2024 EDITION

Oregon by the Numbers









Key measures for Oregon and its counties

The Ford Family Foundation

Oregon State University Extension Service

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.

We recognize the inherent limitations in data collected through our public systems, especially data related to culturally and racially diverse communities 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, 2024

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Oregon by the Numbers

Key measures for Oregon and its counties

2024 EDITION

The Ford Family Foundation

Oregon State University Extension Service



We dedicate the 2024 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* to the memory and legacy of Dr. Ivory W. Lyles.

Dr. Lyles served as Oregon State University Vice Provost for Extension and Engagement and Director of the OSU Extension Service from September 2021 to April 2024.

During Dr. Lyles's tenure at OSU, he reinvigorated a focus on community engagement and the scholarship of engagement. He strengthened OSU's rural relationships and Extension presence in every corner of the state, and collaborated with many to secure funding increases that helped OSU Extension sustain and grow vital programs and address critical needs.

Dr. Lyles's career of service transformed thousands of lives. He was a mentor and friend to many across the nation. The Ford Family Foundation is grateful for the time we spent in Dr. Lyles's company. We will remember him as a visionary leader, a steadfast advocate for Oregon communities and the mission of the Cooperative Extension Service, and a true friend.

> ***"The Cooperative Extension Service should be one of the many players in the game of helping both urban and rural communities understand that we are interdependent on each other."*** **- Dr. Ivory W. Lyles**

August 31, 2024

Welcome to the seventh edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. This is my first as president of The Ford Family Foundation and the fourth printed publication of what has become Oregon's annual community indicator report. The ongoing evolution of *Oregon by the Numbers* and its continuing success are evidence of the power of authentic partnership between the OSU Extension Service and our foundation. At the core of this partnership is our longstanding commitment to and advocacy for our small towns and rural areas.

When I was first learning about The Ford Family Foundation during my hiring process, *Oregon by the Numbers* stood out to me. Few states have such a powerful resource. We see publishing this report as a helpful contribution from Oregon philanthropy: ensuring that communities and nonprofits have useable, reliable and trusted data for decision making that may also be useful in attracting outside funding to our region.

As in previous years, *Oregon by the Numbers* will be available for download in Spanish as well as English at tfff.org/obtn. Unlike previous years, no measures have been replaced in this year's edition, but one, Developed and Cultivated Land, has been updated due to a change in its classifications. What is new this year, however, is how we define rural by county for the report. For the first time, we are replacing the federal definition used since the report's inception with a place-based definition informed by the people of Oregon and their response to the Oregon Voices survey. For more details, please see page 5.

As readers have seen over the years, we aim to improve *Oregon by the Numbers* with each edition. We are eager for feedback. If you have ideas to share, please send a note to obtn@tfff.org.

The challenges Oregonians are navigating in 2024 will require all of us to come together in new ways. For the sake of our state, our communities and our children, it is critical all of Oregon see all of Oregon. We hope *Oregon by the Numbers* can be a tool in achieving this goal.

Thank you for reading and learning along with us,



Kara Inae Carlisle
President and CEO
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 information 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 digital 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. 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** display data at-a-glance, enabling all users to learn something new about the place where they live.
- **Measure summaries** provide more data specificity as well as the big picture view. 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 report and hope readers will inform the production team about any issues or concerns they encounter.

Updates and Changes for 2024

There are no measure changes for the 2024 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. However, we have two data-related adjustments that we describe below.

Developed and Cultivated Land will become Developed Land

In previous editions, the *Oregon by the Numbers* team has combined three classification categories from the National Land Cover Database to create this measure. One of these categories was recently renamed: “cultivated crops.” This led to discussion about what we want this measure to convey. Rather than emphasize human modification of the landscape through multiple classification categories, a method that fails to capture the full range of human impact, we are opting to focus exclusively on developed land. Therefore, going forward, we will refer to this measure as “Developed Land.”

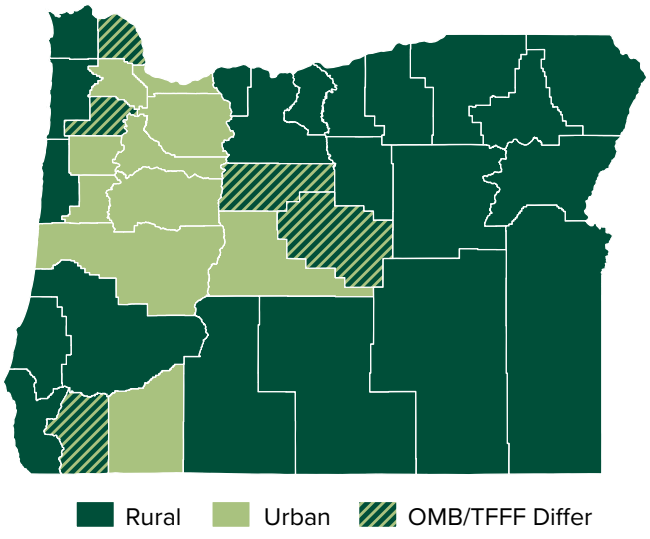
Oregon Voices informs our definition of Rural Population by County

While The Ford Family Foundation prefers not to use county as the unit for defining rurality due to the variability that can exist within a single Oregon county, we recognize that our state and federal data systems report at this scale. More recently, we decided to align our definitions with the input we received from Oregonians through the Oregon Voices survey. Generally speaking, we do not see rural by county as a binary—yes or no—but more of a continuum. We have three counties in Oregon that comprise our one major metropolitan area containing more than one million people: Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington. We have seven counties that include or are part of a smaller metropolitan area with 100,000 or more people: Benton, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion and Polk. In all the rest of Oregon’s counties (26 total), the largest cities are less than 50,000, and we consider all of these counties 100% rural.

In all prior editions of *Oregon by the Numbers*, we have used the categorizations from the federal Office of Management and Budget for all “rural versus urban” comparisons in the report when the data was only available by county. From the very first year, we noticed some discrepancies with our Ford Family lists. At the time, we chose to defer to our federal systems and add a footnote.

Now, six years later, we are changing our stance. Our Oregon Voices survey responses provide a research-based, regionally informed window into how Oregonians view the places where they live. We believe their assessments of "what is rural" align better with the intent of this report than the federal definitions.

The map below shows how the *Oregon by the Numbers* production team is defining rural by county for this report in 2024. We differ with the Office of Management and Budget with respect to these five counties (the percentage of Oregon Voices respondents who reported living in a rural community appears in parentheses): Columbia (88%), Crook (92%), Jefferson (96%), Josephine (84%) and Yamhill (52%). See orvoices.org for additional information.



Data Highlight: How Civic Language Can Unite Us

Each year, we develop a "Data Highlight" for the *Oregon by the Numbers* report that raises up a new tool or project we believe readers will find relevant in our current times. Last year, we focused on the complex and varied ways in which "rural" is defined, especially amid changes to rural definitions from the U.S. Census Bureau and other federal agencies. Before that, we shared about The Ford Family Foundation's Oregon Voices survey work and findings, which you can now explore at orvoices.org.

This year, we want to focus on valuable data that shows how civic language unites, divides and motivates voters in the United States. This research shows that the words we use to describe our civic values, ideals and practices are also the words we use to connect, share and co-create our community and national future.

In an era when most people live in cities, the two organizations that partner to produce *Oregon by the Numbers* maintain a longstanding commitment to resourcing and supporting rural communities in our state. The Ford Family Foundation and Oregon State University Extension Service especially want to ensure that those who live in small towns and remote areas have high quality data to support decision making.

We also recognize that in the complex social and political context we all live in, our communities need more than data to make good decisions together. We need language that helps us communicate across differences and reminds us of what we have in common. Aligned with the spirit of this report, we need all of Oregon to see *and hear* all of Oregon.

In late 2023, the *Oregon by the Numbers* team was introduced to a national organization called PACE, or Philanthropy for Active Civic Engagement. PACE has developed a unique survey tool through its Civic Language Perceptions Project that measures the extent to which different words related to democracy and civic engagement resonate positively or negatively among registered voters. Here we share key findings from the most recent survey, conducted in November 2023.

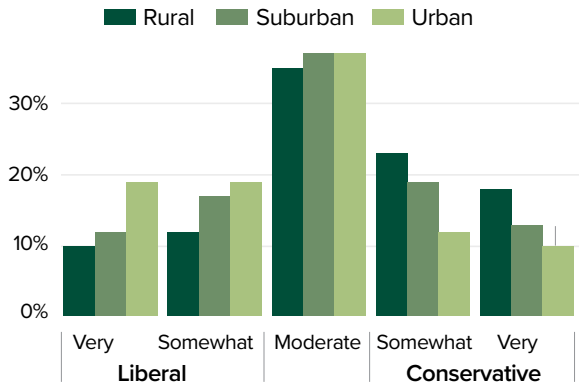
Across the nation, PACE found that registered voters feel the words:

- **Community, service** and **belonging** motivate them to help others
- **Unity, equality** and **civility** motivate them to stand up for a cause
- **Freedom, American, citizen** and **liberty** motivate them to vote

Political ideologies across place

One of the popular narratives in our current political climate tells the story of a deep ideological divide between rural and urban areas. These perceived differences hold the potential for polarizing people that live in different kinds of communities. But the Civic Language Perceptions survey results suggest that people, regardless of where they live, are more alike than different when it comes to political ideology. The largest percentage of voters who responded identified themselves as politically moderate – regardless of whether they lived in a rural, suburban or urban area.

Percent of respondents that identify in each political ideology by urbanicity



SOURCE: PACE Civic Language Perceptions Project © 2024

The figure on the right shows the 2023 positivity ratings reported by rural voters for all 21 words tested in the PACE civic engagement research. PACE used the same list in 2021 and 2023 and found the majority of words were rated more positively in 2023 than they were in 2021 among rural, suburban and urban groups. This trend seems to suggest a general increase in civic engagement among all registered voters. Still the words we use can make all the difference.

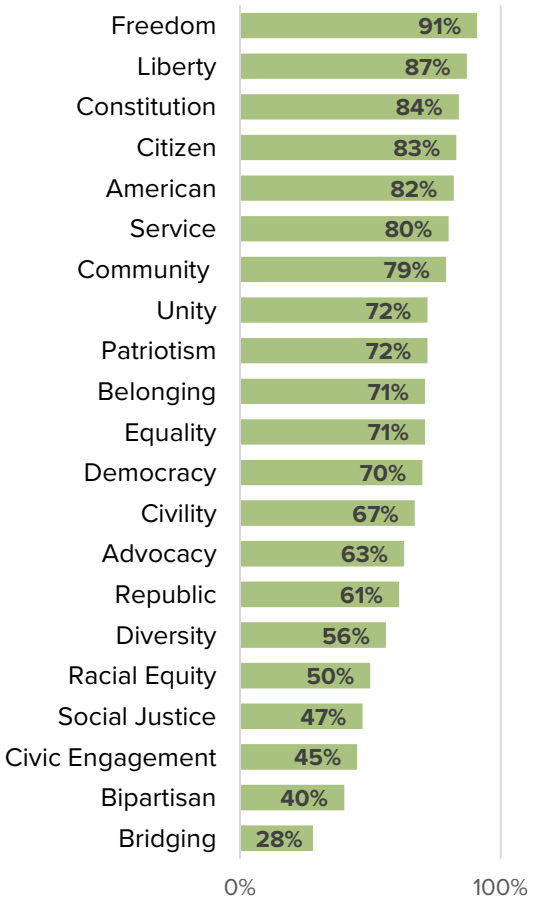
- Notice the items in the list above with positivity ratings greater than 75%: Community, Service, American, Citizen, Constitution, Liberty and Freedom. Registered voters across all geographies rated "Freedom" very highly, indicating it is something everyone cares about deeply, regardless of geography or political ideology.
- Similarly, notice the words with positivity ratings below 50%: Social Justice, Civic Engagement, Bipartisan and Bridging. PACE researchers shared there are many reasons for words to be rated less positively. Voters associated some words with things they felt negatively about. Other words were rated less positively because survey respondents were not clear on their meaning. "Bridging" was one of those words.
- We also noticed how "Democracy" was more positively rated than "Republic" and "Community" more positively rated than "Democracy."

We hope this information will help all our readers communicate more effectively in 2024 as we encourage everyone to participate in the coming election.

Words that resonated with rural voters

Which words resonate with and inspire rural residents? PACE found a clear grouping of civic-related terms that found approval. Rural voters felt most positive about the word "freedom"—followed by words like liberty, service and community. "Liberty" and "citizen" experienced a rather sizeable surge in popularity since their last survey in 2022.

Positivity ratings of Rural residents



SOURCE: PACE Civic Language Perceptions Project © 2024

The PACE Civic Language Perceptions survey shows us that words matter—and that we hold more in common than we might be led to believe. To explore the data more closely, **we hope you'll visit www.pacefunders.org/language**.

PACE
Philanthropy for Active Civic Engagement

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 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." Increasingly, we find ourselves seeking a definition that might be more educative and evergreen, less tied to the populations of individual communities.

We view all of Oregon as rural, except for Oregon's major metropolitan areas – Portland, Salem, Corvallis-Albany, Eugene-Springfield, Bend and Medford. Smaller population size and greater distance from centers of population and services can contribute to inequitable access to opportunity.

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 or part of a city bigger than 100,000) and three as "urban" because the state's largest city, Portland, extends into the boundaries of all three counties. Especially in Oregon, we 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 Numbers* uses three definitions of "rural" depending on what level of geographic data is available.

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. For others, this same word signifies forced removal and genocide. Both are true. We continue to learn how complicated the truth can be.

Three definitions of "rural" found in this report:

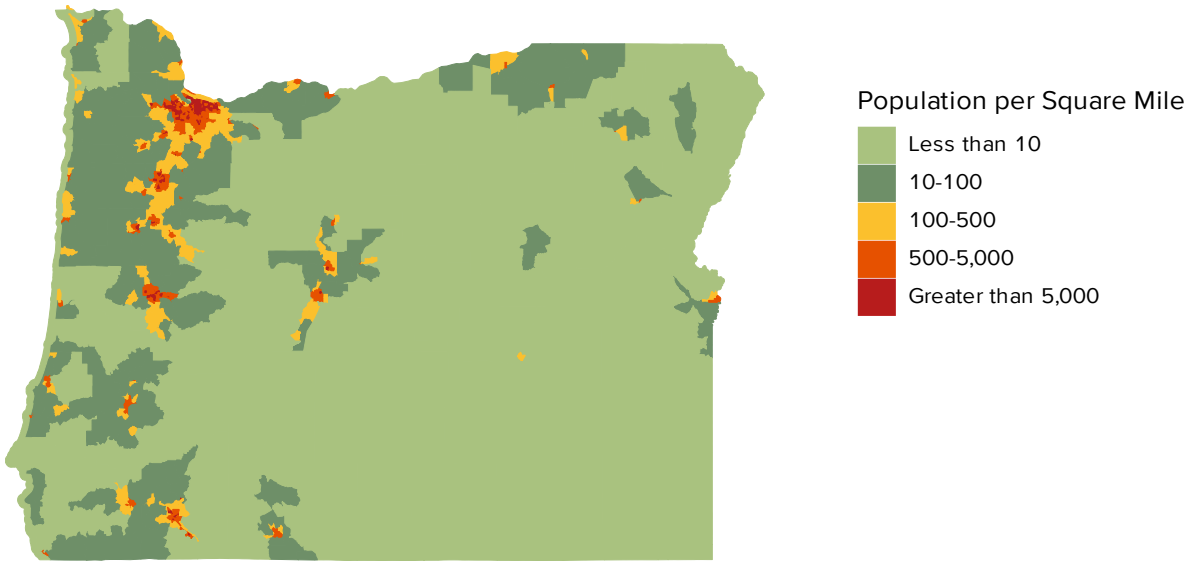
1. Rural Population is based on the smallest level geography: census blocks. With each Decennial Census, the U.S. Census Bureau redefines what constitutes an urban area, and the remainder is classified as rural.
2. Measures that draw from the American Community Survey are similarly inspired by a population 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 Ford Family Foundation definition.

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. A few decades 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 increases 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 three 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



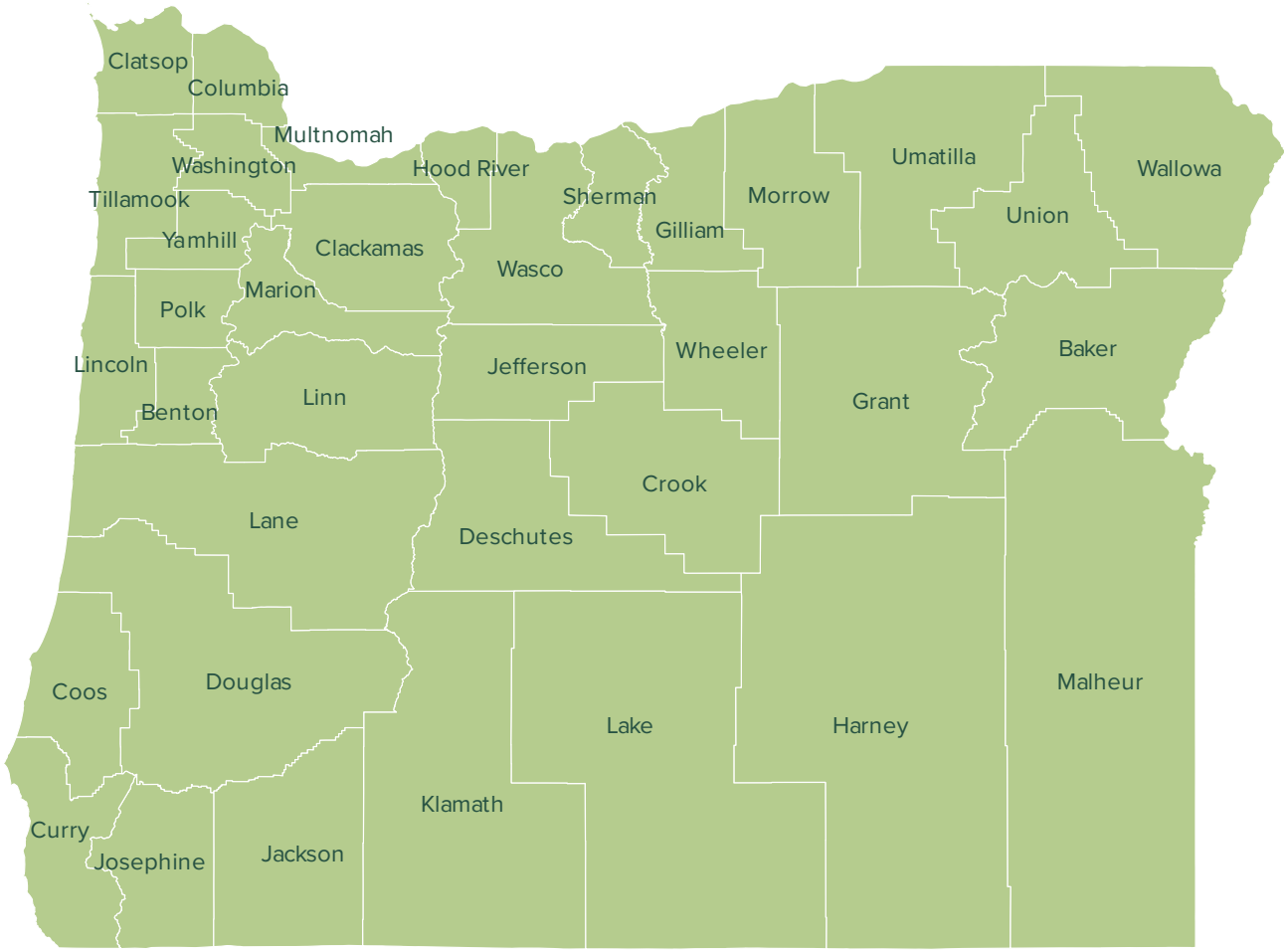
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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 96.
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.

Our State Map



Data by County

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Mental health providers....132
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Infrastructure

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Mobile homes....137
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)....138

* *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.*

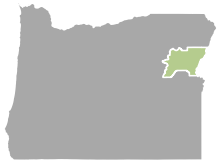
BAKER COUNTY

Total population
16,685

Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
43

Total land area
3,088 mi²



Public land
52%

Developed land
2%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Baker	$51,657
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 years





75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.3%
- Asian: 0.3%
- Black/African American: 1.2%
- Hispanic/Latino: 4.9%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.1%
- Two or more races: 2.9%
- White: 89.1%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Food and beverage stores



Community	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.9%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.0%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**10.7**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**20.1**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**68.6%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**38.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**26.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**74.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**81.3%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**24.4%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.7%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**48.2%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**9.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,470**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$678**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.5%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**54.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**85.0%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**137**	148		
Tobacco use	**38.4%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**63.3%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**14.3**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**13**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**13.1%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**20,182**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

BENTON COUNTY

Total population
95,615

Total land area
678 mi²

Rural population
19%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
5

Public land
25%

Developed land
9%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · **SLZ** · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Benton	$72,882
Oregon	$76,632

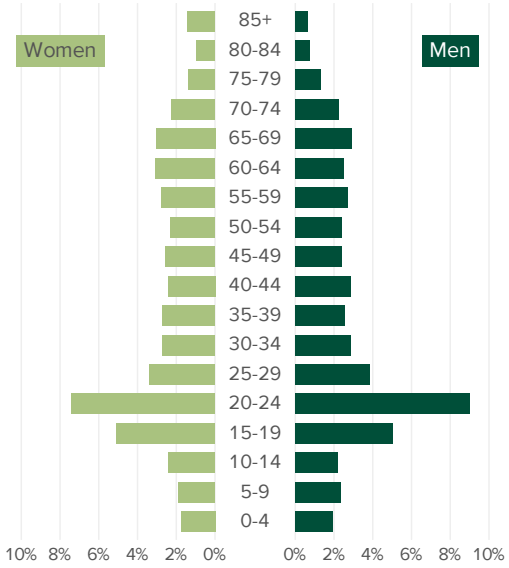
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



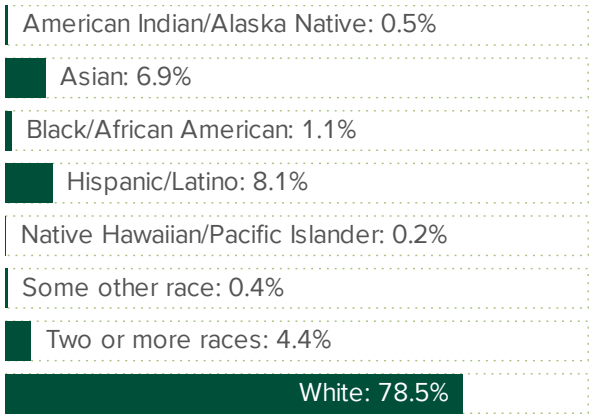
LIFE EXPECTANCY

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	**9.3%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**13.8%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.3**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**31.6**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**76.7%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**38.4%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**33.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**85.0%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**89.5%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**53.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**60.5%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.1**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,827**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,065**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.3%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**68.3%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**89.7%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**76**	148		
Tobacco use	**18.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**93.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**19.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**66**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**5.7%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**2,773**	5,119	8,656	4,110

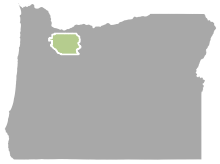
** Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).*

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Total population
420,925

Total land area
1,883 mi²

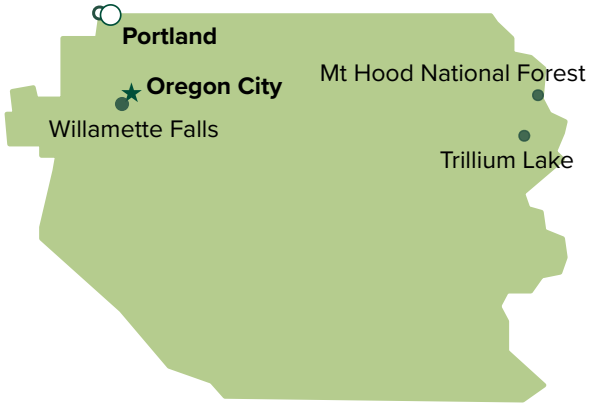
Rural population
17%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
22

Public land
54%

Developed land
9%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA **SLZ** UMA **WSP**

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Clackamas	$95,740
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



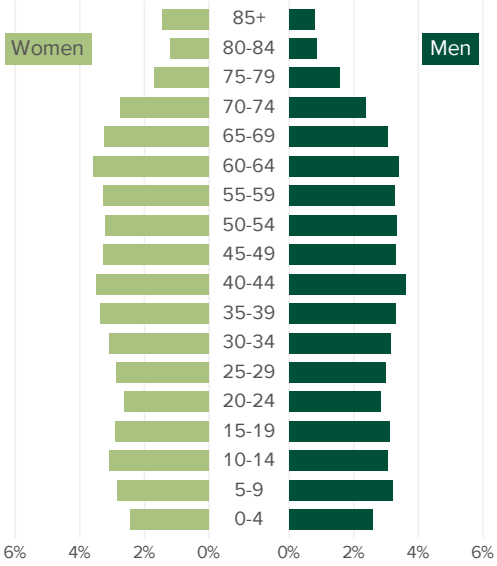
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 years



79 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.4%
- Asian: 4.7%
- Black/African American: 0.8%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.3%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 5.2%
- White: 79.0%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



Administrative and support services

Community	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**7.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**7.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**3.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**22.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**70.3%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**46.6%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**38.4%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**87.5%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**91.4%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**39.2%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.8%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**63.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**27.5**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,220**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,512**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.4%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.8%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**85.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**251**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**95.6%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**17.5**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**251**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**5.6%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,186**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

CLATSOP COUNTY

Total population
41,190

Rural population
39%

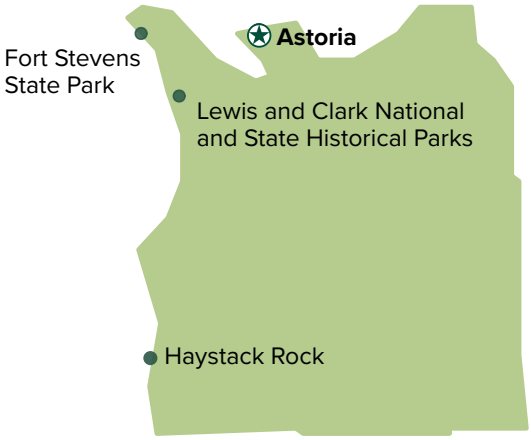
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
31

Total land area
1,084 mi²



Public land
26%

Developed land
5%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Clatsop	$68,025
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

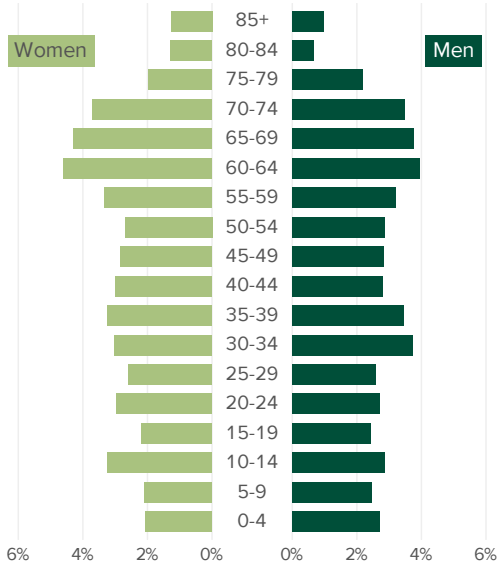
81 years





75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.3%
- Asian: 1.2%
- Black/African American: 0.9%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.0%
- Two or more races: 6.2%
- White: 82.2%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Accommodations



Hospitals

Community	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.9%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.7%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**45.2**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**66.0%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**40.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**22.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**85.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**82.4%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**25.7%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**56.7%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**22.0**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,281**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$919**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.7%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**64.3%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**81.2%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**259**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**83.0%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**15.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**62**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**5.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**8,933**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Total population
52,865

Total land area
689 mi²

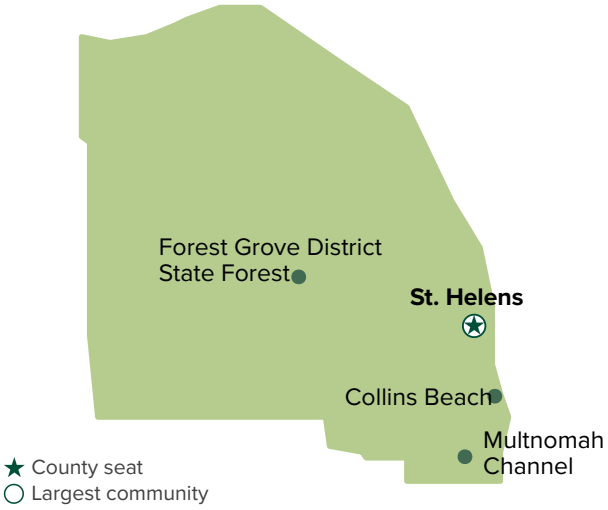
Rural population
41%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
15

Public land
9%

Developed land
8%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Columbia	$83,265
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

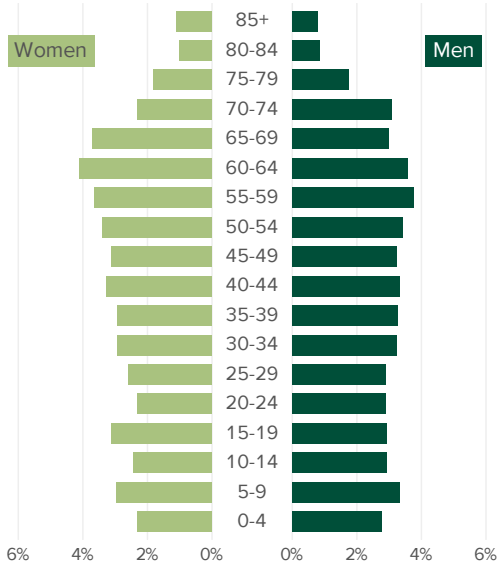
82 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.9%
- Asian: 0.6%
- Black/African American: 0.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 6.0%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- Some other race: 0.3%
- Two or more races: 5.6%
- White: 85.8%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Social assistance



Community	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.3%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.9**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**66.8%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**40.2%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**20.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**81.5%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**79.1%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**18.4%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.8%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**59.0%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**10.7**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,561**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,512**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.8%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**61.4%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**80.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**235**	148		
Tobacco use	**30.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**78.6%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**12.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**26**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**13.3%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**5,488**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

COOS COUNTY

Total population
64,908

Rural population
38%

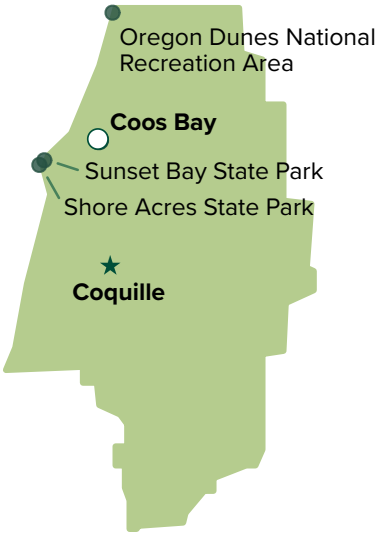
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
22

Total land area
1,806 mi²



Public land
30%

Developed land
6%

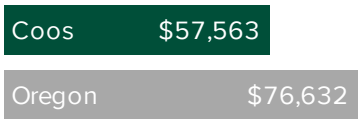


FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME





HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

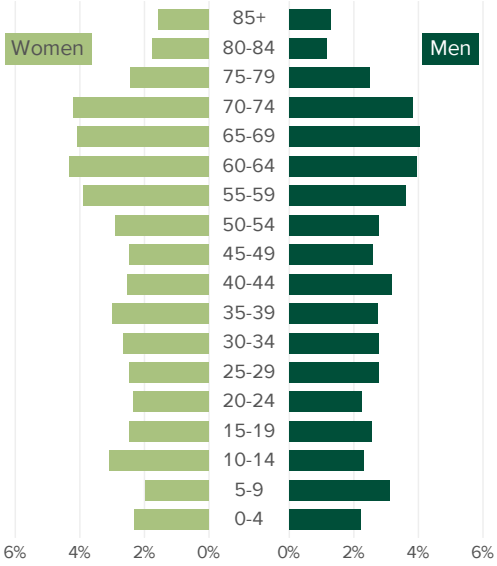
79 years



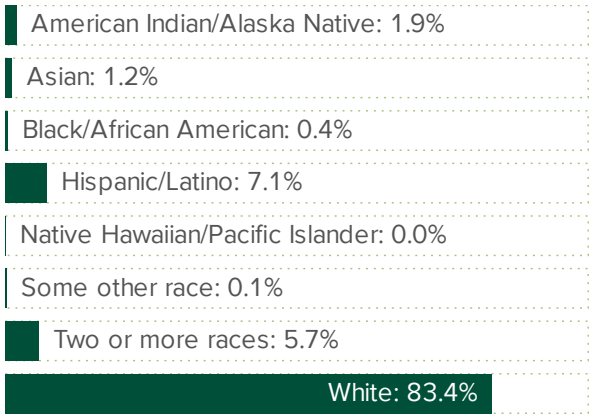


73 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Administrative and support services



Educational services



Community	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**13.5%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**24.6%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**7.9**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**35.2**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**65.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**38.0%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**29.5%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**74.5%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**70.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**20.6%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**50.5%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,194**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$744**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.1%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**60.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**79.6%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**191**	148		
Tobacco use	**33.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**82.1%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**12.5**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**63**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**14.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**5,498**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

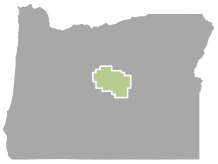
CROOK COUNTY

Total population
24,987

Rural population
50%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
61

Total land area
2,987 mi²



Public land
51%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Crook	$74,969
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

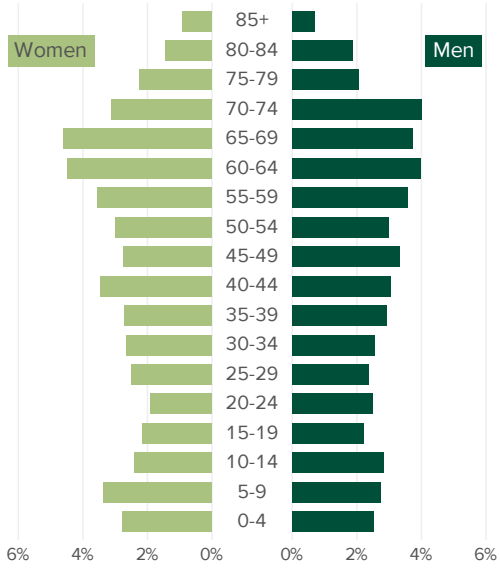
82 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.0%
- Asian: 0.4%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 8.0%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.0%
- Two or more races: 3.6%
- White: 86.7%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Specialty trade contractors



Educational services



Wood product manufacturing

Community	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.2%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**5.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**10.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**68.9%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**48.2%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**37.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**93.2%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**89.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**20.9%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.5%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**57.2%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**14.7**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,402**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$810**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.2%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**70.0%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**82.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**191**	148		
Tobacco use	**32.8%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**60.3%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**10.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**18**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**15.9%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,919**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

CURRY COUNTY

Total population
23,404

Rural population
52%

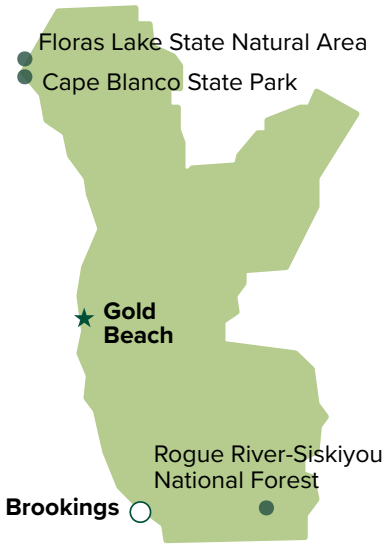
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
51

Total land area
1,989 mi²



Public land
55%

Developed land
3%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Curry	$64,300
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

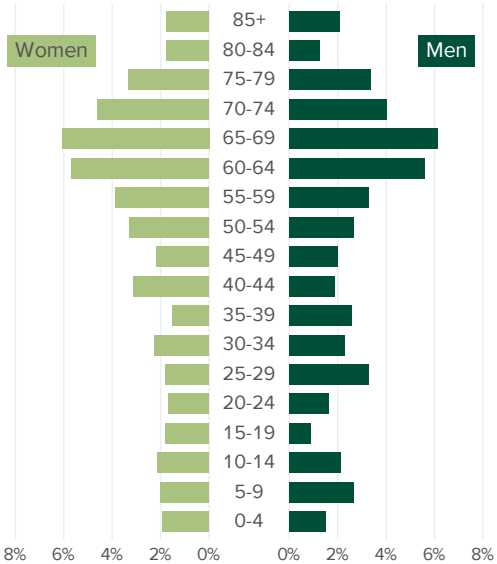
79 years



73 years



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.3%
- Asian: 0.8%
- Black/African American: 0.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 7.8%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 5.3%
- White: 84.1%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Wood product manufacturing



Ambulatory health care services

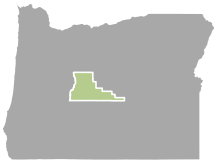
Community	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**12.2%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**9.4%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**15.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**67.3%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**28.2%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**19.1%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**81.0%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**79.5%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**23.7%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**46.6%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**14.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,186**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$869**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.3%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**51.4%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**83.3%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**182**	148		
Tobacco use	**26.7%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**85.5%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**12.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**9**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**16.8%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**5,914**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

DESCHUTES COUNTY

Total population
199,352

Total land area
3,054 mi²



Rural population
29%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)
45

Public land
78%

Developed land
4%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ **COW** GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Deschutes	$82,042
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



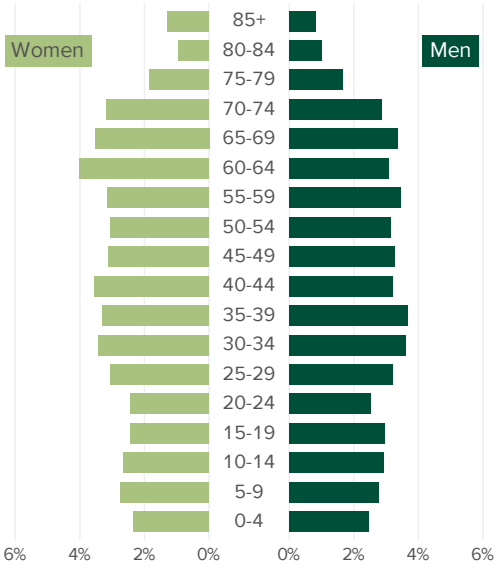
LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years



79 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.5%
- Asian: 1.1%
- Black/African American: 0.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 8.5%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 3.8%
- White: 85.3%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Professional and technical services

Community	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**8.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.9%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**5.3**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**17.5**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**72.6%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**51.4%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**39.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**90.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**85.1%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**40.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.2%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**63.1%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**23.8**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,149**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,048**			
Health				
Low weight births	**5.9%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.1%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**86.0%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**161**	148		
Tobacco use	**22.6%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**93.3%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**21.4**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**142**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**4.8%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,094**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

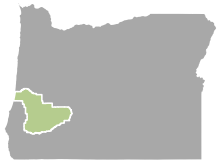
DOUGLAS COUNTY

Total population
111,322

Rural population
40%

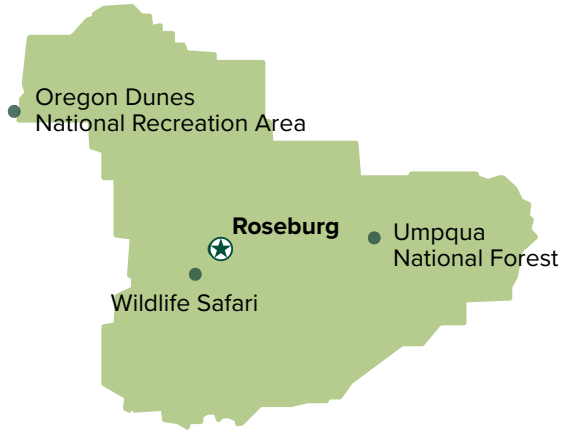
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
23

Total land area
5,133 mi²



Public land
52%

Developed land
3%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

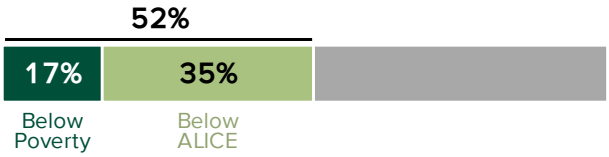
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Douglas	$56,440
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

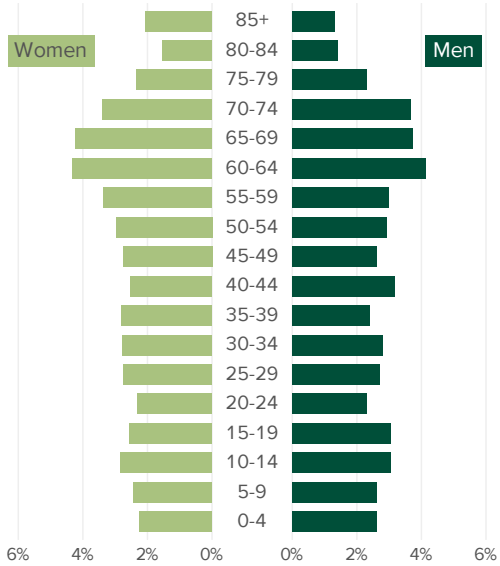


LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 years

73 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.9%
- Asian: 1.0%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 6.3%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.7%
- Two or more races: 5.3%
- White: 85.5%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

Food services and drinking places

Wood product manufacturing

Educational services

Community	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**12.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**19.2%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**11.0**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**26.2**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**64.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**28.6%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**20.5%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**82.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**76.7%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**18.9%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**50.2%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**7.5**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,025**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$876**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.0%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**67.0%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**82.2%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**259**	148		
Tobacco use	**28.4%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**92.7%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**13.6**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**120**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**19.0%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**10,352**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

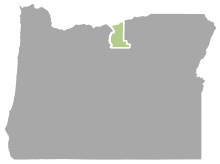
GILLIAM COUNTY

Total population
1,983

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
45

Total land area
1,223 mi²



Public land
8%

Developed land
2%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Gilliam	$58,409
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

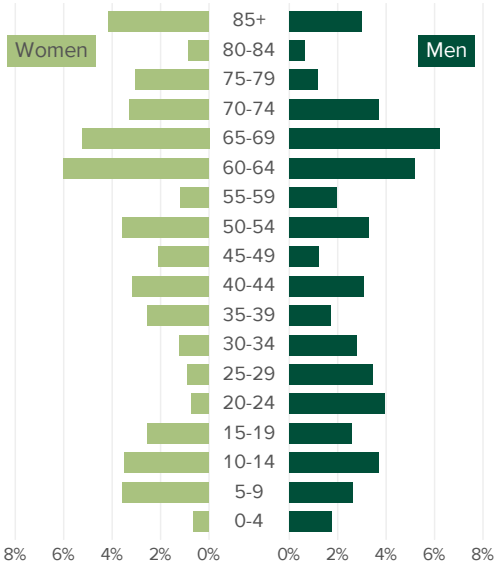
87 years





74 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.4%
- Asian: 0.8%
- Black/African American: 0.0%
- Hispanic/Latino: 8.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 1.1%
- Two or more races: 4.6%
- White: 83.8%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Executive, legislative and general government



Social assistance



Community	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.8%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**3.9%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**0.0**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**23.7**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**72.0%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**23.8%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**26.1%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**95.0%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**84.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**21.9%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.0%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**51.8%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**35.1**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$5,546**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$779**			
Health				
Low weight births	**ID**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**75.0%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**86.6%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**673**	148		
Tobacco use	**10.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**34.1%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**14.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**2**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**14.7%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**94,454**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

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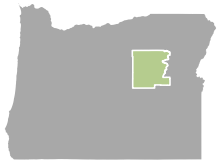
GRANT COUNTY

Total population
7,237

Rural population
100%

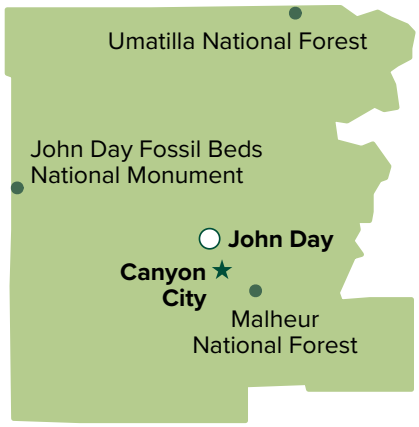
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
27

Total land area
4,528 mi²



Public land
62%

Developed land
1%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Grant	$56,045
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years





77 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.8%
- Asian: 0.7%
- Black/African American: 0.1%
- Hispanic/Latino: 4.3%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 4.9%
- White: 88.4%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Forestry and logging



Educational services



Hospitals



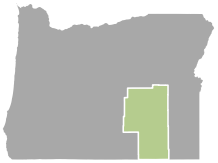
Community	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**13.5%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**21.5%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.8**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**0.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**75.0%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**46.0%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**26.1%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**72.1%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**91.2%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**19.3%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**6.1%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**51.7%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**10.3**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,176**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$663**			
Health				
Low weight births	**4.6%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**52.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**84.5%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**180**	148		
Tobacco use	**39.3%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**26.5%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**9.9**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**5**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**21.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**8,526**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

HARNEY COUNTY

Total population
7,496

Total land area
10,228 mi²

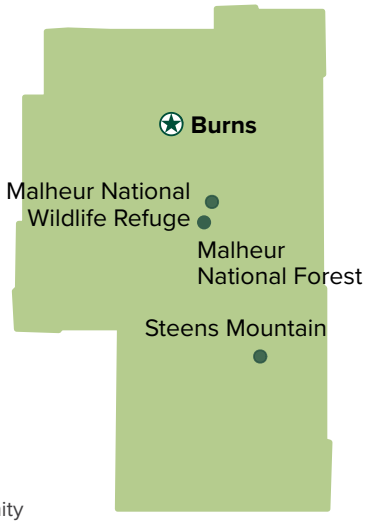


Rural population
44%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)
27

Public land
75%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Harney $45,462

Oregon $76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



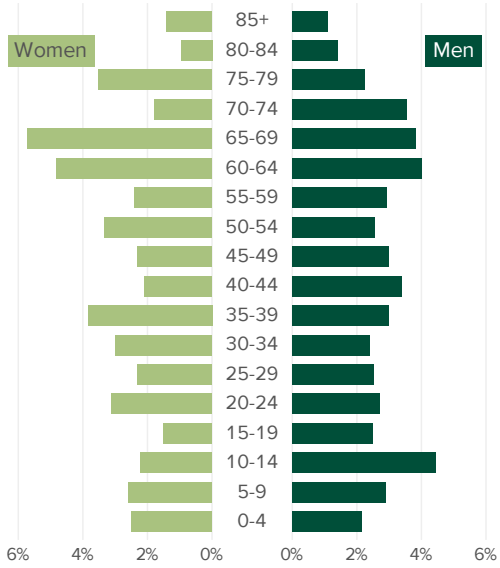
LIFE EXPECTANCY

78 years



75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.9%
- Asian: 0.0%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 5.5%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.1%
- Two or more races: 7.9%
- White: 85.1%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Hospitals

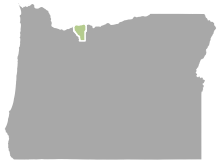
Community	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**17.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**30.9**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**3.3**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**69.5%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**41.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**23.5%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**58.2%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**85.4%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**14.2%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.9%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**54.0%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.7**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,242**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$575**			
Health				
Low weight births	**10.0%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.7%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**87.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**130**	148		
Tobacco use	**21.7%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**55.4%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**12.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**10**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**22.6%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**15,288**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Total population
23,965

Total land area
533 mi²



Rural population
52%

Net migration, 2020-2021
(per 1,000 population)
-6

Public land
71%

Developed land
3%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Hood River	$80,254
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



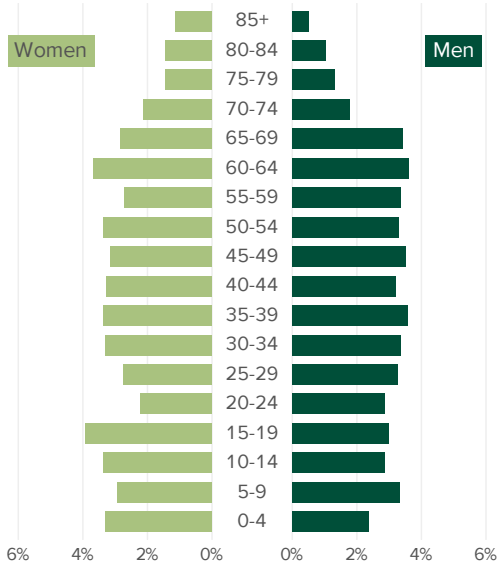
LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years

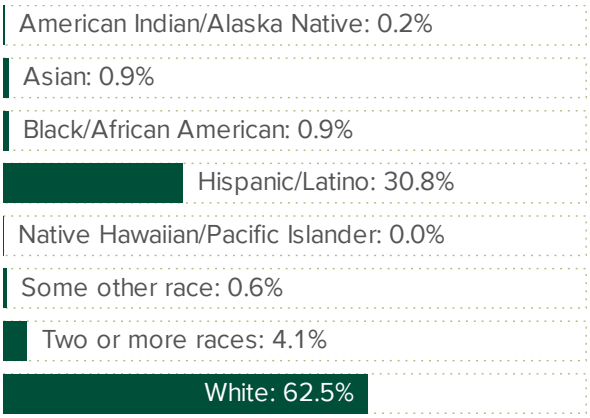


80 years

POPULATION BY AGE



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	**5.6%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**5.3%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**5.8**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**22.7**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**68.3%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**45.1%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**37.5%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**89.3%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**92.3%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**38.3%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**69.3%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,713**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$958**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.3%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**65.8%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**83.6%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**231**	148		
Tobacco use	**16.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**75.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**31.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**64**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**10.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**13,454**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

JACKSON COUNTY

Total population
222,604

Rural population
21%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
10

Total land area
2,801 mi²



Public land
51%

Developed land
5%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Jackson	$67,690
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

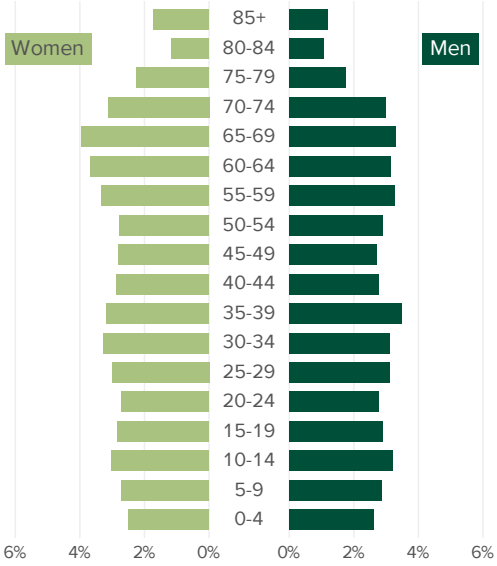
81 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.5%
- Asian: 1.1%
- Black/African American: 0.6%
- Hispanic/Latino: 14.0%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 4.8%
- White: 78.3%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Educational services

Community	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.5%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**15.3%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.4**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**31.7**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**66.9%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**32.7%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**23.1%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**79.8%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**85.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**30.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.7%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**57.6%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**24.4**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,462**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$908**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.1%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**62.2%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**85.0%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**153**	148		
Tobacco use	**27.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**84.5%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**15.8**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**163**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**11.0%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,588**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

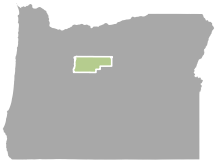
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Total population
24,659

Rural population
67%

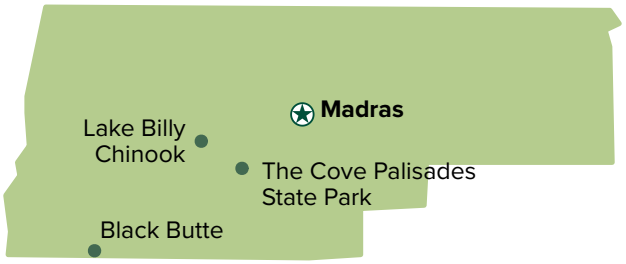
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
40

Total land area
1,792 mi²



Public land
51%

Developed land
2%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Jefferson	$69,345
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

78 years





73 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 11.8%
- Asian: 0.4%
- Black/African American: 0.7%
- Hispanic/Latino: 20.8%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 8.1%
- White: 57.6%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance

Community	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**12.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**12.8%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**60.1%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**21.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**23.4%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**85.2%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**89.2%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**21.2%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.5%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**55.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**-1.9**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,301**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$809**			
Health				
Low weight births	**5.5%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**65.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**74.3%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**357**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.5%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**64.0%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**20.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**38**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**17.6%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**8,875**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Total population
87,994

Rural population
43%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
24

Total land area
1,641 mi²



Public land
70%

Developed land
7%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ **COW** GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Josephine $56,068

Oregon $76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

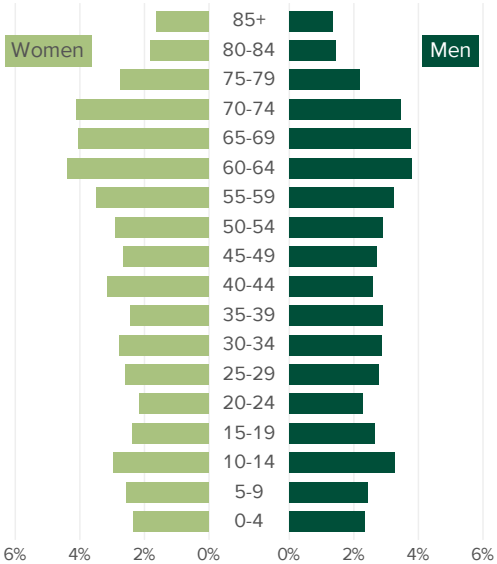
80 years





72 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.4%
- Asian: 0.9%
- Black/African American: 0.5%
- Hispanic/Latino: 8.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 4.8%
- White: 84.6%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Social assistance



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services

Community	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**12.7%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**20.2%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.6**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**27.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**63.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**33.1%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**24.9%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**78.2%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**81.7%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**18.6%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**49.7%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**23.1**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$936**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$848**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.2%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**60.1%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**83.2%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**108**	148		
Tobacco use	**30.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**72.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**16.1**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**19**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**14.3%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**5,786**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

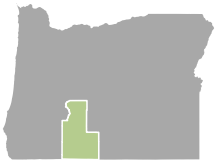
KLAMATH COUNTY

Total population
69,506

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
28

Total land area
6,137 mi²



Public land
60%

Developed land
2%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

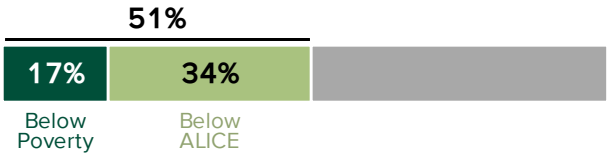
BP CLUS COQ **COW**
GR **KLA** SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Klamath	$57,219
Oregon	$76,632

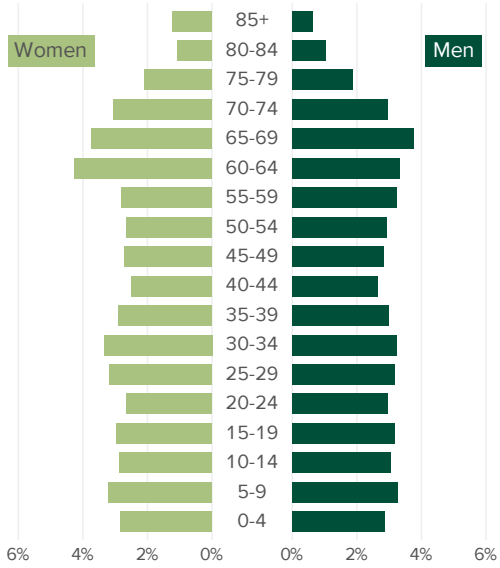
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



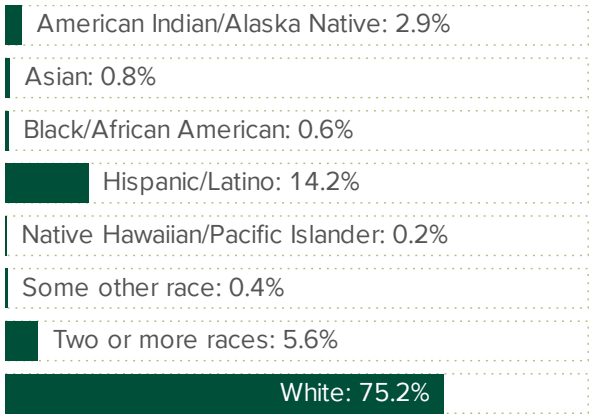
LIFE EXPECTANCY

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	**13.6%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**22.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.4**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**21.7**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**61.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**34.2%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**27.2%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**79.3%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**79.4%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**20.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**6.0%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**51.3%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,096**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$693**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.7%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**68.2%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**84.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**193**	148		
Tobacco use	**26.6%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**71.7%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**14.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**48**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**13.9%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**7,456**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

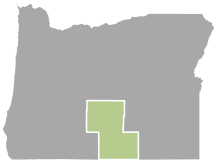
LAKE COUNTY

Total population
8,201

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
27

Total land area
8,358 mi²



Public land
76%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

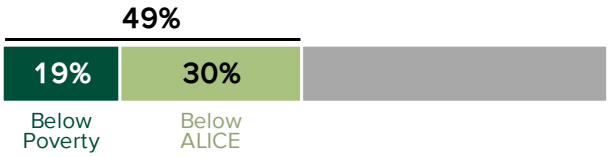
BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lake	$54,663
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

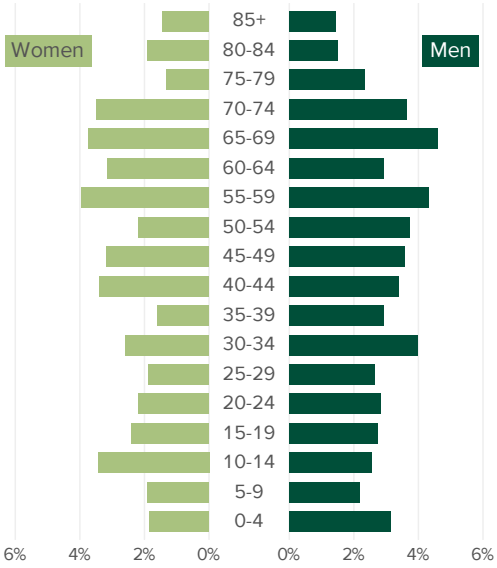
77 years





75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 2.1%
- Asian: 0.9%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 4.7%
- White: 82.2%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Educational services



Wood product manufacturing

Community	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**13.9%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**19.9%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**1.3**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**72.6%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**31.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**9.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**76.5%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**91.8%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**19.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**48.6%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**-17.1**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,568**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$709**			
Health				
Low weight births	**10.5%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**45.5%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**85.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**399**	148		
Tobacco use	**22.2%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**36.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**5.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**1**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**19.7%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**8,912**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

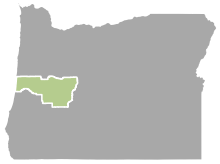
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LANE COUNTY

Total population
382,218

Total land area
4,722 mi²

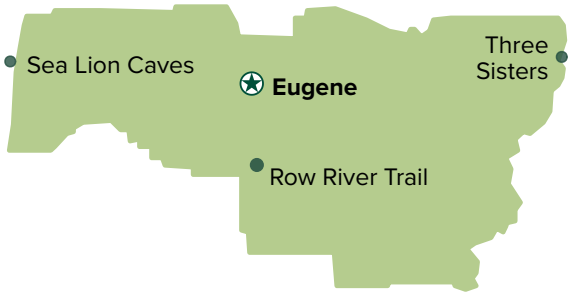
Rural population
18%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
10

Public land
58%

Developed land
4%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lane	$65,157
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.6%
- Asian: 2.5%
- Black/African American: 1.0%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.6%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.3%
- Two or more races: 5.8%
- White: 80.0%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Community	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.9%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**16.6%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**9.8**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**28.7**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**68.9%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**39.4%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**29.9%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**83.6%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**80.8%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**33.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**60.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**21.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,580**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$958**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.2%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**73.2%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**83.7%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**92**	148		
Tobacco use	**25.9%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**92.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**17.2**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**232**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**8.2%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,020**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

LINCOLN COUNTY

Total population
50,334

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
30

Total land area
1,195 mi²



Public land
32%

Developed land
5%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lincoln	$57,794
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years





74 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.7%
- Asian: 1.4%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.8%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 6.3%
- White: 80.0%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Accommodation



Educational services



Community	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**12.5%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**20.2%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.7**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**20.1**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**67.5%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**31.7%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**18.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**83.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**77.7%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**28.9%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.2%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**50.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**18.5**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,507**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$877**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.1%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**67.4%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**82.6%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**192**	148		
Tobacco use	**26.9%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**89.4%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**16.3**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**91**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**14.3%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**7,876**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

LINN COUNTY

Total population
128,598

Rural population
34%

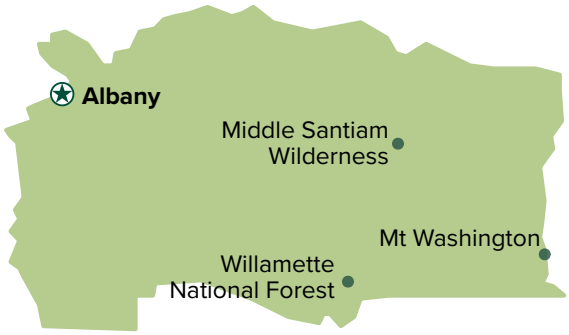
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
23

Total land area
2,309 mi²



Public land
39%

Developed land
4%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA **SLZ** UMA **WSP**

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Linn	$69,523
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

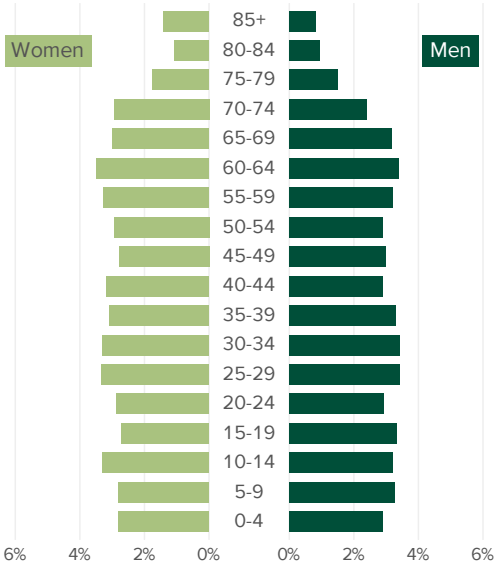
79 years





74 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.3%
- Asian: 0.8%
- Black/African American: 0.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 9.9%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 5.1%
- White: 82.7%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance

Community	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.7%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**13.6%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**7.4**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**27.3**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**64.4%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**37.0%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**30.9%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**77.4%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**76.1%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**20.4%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**59.8%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**13.9**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,452**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$865**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.6%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.3%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**81.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**429**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.3%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**86.5%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**9.4**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**34**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**13.8%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**9,107**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

MALHEUR COUNTY

Total population
31,538

Rural population
59%

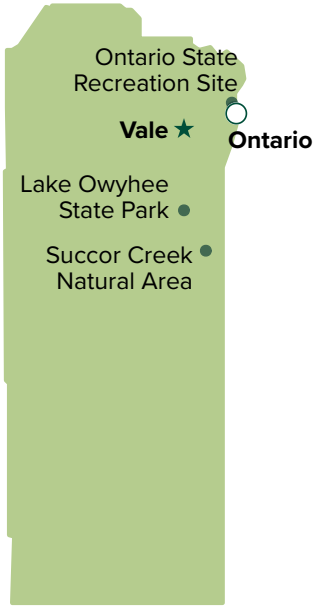
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
18

Total land area
9,930 mi²



Public land
78%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

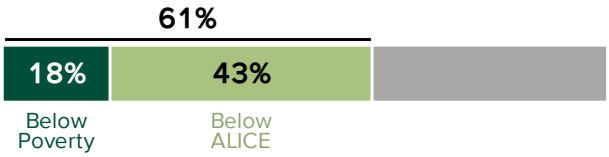
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Malheur $48,371

Oregon $76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years





75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.9%
- Asian: 1.1%
- Black/African American: 0.8%
- Hispanic/Latino: 35.0%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%
- Some other race: 0.0%
- Two or more races: 2.3%
- White: 59.7%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Justice, public order and safety activities

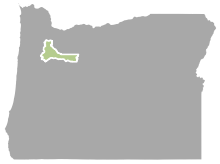
Community	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.7%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**23.9%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**20.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**31.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**53.7%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**36.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**26.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**82.3%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**90.5%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**14.6%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**50.7%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**-6.7**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,037**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$655**			
Health				
Low weight births	**10.0%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**73.4%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**80.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**190**	148		
Tobacco use	**29.9%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**66.5%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**13.9**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**28**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**16.3%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**11,957**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

MARION COUNTY

Total population
345,815

Total land area
1,191 mi²



Rural population
15%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
5

Public land
34%

Developed land
11%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Marion	$70,926
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



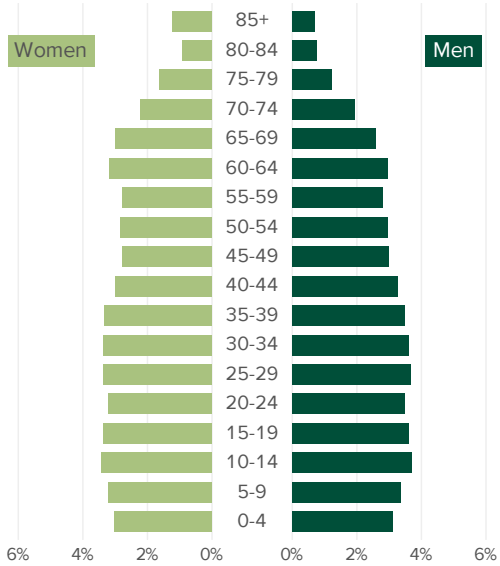
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years

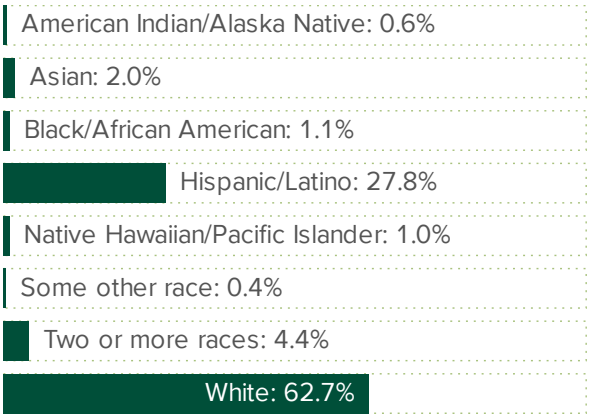


76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Ambulatory health care services

Community	MARION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.2%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**16.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**37.9**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**62.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**26.4%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**21.0%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**81.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**82.8%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**25.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**61.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**21.9**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,353**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$882**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.3%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**71.0%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**79.2%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**225**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**92.7%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**13.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**212**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**7.9%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**5,364**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

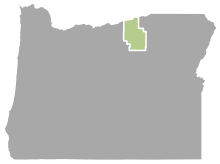
MORROW COUNTY

Total population
12,140

Rural population
100%

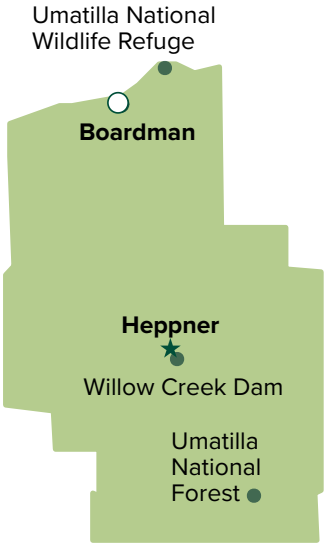
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
5

Total land area
2,048 mi²



Public land
16%

Developed land
2%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Morrow	$64,975
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years  **77** years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.1%
- Asian: 0.7%
- Black/African American: 0.7%
- Hispanic/Latino: 38.3%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- Some other race: 0.1%
- Two or more races: 2.8%
- White: 56.9%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food manufacturing



Crop production



Animal production

Community	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**26.7%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.8**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**21.1**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**59.7%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**26.6%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**17.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**92.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**96.6%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**11.3%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.1%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**57.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**9.9**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$3,510**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$730**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.8%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**67.1%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**77.7%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**100**	148		
Tobacco use	**26.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**45.3%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**11.7**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**12**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**35.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**17,400**	5,119	8,656	4,110

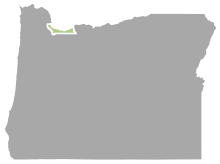
** Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).*

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Total population
808,098

Total land area
465 mi²

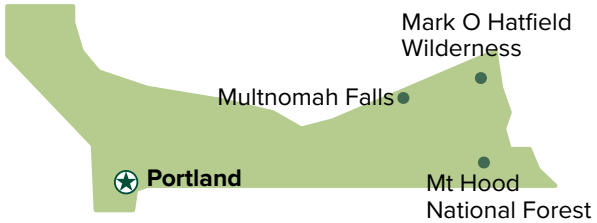
Rural population
1%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
-8

Public land
37%

Developed land
34%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW
GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Multnomah	$83,668
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

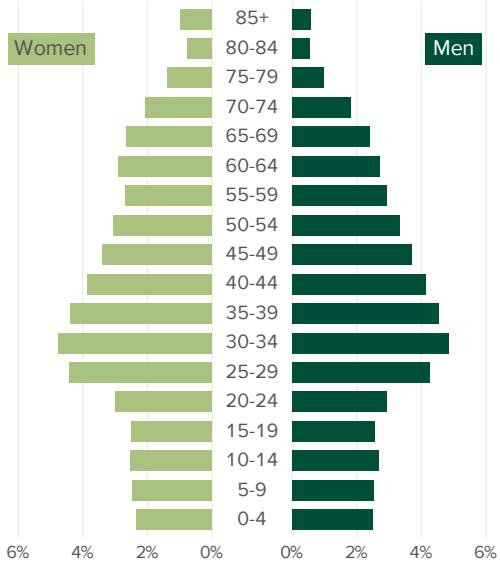
82 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.6%
- Asian: 7.5%
- Black/African American: 5.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 12.3%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.6%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 5.8%
- White: 67.4%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Professional and technical services



Food services and drinking places



Community	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.1%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**14.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**7.2**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**64.3**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**65.8%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**42.9%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**32.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**83.2%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**82.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**47.7%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.9%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**69.9%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**47.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,525**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,512**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.5%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**68.9%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**84.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**93**	148		
Tobacco use	**22.7%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**99.2%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**26.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**579**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**1.6%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**3,623**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

POLK COUNTY

Total population
87,600

Total land area
744 mi²



Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
35

Public land
12%

Developed land
8%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Polk	$77,353
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY



81 years

77 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.2%
- Asian: 1.8%
- Black/African American: 0.6%
- Hispanic/Latino: 15.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.4%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 4.8%
- White: 75.6%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services

Food services and drinking places

Nursing and residential care facilities



Community	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**14.0%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**5.3**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**14.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**67.4%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**26.2%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**24.9%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**80.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**88.5%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**31.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.2%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**60.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**9.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,170**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$882**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.8%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**70.0%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**82.7%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**329**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.5%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**82.9%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**13.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**38**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**5.9%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,992**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

SHERMAN COUNTY

Total population
1,900

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
33

Total land area
831 mi²



Public land
13%

Developed land
2%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Sherman	$57,171
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.6%
- Asian: 0.4%
- Black/African American: 0.4%
- Hispanic/Latino: 5.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1.9%
- Some other race: 0.0%
- Two or more races: 4.5%
- White: 87.1%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Professional and technical services



Gasoline stations



Heavy and civil engineering construction



Community	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.6%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**17.5%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**0.0**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**21.2**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**73.2%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**36.8%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**33.3%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**94.1%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**92.3%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**16.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**52.5%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**-17.3**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$4,652**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$667**			
Health				
Low weight births	**ID**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**57.1%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**87.8%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**ID**	148		
Tobacco use	**24.3%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**52.1%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**17.4**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**0**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**27.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**74,417**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Total population
27,345

Rural population
61%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
31

Total land area
1,332 mi²



Public land
52%

Developed land
5%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Tillamook	$63,098
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



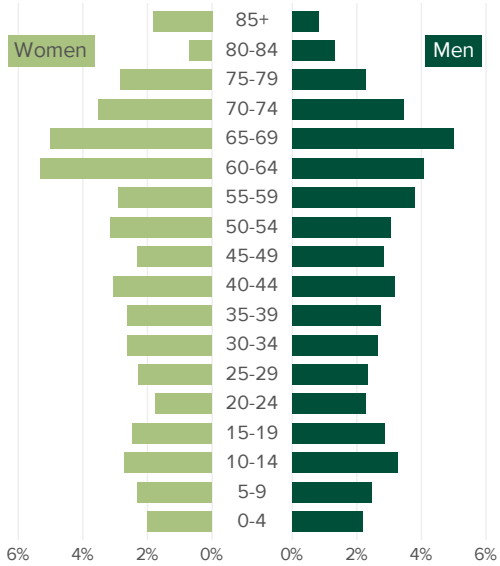
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 years



75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 1.0%
- Asian: 0.8%
- Black/African American: 0.5%
- Hispanic/Latino: 10.8%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.4%
- Two or more races: 4.0%
- White: 82.5%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food manufacturing



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Community	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**17.0%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.3**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**20.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**70.3%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**33.8%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**21.3%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**87.7%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**84.9%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**23.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**50.2%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**12.8**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,296**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$781**			
Health				
Low weight births	**8.3%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**56.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**80.5%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**317**	148		
Tobacco use	**27.1%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**89.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**7.9**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**40**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**10.1%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**9,471**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

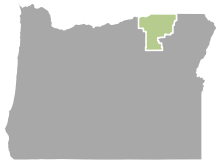
UMATILLA COUNTY

Total population
79,904

Rural population
32%

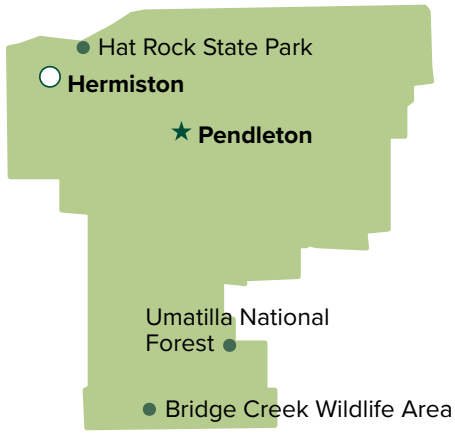
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
4

Total land area
3,232 mi²



Public land
26%

Developed land
3%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · **UMA** · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Umatilla	$70,322
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

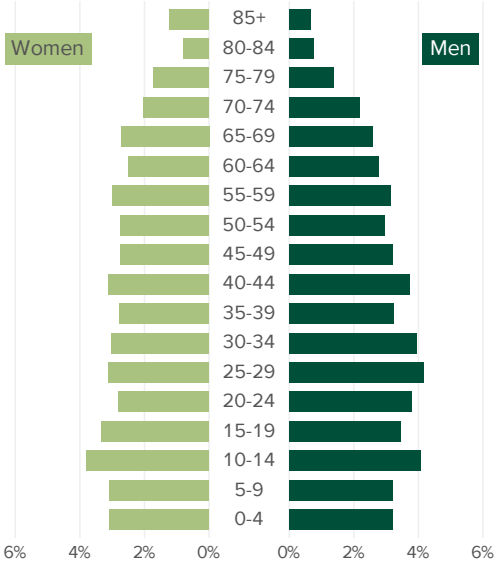
80 years



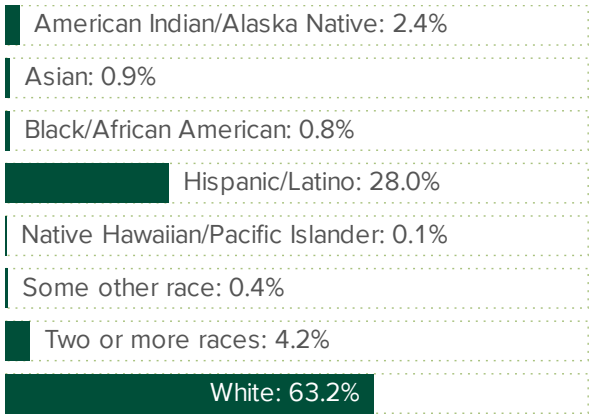


75 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Agriculture & forestry support activity



Community	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**13.7%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**8.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**30.2**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**53.3%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**30.7%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**27.8%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**79.6%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**85.5%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**18.2%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.6%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**58.3%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.4**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,392**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$738**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.4%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.5%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**82.2%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**220**	148		
Tobacco use	**27.6%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**84.4%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**18.8**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**34**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**17.0%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**9,228**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

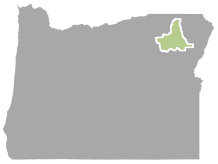
UNION COUNTY

Total population
26,286

Rural population
43%

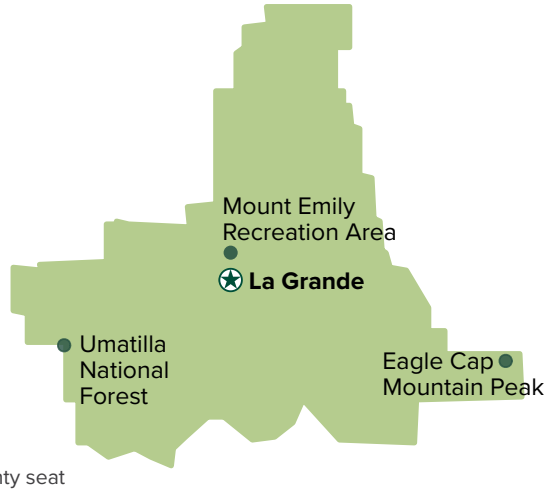
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
25

Total land area
2,039 mi²



Public land
48%

Developed land
2%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · **UMA** · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Union	$61,946
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years



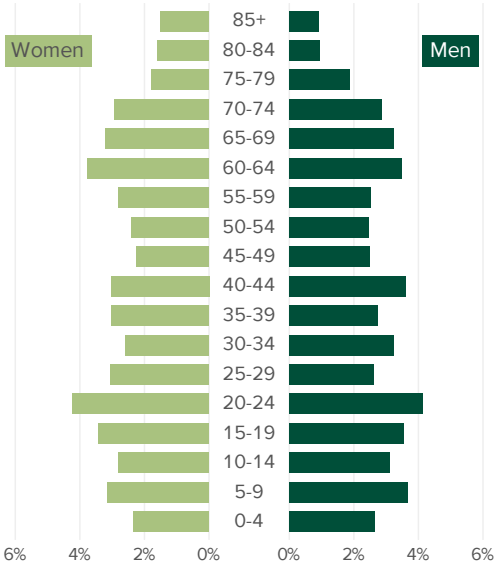


75 years

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.8%
- Asian: 1.3%
- Black/African American: 0.9%
- Hispanic/Latino: 5.2%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1.4%
- Some other race: 0.6%
- Two or more races: 2.3%
- White: 87.5%

POPULATION BY AGE



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Transportation equipment manufacturing



Community	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**11.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**16.6%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**1.9**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**22.1**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**66.7%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**38.6%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**33.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**89.0%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**87.3%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**23.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.7%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**58.0%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**11.4**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,138**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$707**			
Health				
Low weight births	**11.2%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**73.7%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**80.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**228**	148		
Tobacco use	**25.6%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**74.9%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**14.6**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**10**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**12.7%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**10,680**	5,119	8,656	4,110

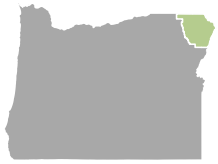
** Interpret with caution for small counties (population under 10,000).*

WALLOWA COUNTY

Total population
7,439

Total land area
3,151 mi²

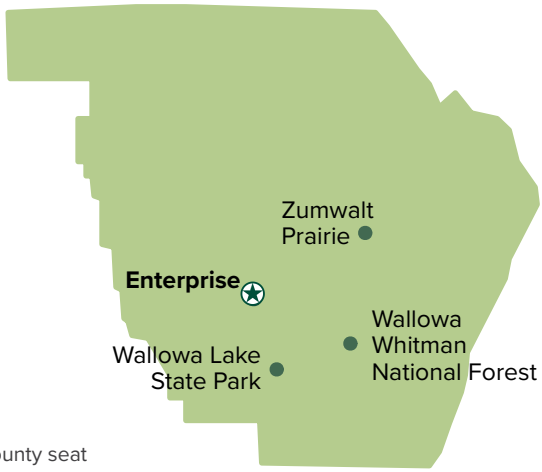
Rural population
100%



Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
31

Public land
58%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wallowa	$62,238
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

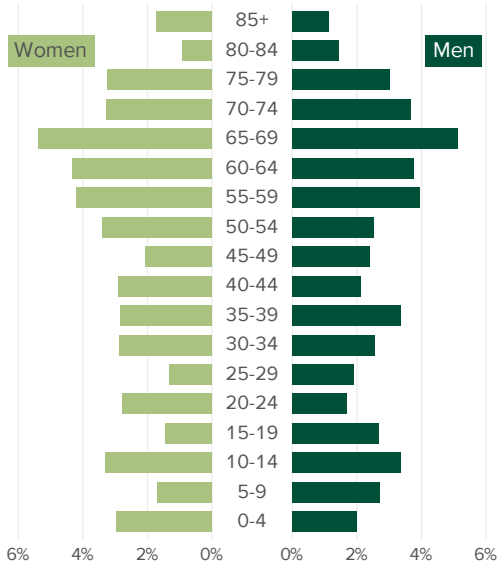
83 years





76 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.7%
- Asian: 0.4%
- Black/African American: 1.0%
- Hispanic/Latino: 3.8%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%
- Some other race: 0.9%
- Two or more races: 3.3%
- White: 90.0%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Ambulatory health care services



Hospitals



Social assistance

Community	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.3%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**10.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**4.1**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**74.1%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**61.1%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**24.6%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**90.1%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**97.0%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**32.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**5.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**57.1%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.8**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,463**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$700**			
Health				
Low weight births	**3.6%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**76.5%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**90.4%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**295**	148		
Tobacco use	**17.5%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**44.3%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**16.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**6**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**12.6%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**6,392**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

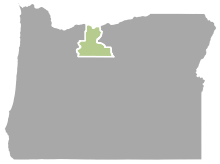
WASCO COUNTY

Total population
26,639

Rural population
35%

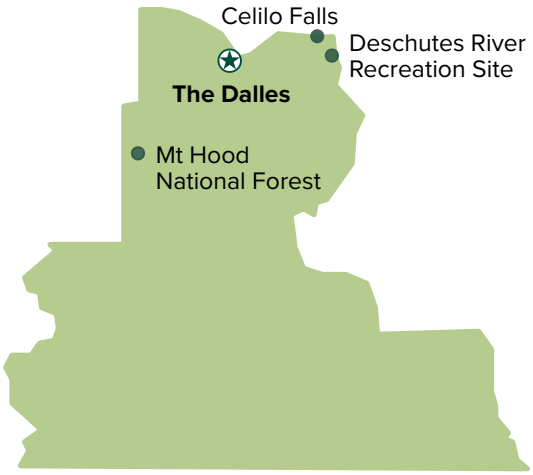
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
13

Total land area
2,395 mi²



Public land
44%

Developed land
2%



★ County seat ◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA **WSP**

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wasco	$61,316
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 years





74 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 2.4%
- Asian: 0.7%
- Black/African American: 0.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 19.9%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.1%
- Two or more races: 4.4%
- White: 72.1%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Community	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.6%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**11.5%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**6.9**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**30.6**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**63.4%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**31.1%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**26.7%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**74.3%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**72.9%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**22.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**4.3%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**59.5%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**5.7**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,531**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$954**			
Health				
Low weight births	**6.6%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**63.2%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**80.5%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**154**	148		
Tobacco use	**27.6%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**68.8%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**19.9**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**33**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**18.7%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**14,729**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Total population
599,541

Rural population
5%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
7

Total land area
727 mi²



Public land
15%

Developed land
22%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP · CLUS · COQ · COW · GR · KLA · SLZ · UMA · WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Washington	$100,121
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years



80 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.3%
- Asian: 10.8%
- Black/African American: 2.2%
- Hispanic/Latino: 17.4%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.5%
- Some other race: 0.5%
- Two or more races: 5.7%
- White: 62.7%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Computer and electronic product manufacturing



Administrative and support services



Food services and drinking places

Community	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**7.4%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**9.3%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**2.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**23.9**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**68.0%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**47.5%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**39.3%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**87.6%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**89.2%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**45.8%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.5%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**68.7%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**35.0**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$2,105**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,512**			
Health				
Low weight births	**7.1%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**69.9%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**85.9%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**181**	148		
Tobacco use	**17.3%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**96.6%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**21.8**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**432**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**2.0%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**2,873**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

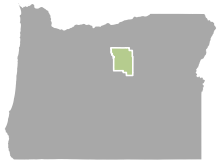
WHEELER COUNTY

Total population
1,407

Rural population
100%

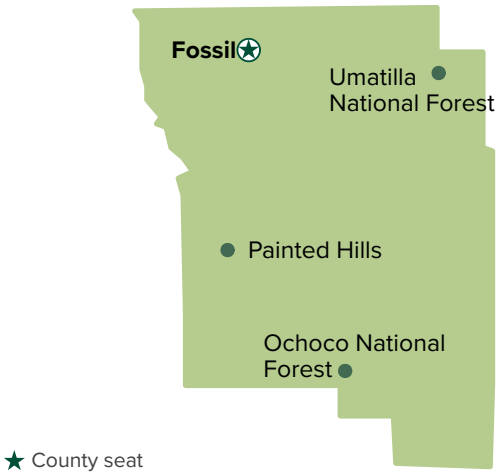
Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
12

Total land area
1,716 mi²



Public land
30%

Developed land
1%



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wheeler $50,774

Oregon $76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



83 years

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

- American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.1%
- Asian: 0.7%
- Black/African American: 0.0%
- Hispanic/Latino: 6.1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
- Some other race: 0.6%
- Two or more races: 6.2%
- White: 86.2%

POPULATION BY AGE



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Executive, legislative and general government



Gasoline stations



Community	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**10.9%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**8.8%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**0.0**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**0.0**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**79.4%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**52.4%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**27.5%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**46.3%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**53.1%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**20.0%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.4%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**43.4%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**7.1**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,888**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$609**			
Health				
Low weight births	**ID**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**84.6%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**ID**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**361**	148		
Tobacco use	**ID**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**25.2%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**22.0**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**5**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**19.4%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**17,784**	5,119	8,656	4,110

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

ID: Insufficient data per source

YAMHILL COUNTY

Total population
107,674

Total land area
718 mi²

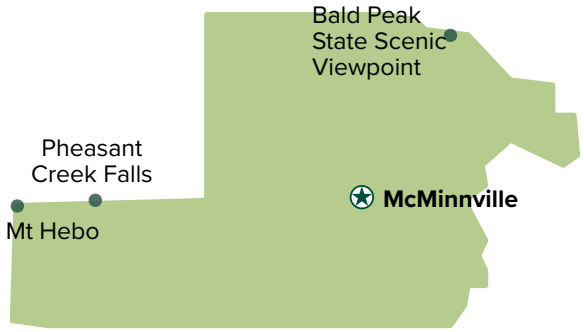


Rural population
26%

Net migration, 2020-2021 (per 1,000 population)
14

Public land
16%

Developed land
9%



★ County seat
◯ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

BP CLUS COQ COW
GR KLA SLZ UMA WSP

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Yamhill	$80,125
Oregon	$76,632

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years

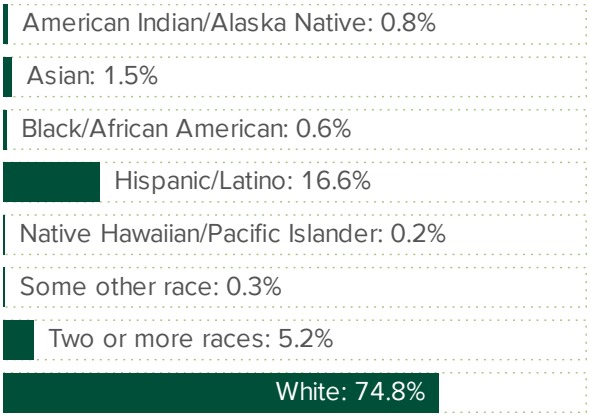


78 years

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Crop production



Community	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	**9.0%**	10.5%		
Child poverty*	**15.1%**	13.5%	12.5%	13.8%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	**3.5**	6.1	8.2	5.5
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	**17.8**	33.1	23.5	35.8
Voter participation	**67.6%**	66.9%		
Education				
3rd grade reading	**38.0%**	39.4%	35.4%	40.7%
5th grade math	**29.3%**	30.7%	25.8%	32.3%
9th grade on track	**81.8%**	83.6%	80.8%	84.5%
5-year high school graduation rate	**89.3%**	83.8%	82.0%	85.0%
4-year college degree or greater	**29.3%**	35.5%	25.9%	39.6%
Economy				
Unemployment rate	**3.9%**	3.9%		
Labor force participation rate	**59.6%**	62.4%	54.7%	65.5%
Job growth (per 1,000 pop.)	**14.2**	25.5	10.8	29.9
Property tax (per person)	**$1,402**	$1,862	$1,437	$1,983
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	**$1,512**			
Health				
Low weight births	**5.2%**	7.1%	7.5%	7.0%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	**68.9%**	68.6%		
Good or better health	**84.5%**	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	**191**	148		
Tobacco use	**21.7%**	24.0%		
Infrastructure				
Broadband availability	**80.1%**	90.5%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	**15.2**	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	**73**	2,979	830	2,149
Mobile homes	**9.5%**	7.4%	15.3%	3.9%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	**4,486**	5,119	8,656	4,110

** 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 these five-year estimates include 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.

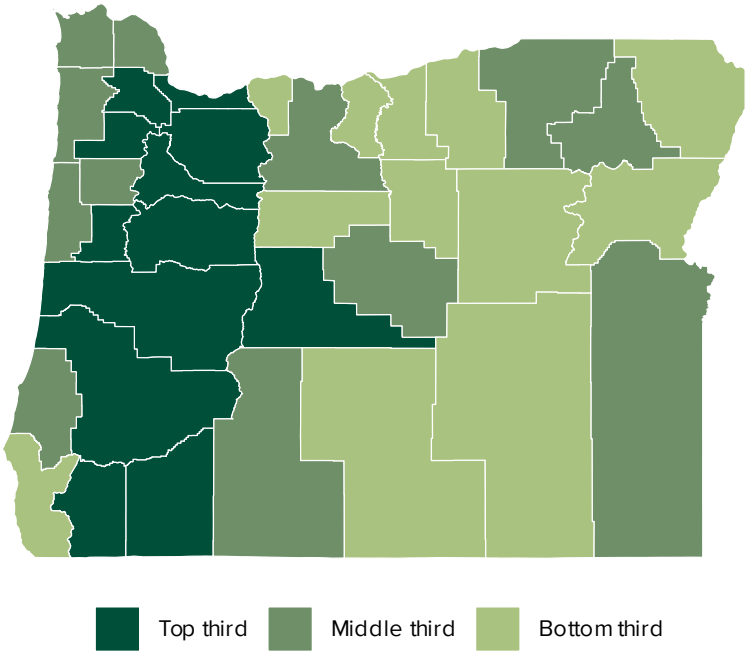
A note about rounding

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	Amount
	Oregon	***4,229,374***
	Urban Oregon	***3,002,504***
	Rural Oregon	***1,226,870***
1	Multnomah	808,098
2	Washington	599,541
3	Clackamas	420,925
4	Lane	382,218
5	Marion	345,815
6	Jackson	222,604
7	Deschutes	199,352
8	Linn	128,598
9	Douglas	111,322
10	Yamhill	107,674
11	Benton	95,615
12	Josephine	87,994
13	Polk	87,600
14	Umatilla	79,904
15	Klamath	69,506
16	Coos	64,908
17	Columbia	52,865
18	Lincoln	50,334
19	Clatsop	41,190
20	Malheur	31,538
21	Tillamook	27,345
22	Wasco	26,639
23	Union	26,286
24	Crook	24,987
25	Jefferson	24,659
26	Hood River	23,965
27	Curry	23,404
28	Baker	16,685
29	Morrow	12,140
30	Lake	8,201
31	Harney	7,496
32	Wallowa	7,439
33	Grant	7,237
34	Gilliam	1,983
35	Sherman	1,900
36	Wheeler	1,407

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

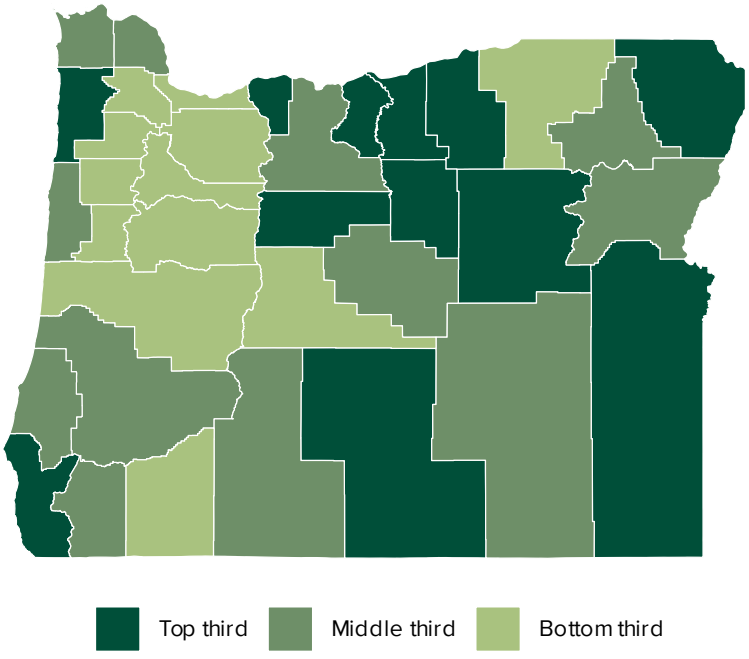
RURAL POPULATION

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).

Rank	County	Percentage
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%

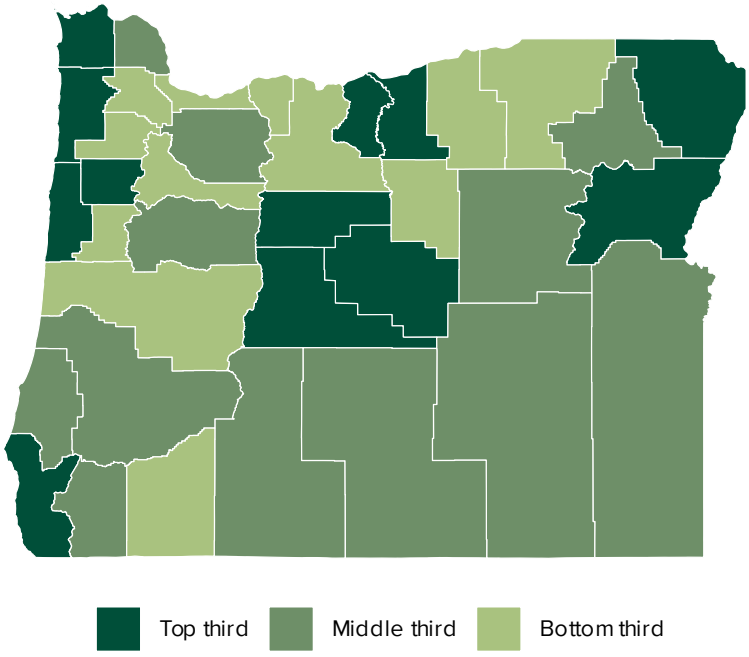
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2022.



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	61.1
2	Curry	51.3
3	Gilliam	45.4
4	Deschutes	44.9
5	Baker	42.9
6	Jefferson	39.7
7	Polk	34.6
8	Sherman	33.2
9	Wallowa	31.0
10	Tillamook	30.9
11	Clatsop	30.5
12	Lincoln	30.4
13	Klamath	28.4
14	Grant	27.2
15	Harney	26.8
15	Lake	26.8
17	Union	25.1
18	Josephine	23.6
19	Linn	23.1
20	Douglas	23.0
	Rural Oregon	***22.6***
21	Clackamas	22.3
22	Coos	21.7
23	Malheur	17.9
24	Columbia	15.1
25	Yamhill	14.1
26	Wasco	12.9
	Oregon	***12.2***
27	Wheeler	12.0
28	Jackson	10.4
29	Lane	10.3
	Urban Oregon	***9.3***
30	Washington	7.3
31	Benton	5.2
32	Marion	4.9
33	Morrow	4.5
34	Umatilla	3.5
35	Hood River	-6.2
36	Multnomah	-8.3

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2020-2022, Migration since 2020, updated annually. Released 2023.

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 of Indians
- GR — Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde
- KLA — Klamath Tribes
- SLZ — Confederated Tribes of Siletz
- UMA — Confederated Tribes of the 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.

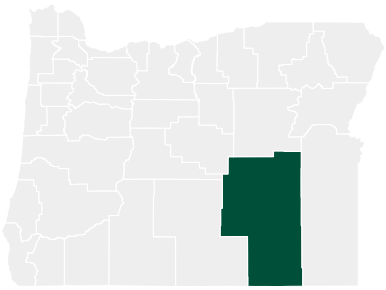
Estimates suggest between 45,000 and 50,000 Native Americans presently reside in Oregon; there are Indians in every county. A significant portion of Native Americans in Oregon are affiliated with tribes other than those that are federally recognized as being located in Oregon. In addition, federally 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.

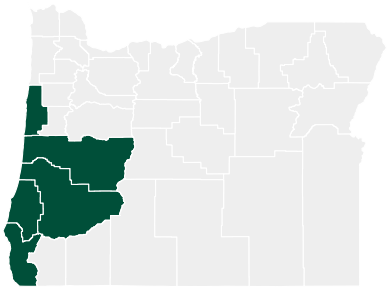
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

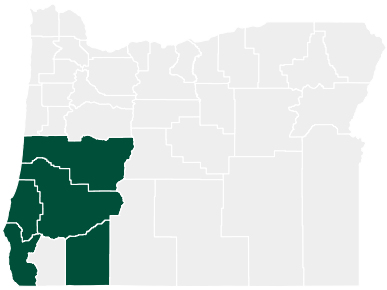
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



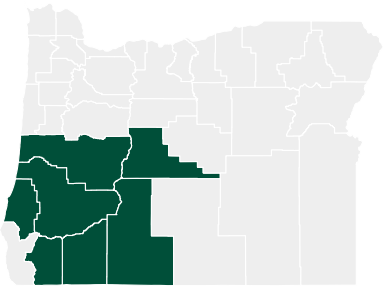
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



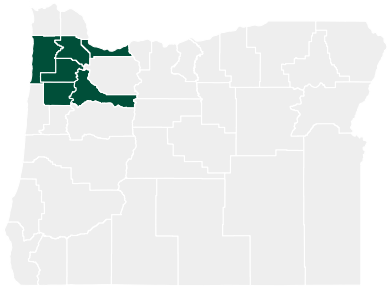
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



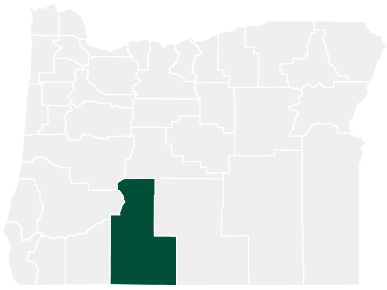
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians



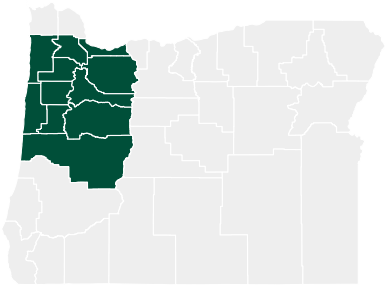
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



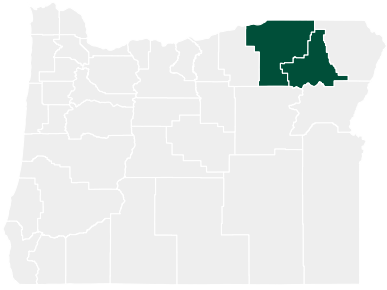
KLA Klamath Tribes



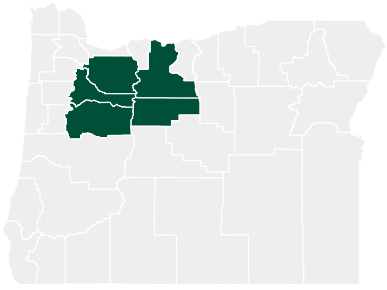
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians



UMA Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



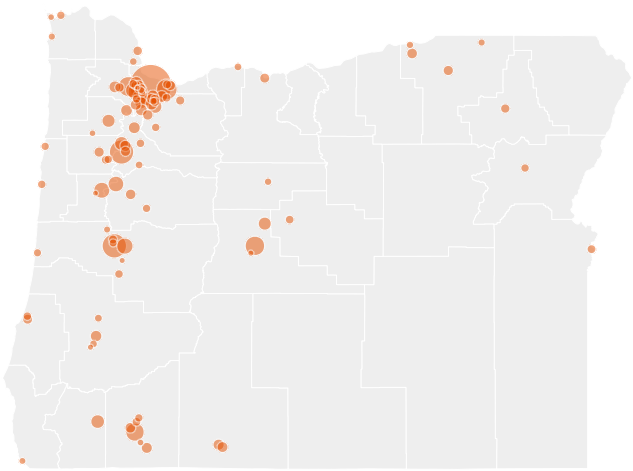
Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2022. Released 2022.

LARGEST COMMUNITIES

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

The largest community is identified by comparing Census-designated population clusters within the county. Highlighting the size and location of the largest community within a county provides insight into how population is distributed within a particular county. 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



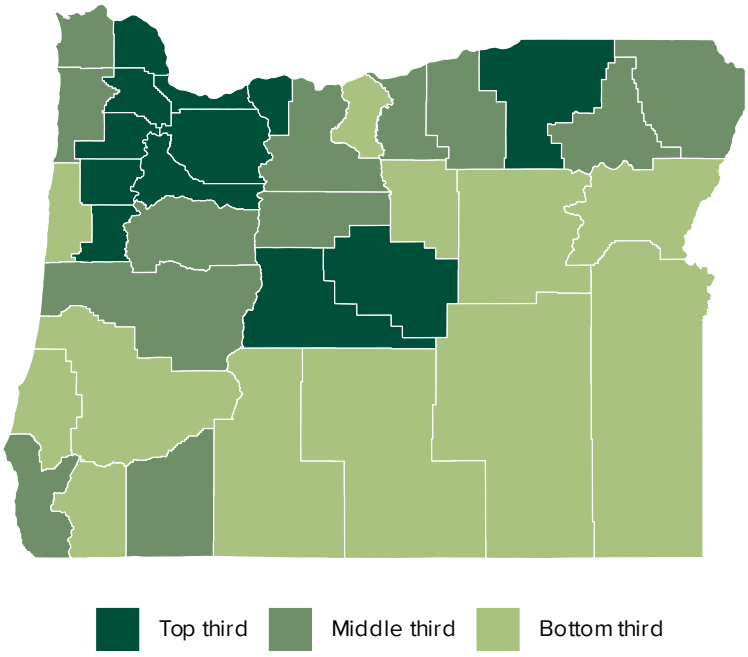
County	Largest community	Population	County seat
Baker	Baker City	10,110	Baker City
Benton	Corvallis	60,050	Corvallis
Clackamas	Portland	646,101	Oregon City
Clatsop	Astoria	10,184	Astoria
Columbia	St. Helens	14,015	St. Helens
Coos	Coos Bay	15,949	Coquille
Crook	Prineville	10,915	Prineville
Curry	Brookings	6,719	Gold Beach
Deschutes	Bend	99,442	Bend
Douglas	Roseburg	23,657	Roseburg
Gilliam	Condon	697	Condon
Grant	John Day	1,561	Canyon City
Harney	Burns	2,735	Burns
Hood River	Hood River	8,292	Hood River
Jackson	Medford	85,539	Medford
Jefferson	Madras	7,494	Madras
Josephine	Grants Pass	39,131	Grants Pass
Klamath	Klamath Falls	21,806	Klamath Falls
Lake	Lakeview	2,947	Lakeview
Lane	Eugene	176,755	Eugene
Lincoln	Newport	10,319	Newport
Linn	Albany	56,348	Albany
Malheur	Ontario	11,610	Vale
Marion	Salem	175,754	Salem
Morrow	Boardman	3,830	Heppner
Multnomah	Portland	646,101	Portland
Polk	Salem	175,754	Dallas
Sherman	Wasco	482	Moro
Tillamook	Tillamook	5,215	Tillamook
Umatilla	Hermiston	19,267	Pendleton
Union	La Grande	13,097	La Grande
Wallowa	Enterprise	2,172	Enterprise
Wasco	The Dalles	15,988	The Dalles
Washington	Portland	646,101	Hillsboro
Wheeler	Fossil	485	Fossil
Yamhill	McMinnville	34,432	McMinnville

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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	$100,121
2	Clackamas	$95,740
3	Multnomah	$83,668
4	Columbia	$83,265
5	Deschutes	$82,042
6	Hood River	$80,254
7	Yamhill	$80,125
8	Polk	$77,353
	Oregon	***$76,632***
9	Crook	$74,969
10	Benton	$72,882
11	Marion	$70,926
12	Umatilla	$70,322
13	Linn	$69,523
14	Jefferson	$69,345
15	Clatsop	$68,025
16	Jackson	$67,690
17	Lane	$65,157
18	Morrow	$64,975
19	Curry	$64,300
20	Tillamook	$63,098
21	Wallowa	$62,238
22	Union	$61,946
23	Wasco	$61,316
24	Gilliam	$58,409
25	Lincoln	$57,794
26	Coos	$57,563
27	Klamath	$57,219
28	Sherman	$57,171
29	Douglas	$56,440
30	Josephine	$56,068
31	Grant	$56,045
32	Lake	$54,663
33	Baker	$51,657
34	Wheeler	$50,774
35	Malheur	$48,371
36	Harney	$45,462

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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. Developed by the ALICE research group and supported by United Way and more than 20 partner states, ALICE broadens financial hardship beyond poverty to include the growing number of households in our country that earn enough income to not qualify as poor but do not earn enough to afford the basic necessities in the communities where they live. This income can include wages or salary, self-employment, retirement income or pensions, disability, or public assistance.

The ALICE research quantifies the number of households at the county level that are experiencing daily financial hardship to cover the basic household necessities of housing (including utilities), child care, food, transportation, health care, technology, taxes and small miscellaneous expenses by determining ALICE Thresholds for each county. Because households with older adults tend to spend less on food and travel fewer miles on a daily basis but have increased health care costs, there are two thresholds: one for households headed by someone under 65 years and one for households headed by someone 65 years and older.

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. This gap between growth in costs of basic needs and growth in wages continues today, leading to impossible choices day to day. Because of this, ALICE households cannot save or build wealth because they do not earn enough to survive financially in our modern economy.

To the right is a ranked table listing the percentage of "households in financial hardship" (poverty + ALICE) for each Oregon county. On the next page, see two ranked charts showing variance across the state depending on household composition and location.

Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	61.1%
2	Harney	60.8%
3	Wheeler	55.6%
4	Yamhill	52.1%
5	Douglas	51.4%
6	Josephine	51.2%
7	Klamath	51.0%
8	Wasco	50.4%
9	Baker	50.2%
10	Lake	49.5%
11	Morrow	48.5%
	Rural Oregon	***48.2%***
12	Sherman	48.1%
13	Gilliam	47.4%
14	Lincoln	47.2%
15	Lane	47.0%
15	Multnomah	47.0%
17	Benton	46.7%
18	Crook	46.1%
19	Tillamook	46.0%
20	Coos	45.8%
21	Columbia	45.4%
21	Jefferson	45.4%
	Oregon	***44.6%***
23	Umatilla	44.1%
	Urban Oregon	***43.6%***
24	Union	43.4%
25	Jackson	43.1%
26	Linn	43.0%
27	Marion	42.6%
28	Curry	42.3%
29	Clackamas	42.0%
29	Grant	42.0%
31	Clatsop	41.9%
32	Washington	41.3%
33	Polk	40.3%
34	Wallowa	39.2%
35	Hood River	38.9%
36	Deschutes	35.6%

Source: United Way ALICE Project, 2022, updated annually. Released 2024.



Under 65

Yamhill	$92.4K
Clackamas	$87.9K
Washington	$84.8K
Columbia	$80.8K
Crook	$76.7K
Multnomah	$74.7K
Jefferson	$71.9K
Malheur	$70.4K
Hood River	$69.9K
Polk	$68.2K
Wasco	$67.7K
Marion	$66.4K
Umatilla	$66.3K
Morrow	$66.2K
Benton	$65.8K
Deschutes	$63.9K
Tillamook	$63.4K
Gilliam	$63.1K
Harney	$62.7K
Linn	$62.5K
Jackson	$62.3K
Wheeler	$62.1K
Josephine	$61.7K
Lane	$61.6K
Sherman	$61.6K
Lake	$60.4K
Douglas	$60.0K
Lincoln	$59.6K
Clatsop	$59.3K
Klamath	$58.7K
Union	$58.2K
Baker	$57.5K
Curry	$56.7K
Coos	$56.6K
Grant	$51.2K
Wallowa	$49.9K

65 and older

Washington	$75.2K
Clackamas	$73.5K
Multnomah	$73.4K
Yamhill	$68.3K
Columbia	$67.0K
Crook	$60.7K
Benton	$55.5K
Deschutes	$54.8K
Lane	$53.2K
Wasco	$52.7K
Jackson	$52.4K
Hood River	$52.4K
Polk	$52.2K
Wheeler	$52.0K
Clatsop	$51.6K
Marion	$51.6K
Harney	$51.0K
Linn	$50.5K
Jefferson	$50.5K
Curry	$50.5K
Josephine	$50.4K
Douglas	$50.3K
Lincoln	$49.9K
Wallowa	$48.8K
Tillamook	$48.7K
Umatilla	$48.3K
Morrow	$48.0K
Gilliam	$47.6K
Klamath	$46.8K
Coos	$46.7K
Malheur	$46.1K
Union	$45.4K
Baker	$45.2K
Sherman	$45.0K
Grant	$44.8K
Lake	$44.1K

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

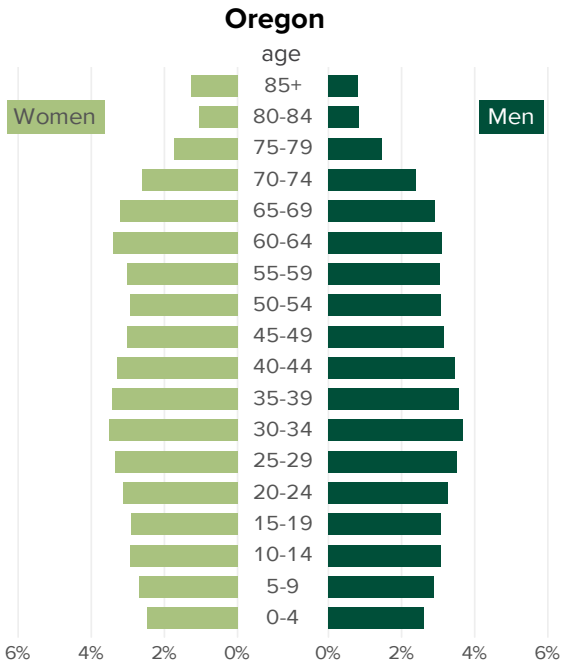
Wheeler
Ochoco National Forest
Painted Hills
Umatilla National Forest

Yamhill
Bald Peak State Scenic Viewpoint
Mount Hebo
Pheasant Creek Falls

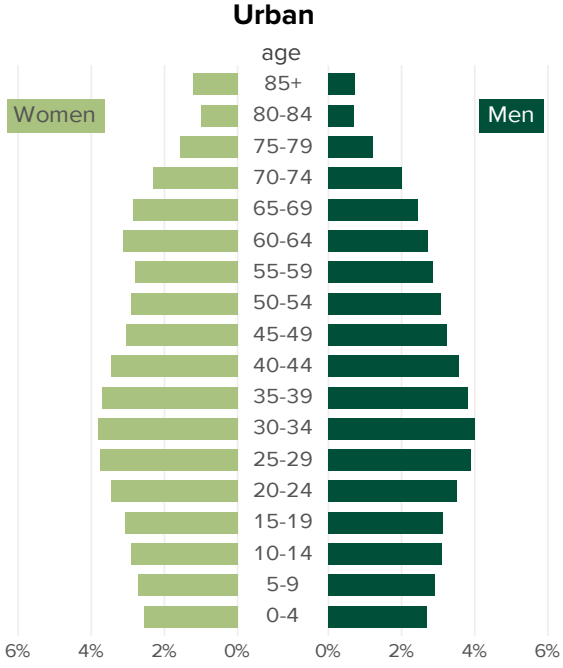
POPULATION PYRAMID

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).





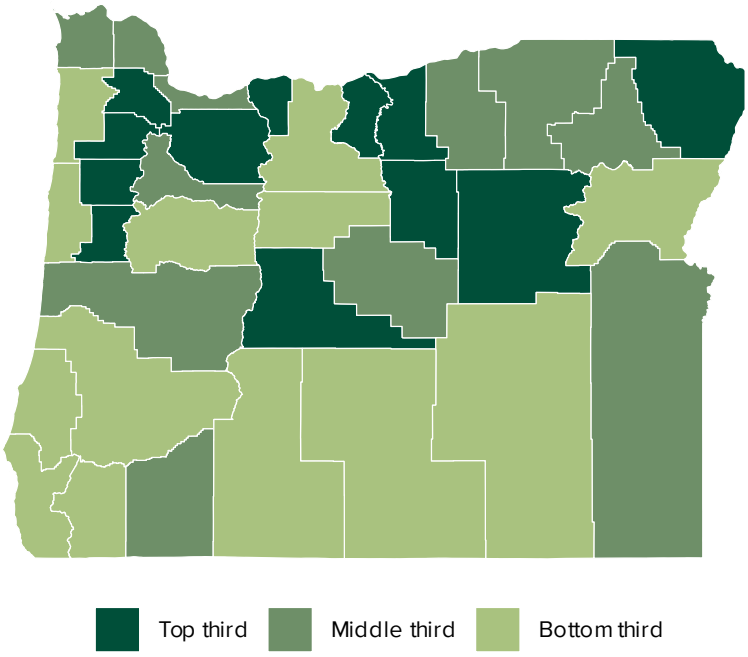


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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	83.3
2	Benton	83.2
3	Washington	82.0
4	Hood River	81.7
5	Deschutes	81.2
6	Sherman	80.9
7	Clackamas	80.7
8	Grant	80.1
9	Gilliam	79.6
10	Wallowa	79.5
11	Polk	79.3
11	Yamhill	79.3
	Oregon	***79.0***
13	Crook	78.6
13	Morrow	78.6
13	Multnomah	78.6
16	Columbia	78.5
16	Jackson	78.5
16	Marion	78.5
19	Lane	78.2
20	Clatsop	78.0
21	Malheur	77.4
21	Union	77.4
23	Umatilla	77.2
24	Lincoln	76.8
24	Tillamook	76.8
26	Linn	76.7
26	Wasco	76.7
28	Harney	76.5
29	Baker	76.4
30	Lake	76.0
31	Coos	75.9
32	Douglas	75.8
33	Curry	75.7
34	Josephine	75.6
35	Jefferson	75.2
36	Klamath	74.8

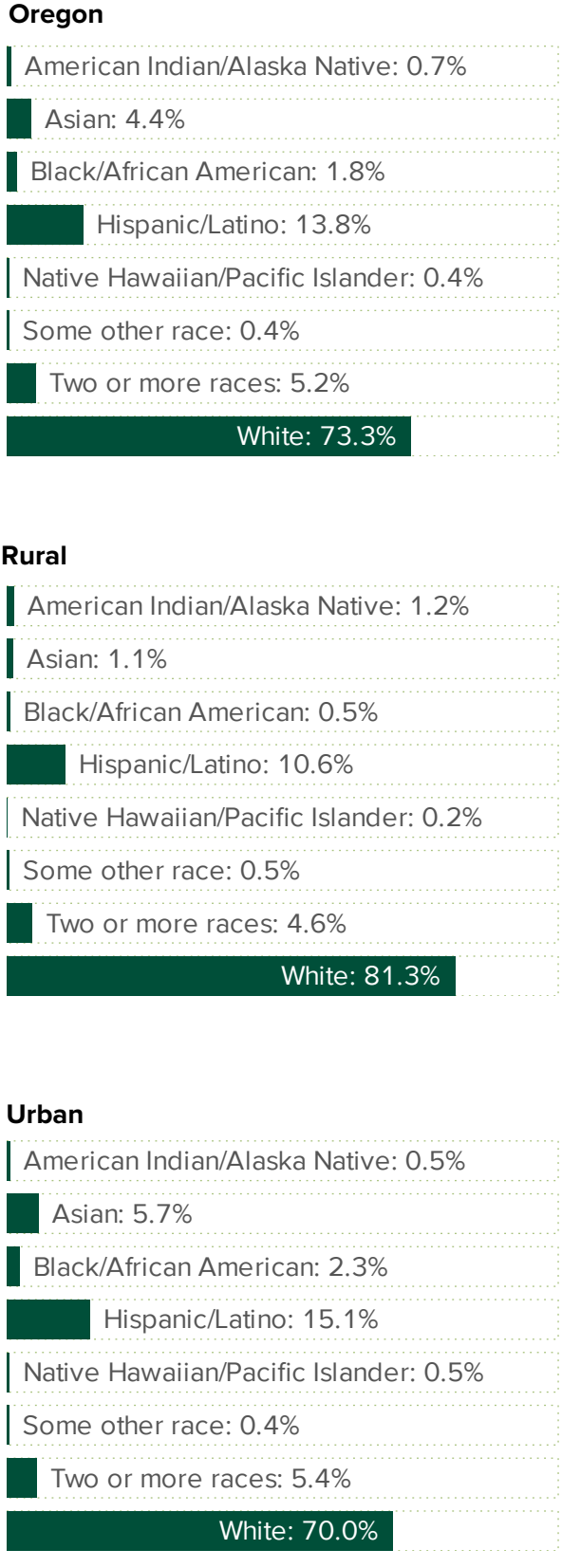
Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 11, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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.

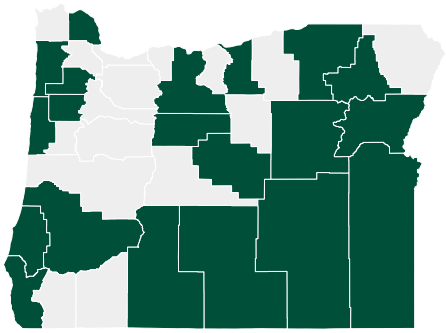
Federal and state policies and economic forces have shaped Oregon's demographics since the state's founding. From Black exclusion laws enacted in the 1800s to immigration and labor policy to tribal termination, the racial and ethnic makeup of our state has a complicated history worthy of further learning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



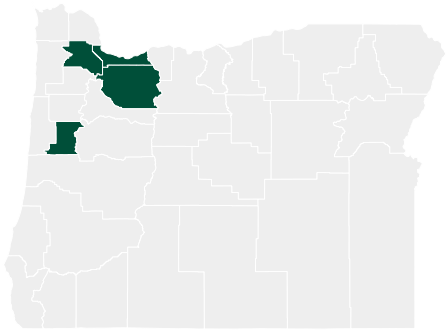
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2017-2021, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2022.

RACE/ETHNICITY

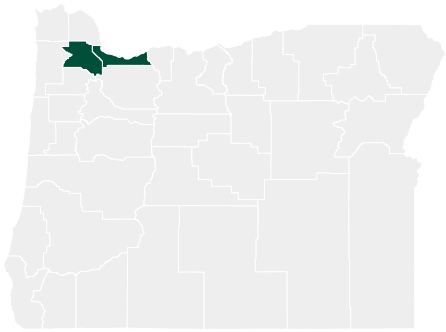
These maps show counties where the population of each race/ethnicity group is above the state average.



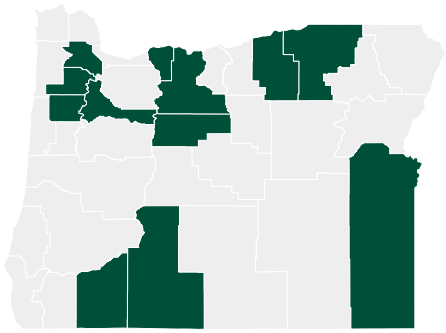
American Indian/Alaska Native



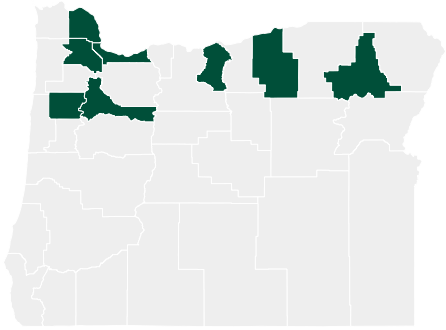
Asian



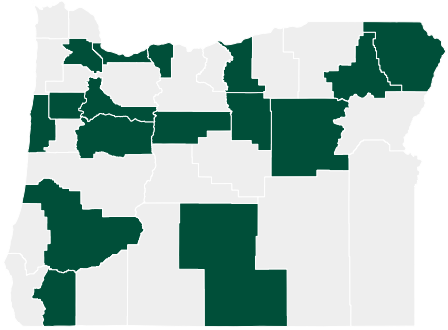
Black/African American



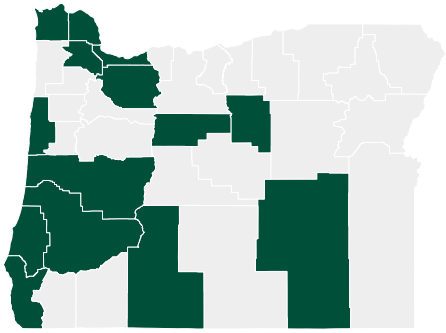
Hispanic/Latino



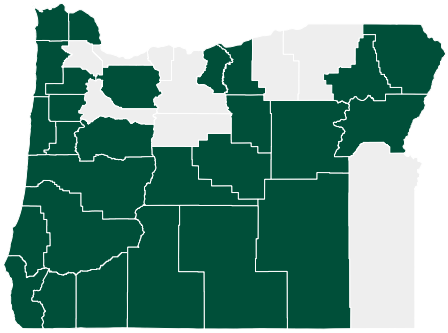
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



Some other race



Two or more races



White

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

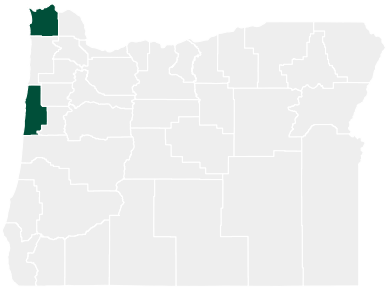
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

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.

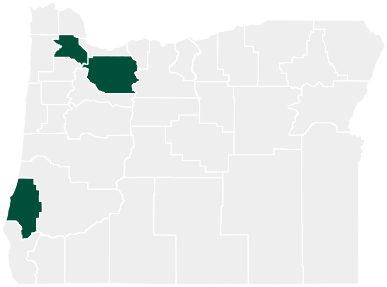
Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.

NOTE: *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.*

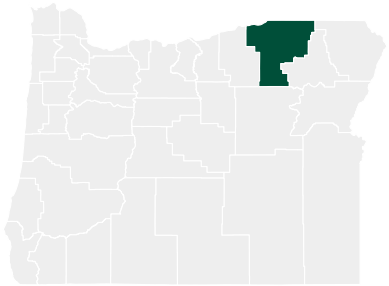
Accommodation



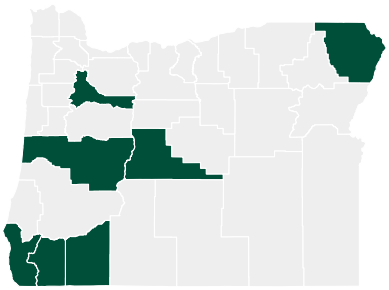
Administrative and support services



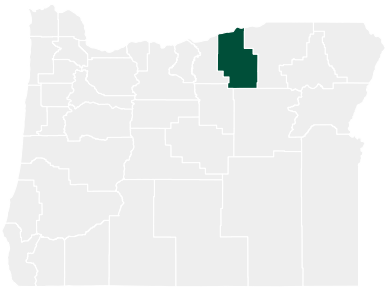
Agriculture & forestry support activity



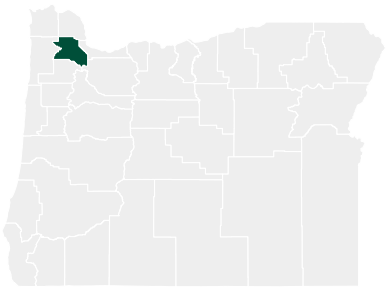
Ambulatory health care services



Animal production



Computer and electronic product manufacturing

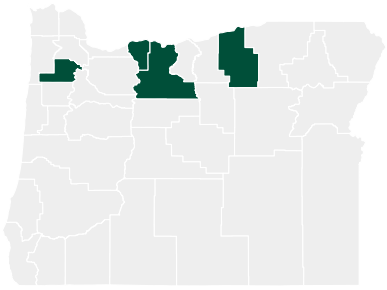


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

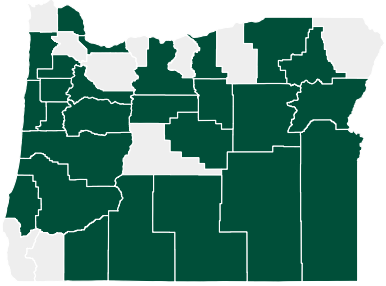
TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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

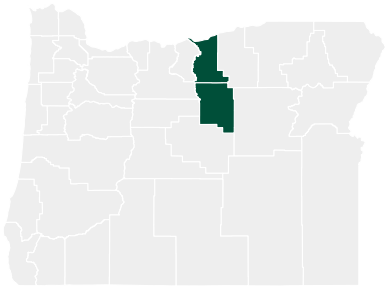
Crop production



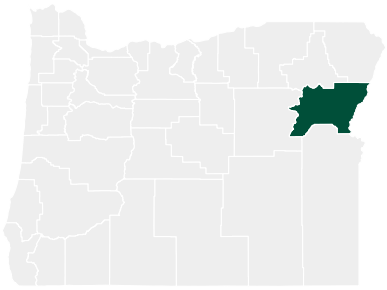
Educational services



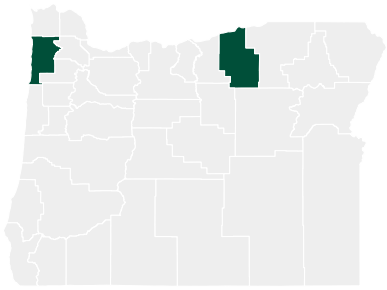
Executive, legislative and general



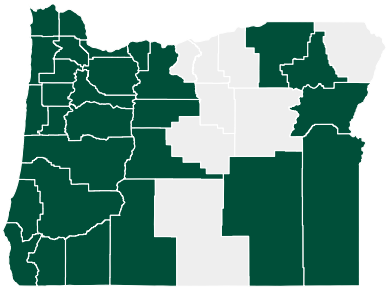
Food and beverage stores



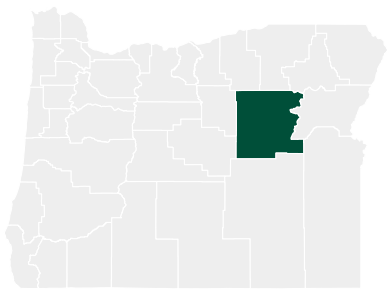
Food manufacturing



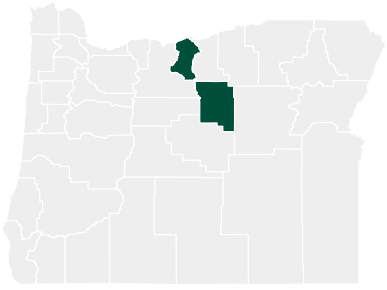
Food services and drinking places



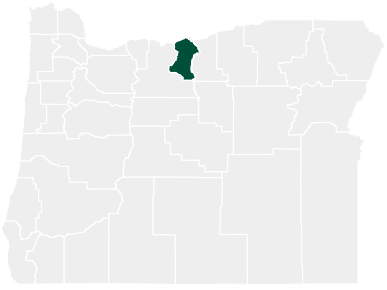
Forestry and logging



Gasoline stations



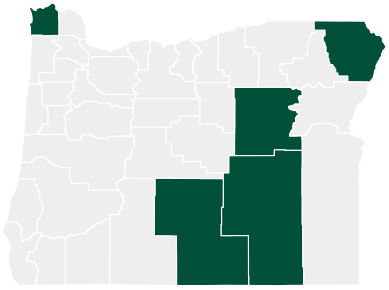
Heavy and civil engineering construction



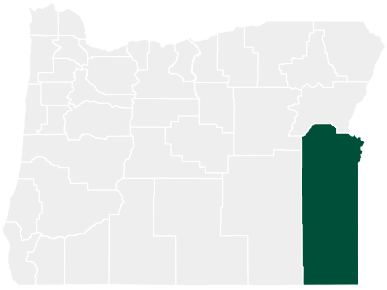
TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

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

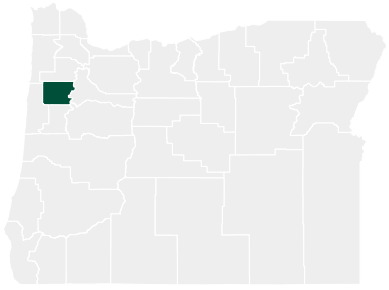
Hospitals



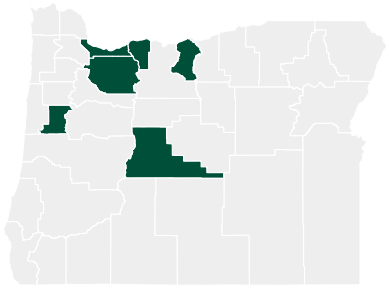
Justice, public order and safety activities



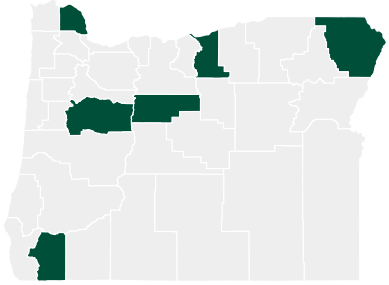
Nursing and residential care facilities



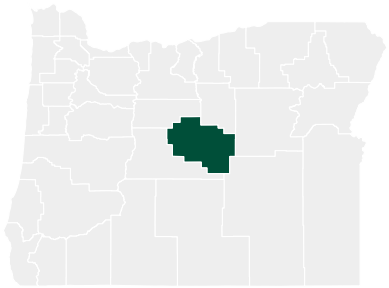
Professional and technical services



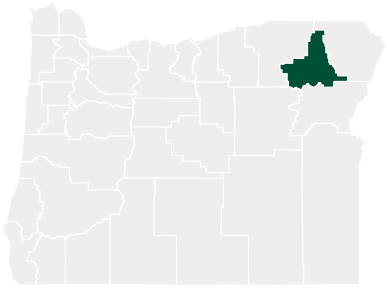
Social assistance



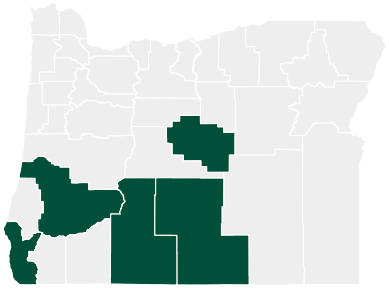
Specialty trade contractors



Transportation equipment manufacturing



Wood product manufacturing

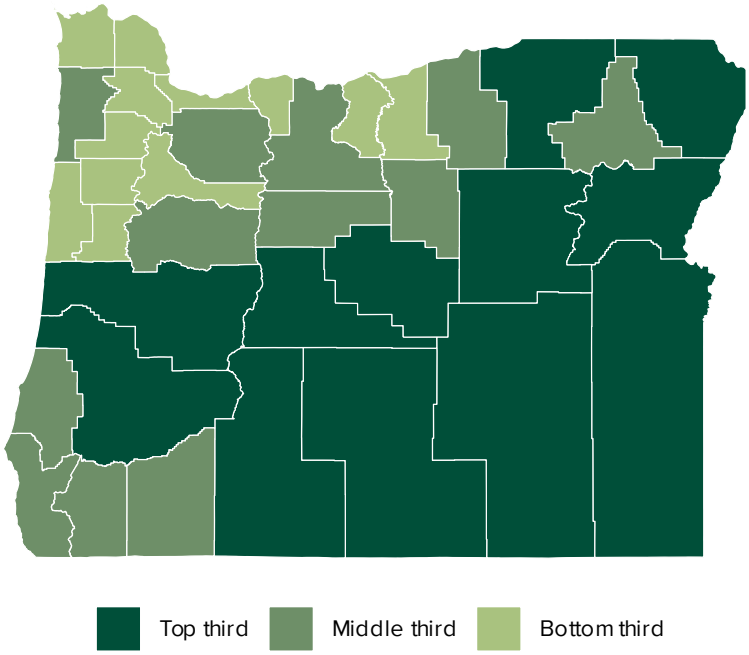


Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



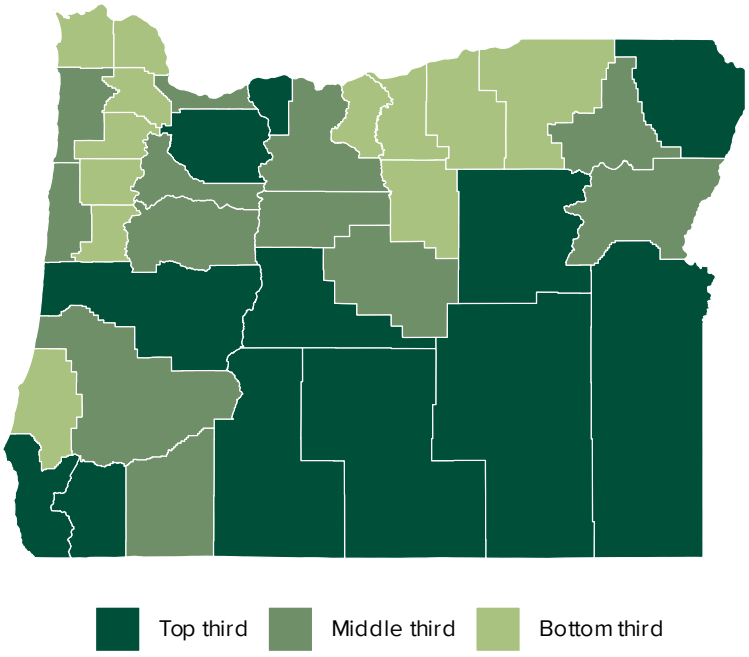
Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	***98,379***
	Rural Oregon	***79,804***
	Urban Oregon	***18,575***
1	Harney	10,228
2	Malheur	9,930
3	Lake	8,358
4	Klamath	6,137
5	Douglas	5,133
6	Lane	4,722
7	Grant	4,528
8	Umatilla	3,232
9	Wallowa	3,151
10	Baker	3,088
11	Deschutes	3,054
12	Crook	2,987
13	Jackson	2,801
14	Wasco	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: US Census Bureau, Gazetteer Files, Decennial Census, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2021.

PUBLICLY OWNED LANDS

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
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	***56.9%***
	Oregon	***55.7%***
11	Curry	55.2%
12	Clackamas	54.3%
13	Baker	52.0%
14	Douglas	51.9%
15	Tillamook	51.7%
	Urban Oregon	***50.7%***
16	Crook	50.7%
17	Jefferson	50.6%
18	Jackson	50.5%
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%
27	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.

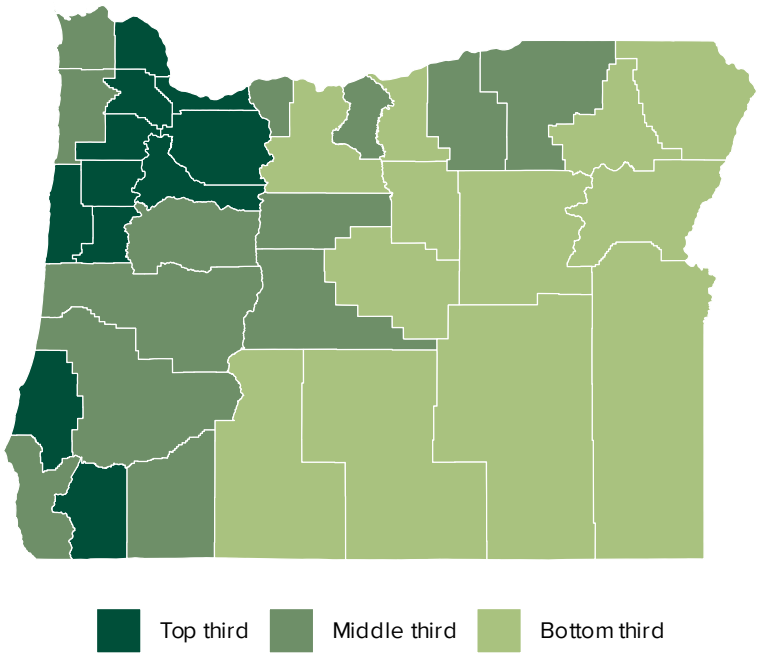
DEVELOPED LAND

Definition: The percentage of total land cover classified as developed according to the National Land Cover Database.

This measure tracks the conversion and development of land for human purposes when it includes constructed materials. This ranges from development of open spaces for human recreation such as parks or golf courses to the high intensity development of commercial or industrial spaces. Developed spaces may indicate economic or population growth. Such growth comes with additional considerations for communities, including availability of water, waste management, and the impact of housing density.

Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	34.0%
2	Washington	21.7%
3	Marion	10.7%
4	Benton	8.9%
5	Yamhill	8.8%
6	Clackamas	8.6%
7	Polk	8.3%
8	Columbia	8.0%
9	Josephine	6.6%
10	Coos	5.5%
11	Lincoln	5.4%
12	Clatsop	5.1%
12	Jackson	5.1%
14	Tillamook	4.8%
15	Lane	4.1%
16	Deschutes	3.9%
17	Linn	3.6%
18	Douglas	3.4%
18	Umatilla	3.4%
20	Hood River	3.3%
21	Curry	3.1%
	Oregon	***2.9%***
22	Morrow	2.2%
22	Sherman	2.2%
24	Jefferson	2.1%
25	Gilliam	1.8%
25	Wasco	1.8%
27	Klamath	1.7%
27	Union	1.7%
29	Baker	1.6%
30	Crook	1.3%
31	Grant	1.1%
32	Lake	0.9%
32	Wheeler	0.9%
34	Malheur	0.8%
35	Harney	0.6%
35	Wallowa	0.6%

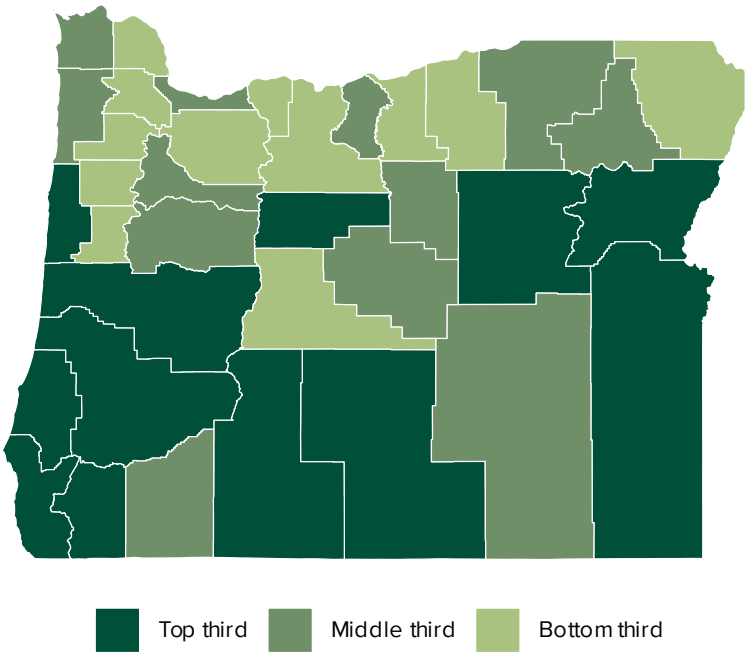
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2021, updated every five years. Released 2023.



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.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Lake	13.9%
2	Klamath	13.6%
3	Coos	13.5%
3	Grant	13.5%
5	Josephine	12.7%
6	Lincoln	12.5%
7	Curry	12.2%
8	Douglas	12.0%
8	Jefferson	12.0%
10	Baker	11.9%
10	Lane	11.9%
12	Malheur	11.7%
13	Sherman	11.6%
14	Tillamook	11.4%
15	Harney	11.0%
15	Union	11.0%
17	Clatsop	10.9%
17	Wheeler	10.9%
19	Linn	10.7%
	Oregon	***10.5%***
20	Jackson	10.5%
21	Crook	10.2%
21	Marion	10.2%
23	Multnomah	10.1%
24	Umatilla	10.0%
25	Gilliam	9.8%
26	Wasco	9.6%
27	Columbia	9.4%
27	Morrow	9.4%
27	Polk	9.4%
30	Benton	9.3%
30	Wallowa	9.3%
32	Yamhill	9.0%
33	Deschutes	8.4%
34	Clackamas	7.4%
34	Washington	7.4%
36	Hood River	5.6%

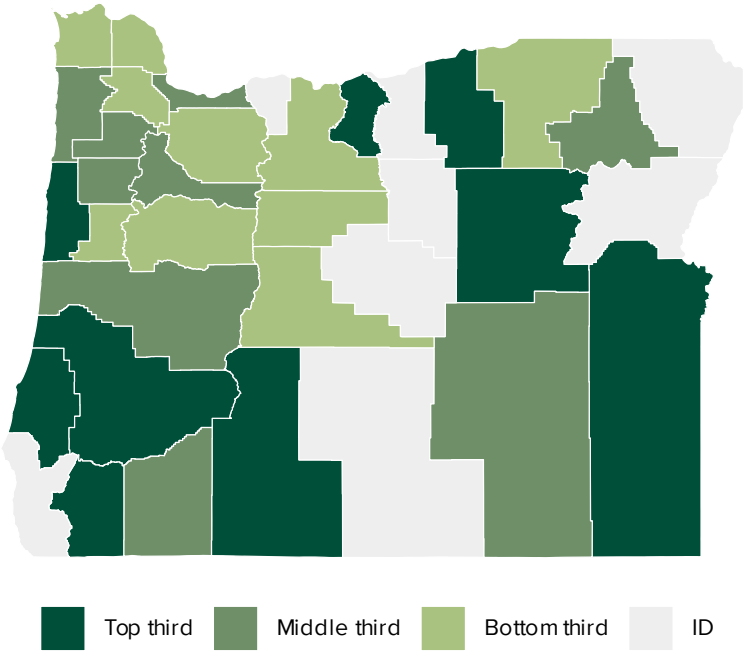
Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2021, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.

NOTE: *Because people younger than 18 years old are a relatively narrow group of the population, the child poverty estimates for small counties 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 (see ID in table to the right). For this edition, we do not include Baker, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Hood River, Lake, Wallowa or Wheeler Counties in the summary rankings for this measure. Their estimates are still available on their county profiles.*



Rank	County	Amount
1	Morrow	26.7%
2	Coos	24.6%
3	Malheur	23.9%
4	Klamath	22.1%
5	Grant	21.5%
6	Josephine	20.2%
6	Lincoln	20.2%
8	Douglas	19.2%
9	Sherman	17.5%
10	Harney	17.1%
11	Tillamook	17.0%
12	Lane	16.6%
12	Union	16.6%
14	Marion	16.1%
15	Jackson	15.3%
16	Yamhill	15.1%
17	Multnomah	14.1%
18	Polk	14.0%
	Urban Oregon	***13.8%***
19	Benton	13.8%
20	Umatilla	13.7%
21	Linn	13.6%
	Oregon	***13.5%***
22	Jefferson	12.8%
	Rural Oregon	***12.5%***
23	Wasco	11.5%
24	Deschutes	10.9%
25	Clatsop	10.7%
26	Columbia	10.3%
27	Washington	9.3%
28	Clackamas	7.1%
	Baker	ID
	Crook	ID
	Curry	ID
	Gilliam	ID
	Hood River	ID
	Lake	ID
	Wallowa	ID
	Wheeler	ID

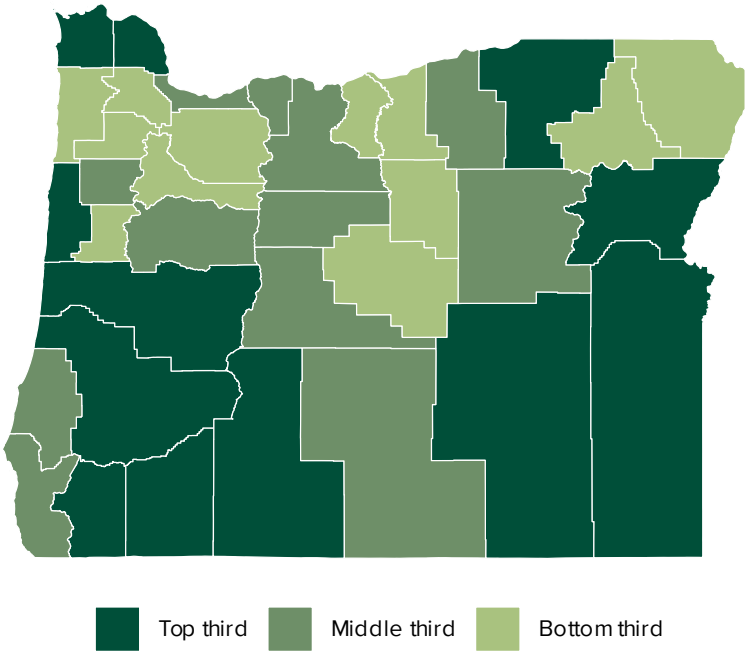
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table S1701, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

ID: Insufficient data for comparison/ranking. See note below the measure definition.

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.



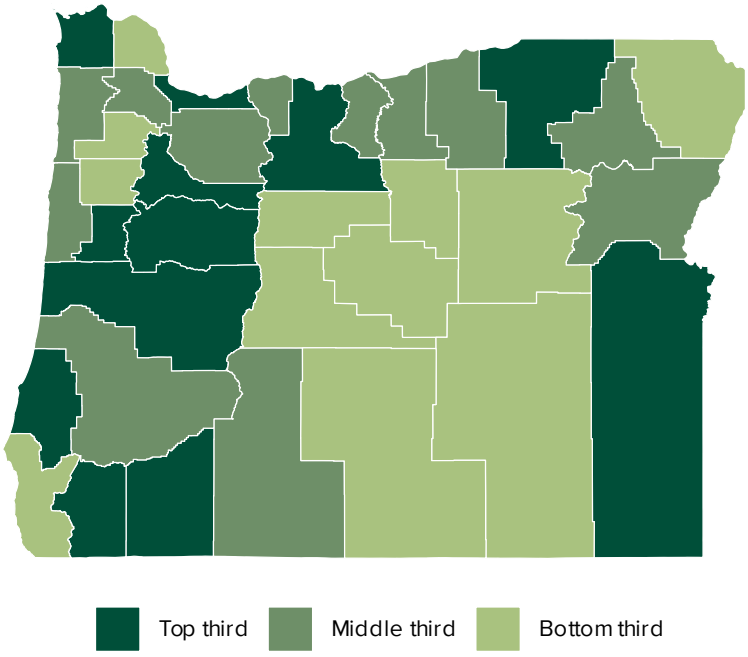
Rank	County	Amount
1	Harney	30.9
2	Malheur	20.5
3	Douglas	11.0
4	Baker	10.7
5	Lane	9.8
6	Columbia	8.9
7	Lincoln	8.7
8	Josephine	8.6
9	Clatsop	8.5
9	Umatilla	8.5
11	Jackson	8.4
11	Klamath	8.4
	Rural Oregon	***8.2***
13	Curry	8.2
14	Coos	7.9
15	Linn	7.4
16	Multnomah	7.2
17	Wasco	6.9
18	Grant	6.8
18	Morrow	6.8
20	Jefferson	6.2
20	Lake	6.2
	Oregon	***6.1***
22	Hood River	5.8
	Urban Oregon	***5.5***
23	Deschutes	5.3
23	Polk	5.3
25	Crook	5.2
26	Marion	4.5
27	Benton	4.3
27	Tillamook	4.3
29	Wallowa	4.1
30	Yamhill	3.5
31	Clackamas	3.2
32	Washington	2.5
33	Union	1.9
34	Gilliam	0.0
34	Sherman	0.0
34	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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, motor vehicle 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.



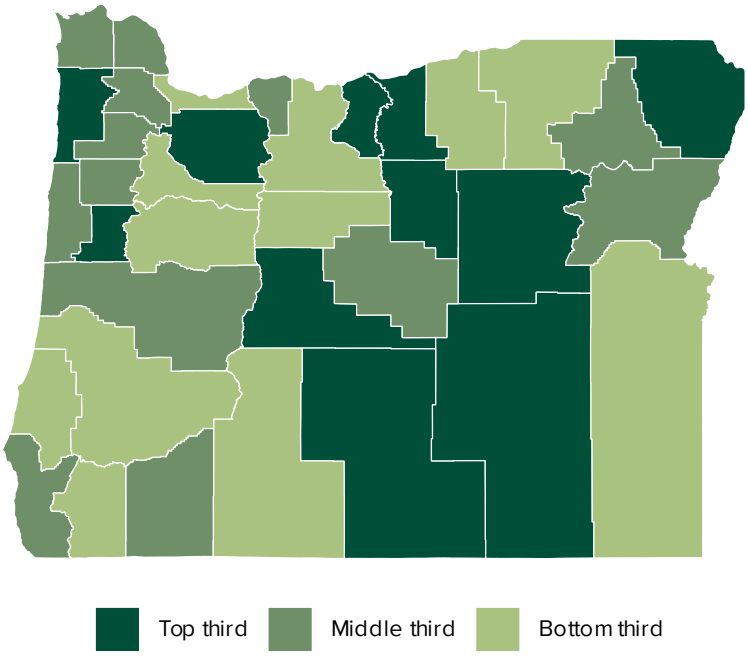
Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	64.3
2	Clatsop	45.2
3	Marion	37.9
	Urban Oregon	***35.8***
4	Coos	35.2
	Oregon	***33.1***
5	Malheur	31.8
6	Jackson	31.7
7	Benton	31.6
8	Wasco	30.6
9	Umatilla	30.2
10	Lane	28.7
11	Linn	27.3
12	Josephine	27.0
13	Douglas	26.2
14	Washington	23.9
15	Gilliam	23.7
	Rural Oregon	***23.5***
16	Clackamas	22.8
17	Hood River	22.7
18	Union	22.1
19	Klamath	21.7
20	Sherman	21.2
21	Morrow	21.1
22	Baker	20.1
22	Lincoln	20.1
24	Tillamook	20.0
25	Yamhill	17.8
26	Deschutes	17.5
27	Curry	15.8
28	Polk	14.0
29	Columbia	12.8
30	Jefferson	12.0
31	Crook	10.0
32	Wallowa	6.0
33	Harney	3.3
34	Lake	1.3
35	Grant	0.8
36	Wheeler	0.0

Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



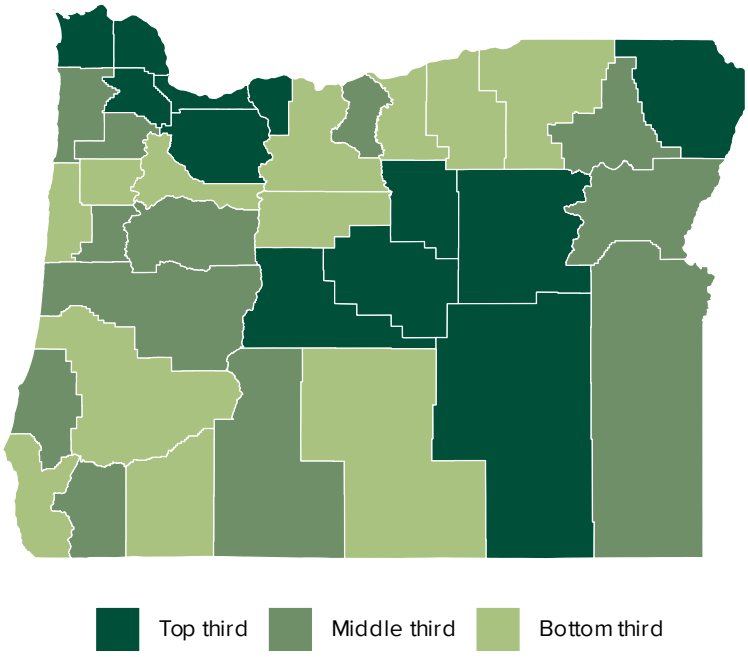
Rank	County	Amount
1	Wheeler	79.4%
2	Benton	76.7%
3	Grant	75.0%
4	Wallowa	74.1%
5	Sherman	73.2%
6	Deschutes	72.6%
6	Lake	72.6%
8	Gilliam	72.0%
9	Clackamas	70.3%
9	Tillamook	70.3%
11	Harney	69.5%
12	Crook	68.9%
12	Lane	68.9%
14	Baker	68.6%
15	Hood River	68.3%
16	Washington	68.0%
17	Yamhill	67.6%
18	Lincoln	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.



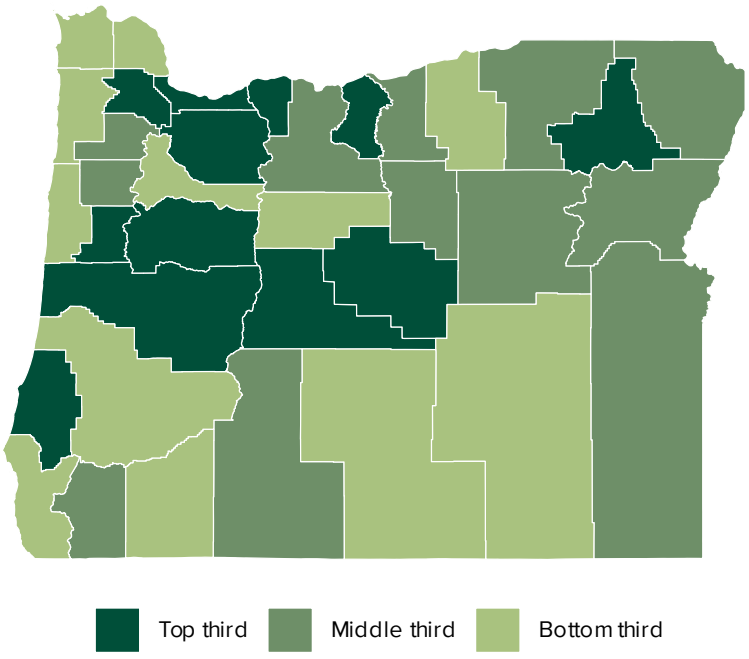
Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	61.1%
2	Wheeler	52.4%
3	Deschutes	51.4%
4	Crook	48.2%
5	Washington	47.5%
6	Clackamas	46.6%
7	Grant	46.0%
8	Hood River	45.1%
9	Multnomah	42.9%
10	Harney	41.5%
	Urban Oregon	***40.7%***
11	Clatsop	40.5%
12	Columbia	40.2%
	Oregon	***39.4%***
13	Lane	39.4%
14	Union	38.6%
15	Baker	38.5%
16	Benton	38.4%
17	Coos	38.0%
17	Yamhill	38.0%
19	Linn	37.0%
20	Sherman	36.8%
21	Malheur	36.5%
	Rural Oregon	***35.4%***
22	Klamath	34.2%
23	Tillamook	33.8%
24	Josephine	33.1%
25	Jackson	32.7%
26	Lincoln	31.7%
27	Lake	31.5%
28	Wasco	31.1%
29	Umatilla	30.7%
30	Douglas	28.6%
31	Curry	28.2%
32	Morrow	26.6%
33	Marion	26.4%
34	Polk	26.2%
35	Gilliam	23.8%
36	Jefferson	21.5%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



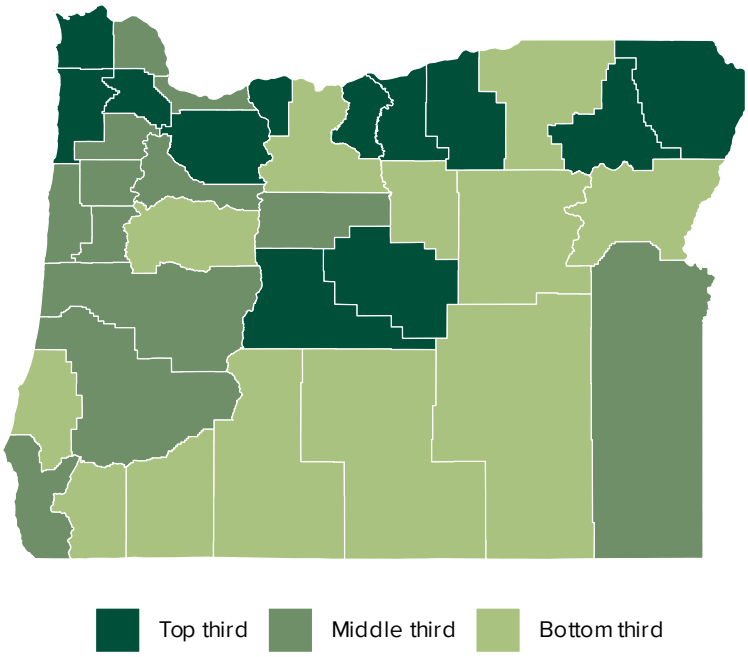
Rank	County	Amount
1	Deschutes	39.6%
2	Washington	39.3%
3	Clackamas	38.4%
4	Crook	37.8%
5	Hood River	37.5%
6	Benton	33.6%
6	Union	33.6%
8	Sherman	33.3%
9	Multnomah	32.6%
	Urban Oregon	***32.3%***
10	Linn	30.9%
	Oregon	***30.7%***
11	Lane	29.9%
12	Coos	29.5%
13	Yamhill	29.3%
14	Umatilla	27.8%
15	Wheeler	27.5%
16	Klamath	27.2%
17	Wasco	26.7%
18	Baker	26.6%
18	Malheur	26.6%
20	Gilliam	26.1%
20	Grant	26.1%
	Rural Oregon	***25.8%***
22	Josephine	24.9%
22	Polk	24.9%
24	Wallowa	24.6%
25	Harney	23.5%
26	Jefferson	23.4%
27	Jackson	23.1%
28	Clatsop	22.6%
29	Tillamook	21.3%
30	Marion	21.0%
31	Columbia	20.8%
32	Douglas	20.5%
33	Curry	19.1%
34	Lincoln	18.8%
35	Morrow	17.8%
36	Lake	9.8%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2023.

NINTH GRADE ON TRACK

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

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



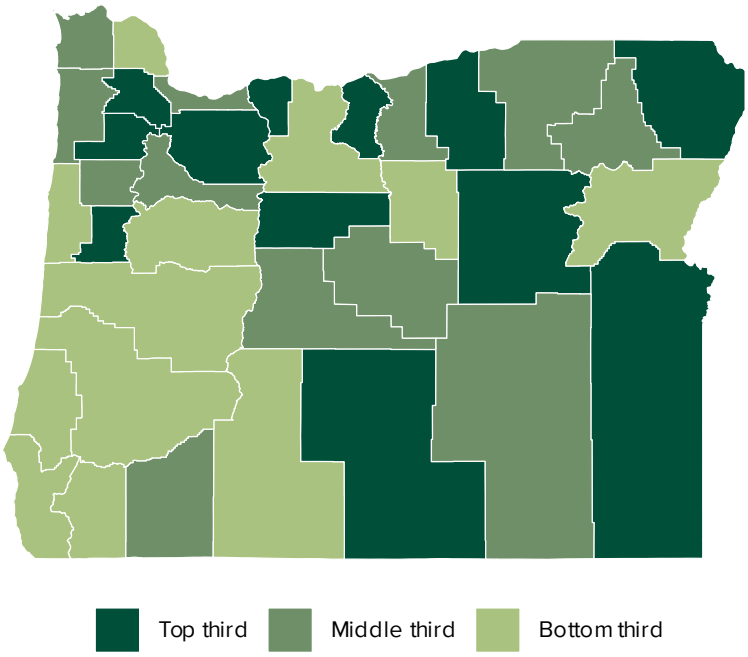
Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	95.0%
2	Sherman	94.1%
3	Crook	93.2%
4	Morrow	92.7%
5	Deschutes	90.7%
6	Wallowa	90.1%
7	Hood River	89.3%
8	Union	89.0%
9	Tillamook	87.7%
10	Washington	87.6%
11	Clackamas	87.5%
12	Clatsop	85.7%
13	Jefferson	85.2%
14	Benton	85.0%
	Urban Oregon	***84.5%***
15	Lincoln	83.7%
	Oregon	***83.6%***
16	Lane	83.6%
17	Multnomah	83.2%
18	Douglas	82.7%
19	Malheur	82.3%
20	Yamhill	81.8%
21	Marion	81.7%
22	Columbia	81.5%
23	Curry	81.0%
	Rural Oregon	***80.8%***
24	Polk	80.7%
25	Jackson	79.8%
26	Umatilla	79.6%
27	Klamath	79.3%
28	Josephine	78.2%
29	Linn	77.4%
30	Lake	76.5%
31	Baker	74.7%
32	Coos	74.5%
33	Wasco	74.3%
34	Grant	72.1%
35	Harney	58.2%
36	Wheeler	46.3%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2023.

FIVE-YEAR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE

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

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



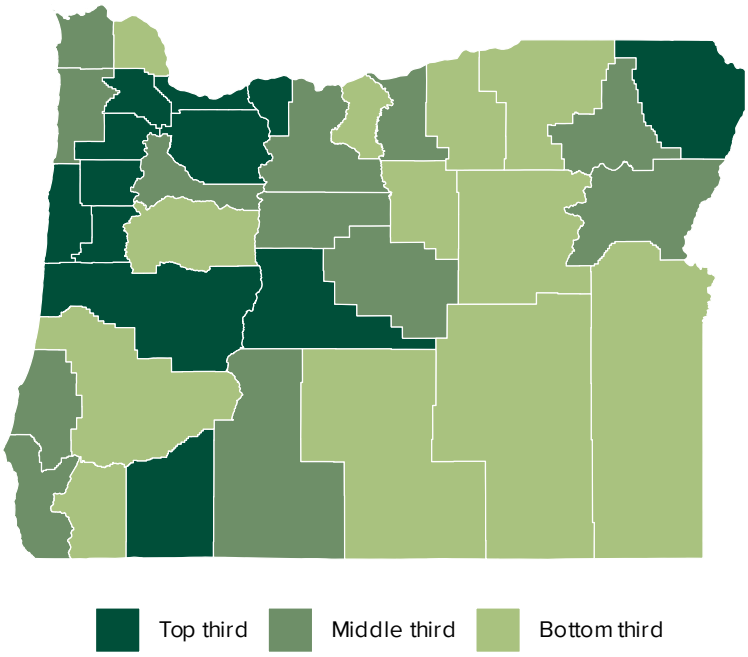
Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	97.0%
2	Morrow	96.6%
3	Hood River	92.3%
3	Sherman	92.3%
5	Lake	91.8%
6	Clackamas	91.4%
7	Grant	91.2%
8	Malheur	90.5%
9	Benton	89.5%
10	Yamhill	89.3%
11	Jefferson	89.2%
11	Washington	89.2%
13	Crook	89.0%
14	Polk	88.5%
15	Union	87.3%
16	Umatilla	85.5%
17	Harney	85.4%
18	Deschutes	85.1%
	Urban Oregon	***85.0%***
19	Jackson	85.0%
20	Tillamook	84.9%
21	Gilliam	84.0%
	Oregon	***83.8%***
22	Marion	82.8%
23	Clatsop	82.4%
	Rural Oregon	***82.0%***
24	Multnomah	82.0%
25	Josephine	81.7%
26	Baker	81.3%
27	Lane	80.8%
28	Curry	79.5%
29	Klamath	79.4%
30	Columbia	79.1%
31	Lincoln	77.7%
32	Douglas	76.7%
33	Linn	76.1%
34	Wasco	72.9%
35	Coos	70.0%
36	Wheeler	53.1%

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2021-2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE DEGREE OR GREATER

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Benton	53.8%
2	Multnomah	47.7%
3	Washington	45.8%
4	Deschutes	40.8%
	Urban Oregon	***39.6%***
5	Clackamas	39.2%
6	Hood River	38.3%
	Oregon	***35.5%***
7	Lane	33.0%
8	Wallowa	32.0%
9	Polk	31.0%
10	Jackson	30.0%
11	Yamhill	29.3%
12	Lincoln	28.9%
	Rural Oregon	***25.9%***
13	Clatsop	25.7%
14	Marion	25.0%
15	Baker	24.4%
16	Tillamook	23.8%
16	Union	23.8%
18	Curry	23.7%
19	Wasco	22.0%
20	Gilliam	21.9%
21	Jefferson	21.2%
22	Crook	20.9%
23	Klamath	20.8%
24	Coos	20.6%
25	Linn	20.4%
26	Wheeler	20.0%
27	Lake	19.8%
28	Grant	19.3%
29	Douglas	18.9%
30	Josephine	18.6%
31	Columbia	18.4%
32	Umatilla	18.2%
33	Sherman	16.0%
34	Malheur	14.6%
35	Harney	14.2%
36	Morrow	11.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

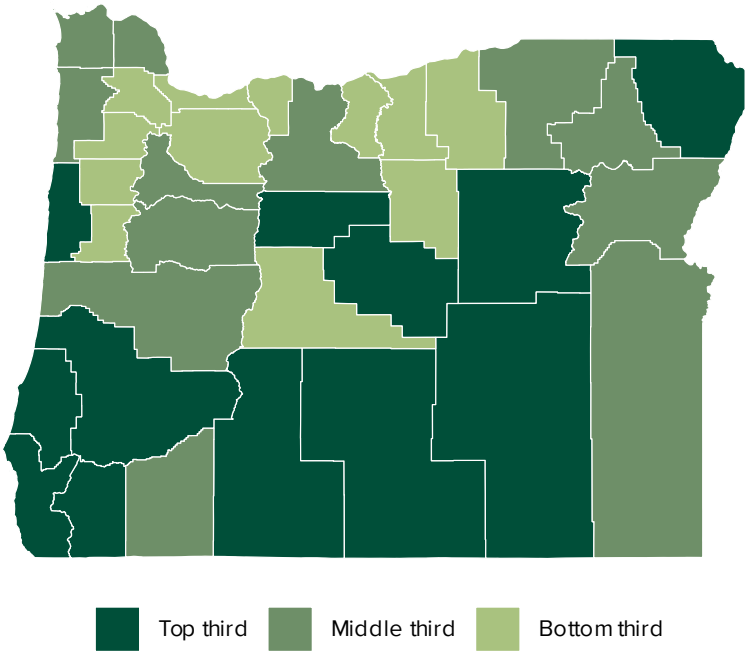
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

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.

Rank	County	Amount
1	Grant	6.1%
2	Klamath	6.0%
3	Josephine	5.6%
4	Crook	5.5%
4	Jefferson	5.5%
6	Curry	5.4%
6	Lake	5.4%
6	Wallowa	5.4%
9	Coos	5.3%
9	Douglas	5.3%
11	Lincoln	5.2%
12	Harney	4.9%
13	Columbia	4.8%
14	Baker	4.7%
14	Jackson	4.7%
14	Union	4.7%
17	Lane	4.6%
17	Linn	4.6%
17	Umatilla	4.6%
20	Malheur	4.4%
20	Tillamook	4.4%
22	Clatsop	4.3%
22	Marion	4.3%
22	Wasco	4.3%
25	Deschutes	4.2%
25	Polk	4.2%
27	Morrow	4.1%
28	Gilliam	4.0%
	Oregon	***3.9%***
29	Multnomah	3.9%
29	Yamhill	3.9%
31	Clackamas	3.8%
32	Benton	3.6%
32	Hood River	3.6%
34	Washington	3.5%
35	Wheeler	3.4%
36	Sherman	3.3%

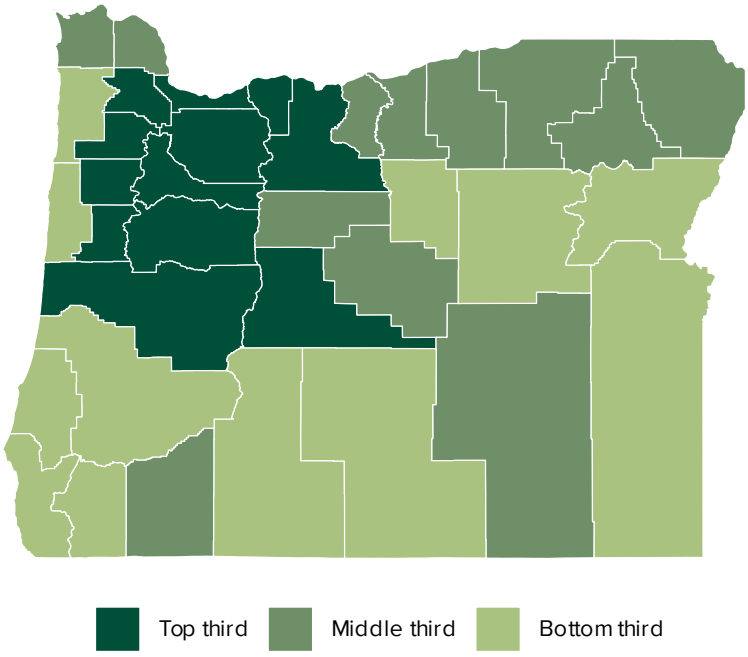
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.



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.



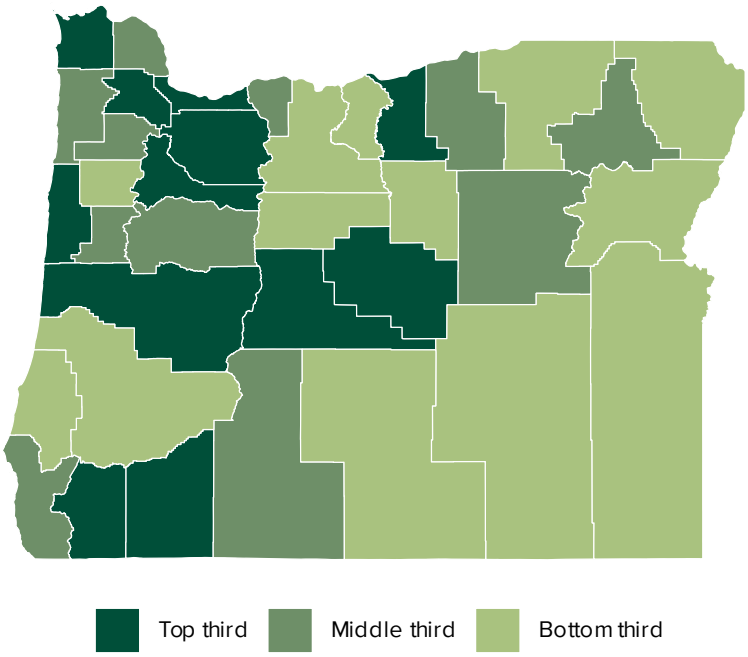
Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	69.9%
2	Hood River	69.3%
3	Washington	68.7%
	Urban Oregon	***65.5%***
4	Clackamas	63.4%
5	Deschutes	63.1%
	Oregon	***62.4%***
6	Marion	61.4%
7	Benton	60.5%
8	Lane	60.4%
8	Polk	60.4%
10	Linn	59.8%
11	Yamhill	59.6%
12	Wasco	59.5%
13	Columbia	59.0%
14	Umatilla	58.3%
15	Union	58.0%
16	Jackson	57.6%
17	Morrow	57.4%
18	Crook	57.2%
19	Wallowa	57.1%
20	Clatsop	56.7%
21	Jefferson	55.4%
	Rural Oregon	***54.7%***
22	Harney	54.0%
23	Sherman	52.5%
24	Gilliam	51.8%
25	Grant	51.7%
26	Klamath	51.3%
27	Malheur	50.7%
28	Coos	50.5%
29	Lincoln	50.4%
30	Douglas	50.2%
30	Tillamook	50.2%
32	Josephine	49.7%
33	Lake	48.6%
34	Baker	48.2%
35	Curry	46.6%
36	Wheeler	43.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



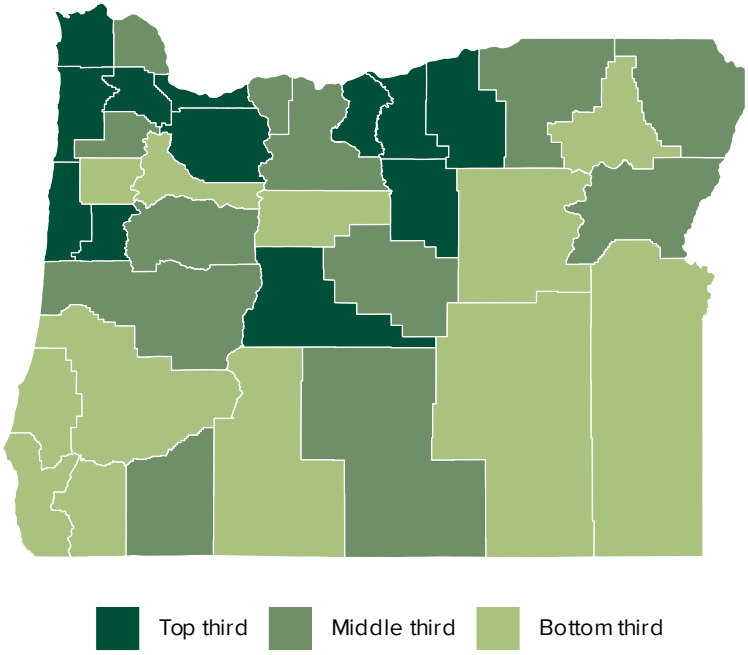
Rank	County	Amount
1	Multnomah	47.2
2	Gilliam	35.1
3	Washington	35.0
	Urban Oregon	***29.9***
4	Clackamas	27.5
	Oregon	***25.5***
5	Jackson	24.4
6	Deschutes	23.8
7	Josephine	23.1
8	Clatsop	22.0
9	Marion	21.9
10	Lane	21.2
11	Lincoln	18.5
12	Crook	14.7
13	Curry	14.2
13	Yamhill	14.2
15	Linn	13.9
16	Tillamook	12.8
17	Hood River	12.2
17	Klamath	12.2
19	Benton	12.1
20	Union	11.4
	Rural Oregon	***10.8***
21	Columbia	10.7
22	Grant	10.3
23	Morrow	9.9
24	Baker	9.2
24	Polk	9.2
26	Douglas	7.5
27	Wheeler	7.1
28	Wallowa	6.8
29	Coos	6.2
30	Wasco	5.7
31	Harney	4.7
32	Umatilla	4.4
33	Jefferson	-1.9
34	Malheur	-6.7
35	Lake	-17.1
36	Sherman	-17.3

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CA25N, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



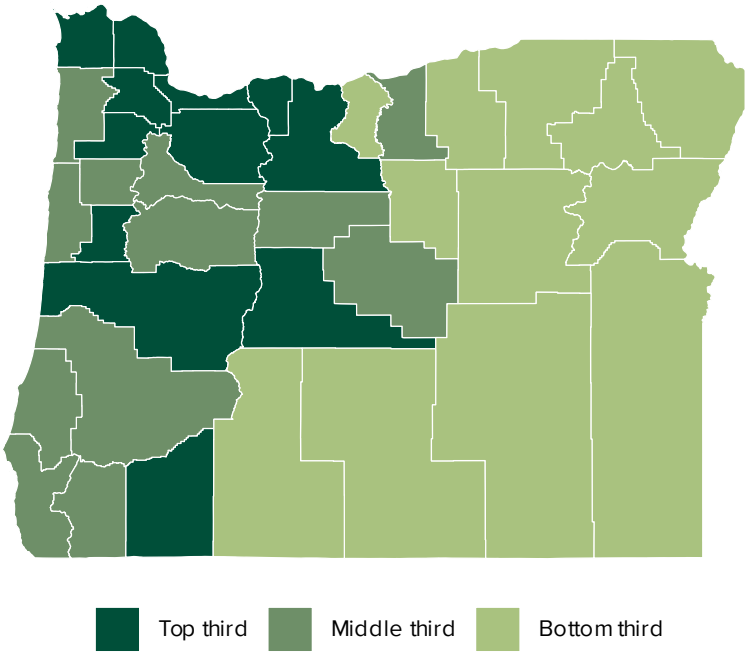
Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	$5,546
2	Sherman	$4,652
3	Morrow	$3,510
4	Multnomah	$2,525
5	Lincoln	$2,507
6	Tillamook	$2,296
7	Clatsop	$2,281
8	Clackamas	$2,220
9	Deschutes	$2,149
10	Washington	$2,105
	Urban Oregon	***$1,983***
11	Wheeler	$1,888
	Oregon	***$1,862***
12	Benton	$1,827
13	Hood River	$1,713
14	Lane	$1,580
15	Lake	$1,568
16	Columbia	$1,561
17	Wasco	$1,531
18	Baker	$1,470
19	Wallowa	$1,463
20	Jackson	$1,462
21	Linn	$1,452
	Rural Oregon	***$1,437***
22	Yamhill	$1,402
23	Crook	$1,402
24	Umatilla	$1,392
25	Marion	$1,353
26	Jefferson	$1,301
27	Harney	$1,242
28	Coos	$1,194
29	Curry	$1,186
30	Grant	$1,176
31	Polk	$1,170
32	Union	$1,138
33	Klamath	$1,096
34	Malheur	$1,037
35	Douglas	$1,025
36	Josephine	$936

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



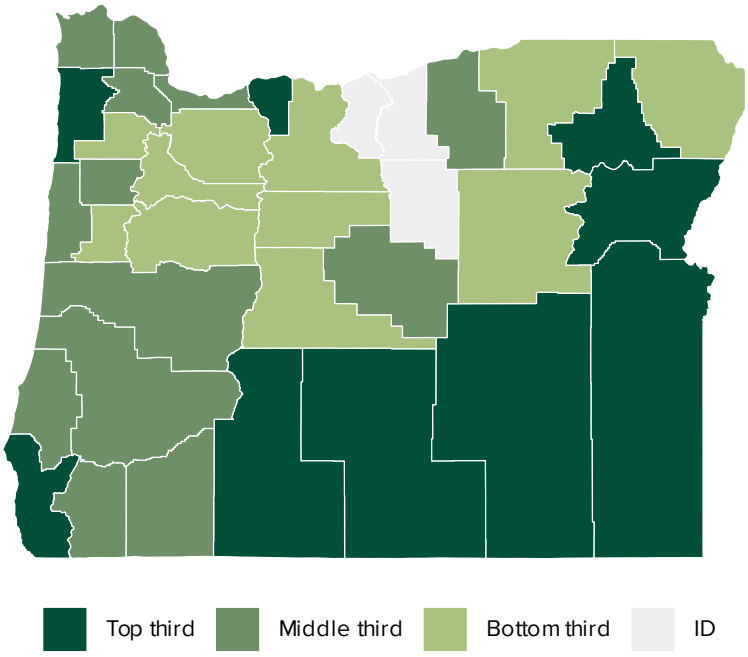
Rank	County	Amount
1	Clackamas	$1,512
1	Columbia	$1,512
1	Multnomah	$1,512
1	Washington	$1,512
1	Yamhill	$1,512
6	Benton	$1,065
7	Deschutes	$1,048
8	Hood River	$958
8	Lane	$958
10	Wasco	$954
11	Clatsop	$919
12	Jackson	$908
13	Marion	$882
13	Polk	$882
15	Lincoln	$877
16	Douglas	$876
17	Curry	$869
18	Linn	$865
19	Josephine	$848
20	Crook	$810
21	Jefferson	$809
22	Tillamook	$781
23	Gilliam	$779
24	Coos	$744
25	Umatilla	$738
26	Morrow	$730
27	Lake	$709
28	Union	$707
29	Wallowa	$700
30	Klamath	$693
31	Baker	$678
32	Sherman	$667
33	Grant	$663
34	Malheur	$655
35	Wheeler	$609
36	Harney	$575

Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2022, updated annually. Released 2022.

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	Amount
1	Union	11.2%
2	Lake	10.5%
3	Harney	10.0%
3	Malheur	10.0%
5	Klamath	8.7%
6	Baker	8.5%
7	Curry	8.3%
7	Hood River	8.3%
7	Tillamook	8.3%
10	Coos	8.1%
10	Jackson	8.1%
10	Lincoln	8.1%
13	Douglas	8.0%
14	Columbia	7.8%
15	Clatsop	7.7%
	Rural Oregon	***7.5%***
16	Multnomah	7.5%
17	Crook	7.2%
17	Josephine	7.2%
17	Lane	7.2%
	Oregon	***7.1%***
20	Washington	7.1%
	Urban Oregon	***7.0%***
21	Morrow	6.8%
21	Polk	6.8%
23	Linn	6.6%
23	Wasco	6.6%
25	Clackamas	6.4%
25	Umatilla	6.4%
27	Benton	6.3%
27	Marion	6.3%
29	Deschutes	5.9%
30	Jefferson	5.5%
31	Yamhill	5.2%
32	Grant	4.6%
33	Wallowa	3.6%
	Gilliam	ID
	Sherman	ID
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

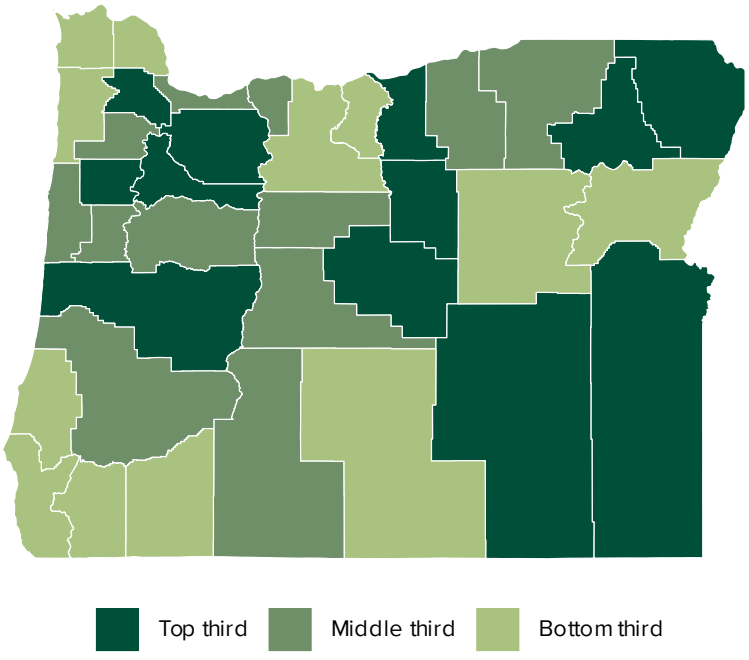
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VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

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 18 months or older entering preschool, child care, or Head Start. In addition, children entering preschool, child care, or Head Start are required to have two doses of Hepatitis A vaccinations.

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.



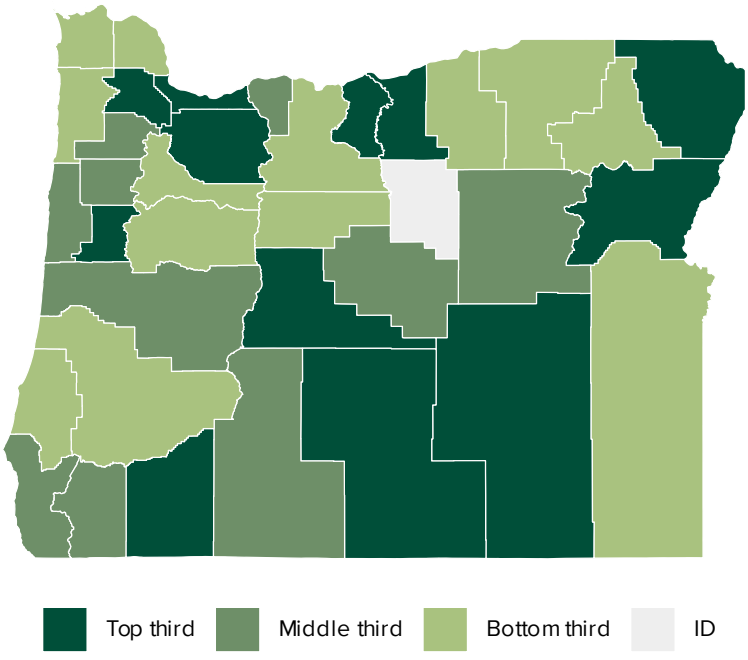
Rank	County	Amount
1	Wheeler	85%
2	Wallowa	76%
3	Gilliam	75%
4	Union	74%
5	Malheur	73%
6	Lane	73%
7	Marion	71%
8	Crook	70%
8	Polk	70%
10	Washington	70%
11	Clackamas	70%
12	Harney	70%
13	Umatilla	70%
14	Linn	69%
15	Deschutes	69%
16	Multnomah	69%
16	Yamhill	69%
	Oregon	***69%***
18	Benton	68%
19	Klamath	68%
20	Lincoln	67%
21	Morrow	67%
22	Douglas	67%
23	Hood River	66%
24	Jefferson	66%
25	Clatsop	64%
26	Wasco	63%
27	Jackson	62%
28	Columbia	61%
29	Coos	61%
30	Josephine	60%
31	Sherman	57%
32	Tillamook	57%
33	Baker	55%
34	Grant	53%
35	Curry	51%
36	Lake	46%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Wallowa	90.4%
2	Benton	89.7%
3	Sherman	87.8%
4	Harney	87.4%
5	Gilliam	86.6%
6	Deschutes	86.0%
7	Washington	85.9%
8	Clackamas	85.8%
9	Lake	85.4%
10	Baker	85.0%
10	Jackson	85.0%
12	Multnomah	84.8%
13	Grant	84.5%
13	Yamhill	84.5%
15	Klamath	84.4%
	Oregon	***83.8%***
16	Lane	83.7%
17	Hood River	83.6%
18	Curry	83.3%
19	Josephine	83.2%
20	Crook	82.8%
21	Polk	82.7%
22	Lincoln	82.6%
23	Douglas	82.2%
23	Umatilla	82.2%
25	Linn	81.4%
26	Clatsop	81.2%
27	Columbia	80.8%
27	Malheur	80.8%
29	Tillamook	80.5%
29	Wasco	80.5%
31	Union	80.4%
32	Coos	79.6%
33	Marion	79.2%
34	Morrow	77.7%
35	Jefferson	74.3%
	Wheeler	ID

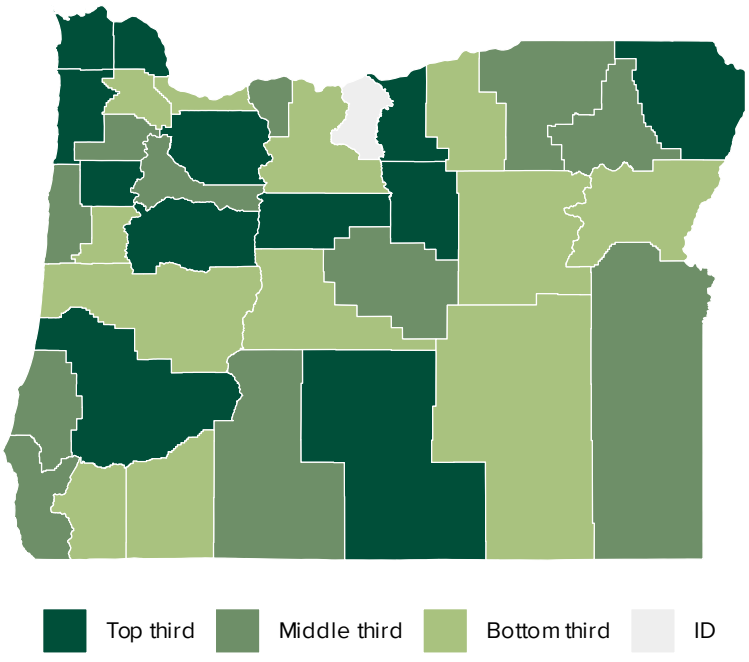
Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018-2021, updated biennially. Released 2023.

ID: Insufficient data for comparison/ranking

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	673:1
2	Linn	429:1
3	Lake	399:1
4	Wheeler	361:1
5	Jefferson	357:1
6	Polk	329:1
7	Tillamook	317:1
8	Wallowa	295:1
9	Clatsop	259:1
9	Douglas	259:1
11	Clackamas	251:1
12	Columbia	235:1
13	Hood River	231:1
14	Union	228:1
15	Marion	225:1
16	Umatilla	220:1
17	Klamath	193:1
18	Lincoln	192:1
19	Coos	191:1
19	Crook	191:1
19	Yamhill	191:1
22	Malheur	190:1
23	Curry	182:1
24	Washington	181:1
25	Grant	180:1
26	Deschutes	161:1
27	Wasco	154:1
28	Jackson	153:1
	Oregon	***148:1***
29	Baker	137:1
30	Harney	130:1
31	Josephine	108:1
32	Morrow	100:1
33	Multnomah	93:1
34	Lane	92:1
35	Benton	76:1
	Sherman	ID

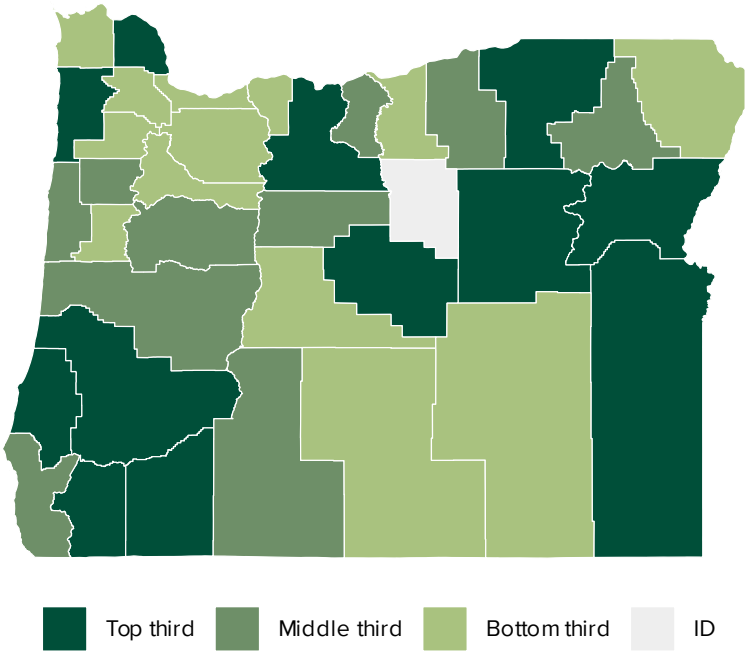
Source: County Health Rankings analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicade Services National Provider Identification data, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

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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.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Grant	39.3%
2	Baker	38.4%
3	Coos	33.1%
4	Crook	32.8%
5	Columbia	30.2%
5	Josephine	30.2%
7	Malheur	29.9%
8	Douglas	28.4%
9	Umatilla	27.6%
9	Wasco	27.6%
11	Jackson	27.1%
11	Tillamook	27.1%
13	Lincoln	26.9%
14	Curry	26.7%
15	Klamath	26.6%
16	Morrow	26.1%
17	Lane	25.9%
18	Union	25.6%
19	Jefferson	24.5%
19	Polk	24.5%
21	Linn	24.3%
21	Sherman	24.3%
23	Clackamas	24.2%
23	Clatsop	24.2%
25	Marion	24.1%
	Oregon	***24.0%***
26	Multnomah	22.7%
27	Deschutes	22.6%
28	Lake	22.2%
29	Harney	21.7%
29	Yamhill	21.7%
31	Benton	18.1%
32	Wallowa	17.5%
33	Washington	17.3%
34	Hood River	16.2%
35	Gilliam	10.1%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), 2018-2021, updated biennially. Released 2023.

ID: Insufficient data for comparison/ranking

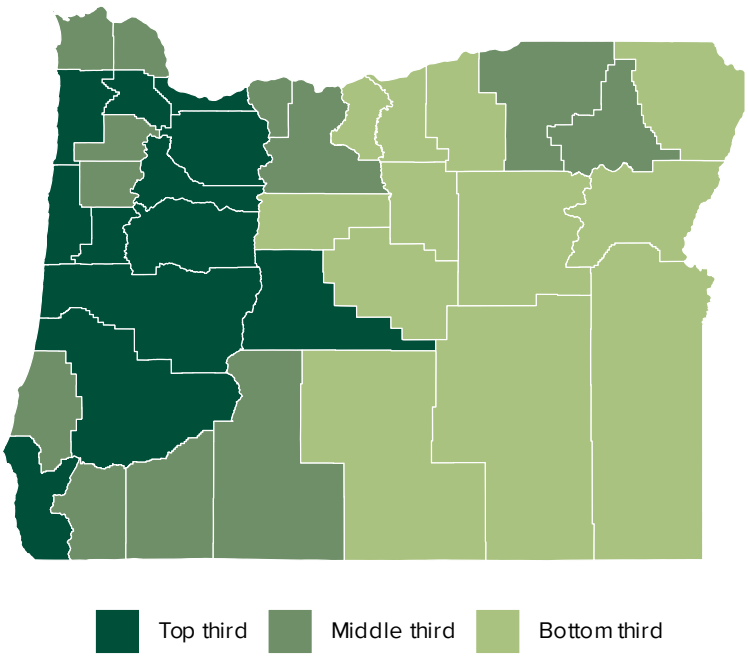
BROADBAND AVAILABILITY

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	Amount
1	Multnomah	99.2%
2	Washington	96.6%
3	Clackamas	95.6%
4	Benton	93.8%
5	Deschutes	93.3%
6	Lane	92.8%
7	Douglas	92.7%
7	Marion	92.7%
	Oregon	***90.5%***
9	Tillamook	89.8%
10	Lincoln	89.4%
11	Linn	86.5%
12	Curry	85.5%
13	Jackson	84.5%
14	Umatilla	84.4%
15	Clatsop	83.0%
16	Polk	82.9%
17	Coos	82.1%
18	Yamhill	80.1%
19	Columbia	78.6%
20	Hood River	75.8%
21	Union	74.9%
22	Josephine	72.8%
23	Klamath	71.7%
24	Wasco	68.8%
25	Malheur	66.5%
26	Jefferson	64.0%
27	Baker	63.3%
28	Crook	60.3%
29	Harney	55.4%
30	Sherman	52.1%
31	Morrow	45.3%
32	Wallowa	44.3%
33	Lake	36.8%
34	Gilliam	34.1%
35	Grant	26.5%
36	Wheeler	25.2%

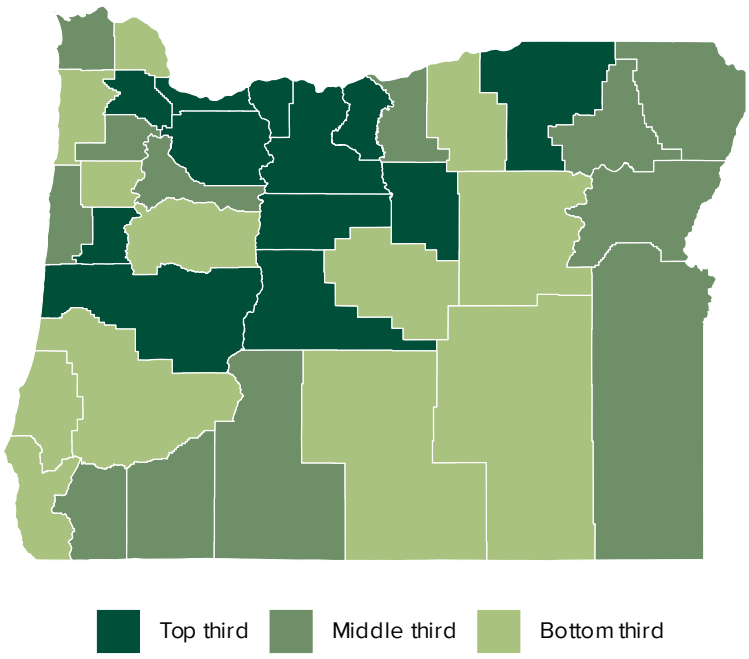
Source: FCC National Broadband Map, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

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 they can avoid the need for child care. Still, there is a tremendous shortage of supply.

NOTE: *Find Child Care Oregon is a state-wide resource (findchildcareoregon.org) designed to help families find child care providers.*



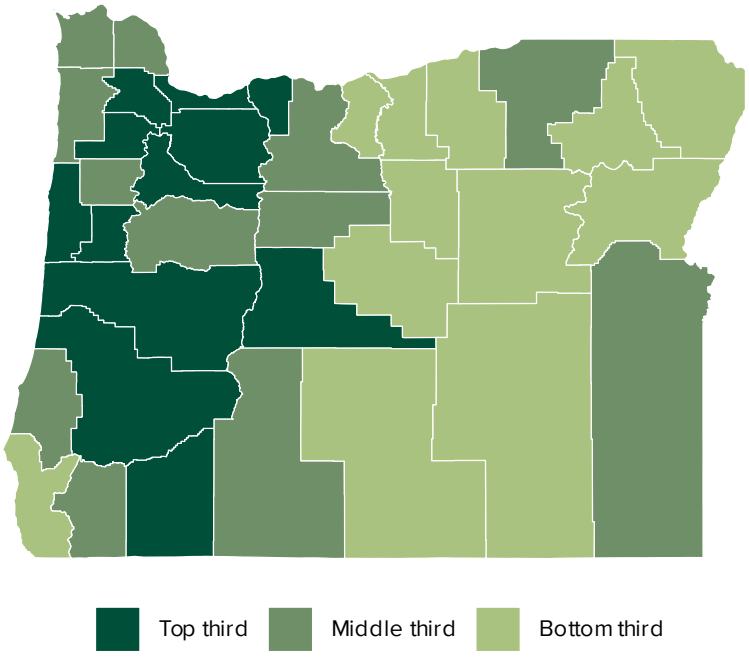
Rank	County	Amount
1	Hood River	31.1
2	Multnomah	26.0
3	Wheeler	22.0
4	Washington	21.8
5	Deschutes	21.4
6	Jefferson	20.1
7	Wasco	19.9
	Urban Oregon	***19.4***
8	Benton	19.1
9	Umatilla	18.8
	Oregon	***18.4***
10	Clackamas	17.5
11	Sherman	17.4
12	Lane	17.2
13	Lincoln	16.3
14	Josephine	16.1
15	Wallowa	16.0
16	Jackson	15.8
	Rural Oregon	***15.2***
17	Yamhill	15.2
18	Clatsop	15.0
19	Gilliam	14.7
19	Klamath	14.7
21	Union	14.6
22	Baker	14.3
23	Malheur	13.9
24	Marion	13.7
25	Douglas	13.6
26	Polk	13.0
27	Columbia	12.7
28	Coos	12.5
29	Curry	12.1
30	Harney	12.0
31	Morrow	11.7
32	Crook	10.1
33	Grant	9.9
34	Linn	9.4
35	Tillamook	7.9
36	Lake	5.7

Source: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2022, updated biennially. Released 2023.

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 encouraging 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.



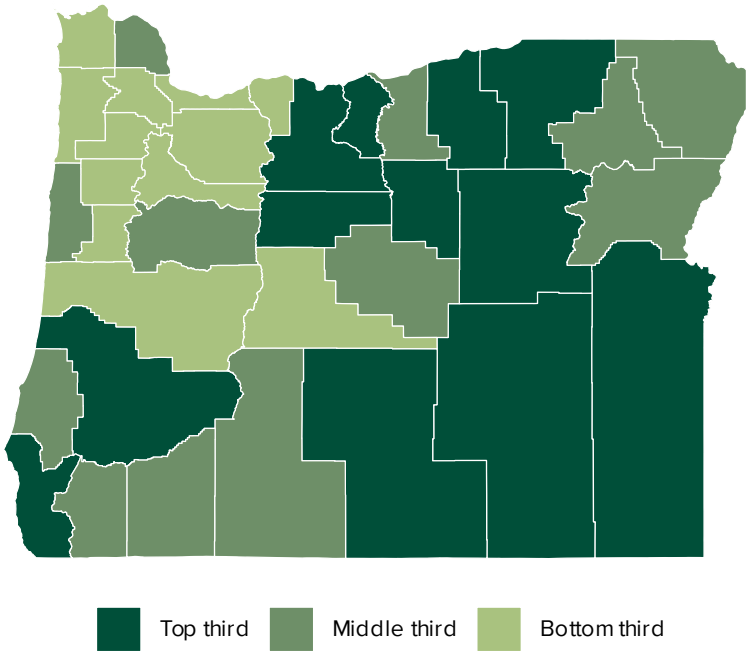
Rank	County	Amount
	Oregon	***2,979***
	Urban Oregon	***2,149***
	Rural Oregon	***830***
1	Multnomah	579
2	Washington	432
3	Clackamas	251
4	Lane	232
5	Marion	212
6	Jackson	163
7	Deschutes	142
8	Douglas	120
9	Lincoln	91
10	Yamhill	73
11	Benton	66
12	Hood River	64
13	Coos	63
14	Clatsop	62
15	Klamath	48
16	Tillamook	40
17	Jefferson	38
17	Polk	38
19	Linn	34
19	Umatilla	34
21	Wasco	33
22	Malheur	28
23	Columbia	26
24	Josephine	19
25	Crook	18
26	Baker	13
27	Morrow	12
28	Harney	10
28	Union	10
30	Curry	9
31	Wallowa	6
32	Grant	5
32	Wheeler	5
34	Gilliam	2
35	Lake	1
36	Sherman	0

Source: US Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2024, collected annually. Released 2024.

MOBILE HOMES

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

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



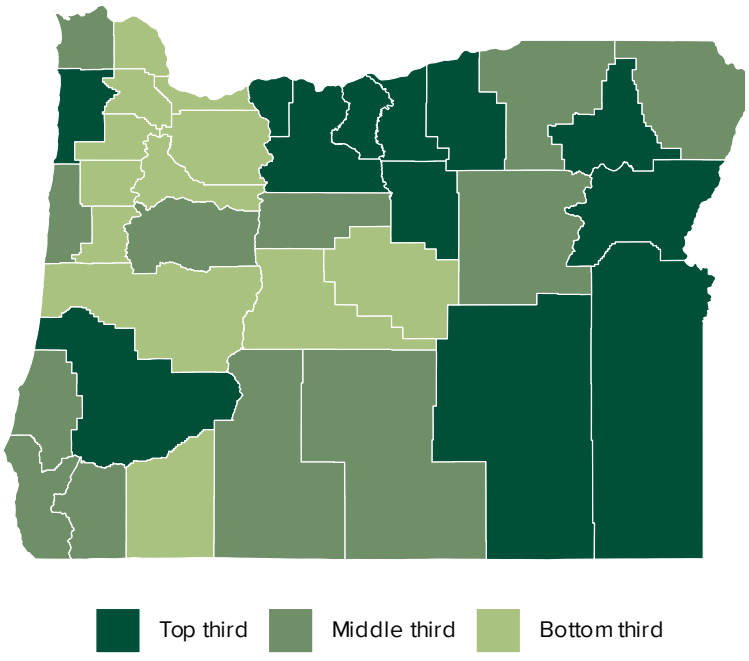
Rank	County	Amount
1	Morrow	35.4%
2	Sherman	27.4%
3	Harney	22.6%
4	Grant	21.4%
5	Lake	19.7%
6	Wheeler	19.4%
7	Douglas	19.0%
8	Wasco	18.7%
9	Jefferson	17.6%
10	Umatilla	17.0%
11	Curry	16.8%
12	Malheur	16.3%
13	Crook	15.9%
	Rural Oregon	***15.3%***
14	Gilliam	14.7%
15	Coos	14.4%
16	Josephine	14.3%
16	Lincoln	14.3%
18	Klamath	13.9%
19	Linn	13.8%
20	Columbia	13.3%
21	Baker	13.1%
22	Union	12.7%
23	Wallowa	12.6%
24	Jackson	11.0%
25	Hood River	10.4%
26	Tillamook	10.1%
27	Yamhill	9.5%
28	Lane	8.2%
29	Marion	7.9%
	Oregon	***7.4%***
30	Polk	5.9%
31	Benton	5.7%
32	Clackamas	5.6%
33	Clatsop	5.4%
34	Deschutes	4.8%
	Urban Oregon	***3.9%***
35	Washington	2.0%
36	Multnomah	1.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2018-2022, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2023.

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.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Gilliam	94,454
2	Sherman	74,417
3	Baker	20,182
4	Wheeler	17,784
5	Morrow	17,400
6	Harney	15,288
7	Wasco	14,729
8	Hood River	13,454
9	Malheur	11,957
10	Union	10,680
11	Douglas	10,352
12	Tillamook	9,471
13	Umatilla	9,228
14	Linn	9,107
15	Clatsop	8,933
16	Lake	8,912
17	Jefferson	8,875
	Rural Oregon	***8,656***
18	Grant	8,526
19	Lincoln	7,876
20	Klamath	7,456
21	Wallowa	6,392
22	Curry	5,914
23	Josephine	5,786
24	Coos	5,498
25	Columbia	5,488
26	Marion	5,364
	Oregon	***5,119***
27	Polk	4,992
28	Crook	4,919
29	Jackson	4,588
30	Yamhill	4,486
31	Clackamas	4,186
	Urban Oregon	***4,110***
32	Deschutes	4,094
33	Lane	4,020
34	Multnomah	3,623
35	Washington	2,873
36	Benton	2,773

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2022, updated annually. Released 2023.

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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