

**2023
EDITION**



Oregon^{by the} Numbers

Key measures for
Oregon and its counties



Acknowledgments

The production team wishes to acknowledge the rural partners, statewide organizations, local communities and sovereign governments whose wisdom and expertise contribute to the quality of this publication each year. In addition, we would like to thank the volunteers who have reviewed the county profiles for their communities, helping to increase data quality and accuracy.

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

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August 31, 2023

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#OregonByTheNumbers

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Oregon^{by the} Numbers

Key measures for Oregon and its counties

2023 EDITION



Oregon State University
Extension Service

August 31, 2023

Welcome to the sixth edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*! This is a digital-only year for our annual indicator report. We publish printed versions in even-numbered years only, so the next printed edition will be available in 2024.

In non-print years, the production team aims to simply update data from the prior year's report. However, we are continuing to navigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on public data systems. As a result, we needed to identify replacements for four measures this year. Below is the list of changes. Readers can find more details about our choices and rationale in the report itself.

- **Fifth Grade Mathematics** will replace **Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds)** due to changes in assessments conducted by the Oregon Department of Education.
- **Mental Health Providers** will replace **Good Mental Health** due to changes in data collection practices at the Oregon Health Authority.
- **Good or Better Health** will replace **Good Physical Health**, again due to changes in data collection practices at the Oregon Health Authority.
- **Electric Vehicle Charging Stations** will replace **Transit Service** due to a data quality issue.

As you read this year's report, notice that we have opted to use our Data Highlight section to take a closer look at the challenges of "Defining Rural." This is an ongoing conversation at The Ford Family Foundation. It is particularly relevant this year because the U.S. Census Bureau, which serves as the source for much of the data in this report, has updated its rural definition. We include in this discussion some relevant data from the Foundation's [Oregon Voices survey](https://orvoices.org) (orvoices.org), aiming to shine a light on what Oregonians perceive as "rural" at this time in our state's history.

We strive to improve *Oregon by the Numbers* with each edition. Over the years, we have opened up our review process and invited residents from all over the state to give us suggestions for the publication. The production team is always eager to receive your feedback. Please email them at obtn@tfff.org.

Thank you for being part of our continuing efforts to help all of Oregon see **all** of Oregon!

Sincerely,



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

This report

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

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

Over the years, Oregonians in a variety of fields have provided insights into this question, yielding a rich collection of indicators. All fall into one of the six topic areas that make up the current *Oregon by the Numbers* report, which prioritizes data available at the county level for Oregon's 36 counties.

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

Community: Measures of social well-being

Education: Measures of academic achievement

Economy: Measures pertaining to enterprise, employment and income

Health: Measures of individual wellness

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

The data assembled here builds on The Ford Family Foundation's many years of investment in the Rural Communities Explorer (RCE) (<https://oregonexplorer.info/topics/rural-communities>) at Oregon State University. The RCE is a free web-based data resource that brings together numerous population-level measures in one place, with the goal of making community data readily available to residents across the state. The project has continued to evolve since the early 2000s with input from the nonprofit sector, higher education, philanthropy and rural communities themselves.

Oregon by the Numbers contains a suite of community measures across a range of topics and issues, relying extensively on secondary data from a variety of sources stored on the Communities Reporter Tool database from the RCE. Comprised of county profiles for all 36 counties, as well as corresponding summaries for each measure with rankings whenever possible, the *Oregon by the Numbers* report is designed to make information readily accessible and actionable.

- **County profiles** are designed to display data at-a-glance, readily accessible to youth and adults alike, enabling all users to learn something new about the place where they live.
- **Measure summaries** provide more specificity for those interested in the “why” and “how.” Maps on the measure summaries show counties shaded according to their ranking (top: ranks 1-12, middle: ranks 13-24 and bottom: ranks 25-36). Whenever possible, county-level values are compared with Oregon, rural Oregon and urban Oregon.

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

Updates and Changes for 2023

Prior to this edition, we had not changed any of the measures in *Oregon by the Numbers* since the 2020 edition. Meanwhile, COVID-19 has presented many data challenges for public systems. For a number of measures, we previously opted to simply repeat data, especially if that data had not updated since the pandemic. This year, however, we recognized the need to replace a few measures. We describe them below:

Replacement Measures

Fifth Grade Mathematics will replace **Kindergarten Ready (Letter Sounds)**. The Oregon Department of Education (ODE) has not released updated Kindergarten Readiness data since 2019 and has discontinued this particular assessment. As the agency and its education partners seek a meaningful replacement, we wanted to take this opportunity to raise awareness about how Oregon's educational systems struggle to give young people the supports and learning experiences they need to succeed in math — a known gatekeeper to college and career. Low math achievement in the elementary years often results in overall difficulty in school in later years.

Good or Better Health will replace **Good Physical Health**. This data is based on a self-assessment survey conducted by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). OHA has made changes to their published analyses of this survey. The new question asks respondents to rate the quality of their health.

Mental Health Providers will replace **Good Mental Health**. Similar to the measure for Good Physical Health, we are making this adjustment due to changes in data analysis practices at the Oregon Health Authority. We have replaced it with a new measure that divides the population of each county by the number of Mental Health Providers, yielding a measure of the number of people in the county per provider.

Electric Vehicle Charging Stations will replace **Transit Service**. Our production team has been eyeing this measure for replacement for a few years due to some questions about data consistency and interpretation. We have decided to replace it with a measure showing the number of charging stations for electric vehicles in each Oregon county.

Updated Data for Households in Financial Hardship

Our **Households in Financial Hardship** measure is based on United Way's ALICE research, which has historically updated in even years. The COVID-19 pandemic changed that. This year's update is the first released since 2020, and the data demonstrate the challenges ALICE households have faced as a result of COVID-19. ALICE stands for **A**sset **L**imited, **I**ncome **C**onstrained and **E**mployed. ALICE households are headed by working adults who earn too much to qualify for many safety net programs but not enough to cover the costs of basic needs.

Data Highlight: Defining Rural

For a number of reasons, this year's Data Highlight focuses on "defining rural." First, we want readers to maintain awareness of the multiple definitions of "rural" used in data reporting. Second, the U.S. Census Bureau recently changed its urban/rural classification criteria which directly affects one measure in this report. Third, the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regularly revises its list of Metropolitan Statistical Areas and will use data from the 2020 Census for upcoming changes. And finally, we now have data from The Ford Family Foundation's statewide listening effort, the Oregon Voices survey, to provide a window into how Oregonians from across the state perceive the rurality of the communities where they live.

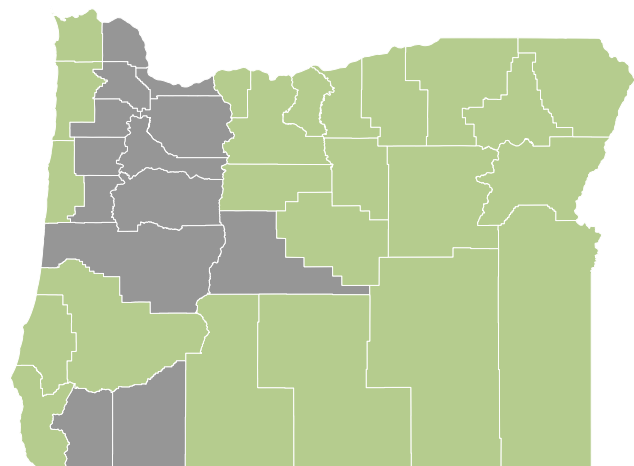
As states go, Oregon is considered among the most rural. Most of the land is sparsely populated, and the majority of Oregon counties are considered rural. However, exactly which counties or areas are designated rural depends on the definition you use. As we have mentioned in prior editions of this report, there are many rural definitions, with different units of measurement (county, zip code, census tract). They are ever-changing, even among federal agencies.

The U.S. Census Bureau continues to define "rural" as encompassing "all population, housing and territory not included within an urban area." Formerly, by the U.S. Census Bureau definition, an "urban" place had to have at least 2,500 people. According to the new criteria, there must be 2,000 housing units or a population of 5,000 people. As a result, more than 1,300 small cities and towns across the country that were considered urban in 2010 will now be considered rural, regardless of whether they lost population over the past decade. An example in Oregon is the town of Lakeview in Lake County. In 2010

it was urban, and in 2020 it "became" rural, even though the town only lost a few hundred residents and the county grew in population. As a result, Lake County went from having a rural population of 63.3 percent in 2010 to a rural population of 100 percent in 2020.

The Office of Management and Budget definition of rural used by the other direction. OMB uses a combination of population and commuting patterns to define Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Because of this, rural counties experiencing population increases and growing economic activity, generally considered signs of rural success, can find themselves "reclassified" as metropolitan. This pattern of shifting rural counties into the "metro" category has been going on for decades, with growing concerns about the negative narrative it perpetuates about rural America. Some researchers call it "the paradox of rural population decline."

Oregon counties classified as "non-metro" by the Office of Management and Budget (2023)

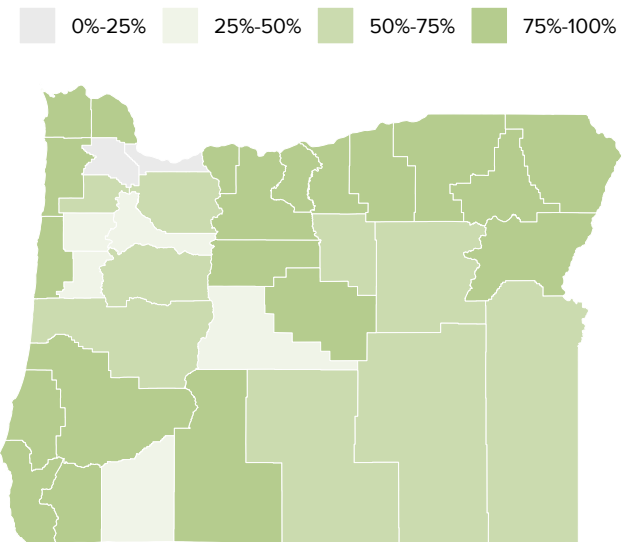


Over the last 40 years, OMB has reclassified hundreds of rural counties and millions of rural residents as “metro.” Here in Oregon, multiple counties have had this experience – either because their largest city attained a population of 50,000 or because the proportion of the county’s workers who commute to an adjacent metropolitan county exceeded 25 percent.

The irony is that the rural counties that get reclassified tend to be on the rise compared to their other non-metro counterparts – reclassification bolsters the numbers for metro and appears as a decline in the summary statistics for non-metro. An example of this phenomenon in Oregon is Josephine County. These reclassifications can create misinterpretations of aggregated data, such as concern over mass migration out of rural areas, when it is simply that some counties changed status according to an official definition.

The respondents to The Ford Family Foundation's Oregon Voices survey were asked to describe the community where they live, not their county, so the rankings from the survey are affected by where respondents lived within the county. Still, because we know respondents represented a range of communities and zip codes, we can draw a few conclusions. For example, this data suggests some consensus about the counties of Washington and Multnomah being largely “urban” or “metro.” However, there is much less consensus about the third county in Oregon’s “tri-met” area, Clackamas County. There is similar consensus about a number of counties being primarily rural (above 75 percent of respondents in agreement). The list includes Baker, Clatsop, Coos, Columbia, Crook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Hood River, Klamath, Jefferson, Josephine, Lake, Lincoln, Malheur, Morrow, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa,

Percentage of Oregon Voices respondents who described their community as “rural” or “frontier” (2022)



Wasco, Wheeler. For the rest, we see more variation – counties like Benton, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill. Interested readers can compare these rankings with those in the measure summary for Rural Population in this report (see page 94).

We hope the takeaway here is that the concept of “rural” is complex, and constantly changing. It is also more of a continuum than a binary yes or no categorization. More definitions can allow for more nuance but also more confusion. For example, when communities are trying to access rural federal funding, which definition applies? It depends. In addition, labeling a community “rural” or “urban” based on external federal agency criteria does not fully reflect the values of the people or our times. We encourage readers to stay curious about this, ask hard questions, and know that as our world and data systems continue to change, rural definitions will continue to change also.

Oregon's Shared Fate

The Ford Family Foundation is a “rural” funder, headquartered in Roseburg, a Southern Oregon town known for its role in the state’s timber industry. We are one of the very few foundations in the United States focused on championing rural issues and improving the lives of rural people and places. Our vision is that children who grow up in the small towns of Oregon and Siskiyou County, California have the family, educational and community supports they need to succeed in life.

In our own work, we find ourselves needing multiple ways of thinking about “what is rural.” When it comes to defining rural for our funding purposes, we prefer to use city or town as the unit of measurement. We believe cities with 35,000 people or less not adjacent to a metropolitan area or larger city are generally rural. We make one exception for the town of Grants Pass in Josephine County, which has surpassed that population marker but remains rural to us due to its history, economy, culture and location in the region.

We try to avoid rural classification by county as much as possible. However, when we are defining rural for our data purposes, we often need to use county as a filter because that’s how the data is reported. In these situations, we view 26 out of Oregon’s 36 counties as “rural,” seven as “hybrid” (mostly rural, but containing a city bigger than 50,000) and three as “urban” because the state’s largest city, Portland, extends into the boundaries of all three counties.¹ Especially in Oregon, we

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

know “rural” varies by geography – coastal communities, mountain towns, small cities located near an interstate freeway, remote areas situated hours of driving away from any urban area.

Because we have no standard or agreed-upon “rural” definition in the United States, making comparisons across communities for research and policy purposes can prove difficult. *Oregon by the*

Frontier and Remote

Areas that are both sparsely populated and at great distance from more densely populated ones have unique social circumstances, especially the effort needed to access basic goods and services. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has developed a special coding system to delineate areas into four different levels based on the travel time by car to population centers of various sizes. They are called “frontier and remote” or “FAR” codes. FAR Level 1 is at least one hour away from an urban center of 50,000 or more people, meaning residents must travel long distances to access complex medical procedures or purchase more expensive goods, such as appliances. FAR Level 4 is similarly remote, but with travel time to communities as small as 2,500. Over 30 percent of Oregon zip codes have a FAR code associated with them.

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

Numbers uses three definitions of “rural” depending on what level of geographic data is available.

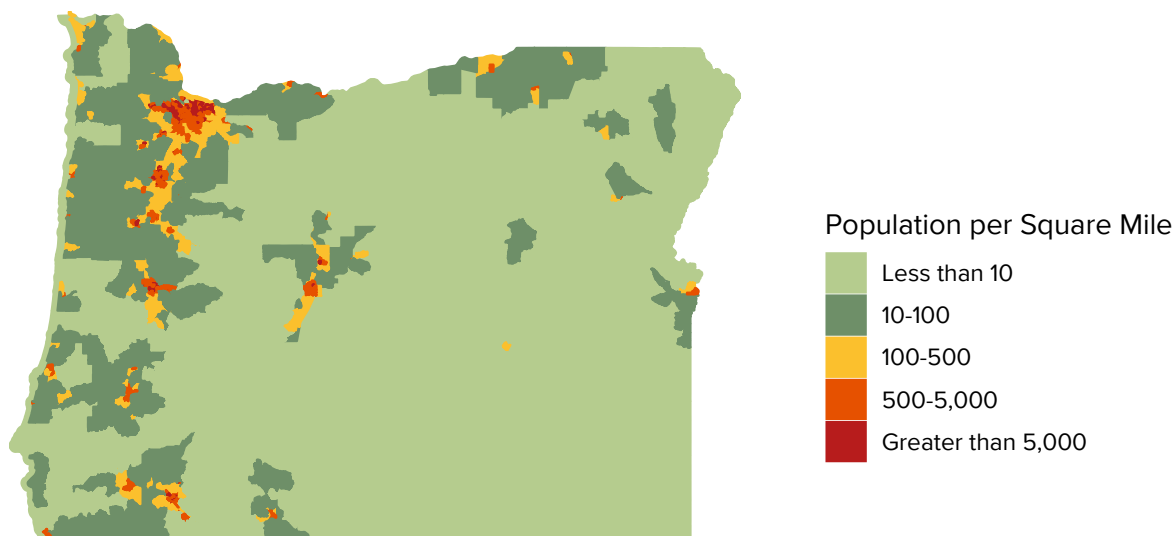
1. Rural Population is based on the smallest level geography: census blocks. With each Decennial Census, the U.S. Census Bureau redefines what constitutes an urban area, and the remainder is classified as rural.
2. Measures that draw from the American Community Survey are similarly inspired by a population density model of rurality but determined at the census tract level. We consider less than 500 people per square mile within a census tract to be rural (see figure below).
3. All other measures are determined at the county level using the Office of Management and Budget metropolitan status described above.

Each of these calculations contains different – yet overlapping – groups of people. As a result, a household may be urban under one definition and rural under another. The same is true of a town.

An additional challenge we face in Oregon is the concentration of the state’s population in a small number of counties, whereas most of the land is very sparsely populated. Not long ago, Oregon’s population was roughly distributed between rural and urban with one rural resident for every one urban resident. However, as Oregon’s population has grown in recent years, that growth has largely taken place in urban areas, leading to increase in urbanization and growing disparities between the state’s rural and urban communities — a trend we see nationwide.

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

Oregon’s Population Density By Census Tract

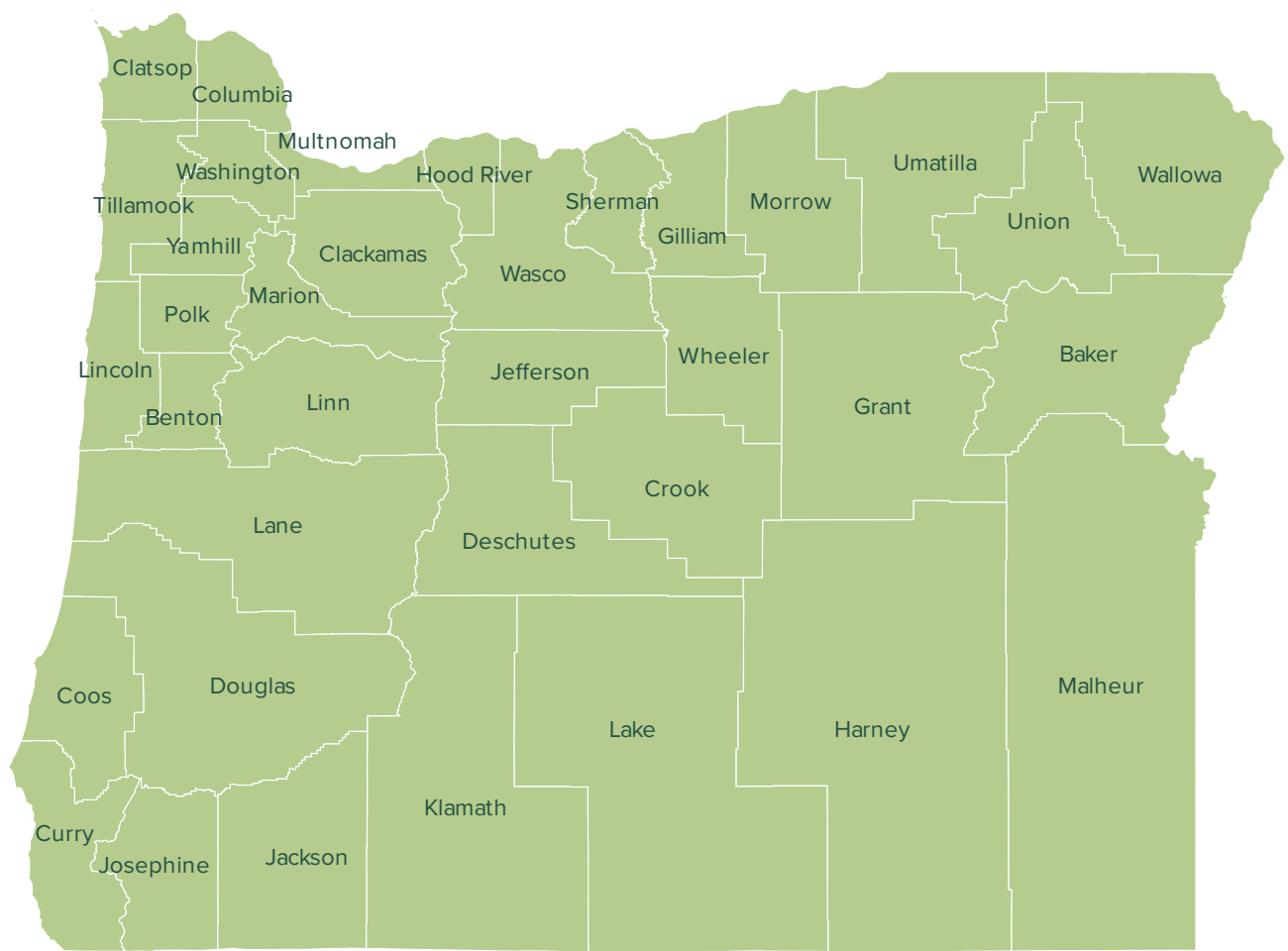


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

Ten things to do with *Oregon by the Numbers*

Oregon by the Numbers is designed to be valuable to all — from legislators to the general public, from community builders to student leaders. Below are some questions to encourage exploration of this report:

1. Look at the map of the counties on the right. How many of Oregon's 36 counties have you visited?
2. Turn to the page for your "home" county and find something that makes you proud to be from that place. What is something your county could improve on?
3. Oregon becomes a more diverse state every year. Which county has the largest percentage of people of color?
4. Find the population pyramid summary on page 104. What patterns do you see related to the age of Oregon's rural and urban populations?
5. Life expectancy in Oregon varies across the state. See page 105. In which county are Oregonians expected to live the longest?
6. Oregon has nine federally recognized tribes. How many of them can you name? See a list of the tribes and learn more about their history on page 97.
7. Which industries employ the most Oregonians in each county? Take a guess and then review the data on pages 108-110.
8. In which counties does it look like students are succeeding in school? How are those counties doing on other measures related to children, such as foster care?
9. Not all Oregon counties have broadband access and even when they do, many households cannot afford it. Explore this challenge on page 134.
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

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** Source information for all data, including year, appears on the measure summary pages. Generally, readers should expect a lag of at least two years between data collection and publication in this report.*

BAKER COUNTY

Total population

16,539

Rural population

41%

Net migration, 2020-2021

(per 1,000 population)

18

Total land area

3,088 mi²



Public land

52%

Developed/cultivated land

8%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Baker \$46,922

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



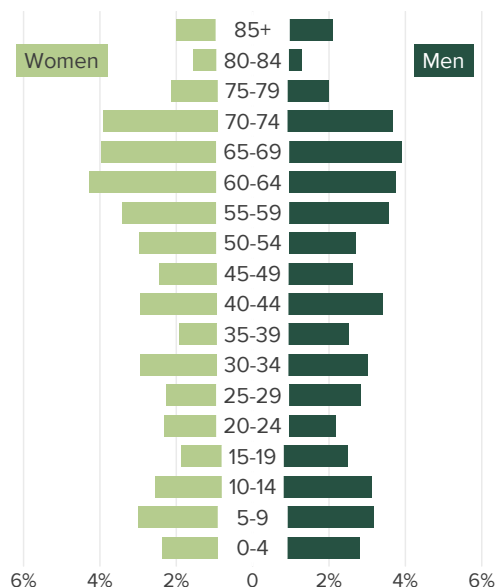
LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years

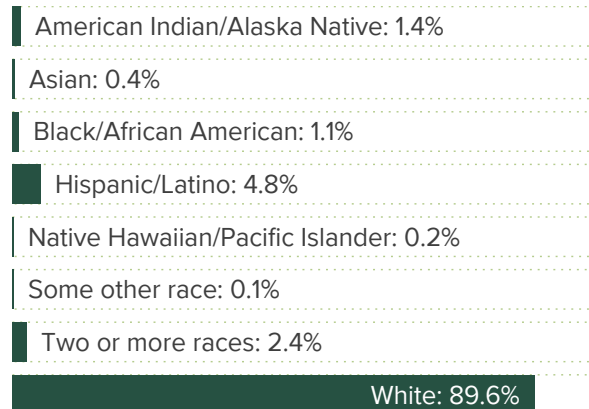


75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Food and beverage stores



Community

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.2%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	14.6%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.1	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.6	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	68.6%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	40.6%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	34.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	79.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	24.2%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	48.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	13.8	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,375	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$637			



Health

Low weight births	7.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.8%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	143	158		
Tobacco use	34.4%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	64.6%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	11	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	15.5%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	20,590	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

BENTON COUNTY

Total population

94,667

Rural population

19%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

-13

Total land area

678 mi²



Public land

25%

Developed/cultivated land

34%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Benton \$68,732

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



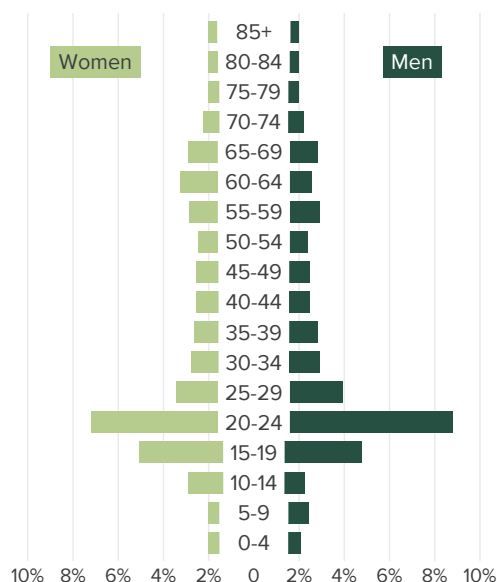
LIFE EXPECTANCY

85
years

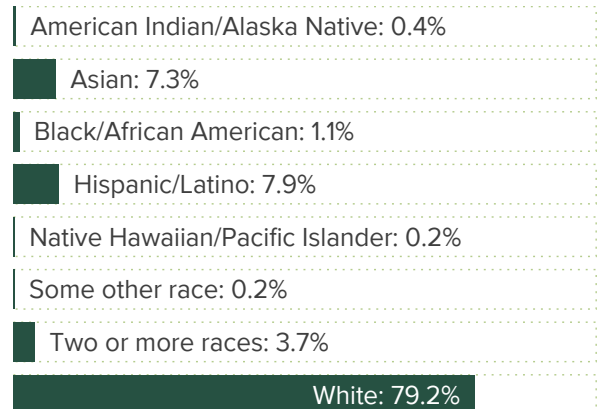


81
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



Community

	BENTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.1%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	13.4%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.8	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	76.7%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	44.5%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	33.1%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	88.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.1%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	53.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.9%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	61.0%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	7.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,768	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,031			



Health

Low weight births	6.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	87.8%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	80	158		
Tobacco use	15.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	92.8%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	24.1	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	47	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	5.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,766	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Total population

418,577

Total land area

1,883 mi²

Rural population

17%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

9

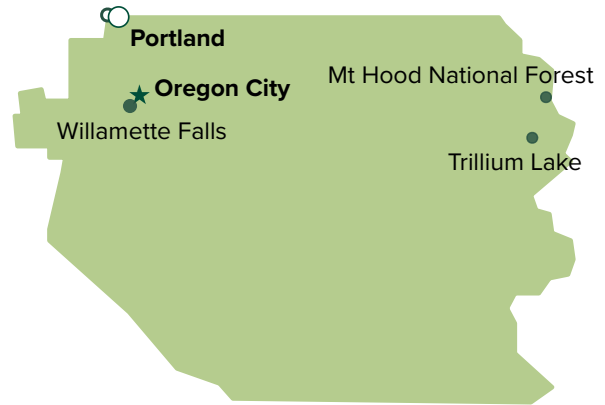


Public land

54%

Developed/cultivated land

21%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Clackamas \$88,517

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



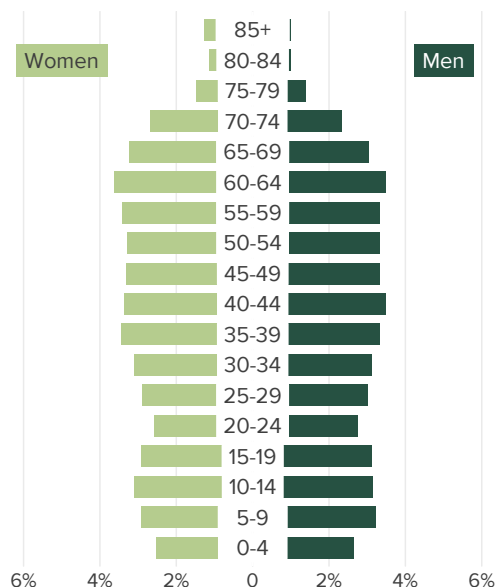
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83
years

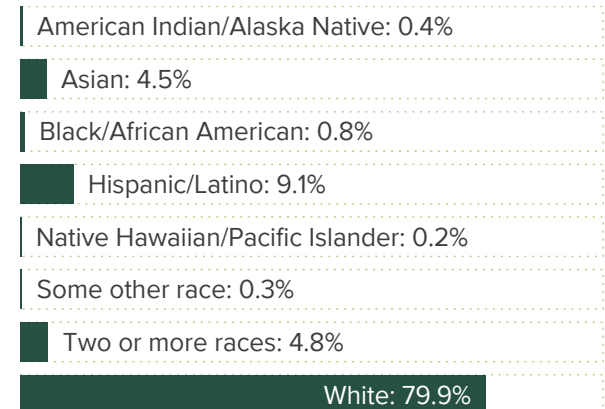


79
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8.3%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	7.0%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.2	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.2	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	70.3%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	47.5%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	37.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	85.3%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	38.9%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	63.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	18.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,167	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,331			



Health

Low weight births	6.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	74.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	85.1%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	270	158		
Tobacco use	25.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	94.9%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.1	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	219	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	5.7%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,232	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

CLATSOP COUNTY

Total population

40,720

Rural population

39%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

11

Total land area

1,084 mi²

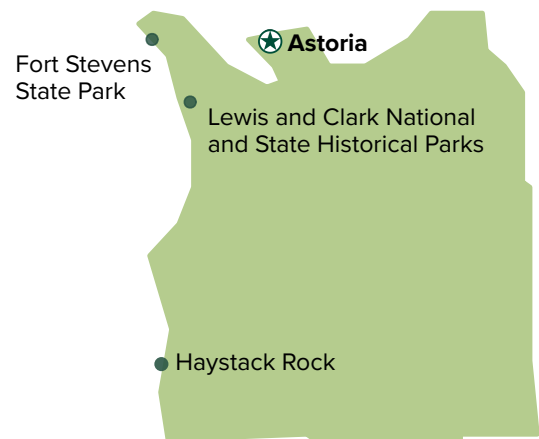


Public land

26%

Developed/cultivated land

6%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Clatsop \$61,846

Oregon \$70,084

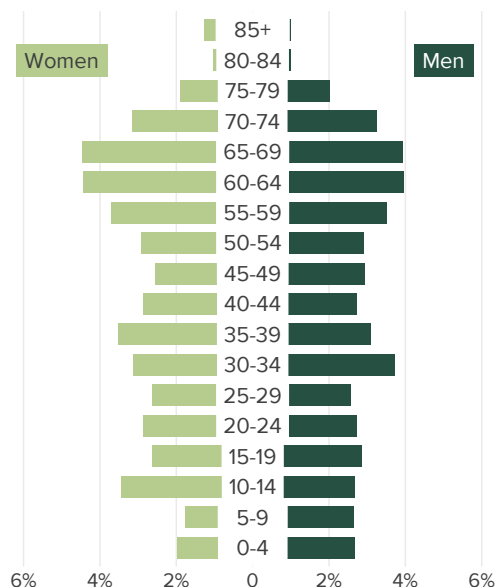
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



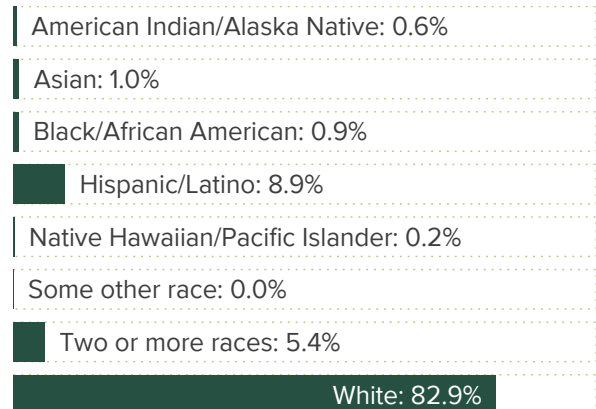
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	10.9%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.4	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	30.2	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	66.0%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	30.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	16.9%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	80.8%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.6%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	25.8%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.0%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.4%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.7	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,231	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$842			



Health

Low weight births	7.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	275	158		
Tobacco use	24.4%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	79.6%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.3	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	56	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	6.0%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,726	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Total population

52,381

Rural population

41%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

9

Total land area

689 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Columbia \$73,909

Oregon \$70,084

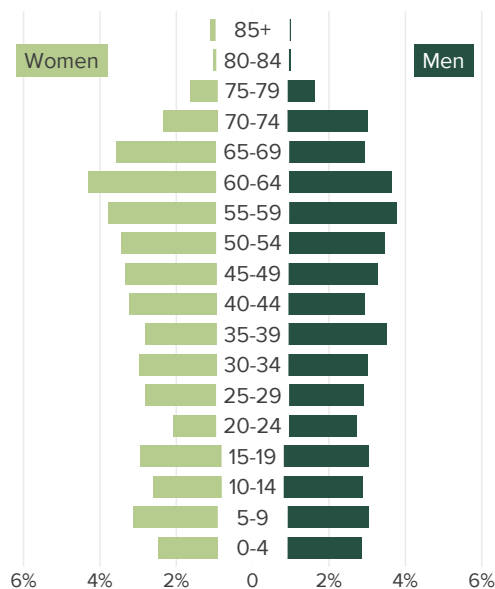
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

82
years



76
years

POPULATION BY AGE

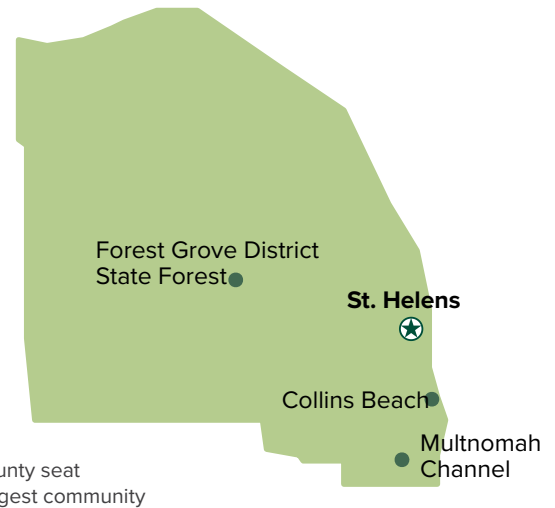


Public land

9%

Developed/cultivated land

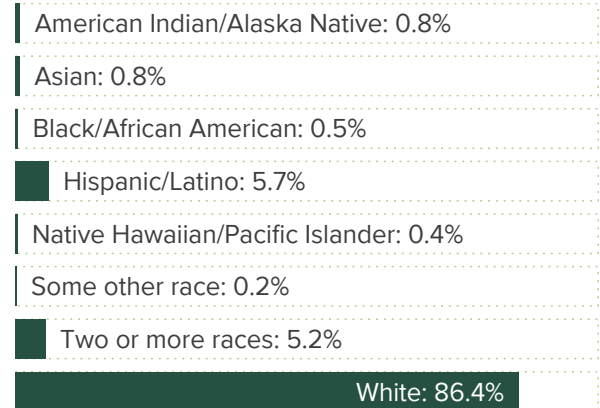
14%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.3%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	13.7%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	12.9	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	66.8%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.5%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	19.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	79.0%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.7%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	18.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	58.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.1	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,438	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,331			



Health

Low weight births	6.9%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.4%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	246	158		
Tobacco use	34.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	78.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	20	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	12.3%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,184	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

COOS COUNTY

Total population

64,619

Rural population

38%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

12

Total land area

1,806 mi²

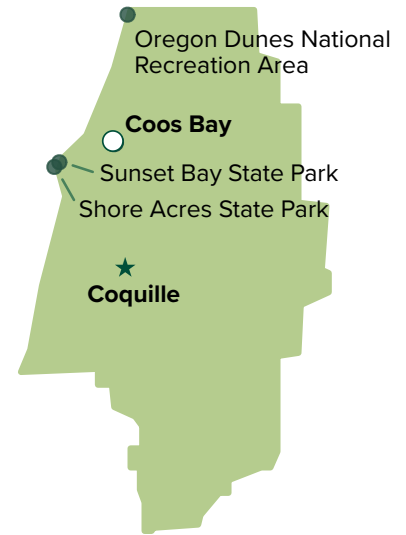


Public land

30%

Developed/
cultivated land

7%

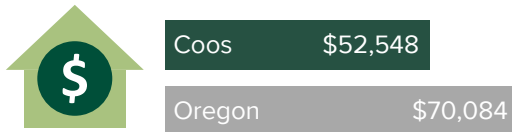


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



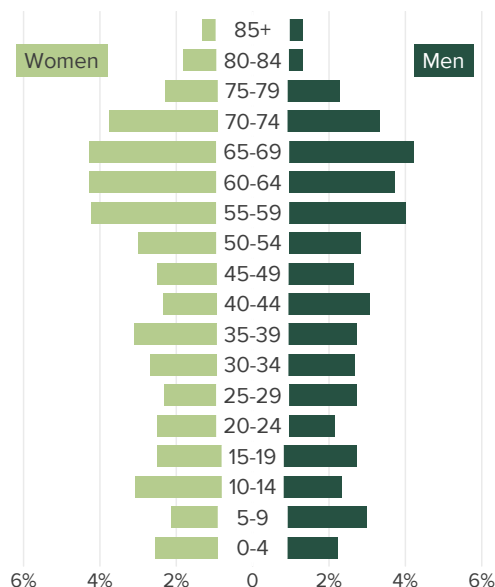
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

79
years

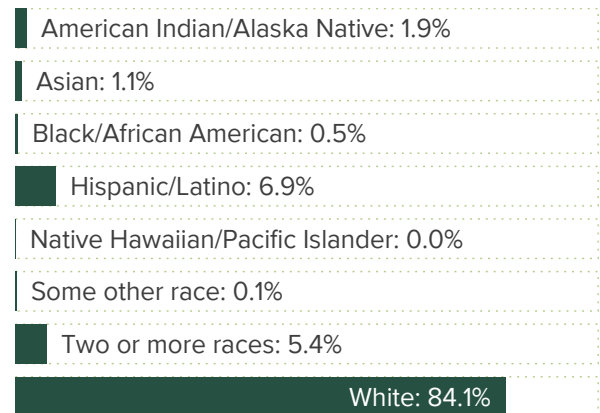


74
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	23.3%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.9	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	65.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.2%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	26.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	70.9%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	70.8%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	20.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.3%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	51.3%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	8.0	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,151	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$730			



Health

Low weight births	8.4%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	79.0%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	203	158		
Tobacco use	35.9%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	82.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.8	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	45	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	14.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,101	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

CROOK COUNTY

Total population

24,300

Rural population

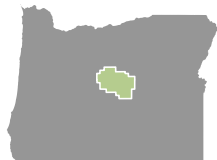
50%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

32

Total land area

2,987 mi²



Public land

51%

Developed/cultivated land

4%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Crook \$64,820

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



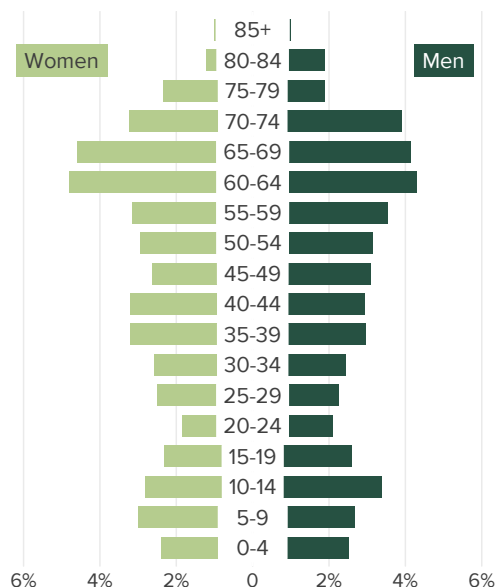
LIFE EXPECTANCY

82
years

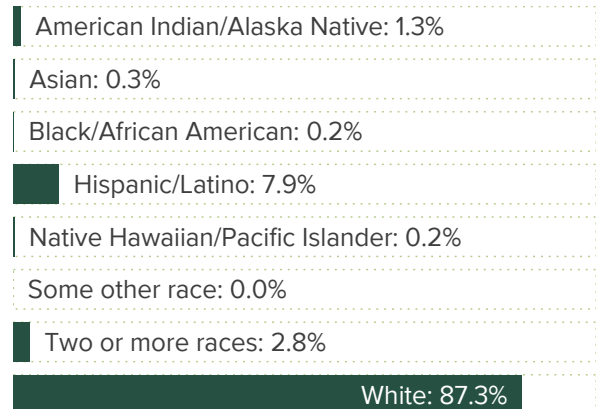


76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	15.6%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.7	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	11.3	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	68.9%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	39.9%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	37.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	93.3%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.4%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	20.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	54.7%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,358	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$716			



Health

Low weight births	9.6%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	75.9%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	198	158		
Tobacco use	32.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	60.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	8.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	12	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	15.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,988	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

CURRY COUNTY

Total population

23,234

Rural population

52%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

26

Total land area

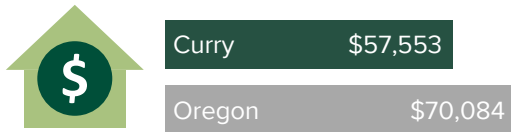
1,989 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



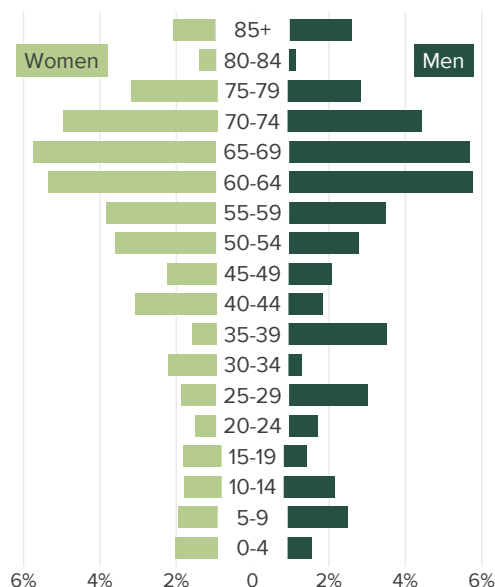
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE

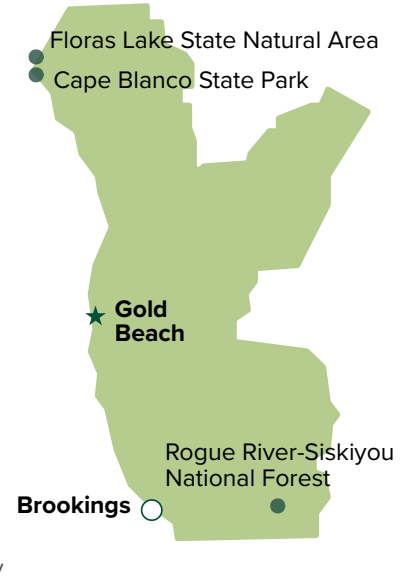


Public land

55%

Developed/
cultivated land

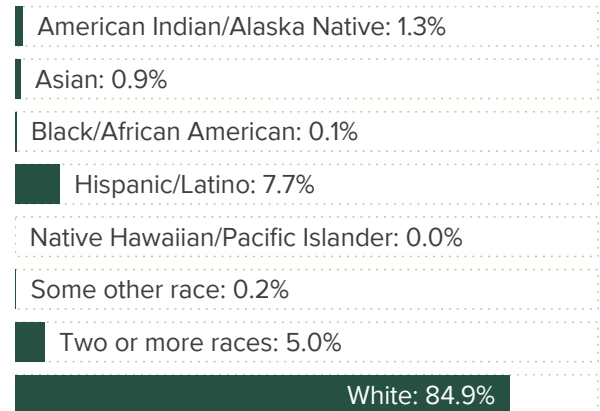
4%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.0%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	13.3%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.7	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15.0	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	67.3%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	33.6%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	15.9%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	71.2%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.0%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	24.1%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	45.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	10.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,204	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$854			



Health

Low weight births	6.2%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	60.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	82.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	202	158		
Tobacco use	27.1%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	86.6%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	13	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	17.1%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,553	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

DESCHUTES COUNTY

Total population

194,964

Rural population

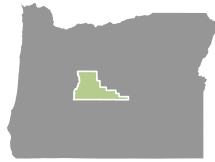
29%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

25

Total land area

3,054 mi²



Public land

78%

Developed/cultivated land

6%

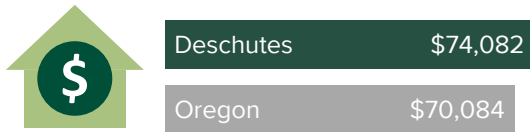


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



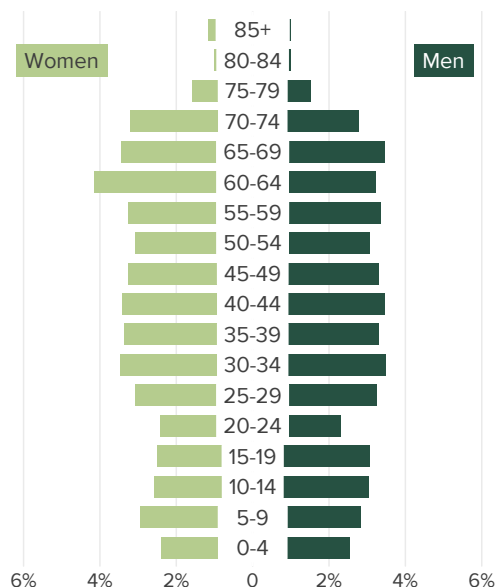
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



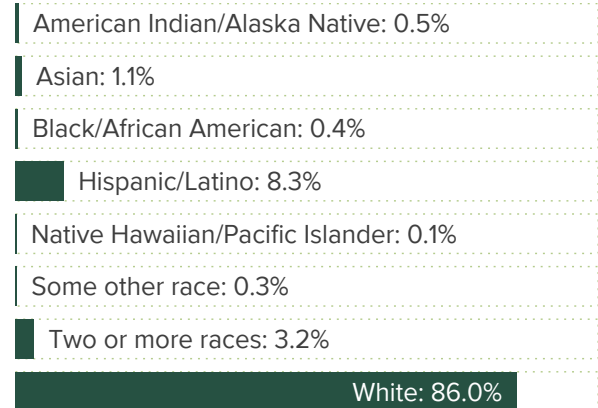
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.8%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	9.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.7	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	72.6%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	51.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	39.7%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	87.6%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.8%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	38.7%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.3%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	63.2%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	9.9	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,026	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,042			



Health

Low weight births	6.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	84.4%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	179	158		
Tobacco use	23.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	93.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19.8	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	104	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	5.2%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,246	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Total population

110,680

Rural population

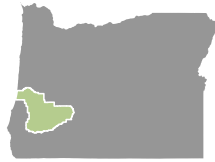
40%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

13

Total land area

5,133 mi²



Public land

52%

Developed/cultivated land

9%

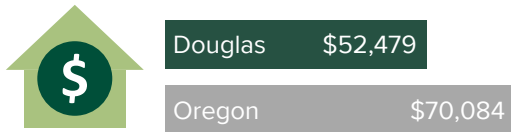


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



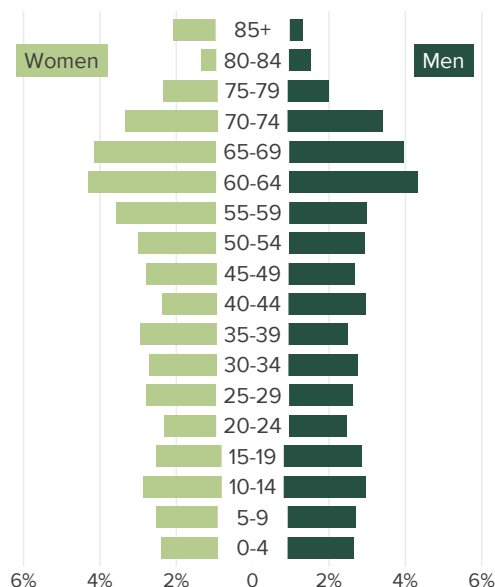
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



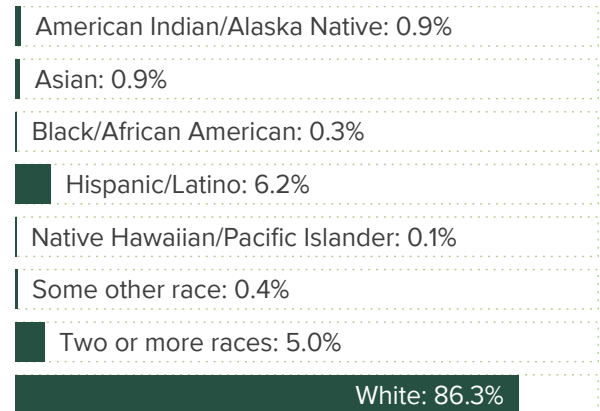
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	19.6%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	14.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.3	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	64.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	30.6%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	19.3%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	81.6%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	77.5%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	18.8%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	50.6%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,009	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$836			



Health

Low weight births	6.4%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	77.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	275	158		
Tobacco use	28.1%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	91.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.1	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	107	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	19.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,606	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

GILLIAM COUNTY

Total population

1,954

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

24

Total land area

1,223 mi²



Public land

8%

Developed/cultivated land

29%

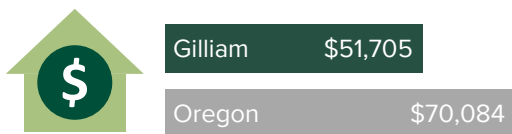


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



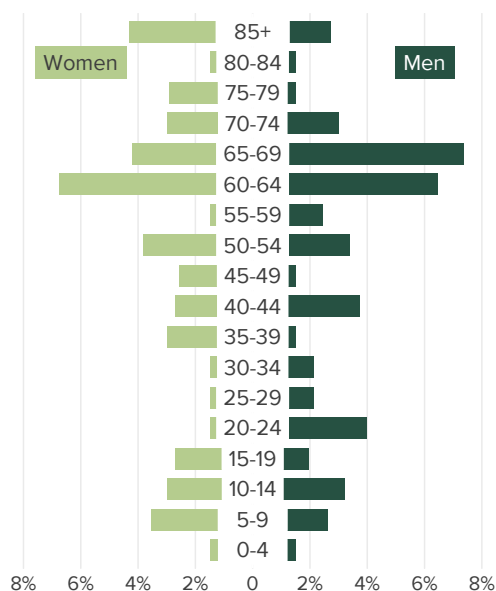
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



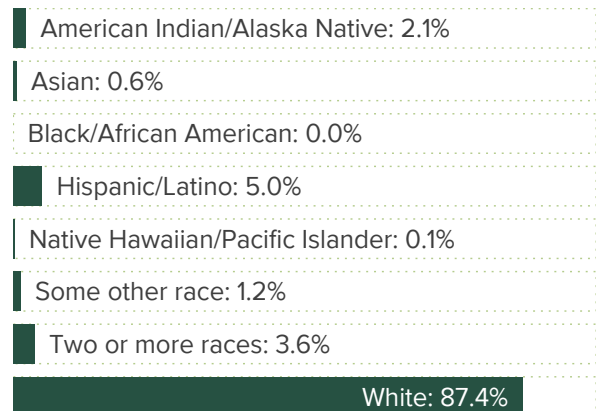
LIFE EXPECTANCY



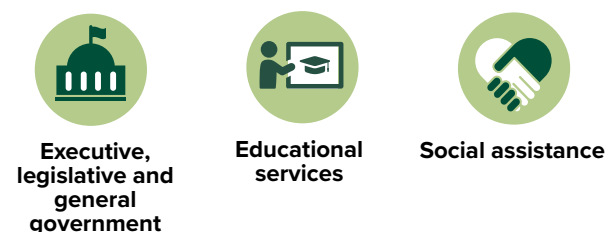
POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.4%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	3.9%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	26.5	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	72.0%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	17.4%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	31.3%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	91.2%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.0%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	22.2%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	53.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-28.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$5,763	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$751			



Health

Low weight births	ID	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	80.9%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	668	158		
Tobacco use	25.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	29.6%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	23.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	2	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	15.7%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	97,554	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

GRANT COUNTY

Total population

7,225

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

5

Total land area

4,529 mi²

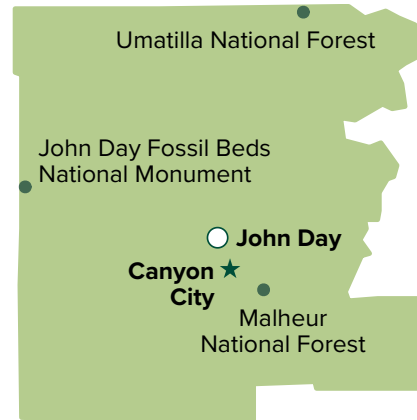


Public land

62%

Developed/cultivated land

1%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Grant \$51,100

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



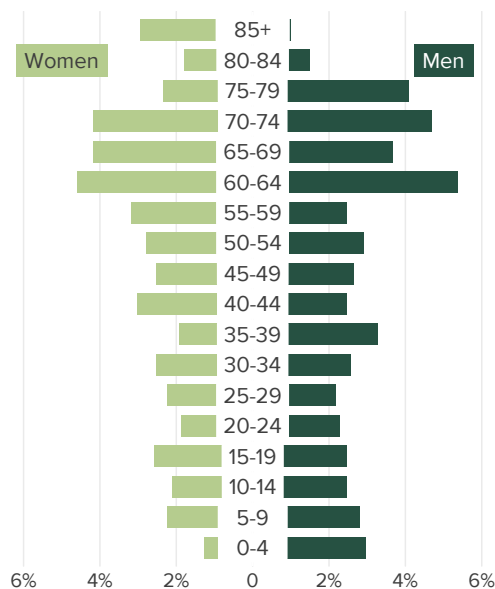
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83
years

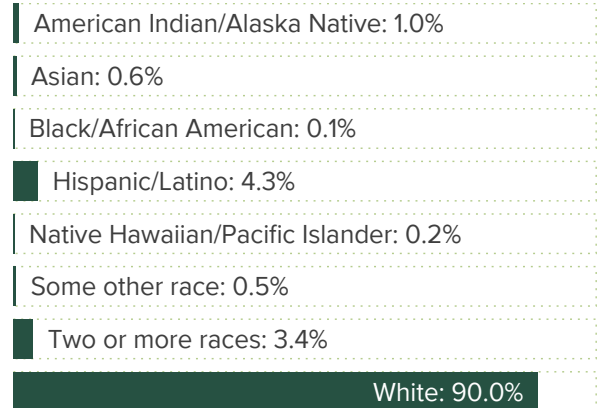


77
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Forestry and logging



Educational services



Hospitals



Community

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.3%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	21.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.3	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	1.2	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	75.0%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	50.0%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	23.1%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	75.9%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.1%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	17.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	51.9%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.8	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,235	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$626			



Health

Low weight births	11.0%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	50.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	86.4%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	214	158		
Tobacco use	20.3%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	17.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	4	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	23.8%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,011	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

HARNEY COUNTY

Total population

7,454

Total land area

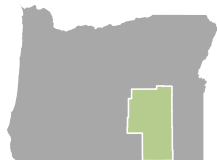
10,228 mi²

Rural population

44%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

9



Public land

75%

Developed/cultivated land

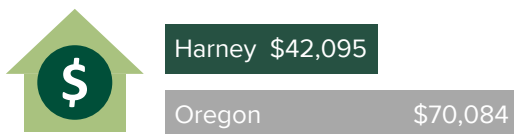
4%



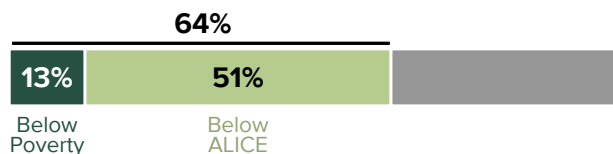
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



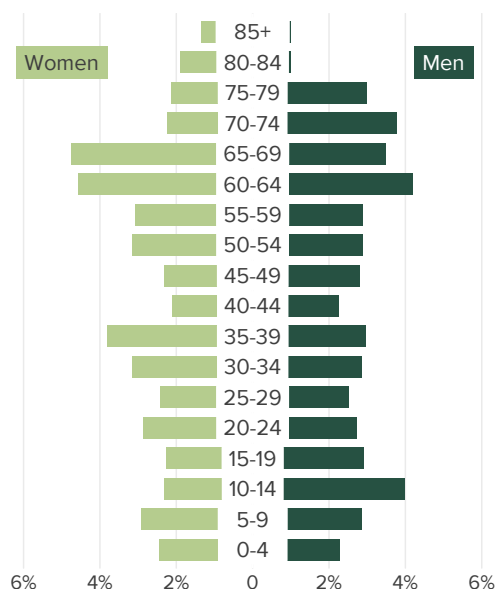
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



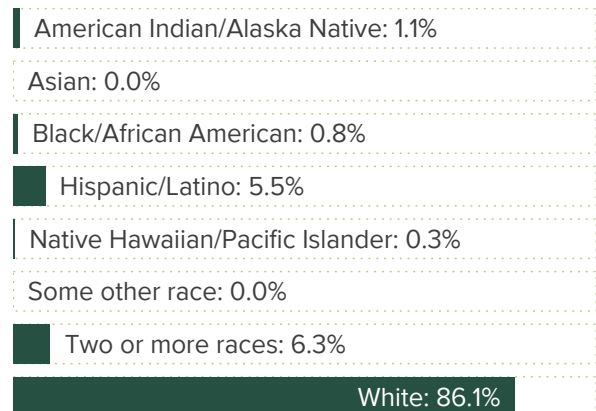
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Hospitals



Food services and drinking places



Community

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.0%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	12.6%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	20.1	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10.3	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	69.5%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	41.9%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	28.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	77.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.6%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	15.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	53.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	20.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,178	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$578			



Health

Low weight births	8.0%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	62.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	85.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	138	158		
Tobacco use	39.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	56.4%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.8	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	9	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	23.0%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	15,902	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Total population

23,915

Total land area

533 mi²

Rural population

52%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

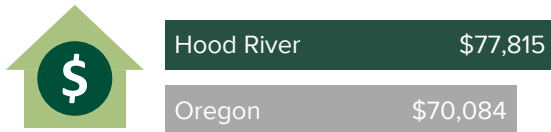
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FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



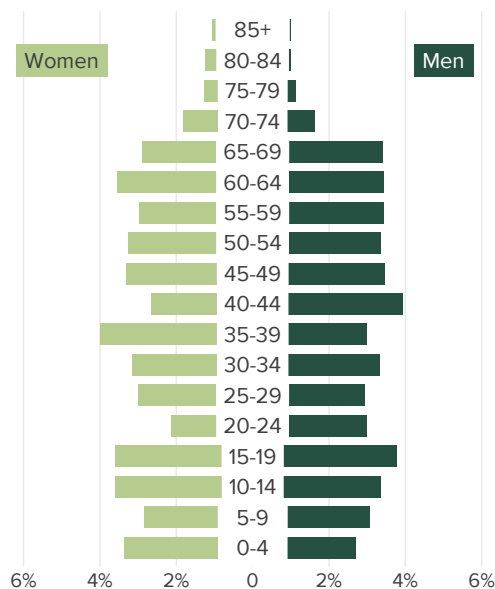
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

84
years



80
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land

71%

Developed/cultivated land

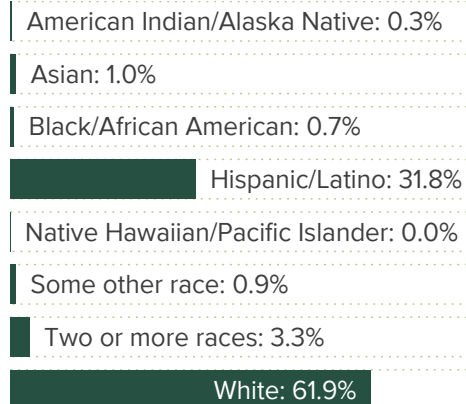
10%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop
production



Food services and
drinking places



Professional and
technical services



Community

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	5.9%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	6.0%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.8	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	68.3%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	42.6%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	32.0%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	90.2%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.9%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	38.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.5%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	68.9%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	33.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,689	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$916			



Health

Low weight births	5.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	86.1%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	243	158		
Tobacco use	27.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	69.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	25.9	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	57	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	11.0%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	15,258	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

JACKSON COUNTY

Total population

221,662

Rural population

21%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

5

Total land area

2,801 mi²



Public land

51%

Developed/cultivated land

11%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Jackson \$61,020

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



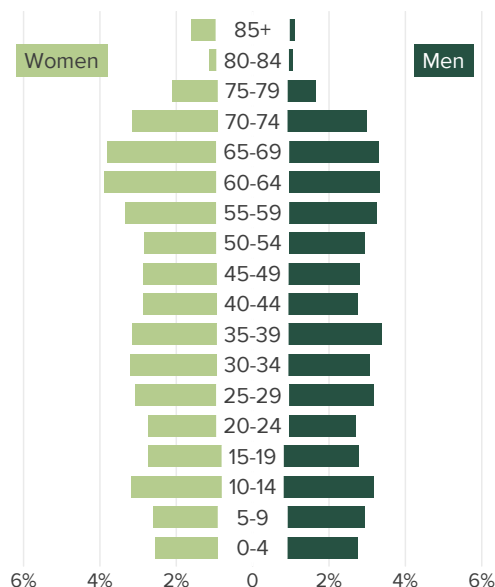
LIFE EXPECTANCY

82
years

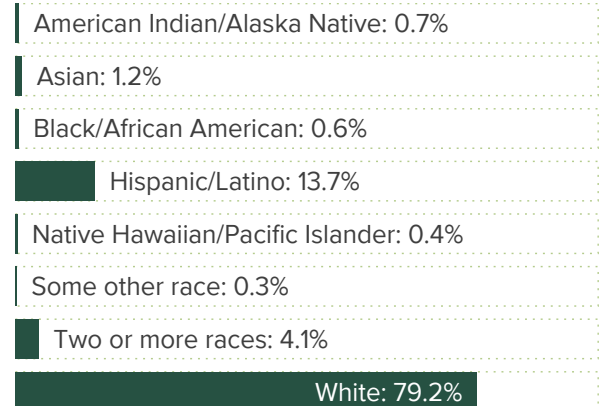


76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	16.7%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.8	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24.9	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	66.9%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	23.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	76.8%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.1%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	30.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.4%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.7%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	14.1	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,453	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$788			



Health

Low weight births	8.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	171	158		
Tobacco use	28.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	82.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	108	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	10.9%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,602	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Total population

24,232

Total land area

1,792 mi²

Rural population

67%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

18

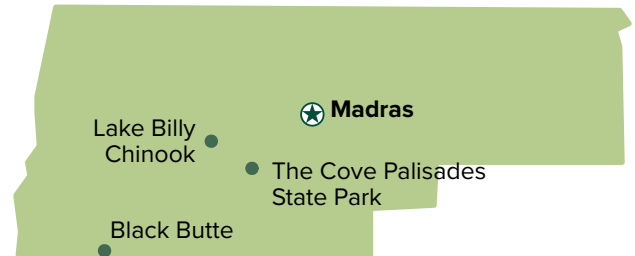


Public land

51%

Developed/cultivated land

8%

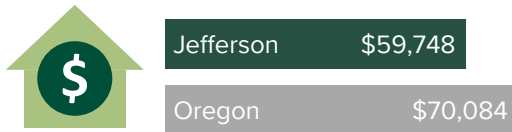


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



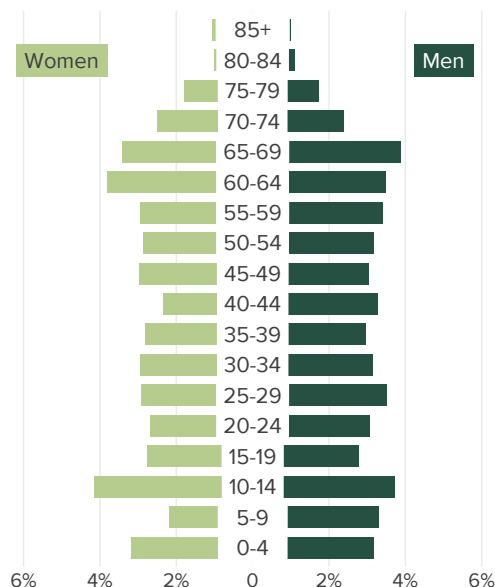
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



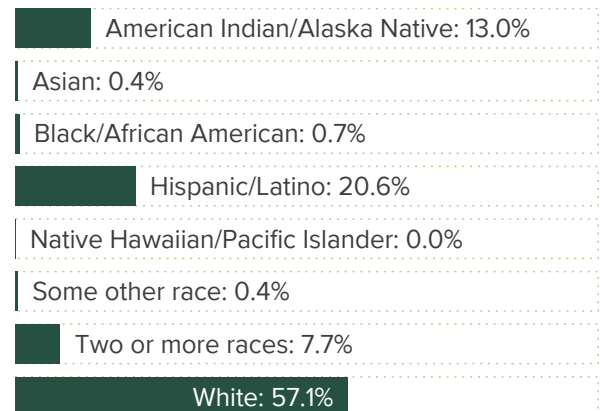
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



Community

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.1%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	17.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.2	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15.5	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	60.1%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	30.2%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	20.0%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	84.2%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.4%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	20.9%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.5%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	53.3%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	2.0	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,291	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$775			



Health

Low weight births	7.7%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	72.4%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	404	158		
Tobacco use	26.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	62.9%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	29.0	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	31	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	18.5%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,299	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Total population

87,686

Rural population

43%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

15

Total land area

1,641 mi²



Public land

70%

Developed/cultivated land

9%

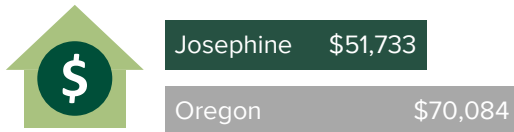


★ County seat
○ Largest community

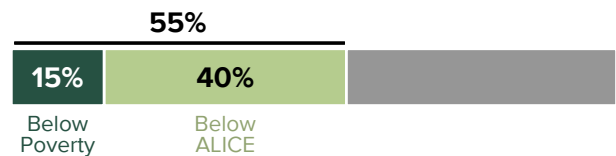
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



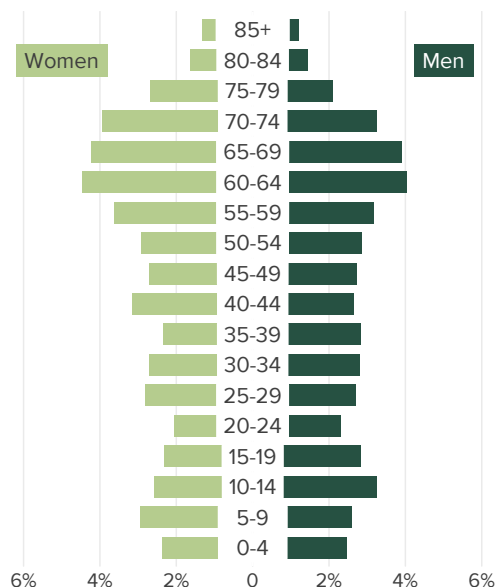
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



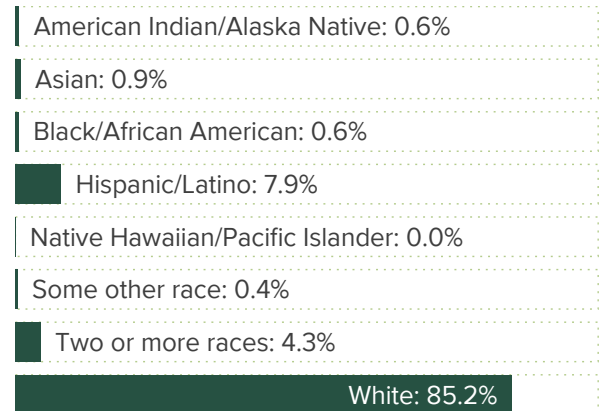
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	22.1%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.7	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.9	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	63.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	32.8%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	25.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	73.5%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.7%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	18.1%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.2%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	49.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	15.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$927	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$839			



Health

Low weight births	7.8%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.5%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	112	158		
Tobacco use	31.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	71.8%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.3	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	24	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	15.7%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,187	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

KLAMATH COUNTY

Total population

68,899

Rural population

38%

Net migration, 2020-2021

(per 1,000 population)

10

Total land area

6,137 mi²



Public land

60%

Developed/
cultivated land

8%



★ County seat

○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



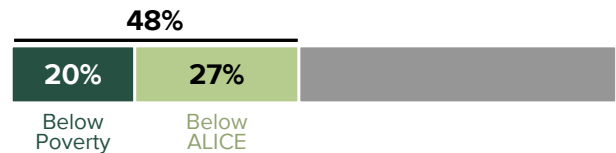
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Klamath \$50,790

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



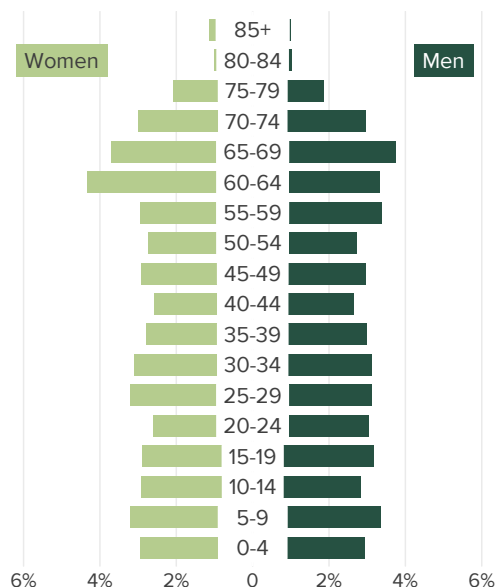
LIFE EXPECTANCY

78
years

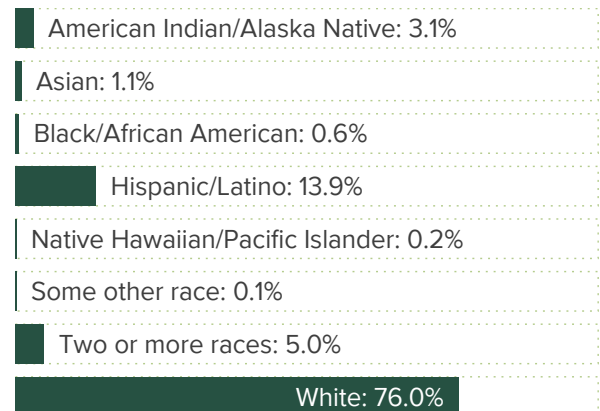


72
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational
services



Food services and
drinking places



Wood product
manufacturing



Community

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.7%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	24.4%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.9	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28.4	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	61.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	32.0%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	26.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	74.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.4%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	21.1%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	51.9%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	6.1	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,084	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$653			



Health

Low weight births	10.7%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.8%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	205	158		
Tobacco use	29.9%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	69.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17.9	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	46	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	13.3%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,654	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

LAKE COUNTY

Total population

8,119

Rural population

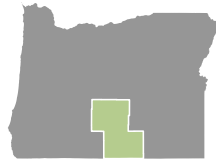
100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

8

Total land area

8,358 mi²

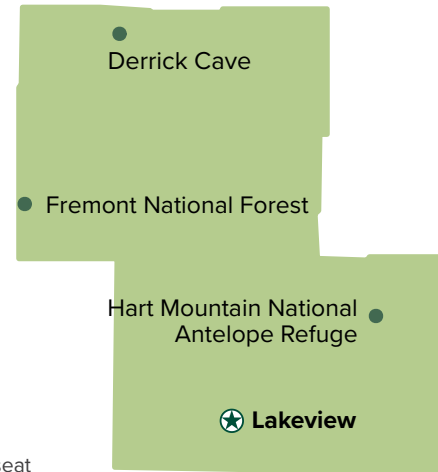


Public land

76%

Developed/cultivated land

3%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



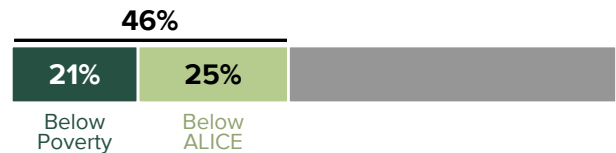
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lake \$50,685

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



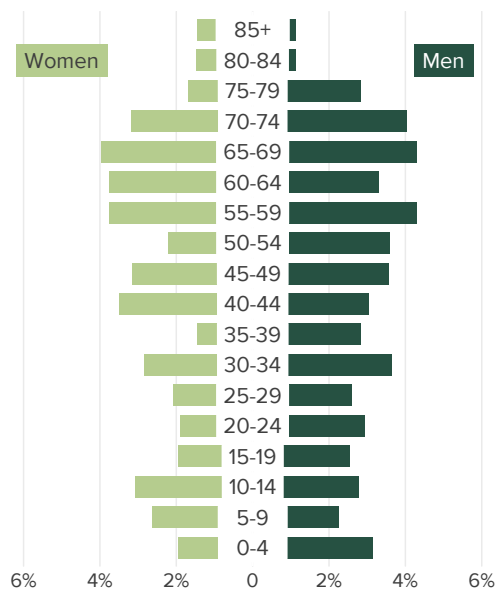
LIFE EXPECTANCY

78
years

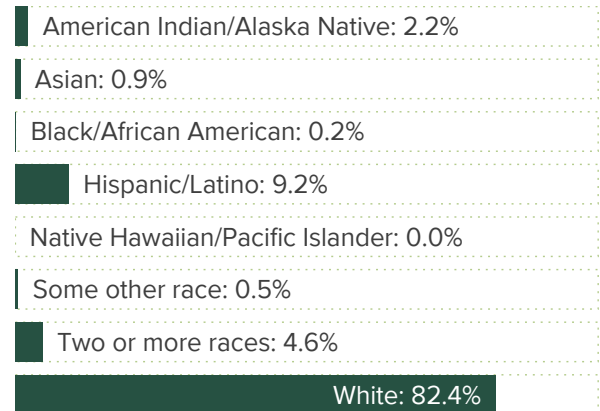


77
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Educational services



Wood product manufacturing



Community

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.1%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	18.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	ID	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19.4	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	72.6%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	50.0%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	25.3%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	79.6%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	95.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	19.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.5%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	49.2%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5.2	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,617	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$666			



Health

Low weight births	10.1%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	56.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	78.0%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	394	158		
Tobacco use	19.7%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	37.3%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	5.0	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	1	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	18.4%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,371	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

LANE COUNTY

Total population
380,532

Rural population
18%

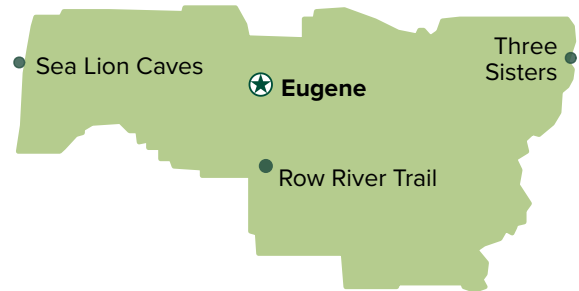
Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)
3

Total land area
4,722 mi²



Public land
58%

Developed/cultivated land
10%

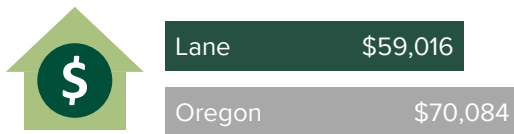


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



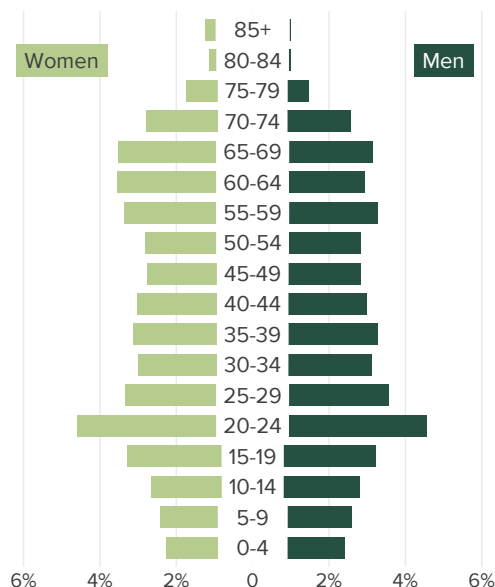
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



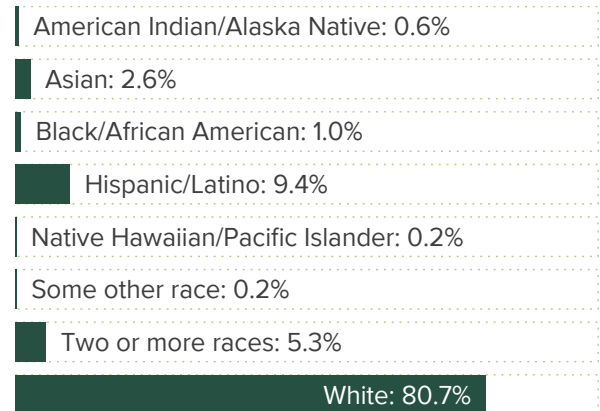
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Community

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.2%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	17.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.3	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	28.5	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	68.9%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	39.8%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	29.0%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	80.7%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	32.5%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.5%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	60.3%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	11.7	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,556	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$917			



Health

Low weight births	7.0%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	82.8%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	99	158		
Tobacco use	26.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	92.3%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	20.4	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	208	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	8.3%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,201	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

LINCOLN COUNTY

Total population

49,866

Rural population

38%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

18

Total land area

1,195 mi²



Public land

32%

Developed/
cultivated land

7%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lincoln \$54,961

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

42%

13%

Below
Poverty

29%

Below
ALICE

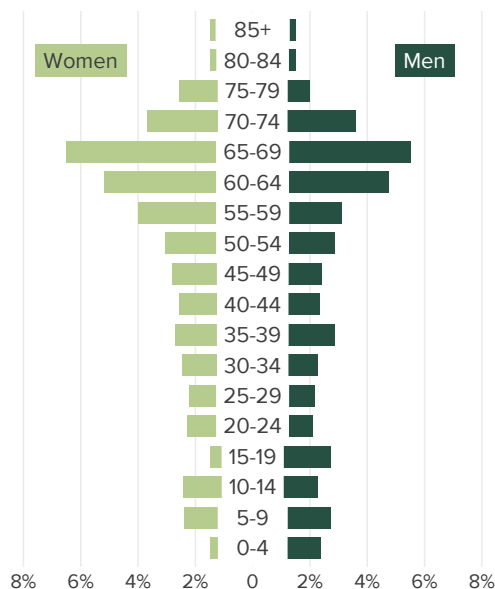
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

81
years

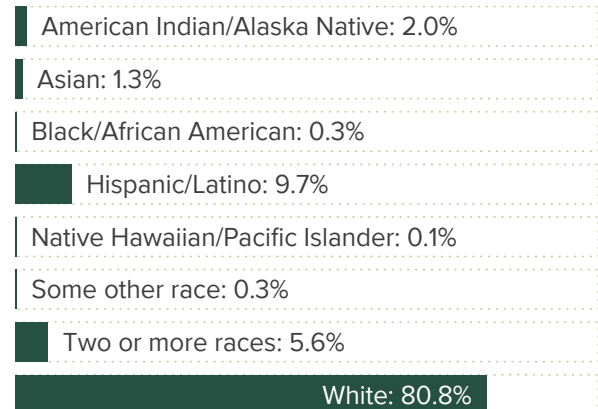


74
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and
drinking places



Accommodation



Educational
services



Community

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.4%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	19.3%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.1	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24.6	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	67.5%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	15.9%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	95.0%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.4%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	28.6%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	6.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	50.6%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	14.8	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,430	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$835			



Health

Low weight births	7.9%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	202	158		
Tobacco use	29.1%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	89.3%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19.3	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	77	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	14.3%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,868	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

LINN COUNTY

Total population

127,200

Rural population

34%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

14

Total land area

2,309 mi²



Public land

39%

Developed/cultivated land

27%

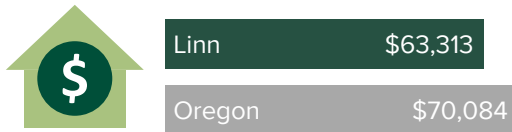


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



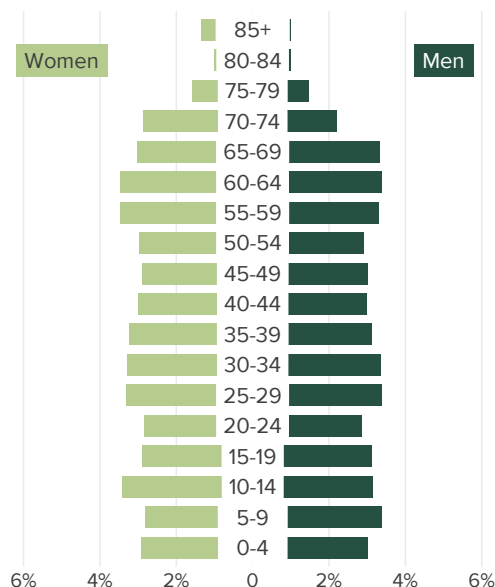
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



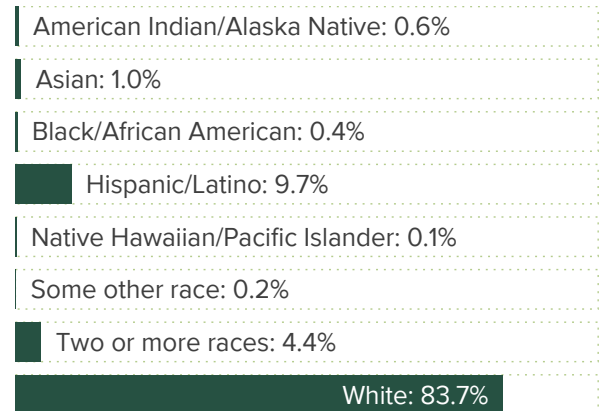
LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



Community

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.7%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	12.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.9	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24.3	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	64.4%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	38.2%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	27.8%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	76.3%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	79.1%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	19.8%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	60.4%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	15.0	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,412	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$860			



Health

Low weight births	7.0%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	474	158		
Tobacco use	26.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	85.9%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.7	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	32	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	13.5%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,952	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

MALHEUR COUNTY

Total population

31,313

Rural population

59%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

14

Total land area

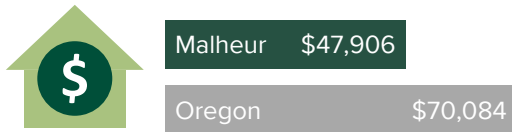
9,930 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



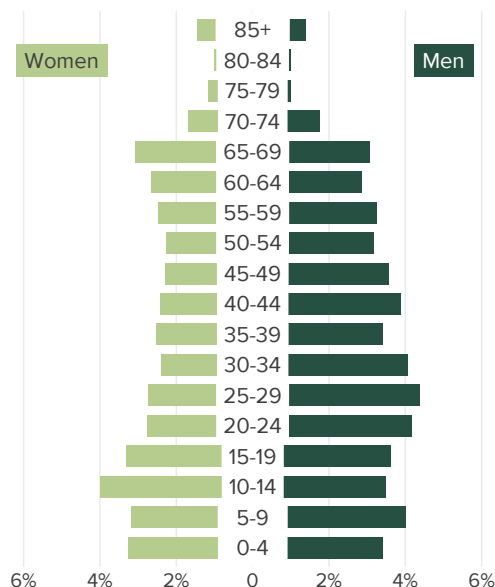
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY



POPULATION BY AGE

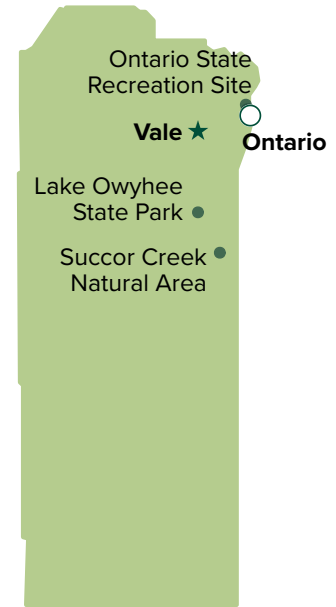


Public land

78%

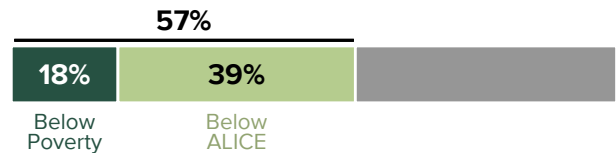
Developed/
cultivated land

5%

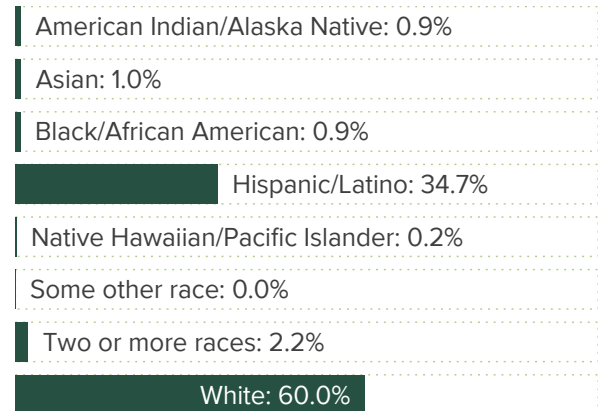


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.4%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	24.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	26.9	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15.2	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	53.7%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.0%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	26.8%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	88.5%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	14.1%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.4%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	50.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	9.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$978	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$605			



Health

Low weight births	7.8%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	76.6%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	190	158		
Tobacco use	29.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	64.8%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17.7	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	10	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	15.0%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	12,336	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

MARION COUNTY

Total population
344,037

Rural population
15%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)
2

Total land area
1,191 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



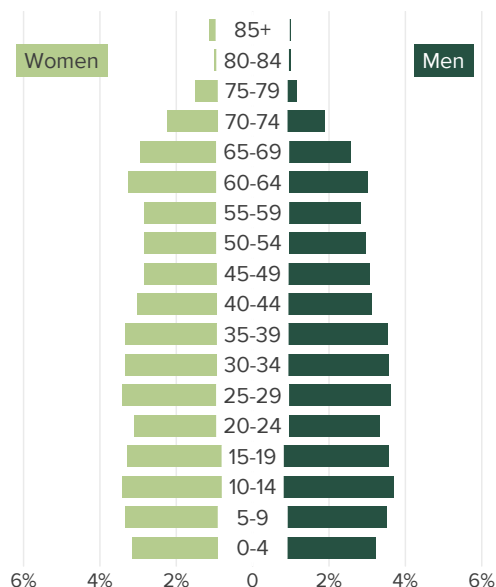
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

82 years  **76** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
34%

Developed/cultivated land
47%

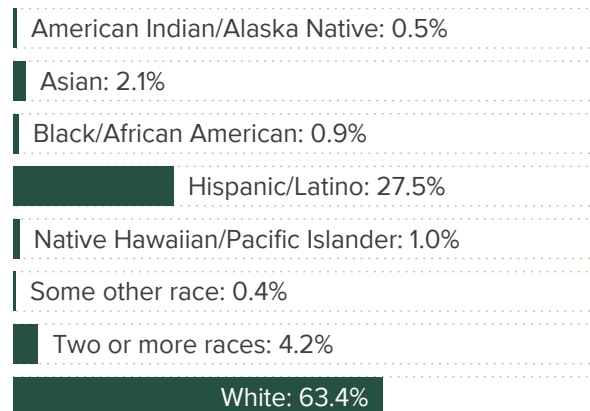


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Community

	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.6%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	17.5%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.8	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	62.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	27.7%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	20.8%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	78.7%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	82.7%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	24.5%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	61.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	19.3	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,299	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$836			



Health

Low weight births	5.7%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	78.0%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	243	158		
Tobacco use	23.8%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	92.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.3	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	178	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	7.9%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,291	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

MORROW COUNTY

Total population

11,964

Total land area

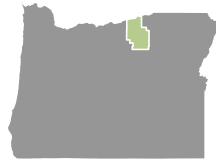
2,048 mi²

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

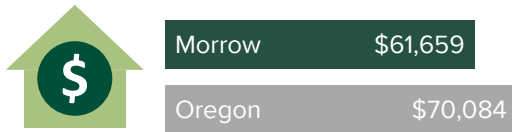
29



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



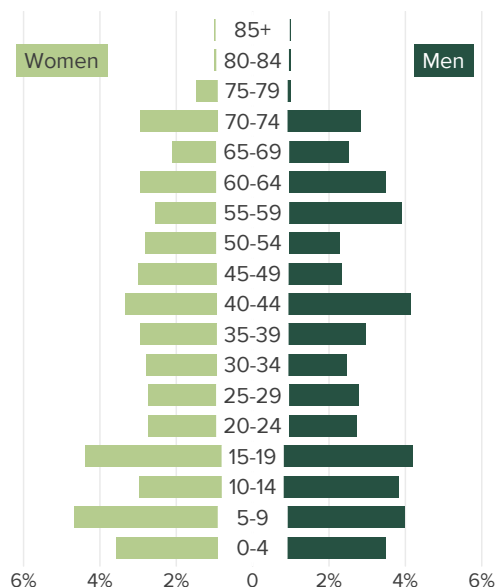
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

82
years



78
years

POPULATION BY AGE

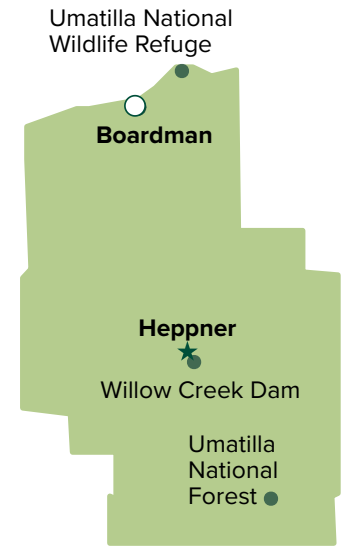


Public land

16%

Developed/
cultivated land

31%

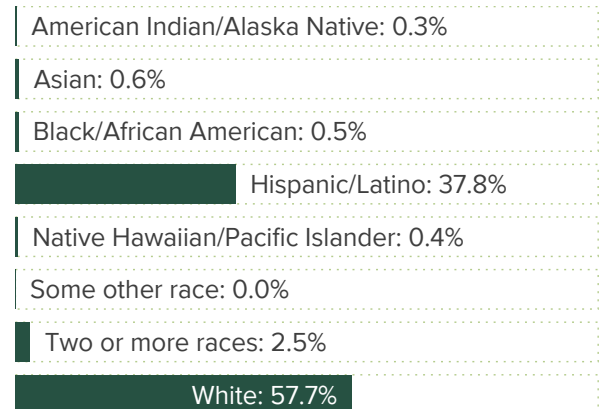


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.3%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	20.5%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.1	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.1	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	59.7%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	28.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	13.1%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	91.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	91.9%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	10.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.6%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.3%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	16.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$3,095	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$691			



Health

Low weight births	3.4%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	66.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	105	158		
Tobacco use	29.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	48.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.9	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	12	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	35.4%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	17,208	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Total population

810,011

Rural population

1%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

5

Total land area

465 mi²

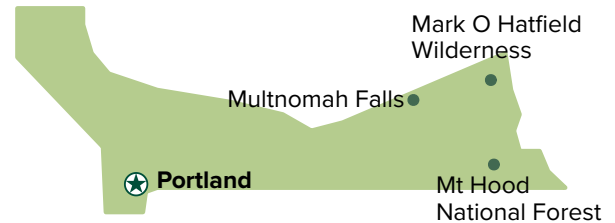


Public land

37%

Developed/cultivated land

42%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Multnomah \$76,290

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



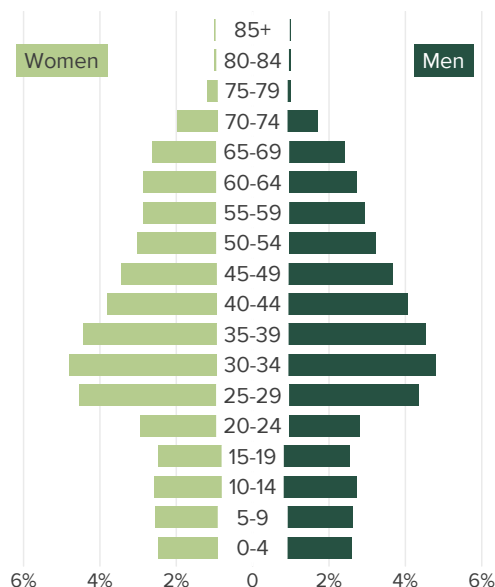
LIFE EXPECTANCY

82
years

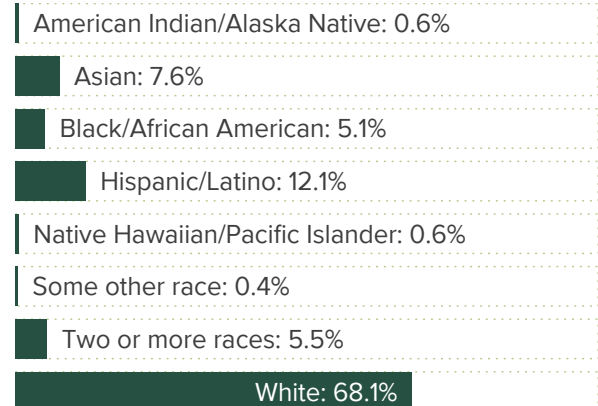


76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Professional and technical services



Food services and drinking places



Community

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.5%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	15.1%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.4	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	59.5	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	65.8%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	42.7%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	31.7%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	83.3%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	83.4%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	47.2%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	70.0%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	21.6	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,241	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,331			



Health

Low weight births	7.5%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	83.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	100	158		
Tobacco use	23.2%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	99.0%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	34.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	402	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	1.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,628	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

POLK COUNTY

Total population

86,347

Rural population

20%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

16

Total land area

744 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Polk \$70,238

Oregon \$70,084

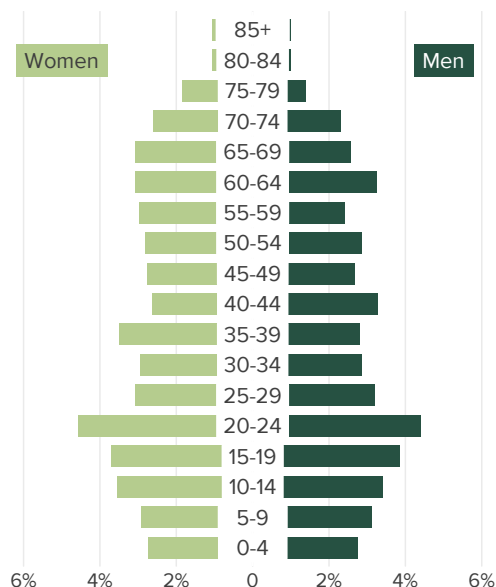
LIFE EXPECTANCY

82
years



77
years

POPULATION BY AGE

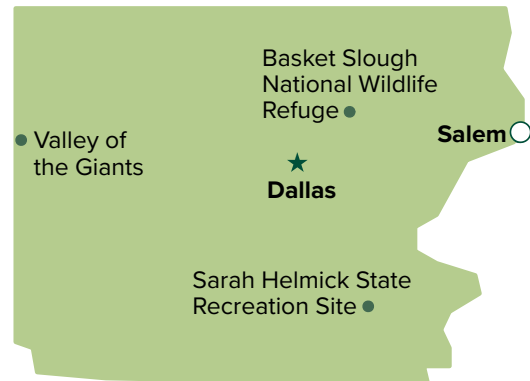


Public land

12%

Developed/cultivated land

43%

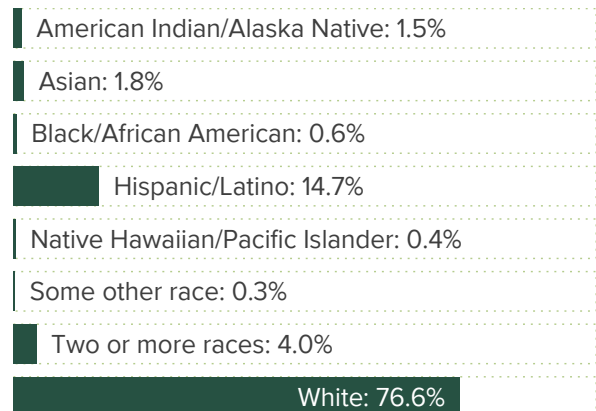


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Nursing and residential care facilities



Community

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.6%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	13.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.6	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	15.2	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	67.4%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	26.7%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	23.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	75.4%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	86.0%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	30.8%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.8%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	60.4%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	5.6	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,140	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$836			



Health

Low weight births	6.3%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	80.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	338	158		
Tobacco use	24.7%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	83.1%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.3	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	28	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	7.1%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,082	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

SHERMAN COUNTY

Total population

1,784

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

17

Total land area

831 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Sherman \$53,606

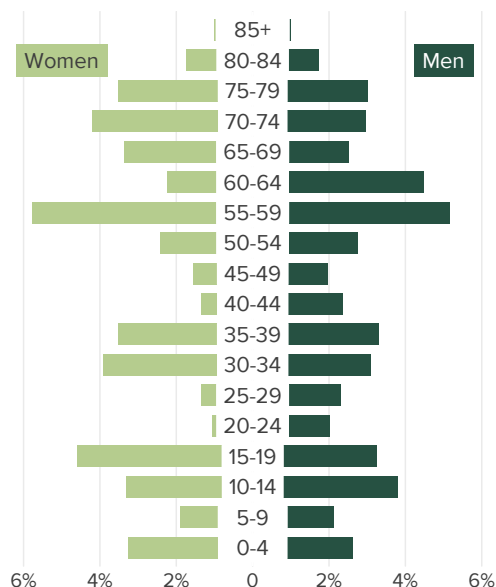
Oregon \$70,084

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE

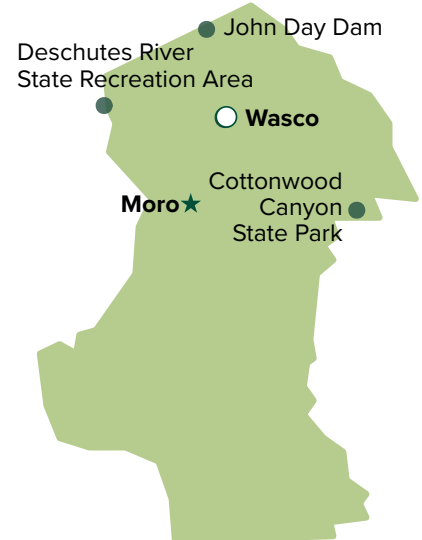


Public land

13%

Developed/
cultivated land

45%

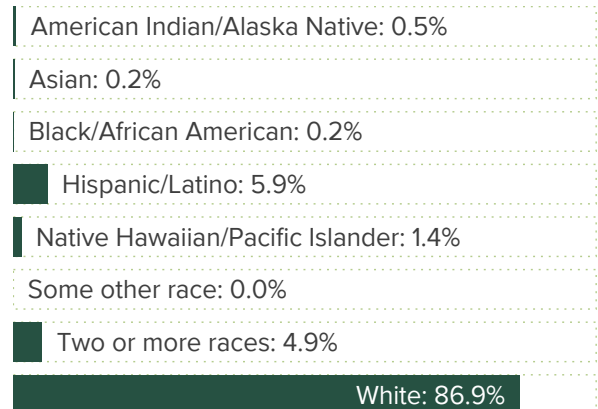


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.2%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	12.3%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	40.9	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	73.2%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	59.1%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	51.9%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	84.0%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	95.7%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	18.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.3%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	53.8%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	-5.5	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$4,030	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$643			



Health

Low weight births	ID	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	80.9%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	ID	158		
Tobacco use	25.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	53.1%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	0	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	25.6%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	72,838	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Total population

27,129

Total land area

1,332 mi²

Rural population

61%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

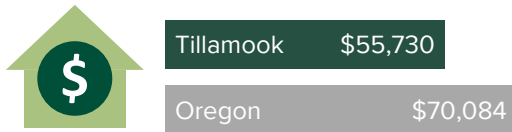
14



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



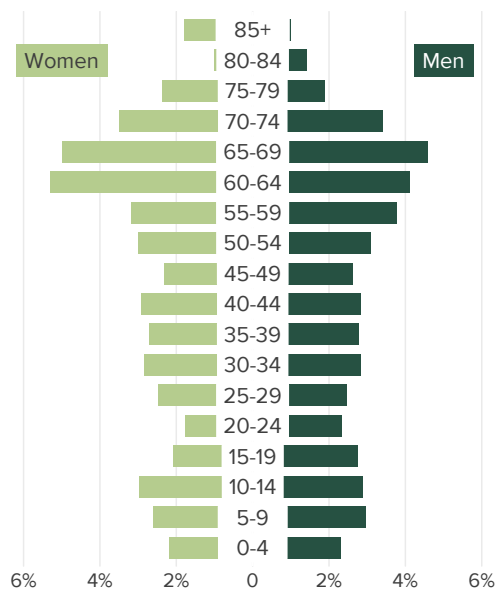
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

80
years



76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land

52%

Developed/
cultivated land

7%

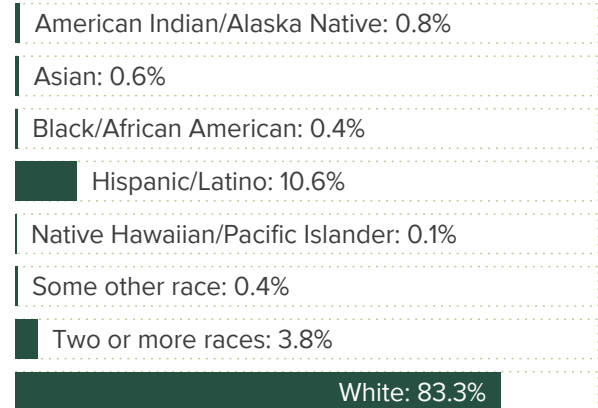


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.8%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	20.5%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.8	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	70.3%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	31.9%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	24.7%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	85.9%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.9%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	22.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.5%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	50.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	16.7	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,224	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$708			



Health

Low weight births	7.2%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	57.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	326	158		
Tobacco use	21.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	89.9%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	38	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	10.4%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,506	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

UMATILLA COUNTY

Total population

79,509

Total land area

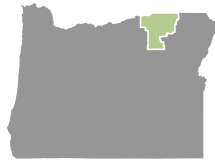
3,232 mi²

Rural population

32%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

4

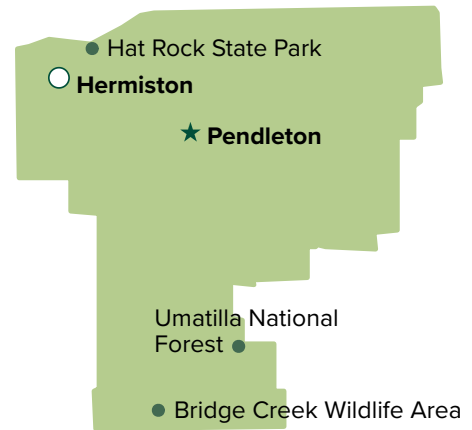


Public land

26%

Developed/cultivated land

33%

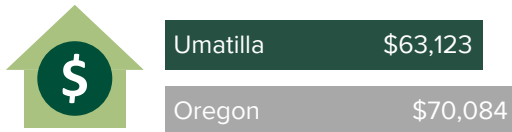


★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



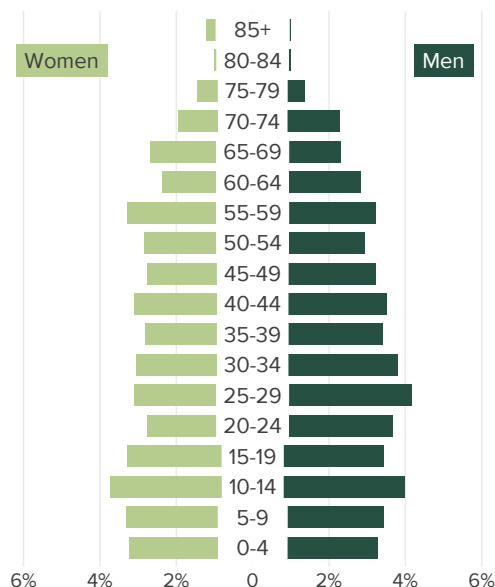
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

80
years

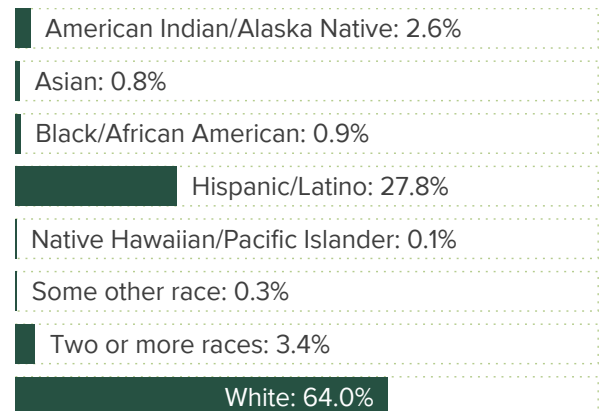


75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational
services



Food services and
drinking places



Agriculture &
forestry support
activity



Community

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.0%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	16.7%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23.7	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	53.3%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	28.5%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	29.6%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	84.9%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	86.2%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	18.2%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.6%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	15.1	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,323	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$677			



Health

Low weight births	7.6%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	81.2%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	231	158		
Tobacco use	27.8%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	82.3%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	27	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	16.0%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,219	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

UNION COUNTY

Total population

26,255

Rural population

43%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

6

Total land area

2,039 mi²



Public land

48%

Developed/cultivated land

14%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Union **\$55,227**

Oregon **\$70,084**

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



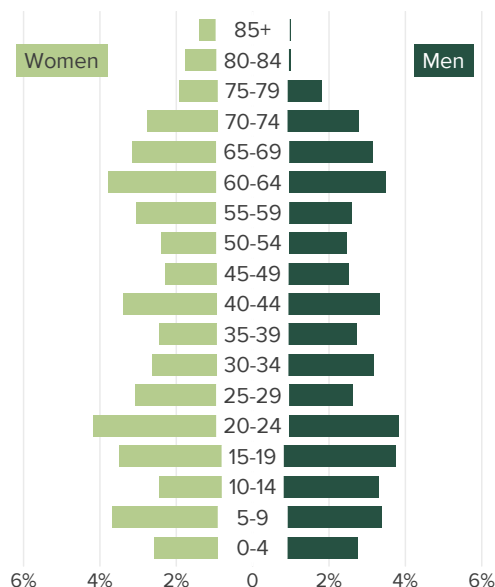
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years

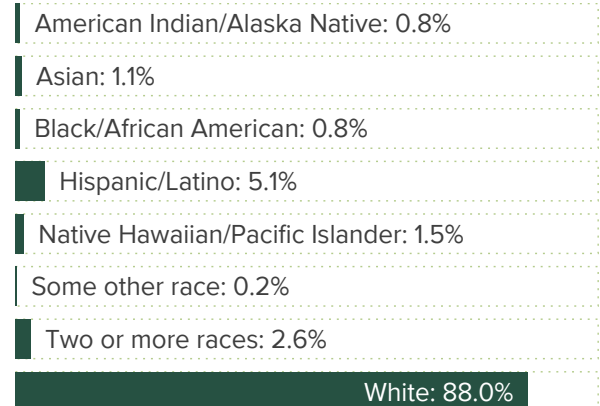


76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Transportation equipment manufacturing



Community

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.7%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	14.5%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.5	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	21.6	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	66.7%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	33.9%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	34.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	74.4%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.0%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	24.2%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.6%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.6%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	14.5	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,100	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$680			



Health

Low weight births	6.3%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	73.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	82.5%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	243	158		
Tobacco use	24.6%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	73.8%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.5	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	11	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	14.2%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	11,005	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

WALLOWA COUNTY

Total population

7,330

Total land area

3,151 mi²

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

9



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wallowa \$57,891

Oregon \$70,084

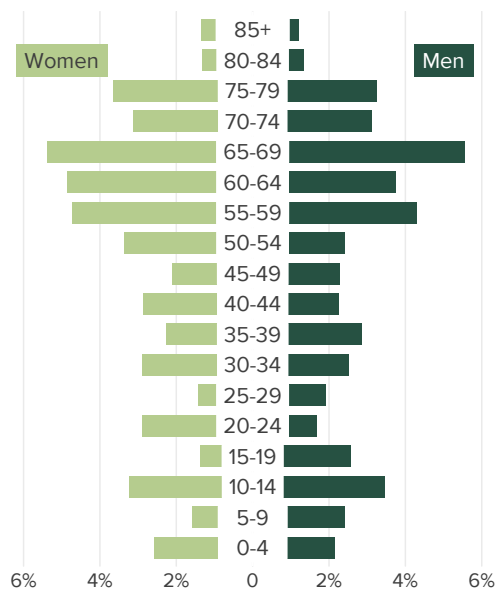
LIFE
EXPECTANCY

84
years



78
years

POPULATION BY AGE

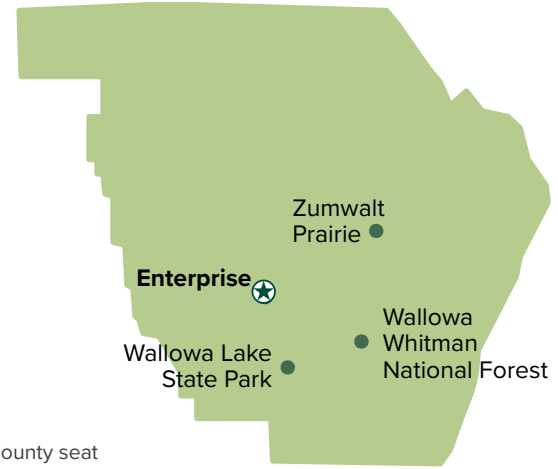


Public land

58%

Developed/cultivated land

4%

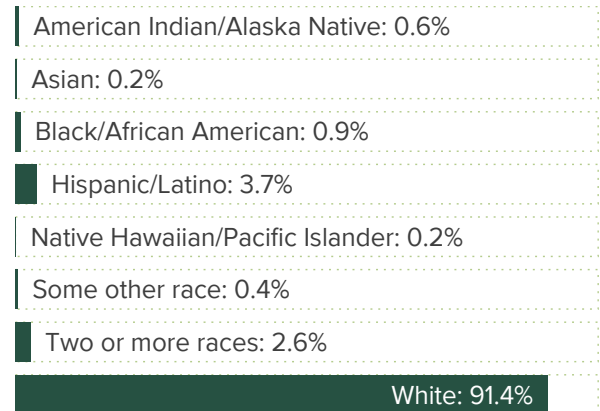


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Ambulatory
health care
services



Hospitals



Social assistance



Community

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.9%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	9.4%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	ID	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10.0	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	74.1%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	48.5%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	30.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	93.1%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.5%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	27.6%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.4%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	57.9%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	12.4	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,382	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$665			



Health

Low weight births	4.3%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	87.5%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	343	158		
Tobacco use	12.7%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	51.0%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.9	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	6	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	11.7%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,069	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

WASCO COUNTY

Total population

26,603

Rural population

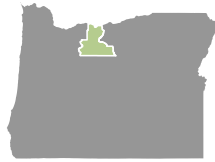
35%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

1

Total land area

2,395 mi²

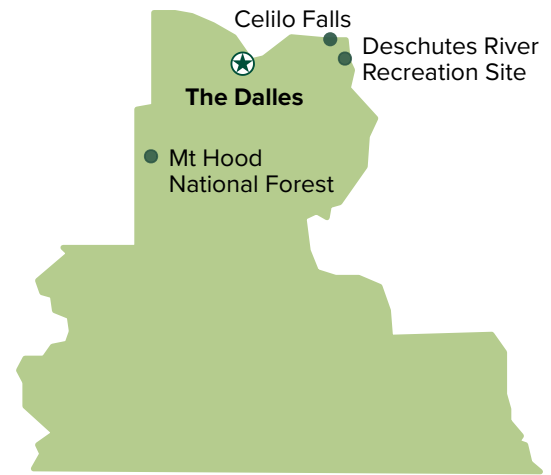


Public land

44%

Developed/cultivated land

12%

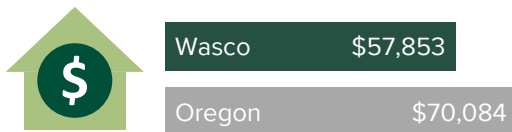


★ County seat ○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



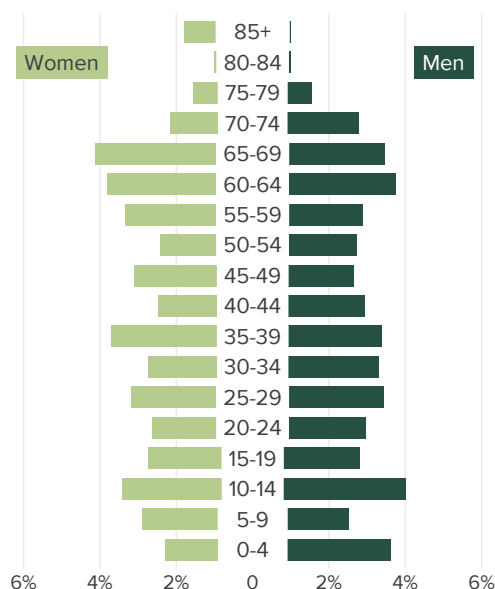
LIFE EXPECTANCY

80
years

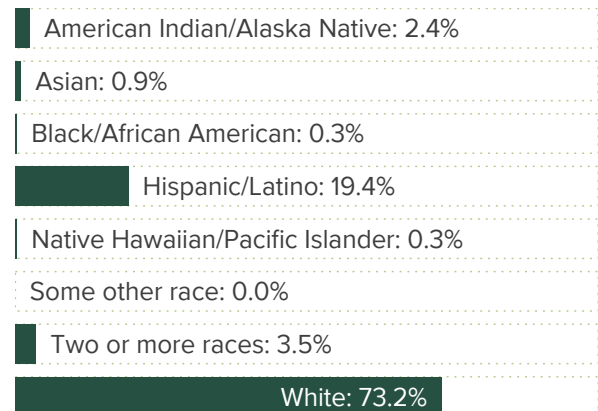


75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Community

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.8%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	12.5%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.6	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	32.4	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	63.4%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	30.3%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	20.7%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	82.8%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.3%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	21.0%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.2%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	60.5%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	13.3	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,500	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$892			



Health

Low weight births	9.6%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	80.9%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	166	158		
Tobacco use	25.0%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	72.2%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	21.9	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	23	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	19.3%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	15,211	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Total population
596,969

Total land area
727 mi²

Rural population
5%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

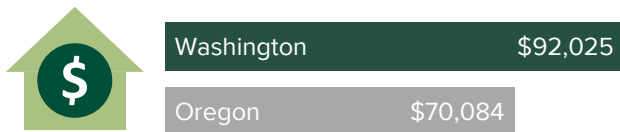
3



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



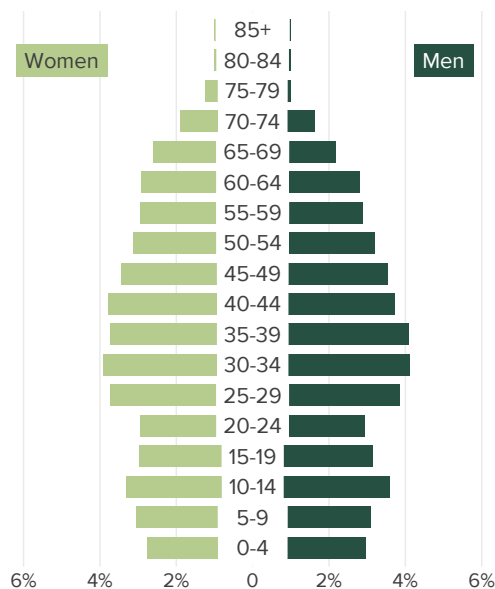
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years  **80** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
15%

Developed/cultivated land
46%

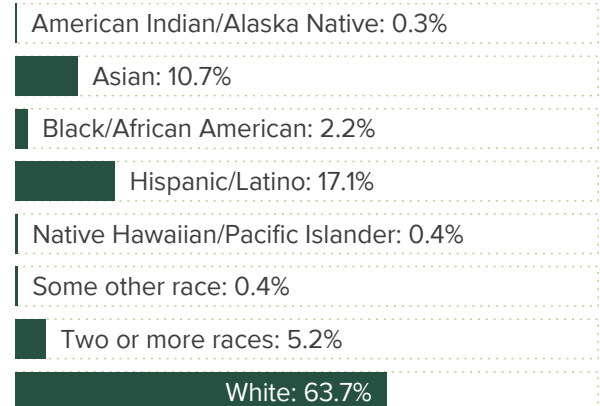


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	8.0%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	8.8%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	2.6	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.7	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	68.0%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	46.7%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	38.5%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	89.5%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.0%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	45.6%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.4%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	69.0%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	17.0	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$2,039	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,331			



Health

Low weight births	6.5%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	75.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	84.3%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	197	158		
Tobacco use	18.8%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	97.0%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	18.6	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	351	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	2.2%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,896	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

WHEELER COUNTY

Total population

1,477

Total land area

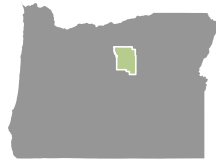
1,717 mi²

Rural population

100%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

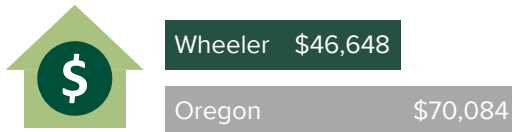
12



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

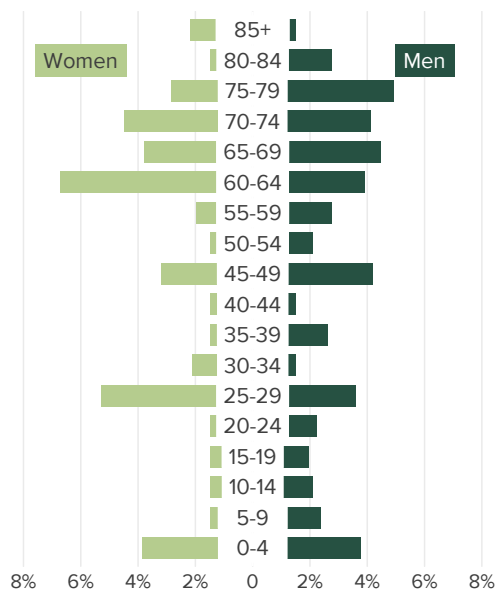


LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land

30%

Developed/cultivated land

1%

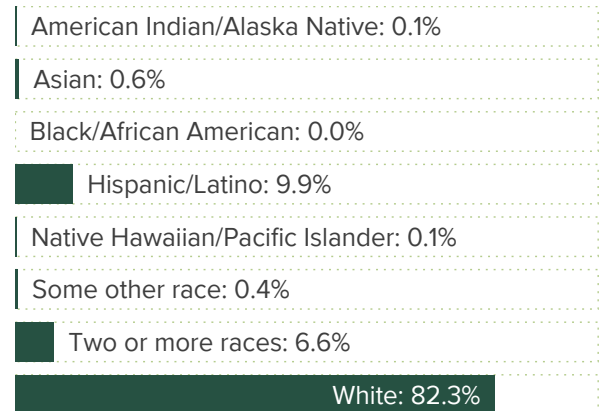


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.6%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	24.3%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	79.4%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	49.6%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	29.4%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	39.7%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	46.6%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	19.6%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.3%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	45.0%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	30.3	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,779	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$585			



Health

Low weight births	ID	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	ID	71.0%		
Good or better health	ID	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	363	158		
Tobacco use	ID	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	45.1%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	22.2	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	5	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	21.5%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	15,894	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

YAMHILL COUNTY

Total population

107,024

Rural population

26%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)

5

Total land area

718 mi²

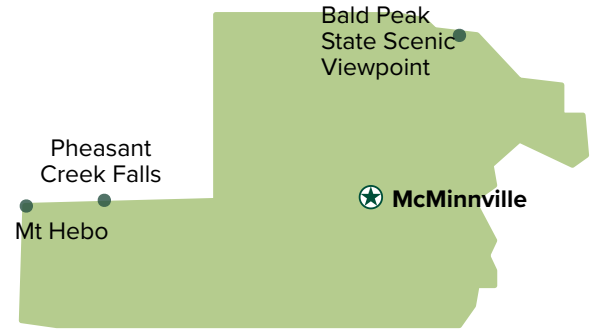


Public land

16%

Developed/cultivated land

45%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Yamhill \$73,409

Oregon \$70,084

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



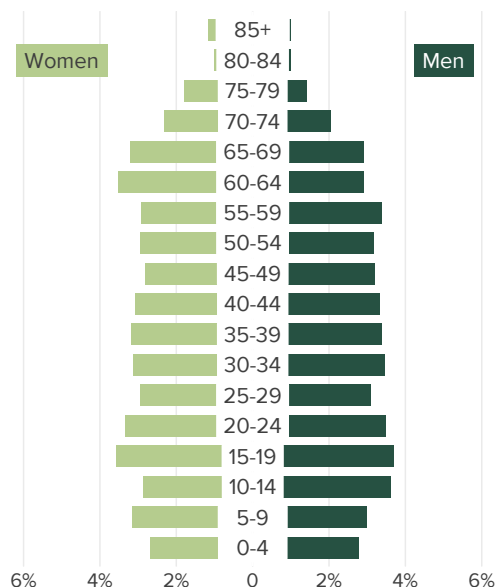
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years

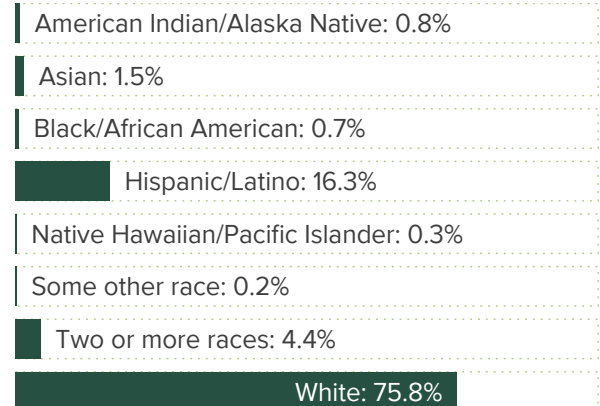


77
years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Community

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	9.8%	9.8%		
Child poverty*	14.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.2	6.4	10.5	5.6
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.0	30.4	23.2	31.8
Voter participation	67.6%	66.9%		



Education

3rd grade reading	38.0%	39.4%	33.5%	40.7%
5th grade math	30.8%	30.0%	25.0%	31.1%
9th grade on track	83.9%	82.8%	81.6%	83.1%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.7%	84.5%	82.3%	85.6%
4-year college degree or greater	28.4%	35.0%	25.5%	39.1%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.7%	5.2%		
Labor force participation rate	60.0%	62.5%	54.7%	65.7%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	19.1	14.8	11.1	15.7
Property tax (per person)	\$1,327	\$1,767	\$1,451	\$1,829
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,331			



Health

Low weight births	6.6%	6.9%	7.7%	6.8%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	76.0%	71.0%		
Good or better health	83.4%	82.3%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	197	158		
Tobacco use	24.9%	24.8%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	81.7%	89.8%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.1	19.9	16.3	20.6
Electric vehicle charging stations	71	2,395	603	1,792
Mobile homes	9.9%	7.5%	15.5%	4.0%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,184	5,160	10,059	4,206

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

Data by Measure

Measure selection

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

From there, the list went to the Board of Directors and staff of The Ford Family Foundation for review and revision based on internal research and input from rural residents. Each year, the production team updates the text and measures based on reader feedback and new data that may have become available, populating each topic area with a sufficient number and type of measures to ensure value for all of Oregon's 36 counties. While the production team prioritizes continuity of measures from one year to the next, we also want to ensure that the report incorporates the best available data. So, there will be changes from time to time.

American Community Survey

The federal government has collected information about the U.S. population since 1790 with the Decennial Census. Currently, the Decennial Census asks a very limited number of questions. To provide more timely information across a broader range of topics, the American Community Survey (ACS) has been collected on a continuous basis since 2005. In 2009, the U.S. Census Bureau released the first annual installment of data from the ACS about

the economic, demographic, housing and social characteristics of America's people and households. Due to the population sizes of many of Oregon's counties, *Oregon by the Numbers* presents five-year estimates from ACS. Starting in 2022, we can see the influence of COVID-19 in ACS data, but it is important to recognize that these five-year estimates include multiple years of data collected before the pandemic.

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

A note about rounding

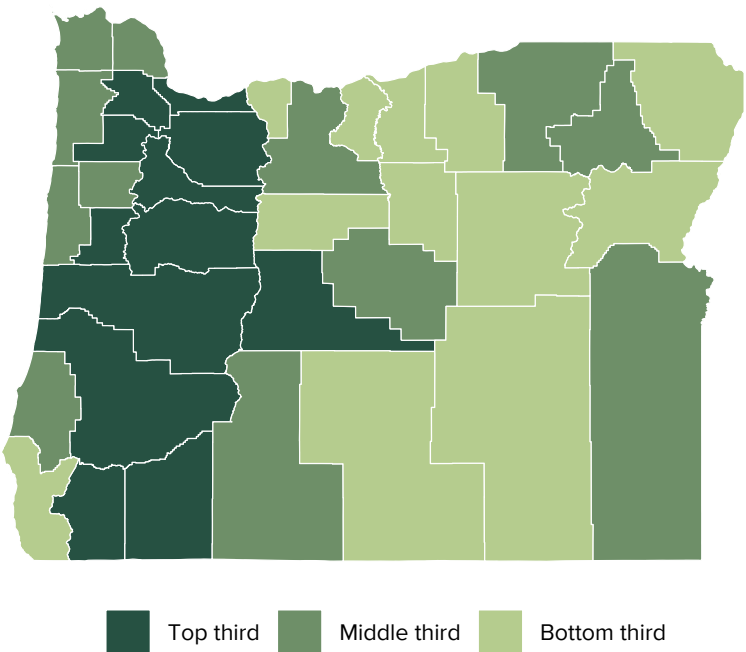
In this report, we often round the data from their original sources. Generally, we round to the nearest tenth place. However, county profiles have some values rounded to the nearest whole number to help with readability. This practice can occasionally yield confusing results when comparing values on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



TOTAL POPULATION

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

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



Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,207,177
	Urban Oregon	2,992,341
	Rural Oregon	1,214,836
1	Multnomah	810,011
2	Washington	596,969
3	Clackamas	418,577
4	Lane	380,532
5	Marion	344,037
6	Jackson	221,662
7	Deschutes	194,964
8	Linn	127,200
9	Douglas	110,680
10	Yamhill	107,024
11	Benton	94,667
12	Josephine	87,686
13	Polk	86,347
14	Umatilla	79,509
15	Klamath	68,899
16	Coos	64,619
17	Columbia	52,381
18	Lincoln	49,866
19	Clatsop	40,720
20	Malheur	31,313
21	Tillamook	27,129
22	Wasco	26,603
23	Union	26,255
24	Crook	24,300
25	Jefferson	24,232
26	Hood River	23,915
27	Curry	23,234
28	Baker	16,539
29	Morrow	11,964
30	Lake	8,119
31	Harney	7,454
32	Wallowa	7,330
33	Grant	7,225
34	Gilliam	1,954
35	Sherman	1,784
36	Wheeler	1,477

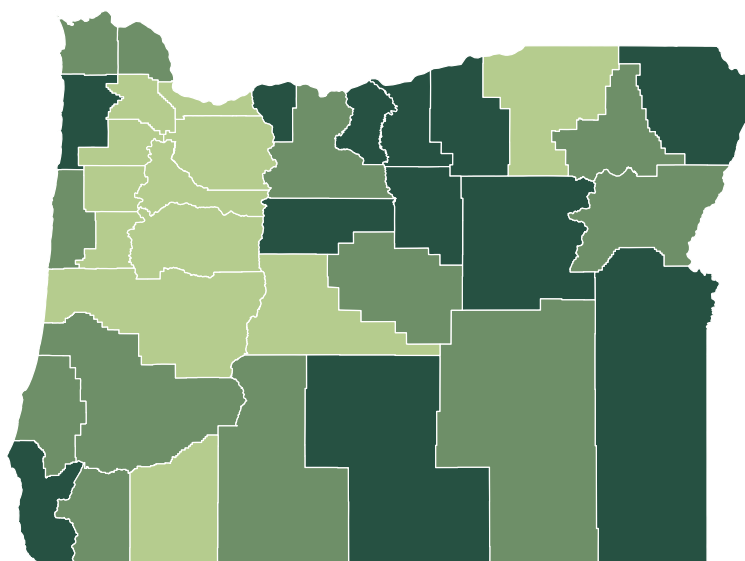
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



RURAL POPULATION

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

Rural communities, especially those defined as rural according to the U.S. Census guidelines, present significantly different contexts from their urban and suburban counterparts. The strengths, needs and capacities of rural communities differ accordingly. In Oregon, where there are only 12 cities with population greater than 50,000, knowing the proportion of the rural population in a county allows decision-makers to develop more balanced strategies to support different types of communities (see “Oregon’s Shared Fate,” page 8).



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Gilliam	100.0%
1	Grant	100.0%
1	Lake	100.0%
1	Morrow	100.0%
1	Sherman	100.0%
1	Wallowa	100.0%
1	Wheeler	100.0%
8	Jefferson	67.0%
9	Tillamook	60.7%
10	Malheur	58.9%
11	Curry	51.8%
11	Hood River	51.8%
13	Crook	49.8%
14	Harney	44.4%
15	Josephine	43.1%
16	Union	42.9%
17	Baker	41.4%
18	Columbia	41.2%
19	Douglas	40.4%
20	Clatsop	39.1%
21	Coos	38.1%
22	Lincoln	38.0%
23	Klamath	37.8%
24	Wasco	34.8%
25	Linn	34.2%
26	Umatilla	31.7%
27	Deschutes	29.2%
28	Yamhill	26.5%
29	Jackson	20.6%
30	Polk	20.4%
Oregon		19.5%
31	Benton	19.4%
32	Lane	18.0%
33	Clackamas	17.1%
34	Marion	15.4%
35	Washington	5.5%
36	Multnomah	1.3%

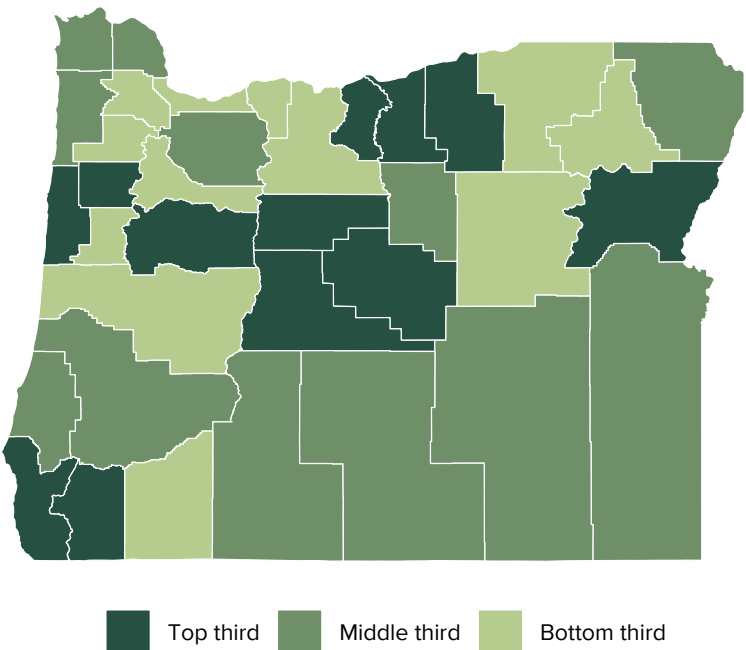
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2022.



NET MIGRATION

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

Positive net migration means more people are moving into a county than are leaving, while a negative value means more people are moving out of a county than moving in. It is important for businesses and local leaders to understand net migration in order to anticipate the county's future demands. Population change resulting from migration requires different resources than change caused by births and deaths. Understanding the various contributors to population change is important for long-range planning. Net migration is typically calculated using a Decennial Census year as the starting point, so earlier years following a Census (shorter time periods) may show more extreme changes than would be seen across a longer time period.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Crook	31.9
2	Morrow	29.3
3	Curry	26.5
4	Deschutes	24.7
5	Gilliam	24.3
6	Lincoln	18.4
7	Jefferson	18.3
8	Baker	17.8
9	Sherman	17.5
10	Polk	16.1
11	Josephine	15.1
12	Linn	14.4
13	Tillamook	14.2
14	Malheur	13.8
15	Douglas	12.7
16	Wheeler	12.4
Rural Oregon		12.1
17	Coos	12.1
18	Clatsop	11.2
19	Klamath	9.8
20	Columbia	9.5
21	Clackamas	9.3
22	Wallowa	9.2
23	Harney	8.9
24	Lake	8.3
Oregon		7.2
25	Union	6.4
Urban Oregon		6.3
26	Yamhill	5.5
27	Jackson	5.4
28	Grant	5.3
29	Multnomah	5.2
30	Umatilla	4.1
31	Washington	3.4
32	Lane	2.6
33	Marion	1.5
34	Wasco	0.6
35	Hood River	-4.8
36	Benton	-12.6

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2020-2021, Migration since 2010, updated annually. Released 2022.



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

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

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

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

The term “federally recognized” refers to the government-to-government relationships between the United States and Indian tribes,

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

Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated with tribes other than those that are federally recognized as being located in Oregon. In addition, federally recognized tribes in neighboring states may have land and relationships within Oregon that are not represented here. For example, the Nez Perce tribe, federally recognized in Idaho, has bought back thousands of acres of traditional homeland in Wallowa County, Oregon.

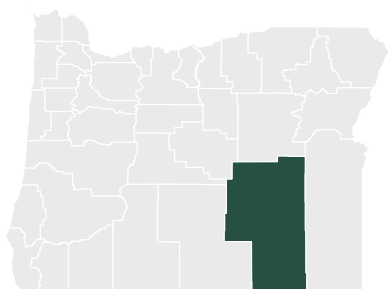
This report highlights Oregon’s federally recognized Indian tribes as an indication of potential government-to-government or other official relationships in Oregon’s counties and across the state. Each federally recognized tribe is a distinct sovereign nation, with its own political and legal status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



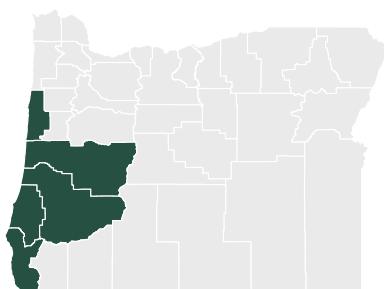
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

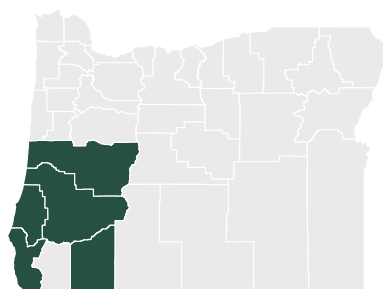
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



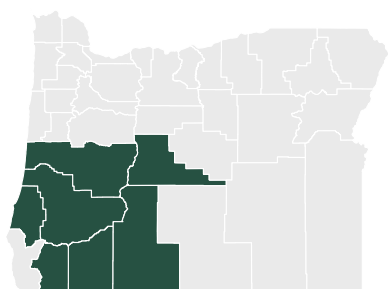
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



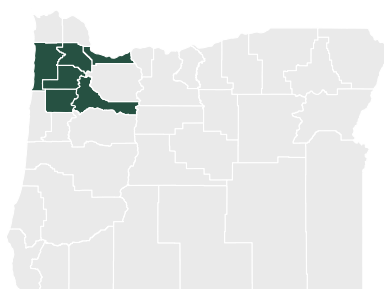
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



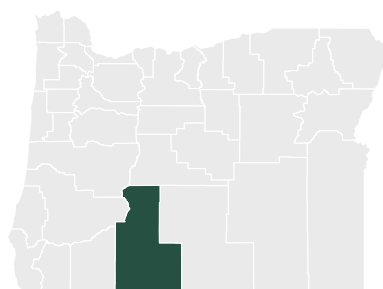
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



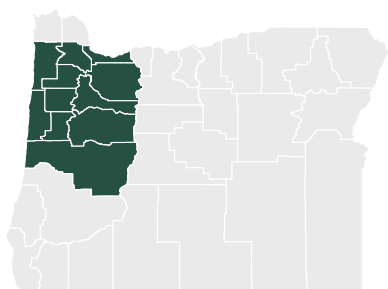
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



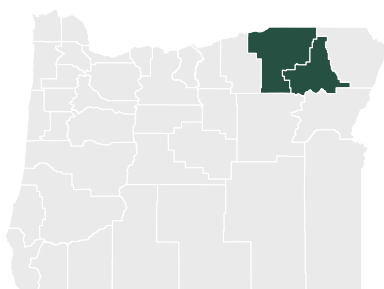
KLA Klamath Tribes



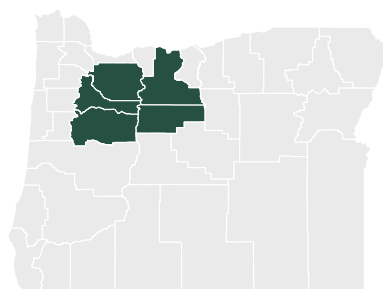
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2022. Released 2022.

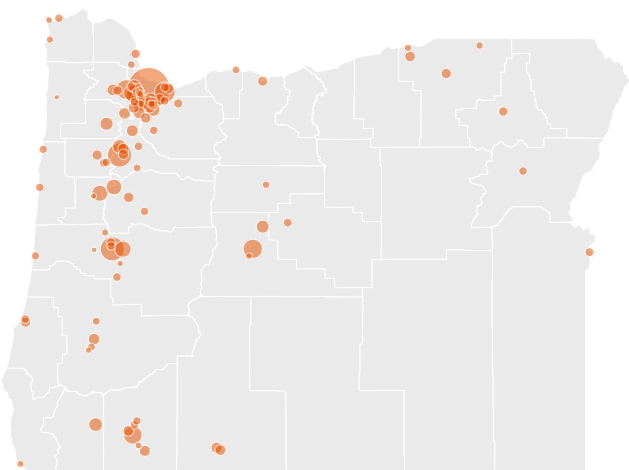


LARGEST COMMUNITY

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

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

100 Largest Communities in Oregon



County	Largest community	Population	County seat
Baker	Baker City	9,998	Baker City
Benton	Corvallis	59,407	Corvallis
Clackamas	Portland	647,176	Oregon City
Clatsop	Astoria	10,166	Astoria
Columbia	St. Helens	13,808	St. Helens
Coos	Coos Bay	15,921	Coquille
Crook	Prineville	10,611	Prineville
Curry	Brookings	6,706	Gold Beach
Deschutes	Bend	97,042	Bend
Douglas	Roseburg	23,551	Roseburg
Gilliam	Condon	763	Condon
Grant	John Day	1,773	Canyon City
Harney	Burns	2,726	Burns
Hood River	Hood River	8,210	Hood River
Jackson	Medford	84,894	Medford
Jefferson	Madras	7,381	Madras
Josephine	Grants Pass	38,902	Grants Pass
Klamath	Klamath Falls	21,710	Klamath Falls
Lake	Lakeview	2,566	Lakeview
Lane	Eugene	173,278	Eugene
Lincoln	Newport	9,655	Newport
Linn	Albany	55,776	Albany
Malheur	Ontario	11,465	Vale
Marion	Salem	174,193	Salem
Morrow	Boardman	3,748	Heppner
Multnomah	Portland	647,176	Portland
Polk	Salem	174,193	Dallas
Sherman	Wasco	486	Moro
Tillamook	Tillamook	5,183	Tillamook
Umatilla	Hermiston	19,141	Pendleton
Union	La Grande	13,212	La Grande
Wallowa	Enterprise	2,245	Enterprise
Wasco	The Dalles	15,942	The Dalles
Washington	Portland	647,176	Hillsboro
Wheeler	Fossil	533	Fossil
Yamhill	McMinnville	34,224	McMinnville

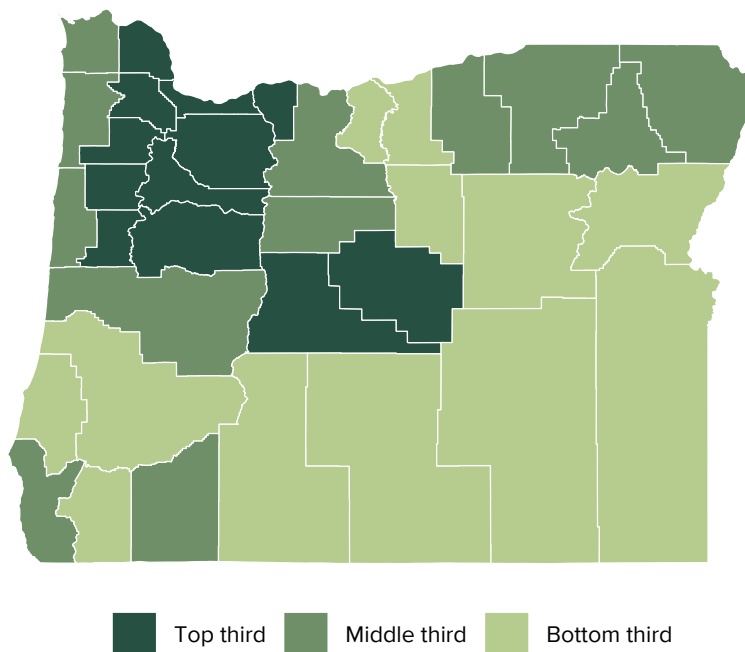
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



MEDIAN INCOME

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$92,025
2	Clackamas	\$88,517
3	Hood River	\$77,815
4	Multnomah	\$76,290
5	Deschutes	\$74,082
6	Columbia	\$73,909
7	Yamhill	\$73,409
8	Polk	\$70,238
	Oregon	\$70,084
9	Benton	\$68,732
10	Marion	\$64,880
11	Crook	\$64,820
12	Linn	\$63,313
13	Umatilla	\$63,123
14	Clatsop	\$61,846
15	Morrow	\$61,659
16	Jackson	\$61,020
17	Jefferson	\$59,748
18	Lane	\$59,016
19	Wallowa	\$57,891
20	Wasco	\$57,853
21	Curry	\$57,553
22	Tillamook	\$55,730
23	Union	\$55,227
24	Lincoln	\$54,961
25	Sherman	\$53,606
26	Coos	\$52,548
27	Douglas	\$52,479
28	Josephine	\$51,733
29	Gilliam	\$51,705
30	Grant	\$51,100
31	Klamath	\$50,790
32	Lake	\$50,685
33	Malheur	\$47,906
34	Baker	\$46,922
35	Wheeler	\$46,648
36	Harney	\$42,095

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

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

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

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

Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, Oregon saw unemployment fall to historic lows while gross domestic product (GDP) grew. However, the costs associated with basic needs, especially housing, increased sharply while wages increased modestly, with significant consequences for working families. Using 2021 data, researchers estimated that income in 44 percent of Oregon's more than 1.6 million households was not enough to afford basic necessities. A closer look indicates that 12 percent of these households were living below the Federal Poverty Level and another 32 percent were ALICE households. Due to challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ALICE data did not update in 2022 as scheduled, but it did for 2023.

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

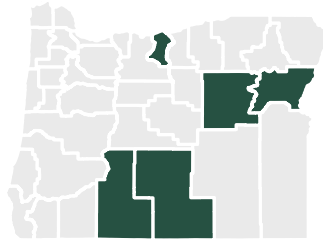
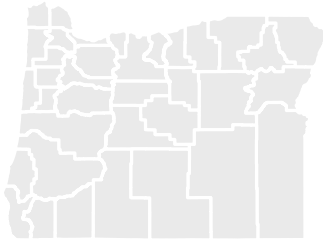
Rank	County	Percent
1	Harney	63.1%
2	Malheur	56.8%
3	Josephine	55.4%
4	Crook	54.1%
5	Wheeler	54.0%
6	Douglas	51.7%
7	Wasco	49.7%
8	Tillamook	49.0%
9	Klamath	47.5%
10	Baker	47.4%
11	Columbia	47.3%
11	Sherman	47.3%
Rural Oregon		47.1%
13	Yamhill	46.4%
14	Multnomah	46.2%
15	Coos	46.0%
16	Lane	45.9%
17	Lake	45.8%
18	Morrow	45.7%
19	Linn	45.5%
20	Clatsop	45.4%
21	Umatilla	45.1%
22	Jefferson	44.8%
23	Gilliam	44.7%
24	Benton	44.5%
Oregon		43.9%
25	Union	43.4%
Urban Oregon		43.3%
26	Marion	43.0%
27	Grant	42.9%
28	Jackson	42.7%
29	Lincoln	42.1%
30	Washington	41.3%
31	Curry	41.2%
32	Polk	39.0%
33	Wallowa	38.3%
34	Clackamas	38.0%
35	Hood River	36.2%
36	Deschutes	34.6%

Source: United Way ALICE Project, 2021, Released 2023.

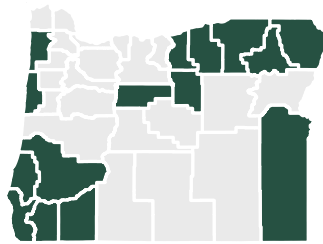
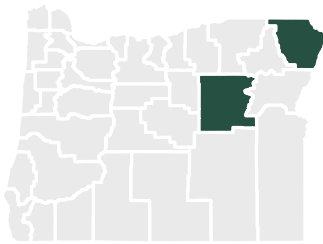


If head of household is:
under age 65 age 65 or older

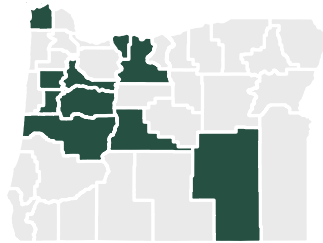
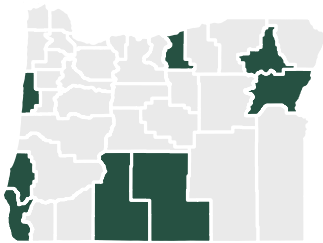
Then the minimum income
needed for basic necessities is:



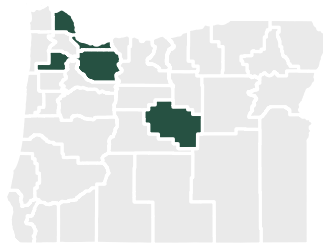
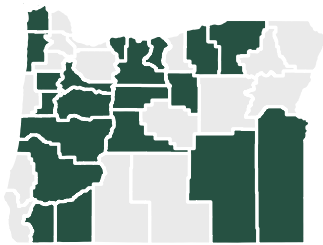
\$40,000



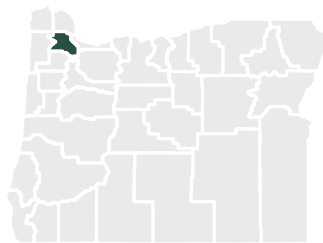
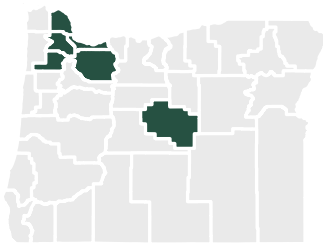
\$45,000



\$50,000



\$60,000



\$75,000



NOTABLE FEATURES

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

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

Baker

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

Benton

Alsea Falls Recreational Site
Corvallis Watershed Wild Animal Refuge
Marys Peak

Clackamas

Mount Hood National Forest
Trillium Lake
Willamette Falls

Clatsop

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

Columbia

Collins Beach
Forest Grove District State Forest
Multnomah Channel

Coos

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

Crook

Ochoco National Forest
Ochoco Wayside State Park
Prineville Reservoir Wildlife Area

Curry

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

Deschutes

Lava River Cave
Mount Bachelor Ski Area
Smith Rock State Park

Douglas

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
Umpqua National Forest
Wildlife Safari

Gilliam

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

Grant

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

Harney

Malheur National Forest
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
Steens Mountain

Hood River

Eagle Creek
Mount Hood Meadows Ski Area
Mount Hood National Forest

Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2023. Released 2023.

**Jackson**

Bear Creek Greenway
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument
Oregon Vortex

Jefferson

Black Butte
The Cove Palisades State Park
Lake Billy Chinook

Josephine

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

Klamath

Crater Lake National Park
Lake of the Woods
Winema National Forest

Lake

Derrick Cave
Fremont National Forest
Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

Lane

Row River Trail
Sea Lion Caves
Three Sisters

Lincoln

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

Linn

Middle Santiam Wilderness
Mount Washington
Willamette National Forest

Malheur

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

Marion

Enchanted Forest
Oregon State Capitol
Silver Falls State Park

Morrow

Umatilla National Forest
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willow Creek Dam

Multnomah

Mark O Hatfield Wilderness
Mount Hood National Forest
Multnomah Falls

Polk

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

Sherman

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

Tillamook

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

Umatilla

Bridge Creek Wildlife Area
Hat Rock State Park
Umatilla National Forest

Union

Eagle Cap Mountain Peak
Mount Emily Recreation Area
Umatilla National Forest

Wallowa

Wallowa Lake State Park
Wallowa Whitman National Forest
Zumwalt Prairie

Wasco

Celilo Falls
Deschutes River Recreation Site
Mount Hood National Forest

Washington

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

Wheeler

Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill

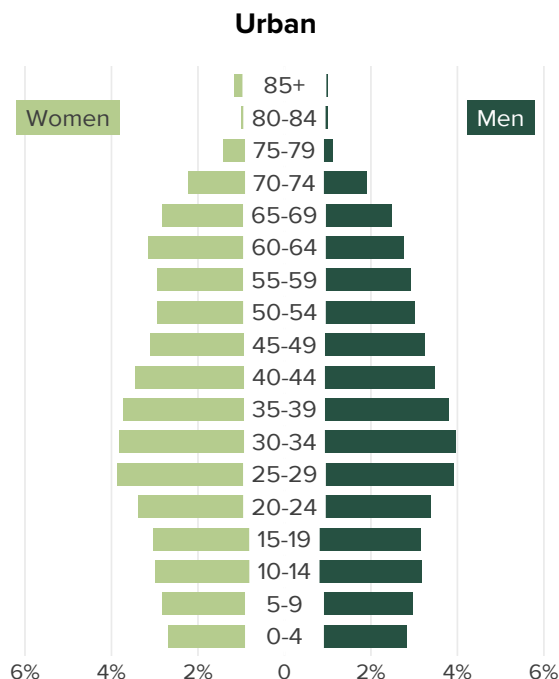
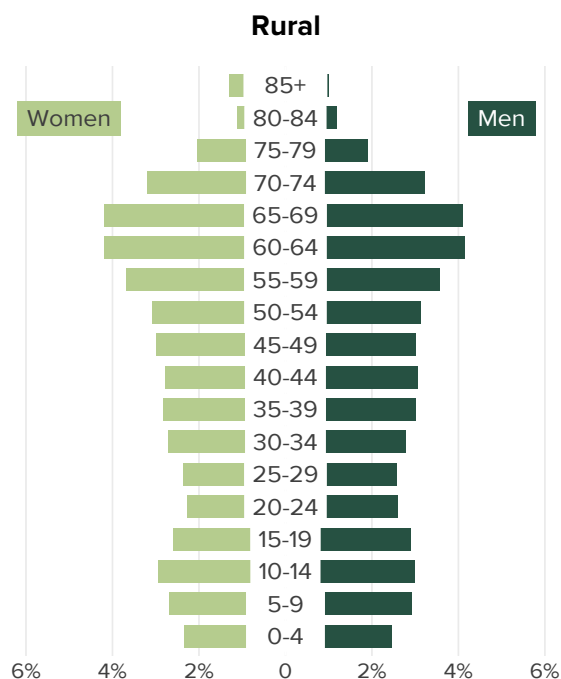
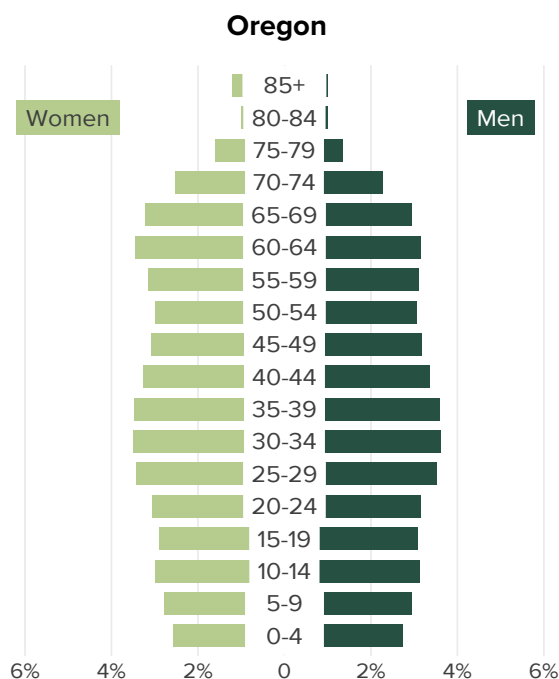
Bald Peak State Scenic Viewpoint
Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls



POPULATION PYRAMID

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

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



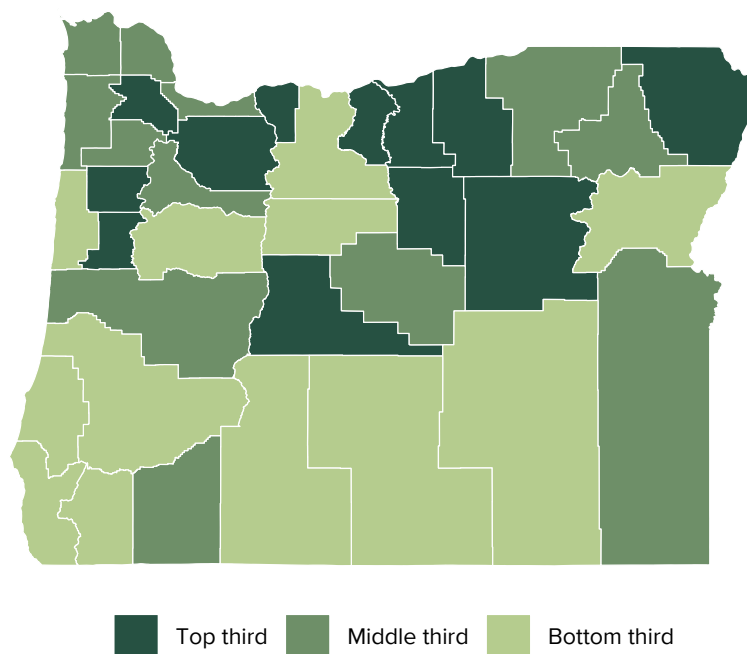
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Wheeler	83.1
2	Benton	83.0
3	Washington	82.4
4	Hood River	81.7
5	Deschutes	81.2
6	Sherman	81.1
7	Gilliam	81.0
8	Clackamas	80.9
9	Wallowa	80.6
10	Morrow	79.8
11	Grant	79.7
	Oregon	79.4
12	Polk	79.4
13	Yamhill	79.3
14	Marion	79.0
14	Multnomah	79.0
16	Columbia	78.9
16	Crook	78.9
18	Jackson	78.7
18	Lane	78.7
20	Clatsop	78.3
21	Union	78.1
22	Malheur	77.8
23	Umatilla	77.7
24	Tillamook	77.6
25	Lake	77.4
25	Lincoln	77.4
27	Harney	77.3
28	Wasco	77.2
29	Baker	77.0
29	Linn	77.0
31	Douglas	76.3
32	Coos	76.2
32	Josephine	76.2
34	Curry	75.9
34	Jefferson	75.9
36	Klamath	75.1

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 11, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



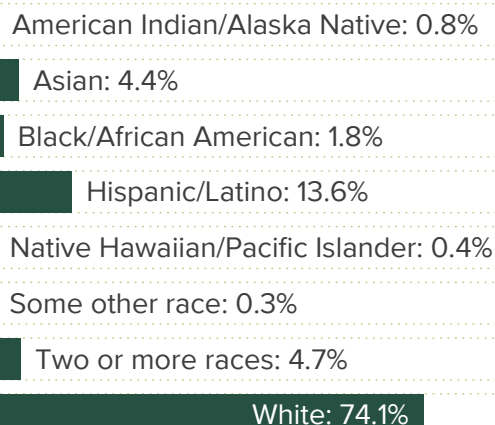
RACE/ETHNICITY

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

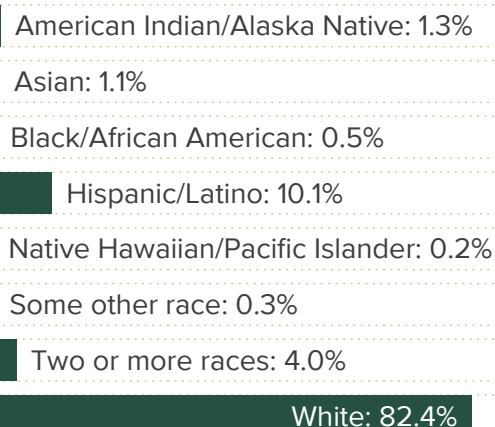
Oregon is becoming an increasingly diverse state. Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equitable opportunity and for better serving marginalized populations. Tracking race and ethnicity is important for building inclusive communities,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

Federal and state policies and economic forces have shaped Oregon's demographics since the state's founding. From Black exclusion laws enacted in the 1800s to immigration and labor policy to tribal termination, the racial and ethnic makeup of our state has a complicated history worthy of further learning and exploration.

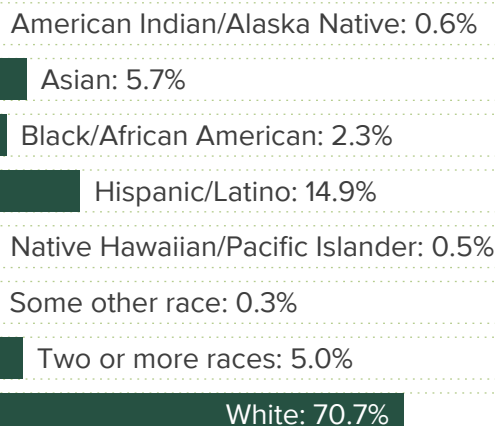
Oregon



Rural



Urban

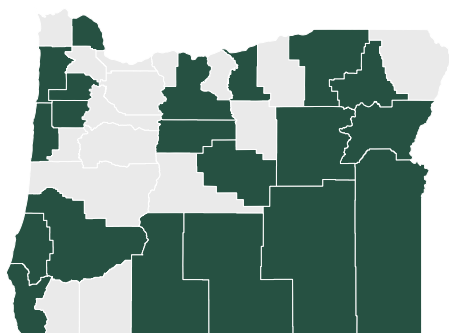


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

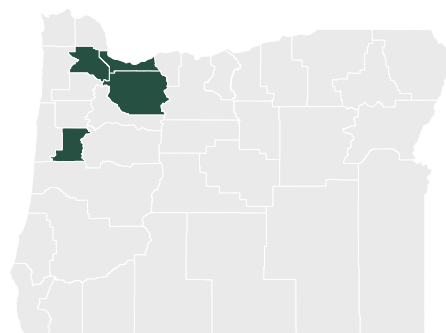


RACE/ETHNICITY

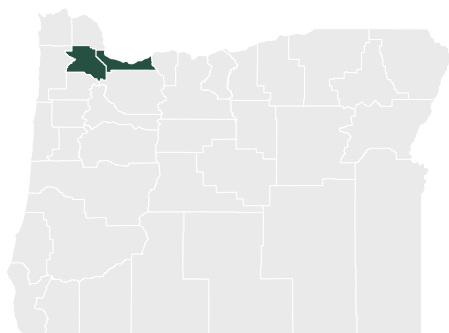
These maps show counties where the population of each race/ethnicity group is above the state average.



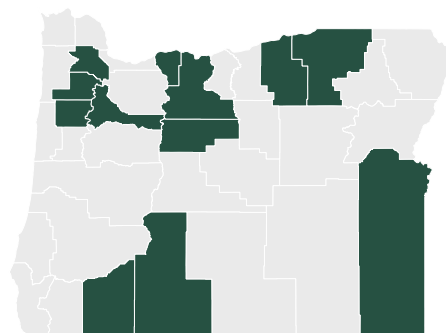
American Indian/Alaska Native



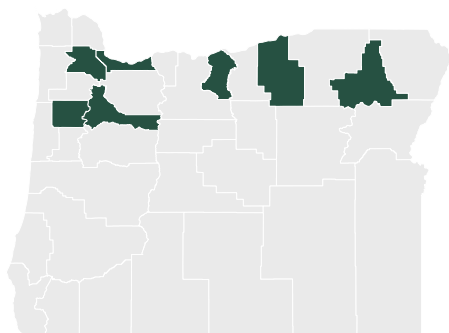
Asian



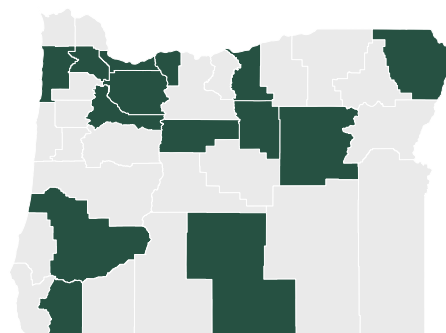
Black/African American



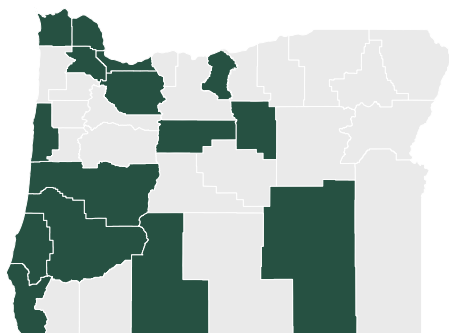
Hispanic/Latino



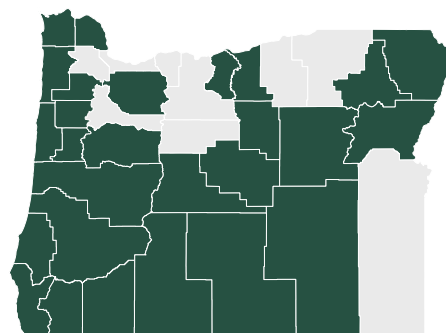
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



Some other race



Two or more races



White



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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

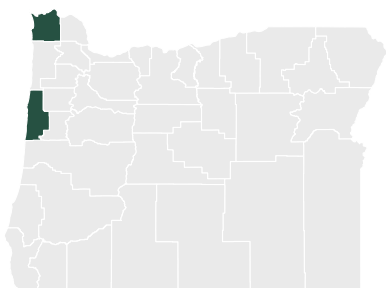
Identifying the top three employment industries in each county provides insight about the structure of the local economy. Employment industries have different average wage levels, so the top three figure prominently in determining the total wage earnings of a county. Examining this indicator across the state and between counties suggests notable employment trends and could point to policy opportunities.

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

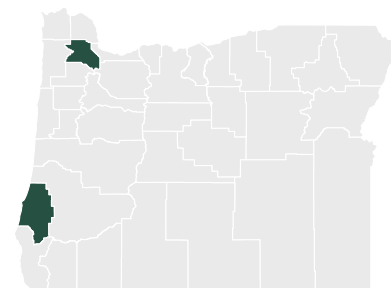
**This measure does not portray the full employment picture. For example, there can be significant job losses in a particular sector and it may still show as a major employment industry. In addition, employment data is not available when fewer than four establishments of that industry are in a county.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



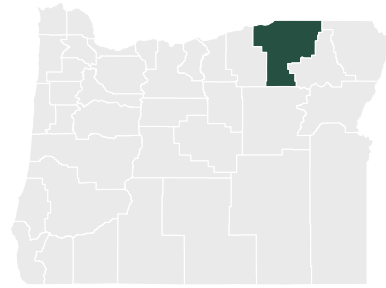
Accommodation



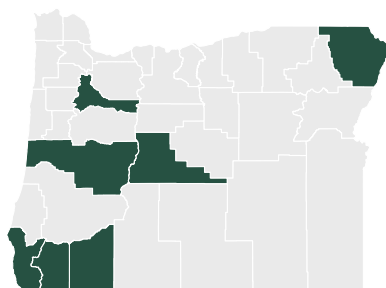
Administrative and support services



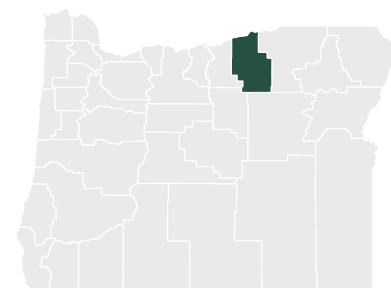
Agriculture & forestry support activity



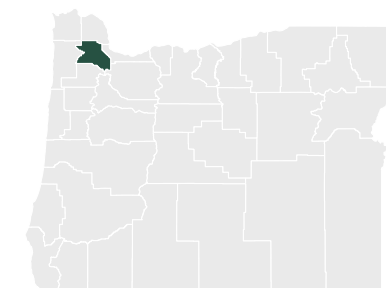
Ambulatory health care services



Animal production

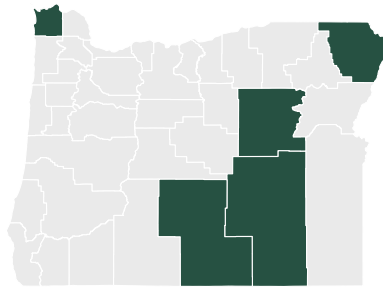
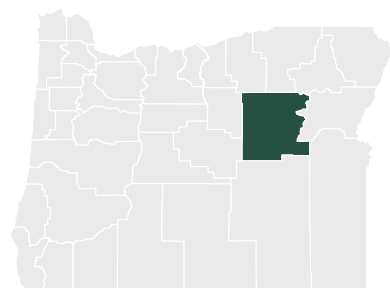
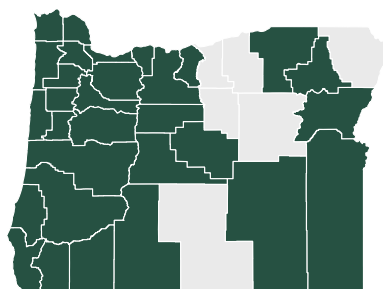
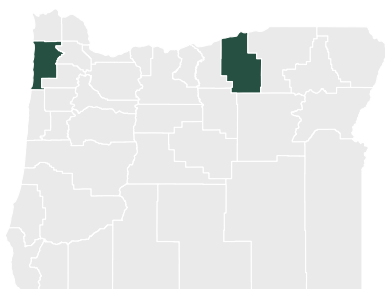
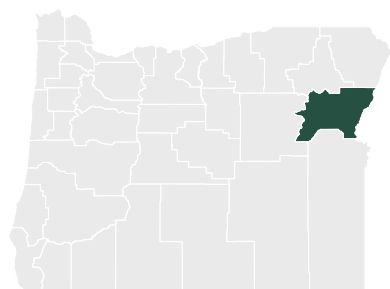
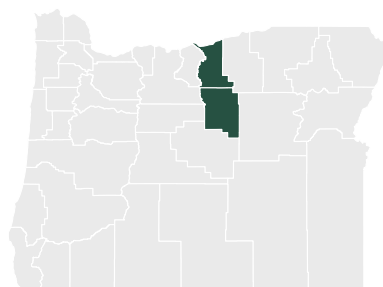
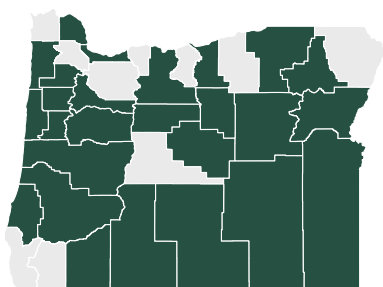
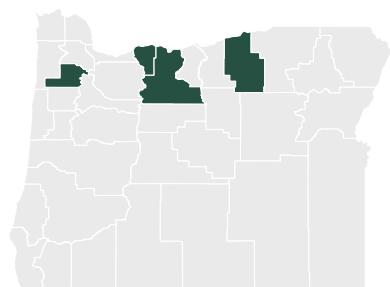


Computer and electronic product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.

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



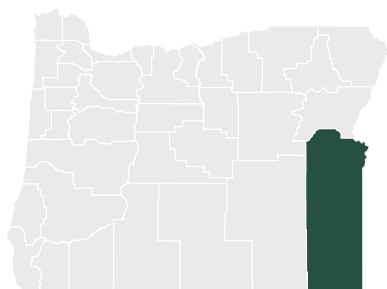


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

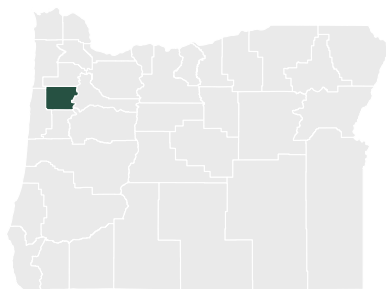
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



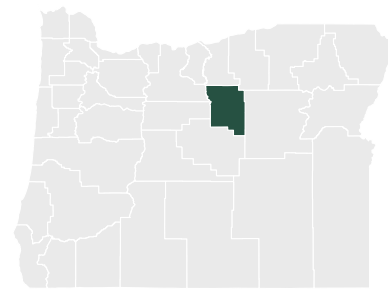
Justice, public order and safety activities



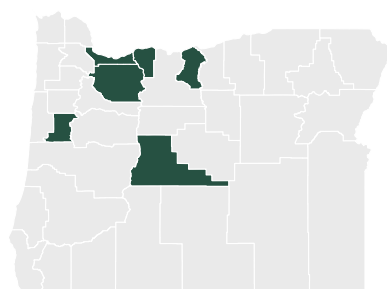
Nursing and residential care facilities



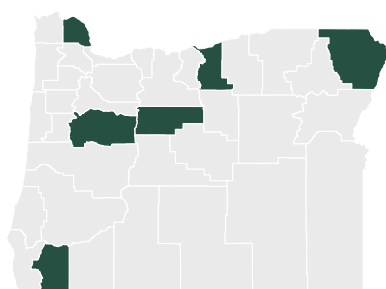
Postal services



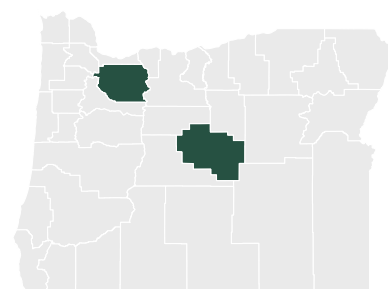
Professional and technical services



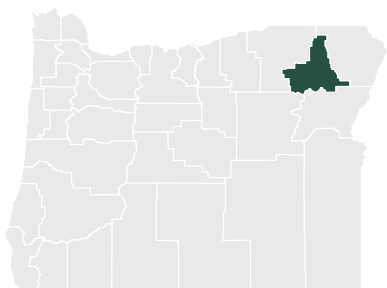
Social assistance



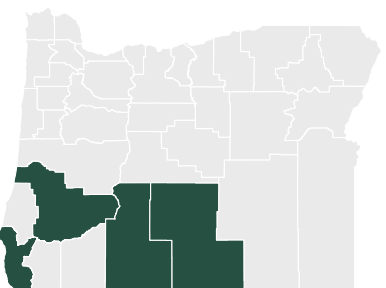
Specialty trade contractors



Transportation equipment manufacturing



Wood product manufacturing



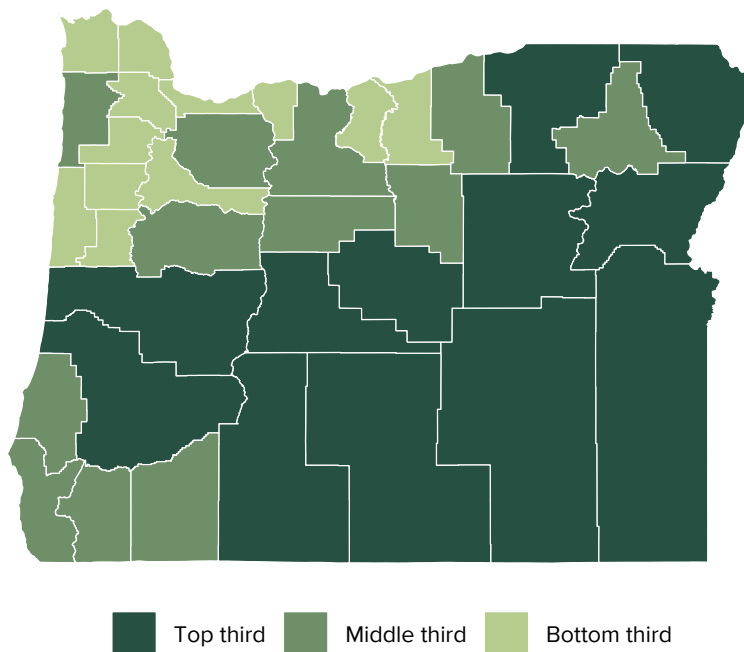
Source: Oregon Employment
Department, Economic Data, 2021,
updated annually. Released 2022.



LAND AREA

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

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



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

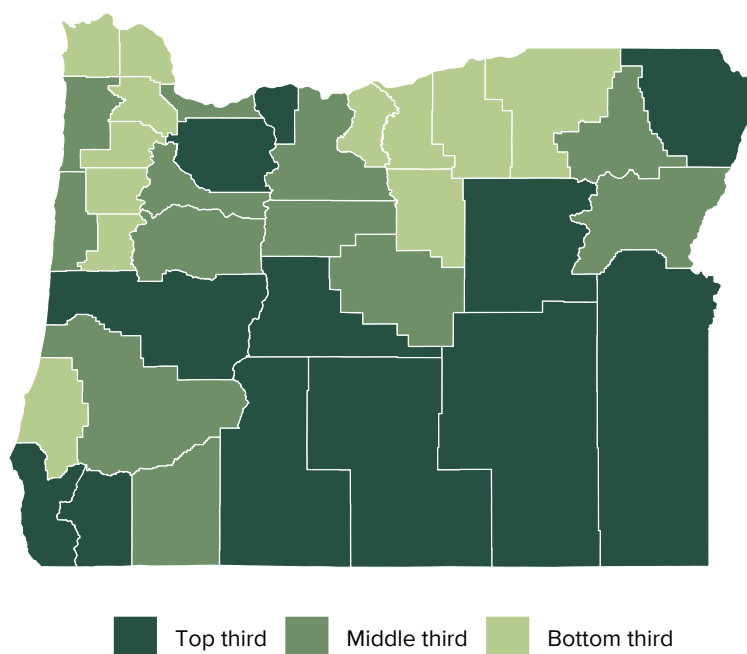
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Gazetteer Files, Decennial Census, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2021.



PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.8%
3	Lake	75.8%
4	Harney	75.0%
5	Hood River	71.3%
6	Josephine	69.9%
7	Grant	61.6%
8	Klamath	60.3%
9	Lane	58.4%
10	Wallowa	58.2%
Rural Oregon		57.5%
Oregon		55.7%
11	Curry	55.2%
12	Clackamas	54.3%
13	Baker	52.0%
14	Douglas	51.9%
15	Tillamook	51.7%
16	Crook	50.7%
17	Jefferson	50.6%
18	Jackson	50.5%
Urban Oregon		49.7%
19	Union	48.4%
20	Wasco	43.8%
21	Linn	39.2%
22	Multnomah	37.1%
23	Marion	34.0%
24	Lincoln	31.7%
25	Coos	29.9%
26	Wheeler	29.5%
27	Clatsop	26.3%
28	Umatilla	26.3%
29	Benton	24.8%
30	Morrow	15.9%
31	Yamhill	15.7%
32	Washington	14.9%
33	Sherman	13.0%
34	Polk	12.5%
35	Columbia	9.0%
36	Gilliam	8.3%

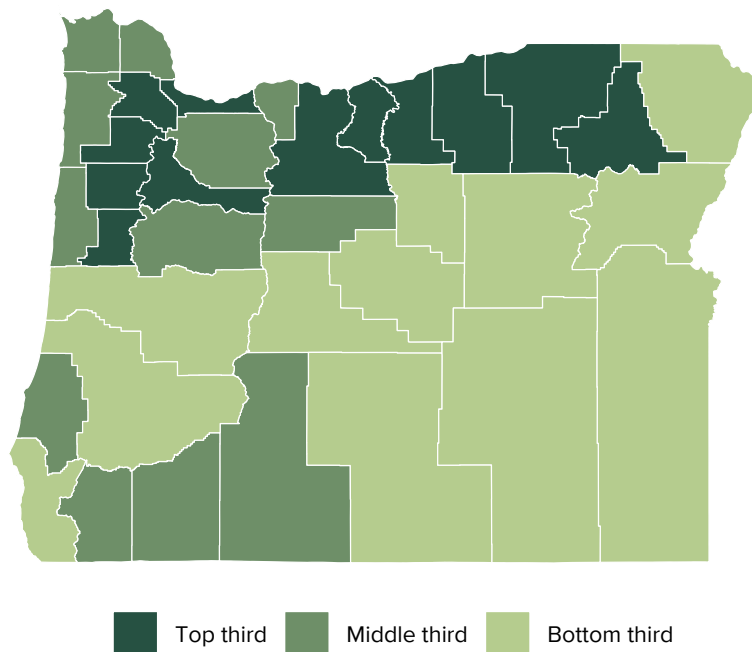
Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2023, collected annually. Released 2023.



DEVELOPED OR CULTIVATED LAND

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Marion	46.9%
2	Washington	46.0%
3	Yamhill	44.9%
4	Sherman	44.8%
5	Polk	42.7%
6	Multnomah	42.4%
7	Benton	34.1%
8	Umatilla	33.3%
9	Morrow	30.6%
10	Gilliam	29.1%
11	Linn	26.8%
12	Clackamas	21.5%
13	Columbia	14.3%
14	Union	14.1%
15	Wasco	11.5%
16	Jackson	11.1%
	Oregon	10.7%
17	Lane	10.2%
18	Hood River	9.6%
19	Josephine	9.2%
20	Douglas	8.8%
21	Klamath	8.1%
22	Jefferson	7.8%
23	Baker	7.5%
24	Coos	6.9%
25	Lincoln	6.8%
26	Tillamook	6.7%
27	Clatsop	5.9%
27	Deschutes	5.9%
29	Malheur	4.5%
30	Harney	4.4%
31	Wallowa	4.1%
32	Crook	4.0%
33	Curry	3.5%
34	Lake	3.2%
35	Wheeler	1.5%
36	Grant	1.4%

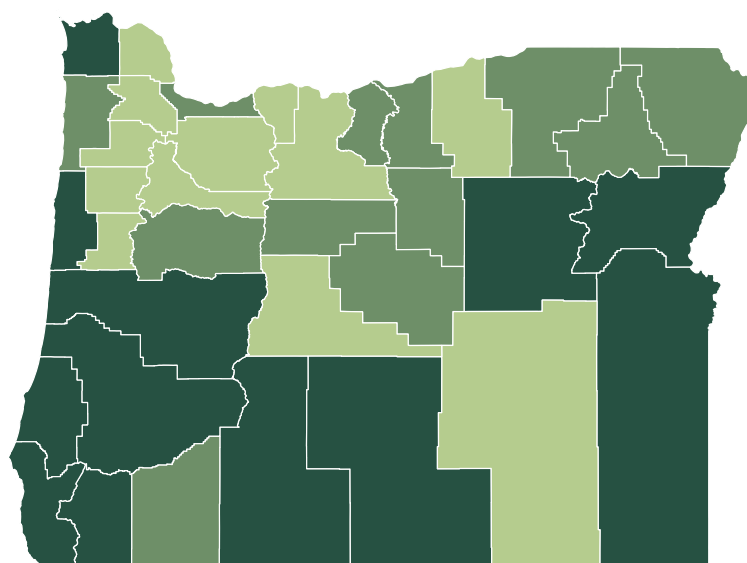
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2019, updated every five years. Released 2021.



FOOD INSECURITY

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

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



Top third
 Middle third
 Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Lincoln	15.4%
2	Klamath	14.7%
3	Coos	14.6%
4	Grant	14.3%
5	Josephine	13.5%
6	Baker	13.2%
6	Lane	13.2%
8	Lake	13.1%
9	Curry	13.0%
10	Clatsop	12.5%
10	Douglas	12.5%
12	Malheur	12.4%
13	Jefferson	12.1%
14	Tillamook	11.8%
15	Linn	11.7%
15	Union	11.7%
17	Wheeler	11.6%
18	Crook	11.5%
18	Jackson	11.5%
18	Multnomah	11.5%
21	Gilliam	11.4%
22	Sherman	11.2%
23	Umatilla	11.0%
24	Wallowa	10.9%
25	Wasco	10.8%
26	Marion	10.6%
27	Columbia	10.3%
28	Benton	10.1%
29	Harney	10.0%
Oregon		9.8%
30	Deschutes	9.8%
30	Yamhill	9.8%
32	Polk	9.6%
33	Morrow	9.3%
34	Clackamas	8.3%
35	Washington	8.0%
36	Hood River	5.9%

Source: Feeding America, *Map the Meal Gap, 2020*, updated annually. Released 2022.

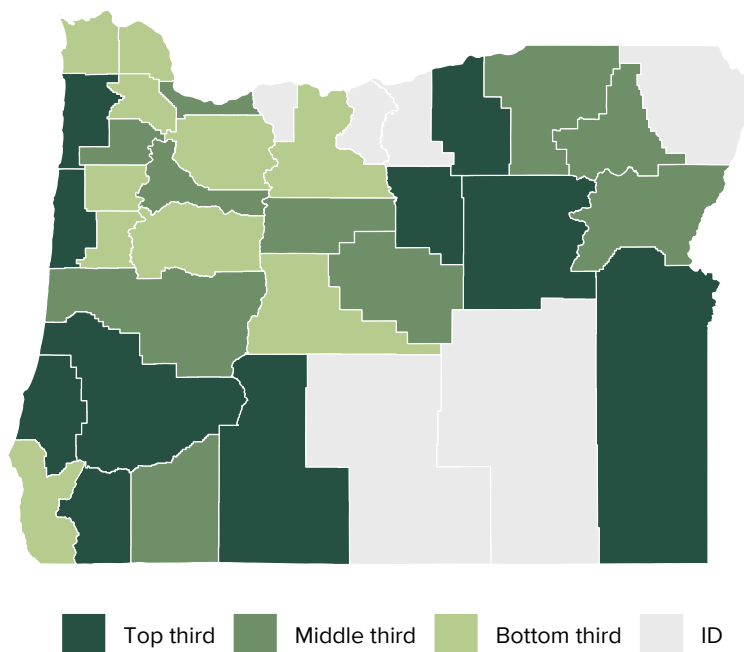


CHILD POVERTY

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

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

** Because people younger than 18 years old are a relatively narrow group of the population, the child poverty estimates for small counties (population under 10,000) may have wide margins of error, and readers should use caution when interpreting these statistics. Furthermore, we choose to not rank counties that have estimates with greater levels of uncertainty. For this edition, we do not include Gilliam, Harney, Hood River, Lake, Sherman or Wallowa Counties in the summary rankings for this measure. Their estimates are still available on their county profiles.*



Rank	County	Percent
1	Malheur	24.8%
2	Klamath	24.4%
3	Wheeler	24.3%
4	Coos	23.3%
5	Josephine	22.1%
6	Grant	21.2%
7	Morrow	20.5%
7	Tillamook	20.5%
9	Douglas	19.6%
10	Lincoln	19.3%
11	Lane	17.8%
12	Marion	17.5%
13	Jefferson	17.2%
14	Jackson	16.7%
14	Umatilla	16.7%
16	Crook	15.6%
17	Multnomah	15.1%
18	Baker	14.6%
19	Union	14.5%
	Urban Oregon	14.2%
20	Yamhill	14.2%
	Oregon	14.0%
21	Polk	13.8%
22	Columbia	13.7%
	Rural Oregon	13.6%
23	Benton	13.4%
24	Curry	13.3%
25	Linn	12.8%
26	Wasco	12.5%
27	Clatsop	10.9%
28	Deschutes	9.8%
29	Washington	8.8%
30	Clackamas	7.0%
	Gilliam	ID
	Harney	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Lake	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wallowa	ID

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

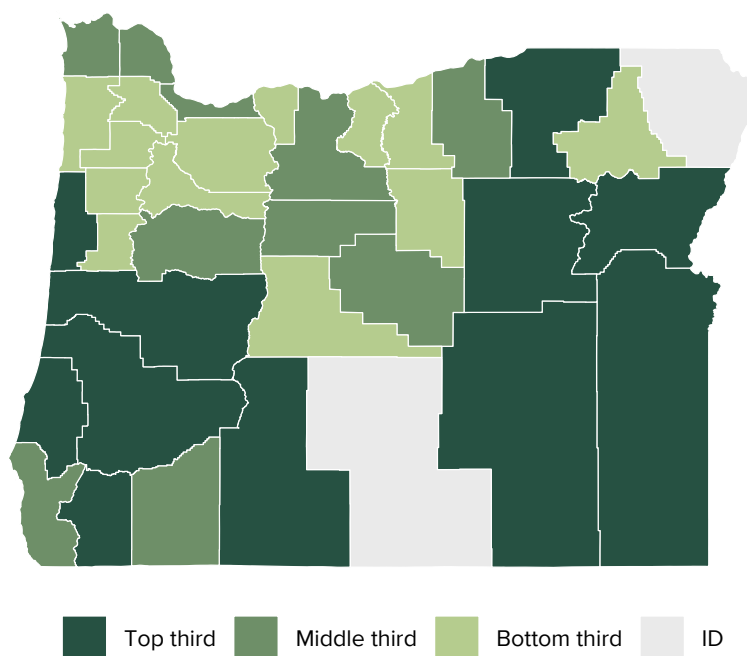
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FOSTER CARE

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	26.9
2	Harney	20.1
3	Douglas	14.0
4	Lincoln	11.1
5	Coos	11.0
Rural Oregon		10.5
6	Umatilla	10.5
7	Grant	10.3
8	Klamath	9.9
9	Josephine	9.7
10	Lane	9.3
11	Baker	9.1
12	Columbia	9.0
13	Jackson	8.8
14	Crook	8.7
15	Clatsop	8.4
16	Wasco	7.6
17	Multnomah	7.4
18	Jefferson	7.2
19	Curry	6.7
Oregon		6.4
20	Morrow	6.1
21	Linn	5.9
Urban Oregon		5.6
22	Marion	5.5
22	Tillamook	5.5
24	Polk	4.6
25	Deschutes	4.5
25	Hood River	4.5
25	Union	4.5
28	Benton	3.5
29	Clackamas	3.2
29	Yamhill	3.2
31	Washington	2.6
32	Gilliam	0.0
32	Sherman	0.0
32	Wheeler	0.0
	Lake	ID
	Wallowa	ID

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.

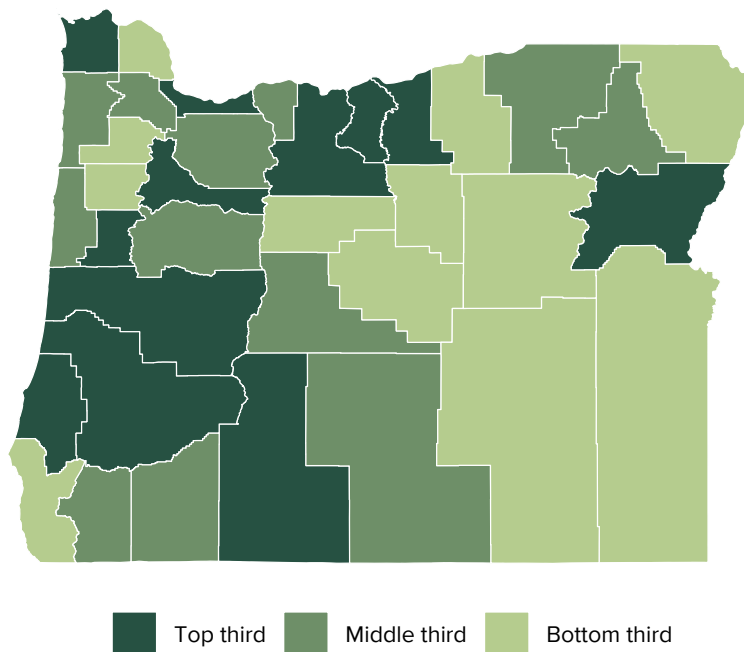
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INDEX CRIME

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	59.5
2	Sherman	40.9
3	Wasco	32.4
4	Benton	31.8
4	Marion	31.8
	Urban Oregon	31.8
	Oregon	30.4
6	Clatsop	30.2
7	Lane	28.5
8	Klamath	28.4
9	Coos	26.9
10	Gilliam	26.5
11	Douglas	26.3
12	Baker	25.6
13	Jackson	24.9
14	Lincoln	24.6
15	Linn	24.3
16	Umatilla	23.7
	Rural Oregon	23.2
17	Josephine	21.9
18	Union	21.6
19	Clackamas	21.2
20	Hood River	20.8
21	Washington	20.7
22	Lake	19.4
23	Tillamook	18.8
24	Deschutes	18.7
25	Morrow	18.1
26	Yamhill	17.0
27	Jefferson	15.5
28	Malheur	15.2
28	Polk	15.2
30	Curry	15.0
31	Columbia	12.9
32	Crook	11.3
33	Harney	10.3
34	Wallowa	10.0
35	Grant	1.2
36	Wheeler	0.0

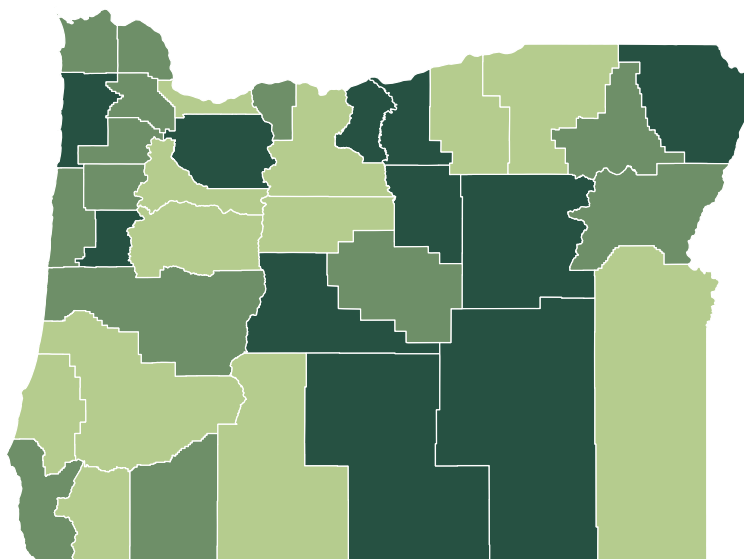
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.



VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: The percentage of registered voters who participated in the 2022 biennial general elections.

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Wheeler	79.4%
2	Benton	76.7%
3	Grant	75.0%
4	Wallowa	74.1%
5	Sherman	73.2%
6	Deschutes	72.6%
6	Lake	72.6%
8	Gilliam	72.0%
9	Clackamas	70.3%
9	Tillamook	70.3%
11	Harney	69.5%
12	Crook	68.9%
12	Lane	68.9%
14	Baker	68.6%
15	Hood River	68.3%
16	Washington	68.0%
17	Yamhill	67.6%
18	Lincoln	67.5%
19	Polk	67.4%
20	Curry	67.3%
	Oregon	66.9%
21	Jackson	66.9%
22	Columbia	66.8%
23	Union	66.7%
24	Clatsop	66.0%
25	Multnomah	65.8%
26	Coos	65.2%
27	Linn	64.4%
28	Douglas	64.2%
29	Wasco	63.4%
30	Josephine	63.2%
31	Marion	62.2%
32	Klamath	61.2%
33	Jefferson	60.1%
34	Morrow	59.7%
35	Malheur	53.7%
36	Umatilla	53.3%

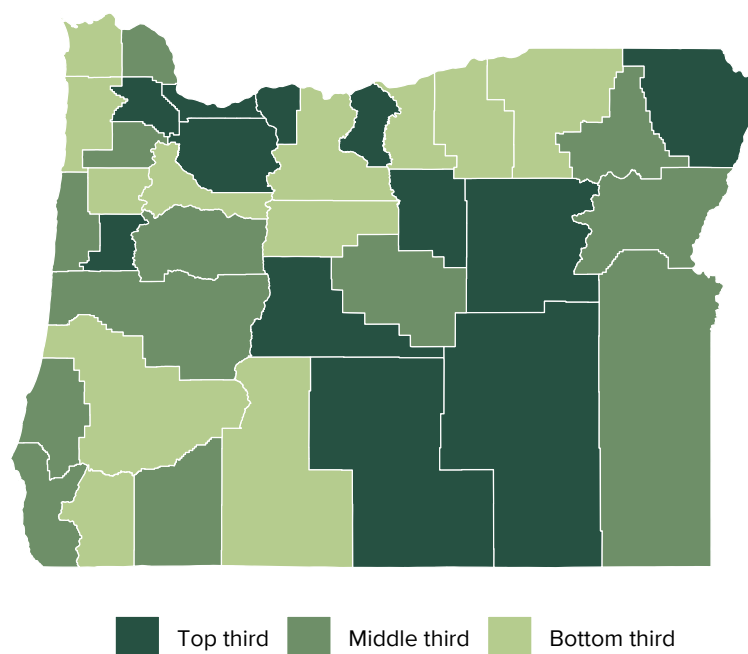
Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2022, updated biennially. Released 2022.



THIRD GRADE READING

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Sherman	59.1%
2	Deschutes	51.1%
3	Grant	50.0%
3	Lake	50.0%
5	Wheeler	49.6%
6	Wallowa	48.5%
7	Clackamas	47.5%
8	Washington	46.7%
9	Benton	44.5%
10	Multnomah	42.7%
11	Hood River	42.6%
12	Harney	41.9%
Urban Oregon		40.7%
13	Baker	40.6%
14	Crook	39.9%
15	Lane	39.8%
Oregon		39.4%
16	Linn	38.2%
17	Yamhill	38.0%
18	Columbia	34.5%
19	Coos	34.2%
20	Jackson	34.1%
20	Lincoln	34.1%
22	Malheur	34.0%
23	Union	33.9%
24	Curry	33.6%
Rural Oregon		33.5%
25	Josephine	32.8%
26	Klamath	32.0%
27	Tillamook	31.9%
28	Douglas	30.6%
29	Wasco	30.3%
30	Jefferson	30.2%
31	Clatsop	30.1%
32	Umatilla	28.5%
33	Morrow	28.1%
34	Marion	27.7%
35	Polk	26.7%
36	Gilliam	17.4%

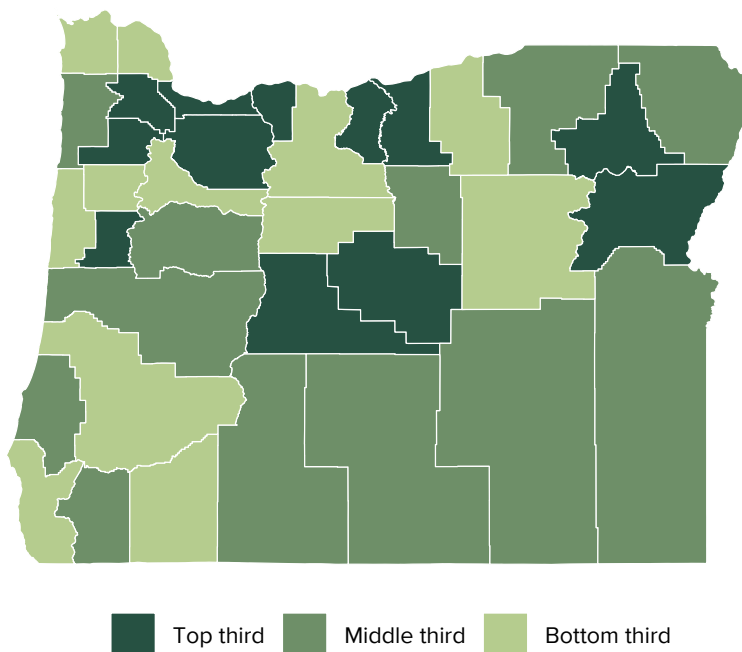
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2021-2022, updated annually. Released 2022.



FIFTH GRADE MATH

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

By fifth grade, students should have been given the opportunity to learn the core mathematical ideas that will allow them to access advanced coursework in middle school and high school. Students at this age are expected to be problem solvers, capable of applying the four mathematical operations to a variety of familiar and unfamiliar situations. This measure helps raise awareness about how Oregon's educational systems struggle to give young people the supports and learning experiences they need to succeed in math. We know that if this pattern continues, these will be the same students who are most likely to struggle with their first algebra course, putting them at risk for leaving high school without a diploma.



Rank	County	Percent
1	Sherman	51.9%
2	Deschutes	39.7%
3	Washington	38.5%
4	Crook	37.5%
5	Clackamas	37.2%
6	Baker	34.2%
6	Union	34.2%
8	Benton	33.1%
9	Hood River	32.0%
10	Multnomah	31.7%
11	Gilliam	31.3%
Urban Oregon		31.1%
12	Yamhill	30.8%
13	Wallowa	30.2%
Oregon		30.0%
14	Umatilla	29.6%
15	Wheeler	29.4%
16	Lane	29.0%
17	Harney	28.2%
18	Linn	27.8%
19	Malheur	26.8%
20	Coos	26.5%
20	Klamath	26.5%
22	Josephine	25.5%
23	Lake	25.3%
Rural Oregon		25.0%
24	Tillamook	24.7%
25	Polk	23.5%
26	Jackson	23.2%
27	Grant	23.1%
28	Marion	20.8%
29	Wasco	20.7%
30	Jefferson	20.0%
31	Columbia	19.5%
32	Douglas	19.3%
33	Clatsop	16.9%
34	Curry	15.9%
34	Lincoln	15.9%
36	Morrow	13.1%

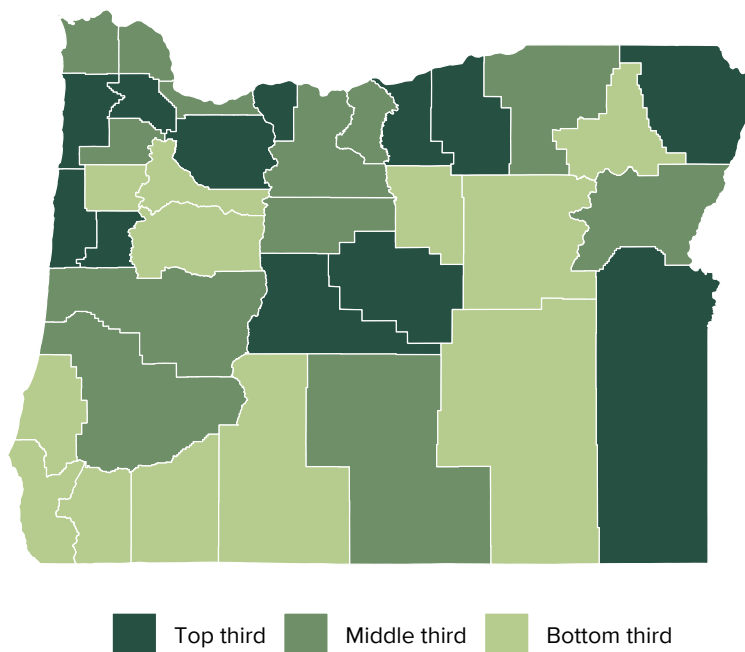
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2021-2022, updated annually. Released 2022.



NINTH GRADE ON TRACK

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Lincoln	95.0%
2	Crook	93.3%
3	Wallowa	93.1%
4	Gilliam	91.2%
5	Morrow	91.1%
6	Hood River	90.2%
7	Washington	89.5%
8	Malheur	88.5%
9	Benton	88.1%
10	Deschutes	87.6%
11	Tillamook	85.9%
12	Clackamas	85.3%
13	Umatilla	84.9%
14	Jefferson	84.2%
15	Sherman	84.0%
16	Yamhill	83.9%
17	Multnomah	83.3%
Urban Oregon		83.1%
Oregon		82.8%
18	Wasco	82.8%
19	Douglas	81.6%
Rural Oregon		81.6%
20	Clatsop	80.8%
21	Lane	80.7%
22	Lake	79.6%
23	Baker	79.1%
24	Columbia	79.0%
25	Marion	78.7%
26	Harney	77.1%
27	Jackson	76.8%
28	Linn	76.3%
29	Grant	75.9%
30	Polk	75.4%
31	Union	74.4%
32	Klamath	74.1%
33	Josephine	73.5%
34	Curry	71.2%
35	Coos	70.9%
36	Wheeler	39.7%

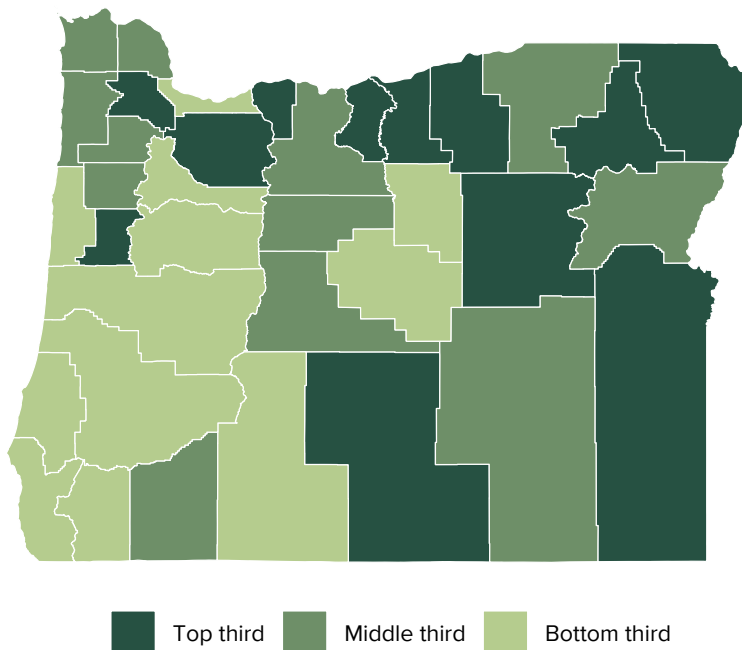
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2021-2022, updated annually. Released 2022.



FIVE-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Sherman	95.7%
2	Lake	95.3%
3	Hood River	92.9%
4	Wallowa	92.5%
5	Grant	92.1%
6	Union	92.0%
7	Morrow	91.9%
8	Clackamas	90.3%
9	Benton	90.1%
10	Gilliam	90.0%
10	Washington	90.0%
12	Malheur	88.3%
13	Tillamook	87.9%
14	Deschutes	87.8%
15	Yamhill	87.7%
16	Jefferson	87.4%
17	Baker	87.3%
18	Umatilla	86.2%
19	Polk	86.0%
20	Columbia	85.7%
21	Clatsop	85.6%
21	Harney	85.6%
Urban Oregon		85.6%
23	Jackson	85.1%
Oregon		84.5%
24	Wasco	84.3%
25	Curry	84.0%
26	Multnomah	83.4%
27	Marion	82.7%
Rural Oregon		82.3%
28	Josephine	81.7%
29	Crook	81.4%
30	Lane	81.3%
31	Klamath	80.4%
31	Lincoln	80.4%
33	Linn	79.1%
34	Douglas	77.5%
35	Coos	70.8%
36	Wheeler	46.6%

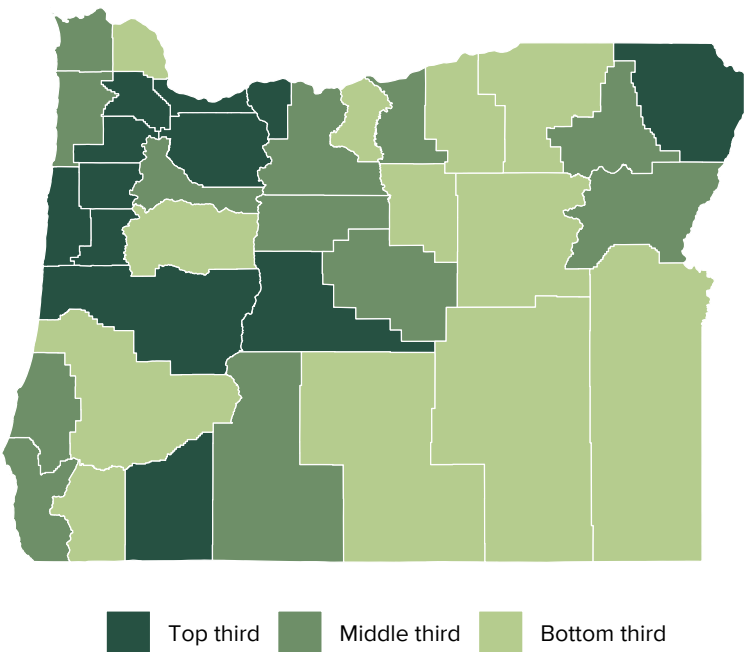
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2020-2021, updated annually. Released 2022.



FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	53.4%
2	Multnomah	47.2%
3	Washington	45.6%
	Urban Oregon	39.1%
4	Clackamas	38.9%
5	Deschutes	38.7%
6	Hood River	38.4%
	Oregon	35.0%
7	Lane	32.5%
8	Polk	30.8%
9	Jackson	30.0%
10	Lincoln	28.6%
11	Yamhill	28.4%
12	Wallowa	27.6%
13	Clatsop	25.8%
	Rural Oregon	25.5%
14	Marion	24.5%
15	Baker	24.2%
15	Union	24.2%
17	Curry	24.1%
18	Tillamook	22.4%
19	Gilliam	22.2%
20	Klamath	21.1%
21	Wasco	21.0%
22	Jefferson	20.9%
23	Crook	20.4%
24	Coos	20.0%
25	Linn	19.8%
26	Wheeler	19.6%
27	Lake	19.0%
28	Douglas	18.8%
29	Umatilla	18.2%
30	Josephine	18.1%
31	Columbia	18.0%
31	Sherman	18.0%
33	Grant	17.4%
34	Harney	15.4%
35	Malheur	14.1%
36	Morrow	10.4%

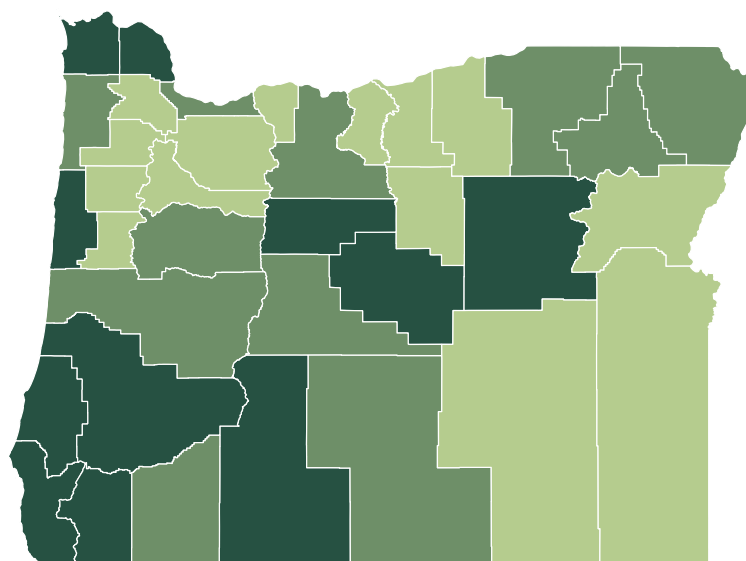
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Percent
1	Lincoln	6.8%
2	Crook	6.7%
2	Curry	6.7%
2	Grant	6.7%
2	Klamath	6.7%
6	Jefferson	6.5%
7	Coos	6.3%
8	Josephine	6.2%
9	Clatsop	6.0%
10	Columbia	5.8%
10	Douglas	5.8%
12	Linn	5.6%
12	Multnomah	5.6%
12	Union	5.6%
15	Lake	5.5%
15	Lane	5.5%
15	Tillamook	5.5%
18	Jackson	5.4%
18	Wallowa	5.4%
20	Deschutes	5.3%
	Oregon	5.2%
21	Umatilla	5.2%
21	Wasco	5.2%
23	Baker	5.1%
23	Harney	5.1%
23	Marion	5.1%
26	Clackamas	4.8%
26	Gilliam	4.8%
26	Polk	4.8%
29	Yamhill	4.7%
30	Morrow	4.6%
31	Hood River	4.5%
32	Malheur	4.4%
32	Washington	4.4%
34	Sherman	4.3%
35	Benton	3.9%
36	Wheeler	3.3%

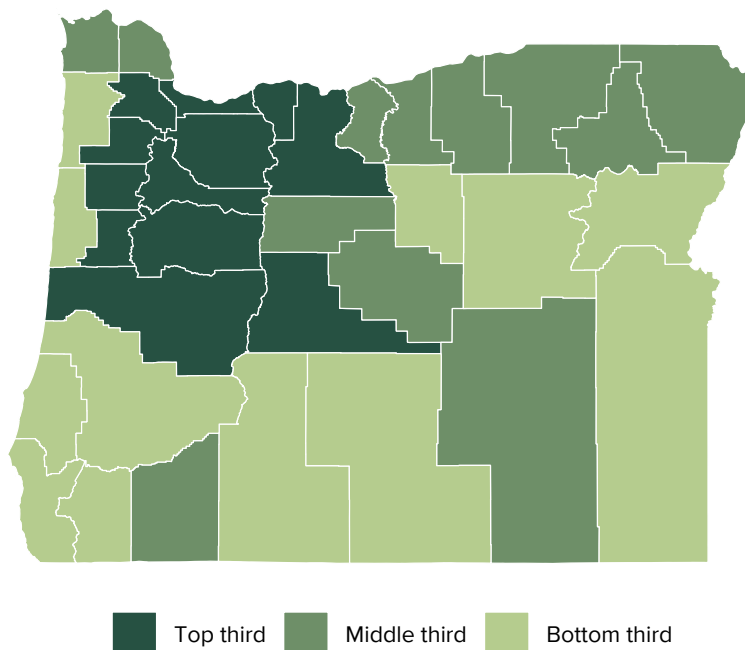
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	70.0%
2	Washington	69.0%
3	Hood River	68.9%
	Urban Oregon	65.7%
4	Clackamas	63.8%
5	Deschutes	63.2%
	Oregon	62.5%
6	Marion	61.5%
7	Benton	61.0%
8	Wasco	60.5%
9	Linn	60.4%
9	Polk	60.4%
11	Lane	60.3%
12	Yamhill	60.0%
13	Columbia	58.8%
14	Wallowa	57.9%
15	Jackson	57.7%
16	Umatilla	57.6%
16	Union	57.6%
18	Clatsop	57.4%
19	Morrow	57.3%
20	Crook	54.7%
	Rural Oregon	54.7%
21	Gilliam	53.8%
21	Harney	53.8%
21	Sherman	53.8%
24	Jefferson	53.3%
25	Grant	51.9%
25	Klamath	51.9%
27	Coos	51.3%
28	Douglas	50.6%
28	Lincoln	50.6%
30	Malheur	50.5%
30	Tillamook	50.5%
32	Josephine	49.5%
33	Lake	49.2%
34	Baker	48.8%
35	Curry	45.5%
36	Wheeler	45.0%

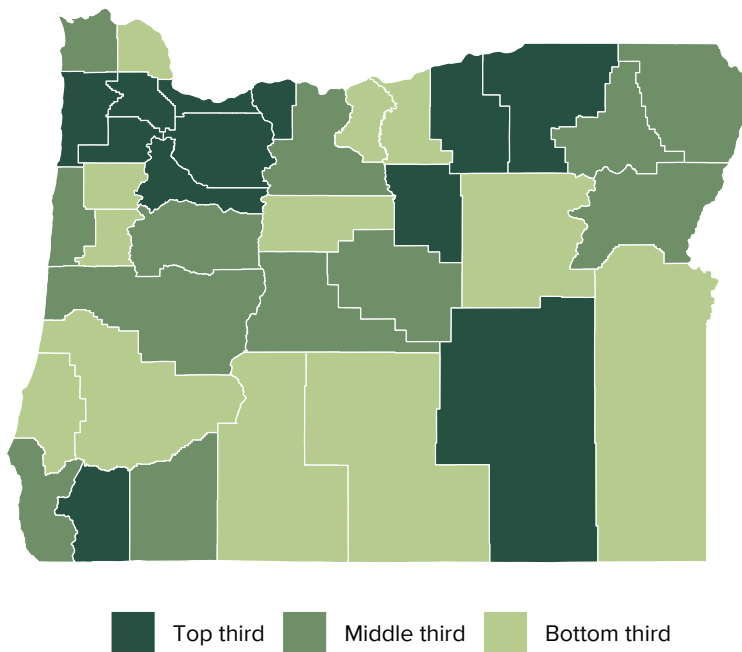
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



JOB GROWTH

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Hood River	33.2
2	Wheeler	30.3
3	Multnomah	21.6
4	Harney	20.2
5	Marion	19.3
6	Yamhill	19.1
7	Clackamas	18.4
8	Washington	17.0
9	Tillamook	16.7
10	Morrow	16.4
Urban Oregon		15.7
11	Josephine	15.2
12	Umatilla	15.1
13	Linn	15.0
14	Lincoln	14.8
Oregon		14.8
15	Union	14.5
16	Jackson	14.1
17	Baker	13.8
18	Wasco	13.3
19	Clatsop	12.7
20	Crook	12.4
20	Wallowa	12.4
22	Lane	11.7
Rural Oregon		11.1
23	Curry	10.2
24	Deschutes	9.9
25	Malheur	9.4
26	Coos	8.0
27	Benton	7.2
28	Grant	6.8
29	Douglas	6.2
30	Columbia	6.1
30	Klamath	6.1
32	Polk	5.6
33	Lake	5.2
34	Jefferson	2.0
35	Sherman	-5.5
36	Gilliam	-28.4

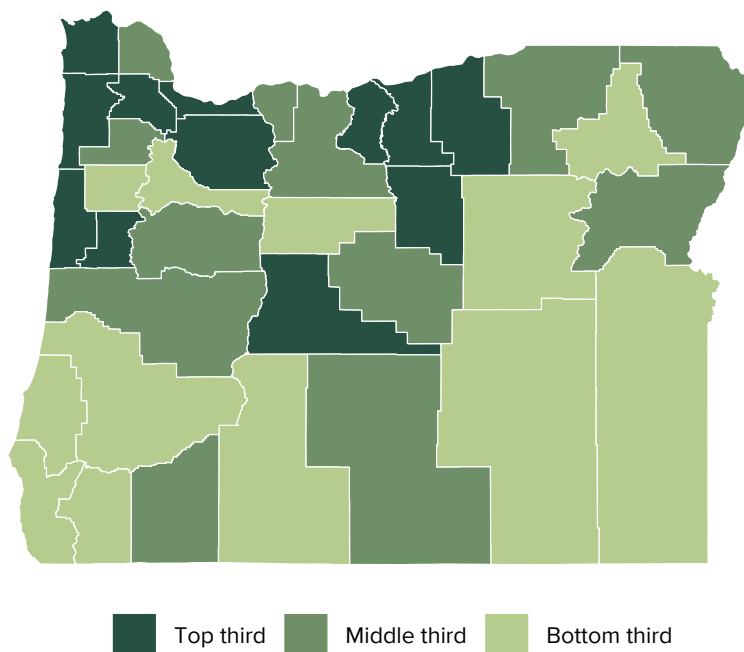
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.



PROPERTY TAX PER PERSON

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	\$5,763
2	Sherman	\$4,030
3	Morrow	\$3,095
4	Lincoln	\$2,430
5	Multnomah	\$2,241
6	Clatsop	\$2,231
7	Tillamook	\$2,224
8	Clackamas	\$2,167
9	Washington	\$2,039
10	Deschutes	\$2,026
Urban Oregon		\$1,829
11	Wheeler	\$1,779
12	Benton	\$1,768
Oregon		\$1,767
13	Hood River	\$1,689
14	Lake	\$1,617
15	Lane	\$1,556
16	Wasco	\$1,500
17	Jackson	\$1,453
Rural Oregon		\$1,451
18	Columbia	\$1,438
19	Linn	\$1,412
20	Wallowa	\$1,382
21	Baker	\$1,375
22	Crook	\$1,358
23	Yamhill	\$1,327
24	Umatilla	\$1,323
25	Marion	\$1,299
26	Jefferson	\$1,291
27	Grant	\$1,235
28	Curry	\$1,204
29	Harney	\$1,178
30	Coos	\$1,151
31	Polk	\$1,140
32	Union	\$1,100
33	Klamath	\$1,084
34	Douglas	\$1,009
35	Malheur	\$978
36	Josephine	\$927

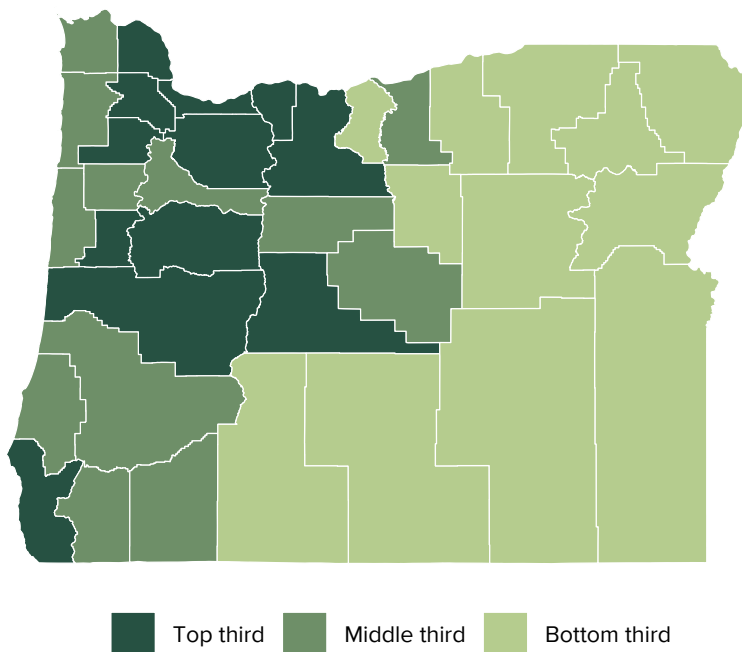
Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2020-2021, updated annually. Released 2022.



RENT COSTS (1 BEDROOM/1 BATH)

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Clackamas	\$1,331
1	Columbia	\$1,331
1	Multnomah	\$1,331
1	Washington	\$1,331
1	Yamhill	\$1,331
6	Deschutes	\$1,042
7	Benton	\$1,031
8	Lane	\$917
9	Hood River	\$916
10	Wasco	\$892
11	Linn	\$860
12	Curry	\$854
13	Clatsop	\$842
14	Josephine	\$839
15	Douglas	\$836
15	Marion	\$836
15	Polk	\$836
18	Lincoln	\$835
19	Jackson	\$788
20	Jefferson	\$775
21	Gilliam	\$751
22	Coos	\$730
23	Crook	\$716
24	Tillamook	\$708
25	Morrow	\$691
26	Union	\$680
27	Umatilla	\$677
28	Lake	\$666
29	Wallowa	\$665
30	Klamath	\$653
31	Sherman	\$643
32	Baker	\$637
33	Grant	\$626
34	Malheur	\$605
35	Wheeler	\$585
36	Harney	\$578

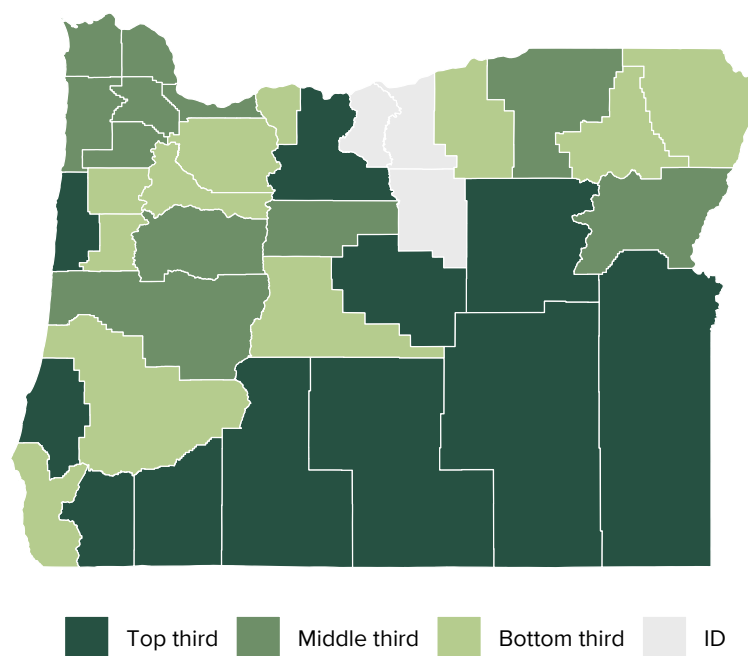
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2021, updated annually. Released 2021.



LOW WEIGHT BIRTHS

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Grant	11.0%
2	Klamath	10.7%
3	Lake	10.1%
4	Crook	9.6%
4	Wasco	9.6%
6	Coos	8.4%
7	Jackson	8.1%
8	Harney	8.0%
9	Lincoln	7.9%
10	Josephine	7.8%
10	Malheur	7.8%
Rural Oregon		7.7%
12	Jefferson	7.7%
13	Umatilla	7.6%
14	Multnomah	7.5%
15	Tillamook	7.2%
16	Baker	7.1%
16	Clatsop	7.1%
18	Lane	7.0%
18	Linn	7.0%
Oregon		6.9%
20	Columbia	6.9%
Urban Oregon		6.8%
21	Yamhill	6.6%
22	Washington	6.5%
23	Douglas	6.4%
24	Polk	6.3%
24	Union	6.3%
26	Curry	6.2%
27	Benton	6.1%
27	Clackamas	6.1%
27	Deschutes	6.1%
30	Marion	5.7%
31	Hood River	5.1%
32	Wallowa	4.3%
33	Morrow	3.4%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.

ID: Insufficient data per source



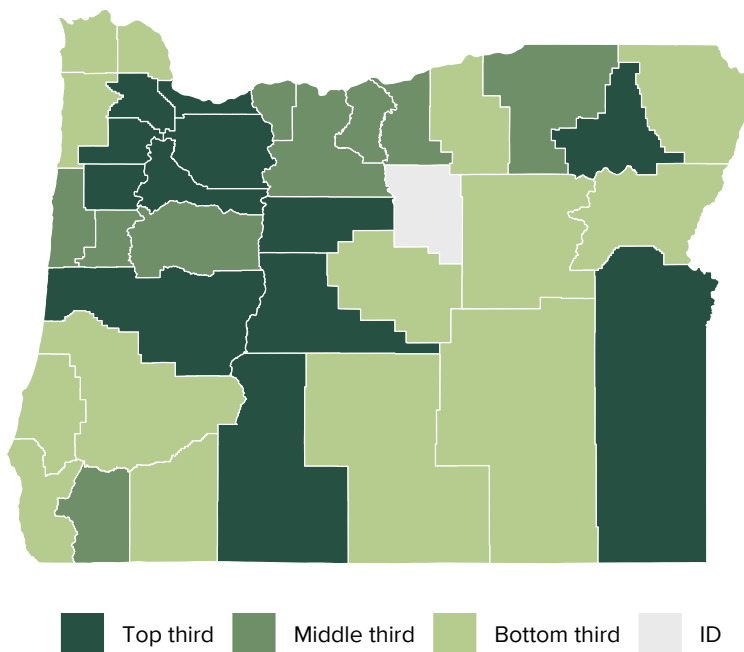
VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

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

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

Vaccines have prevented countless cases of disease and saved millions of lives. The economic impact of prevented disease due to vaccines and the foregone cost of treatment is significant when compared to vaccination costs.

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Yamhill	76%
2	Washington	75%
3	Clackamas	74%
4	Lane	73%
4	Polk	73%
4	Union	73%
7	Malheur	72%
7	Marion	72%
	Oregon	71%
9	Deschutes	71%
9	Jefferson	71%
9	Klamath	71%
9	Multnomah	71%
13	Linn	70%
14	Hood River	69%
14	Lincoln	69%
16	Benton	68%
17	Gilliam	67%
17	Josephine	67%
17	Sherman	67%
17	Umatilla	67%
17	Wasco	67%
22	Baker	66%
22	Douglas	66%
22	Morrow	66%
22	Wallowa	66%
26	Clatsop	65%
26	Columbia	65%
26	Crook	65%
26	Jackson	65%
30	Coos	64%
31	Harney	62%
32	Curry	60%
33	Tillamook	57%
34	Lake	56%
35	Grant	50%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.

ID: Insufficient data per source

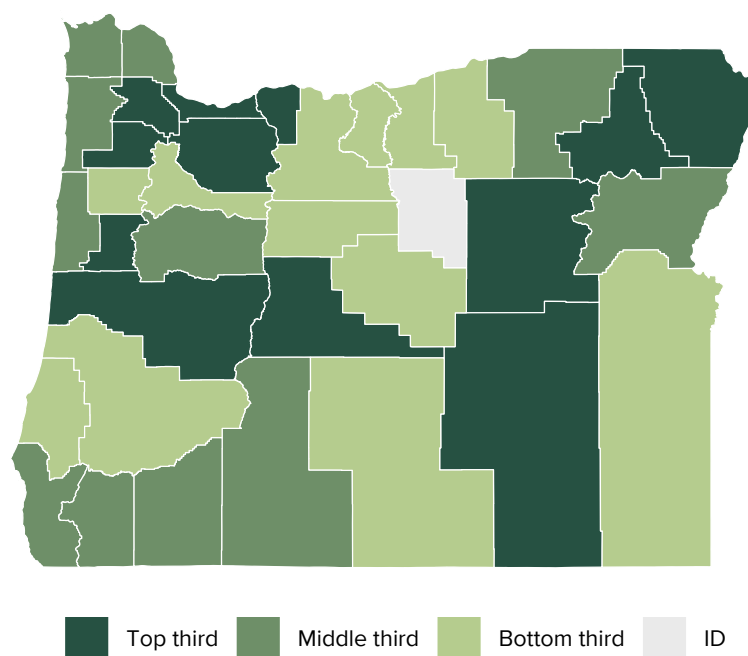


GOOD OR BETTER HEALTH

Definition: The percentage of adults reporting that they have good or better physical health.

Poor health, whether it is physical or mental health, can disrupt daily activities, even when medical intervention is not needed. The data is self-reported based on the question “Would you say that in general your health is...” with five ranking options: excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. This measure is part of the Healthy People 2030 federal framework, which states that the health and well-being of all people and communities is essential to a thriving, equitable society and that achieving the full potential for health and well-being provides benefits to society.

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Benton	87.8%
2	Wallowa	87.5%
3	Grant	86.4%
4	Hood River	86.1%
5	Harney	85.2%
6	Clackamas	85.1%
7	Deschutes	84.4%
8	Washington	84.3%
9	Yamhill	83.4%
10	Multnomah	83.3%
11	Lane	82.8%
12	Union	82.5%
Oregon		82.3%
13	Curry	82.3%
14	Baker	81.8%
14	Klamath	81.8%
16	Josephine	81.5%
17	Columbia	81.4%
18	Clatsop	81.3%
18	Jackson	81.3%
18	Tillamook	81.3%
21	Lincoln	81.2%
21	Linn	81.2%
21	Umatilla	81.2%
24	Gilliam	80.9%
24	Sherman	80.9%
24	Wasco	80.9%
27	Polk	80.2%
28	Coos	79.0%
29	Lake	78.0%
29	Marion	78.0%
31	Douglas	77.3%
32	Malheur	76.6%
33	Crook	75.9%
34	Jefferson	72.4%
35	Morrow	66.2%
Wheeler		ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2019, updated biennially. Released 2022.

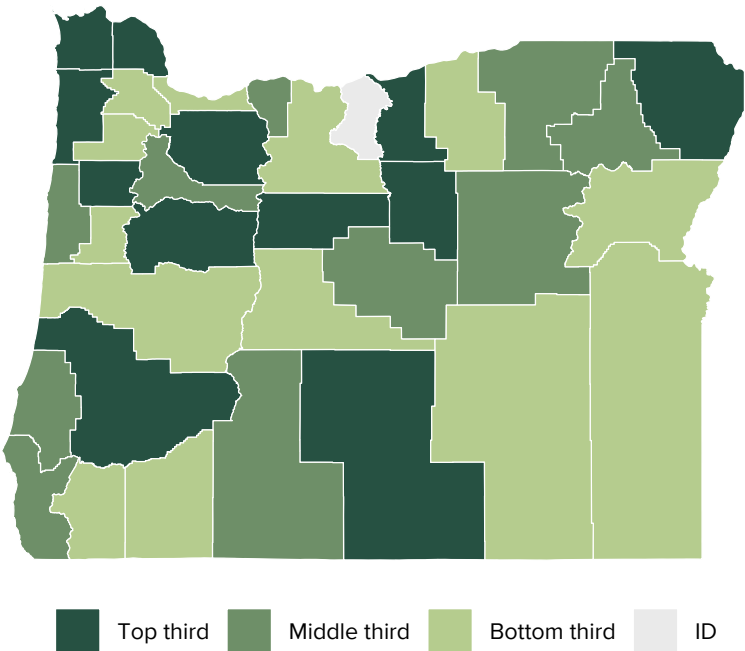
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MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS

Definition: The number of adults in a county potentially served by a single mental health provider.

Mental health is key to overall health. Due to stigma and the shortage of mental health providers, many mental health conditions go undiagnosed. Furthermore, access to mental health services can be challenging when there is a shortage of mental health providers and appointments are hard to come by. While telehealth can partially alleviate some shortages, and programs such as mental health first aid training can be beneficial in communities, understanding potential access to care is important for planning and investment into mental health care.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	668:1
2	Linn	474:1
3	Jefferson	404:1
4	Lake	394:1
5	Wheeler	363:1
6	Wallowa	343:1
7	Polk	338:1
8	Tillamook	326:1
9	Clatsop	275:1
9	Douglas	275:1
11	Clackamas	270:1
12	Columbia	246:1
13	Hood River	243:1
13	Marion	243:1
13	Union	243:1
16	Umatilla	231:1
17	Grant	214:1
18	Klamath	205:1
19	Coos	203:1
20	Curry	202:1
20	Lincoln	202:1
22	Crook	198:1
23	Washington	197:1
23	Yamhill	197:1
25	Malheur	190:1
26	Deschutes	179:1
27	Jackson	171:1
28	Wasco	166:1
Oregon		158:1
29	Baker	143:1
30	Harney	138:1
31	Josephine	112:1
32	Morrow	105:1
33	Multnomah	100:1
34	Lane	99:1
35	Benton	80:1
Sherman		ID

Source: County Health Rankings analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services National Provider Identification data, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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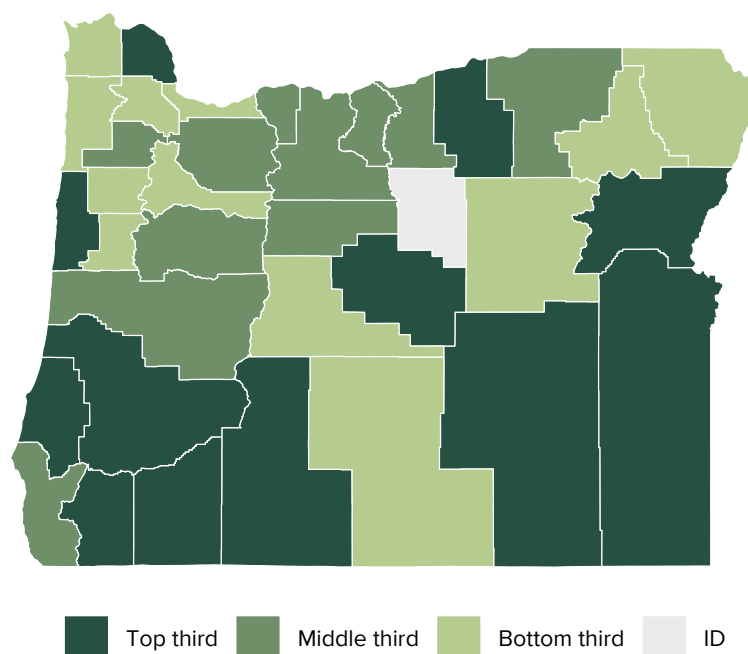


TOBACCO USE

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

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Harney	39.2%
2	Coos	35.9%
3	Baker	34.4%
4	Columbia	34.0%
5	Crook	32.6%
6	Josephine	31.2%
7	Klamath	29.9%
8	Malheur	29.6%
9	Lincoln	29.1%
10	Morrow	29.0%
11	Jackson	28.6%
12	Douglas	28.1%
13	Umatilla	27.8%
14	Hood River	27.6%
15	Curry	27.1%
16	Jefferson	26.2%
16	Lane	26.2%
18	Linn	26.0%
19	Clackamas	25.0%
19	Gilliam	25.0%
19	Sherman	25.0%
19	Wasco	25.0%
23	Yamhill	24.9%
	Oregon	24.8%
24	Polk	24.7%
25	Union	24.6%
26	Clatsop	24.4%
27	Marion	23.8%
28	Deschutes	23.2%
28	Multnomah	23.2%
30	Tillamook	21.6%
31	Grant	20.3%
32	Lake	19.7%
33	Washington	18.8%
34	Benton	15.6%
35	Wallowa	12.7%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2016-2019, updated biennially. Released 2022.

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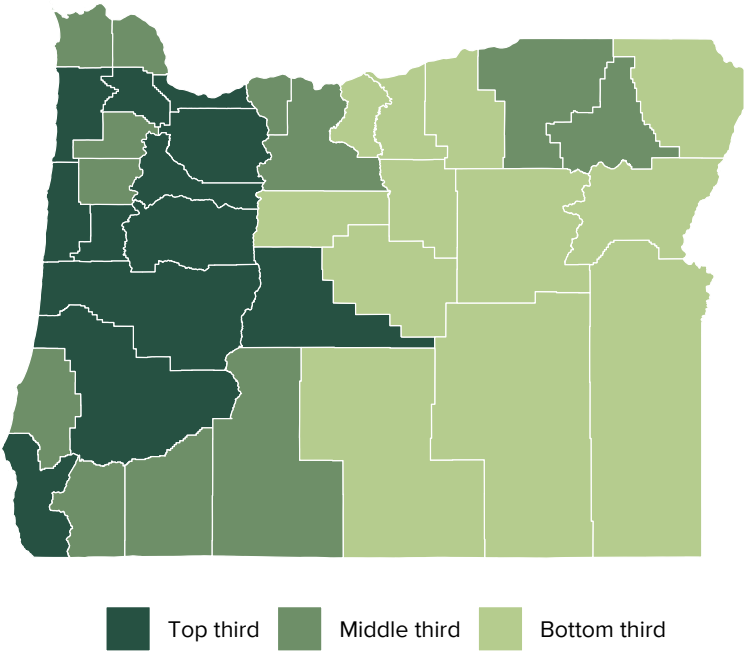


BROADBAND AVAILABILITY

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

The internet has changed the way people work, learn, shop and recreate. Today, access to high volume data transfer rates is a key requirement for economic and community development as well as education. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines the advanced telecommunications capability benchmark for broadband, which is currently 25 Mbps download/3 Mbps upload. To calculate the percentage of households with broadband available, census blocks are analyzed to determine which ones meet the FCC’s advanced broadband benchmark. Households in census blocks that meet the FCC’s advanced broadband criteria are aggregated and then divided by the total number of households in a county to calculate the percentage of households with the potential to have broadband internet. The challenge is that “available” broadband is often not “affordable.”

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



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

Rank	County	Percent
1	Multnomah	99.0%
2	Washington	97.0%
3	Clackamas	94.9%
4	Deschutes	93.7%
5	Benton	92.8%
6	Marion	92.7%
7	Lane	92.3%
8	Douglas	91.2%
9	Tillamook	89.9%
	Oregon	89.8%
10	Lincoln	89.3%
11	Curry	86.6%
12	Linn	85.9%
13	Polk	83.1%
14	Coos	82.7%
14	Jackson	82.7%
16	Umatilla	82.3%
17	Yamhill	81.7%
18	Clatsop	79.6%
19	Columbia	78.7%
20	Union	73.8%
21	Wasco	72.2%
22	Josephine	71.8%
23	Hood River	69.2%
23	Klamath	69.2%
25	Malheur	64.8%
26	Baker	64.6%
27	Jefferson	62.9%
28	Crook	60.2%
29	Harney	56.4%
30	Sherman	53.1%
31	Wallowa	51.0%
32	Morrow	48.2%
33	Wheeler	45.1%
34	Lake	37.3%
35	Gilliam	29.6%
36	Grant	17.2%

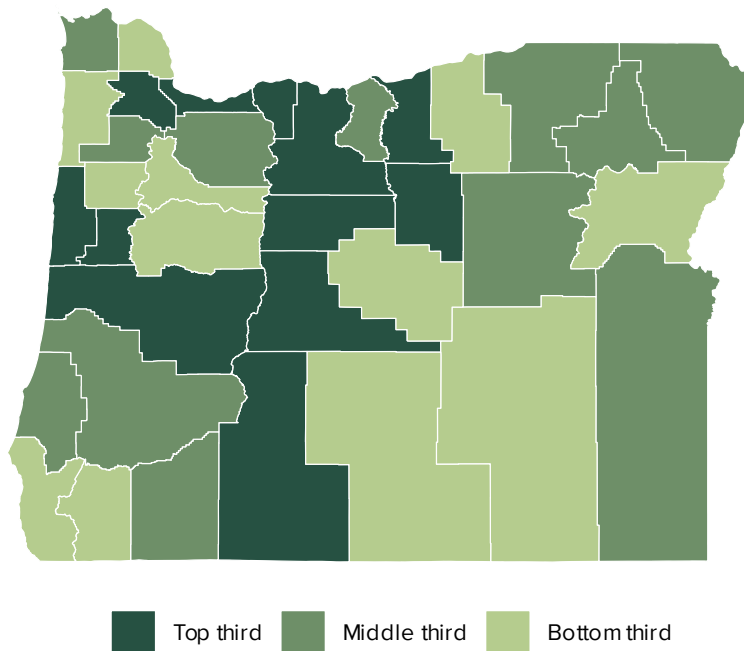
Source: FCC National Broadband Map, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.



CHILD CARE

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

The shortage of child care in Oregon is a complex challenge that many communities across the state are working to resolve. A county is considered a child care desert if there are more than three children for every regulated child care slot. At present, all 36 Oregon counties are considered child care deserts. As a result, many families across Oregon cannot find care for their children. The data reported here reflect child care slots found in child care centers or family child care homes. Inadequate access to such care prevents parents from participating in the workforce and young children from receiving the benefits of early education. Not every child needs access to formal child care. Some parents can rely on relatives or neighbors to care for children. Couples sometimes work different shifts with no overlapping hours so that they can avoid the need for child care. Still, there is a tremendous shortage of supply. Find Child Care Oregon is a state-wide resource (findchildcareoregon.org) designed to help families find child care providers.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	34.5
2	Jefferson	29.0
3	Hood River	25.9
4	Benton	24.1
4	Gilliam	23.5
6	Wheeler	22.2
6	Wasco	21.9
Urban Oregon		20.6
8	Lane	20.4
Oregon		19.9
9	Deschutes	19.8
10	Lincoln	19.3
11	Washington	18.6
12	Klamath	17.9
13	Malheur	17.7
14	Wallowa	16.9
15	Jackson	16.6
16	Union	16.5
Rural Oregon		16.3
17	Clackamas	16.1
18	Umatilla	15.5
19	Douglas	15.1
19	Yamhill	15.1
21	Grant	14.6
22	Sherman	14.5
23	Clatsop	14.3
24	Coos	13.8
25	Baker	13.5
26	Josephine	13.3
26	Marion	13.3
28	Polk	12.3
29	Linn	11.7
30	Columbia	11.6
31	Curry	10.6
32	Morrow	9.9
33	Harney	9.8
34	Tillamook	9.5
35	Crook	8.6
36	Lake	5.0

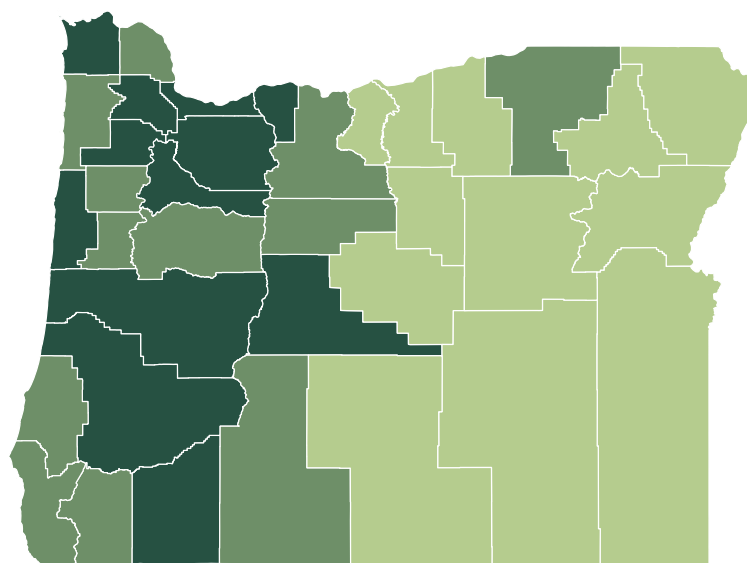
Source: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2020, updated biennially. Released 2021.



ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

Definition: The number of publicly accessible electric vehicle charging stations within the boundaries of a particular county.

With more electric vehicles on the road with each passing year and legislation that encourages this increase, the availability of charging stations has become critical infrastructure. In 2019, Oregon Senate Bill 1044 outlined the following zero-emission vehicle goals: 1) at least 25 percent of registered vehicles and at least half of new vehicles sold are zero-emission by 2023; and 2) at least 90 percent of new vehicles sold are zero-emission by 2035. Infrastructure to support these vehicles is important for residents, commuters and people passing through for commerce or tourism. This measure includes three different types of charging stations, some of which are less efficient or not appropriate for certain vehicle types. In addition, some charging stations may only be accessible during business hours or specific days.



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	2,395
	Urban Oregon	1,792
	Rural Oregon	603
1	Multnomah	402
2	Washington	351
3	Clackamas	219
4	Lane	208
5	Marion	178
6	Jackson	108
7	Douglas	107
8	Deschutes	104
9	Lincoln	77
10	Yamhill	71
11	Hood River	57
12	Clatsop	56
13	Benton	47
14	Klamath	46
15	Coos	45
16	Tillamook	38
17	Linn	32
18	Jefferson	31
19	Polk	28
20	Umatilla	27
21	Josephine	24
22	Wasco	23
23	Columbia	20
24	Curry	13
25	Crook	12
25	Morrow	12
27	Baker	11
27	Union	11
29	Malheur	10
30	Harney	9
31	Wallowa	6
32	Wheeler	5
33	Grant	4
34	Gilliam	2
35	Lake	1
36	Sherman	0

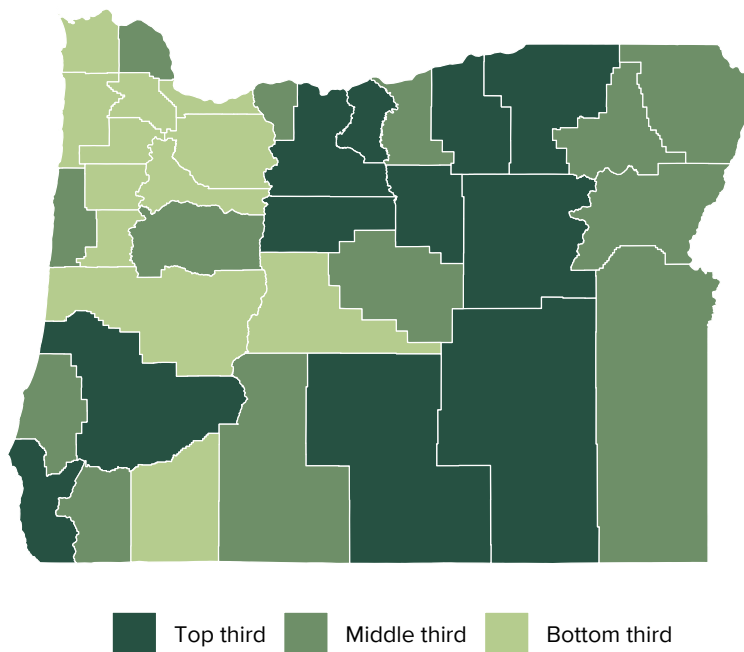
Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2023, collected annually. Released 2023.



MOBILE HOMES

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

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



Rank	County	Percent
1	Morrow	35.4%
2	Sherman	25.6%
3	Grant	23.8%
4	Harney	23.0%
5	Wheeler	21.5%
6	Douglas	19.6%
7	Wasco	19.3%
8	Jefferson	18.5%
9	Lake	18.4%
10	Curry	17.1%
11	Umatilla	16.0%
12	Gilliam	15.7%
12	Josephine	15.7%
14	Crook	15.6%
Rural Oregon		15.5%
15	Baker	15.5%
16	Malheur	15.0%
17	Coos	14.6%
18	Lincoln	14.3%
19	Union	14.2%
20	Linn	13.5%
21	Klamath	13.3%
22	Columbia	12.3%
23	Wallowa	11.7%
24	Hood River	11.0%
25	Jackson	10.9%
26	Tillamook	10.4%
27	Yamhill	9.9%
28	Lane	8.3%
29	Marion	7.9%
Oregon		7.5%
30	Polk	7.1%
31	Clatsop	6.0%
32	Clackamas	5.7%
33	Benton	5.6%
34	Deschutes	5.2%
Urban Oregon		4.0%
35	Washington	2.2%
36	Multnomah	1.6%

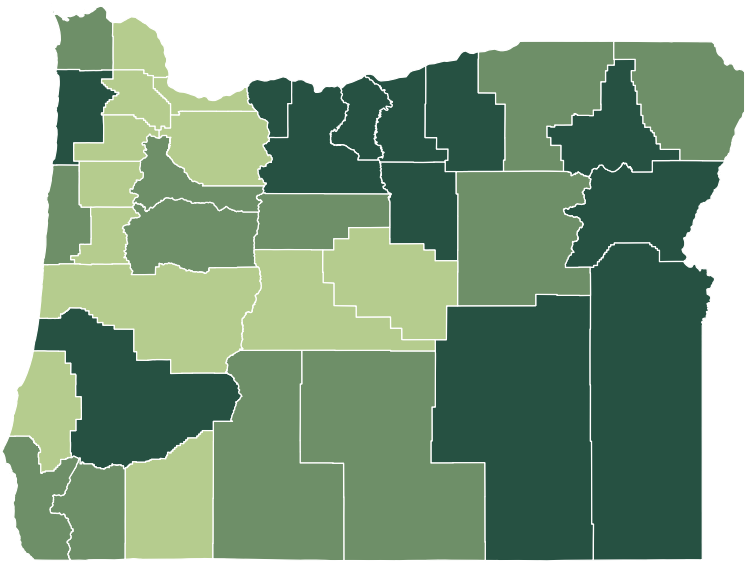
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.



VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (PER CAPITA)

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

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



Top third Middle third Bottom third

Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	97,554
2	Sherman	72,838
3	Baker	20,590
4	Morrow	17,208
5	Harney	15,902
6	Wheeler	15,894
7	Hood River	15,258
8	Wasco	15,211
9	Malheur	12,336
10	Union	11,005
11	Douglas	10,606
Rural Oregon		10,059
12	Tillamook	9,506
13	Lake	9,371
14	Jefferson	9,299
15	Umatilla	9,219
16	Grant	9,011
17	Linn	8,952
18	Clatsop	8,726
19	Lincoln	7,868
20	Klamath	7,654
21	Josephine	6,187
22	Wallowa	6,069
23	Curry	5,553
24	Marion	5,291
25	Columbia	5,184
Oregon		5,160
26	Coos	5,101
27	Polk	5,082
28	Crook	4,988
29	Jackson	4,602
30	Deschutes	4,246
31	Clackamas	4,232
Urban Oregon		4,206
32	Lane	4,201
33	Yamhill	4,184
34	Multnomah	3,628
35	Washington	2,896
36	Benton	2,766

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2021, updated annually. Released 2022.

For more information

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

<http://oregonexplorer.info/rural>

Explore more data topics by state, county and city:

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

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