# Coos County, Oregon

УД 43 languages ∨

Coordinates: 43.18°N 124.09°W

**Coos County** 

Read Edit View history Tools > Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coos County (/kuːs/ KOOSS) is one of the 36 counties in the U.S. state of Oregon. As of the 2020

census, the population was 64,929.<sup>[1]</sup> The county seat is Coquille.<sup>[2]</sup> The county was formed from the western parts of Umpqua and Jackson counties. It is named after a tribe of Native Americans who live in the region. Coos County comprises the Coos Bay, OR Micropolitan Statistical Area.

# History [edit]

now part of Coos Bay, Oregon.

The name Coos originated from the name of the Native American tribe that had settled the area. "Coos" loosely translates to "lake" or "place of pines". [3] Lewis and Clark noted Cook-koo-oose. [4] Early maps and documents spelled it Kowes, Cowes, Coose, Koos, among others. [4] Although exploration and trapping in the area occurred as early as 1828, the first European-American

Coos County was created by the Territorial Legislature from parts of Umpqua, and Jackson counties on December 22, 1853. Curry County, Oregon, was created from the southern part in 1855. The county seat was originally at Empire City. In 1895 the legislature permitted the citizens of the county

settlement was established at Empire City in 1853 by members of the Coos Bay Company; this is

to choose a new county seat. The 1896 vote resulted in moving the seat to Coquille. The Territorial Legislature granted permission for the development of wagon roads from Coos Bay to

Jacksonville, Oregon, in 1854, and to Roseburg, Oregon, in 1857. Geography [edit]

# According to the United States Census Bureau, the county has a total area of 1,806 square miles

(4,680 km<sup>2</sup>), of which 1,596 square miles (4,130 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 210 square miles (540 km<sup>2</sup>) (12%) is water.<sup>[5]</sup> Adjacent counties [edit]

### Douglas County - north and east

- Curry County south

# Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge

- Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge (part)
- Siuslaw National Forest (part)
- 2010 census [edit]

30,593 housing units at an average density of 19.2 per square mile (7.4/km²).[12] The racial makeup of the county was 89.8% white, 2.5% Native American, 1.0% Asian, 0.4% black or African American, 0.2% Pacific islander, 1.7% from other races, and 4.3% from two or more races. Those of Hispanic or Latino origin made up 5.4% of the population. [11] In terms of ancestry, 22.9% were German, 15.0% were English, 12.7% were Irish, 7.4% were American, and 5.2% were Scottish. [13] Of the 27,133 households, 24.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 47.2% were married couples living together, 10.2% had a female householder with no husband present, 37.9% we 29.8% of all households were made up of individuals. The average household size was 2.29 and the average family size

The median income for a household in the county was \$37,491 and the median income for a family was \$46,569. Males had a median income of \$39,744 versus \$28,328 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$21,981. About 11.5% of families and 16.4% of the population were below the poverty line, including 21.4% of those under age 18 and 8.1% of those age 65 or over. [14]

2000 census [edit] As of the census of 2000, there were 62,779 people, 26,213 households, and 17,457 families living in the county. The population density was 39 people per square mile (15/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 29,247 housing units at an average density of 18

per square mile (7/km<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the county was 91.97% White, 0.31% Black or African American, 2.41% Native American, 0.90% Asian, 0.17% Pacific Islander, 1.06% from other races, and 3.17% from two or more races. 3.40% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race. 18.5% were of German, 12.4% English, 11.3% Irish and 10.7% U.S. or American ancestry. 96.0% spoke English and 2.5% Spanish as their first language. There were 26,213 households, out of which 26.00% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.90% were married couples living together, 9.90% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.40% were non-

of age or older. The average household size was 2.34 and the average family size was 2.80. In the county, the population dispersal was 21.90% under the age of 18, 7.10% from 18 to 24, 24.00% from 25 to 44, 27.80% from 45 to 64, and 19.10% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 43 years. For every 100 females there were 96.10 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.90 males. The median income for a household in the county was \$31,542, and the median income for a family was \$38,040. Males had a median

families. 27.20% of all households were made up of individuals, and 12.30% had someone living alone who was 65 years

income of \$32,509 versus \$22,519 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$17,547. About 11.10% of families and 15.00% of the population were below the poverty line, including 19.90% of those under age 18 and 9.40% of those age 65 or over. Communities [edit] Cities [edit]

		oos County
е		County
_	Historic Coos	Bay National Bank Building.
ı	John	
	Location within	in the U.S. state of Oregon
	Location with	In the O.S. State of Oregon
	_	location within the U.S. s: 43°11′N 124°05′W
	Country State	United States Oregon
	Founded Named for	December 22, 1853 Coos people
	Seat	Coquille
	Largest city	Coos Bay
_	Area • Total • Land • Water	1,806 sq mi (4,680 km <sup>2</sup> ) 1,596 sq mi (4,130 km <sup>2</sup> ) 210 sq mi (500 km <sup>2</sup> ) 12%
	Population (2020)	
	• Total	64,929
	<ul><li>Estimate (2022)</li><li>Density</li></ul>	64,990 ▲ 39/sq mi (15/km <sup>2</sup> )
,	Time zone	UTC-8 (Pacific)
	• Summer (DST)	UTC-7 (PDT)
	Congressional distr	rict 4th
	Website	www.co.coos.or.us ₽
ere	non-families, and	Historical population
ave	erage family size	_

Census	Pop.	<u>%±</u>					
1860	445	_					
1870	1,644	269.4%					
1880	4,834	194.0%					
1890	8,874	83.6%					
1900	10,324	16.3%					
1910	17,959	74.0%					
1920	22,257	23.9%					
1930	28,373	27.5%					
1940	32,466	14.4%					
1950	42,265	30.2%					
1960	54,955	30.0%					
1970	56,515	2.8%					
1980	64,047	13.3%					
1990	60,273	-5.9%					
2000	62,779	4.2%					
2010	63,043	0.4%					
2020	64,929	3.0%					
2022 (est.)	64,990 <sup>[6]</sup>	0.1%					
U.S. Decennial Census <sup>[7]</sup>							
$1790-1960^{[8]} 1900-1990^{[9]}$ $1990-2000^{[10]} 2010-2020^{[1]}$							
1990–200	00 <sup>[10]</sup> 2010-2	020 <sup>[1]</sup>					

## Coos Bay

## Coquille (county seat)

 Lakeside Myrtle Point

Bandon

- North Bend
- Powers Census-designated places [edit]
- Barview Bunker Hill
- Glasgow Saunders Lake

### Other unincorporated communities [edit] Allegany Cooston

Arago Beaver Hill

Bridge

Broadbent

Charleston

Politics [edit]

wells later that year.

 Dellwood Dora Fairview

Gaylord

Gravelford

 Laurel Grove Leneve Libby

McKinley

Hauser

Green Acres

 Randolph Remote Riverton

Millington

Norway

Prosper

Sitkum

Sumner

Tenmile

- Coos County at one time favored the Democratic Party and was one of the few counties in the West to be won by George McGovern. No Republican presidential candidate obtained a majority in the county between 1956 and 1996, although Ronald Reagan did obtain pluralities in both 1980 and – very
- narrowly in 1984. Since the turn of the century it has become a solidly Republican county in Presidential elections as a result of de-unionization in the timber industry and opposition to Democratic environmental policies. The last Democrat to win a majority in Coos County was Michael Dukakis in 1988, although Bill Clinton won pluralities in both his elections.

Boice. All legislative seats, as of 2021, are held by Republicans in the Oregon State legislature.

United States presidential election results for Coos County, Oregon<sup>[15]</sup> Economy [edit] [hide] Deposits of gold initially attracted people to the county in the nineteenth century. Republican **Democratic Third party** Between 1890 and 1910, large amounts of coal were mined in the county and Year **♦** No. ♦ % **\$** No. ♦ % ♦ No. ♦ % ♦ shipped to California; production decreased after oil was discovered in that state, 14,243 2020 21,829 58.88% 38.42% 1,003 2.71% and no coal mines in the county have been in production since 1950. These coal

2016

2012

2000

17,865

14,673

15,626

57.05%

51.15%

53.19%

In the United States House of Representatives, Coos County in located in Oregon's 4th congressional district, which also includes the more left-leaning Eugene metropolitan area and has been represented by Democrat Val Hoyle since 2023. In the Oregon State Senate, the county is split between the 5th

Representatives, it is split between the 9th District, represented by Republican, Boomer Wright, and the 1st District, represented by Republican Court

District, represented by Republican Dick Anderson, and the 1st District, represented by Republican David Brock Smith. In the Oregon House of

fields have been explored for natural gas since 1938, although CDX Gas, a

company based in Texas announced in 2003 that they would be drilling two test

A project to build a 60-mile (97 km) natural gas pipeline between the cities of

Roseburg and Coos Bay, which would attract new industry to the Coos Bay area,

was begun in 1999 when voters approved a local bond measure to raise as much

2008 15,354 49.61% 14,401 46.53% 1,196 3.86% 14,393 2.03% 2004 18,291 54.83% 43.14% 678 11,610 7.29%

10,448

12,845

33.37%

44.78%

39.52%

3,000

1,168

2,143

9.58%

4.07%

was begun in 1999 when voters approved a local bond measure to raise as much									
as \$27 million, with the state of Oregon providing \$24 million. The pipeline	1996	10,886	39.39%	12,171	44.04%	4,581	16.58%		
construction began in June 2003 and was finished in 2004.		9,284	31.30%	12,072	40.70%	8,303	27.99%		
Currently, forest products, tourism, fishing and agriculture dominate the Coos County economy. The service industry is replacing the former lumber-driven economy. Bandon Dunes Golf Resort, north of Bandon and south of Coos Bay, attracts tourists and golfers from around the world. Boating, dairy farming, myrtlewood manufacturing, shipbuilding and repair and agriculture specialty		10,153	40.88%	13,996	56.35%	687	2.77%		
		13,637	49.88%	13,582	49.68%	120	0.44%		
		13,041	46.28%	11,817	41.94%	3,318	11.78%		
		9,481	38.35%	14,168	57.30%	1,076	4.35%		
products, including cranberries, also play an important role. Untapped rich	1972	10,370	44.67%	11,778	50.74%	1,065	4.59%		
deposits of iron ore and lead await development.		8,230	39.40%	10,884	52.10%	1,776	8.50%		
The Jordan Cove Energy Project is a project that was met with resistance since	1964	5,032	23.79%	16,109	76.17%	8	0.04%		
2010 by farm owners and other land owners, tribal natives, and some commercial	1960	8,751	40.32%	12,893	59.40%	61	0.28%		
entities who did not want their land being used or taken without their permission, with eminent domain. The project was cancelled in late 2021.		9,201	45.14%	11,183	54.86%	0	0.00%		
		10,122	55.04%	8,118	44.15%	149	0.81%		
A current project underway in Coos County, undertaken by Oregon Resources Corporation (ORC), uses modern strip-mining techniques to extract chromite,	1948	5,536	47.88%	5,453	47.16%	573	4.96%		
zircon, and garnet from local sands. <sup>[16]</sup> The tailings after processing will be	1944	4,609	41.06%	6,476	57.69%	140	1.25%		
returned and re-contoured to replicate pre-mining conditions, and the affected	1940	5,034	38.76%	7,853	60.46%	101	0.78%		
area will be reforested. Job numbers are not listed on the company website but an	1936	2,576	24.23%	7,167	67.42%	887	8.34%		
annual payroll of \$3.5 million is listed in the economic impact portion of the FAQ. <sup>[17]</sup> The Oregon League of Women Voters cited similar numbers from ORC,	1932	3,299	35.49%	5,504	59.21%	493	5.30%		
wholly owned by Industrial Mineral Corporation of Australia; the operation was	1928	4,929	60.66%	3,040	37.41%	157	1.93%		
projected to create 70 to 80 jobs with a salary of \$46,000 per year. <sup>[18]</sup> Efforts to block the project because of health and environmental concerns did not		3,905	48.39%	1,757	21.77%	2,408	29.84%		
		3,272	52.73%	2,297	37.02%	636	10.25%		
succeed. <sup>[18]</sup>	1916	3,209	43.61%	3,352	45.56%	797	10.83%		
There are several port districts in the county: Port of Coos Bay founded in 1909,	1912	701	19.17%	1,081	29.56%	1,875	51.27%		
Port of Coquille River founded in 1912, and Port of Bandon founded in 1913.  Coos Bay is considered the best natural harbor between San Francisco Bay and the Puget Sound, and the Port of Coos Bay was the largest forest products		1,850	56.94%	894	27.52%	505	15.54%		
		1,712	64.26%	490	18.39%	462	17.34%		
shipper in the world until late 2005 when raw log exports via transport ship were	1904	_,							
suspended.	1000	M1191							
						5			
Natural history [edit]				100			14/1		
The tallest documented living specimen of a Douglas-fir tree in the world is found 3	•	km) sout	heast of	W.	1		W.		
Coos Bay in the Sitkum area <sup>[19]</sup> and is slightly more than 100 metres (330 ft) tall. <sup>[20]</sup>	]			Sec. 1	AS .	量			
Soo also reals					A		A SECTION		
See also [edit]	The Southwest Oregon Regional								
National Register of Historic Places listings in Coos County, Oregon     Steambasts of the Cognille Pivor	Airport in North Bend								
<ul> <li>Steamboats of the Coquille River</li> <li>Steamboats of Coos Bay</li> </ul>									
- Steambouts of Good Buy									

## Steamboats of Coos Bay Notes [edit]

References [edit]

1. ^ a b "State & County QuickFacts" 2. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 17, 2023. 2. ^ "Find a County" . National Association of Counties. Archived from the

original 

on May 31, 2011. Retrieved June 7, 2011.

- 3. ^ "Coos County History" ∠. rebelcherokee.labdiva.com. Retrieved April 17, 2022. 4. ^ a b McArthur, Lewis (1992). Oregon geographic names. Portland: Oregon
- Historical Society Press. ISBN 0875952364. 5. ^ "2010 Census Gazetteer Files" 2. United States Census Bureau. August 22, 2012. Retrieved February 25, 2015.

July 1, 2022" ∠. Retrieved May 17, 2023.

February 25, 2015. 8. ^ "Historical Census Browser" <a>!Z</a>. University of Virginia Library. Retrieved February 25, 2015.

7. ^ "U.S. Decennial Census" 2. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved

- Decennial Census: 1900 to 1990" \(\mathbb{L}\). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved February 25, 2015.
- the original on February 13, 2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016.
- February 23, 2016. 15. ^ Leip, David. "Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections" 2.

Retrieved February 23, 2016.

2020. Retrieved February 23, 2016.

- 2015. Retrieved May 21, 2015. 9. ^ Forstall, Richard L., ed. (March 27, 1995). "Population of Counties by 18. ^ a b "Coastal and Nearshore Oregon Study" ∠. League of Women Voters of
- 10. ^ "Census 2000 PHC-T-4. Ranking Tables for Counties: 1990 and 2000" and 2000 (PDF). United States Census Bureau. April 2, 2001. Archived from the

6. ^ "Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties: April 1, 2020 to

- original (PDF) on February 26, 2015. Retrieved February 25, 2015. 11. ^ a b c "DP-1 Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010 Demographic Profile Data" . United States Census Bureau. Archived from
- uselectionatlas.org. Retrieved April 11, 2018. 16. ^ "About" <a>Z</a>. Oregon Resources. 2011. Archived from the original <a>Z</a> on May 22, 2015. Retrieved May 21, 2015. 17. ^ "FAQ" ∠. Oregon Resources. 2011. Archived from the original ∠ on May 22,

12. ^ "Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density: 2010 - County" ☑. United

13. ^ "DP02 SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE UNITED

14. ^ "DP03 SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS - 2006-2010

States Census Bureau. Archived from the original 

on February 13, 2020.

STATES – 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates" 2.

United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original 

on February 13,

American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates" 2. United States Census Bureau. Archived from the original ≥ on February 13, 2020. Retrieved

Oregon. 2012. Archived from the original on May 22, 2015. Retrieved May 21, 2015. 19. ^ Oregon Register of Big Trees <a>™</a> Archived <a>™</a> 2008-12-05 at the Wayback

20. ^ Hogan, C. Michael (2008) Douglas-fir: "Pseudotsuga menzesii" 🔁

Archived ☑ June 4, 2009, at the Wayback Machine, GlobalTwitcher.com, ed. N. Stromberg

# • Turnbull, George S. (1939). "Baker County" \* . History of Oregon Newspapers \* . Binfords & Mort.

## Coos Historical & Maritime Museum ☑

Further reading [edit]

External links [edit]

Coos County History ☑<sup>[1]</sup>

1. ^ "Coos County History" . rebelcherokee.labdiva.com. Retrieved April 17, 2022.

V.T.E Municipalities and communities of Coos County, Oregon, United States V T E

Categories: Oregon counties | Coos County, Oregon | Oregon placenames of Native American origin | 1853 establishments in Oregon Territory Populated places established in 1853

**State of Oregon** 

Authority control

Places adjacent to Coos County, Oregon

This page was last edited on 17 May 2023, at 20:09 (UTC).

[show]

[show]

[show]

[show]

WIKIMEDIA

National protected areas [edit]

# Siskiyou National Forest (part)

was 2.78. The median age was 47.3 years.<sup>[11]</sup>

- Demographics [edit]
- As of the 2010 census, there were 63,043 people, 27,133 households, and 16,857 families living in the county. [11] The population density was 39.5 inhabitants per square mile (15.3/km²). There were