



2024 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Regional data and analysis of needs and resources addressing the causes and conditions of poverty and homelessness in the designated CSC service region of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties of Oregon.

HELPING PEOPLE. CHANGING LIVES.

Dedicated by CSC to the people of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties and the surrounding communities. This report reflects the real lives, barriers, opportunities, and experiences of these individuals and families and our commitment to serving them.



“Overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life.” - Nelson Mandela

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pegge McGuire, *CSC Executive Director*



The Community Needs Assessment (CNA) is a crucial tool that community action agencies, like CSC, use to guide the strategic direction of our programs and our response to the causes and conditions of poverty in the communities we serve. We gather information using qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including data collection from a variety of sources, input from our advisory body, individuals with lived experience in poverty, and our community partner providers.

This assessment shows that although the overall population of the region has not significantly increased, there has been a rise in poverty and the associated complex issues across the reporting region of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties. Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions and environments that affect our health, well-being, and ability to thrive. These are generally categorized into five groups: **Healthcare, Neighborhood/Housing, Social/Community Support and Networks, Education, and Economic Stability.**

Analysis of the SDOH data reveals that our area has higher poverty rates compared to both the state and national averages, especially among youth. Factors such as evictions, low vacancy rates, and high rent/mortgage-to-income ratios contribute to keeping the percentage of unhoused individuals and families in our region above state and national averages.

Studies also show that young people who experience poverty and homelessness in their early years are significantly more likely to continue facing these challenges as adults. Epigenetics, which studies how environmental and social factors affect us genetically, demonstrates that these issues have and will continue to impact our communities' overall health for generations unless we can turn the tide on the impacts.

The lack of health insurance in our region creates a complex situation. The high cost of healthcare prevents individuals from addressing health concerns before they become critical. This can lead to poverty and homelessness when they cannot work due to poor health or after accumulating significant medical debt when seeking help.

This "chicken and egg" dilemma prevents our most vulnerable community members from achieving stability, as they cycle on and off the streets and/or their health declines, leaving them unable to care for themselves or their dependents. Substance Use Disorders (SUD) and related mental health issues compound the complexity of untangling and assisting the impacted households. Parental SUD is affecting 17-30% of children in our region.


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our most basic need as humans is food. In a nation as wealthy as ours, the ability to find and access food should be a given. Yet, our region has a higher than state and national average for hunger and food insecurity and a comparatively high average for being a “ food desert”, an area that has limited access to plentiful and nutritious food. While programs like Head Start, free and reduced lunch at schools, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and other supplemental programs like Women, Infant, and Child (WIC) all aim to help feed our community, if there is limited access to the food supply, people will still go hungry. Our region is nearly 22% higher than the state and national average in its status as a food desert. When children and workers are hungry, they cannot show up engaged and ready to be educated or perform in the workforce.

COVID-era resources have decreased, and we are now facing the challenge of delivering programs with 2019 funding levels while dealing with the higher costs of delivering services and supplies in 2024. Collaboration across the agency and the region will be crucial. Innovation in service delivery will be more important than ever, but due to the complexity of each client's situation, our need to provide more services to each client will increase to achieve successful outcomes and make a significant impact in our community.

As the Community Action movement reached its 60th anniversary this year, we recognize that our work is as relevant and needed as ever. CSC serves as the connection that brings together anti-poverty efforts in our region and innovative collaborations to provide upstream solutions.

We are providing you with this community needs assessment to enhance your understanding of the conditions and causes of poverty, stimulate your creative thinking about how we can better address poverty, and enable ourselves and fellow community providers to make people-centered decisions rooted in data to make our community a better, more sustainable, and equitable place to live.



Pegge McGuire
CSC Executive Director

SERVICE REGION

Figure 1: Oregon County map

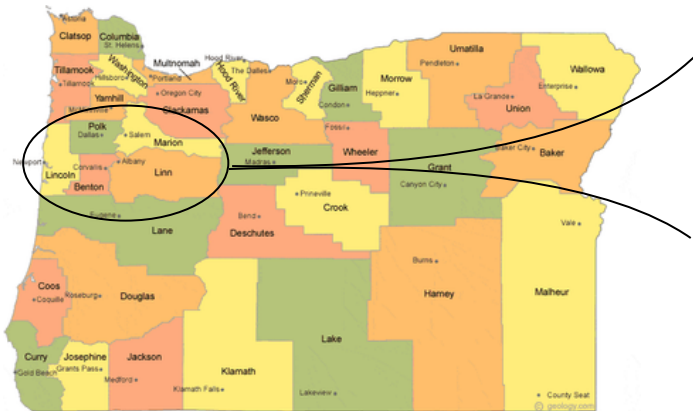
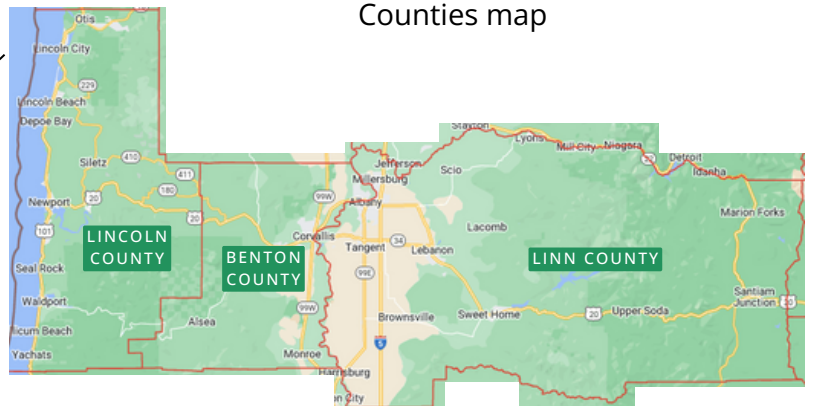


Figure 2: Linn, Benton, Lincoln Counties map

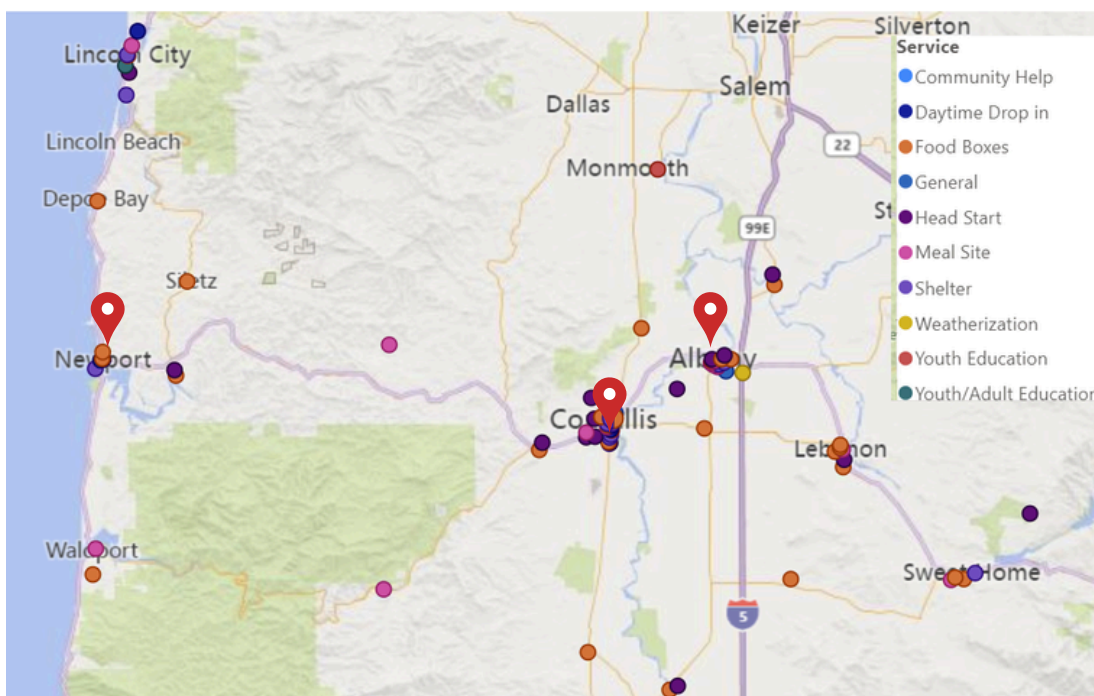


CSC is the state-designated Community Action Agency for the service region of Linn, Benton, and Lincoln Counties. However, it provides special programs and services beyond that region in the surrounding communities. For the purposes of this assessment, data will only pertain to the legally designated service region of the three counties in Figures 1 and 2.

The total population of the region is 274,547. [Over the last five years, the tri-county region has experienced a 3.7% increase](#), with the most growth in Linn and Benton Counties, and the least amount in Lincoln County. The largest of the counties, geographically and by population, is Linn County, followed by Benton County in population but the smallest geographically, and Lincoln County is the second largest geographically with the smallest population.




The tri-county region has a wide breadth of service providers and other organizations and groups with the purpose of improving the quality of life of the region. See Figure 3 for a visual representation of CSC and

Figure 3: Map of service providers in region

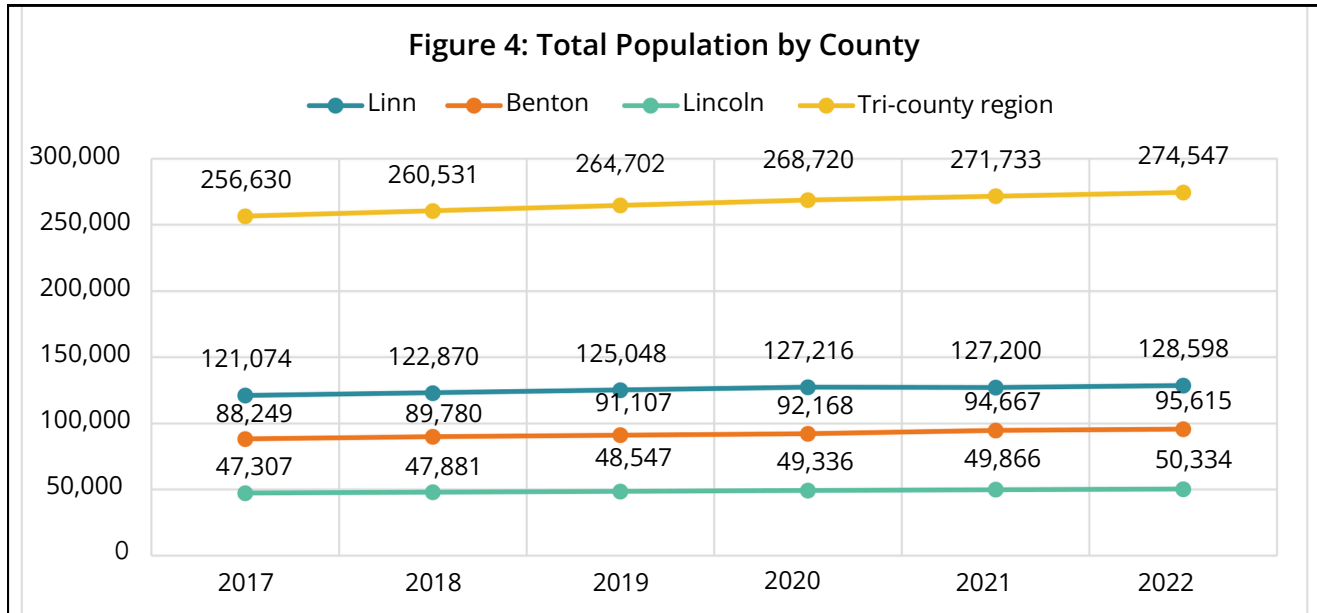


other service provider locations. Note this visual does not include nuanced types of supports still serving the region, including case management and advocacy in places of education, healthcare, religious affiliations, and other “unofficial” community groups and opportunities.

CSC Regional Offices

-  Albany, Linn County
-  Corvallis, Benton County
-  Newport, Lincoln County

POPULATION



The tri-county region has not experienced notable population change, which is typical for the area, though there has been some growth in each county over the last five years. Each county has had 3-8% population growth in that time, trailing behind the state and national rates of population growth.

The population by race and ethnicity (Figure 5) has changed at disproportionate rates compared to the nominal population change rates (Figure 4). While the breakdowns are aligned with the state averages, there has been growth in historically minority populations in each of the three counties and at the state level. This can be due to multiple factors, including more opportunities and representation of minority groups, encouraging more migration. However, it is largely attributed to more complete census surveys,

Figure 5: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

	Linn	Benton	Lincoln	Oregon
Total Population	128,598	95,615	50,334	4,229,374
One race	92.0%	93.6%	91.6%	90.8%
White	86.0%	81.8%	83.9%	78.7%
Black or African American	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	1.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	1.1%
Asian	0.8%	7.0%	1.4%	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Other Race	3.9%	2.5%	3.7%	4.3%
Two or More Races	8.0%	6.4%	8.4%	9.2%
Hispanic or Latinx (of any race)	9.9%	8.1%	9.8%	13.8%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	82.7%	78.5%	80.0%	73.3%

providing more accurate and comprehensive data for undercounted communities. The 2020 decennial census had the highest rates of completeness than any past census, revealing more diverse populations in historically homogenous regions, such as this tri-county area. This has increased the need and availability of services and organizations designated to serve culturally specific groups.

POPULATION

Figure 6: Total Population by Age

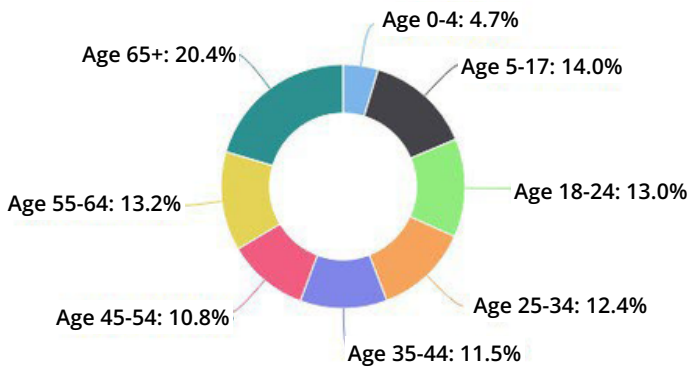
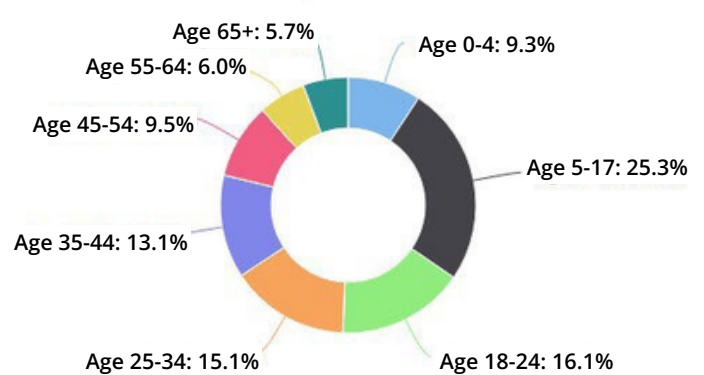


Figure 7: Hispanic or Latinx Population by Age



The age distribution in the region (Figure 6) reflects a notable lean towards older age groups, particularly those 55 and above. This suggests a mature population within the general demographic, requiring unique services and supports that differ from young adults and families.

However, when comparing the age distribution of the Hispanic or Latinx community in the same region (Figure 7), the majority shifts significantly towards younger age groups, comprising over 50% of the total population. This contrast highlights a demographic divide, potentially influencing future social and economic dynamics, as well as current needs in supportive services. There are a number of culturally specific organizations serving Hispanic, Latinx, or otherwise Spanish-speaking individuals and families, offering community, housing, and other types of support, who also work closely with CSC to align and fill gaps.

A unique context of age distribution that is statistically significant throughout this report is in Benton County, Oregon State University (OSU) brings a population of young adults and families migratory in nature who often face barriers in qualifying and accessing public services.

Life expectancy in Benton County is notably higher than Linn and Lincoln Counties, as well as the state. This is likely attributed to the presence and impact of the university, as this statistically increases overall health and economic characteristics.

Figure 8: Life Expectancy	Benton County	Lincoln County	Linn County	Oregon
Total	82.2	78	77.5	78.8
Identified as Male	81.8	75	74.8	76.3
Identified as Female	85.6	79.5	80.2	81.3

Lincoln County has the highest percentage of Veterans in the region (Figure 9), as well as a known large retirement community. This skews the age distribution in Lincoln County being largely 50+ years of age, with unique housing and social support needs for senior and Veteran populations.

Figure 9: Veteran Population by County	% of Veterans	% Identify as Male	% Identify as Female
Tri-County Region	9.40%	16.57%	1.69%
Benton County, OR	5.94%	10.55%	1.27%
Lincoln County, OR	12.29%	24.05%	1.68%
Linn County, OR	10.17%	18.50%	2.03%
Oregon	7.76%	14.28%	1.35%

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Figure 10: Social Determinants of Health Domains (Healthy People 2030, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion)



Learn more at health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality of life outcomes and risks.

The SDOH are represented in five domains (Figure 10): **Healthcare Access and Quality**, **Neighborhood and Built Environment**, **Social and Community Context**, **Economic Stability**, and **Education Access and Quality**.

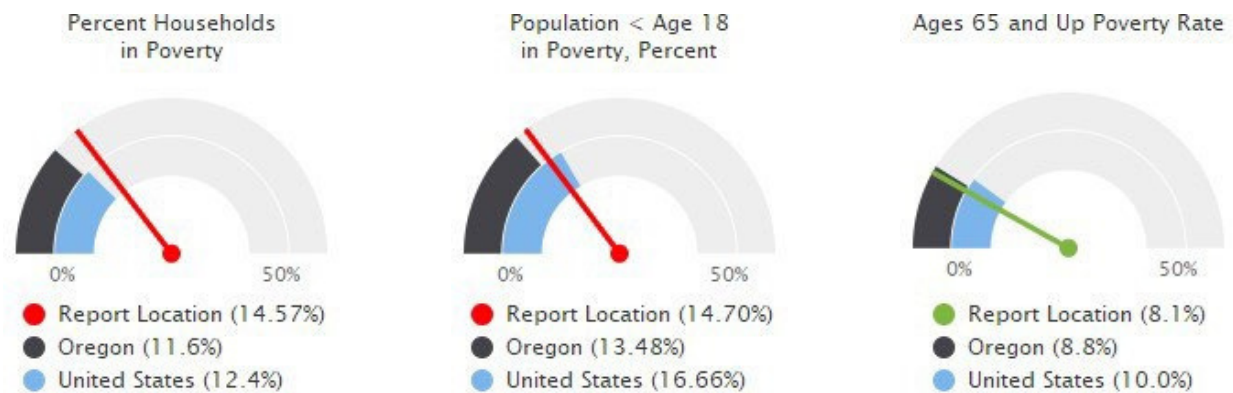
It is vital for institutions and governments working with the public, providing services, impacting policies and quality of life of community members to this framework to analyze and address these upstream factors that are causes and contributors to poverty and homelessness. In the tri-county region, CSC and other entities, such as local governments, public health, service providers, and regional educational institutions have adopted this framework and are actively using it to understand and better respond to the needs of the communities we jointly serve.

The following pages outline the needs in the region and by county relating to the SDOH.

INCOME & POVERTY

Figure 11: Poverty by Population	Tri-county Region	Benton County	Lincoln County	Linn County	Oregon	United States
Total Households	110,280	37,853	22,483	49,944	1,680,800	125,736,353
Households in Poverty	16,069	7,060	3,157	5,852	195,090	15,616,265
Percent of Households in Poverty	14.57%	18.70%	14.00%	11.70%	11.60%	12.40%
Total Population Ages 0-17	49,159	14,531	7,902	26,726	837,393	72,035,358
Population Ages 0-17 in Poverty	7,226	2,007	1,596	3,623	112,868	12,002,351
Percent Ages 0-17 in Poverty	14.70%	13.81%	20.20%	13.56%	13.48%	16.66%
Total Population Age 65+	55,211	16,041	15,235	23,935	760,682	53,352,363
Age 65+ In Poverty	4,453	1,093	1,262	2,098	66,836	5,309,452
Percent Age 65+ Poverty	8.10%	6.80%	8.30%	8.80%	8.80%	10.00%

Figure 12: Visual representation of populations in poverty

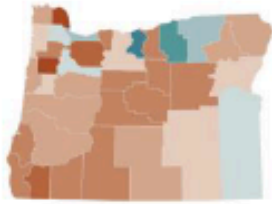


The reporting area (tri-county region) exhibits generally higher poverty rates compared to state and national averages, with Linn County being the only exception at just over 12%. Benton County stands out with a household poverty rate exceeding 18%, likely influenced by the large student population at Oregon State University. Conversely, senior poverty rates in the area are generally at or below state and national levels, with Linn and Lincoln Counties having the highest rates at just over 8% of the total age group population.

Examining poverty among children and youth (ages 0-17), over 14% of the demographic is affected, with Lincoln County showing the highest rates, surpassing both state and national averages by almost 5%. It is important to note the disproportionately high rate of poverty in Lincoln County among ages 0-17, at over 20%, compared to the notably lower rates of total household and senior poverty. More information on disconnected youth, a large contributing factor to this data, further in this report.

INCOME & POVERTY

Figure 13: Statewide household income and living



Household Debt-to-Income ratio 2023 (NYFed/Equifax)

POPULATION 2021
Portland State University

HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS 2021
U.S. Census

HOUSEHOLDS UNDER POVERTY LINE 2021
U.S. Census

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME/BENEFITS 2021
U.S. CENSUS

BURDENED (30%+ for rent or mortgage) 2021
St. Louis Fed/ Equifax

UNINSURED MEDICAL POPULATION 2021
U.S. Census

HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE VS RENT 2021
U.S. Census

WOMEN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MEN 2018-21
U.S. Census

	POPULATION 2021 Portland State University	HOUSEHOLD EARNINGS 2021 U.S. Census	HOUSEHOLDS UNDER POVERTY LINE 2021 U.S. Census	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME/BENEFITS 2021 U.S. CENSUS	BURDENED (30%+ for rent or mortgage) 2021 St. Louis Fed/ Equifax	UNINSURED MEDICAL POPULATION 2021 U.S. Census	HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE VS RENT 2021 U.S. Census	WOMEN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MEN 2018-21 U.S. Census
Baker	16,860	\$ 46,922	14.1%	17.6%	28.6%	6.9%	71.6%	71.5%
Benton	93,976	\$ 68,732	18.3%	11.0%	36.6%	5.2%	55.8%	76.8%
Clackamas	425,316	\$ 88,517	7.5%	10.9%	32.7%	5.5%	71.4%	76.0%
Clatsop	41,428	\$ 61,846	9.9%	15.7%	32.9%	8.6%	61.1%	83.2%
Columbia	53,014	\$ 73,909	10.1%	18.2%	29.6%	5.3%	76.6%	80.1%
Coos	65,154	\$ 52,548	16.3%	23.1%	31.5%	7.0%	68.7%	82.7%
Crook	25,482	\$ 64,820	9.6%	19.2%	31.8%	7.6%	73.5%	72.5%
Curry	23,662	\$ 57,553	13.2%	15.5%	27.8%	6.5%	76.1%	73.2%
Deschutes	203,390	\$ 74,082	9.4%	10.6%	34.5%	7.3%	69.7%	75.1%
Douglas	111,694	\$ 52,479	13.8%	18.8%	29.6%	6.2%	70.7%	80.2%
Gilliam	2,039	\$ 51,705	11.8%	14.7%	28.7%	4.1%	74.8%	87.2%
Grant	7,226	\$ 51,100	15.4%	15.5%	26.8%	8.0%	76.5%	70.9%
Harney	7,537	\$ 42,095	11.7%	23.8%	25.3%	6.3%	70.4%	86.4%
Hood River	23,888	\$ 77,815	6.3%	12.8%	25.0%	9.2%	68.9%	79.3%
Jackson	223,827	\$ 61,020	13.5%	17.4%	36.0%	7.0%	64.6%	81.1%
Jefferson	24,889	\$ 59,748	14.9%	28.5%	30.9%	10.3%	69.0%	96.6%
Josephine	88,728	\$ 51,733	16.1%	24.2%	36.3%	7.9%	69.5%	83.9%
Klamath	69,822	\$ 50,790	19.1%	23.4%	32.8%	8.3%	65.9%	78.8%
Lake	8,177	\$ 50,685	19.1%	18.4%	29.5%	8.1%	62.2%	89.9%
Lane	382,647	\$ 59,016	16.5%	19.8%	37.0%	6.8%	59.4%	83.1%
Lincoln	50,903	\$ 54,961	13.8%	18.0%	32.7%	9.3%	69.0%	85.4%
Linn	130,440	\$ 63,313	11.8%	19.5%	33.0%	7.4%	66.7%	75.4%
Malheur	31,995	\$ 47,906	19.4%	27.2%	28.7%	10.6%	59.6%	81.2%
Marion	347,182	\$ 64,880	13.4%	19.8%	34.9%	8.4%	61.2%	84.6%
Morrow	12,635	\$ 61,659	14.8%	18.0%	20.0%	8.4%	71.9%	76.7%
Multnomah	820,672	\$ 76,290	12.7%	15.7%	37.5%	6.4%	54.7%	88.2%
Polk	88,916	\$ 70,238	12.0%	19.2%	21.2%	5.2%	65.3%	79.4%
Sherman	1,908	\$ 53,606	12.1%	20.3%	31.7%	4.2%	70.2%	101.4%
Tillamook	27,628	\$ 55,730	13.6%	16.8%	31.7%	6.2%	70.1%	79.2%
Umatilla	80,523	\$ 63,123	12.8%	21.1%	26.0%	6.4%	66.8%	77.9%
Union	26,295	\$ 55,227	14.2%	20.5%	27.6%	7.2%	67.3%	80.6%
Wallowa	7,433	\$ 57,891	9.0%	11.7%	19.2%	7.4%	73.7%	84.9%
Wasco	26,581	\$ 57,853	9.7%	21.3%	28.4%	8.4%	65.8%	80.4%
Washington	605,036	\$ 92,025	8.0%	10.1%	31.8%	5.7%	61.1%	75.5%
Wheeler	1,456	\$ 46,648	14.0%	17.8%	28.6%	5.7%	71.4%	83.6%
Yamhill	108,261	\$ 73,409	11.5%	16.0%	35.0%	6.1%	71.1%	81.3%

INCOME & POVERTY

Figure 14: Statewide household credit and debts

	BANKRUPTCY FILINGS 2023 + CHANGE 2022-23 U.S. Bankruptcy Court	SUBPRIME CREDIT POPULATION 2023 (Q3) Federal Reserve / Equifax	INEQUALITY RATIO 2022- Top 20% income average to bottom 20% average St. Louis Fed / U.S. Census	MORTGAGES 30+ DAYS PAST DUE 2021 Non-forborne / Atlanta Fed	MEDIAN HOUSE VALUE 2018-22 U.S. Census	MEDIAN RENT 2018-22 U.S. Census	OF POPULATION UNDER 18, THOSE WITH A DISABILITY 2017-21 U.S. Census (ABLE eligible)	HOUSEHOLD DEBT-TO- INCOME RATIO 2023 FRBNY/Equifax Credit Panel
Baker	4/16/ +300%	16.4%	14.9	2.7%	\$ 231,100	\$ 765	2.9%	1.79
Benton	50/63/ +26%	12.0%	20.1	1.3%	\$ 442,300	\$ 1,315	3.5%	1.71
Clackamas	372/527/ +42%	13.4%	13.2	1.7%	\$ 532,200	\$ 1,605	3.4%	2.72
Clatsop	30/45/ +50%	16.9%	12.2	2.2%	\$ 407,700	\$ 1,096	3.7%	2.09
Columbia	51/70/ +37%	17.4%	10.4	2.2%	\$ 365,100	\$ 1,211	5.4%	5.62
Coos	72/73/ +1%	17.2%	14.0	3.0%	\$ 276,300	\$ 952	7.9%	2.19
Crook	22/42/ +91%	17.8%	9.8	1.6%	\$ 638,200	\$ 1,129	4.5%	2.44
Curry	30/23/ -23%	14.8%	11.7	2.0%	\$ 353,200	\$ 1,105	3.2%	2.59
Deschutes	178/291/ +63%	14.6%	13.7	1.3%	\$ 526,200	\$ 1,550	4.2%	2.49
Douglas	112/158/ +41%	18.7%	12.3	3.1%	\$ 262,400	\$ 957	5.2%	1.86
Gilliam	2/3/ +50%	20.8%	16.6		\$ 151,500	\$ 1,071	1.8%	2.22
Grant	3/4/ +33%	13.1%	13.6	1.0%	\$ 185,500	\$ 803	4.9%	2.24
Harney	3/5/ +67%	16.7%	11.2	1.4%	\$ 174,100	\$ 665	1.4%	1.74
Hood River	17/17/ 0%	11.0%	12.7	1.0%	\$ 492,500	\$ 1,281	4.7%	2.23
Jackson	252/336/ +33%	16.4%	13.8	1.9%	\$ 369,500	\$ 1,208	6.0%	2.35
Jefferson	18/30/ +67%	22.4%	14.5	2.2%	\$ 307,200	\$ 940	5.7%	2.54
Josephine	99/150/ +52%	17.8%	15.1	2.3%	\$ 353,800	\$ 1,093	7.4%	3.03
Klamath	62/96/ +55%	20.6%	16.7	3.1%	\$ 234,200	\$ 921	6.2%	2.19
Lake	9/6/ -33%	20.9%	13.4	3.0%	\$ 169,000	\$ 816	2.0%	1.84
Lane	415/539/ +30%	17.3%	15.1	1.9%	\$ 363,800	\$ 1,210	6.4%	2.00
Lincoln	48/54/ +12%	17.1%	13.9	2.1%	\$ 345,300	\$ 1,057	5.6%	2.04
Linn	159/235/ +48%	19.5%	10.2	2.5%	\$ 319,800	\$ 1,160	5.7%	1.91
Malheur	12/8/ -33%	25.0%	13.3	2.7%	\$ 187,500	\$ 761	4.0%	1.54
Marion	422/591/ +40%	20.0%	11.7	2.0%	\$ 352,500	\$ 1,228	5.4%	1.49
Morrow	7/13/ +86%	18.8%	11.4	3.1%	\$ 213,900	\$ 837	5.8%	0.94
Multnomah	730/937/ +28%	16.9%	16.6	1.8%	\$ 492,100	\$ 1,515	4.8%	1.20
Polk	100/140/ +40%	17.8%	15.3	2.6%	\$ 382,200	\$ 1,219	5.3%	4.10
Sherman	1/5/ +400%	11.4%	12.9		\$ 186,300	\$ 911	7.2%	0.54
Tillamook	18/21/ +17%	14.4%	12.7	0.9%	\$ 363,100	\$ 1,148	11.4%	1.78
Umatilla	69/87/ +26%	23.3%	11.7	2.4%	\$ 236,800	\$ 930	6.7%	1.30
Union	22/34/ +55%	19.5%	12.7	1.9%	\$ 243,400	\$ 930	5.1%	2.01
Wallowa	4/4/ 0%	15.1%	12.7	1.8%	\$ 336,900	\$ 830	6.1%	1.96
Wasco	22/28/ +27%	17.2%	14.4	2.2%	\$ 298,200	\$ 925	5.1%	1.70
Washington	499/702/ +41%	14.3%	12.0	1.4%	\$ 504,300	\$ 1,695	4.1%	1.42
Wheeler	2/3/ +50%	10.3%	8.7		\$ 194,900	\$ 730	5.1%	2.26
Yamhill	97/151/ +56%	17.4%	13.7	2.4%	\$ 408,500	\$ 1,302	4.5%	2.50

INCOME & POVERTY

(Figure 13) Among all Oregon Counties, Benton County has one of the highest ratios of households under the poverty line, as well as the highest income inequality ratio (i.e. the uneven distribution of income across a population, or wealth disparity) in state by over 3 points (Figure 13). As noted throughout this report, this is likely linked to the unique population related to the presence of OSU. However, even in other counties with universities, Benton County is still notably higher, also linked to the extreme rates of housing costs and burden in the county.

Public assistance income/utilization in Linn County most prominently, but also in Lincoln County, are notably higher than Benton County, but on par with other counties in Oregon. There is a discrepancy in the high rates of poverty, income inequality, and housing burden in Benton County compared to their low public assistance utilization, among the lowest utilization in the state. This may allude to a need to provide more services available to the university student population, but requires more examination with university data.

As referenced above, Benton County's housing (rent and mortgage) burden is the highest of any county in the state. This correlates to Benton County having the second lowest home ownership vs renting rate in state, meaning the vast majority of residents in the county are renters in the most rent burden county in the state. This presents a very prominent need for greater housing equity in Benton County, along with, as noted above, dedicated data collection and service availability to the growing student population.

Benton County has a number of housing services providers, including CSC, youth, adult, and family shelter offerings, as well as a dedicated coalition housed within the County to address these disparities. More innovation and community collaboration is needed to identify sustainable solutions to this problem, and, most importantly, more localized data analysis to determine the greatest areas of need and opportunity.

Lastly from Figure 14, Lincoln County is reporting the second highest uninsured rate in the state. This county has a high percentage of young families, as well as senior residents and Veterans. This means their need of health services is assumed to be high or minimally on average with the state, but the insured rate is not aligning with demand. Lack of medical insurance coverage can correlate to higher rates of debt to income ratios, and under-utilization of needed services, contributing to greater health disparities in the county.

Samaritan Health Services is the local healthcare system serving this county, along with InterCommunity Health Network, the regional Coordinated Care Organization (CCO). CSC works with both entities, including sitting on CSC's community advisory council, to find ways to holistically serve and bolster this rural, tourism-reliant coastal community.

(Figure 14) Bankruptcy filings in Linn County is up nearly 50% between 2022 to 2023, falling in the median compared to the state, but more than double for the region. Additionally, the entire region has seen an increase in debt to income ratios and bankruptcy filings in this time period. However, the region and each of the three counties is in the average or better than the majority of Oregon counties in overdue mortgage payments, home values, median rent, and overall income to debt ratios

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Figure 15: Median Household Income by race and ethnicity

	White/Non-Hispanic	Black	Asian	American Indian or Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Races	Hispanic or Latinx
Benton County	\$77,463	No data	\$38,707	\$47,500	\$146,406	\$45,114	\$68,098	\$62,717
Lincoln County	\$58,245	\$48,795	\$59,000	\$23,265	No data	\$69,743	\$49,722	\$63,292
Linn County	\$70,158	No data	\$107,569	\$60,750	No data	\$65,072	\$75,500	\$54,758
Oregon	\$78,315	\$56,124	\$100,547	\$60,194	\$86,480	\$65,830	\$69,351	\$66,054

DATA SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY. 2018-22.

The table above demonstrates a systematic failure in collecting comprehensive data that can be analyzed by populations that have unique needs and causes to poverty, such as race. This is the only available census data and not only is it too old to reflect current economic needs and realities, it is not consistent among different races, and even when the data is available it may not be accurate or reliable. This is contributed to inherent challenges with the census, such as accurately collecting data about BIPOC residents and households who may not trust the federal census premise, but reflects a larger issue of lacking proper interventions to ensure all communities and identities are encompassed in data practices and policies.

Of what is available, the income in red is highlighted to show where it is lower than White/Non-Hispanic or Latinx households. In Benton County, Asian households appear to have the lowest income, which is likely attributed to the presence of a significant Asian student population. Alaskan Native/American Indian households generally have lower incomes than White households, but they experience the lowest income levels specifically in Lincoln County, followed closely by Benton County. Hispanic households, on the other hand, face notably lower income levels in Linn County compared to other racial groups.

Without having sufficient analysis data, it is difficult to note what specific needs and potential solutions are needed to improve low income levels among different populations. However, regardless of the nuance in more accurate data, there is a need for culturally responsive organizations and services, and language accessibility. We have regional providers dedicated to specific cultural groups and language speakers, and providers dedicated to providing free services to learn English, to assist with the citizenship process, and to learn housing laws and protections. These are building blocks to provide more equitable access to employment and opportunities to increase income and economic stability.

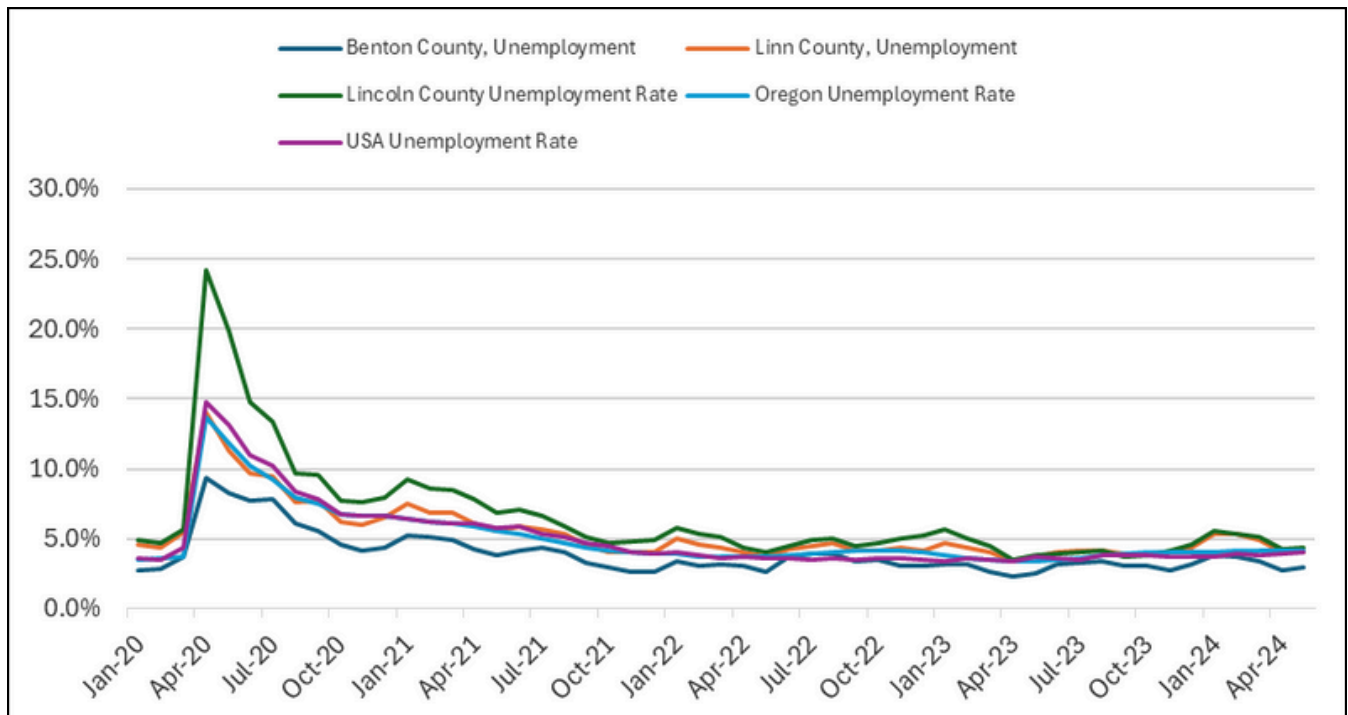
INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

Figure 16: Employment Types & Household Income	Benton County	Lincoln County	Linn County	Oregon	United States
Labor Force	51,325	21,311	61,566	2,189,002	168,681,336
Number Employed	49,858	20,392	59,037	2,109,229	162,721,127
Number Unemployed (job seeking)	1,467	919	2,529	79,773	5,960,210
Unemployment Rate	2.90%	4.30%	4.10%	3.60%	3.50%
% of Labor Force Participation	58.4%	48.3%	57.0%	NA	NA
Median Household Income	\$68,524	\$54,210	\$67,009	\$76,632	\$75,149
Median Households Income with Children	\$103,388	\$73,678	\$79,995	\$93,384	\$92,148

The region has an average of about a 50% labor force participation rate (Figure 15), with Lincoln County having the lowest at 48.3%. This figure may correlate to other data in this report regarding disconnected youth, household income, food insecurity, poverty, and more in Lincoln County. As the table above shows, Lincoln County also has the lowest household income in the region for households with and without children.

The counterpart to this data is the unemployment statistics (Figures 16 & 17), which reflects the number of job seekers who have not successfully secured employment. The regional unemployment rates returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2023, with Linn and Lincoln Counties sitting slightly above 4%. Benton County is notably lower than the rest of the region as well as state and national levels.

Figure 17: Unemployment Rates 2020 - 2024



INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

Figure 18: Benton County Employment by Industry

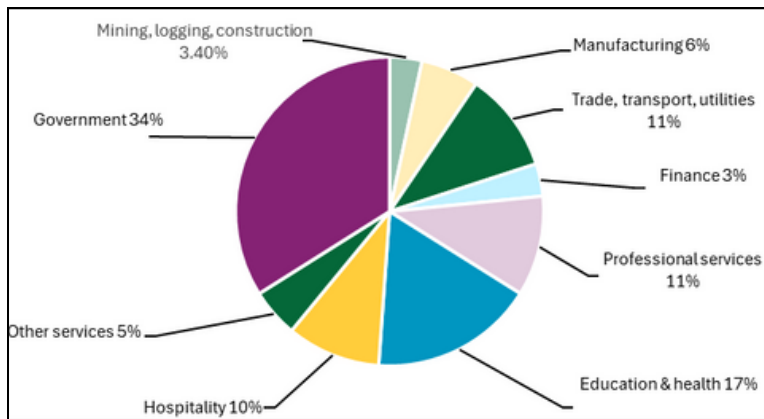


Figure 19: Lincoln County Employment by Industry

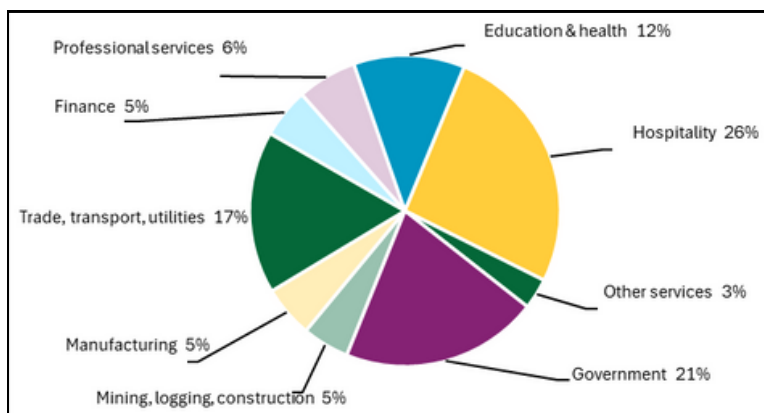
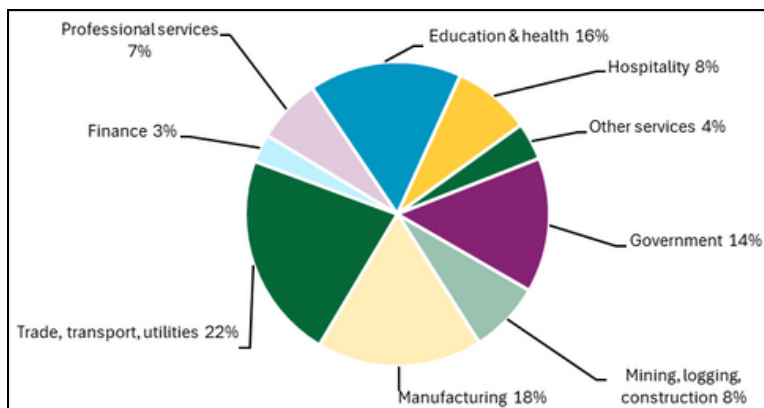


Figure 20: Linn County Employment by Industry



Employment across the region reveals distinct economic landscapes shaped by their unique industries. In Lincoln County (Figure 19), the prominence of leisure and hospitality sectors underscores its appeal as a tourism hotspot, offering numerous opportunities in hotels, restaurants, and attractions. Benton County (Figure 18), on the other hand, is heavily influenced by its educational and healthcare sectors, with OSU and Samaritan Health Services serving as major employers. Additionally, Benton County has almost double the percentage of government employment.

Meanwhile, Linn County (Figure 20) distinguishes itself with a robust presence in trade, transport, and utilities, alongside leading the trio in manufacturing, mining/logging, and construction industries. This industrial strength provides a wide range of employment opportunities in production and resource extraction, setting Linn apart as a pivotal hub for these sectors. Together, these counties showcase a diverse economic fabric, each contributing uniquely to the region's employment landscape.

EDUCATION

Disconnected Youth are young adults between ages 16-24 who are neither working nor in school. Nationally, it's estimated that there are 4-5 million disconnected youth.

Figure 21: Disconnected Youth by County	Total Population Age 16-19	Population of Disconnected Youth	% of Population of Disconnected Youth
Tri-County Region	16,226	827	5.10%
Benton County, OR	8,590	251	2.92%
Lincoln County, OR	1,919	179	9.33%
Linn County, OR	5,717	397	6.94%
Oregon	202,498	16,164	7.98%
United States	17,571,402	1,220,306	6.94%

The regional rate of disconnected youth is lower than the state and national levels, but each county shows a varied difference in their individual rates. Benton County is disproportionately low compared to the rest of the reporting area, at just under 3%. In contrast, Linn County is nearly 7%, and **Lincoln County is notably the highest, at nearly 9.5% of the youth population who are not in school or employed**. This demonstrates an acute need for programs and services engaging youth and young adults in Lincoln and Linn Counties in educational and employment goals. Some already exist, broadly offered by CSC, with more emerging.

Figure 22: Educational Attainment by County	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	7.14%	23.71%	27.14%	9.42%	18.89%	13.70%
Benton County, OR	4.00%	14.60%	19.50%	8.20%	28.40%	25.30%
Lincoln County, OR	7.20%	24.10%	30.30%	9.60%	17.30%	11.60%
Linn County, OR	9.20%	29.50%	30.80%	10.20%	13.40%	7.00%
Oregon	8.50%	22.50%	24.50%	9.10%	21.80%	13.70%
United States	10.90%	26.40%	19.70%	8.70%	20.90%	13.40%

Educational attainment has a direct relationship with income levels, housing accessibility, and other stabilizing opportunities. Unsurprisingly, the highest in all areas of attainment is Benton County – again, likely linked to the university's presence and population. Linn and Lincoln Counties trade off higher and lower rates of high school and post-secondary educational attainment, with Lincoln County having higher rates of completed college and professional degrees. **The 9.2% of no high school or equivalent attainment and nearly 30% of only high school level attainment represent a need for low-barrier educational and employment resources and supports for youth, adults, and families.**

HOUSING

Figure 23: Housing Accessibility & Availability	Benton County	Lincoln County	Linn County	Oregon	US
Homeowner Rate	52.9%	49.5%	64.1%	58.4%	57.8%
% of Cost Burdened Households (2022)	36%	33%	30%	30%	26%
Rental Vacancy Rate	1.6%	2.9%	1.0%	1.5%	2.0%

Figure 24: Median Rent	Median Rent (2024)	Average City/Metro Rent (Oct 2024)
Oregon	\$1,370	NA
Benton County	\$1,741	
Corvallis Area		\$1,889
Monroe Area		\$1,850
Lincoln County	\$1,423	
Lincoln City Area		\$2,331
Waldport Area		\$2,300
Linn County	\$1,498	
Albany Area		\$1,557
Lebanon Area		\$1,450

Benton County not only has a high renter rate, given the university's student population but also the highest rent and household burden in the state. With a median rent of over \$1,700 in the county, and more specifically nearly \$1,900 in the metro area of Corvallis where the university is, [there is an acute need for greater housing accessibility and affordability, especially given the extreme disparity of income inequality in Benton County, detailed on page 13.](#)

[Linn County has the lowest availability of rental units, at a mere 1%](#), about half that of the other two counties, state, and national rates. This may be correlated to being next door to the most rent-burdened county in the state, driving more renters to Linn County with far lower county and city median rents.

[Lincoln County is currently in an affordable housing crisis. With the lowest population and average household income, the median rent is 25-50% higher than the other two counties and their metropolitan areas.](#) To further illustrate this disparity, Waldport in Lincoln County, with a nominal 1,900 population size, has an average rent of \$2,300, while our largest city in the state, Portland, with over 640,000 residents has a median rent of less than \$1,800. There has been population loss due to the unlivable housing cost burden. [Addressing the need for more affordable housing is imperative for the economy and sustainability of Lincoln County and its residents.](#)

Most reported household income levels, with and without children (figure 16), do not align with the average cost of rental units across the tri-county region. [Thus, causing the 30%+ cost-burdened households in all three counties.](#)

HOUSING

Figure 25: Evictions by County (Sept-2023 - Aug-2024)	Eviction Filings	Filings per 100 Rental Units	Tenants represented by a lawyer	Landlords represented by a lawyer	BIPOC as % of total evictions	% of evictions below poverty line	Renter-occupied housing
Oregon	26,566	4.38	45%	45%	21%	12%	32%
Benton County	302	1.94	6%	20%	22%	19%	44%
Lincoln County	201	2.81	31%	31%	20%	15%	29%
Linn County*	627	3.87	16%	16%	17%	12%	33%

Note: * indicates counties where multiple court-systems process eviction cases. This data only reports on cases filed in circuit courts, and therefore is only a partial representation of the eviction cases in those counties. September 2023 - August 2024 Updated on: September 18, 2024

The disparities in eviction filings and tenant representation across Linn, Benton, and Lincoln counties reflect socio-economic challenges. [Linn County's high eviction and filing rates per 100 rental units suggest a pressing housing stability issue.](#) Interestingly, Linn County has the highest eviction rate in the region but the lowest percentage of evictions of households under the poverty threshold.

Meanwhile, [Benton County, despite having the lowest filing rates, faces other challenges, such as a low percentage of legal representation for tenants and the highest percentages of evictions of households with residents of color and/or living below the poverty line.](#) A notable consideration of the higher eviction rate of BIPOC households in Benton County is the percentage of international students. These residents often face unique challenges in cultural and language differences that result in increased eviction and landlord-tenant mediation. The greater concern is the correlation of these figures, with vulnerable populations having the least amount of legal representation, however, OSU provides campus housing assistance that may contribute to lower reported legal representation.

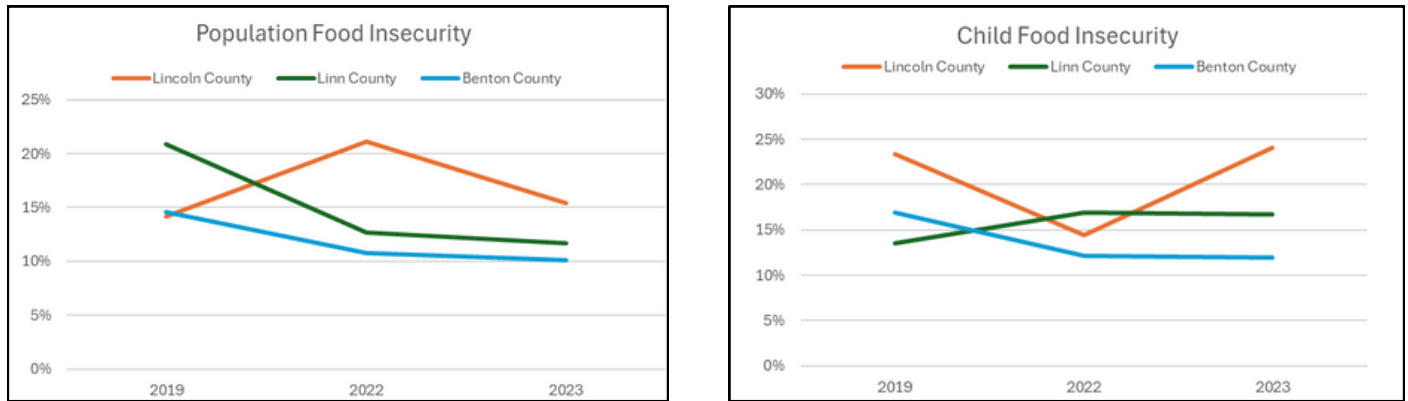
[Lincoln County mirrors Benton in some respects but has a higher overall rate of evictions.](#) Lincoln County's total number of evictions is comparable to Benton County's, even though Lincoln County's population is less than half that of Benton's.

These differences underscore the need for targeted policies and resources that address the unique needs of each county's residents, focusing on legal support, economic inequality, and equitable access to housing and maintaining housing.

FOOD & NUTRITION

Food insecurity is defined as a household having limited or uncertain access to nutritionally adequate food. In 2023, nearly a quarter of all Lincoln County households with children were food insecure, the highest in the region. Linn and Benton County's food insecurity rates stayed relatively stable, though, with Benton having the lowest overall food insecurity rates in the area (Figures 26 & 27)

Figure 26 & 27: Food Insecurity Rates, 2019 - 2023



Note: Not all food-insecure households are enrolled in the county or state food assistance programs, and therefore, the graphs above may not comprehensively reflect the rate of change in food insecurity overall.

Aside from self attesting, which is difficult to find adequate data for, assuming those who are food insecure would equal those receiving SNAP/food stamps is the best methodology for determining food insecurity rates. However, in 2021, the State of Oregon has reported issues with collecting data on SNAP rates and therefore SNAP data is unavailable after 2020.

Figure 28: Food Deserts	Food Desert Census Tracts (neighborhoods)	Food Desert Population	% Food Desert Population	% Food Desert Census Tracts
Tri-County Area	10	54,372	21.90%	21.74%
Benton County, OR	3	17,342	20.26%	20.00%
Lincoln County, OR	2	6,980	15.16%	13.33%
Linn County, OR	5	30,050	25.76%	31.25%
Oregon	100	494,475	12.91%	13.77%
United States	9,293	39,074,974	12.66%	14.70%

The indicator in Figure 28 reports the number of neighborhoods in the reporting area that are within food deserts. The USDA Food Access Research Atlas defines a food desert as any neighborhood that lacks healthy food sources due to income level, distance to supermarkets, or vehicle access.

The tri-county region is significantly higher in food deserts than the state or national percentages at 21.9%. Lincoln County is the lowest at 15.16% while Benton and Linn are over 20% and 25% respectively.

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND HEALTH COMPLEXITIES (2023)

Oregon Health Authority (OHA) reports 'health complexities' for all Oregon Health Plan (OHP) and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) recipients. A health complexity is a concept that takes medical and social complexities into account to determine potential health and well-being risks.

Figure 29	0-5 Year olds		
Complexity Indicator	Benton County	Lincoln County	Linn County
Poverty	23.6%	38.2%	31.7%
Foster Care	6.9%	12.8%	5.6%
Mental Health	13.7%	38.9%	14.7%
Child Abuse & Neglect	5.1%	6.8%	4.4%
Potential Language Barrier	10.8%	12.7%	7.5%
Parental Death	0.6%	2.3%	1.1%
Parental Incarceration	14.8%	23.8%	17.7%
Parental Substance Abuse	17.1%	29.3%	20.8%
Parental Disability	3.5%	5.0%	5.1%

The percentages above (Figure 29) reflect children under 5 years of age experiencing the causes and symptoms of the listed complexity indicators that statistically impact populations in poverty, unhoused, and in need of future public services.

Lincoln County has reported lower rates of income, homeownership, and SDOHs, with disproportionately high rates of addiction, poverty, and chronic diseases compared to Linn and Benton Counties. [Lincoln County has the highest rates of all the medical, social, and health complexities, aside from parental disability, which is highest in Linn County.](#)

While Lincoln County rates have been slowly decreasing over time, the [most notable complexity discrepancies are seen in poverty, affecting nearly 40% of children 0-5; mental health, also just under 40%; parental substance abuse at over a quarter \(29.3%\), and parental incarceration at 23.8%.](#) These reflect alarming rates of adverse childhood experiences are statistically linked to “downstream” need and utilization of public services and generational poverty and homelessness.

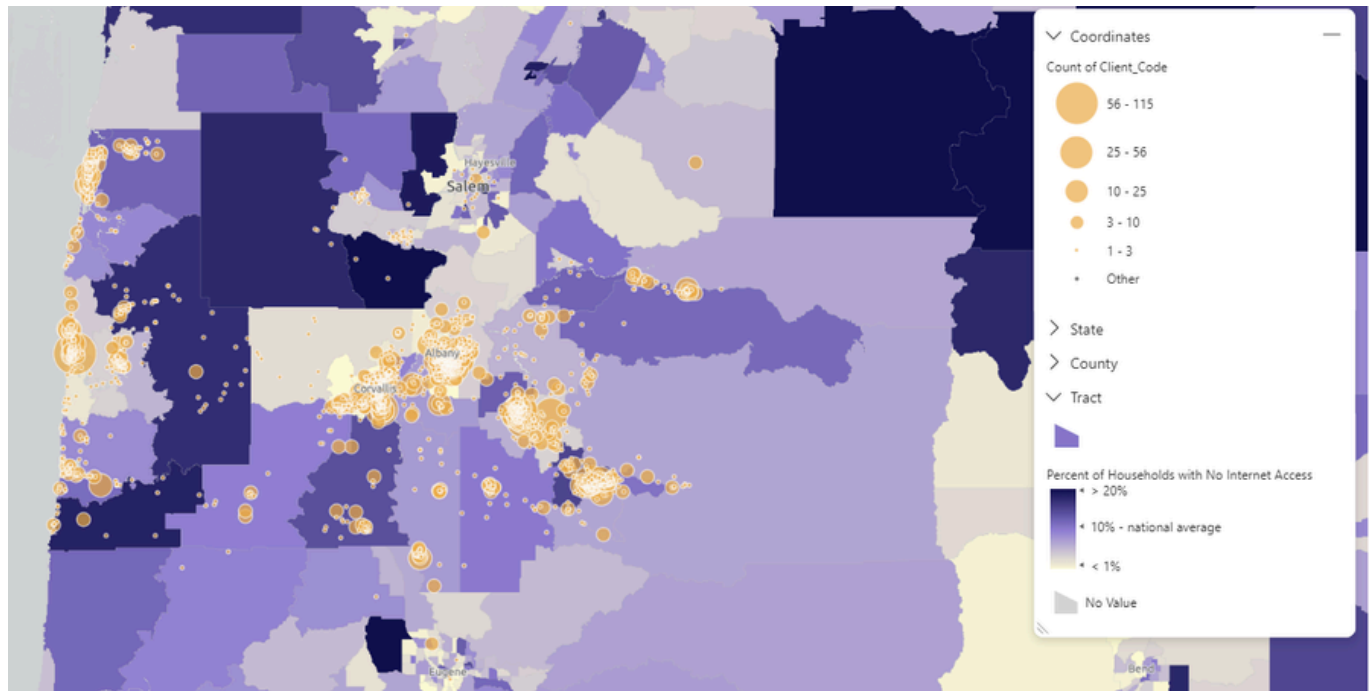
[Linn County is also reporting high rates of childhood poverty, at 31.7%; parental substance abuse, 20.8%; and parental incarceration at 17.7%.](#) While lower than Lincoln County, they still reflect an acute need for “upstream” early interventions to address causes and conditions of poverty and homelessness that may be “downstream” realities for these children.

[Parental substance abuse is affecting 17-30% of all children ages 0-5 in the region,](#) demonstrating a widespread need reflected across the state. Since 2020, OHA initiated a state measure, Measure 110, to more holistically support individuals and families affected by substance abuse. CSC has been one of several providers of these stability services in the tri-county region.

ENVIROMENTAL - BROADBAND

Figure 30: Broadband Access	Total Population	Population with Any Computer	Population with Dial-up Alone	Population with A Broadband Subscription	Population without An Internet Subscription
Tri-County Region	266,160	259,370	506	247,324	11,540
Benton County, OR	89,506	87,669	109	84,462	3,098
Lincoln County, OR	49,864	48,190	165	45,864	2,161
Linn County, OR	126,970	123,511	232	116,998	6,281
Oregon	4,132,799	4,030,951	8,177	3,842,994	179,780
United States	322,994,302	310,986,833	432,346	293,957,068	16,597,419

Figure 31: Smart phone and/or computer access x distribution of existing CSC clients. (Census tracts)



(Figure 30) The region is at almost 95% broadband access, greater than the state and national rates. However, at faster broadband speeds, the region is at 88.12%, which is lower than state and national rates. The exception is Lincoln County, at 90.66%. At all broadband speeds, the region is largely internet accessible, creating an opportunity for those in need of services to find information online when they have access to smart devices.

The map above (Figure 31), shows a visual representation of households in the region with a smartphone, computer, or other device that can access the broadband coverage in the table. The darker the purple, the more households have these devices and coverage. The orange dots reflect clients CSC has served, to demonstrate who is generally being served and/or eligible for public assistance. The map shows that where CSC has been serving clients across the three counties reflects high rates of smart devices and broadband access. This information was used by CSC to make strategic decisions about making more services available to apply and connect online, without removing lower barrier options, such as in-person offices and street outreach.

ENVIROMENTAL - TRANSPORTATION

Figure 32: Public transportation types



Transit Type

- Lincoln County Transit** - Free for children 0-5 & seniors 90+
- Corvallis Transit System** - Free
- Benton Area Transit** - Free
- Linn Benton Loop** - Free
- Albany Transit System** - Free
- Linn County Shuttle** - \$1/ride
- Lebanon Linx Transit** - Free (temporary)

Other Transit Opportunities (Fare required)

- Dial a Bus - Corvallis
- Dial a Bus - Lebanon
- Dial-a-Ride - Newport and Lincoln City
- Albany Call-A-Ride Paratransit Service (Free for seniors and disabled)

The Seamless Transit Project serves as a beacon of innovation and inclusivity for the tri-county region. Aided by a discretionary grant from the Statewide Transportation Improvement Fund (STIF) and managed by the Oregon Cascades West Council of Governments (OCWCOG), the project endeavors to unify the currently fragmented transit systems into a cohesive and mostly fare-free network. With seven distinct transit agencies (Figure 30), each operating with unique fare structures, schedules, and routes, residents face significant barriers to efficient travel. **By harmonizing these elements, the Seamless Transit Project aims to offer a streamlined, barrier-free public transportation experience that holds the potential to transform daily commutes and access to employment and education opportunities, health services, public assistance, food access, and more.**

The caveat to this access is the frequency and prescribed timing of the transportation does not always meet the needs of the residents. However, the streamlined access, especially for populations in poverty, has the potential to dramatically shift the correlations to the SDOH identified in this report. Additionally, for-cost door-to-door transportation services are already available, some with nominal fees, to further support residents' transit needs, especially for children, disabled individuals, and seniors.

SYSTEM INTEGRATION & RESOURCE NAVIGATION

INTEGRATING INTERNALLY & BEYOND

CSC's data integration, though notably improved over the last several years, presents significant challenges that reflect similar limitations locally, statewide, and nationally across "helping" industries typically under-resourced. The lack of ability to singularly collect or aggregate data across disparate proprietary systems makes extracting, analyzing, and using pertinent data nearly impossible. This is true for CSC and many similar providers. [Not only does it limit our agency's ability to best understand, serve, and innovate to better respond to the needs of the communities we serve, but it limits that ability as an entire region.](#)

In response to this problem internally, CSC developed an in-house Data Mart that consolidates information from key funder systems and is primarily used for agency-wide reporting and data-driven decision-making. However, it is currently only able to capture about 70% of the agency's estimated total programmatic data. The primary barrier is the rigidity of state and federal systems to standardize data collection requirements and the lack of data sharing with member agencies, like CSC. [These barriers perpetuate disparities for both consumers and providers of crucial public and supportive services and prevent greater collaboration that makes services more accessible, robust, and effective. Lastly, but most importantly, the barriers perpetuate struggles and repeat trauma to clients in the process of accessing and applying for services.](#)

This only highlights the technical challenges of system and data integration in social services. This is a multi-faceted issue to achieve sustainable data solutions, such as proper and ample funding, internal capacity, training and accessibility, and more.

[The issues identified throughout the data in this report reflect an intersection of needs that require an equally intersectional approach to address.](#) That ability resides in agencies like CSC and the region as a whole of governmental entities, providers, healthcare and educational institutions, etc. to come together and invest in the invaluable information that is a key to moving the needle on poverty and homelessness.

There is interest and effort as a region to expand our capabilities to streamline and share data, but it is a long, uphill journey. Some of these efforts include experimenting with methods of analyzing repeat and chronic users of social and medical services, to identify areas for greater leveraging of resources, collaborative assessment processes, more unification among local providers for greater innovation, and more. CSC is involved with all of these efforts and remains committed to being a change agent in evolving the data culture of its agency and regional partners.

COMMUNITY-WIDE RESOURCE NAVIGATION

While there is a multitude of supportive services available to community members in all corners of the tri-county region, [the knowledge and awareness of those services and the ability to access them are crucial for their presence to have the intended impact.](#) Tools like 2-1-1 that attempt to centralize resource information are helpful, but even those involved with social services are not always familiar with them, nor is it at the level of accuracy and timeliness needed to be reliable. Even when such tools are available, it's not sufficient to present countless doors of options to someone experiencing a crisis and ask them to figure out which are the "correct" ones.

Even within one agency offering a range of services, such as CSC and other local providers, it is challenging to know which services will truly help someone's unique circumstances and how to best access them. [Navigation is key to enabling proper utilization and knowledge of services for those in need, residents wanting to help others access services, and providers attempting to refer and collaborate.](#)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The purpose of the CNA is to identify regional needs and provide a comprehensive understanding of who is in the region, what are the causes and conditions of poverty and economic instability, and what new or emerging solutions can address them.

This is an identification and discussion tool, it is not a map or outline of what the solutions are. It is a guide to inform local and regional strategic efforts, but it is the people and organizations serving this region that can take it from discussion to sustainably move the needle in these areas of need.

Use the questions below to start the conversation about how we can make our communities a better, more equitable place to live for all.

1. What key needs do you see in the report?
 - a. Do you see and feel these in the communities you serve/live in?
2. Some potential root causes of needs are identified in the report, what other nuances do you see and feel in the communities you serve/live in that could be contributing factors?
3. What existing providers/initiatives/services do you know of that are already addressing these needs?
4. What new providers/initiatives/services/infrastructure do you think are needed?
5. What is missing from this report that you think is needed to properly understand who is in the region and what the causes and conditions of poverty and economic instability are?

QUALITATIVE FEEDBACK

CSC's tripartite board, the [Community Action Advisory Council \(CAAC\)](#), includes established experts and representatives of diverse communities, areas of service, organizations, and affiliations across the designated tricounty service region. Their feedback is based on the quantitative data in this report and their expertise in the areas and populations they represent. In addition to the interpretations of the identified and nuanced needs below, this group also provided collaborative feedback that informed the content and finalization of the report to ensure it comprehensively reflected those it seeks to serve and is an adequate tool to ignite and guide discussions of local efforts.

QUALITATIVE FEEDBACK FROM CSC CAAC

The primary needs we know and feel as a region and demonstrated in this report are HOUSING, FOOD, and JOBS. Those encompass everything we need to focus on.

While the data in the report is alarming, especially for those of us serving and living in Lincoln County, they are *surprising*. It was expected and seeing it all laid out like this puts a fire under me and others to truly find sustainable solutions.

Data only shows standalone realities. However, all the issues demonstrated in the data are very interconnected. Low wages are correlated to how accessible higher paying jobs are by qualification and geographically, lack of healthy food and healthcare are correlated to low medical and social complexities, and the list goes on. A collaborative approach that braids the solutions together as much as the problems are interrelated is the only way forward.

Across the region there are higher rates of eviction and housing accessibility challenges for communities of color, especially Spanish-speaking communities. Culturally responsive organizations need to continue to advocate for more rules, signs, navigators, etc. available in Spanish. It's nearly impossible to follow the rules and procedures to find and keep housing when they aren't available in a language they understand.

System navigation for those in need and those trying to help them is crucial. Where and how do people access services? Why is it 20 different phone numbers, offices, applications, and the need to know the "secret password" to find that information? We need to find ways to streamline access to services to streamline the impact from them.

There is a ripple affect of rising housing costs in highly rural communities due to the rising costs in metro areas.

Seniors are the fastest growing unhoused population. They have unique needs that need to be incorporated into housing and sheltering plans to keep them off the streets and out of the elements. Examples - more seasonal sheltering, integrated health services in shelters and drop-in centers, shelter and street outreach training for the medically fragile.

QUALITATIVE FEEDBACK

CONTINUED FEEDBACK FROM CSC CAAC

Shelters and street outreach teams need more readily available equipment; sleeping bags, hygiene products, etc.

Shelters and drop-in centers need to integrate with behavioral and medical health supports and specialists, especially for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

Clear ways for people in the community to advocate for others. For example, a stronger and more reliable 2-1-1 system that people in the community can navigate to help refer others for services, know where to direct people, etc. More of a navigation one-stop-shop.

Data limitations limit our ability to accurately see, evaluate, and innovate to more effectively serve the region. We need to collect and share dimensional and intersectional data to try to get the fullest possible picture of the niche things we may be missing that could be “missing keys”.

People are hungry. Faith, Hope & Charity is starting a new food program aiming to provide meals two days a week on the off days from local meal sites. The hope is to fill the gap so there are ample food and meal resources every day of the week for those who are food insecure.

There are a lot of providers already doing good work, we need more integration and alignment of services and programs more so than more of them.

Feedback of what to include in the next iterations of the report:

- Trends, going beyond snapshot data
- More intersectional data to show disparities between different cultural, ethnic, language groups, and other populations
- Overview of sheltering and unhoused populations
- Include belonging and social support in SDOH evaluation (The Vital Conditions)
- Integrate into regional Community Health Assessment (CHA) process for expanded breadth of data and collaborators

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