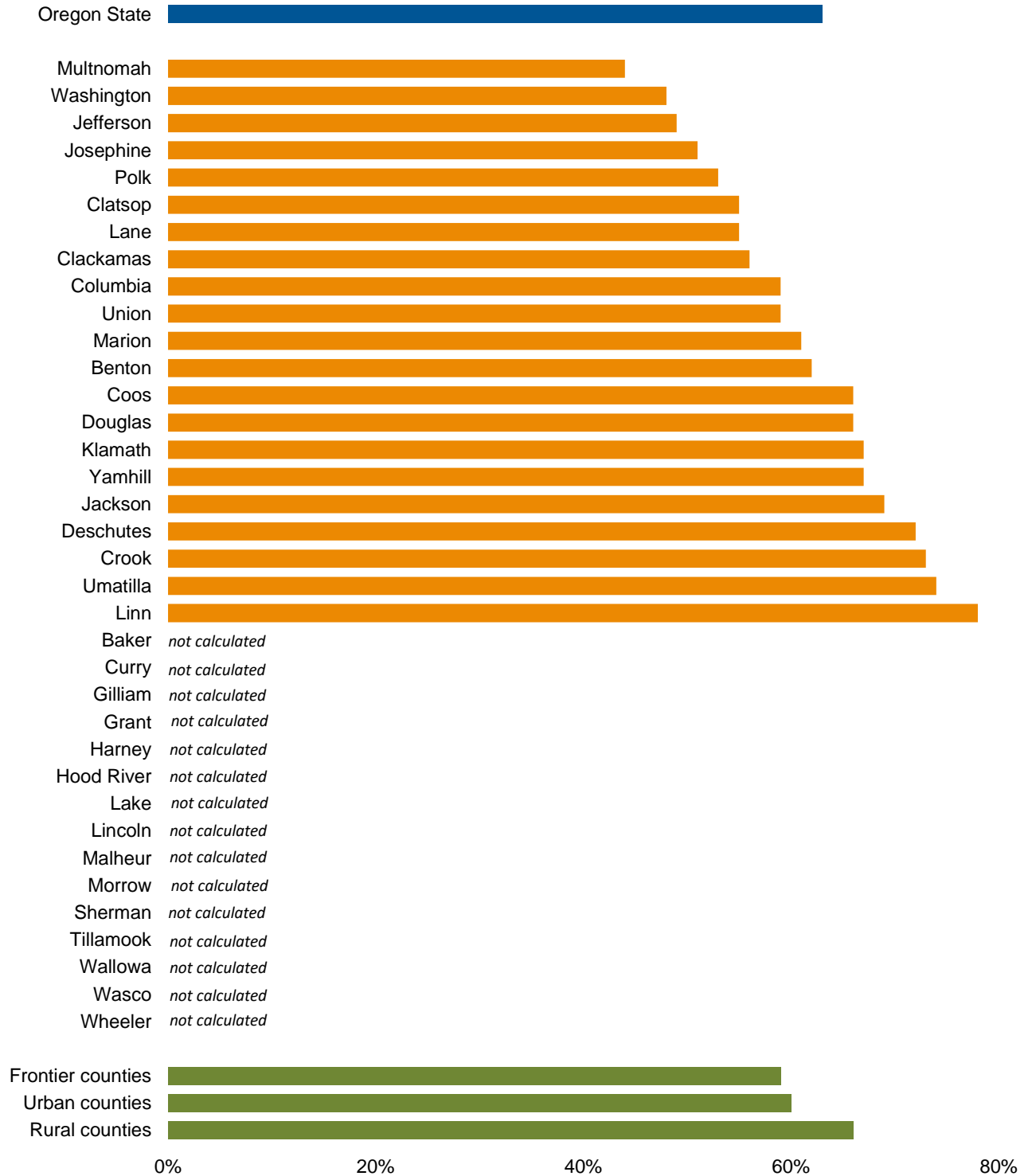


Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2013–2017

Percent Black/white segregation

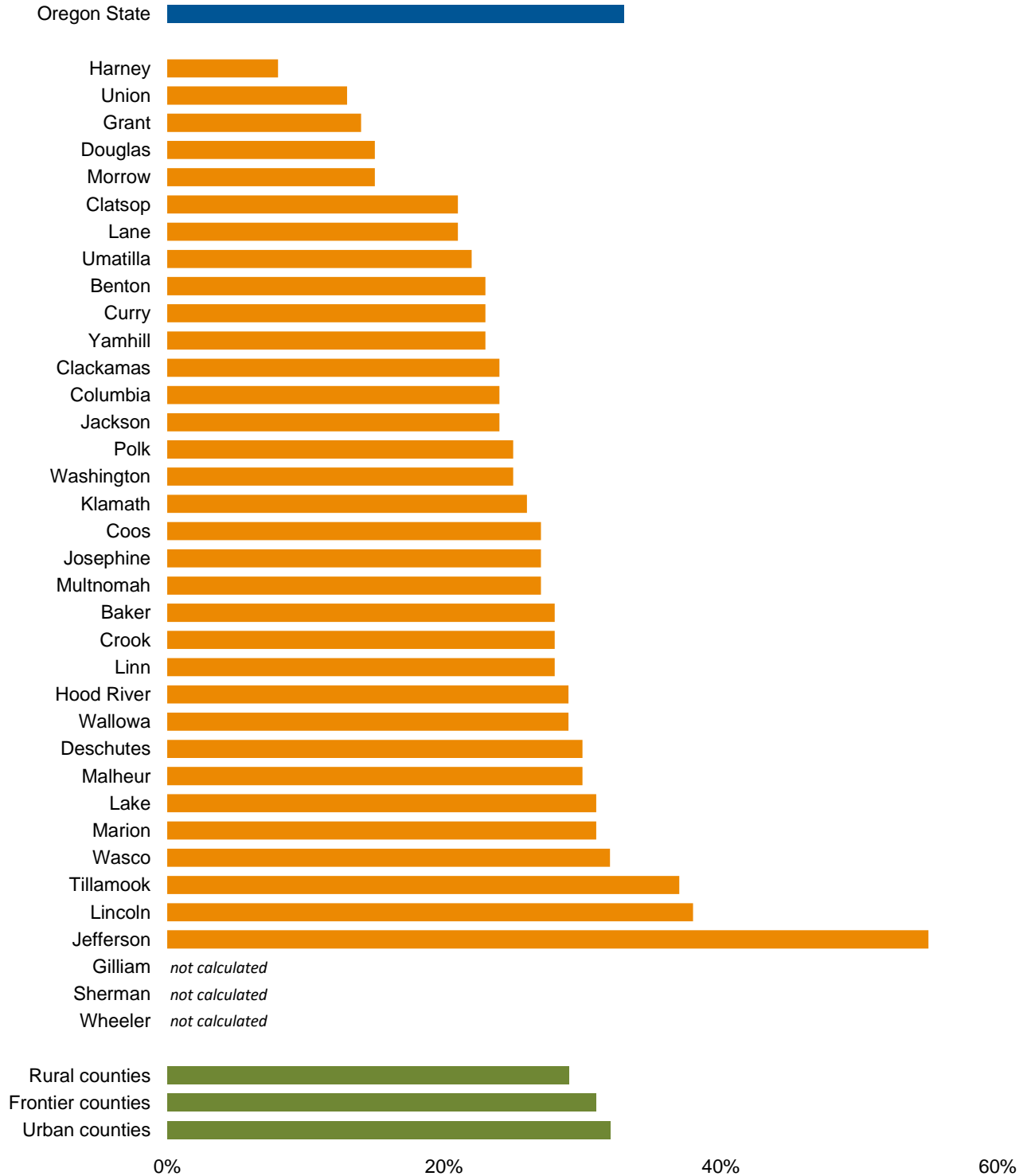


Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2013–2017	
County	Percent Black/white segregation
Baker	*
Benton	62%
Clackamas	56%
Clatsop	55%
Columbia	59%
Coos	66%
Crook	73%
Curry	*
Deschutes	72%
Douglas	66%
Gilliam	*
Grant	*
Harney	*
Hood River	*
Jackson	69%
Jefferson	49%
Josephine	51%
Klamath	67%
Lake	*
Lane	55%
Lincoln	*
Linn	78%
Malheur	*
Marion	61%
Morrow	*
Multnomah	44%
Polk	53%
Sherman	*
Tillamook	*
Umatilla	74%
Union	59%
Wallowa	*
Wasco	*
Washington	48%
Wheeler	*
Yamhill	67%
Frontier counties	59%
Rural counties	66%
Urban counties	60%
<i>Oregon State</i>	<i>63%</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, 2013–2017

Percent non-white/white segregation



Residential racial segregation index by county, Oregon, 2013–2017	
County	Percent non-white/white segregation
Baker	28%
Benton	23%
Clackamas	24%
Clatsop	21%
Columbia	24%
Coos	27%
Crook	28%
Curry	23%
Deschutes	30%
Douglas	15%
Gilliam	*
Grant	14%
Harney	8%
Hood River	29%
Jackson	24%
Jefferson	55%
Josephine	27%
Klamath	26%
Lake	31%
Lane	21%
Lincoln	38%
Linn	28%
Malheur	30%
Marion	31%
Morrow	15%
Multnomah	27%
Polk	25%
Sherman	*
Tillamook	37%
Umatilla	22%
Union	13%
Wallowa	29%
Wasco	32%
Washington	25%
Wheeler	*
Yamhill	23%
Frontier counties	31%
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: October 25, 2019