

**2025
EDITION**

Oregon^{by the} Numbers



Key measures for Oregon and its counties



**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.

Production Team

Shannon Caplan, Assistant Professor of Practice, Oregon State University Extension Service
David Keyes, Data Visualization Specialist, Clarity Data Studio
Rachel Porter, GIS Analyst, Oregon State University Extension Service
Elissa Schloesser, Information Designer, Visual Voice

The Ford Family Foundation:
Kasi Allen, Vice President of Learning and Impact
Mandy Elder, Learning Officer - Research and Communications
Sarah Pytalski, Learning Officer - Policy and Communications

August 31, 2025

For more information about this project:
The Ford Family Foundation
(541) 957-5574
obtn@tfff.org



@FordFamilyFound

#OregonByTheNumbers

Photo credits:

Lauren Reber Photography - www.laurenreberphoto.com
Memory Lane Photography - <https://klynnlane.smugmug.com/>

Oregon^{by the} Numbers

Key measures for Oregon and its counties

2025 EDITION



Oregon State University
Extension Service

August 31, 2025

Welcome to the eighth edition of *Oregon by the Numbers*. The Ford Family Foundation publishes this report as a contribution to Oregon's collective knowledge. No matter where in our state you call home, we aim to provide communities and nonprofits with usable, reliable and trusted data for decision making.

This year our country's public systems, including those that collect information about us and our communities, have faced cuts in federal funding. It's easy to take for granted the availability of data to help us understand the lives of our neighbors and kids, but reliable data is a necessary public service. The data we report in *Oregon by the Numbers* relies on a committed public investment in data. While changes to how our country will collect information are still unclear, we know that without it, how we are able to see the diversity of Oregonians' experiences and in turn take care of each other will change. These data give leaders across the state the ability to take informed action. They show us opportunity. They bolster the efforts of community leaders and advocates. They direct our attention to the kids who need us most.

And yet we know that data does not tell the whole story; we are more complex than what can be captured in numbers. Behind the data in this report are lives of everyday Oregonians striving for a meaningful path forward in the places they live. In data on education, we see the hopes of Oregon's next generation. In employment data, we see what it means to find stability in a well-paying job. We hope you will join us in using these data to ensure the next generation of Oregonians get their fair shot at happy, healthy lives.

Remember that previous editions of *Oregon by the Numbers* are available for download in Spanish as well as English at tfff.org/obtn. As readers have seen over the years, The Ford Family Foundation aims 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.

Thank you for seeking resources like this that ground advocates across the state in the realities of the people we serve. We're glad that you're part of the *Oregon by the Numbers* community. 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kara Inae Carlisle', with a stylized, flowing script.

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 Communities Reporter Tool (CRT) (<https://oe.oregonexplorer.info/rural/CommunitiesReporter/>) at Oregon State University. The CRT 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 CRT contains legacy data (most recent year is 2021) and is not currently being updated. If you need access to current data, please contact Shannon Caplan at Shannon.Caplan@oregonstate.edu.

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

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

Updates and changes for 2025

There is one measure change for the 2025 edition of *Oregon by the Numbers* and two data-related adjustments that we describe below.

Job Growth becomes Change in Gross Domestic Product

The Bureau of Economic Analysis discontinued reporting of employment data in 2024 due to funding constraints. While the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports employment information, the data leaves out significant swaths of workers across rural Oregon, such as agricultural workers. To avoid redundancy with other measures such as unemployment and top employment industries, we will now report on the percent change in gross domestic product (GDP) by county as a window into the broader economic landscape of a county.

New data source for Child Poverty

For years we have sought a different measure that captures data for more rural Oregon counties. The previous data source required suppression of data in eight counties due to high margins of error. We are now reporting child poverty using the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) data from the U.S. Census Bureau so that every Oregon county will be able to see themselves represented.

Updated definition for Broadband Availability

New data reflects an updated higher threshold for what is considered high-speed broadband, now set at 100 Mbps download/20 Mbps upload (previously 25 Mbps/3 Mbps).

The Oregon by the Numbers production team aims to keep to a minimum year-over-year changes in the measures we report on.

Data highlight: What Oregon students are telling us

Each year, we share a “Data Highlight” that raises up a new tool or project we believe readers will find relevant to current issues or challenges. Last year, we focused on data showing how civic language unites, divides and motivates voters. Before that, we reported 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. This year, we want to draw attention to a relatively new statewide survey tool focused on Oregon’s students and the experiences they have in our schools and communities.

Oregon’s Student Health Survey (SHS) is a school-based survey of 6th, 8th and 11th graders that is both voluntary and anonymous. It plays a key role in statewide efforts to ensure Oregon’s schools and communities create environments that help youth become healthy humans and successful learners. The SHS is designed to assess student health and safety, mental and behavioral health, as well as school climate and culture. Upon completion of the survey, every student receives a card with a website link and phone numbers to connect them to public health resources and supports.

Prior to 2020, student health data was collected through the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey, the Student Wellness Survey and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Based on feedback received

from school administrators and students, these surveys were carefully merged into the SHS. The SHS now serves as the most comprehensive portrait of self-reported student experiences in our state, helping “make the invisible visible.”

In 2023, the Oregon Legislature required that all school districts participate and the survey be administered annually, beginning in 2024. Whether owing to this legislation or greater awareness, SHS participation has grown from 45,000 respondents in 2022 to 62,000 in 2024. Anyone can find support to interpret the data by emailing SHS.ask@dhsosha.state.or.us.

An evolving survey, driven by youth

Because the SHS is a relatively new instrument, questions have evolved — and will continue to evolve — over time. This means that for some topics, it is not possible to capture a long view of student experiences.

The survey’s evolution is largely guided by the Youth Data Council (YDC), a group of up to 18 students recruited to provide recommendations to the Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Department of Education around SHS survey design, analysis, interpretation and reporting. Based on YDC recommendations, questions concerning social media use and climate change impacts debuted in the 2024 survey.

In the words of students who have taken the survey, the Student Health Survey is:

“A safe way for students to openly share their experiences.”

“A way to speak up about what’s going on in our lives.”

“The way to truly reflect what we experience at school.”

“A way for students to provide an opinion about the changes they want to see.”

Student insights

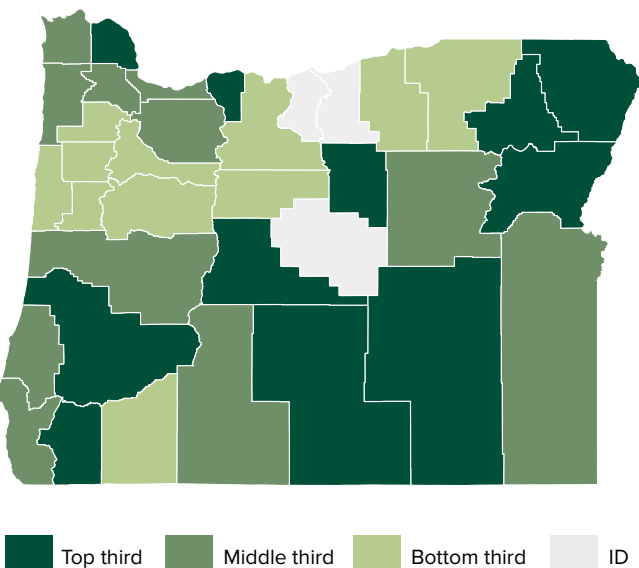
Among the many topics contained in the SHS, we focus on two survey items that readers of this report could take action on: The extent to which Oregon students feel the people in their lives and in their schools care about and support them.

Encouraged to do their best

In 2024, the SHS survey team posed a new question to Oregon students to determine whether they felt there are people in their lives who encourage them to do their best. Overall, 60 percent of Oregon students – just shy of two-thirds – report this is “very much true.”

What stood out to our team immediately, however, was the number of rural counties where students report rates that fall in the top third of the state’s results, including The Ford Family Foundation’s home county, Douglas County.

Figure 1: Students reporting the statement “There are people in my life who encourage me to do my best” is very much true

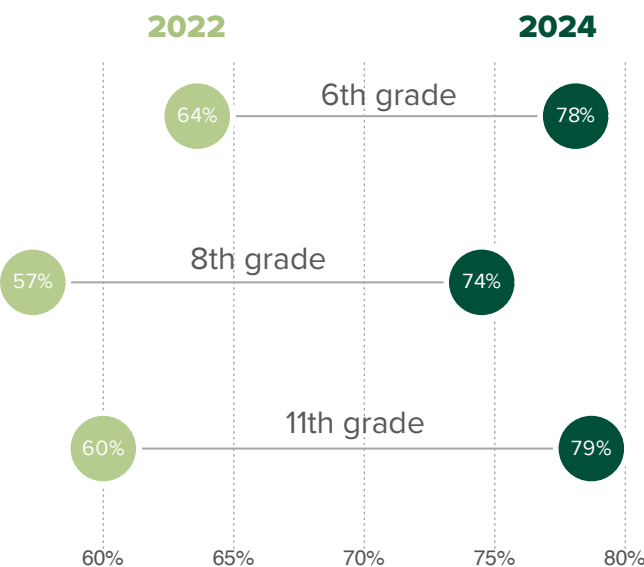


ID: Insufficient data per source

Someone who really cares

Across 2022 and 2024 data, we see a notable jump in the number of 6th, 8th and 11th grade students reporting there is someone at their school who really cares about them. It is possible pandemic-era school closures are driving lower rates of agreement in 2022, but we are encouraged to see such a strong rebound across all grade levels in 2024.

Figure 2: A growing number of Oregon students agree or strongly agree with the statement: “There is at least one teacher or other adult in my school that really cares about me”



To explore the Student Health Survey data for Oregon and where you live, please visit: healthoregon.org/shs

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 work, we need multiple ways of thinking about "what is rural." Increasingly, we find ourselves seeking definitions that help us see and compare the diversity of rural environments.

The Ford Family Foundation considers Oregon a rural state, except for Oregon's major metropolitan areas – Portland, Salem, Corvallis-Albany, Eugene-Springfield, Bend and Medford. We avoid defining entire counties as rural or urban because doing so minimizes the existing complexity; it is too broad a filter for the nuances of where we live. If needed, however, however, we group counties in the following way:

- **Portland Metropolitan Area (primarily urban):** Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties
- **Hybrid (primarily rural but including a city with a population over 50,000):** Benton, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Marion and Polk counties
- **Entirely rural:** The remaining 26 counties in Oregon

Rural is dynamic, and Oregon's small towns are ever-changing. Our Oregon Voices Survey Project (orvoices.org) confirmed this and informed the groupings above. We aim to align how we define "rural" with the shifting realities of life in rural Oregon and Siskiyou County, California.

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:

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.

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).

All other measures are determined at the county level using the groupings described on the previous page. We expect to continue adding nuance to this definition over time and welcome input from rural Oregonians and users of this reports.

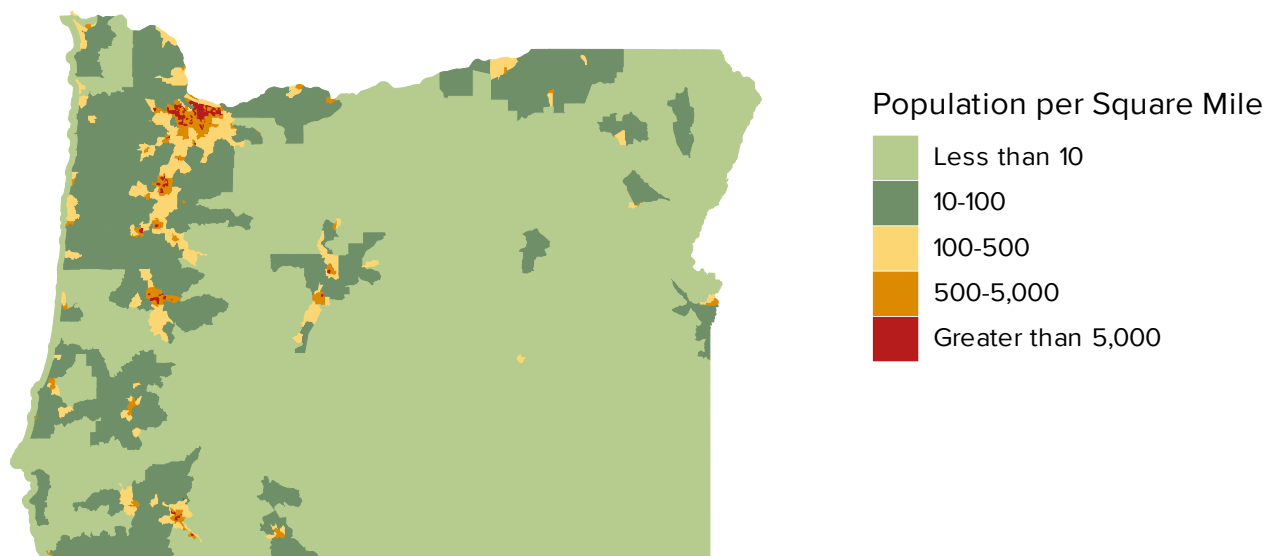
Each of these calculations contains different – yet overlapping – groups of people. As a result, a

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



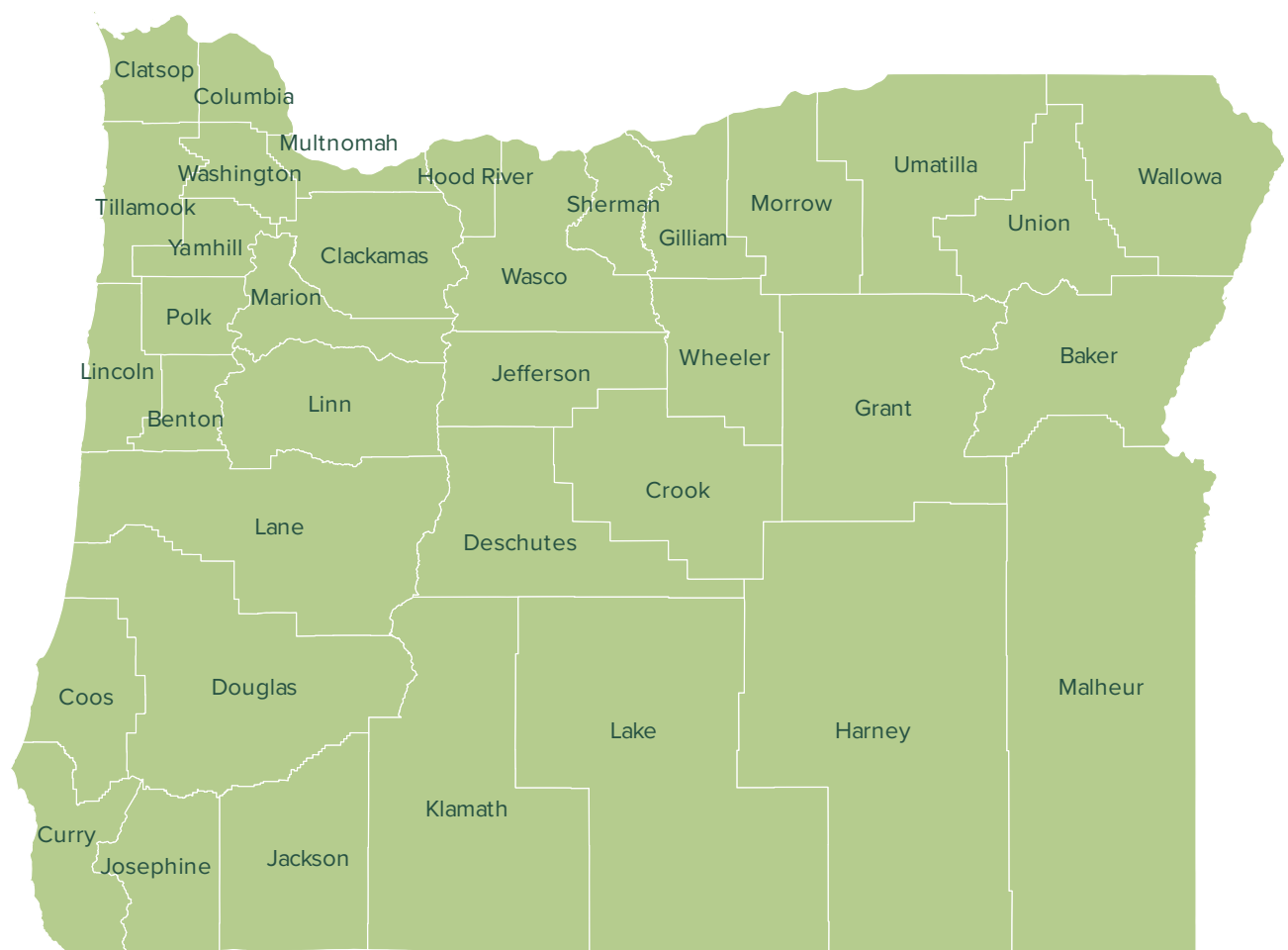
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.

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? Talk with a friend, neighbor, coworker or family member about how the issue could be addressed.
3. Oregon becomes a more diverse state every year. Which county has the largest percentage of people of color? Research some of Oregon's history with a book available through The Ford Family Foundation's SelectBooks program at SelectBooks.org.
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? Connect with someone of a different generation than you to discuss the patterns you observe.
5. Life expectancy in Oregon varies across the state. See page 105. In which county are Oregonians expected to live the longest? What else do you notice about the data for those counties?
6. Oregon has nine federally recognized tribes. How many of them can you name? See a list of the nine sovereign nations 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? Talk to a kid about their experience at school. What's one thing you could do to support them and their classmates?
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

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

Data by measure

Measure information..... 91

Demographics and land

Total population	93
Rural population	94
Net migration.....	95
Federally recognized tribes.....	96
Largest communities.....	98
Median income	99
Households in financial hardship.....	100
Notable features.....	102
Population pyramid by age.....	104
Life expectancy.....	105
Race/ethnicity.....	106
Top employment industries	108
Land area.....	111
Publicly owned lands	112
Developed land	113

Community

Food insecurity	114
Child poverty	115
Foster care	116
Index crime	117
Voter participation.....	118

Education

Third grade reading.....	119
Fifth grade math	120
Ninth grade on track.....	121
Five-year high school graduation rate.....	122
Four-year college degree or greater	123

Economy

Unemployment rate.....	124
Labor force participation rate	125
Change in gross domestic product	126
Property tax per person.....	127
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	128

Infrastructure

Broadband availability	134
Child care	135
Electric vehicle charging stations	136
Mobile homes.....	137
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita).....	138

Health

Low weight births	129
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	130
Good or better health	131
Mental health providers.....	132
Tobacco use	133

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
16,796

Total land area
3,088 mi²

Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
37



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

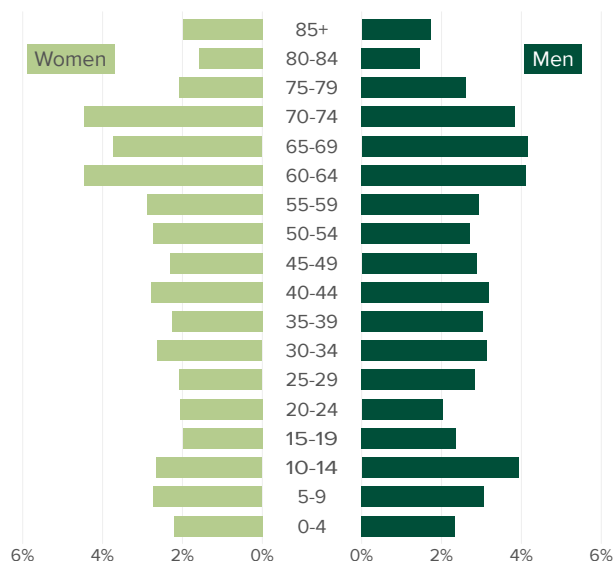


Baker	\$57,844
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

78 years  **75** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

Developed land
2%

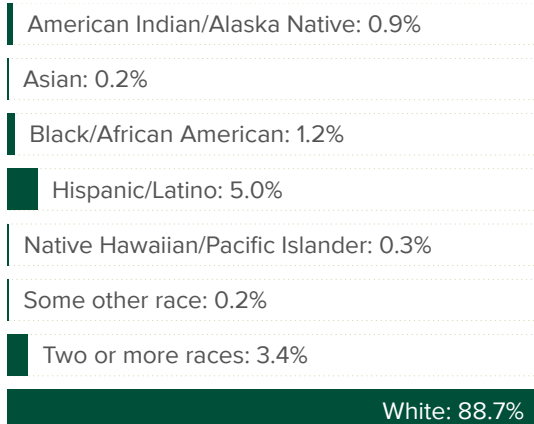


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Food and beverage stores



Community

	BAKER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.0%	13.1%		
Child poverty	20.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.9	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	12.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.4%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	41.7%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	26.6%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	78.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.3%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	27.0%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.8%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	48.9%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	2.4%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,576	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$719			



Health

Low weight births	11.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	63.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	85.0%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	121	137		
Tobacco use	38.4%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	63.0%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.3	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	15	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	12.5%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	20,500	5,112	8,565	4,115

BENTON COUNTY

Total population
96,359

Total land area
678 mi²

Rural population
19%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
45



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Benton	\$76,011
Oregon	\$80,426

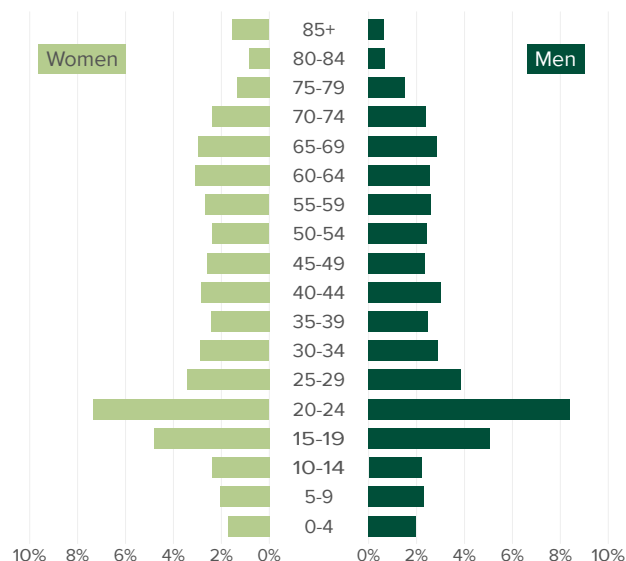
LIFE EXPECTANCY

84
years



81
years

POPULATION BY AGE



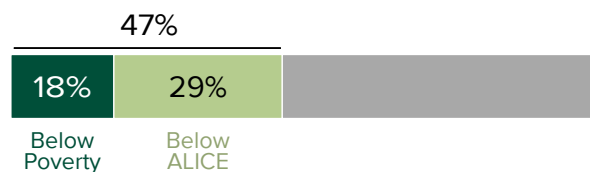
Public land
26%

Developed land
7%

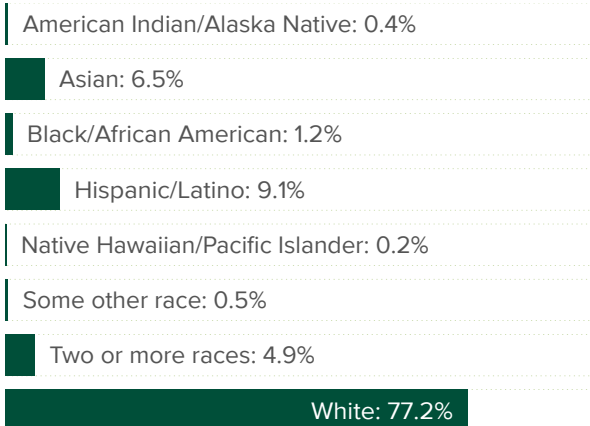


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



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	12.8%	13.1%		
Child poverty	11.5%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.8	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.3	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	84.0%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	48.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	35.6%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	88.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.8%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	54.4%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.2%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	60.9%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	3.5%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,843	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,158			



Health

Low weight births	6.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	69.7%	68.3%		
Good or better health	89.7%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	73	137		
Tobacco use	18.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	89.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	73	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	5.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,750	5,112	8,565	4,115

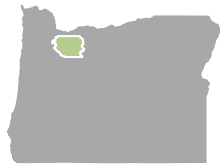
CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Total population
422,308

Total land area
1,883 mi²

Rural population
17%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
8



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

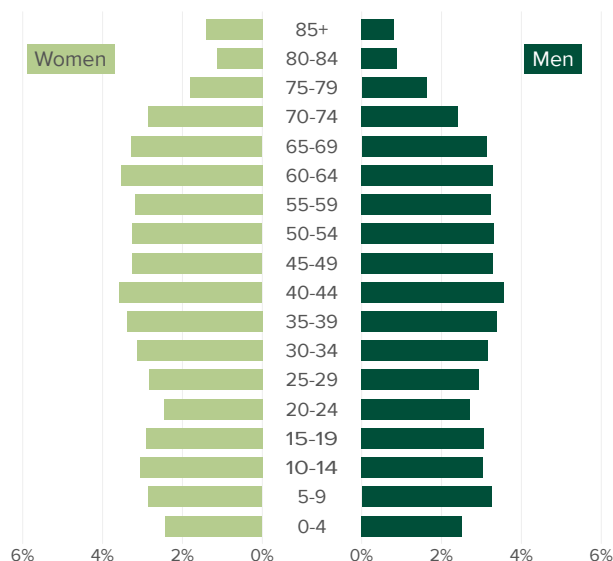


Clackamas	\$100,360
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 years  **78** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
55%

Developed land
11%

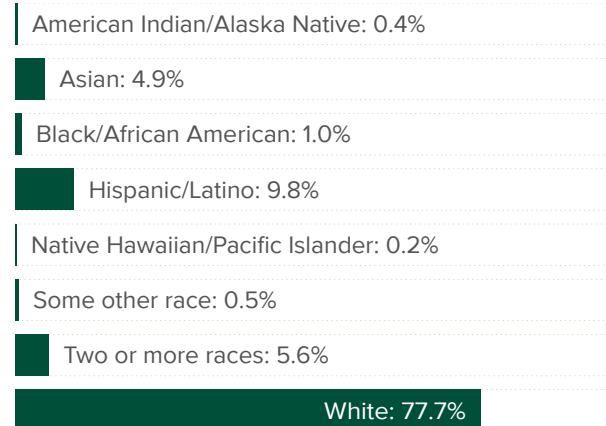


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Professional and
technical
services



Specialty trade
contractors



Community

	CLACKAMAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.3%	13.1%		
Child poverty	6.9%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.4	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	79.3%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	45.7%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	38.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	88.2%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	89.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	39.7%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.4%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	63.5%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	0.8%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,404	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,610			



Health

Low weight births	6.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.9%	68.3%		
Good or better health	85.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	234	137		
Tobacco use	24.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	94.1%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17.5	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	378	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	5.8%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,177	5,112	8,565	4,115

CLATSOP COUNTY

Total population
41,343

Total land area
1,084 mi²

Rural population
39%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
38



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Clatsop	\$68,705
Oregon	\$80,426

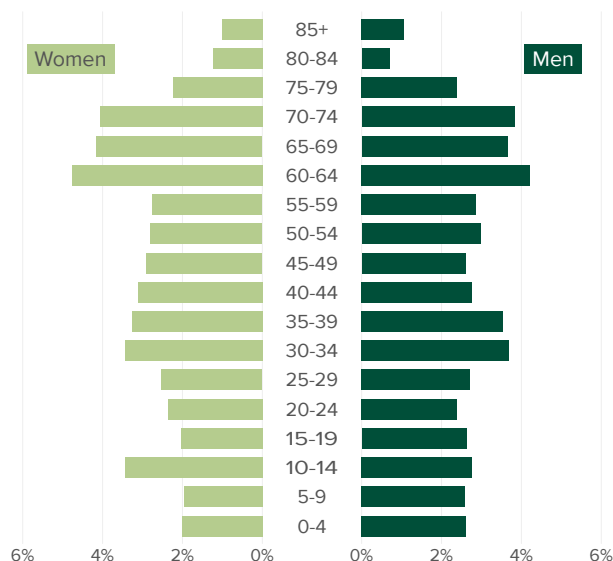
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
33%

Developed land
4%

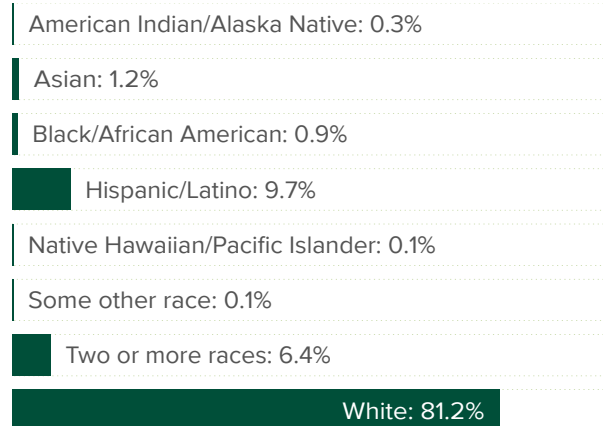


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Accommodation



Hospitals



Community

	CLATSOP	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	18.6%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.5	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.5	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.7%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	38.2%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	24.6%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	89.6%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.5%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	26.3%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	55.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	3.0%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,384	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$977			



Health

Low weight births	9.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	65.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	81.2%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	236	137		
Tobacco use	24.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	85.8%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	77	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	5.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,069	5,112	8,565	4,115

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Total population
53,178

Total land area
689 mi²

Rural population
41%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
18



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Columbia	\$86,359
Oregon	\$80,426

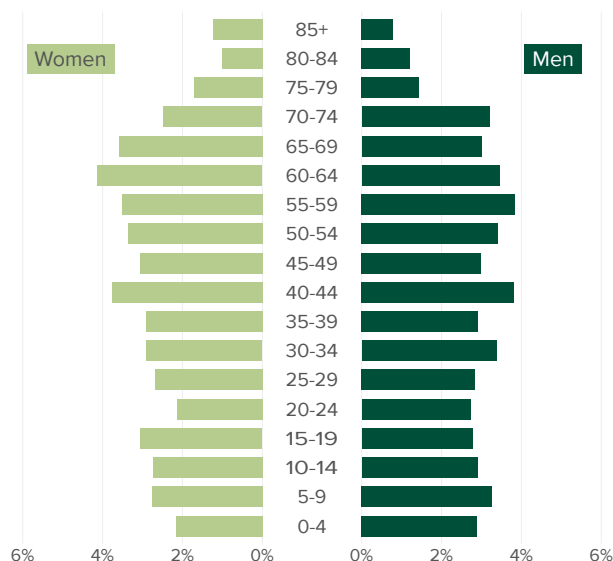
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



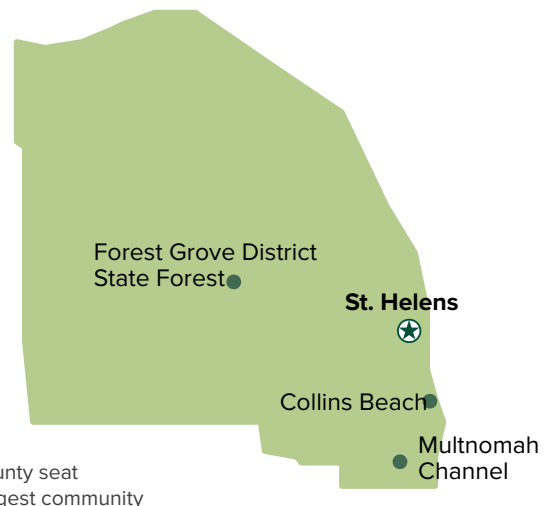
75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
8%

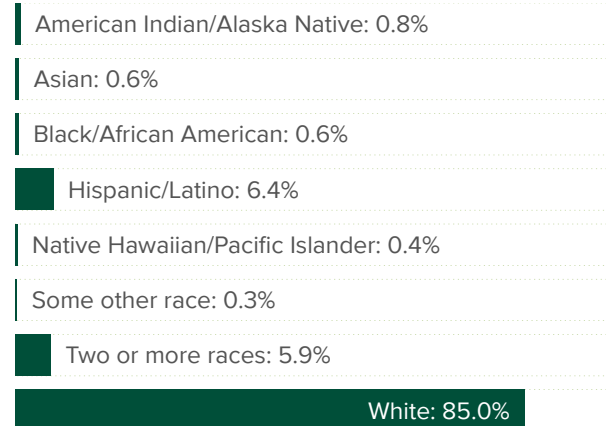
Developed land
7%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Educational
services



Ambulatory
health care
services



Community

	COLUMBIA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.9%	13.1%		
Child poverty	11.5%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.7	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	10.6	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.4%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	37.5%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	24.8%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	81.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	83.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	19.2%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.2%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	58.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	5.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,686	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,610			



Health

Low weight births	6.9%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.4%	68.3%		
Good or better health	80.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	230	137		
Tobacco use	30.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	75.7%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	30	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	13.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,480	5,112	8,565	4,115

COOS COUNTY

Total population
64,832

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
59

Total land area
1,806 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

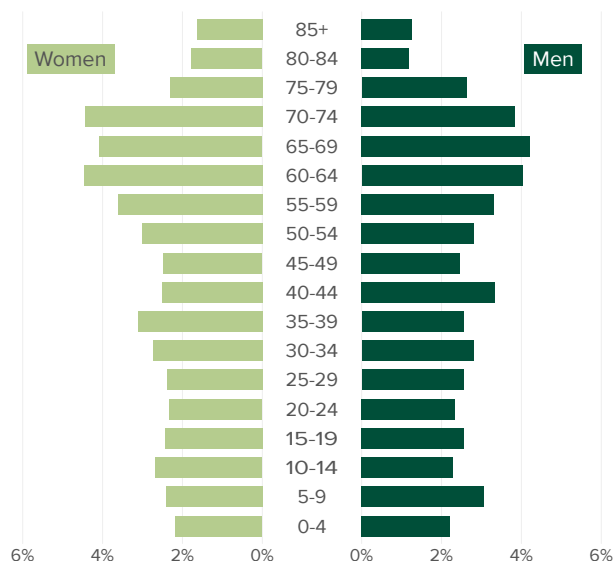


Coos	\$60,313
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

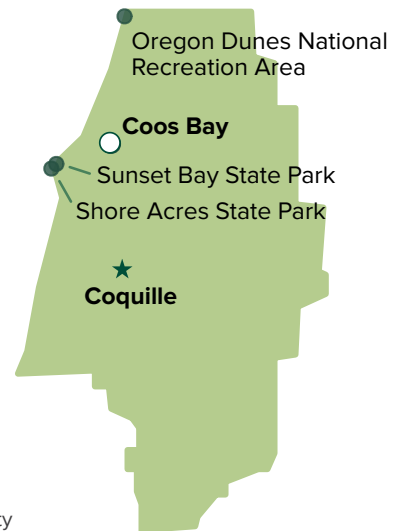
78 years  **72** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
32%

Developed land
4%

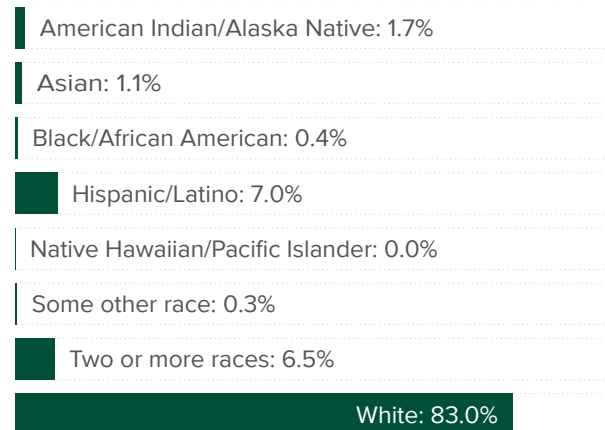


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Administrative
and support
services



Ambulatory
health care
services



Community

	COOS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.2%	13.1%		
Child poverty	20.9%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.5	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	29.5	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	73.3%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	25.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	73.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	70.0%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	21.7%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	50.2%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	4.0%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,185	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$785			



Health

Low weight births	6.7%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.6%	68.3%		
Good or better health	79.6%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	179	137		
Tobacco use	33.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	82.6%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.5	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	66	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	14.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,396	5,112	8,565	4,115

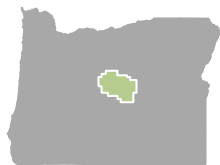
CROOK COUNTY

Total population
25,651

Total land area
2,987 mi²

Rural population
50%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
81



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Crook	\$81,675
Oregon	\$80,426

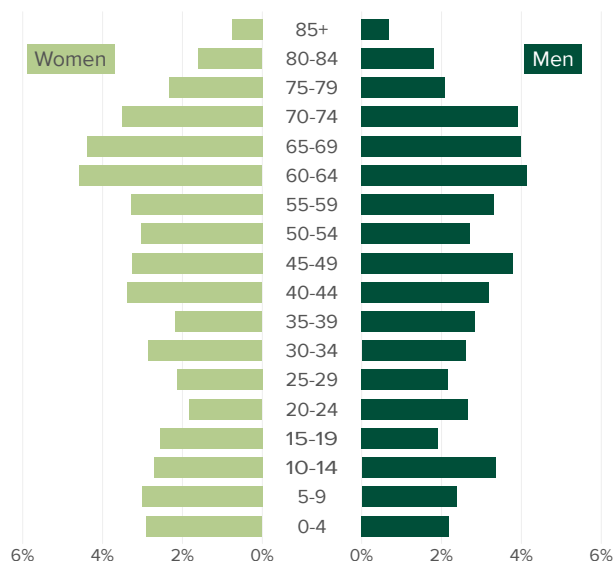
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



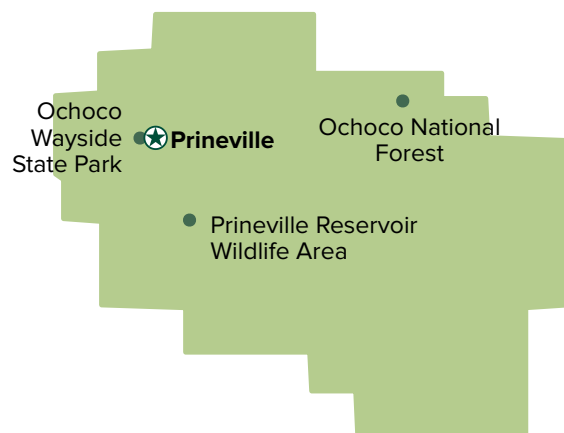
76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
50%

Developed land
2%

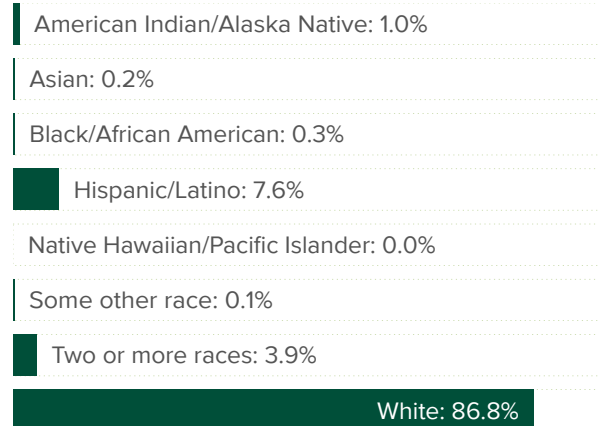


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Specialty trade
contractors



Educational
services



Wood product
manufacturing



Community

	CROOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.3%	13.1%		
Child poverty	16.8%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.4	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	7.5	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	76.0%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	35.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	35.2%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	93.6%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	92.4%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	22.5%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	57.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	8.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,452	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$890			



Health

Low weight births	5.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.7%	68.3%		
Good or better health	82.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	188	137		
Tobacco use	32.8%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	56.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	10.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	29	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	15.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,822	5,112	8,565	4,115

CURRY COUNTY

Total population
23,463

Rural population
52%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
85

Total land area
1,989 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Curry	\$64,769
Oregon	\$80,426

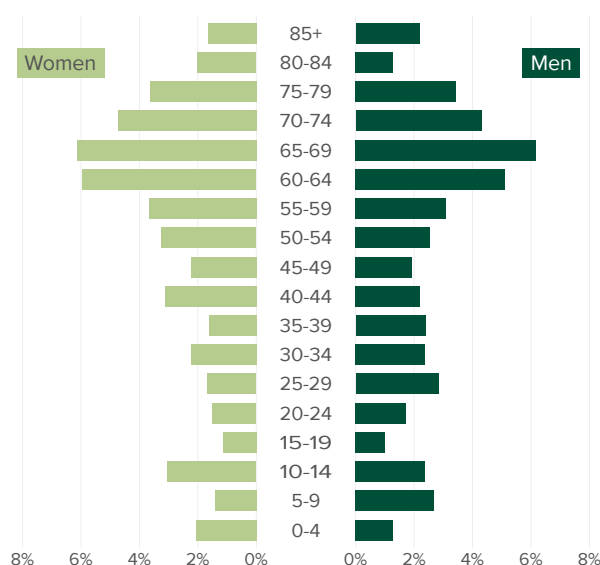
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79
years



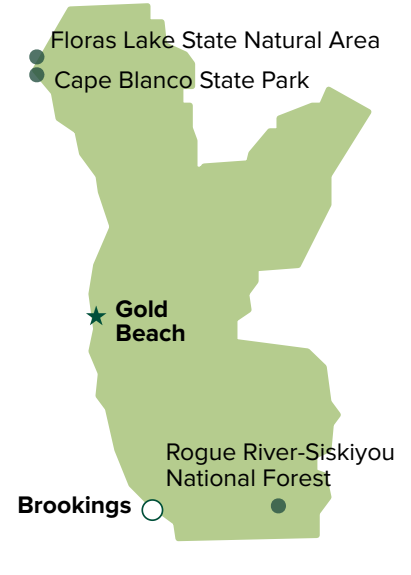
71
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
67%

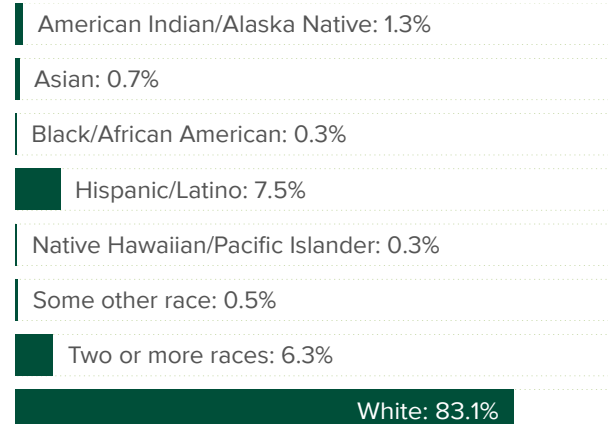
Developed land
3%



HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Wood product
manufacturing



Accommodation



Community

	CURRY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	22.6%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.2	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	9.0	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.2%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	28.8%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	26.3%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	79.9%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.2%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	24.2%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	44.5%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	5.0%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,211	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$942			



Health

Low weight births	9.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	57.3%	68.3%		
Good or better health	83.3%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	170	137		
Tobacco use	26.7%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	90.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	15	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	17.6%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,831	5,112	8,565	4,115

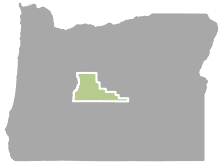
DESCHUTES COUNTY

Total population
203,026

Total land area
3,054 mi²

Rural population
29%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
66



Public land
78%

Developed land
6%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Deschutes	\$87,640
Oregon	\$80,426

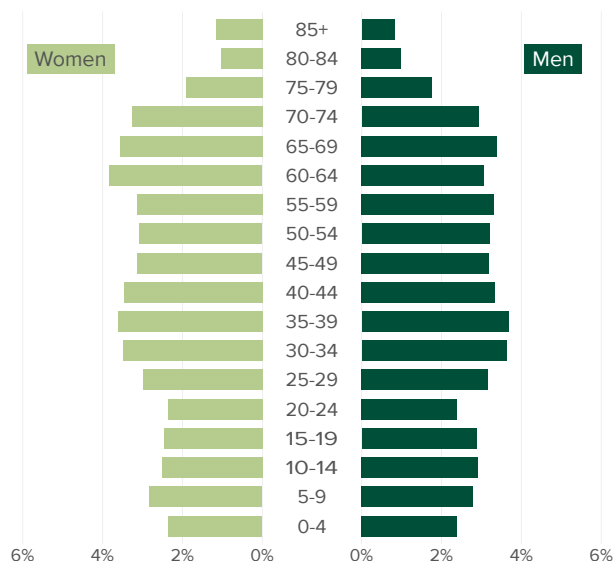
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



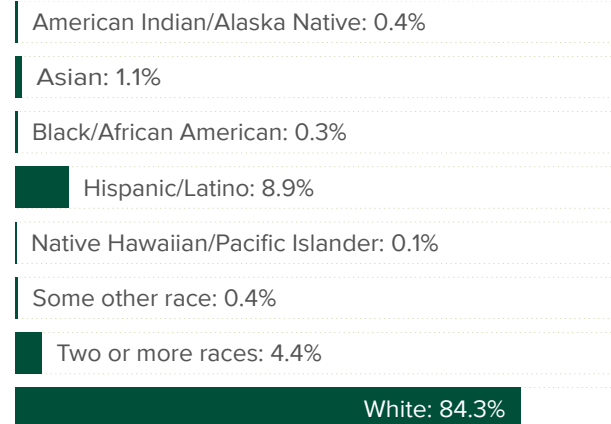
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83 years  **79** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Ambulatory
health care
services



Professional and
technical
services



Community

	DESCHUTES	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	11.1%	13.1%		
Child poverty	10.3%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.4	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	16.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	80.5%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	48.8%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	40.0%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	89.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	86.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	43.4%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	63.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	4.1%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,233	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,184			



Health

Low weight births	7.0%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.4%	68.3%		
Good or better health	86.0%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	145	137		
Tobacco use	22.6%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	92.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	21.4	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	200	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	4.6%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,034	5,112	8,565	4,115

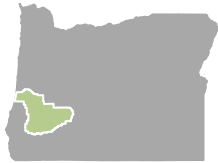
DOUGLAS COUNTY

Total population
111,807

Total land area
5,133 mi²

Rural population
40%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
49



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Douglas \$58,983

Oregon \$80,426

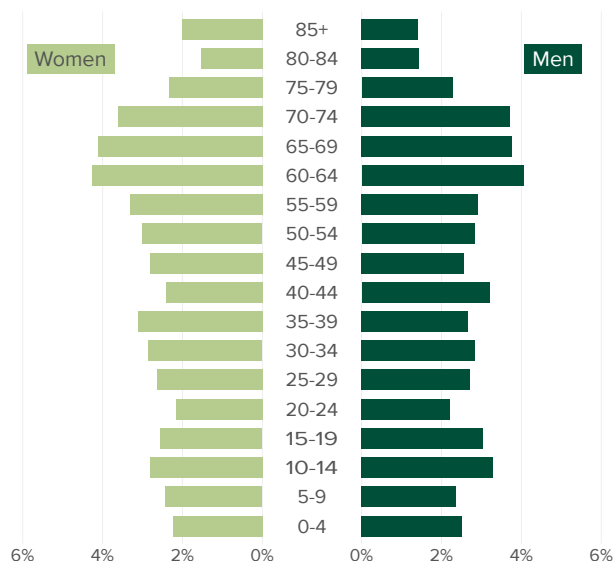
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79
years



72
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
53%

Developed land
4%

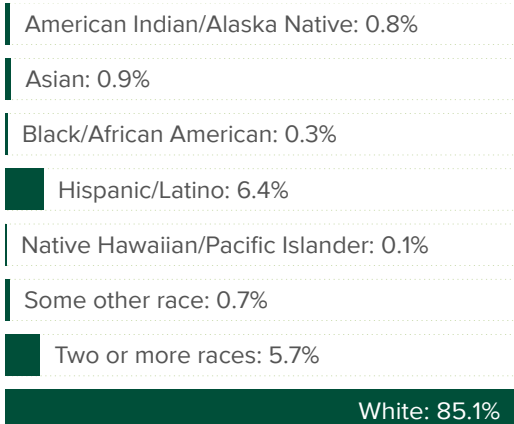


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Wood product
manufacturing



Educational
services



Community

	DOUGLAS	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.4%	13.1%		
Child poverty	21.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.2	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.1	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	71.3%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	33.1%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	21.9%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	84.9%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	75.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	18.9%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.9%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	3.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,068	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$941			



Health

Low weight births	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.7%	68.3%		
Good or better health	82.2%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	236	137		
Tobacco use	28.4%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	95.7%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.6	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	149	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	19.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,064	5,112	8,565	4,115

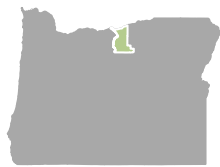
GILLIAM COUNTY

Total population
2,002

Total land area
1,223 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
49



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Gilliam **\$64,219**

Oregon **\$80,426**

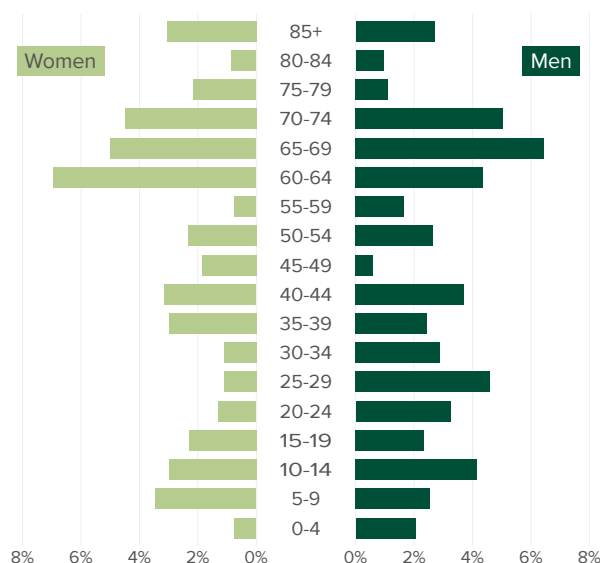
LIFE EXPECTANCY

86
years



74
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
9%

Developed land
2%

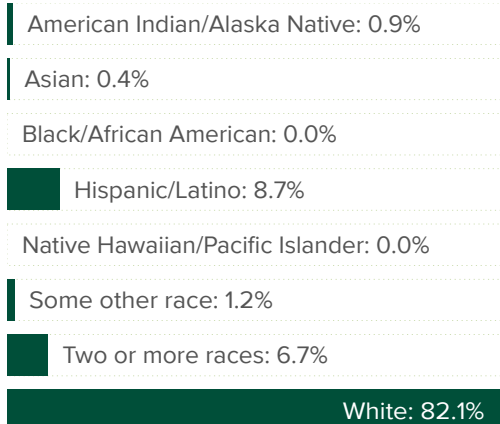


★ County seat
○ Largest community

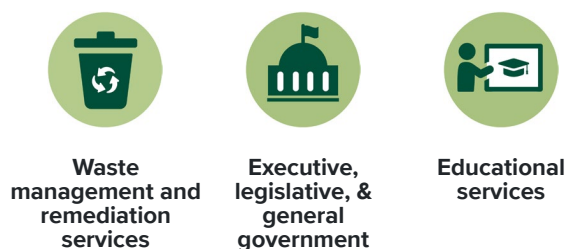
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	GILLIAM	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.3%	13.1%		
Child poverty	15.1%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19.4	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	80.7%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	50.0%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	13.0%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	95.0%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.0%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	20.9%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	51.8%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	16.1%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$6,074	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$818			



Health

Low weight births	11.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	86.6%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	675	137		
Tobacco use	10.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	38.8%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	2	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	15.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	93,039	5,112	8,565	4,115

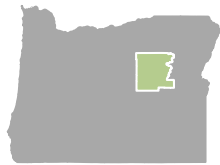
GRANT COUNTY

Total population
7,238

Total land area
4,529 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
44



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Grant **\$59,800**

Oregon **\$80,426**

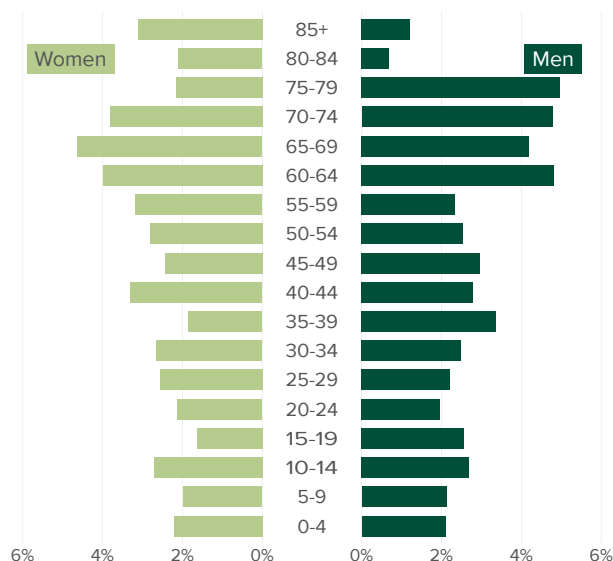
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83
years



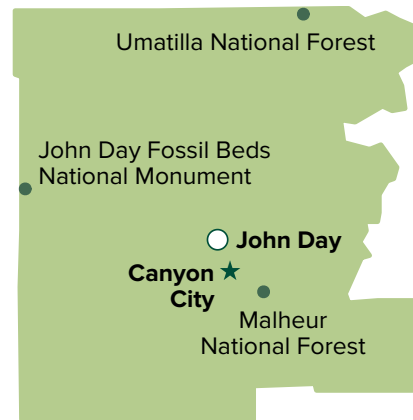
76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
62%

Developed land
2%



★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

41%

15%

Below
Poverty

26%

Below
ALICE

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.5%

Asian: 0.7%

Black/African American: 0.1%

Hispanic/Latino: 4.2%

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.2%

Some other race: 0.6%

Two or more races: 5.6%

White: 88.0%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational
services



Forestry and
logging



Hospitals



Community

	GRANT	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.2%	13.1%		
Child poverty	21.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	18.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.3	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	81.1%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.1%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	28.8%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	85.0%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	82.4%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	19.7%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.2%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	0.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,178	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$698			



Health

Low weight births	6.7%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	42.4%	68.3%		
Good or better health	84.5%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	164	137		
Tobacco use	39.3%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	62.1%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.9	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	5	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	18.4%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,102	5,112	8,565	4,115

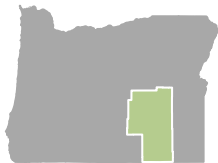
HARNEY COUNTY

Total population
7,515

Total land area
10,228 mi²

Rural population
44%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
26



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Harney \$48,338

Oregon \$80,426

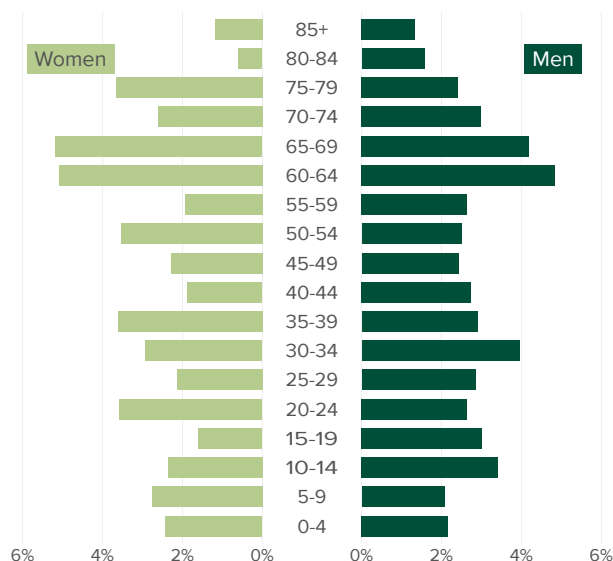
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79
years



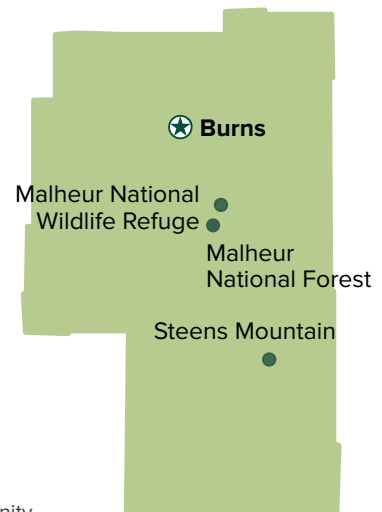
76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



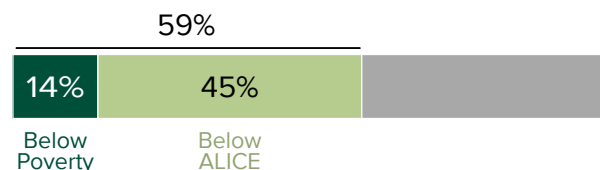
Public land
75%

Developed land
1%

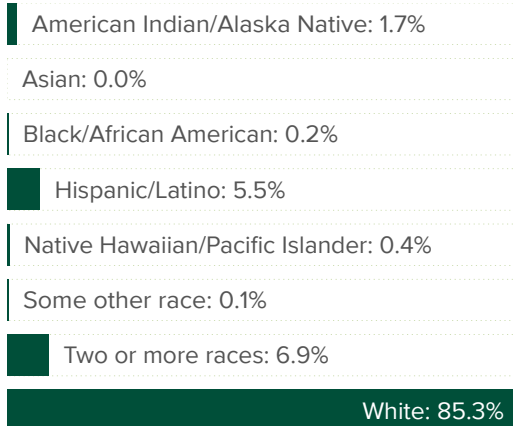


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Hospitals



Food services and drinking places



Community

	HARNEY	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.9%	13.1%		
Child poverty	20.8%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	19.4	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.7	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	76.8%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	35.2%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.1%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	83.1%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.8%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	15.6%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.3%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	52.0%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	9.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,278	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$628			



Health

Low weight births	12.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	57.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	87.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	118	137		
Tobacco use	21.7%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	57.0%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	12.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	10	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	22.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	15,394	5,112	8,565	4,115

HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Total population
23,958

Total land area
533 mi²

Rural population
52%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
14



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

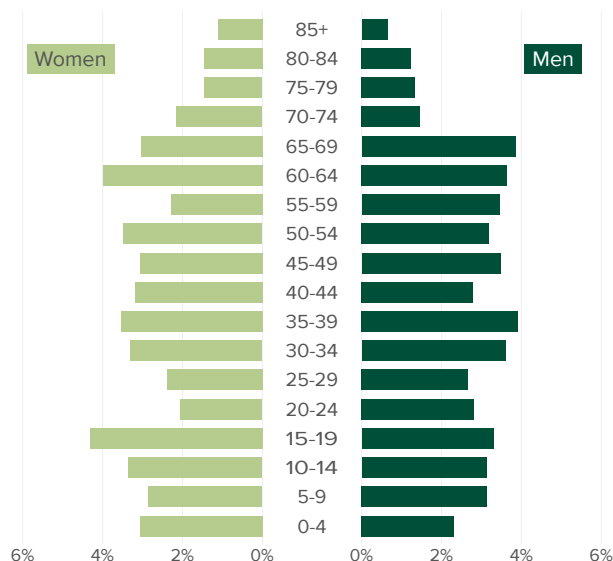


Hood River	\$82,095
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years  **79** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
74%

Developed land
6%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.2%
Asian: 1.1%
Black/African American: 0.8%
Hispanic/Latino: 30.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.1%
Some other race: 0.9%
Two or more races: 4.2%
White: 62.5%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Professional and technical services



Community

	HOOD RIVER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.0%	13.1%		
Child poverty	12.8%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.1	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	19.5	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	77.8%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	43.7%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	39.8%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	86.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	93.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	39.4%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	68.6%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	13.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,760	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$989			



Health

Low weight births	5.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.2%	68.3%		
Good or better health	83.6%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	201	137		
Tobacco use	16.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	92.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	31.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	75	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	10.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	13,432	5,112	8,565	4,115

JACKSON COUNTY

Total population
222,563

Total land area
2,801 mi²

Rural population
21%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
9



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

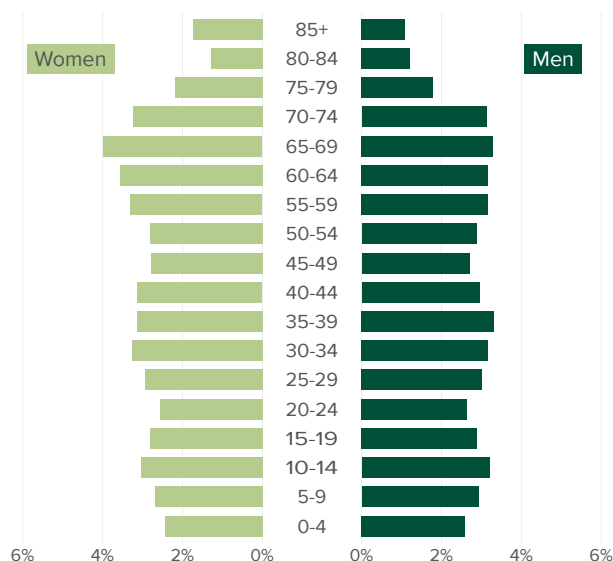


Jackson	\$71,443
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years  **75** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
52%

Developed land
7%

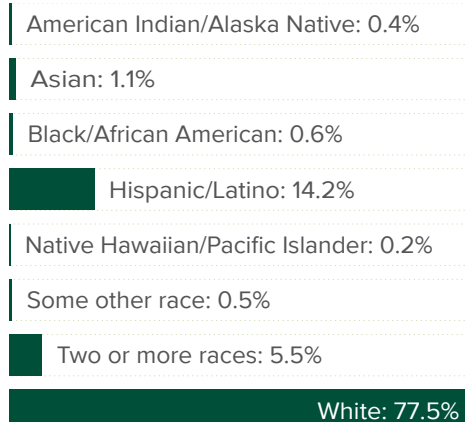


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Ambulatory
health care
services



Educational
services



Community

	JACKSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.8%	13.1%		
Child poverty	14.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.6	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	74.8%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	32.9%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.2%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	79.6%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.8%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	30.6%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.4%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	57.4%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	3.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,542	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$978			



Health

Low weight births	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	60.4%	68.3%		
Good or better health	85.0%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	139	137		
Tobacco use	27.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	84.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.8	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	168	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	10.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,581	5,112	8,565	4,115

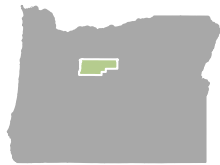
JEFFERSON COUNTY

Total population
24,973

Total land area
1,792 mi²

Rural population
67%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
57



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Jefferson	\$73,051
Oregon	\$80,426

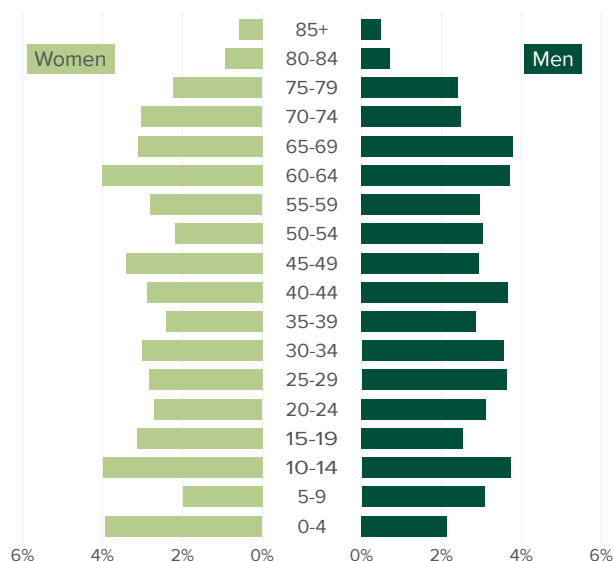
LIFE EXPECTANCY

78
years



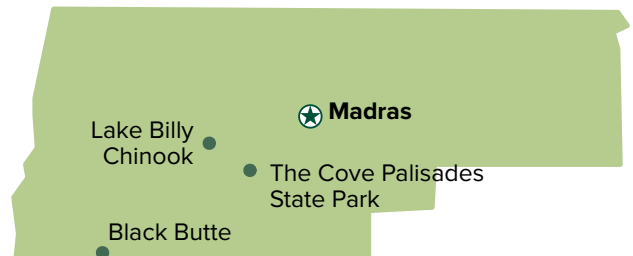
72
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
51%

Developed land
3%

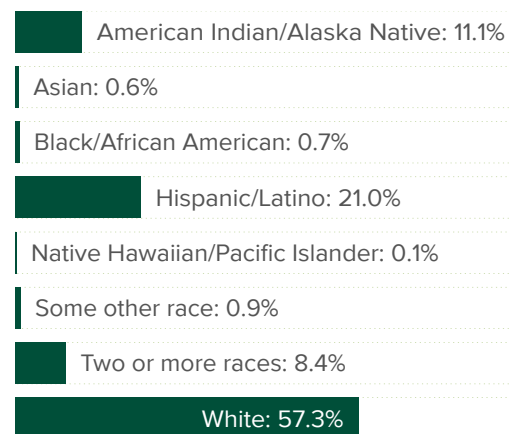


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



Community

	JEFFERSON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	19.1%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.2	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	17.0	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	68.9%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	24.9%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	19.2%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	84.9%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	20.0%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	56.6%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	7.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,343	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$806			



Health

Low weight births	5.9%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	63.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	74.3%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	310	137		
Tobacco use	24.5%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	64.1%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	20.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	35	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	16.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,420	5,112	8,565	4,115

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Total population
88,069

Total land area
1,641 mi²

Rural population
43%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
33



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Josephine **\$59,097**

Oregon **\$80,426**

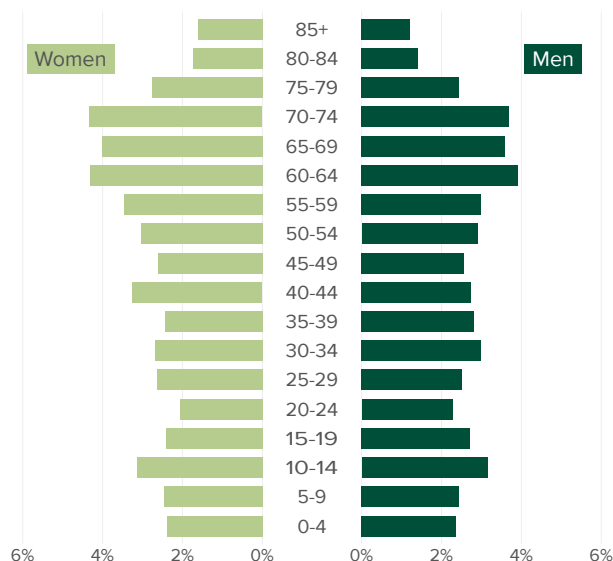
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79
years



72
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
68%

Developed land
6%

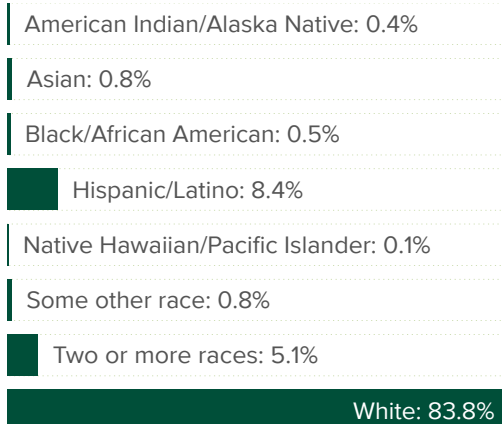


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Social assistance



Food services
and drinking
places



Ambulatory
health care
services



Community

	JOSEPHINE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.0%	13.1%		
Child poverty	20.7%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.3	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.3	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	71.8%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	34.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.3%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	80.1%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.4%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	19.7%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.3%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.6%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	4.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$978	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$887			



Health

Low weight births	7.7%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	57.8%	68.3%		
Good or better health	83.2%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	104	137		
Tobacco use	30.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	79.0%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.1	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	52	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	14.8%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,659	5,112	8,565	4,115

KLAMATH COUNTY

Total population
69,812

Total land area
6,137 mi²

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
48



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

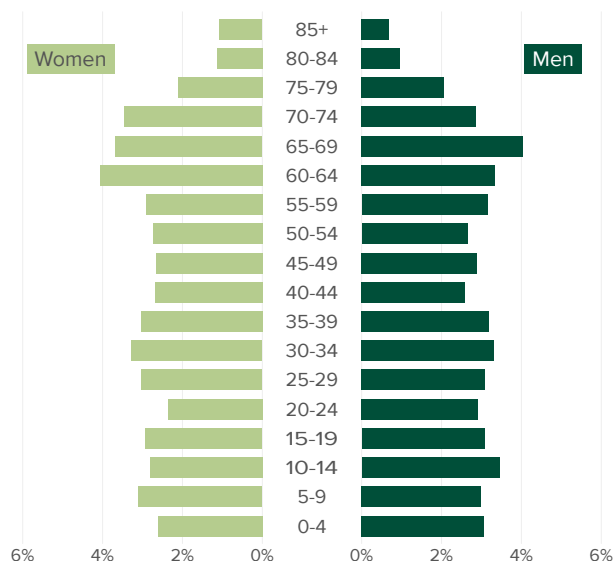


Klamath	\$59,353
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

78 years  **71** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



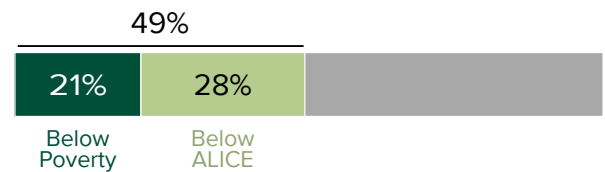
Public land
60%

Developed land
4%

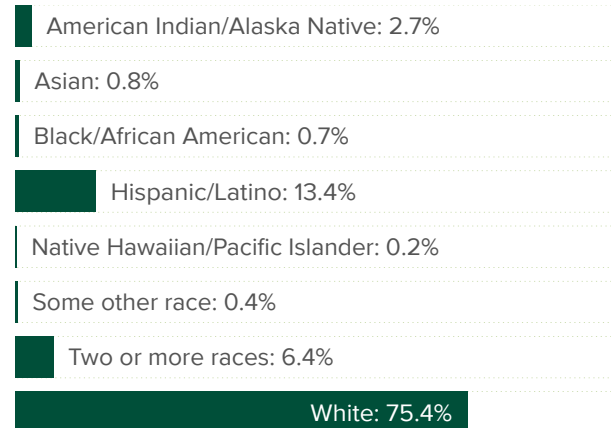


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Community

	KLAMATH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.4%	13.1%		
Child poverty	23.6%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.1	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.9	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	70.5%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	33.2%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	28.6%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	78.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	79.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	21.5%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	50.9%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	4.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,111	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$722			



Health

Low weight births	10.5%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.1%	68.3%		
Good or better health	84.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	172	137		
Tobacco use	26.6%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	70.0%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	72	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	13.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,479	5,112	8,565	4,115

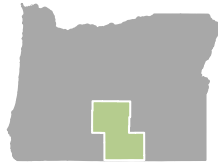
LAKE COUNTY

Total population
8,254

Total land area
8,358 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
70



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

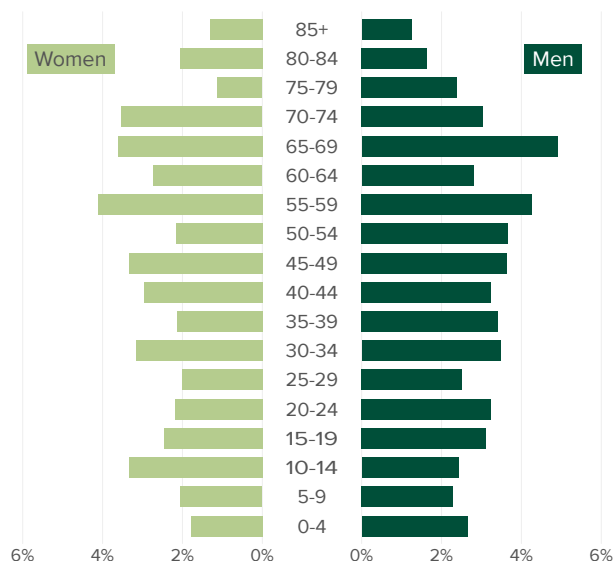


Lake	\$61,222
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

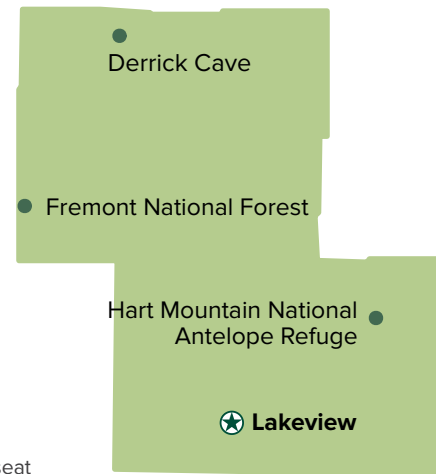
78 years  **76** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



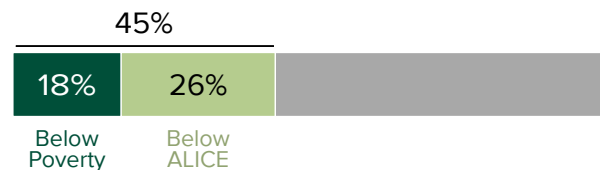
Public land
75%

Developed land
2%

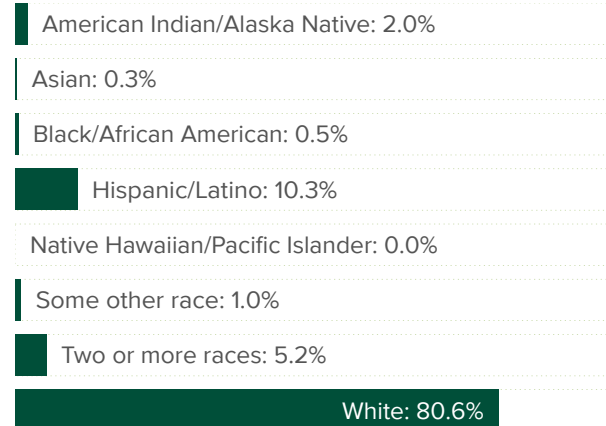


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Educational services



Crop production



Community

	LAKE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	17.3%	13.1%		
Child poverty	21.1%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	11.5	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	1.1	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.9%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	35.4%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.0%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	86.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	94.2%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	20.9%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	5.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.0%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	15.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,384	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$765			



Health

Low weight births	12.7%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	46.0%	68.3%		
Good or better health	85.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	377	137		
Tobacco use	22.2%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	33.5%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	5.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	1	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	18.1%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	8,698	5,112	8,565	4,115

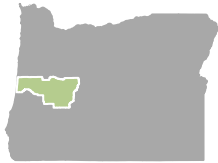
LANE COUNTY

Total population
382,628

Total land area
4,722 mi²

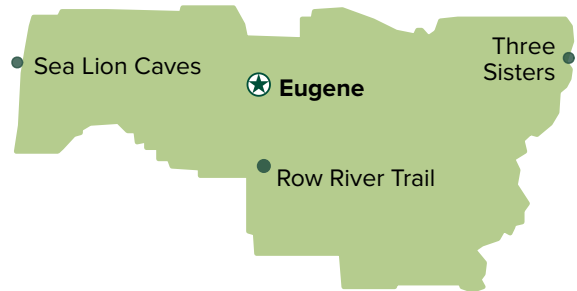
Rural population
18%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
16



Public land
60%

Developed land
5%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Lane	\$69,311
Oregon	\$80,426

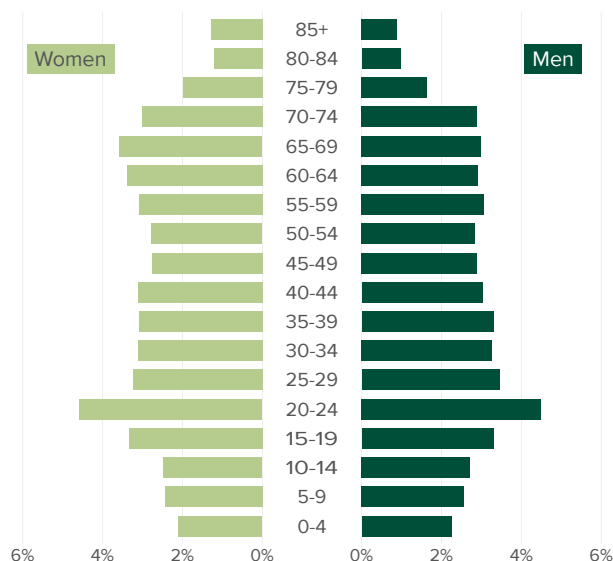
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



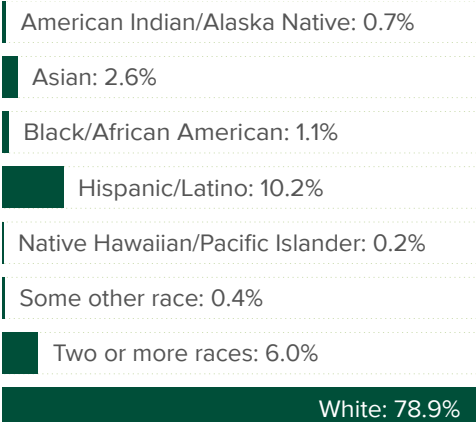
LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years  **75** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Ambulatory health care services



Community

	LANE	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	14.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	10.1	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	27.6	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	77.3%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	37.3%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	30.1%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	84.4%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	80.2%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	33.4%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.9%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	60.5%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	2.3%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,680	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,025			



Health

Low weight births	7.3%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.3%	68.3%		
Good or better health	83.7%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	86	137		
Tobacco use	25.9%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	90.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17.2	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	300	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	8.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,034	5,112	8,565	4,115

LINCOLN COUNTY

Total population
50,632

Rural population
38%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
56

Total land area
1,195 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

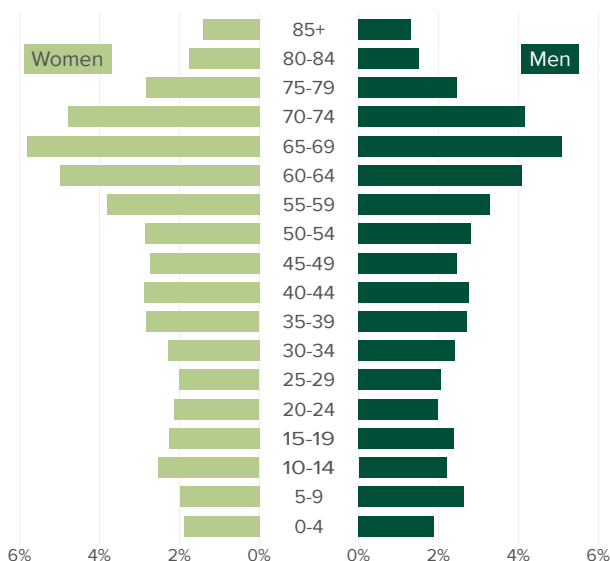


Lincoln	\$61,314
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years  **73** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
35%

Developed land
4%

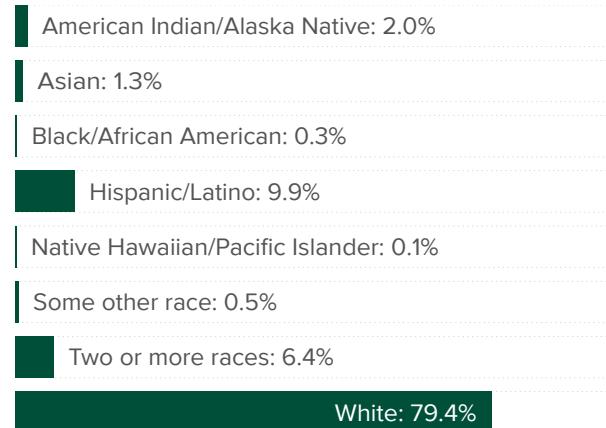


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Accommodation



Educational
services



Community

	LINCOLN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	21.3%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	9.5	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	18.9	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	74.7%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	30.4%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	18.0%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	86.6%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.4%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	28.8%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.4%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	3.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,583	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$903			



Health

Low weight births	4.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	66.5%	68.3%		
Good or better health	82.6%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	182	137		
Tobacco use	26.9%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	87.3%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.3	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	108	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	13.6%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	7,869	5,112	8,565	4,115

LINN COUNTY

Total population
129,794

Total land area
2,309 mi²

Rural population
34%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
30



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

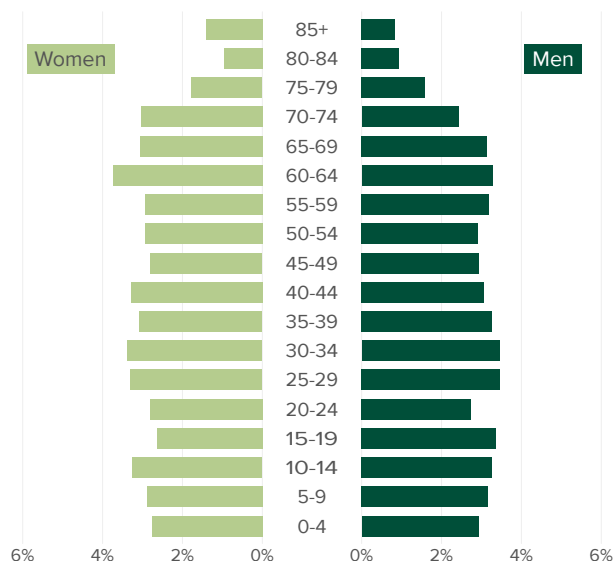


Linn	\$73,396
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

79 years  **74** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
40%

Developed land
6%

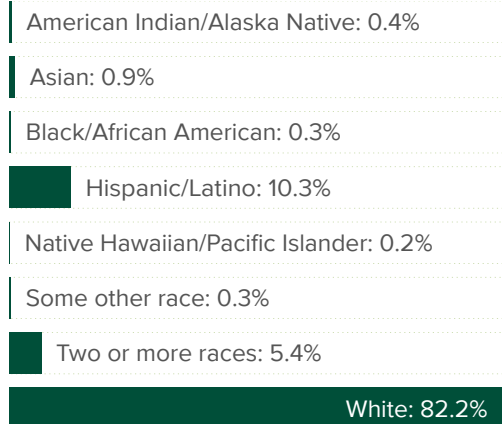


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Social assistance



Community

	LINN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.7%	13.1%		
Child poverty	18.4%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.2	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	22.1	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	72.7%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	40.1%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.6%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	79.0%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	78.3%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	20.8%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	60.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	1.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,551	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,000			



Health

Low weight births	8.3%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.9%	68.3%		
Good or better health	81.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	379	137		
Tobacco use	24.3%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	86.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	9.4	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	47	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	14.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,173	5,112	8,565	4,115

MALHEUR COUNTY

Total population
31,701

Rural population
59%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
43

Total land area
9,930 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Malheur \$49,902

Oregon \$80,426

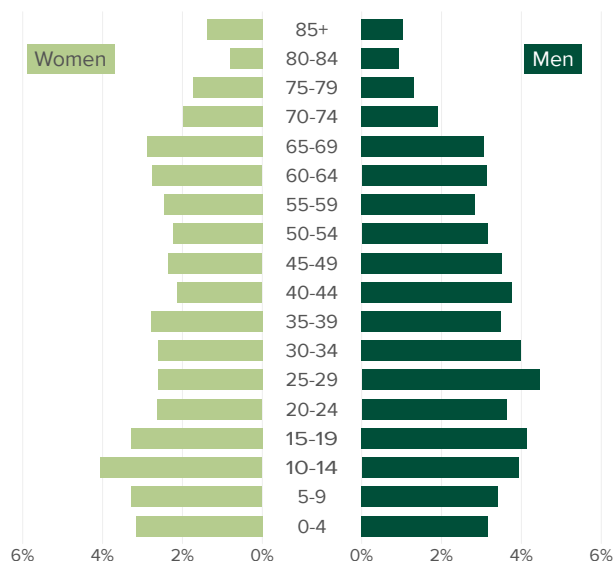
LIFE EXPECTANCY

80
years



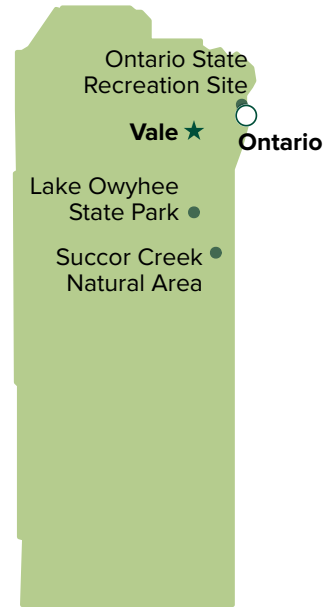
74
years

POPULATION BY AGE



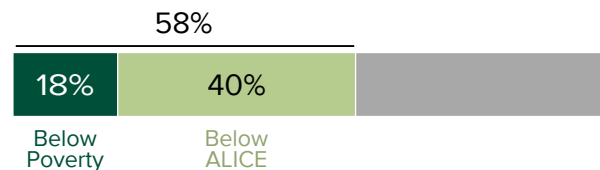
Public land
78%

Developed land
1%

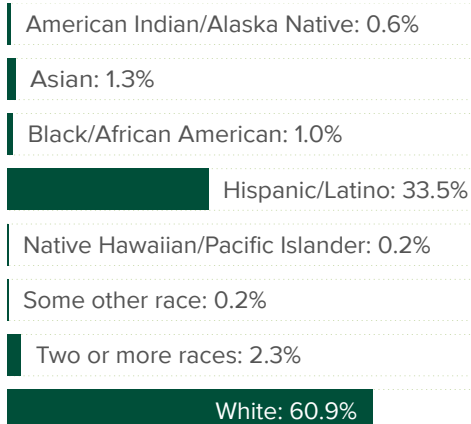


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Justice, public
order, and safety
activities



Educational
services



Community

	MALHEUR	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	16.1%	13.1%		
Child poverty	23.8%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	19.6	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	24.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	62.3%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	33.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	32.1%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	85.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	89.4%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	15.5%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.8%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	50.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	-5.7%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,052	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$678			



Health

Low weight births	5.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.6%	68.3%		
Good or better health	80.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	180	137		
Tobacco use	29.9%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	65.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.9	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	34	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	16.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	11,365	5,112	8,565	4,115

MARION COUNTY

Total population
346,532

Total land area
1,191 mi²

Rural population
15%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
18



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Marion	\$74,624
Oregon	\$80,426

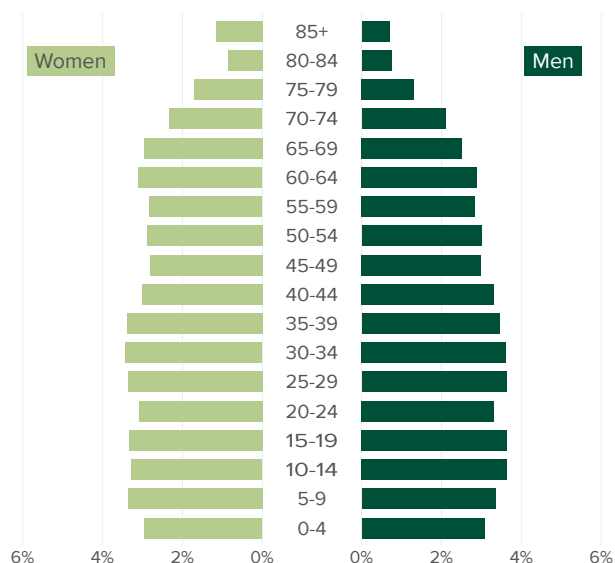
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



76
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
35%

Developed land
13%

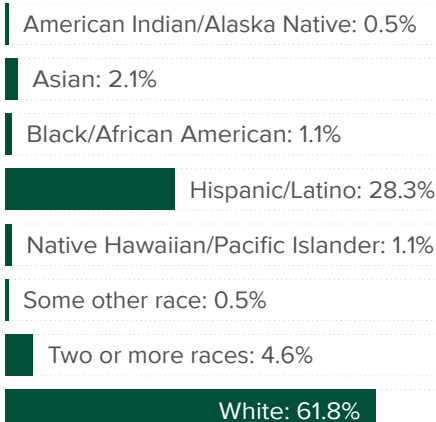


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



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	13.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	18.5%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	31.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	71.4%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	25.9%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	21.9%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	81.8%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.9%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	26.0%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	61.5%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	1.8%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,400	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$978			



Health

Low weight births	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	70.1%	68.3%		
Good or better health	79.2%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	205	137		
Tobacco use	24.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	93.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	298	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	7.4%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	5,198	5,112	8,565	4,115

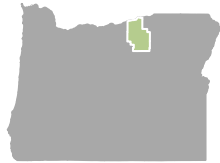
MORROW COUNTY

Total population
12,249

Total land area
2,048 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
58



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

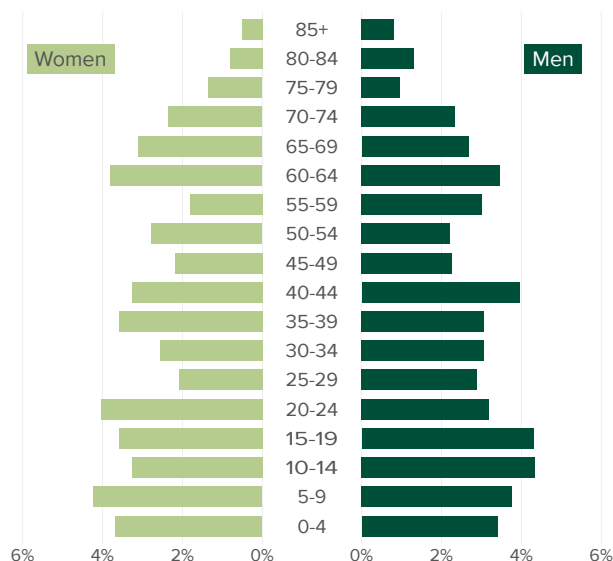


Morrow	\$70,217
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

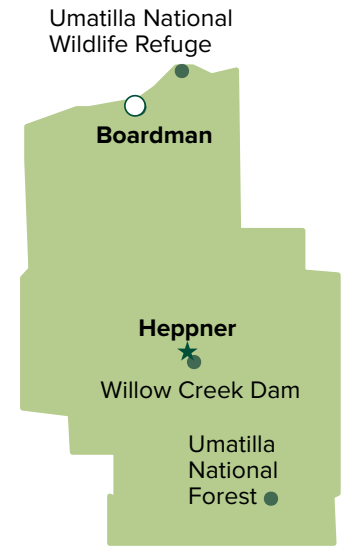
81 years  **76** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
17%

Developed land
3%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.1%
Asian: 0.1%
Black/African American: 1.0%
Hispanic/Latino: 41.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.3%
Some other race: 0.3%
Two or more races: 3.4%
White: 53.7%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Animal production



Educational services



Community

	MORROW	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	15.4%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.5	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	23.2	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	66.5%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	24.2%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	17.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	89.4%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	95.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	9.8%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	59.4%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	9.1%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$4,101	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$716			



Health

Low weight births	6.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	61.3%	68.3%		
Good or better health	77.7%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	99	137		
Tobacco use	26.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	50.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	11.7	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	12	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	32.7%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	16,720	5,112	8,565	4,115

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Total population
803,863

Total land area
465 mi²

Rural population
1%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
-15



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Multnomah	\$86,247
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



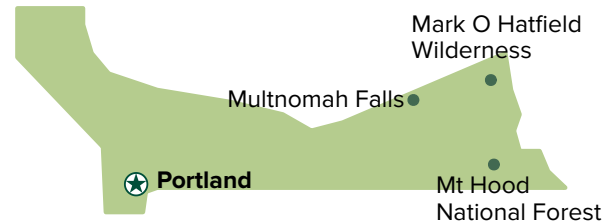
75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
38%

Developed land
36%

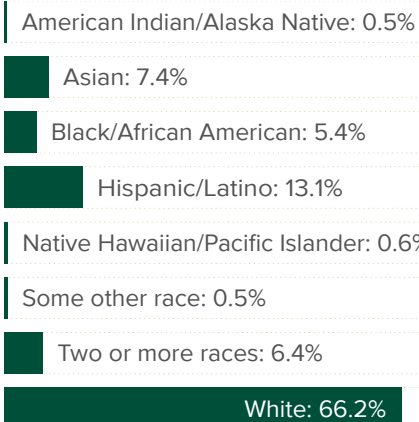


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Professional and technical services



Food services and drinking places



Community

	MULTNOMAH	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.5%	13.1%		
Child poverty	13.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	6.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	59.7	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	74.0%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	42.7%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	34.3%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	84.2%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	82.5%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	48.6%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	69.6%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	2.0%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,636	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,610			



Health

Low weight births	7.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.2%	68.3%		
Good or better health	84.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	87	137		
Tobacco use	22.7%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	99.0%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	26.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	717	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	1.6%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	3,716	5,112	8,565	4,115

POLK COUNTY

Total population
88,553

Total land area
744 mi²

Rural population
20%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
36



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

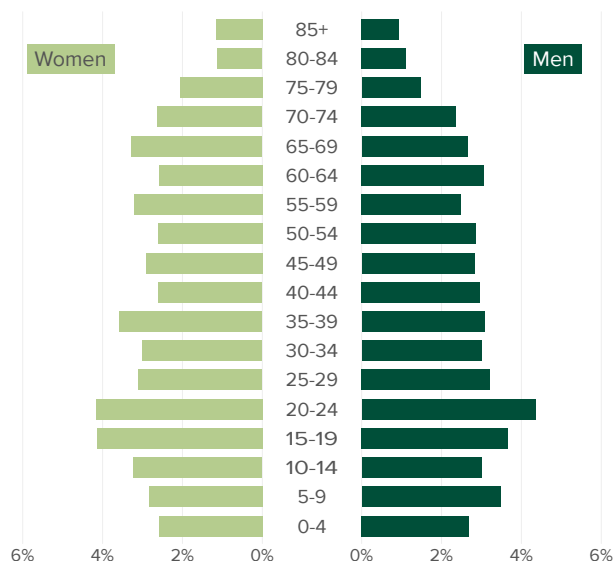


Polk	\$81,318
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

81 years  **77** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
12%

Developed land
7%

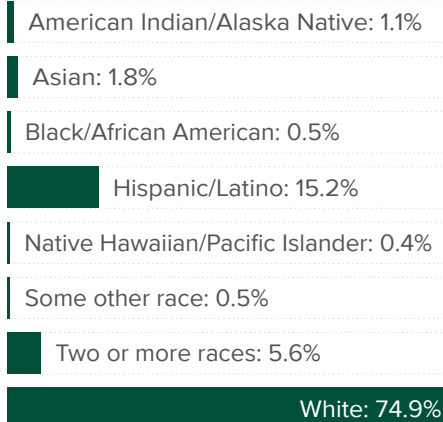


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Nursing and residential care facilities



Community

	POLK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.7%	13.1%		
Child poverty	11.3%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	5.2	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	12.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	75.9%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	26.5%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	22.8%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	80.9%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	81.9%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	30.6%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.7%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	59.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	9.1%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,224	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$978			



Health

Low weight births	6.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.6%	68.3%		
Good or better health	82.7%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	315	137		
Tobacco use	24.5%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	83.5%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	13.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	40	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	5.9%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,932	5,112	8,565	4,115

SHERMAN COUNTY

Total population
1,908

Total land area
831 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
29



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Sherman \$59,500

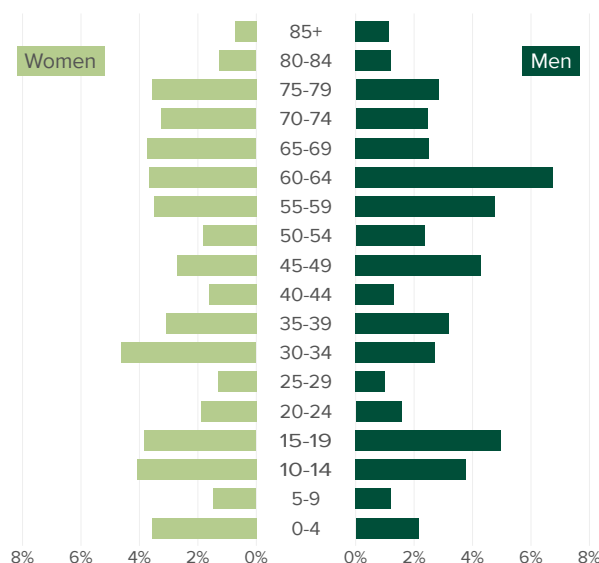
Oregon \$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



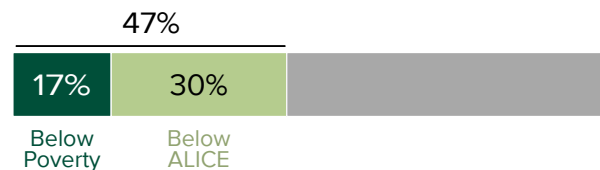
Public land
12%

Developed land
3%

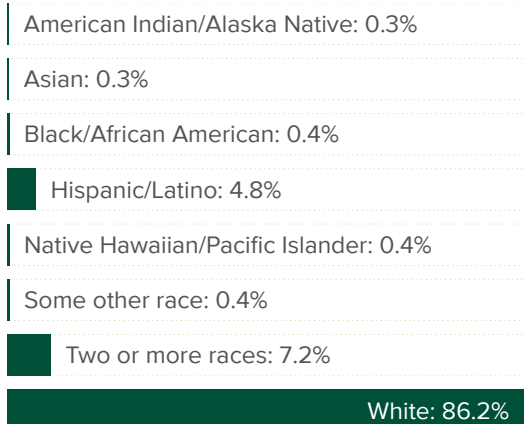


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Professional and technical services



Gasoline stations



Heavy and civil engineering construction



Community

	SHERMAN	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	15.1%	13.1%		
Child poverty	20.2%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.6	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	81.7%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	47.4%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	39.1%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	85.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	87.5%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	16.1%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	52.3%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	-9.5%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$5,278	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$746			



Health

Low weight births	21.7%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	57.6%	68.3%		
Good or better health	87.8%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	ID	137		
Tobacco use	24.3%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	38.8%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	17.4	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	2	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	27.2%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	75,974	5,112	8,565	4,115

ID: Insufficient data per source

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

Total population
27,471

Rural population
61%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
43

Total land area
1,332 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Tillamook \$66,551

Oregon \$80,426

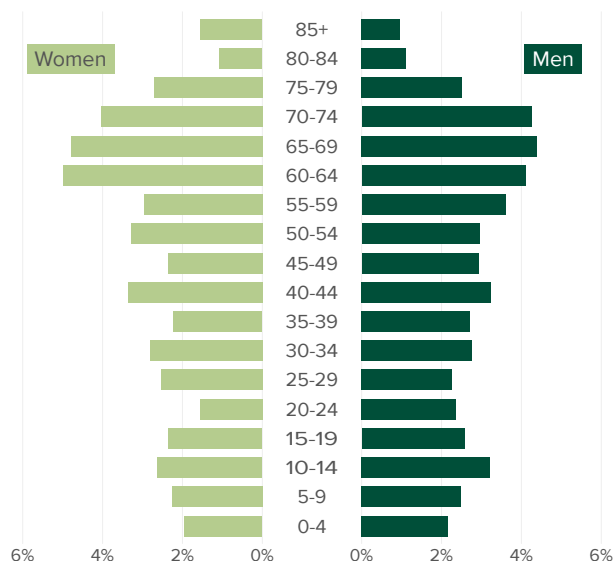
LIFE EXPECTANCY

79
years



74
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
26%

Developed land
3%

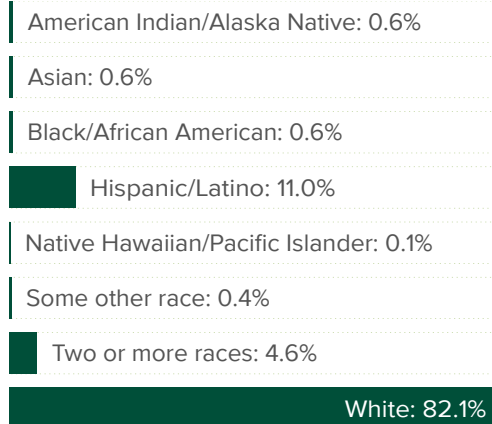


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food manufacturing



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Community

	TILLAMOOK	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.1%	13.1%		
Child poverty	16.2%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	ID	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.6	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	76.6%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	27.1%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	25.5%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	87.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	84.5%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	25.1%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	49.8%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	0.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,403	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$832			



Health

Low weight births	4.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	62.7%	68.3%		
Good or better health	80.5%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	301	137		
Tobacco use	27.1%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	86.8%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	7.9	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	57	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	10.8%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,492	5,112	8,565	4,115

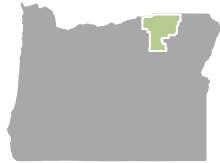
UMATILLA COUNTY

Total population
80,087

Total land area
3,232 mi²

Rural population
32%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
20



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

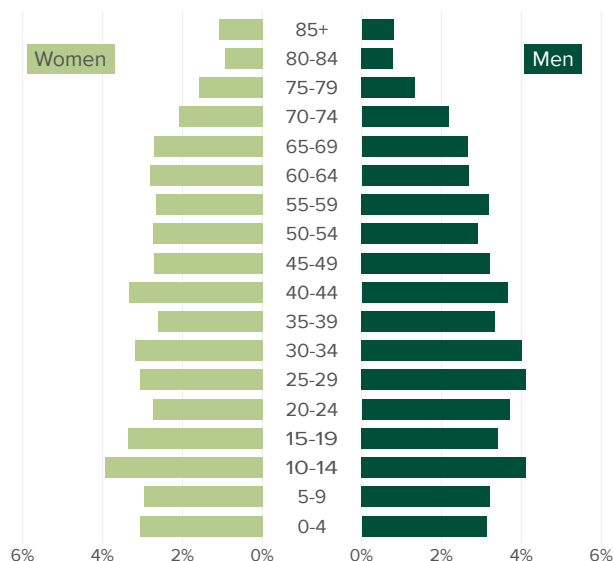


Umatilla	\$68,958
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

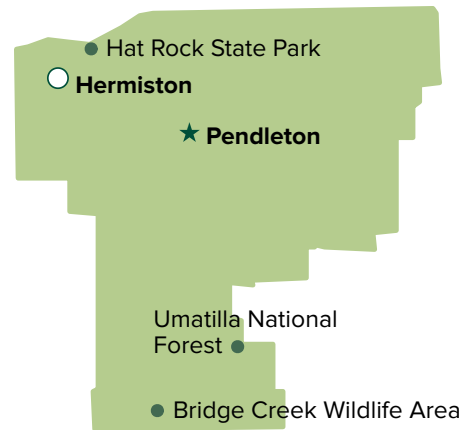
80 years  **75** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
27%

Developed land
4%

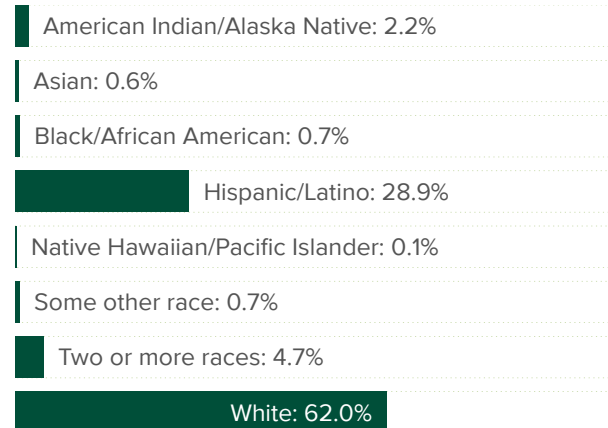


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Food services
and drinking
places



Agriculture &
forestry support
activity



Educational
services



Community

	UMATILLA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.4%	13.1%		
Child poverty	21.8%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	7.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	32.7	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	63.9%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	35.9%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	24.3%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	86.1%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	85.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	18.0%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	58.2%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	-0.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,454	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$776			



Health

Low weight births	7.1%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	64.3%	68.3%		
Good or better health	82.2%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	205	137		
Tobacco use	27.6%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	81.2%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	18.8	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	43	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	17.5%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	9,161	5,112	8,565	4,115

UNION COUNTY

Total population
26,192

Total land area
2,039 mi²

Rural population
43%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
17



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

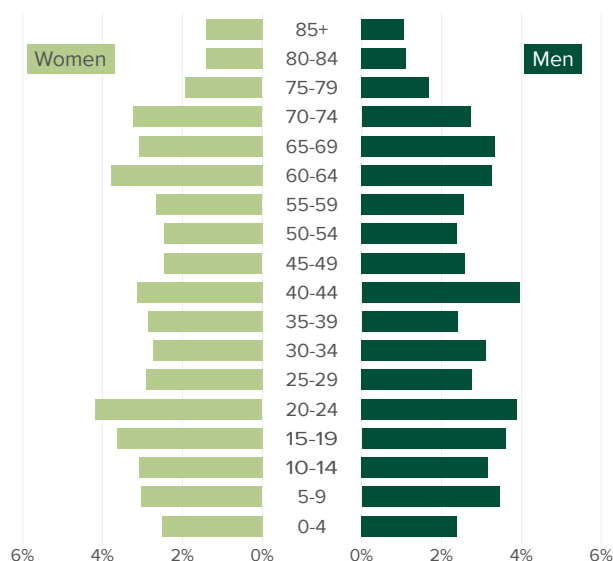


Union	\$64,212
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

80 years  **74** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



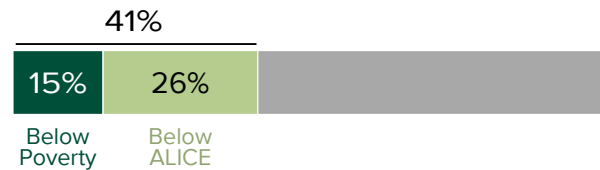
Public land
49%

Developed land
3%

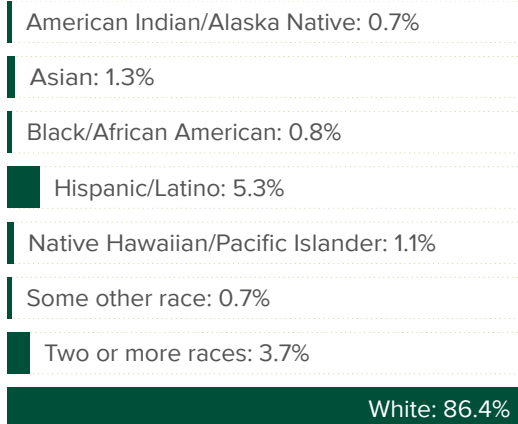


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Food services and drinking places



Transportation equipment manufacturing



Community

	UNION	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	14.3%	13.1%		
Child poverty	16.4%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	4.3	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.8	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	76.5%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	38.6%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	31.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	85.5%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	76.5%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	24.9%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.0%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	58.8%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	0.8%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,220	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$761			



Health

Low weight births	7.9%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	68.2%	68.3%		
Good or better health	80.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	208	137		
Tobacco use	25.6%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	66.9%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	14.6	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	10	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	11.8%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	10,938	5,112	8,565	4,115

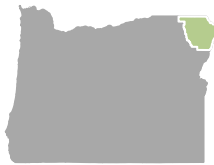
WALLOWA COUNTY

Total population
7,532

Total land area
3,151 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
51



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wallowa **\$65,559**

Oregon **\$80,426**

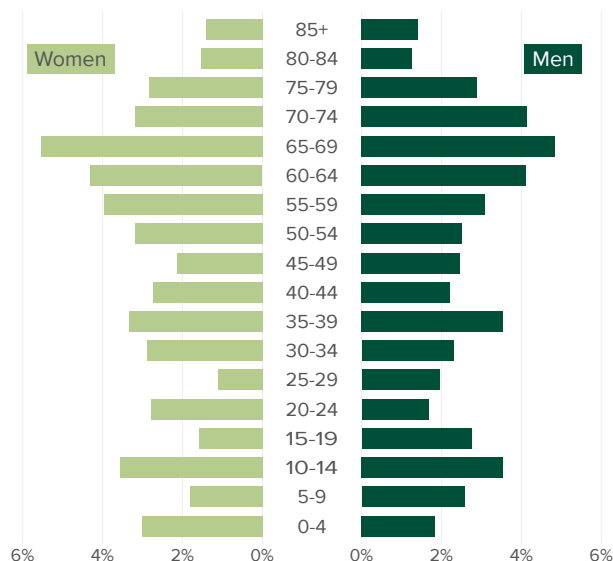
LIFE EXPECTANCY

83
years



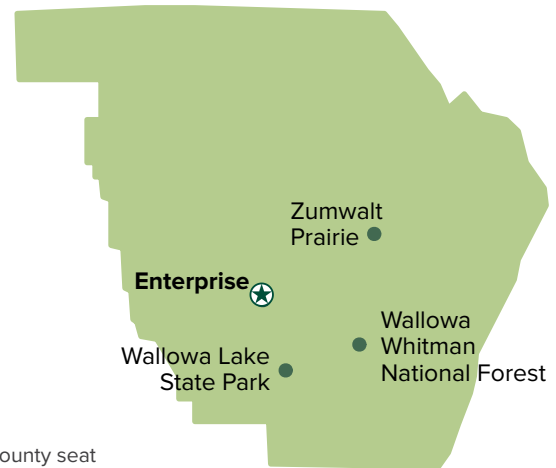
75
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
59%

Developed land
1%



★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY

American Indian/Alaska Native: 0.2%

Asian: 0.3%

Black/African American: 1.2%

Hispanic/Latino: 4.0%

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0.0%

Some other race: 1.0%

Two or more races: 3.7%

White: 89.6%

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Hospitals



Ambulatory
health care
services



Food services
and drinking
places



Community

	WALLOWA	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	16.4%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	ID	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	1.4	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	81.6%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	55.2%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	31.9%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	89.4%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	91.8%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	36.9%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.6%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	55.9%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	5.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,508	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$746			



Health

Low weight births	3.2%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	63.5%	68.3%		
Good or better health	90.4%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	240	137		
Tobacco use	17.5%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	49.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	16.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	8	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	10.7%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	6,532	5,112	8,565	4,115

ID: Insufficient data per source

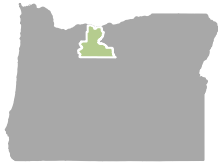
WASCO COUNTY

Total population
26,603

Rural population
35%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
28

Total land area
2,395 mi²



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

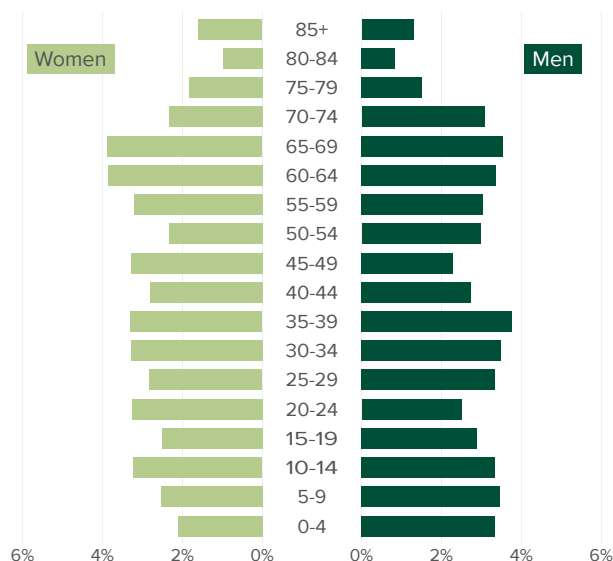


Wasco	\$63,602
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

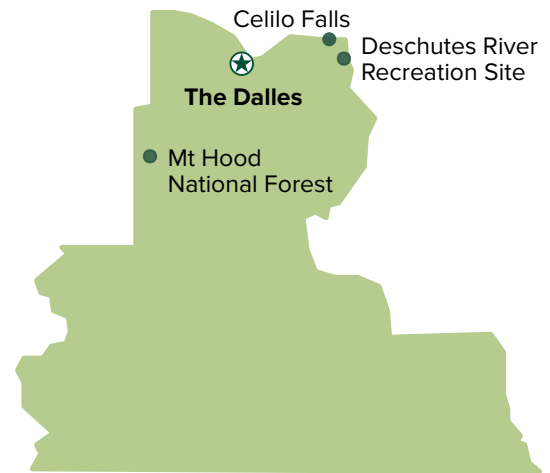
78 years  **74** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
45%

Developed land
3%

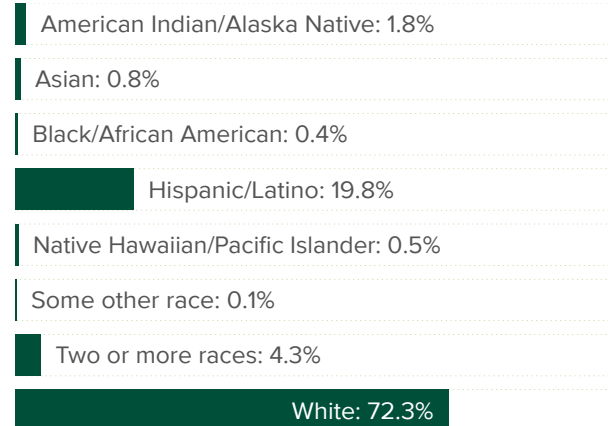


★ County seat ○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Crop production



Food services and drinking places



Educational services



Community

	WASCO	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.7%	13.1%		
Child poverty	18.3%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	8.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	25.9	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	73.2%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	31.9%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	22.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	74.6%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	73.7%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	21.8%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	4.1%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	60.0%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	4.2%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,802	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$859			



Health

Low weight births	6.6%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	67.1%	68.3%		
Good or better health	80.5%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	139	137		
Tobacco use	27.6%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	68.4%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	19.9	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	32	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	19.3%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	14,399	5,112	8,565	4,115

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Total population
600,266

Total land area
727 mi²

Rural population
5%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
7



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

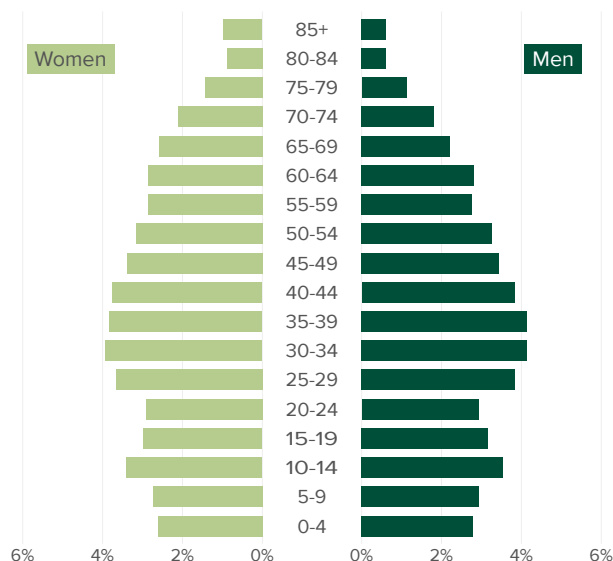


Washington	\$104,434
Oregon	\$80,426

LIFE EXPECTANCY

84 years  **79** years 

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
15%

Developed land
22%

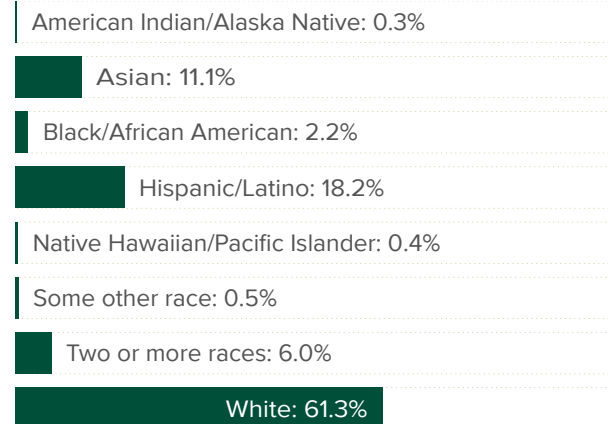


★ County seat
○ Largest community

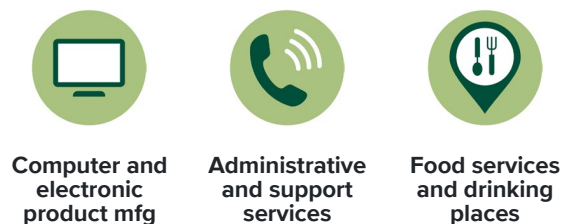
HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES





Community

	WASHINGTON	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	10.4%	13.1%		
Child poverty	8.7%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	2.3	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	20.7	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	77.2%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	45.5%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	39.7%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	89.2%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	90.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	46.7%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.2%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	68.7%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	1.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,206	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,610			



Health

Low weight births	6.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	71.5%	68.3%		
Good or better health	85.9%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	165	137		
Tobacco use	17.3%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	96.8%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	21.8	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	534	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	2.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	2,886	5,112	8,565	4,115

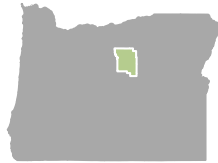
WHEELER COUNTY

Total population
1,434

Total land area
1,716 mi²

Rural population
100%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
80



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Wheeler **\$51,250**

Oregon **\$80,426**

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Population size limits data by sex



POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
29%

Developed land
1%

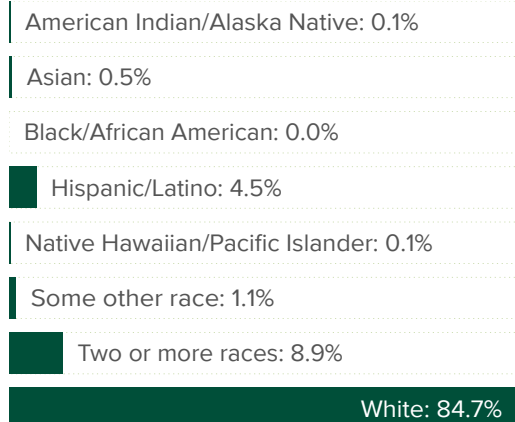


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational services



Executive, legislative, & general government



Heavy and civil engineering construction



Community

	WHEELER	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	13.8%	13.1%		
Child poverty	31.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	0.0	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	86.6%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	47.3%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	36.2%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	58.7%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	56.2%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	20.4%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.3%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	41.1%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	15.3%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$2,005	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$637			



Health

Low weight births	6.3%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	ID	68.3%		
Good or better health	ID	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	359	137		
Tobacco use	ID	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	34.7%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	22.0	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	5	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	17.0%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	16,515	5,112	8,565	4,115

ID: Insufficient data per source

YAMHILL COUNTY

Total population
108,122

Total land area
718 mi²

Rural population
26%

Net migration, 2020-2023
(per 1,000 population)
22



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES



MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Yamhill	\$87,084
Oregon	\$80,426

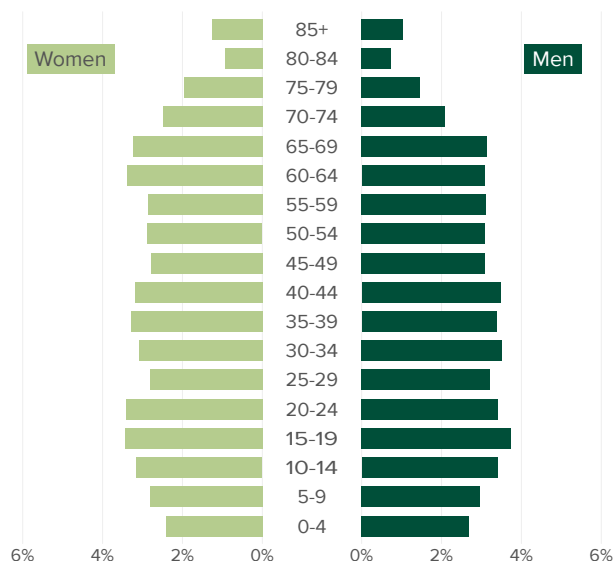
LIFE EXPECTANCY

81
years



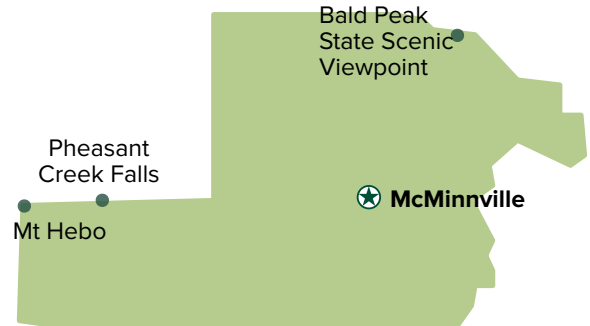
77
years

POPULATION BY AGE



Public land
16%

Developed land
9%

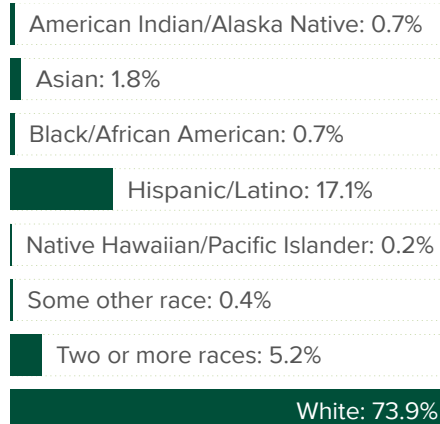


★ County seat
○ Largest community

HOUSEHOLDS IN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP



POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY



TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES



Educational
services



Food services
and drinking
places



Crop production



Community

	YAMHILL	OREGON	RURAL	URBAN
Food insecurity	12.6%	13.1%		
Child poverty	10.0%	13.6%	18.6%	12.2%
Foster care rate (per 1,000 pop.)	3.8	5.7	7.7	5.1
Index crime (per 1,000 pop.)	14.7	29.4	20.3	32.0
Voter participation	76.6%	75.4%		



Education

3rd grade reading	40.7%	39.0%	35.3%	40.2%
5th grade math	27.8%	31.4%	26.3%	33.1%
9th grade on track	87.3%	84.8%	83.4%	85.3%
5-year high school graduation rate	88.1%	83.8%	82.4%	84.9%
4-year college degree or greater	29.2%	36.2%	26.5%	40.4%



Economy

Unemployment rate	3.5%	3.8%		
Labor force participation rate	59.4%	62.2%	54.5%	65.5%
Change in GDP	0.6%	2.3%	3.5%	2.1%
Property tax (per person)	\$1,450	\$1,953	\$1,502	\$2,083
Rent costs (1 bedroom/1 bath)	\$1,610			



Health

Low weight births	6.8%	7.2%	7.3%	7.1%
Vaccination rate, 2-year-olds	72.0%	68.3%		
Good or better health	84.5%	83.8%		
Mental health (pop. per provider)	189	137		
Tobacco use	21.7%	24.0%		



Infrastructure

Broadband availability	81.1%	90.0%		
Child care (slots per 100 children)	15.2	18.4	15.2	19.4
Electric vehicle charging stations	90	3,789	1,034	2,755
Mobile homes	9.7%	7.2%	15.2%	3.8%
Vehicle miles traveled (per capita)	4,579	5,112	8,565	4,115

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.

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

A note about rounding

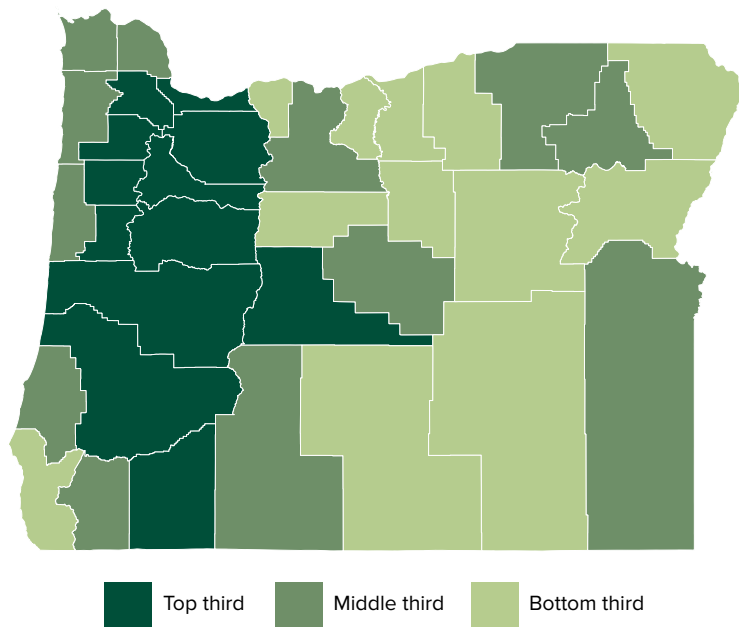
In this report, we often round the data from their original sources. Generally, we round to the nearest tenth place. However, county profiles have some values rounded to the nearest whole number to help with readability. This practice can occasionally yield confusing results when comparing values on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



TOTAL POPULATION

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

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



Rank	County	Population
	Oregon	4,238,714
	Urban Oregon	3,002,050
	Rural Oregon	1,236,664
1	Multnomah	803,863
2	Washington	600,266
3	Clackamas	422,308
4	Lane	382,628
5	Marion	346,532
6	Jackson	222,563
7	Deschutes	203,026
8	Linn	129,794
9	Douglas	111,807
10	Yamhill	108,122
11	Benton	96,359
12	Polk	88,553
13	Josephine	88,069
14	Umatilla	80,087
15	Klamath	69,812
16	Coos	64,832
17	Columbia	53,178
18	Lincoln	50,632
19	Clatsop	41,343
20	Malheur	31,701
21	Tillamook	27,471
22	Wasco	26,603
23	Union	26,192
24	Crook	25,651
25	Jefferson	24,973
26	Hood River	23,958
27	Curry	23,463
28	Baker	16,796
29	Morrow	12,249
30	Lake	8,254
31	Wallowa	7,532
32	Harney	7,515
33	Grant	7,238
34	Gilliam	2,002
35	Sherman	1,908
36	Wheeler	1,434

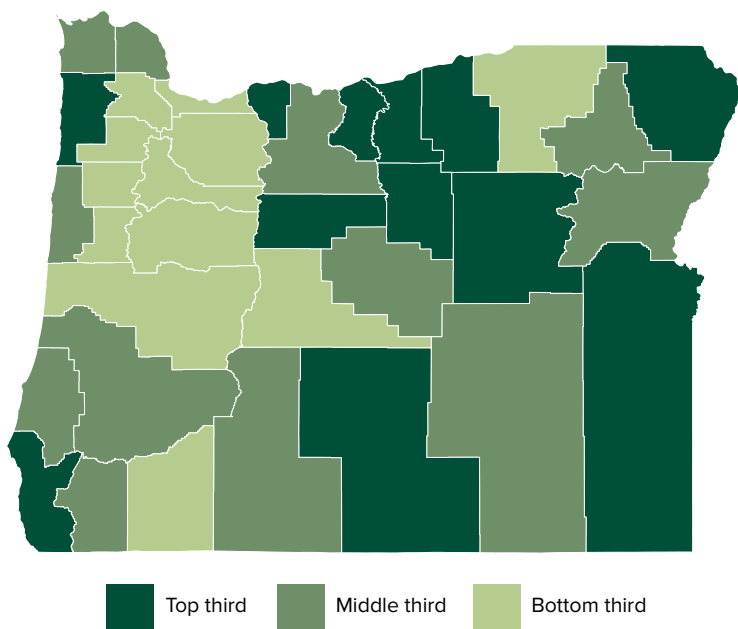
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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 13 communities 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%

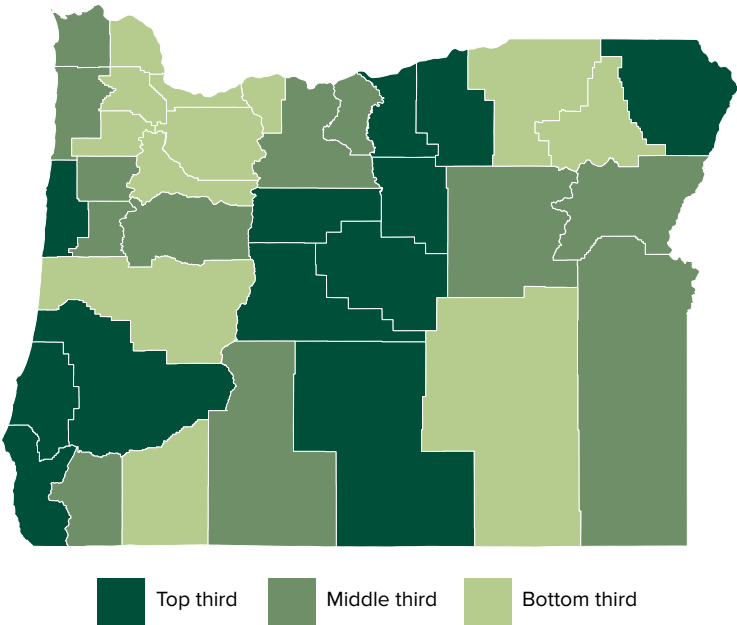
Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, Table P2, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2022.



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	Curry	85.5
2	Crook	80.6
3	Wheeler	80.4
4	Lake	69.8
5	Deschutes	66.4
6	Coos	58.9
7	Morrow	58.0
8	Jefferson	57.2
9	Lincoln	56.3
10	Wallowa	51.3
11	Douglas	49.3
11	Gilliam	49.3
13	Klamath	47.8
14	Benton	45.2
15	Grant	44.1
16	Malheur	43.4
17	Tillamook	42.6
Rural Oregon		40.0
18	Clatsop	38.1
19	Baker	37.3
20	Polk	36.0
21	Josephine	33.0
22	Linn	30.2
23	Sherman	29.0
24	Wasco	28.3
25	Harney	26.0
26	Yamhill	22.2
27	Umatilla	20.1
28	Marion	18.3
29	Columbia	17.9
Oregon		17.1
30	Union	16.9
31	Lane	15.6
32	Hood River	14.3
Urban Oregon		10.6
33	Jackson	8.6
34	Clackamas	8.4
35	Washington	6.6
36	Multnomah	-14.7

Source: Portland State University, Population Research Center, Annual Population Report, 2020-2023, Migration since 2020, updated annually. Released 2024.



FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

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

Each county profile displays the collection of nine ovals shown above. An oval is shaded dark green if, according to the definition above, a federally recognized tribe has presence in the county. The oval is shaded gray if it does not. We acknowledge that this definition underrepresents the presence of people and tribes in Oregon who identify as Indigenous or American Indian/Alaska Native, non-federally recognized tribes such as the Chinook Indian Nation or Celilo Wy’am, as well as Indian-affiliated organizations not associated with one of the federally recognized tribes. This visualization does not represent the ancestral or traditional homelands of the nine tribes or other tribes whose lands extend into Oregon, such as the Nez Perce and the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe. We continue to seek an alternative and welcome your input.

Indigenous people have inhabited what is now Oregon since time immemorial with cultures as rich and diverse as the landscapes they live on. Today, the members of the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon carry forward a deep knowledge of this place and traditions that have endured and evolved for thousands of years. Each federally recognized tribe is a distinct sovereign nation, with its own political and legal status described in the U.S. Constitution. Tribal members are U.S. citizens as well as citizens of their tribal nations.

The term “federally recognized” refers to the government-to-government relationships between the United States and tribal nations. The year 1954 marked a dark period of our state and nation’s history, as the U.S. Congress terminated federal recognition for every tribe and band in Western Oregon. The 1970s and 1980s served as an era of rebuilding tribal nations and land bases through a process known as “restoration.” The majority of Oregon’s nine federally recognized tribes were restored through legal action during that time.

Today, Oregon’s nine tribes serve as powerful economic engines across Oregon, especially for rural communities. Many operate health clinics, child care centers, museums, casino resorts and more. The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, for example, are the second largest employer in all of eastern Oregon. In Douglas County, where The Ford Family Foundation is headquartered, a 2016 study by ECO Northwest estimated economic output was nearly \$190 million greater due to the jobs and activities provided by the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. And many of the tribes give back millions of dollars to their communities through private charitable foundations.

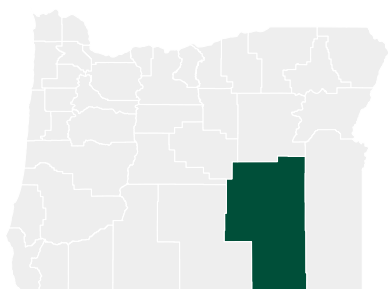
This report highlights Oregon’s federally recognized tribes as an indication of potential government-to-government or other official relationships in Oregon’s counties and across the state.



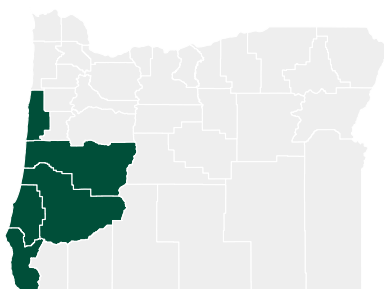
FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

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

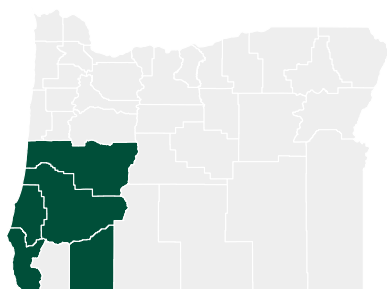
BP Burns Paiute Tribe



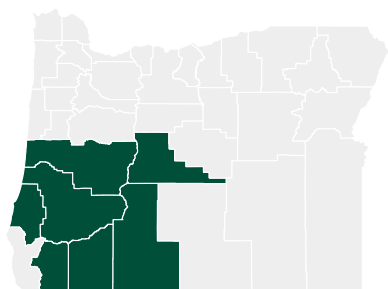
CLUS Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians



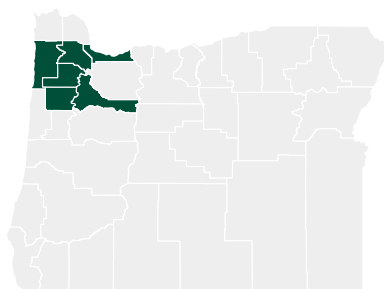
COQ Coquille Indian Tribe



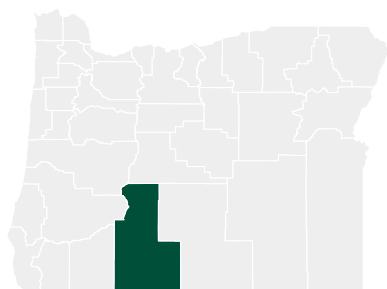
COW Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe



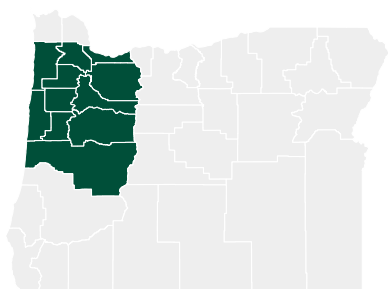
GR Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde



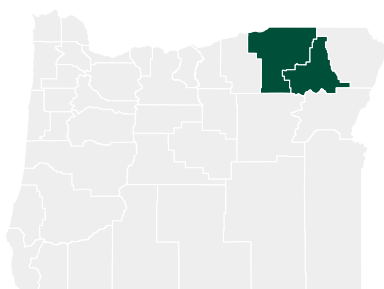
KLA Klamath Tribes



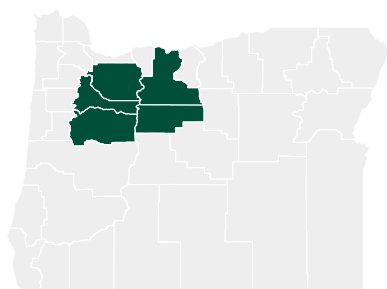
SLZ Confederated Tribes of Siletz



UMA Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation



WSP Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs



Source: Rural Communities Explorer, 2022. Released 2022.

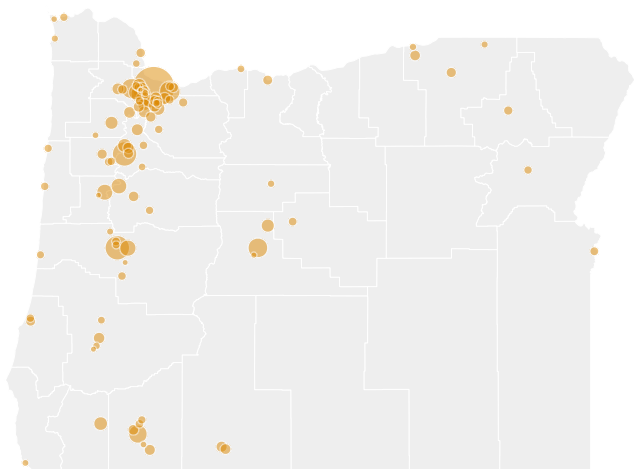


LARGEST COMMUNITY

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

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

100 Largest Communities in Oregon



County	Largest community	Population	County seat
Baker	Baker City	10,177	Baker City
Benton	Corvallis	60,424	Corvallis
Clackamas	Portland	642,715	Oregon City
Clatsop	Astoria	10,162	Astoria
Columbia	St. Helens	14,152	St. Helens
Coos	Coos Bay	15,867	Coquille
Crook	Prineville	11,187	Prineville
Curry	Brookings	6,733	Gold Beach
Deschutes	Bend	101,472	Bend
Douglas	Roseburg	23,773	Roseburg
Gilliam	Arlington	720	Condon
Grant	John Day	1,543	Canyon City
Harney	Burns	2,736	Burns
Hood River	Hood River	8,360	Hood River
Jackson	Medford	85,794	Medford
Jefferson	Madras	7,596	Madras
Josephine	Grants Pass	39,183	Grants Pass
Klamath	Klamath Falls	21,879	Klamath Falls
Lake	Lakeview	3,043	Lakeview
Lane	Eugene	177,520	Eugene
Lincoln	Newport	10,393	Newport
Linn	Albany	56,773	Albany
Malheur	Ontario	11,728	Vale
Marion	Salem	176,666	Salem
Morrow	Boardman	3,955	Heppner
Multnomah	Portland	642,715	Portland
Polk	Salem	176,666	Dallas
Sherman	Wasco	523	Moro
Tillamook	Tillamook	5,229	Tillamook
Umatilla	Hermiston	19,406	Pendleton
Union	La Grande	13,059	La Grande
Wallowa	Enterprise	2,145	Enterprise
Wasco	The Dalles	15,973	The Dalles
Washington	Portland	642,715	Hillsboro
Wheeler	Fossil	448	Fossil
Yamhill	McMinnville	34,493	McMinnville

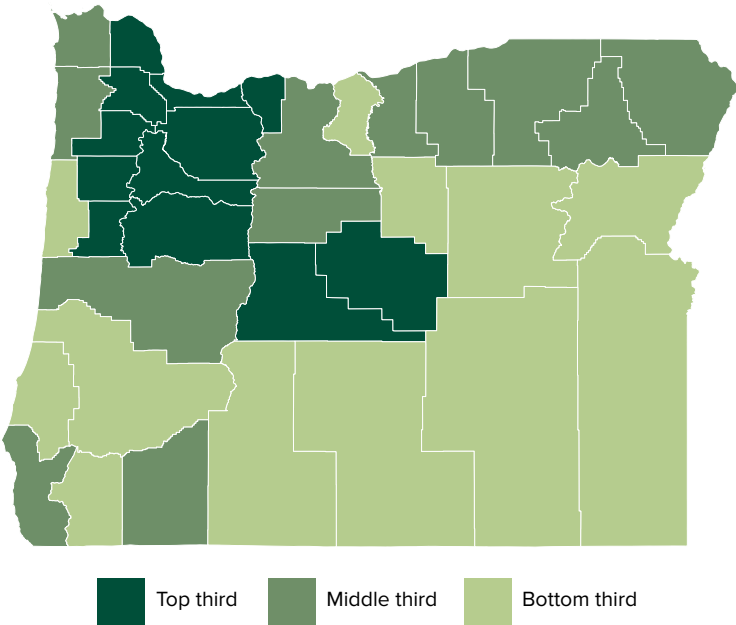
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01003, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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	\$104,434
2	Clackamas	\$100,360
3	Deschutes	\$87,640
4	Yamhill	\$87,084
5	Columbia	\$86,359
6	Multnomah	\$86,247
7	Hood River	\$82,095
8	Crook	\$81,675
9	Polk	\$81,318
Oregon		\$80,426
10	Benton	\$76,011
11	Marion	\$74,624
12	Linn	\$73,396
13	Jefferson	\$73,051
14	Jackson	\$71,443
15	Morrow	\$70,217
16	Lane	\$69,311
17	Umatilla	\$68,958
18	Clatsop	\$68,705
19	Tillamook	\$66,551
20	Wallowa	\$65,559
21	Curry	\$64,769
22	Gilliam	\$64,219
23	Union	\$64,212
24	Wasco	\$63,602
25	Lincoln	\$61,314
26	Lake	\$61,222
27	Coos	\$60,313
28	Grant	\$59,800
29	Sherman	\$59,500
30	Klamath	\$59,353
31	Josephine	\$59,097
32	Douglas	\$58,983
33	Baker	\$57,844
34	Wheeler	\$51,250
35	Malheur	\$49,902
36	Harney	\$48,338

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B19013, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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, ALICE is now active in more than half of U.S. states. ALICE broadens our understanding of 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.

Post-pandemic shifts in employment and inflation coupled with the expansion and expiration of pandemic-era public assistance affect the number of households experiencing hardship. Importantly, 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	Percentage
1	Harney	59.3%
2	Wheeler	58.7%
3	Malheur	58.3%
4	Wasco	52.3%
5	Klamath	49.3%
6	Douglas	48.7%
7	Josephine	46.6%
7	Multnomah	46.6%
7	Sherman	46.6%
10	Benton	46.1%
10	Morrow	46.1%
	Rural Oregon	45.6%
12	Lincoln	45.2%
13	Curry	44.6%
13	Lake	44.6%
15	Coos	44.5%
16	Gilliam	44.2%
17	Yamhill	44.0%
18	Baker	43.8%
18	Tillamook	43.8%
20	Hood River	43.4%
21	Lane	43.3%
21	Marion	43.3%
23	Crook	43.2%
23	Jackson	43.2%
25	Polk	42.7%
	Oregon	42.4%
26	Umatilla	42.4%
27	Columbia	42.2%
28	Clatsop	41.6%
28	Union	41.6%
	Urban Oregon	41.5%
30	Jefferson	41.3%
31	Grant	41.1%
32	Linn	40.1%
33	Clackamas	39.0%
34	Wallowa	38.1%
35	Washington	35.9%
36	Deschutes	31.6%

Source: United Way ALICE Project, 2023, updated annually. Released 2025.



Under 65

Yamhill	\$82,422
Clackamas	\$81,254
Washington	\$79,727
Multnomah	\$78,148
Hood River	\$77,148
Columbia	\$74,830
Crook	\$73,733
Polk	\$70,465
Wasco	\$70,274
Benton	\$68,793
Malheur	\$68,019
Jefferson	\$66,572
Marion	\$65,584
Jackson	\$64,035
Deschutes	\$62,236
Linn	\$61,614
Morrow	\$61,579
Gilliam	\$61,357
Harney	\$61,356
Umatilla	\$61,263
Douglas	\$60,683
Lane	\$60,496
Josephine	\$59,915
Tillamook	\$59,165
Sherman	\$58,139
Lake	\$57,072
Lincoln	\$56,638
Wheeler	\$56,357
Clatsop	\$55,942
Union	\$55,053
Curry	\$54,654
Coos	\$53,909
Baker	\$52,510
Klamath	\$52,111
Grant	\$49,517
Wallowa	\$49,118

65 and older

Washington	\$78,540
Clackamas	\$76,800
Multnomah	\$76,644
Yamhill	\$71,340
Columbia	\$70,272
Crook	\$67,644
Hood River	\$62,952
Deschutes	\$61,812
Benton	\$61,788
Wasco	\$61,140
Polk	\$59,712
Lane	\$58,596
Jackson	\$58,037
Marion	\$57,792
Curry	\$57,068
Linn	\$56,964
Clatsop	\$56,636
Wheeler	\$56,244
Lincoln	\$55,848
Douglas	\$55,296
Tillamook	\$55,208
Josephine	\$54,960
Harney	\$54,309
Jefferson	\$54,180
Gilliam	\$53,034
Wallowa	\$53,028
Umatilla	\$52,476
Coos	\$51,763
Sherman	\$51,303
Morrow	\$51,132
Union	\$50,056
Grant	\$49,937
Malheur	\$49,704
Klamath	\$49,518
Baker	\$49,479
Lake	\$49,474



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, reviewers from each county 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

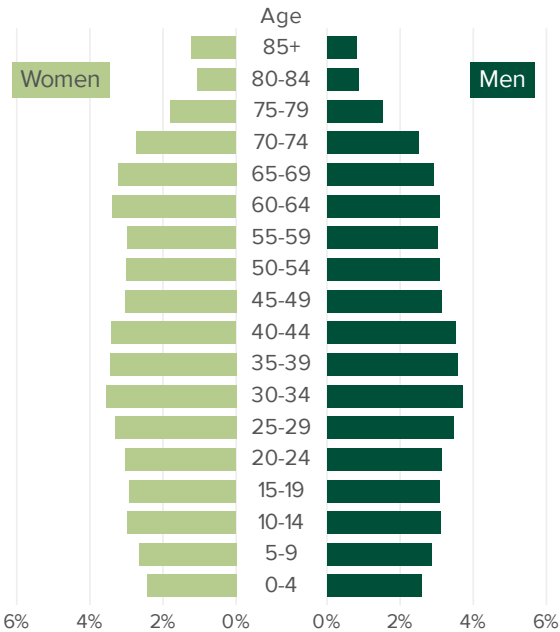


POPULATION PYRAMID BY AGE

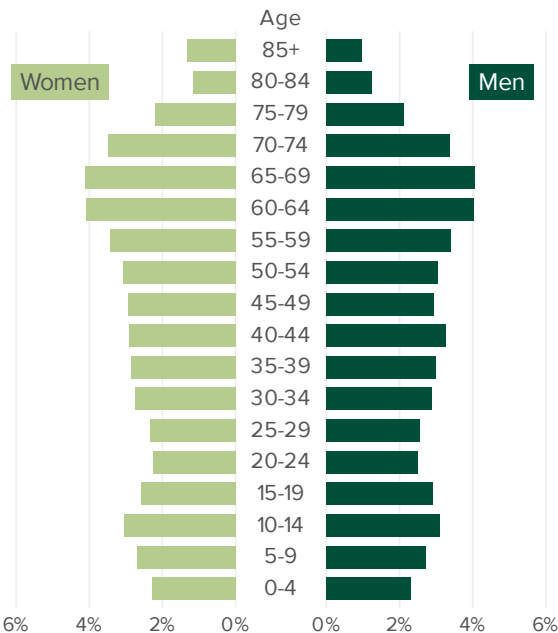
Definition: Population pyramids show the distribution of a population by age and by sex.

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).

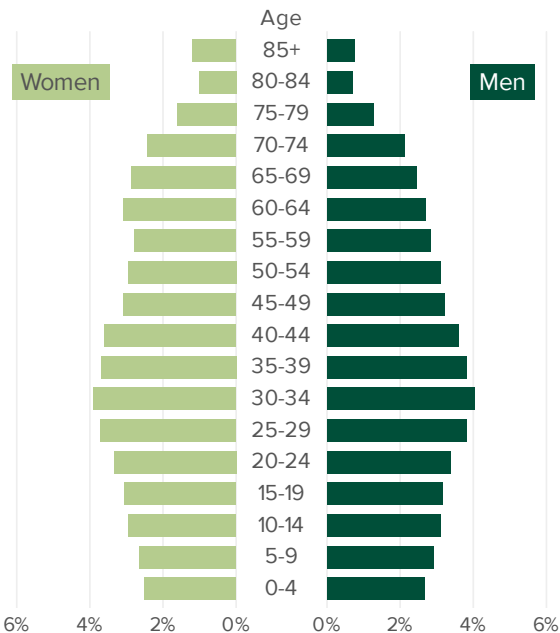
Oregon



Rural



Urban



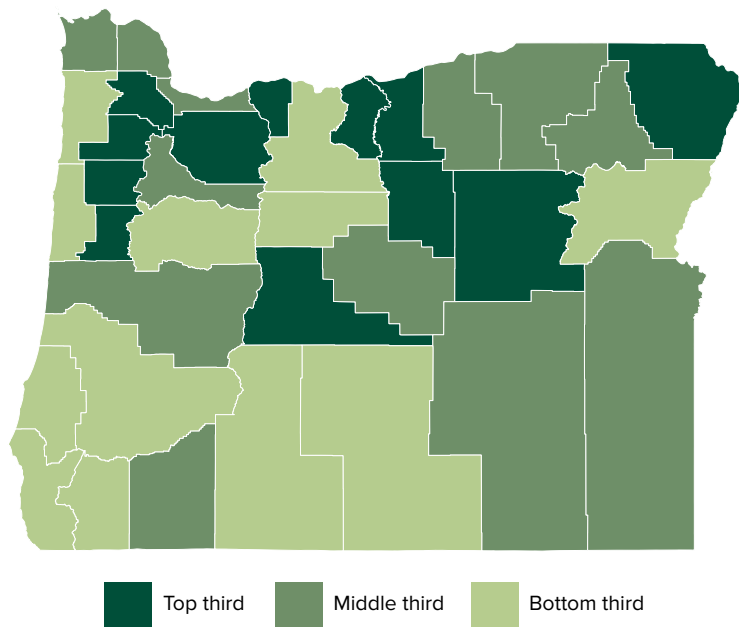
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B01001, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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 76 years, while women have a life expectancy of 81 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	82.6
2	Benton	82.5
3	Hood River	81.7
4	Washington	81.6
5	Deschutes	81.2
6	Clackamas	80.3
7	Gilliam	79.7
8	Grant	79.6
9	Wallowa	79.1
9	Yamhill	79.1
11	Sherman	79.0
12	Polk	78.9
Oregon		78.6
13	Crook	78.4
14	Columbia	78.2
14	Marion	78.2
14	Multnomah	78.2
17	Jackson	78.1
17	Morrow	78.1
19	Clatsop	78.0
20	Lane	77.7
21	Harney	77.3
22	Umatilla	77.0
23	Union	76.9
24	Malheur	76.8
25	Lake	76.7
26	Tillamook	76.5
27	Baker	76.4
27	Lincoln	76.4
29	Linn	76.3
30	Wasco	76.0
31	Douglas	75.5
32	Coos	75.3
32	Josephine	75.3
34	Curry	75.0
35	Jefferson	74.8
36	Klamath	74.2

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Vital Statistics, Table 11, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



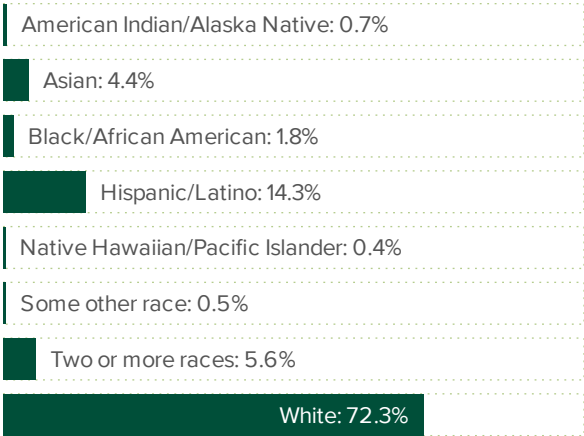
RACE/ETHNICITY

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

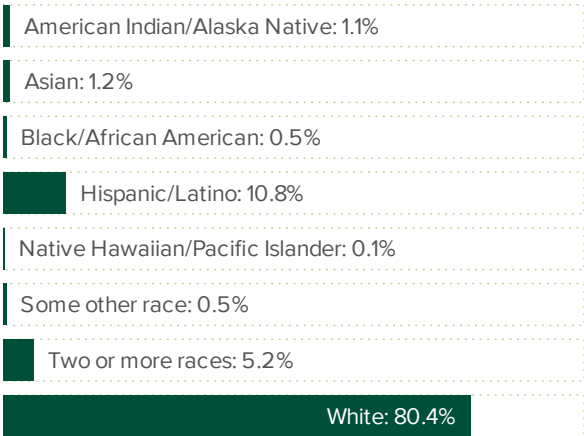
Oregon is a diverse state. Understanding the distribution of racial and ethnic groups within communities is essential for promoting equitable opportunity and for better serving marginalized populations. Tracking race and ethnicity is important for building inclusive communities, implementing programs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

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

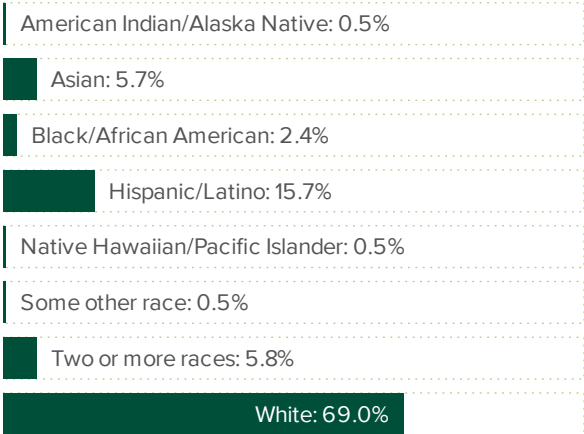
Oregon



Rural



Urban

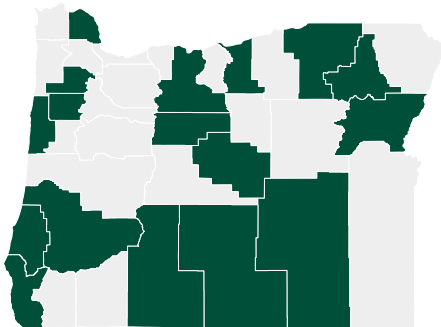


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B03002, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.

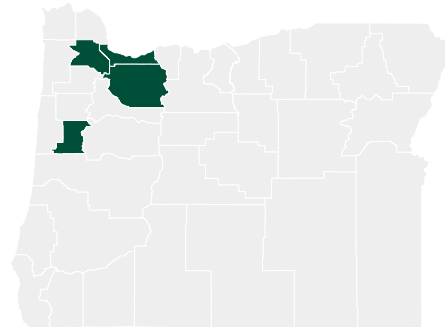


RACE/ETHNICITY

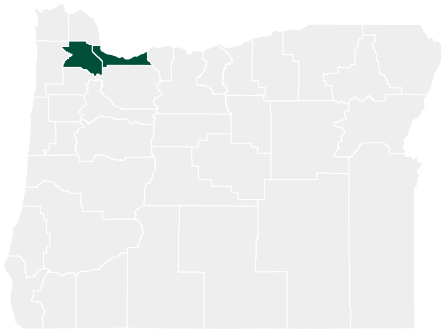
These maps show counties where the population of each race/ethnicity group is above the state average.



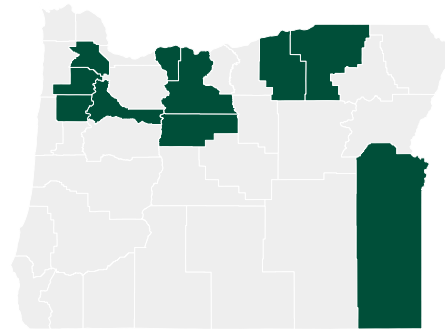
American Indian/Alaska Native



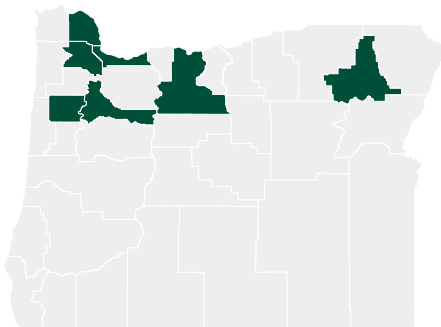
Asian



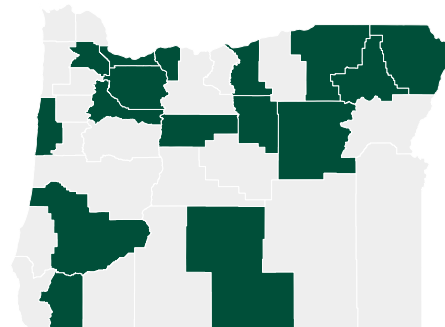
Black/African American



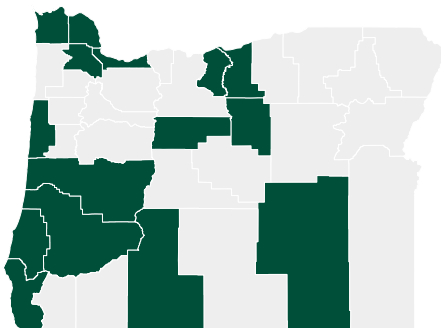
Hispanic/Latino



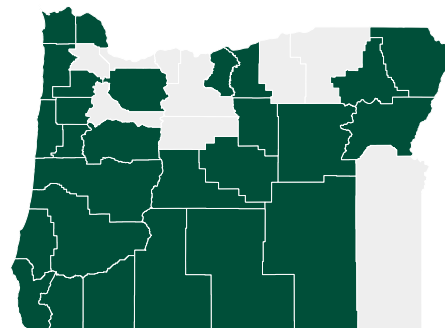
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander



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.

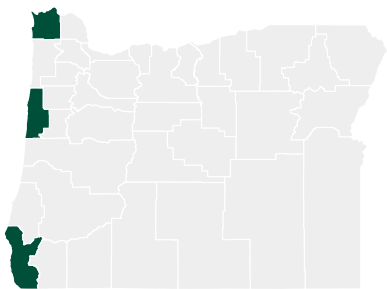
Identifying the top three employment industries in each county provides insight into local economic health and employment trends. Due to differences in average wages in different industries, the top three industries figure prominently in total wage earnings of a county. Such information can be used to inform workforce development plans or other policy. However, one year of data should not be assumed to indicate growth of an industry in an area as a sector could be losing employment but still be in the top three.

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

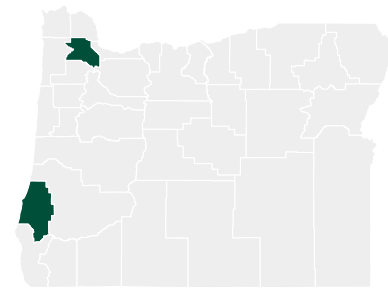
Note: This measure is based on employment covered by unemployment insurance and does not portray the full employment picture. This is particularly relevant in agricultural areas where not all workers are covered. In addition, to protect privacy, employment data is not available for an industry if less than four private establishments of that industry are in a county. For example, a hospital may be a major employer in a county but will not show in the data if there are not enough other hospitals.



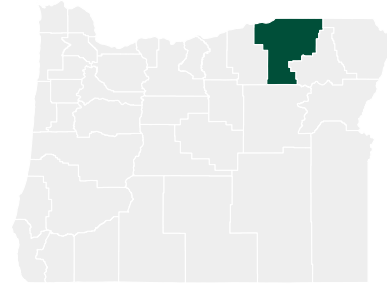
Accommodation



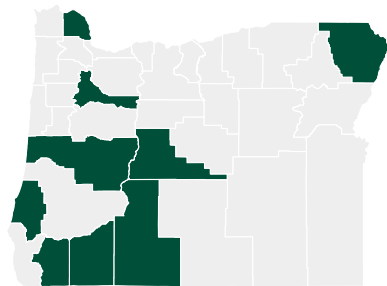
Administrative and support services



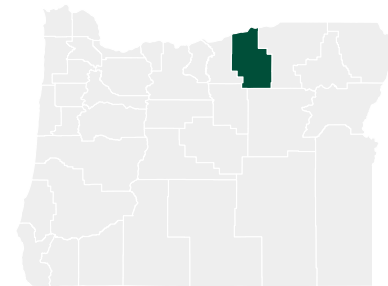
Agriculture & forestry support activity



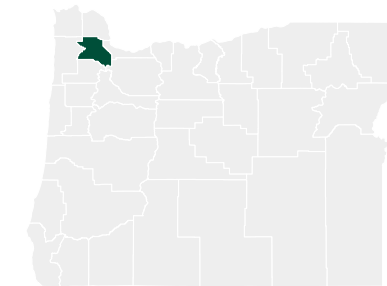
Ambulatory health care services



Animal production

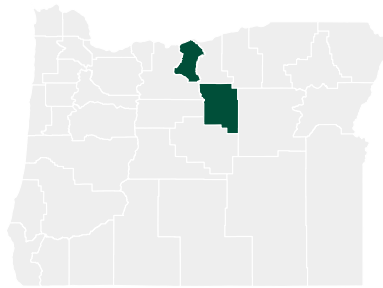
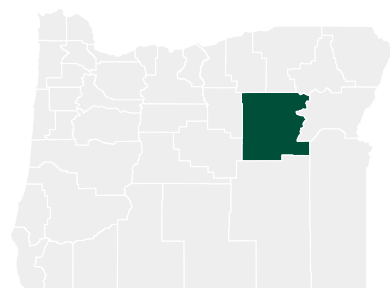
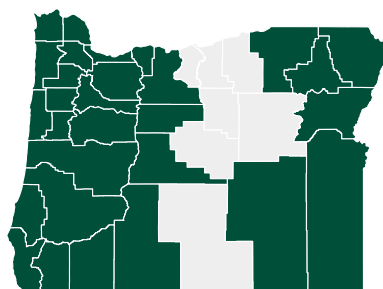
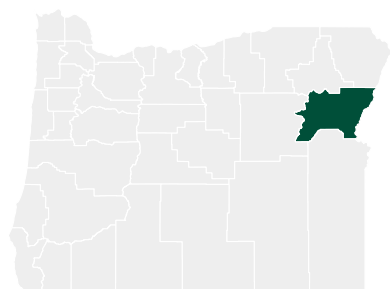
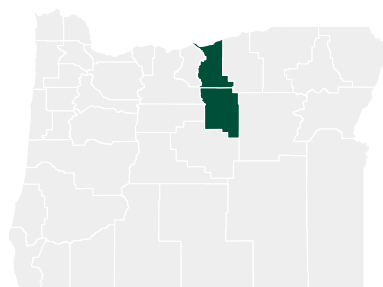
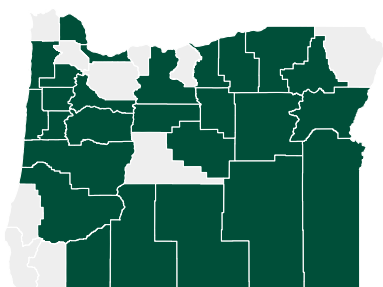
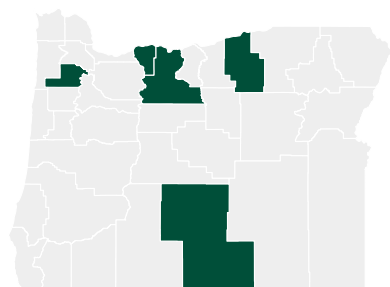


Computer and electronic product manufacturing



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

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



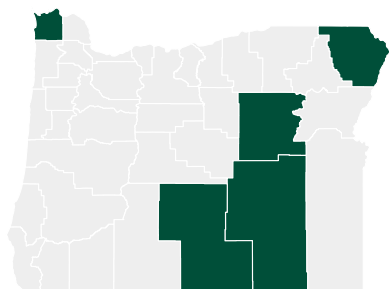


TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

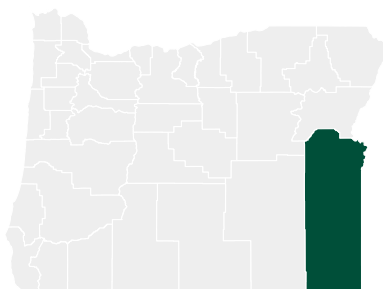
Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.



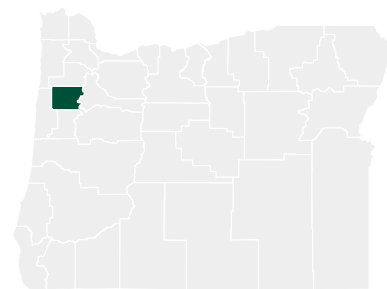
Hospitals



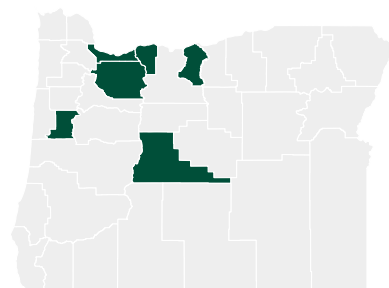
Justice, public order and safety activities



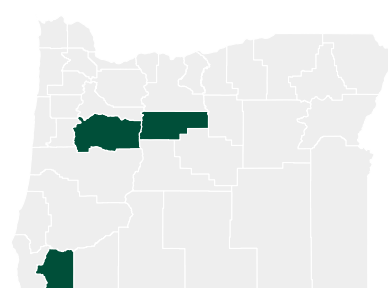
Nursing and residential care facilities



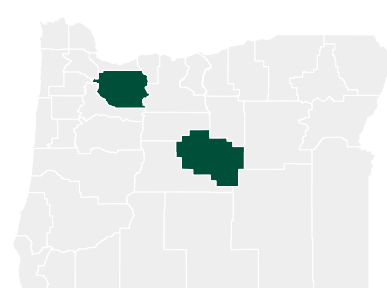
Professional and technical services



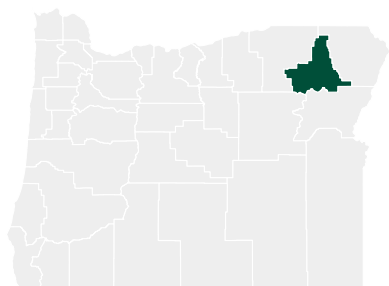
Social assistance



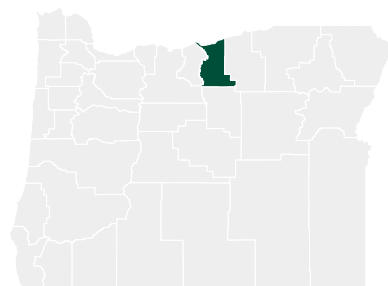
Specialty trade contractors



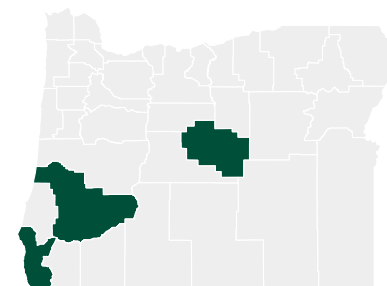
Transportation equipment manufacturing



Waste management and remediation services



Wood product manufacturing



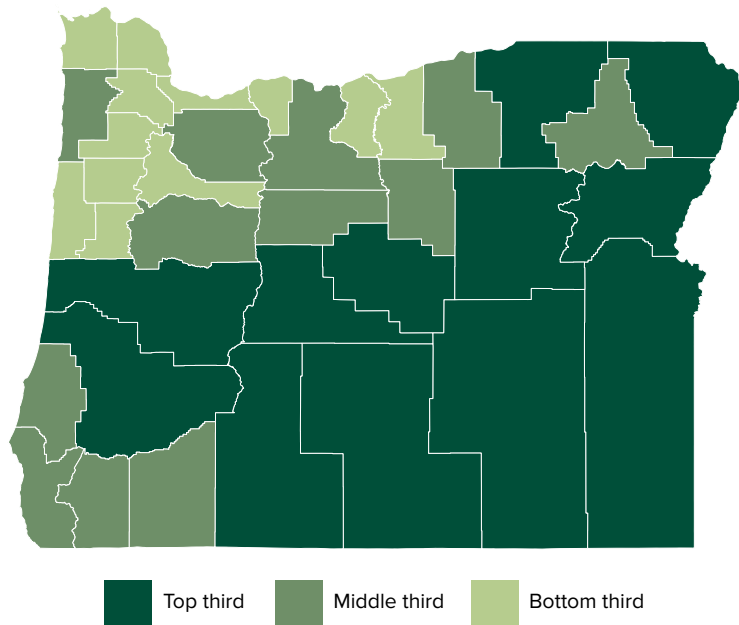
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



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

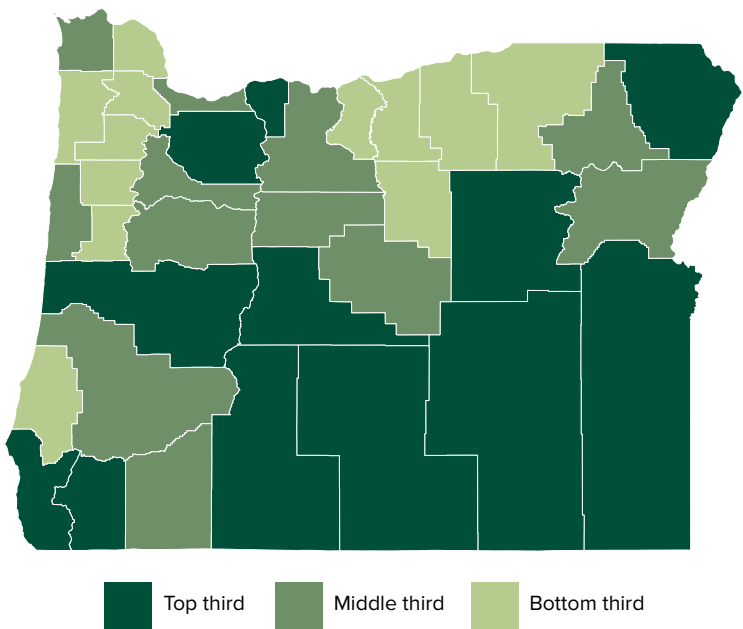
Source: US Census Bureau, Gazetteer Files, Decennial Census, 2020, updated decennially. Released 2021.



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 owned lands have significant economic impacts on the Oregon counties that contain them.



Rank	County	Percentage
1	Malheur	78.4%
2	Deschutes	77.9%
3	Lake	75.3%
4	Harney	74.8%
5	Hood River	74.3%
6	Josephine	68.1%
7	Curry	66.7%
8	Grant	62.2%
9	Klamath	60.2%
10	Lane	59.8%
11	Wallowa	58.8%
	Rural Oregon	57.4%
	Oregon	56.3%
12	Clackamas	54.5%
13	Douglas	53.0%
14	Jackson	52.2%
15	Baker	51.7%
	Urban Oregon	51.5%
16	Jefferson	50.8%
17	Crook	50.5%
18	Union	48.7%
19	Wasco	44.6%
20	Linn	39.7%
21	Multnomah	37.7%
22	Lincoln	35.3%
23	Marion	34.6%
24	Clatsop	32.6%
25	Coos	32.4%
26	Wheeler	29.0%
27	Umatilla	26.8%
28	Benton	26.3%
29	Tillamook	25.6%
30	Morrow	16.5%
31	Yamhill	16.4%
32	Washington	15.3%
33	Sherman	12.3%
34	Polk	12.1%
35	Gilliam	8.8%
36	Columbia	8.4%

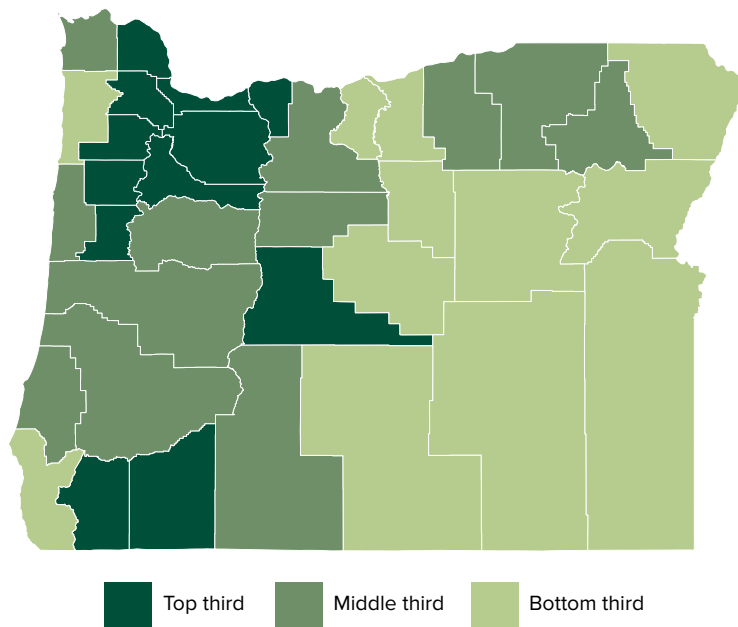
Source: Oregon Department of Forestry: Land Management Layer, 2024, collected annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Multnomah	35.6%
2	Washington	21.9%
3	Marion	12.6%
4	Clackamas	11.3%
5	Yamhill	8.7%
6	Benton	7.0%
6	Polk	7.0%
8	Columbia	6.9%
8	Jackson	6.9%
10	Deschutes	6.4%
10	Josephine	6.4%
12	Hood River	6.1%
13	Linn	5.8%
14	Lane	5.0%
15	Coos	4.3%
15	Umatilla	4.3%
17	Klamath	4.1%
18	Douglas	4.0%
	Oregon	3.6%
19	Clatsop	3.6%
19	Lincoln	3.6%
21	Jefferson	3.2%
21	Morrow	3.2%
21	Union	3.2%
24	Wasco	3.1%
25	Sherman	3.0%
26	Curry	2.6%
26	Tillamook	2.6%
28	Baker	2.4%
29	Gilliam	2.2%
29	Grant	2.2%
31	Crook	2.1%
32	Lake	1.5%
33	Wallowa	1.4%
34	Wheeler	1.3%
35	Malheur	1.0%
36	Harney	0.9%

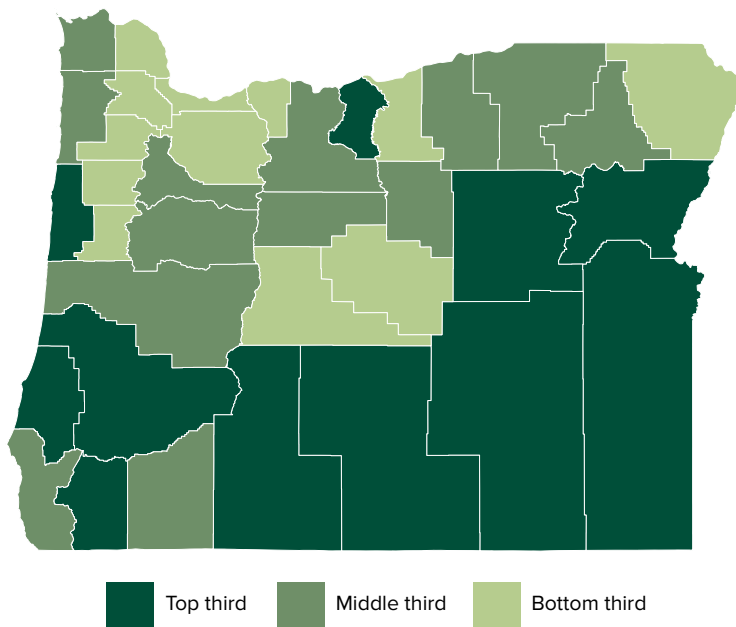
Source: US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, *National Land Cover Database*, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Lake	17.3%
2	Klamath	16.4%
3	Coos	16.2%
3	Grant	16.2%
5	Malheur	16.1%
6	Josephine	16.0%
7	Lincoln	15.6%
8	Douglas	15.4%
9	Sherman	15.1%
10	Baker	15.0%
11	Harney	14.9%
12	Curry	14.6%
12	Jefferson	14.6%
12	Lane	14.6%
12	Morrow	14.6%
16	Union	14.3%
17	Tillamook	14.1%
18	Jackson	13.8%
18	Wheeler	13.8%
20	Linn	13.7%
20	Wasco	13.7%
22	Clatsop	13.6%
22	Marion	13.6%
24	Umatilla	13.4%
25	Gilliam	13.3%
	Oregon	13.1%
26	Benton	12.8%
27	Polk	12.7%
28	Wallowa	12.6%
28	Yamhill	12.6%
30	Multnomah	12.5%
31	Crook	12.3%
32	Columbia	11.9%
33	Deschutes	11.1%
34	Washington	10.4%
35	Clackamas	10.3%
36	Hood River	10.0%

Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2022, updated annually. Released 2024.

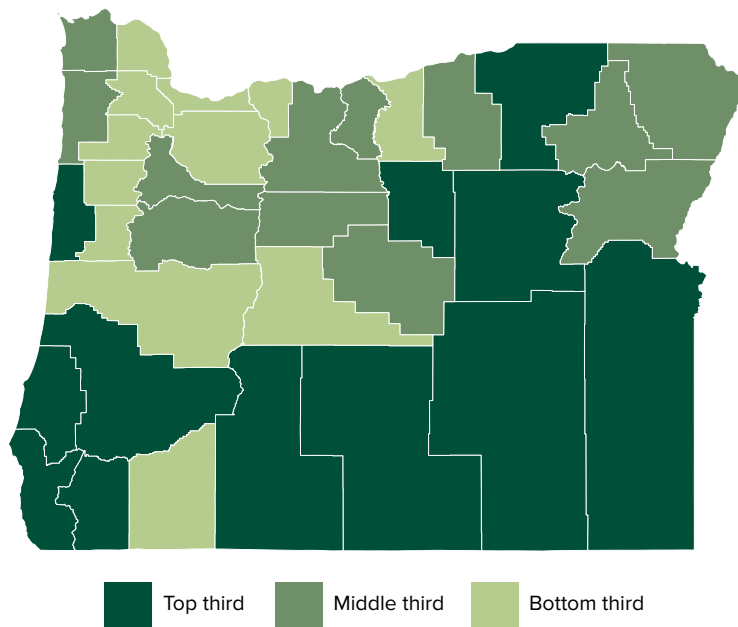


CHILD POVERTY

Definition: The child poverty rate is the percentage of individuals in a county under 18 years of age 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 for both the children experiencing poverty and the communities in which they live. Children in poverty face many barriers, including less access to food, stable housing and adequate healthcare. Such barriers can hinder social, educational and personal development opportunities leading to lowered success in school, negative health outcomes and greater difficulty accessing the job market later in life. These negative outcomes continue to be challenging barriers across the lifespan. High rates of child poverty can signal a community in social and economic distress with a greater demand for supportive public services.

In an effort to ensure data for all 36 Oregon counties, the source for this measure changed in 2025, yielding noticeably different values for many counties as well as "Urban Oregon" and "Rural Oregon."



Rank	County	Percentage
1	Wheeler	31.0%
2	Malheur	23.8%
3	Klamath	23.6%
4	Curry	22.6%
5	Umatilla	21.8%
6	Lincoln	21.3%
7	Lake	21.1%
8	Douglas	21.0%
8	Grant	21.0%
10	Coos	20.9%
11	Harney	20.8%
12	Josephine	20.7%
13	Sherman	20.2%
14	Baker	20.0%
15	Jefferson	19.1%
Rural Oregon		18.6%
16	Clatsop	18.6%
17	Marion	18.5%
18	Linn	18.4%
19	Wasco	18.3%
20	Crook	16.8%
21	Union	16.4%
21	Wallowa	16.4%
23	Tillamook	16.2%
24	Morrow	15.4%
25	Gilliam	15.1%
26	Jackson	14.0%
26	Lane	14.0%
Oregon		13.6%
28	Multnomah	13.0%
29	Hood River	12.8%
Urban Oregon		12.2%
30	Benton	11.5%
30	Columbia	11.5%
32	Polk	11.3%
33	Deschutes	10.3%
34	Yamhill	10.0%
35	Washington	8.7%
36	Clackamas	6.9%

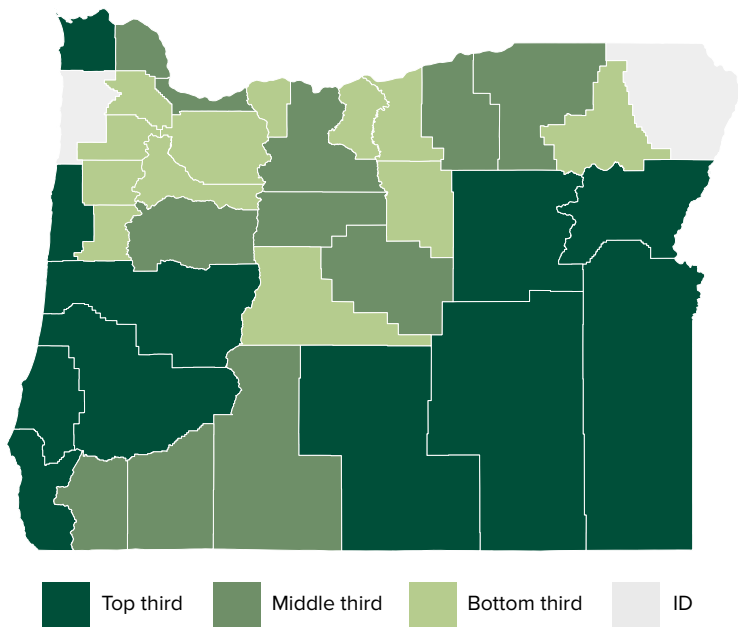
Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



FOSTER CARE

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

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



Rank	County	Amount
1	Malheur	19.6
2	Harney	19.4
3	Grant	18.0
4	Lake	11.5
5	Curry	11.2
6	Lane	10.1
7	Lincoln	9.5
8	Douglas	9.2
9	Baker	8.9
10	Clatsop	8.5
10	Coos	8.5
12	Klamath	8.1
13	Jackson	8.0
13	Wasco	8.0
Rural Oregon		7.7
15	Morrow	7.5
16	Josephine	7.3
17	Linn	7.2
18	Umatilla	7.0
19	Crook	6.4
20	Jefferson	6.2
21	Multnomah	6.0
Oregon		5.7
22	Columbia	5.7
23	Deschutes	5.4
24	Polk	5.2
Urban Oregon		5.1
25	Benton	4.8
26	Union	4.3
27	Hood River	4.1
28	Marion	4.0
29	Yamhill	3.8
30	Clackamas	3.0
31	Washington	2.3
32	Gilliam	0.0
32	Sherman	0.0
32	Wheeler	0.0
	Tillamook	ID
	Wallowa	ID

Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

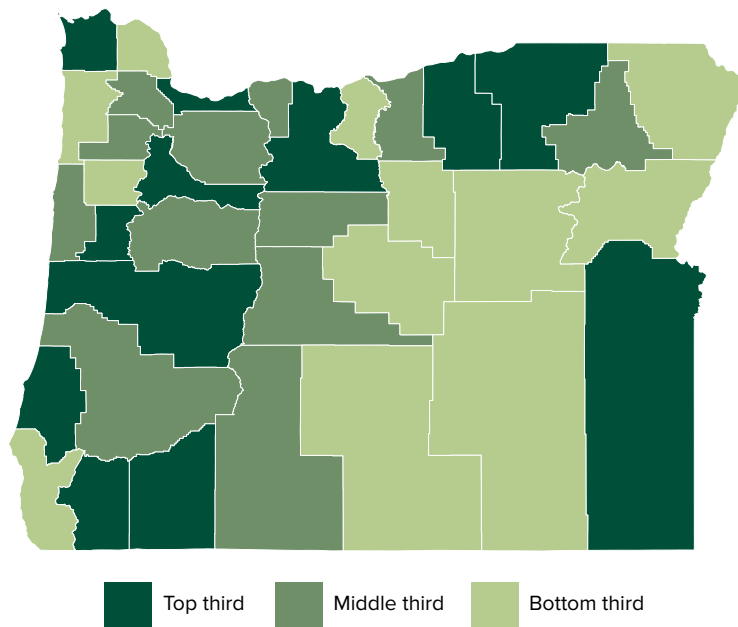
ID: Insufficient data per source



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	59.7
2	Umatilla	32.7
	Urban Oregon	32.0
3	Marion	31.8
4	Clatsop	31.5
5	Coos	29.5
	Oregon	29.4
6	Jackson	27.6
6	Lane	27.6
8	Wasco	25.9
9	Benton	25.3
10	Malheur	24.8
11	Morrow	23.2
12	Josephine	22.3
13	Douglas	22.1
13	Linn	22.1
15	Klamath	20.9
16	Union	20.8
17	Washington	20.7
	Rural Oregon	20.3
18	Hood River	19.5
19	Gilliam	19.4
20	Lincoln	18.9
21	Clackamas	18.4
22	Jefferson	17.0
23	Deschutes	16.8
24	Yamhill	14.7
25	Sherman	14.6
25	Tillamook	14.6
27	Baker	12.8
27	Polk	12.8
29	Columbia	10.6
30	Curry	9.0
31	Crook	7.5
32	Wallowa	1.4
33	Lake	1.1
34	Harney	0.7
35	Grant	0.3
36	Wheeler	0.0

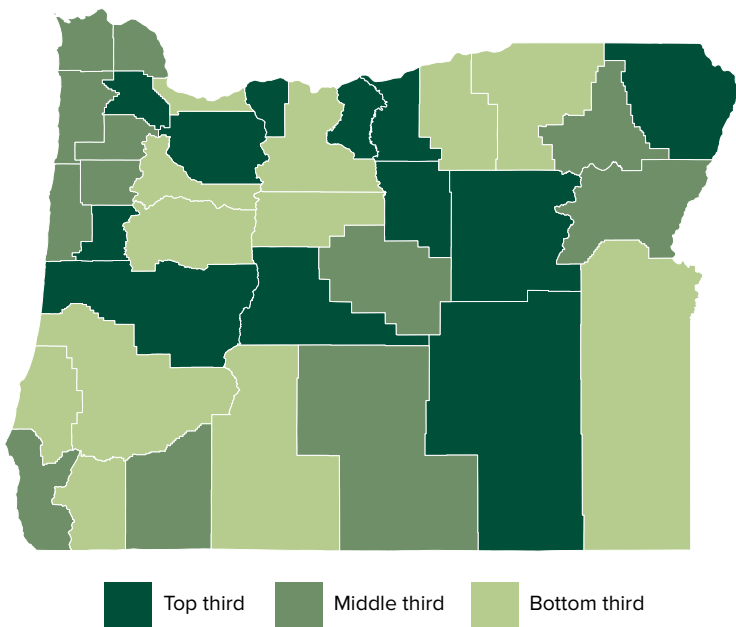
Source: Oregon State Police, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



VOTER PARTICIPATION

Definition: The percentage of registered voters who participated in the 2024 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	Percentage
1	Wheeler	86.6%
2	Benton	84.0%
3	Sherman	81.7%
4	Wallowa	81.6%
5	Grant	81.1%
6	Gilliam	80.7%
7	Deschutes	80.5%
8	Clackamas	79.3%
9	Hood River	77.8%
10	Lane	77.3%
11	Washington	77.2%
12	Harney	76.8%
13	Tillamook	76.6%
13	Yamhill	76.6%
15	Union	76.5%
16	Crook	76.0%
17	Lake	75.9%
17	Polk	75.9%
19	Clatsop	75.7%
	Oregon	75.4%
20	Baker	75.4%
20	Columbia	75.4%
22	Curry	75.2%
23	Jackson	74.8%
24	Lincoln	74.7%
25	Multnomah	74.0%
26	Coos	73.3%
27	Wasco	73.2%
28	Linn	72.7%
29	Josephine	71.8%
30	Marion	71.4%
31	Douglas	71.3%
32	Klamath	70.5%
33	Jefferson	68.9%
34	Morrow	66.5%
35	Umatilla	63.9%
36	Malheur	62.3%

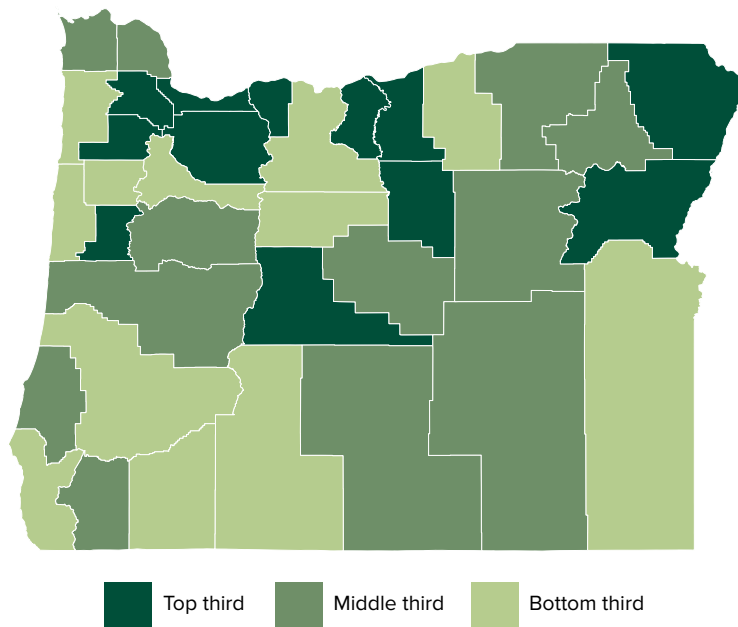
Source: Office of the Oregon Secretary of State, 2024, updated biennially. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Wallowa	55.2%
2	Gilliam	50.0%
3	Deschutes	48.8%
4	Benton	48.6%
5	Sherman	47.4%
6	Wheeler	47.3%
7	Clackamas	45.7%
8	Washington	45.5%
9	Hood River	43.7%
10	Multnomah	42.7%
11	Baker	41.7%
12	Yamhill	40.7%
Urban Oregon		40.2%
13	Linn	40.1%
Oregon		39.0%
14	Union	38.6%
15	Clatsop	38.2%
16	Columbia	37.5%
17	Lane	37.3%
18	Umatilla	35.9%
19	Crook	35.6%
20	Lake	35.4%
Rural Oregon		35.3%
21	Harney	35.2%
22	Coos	34.6%
22	Josephine	34.6%
24	Grant	34.1%
25	Malheur	33.6%
26	Klamath	33.2%
27	Douglas	33.1%
28	Jackson	32.9%
29	Wasco	31.9%
30	Lincoln	30.4%
31	Curry	28.8%
32	Tillamook	27.1%
33	Polk	26.5%
34	Marion	25.9%
35	Jefferson	24.9%
36	Morrow	24.2%

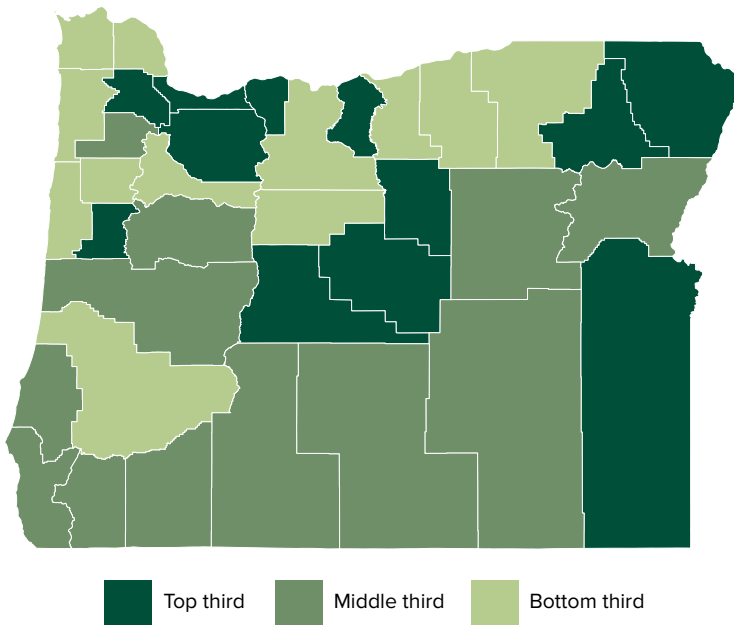
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2023-2024, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Deschutes	40.0%
2	Hood River	39.8%
3	Washington	39.7%
4	Sherman	39.1%
5	Clackamas	38.7%
6	Wheeler	36.2%
7	Benton	35.6%
8	Crook	35.2%
9	Multnomah	34.3%
Urban Oregon		33.1%
10	Malheur	32.1%
11	Wallowa	31.9%
12	Union	31.7%
Oregon		31.4%
13	Lane	30.1%
14	Grant	28.8%
15	Klamath	28.6%
16	Yamhill	27.8%
17	Linn	27.6%
18	Josephine	27.3%
19	Jackson	27.2%
20	Harney	27.1%
21	Lake	27.0%
22	Baker	26.6%
Rural Oregon		26.3%
23	Curry	26.3%
24	Coos	25.7%
25	Tillamook	25.5%
26	Columbia	24.8%
27	Clatsop	24.6%
28	Umatilla	24.3%
29	Polk	22.8%
30	Wasco	22.7%
31	Douglas	21.9%
31	Marion	21.9%
33	Jefferson	19.2%
34	Lincoln	18.0%
35	Morrow	17.7%
36	Gilliam	13.0%

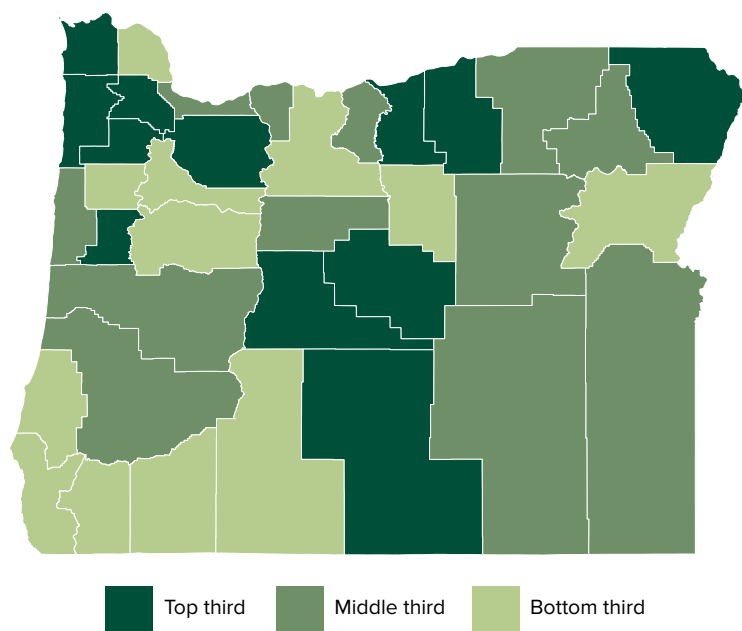
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2023-2024, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Gilliam	95.0%
2	Crook	93.6%
3	Clatsop	89.6%
4	Deschutes	89.5%
5	Morrow	89.4%
5	Wallowa	89.4%
7	Washington	89.2%
8	Benton	88.7%
9	Clackamas	88.2%
10	Tillamook	87.7%
11	Yamhill	87.3%
12	Lake	86.7%
13	Lincoln	86.6%
14	Hood River	86.5%
15	Umatilla	86.1%
16	Malheur	85.7%
16	Sherman	85.7%
18	Union	85.5%
Urban Oregon		85.3%
19	Grant	85.0%
20	Douglas	84.9%
20	Jefferson	84.9%
Oregon		84.8%
22	Lane	84.4%
23	Multnomah	84.2%
Rural Oregon		83.4%
24	Harney	83.1%
25	Marion	81.8%
26	Columbia	81.5%
27	Polk	80.9%
28	Josephine	80.1%
29	Curry	79.9%
30	Jackson	79.6%
31	Linn	79.0%
32	Baker	78.5%
32	Klamath	78.5%
34	Wasco	74.6%
35	Coos	73.7%
36	Wheeler	58.7%

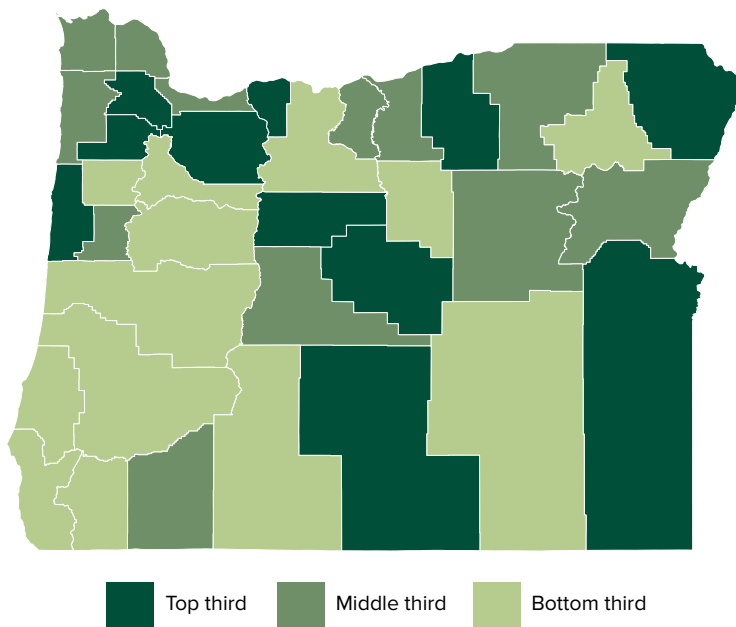
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2023-2024, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Morrow	95.1%
2	Lake	94.2%
3	Hood River	93.1%
4	Crook	92.4%
5	Wallowa	91.8%
6	Jefferson	90.7%
7	Washington	90.1%
8	Clackamas	89.7%
9	Malheur	89.4%
10	Lincoln	88.4%
11	Yamhill	88.1%
12	Clatsop	87.5%
12	Sherman	87.5%
14	Gilliam	87.0%
15	Deschutes	86.1%
16	Jackson	85.8%
17	Umatilla	85.7%
Urban Oregon		84.9%
18	Benton	84.8%
19	Tillamook	84.5%
20	Baker	84.3%
Oregon		83.8%
21	Columbia	83.7%
22	Multnomah	82.5%
Rural Oregon		82.4%
23	Grant	82.4%
24	Marion	81.9%
24	Polk	81.9%
26	Harney	81.8%
27	Josephine	80.4%
28	Curry	80.2%
28	Lane	80.2%
30	Klamath	79.1%
31	Linn	78.3%
32	Union	76.5%
33	Douglas	75.7%
34	Wasco	73.7%
35	Coos	70.0%
36	Wheeler	56.2%

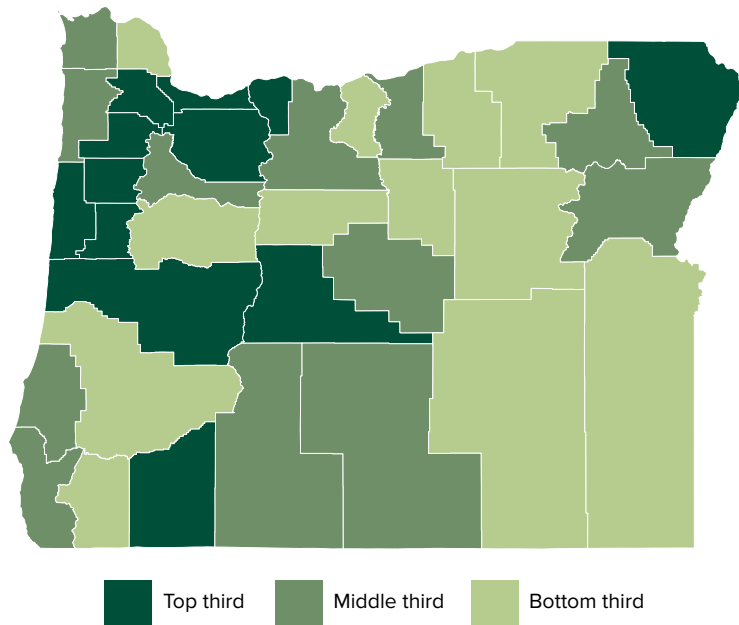
Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Benton	54.4%
2	Multnomah	48.6%
3	Washington	46.7%
4	Deschutes	43.4%
Urban Oregon		40.4%
5	Clackamas	39.7%
6	Hood River	39.4%
7	Wallowa	36.9%
Oregon		36.2%
8	Lane	33.4%
9	Jackson	30.6%
9	Polk	30.6%
11	Yamhill	29.2%
12	Lincoln	28.8%
13	Baker	27.0%
Rural Oregon		26.5%
14	Clatsop	26.3%
15	Marion	26.0%
16	Tillamook	25.1%
17	Union	24.9%
18	Curry	24.2%
19	Crook	22.5%
20	Wasco	21.8%
21	Coos	21.7%
22	Klamath	21.5%
23	Gilliam	20.9%
23	Lake	20.9%
25	Linn	20.8%
26	Wheeler	20.4%
27	Jefferson	20.0%
28	Grant	19.7%
28	Josephine	19.7%
30	Columbia	19.2%
31	Douglas	18.9%
32	Umatilla	18.0%
33	Sherman	16.1%
34	Harney	15.6%
35	Malheur	15.5%
36	Morrow	9.8%

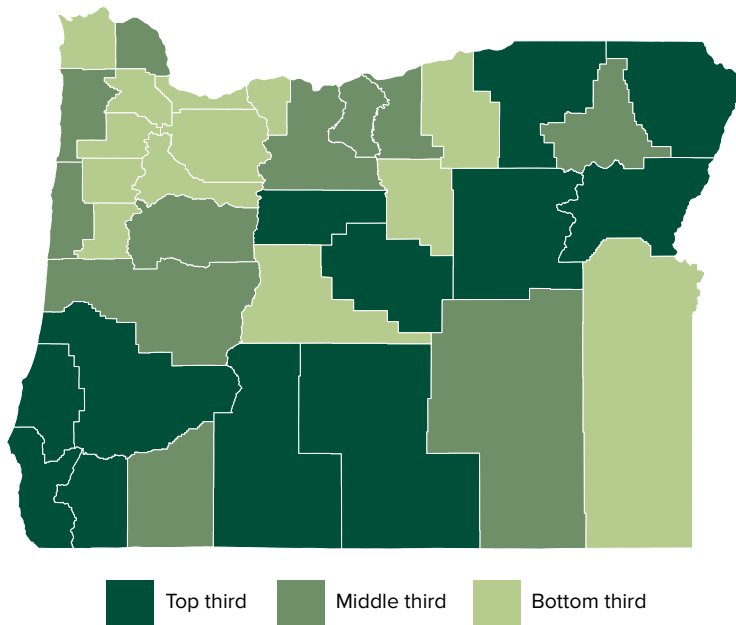
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP02, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Klamath	5.5%
2	Josephine	5.3%
3	Grant	5.2%
4	Crook	5.1%
4	Curry	5.1%
4	Lake	5.1%
7	Douglas	4.9%
8	Baker	4.8%
9	Wallowa	4.6%
10	Coos	4.5%
10	Jefferson	4.5%
10	Umatilla	4.5%
13	Jackson	4.4%
13	Lincoln	4.4%
15	Gilliam	4.3%
15	Harney	4.3%
17	Columbia	4.2%
18	Linn	4.1%
18	Tillamook	4.1%
18	Wasco	4.1%
21	Sherman	4.0%
21	Union	4.0%
23	Lane	3.9%
	Oregon	3.8%
24	Clatsop	3.8%
24	Malheur	3.8%
26	Deschutes	3.7%
26	Marion	3.7%
26	Polk	3.7%
29	Morrow	3.6%
30	Multnomah	3.5%
30	Yamhill	3.5%
32	Clackamas	3.4%
33	Wheeler	3.3%
34	Benton	3.2%
34	Washington	3.2%
36	Hood River	3.1%

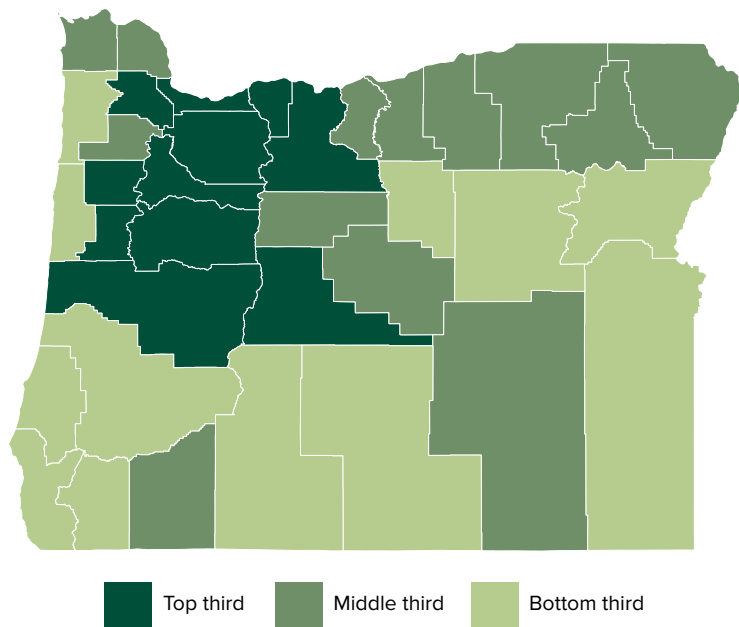
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Economic Data, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Multnomah	69.6%
2	Washington	68.7%
3	Hood River	68.6%
	Urban Oregon	65.5%
4	Clackamas	63.5%
5	Deschutes	63.1%
	Oregon	62.2%
6	Marion	61.5%
7	Benton	60.9%
8	Lane	60.5%
9	Linn	60.1%
10	Wasco	60.0%
11	Polk	59.7%
12	Morrow	59.4%
12	Yamhill	59.4%
14	Union	58.8%
15	Umatilla	58.2%
16	Columbia	58.1%
17	Jackson	57.4%
18	Crook	57.1%
19	Jefferson	56.6%
20	Wallowa	55.9%
21	Clatsop	55.7%
	Rural Oregon	54.5%
22	Sherman	52.3%
23	Harney	52.0%
24	Gilliam	51.8%
25	Klamath	50.9%
26	Malheur	50.7%
27	Coos	50.2%
28	Tillamook	49.8%
29	Douglas	49.7%
29	Grant	49.7%
31	Josephine	49.6%
32	Lincoln	49.1%
33	Lake	49.0%
34	Baker	48.9%
35	Curry	44.5%
36	Wheeler	41.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B23025, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.

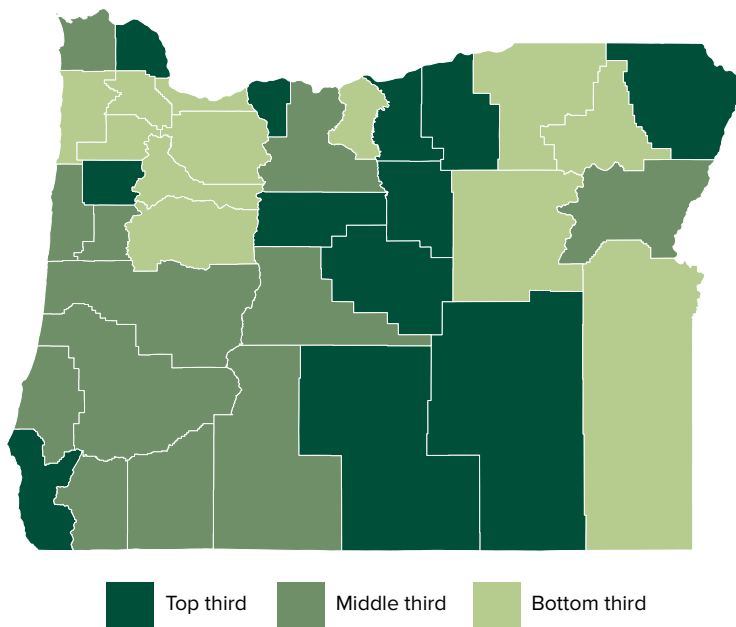


CHANGE IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Definition: The percent change in gross domestic product between the listed year and the year prior.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an estimate of the value of final goods and services produced by an economy. GDP is widely used as a national and global indicator of an economy's health. A growing GDP is generally good for workers. While informal and unpaid labor, including domestic work, both contribute to economic health, GDP calculations cannot easily incorporate their value because they are challenging to quantify. We report percent change in GDP for each Oregon county, factoring in changes of the value of a dollar or consumer spending over time. This measure can be used to understand local economic dynamics, for decision making about resource allocation and policy planning, and to compare across different counties.

This measure replaces Job Growth (reported 2018-2024).



Rank	County	Percentage
1	Gilliam	16.1%
2	Lake	15.6%
3	Wheeler	15.3%
4	Hood River	13.2%
5	Harney	9.7%
6	Morrow	9.1%
6	Polk	9.1%
8	Crook	8.9%
9	Jefferson	7.2%
10	Wallowa	5.9%
11	Columbia	5.2%
12	Curry	5.0%
13	Josephine	4.9%
14	Klamath	4.7%
15	Wasco	4.2%
16	Deschutes	4.1%
17	Coos	4.0%
18	Douglas	3.7%
19	Jackson	3.6%
19	Lincoln	3.6%
Rural Oregon		3.5%
21	Benton	3.5%
22	Clatsop	3.0%
23	Baker	2.4%
Oregon		2.3%
24	Lane	2.3%
Urban Oregon		2.1%
25	Multnomah	2.0%
26	Marion	1.8%
27	Linn	1.7%
28	Washington	1.6%
29	Tillamook	0.9%
30	Clackamas	0.8%
30	Union	0.8%
32	Grant	0.6%
32	Yamhill	0.6%
34	Umatilla	-0.6%
35	Malheur	-5.7%
36	Sherman	-9.5%

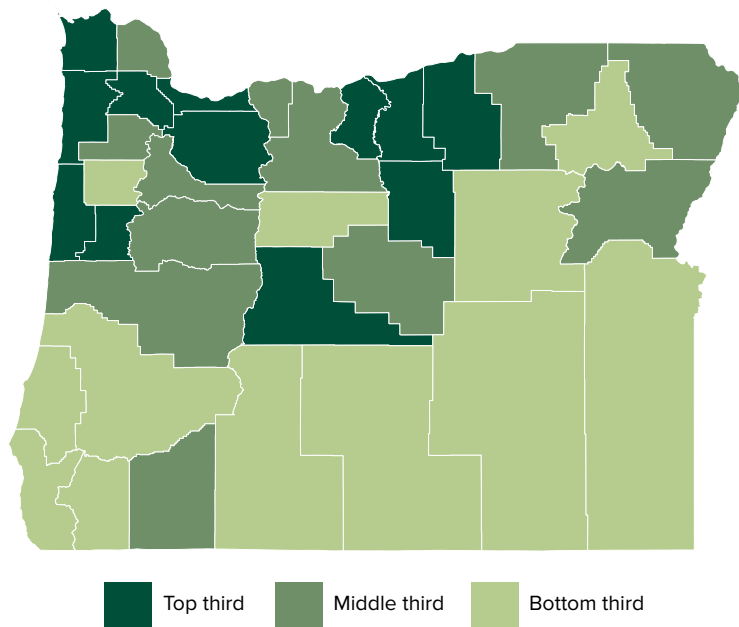
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, CAGDP1, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2024.



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	\$6,074
2	Sherman	\$5,278
3	Morrow	\$4,101
4	Multnomah	\$2,636
5	Lincoln	\$2,583
6	Clackamas	\$2,404
7	Tillamook	\$2,403
8	Clatsop	\$2,384
9	Deschutes	\$2,233
10	Washington	\$2,206
Urban Oregon		\$2,083
11	Wheeler	\$2,005
Oregon		\$1,953
12	Benton	\$1,843
13	Wasco	\$1,802
14	Hood River	\$1,760
15	Columbia	\$1,686
16	Lane	\$1,680
17	Baker	\$1,576
18	Linn	\$1,551
19	Jackson	\$1,542
20	Wallowa	\$1,508
Rural Oregon		\$1,502
21	Umatilla	\$1,454
22	Crook	\$1,452
23	Yamhill	\$1,450
24	Marion	\$1,400
25	Lake	\$1,384
26	Jefferson	\$1,343
27	Harney	\$1,278
28	Polk	\$1,224
29	Union	\$1,220
30	Curry	\$1,211
31	Coos	\$1,185
32	Grant	\$1,178
33	Klamath	\$1,111
34	Douglas	\$1,068
35	Malheur	\$1,052
36	Josephine	\$978

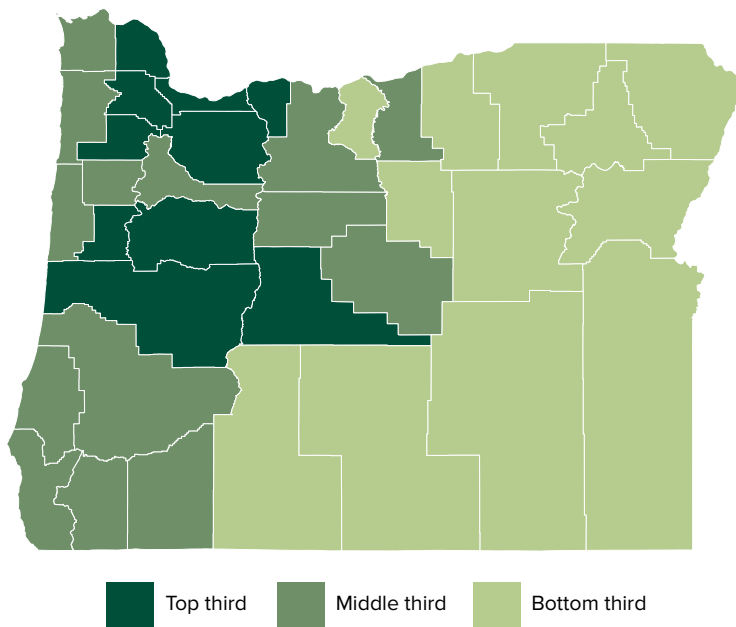
Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Property Tax Statistics, Table 1.6, 2022-2023, updated annually. Released 2023.



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	\$1,610
1	Columbia	\$1,610
1	Multnomah	\$1,610
1	Washington	\$1,610
1	Yamhill	\$1,610
6	Deschutes	\$1,184
7	Benton	\$1,158
8	Lane	\$1,025
9	Linn	\$1,000
10	Hood River	\$989
11	Jackson	\$978
11	Marion	\$978
11	Polk	\$978
14	Clatsop	\$977
15	Curry	\$942
16	Douglas	\$941
17	Lincoln	\$903
18	Crook	\$890
19	Josephine	\$887
20	Wasco	\$859
21	Tillamook	\$832
22	Gilliam	\$818
23	Jefferson	\$806
24	Coos	\$785
25	Umatilla	\$776
26	Lake	\$765
27	Union	\$761
28	Sherman	\$746
28	Wallowa	\$746
30	Klamath	\$722
31	Baker	\$719
32	Morrow	\$716
33	Grant	\$698
34	Malheur	\$678
35	Wheeler	\$637
36	Harney	\$628

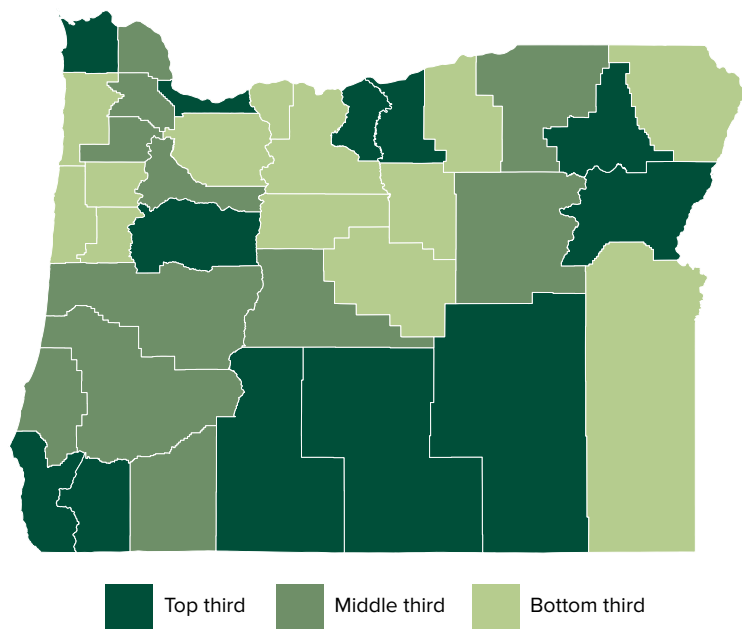
Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Fair Market Rents, 2023, updated annually. Released 2023.



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	Percentage
1	Sherman	21.7%
2	Lake	12.7%
3	Harney	12.5%
4	Baker	11.2%
5	Gilliam	11.1%
6	Klamath	10.5%
7	Curry	9.8%
8	Clatsop	9.4%
9	Linn	8.3%
10	Union	7.9%
11	Josephine	7.7%
12	Multnomah	7.6%
13	Douglas	7.4%
	Rural Oregon	7.3%
14	Lane	7.3%
	Oregon	7.2%
	Urban Oregon	7.1%
15	Jackson	7.1%
15	Marion	7.1%
15	Umatilla	7.1%
18	Deschutes	7.0%
19	Columbia	6.9%
20	Washington	6.8%
20	Yamhill	6.8%
22	Coos	6.7%
22	Grant	6.7%
24	Polk	6.6%
24	Wasco	6.6%
26	Clackamas	6.4%
27	Wheeler	6.3%
28	Benton	6.2%
28	Morrow	6.2%
30	Jefferson	5.9%
31	Crook	5.8%
31	Hood River	5.8%
33	Malheur	5.6%
34	Tillamook	4.6%
35	Lincoln	4.4%
36	Wallowa	3.2%

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

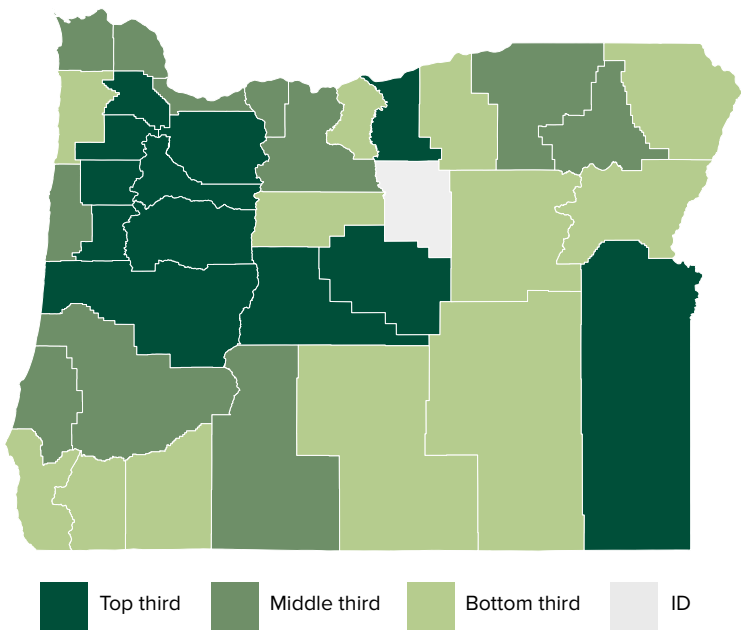


VACCINATION RATE, 2-YEAR-OLDS

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	Percentage
1	Crook	73%
2	Malheur	73%
3	Yamhill	72%
4	Polk	72%
5	Washington	72%
6	Clackamas	71%
7	Gilliam	71%
8	Lane	70%
9	Marion	70%
10	Benton	70%
11	Linn	69%
12	Deschutes	68%
	Oregon	68%
13	Multnomah	68%
13	Union	68%
15	Klamath	68%
16	Wasco	67%
17	Coos	67%
18	Lincoln	66%
19	Clatsop	66%
20	Douglas	65%
21	Columbia	64%
22	Umatilla	64%
23	Hood River	64%
24	Baker	64%
24	Jefferson	64%
26	Wallowa	64%
27	Tillamook	63%
28	Morrow	61%
29	Jackson	60%
30	Harney	58%
30	Josephine	58%
32	Sherman	58%
33	Curry	57%
34	Lake	46%
35	Grant	42%
	Wheeler	ID

Source: Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Child Immunization Rates, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

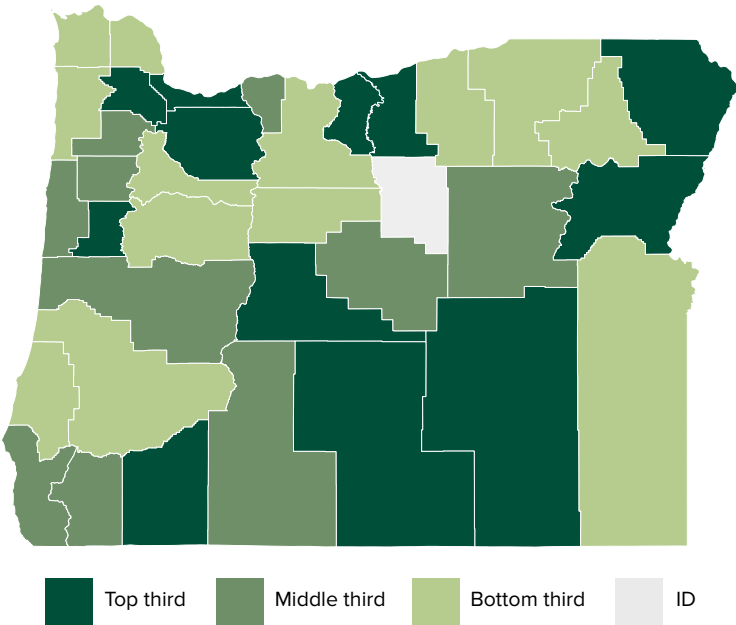
ID: Insufficient data per source



GOOD OR BETTER HEALTH

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

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



Rank	County	Percentage
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.

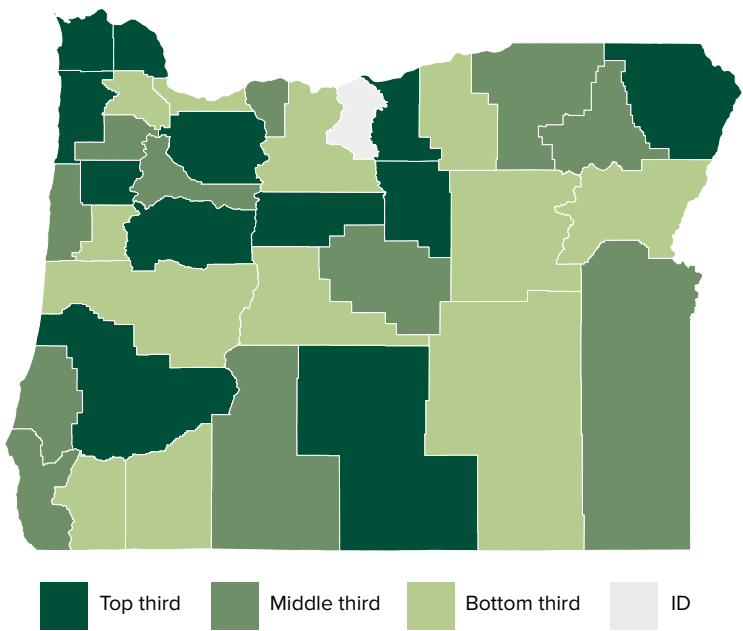
ID: Insufficient data per source



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	675:1
2	Linn	379:1
3	Lake	377:1
4	Wheeler	359:1
5	Polk	315:1
6	Jefferson	310:1
7	Tillamook	301:1
8	Wallowa	240:1
9	Clatsop	236:1
9	Douglas	236:1
11	Clackamas	234:1
12	Columbia	230:1
13	Union	208:1
14	Marion	205:1
14	Umatilla	205:1
16	Hood River	201:1
17	Yamhill	189:1
18	Crook	188:1
19	Lincoln	182:1
20	Malheur	180:1
21	Coos	179:1
22	Klamath	172:1
23	Curry	170:1
24	Washington	165:1
25	Grant	164:1
26	Deschutes	145:1
27	Jackson	139:1
27	Wasco	139:1
Oregon		137:1
29	Baker	121:1
30	Harney	118:1
31	Josephine	104:1
32	Morrow	99:1
33	Multnomah	87:1
34	Lane	86:1
35	Benton	73:1
Sherman		ID

Source: County Health Rankings analysis of Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services National Provider Identification data, 2024, updated annually. Released 2025.

ID: Insufficient data per source

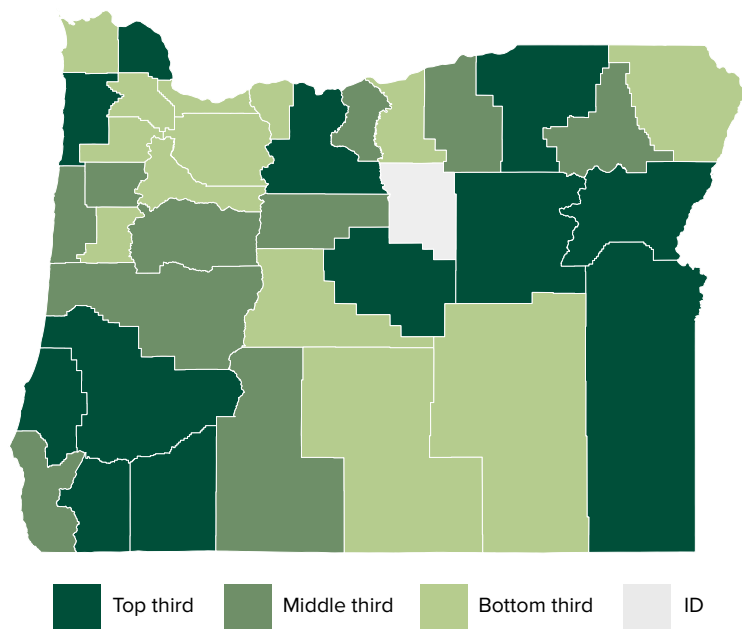


TOBACCO USE

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

Tobacco use remains 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	Percentage
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.

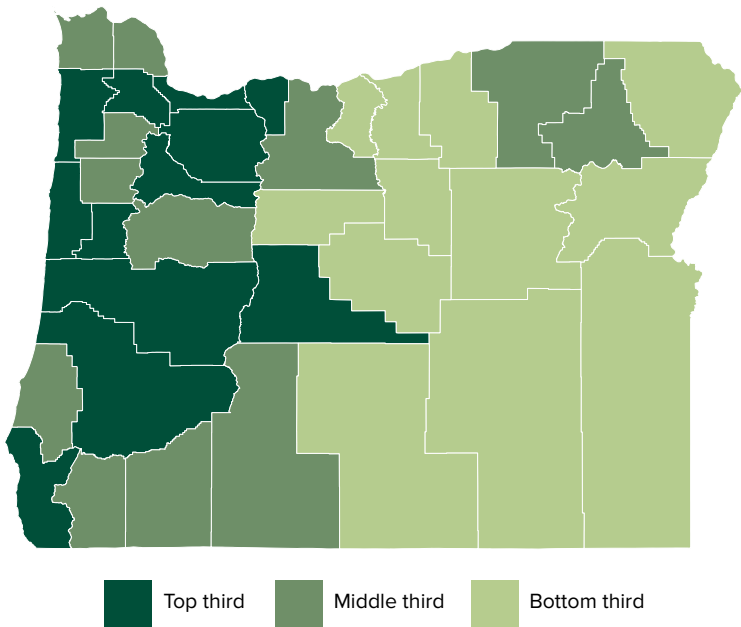
ID: Insufficient data per source



BROADBAND AVAILABILITY

Definition: The percentage of households that have wired broadband internet (100 Mbps download/20 Mbps upload) available for purchase.

Today, access to high-speed internet 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 and recently updated it to 100 Mbps download/20 Mbps upload from 25 Mbps/3 Mbps. This measure reports the percentage of households with wired broadband available for purchase. Households may also be able to access broadband through wireless, satellite or mobile technologies, but because these often have data caps, line-of-sight challenges, or are cost-prohibitive, we choose to report wired availability only. Additionally, this measure represents what is available, not the much smaller percentage of households that have subscribed to broadband service. Exact data on the percentage of households with subscriptions by county is not available at this time.



Rank	County	Percentage
1	Multnomah	99.0%
2	Washington	96.8%
3	Douglas	95.7%
4	Clackamas	94.1%
5	Marion	93.4%
6	Deschutes	92.4%
6	Hood River	92.4%
8	Curry	90.2%
8	Lane	90.2%
	Oregon	90.0%
10	Benton	89.2%
11	Lincoln	87.3%
12	Tillamook	86.8%
13	Linn	86.2%
14	Clatsop	85.8%
15	Jackson	84.2%
16	Polk	83.5%
17	Coos	82.6%
18	Umatilla	81.2%
19	Yamhill	81.1%
20	Josephine	79.0%
21	Columbia	75.7%
22	Klamath	70.0%
23	Wasco	68.4%
24	Union	66.9%
25	Malheur	65.2%
26	Jefferson	64.1%
27	Baker	63.0%
28	Grant	62.1%
29	Harney	57.0%
30	Crook	56.4%
31	Morrow	50.2%
32	Wallowa	49.4%
33	Gilliam	38.8%
33	Sherman	38.8%
35	Wheeler	34.7%
36	Lake	33.5%

Source: FCC National Broadband Map, 2024, updated annually. Released 2025.

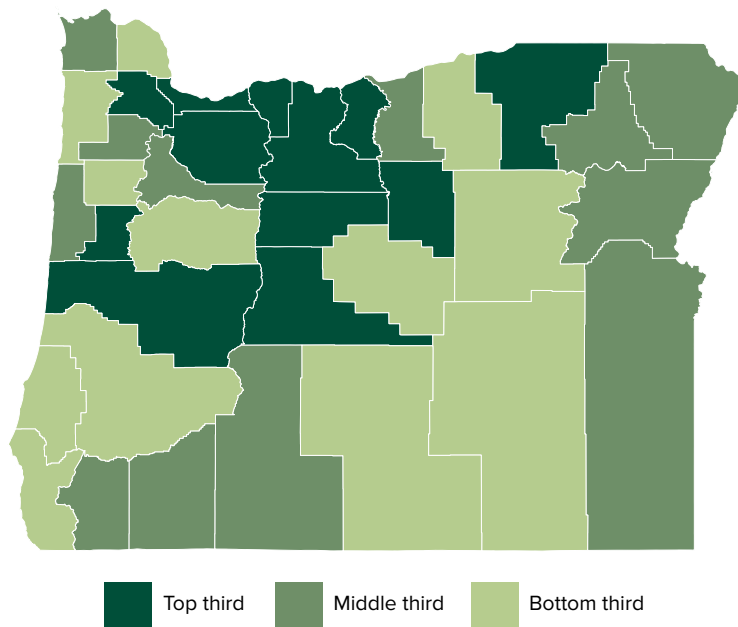


CHILD CARE

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.

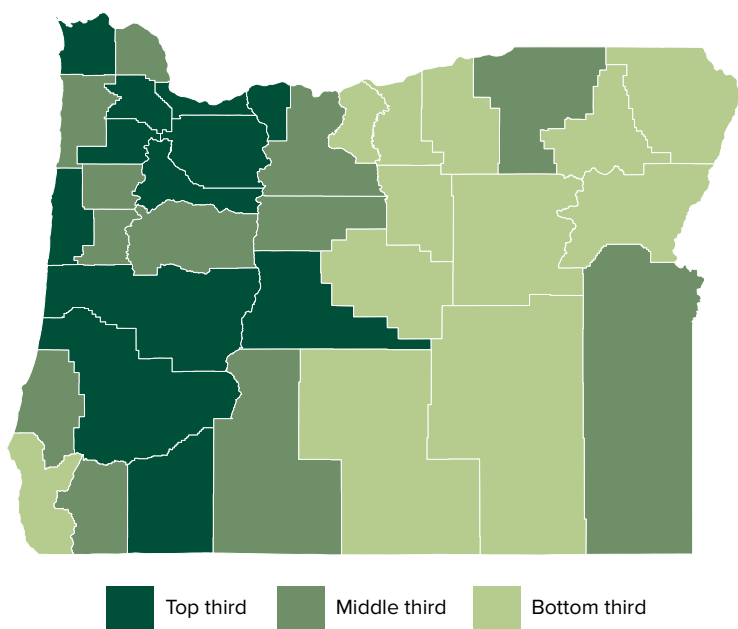
NOTE: Find Child Care Oregon is a state-wide resource (findchildcareoregon.org) designed to help families find child care providers.



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 set the ambitious goal for at least 90 percent of new vehicles sold in the state to be 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	3,789
	Urban Oregon	2,755
	Rural Oregon	1,034
1	Multnomah	717
2	Washington	534
3	Clackamas	378
4	Lane	300
5	Marion	298
6	Deschutes	200
7	Jackson	168
8	Douglas	149
9	Lincoln	108
10	Yamhill	90
11	Clatsop	77
12	Hood River	75
13	Benton	73
14	Klamath	72
15	Coos	66
16	Tillamook	57
17	Josephine	52
18	Linn	47
19	Umatilla	43
20	Polk	40
21	Jefferson	35
22	Malheur	34
23	Wasco	32
24	Columbia	30
25	Crook	29
26	Baker	15
26	Curry	15
28	Morrow	12
29	Harney	10
29	Union	10
31	Wallowa	8
32	Grant	5
32	Wheeler	5
34	Gilliam	2
34	Sherman	2
36	Lake	1

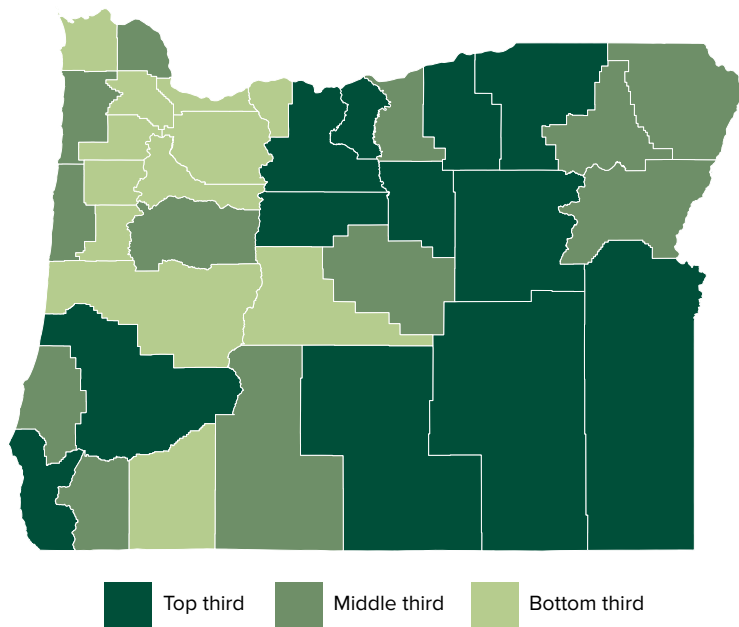
Source: US Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Data Center, 2024, collected annually. Released 2024.



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	Percentage
1	Morrow	32.7%
2	Sherman	27.2%
3	Harney	22.3%
4	Wasco	19.3%
5	Douglas	19.0%
6	Grant	18.4%
7	Lake	18.1%
8	Curry	17.6%
9	Umatilla	17.5%
10	Wheeler	17.0%
11	Malheur	16.2%
12	Jefferson	16.0%
Rural Oregon		15.2%
13	Crook	15.2%
14	Gilliam	15.0%
15	Josephine	14.8%
16	Coos	14.2%
17	Linn	14.0%
18	Lincoln	13.6%
19	Columbia	13.3%
20	Klamath	13.2%
21	Baker	12.5%
22	Union	11.8%
23	Tillamook	10.8%
24	Wallowa	10.7%
25	Hood River	10.3%
26	Jackson	10.0%
27	Yamhill	9.7%
28	Lane	8.3%
29	Marion	7.4%
Oregon		7.2%
30	Polk	5.9%
31	Clackamas	5.8%
32	Benton	5.3%
33	Clatsop	5.2%
34	Deschutes	4.6%
Urban Oregon		3.8%
35	Washington	2.0%
36	Multnomah	1.6%

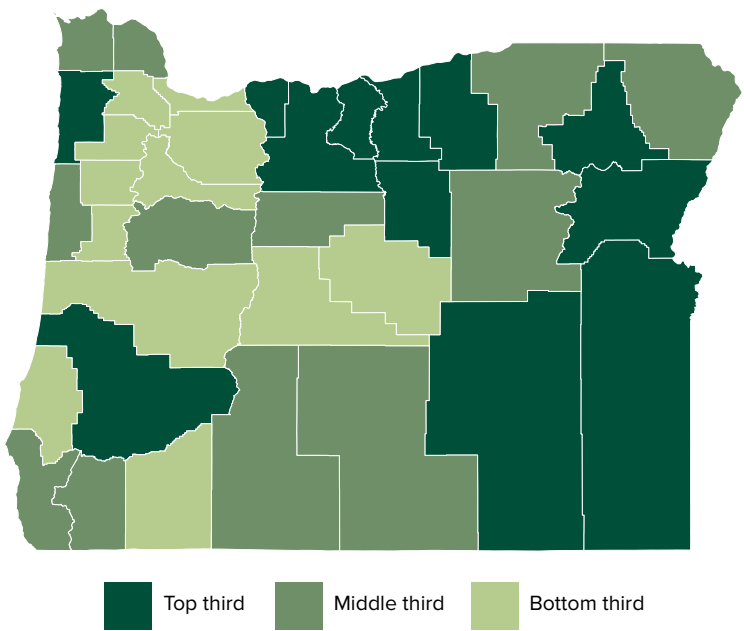
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table DP04, 2019-2023, 5-year estimates updated annually. Released 2024.



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	93,039
2	Sherman	75,974
3	Baker	20,500
4	Morrow	16,720
5	Wheeler	16,515
6	Harney	15,394
7	Wasco	14,399
8	Hood River	13,432
9	Malheur	11,365
10	Union	10,938
11	Douglas	10,064
12	Tillamook	9,492
13	Linn	9,173
14	Umatilla	9,161
15	Clatsop	9,069
16	Lake	8,698
Rural Oregon		8,565
17	Jefferson	8,420
18	Grant	8,102
19	Lincoln	7,869
20	Klamath	7,479
21	Wallowa	6,532
22	Curry	5,831
23	Josephine	5,659
24	Columbia	5,480
25	Coos	5,396
26	Marion	5,198
Oregon		5,112
27	Polk	4,932
28	Crook	4,822
29	Jackson	4,581
30	Yamhill	4,579
31	Clackamas	4,177
Urban Oregon		4,115
32	Deschutes	4,034
33	Lane	4,034
34	Multnomah	3,716
35	Washington	2,886
36	Benton	2,750

Source: Oregon Department of Transportation, Population Research Center at Portland State University, 2023, updated annually. Released 2024.

For more information

This edition and previous editions of *Oregon by the Numbers* are available for PDF download:

tfff.org/obtn

Sign up to receive a notification when the next edition of this report is available:

tfff.org

Send your feedback to:

obtn@tfff.org



@FordFamilyFound

#OregonByTheNumbers

Connect with us

How do you use
#OregonByTheNumbers?

f **@** **in** **▶**
@FordFamilyFound

tfff.org