

2018
EDITION



Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties

Acknowledgments

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Oregon *by the* Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties



Oregon State University
Extension Service

May 2018

Dear Community Leader,

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

This inaugural version of *Oregon by the Numbers* is an outgrowth of The Ford Family Foundation's long-term investment in the Rural Communities Explorer, an online tool (oregonexplorer.info/rural) that helps leaders explore data and statistics about their own communities.

Oregon by the Numbers is a collaborative effort between The Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University. Together, we designed this printed report for local decision makers. We chose the key indicators for their value to all Oregonians—rural and urban. We gave priority to measures reflecting community wellbeing. Rankings help provide a snapshot of the state at this moment. This report points to successes to celebrate as well as common challenges, and reveals where there are opportunities to collaborate and learn.

We anticipate that *Oregon by the Numbers* will be produced annually to support communities across the state as we all work to build our collective future. Additional copies of this edition are available through the Foundation's Select Books program (www.tfff.org/select-books). A PDF version is also available.

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

Sincerely,

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

About this report

Good data contribute to good decisions. The Rural Communities Explorer, housed at Oregon State University, aims to make community data readily available to citizens across the state. In Oregon, we have a long history of using community measures to track our policies, programs and progress. However, ensuring all decision makers have adequate and accessible data tools remains a challenge. This indicator report assembles a suite of community measures accompanied by county-level profiles designed for use across sectors, making it possible for decision makers in a variety of arenas to have shared indicators of success.

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

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

Demographic: Measures describing the population

Social: Measures pertaining to safety, inequality and more

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

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

Health: Measures of wellness for children and adults

Infrastructure: Measures of physical structures and resources

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

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

Measure Selection

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

How to use this report

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

County profiles are designed for visual engagement and ease of interpretation, enabling all readers to learn something new about where they live. The indicator summary pages provide

definitions and discussions for each measure, along with other details such as rankings.

Taken in total, *Oregon by the Numbers* serves as a useful tool for developing situational awareness, initiating community conversations and promoting policy advocacy. This report is intended as a snapshot of the state and its counties. It is not a diagnostic tool. However, each measure in *Oregon by the Numbers* was selected with maximum utility in mind.

The indicators included, individual and collectively, have broad implications as to the overall status of the geographies described. While providing some answers, the report should raise additional questions and encourage all readers to seek a deeper understanding of the issues and opportunities facing our state and its counties.

—Vince Adams
Oregon State University
Extension Service

The role of rural

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

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

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

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

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

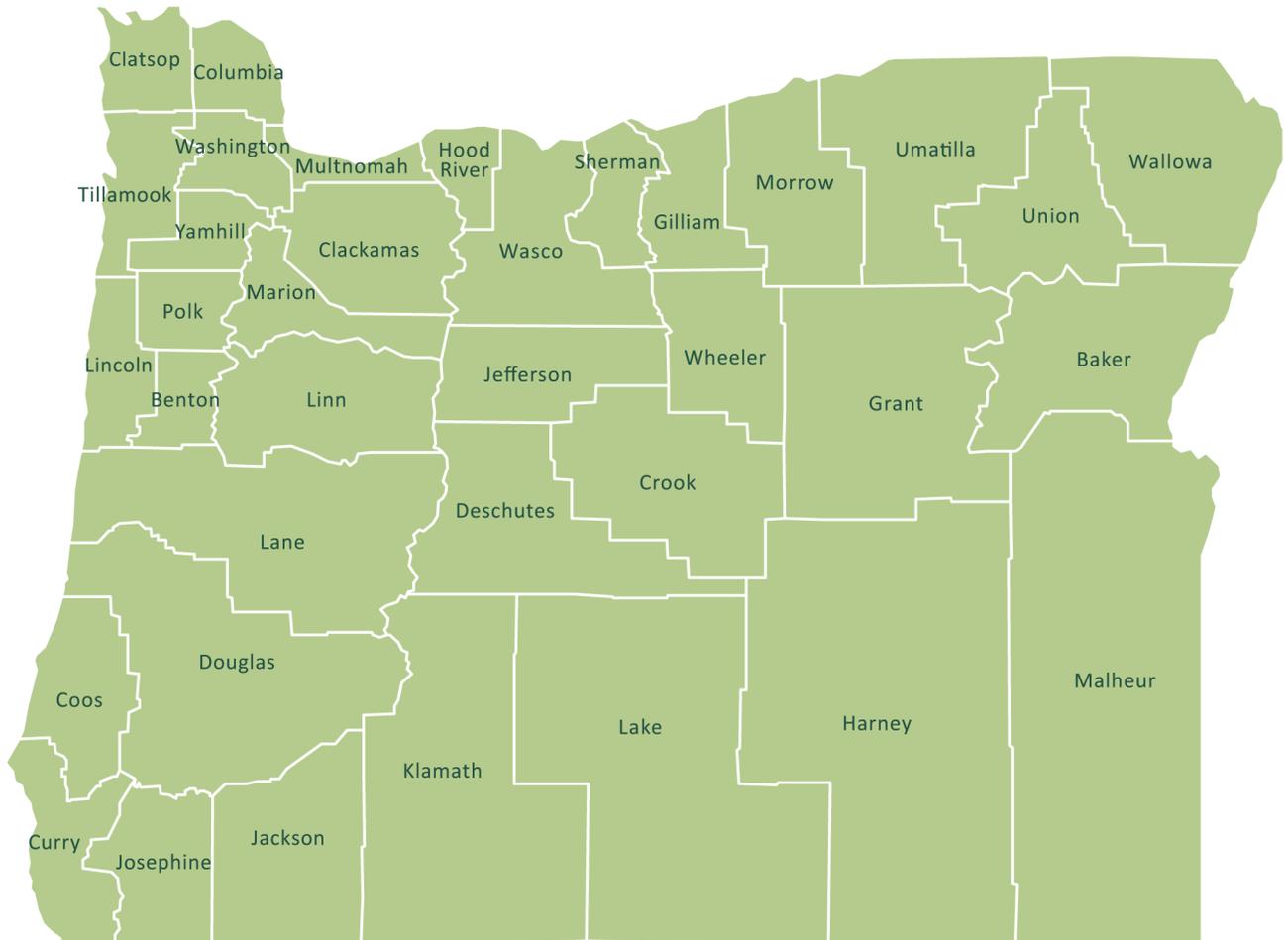
We recognize that no matter what definition we use, Oregon’s rural communities are also heterogeneous. Despite differences, rural residents often report similar strengths (resourcefulness, connection to the land, sense of community) as well as common challenges (geographic isolation, availability of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

—Kasi Allen
The Ford Family Foundation

Ten things to do with Oregon by the Numbers

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

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



Data by County

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

Data by Measure

Demographics and Land

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Economy

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Housing cost burden	123

Health

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Healthy diet.....	126
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Low weight births	128

Infrastructure

Broadband access.....	129
Transit service	130
Vehicle miles traveled.....	131
Developed or cultivated land	132
Mobile homes.....	133

Data by County

BAKER

Total population
16,030

Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
38

Federally Recognized Tribes

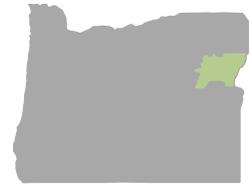


Median income

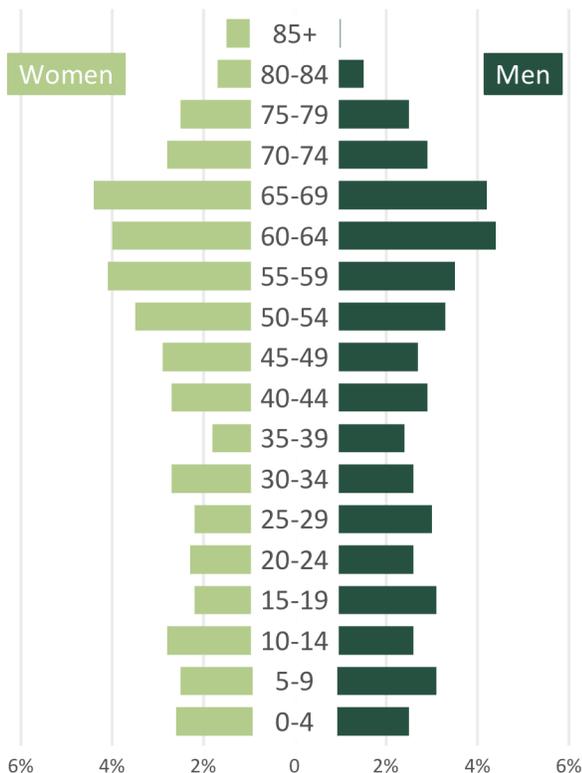
Baker	\$41,722
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
3,088 mi²

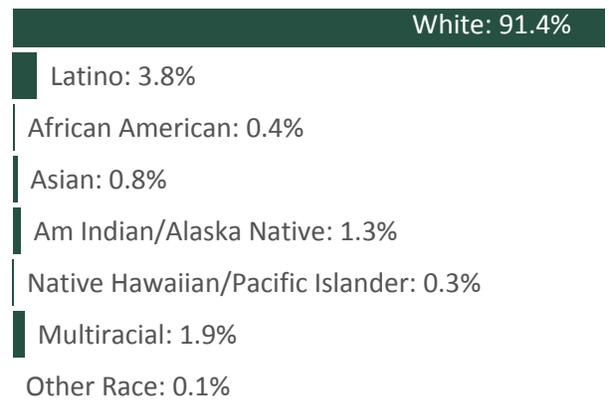
Public land
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



BAKER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	BAKER	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	21%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	21		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	28	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	23%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	73%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	48%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	10		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,099	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	25%	↗	37%	32%	32%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	6%	—	24%		
Adult smoking	24%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	23%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	—	70%		
Low weight births	8%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	7%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	23%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	296	↗	21,369	15,013	6,355
Developed or cultivated land	8%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	14%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

BENTON

Total population

87,455

Rural population

19%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

53

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

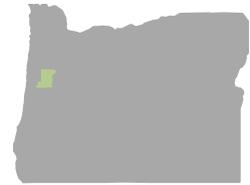


Total land area

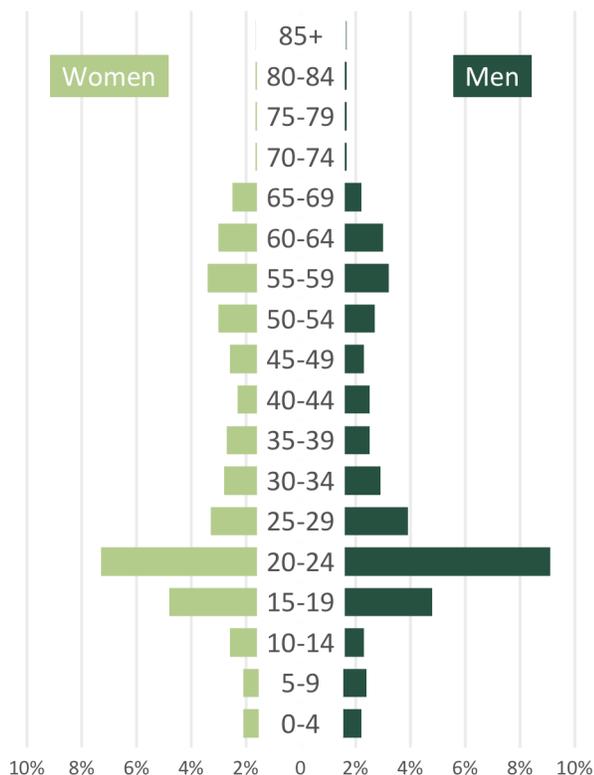
679 mi²

Public land

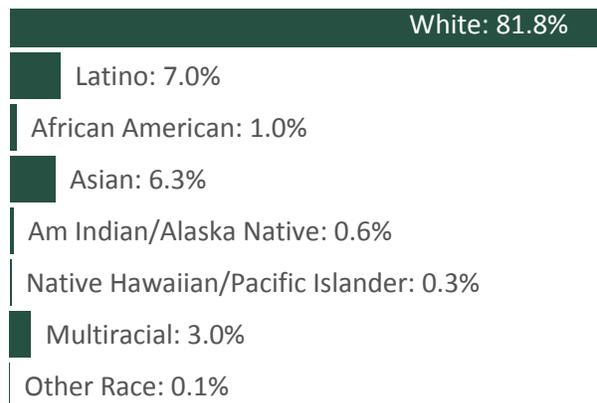
26%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Professional and Technical Services

BENTON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	BENTON	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↗	14%		
Child poverty*	14%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	25	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	86%	↗	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	54%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	82%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	347	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	52%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-20		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,358	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	30%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	11%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	20%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	5%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	98%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	64%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	253	↗	21,369	15,013	6,355
Developed or cultivated land	33%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	6%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

CLACKAMAS

Total population

394,967

Rural population

18%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

61

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Clackamas **\$68,915**

Oregon **\$53,270**

Total land area

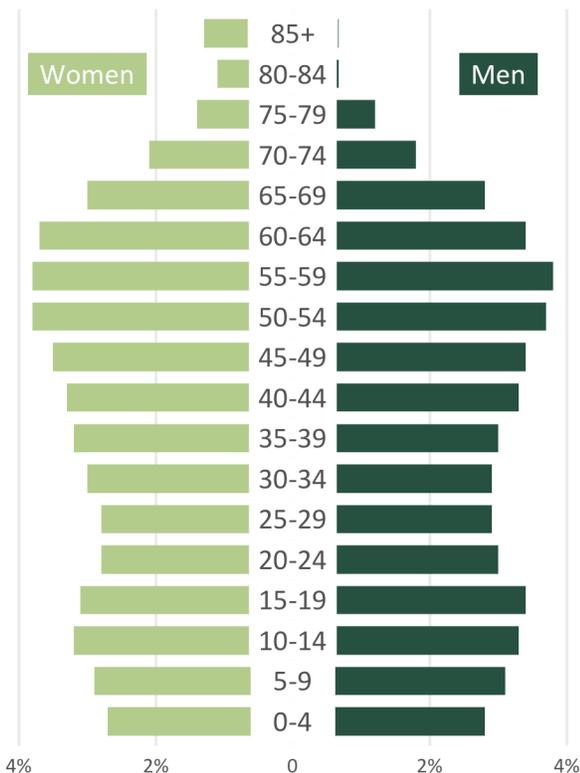
1,883 mi²

Public land

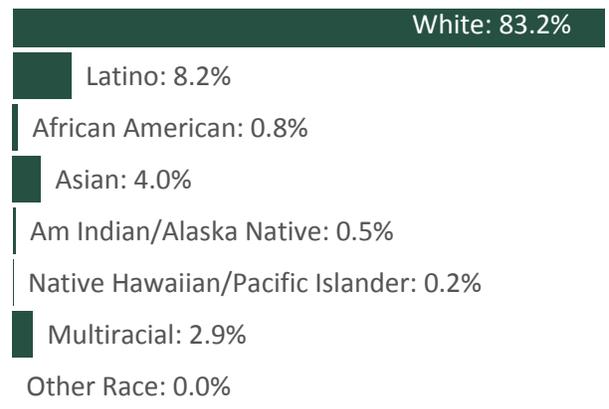
55%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CLACKAMAS	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	11%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	7		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	22	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	82%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	34%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	17	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	48%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	65%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	10		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,718	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	34%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	23%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	91%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	45%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,892	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	20%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	7%	—	8%	15%	7%

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

CLATSOP

Total population

37,660

Rural population

39%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

26

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income



Total land area

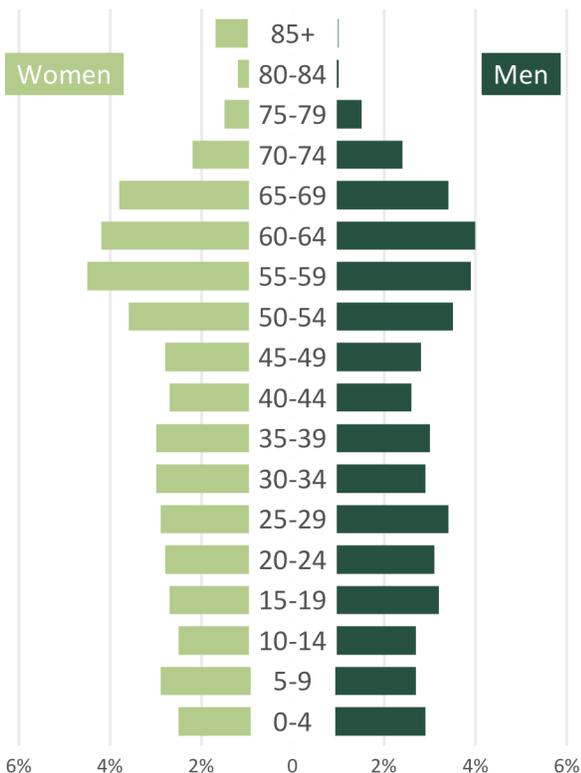
1,084 mi²

Public land

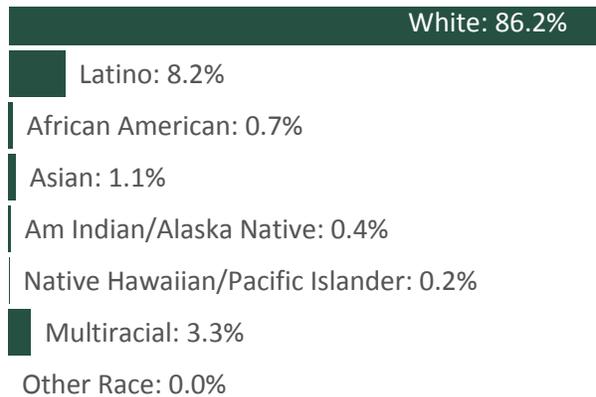
24%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CLATSOP COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CLATSOP	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	18%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	18		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	43	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	24%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	73%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	24	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	41%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,784	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	40%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	21%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	17%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	65%	↘	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	84%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	39%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	375	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	7%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	5%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

COLUMBIA

Total population

49,645

Rural population

44%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

19

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

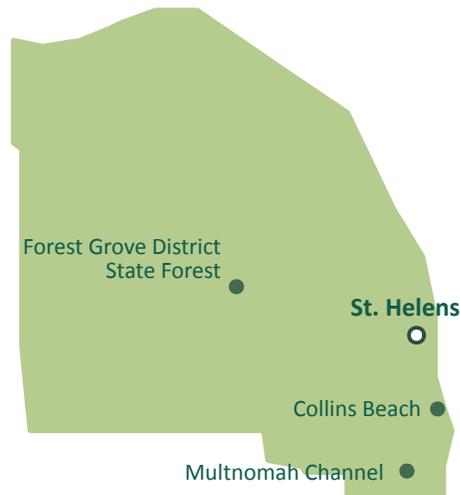
Columbia	\$55,146
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area

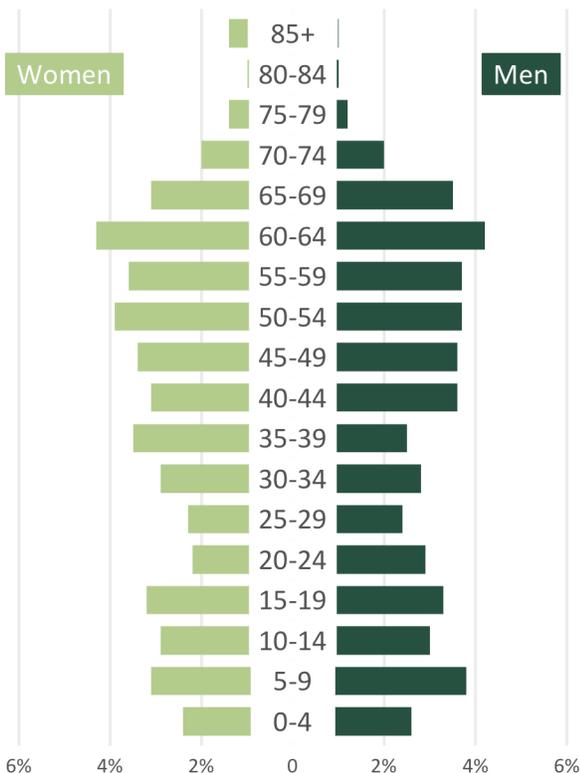
688 mi²

Public land

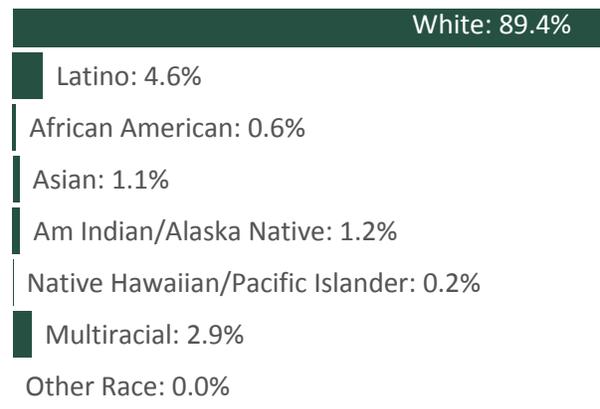
8%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



COLUMBIA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	COLUMBIA	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	17%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	26		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	15	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	80%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	19%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	46%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	—	5%		
Labor force participation rate	57%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	1		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,222	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	32%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	24%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	14%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	63%	↘	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	69%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	28%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	250	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	13%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

COOS

Total population
62,944

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
26

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

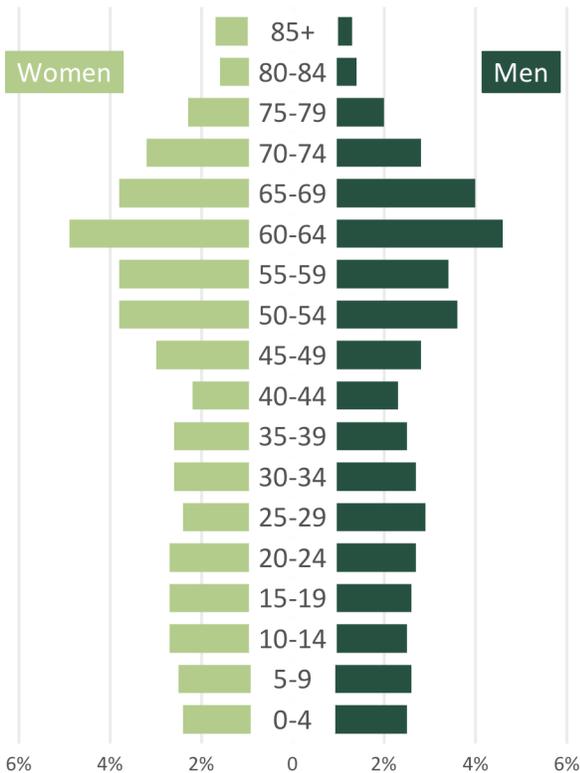
Coos	\$39,110
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
1,806 mi²

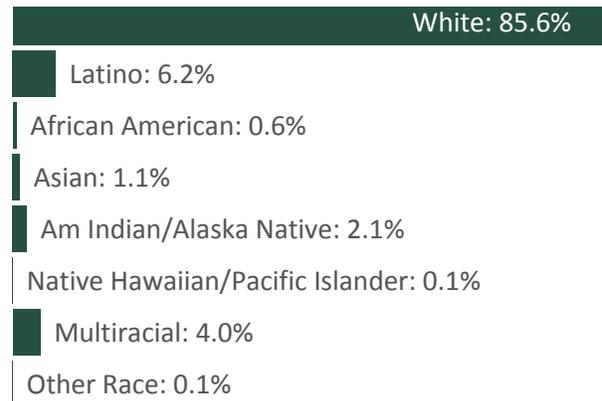
Public land
29%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



COOS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	COOS	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	24		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	22	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	79%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	18%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	58%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	34	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	45%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	2		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$938	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	15%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	30%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	15%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	88%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	32%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	298	↘	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	8%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	16%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

CROOK

Total population
21,334

Rural population
48%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
42

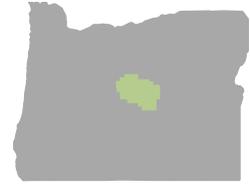
Federally Recognized Tribes



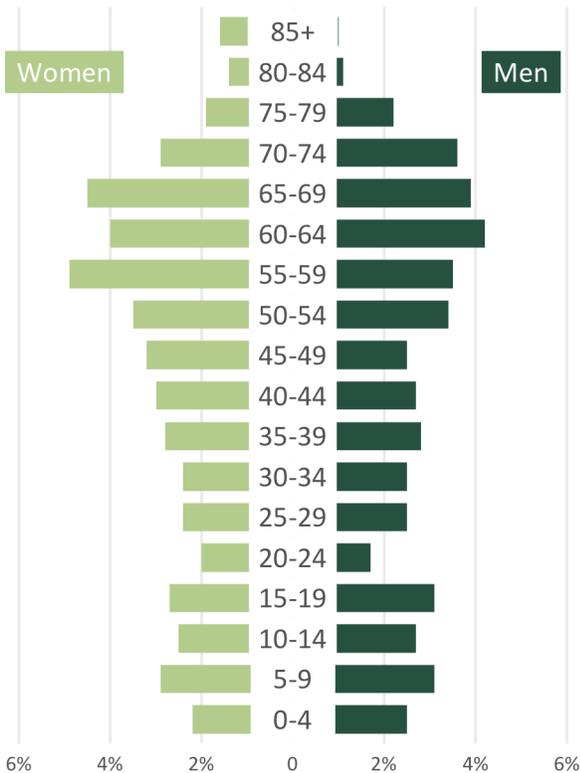
Median income

Crook	\$39,583
Oregon	\$53,270

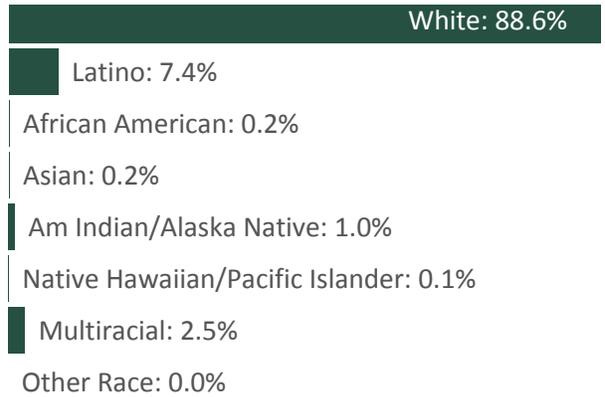
Total land area
2,987 mi²
Public land
50%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CROOK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CROOK	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	31		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	27	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	82%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	16%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	68%		75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	47%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,156	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	26%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	8%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	74%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	9%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	97%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	6%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	112	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	4%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

CURRY

Total population
22,364

Rural population
39%

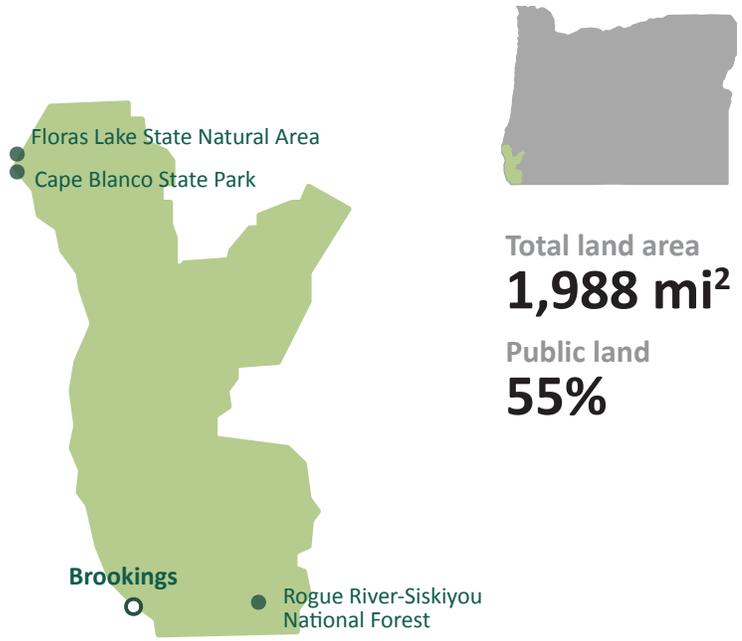
Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
63

Federally Recognized Tribes

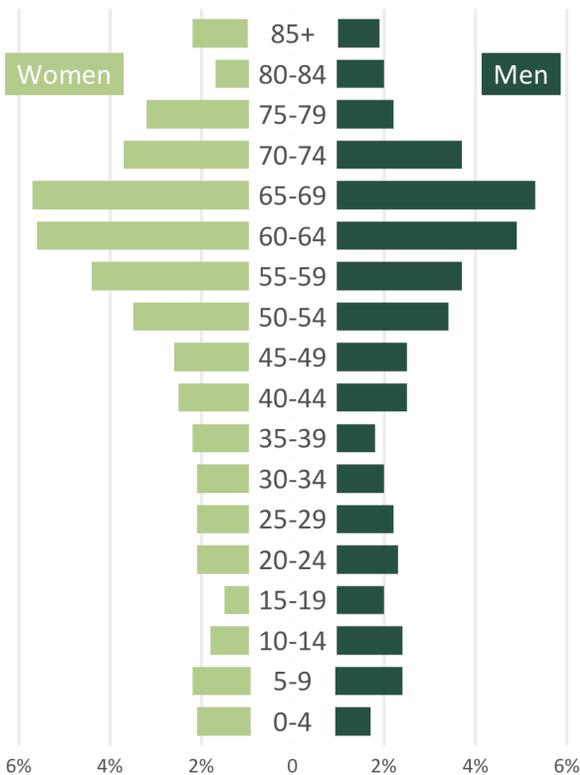


Median income

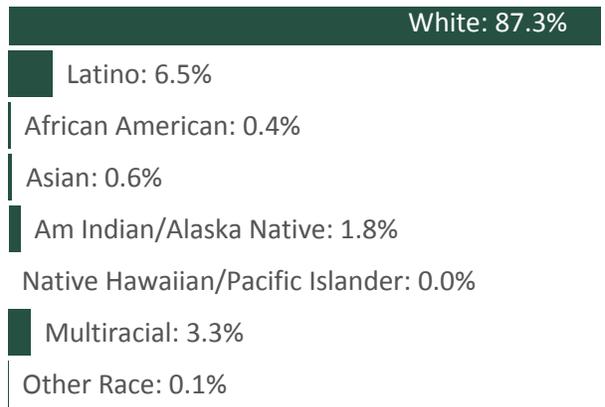
Curry	\$38,661
Oregon	\$53,270



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



CURRY COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	CURRY	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	15%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	9		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	6	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	—	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	24%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	72%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	28%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	44%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	9		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,076	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	40%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	26%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	6%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	51%	↘	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	94%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	9%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	130	↘	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	3%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	19%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

DESCHUTES

Total population
170,183

Rural population
28%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
99

Federally Recognized Tribes

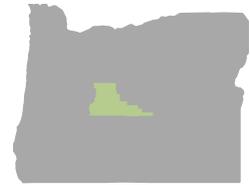


Median income

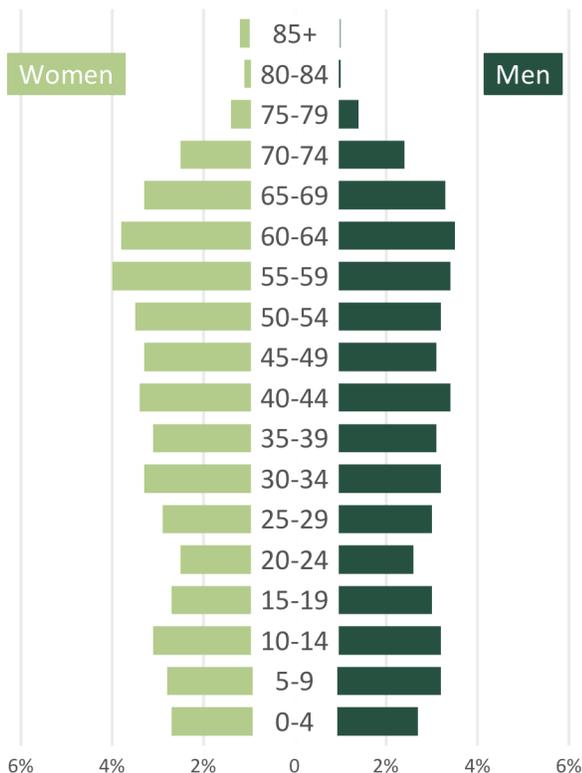


Total land area
3,055 mi²

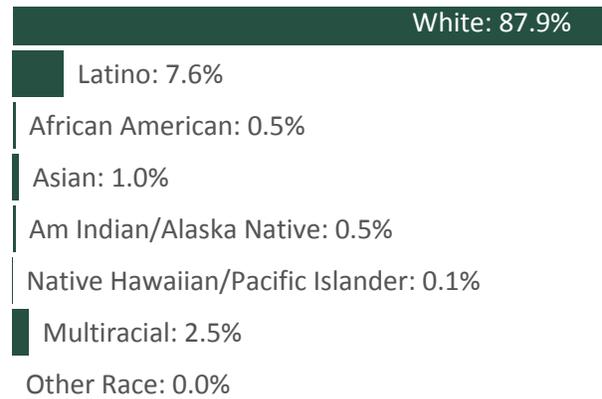
Public land
78%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



DESCHUTES COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	DESCHUTES	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	18%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	24	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	83%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	33%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	79%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	40	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	45%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	61%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	36		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,764	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	38%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	25%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	97%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	25%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	721	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	6%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	7%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

DOUGLAS

Total population

107,375

Rural population

41%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

43

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

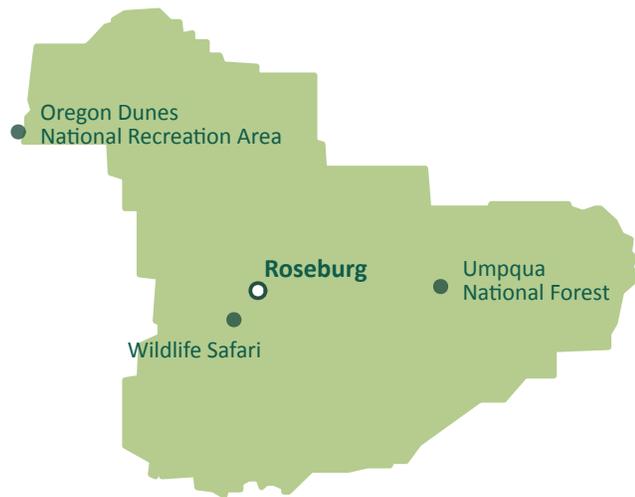
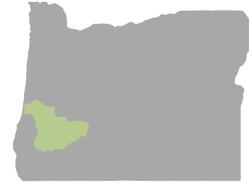


Total land area

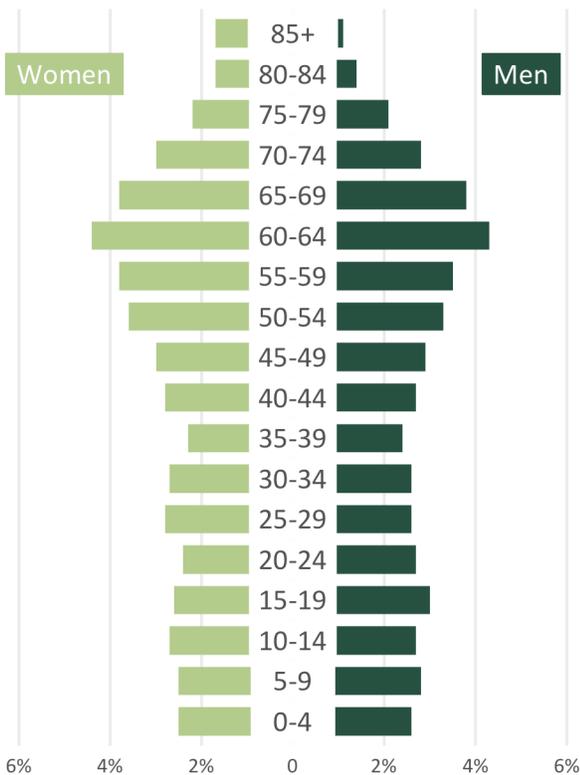
5,134 mi²

Public land

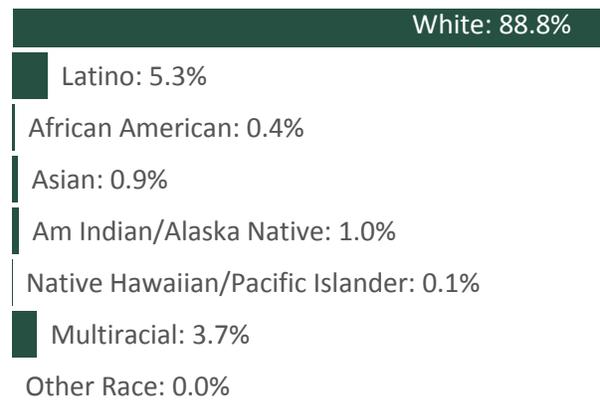
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



DOUGLAS COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	DOUGLAS	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	29%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	32		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	29	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	77%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	16%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	66%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	21	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	33%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$842	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	34%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	22%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	24%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	90%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	31%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,127	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	8%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	19%	—	8%	15%	7%

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

GILLIAM

Total population

1,913

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2016

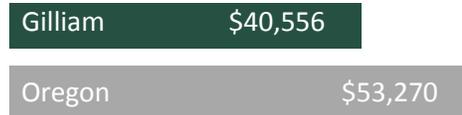
(per 1,000 population)

60

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

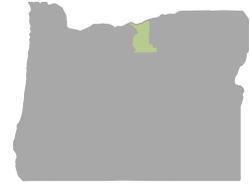


Total land area

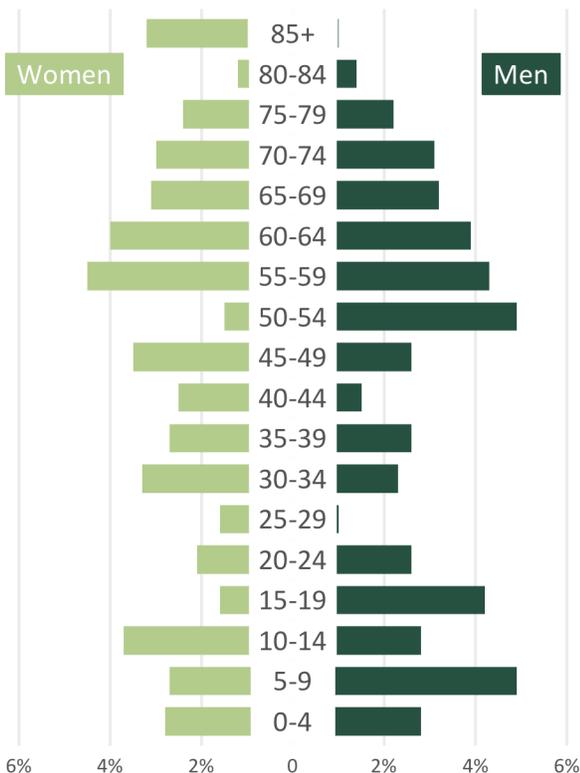
1,223 mi²

Public land

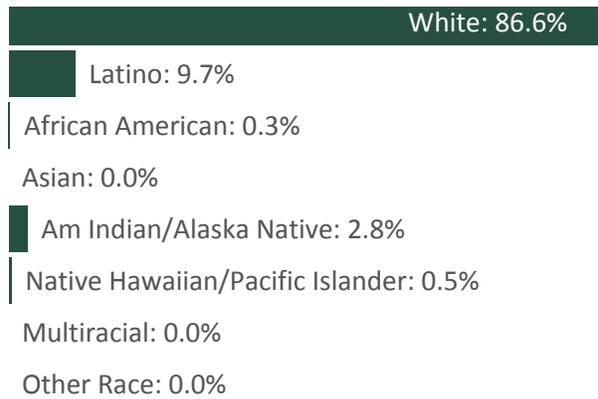
8%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



GILLIAM COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	GILLIAM	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	↗	14%		
Child poverty*	4%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	60		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	2	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	84%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↘	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	50%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	16%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	18		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$4,546	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	29%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking			18%		
Healthy diet			20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old			70%		
Low weight births	6%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	57%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	0%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	173	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	26%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	14%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

GRANT

Total population
7,227

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
13

Federally Recognized Tribes



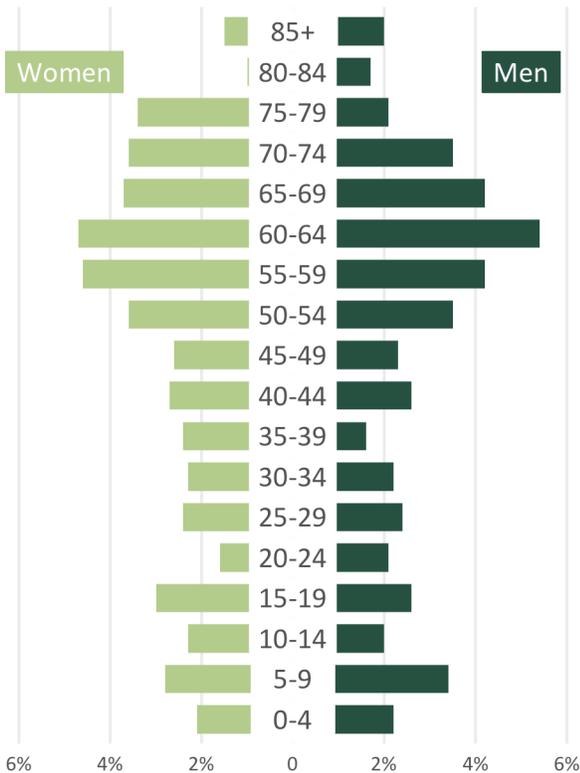
Median income

Grant	\$40,193
Oregon	\$53,270

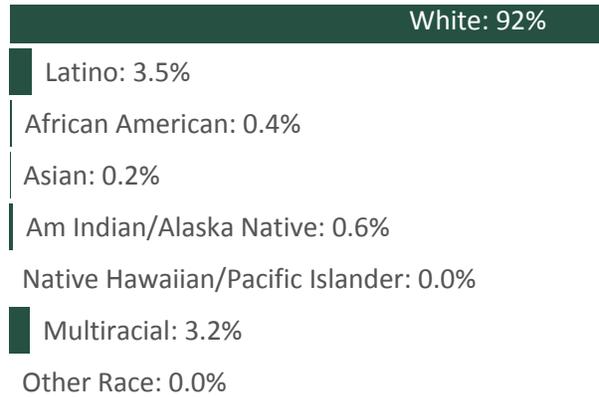
Total land area
4,529 mi²
Public land
62%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



GRANT COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	GRANT	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	21%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	35		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	19	↗	32	22	34
Voter participation	86%	↗	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	22%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	91%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	24%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	8%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$987	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	29%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	51%		24%		
Adult smoking	15%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	31%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	61%	↘	70%		
Low weight births	5%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	71%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	20%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	59	↘	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	1%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	20%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

HARNEY

Total population

7,214

Rural population

44%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

-9

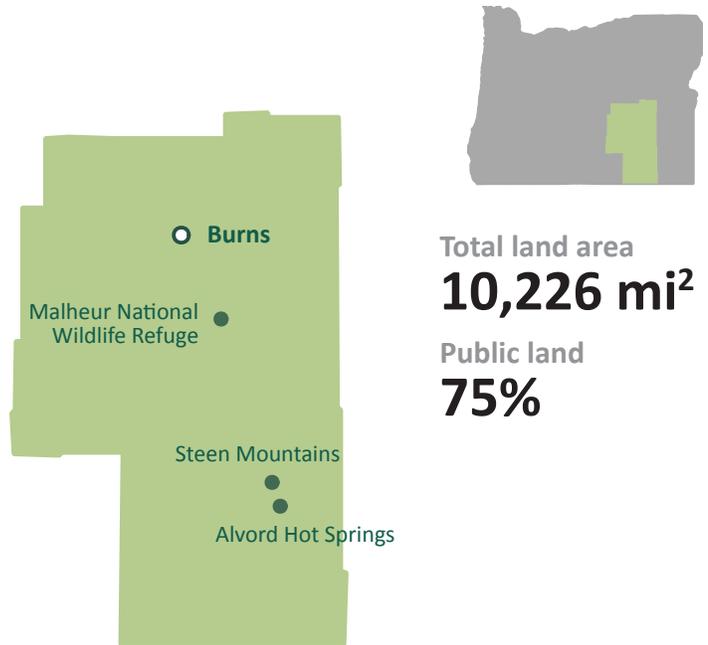
Federally Recognized Tribes



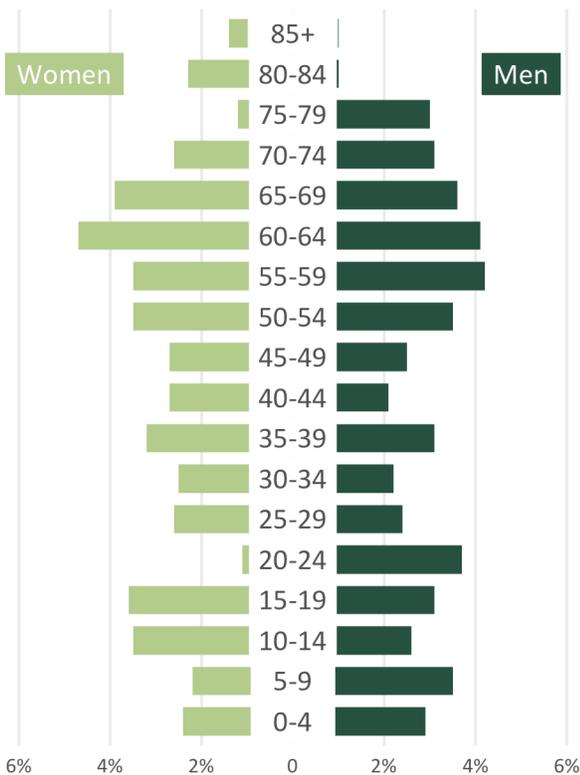
Median income

Harney **\$38,431**

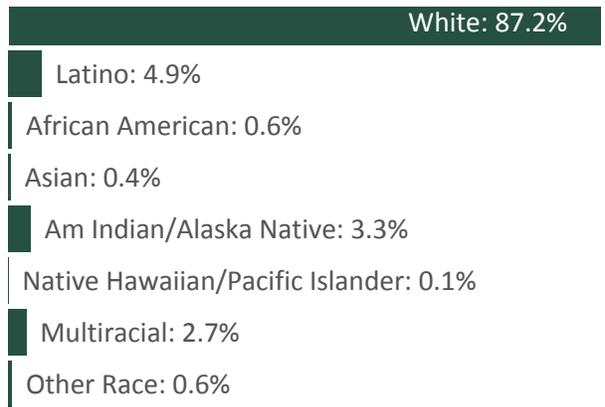
Oregon **\$53,270**



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



HARNEY COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	HARNEY	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	27%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	23		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	21	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	86%	—	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	49%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	4		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$970	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	27%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	11%	—	18%		
Healthy diet			20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	71%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	2%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	0%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	12%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	85	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	5%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	27%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

HOOD RIVER

Total population
22,842

Rural population
52%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
72

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

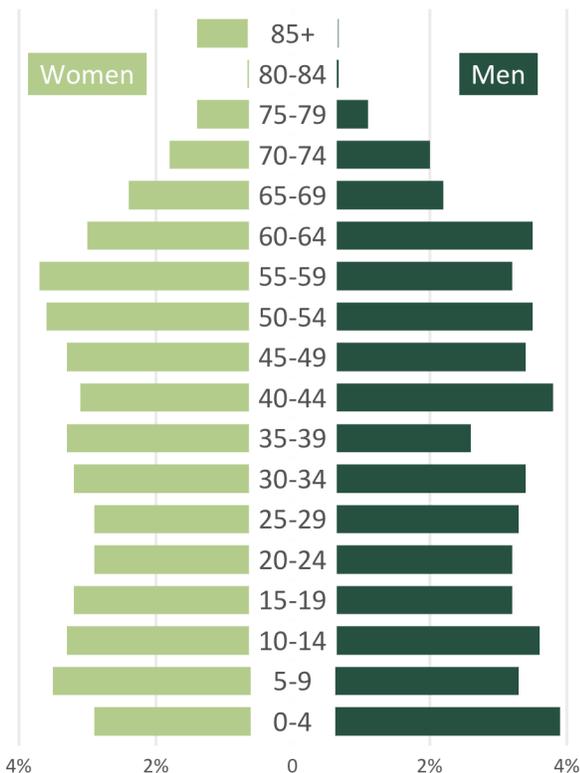
Hood River	\$56,581
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
533 mi²

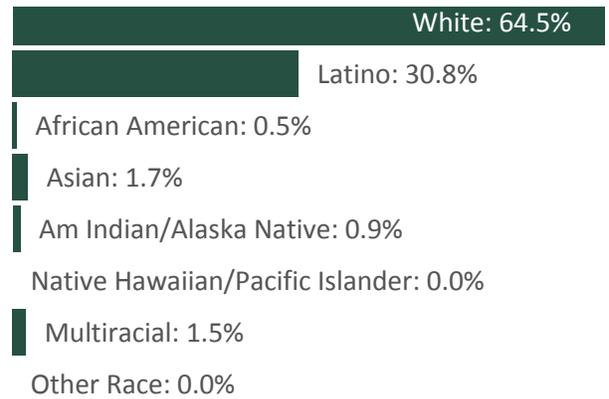
Public land
73%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	HOOD RIVER	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	20%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	15		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	11	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	83%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	30%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	6%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	81%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	32%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	65%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	13		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,187	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	31%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	18%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	9%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	15%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	78%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	74%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	10%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	324	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	10%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	11%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

JACKSON

Total population
210,916

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
49

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

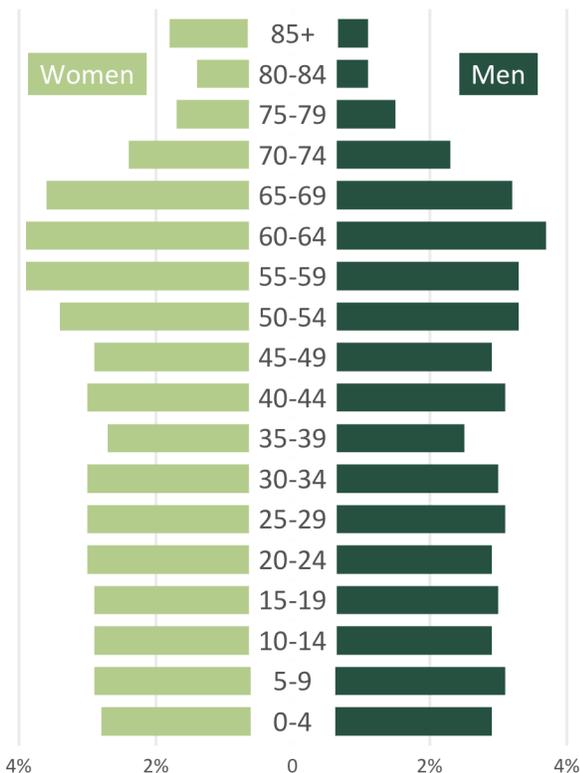
Jackson	\$46,343
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
2,802 mi²

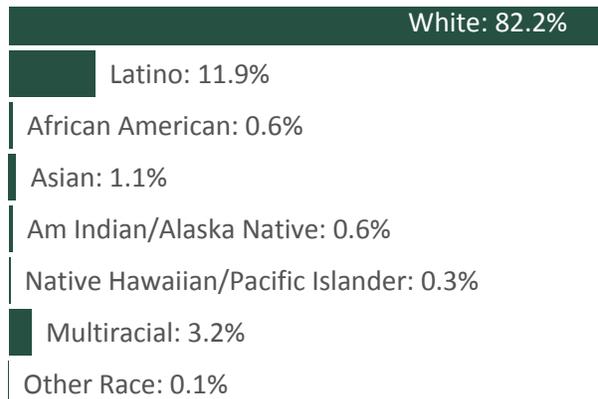
Public land
52%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



JACKSON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JACKSON	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	20		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	47	↗	32	22	34
Voter participation	80%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	26%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	75%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	30	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	35%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,226	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	40%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	30%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	89%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	2%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,005	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	10%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	14%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

JEFFERSON

Total population
22,305

Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
24

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

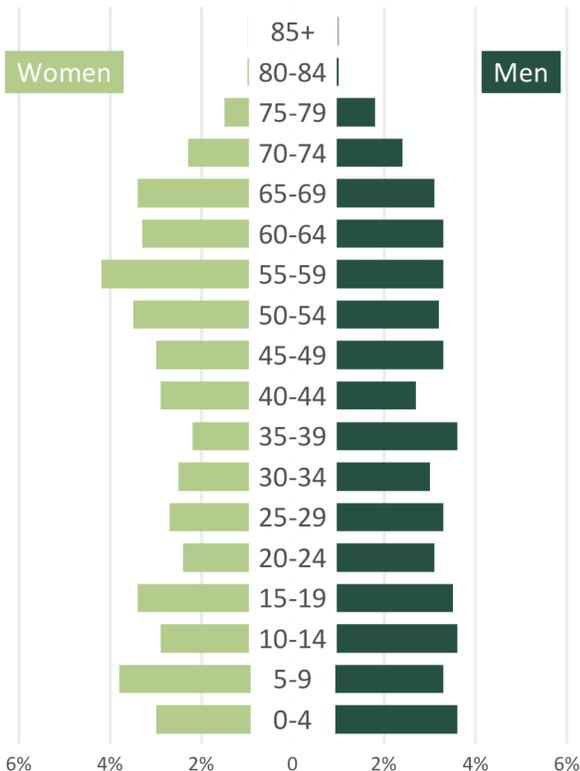
Jefferson	\$47,063
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
1,791 mi²

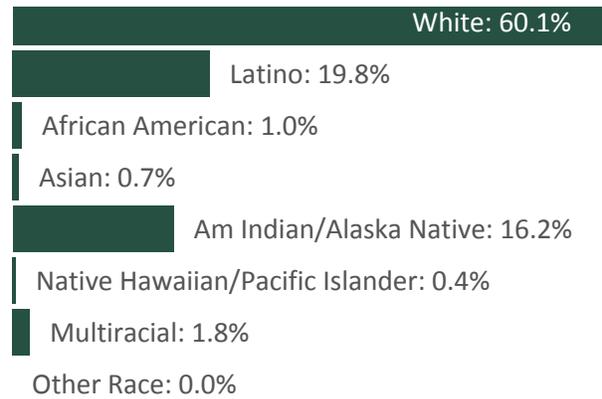
Public land
51%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Social Assistance

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JEFFERSON	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	30%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	31		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	21	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	77%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	16%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	63%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	35%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	53%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-4		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,097	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	28%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	10%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	13%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	23%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	—	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	88%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	24%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	211	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	8%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	24%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

JOSEPHINE

Total population
84,063

Rural population
45%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
50

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

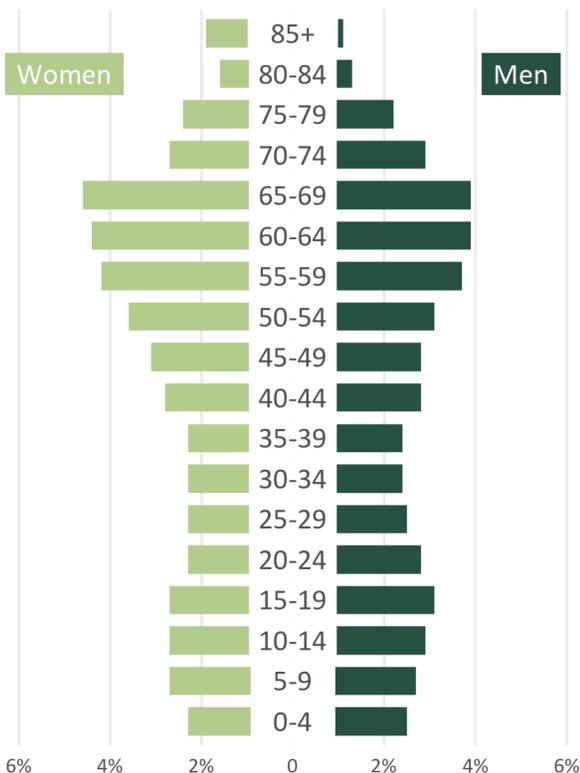
Josephine	\$37,867
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
1,642 mi²

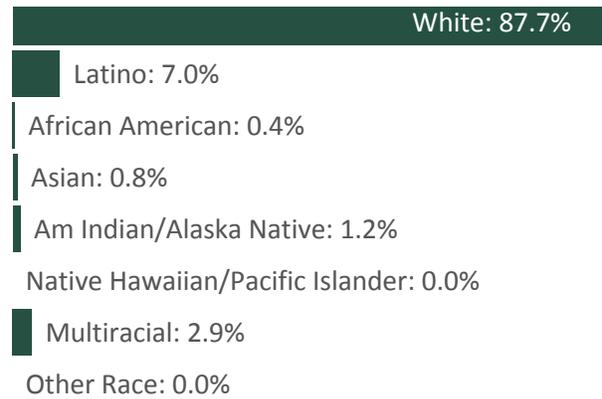
Public land
68%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	JOSEPHINE	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	17%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	27%	—	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	19		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	32	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	76%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	70%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	58	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	39%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	47%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	5		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$738	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	41%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	32%	—	24%		
Adult smoking	25%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	25%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	65%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	77%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	30%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	507	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	7%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

KLAMATH

Total population

65,946

Rural population

38%

Net migration, 2010-2016

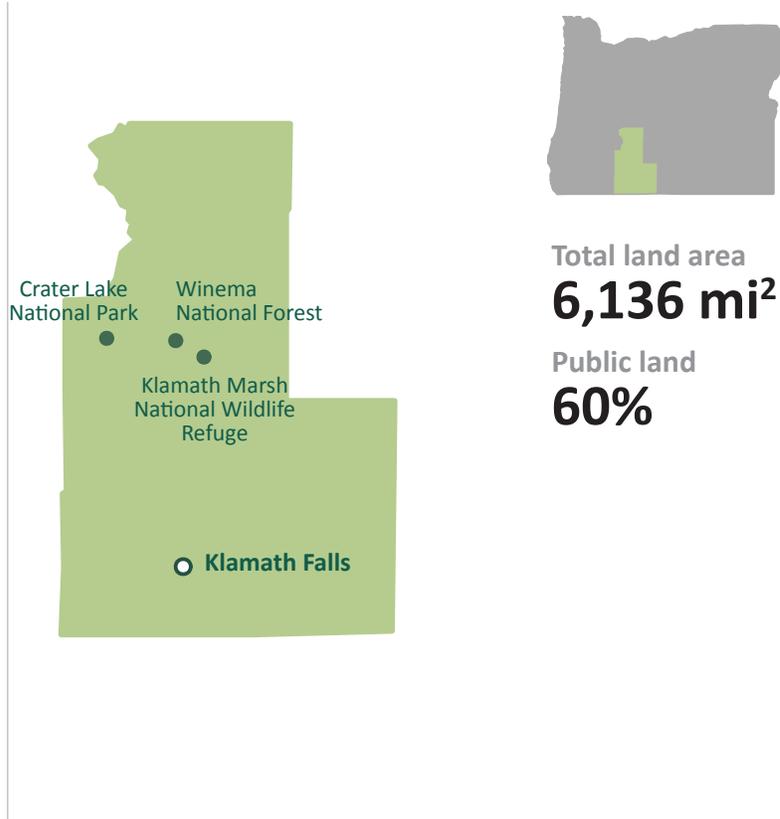
(per 1,000 population)

8

Federally Recognized Tribes



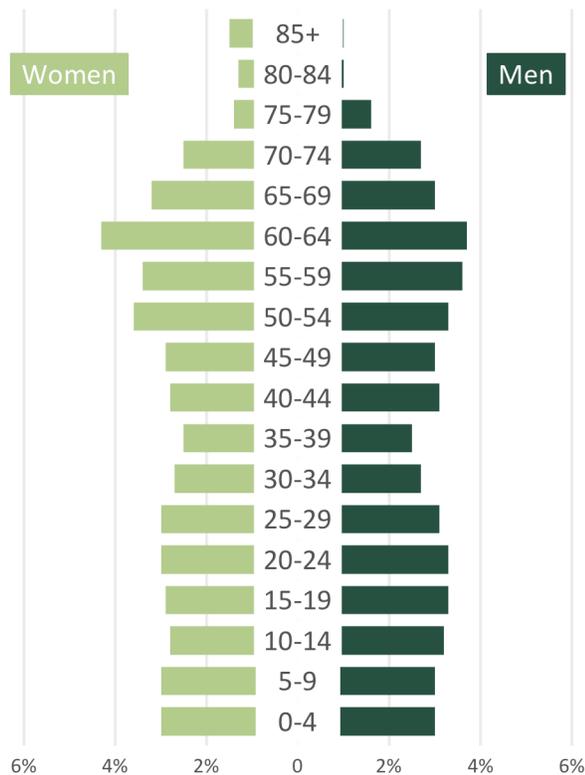
Median income



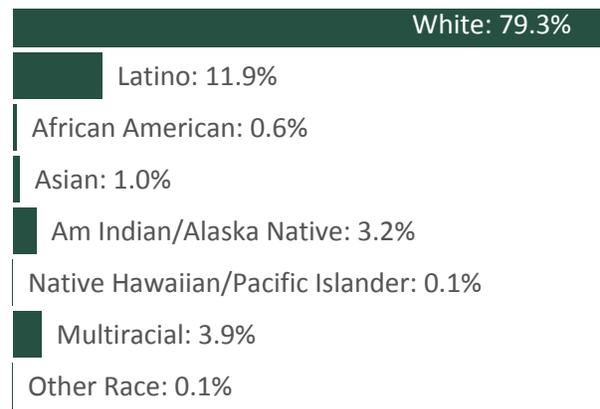
Total land area
6,136 mi²

Public land
60%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



KLAMATH COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	KLAMATH	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	24%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	29		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	14	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	79%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	19%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	71%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	101	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	37%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	54%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	3		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$945	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	33%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	25%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	23%	—	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	72%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	8%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	83%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	54%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	477	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	9%	↘	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

LAKE

Total population
7,799

Rural population
63%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
26

Federally Recognized Tribes



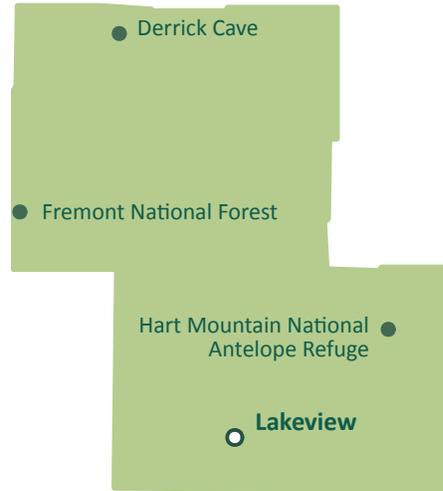
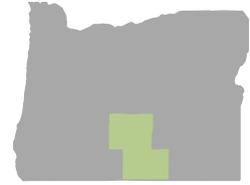
Median income

Lake **\$33,453**

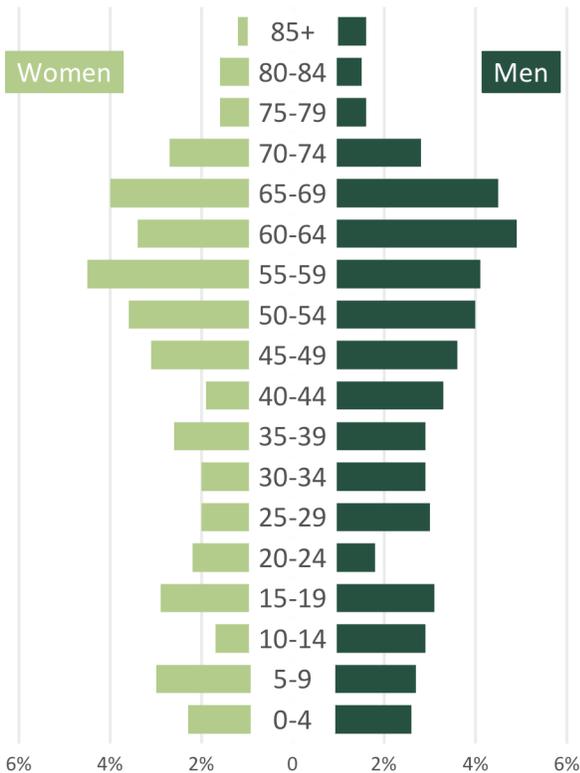
Oregon **\$53,270**

Total land area
8,358 mi²

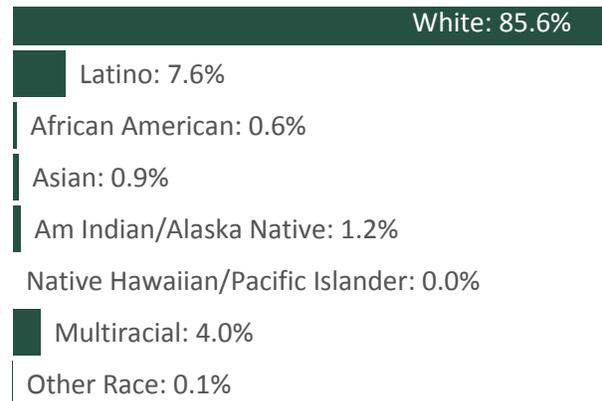
Public land
75%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Hospitals



Educational Services



Wood Product Manufacturing

LAKE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LAKE	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	17%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	19%	—	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	25		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	7	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	85%	↗	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	87%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	34%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	49%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	0		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,593	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	30%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	19%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	28%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	9%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	62%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	0%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	69	↘	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	3%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	26%	—	8%	15%	7%

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

LANE

Total population
360,273

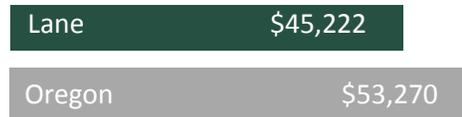
Rural population
18%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
36

Federally Recognized Tribes

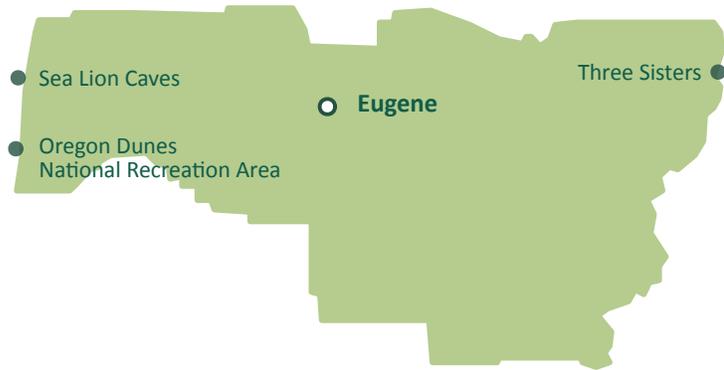


Median income

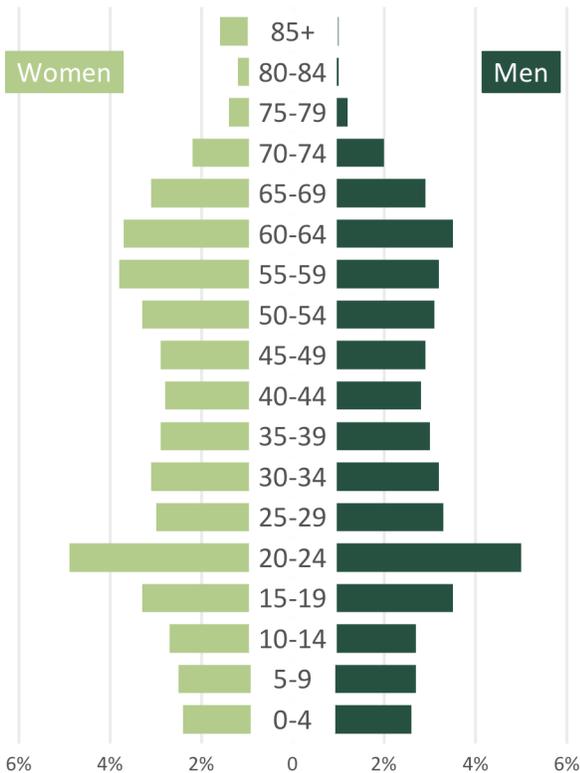


Total land area
4,722 mi²

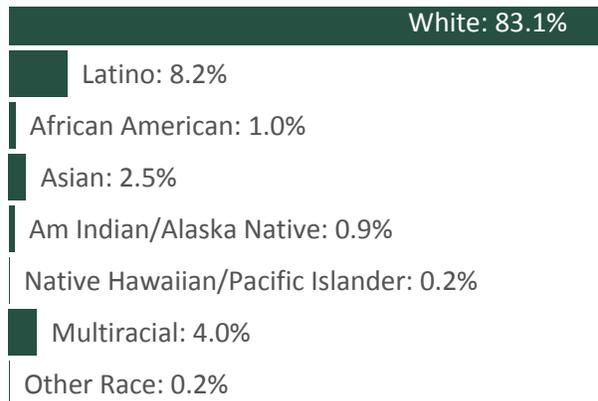
Public land
59%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Ambulatory Health Care Services

LANE COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LANE	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	22%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	16		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	36	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	29%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	71%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	90	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	42%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	59%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	0		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,283	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	40%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	24%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	19%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	17%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	86%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	57%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,613	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	10%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	9%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

LINCOLN

Total population
46,685

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
54

Federally Recognized Tribes



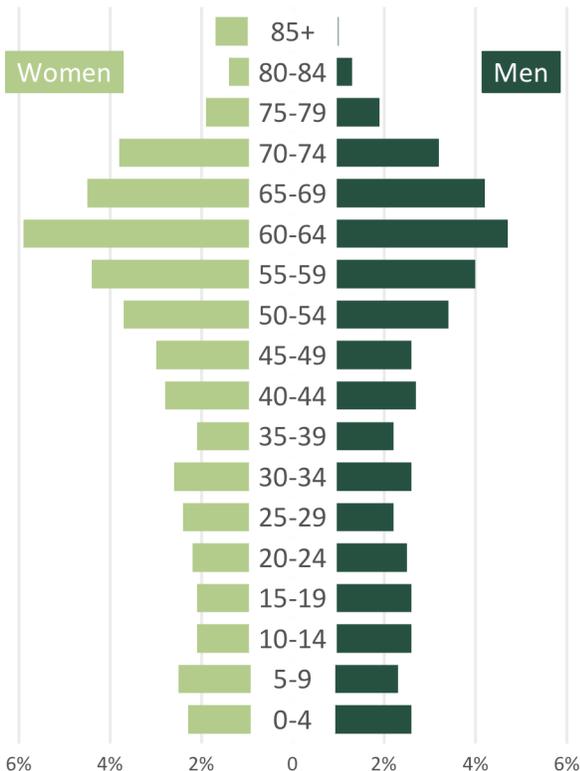
Median income

Lincoln	\$41,303
Oregon	\$53,270

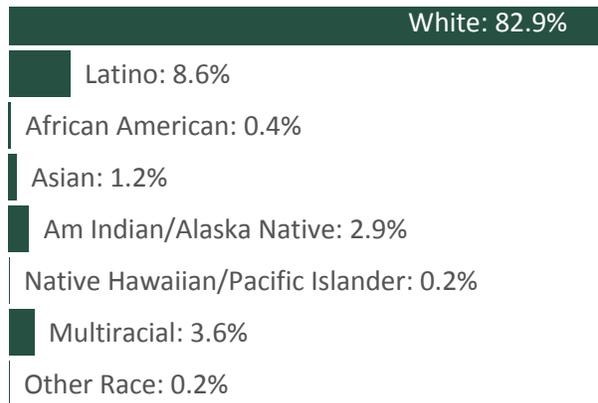


Total land area
1,194 mi²
Public land
29%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



LINCOLN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LINCOLN	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	29%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	22		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	12	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	80%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	23%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	9	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	31%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	52%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	0		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$2,035	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	38%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	24%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	32%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	28%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	87%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	42%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	363	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	7%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	14%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

Total population
119,862

Rural population
32%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
34

Federally Recognized Tribes

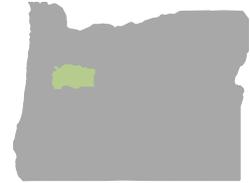


Median income

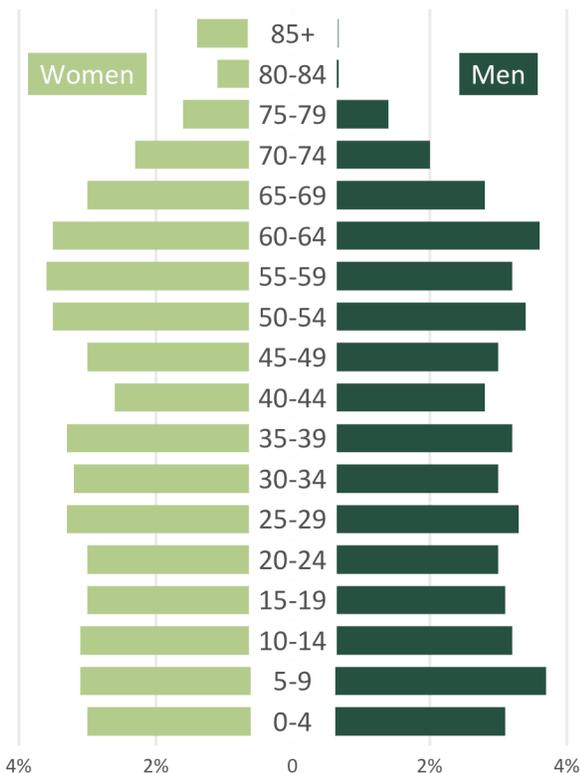
Linn	\$46,782
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
2,309 mi²

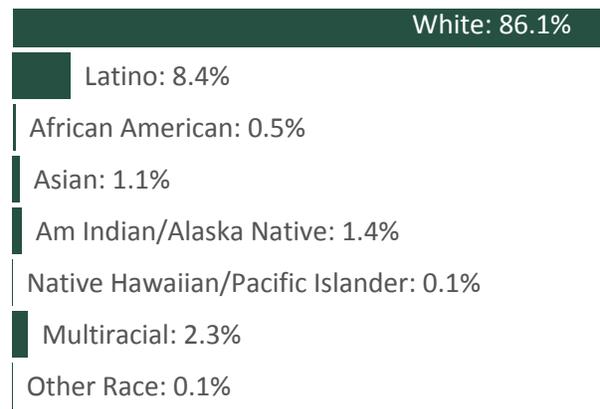
Public land
40%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Primary Metal Manufacturing

LINN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	LINN	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	11		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	30	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	79%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	18%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	76%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	48	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	35%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	5		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,136	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	22%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	20%	—	18%		
Healthy diet	18%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	97%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	32%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,160	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	26%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	12%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

MALHEUR

Total population

30,474

Rural population

48%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

-14

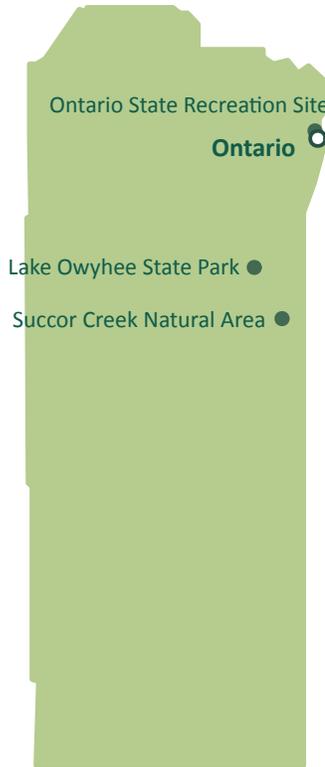
Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Malheur \$34,720

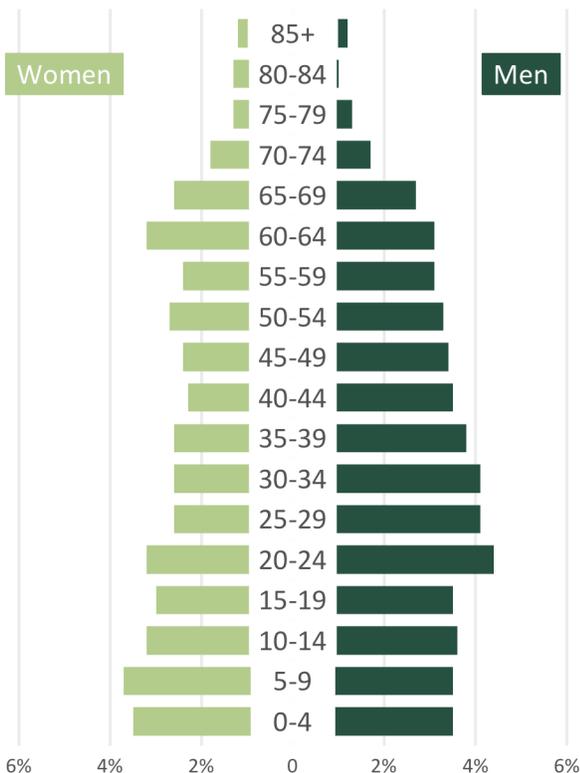
Oregon \$53,270



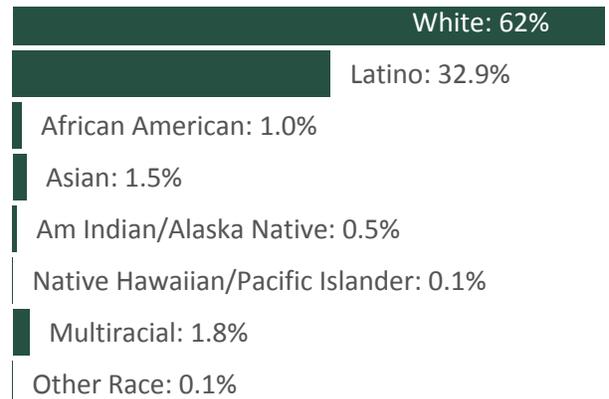
Total land area
9,930 mi²

Public land
78%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities



Food Services and Drinking Places

MALHEUR COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MALHEUR	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	35%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	21		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	28	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	76%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	13%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	83%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	66	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	43%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	15		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$754	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	36%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	17%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	22%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	76%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	8%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	67%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	26%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	309	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	4%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

MARION

Total population
326,527

Rural population
13%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
24

Federally Recognized Tribes

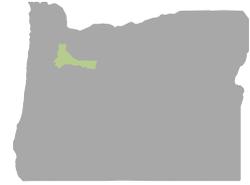


Median income

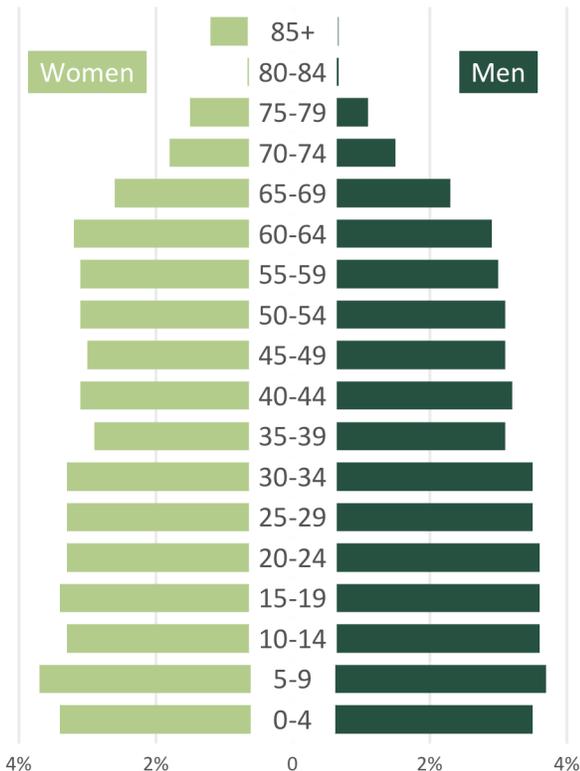
Marion	\$50,775
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
1,193 mi²

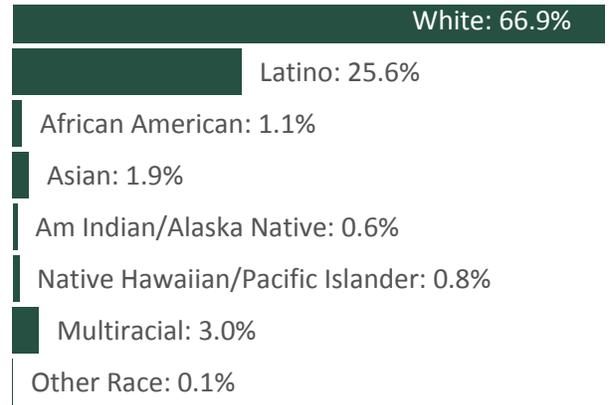
Public land
35%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Ambulatory Health Care Services

MARION COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MARION	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	15		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	36	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	78%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	22%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	33	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	34%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	62%	—	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,065	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	37%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	22%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	17%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	21%	—	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	98%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	56%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,807	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	46%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	9%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

MORROW

Total population

11,207

Rural population

46%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

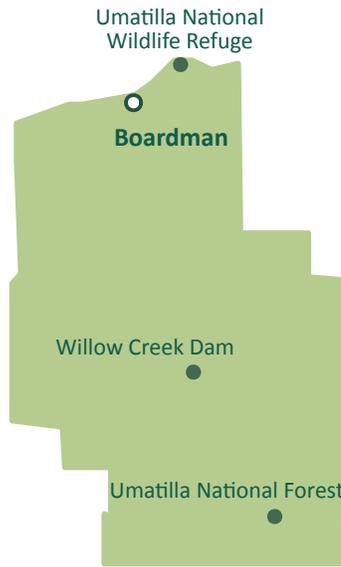
4

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

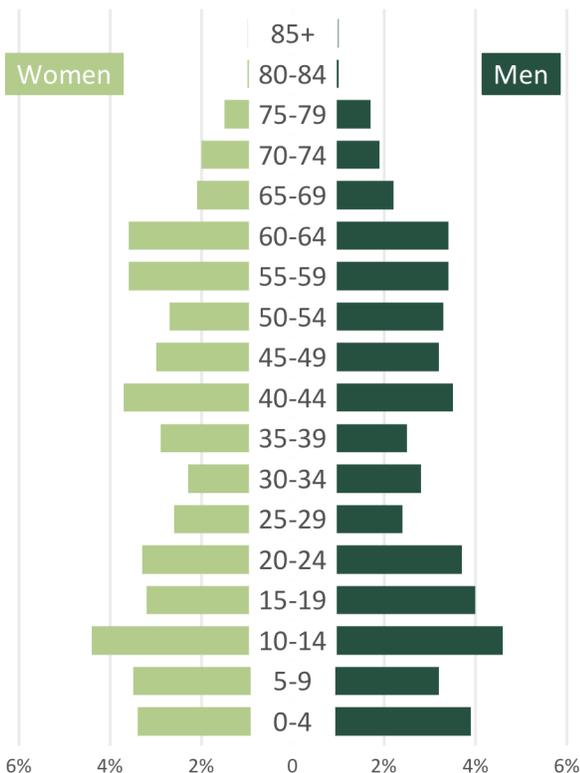
Morrow	\$54,441
Oregon	\$53,270



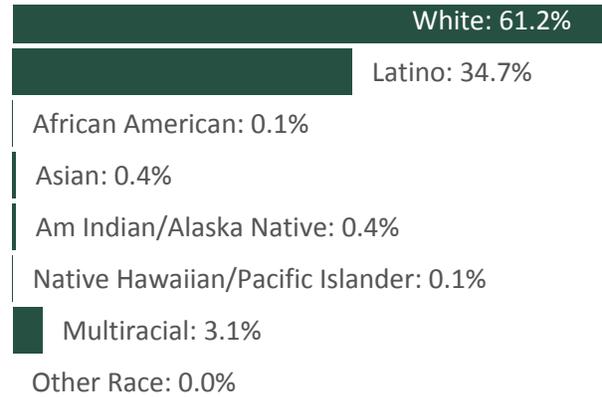
Total land area
2,049 mi²

Public land
17%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



MORROW COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MORROW	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	23%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	6		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	27	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	77%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	10%	↘	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	84%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	35%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	61%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-3		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$2,708	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	23%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	16%	—	18%		
Healthy diet	49%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	74%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	5%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	55%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	5%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	199	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	29%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	29%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

MULTNOMAH

Total population

778,193

Rural population

1%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

41

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

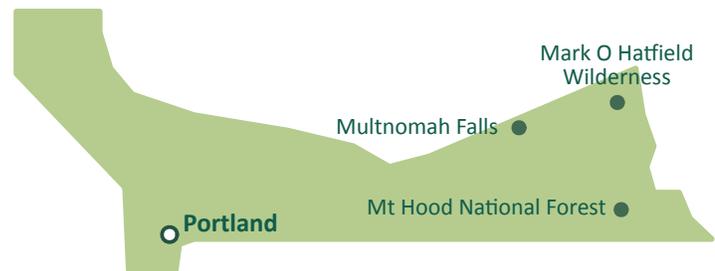
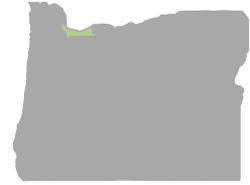


Total land area

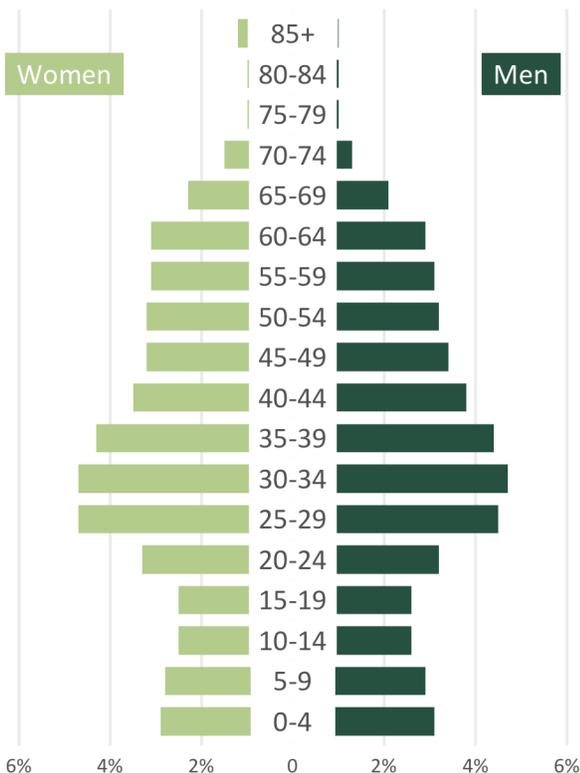
466 mi²

Public land

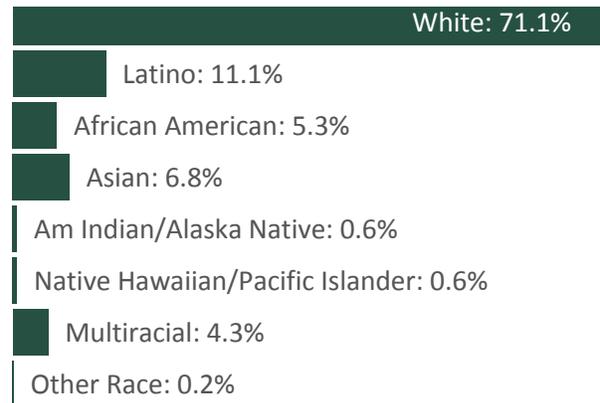
36%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Professional and Technical Services

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	MULTNOMAH	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	22%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	14		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	55	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	43%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	74%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	86	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	53%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	↗	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,744	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	41%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	26%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	24%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	—	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	98%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	85%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	3,096	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	42%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	2%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

POLK

Total population
78,470

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
38

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

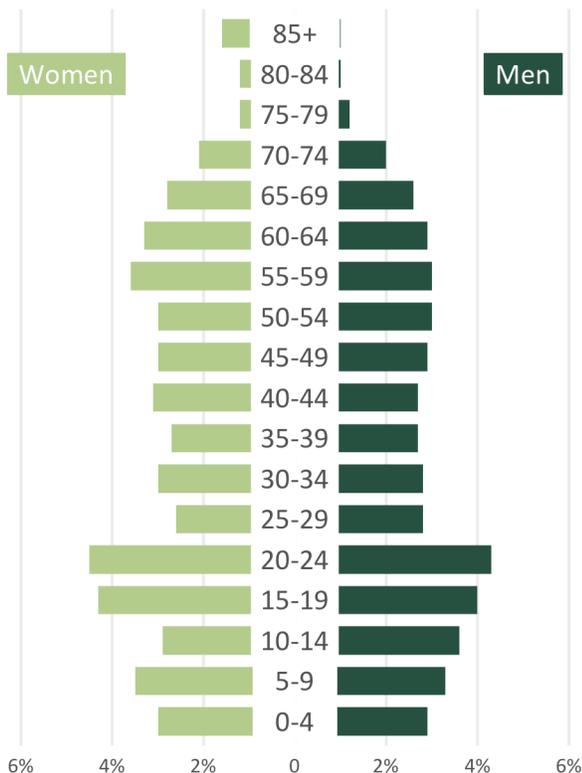
Polk	\$54,010
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
744 mi²

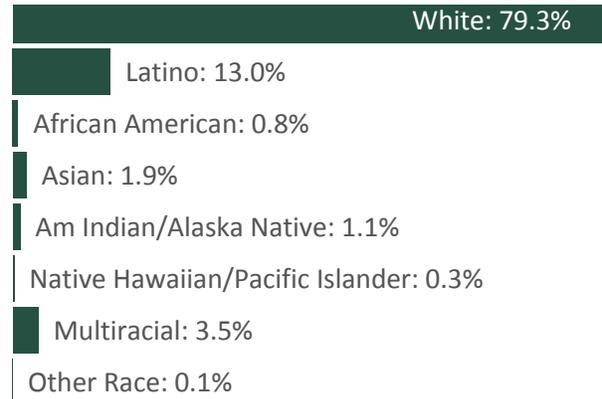
Public land
12%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Nursing and Residential Care Facilities

POLK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	POLK	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	17%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	13		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	15	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	80%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	30%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	81%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	69	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	37%	—	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-4		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,020	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	35%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	30%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	14%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	69%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	95%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	21%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	441	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	41%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	7%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

SHERMAN

Total population

1,705

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)

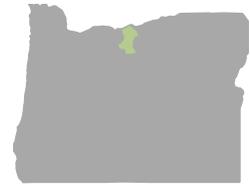
17

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

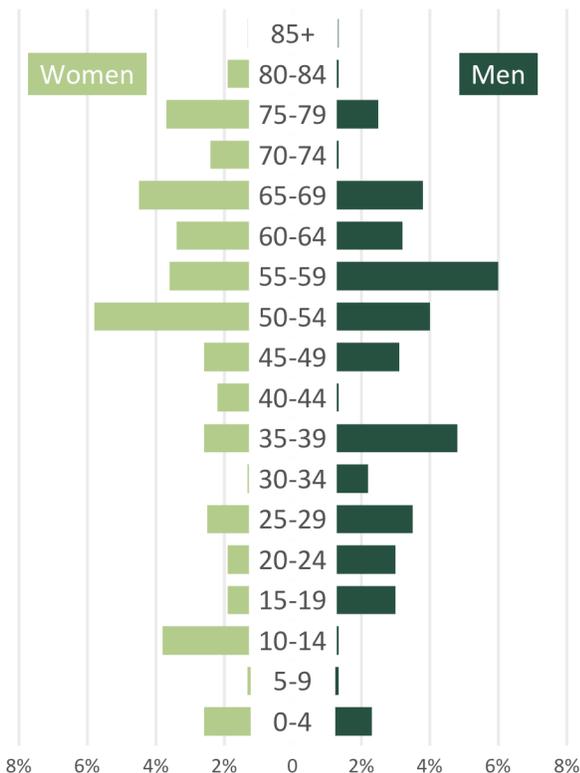
Sherman	\$41,389
Oregon	\$53,270



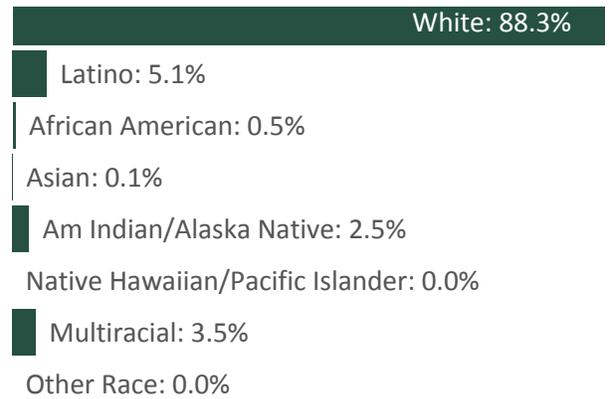
Total land area
831 mi²

Public land
12%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



SHERMAN COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	SHERMAN	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	17%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	0		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	6	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	85%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↘	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	80%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	53%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	57%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-5		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$3,892	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	31%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking			18%		
Healthy diet			20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old			70%		
Low weight births	12%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	1%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	0%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	128	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	40%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	24%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

TILLAMOOK

Total population

25,552

Rural population

70%

Net migration, 2010-2016

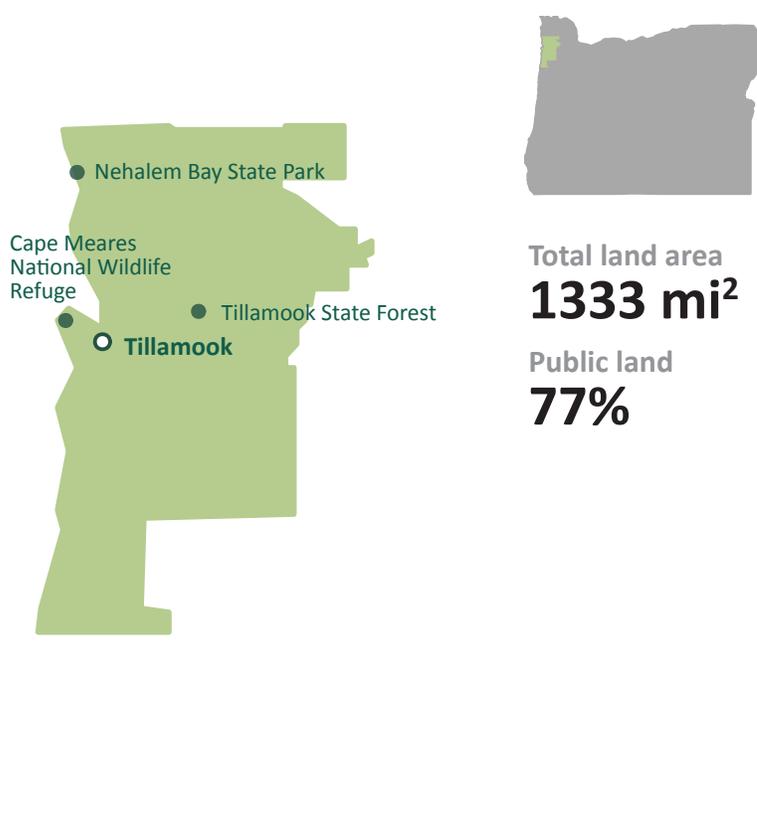
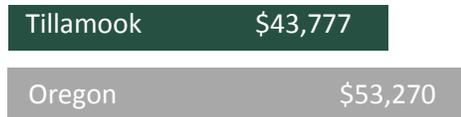
(per 1,000 population)

35

Federally Recognized Tribes



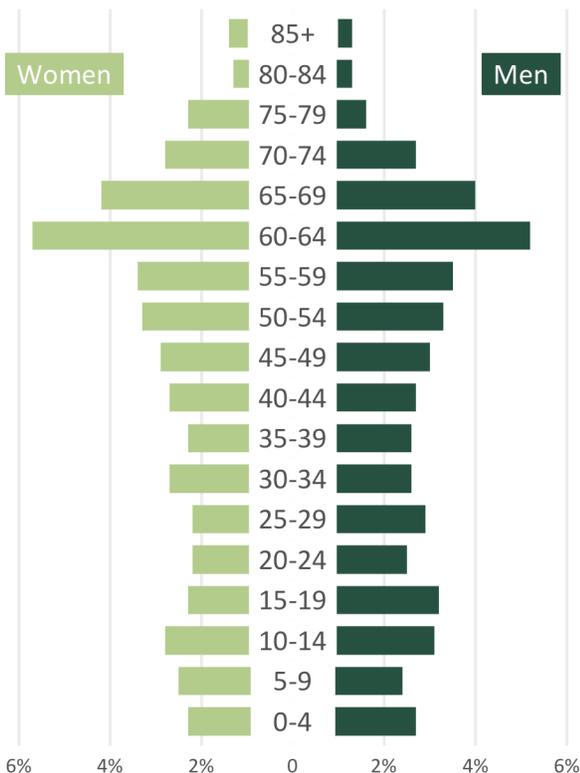
Median income



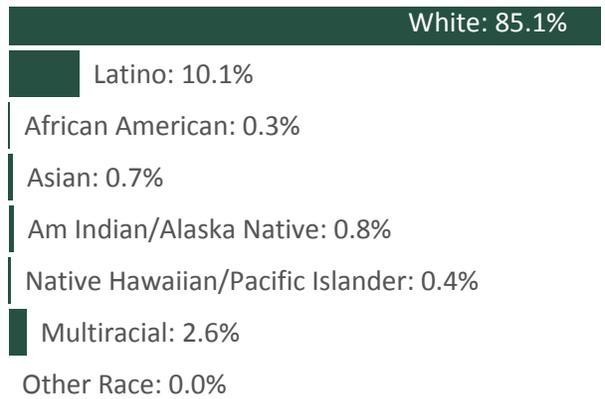
Total land area
1333 mi²

Public land
77%

Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	TILLAMOOK	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	19%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	19		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	19	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	21%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	80%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	10	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	42%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	50%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-1		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,914	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	36%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	17%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	31%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	18%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	70%	↘	70%		
Low weight births	6%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	94%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	31%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	243	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	8%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	11%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

UMATILLA

Total population
76,582

Rural population
29%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
15

Federally Recognized Tribes

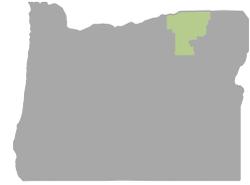


Median income

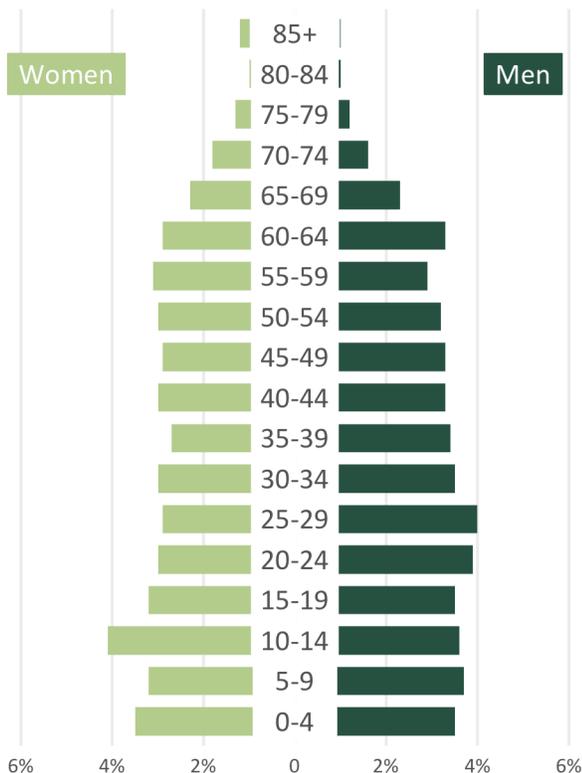
Umatilla	\$49,287
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
3,231 mi²

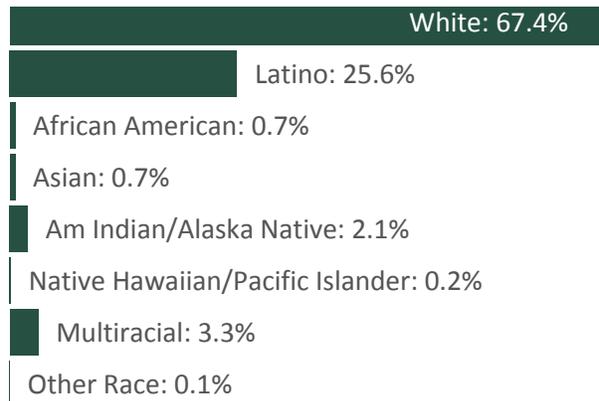
Public land
27%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



UMATILLA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	UMATILLA	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	9		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	25	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	73%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	16%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	11%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	75%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	22	↘	50	16	64
Early education*	32%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	10		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,030	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	28%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	12%	↘	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	12%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	85%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	36%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	685	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	35%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

UNION

Total population
25,578

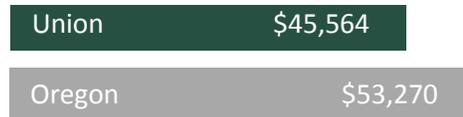
Rural population
42%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
28

Federally Recognized Tribes

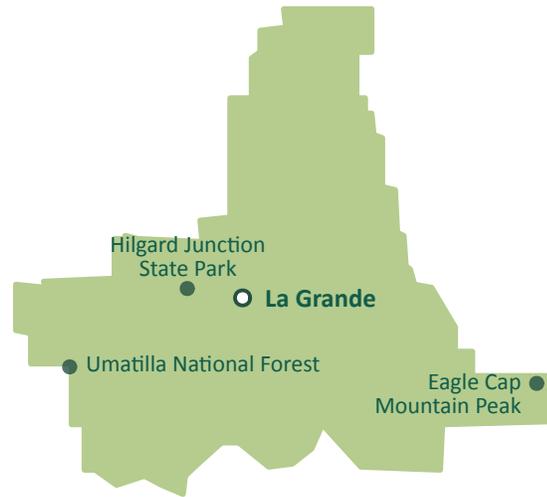
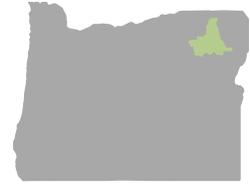


Median income

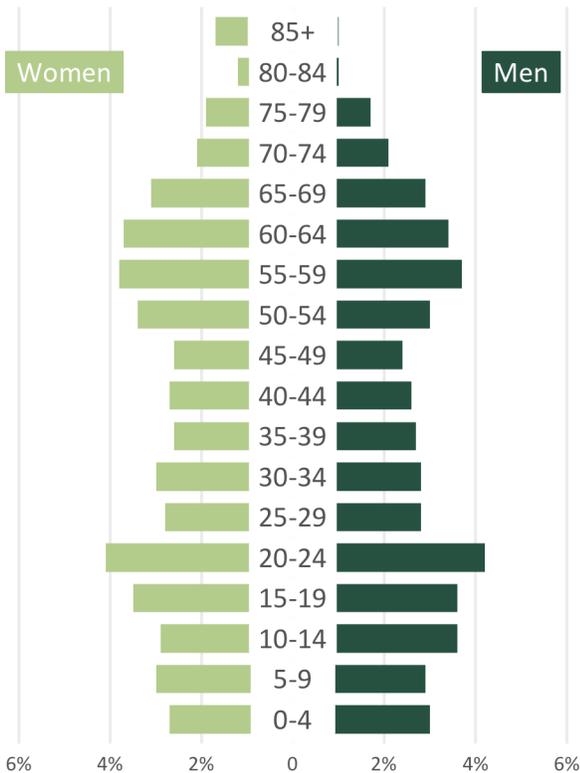


Total land area
2,039 mi²

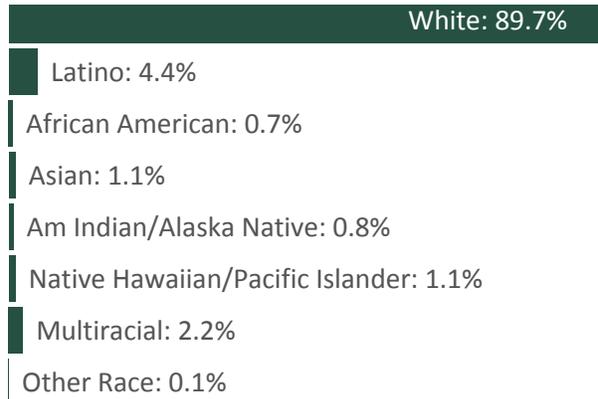
Public land
49%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Wood Product Manufacturing

UNION COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	UNION	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	25%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	21		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	24	↗	32	22	34
Voter participation	80%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	23%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	85%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	123	↗	50	16	64
Early education*	45%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	6%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-6		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$873	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	31%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	39%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	14%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	24%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	67%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	5%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	69%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	40%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	262	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	15%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

WALLOWA

Total population

6,836

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

41

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Wallowa	\$42,349
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area

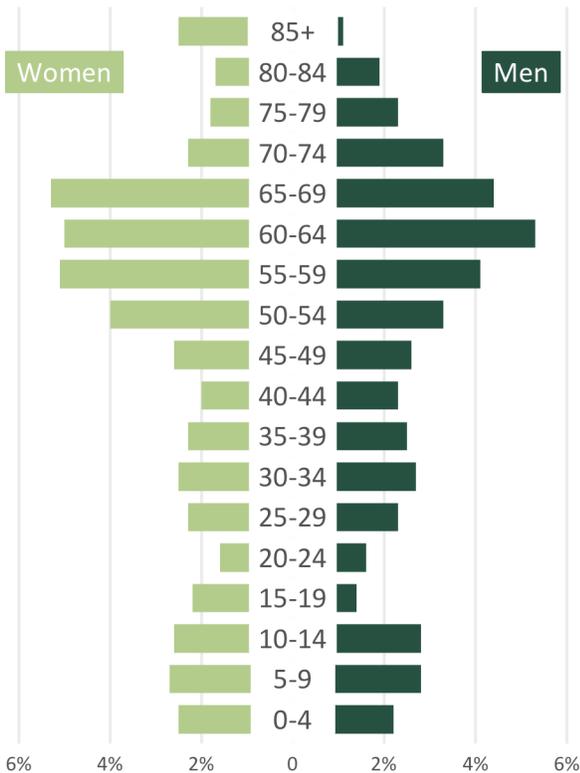
3,152 mi²

Public land

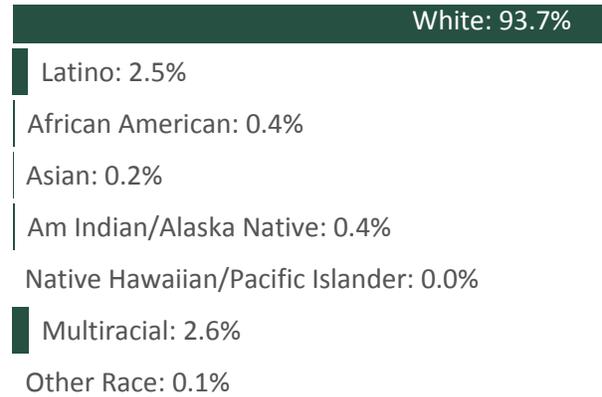
59%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



WALLOWA COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WALLOWA	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	23%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	32		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	1	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	85%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	25%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	10%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	93%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	43%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	7%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	54%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	5		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,173	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	34%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	26%	—	24%		
Adult smoking			18%		
Healthy diet	20%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	68%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	5%	↘	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	95%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	35%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	43	↘	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	4%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	17%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

Total population
25,657

Rural population
33%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
59

Federally Recognized Tribes

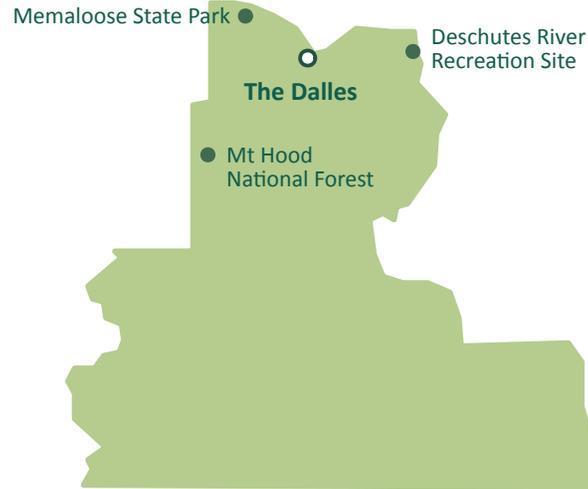
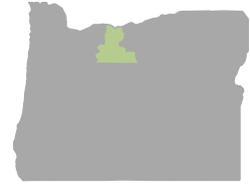


Median income

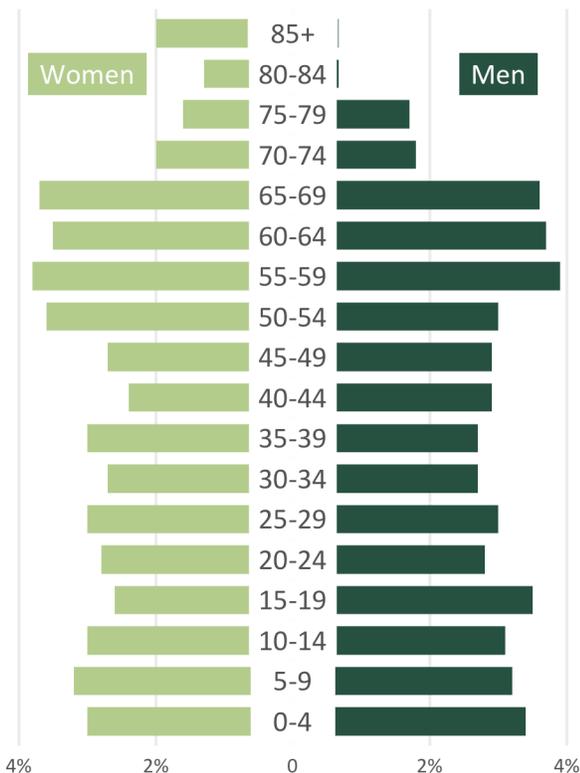
Wasco	\$46,814
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
2,395 mi²

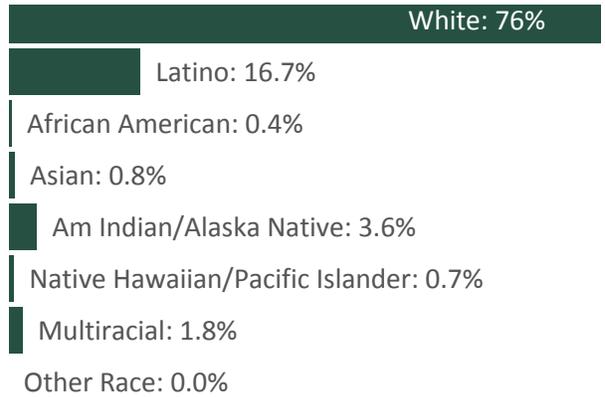
Public land
44%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Crop Production



Food Services and Drinking Places



Educational Services

WASCO COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WASCO	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	16%	↘	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	24		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	24	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	79%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	19%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	11%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	76%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	35	—	50	16	64
Early education*	32%	↘	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	58%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	6		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,259	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	33%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking			18%		
Healthy diet			20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old			70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	78%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	2%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	370	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	10%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	15%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

WASHINGTON

Total population

564,088

Rural population

6%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

52

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Washington **\$69,743**

Oregon **\$53,270**

Total land area

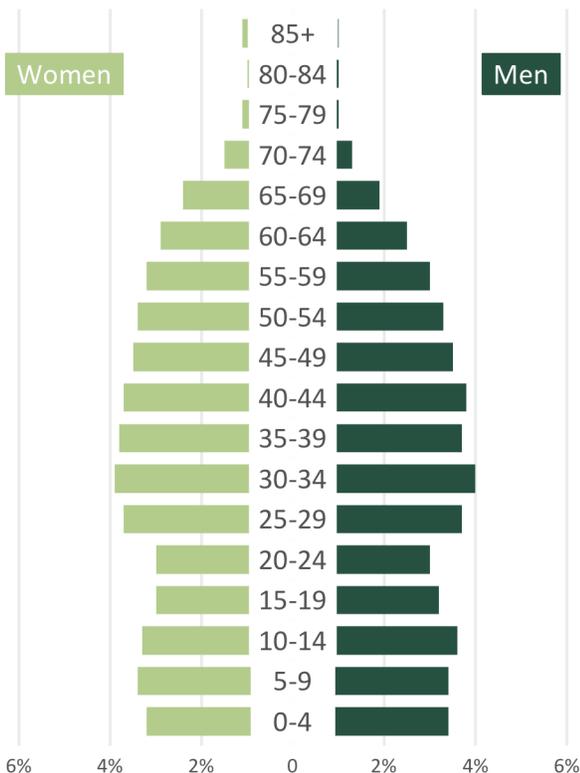
726 mi²

Public land

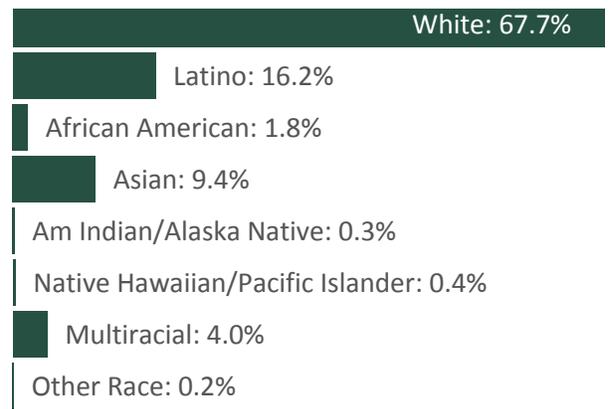
15%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



WASHINGTON COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WASHINGTON	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	15%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	7		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	17	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	41%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	9%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	82%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	48%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↗	5%		
Labor force participation rate	69%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	7		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,633	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	35%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	28%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	12%	↘	18%		
Healthy diet	20%	↘	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	73%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	7%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	96%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	56%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	1,821	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	44%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	3%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

WHEELER

Total population

1,369

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2010-2016

(per 1,000 population)

55

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

Wheeler **\$33,400**

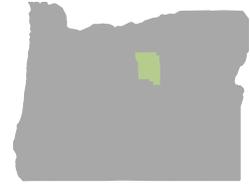
Oregon **\$53,270**

Total land area

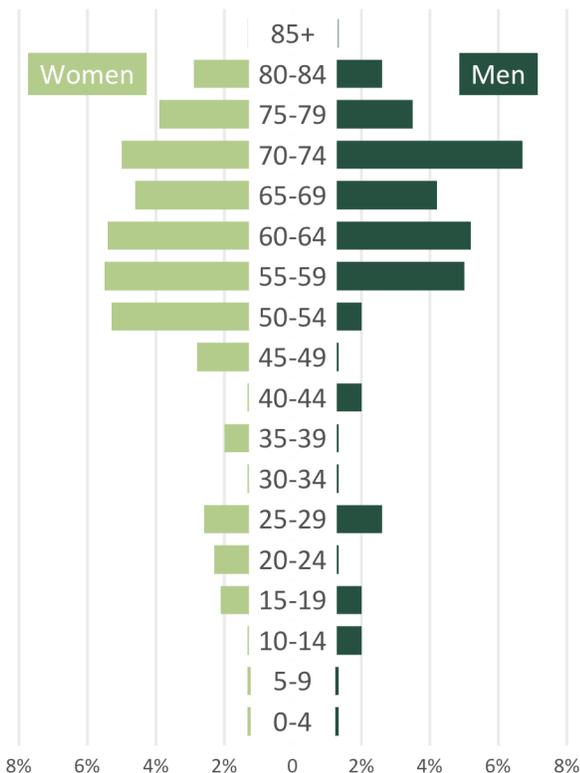
1,715 mi²

Public land

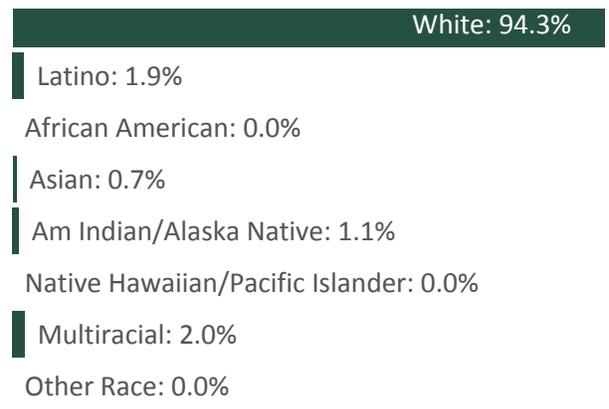
29%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Executive, Legislative, and General Government



Administration of Environmental Programs

WHEELER COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	WHEELER	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	45%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	0		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	4	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	85%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	17%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	7%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	18%	↘	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)	35	—	50	16	64
Early education*	45%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	4%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	47%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	9		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,492	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	33%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults			24%		
Adult smoking	12%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet			20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old			70%		
Low weight births	18%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	0%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	7%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	21	—	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	2%	↗	11%		
Mobile homes	20%	↗	8%	15%	7%

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

YAMHILL

Total population
102,217

Rural population
23%

Net migration, 2010-2016
(per 1,000 population)
41

Federally Recognized Tribes



Median income

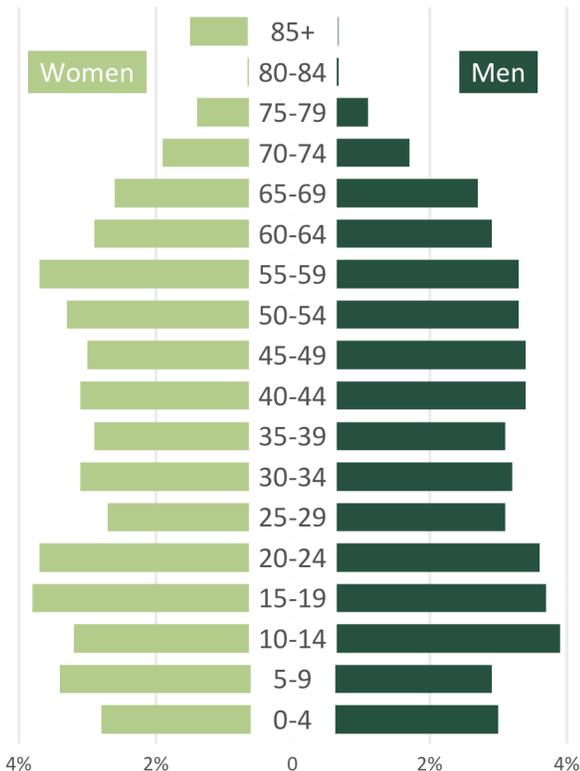
Yamhill	\$54,951
Oregon	\$53,270

Total land area
718 mi²

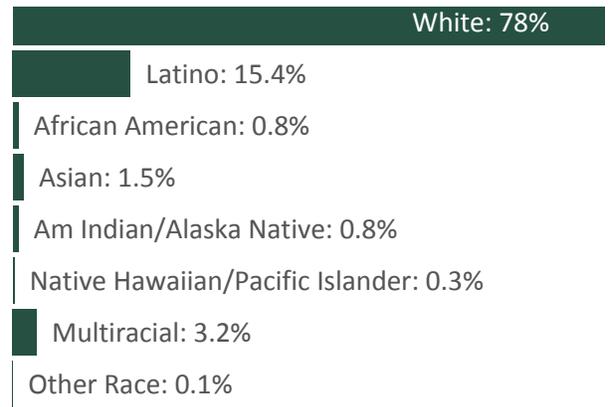
Public land
17%



Population by age



Population by race/ethnicity



Top employment industries



Educational Services



Food Services and Drinking Places



Crop Production

YAMHILL COUNTY

Definitions of indicators can be found on page 87.

Arrows: Trend is up, down or unchanged. Blanks: Data are missing or inconclusive.

Color: Measure is **above** or **below** the county.
Black: Comparisons cannot be made.
 Blank: Rural-Urban data not available.

SOCIAL	YAMHILL	TREND	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13%	↘	14%		
Child poverty*	23%	↗	20%	19%	21%
Child abuse (per 1,000 population)	8		14	22	12
Index crime (per 1,000 population)	18	↘	32	22	34
Voter participation	81%	↘	80%		
EDUCATION					
4-year degree or greater	25%	↗	31%	23%	36%
2-year degree	8%	↗	9%	9%	8%
Graduation rate	81%	↗	75%	71%	77%
Higher education enrollment (per 1,000 pop)			50	16	64
Early education*	36%	↗	43%	38%	46%
ECONOMY					
Unemployment rate	5%	↘	5%		
Labor force participation rate	60%	↘	62%	55%	65%
Job growth (per 1,000 population)	-10		6	5	6
Property tax (per person)	\$1,150	↗	\$1,427	\$1,191	\$1,474
Housing cost burden	36%	↗	37%	32%	39%
HEALTH					
Physically active adults	17%	↗	24%		
Adult smoking	18%	↗	18%		
Healthy diet	22%	↗	20%		
Vaccination rate, 2 year old	76%	↗	70%		
Low weight births	8%	↗	7%	7%	7%
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Broadband access	81%		91%	85%	97%
Transit service	48%		50%		
Vehicle miles traveled (in millions)	446	↗	21,369	6,355	15,013
Developed or cultivated land	41%	—	11%		
Mobile homes	11%	↘	8%	15%	7%

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

Data by Measure

Measure Selection

The process of selecting measures for *Oregon by the Numbers* began with a comprehensive analysis of existing indicator reports followed by a juried ranking for the final selection. This two-stage process helped guarantee inclusion of the most broadly desired measures, while relying simultaneously on the knowledge of experts to ensure relevance. A crossover matrix of measures and reports helped generate a short list, based on data already available in the Communities Reporter Tool. Experts at OSU considered the short list generated by the crossover matrix and determined causal or covariant relationships of the measures, prioritizing those with central influence and/or those that best function as overall indicators of societal progress.

The team of experts also took care to populate each topic domain with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure relevance to all Oregon counties. Some new measures were added to the Rural Community Explorer as part of this process, such as Mobile Homes and Broadband Access.

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

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

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

Margin of error

Because the American Community Survey is a sample survey, involving 3.5 million households every year, its estimates are subject to statistical error. The Census Bureau publishes the margin of error associated with each ACS estimate.

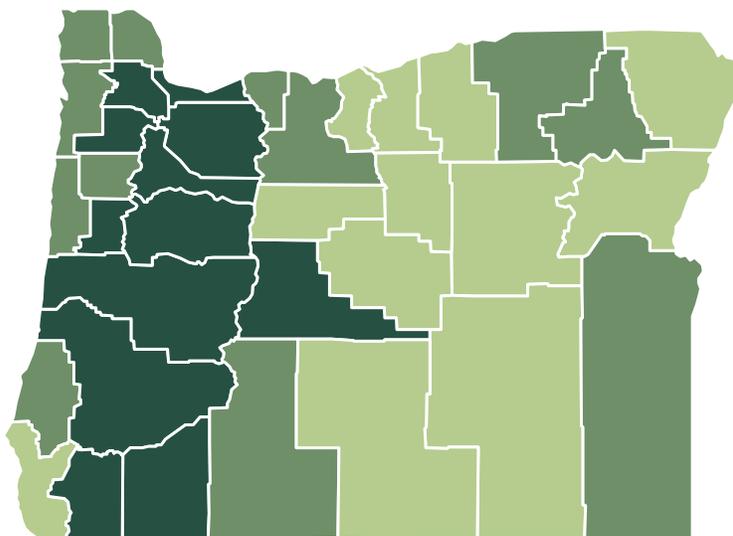
The margin of error associated with estimates for small communities and/or for sub-groups within the population (e.g. age categories, racial/ethnic groups, people with disabilities, etc.) can be large relative to the estimate. *In these cases, users should interpret results with caution.*

In this report, any necessary cautions about margin of error are noted on the measure page in question and the appropriate county profiles. The margins of error for the measures in this report are available on the American Factfinder website from the U.S. Census Bureau or the Communities Reporter Tool from the Rural Communities Explorer.

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. Such shifts can indicate whether a county is attracting new residents, or when an economy is struggling or prosperous. Total population as a measure also helps in planning for current and future community needs.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

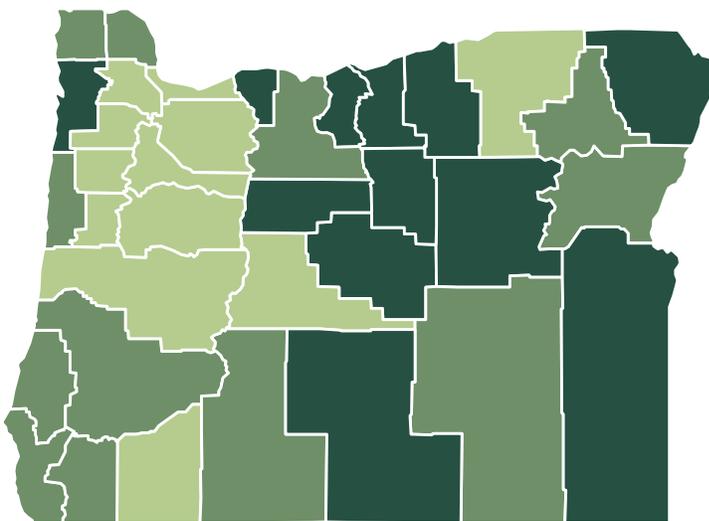
Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	3,982,267
	Urban	2,743,636
	Rural	1,238,631
1	Multnomah	778,193
2	Washington	564,088
3	Clackamas	394,967
4	Lane	360,273
5	Marion	326,527
6	Jackson	210,916
7	Deschutes	170,813
8	Linn	119,862
9	Douglas	107,375
10	Yamhill	102,217
11	Benton	87,455
12	Josephine	84,063
13	Polk	78,470
14	Umatilla	76,582
15	Klamath	65,946
16	Coos	62,944
17	Columbia	49,645
18	Lincoln	46,685
19	Clatsop	37,660
20	Malheur	30,474
21	Union	25,758
22	Wasco	25,657
23	Tillamook	25,552
24	Hood River	22,842
25	Curry	22,364
26	Jefferson	22,305
27	Crook	21,334
28	Baker	16,030
29	Morrow	11,207
30	Lake	7,799
31	Grant	7,227
32	Harney	7,214
33	Wallowa	6,836
34	Gilliam	1,913
35	Sherman	1,705
36	Wheeler	1,369

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003. Total population: 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.

RURAL POPULATION

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

Rural communities, especially those defined as rural according to the U.S. Census guidelines, present significantly different contexts from their urban and suburban counterparts. The strengths, needs and capacities of rural communities differ accordingly. In Oregon, where there are only 12 cities with population greater than 50,000, knowing the proportion of the rural population in a county allows decision makers to develop more balanced strategies to support different types of communities. (See “The Role of Rural,” page 9.) Because this measure makes use of data released every decade, researchers are exploring alternatives for future reports.



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

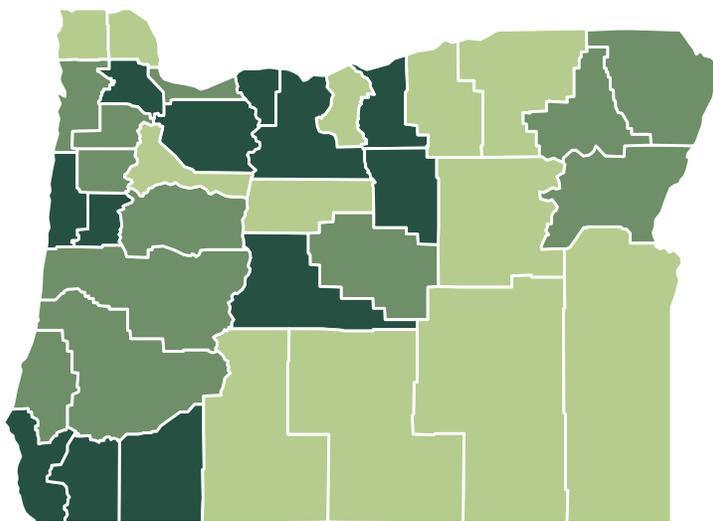
Rank	County	Percent
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
6	Tillamook	69.6%
7	Lake	63.3%
8	Jefferson	63.1%
9	Hood River	52.2%
10	Malheur	48.4%
11	Crook	48.0%
12	Morrow	45.9%
13	Josephine	45.0%
14	Harney	44.3%
15	Columbia	43.6%
16	Union	42.1%
17	Douglas	41.2%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

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (2010) Rural population: 2010, updated decennially. Released 2012.

NET MIGRATION

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Rate
1	Deschutes	98.8
2	Hood River	72.1
3	Curry	63.2
4	Clackamas	60.8
5	Gilliam	59.8
6	Wasco	59.2
7	Wheeler	54.6
8	Lincoln	53.8
9	Benton	52.5
10	Washington	51.8
11	Josephine	49.6
12	Jackson	48.5
Urban Oregon		46.1
13	Douglas	43.1
14	Crook	42.2
15	Wallowa	40.9
16	Multnomah	40.5
16	Yamhill	40.5
18	Polk	38.2
18	Baker	38.2
20	Lane	36.1
21	Tillamook	34.6
22	Linn	33.7
Rural Oregon		30.6
23	Union	28.0
24	Coos	26.4
25	Lake	26.2
26	Clatsop	26.0
27	Jefferson	24.1
28	Marion	23.6
29	Columbia	18.7
30	Sherman	17.2
31	Umatilla	15.1
32	Grant	13.0
33	Klamath	8.4
34	Morrow	4.1
35	Harney	-9.4
36	Malheur	-14.0

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2010-2016, migration since 2010 updated annually. Released 2017.

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

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

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

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

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

sovereign nation, with its own political and legal status described in the U.S. Constitution. Tribal members are U.S. citizens as well as citizens of their tribal nations.

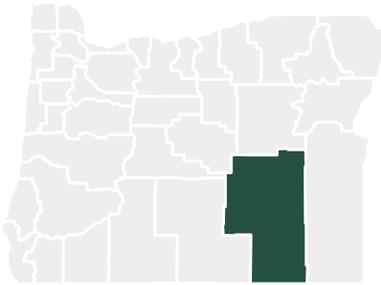
The data here do not represent the diverse Native American presence within a given county or throughout Oregon. Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated with tribes other than those that are federally recognized as being located in Oregon. In addition, federally recognized tribes in neighboring states may be involved with co-management or other official relationships within Oregon that are not represented here. Numerous Indian-affiliated organizations operate in Oregon that are not associated with the nine federally recognized tribes.

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

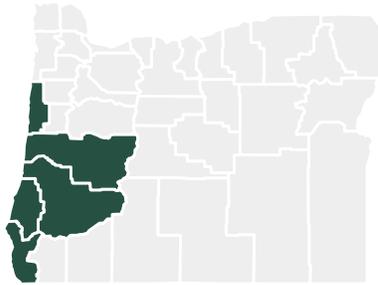
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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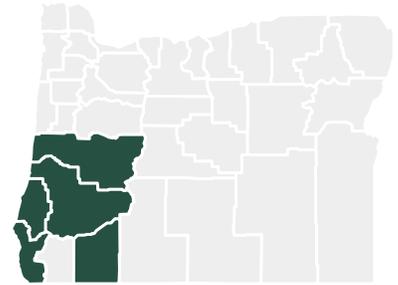
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



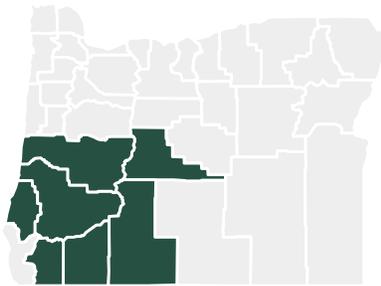
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



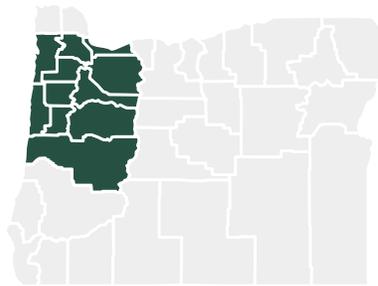
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



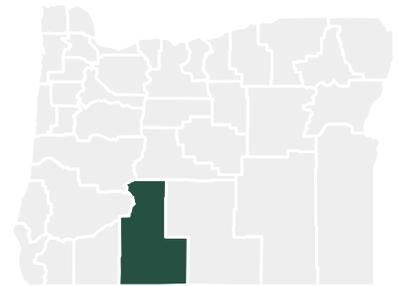
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



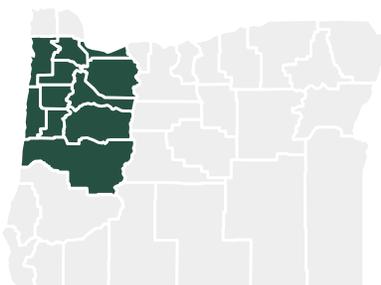
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



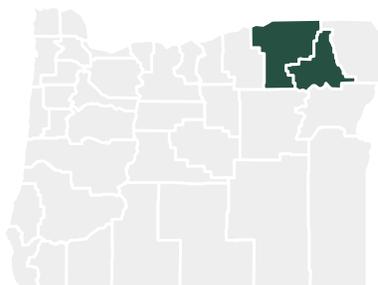
KLA Klamath Tribes



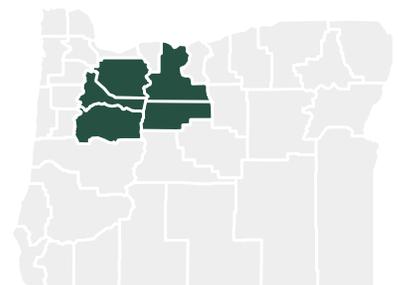
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

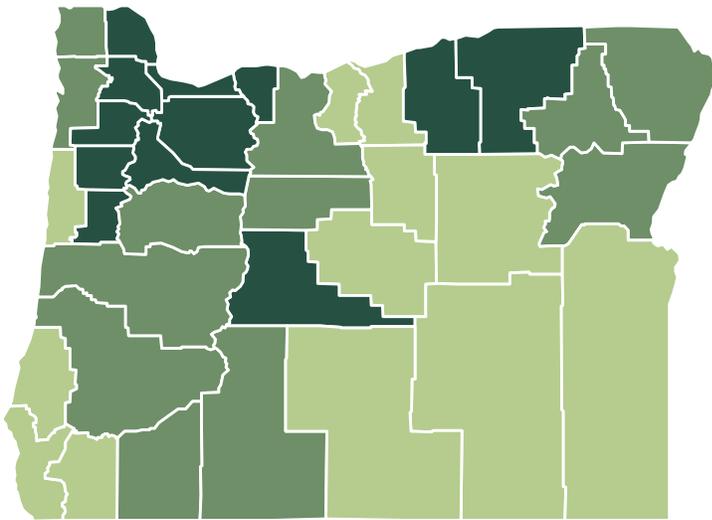


Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2018
Released 2018

MEDIAN INCOME

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

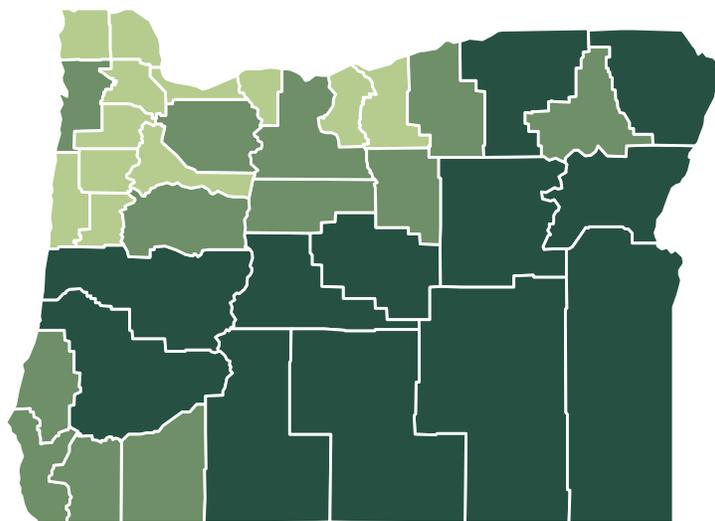
Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$69,743
2	Clackamas	\$68,915
3	Multnomah	\$57,449
4	Hood River	\$56,581
5	Columbia	\$55,146
6	Yamhill	\$54,951
7	Morrow	\$54,441
8	Deschutes	\$54,211
9	Polk	\$54,010
	Oregon	\$53,270
10	Benton	\$52,015
11	Marion	\$50,775
12	Umatilla	\$49,287
13	Clatsop	\$47,492
14	Jefferson	\$47,063
15	Wasco	\$46,814
16	Linn	\$46,782
17	Jackson	\$46,343
18	Union	\$45,564
19	Lane	\$45,222
20	Tillamook	\$43,777
21	Wallowa	\$42,349
22	Douglas	\$42,052
23	Klamath	\$41,951
24	Baker	\$41,722
25	Sherman	\$41,389
26	Lincoln	\$41,303
27	Gilliam	\$40,556
28	Grant	\$40,193
29	Crook	\$39,583
30	Coos	\$39,110
31	Curry	\$38,661
32	Harney	\$38,431
33	Josephine	\$37,867
34	Malheur	\$34,720
35	Lake	\$33,453
36	Wheeler	\$33,400

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.

LAND AREA

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

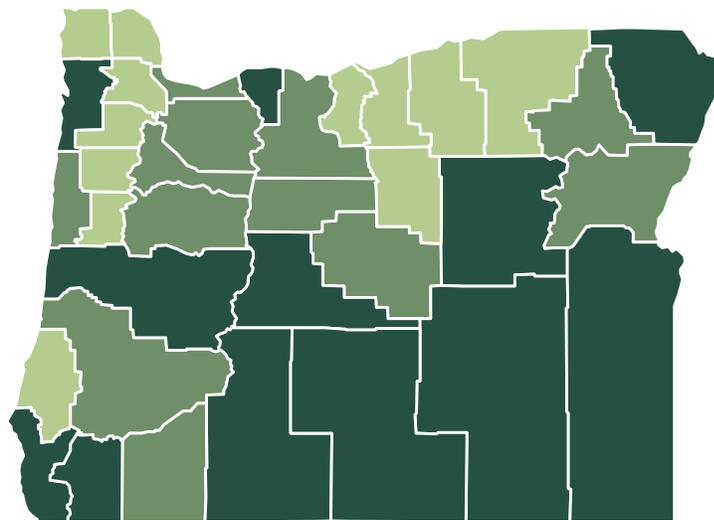
Rank	County	mi ²
	Oregon	98,379
	Rural	76,753
	Urban	21,625
1	Harney	10,226
2	Malheur	9,930
3	Lake	8,358
4	Klamath	6,136
5	Douglas	5,134
6	Lane	4,722
7	Grant	4,529
8	Umatilla	3,231
9	Wallowa	3,152
10	Baker	3,088
11	Deschutes	3,055
12	Crook	2,987
13	Jackson	2,802
14	Wasco	2,395
15	Linn	2,309
16	Morrow	2,049
17	Union	2,039
18	Curry	1,988
19	Clackamas	1,883
20	Coos	1,806
21	Jefferson	1,791
22	Wheeler	1,715
23	Josephine	1,642
24	Tillamook	1,333
25	Gilliam	1,223
26	Lincoln	1,194
27	Marion	1,193
28	Clatsop	1,084
29	Sherman	831
30	Polk	744
31	Washington	726
32	Yamhill	718
33	Columbia	688
34	Benton	679
35	Hood River	533
36	Multnomah	466

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

PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

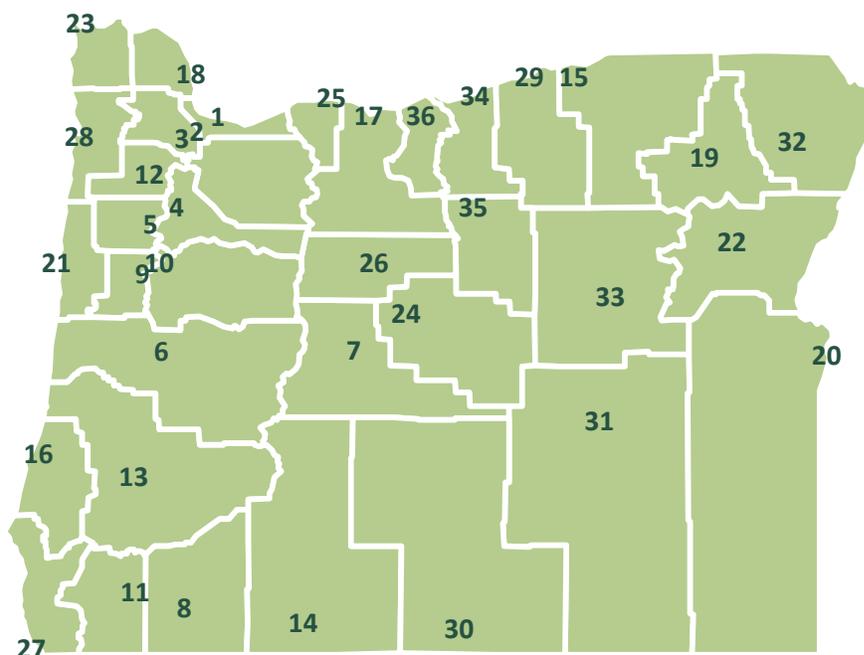
Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.9%
3	Lake	77.4%
4	Harney	75.3%
5	Hood River	74.9%
6	Tillamook	73.0%
7	Josephine	68.0%
8	Curry	61.7%
9	Grant	60.2%
10	Klamath	58.8%
11	Lane	58.5%
12	Wallowa	57.8%
Rural Oregon		57.8%
13	Clackamas	54.5%
14	Douglas	52.2%
15	Jackson	52.1%
16	Baker	51.7%
17	Jefferson	50.8%
18	Crook	50.5%
Urban		49.9%
19	Union	48.7%
20	Wasco	43.9%
21	Linn	39.6%
22	Multnomah	36.0%
23	Lincoln	34.6%
24	Marion	29.2%
25	Clatsop	29.0%
26	Coos	28.8%
27	Wheeler	26.7%
28	Umatilla	26.4%
29	Benton	24.4%
30	Morrow	16.7%
31	Yamhill	16.5%
32	Washington	14.8%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	11.9%
35	Gilliam	8.4%
36	Columbia	8.0%

Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2017, collected annually. Released 2017.

LARGEST COMMUNITIES

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

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



#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop	#	Community	County	Pop
1	Portland	Clackamas	620,589	13	Roseburg	Douglas	22,201	25	Hood River	Hood River	7,476
2	Portland	Multnomah	620,589	14	Klamath Falls	Klamath	21,322	26	Madras	Jefferson	6,504
3	Portland	Washington	620,589	15	Hermiston	Umatilla	17,150	27	Brookings	Curry	6,390
4	Salem	Marion	161,975	16	Coos Bay	Coos	16,129	28	Tillamook	Tillamook	5,063
5	Salem	Polk	161,975	17	The Dalles	Wasco	15,276	29	Boardman	Morrow	3,347
6	Eugene	Lane	161,649	18	St. Helens	Columbia	13,169	30	Lakeview	Lake	2,867
7	Bend	Deschutes	84,416	19	La Grande	Union	13,079	31	Burns	Harney	2,760
8	Medford	Jackson	78,856	20	Ontario	Malheur	11,045	32	Enterprise	Wallowa	1,872
9	Corvallis	Benton	55,766	21	Newport	Lincoln	10,139	33	John Day	Grant	1,721
10	Albany	Linn	51,919	22	Baker City	Baker	9,757	34	Arlington	Gilliam	571
11	Grants Pass	Josephine	36,776	23	Astoria	Clatsop	9,595	35	Fossil	Wheeler	403
12	McMinnville	Yamhill	33,724	24	Prineville	Crook	9,419	36	Wasco	Sherman	381

Source: US Census Bureau,
American Community Survey, Table B01003
2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually.
Released 2017.

NOTABLE FEATURES

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

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

Baker

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

Benton

Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak
Alsea Falls Recreational Site

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Timberline Lodge
Trillium Lake

Clatsop

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

Columbia

Forest Grove District State Forest
Collins Beach
Multnomah Channel

Coos

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

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area
Ochoco Wayside State Park

Curry

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

Deschutes

Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Tumalo Falls
Lava River Cave

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Wildlife Safari
Umpqua National Forest

Gilliam

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

Grant

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

Harney

Steen Mountains
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Alvord Hot Springs

Hood River

Mount Hood National Forest
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Eagle Creek

Jackson

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

The Cove Palisades State Park
Black Butte
Lake Billy Chinook

Josephine

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

Klamath

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

Lake

Fremont National Forest
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
Derrick Cave

Lane

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Sea Lion Caves
Three Sisters

Lincoln

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

Linn

Mount Washington
Middle Santiam Wilderness
Willamette National Forest

Malheur

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

Marion

Silver Falls State Park
Enchanted Forest
Oregon State Capitol

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Multnomah Falls
Mount Hood National Forest
Mark O Hatfield Wilderness

Polk

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

Sherman

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

Tillamook

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

Umatilla

Umatilla National Forest
Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
Hat Rock State Park

Union

Umatilla National Forest
Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
Hilgard Junction State Park

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
Zumwalt Prairie
Wallowa Whitman National Forest

Wasco

Mount Hood National Forest
Deschutes River Recreation Site
Memaloose State Park

Washington

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

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls
Bald Creek State Scenic Viewpoint

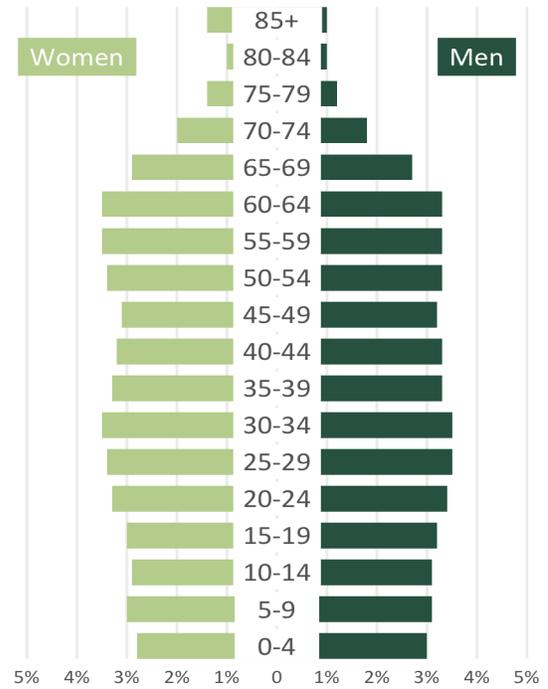
*Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2018.
Released 2018.*

POPULATION PYRAMID

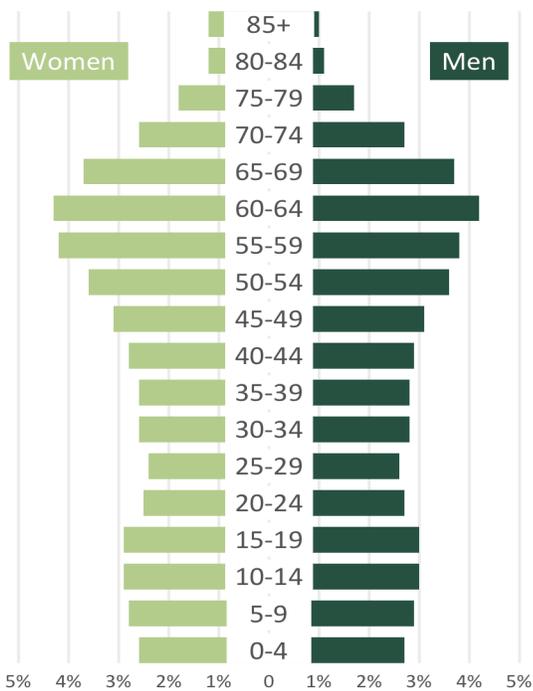
Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

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

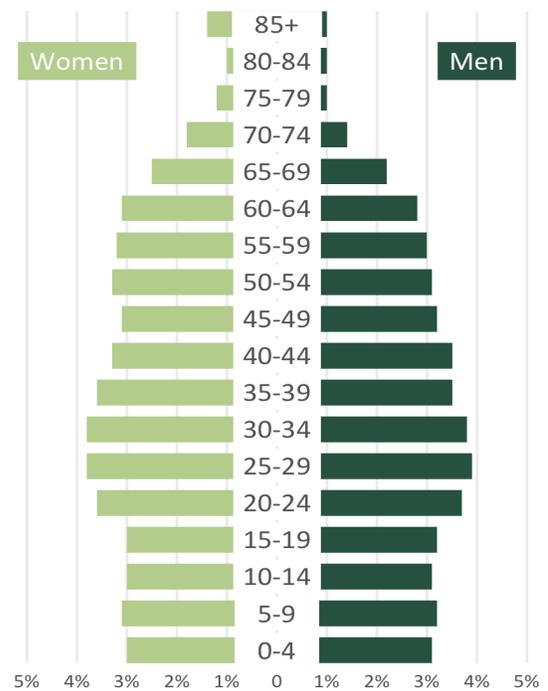
Oregon



Rural



Urban



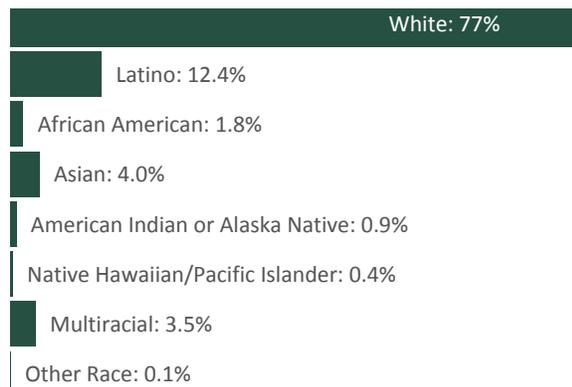
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001. Total population: 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.

RACE/ETHNICITY

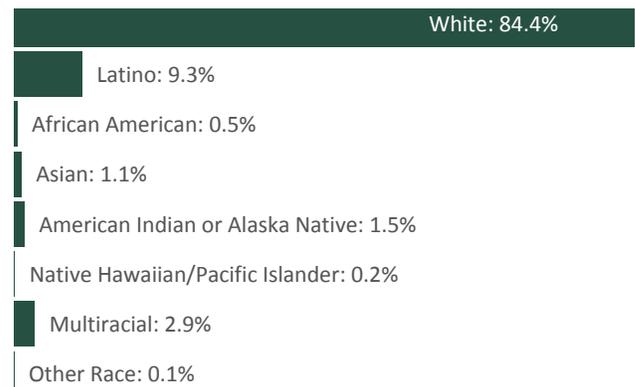
Definition: The percentage of a county's total population in each racial and ethnic group.

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

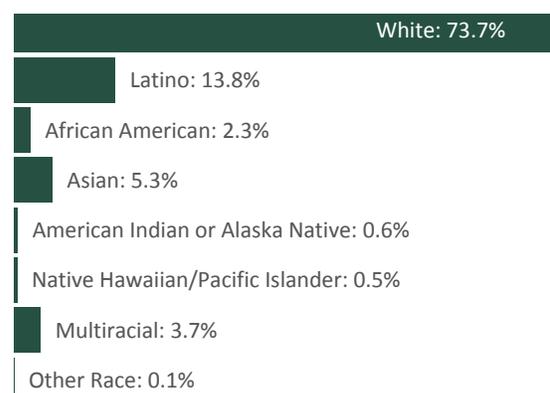
Oregon



Rural



Urban



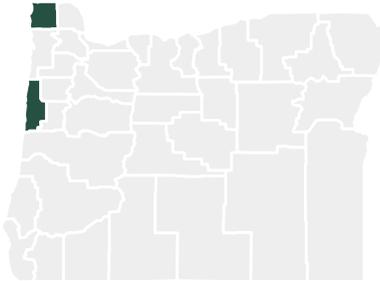
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

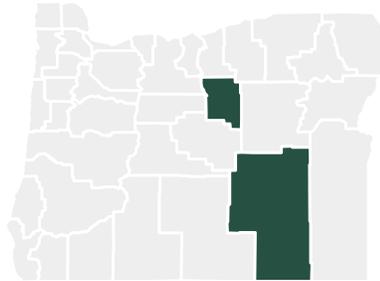
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

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.)

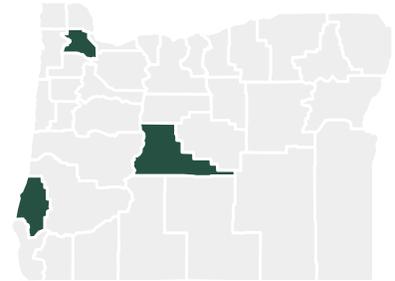
 Accommodation



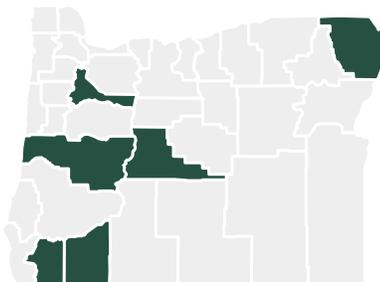
 Administration of environmental programs



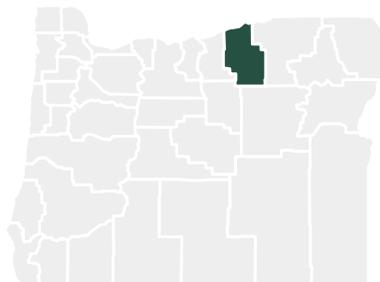
 Administrative and support services



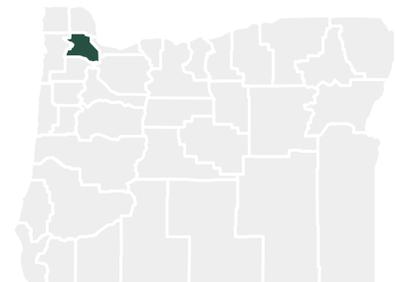
 Ambulatory health care services



 Animal production



 Computer and electronic product manufacturing



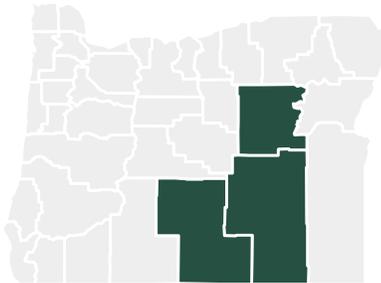
Source: State of Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

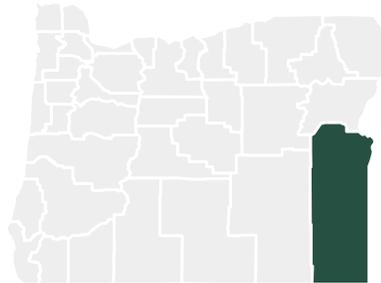
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



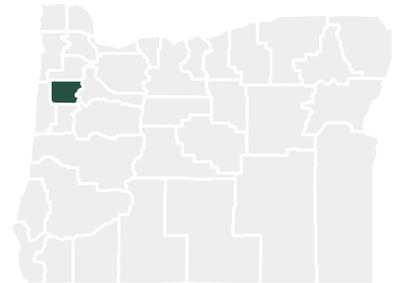
Hospitals



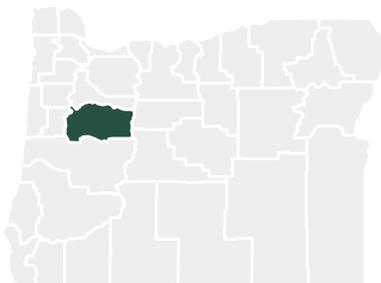
Justice, public order
and safety activities



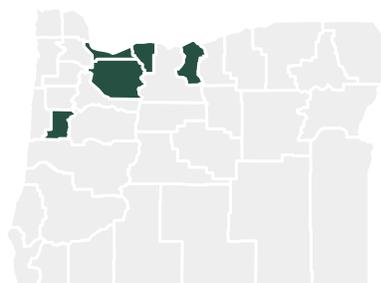
Nursing and residential
care facilities



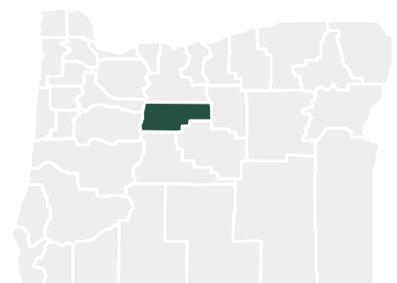
Primary metal manufacturing



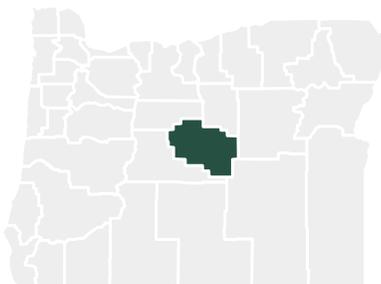
Professional and
technical services



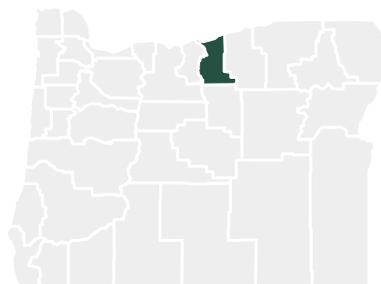
Social assistance



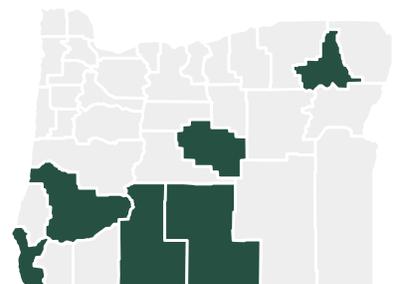
Truck transportation



Waste management
and remediation service



Wood product manufacturing

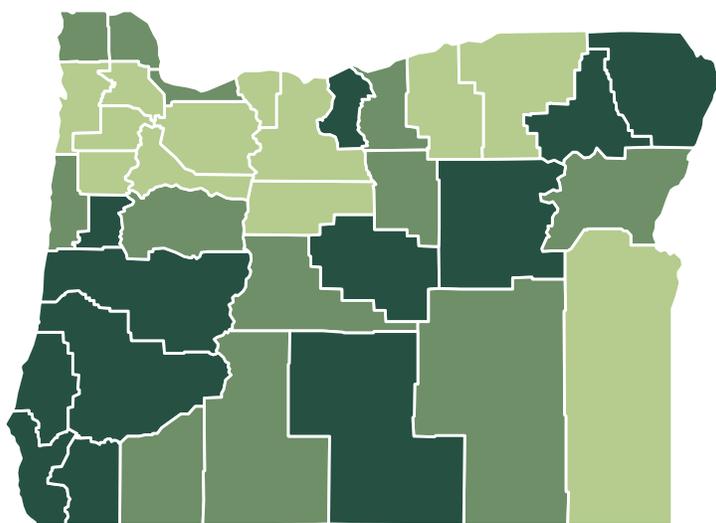


Source: State of Oregon Employment
Department, Economic Data
2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

FOOD INSECURITY

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Lake	16.8%
2	Josephine	16.5%
2	Sherman	16.5%
4	Coos	16.4%
4	Crook	16.4%
4	Douglas	16.4%
7	Curry	16.2%
8	Grant	16.1%
8	Lane	16.1%
8	Wallowa	16.1%
11	Benton	16.0%
11	Union	16.0%
13	Harney	15.9%
14	Klamath	15.7%
15	Linn	15.6%
15	Wheeler	15.6%
17	Baker	15.5%
17	Multnomah	15.5%
19	Jackson	15.3%
20	Lincoln	15.2%
21	Clatsop	14.6%
	Oregon	14.2%
22	Columbia	14.1%
22	Deschutes	14.1%
24	Gilliam	13.8%
25	Jefferson	13.7%
26	Tillamook	13.5%
27	Polk	13.4%
28	Malheur	12.9%
29	Wasco	12.8%
30	Yamhill	12.5%
31	Marion	12.2%
32	Umatilla	11.9%
33	Clackamas	11.8%
34	Washington	11.5%
35	Hood River	8.8%
36	Morrow	8.7%

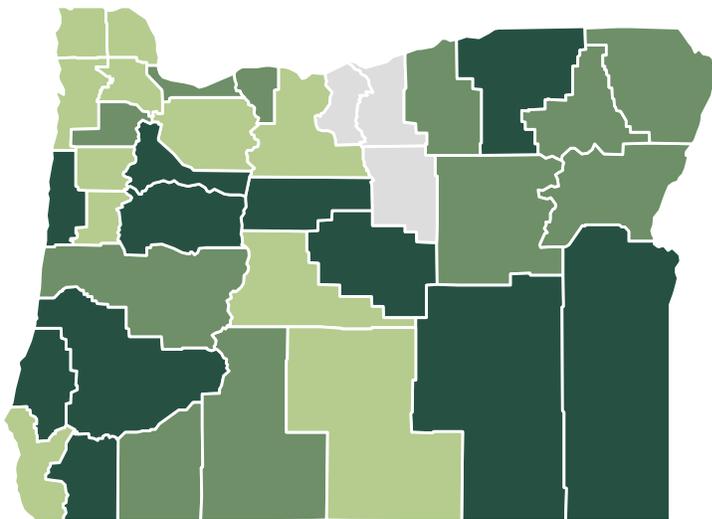
Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap, 2015*, updated annually. Released 2017.

CHILD POVERTY

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

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third
 ID

Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	34.7%
2	Jefferson	29.9%
3	Lincoln	29.3%
4	Douglas	28.6%
5	Josephine	27.3%
6	Harney*	26.7%
7	Marion	25.4%
8	Umatilla	25.3%
9	Crook	25.2%
9	Coos	25.2%
11	Union	25.0%
11	Linn	25.0%
13	Jackson	24.5%
14	Klamath	23.9%
15	Morrow	22.9%
16	Wallowa*	22.7%
17	Yamhill	22.5%
18	Multnomah	22.3%
19	Lane	21.8%
20	Baker	21.3%
	Urban	21.2%
21	Grant*	21.1%
	Oregon	20.4%
22	Hood River	20.1%
23	Tillamook	19.2%
	Rural	18.6%
24	Lake*	18.6%
25	Deschutes	18.3%
25	Clatsop	18.3%
27	Polk	17.4%
28	Columbia	16.6%
29	Wasco	16.2%
30	Washington	15.0%
31	Curry	14.8%
32	Benton	14.0%
33	Clackamas	11.0%
	Gilliam*	ID
	Sherman*	ID
	Wheeler*	ID

ID: Insufficient data

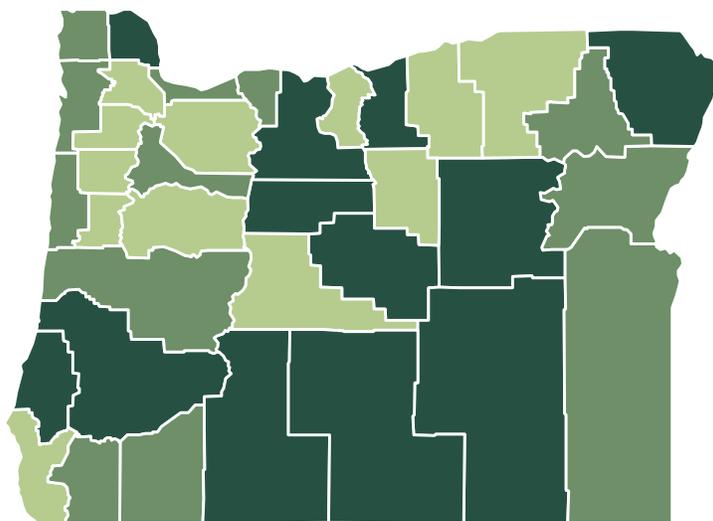
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census (for trend), American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.

CHILD ABUSE

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

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

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



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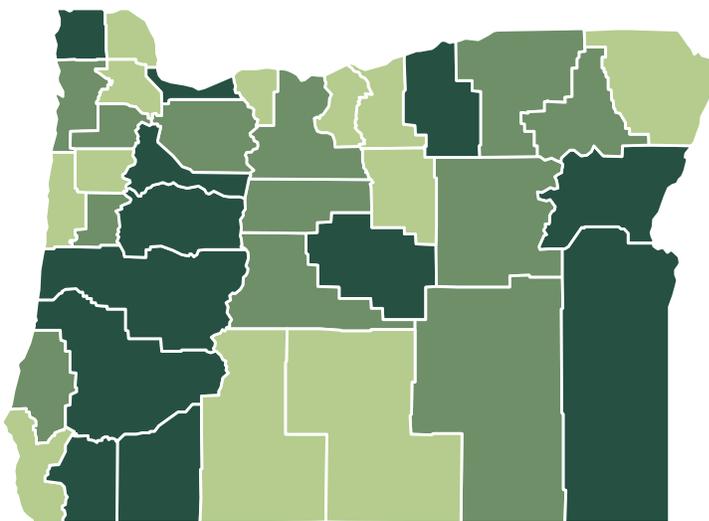
Rank	County	Rate
1	Gilliam	60.2
2	Grant	35.0
3	Douglas	31.8
4	Wallowa	31.7
5	Crook	31.3
6	Jefferson	30.6
7	Klamath	28.6
8	Columbia	25.8
9	Lake	25.0
10	Wasco	23.8
11	Coos	23.6
12	Harney	23.2
13	Lincoln	22.0
Rural		21.9
14	Union	21.5
15	Baker	21.1
16	Malheur	21.0
17	Jackson	19.8
18	Tillamook	19.1
19	Josephine	18.6
20	Clatsop	17.8
21	Lane	16.3
22	Hood River	15.4
23	Marion	14.8
Oregon		13.6
24	Multnomah	13.6
25	Polk	12.6
Urban		11.9
26	Benton	11.2
27	Linn	10.7
28	Deschutes	10.6
29	Umatilla	9.1
30	Curry	8.7
31	Yamhill	7.5
32	Washington	6.7
33	Clackamas	6.6
34	Morrow	6.3
35	Sherman	0.0
35	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

INDEX CRIME

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

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



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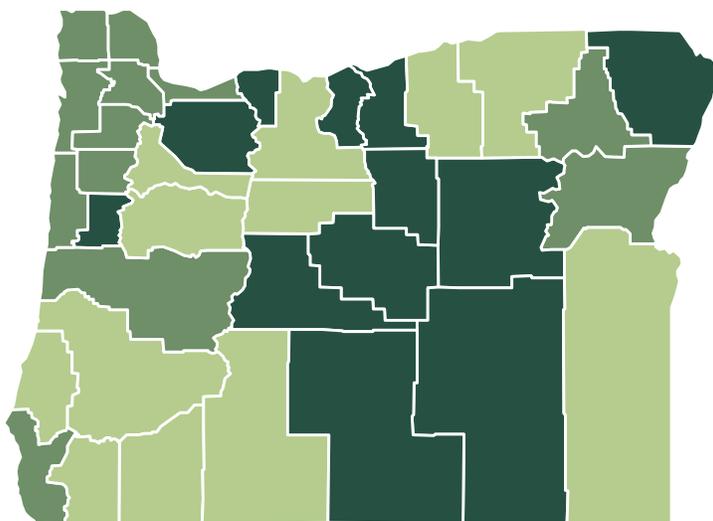
Rank	County	Rate
1	Multnomah	55.1
2	Jackson	47.4
3	Clatsop	42.6
4	Marion	36.0
4	Lane	36.0
Urban		33.7
Oregon		32.2
6	Josephine	32.1
7	Linn	30.0
8	Douglas	29.1
9	Baker	27.8
9	Malheur	27.8
11	Crook	27.2
12	Morrow	26.6
13	Umatilla	25.1
14	Benton	25.0
15	Deschutes	24.4
16	Wasco	24.2
17	Union	23.6
Rural		22.3
18	Clackamas	22.2
19	Coos	21.9
20	Harney	21.2
21	Jefferson	20.5
22	Tillamook	19.0
23	Grant	18.6
24	Yamhill	18.2
25	Washington	17.3
26	Polk	14.8
27	Columbia	14.6
28	Klamath	13.7
29	Lincoln	12.0
30	Hood River	11.3
31	Lake	7.0
32	Curry	5.6
32	Sherman	5.6
34	Wheeler	4.1
35	Gilliam	2.0
36	Wallowa	0.7

Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

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

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



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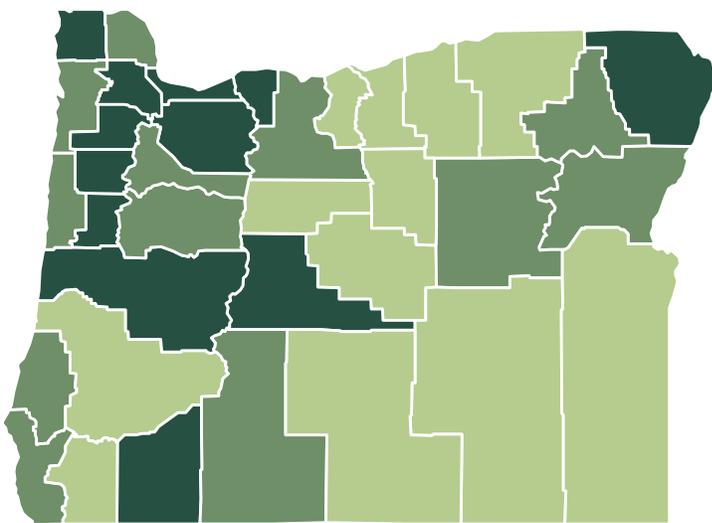
Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	86.2%
2	Benton	85.8%
3	Harney	85.6%
4	Wallowa	85.4%
5	Wheeler	85.2%
6	Lake	84.5%
6	Sherman	84.5%
8	Gilliam	83.5%
9	Hood River	83.4%
10	Deschutes	83.1%
11	Crook	81.8%
12	Clackamas	81.7%
13	Curry	81.2%
14	Tillamook	81.1%
14	Washington	81.1%
16	Lane	81.0%
16	Yamhill	81.0%
18	Baker	80.7%
19	Clatsop	80.6%
20	Multnomah	80.5%
	Oregon	80.3%
21	Lincoln	80.3%
22	Polk	79.9%
22	Union	79.9%
24	Columbia	79.7%
24	Jackson	79.7%
26	Coos	79.3%
27	Linn	79.0%
28	Klamath	78.6%
28	Wasco	78.6%
30	Marion	77.5%
31	Douglas	77.1%
31	Morrow	77.1%
33	Jefferson	76.7%
34	Malheur	76.3%
35	Josephine	75.7%
36	Umatilla	73.3%

Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2016, updated biennially. Released 2017.

FOUR-YEAR DEGREE OR GREATER

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

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



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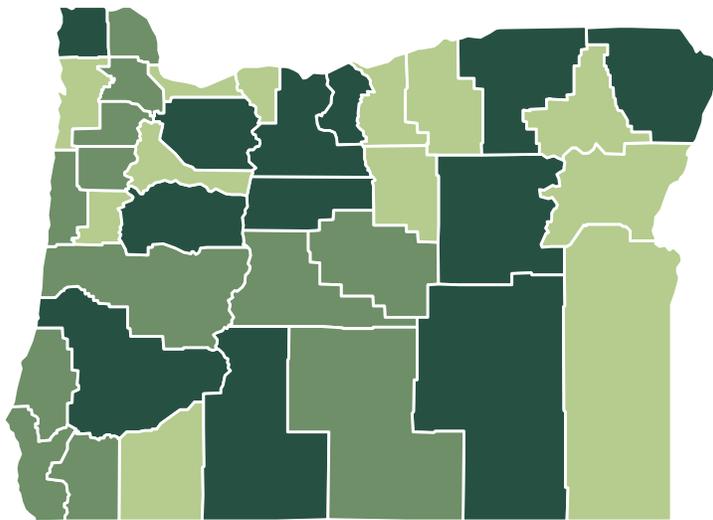
Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	53.7%
2	Multnomah	42.7%
3	Washington	41.2%
Urban		35.7%
4	Clackamas	34.1%
5	Deschutes	33.3%
Oregon		31.4%
6	Hood River	30.1%
7	Polk	29.8%
8	Lane	28.7%
9	Jackson	26.1%
10	Wallowa	25.2%
11	Yamhill	24.5%
12	Clatsop	24.1%
13	Curry	23.6%
14	Union	23.3%
15	Lincoln	23.0%
15	Baker	23.0%
Rural		22.6%
17	Marion	22.4%
18	Grant	21.7%
19	Tillamook	20.9%
20	Columbia	19.2%
21	Klamath	18.9%
22	Wasco	18.6%
23	Coos	18.4%
24	Linn	18.1%
25	Harney	17.3%
25	Lake	17.3%
25	Josephine	17.3%
28	Gilliam	17.1%
29	Sherman	17.0%
29	Wheeler	17.0%
31	Douglas	16.3%
32	Crook	16.1%
32	Jefferson	16.1%
34	Umatilla	15.6%
35	Malheur	13.3%
36	Morrow	10.0%

Source: US Census Bureau: Decennial Census (for trend), American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, updated annually. Released 2017.

TWO-YEAR DEGREE

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

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



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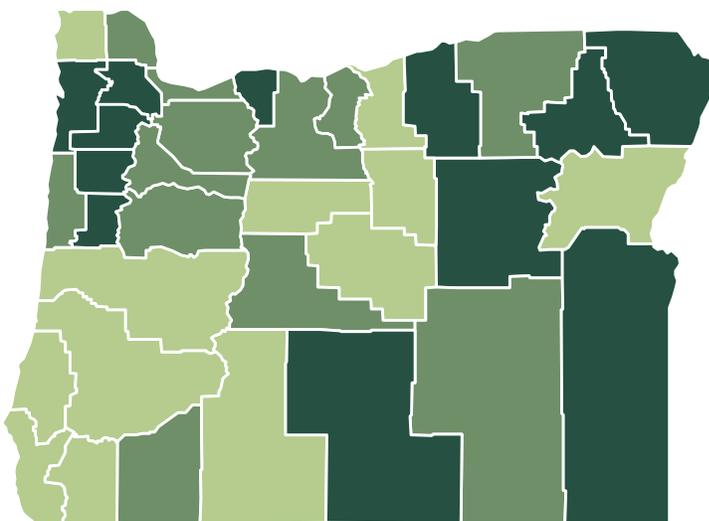
Rank	County	Percent
1	Umatilla	10.6%
1	Wasco	10.6%
3	Grant	10.3%
3	Klamath	10.3%
5	Linn	10.1%
6	Clatsop	9.9%
6	Sherman	9.9%
8	Wallowa	9.7%
9	Jefferson	9.5%
10	Douglas	9.4%
10	Harney	9.4%
12	Clackamas	9.3%
13	Deschutes	9.1%
14	Curry	9.0%
Rural		8.9%
15	Columbia	8.8%
15	Lane	8.8%
15	Lake	8.8%
15	Polk	8.8%
19	Washington	8.7%
20	Crook	8.6%
20	Coos	8.6%
20	Lincoln	8.6%
Oregon		8.5%
23	Yamhill	8.4%
23	Josephine	8.4%
Urban		8.3%
25	Malheur	8.3%
26	Union	8.2%
27	Marion	8.1%
28	Morrow	7.9%
29	Jackson	7.4%
29	Multnomah	7.4%
29	Benton	7.4%
32	Baker	7.3%
33	Gilliam	7.2%
34	Tillamook	7.1%
35	Wheeler	6.6%
36	Hood River	6.4%

Source: US Census Bureau: Decennial Census (for trend), American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, updated annually. Released 2017.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

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

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



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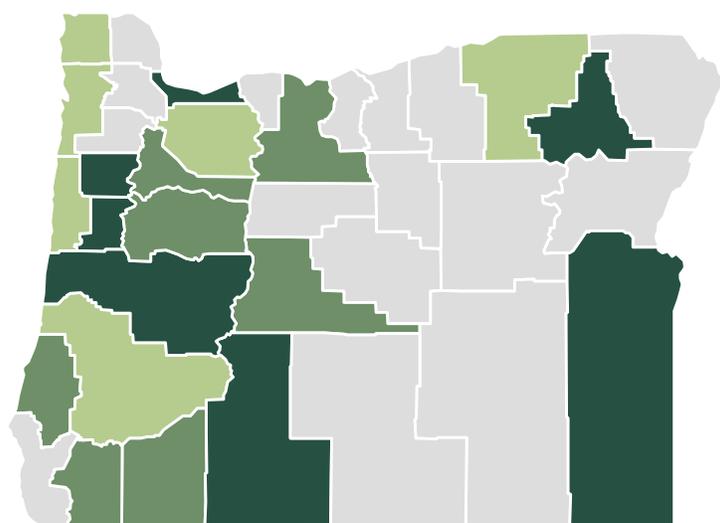
Rank	County	Percent
1	Wallowa	92.9%
2	Grant	90.6%
3	Lake	86.7%
4	Union	85.3%
5	Morrow	84.5%
6	Malheur	82.9%
7	Benton	82.1%
8	Washington	81.7%
9	Hood River	81.3%
10	Polk	80.6%
11	Yamhill	80.5%
12	Tillamook	80.2%
13	Sherman	80.0%
14	Clackamas	79.1%
15	Columbia	78.7%
16	Deschutes	78.5%
Urban		76.6%
17	Linn	76.2%
18	Wasco	75.6%
19	Umatilla	75.4%
20	Jackson	75.3%
Oregon		74.8%
21	Lincoln	74.3%
22	Harney	73.9%
23	Multnomah	73.8%
24	Marion	73.6%
25	Clatsop	73.5%
26	Baker	73.1%
27	Curry	72.1%
28	Lane	71.0%
29	Klamath	70.8%
Rural		70.6%
30	Josephine	69.7%
31	Crook	67.7%
32	Douglas	66.0%
33	Jefferson	63.5%
34	Coos	57.7%
35	Gilliam	50.0%
36	Wheeler	18.1%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2015-2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third
 No college

Rank	County	Rate
1	Benton	347
2	Union	123
3	Klamath	101
4	Lane	90
5	Multnomah	86
6	Polk	69
7	Malheur	66
Urban		64
8	Josephine	58
Oregon		50
9	Linn	48
10	Deschutes	40
11	Wasco	35
12	Coos	34
13	Marion	33
14	Jackson	30
15	Clatsop	24
16	Umatilla	22
17	Douglas	21
18	Clackamas	17
Rural		16
19	Tillamook	10
20	Lincoln	9
	Baker*	No college
	Columbia	No college
	Crook*	No college
	Curry*	No college
	Gilliam	No college
	Grant	No college
	Harney*	No college
	Hood River*	No college
	Jefferson	No college
	Lake*	No college
	Morrow*	No college
	Sherman	No college
	Wallowa	No college
	Washington*	No college
	Wheeler	No college
	Yamhill*	No college

* Satellite campuses located in these counties

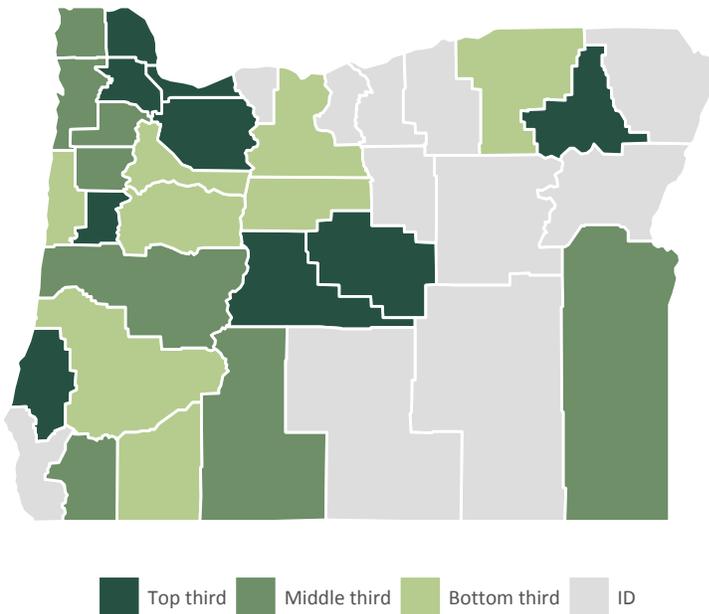
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, 2016, updated annually. Released 2018.

EARLY EDUCATION

Definition: The percentage of three- and four-year-olds enrolled in early education programs (nursery school or preschool), based on parent report.

Early childhood education has lasting impacts that extend into primary education and beyond. Preschool experience positively influences child cognitive, language and social development in addition to preparation for learning in an academic environment.

* Preschool-age children are a very narrow group of the population. The estimates for the proportion of these children enrolled in early education in small counties (population under 10,000) have wide margins of error, and readers should use caution when interpreting these statistics.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	52.5%
2	Benton	52.0%
3	Clackamas	48.1%
4	Washington	47.5%
5	Crook	46.7%
6	Columbia	46.3%
Urban		45.5%
7	Deschutes	45.1%
7	Coos	45.1%
9	Union	44.6%
Oregon		43.4%
10	Malheur	43.4%
11	Lane	42.2%
12	Tillamook	41.7%
13	Clatsop	41.4%
14	Josephine	39.4%
Rural		37.8%
15	Klamath	37.0%
16	Polk	36.5%
17	Yamhill	36.0%
18	Jackson	34.9%
19	Linn	34.7%
20	Jefferson	34.5%
21	Marion	33.8%
22	Douglas	33.3%
23	Wasco	32.1%
24	Umatilla	31.6%
25	Lincoln	30.7%
	Baker	ID
	Curry	ID
	Gilliam*	ID
	Grant*	ID
	Harney*	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Lake*	ID
	Morrow	ID
	Sherman*	ID
	Wallowa*	ID
	Wheeler*	ID

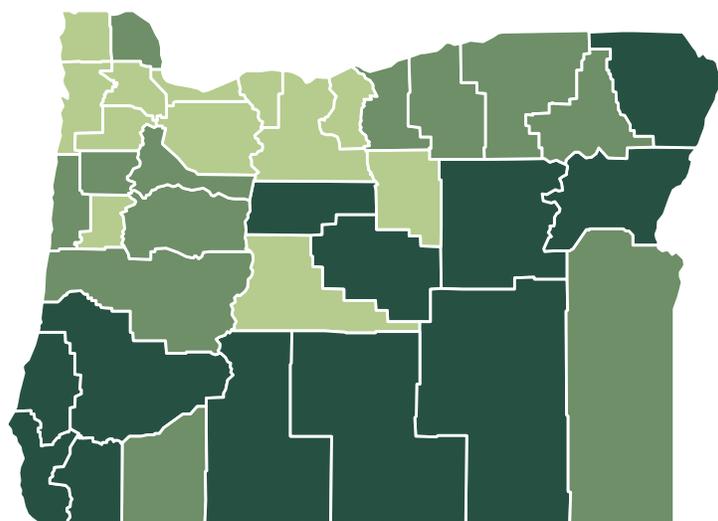
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Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey, Table S1401, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, updated annually. Released 2017.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	7.8%
2	Crook	7.0%
3	Curry	6.9%
3	Klamath	6.9%
5	Jefferson	6.7%
5	Wallowa	6.7%
7	Josephine	6.6%
8	Coos	6.5%
9	Baker	6.4%
9	Douglas	6.4%
9	Lake	6.4%
12	Harney	6.3%
13	Columbia	6.2%
14	Gilliam	5.9%
14	Union	5.9%
16	Jackson	5.8%
16	Linn	5.8%
18	Lincoln	5.7%
19	Malheur	5.6%
20	Umatilla	5.4%
21	Lane	5.1%
21	Marion	5.1%
21	Polk	5.1%
24	Morrow	5.0%
24	Tillamook	5.0%
	Oregon	4.9%
26	Deschutes	4.9%
26	Wasco	4.9%
28	Clatsop	4.8%
29	Yamhill	4.7%
30	Sherman	4.6%
31	Clackamas	4.4%
32	Multnomah	4.3%
32	Wheeler	4.3%
34	Hood River	4.2%
34	Washington	4.2%
36	Benton	3.9%

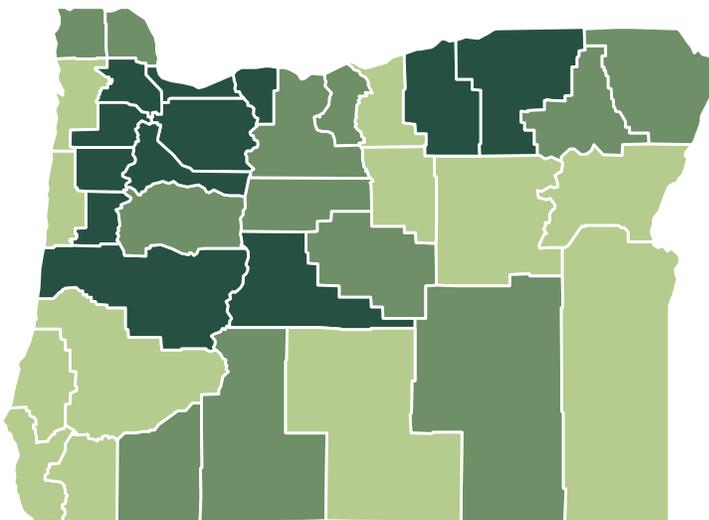
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Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

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



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 Bottom third

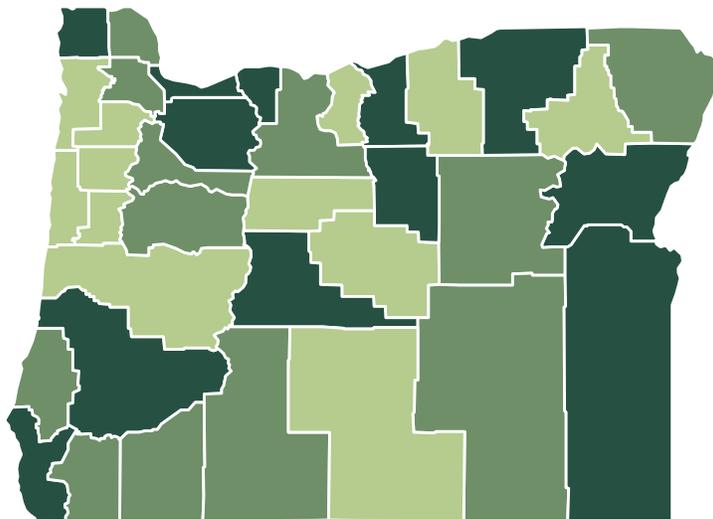
Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	68.7%
2	Washington	68.5%
Urban		65.1%
3	Hood River	65.1%
4	Clackamas	64.8%
Oregon		61.9%
5	Marion	61.8%
6	Deschutes	61.4%
7	Morrow	61.0%
8	Yamhill	59.9%
8	Polk	59.9%
10	Umatilla	59.7%
11	Lane	59.2%
12	Benton	59.1%
13	Wasco	58.4%
14	Clatsop	58.1%
15	Harney	57.7%
16	Union	57.6%
16	Linn	57.6%
18	Jackson	57.5%
19	Columbia	56.9%
20	Sherman	56.5%
Rural		55.0%
21	Wallowa	54.4%
22	Klamath	54.2%
23	Jefferson	53.5%
24	Crook	53.0%
25	Gilliam	52.8%
26	Grant	52.5%
27	Baker	52.1%
28	Lincoln	51.6%
29	Douglas	50.3%
30	Tillamook	50.1%
30	Malheur	50.1%
30	Coos	50.1%
33	Lake	48.8%
34	Josephine	47.2%
34	Wheeler	47.2%
36	Curry	44.2%

Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, updated annually. Released 2017.

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.



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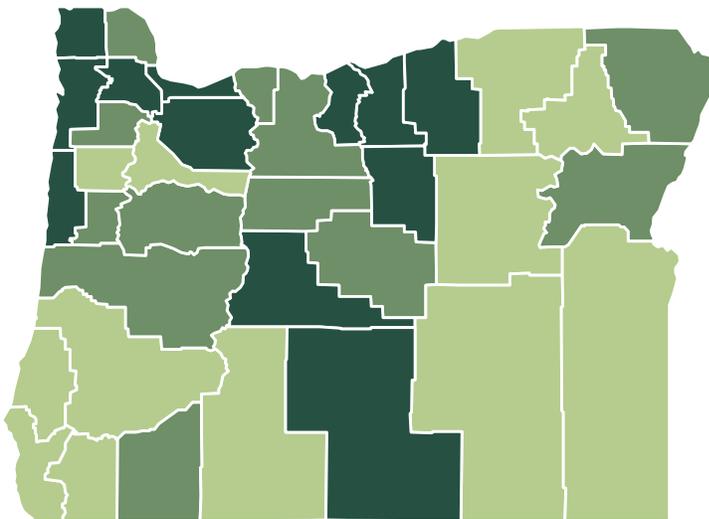
Rank	County	Rate
1	Deschutes	36.1
2	Gilliam	18.4
3	Malheur	15.0
4	Hood River	13.1
5	Baker	10.3
6	Umatilla	10.1
6	Clackamas	10.1
8	Wheeler	9.5
9	Curry	8.7
10	Douglas	7.5
11	Clatsop	7.0
12	Jackson	6.8
12	Multnomah	6.6
12	Grant	6.6
15	Washington	6.5
16	Wasco	6.2
17	Marion	6.0
	Urban	5.9
	Oregon	5.8
18	Josephine	5.0
19	Wallowa	4.7
	Rural	4.6
20	Linn	4.6
21	Harney	3.9
22	Klamath	3.0
23	Coos	1.6
24	Columbia	1.0
25	Lake	0.0
26	Lane	-0.2
27	Lincoln	-0.3
28	Tillamook	-0.7
29	Morrow	-3.4
30	Polk	-3.6
31	Jefferson	-4.4
32	Sherman	-5.2
33	Union	-6.2
34	Crook	-7.5
35	Yamhill	-9.5
36	Benton	-19.6

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

PROPERTY TAX PER PERSON

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

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



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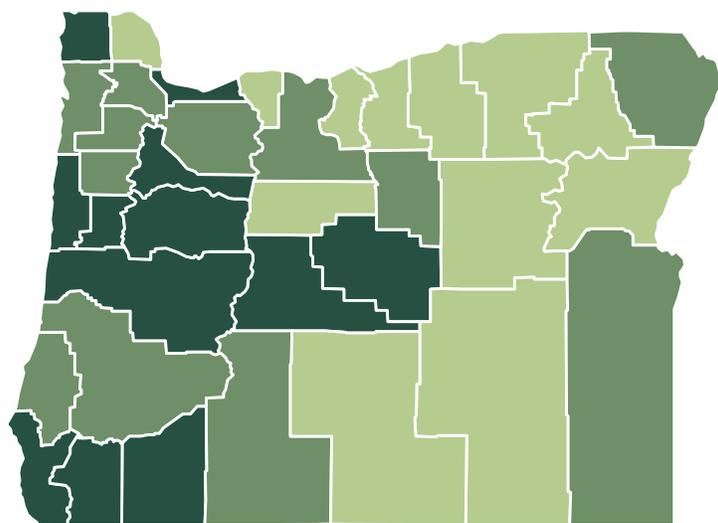
Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$4,546
2	Sherman	\$3,892
3	Morrow	\$2,708
4	Lincoln	\$2,035
5	Tillamook	\$1,914
6	Clatsop	\$1,784
7	Deschutes	\$1,764
8	Multnomah	\$1,744
9	Clackamas	\$1,718
10	Washington	\$1,633
11	Lake	\$1,593
12	Wheeler	\$1,492
Urban Oregon		\$1,474
Oregon		\$1,427
13	Benton	\$1,358
14	Lane	\$1,283
15	Wasco	\$1,259
16	Jackson	\$1,226
17	Columbia	\$1,222
Rural Oregon		\$1,191
18	Hood River	\$1,187
19	Wallowa	\$1,173
20	Crook	\$1,156
21	Yamhill	\$1,150
22	Linn	\$1,136
23	Baker	\$1,099
24	Jefferson	\$1,097
25	Curry	\$1,076
26	Marion	\$1,065
27	Umatilla	\$1,030
28	Polk	\$1,020
29	Grant	\$987
30	Harney	\$970
31	Klamath	\$945
32	Coos	\$938
33	Union	\$873
34	Douglas	\$842
35	Malheur	\$754
36	Josephine	\$738

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics Table 1.6, 2016, updated annually. Released 2016.

HOUSING COST BURDEN

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

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



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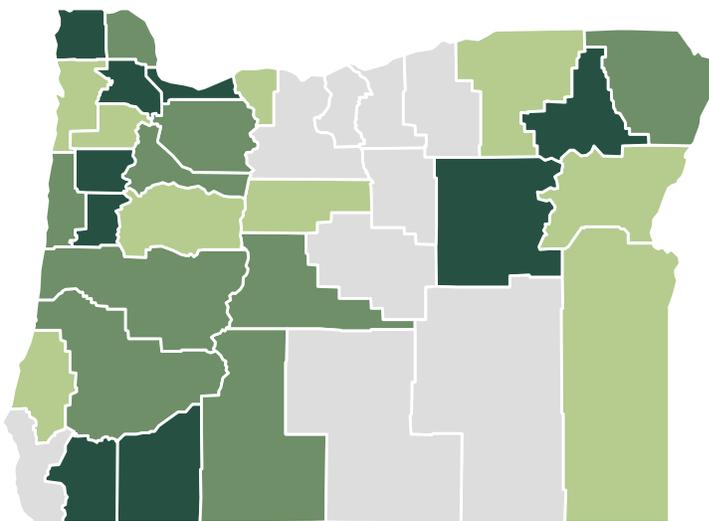
Rank	County	Percent
1	Josephine	40.6%
2	Multnomah	40.5%
3	Jackson	40.4%
4	Lane	40.3%
5	Curry	39.6%
Urban		39.1%
6	Deschutes	38.1%
7	Lincoln	37.5%
8	Clatsop	37.3%
9	Benton	37.1%
Oregon		37.0%
10	Linn	37.0%
11	Marion	36.8%
11	Coos	36.8%
11	Crook	36.8%
14	Yamhill	36.1%
15	Malheur	36.0%
16	Tillamook	35.8%
17	Polk	35.4%
18	Washington	34.5%
19	Clackamas	34.4%
19	Wallowa	34.4%
21	Douglas	34.1%
22	Wasco	32.8%
22	Klamath	32.8%
24	Wheeler	32.6%
Rural		32.5%
25	Columbia	32.5%
26	Hood River	31.2%
27	Union	31.1%
27	Sherman	31.1%
29	Lake	29.7%
30	Gilliam	29.3%
31	Grant	29.0%
32	Jefferson	28.2%
33	Umatilla	27.6%
34	Harney	26.8%
35	Baker	25.0%
36	Morrow	23.0%

Source: US Census Bureau: American Community Survey, Table B25070, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates, updated annually. Released 2017.

PHYSICALLY ACTIVE ADULTS

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

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



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

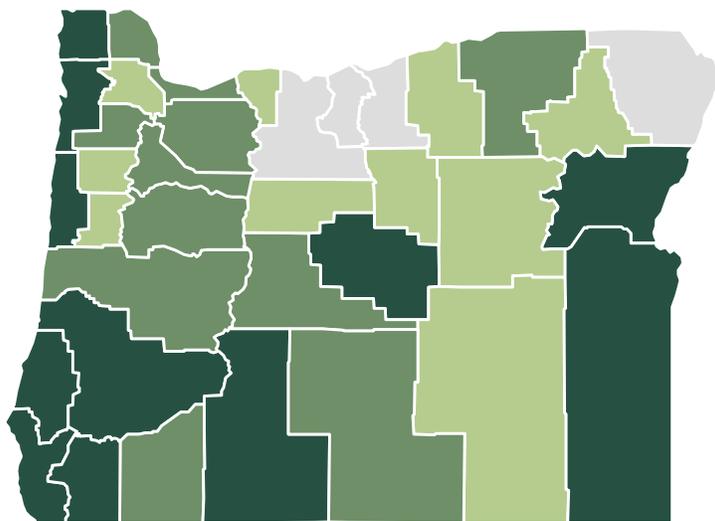
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2015, updated biennially. Released 2017.

ADULT SMOKING

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

Data are from aggregated sampling across years. Smoking is one of the most preventable causes of disease and death. The effects of smoking can increase the risk of cancer, heart disease and respiratory diseases for smokers themselves as well as their family members.



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

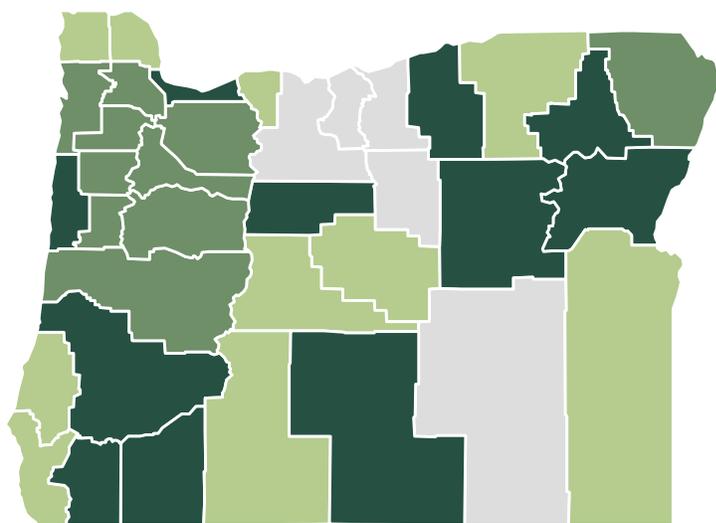
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2015, updated biennially. Released 2017.

HEALTHY DIET

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

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



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

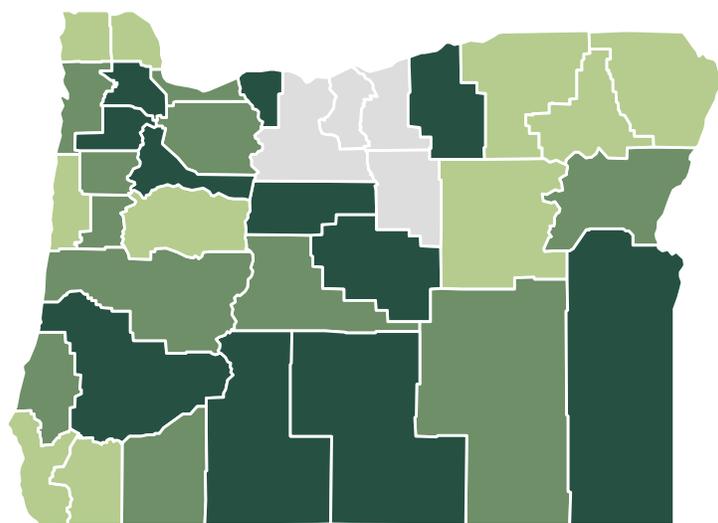
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2012-2015, updated biennially. Released 2017.

VACCINATION RATE, TWO-YEAR-OLDS

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

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



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Rank	County	Percent
1	Hood River	78%
2	Malheur	76%
2	Yamhill	76%
4	Crook	74%
4	Morrow	74%
6	Douglas	73%
6	Jefferson	73%
6	Lake	73%
6	Marion	73%
6	Washington	73%
11	Klamath	72%
12	Baker	71%
12	Benton	71%
12	Clackamas	71%
12	Harney	71%
	Oregon	70%
16	Coos	70%
16	Lane	70%
16	Tillamook	70%
19	Deschutes	69%
19	Jackson	69%
19	Lincoln	69%
19	Multnomah	69%
19	Polk	69%
24	Linn	68%
24	Umatilla	68%
24	Wallowa	68%
27	Union	67%
28	Clatsop	65%
28	Josephine	65%
30	Columbia	63%
31	Grant	61%
32	Curry	51%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wasco	ID
	Wheeler	ID

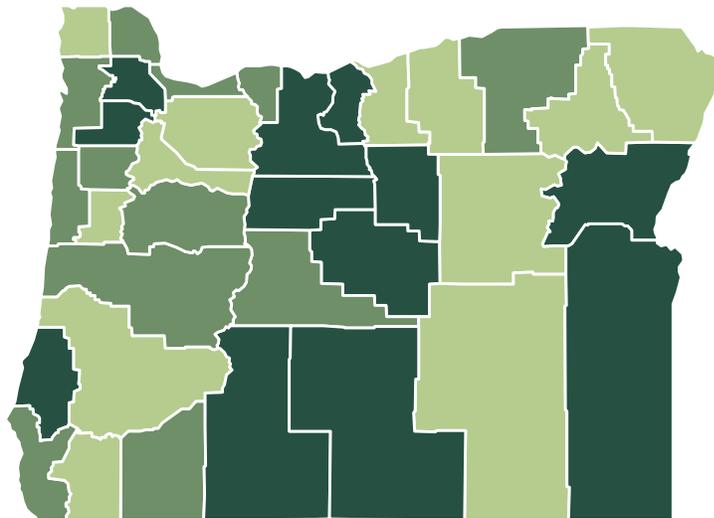
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Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

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

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



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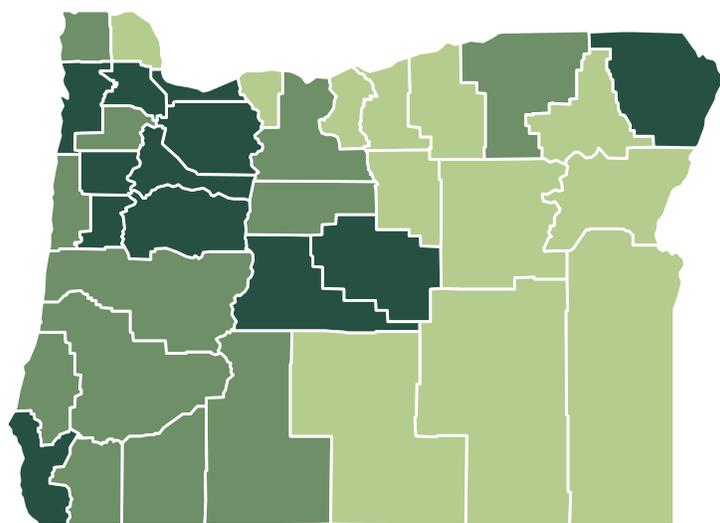
Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler	17.6%
2	Sherman	11.8%
3	Crook	9.2%
4	Lake	8.6%
5	Klamath	8.3%
6	Baker	8.1%
7	Malheur	7.5%
7	Yamhill	7.5%
9	Wasco	7.2%
10	Jefferson	7.1%
11	Washington	6.9%
11	Coos	6.9%
13	Multnomah	6.8%
	Rural	6.7%
14	Hood River	6.7%
14	Umatilla	6.7%
14	Lane	6.7%
17	Curry	6.6%
17	Jackson	6.6%
	Oregon	6.5%
	Urban	6.5%
19	Linn	6.5%
20	Lincoln	6.4%
20	Polk	6.4%
22	Deschutes	6.3%
22	Tillamook	6.3%
22	Columbia	6.3%
25	Marion	6.2%
26	Josephine	6.0%
27	Gilliam	5.9%
28	Clackamas	5.7%
29	Clatsop	5.6%
30	Douglas	5.5%
31	Grant	5.4%
32	Benton	5.2%
33	Wallowa	5.1%
34	Morrow	4.9%
35	Union	4.5%
36	Harney	2.2%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

BROADBAND ACCESS

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

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



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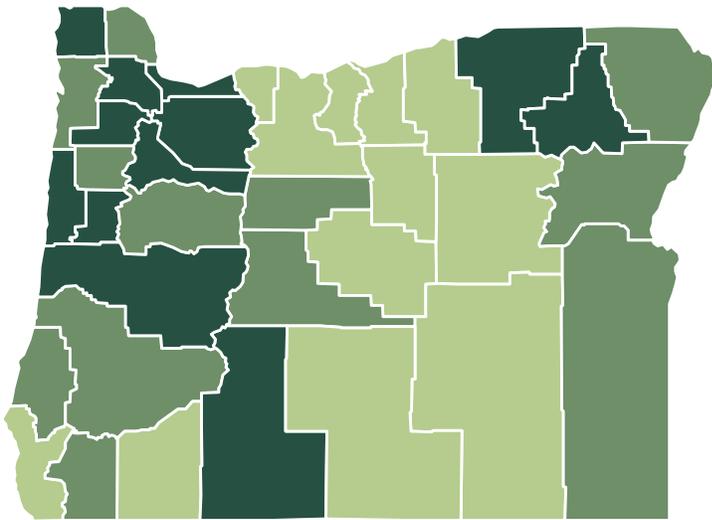
Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	98.2%
2	Benton	98.0%
3	Marion	97.7%
4	Deschutes	97.1%
5	Linn	96.7%
Urban		96.5%
6	Crook	96.5%
7	Washington	95.9%
8	Polk	95.2%
9	Wallowa	94.8%
10	Curry	93.9%
10	Tillamook	93.9%
12	Clackamas	91.4%
Oregon		91.1%
13	Douglas	89.6%
14	Jackson	88.8%
15	Coos	87.9%
16	Jefferson	87.6%
17	Lincoln	86.8%
18	Lane	85.7%
Rural		85.3%
19	Umatilla	84.6%
20	Clatsop	84.1%
21	Klamath	83.0%
22	Yamhill	81.0%
23	Wasco	78.4%
24	Josephine	76.6%
25	Hood River	74.1%
26	Grant	71.4%
27	Union	69.4%
28	Columbia	69.3%
29	Malheur	67.5%
30	Lake	62.1%
31	Gilliam	57.1%
32	Morrow	54.7%
33	Baker	6.5%
34	Sherman	1.0%
35	Harney	0.0%
35	Wheeler	0.0%

Source: FCC Fixed Broadband Deployment Data, FCC Staff Block Estimates, 2015, updated annually. 2016 data delayed until 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.



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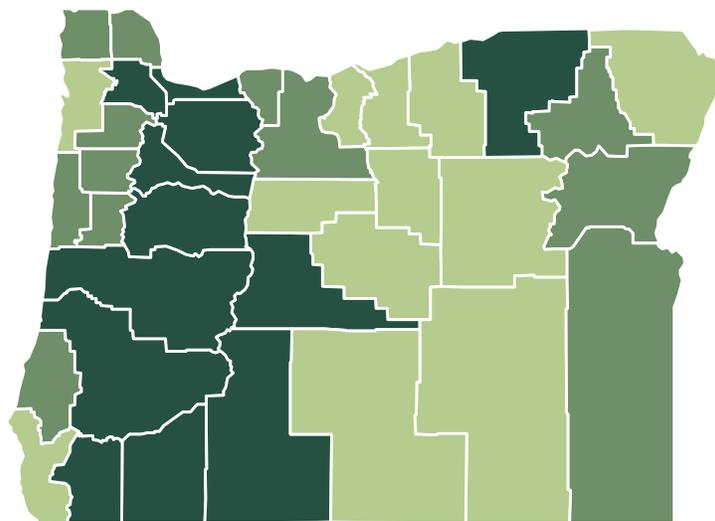
Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	85.4%
2	Benton	64.5%
3	Lane	57.0%
4	Marion	56.3%
5	Washington	55.6%
6	Klamath	54.4%
	Oregon	49.8%
7	Yamhill	47.7%
8	Clackamas	45.3%
9	Lincoln	42.1%
10	Union	39.6%
11	Clatsop	39.2%
12	Umatilla	36.0%
13	Wallowa	35.3%
14	Coos	32.4%
15	Linn	31.9%
16	Tillamook	31.1%
17	Douglas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

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

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

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

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



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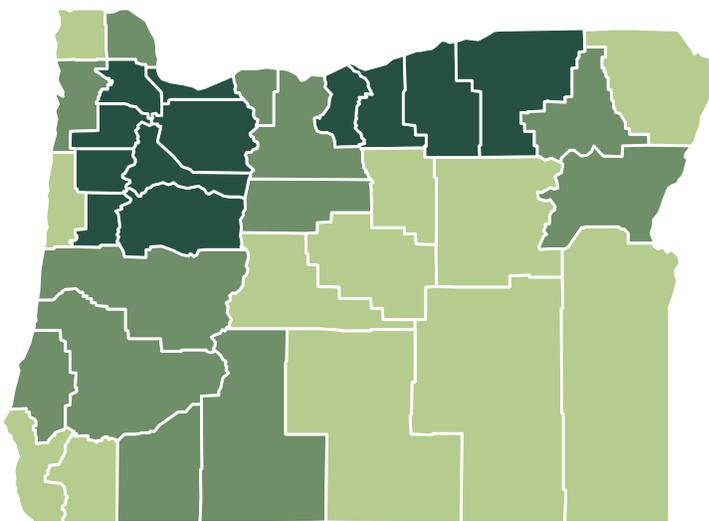
Rank	County	Miles
	Oregon	21,369
	Urban	15,014
	Rural	6,356
1	Multnomah	3,096
2	Clackamas	1,892
3	Washington	1,821
4	Marion	1,807
5	Lane	1,613
6	Linn	1,160
7	Douglas	1,127
8	Jackson	1,005
9	Deschutes	721
10	Umatilla	685
11	Josephine	507
12	Klamath	477
13	Yamhill	446
14	Polk	441
15	Clatsop	375
16	Wasco	370
17	Lincoln	363
18	Hood River	324
19	Malheur	309
20	Coos	298
21	Baker	296
22	Union	262
23	Benton	253
24	Columbia	250
25	Tillamook	243
26	Jefferson	211
27	Morrow	199
28	Gilliam	173
29	Curry	130
30	Sherman	128
31	Crook	112
32	Harney	85
33	Lake	69
34	Grant	59
35	Wallowa	43
36	Wheeler	21

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

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

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



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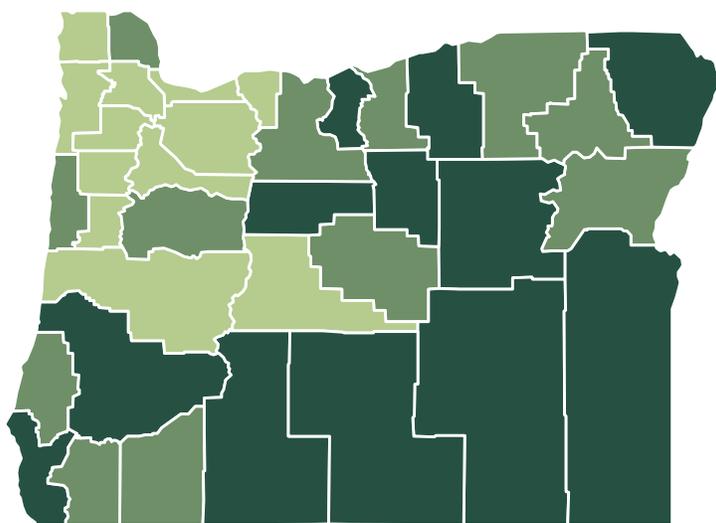
Rank	County	Percent
1	Marion	45.9%
2	Washington	43.6%
3	Multnomah	42.0%
4	Yamhill	41.3%
5	Polk	40.9%
6	Sherman	39.6%
7	Umatilla	34.9%
8	Benton	33.2%
9	Morrow	29.5%
10	Linn	26.3%
11	Gilliam	25.8%
12	Clackamas	20.2%
13	Union	14.6%
14	Columbia	12.8%
Oregon		10.5%
15	Jackson	10.1%
15	Lane	10.1%
17	Hood River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

Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2011, updated every 5 years. 2016 data releases December 2018.

MOBILE HOMES

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	29.3%
2	Harney	26.7%
3	Lake	25.9%
4	Sherman	24.1%
5	Jefferson	23.6%
6	Grant	19.9%
7	Wheeler	19.5%
8	Curry	19.4%
9	Douglas	19.2%
10	Malheur	17.3%
11	Klamath	17.2%
12	Wallowa	16.9%
13	Josephine	16.5%
14	Coos	15.5%
15	Crook	15.2%
15	Wasco	15.2%
17	Columbia	15.1%
18	Umatilla	14.9%
19	Union	14.7%
20	Gilliam	13.9%
21	Jackson	13.8%
22	Baker	13.7%
23	Lincoln	13.5%
24	Linn	11.8%
25	Hood River	11.2%
26	Tillamook	11.1%
27	Yamhill	10.5%
28	Lane	9.0%
29	Marion	8.9%
	Oregon	8.3%
30	Polk	7.4%
31	Deschutes	7.0%
32	Clackamas	6.6%
33	Benton	6.4%
34	Clatsop	5.4%
35	Washington	2.5%
36	Multnomah	1.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2012-2016, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2017.



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