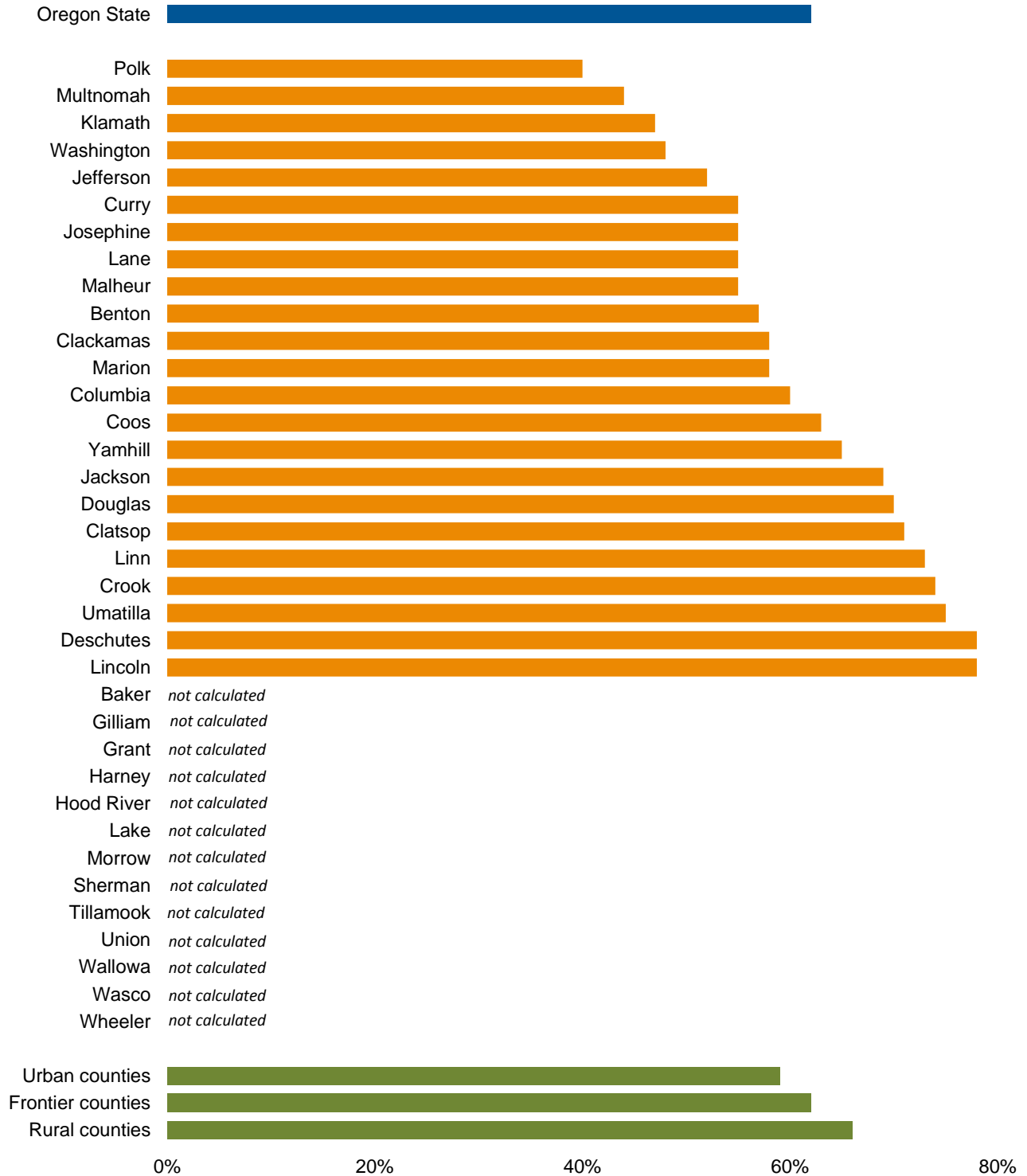


Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2012–2016

Percent Black/white segregation

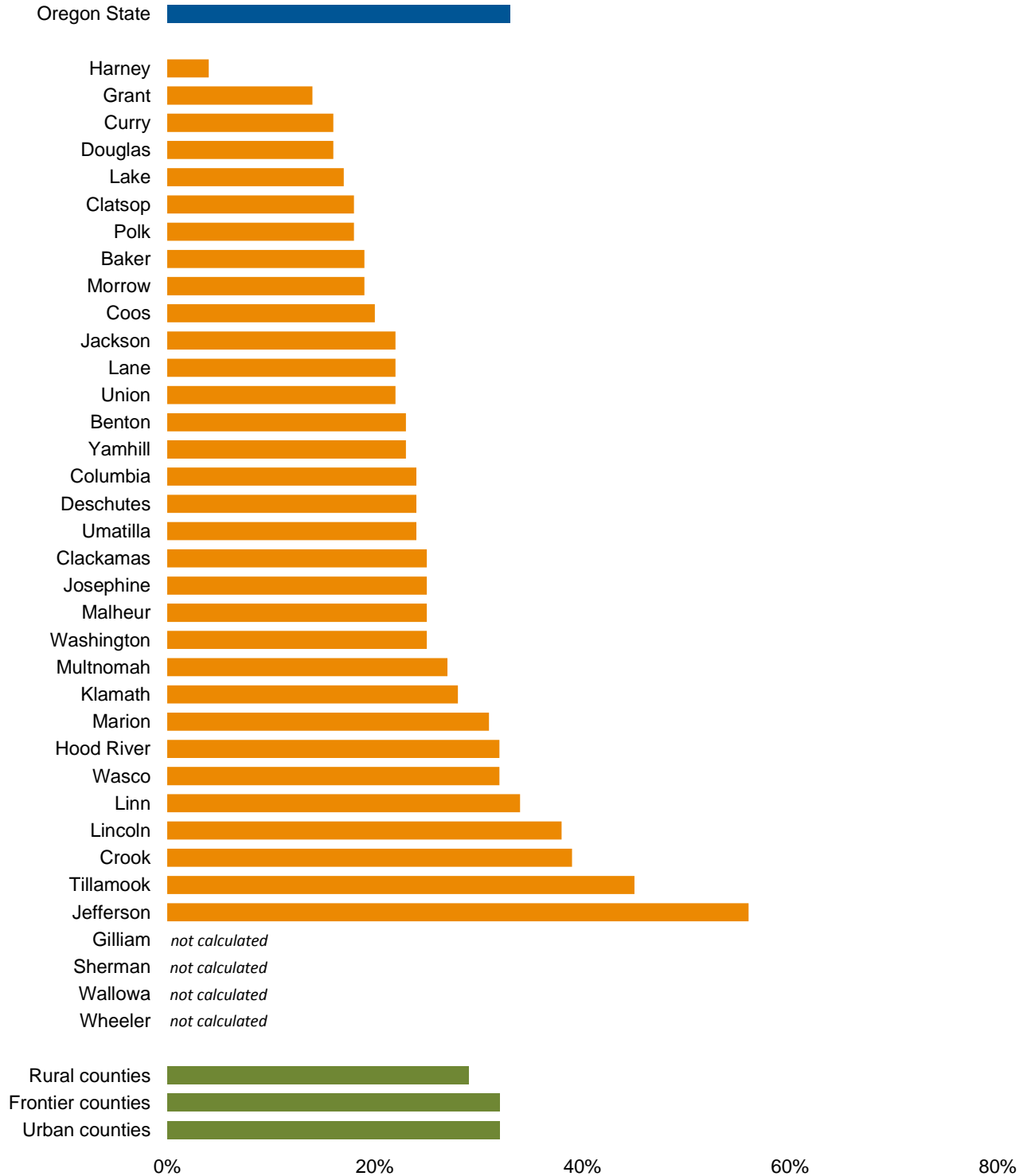


Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2012–2016	
County	Percent Black/white segregation
Baker	*
Benton	57%
Clackamas	58%
Clatsop	71%
Columbia	60%
Coos	63%
Crook	74%
Curry	55%
Deschutes	78%
Douglas	70%
Gilliam	*
Grant	*
Harney	*
Hood River	*
Jackson	69%
Jefferson	52%
Josephine	55%
Klamath	47%
Lake	*
Lane	55%
Lincoln	78%
Linn	73%
Malheur	55%
Marion	58%
Morrow	*
Multnomah	44%
Polk	40%
Sherman	*
Tillamook	*
Umatilla	75%
Union	*
Wallowa	*
Wasco	*
Washington	48%
Wheeler	*
Yamhill	65%
Frontier counties	62%
Rural counties	66%
Urban counties	59%
<i>Oregon State</i>	<i>62%</i>

* The Segregation Index isn't calculated if the total Black population of a county is less than 100.

Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2012–2016

Percent non-white/white segregation



Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2012–2016	
County	Percent non-white/white segregation
Baker	19%
Benton	23%
Clackamas	25%
Clatsop	18%
Columbia	24%
Coos	20%
Crook	39%
Curry	16%
Deschutes	24%
Douglas	16%
Gilliam	*
Grant	14%
Harney	4%
Hood River	32%
Jackson	22%
Jefferson	56%
Josephine	25%
Klamath	28%
Lake	17%
Lane	22%
Lincoln	38%
Linn	34%
Malheur	25%
Marion	31%
Morrow	19%
Multnomah	27%
Polk	18%
Sherman	*
Tillamook	45%
Umatilla	24%
Union	22%
Wallowa	*
Wasco	32%
Washington	25%
Wheeler	*
Yamhill	23%
Frontier counties	32%
Rural counties	29%
Urban counties	32%
<i>Oregon State</i>	33%

* The Segregation Index isn't calculated if the total non-white population of a county is less than 100.

About the Data

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS)

Data Notes: Residential Segregation is the index of dissimilarity where higher values indicate greater residential segregation. The residential segregation index ranges from 0 (complete integration) to 100 (complete segregation). Racial/ethnic residential segregation refers to the degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another in a geographic area. The index of dissimilarity is a demographic measure of the evenness with which two groups are distributed across the component geographic areas (census tracts, in this case) that make up a larger area (counties, in this case). The index score can be interpreted as the percentage of either group of residents that would have to move to different geographic areas in order to produce a distribution that matches that of the larger area.

Date: May 30, 2018