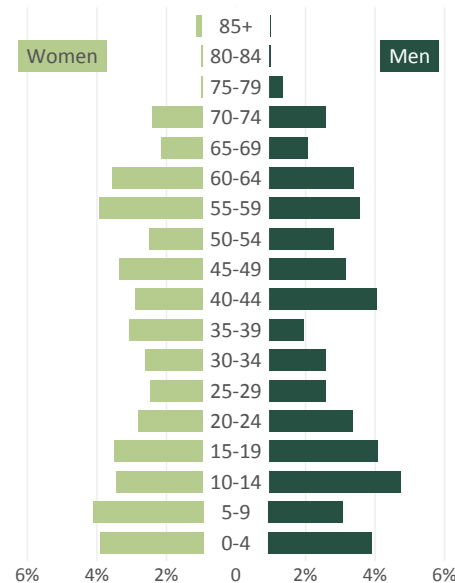


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



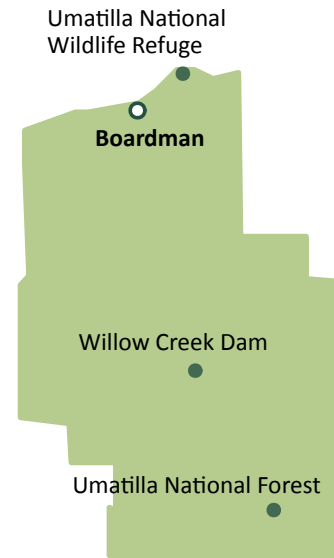
LIFE EXPECTANCY **83** years (Women) **79** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

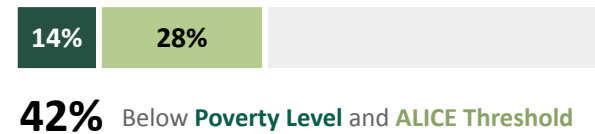


Public land
17%

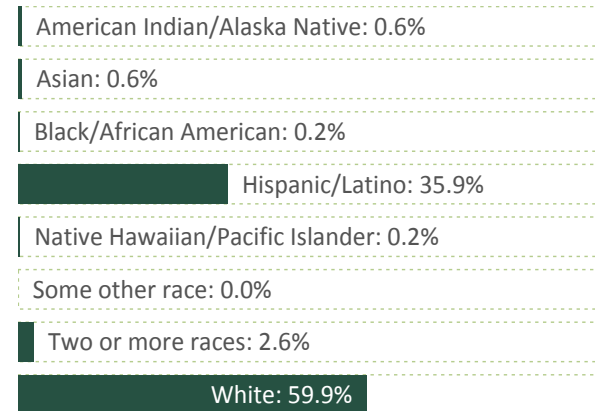
Developed/
cultivated land
30%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	8%	12%		
Child poverty*	23%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20	28	21	29
Voter participation	63%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	35%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	92%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	83%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	11%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	28	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$2,670	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$524			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	10%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75%	73%		
Good physical health	48%	60%		
Good mental health	71%	57%		
Tobacco use	37%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	78%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10	16	16	17
Transit service	4%	52%		
Mobile homes	31%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	17,282	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
798,647

Total land area
466 mi²

Rural population
1%

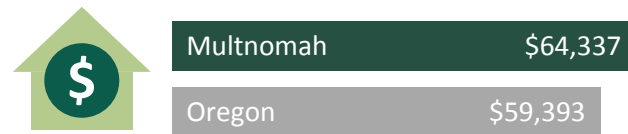


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
62

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

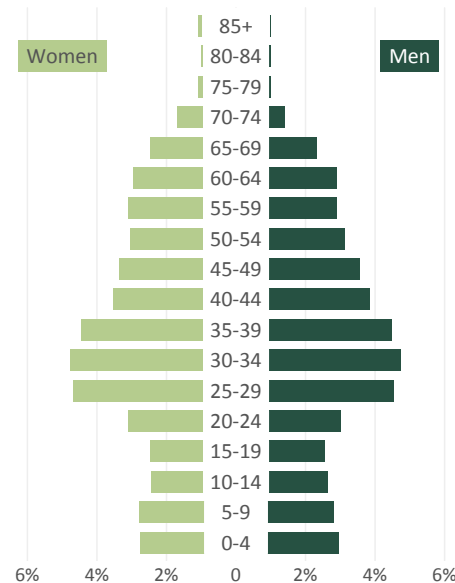


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



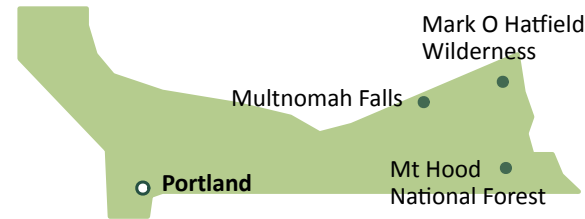
LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

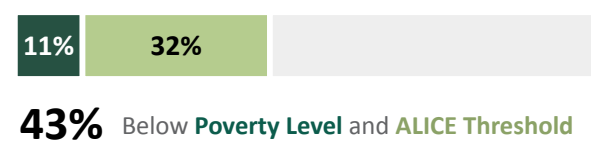


Public land
36%

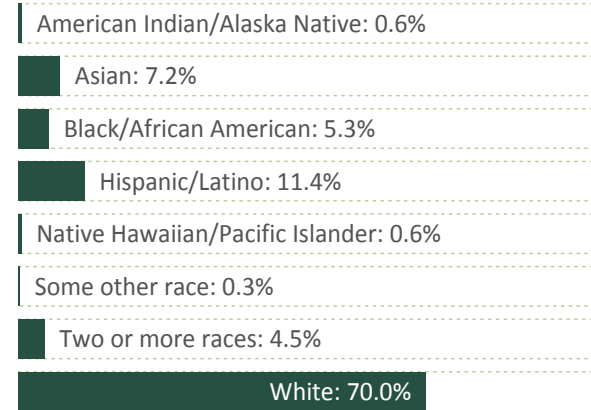
Developed/cultivated land
42%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	19%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	47	28	21	29
Voter participation	73%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	46%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	85%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	79%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	45%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	15	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,968	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,132			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71%	73%		
Good physical health	58%	60%		
Good mental health	54%	57%		
Tobacco use	23%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	99%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	21	16	16	17
Transit service	86%	52%		
Mobile homes	2%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,834	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
81,427

Total land area
744 mi²

Rural population
20%

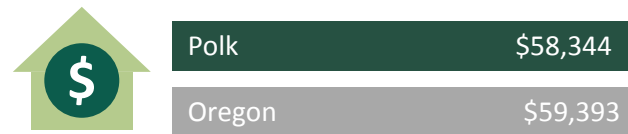


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
64

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

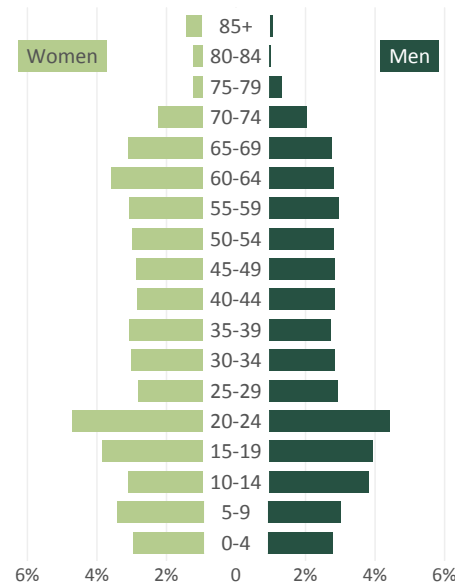


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



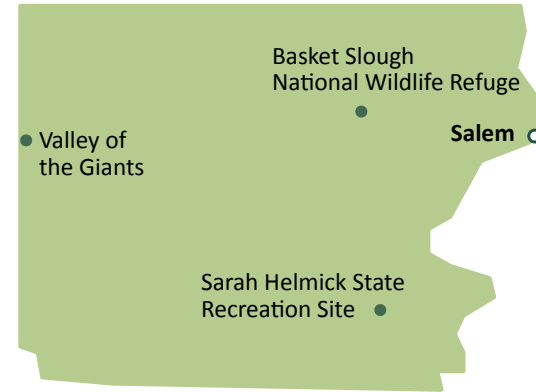
LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years (Women) **78** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

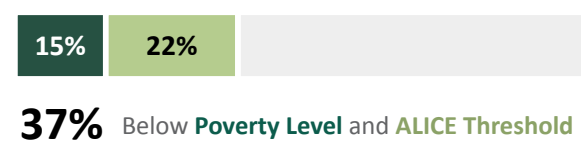


Public land
12%

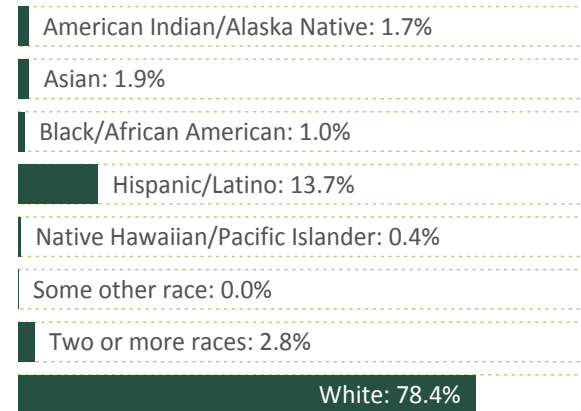
Developed/cultivated land
43%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	12%	12%		
Child poverty*	15%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16	28	21	29
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	7 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	35%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	86%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	83%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	30%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	1	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,050	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$668			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73%	73%		
Good physical health	56%	60%		
Good mental health	56%	57%		
Tobacco use	19%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	98%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12	16	16	17
Transit service	33%	52%		
Mobile homes	8%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,245	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
1,605

Total land area
831 mi²

Rural population
100%

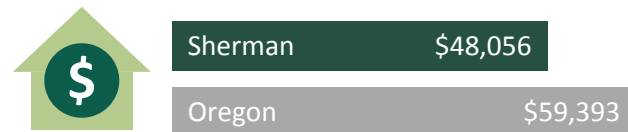


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
17

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

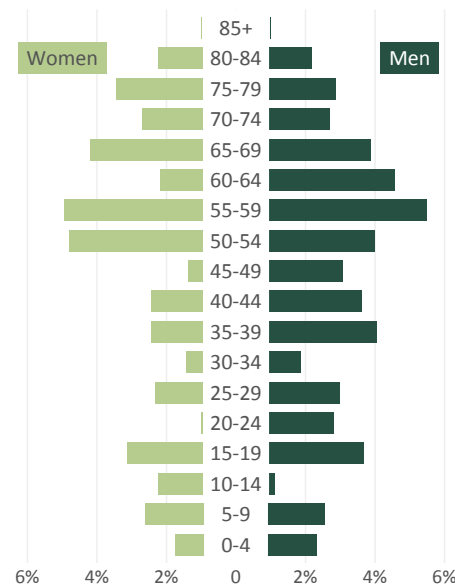


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex

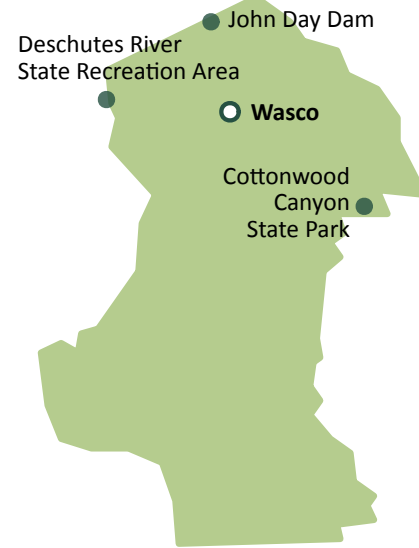


POPULATION BY AGE

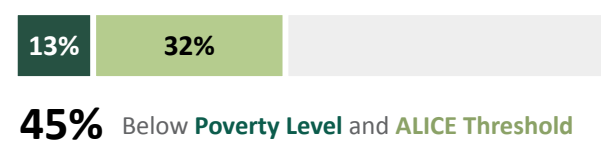


Public land
12%

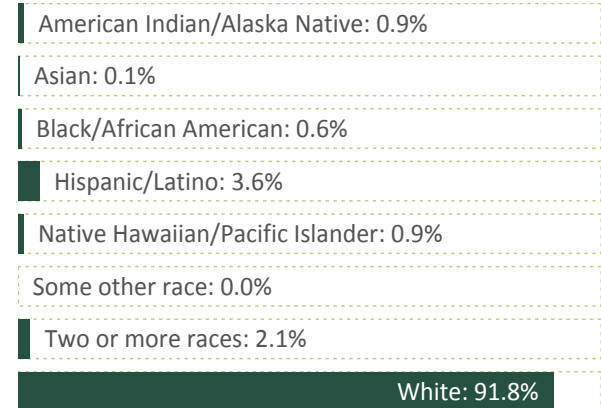
Developed/
cultivated land
44%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	17%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	29	28	21	29
Voter participation	76%	70%		



EDUCATION

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	12 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	75%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	79%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	73%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	19%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	54%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	46	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$3,936	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$607			



HEALTH

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	0%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72%	73%		
Good physical health	69%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	39%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	63%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17	16	16	17
Transit service	0%	52%		
Mobile homes	23%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	75,350	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
26,076

Total land area
1,333 mi²

Rural population
70%

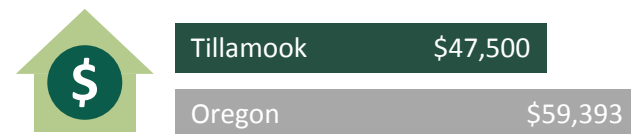


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
59

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

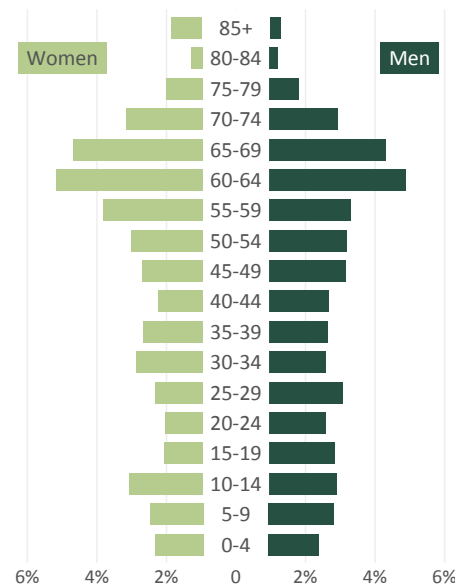


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

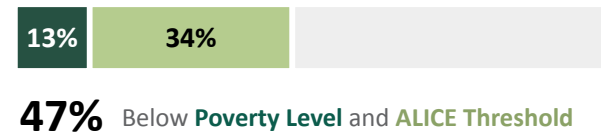


Public land
53%

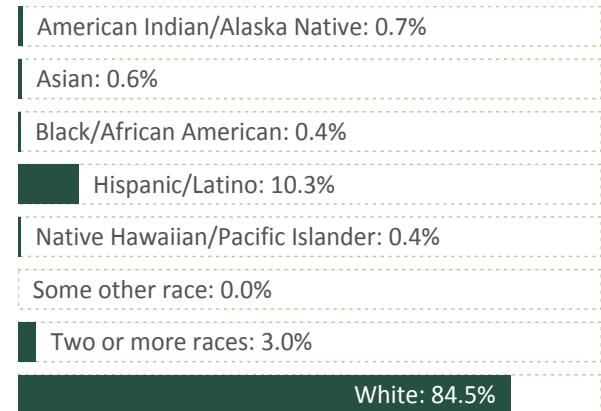
Developed/
cultivated land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

COMMUNITY	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	12%		
Child poverty*	22%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24	28	21	29
Voter participation	70%	70%		

EDUCATION	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	47%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	82%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	84%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	21%	33%	23%	37%

ECONOMY	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	10	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,999	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$632			

HEALTH	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68%	73%		
Good physical health	61%	60%		
Good mental health	56%	57%		
Tobacco use	24%	26%		

INFRASTRUCTURE	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	94%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10	16	16	17
Transit service	32%	52%		
Mobile homes	11%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,922	5,190	9,640	4,326

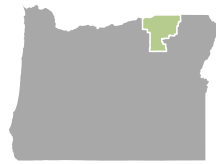
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
76,898

Total land area
3,231 mi²

Rural population
29%

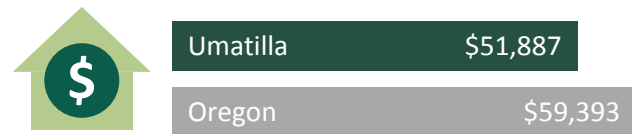


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
20

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

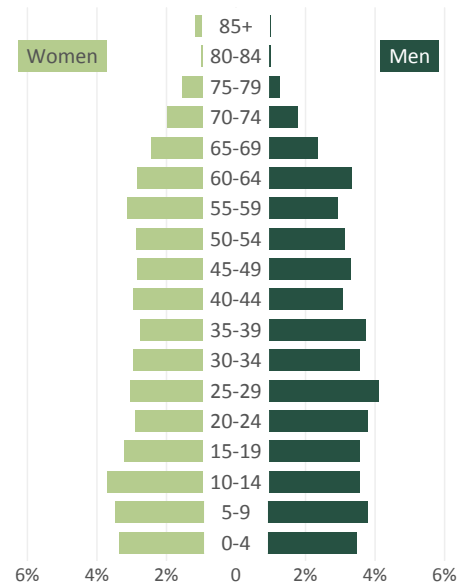


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

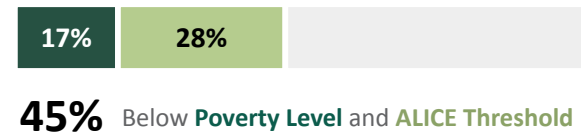


Public land
27%

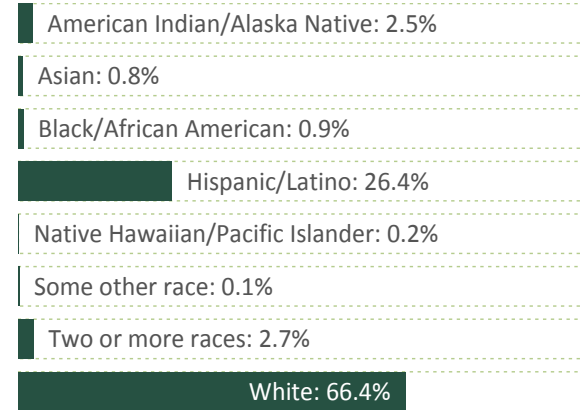
Developed/cultivated land
33%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	12%	12%		
Child poverty*	27%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25	28	21	29
Voter participation	57%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	5 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	42%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	87%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	78%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	16%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,130	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$572			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66%	73%		
Good physical health	63%	60%		
Good mental health	65%	57%		
Tobacco use	27%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	85%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15	16	16	17
Transit service	34%	52%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,715	5,190	9,640	4,326

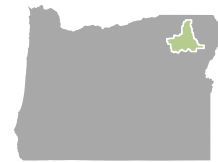
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).



Total population
26,028

Total land area
2,039 mi²

Rural population
42%

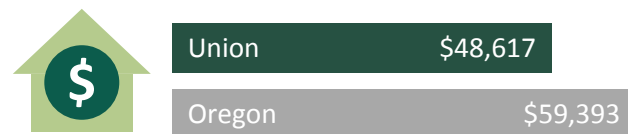


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
32

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

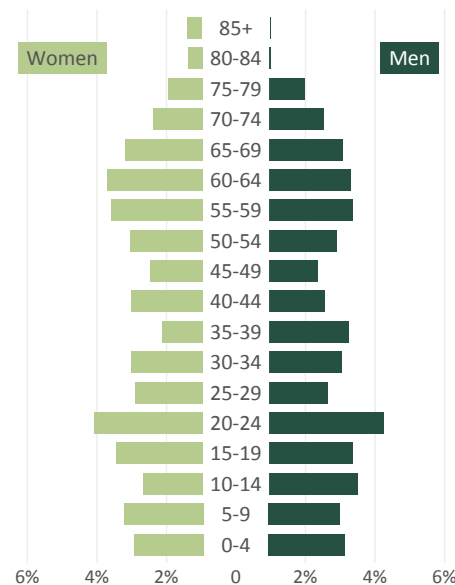


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **78** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

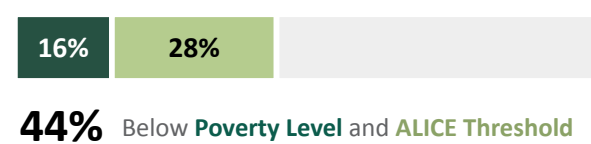


Public land
49%

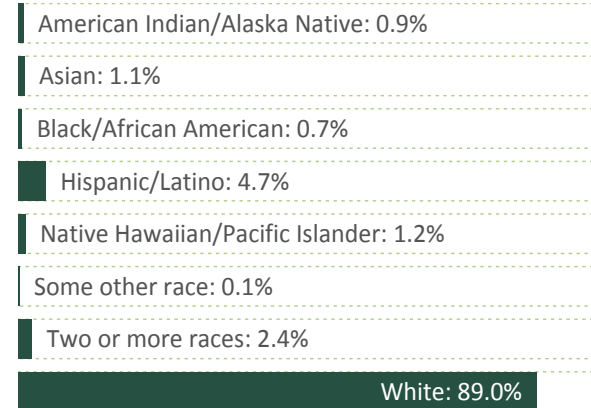
Developed/cultivated land
13%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	15%	12%		
Child poverty*	19%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15	28	21	29
Voter participation	68%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	9 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	46%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	86%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	86%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	25%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	5%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$983	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$559			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	6%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69%	73%		
Good physical health	64%	60%		
Good mental health	62%	57%		
Tobacco use	35%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	71%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16	16	16	17
Transit service	40%	52%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,039	5,190	9,640	4,326

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

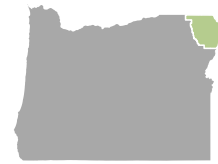


Total population
6,924

Total land area
3,152 mi²

Rural population
100%

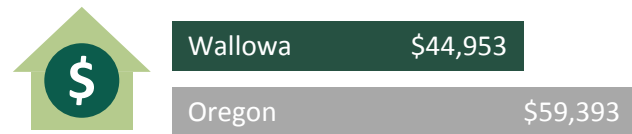
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
55



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

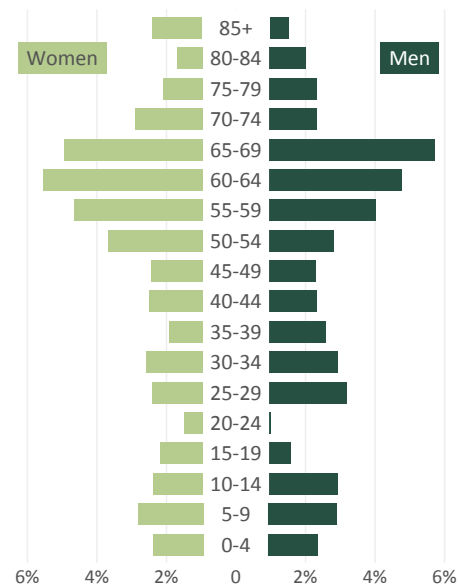


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **83** years (Women) **77** years (Men)

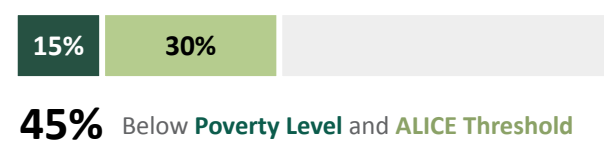
POPULATION BY AGE



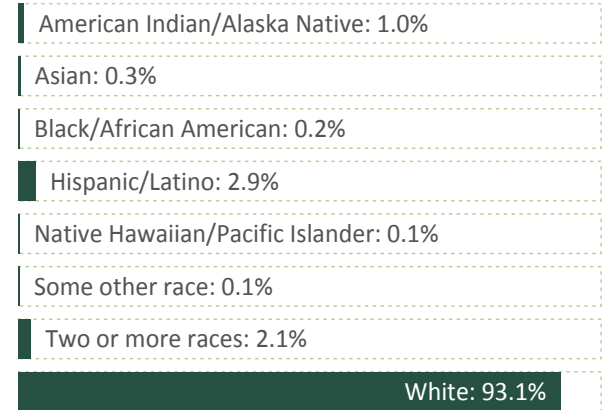
Public land **59%** Developed/cultivated land **4%**



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

COMMUNITY	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	27%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0	28	21	29
Voter participation	77%	70%		

EDUCATION	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	10 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	53%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	97%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	93%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	25%	33%	23%	37%

ECONOMY	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	6%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	55%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,253	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$607			

HEALTH	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	4%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75%	73%		
Good physical health	68%	60%		
Good mental health	64%	57%		
Tobacco use	ID	26%		

INFRASTRUCTURE	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	92%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12	16	16	17
Transit service	35%	52%		
Mobile homes	15%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,091	5,190	9,640	4,326

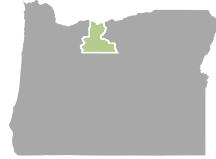
* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).
ID: Insufficient data per source



Total population
25,866

Total land area
2,395 mi²

Rural population
33%

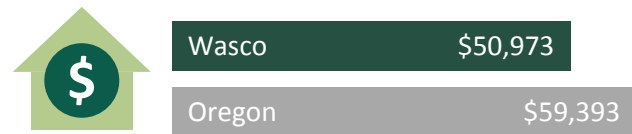


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
79

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

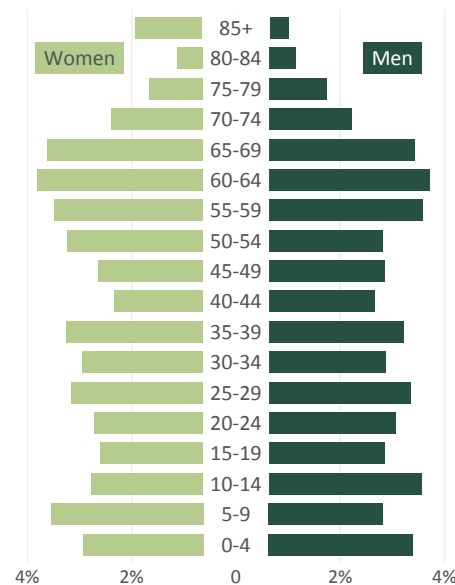


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



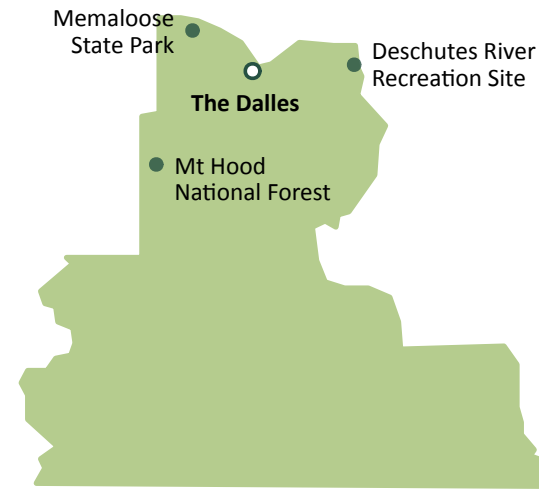
LIFE EXPECTANCY **81** years (Women) **75** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

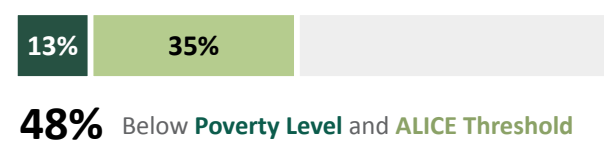


Public land
44%

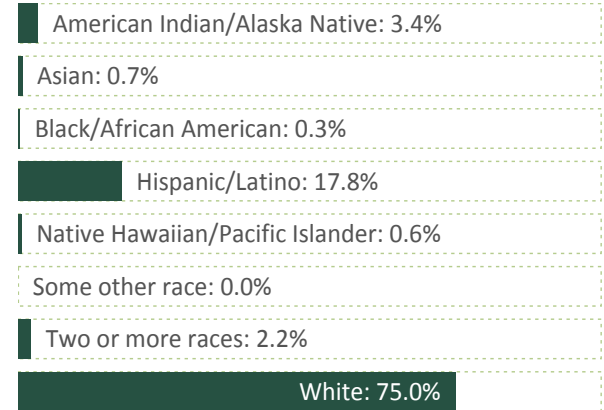
Developed/cultivated land
11%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.



COMMUNITY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11%	12%		
Child poverty*	17%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	12	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25	28	21	29
Voter participation	69%	70%		



EDUCATION

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	6 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	40%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	81%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	78%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	21%	33%	23%	37%



ECONOMY

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-2	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,341	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$798			



HEALTH

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Low weight births	5%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72%	73%		
Good physical health	69%	60%		
Good mental health	60%	57%		
Tobacco use	39%	26%		



INFRASTRUCTURE

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Broadband access	86%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	20	16	16	17
Transit service	5%	52%		
Mobile homes	16%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,401	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Total population
581,821

Total land area
726 mi²

Rural population
6%

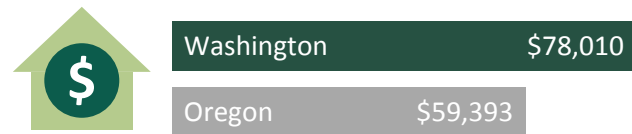


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
79

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

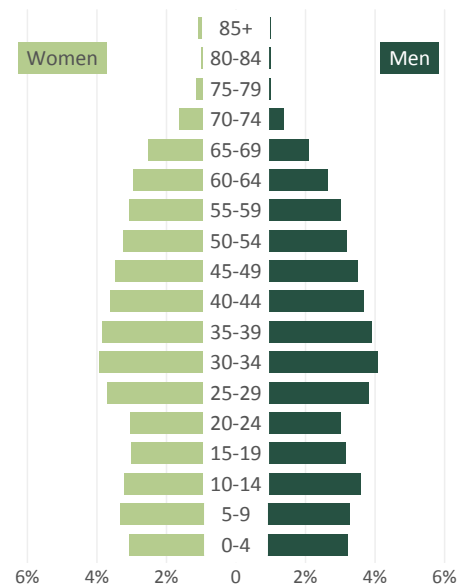


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY **84** years (Women) **80** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

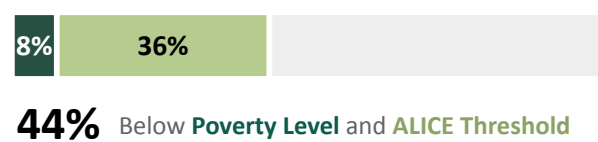


Public land
15%

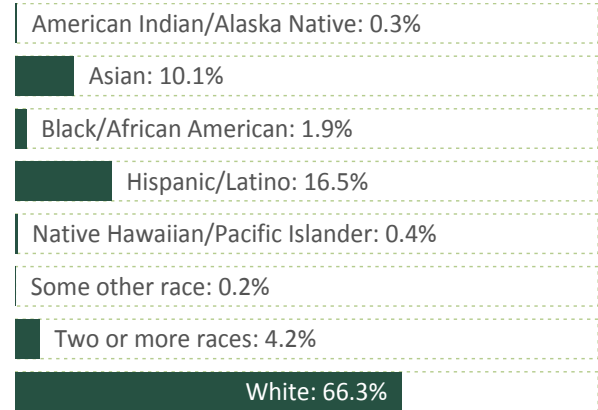
Developed/cultivated land
46%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	10%	12%		
Child poverty*	12%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15	28	21	29
Voter participation	71%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	10 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	56%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	88%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	88%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	44%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	8	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,755	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,132			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	7%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76%	73%		
Good physical health	64%	60%		
Good mental health	62%	57%		
Tobacco use	20%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	97%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17	16	16	17
Transit service	56%	52%		
Mobile homes	2%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,048	5,190	9,640	4,326

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

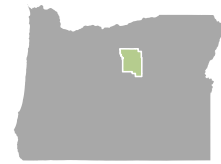


Total population
1,426

Total land area
1,715 mi²

Rural population
100%

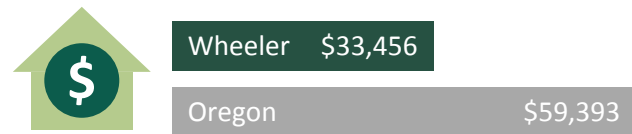
Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
56



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

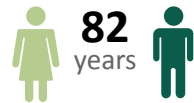


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

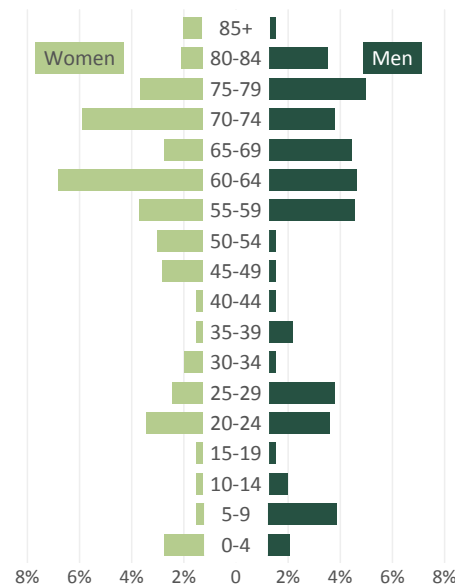


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE

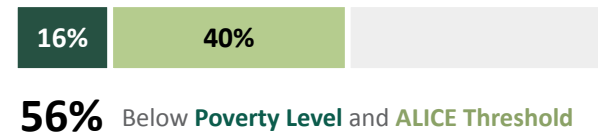


Public land
29%

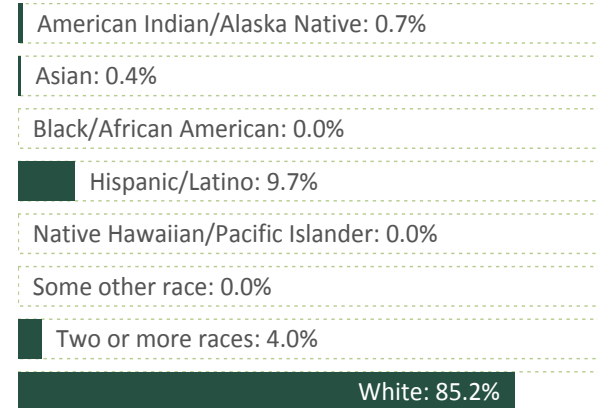
Developed/cultivated land
1%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	14%	12%		
Child poverty*	35%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	2	28	21	29
Voter participation	84%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	13 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	53%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	33%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	27%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	14%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	43%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	9	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,597	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$537			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	0%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	ID	73%		
Good physical health	30%	60%		
Good mental health	56%	57%		
Tobacco use	ID	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	0%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	26	16	16	17
Transit service	7%	52%		
Mobile homes	20%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,000	5,190	9,640	4,326

* Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).
ID: Insufficient data per source



Total population
103,820

Total land area
718 mi²

Rural population
23%

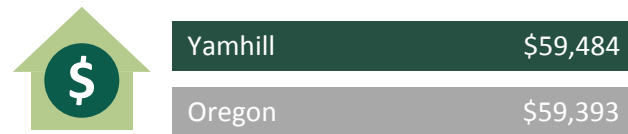


Net migration, 2010-2018
(per 1,000 population)
62

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

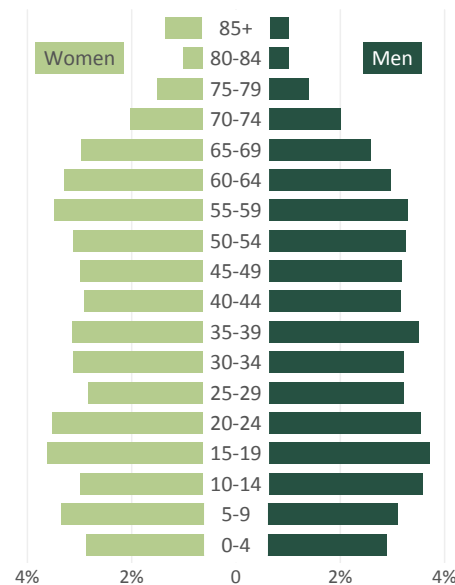


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



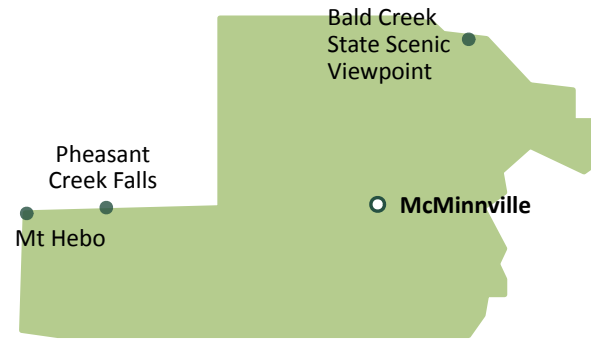
LIFE EXPECTANCY **82** years (Women) **78** years (Men)

POPULATION BY AGE

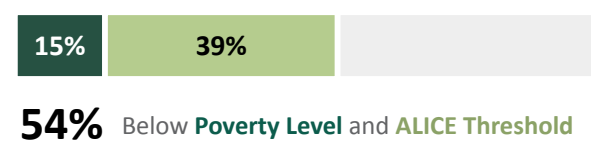


Public land
17%

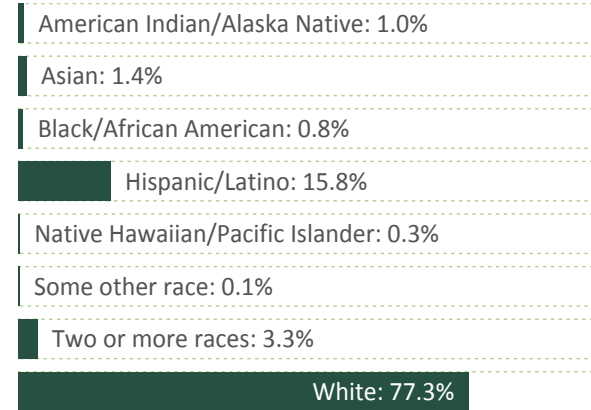
Developed/cultivated land
45%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Definitions of indicators can be found on page 93.

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
COMMUNITY				
Food insecurity	11%	12%		
Child poverty*	20%	18%	17%	18%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4	9	15	8
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21	28	21	29
Voter participation	70%	70%		
EDUCATION				
Kindergarten ready (Letter sounds)	8 of 26	8		
3rd grade reading	49%	47%	42%	48%
9th grade on track	83%	85%	82%	86%
5-year high school graduation rate	86%	80%	75%	82%
4-year college degree or greater	26%	33%	23%	37%
ECONOMY				
Unemployment rate	4%	4%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6	8	5	9
Property tax (per person)	\$1,224	\$1,548	\$1,280	\$1,600
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,132			
HEALTH				
Low weight births	8%	7%	7%	7%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76%	73%		
Good physical health	60%	60%		
Good mental health	59%	57%		
Tobacco use	32%	26%		
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Broadband access	89%	94%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14	16	16	17
Transit service	48%	52%		
Mobile homes	11%	8%	16%	6%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,449	5,190	9,640	4,326

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



Data by Measure

Measure selection

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

Each year since, the production team has taken great care to review the quality of the data available, explore additional options based on new research, attend to user feedback, and populate each topic area with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure relevance to all Oregon counties. While we want to prioritize continuity of measures from one year to the next, we also want to ensure that the report incorporates the best available data. So, there will be changes from time to time, as is the case this year.

American Community Survey

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

basis 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 also can illuminate opportunities for community engagement as well as 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. The margins of error for the measures in this report are available on the Communities Reporter Tool from the Rural Communities Explorer (<http://oregonexplorer.info/rural>) or the U.S. Census Bureau (<http://www.census.gov>).

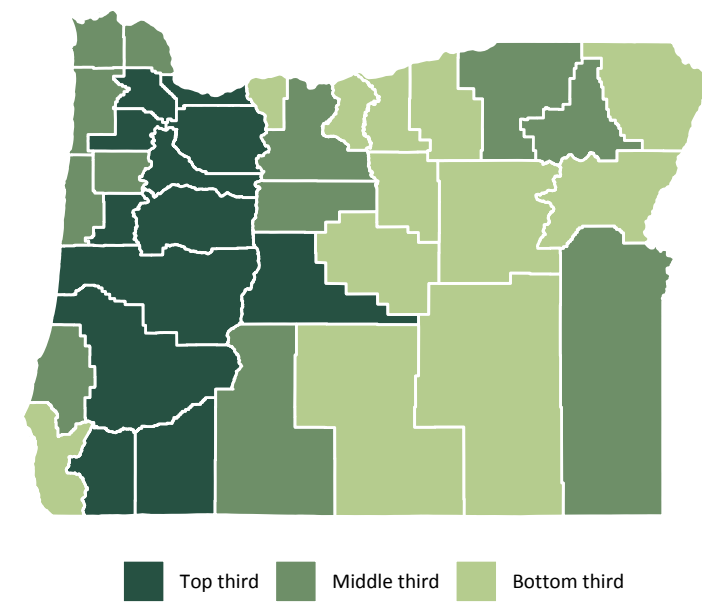


TOTAL POPULATION

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

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

Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,081,943
	Urban Oregon	2,812,221
	Rural Oregon	1,269,722
1	Multnomah	798,647
2	Washington	581,821
3	Clackamas	405,788
4	Lane	368,882
5	Marion	335,553
6	Jackson	214,267
7	Deschutes	180,640
8	Linn	122,870
9	Douglas	108,323
10	Yamhill	103,820
11	Benton	89,780
12	Josephine	85,481
13	Polk	81,427
14	Umatilla	76,898
15	Klamath	66,310
16	Coos	63,308
17	Columbia	50,851
18	Lincoln	47,881
19	Clatsop	38,562
20	Malheur	30,431
21	Tillamook	26,076
22	Union	26,028
23	Wasco	25,866
24	Jefferson	23,143
25	Hood River	23,131
26	Curry	22,507
27	Crook	22,337
28	Baker	15,984
29	Morrow	11,215
30	Lake	7,843
31	Harney	7,228
32	Grant	7,183
33	Wallowa	6,924
34	Gilliam	1,907
35	Sherman	1,605
36	Wheeler	1,426



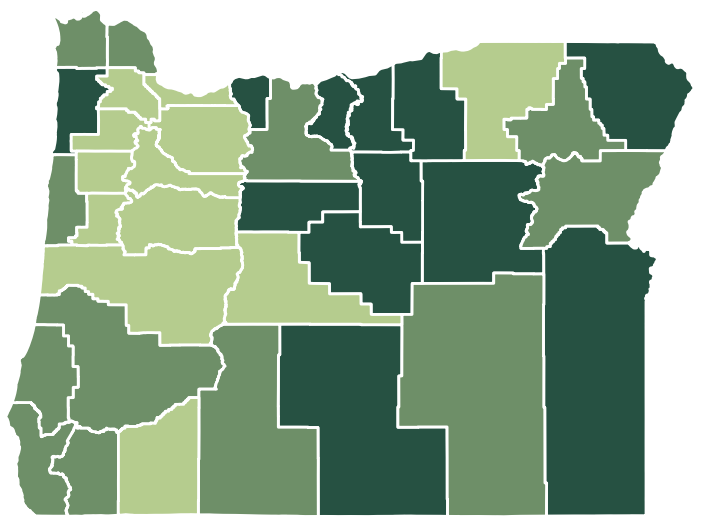
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



RURAL POPULATION

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
6	Tillamook	69.6%
7	Lake	63.3%
8	Jefferson	63.1%
9	Hood River	52.2%
10	Malheur	48.4%
11	Crook	48.0%
12	Morrow	45.9%
13	Josephine	45.0%
14	Harney	44.3%
15	Columbia	43.6%
16	Union	42.1%
17	Douglas	41.2%
18	Baker	41.0%
19	Clatsop	39.0%
20	Curry	38.7%
21	Coos	38.4%
22	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%

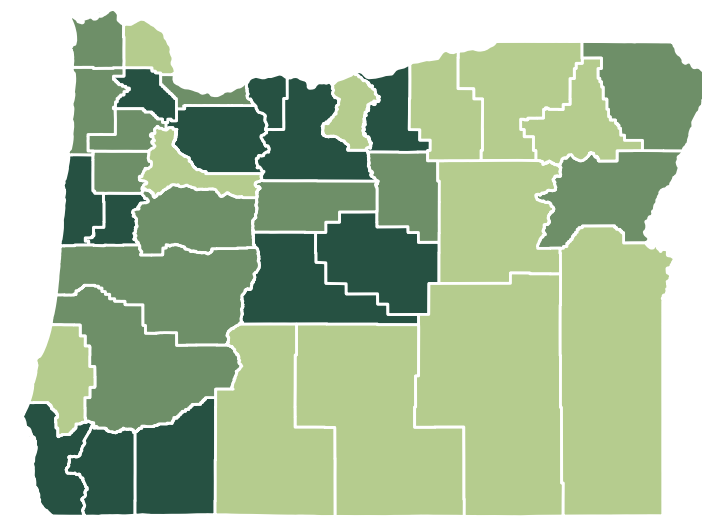
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.



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.

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Deschutes	162.9
2	Curry	94.3
2	Crook	94.3
4	Clackamas	92.8
5	Hood River	90.7
6	Washington	79.3
7	Wasco	79.0
8	Josephine	78.0
9	Jackson	75.2
10	Benton	74.2
11	Lincoln	73.3
Urban Oregon		73.2
Oregon		68.8
12	Gilliam	66.4
13	Polk	63.8
14	Douglas	62.8
15	Lane	62.0
16	Multnomah	61.9
17	Yamhill	61.8
18	Tillamook	59.3
19	Baker	58.7
20	Linn	56.9
21	Wheeler	56.0
22	Wallowa	54.6
23	Clatsop	52.9
24	Jefferson	52.0
Rural Oregon		46.9
25	Lake	46.0
26	Marion	44.5
27	Columbia	39.4
28	Coos	39.1
29	Union	31.7
30	Umatilla	20.3
31	Grant	19.1
32	Klamath	18.0
33	Sherman	17.5
34	Morrow	1.6
35	Harney	-0.8
36	Malheur	-12.4

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010-2018, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2019.



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

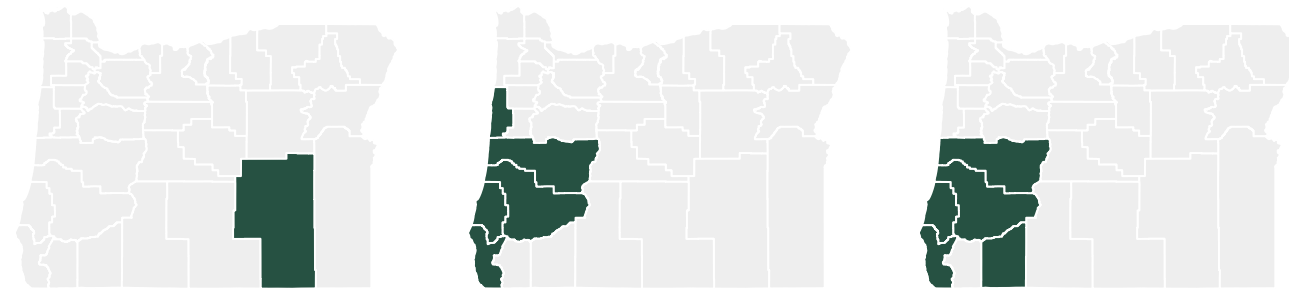
Ultimately, Indian history is Oregon history. Oregon Senate Bill 13 directs the Department of Education to develop curriculum about the Native American experience in Oregon and to provide professional development for all teachers in support of that curriculum. This effort will provide an opportunity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



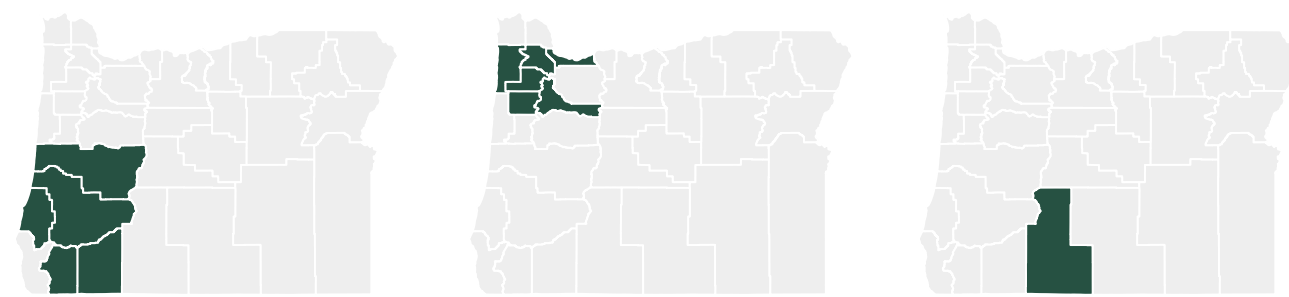
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

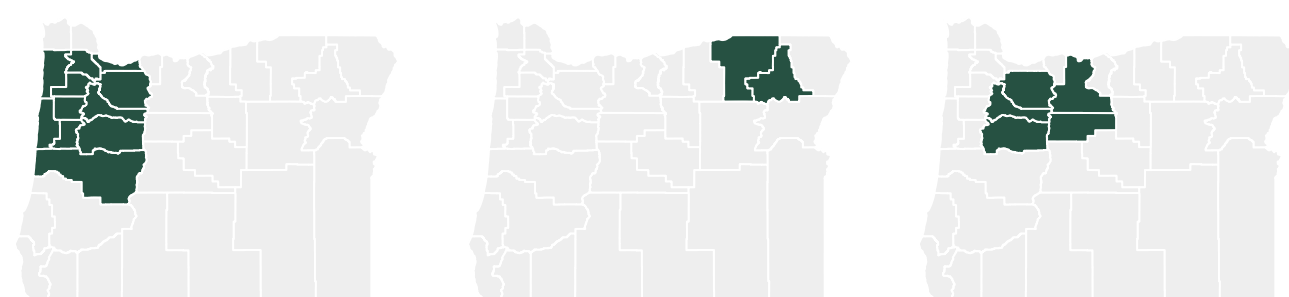
- BP** Burns Paiute Tribe
- CLUS** Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians
- COQ** Coquille Indian Tribe



- COW** Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe
- GR** Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde
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- SLZ** Confederated Tribes of Siletz
- UMA** Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
- WSP** Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



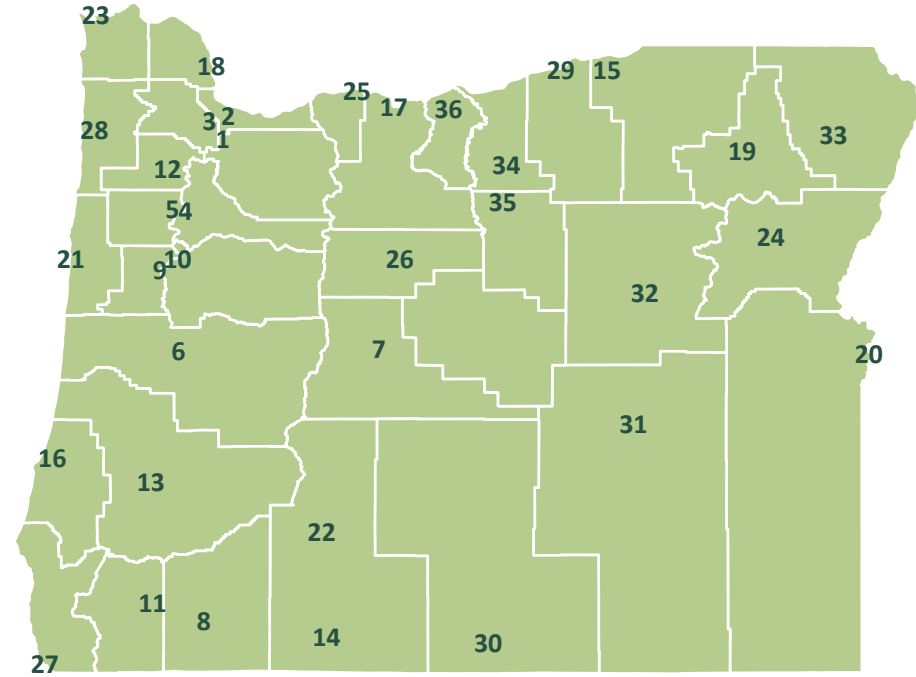
Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2019. Released 2019.



LARGEST COMMUNITIES

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

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



#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop
1	Portland	Clackamas	639,387	13	Roseburg	Douglas	22,988	25	Hood River	Hood River	7,688
2	Portland	Multnomah	639,387	14	Klamath Falls	Klamath	21,138	26	Madras	Jefferson	6,674
3	Portland	Washington	639,387	15	Hermiston	Umatilla	17,346	27	Brookings	Curry	6,413
4	Salem	Marion	166,756	16	Coos Bay	Coos	16,176	28	Tillamook	Tillamook	5,176
5	Salem	Polk	166,756	17	The Dalles	Wasco	15,320	29	Boardman	Morrow	3,340
6	Eugene	Lane	165,997	18	St. Helens	Columbia	13,446	30	Lakeview	Lake	2,765
7	Bend	Deschutes	90,500	19	La Grande	Union	13,103	31	Burns	Harney	2,756
8	Medford	Jackson	80,051	20	Ontario	Malheur	10,997	32	John Day	Grant	2,251
9	Corvallis	Benton	57,213	21	Newport	Lincoln	10,381	33	Enterprise	Wallowa	1,990
10	Albany	Linn	52,736	22	Prineville	Crook	9,748	34	Condon	Gilliam	655
11	Grants Pass	Josephine	37,201	23	Astoria	Clatsop	9,747	35	Fossil	Wheeler	503
12	McMinnville	Yamhill	33,662	24	Baker City	Baker	9,738	36	Wasco	Sherman	371

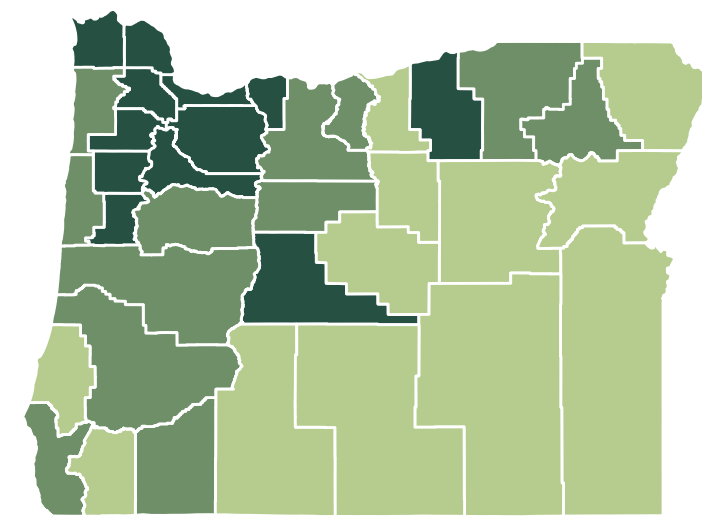
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



MEDIAN INCOME

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$78,010
2	Clackamas	\$76,597
3	Multnomah	\$64,337
4	Deschutes	\$63,680
5	Hood River	\$62,935
6	Columbia	\$59,714
7	Yamhill	\$59,484
Oregon		\$59,393
8	Benton	\$58,655
9	Polk	\$58,344
10	Marion	\$56,097
11	Morrow	\$55,440
12	Clatsop	\$52,583
13	Linn	\$52,097
14	Umatilla	\$51,887
15	Wasco	\$50,973
16	Jackson	\$50,851
17	Jefferson	\$50,339
18	Lane	\$49,958
19	Union	\$48,617
20	Sherman	\$48,056
21	Tillamook	\$47,500
22	Curry	\$46,396
23	Lincoln	\$46,061
24	Douglas	\$45,812
25	Grant	\$45,357
26	Wallowa	\$44,953
27	Crook	\$44,524
28	Baker	\$43,921
29	Klamath	\$43,522
30	Coos	\$43,308
31	Josephine	\$43,046
32	Gilliam	\$42,976
33	Malheur	\$42,478
34	Harney	\$41,797
35	Lake	\$36,627
36	Wheeler	\$33,456

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

Definition: The percentage of households in a county with annual incomes above the Federal Poverty Level but below the ALICE threshold, the amount needed to cover the basic costs of living.

ALICE is an acronym that stands for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed. ALICE describes the growing number of households in our country that do not earn enough income to afford the basic necessities. The ALICE research group, supported by United Way, defines basic household necessities in 2020 as: food, housing, transportation, health care, child care and a smartphone plan. There are now more than 20 states participating as partners in the ALICE effort, and Oregon is among them.

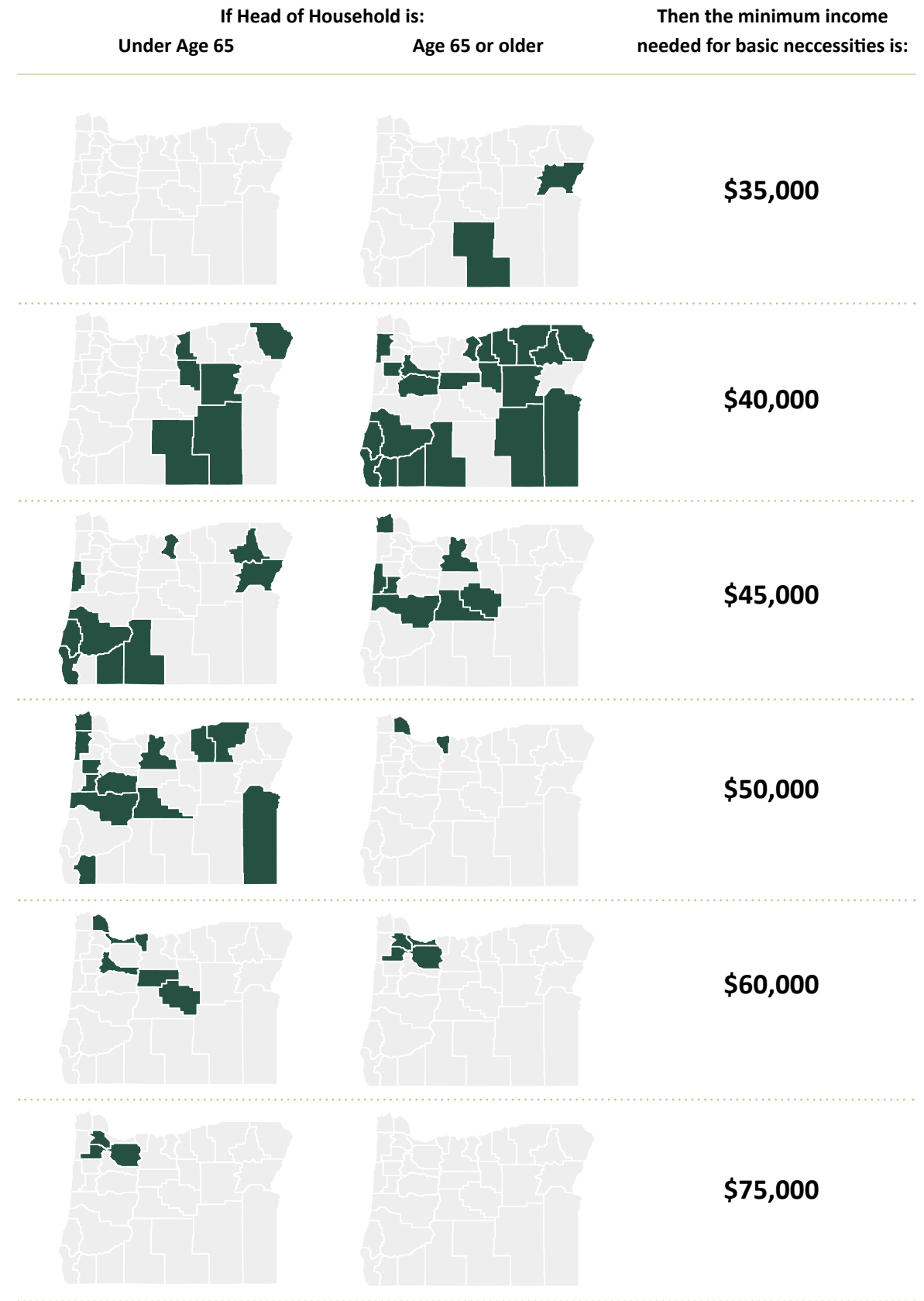
The ALICE research quantifies the number of households at the county level that are experiencing daily financial hardship. The research helps raise awareness about a growing population that do not qualify as poor but face impossible choices day to day. ALICE households cannot save or build wealth because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

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

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

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

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





NOTABLE FEATURES

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

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

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

Benton
Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak
Alsea Falls Recreational Site

Clackamas
Mount Hood National Forest
Timberline Lodge
Trillium Lake

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

Columbia
Forest Grove District State Forest
Collins Beach
Multnomah Channel

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

Crook
Ochoco National Forest
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area
Ochoco Wayside State Park

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

Deschutes
Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Tumalo Falls
Lava River Cave

Douglas
Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Wildlife Safari
Umpqua National Forest

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

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

Harney
Steen Mountains
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Alvord Hot Springs

Hood River
Mount Hood National Forest
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Eagle Creek

Jackson
Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson
The Cove Palisades State Park
Black Butte
Lake Billy Chinook

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

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

Lake
Fremont National Forest
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
Derrick Cave

Lane
Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Sea Lion Caves
Three Sisters

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

Linn
Mount Washington
Middle Santiam Wilderness
Willamette National Forest

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

Marion
Silver Falls State Park
Enchanted Forest
Oregon State Capitol

Morrow
Umatilla National Forest
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah
Multnomah Falls
Mount Hood National Forest
Mark O Hatfield Wilderness

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

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

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

Umatilla
Umatilla National Forest
Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
Hat Rock State Park

Union
Umatilla National Forest
Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
Hilgard Junction State Park

Wallowa
Wallowa Lake State Park
Zumwalt Prairie
Wallowa Whitman National Forest

Wasco
Mount Hood National Forest
Deschutes River Recreation Site
Memaloose State Park

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

Wheeler
Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill
Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls
Bald Creek State Scenic Viewpoint

Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2019. Released 2019.

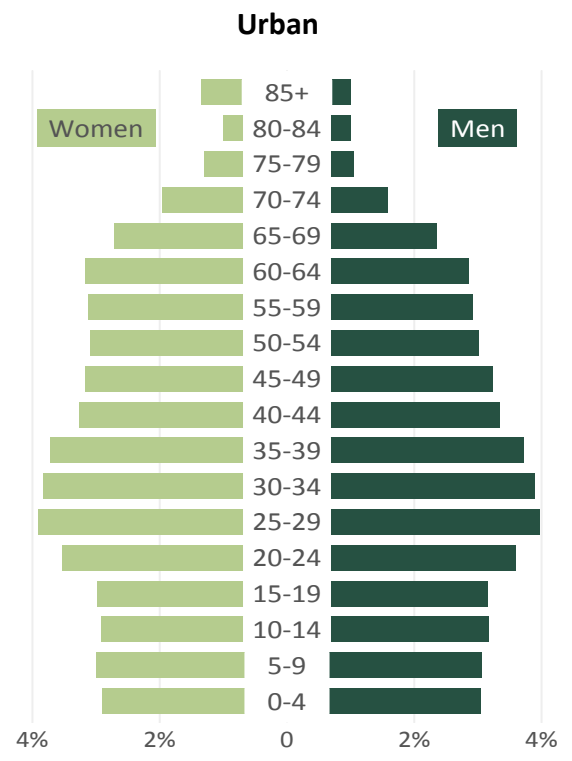
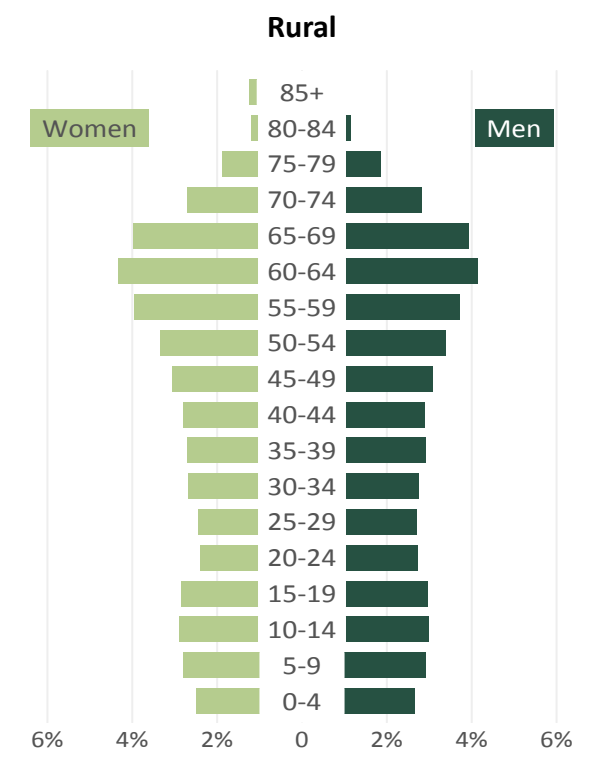
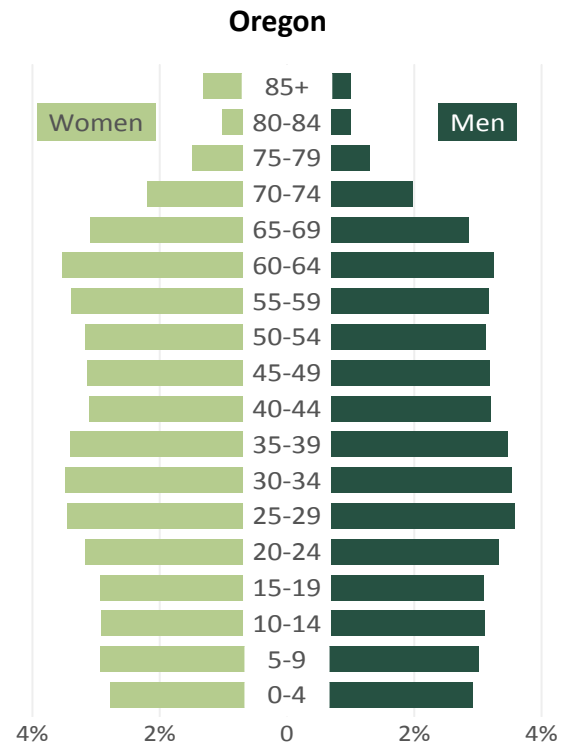




POPULATION PYRAMID

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).

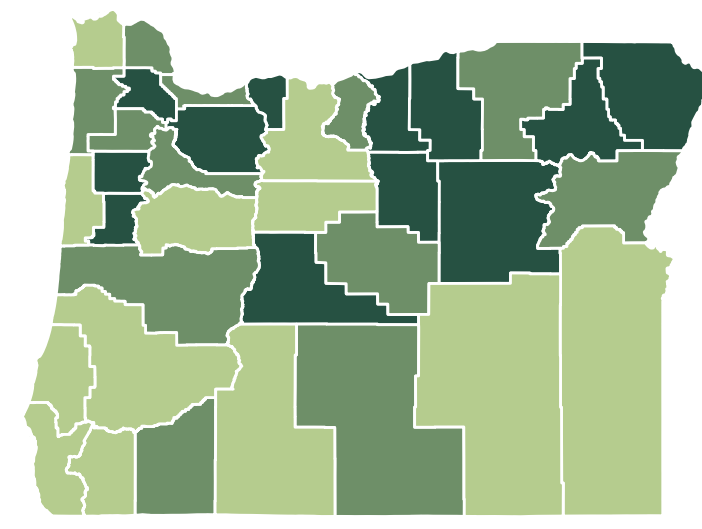


Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Years
1	Benton	83
2	Wheeler	82
2	Washington	82
2	Grant	82
2	Hood River	82
6	Gilliam	81
6	Clackamas	81
6	Deschutes	81
6	Morrow	81
Oregon		80
10	Wallowa	80
10	Polk	80
10	Union	80
10	Yamhill	80
10	Sherman	80
15	Lane	79
15	Marion	79
15	Columbia	79
15	Multnomah	79
15	Lake	79
15	Jackson	79
15	Umatilla	79
15	Baker	79
15	Tillamook	79
15	Crook	79
25	Malheur	78
25	Wasco	78
25	Clatsop	78
25	Linn	78
25	Harney	78
25	Lincoln	78
31	Douglas	77
31	Jefferson	77
31	Josephine	77
31	Klamath	77
31	Coos	77
36	Curry	76

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 6-57, 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 create barriers for underserved populations. Tracking race and ethnicity is important for community situational awareness, implementing programs and accessing funding. Reporting race and ethnicity data may be required under state and federal statute. Rural and urban breakouts and the maps provide additional insights about the distribution of racial and ethnic groups across the state.

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

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

Oregon

American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.9%
Asian: 4.2%
Black/African American: 1.8%
Hispanic/Latino: 12.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
Some other race: 0.2%
Two or more races: 3.7%
White: 76.0%

Rural

American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.5%
Asian: 1.3%
Black/African American: 0.5%
Hispanic/Latino: 9.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
Some other race: 0.1%
Two or more races: 2.8%
White: 83.9%

Urban

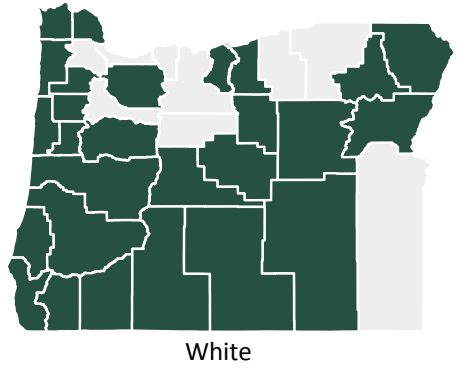
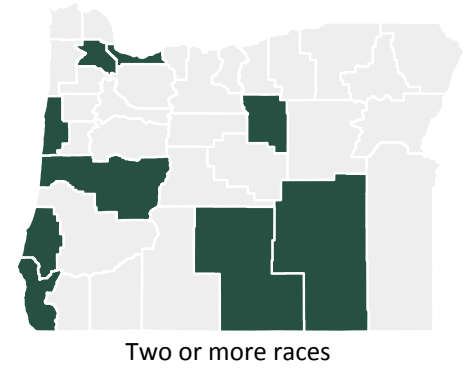
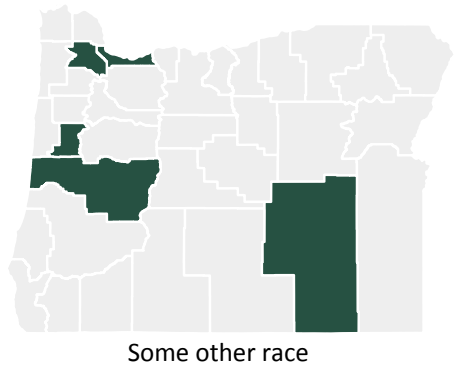
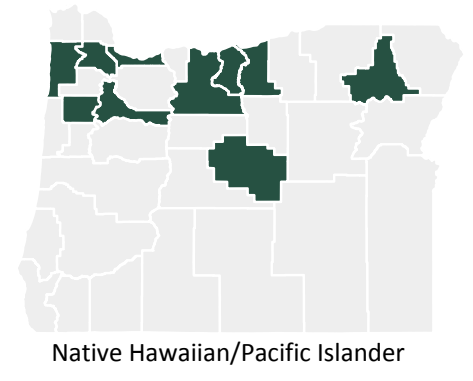
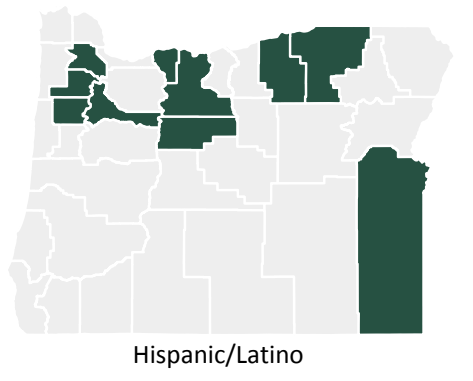
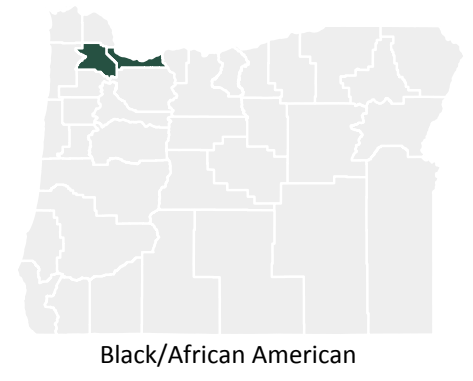
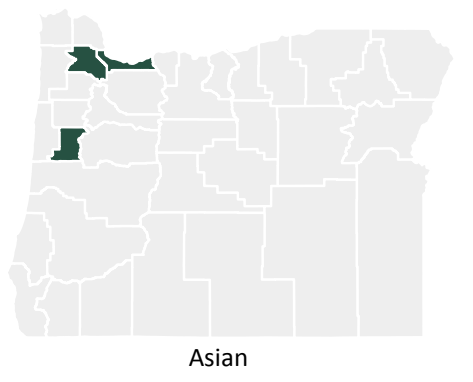
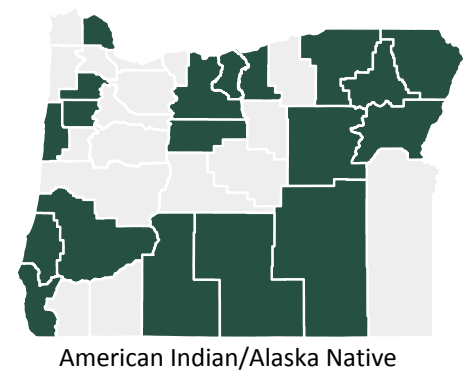
American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.6%
Asian: 5.6%
Black/African American: 2.4%
Hispanic/Latino: 14.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
Some other race: 0.2%
Two or more races: 4.0%
White: 72.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



RACE/ETHNICITY

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

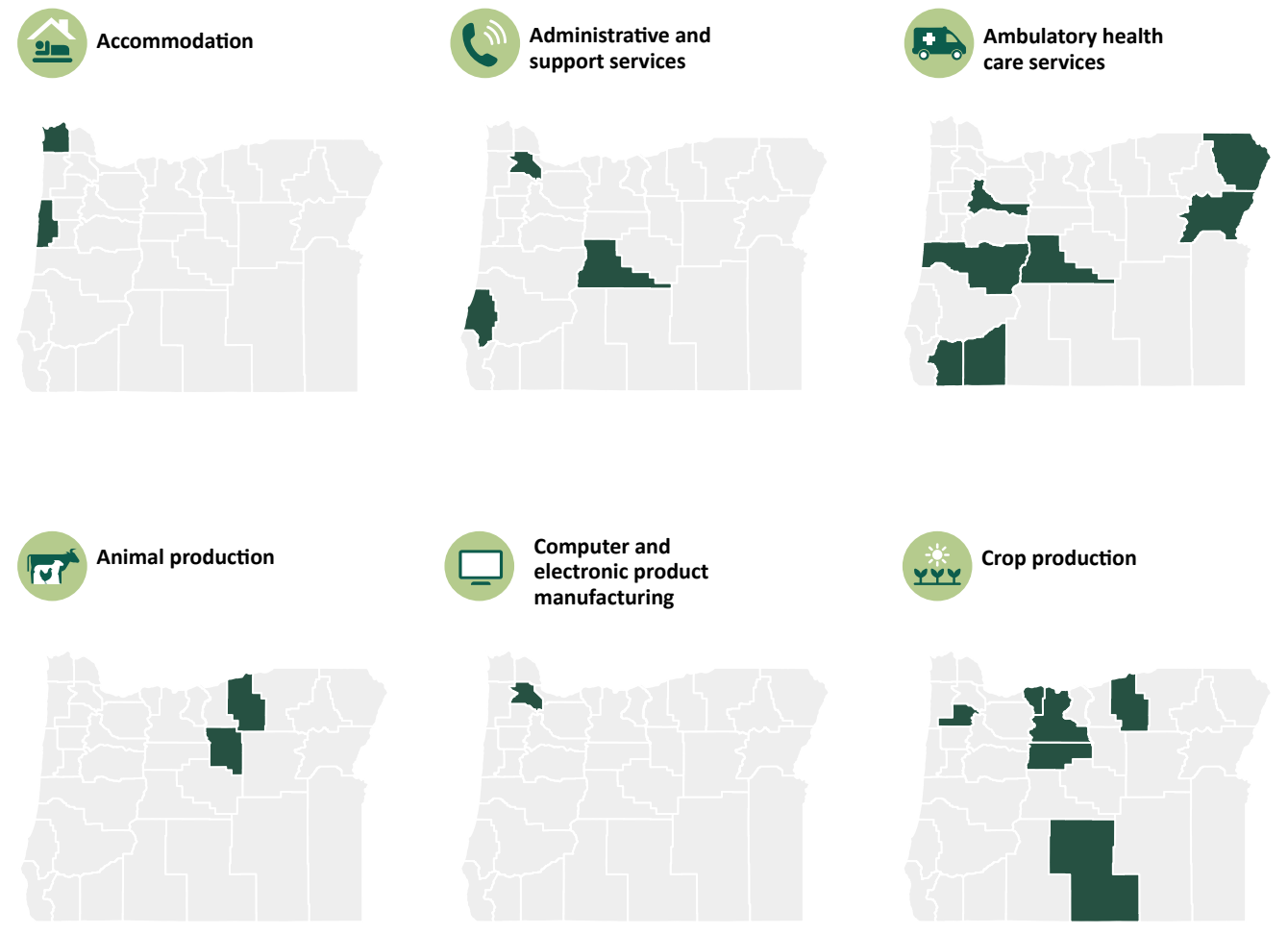




TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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.)

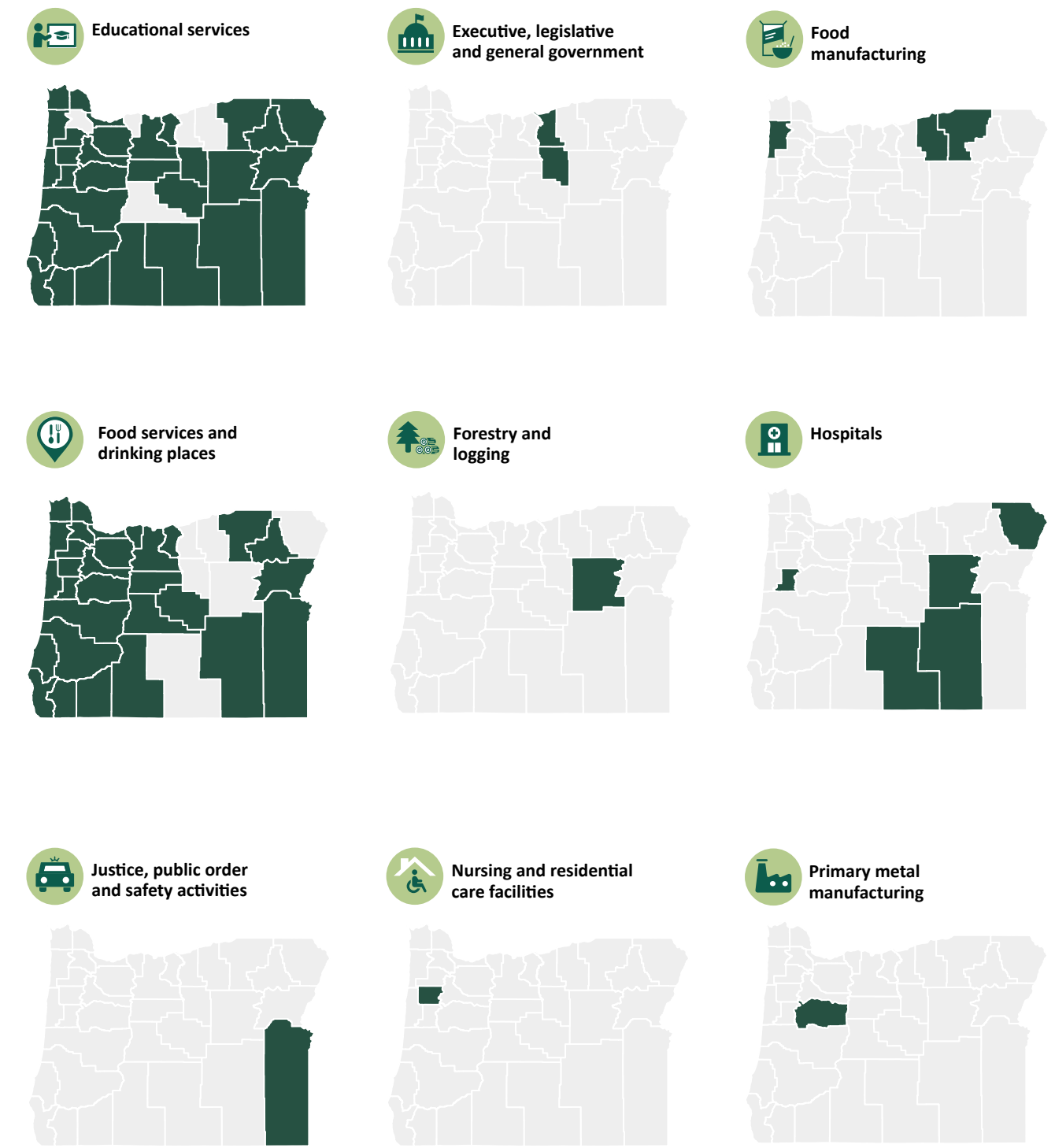


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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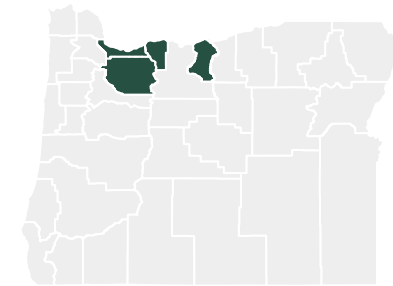




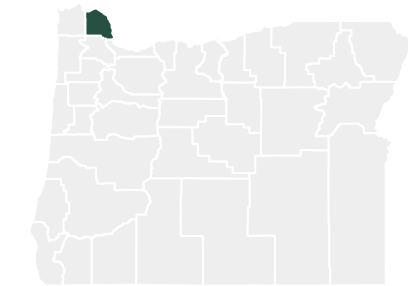
TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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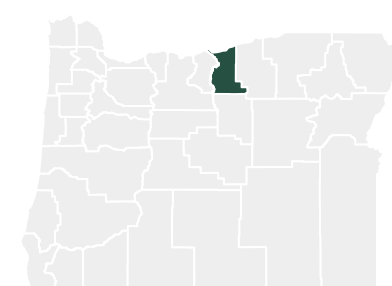
Professional and technical services



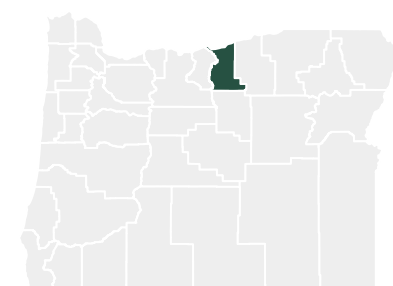
Social assistance



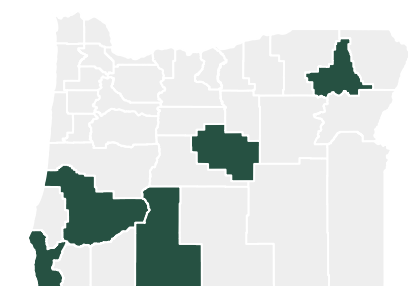
Truck Transportation



Waste management and remediation services



Wood product manufacturing

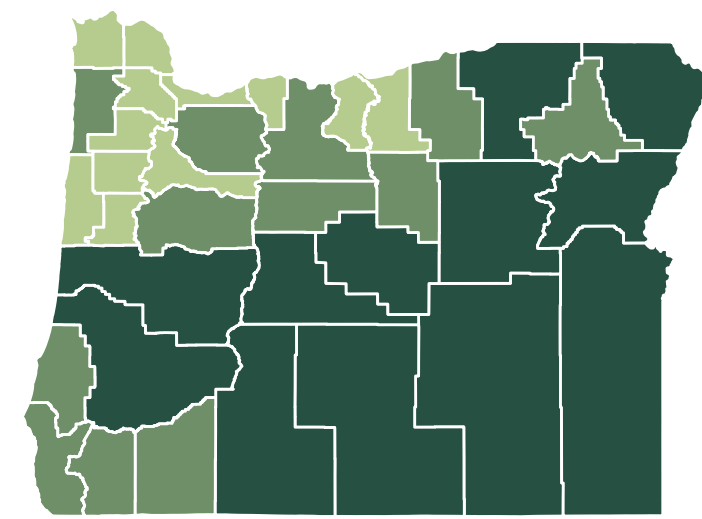


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.

LAND AREA

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	98,378
	Rural Oregon	76,753
	Urban Oregon	21,625
1	Harney	10,226
2	Malheur	9,929
3	Lake	8,358
4	Klamath	6,135
5	Douglas	5,133
6	Lane	4,721
7	Grant	4,529
8	Umatilla	3,231
9	Wallowa	3,151
10	Baker	3,088
11	Deschutes	3,054
12	Crook	2,987
13	Jackson	2,801
14	Wasco	2,395
15	Linn	2,309
16	Morrow	2,048
17	Union	2,038
18	Curry	1,988
19	Clackamas	1,882
20	Coos	1,806
21	Jefferson	1,790
22	Wheeler	1,715
23	Josephine	1,641
24	Tillamook	1,332
25	Gilliam	1,222
26	Lincoln	1,193
27	Marion	1,192
28	Clatsop	1,084
29	Sherman	831
30	Polk	743
31	Washington	726
32	Yamhill	718
33	Columbia	688
34	Benton	678
35	Hood River	533
36	Multnomah	465

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

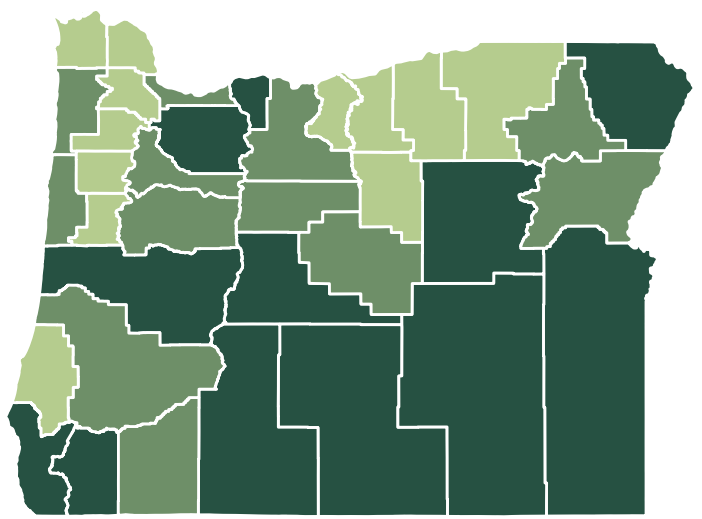




PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

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	Amount
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	78.0%
3	Lake	75.4%
4	Harney	74.9%
5	Hood River	73.0%
6	Josephine	68.2%
7	Grant	61.7%
8	Klamath	60.3%
9	Wallowa	58.8%
10	Lane	58.4%
Rural Oregon		57.4%
Oregon		55.8%
11	Curry	55.0%
12	Clackamas	54.5%
13	Tillamook	53.2%
14	Jackson	52.3%
15	Baker	51.7%
16	Douglas	51.5%
17	Jefferson	50.9%
18	Crook	50.5%
Urban Oregon		49.9%
19	Union	48.7%
20	Wasco	43.9%
21	Linn	39.7%
22	Multnomah	36.0%
23	Marion	34.6%
24	Lincoln	29.2%
25	Wheeler	29.0%
26	Coos	28.5%
27	Umatilla	26.7%
28	Benton	26.4%
29	Clatsop	26.0%
30	Morrow	16.7%
31	Yamhill	16.5%
32	Washington	15.3%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	11.9%
35	Gilliam	8.4%
36	Columbia	8.0%

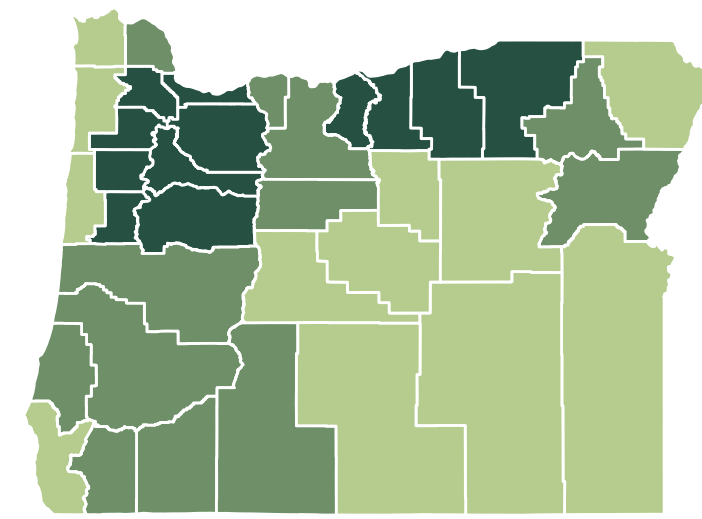
Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2019, collected annually. Released 2019.



DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

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

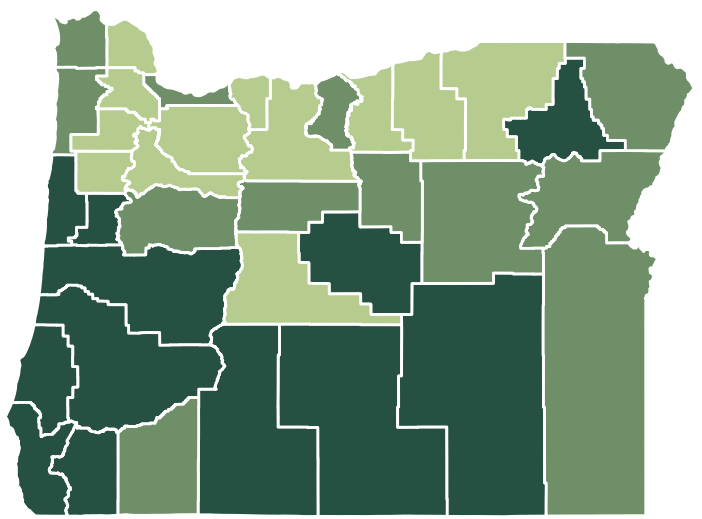
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2016, updated every five years. Released 2019.



FOOD INSECURITY

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

Food insecurity has profound negative impacts on the well-being and success of individuals, families and communities. It is one way to represent households at social and economic risk. Because there are no direct measures of food insecurity available at the county level, researchers for Feeding America 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	Amount
1	Lake	15.8%
2	Harney	14.9%
3	Coos	14.8%
3	Union	14.8%
5	Josephine	14.7%
6	Benton	14.6%
6	Lane	14.6%
8	Klamath	14.3%
9	Douglas	14.2%
9	Lincoln	14.2%
11	Baker	14.1%
11	Crook	14.1%
11	Curry	14.1%
14	Grant	14.0%
14	Wallowa	14.0%
14	Wheeler	14.0%
17	Multnomah	13.8%
18	Sherman	13.7%
19	Linn	13.5%
20	Jackson	13.3%
21	Jefferson	13.1%
22	Malheur	13.0%
23	Clatsop	12.5%
23	Tillamook	12.5%
Oregon		12.3%
25	Columbia	12.3%
26	Polk	12.2%
27	Deschutes	11.9%
27	Gilliam	11.9%
29	Umatilla	11.5%
30	Wasco	11.3%
31	Marion	11.0%
32	Yamhill	10.8%
33	Clackamas	10.2%
34	Washington	10.1%
35	Hood River	8.3%
35	Morrow	8.3%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2017, updated annually. Released 2019.

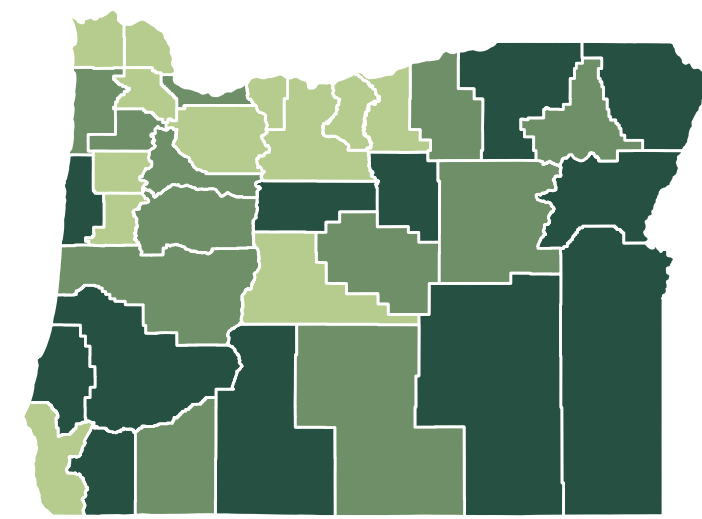


CHILD POVERTY

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

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	34.7%
2	Klamath	28.2%
3	Umatilla	27.2%
4	Wallowa*	26.9%
5	Josephine	26.8%
6	Coos	26.7%
7	Jefferson	26.3%
8	Lincoln	26.2%
9	Harney*	25.2%
10	Douglas	24.2%
11	Baker	23.5%
12	Morrow	22.8%
13	Crook	22.7%
14	Tillamook	22.5%
15	Jackson	22.4%
16	Marion	21.3%
17	Lane	20.8%
18	Yamhill	19.8%
19	Multnomah	19.0%
20	Lake*	18.8%
21	Grant*	18.7%
21	Union	18.7%
Urban Oregon		18.4%
23	Linn	18.4%
Oregon		18.0%
Rural Oregon		17.1%
24	Wasco	17.1%
25	Polk	14.9%
26	Columbia	14.6%
27	Curry	14.5%
28	Deschutes	13.7%
29	Benton	12.9%
30	Washington	12.3%
31	Hood River	12.1%
32	Clackamas	10.6%
33	Clatsop	9.4%
Gilliam*		ID
Sherman*		ID
Wheeler*		ID

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.

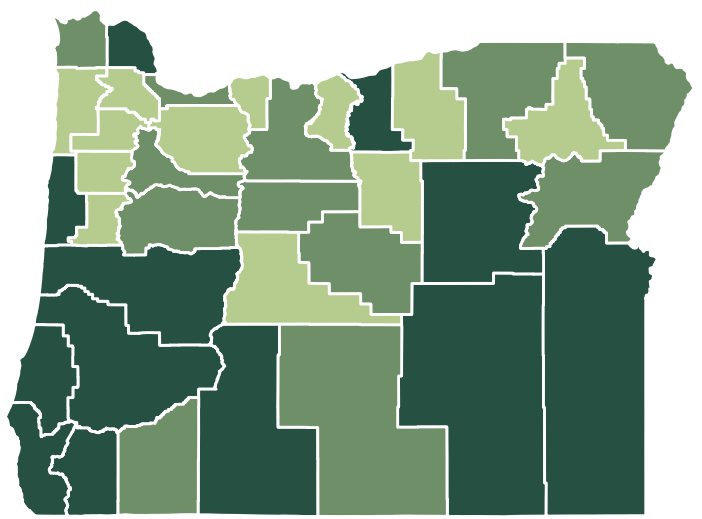
ID: Insufficient data for comparison/ranking



FOSTER CARE

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

Children may enter Oregon’s foster care system when they cannot safely remain at home. Children in foster care may have experienced physical abuse (including sexual abuse), neglect (including abandonment), and/or mental abuse. In addition to the trauma of instability at home, children in foster care often encounter instability in many facets of their life — education, for example. They may experience compromised educational outcomes compared to their peers, including but not limited to: attendance, test scores and high school completion. Data reported here are point-in-time counts on September 30, 2018. Children must rely on the adults in their communities to protect them from abuse and neglect.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	28.9
2	Harney	26.9
3	Malheur	25.6
4	Douglas	23.8
5	Coos	21.5
6	Lincoln	19.9
7	Josephine	17.7
8	Curry	17.1
9	Klamath	16.8
10	Lane	15.4
	Rural Oregon	14.6
11	Columbia	13.1
12	Grant	13.0
13	Jackson	12.9
14	Baker	12.3
15	Jefferson	11.8
15	Wasco	11.8
17	Wallowa	10.1
18	Multnomah	10.0
19	Clatsop	9.9
	Oregon	8.8
20	Crook	8.4
21	Linn	7.8
	Urban Oregon	7.7
22	Lake	7.5
23	Umatilla	7.4
24	Marion	7.0
25	Tillamook	6.6
26	Hood River	5.7
27	Morrow	5.3
28	Benton	4.9
28	Polk	4.9
30	Yamhill	4.4
30	Deschutes	4.4
32	Union	4.1
33	Clackamas	3.9
34	Washington	3.6
35	Sherman	0.0
36	Wheeler	0.0

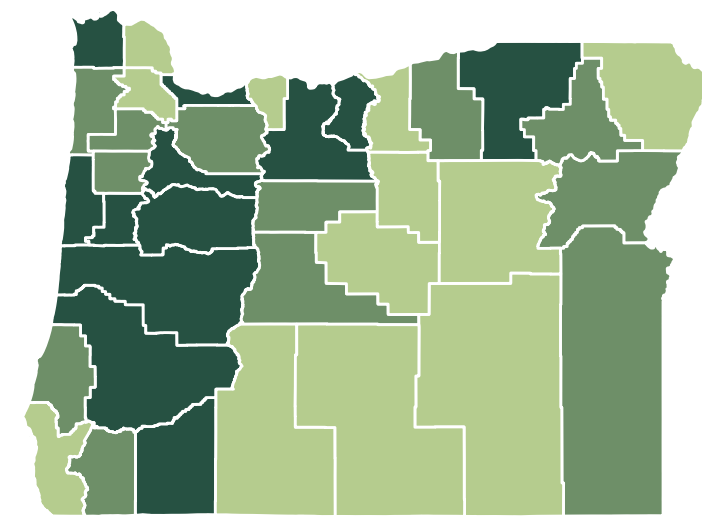
Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	47.4
2	Jackson	40.8
3	Marion	39.3
4	Clatsop	31.3
	Urban Oregon	29.3
5	Douglas	28.9
6	Lincoln	28.7
7	Sherman	28.6
8	Lane	28.3
9	Benton	28.2
	Oregon	28.0
10	Umatilla	25.1
11	Wasco	24.6
12	Linn	24.2
13	Josephine	24.1
14	Tillamook	23.6
15	Coos	23.3
15	Baker	23.3
17	Deschutes	22.6
	Rural Oregon	21.5
18	Yamhill	21.2
19	Malheur	20.9
20	Morrow	20.4
21	Jefferson	19.4
22	Polk	16.5
23	Union	15.5
24	Clackamas	15.2
25	Washington	14.7
26	Harney	13.4
27	Klamath	13.1
28	Hood River	11.9
29	Curry	9.7
30	Crook	8.0
31	Lake	7.3
32	Columbia	6.5
33	Grant	3.1
34	Wheeler	2.1
35	Gilliam	1.0
36	Wallowa	0.1

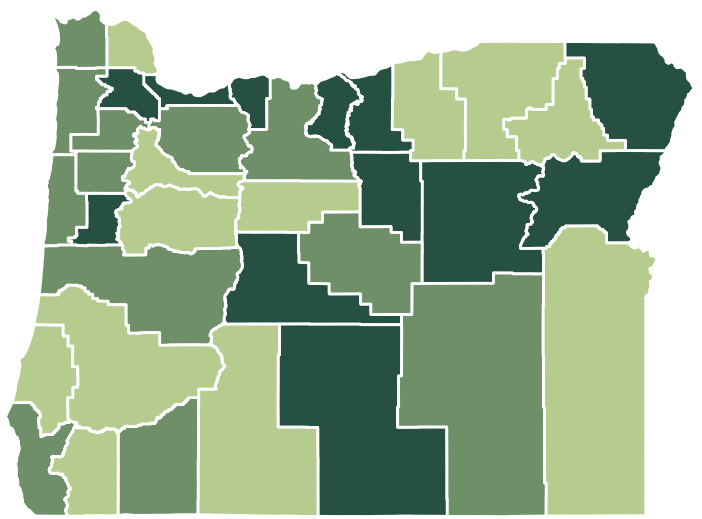
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: The percentage of registered voters who participated in the 2018 biennial general elections.

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Wheeler	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%

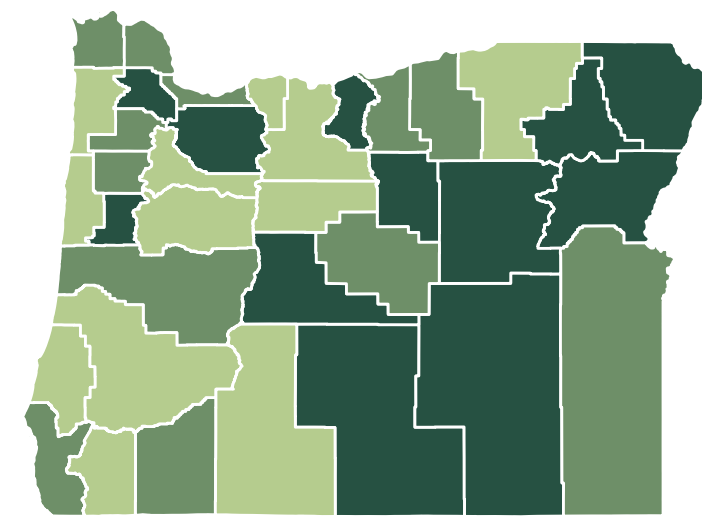
Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2018, updated biennially. Released 2018.



KINDERGARTEN READY (LETTER SOUNDS)

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Score
1	Wheeler	12.9
2	Sherman	12.0
3	Lake	11.7
4	Harney	11.1
5	Baker	11.0
6	Benton	10.6
6	Grant	10.6
8	Wallowa	10.3
9	Washington	9.6
10	Union	9.4
11	Deschutes	9.2
12	Clackamas	9.0
13	Morrow	8.5
14	Multnomah	8.2
14	Lane	8.2
14	Crook	8.2
17	Clatsop	8.1
18	Gilliam	7.8
	Oregon	7.7
19	Yamhill	7.7
20	Columbia	7.6
21	Polk	6.7
21	Jackson	6.7
23	Curry	6.6
24	Malheur	6.5
24	Lincoln	6.5
26	Tillamook	6.3
27	Coos	6.0
27	Josephine	6.0
29	Douglas	5.7
29	Wasco	5.7
31	Linn	5.4
32	Umatilla	5.3
33	Hood River	5.2
34	Marion	4.8
35	Klamath	4.4
36	Jefferson	4.3

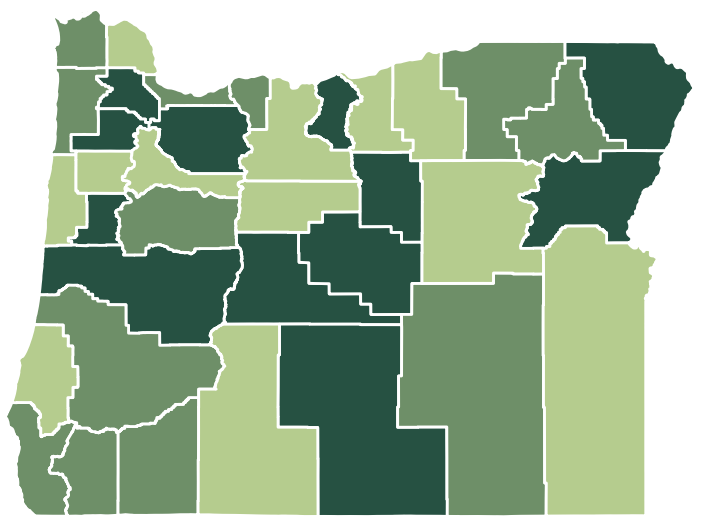
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



THIRD GRADE READING

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Sherman	75.0%
2	Deschutes	60.8%
3	Washington	56.1%
4	Clackamas	55.0%
5	Lake	53.9%
6	Wallowa	53.0%
7	Wheeler	52.8%
8	Benton	51.8%
9	Crook	50.9%
10	Yamhill	48.6%
11	Baker	48.3%
Urban Oregon		48.0%
12	Lane	47.9%
13	Curry	47.1%
Oregon		47.0%
14	Tillamook	47.0%
15	Multnomah	46.2%
16	Union	45.9%
17	Clatsop	45.5%
18	Josephine	45.4%
19	Harney	44.3%
20	Hood River	43.5%
21	Jackson	43.2%
22	Douglas	42.7%
Rural Oregon		42.2%
23	Umatilla	42.2%
24	Linn	41.5%
25	Jefferson	40.4%
26	Klamath	40.0%
26	Gilliam	40.0%
28	Wasco	39.9%
29	Columbia	39.8%
30	Coos	39.3%
31	Lincoln	36.7%
32	Morrow	34.7%
33	Polk	34.6%
33	Marion	34.6%
35	Grant	34.4%
36	Malheur	33.6%

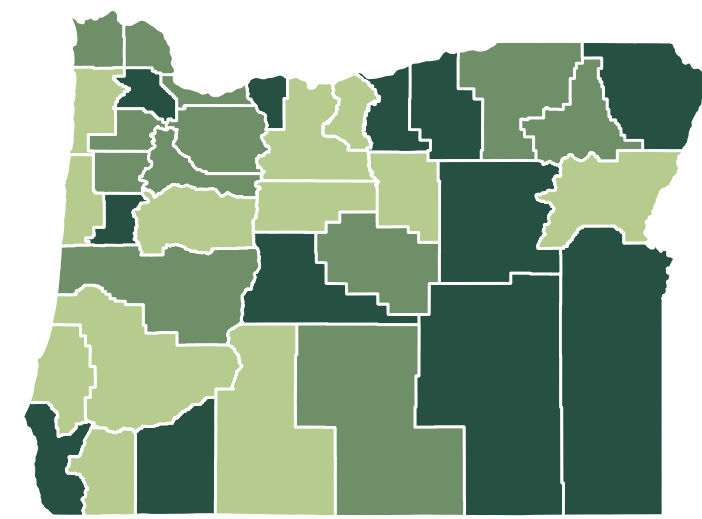
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



NINTH GRADE ON TRACK

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	96.7%
2	Gilliam	95.8%
3	Harney	94.5%
4	Morrow	92.4%
5	Curry	92.1%
6	Benton	91.3%
7	Jackson	90.1%
8	Malheur	89.3%
9	Hood River	88.9%
10	Deschutes	88.6%
11	Washington	88.1%
11	Grant	88.1%
13	Clackamas	87.2%
14	Crook	86.6%
15	Umatilla	86.5%
16	Polk	86.0%
Urban Oregon		85.7%
17	Union	85.7%
18	Lane	85.4%
Oregon		85.1%
19	Multnomah	84.9%
20	Lake	84.3%
21	Yamhill	83.4%
22	Clatsop	83.2%
23	Marion	83.1%
24	Columbia	82.6%
Rural Oregon		82.1%
25	Douglas	81.7%
26	Klamath	81.6%
26	Tillamook	81.6%
28	Wasco	81.4%
29	Jefferson	80.4%
30	Josephine	78.9%
31	Sherman	78.6%
32	Lincoln	76.4%
33	Linn	76.1%
34	Baker	74.8%
35	Coos	69.2%
36	Wheeler	33.3%

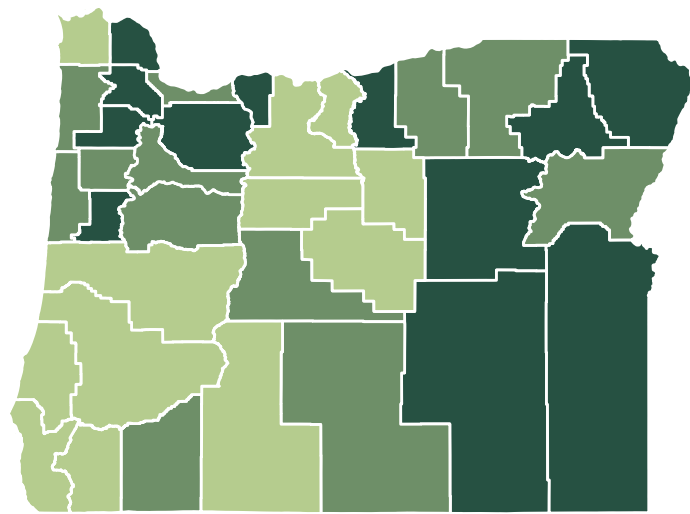
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



FIVE-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	93.1%
2	Gilliam	91.2%
3	Grant	88.1%
4	Benton	87.9%
5	Washington	87.8%
6	Harney	87.4%
7	Hood River	86.9%
7	Malheur	86.6%
9	Union	86.1%
10	Yamhill	85.8%
11	Clackamas	85.3%
12	Columbia	85.0%
13	Tillamook	83.8%
14	Polk	83.4%
15	Morrow	83.2%
16	Deschutes	82.9%
Urban Oregon		81.9%
17	Lincoln	80.9%
18	Baker	80.5%
Oregon		80.0%
19	Jackson	80.0%
20	Lake	79.8%
21	Multnomah	79.3%
22	Linn	79.2%
23	Marion	78.7%
24	Umatilla	77.9%
25	Wasco	77.6%
26	Jefferson	76.4%
27	Lane	76.3%
28	Klamath	75.6%
Rural Oregon		74.8%
29	Clatsop	73.5%
29	Josephine	73.5%
31	Sherman	73.1%
32	Curry	72.8%
33	Crook	72.3%
34	Douglas	69.6%
35	Coos	62.8%
36	Wheeler	27.0%

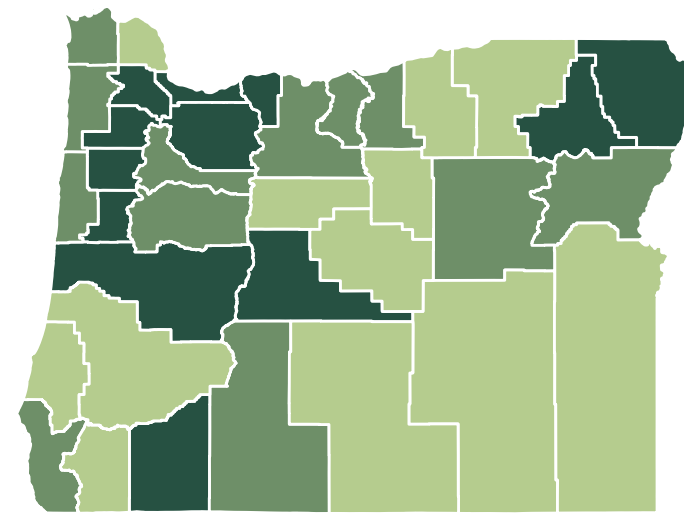
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2017-2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Benton	53.6%
2	Multnomah	44.5%
3	Washington	43.7%
Urban Oregon		37.4%
4	Clackamas	36.8%
5	Deschutes	34.2%
Oregon		32.9%
6	Hood River	31.6%
7	Polk	30.1%
8	Lane	29.6%
9	Jackson	27.4%
10	Yamhill	26.5%
11	Union	24.8%
12	Wallowa	24.7%
13	Clatsop	24.6%
14	Lincoln	24.1%
15	Curry	24.0%
Rural Oregon		23.4%
16	Marion	22.8%
17	Baker	22.3%
18	Tillamook	21.0%
19	Wasco	20.5%
20	Gilliam	20.2%
21	Linn	19.5%
21	Sherman	19.5%
23	Klamath	19.4%
24	Grant	18.8%
25	Jefferson	18.4%
26	Coos	17.9%
27	Columbia	17.8%
28	Josephine	17.2%
28	Douglas	17.2%
30	Harney	17.0%
31	Crook	16.6%
32	Umatilla	16.2%
33	Lake	15.4%
34	Wheeler	14.0%
35	Malheur	13.8%
36	Morrow	10.9%

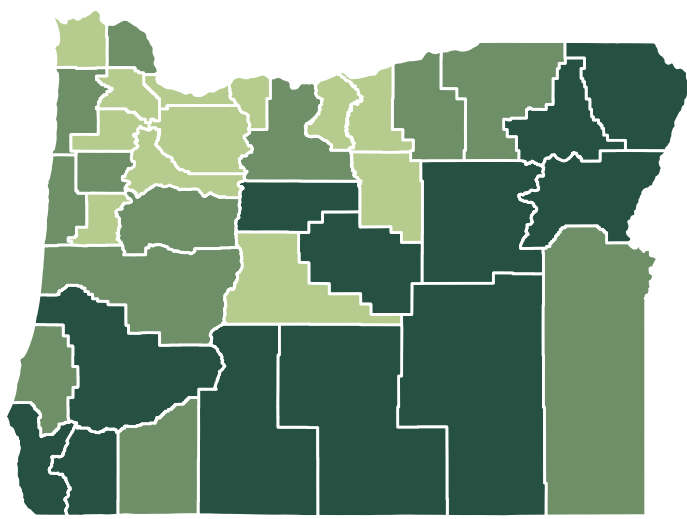
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Grant	7.3%
2	Klamath	6.4%
3	Harney	6.2%
4	Curry	6.1%
4	Wallowa	6.1%
6	Crook	6.0%
7	Lake	5.7%
8	Baker	5.5%
8	Jefferson	5.5%
8	Josephine	5.5%
11	Coos	5.4%
11	Douglas	5.4%
11	Union	5.4%
14	Columbia	5.1%
15	Lincoln	4.9%
15	Umatilla	4.9%
17	Jackson	4.8%
18	Linn	4.7%
19	Malheur	4.6%
20	Lane	4.5%
21	Polk	4.4%
21	Tillamook	4.4%
23	Marion	4.3%
23	Morrow	4.3%
23	Wasco	4.3%
	Oregon	4.2%
26	Deschutes	4.2%
27	Clatsop	4.1%
27	Sherman	4.1%
29	Gilliam	3.9%
30	Clackamas	3.8%
30	Yamhill	3.8%
32	Multnomah	3.7%
33	Washington	3.5%
33	Wheeler	3.5%
35	Hood River	3.3%
36	Benton	3.2%

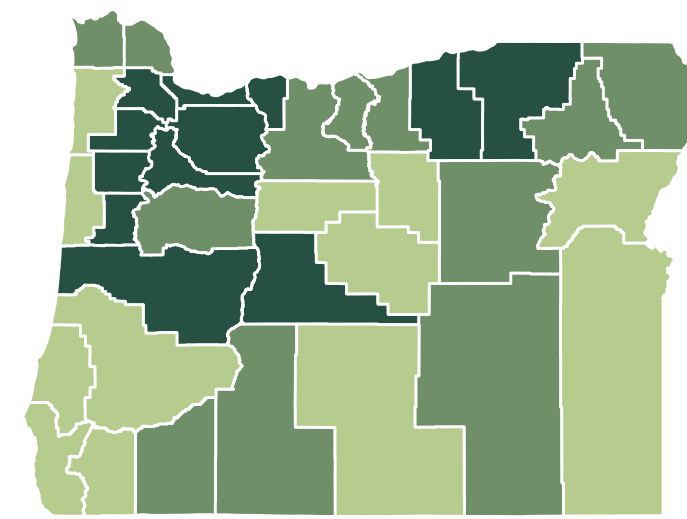
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	69.2%
2	Washington	68.9%
3	Hood River	66.6%
	Urban Oregon	65.4%
4	Clackamas	64.9%
5	Deschutes	63.0%
	Oregon	62.1%
6	Marion	61.4%
7	Yamhill	60.0%
8	Polk	59.9%
9	Benton	59.7%
10	Lane	59.4%
11	Morrow	59.1%
12	Umatilla	58.6%
13	Wasco	58.4%
14	Linn	58.0%
15	Union	57.9%
16	Clatsop	57.7%
17	Jackson	57.4%
18	Columbia	56.8%
19	Harney	56.2%
	Rural Oregon	54.9%
20	Wallowa	54.7%
21	Grant	53.6%
22	Sherman	53.5%
23	Klamath	52.5%
24	Gilliam	52.1%
25	Crook	52.0%
26	Jefferson	51.8%
27	Coos	50.9%
28	Douglas	50.5%
28	Lake	50.5%
30	Lincoln	50.3%
31	Tillamook	50.2%
32	Malheur	49.6%
33	Baker	49.3%
34	Josephine	48.0%
35	Wheeler	43.4%
36	Curry	41.5%

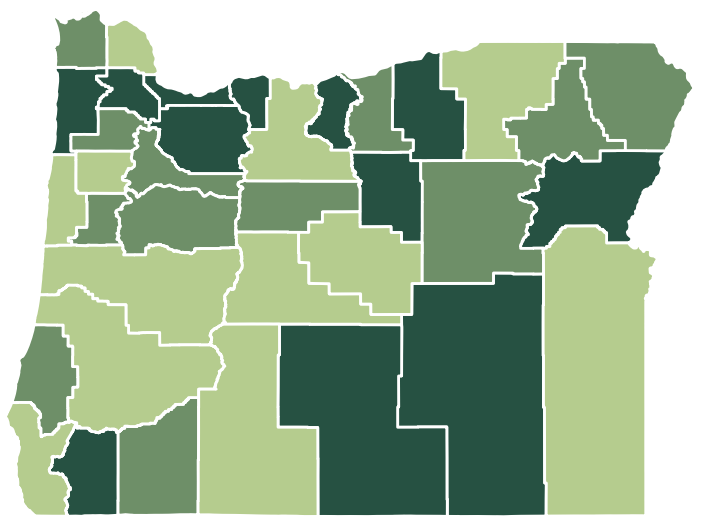
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



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. These rates represent Oregon prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Sherman	45.6
2	Hood River	30.4
3	Morrow	28.0
4	Multnomah	15.2
5	Harney	13.8
6	Baker	12.7
7	Josephine	11.2
8	Clackamas	11.0
9	Lake	10.6
10	Tillamook	10.2
11	Wheeler	9.2
Urban Oregon		8.6
12	Washington	8.4
Oregon		7.9
13	Jackson	7.7
14	Marion	7.2
15	Yamhill	6.1
16	Union	5.7
16	Gilliam	5.7
18	Linn	5.6
19	Benton	5.5
20	Coos	5.4
21	Jefferson	4.9
22	Clatsop	4.7
Rural Oregon		4.6
23	Wallowa	4.6
23	Grant	4.6
25	Lane	3.9
26	Columbia	3.8
27	Deschutes	3.1
28	Curry	2.7
28	Douglas	2.7
30	Umatilla	2.1
31	Lincoln	1.7
32	Klamath	1.3
33	Polk	0.6
34	Malheur	0.5
35	Wasco	-2.1
36	Crook	-2.6

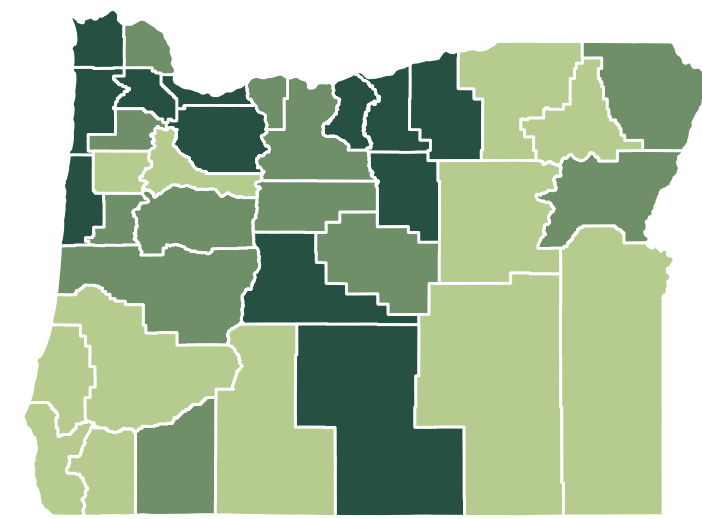
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



PROPERTY TAX PER PERSON

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,531
2	Sherman	\$3,936
3	Morrow	\$2,670
4	Lincoln	\$2,283
5	Tillamook	\$1,999
6	Multnomah	\$1,968
7	Clatsop	\$1,961
8	Clackamas	\$1,855
9	Deschutes	\$1,852
10	Washington	\$1,755
11	Lake	\$1,636
Urban Oregon		\$1,600
12	Wheeler	\$1,597
Oregon		\$1,548
13	Benton	\$1,447
14	Lane	\$1,347
15	Wasco	\$1,341
16	Columbia	\$1,311
17	Jackson	\$1,309
Rural Oregon		\$1,280
18	Crook	\$1,269
19	Linn	\$1,262
20	Hood River	\$1,256
21	Wallowa	\$1,253
22	Yamhill	\$1,224
23	Baker	\$1,159
24	Jefferson	\$1,139
25	Curry	\$1,131
26	Umatilla	\$1,130
27	Marion	\$1,102
28	Grant	\$1,082
29	Polk	\$1,050
30	Harney	\$1,034
31	Coos	\$1,002
32	Klamath	\$998
33	Union	\$983
34	Malheur	\$894
35	Douglas	\$882
35	Josephine	\$882

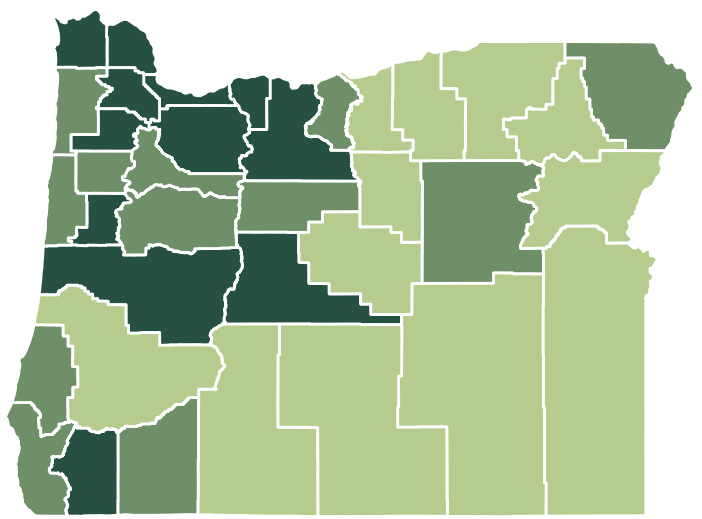
Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



RENT COSTS (1 BEDROOM/1 BATH)

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Clackamas	\$1,132
1	Columbia	\$1,132
1	Multnomah	\$1,132
1	Washington	\$1,132
1	Yamhill	\$1,132
6	Hood River	\$901
7	Deschutes	\$806
8	Benton	\$801
9	Wasco	\$798
10	Lane	\$727
11	Clatsop	\$706
12	Josephine	\$697
13	Lincoln	\$695
14	Curry	\$689
14	Linn	\$689
16	Jackson	\$676
17	Marion	\$668
17	Polk	\$668
19	Coos	\$636
20	Tillamook	\$632
21	Grant	\$607
21	Jefferson	\$607
21	Sherman	\$607
21	Wallowa	\$607
25	Harney	\$586
26	Crook	\$579
27	Klamath	\$576
28	Umatilla	\$572
29	Douglas	\$571
30	Gilliam	\$559
30	Union	\$559
32	Lake	\$539
33	Malheur	\$537
33	Wheeler	\$537
35	Baker	\$529
36	Morrow	\$524

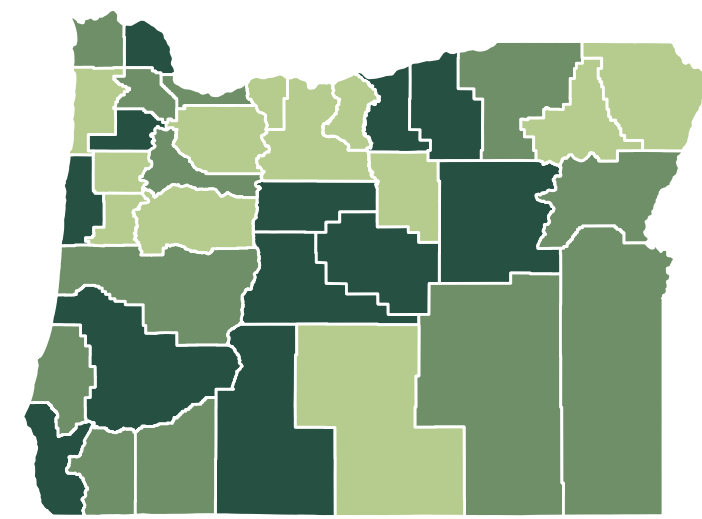
Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2018, updated annually. Released 2018.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	23.5%
2	Morrow	10.3%
3	Klamath	9.5%
4	Lincoln	9.1%
5	Jefferson	8.1%
6	Columbia	7.8%
6	Deschutes	7.8%
8	Grant	7.7%
9	Yamhill	7.5%
9	Douglas	7.5%
11	Crook	7.4%
12	Curry	7.3%
Rural Oregon		7.2%
13	Lane	7.2%
14	Coos	7.1%
15	Harney	7.0%
16	Baker	6.9%
17	Multnomah	6.8%
17	Umatilla	6.8%
Oregon		6.7%
19	Marion	6.7%
19	Josephine	6.7%
Urban Oregon		6.6%
21	Washington	6.6%
22	Clatsop	6.5%
22	Jackson	6.5%
24	Malheur	6.3%
25	Linn	6.2%
26	Hood River	6.1%
27	Polk	6.0%
28	Union	5.8%
29	Clackamas	5.5%
30	Tillamook	4.8%
31	Wasco	4.5%
32	Benton	4.4%
33	Lake	3.6%
34	Wallowa	3.5%
35	Sherman	0.0%
35	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.

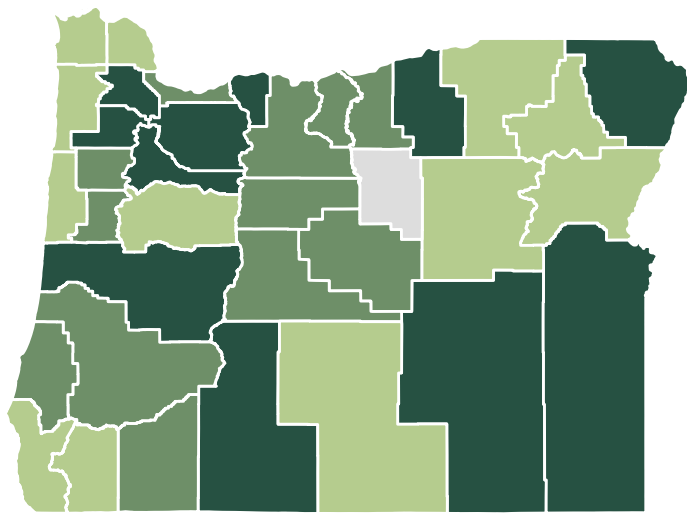


VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third ID

Rank	County	Amount
1	Hood River	83%
2	Harney	80%
3	Klamath	79%
4	Lane	77%
5	Marion	76%
5	Washington	76%
5	Yamhill	76%
8	Clackamas	75%
8	Morrow	75%
8	Wallowa	75%
11	Crook	74%
11	Malheur	74%
	Oregon	73%
13	Jefferson	73%
13	Polk	73%
15	Douglas	72%
15	Gilliam*	72%
15	Sherman*	72%
15	Wasco*	72%
19	Benton	71%
19	Coos	71%
19	Deschutes	71%
19	Jackson	71%
19	Multnomah	71%
24	Baker	70%
24	Josephine	70%
26	Union	69%
27	Clatsop	68%
27	Columbia	68%
27	Lincoln	68%
27	Linn	68%
27	Tillamook	68%
32	Grant	67%
33	Lake	66%
33	Umatilla	66%
35	Curry	59%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.

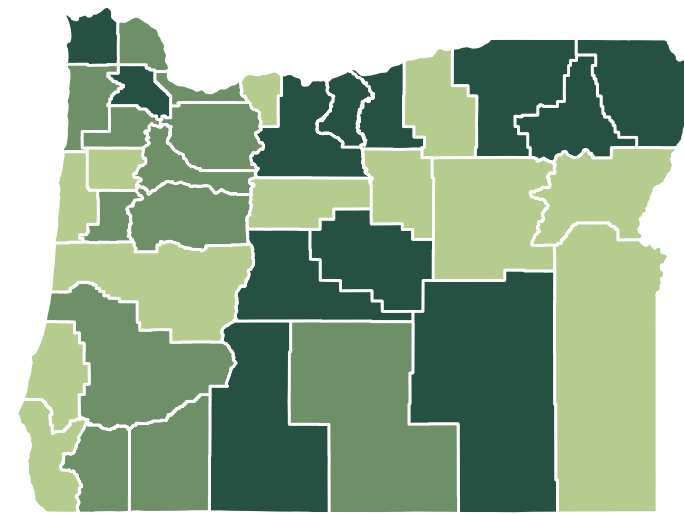
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GOOD PHYSICAL HEALTH

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

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

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

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



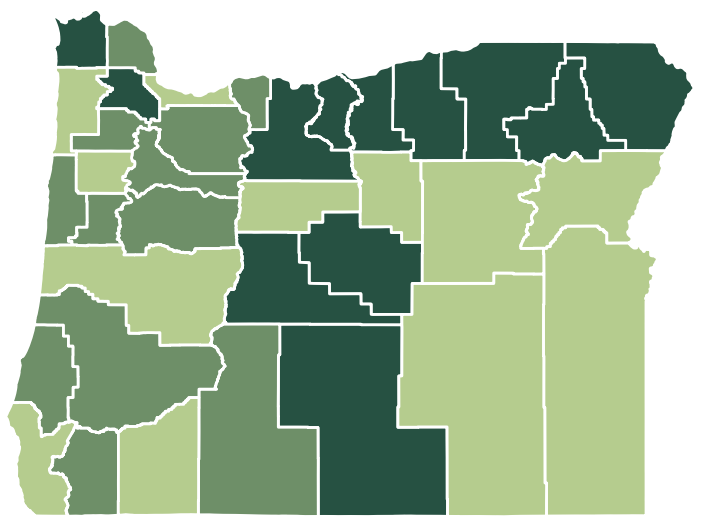


GOOD MENTAL HEALTH

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

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

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

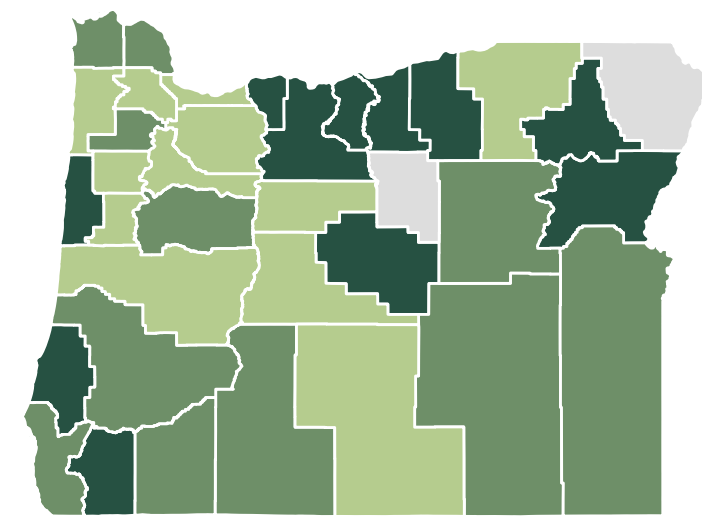
Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2014-2017, updated biennially. Released 2019.

TOBACCO USE

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

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third ID

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

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

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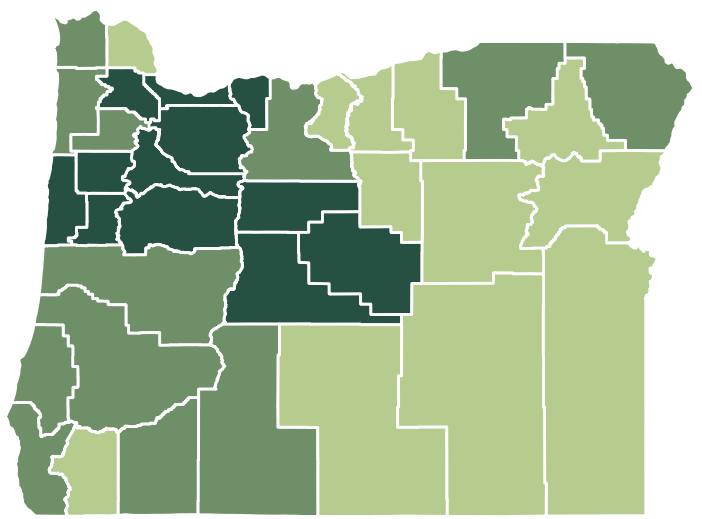




BROADBAND ACCESS

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Benton	99.6%
2	Marion	98.9%
3	Multnomah	98.6%
3	Deschutes	98.6%
5	Polk	98.2%
6	Linn	97.8%
7	Washington	97.3%
8	Hood River	96.3%
9	Clackamas	95.3%
10	Jefferson	94.7%
	Oregon	94.3%
11	Crook	94.3%
12	Lincoln	94.2%
13	Curry	94.0%
14	Jackson	93.9%
14	Tillamook	93.9%
16	Lane	93.3%
17	Wallowa	91.9%
18	Douglas	91.4%
19	Yamhill	88.9%
20	Coos	88.8%
21	Wasco	85.8%
22	Umatilla	85.4%
23	Klamath	84.6%
24	Clatsop	83.7%
25	Josephine	78.6%
26	Columbia	77.7%
27	Morrow	77.6%
28	Baker	71.8%
29	Union	70.7%
30	Malheur	69.5%
31	Sherman	63.0%
32	Gilliam	60.7%
33	Grant	60.6%
34	Lake	48.6%
35	Harney	45.1%
36	Wheeler	0.0%

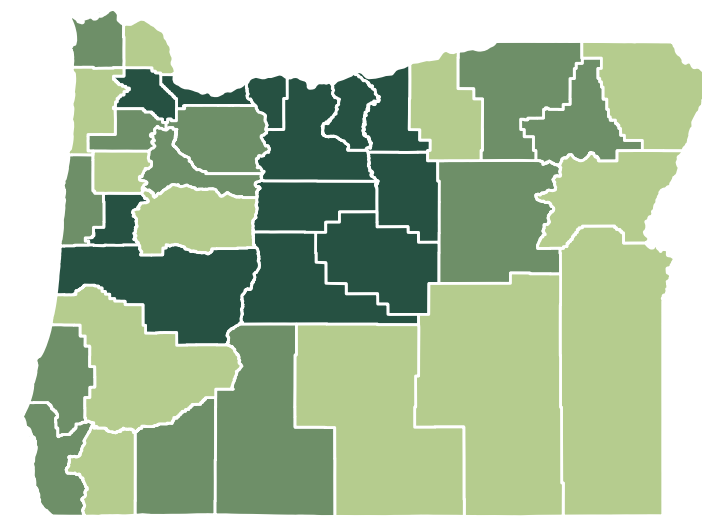
Source: FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment Data, FCC Staff Block Estimates, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.



CHILD CARE

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Jefferson	28
2	Wheeler	26
2	Benton	26
4	Hood River	23
5	Gilliam	22
6	Multnomah	21
7	Wasco	20
8	Crook	19
8	Deschutes	19
	Urban Oregon	17
10	Lane	17
10	Sherman	17
10	Washington	17
	Oregon	16
	Rural Oregon	16
13	Union	16
13	Lincoln	16
13	Grant	16
16	Curry	15
16	Umatilla	15
18	Jackson	14
18	Clatsop	14
18	Clackamas	14
18	Klamath	14
18	Yamhill	14
18	Coos	14
24	Marion	13
24	Josephine	13
24	Malheur	13
27	Wallowa	12
27	Baker	12
27	Polk	12
30	Columbia	11
30	Harney	11
30	Douglas	11
30	Linn	11
34	Tillamook	10
34	Morrow	10
36	Lake	3

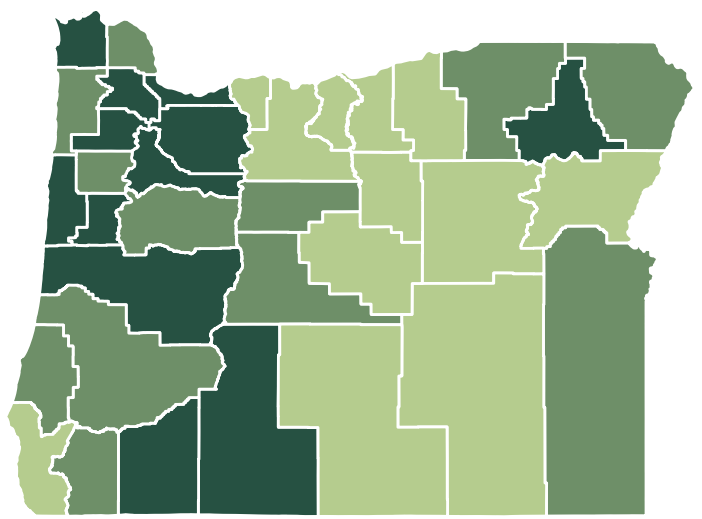
Source: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2018, updated biennially. Released 2018.



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.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	85.9%
2	Benton	64.9%
3	Lane	56.9%
4	Marion	56.4%
5	Washington	56.1%
6	Klamath	54.3%
Oregon		52.3%
7	Yamhill	47.7%
8	Clackamas	44.9%
9	Clatsop	40.7%
10	Union	40.3%
11	Lincoln	39.8%
12	Jackson	39.1%
13	Wallowa	35.1%
14	Umatilla	34.2%
15	Polk	33.1%
16	Douglas	32.5%
17	Tillamook	32.0%
18	Linn	31.9%
19	Malheur	31.2%
20	Josephine	30.4%
21	Coos	30.2%
22	Columbia	27.5%
23	Deschutes	24.7%
24	Jefferson	24.4%
25	Baker	22.9%
26	Hood River	21.7%
27	Grant	19.9%
28	Harney	12.0%
29	Curry	9.2%
30	Crook	6.9%
31	Wheeler	6.8%
32	Wasco	4.9%
33	Morrow	3.5%
34	Gilliam	0.0%
35	Lake	0.0%
35	Sherman	0.0%

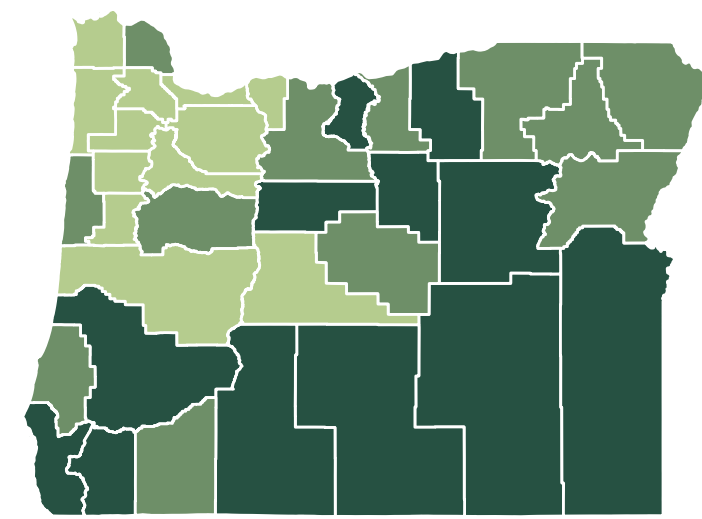
Source: Oregon State University, Oregon Department of Transportation, Transit Network Analysis Tool, 2018, collected annually. Released 2019.



MOBILE HOMES

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Morrow	30.7
2	Harney	24.2
3	Sherman	22.6
4	Lake	22.0
5	Grant	21.9
6	Jefferson	21.0
7	Wheeler	20.1
8	Douglas	19.8
9	Curry	18.4
10	Malheur	16.9
11	Josephine	16.8
12	Klamath	16.7
13	Coos	16.1
14	Wasco	16.0
Rural Oregon		15.8
15	Union	15.8
16	Umatilla	15.3
17	Wallowa	15.2
18	Baker	15.1
18	Gilliam	15.1
20	Columbia	14.6
21	Crook	13.6
22	Jackson	12.9
23	Lincoln	12.7
24	Linn	11.8
25	Hood River	11.6
26	Yamhill	11.1
27	Tillamook	10.7
28	Marion	8.8
29	Lane	8.5
Oregon		8.1
30	Polk	7.7
31	Deschutes	6.5
Urban Oregon		6.3
32	Benton	6.2
33	Clatsop	6.1
34	Clackamas	6.0
35	Washington	2.4
36	Multnomah	1.8

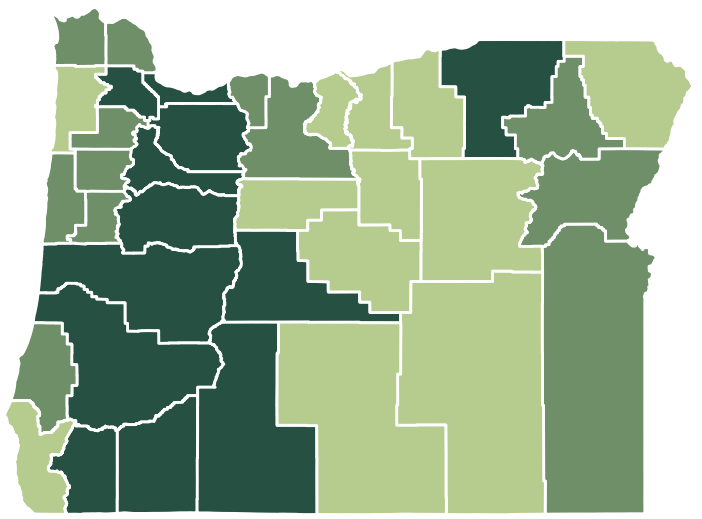
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2014-2018, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2019.



VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (TOTAL)

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	21,772
	Urban Oregon	15,198
	Rural Oregon	6,574
1	Multnomah	3,118
2	Clackamas	1,888
3	Marion	1,870
4	Washington	1,848
5	Lane	1,571
6	Linn	1,193
7	Douglas	1,142
8	Jackson	997
9	Deschutes	760
10	Umatilla	704
11	Josephine	518
12	Klamath	496
13	Yamhill	478
14	Polk	431
15	Wasco	392
16	Lincoln	386
17	Clatsop	369
18	Hood River	341
19	Malheur	333
20	Coos	319
21	Baker	309
22	Union	270
23	Benton	263
23	Columbia	263
25	Tillamook	262
26	Morrow	205
27	Jefferson	204
28	Gilliam	178
29	Sherman	135
30	Curry	131
31	Crook	116
32	Harney	90
33	Lake	71
34	Grant	58
35	Wallowa	44
36	Wheeler	20

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019.

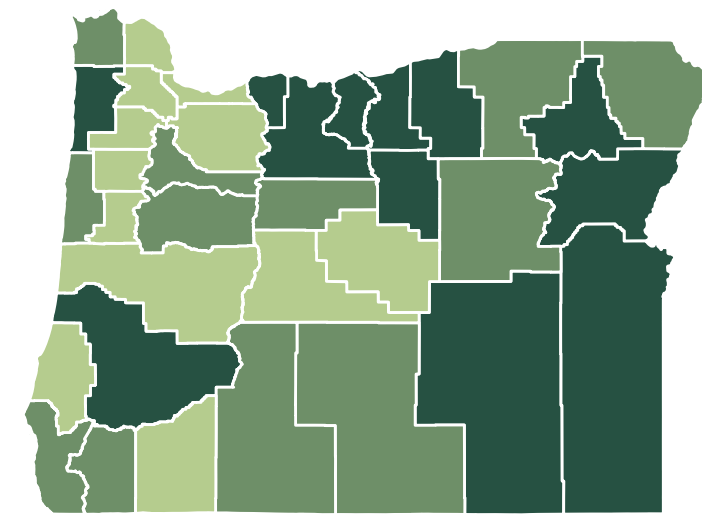


VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (PER CAPITA)

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

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	89,471
2	Sherman	75,350
3	Baker	18,455
4	Morrow	17,282
5	Wasco	14,401
6	Wheeler	14,000
7	Hood River	13,465
8	Harney	12,222
9	Malheur	10,437
10	Douglas	10,222
11	Union	10,039
12	Tillamook	9,922
	Rural Oregon	9,640
13	Linn	9,499
14	Clatsop	9,416
15	Lake	8,725
16	Umatilla	8,715
17	Jefferson	8,654
18	Lincoln	7,996
19	Grant	7,878
20	Klamath	7,301
21	Wallowa	6,091
22	Josephine	5,998
23	Curry	5,704
24	Marion	5,436
25	Polk	5,245
	Oregon	5,190
26	Crook	5,099
27	Columbia	5,067
28	Coos	5,041
29	Jackson	4,549
30	Clackamas	4,500
31	Yamhill	4,449
	Urban Oregon	4,326
32	Lane	4,189
33	Deschutes	4,022
34	Multnomah	3,834
35	Washington	3,048
36	Benton	2,812

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2018, updated annually. Released 2019

For more information

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

<http://oregonexplorer.info/rural>

Explore more data topics by state, county and city:

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

Oregon By the Numbers 2020 is available (while supplies last) for free to residents of Oregon and Siskiyou County, Calif., through The Ford Family Foundation's Select Books program.

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Like this report?
Want to learn more?

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Rural Communities Explorer
and try the **Communities Reporter Tool**.
[http://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/
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