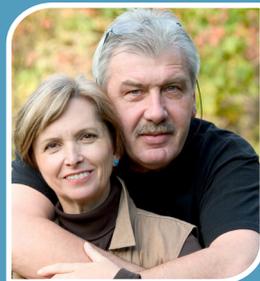
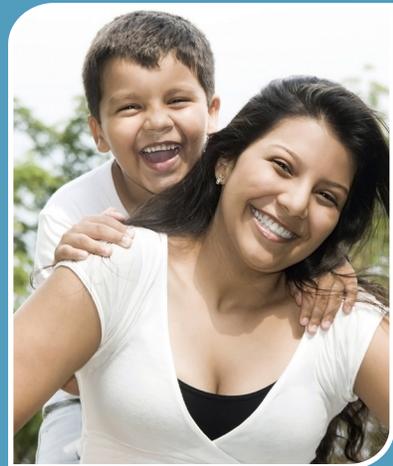


# South Coast Regional Profile

*March 2011*





## **2011 South Coast Regional Profile**

Each Oregon community has its own character and special needs. OCF's leadership councils represent eight regions: Central Oregon, Eastern Oregon, North Coast, Northern Willamette Valley, Metropolitan, Portland South Coast, Southern Oregon, and South Willamette Valley. Leadership council volunteers assist OCF with understanding and responding to distinctive local needs and are catalysts for informed civic action and philanthropic leadership in Oregon.

OCF staff members have drafted a 2011 Regional Profile for each of the eight leadership councils in order to provide information on some key indicators of community health. These Regional Profiles paint a snapshot picture of each region's community strengths and needs, including economic indicators, indicators of child and family well-being, education data, youth risk behavior and crime statistics, and information about community civic engagement. It is our hope that this information will provide a context for leadership council discussion of the implications, opportunities, and priorities for OCF civic engagement and philanthropy in their communities.

## Regional Population

The Oregon Community Foundation's South Coast Region includes Coos and Curry Counties, with a total population of 84,090. Coos County has a population roughly three times the size of Curry County.

Approximately 89% of the region's population is Caucasian, and Hispanic/Latino residents, the next largest group, make up 5% of the region's population (compared to 10.6% of the statewide population).<sup>1</sup>

The South Coast Region's population is noticeably older than the statewide population: while 18.5% of the statewide population is residents 60 and older, 33% of the region's population is residents in this age group. Curry County's population is older than Coos County's population.<sup>2</sup>

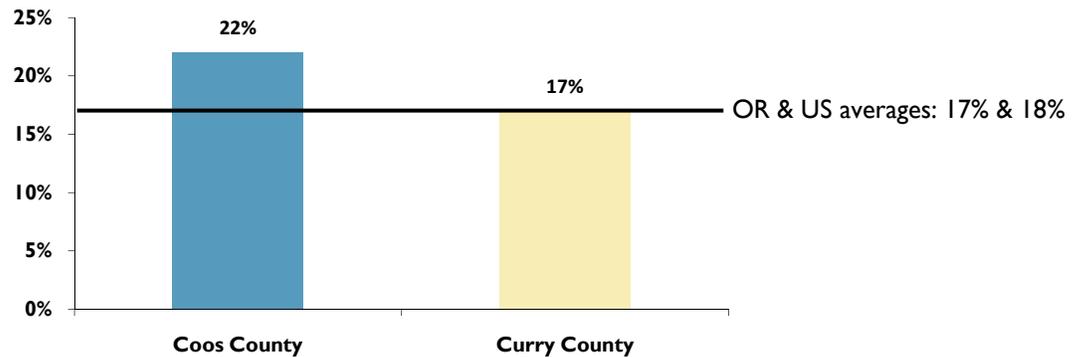
### *South Coast Region Population*

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>% Caucasian</b>	<b>% Hispanic</b>	<b>% Any Other Race/ Ethnicity</b>	<b>% Under age 20</b>	<b>% Over age 59</b>
<b>Coos</b>	62,930	88.6%	4.7%	6.7%	22.0%	27.5%
<b>Curry</b>	21,160	89.9%	4.7%	5.5%	18.6%	37.5%
<b>Oregon</b>	3,844,195	80.4%	10.6%	9.2%	25.8%	18.5%
<b>United States</b>	307,006,550	65.1%	15.8%	19.1%	27.2%	18.0%

## Income & Poverty

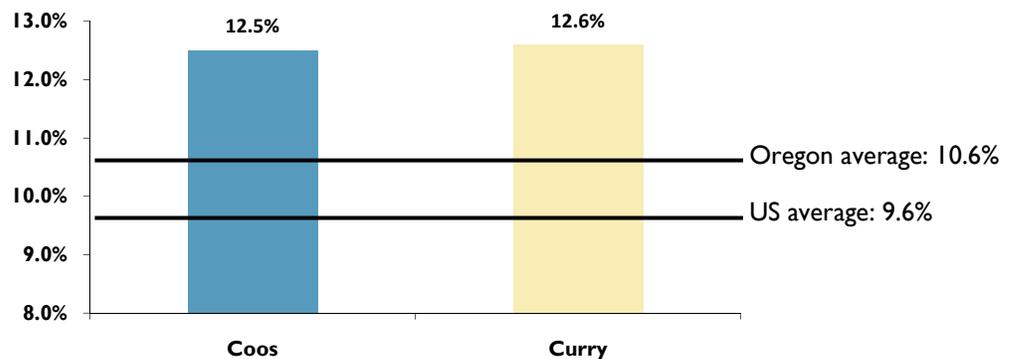
The median family income is \$46,599 in Coos County and \$51,038 in Curry County, compared to a statewide median income of \$60,000. While Curry County's child poverty rate mirrors the statewide average (17%), 22% of children in Coos County are living in poverty.<sup>3</sup>

### Percent of Children Living in Poverty



Coos and Curry Counties both had 2010 unemployment rates (12.5% and 12.6%, respectively) that were higher than the state average rate of 10.6%.<sup>4</sup> Coos County managed to increase jobs slightly in 2010, with a net gain of 110 jobs; while the county suffered losses in mining and logging, transportation, construction, and leisure and hospitality, among other industries, the county gained more jobs in manufacturing, retail trade, business and professional services, and educational and health services. Curry County lost a total of 120 jobs over the year with losses within the mining and logging, construction, manufacturing, and financial services industries, but gained some jobs in education and health services.

### 2010 Unemployment Rate



### Child & Family Well-Being

The South Coast's teen pregnancy rate is lower than the state rate: while statewide 22.7 out of 1,000 teens (between 15 and 17) had a teen pregnancy in 2009, the rate was 16.6 in Coos County, and there were no reported teen pregnancies in Curry County.<sup>5</sup> The percent of pregnant women receiving first trimester prenatal care in the region, however, is lower the state average of 78%: while 74% of pregnant women in Coos County received first trimester prenatal care, just 58% of pregnant women in Curry County received such care.<sup>6</sup> While Coos County's child immunization rates mirrors state and national averages, Curry County's child

immunization rate is lower (70% of 2-year-olds are immunized in Curry County, compared to 77% in Coos County).<sup>7</sup> More South Coast residents are living without health insurance compared to the state as a whole.<sup>8</sup> The incidence of child abuse and neglect is substantially higher in the region than in the state, and child abuse and neglect rates in both counties increased between 2007 and 2009, while the state rate has remained stable.<sup>9</sup>

**Indicators of Child and Family Well-Being**

Indicator	United States	Oregon	Coos County	Curry County
<b>Teen pregnancy rate (per 1,000 15-17 year olds)</b>	NA*	22.7	16.6	0
<b>First trimester prenatal care</b>	84%	78%	74%	58%
<b>Immunized 2-year-olds</b>	77%	78%	77%	70%
<b>Residents without health insurance</b>	16.7%	16.5%	18.6%	18.6%
<b>Child abuse/neglect (per 1,000 children)</b>	9.3	12.5	20.6	16.2

\*National and state rates are calculated differently and therefore are not comparable.

Data on children’s dental health is not available at the county level. However, a statewide survey of Oregon first through third graders reveals serious needs: two-thirds of children have already had cavities, and one in five of these children have had decay in seven or more teeth. Of 32 states reporting similar data, Oregon children’s dental health ranks 7<sup>th</sup> from the bottom in the percent of children with untreated decay, and Oregon’s dental health has declined between 2002 and 2007. Furthermore, children outside of the Portland Metropolitan area have poorer dental health: 70% of rural children have had a cavity (compared to 54% of Portland children) and 44% have untreated decay (compared to 21% of Portland children).<sup>10</sup>

**Child Care**

Oregon currently has 18 child care slots for every 100 children, and has set a goal to have 20 slots available for every 100 children. Coos Curry has 14 slots and Curry County has just 12 slots available for every 100 children. While the average annual cost of toddler care in the region is lower than the state cost, a Coos County family earning minimum wage still must pay an average of 44% of its earnings in child care expenses, and a minimum-wage family in Curry County must pay 31% of its earnings in child care expenses.<sup>11</sup>

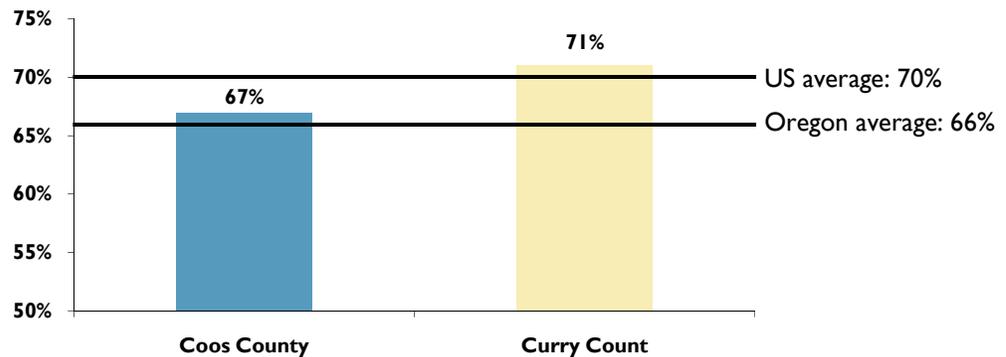
### **Child Care Availability and Affordability**

Indicator	Oregon	Coos County	Curry County
<b>Number of Slots</b>	18	14	12
<b>Annual Cost</b>	\$9,840	\$7,200	\$5,061
<b>% of Minimum Wage Earnings</b>	60%	44%	31%

### **Education**

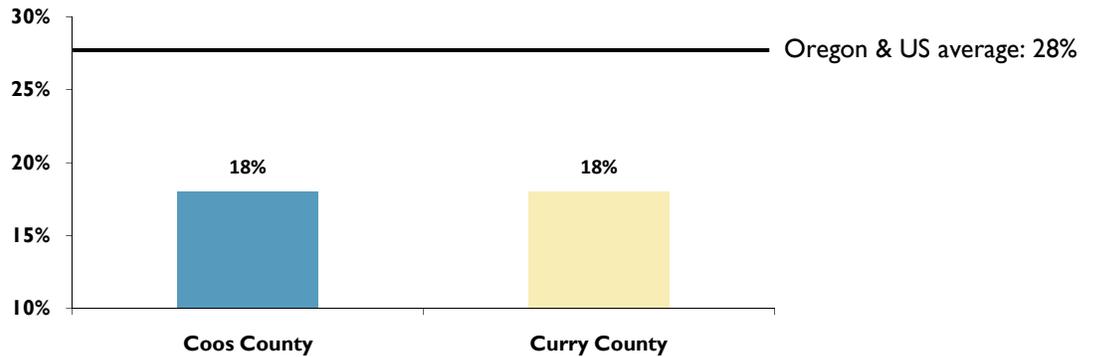
The Oregon education and business sectors have set a goal of having 40% of Oregon residents possessing college degrees, 40% possessing junior college degrees or technical certifications, and 20% possessing high school diplomas by the year 2025. Currently, Coos County’s high school graduation rate, at 67%, mirrors the overall Oregon graduation rate, and Curry County’s high school graduation rate (71%) is above the state, and even the national, average.<sup>12</sup>

#### **High School Graduation Rate**



Despite the high school graduation rates, however, the South Coast Region’s higher educational attainment falls below state and national averages. While statewide 8% of the population holds AA degrees, 7% of Coos County residents and 6% of Curry County residents possess AA degrees. The discrepancy in four-year college degrees is more striking: while nationally and statewide 28% of the population holds a college degree, just 18% of residents in both Coos and Curry Counties possess college degrees.<sup>13</sup>

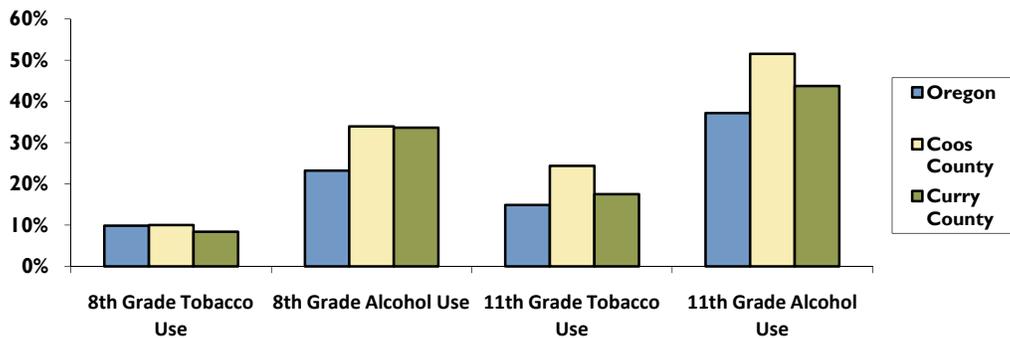
### Percent of Population with a Bachelor's Degree



### Youth Substance Use & Crime

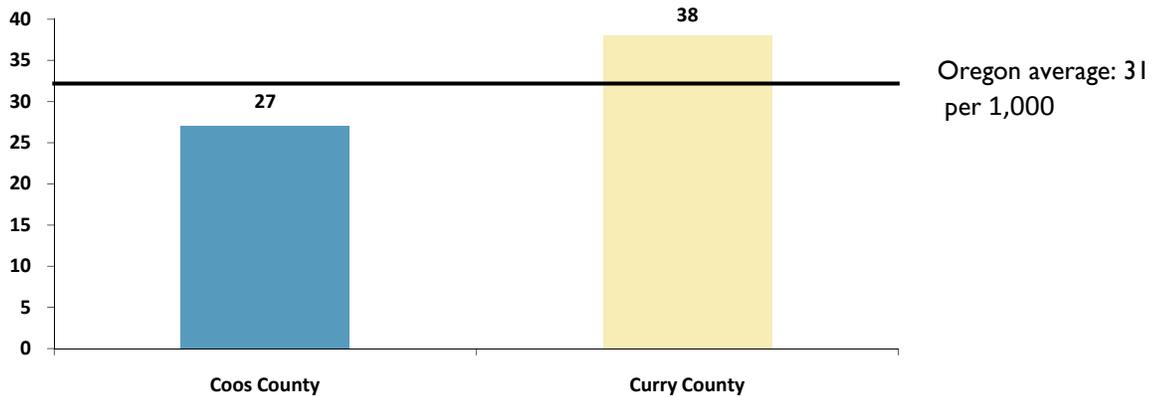
Youth in the South Coast Region tend to report more alcohol and tobacco use than state averages: eighth graders in both counties report more alcohol use than the state average and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in both counties report more tobacco and alcohol use than the state average.<sup>14</sup>

### Youth Report of Tobacco and Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days



Youth in Coos County have lower criminal referral rates (27 youth referred per 1,000) than the state average (31 youth referred per 1,000), but Curry County's rate, at 38, is higher than the state average.<sup>15</sup>

### Youth Criminal Referral Rate (per 1,000 youth)

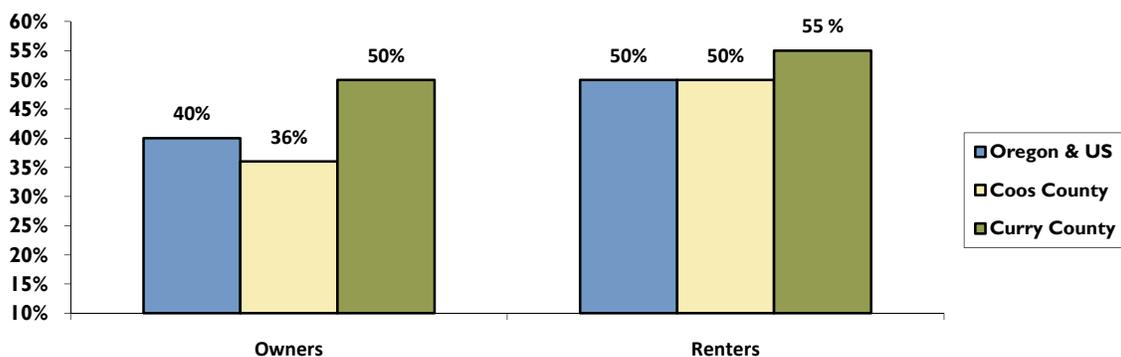


### Housing

In 2010, the median house sale price in Coos County was \$135,000 and the median house price in Curry County was \$205,000, putting both counties' house prices significantly below the state average of \$244,000.<sup>16</sup>

A sizeable minority of South Coast Region residents spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs: 36% of homeowners and 50% of renters in Coos County spend at least 30% of their income on housing expenses, and 50% of homeowners and 55% of renters in Curry County spend at least 30% of their income on housing expenses. Indeed, more residents in Curry County spend at least 30% of their income on housing than the state and national averages.<sup>17</sup>

### Percent of Residents Paying More than 30% of Income on Housing



The December 2010 foreclosure rate for both Coos and Curry Counties was 1.3 per 1,000 houses, below the state average of 1.7 per 1,000.<sup>18</sup>

## **Civic Engagement**

Voter turnout: While 73% of Oregonians voted in the 2010 election, 75% of registered voters in Coos County and 77% of registered voters in Curry County voted in the 2010 elections.<sup>19</sup>

Volunteerism: Volunteerism data is not available at the county or regional level, but data on Oregon overall indicate that Oregonians are more civically engaged than their counterparts elsewhere in the United States: they have higher volunteerism rates (33.9% for Oregon and 26.8% for the United States) and volunteer more hours (45.1 hours for Oregon and 34.2 hours for the United States). The most common volunteer activities in 2009 included general labor, fundraising, tutoring/teaching, and collecting and distributing food.<sup>20</sup>

Charitable contributions: In 2010, the South Coast Region had 698 non-profit organizations (approximately 75% of these agencies are in Coos County). Approximately one-third of the region's non-profits are human services organizations; an additional 14% are religious, 10% are education, 8% are arts, 8% are environmental, and 5% are health organizations.<sup>21</sup> In 2006, charities in the South Coast Region received over \$6.6 million in donations, with organizations addressing the arts, education, and human services receiving the most donations.<sup>22</sup>

Support for the arts: The Oregon Arts Commission made three grants in 2010 to agencies in Curry County totaling \$10,250 (no grants were made to Coos County).<sup>23</sup>

## **OCF Discretionary Grant Making**

Between 2005 and 2010, OCF awarded 31 discretionary grants to the South Coast Region totaling \$487,645. Half of the funds were funded under the children and families program area. The breakdown of grants by specific funding objective was as follows:

- Forty four percent of the funds went to programs whose funding objectives included the health and safety of children and families and caring for vulnerable populations. Funding in this area included grants to the Bandon Community Health Center for support for a rural health clinic; a grant to Coos County Public Health Department to hire a dental health coordinator; and a grant for the Women's Safety and Resource Center for construction of low-income housing for survivors of domestic violence and their children. This is in contrast to the statewide discretionary grant totals: 50% of discretionary funds statewide went to these programs.
- Twenty nine percent of the funds went to organizations working toward various aspects of civic engagement, including programs whose funding objectives were improving communities through nonprofits; linking service and learning; reaching underserved audiences, and volunteerism, leadership and citizenship, including grants to the Bandon

Community Development Trust. This is in contrast to the statewide discretionary grant totals: 22% of discretionary funds statewide went to these programs.

- Fifteen percent of the funds went to education-related programs such as a grant to the Coos Bay Public Library Foundation; 10% of discretionary funds statewide went to these programs.
- Ten percent of the grants went to programs whose funding objective was appreciation of arts and culture or supporting arts organizations including a grant to Music On the Bay for a capital project; 6% of discretionary funds statewide went to these programs.
- Two percent of the funds went to programs whose funding objective was youth mentoring or out-of-school programs; 10% of discretionary funds statewide went to these programs.

## Explanation of Selected Indicators

**Racial/Ethnic Distribution:** We chose to illustrate the racial/ethnic makeup of each region because changing demographics throughout Oregon have implications for communities' strengths and challenges. Different ethnic/racial groups may have different needs, and regions face the challenge of providing culturally appropriate services to diverse communities.

**Age Distribution:** Communities with large proportion of older (or younger) residents will have different sets of needs and resources than other communities.

**Median Family Income:** Median family income is a widely accepted indicator of the economic makeup of a community.

**Child Poverty:** Typically, more children live in poverty than adults, and therefore we chose to use child poverty rates rather than overall poverty rates. Child poverty typically is correlated with a number of other challenges, including lack of health care, exposure to violence, inadequate schools, learning delays, and lower lifetime earnings, among other things.

**Unemployment:** Unemployment is a widely accepted indicator of the economic health of communities.

**Teen Pregnancy:** Teen pregnancy can be seen as a risk indicator both for the teen parent and for her baby. Teen pregnancy is correlated with other risk factors such as poor school performance and completion rates and unemployment. Furthermore, teen mothers are less likely to have adequate social support and more stress than other mothers, and children of teen mothers are more likely to live in poverty and therefore be exposed to myriad correlates of child poverty.

**First Trimester Prenatal Care:** Adequate prenatal care can lead to more positive health outcomes for both mother and baby, including a reduced risk of low birth weight babies.

**Child Immunizations:** Immunizations are one of the most effective ways of combating the spread of disease. Further, child immunization rates can serve as a general descriptor, or proxy, of overall access to, and utilization of, health care services for children.

**Health Insurance:** Residents without health insurance are less likely to access preventive health services and are more likely to access higher cost emergency services.

**Child Abuse & Neglect:** Child abuse and neglect rates are an available indicator of children's safety. Securing children's safety is an imperative in and of itself, but in addition, children suffering from abuse and neglect are at risk for a variety of poor outcomes, including poor school performance and completion rates, substance use, abusive adult relationships, and criminal involvement.

**Children’s Dental Health:** There is an increased understanding that dental health is an important component of overall health; individuals with unmet dental health needs are more likely to suffer from poor school performance, are more likely to miss work, and may have difficulty securing employment. Further, several OCF Regions have identified dental health as a priority issue. While county-level dental health data are not presented in these profiles, we provide some state-level data to highlight the striking need in this area.

**Child Care Availability:** OCF has a long history of supporting quality child care in Oregon. Further, the OCF Board has identified jobs and the economy as an important new area of focus for the coming five years. One important component of the discussion around jobs is the availability of child care; parents cannot work if there are not enough child care slots. Oregon child care researchers and advocates have set a goal of having 20 child care slots available per 100 children.

**Child Care Cost:** Child care must be affordable as well as available in order for parents to work.

**High School Graduation & College Completion:** Education and business leaders in Oregon have set an ambitious goal called the 40-40-20 goal, indicating a desire to have 40% of Oregon residents with a BA, 40% of Oregon residents with an AA or other certificate, and 20% with a high school degree by 2025. High school graduation rates and the percent of residents with college degrees are two indicators of educational attainment for Oregon’s communities.

**Youth Tobacco & Alcohol Use:** Youth substance use is correlated with a number of other risk factors, including violence, lack of engagement with school, and poor performance in school.

**Youth Criminal Referrals:** Youth crime has high costs to the victims, the offending youth, and to the communities involved. Youth involved with the juvenile justice system are more likely than the general youth population to have substance abuse issues, have a history of abuse or violence, and to have poor school engagement and performance.

**Median House Sale Price:** Median house prices are one indicator of a community’s affordability.

**Housing Costs:** Affordable housing costs (rent or mortgage) generally fall below 30% of a family’s household income. Therefore, one indicator of a community’s affordability is the percent of families who pay more than 30% of their income in housing costs.

**Voter Turnout:** One indicator of a community’s level of civic engagement is voter turnout.

**Volunteerism:** Another indicator of a community’s level of civic engagement is the number of residents who volunteer. While county-level volunteering data were not available for the profiles, we have included state-wide data.

**Charitable Contributions:** An additional indicator of a community's level of civic engagement is donations made to area non-profit organizations.

**Support for the Arts:** One of OCF's areas of focus is arts and culture. None of the previous indicators address this area, and therefore we include information on Oregon Arts Commission grants.

**OCF Grant Making:** We have included data on OCF grants by topic area to allow a comparison of regional needs with OCF's grant giving history.

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- <sup>1</sup> American Community Survey, 2009. Data available at:  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_&lang=en&\\_ts=312732319313](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&lang=en&_ts=312732319313)
- <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>4</sup> Oregon Employment Department, 2010. Monthly unemployment data by county available at:  
<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/OlmisPortal?zineid=2b>
- <sup>5</sup> Oregon Center for Health Statistics, 2010. County data for 2007 available at:  
<http://www.dhs.state.or.us/dhs/ph/chs/data/teenp.shtml>
- <sup>6</sup> Children First of Oregon, 2009. Oregon County Databook, 2008. County profiles available at:  
[http://www.cfo.org/site/download/data\\_books\\_map/](http://www.cfo.org/site/download/data_books_map/)
- <sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup> Oregon Office of Rural Health, 2009. 2008 Percentage of Uninsurance in Oregon, available at:  
<http://www.ohsu.edu/xd/outreach/oregon-rural-health/data/publications/upload/2008-Uninsurance-Map.pdf>
- <sup>9</sup> Oregon Department of Human Services, Children, Adults & Families Division, 2010. 2009 Child Welfare Data Book, available at: <http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/abuse/publications/children/index.shtml>
- <sup>10</sup> Oregon Department of Human Services, Office of Family Health (2007). Oregon Smile Survey 2007, available at: [http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/oralhealth/docs/smile\\_2007.pdf?ga=t](http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/oralhealth/docs/smile_2007.pdf?ga=t).
- <sup>11</sup> Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2009. Child Care and Education in Oregon and Its Counties: 2008, available at:  
<http://www.hhs.oregonstate.edu/hdfs/sites/default/files/StateandCountyProfiles2008.pdf>
- <sup>12</sup> Oregon Department of Education, 2009. 2008-2009 Cohort Graduation Rates data available at:  
<http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=2644>
- <sup>13</sup> American Community Survey, 2009. Data available at:  
[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_&lang=en&\\_ts=312732319313](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&lang=en&_ts=312732319313)
- <sup>14</sup> Department of Health and Human Services, 2008. Oregon Healthy Teens 2008 County-Level Data available at: <http://www.dhs.state.or.us/dhs/ph/chs/youthsurvey/ohtdata.shtml#2009>
- <sup>15</sup> JJIS Steering Committee, 2010. Juvenile Justice Information System Data & Evaluation Reports, Total Referrals 2009. Available at:  
[http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/reports/jjis/2009/2009\\_JJIS\\_Youth\\_Referrals.pdf](http://www.oregon.gov/OYA/reports/jjis/2009/2009_JJIS_Youth_Referrals.pdf)

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<sup>16</sup> Housing Alliance, 2011. Comparison of Occupations, Wages, and Housing Costs By County, 2010. Available at: [http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/story\\_wages\\_v\\_housingcosts\\_x\\_County.html](http://www.oregonhousingalliance.org/story_wages_v_housingcosts_x_County.html)

<sup>17</sup> American Community Survey, 2009. Data available at: [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds\\_name=ACS\\_2009\\_5YR\\_G00\\_&lang=en&\\_ts=312732319313](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=ACS_2009_5YR_G00_&lang=en&_ts=312732319313)

<sup>18</sup> Realty Trac posts most recent month's foreclosure data by county at: <http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/or-trend.html>.

<sup>19</sup> Oregon Secretary of State, 2010. Statistical Summary 2010 General Election available at: <http://www.sos.state.or.us/elections/nov22010/g2010stats.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Corporation for National & Community Service, 2010. Volunteering in America data available at: [VolunteeringInAmerica.gov/OR](http://VolunteeringInAmerica.gov/OR).

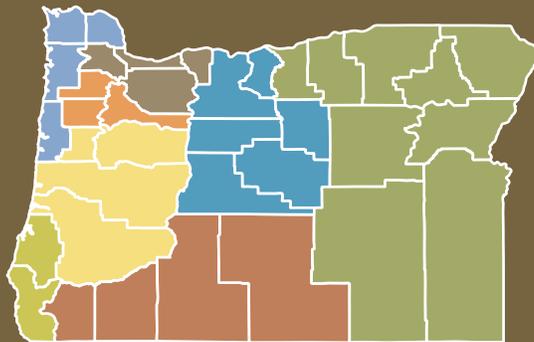
<sup>21</sup> National Center for Charitable Statistics, 2010. County-level data available at: [http://www.nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw\\_bmf.php](http://www.nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw_bmf.php)

<sup>22</sup> The Oregon Community Foundation, 2006. Giving in Oregon. Available at: <http://www.oregoncf.org/resources/news-pubs/reports/current-reports/giving-in-oregon-2009>

<sup>23</sup> Oregon Arts Commission, 2010. Searchable grants database available at: [http://www.oregonartscommission.org/support\\_for\\_the\\_arts/grants/grant\\_recipients.php](http://www.oregonartscommission.org/support_for_the_arts/grants/grant_recipients.php)

The mission of The Oregon Community Foundation is to improve life in Oregon and promote effective philanthropy.

OCF works with individuals, families, businesses and organizations to create charitable funds to support the community causes they care about. Through these funds, OCF awards more than \$55 million annually in grants and scholarships.



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