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Delimiting Communities in the Pacific Northwest

Ellen M. Donoghue



Author

Ellen M. Donoghue is a research social scientist, Forestry Sciences Laboratory,
P.O. Box 3890, Portland, OR 97208-3890.

Abstract

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The paper presents an approach for delimiting communities in the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) region of the Pacific Northwest that responds to the need to assess impacts and issues associated with broad-scale ecosystem management. Census block groups are aggregated to provide an alternative to more commonly used geographic delimitations of communities, specifically census places. With the block group aggregation approach, census data can be applied to almost 1.5 million more people in the NWFP region than would be represented by using census places. The delimitation of community boundaries is intended to facilitate future research on understanding and characterizing conditions, structures, and change. Factors to consider in conducting social science research at the small scale are discussed. Ways in which communities have been defined for social assessments and monitoring are identified. The influence of data availability on determining the unit of analysis and research focus at the small scale is discussed.

Keywords: Community, ecosystem management, Northwest Forest Plan, social assessment, socioeconomic monitoring.

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Introduction

The shift from timber management to ecosystem and landscape management in the Pacific Northwest, as well as other regions of the United States, has heightened demand for biophysical and socioeconomic information at the broad scale. Understanding conditions and trends within large watersheds, landscapes, and political jurisdictions has become a research and management priority. Human systems are increasingly being recognized as part of ecological systems. As such, understanding the conditions and trends associated with human residents is increasingly recognized as a component of ecosystem management. For the social sciences, this is reflected in an increased emphasis on social assessments and the development of strategies for socioeconomic monitoring at a variety of scales.

Issues associated with scale hierarchy are as prevalent in the social sciences as they are in the biophysical sciences. Socioeconomic processes and structures are examined at individual, household, community, county, state, regional, national, and international levels. Understanding the links up and down scales is important to understanding the impacts and magnitude of change. The community level, in particular, is acknowledged as an appropriate level for better understanding human and natural resource interactions across large geographic areas and over time (Force and Machlis 1997). It prevails, however, as the level of analysis most wrought by methodological challenges.

A pervasive challenge for scientists and professionals working on social assessments and socioeconomic monitoring is how to define community as the unit of analysis. This is compounded by the need to draw links from community back down to the household level and up to the regional, or ecosystem, level. For community-level research, commonalities among geographic boundaries, data sources, data availability, and research questions can be elusive. Researchers may know what region they want to study but may find that the lack of available data at the small scale restricts how they define a community. Or, they may know what constructs or processes they want to study but may have difficulty developing measures based on secondary data that adequately reflect them. This can lead to questions and concerns about what is driving the research. Are research questions driving the identification of the unit of analysis, data collection, and analysis? Or, does data availability dictate the geographic boundary of the unit of analysis, and thus influence how constructs, processes, and structures are understood? In many cases, it is a combination of factors that drives research, as scientists balance resources, time, and scope of a study. Insufficient attention to the unit of analysis, however, may lead to confusion about whose well-being and what causal relations are being assessed or monitored (Kusel 2001).

Defining the community as the unit of analysis can be thought of as a two-part process that involves establishing boundaries and determining qualities or characteristics of a community. This dual distinction is not always explicitly addressed in social science research at the small scale. For instance, emphasis may be placed on sociological structures and processes without full explanation and consideration of the geographic areas within which those processes occur. A closer look at the meaning of the verb "to define," and its synonym "to delineate," illustrates this dual distinction. One meaning pertains to marking the limits of, or indicating by drawing lines in the form of. For social assessments and monitoring, this entails establishing the geographic boundaries of the communities to be studied. In this context, the term community pertains to localities, or communities of place, rather than communities of interest, such as people who belong to a national environmental association, or mobile communities, such as migrant workers who follow the work in the woods. The second meaning of "to define" is to determine the essential qualities of, or to characterize or distinguish. For assessments and monitoring, this entails identifying the conditions, processes, and structures that will be studied and

selecting indicators, measures, and analytical processes to study them. These two aspects of defining community as the unit of analysis may be concurrent or separate processes. What is important is that both are considered as researchers weigh the factors that influence social science research at the community level. For broad-scale social assessments and socioeconomic monitoring, this means clarity about the specific geographic boundaries within which socioeconomic conditions and trends are examined.

This paper presents a block group aggregation (BGA) approach for delimiting communities in the Pacific Northwest that was developed to facilitate social science research. The focus is on the first part of the two-part process for defining communities—delimiting meaningful boundaries around place-based communities. A place-based community may be an appropriate unit of analysis for assessing ecosystem management at the landscape level (Force and Machlis 1997). However, it is not the only form of community that is affected by resource management actions. Assessments that address the conditions and trends of other forms of community, such as mobile communities and communities of interest, are needed but remain beyond the scope of this work. The approach to delimiting communities was intentionally designed to use census data in delimiting the boundaries. The influence of census data on defining community, and other issues pertaining to secondary data are discussed.

The approach was developed to provide an alternative to more commonly used geographic delimitations of communities, specifically census places. It was designed to represent a greater percentage of the rural population than would be represented by using census places and thus more accurately reflect the social and economic conditions of the human residents of an ecosystem. The delimitation of community boundaries is intended to facilitate future research on understanding and characterizing conditions, structures, and change associated with ecosystem management on public lands. Admittedly, not all sociological processes are reflected by a single boundary of a community. Indeed, boundaries may be quite different for one construct, such as civic leadership, compared to another, such as economic diversity. The delimitations presented in this paper may be more generic or baseline; however, they are based on analysis involving population size, roads, school districts, land ownerships, proximity to populated places and public lands, and other measures that depict ways in which people in an area connect and relate. The intent is that this more generic delimitation of community boundaries may be useful for assessing key sociological conditions and trends and developing typologies of communities in the region. This information will then provide a context for selecting communities for more in-depth investigation, where the boundaries may be modified to better reflect specific sociological constructs. This work may have direct application for monitoring socioeconomic conditions and trends in the Pacific Northwest, in particular, the area commonly referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) region. It also may contribute to further development of typologies of forest-based communities in the Pacific Northwest (Gale 1991).

Assessments and Monitoring

Recently in the West, several interagency, multidisciplinary, broad-scale assessments were conducted in response to, or in anticipation of, changes in resource management. These assessments include those conducted by the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT 1993), the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project (SNEP 1996), and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) (Quigley and Arbelbide 1997). Social assessments were conducted as part of these bioregional assessments (Doak and Kusel 1996, Harris et al. 2000). Many dimensions of human life were reported on, including culture, the history of human-natural resource interactions, socioeconomic conditions and trends, and measures of community resiliency and capacity.

Each social assessment identified community, or locality, as the unit of analysis. These were operationalized in different ways, reflecting the availability or applicability of secondary data. The intent was to conduct assessments at a scale that was agreeable with local residents. Although the following assumptions were not explicitly stated in these social assessments, they are reflected in how the units of analysis were defined. The first assumption is that people within a community identify with the same geographic area and therefore have a uniform interpretation of what is meant by “community.” An example of this assumption is that even if one person defines her community as a broad network of people related to her children’s school and another person defines it as the networks associated with his job at a mill, these networks intersect to represent more or less the same geographic boundary. The second assumption is that the boundary of the community is constant across the range of sociological processes to be studied. And, the third assumption is that the boundary is constant across time, or at least across the period of the research. There are many situations in which these assumptions falter. Turnover in civic leadership, commuting to jobs outside the area, and the effect of immigration, to name a few, may affect how residents define their community. Given that social assessments tend to focus on vast geographic areas, the use of more generic delimitations of communities may facilitate understanding of broad trends and identification of areas for further research. This does not suggest, however, that less refined delimitation of community can give way to vague delimitations. On the contrary, clear explanation and treatment of the unit of analysis are important not only to set a foundation for follow-on inquiry but also to make more transparent the policy and management actions that may result from broad-scale social assessments.

Social assessments, by design, focus on aspects of community well-being, such as measures of socioeconomic status and measures of a community’s ability to adapt to change (Doak and Kusel 1996, Harris et al. 2000). A common product of such analyses is the ranking of communities relative to one another, based on measurements of socioeconomic constructs such as resiliency and capacity. Information provided by a ranking system is intended to assist community leaders, economic development specialists, policymakers, and resource managers in prioritizing community development activities, and resource management and mitigation strategies. Some research designs pay careful attention to the development of meaningful boundaries of communities (Doak and Kusel 1996), partially out of concern for how inferences will be drawn. Given the ways social assessments could influence community development or the labeling of communities, the demand for additional information may be sufficiently high to merit follow-on research (Reyna 1998). Precise information about boundaries of the unit of analysis is necessary for accurately attributing meaning to results of social assessments.

Concurrent with the implementation of regional social assessments is an ongoing discussion among researchers, resource managers, and nongovernmental organizations about the need for, and approaches to, socioeconomic monitoring at the community level (Force and Machlis 1997, Parkins et al. 2001, Rasker et al. 1994, Sommers 2001). In the NWFP region, the record of decision for the NWFP directs agencies to conduct three types of monitoring—implementation, effectiveness, and validation—to detect desirable and undesirable changes as a result of ecosystem management (USDA and USDI 1994). This has led to an interagency research and management monitoring effort for the NWFP region (USDA Forest Service 2002a). Whereas other monitoring frameworks describe the human ecosystem as the interactions between critical resources and the human social

system (Machlis et al. 1997), the NWFP effort separates social and biophysical components into distinct monitoring frameworks (USDA Forest Service 2002a). These discussions and efforts reflect the increasing demand for socioeconomic information at the small scale that are comparable at broader scales and related to natural resource management.

Monitoring has achieved heightened importance at the international level as well. Nine coordinated strategies for assessing progress toward sustainable forest management are occurring around the world, involving up to 150 nations. These strategies involve the development and implementation of criteria and indicators across a range of biophysical and human factors. The United States is 1 of 12 signatory nations to the Montréal Process Criteria and Indicators (Montréal Process Working Group 1998). As the lead agency of a multiagency group, the Forest Service and its agency partners are preparing a report on progress toward sustainable forest management (USDA Forest Service 2002b). The Montréal criteria cover a range of issues, from biodiversity to forest health to legal and institutional issues. One criterion, in particular, focuses on the maintenance and enhancement of long-term, multiple socioeconomic benefits to meet the needs of society. Delimiting the unit of analysis, particularly at the small scale, and analyzing conditions and trends based on secondary data will be critical to the criteria and indicator process.

Concurrent with discussions about social assessments and socioeconomic monitoring is an evolving body of literature on understanding the relation between resource management actions and community socioeconomic well-being (Beckley 1995; Doak and Kusel 1996; Force and Machlis 1997; Fortmann et al. 1989; Kusel and Fortmann 1991; Lee 1989, 1990; Machlis and Force 1988; Machlis et al. 1997; Richardson 1996; Richardson and Christensen 1997; Schallau 1989). The literature reflects a long history and evolving debate about (1) what constructs to use to understand the relation between communities and forests, (2) how to measure constructs, (3) what happens over time, and (4) what causal inferences can be drawn. One outcome of these debates is that researchers and practitioners have placed increasing emphasis on the complex, dynamic, and interrelated aspects of rural communities and the natural resources that surround them. This also has led to recognition of the difficulty in attributing causal relations between federal resource management and socioeconomic conditions (Carroll et al. 1999; Freudenberg et al. 1998, 1999).

The Northwest Forest Plan Region

The NWFP was developed in 1993 to help end gridlock over management of forests in the Pacific Northwest. Through multiagency coordination, the NWFP uses an ecosystem-management approach to address resource management issues on 9.7 million hectares (24 millions acres) of federally managed land. The region includes the area that is the range of the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) and counties that were eligible for economic assistance through the Economic Adjustment Initiative. For the purposes of this paper, the NWFP region consists of 72 counties in western Washington, western Oregon, and northern California.

Comprising of three components—forest management, economic development, and agency coordination—the NWFP has influenced and continues to influence forest management and the relation between people and natural resources (Tuchmann et al. 1996). The region experienced considerable change in timber harvest and employment from the late 1980s through the 1990s (Raettig and Christensen 1999); for instance, timber harvests across all ownerships fell from 15.6 billion board feet in 1989 to 8.4 billion board feet in 1994. These changes and the transitions that have ensued are a result of changing societal values. The NWFP, through forest management and development assistance

to communities, is aimed at achieving long-term societal goals in a way that considers the needs of people and the needs of the environment. Many social and biophysical outcomes of the NWFP remain unknown, including how the various forms of communities have been affected.

Defining Community

The concept of community is a sociological phenomenon that continues to be shaped by differing interpretations of social structures, processes, relations, actions, and change. The social science literature contains various definitions of community. They range from terms used in discussions about human populations that, for the most part, lack operational meaning to terms with empirical and theoretical grounding. Three forms of community are commonly described. The first form depicts community as a geographic entity. The second form focuses on common norms and values that make up a community. The third form focuses on communal actions that express some shared interest. Table 1 presents four authors' definitions of these three common forms of community. Hillery's (1955) definition resulted from an examination of almost 100 studies on community in order to classify a range of definitions of community. The forms of community described by Wilkinson (1979, 1991) and Luloff (1998) are derived from empirical and theoretical work in rural sociology. All forms of community share the general notion of being place based. And although the terms differ, the three forms of communities are similarly defined among the authors.

There is general agreement that the various forms of community are complex, interdependent, (Carroll 1995, Machlis and Force 1988), and shaped by internal, as well as external, factors. For instance, communities of place can be viewed as mechanisms that structure other forms of community, such as cultural or occupational communities (Force et al. 2000). Other forms of community are based on evidence of social interaction, where the interactions make up the community, not simply the place (Kaufman 1959, Luloff 1998, Wilkinson 1991). "Communities of interest," the term commonly used to represent a community based on shared norms or values, is not a place-based form of community. In general, people within a community of interest, such as a Save the Dolphins group, come from diverse geographic locations. Social scientists who study relations between natural resource management and communities have examined communities in many forms. For instance, empirical work to delineate among functional communities (Jakes et al. 1998), occupational communities (Carroll and Lee 1990), isolated and autonomous communities (Reyna 1998, Russell and Harris 2001), and locally defined communities (Doak and Kusel 1996) has contributed to better understanding social conditions, processes, and functions as they relate to forest management. Broad-scale social assessments face the challenging task of combining the relational and territorial components of community, where the interconnections of people and place constitute the community (Gusfield 1975, Luloff 1998).

The Influence of Secondary Data on Community Research

In the United States, social science research at the small scale has been heavily influenced by the availability of census data and other secondary data. The influence is on setting the geographic boundary of the unit of analysis and identifying indicators and measures used in characterizing conditions and processes—both parts of the two-part process of defining communities. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, many studies on rural America were restricted to census places or incorporated places with a population of less than 2,500 because that is what the census had available (Fuguitt 1968, Johansen and Fuguitt 1984). During this period, the census did not report unincorporated places with a population under 1,000 people. Even in contemporary studies on rural places, however, data availability continues to drive delimitation of communities and subsequent socioeconomic characterizations (Doak and Kusel 1996, Harris et al. 2000,

Table 1—Three forms of community as defined by authors

Hillery (1955)	Wilkinson (1979)	Wilkinson (1991)	Luloff (1998)
Area	Territorial unit or place	Locality	Locality or geographic area
Common ties	System of norms and institutions	Local society	Human-life dimension or social organization to satisfy human needs
Social interaction	Interconnections and action	Community action	Processes for locality-oriented social actions

Reyna 1998, Russell and Harris 2001, Tolbert et al. 2002). For instance, a frequently used cutoff point for studies addressing social and economic well-being at the small scale is a population of 2,500 people or greater (Force et al. 2000, Tolbert et al. 2002). Although this often is due to data availability or limitations posed by data disclosure, there has been little empirical work to suggest that a cutoff of 2,500 people makes sense in terms of understanding dimensions of social and economic well-being, particularly in the context of regional assessments. Defining upper and lower limits to population size is a challenge for social science research at the small scale, so much so that establishing somewhat arbitrary limits seems the norm. And, there are legitimate reasons why very small towns may not possess sufficient institutional structure to meet the needs of residents (Wilkinson 1991). Social assessment and monitoring research would be well-served by making explicit how data availability or theoretical premise, or both, drive the definition of the unit of analysis.

Another commonly used designation for small towns are census places. These include incorporated places and census-designated places (CDPs), which are unincorporated communities that meet a certain criteria. To qualify as a CDP in the 1990 census, an unincorporated community had to have (1) 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area, (2) 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of an urbanized area, or (3) 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area and within the official boundaries of an Indian reservation.¹ For the 2000 census, CDPs did not need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for tabulation of census data. In the assessment of communities for the interior and upper Columbia River basin, Harris et al. (2000) used incorporated places with a population of less than 10,000 and CDPs that were associated with towns on reservations. The rationale for the limited use of CDPs was that the boundaries had no legal status and thus CDPs lacked elected officials to serve what would otherwise be considered a municipal boundary. They also stated that most of the CDPs were excluded from their analysis because many CDPs

¹ In 1990, Alaska and Hawaii were the exceptions to the way CDPs were designated. In Alaska, a community was designated a CDP if it had 250 or more persons outside an urbanized area and 2,500 or more inside an urbanized area. For Hawaii, 300 or more persons were the basis for designating a community as a CDP, regardless of whether a community was inside or outside an urbanized area.

were suburbs of cities, and thus the fate of those CDPs would rise and fall with that of the larger city. Not all CDPs are suburbs of cities, however, and it remains to be tested as to whether CDPs lack independent social structures and processes to warrant their exclusion from social assessments. Another consideration for broad-scale social assessments is that state laws on incorporation differ. Thus, multistate, regional assessments that focus largely on incorporated places may overlook other functional communities.

Understanding scale linkages is increasingly being recognized as important to assessing socioeconomic well-being at the community level. This is particularly true when broad spatial and temporal assessments are conducted to inform management of large ecosystems (Force and Machlis 1997). The county remains an important unit of analysis for setting context to finer scales. Consistent, long-term economic and demographic data at the county level allow for assessments of conditions and trends across large geographic areas (Christensen et al. 2000, Horne and Haynes 1999). However, recognition of the hierarchy, or “nestedness” (Beckley 1998), of scales is important when assessing the relation between communities and natural resource management. County-level data, particularly from large heterogeneous counties, may obscure important distinctions among communities (Beckley 1998, Doak and Kusel 1996). Further inquiry is needed to determine when counties serve as effective proxies in community analyses (Force et al. 2000, Overdeest and Green 1995).

Two other units of analysis, census tracts and census block groups, are less commonly used in social assessments and social science research, although both have potentially useful applications. Census tracts are relatively stable from one census to the next. Population growth is usually dealt with by dividing census tracts—a procedure that does not severely impact longitudinal analyses. However, census tracts are relatively large. In the 2000 census, census tracts ranged from 1,500 to 8,000, with an optimum size of 4,000. Although relatively permanent designations, census tracts may not be particularly meaningful at the community level, but may have some uses for other subcounty analyses. Block groups are the next smallest census designation and have been used in some recent social assessments (Doak and Kusel 1996, 1997). One reason, however, that block groups have not been used more frequently is that they may have to be aggregated to be considered meaningful units of analysis. Depending on the size of the region being studied, this process could take considerable time and resources.

The Utility of Census Block Groups

Over the past 30 years, the census has altered the units of small-area geography. The 1990 census defined a block group as a cluster of blocks, generally containing 250 to 550 housing units, or an average of 700 people. In 1970 and 1980, enumeration districts were used in most but not all states. Unfortunately, enumeration districts do not consistently coincide with block groups. The 2000 census also used block groups, although some of the boundaries were modified based on changes in population. Figure 1 displays the hierarchy of geography for the 1990 census.² Below the county level are tracts and places. Tracts differ in spatial size and contain between 2,500 and 8,000 people. Block groups contain 250 to 550 housing units or an average of 700 people. Blocks, the smallest geographic unit for the 1990 census, contain an average of 30 people. Only census short-form data are available at the block level, owing to confidentiality issues. Blocks and block groups are nested within tracts. There is no relation between place boundaries and block group or tract boundaries.

² Geographic units are the same for the 2000 census, but the population ranges for blocks, block groups, and tracts differ (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2002, hereafter Census Bureau).

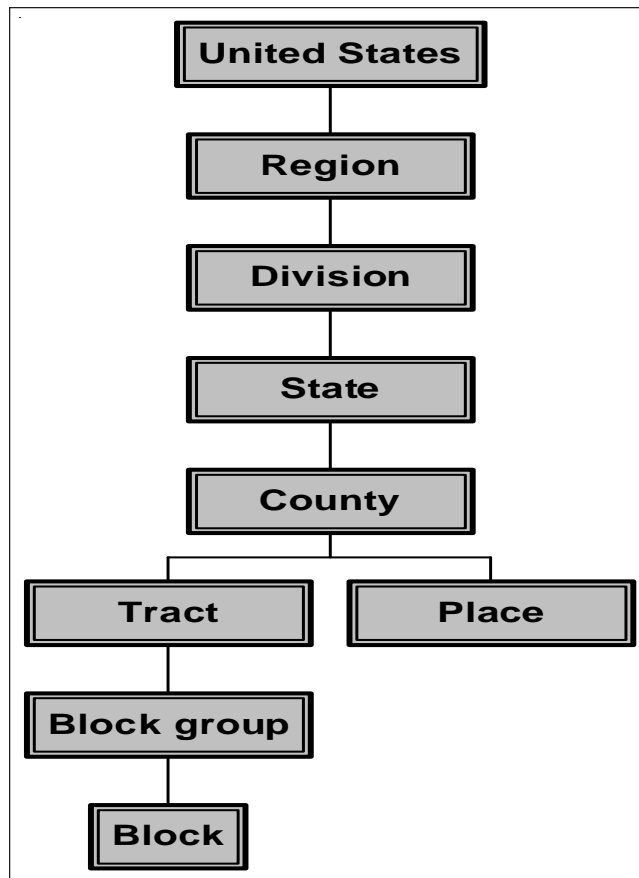


Figure 1—Hierarchy of census geographic areas.

There are some distinct advantages to block groups. They are the smallest unit for all census summary statistics, including short-form data (100 percent of the population) on population and housing characteristics as well as long-form data (sample of population) that includes social characteristics such as education, ancestry, and disability, and economic characteristics such as income, employment, place of work, and public assistance. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau delineated most block group boundaries.³ Block-group boundaries, particularly in rural areas, follow along roads, telephone lines, fences, streams, and other geographic features and do not necessarily coincide with socially meaningful geographic places. Fortunately, block groups are small enough that they can be aggregated into something more representative of a community but not so small that aggregating them creates an unruly data management task.

³ For the 2000 census, the Census Bureau invited local and tribal officials to review and revise the block groups as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program (Census Bureau 2002).

Aggregating Census Block Groups

Census block groups are a useful mechanism for examining demographic information at a very small scale. They have been used to understand environmental justice issues (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2002) and to describe socioeconomic conditions as part of regional social assessments (Doak and Kusel 1996). In the social assessment for the SNEP, Doak and Kusel (1996) developed a process for combining adjacent block groups into aggregations of block groups that represented meaningful social units. The BGAs were developed with input from planners and local experts familiar with census data and county demographics. Through an iterative process, researchers and local experts aggregated 720 block groups into 182 BGAs that more closely represented locally defined communities. This approach offers some useful applications for social science research outside of the Sierra Nevada region. Thus, the remainder of this paper presents an approach used for aggregating block groups in the NWFP region.

The large size of the NWFP region and the subsequent high number of block groups would not allow for replication of the BGA approach used by Doak and Kusel (1996),⁴ within the limits of available resources. However, the idea of developing a meaningful unit of analysis at the small scale that not only corresponded with census data but also represented a greater percentage of the population than would be represented by census places was appealing. Although census tracts were considered as a unit of analysis for delimiting communities, they were judged to be too large (between 1,500 and 8,000 people). Block groups, because of their small size, could be aggregated to represent both small and larger communities and would have wider applications for socioeconomic research and monitoring activities. Thus, an approach was developed for aggregating 7,776 block groups, from the 1990 census, within the 72 counties of western Washington, western Oregon, and northern California. Unlike the SNEP social assessment (Doak and Kusel 1996), local experts did not participate in the aggregation process for the NWFP region. The approach combined geographic information system (GIS) analyses with a considerable amount of visual verification. Verification was made through consultation of information about roads, school districts, population size, public lands, census designations, and other spatial and demographic features, including the geographic names information system (GNIS) list of populated places. The GNIS was developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and contains information about almost 2 million physical and cultural geographic features in the United States. Census 2000 data at the block group level were scheduled to be released during fall 2002. Although changes in block group boundaries are expected, there may be an opportunity for longitudinal analysis at the BGA level in the NWFP region.

Census block groups were aggregated into BGAs based on criteria comprising GIS analysis and visual verification (fig. 2). Four types of GIS analyses were performed. The first GIS analysis was to identify, aggregate, and separate block groups that we would then define as metropolitan areas. First, urbanized areas, as defined by the 1990 census, were identified. These areas comprised one or more census place and adjacent densely settled surrounding areas that together had a minimum of 50,000 people. Because we wanted to keep places that had between 50,000 and 100,000 people in our analysis of communities, we selected only those urbanized areas with a population greater than 100,000 people. The polygons for these urbanized areas became layer 1 in the GIS analysis. Census places that fell within this layer were identified. All block groups containing these points were selected. Block groups with 50 percent or more of

⁴ Doak and Kusel (1997) used a similar method for their assessment of communities in the region surrounding the Klamath National Forest in California.

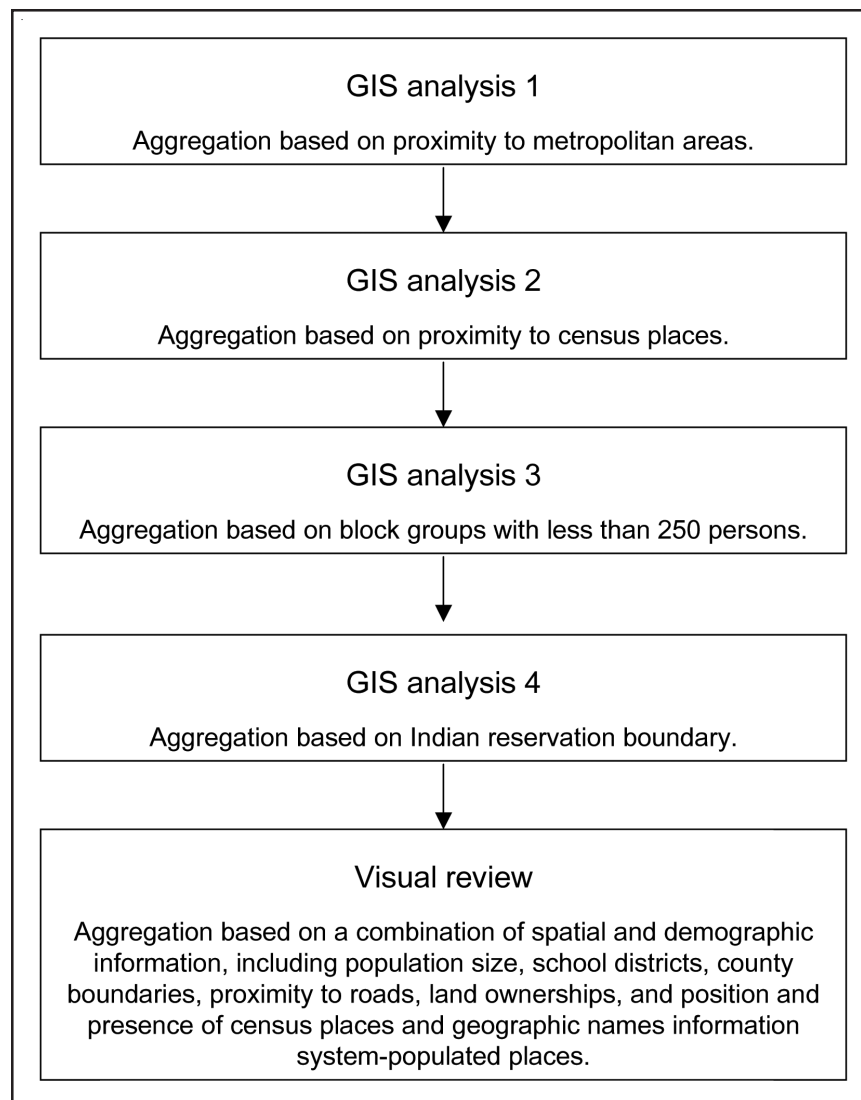


Figure 2—Block group aggregation process. GIS = geographic information system.

their polygon within the urbanized area also were selected (layer 2). And, block groups that were less than 50 percent within the urbanized area but with a population density greater than 1,000 persons per square mile also were considered metropolitan (layer 3). In addition, a buffer of 2.4 kilometers (1.5 miles) was placed along major roads within the urbanized area. Block groups that were 50 percent or more within the buffer were identified (layer 4). Percentages and buffer distances that were used in each GIS analysis to determine where to place block groups were reasonable judgments that would facilitate additional aggregating while minimizing overaggregating. In the GIS analysis for metropolitan areas, block groups that were contiguous or very near an urbanized area were assumed to have strong connections to that urbanized area. However, percentages and buffers were intentionally set relatively small to allow for the opportunity to delimit communities outside of metropolitan areas. Once a block group was designated as inside a

metropolitan area, no further delimitations were conducted. Therefore, erring on the side of relatively smaller metropolitan BGAs provided flexibility to further aggregate adjacent BGAs into a metropolitan BGA in the future. The four layers were combined to create a single layer comprising 10 metropolitan BGAs⁵ that were then visually verified.⁶ Metropolitan BGAs comprised 3,712 block groups in the region, leaving 4,064 block groups for delimiting into BGA communities in the NWFP region.

With the identification of metropolitan BGAs complete, the primary focus was on delimiting nonmetropolitan BGA communities. This involved additional GIS analyses and visual verification. In a second GIS analysis, block groups were aggregated based on their proximity to census places. Points for census places and GNIS-populated places were selected, and block groups where these points fell were identified (layer 1).⁷ Census place polygons were then selected, and block groups where 50 percent or more of the polygon fell within the census place polygon were added to the aggregation (layer 2). Block groups that fell less than 50 percent within a census polygon but with a population density higher than 1,000 persons per square mile were identified (layer 3). In addition, a 1.6-hectare (4-acre) buffer was placed around the census place polygons. Block groups that were more than 50 percent within the buffer were identified and assigned to the BGA that contained that highest proportion on the block group (layer 4). All four layers were combined to create additional aggregations that were then visually verified. In general, aggregations outside of metropolitan areas contain only one census place. A few exceptions were made where block group shapes favored the inclusion of more than one census place.

The purpose of the third GIS analysis was to aggregate block groups of less than 250 persons. It was assumed that a block group containing less than 250 persons would not have the social, physical, and economic infrastructure to support a community. Again, this number was set intentionally small to allow for relatively small block groups, around 250 to 500 persons, to be designated as single communities if appropriate. In addition to small population size, location of school district boundaries was used to aggregate census block groups. First, block groups with a population of less than 250 persons were selected. An analysis was conducted of the proportion of each of these block groups that was contained within nearby school districts. A block group was aggregated with the adjacent block group within the school district that contained the highest proportion of the block group. In areas with no available data on school districts, a visual interpretation

⁵ The 10 metropolitan areas include San Francisco, Santa Rosa, and West Sacramento, California; Portland, Eugene, and Salem, Oregon; and Bremerton, Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Seattle, and Tacoma, Washington. These names do not reflect all the census place names that are included within a given metropolitan BGA. Also, some metropolitan areas extend into counties that are beyond the region of this project.

⁶ The process of visual review is similar for all four of the GIS analyses and is described later in the paper.

⁷ Although the database of GNIS-populated places had more locality names than the census offered, there was some concern over the accuracy of the GNIS spatial data. Thus, identifying the location of localities within block groups was based on information present in DeLorme atlas quadrangles (DeLorme 1998a, 1998b, 1998c) rather than the GNIS spatial data.

was applied. Block groups with less than 250 people were joined with aggregations that shared the same road. Transportation corridors represented not only ways that people in an area connect but also served as geographic features that are compatible with the GIS methods for aggregating block group polygons. Only eight exceptions were made to the criterion that a BGA had to have more than 250 persons and at least one census or GNIS-populated place.

We wanted to maintain the option to relate socioeconomic data at the county level to the BGAs, given the availability of secondary data at the county level. County-level data can provide context to socioeconomic conditions and trends at the community level. Thus, we purposefully did not aggregate block groups across county boundaries, except in cases where it clearly made sense to do so. Only six BGAs cross county lines. Aggregating block groups for Indian and military reservations, e.g., required crossing county boundaries.

In the fourth GIS analysis, block groups within Indian reservations that were not already aggregated based on the census places were combined. In areas where limited road access separates localities within a reservation, more than one aggregation may exist within an Indian reservation.

On completion of the four GIS analyses, a visual verification of the BGAs was conducted to determine if additional aggregation or separation of block groups was necessary. Information about population size within block groups; the presence, absence, and position of census places; and GNIS-populated places were considered, along with land ownership and the shape of the aggregation and adjacent block groups. There were some accuracy concerns pertaining to the GNIS spatial data. To address these concerns, the GNIS place locations were verified by using the DeLorme atlas and gazetteer (1998a, 1998b, 1998c) collection of quadrangular maps at 1:150,000 scale. Transparencies, at the same scale, of block groups, roads, school districts, and county borders were used to identify localities and provide other information useful for the aggregation process. The visual verification led to additional aggregations. For instance, a block group with greater than 250 population was aggregated with an adjacent block group if (1) no census or GNIS place was present, (2) the block shape favored aggregation with an adjacent block group, (3) all or most populated places within a block group and an adjacent block group(s) were along a border, or (4) the block group fell largely within a school district boundary covering an adjacent aggregation. As another example, if a spatially large block group contained a census place, but the shape of the block group practically surrounded a smaller block group that also contained a census place, those block groups most likely were aggregated. If, however, they were in separate school districts and were served by different roads, they were probably left apart.

Although efforts were taken to limit the number of census places in nonmetropolitan BGAs to one, in many cases, this could not be accomplished. Census place polygons often adjoin one another; for instance, several CDPs may surround an incorporated place, particularly in urbanized areas. Census place borders do not coincide with block group borders, but rather bisect block groups. Each occurrence where census places adjoined outside of urbanized areas was examined on a case-by-case basis. Aggregations were designated to include only one census place if the block group borders were fairly consistent with the census place polygon border, and the neighboring block groups

Block Group Aggregations for the Northwest Forest Plan Region

were part of a different school district. Aggregations were designated to include multiple census places when the census place boundaries were very irregular and bisected the block groups.

Each BGA exists in the form of a polygon and a point. Both forms facilitate future analysis and display of socioeconomic research. Polygons depict the size and shape of the BGAs. As they are contiguous, BGA polygons cover the entire region. Points have been used in developing other measures, such as distance from the BGA to service centers. Both polygons and points are useful in creating measures of proximity to public lands. These measures will be used in future work on defining and characterizing communities in the NWFP region. The BGA polygon shape is an artifact of the process of aggregating smaller polygons (block groups) into larger ones (BGAs). Points had to be assigned for all BGAs. For BGAs containing census places, points were placed on or near the census place point. If more than one census place existed within a BGA, the point was placed on the census place with the greater population. For BGAs without census places, points were placed along a road near a GNIS-populated place. If such BGAs contained several GNIS-populated places, the location of the point was based on which block group had the higher population and was nearer to a major road.

Seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six block groups were aggregated into 1,324 BGAs, which includes 10 metropolitan BGAs, in the NWFP region (fig. 3). The appendix lists the names assigned to the BGAs, including the 10 metropolitan BGAs, as well as the number of block groups within each BGA, the county name, and the 1990 population (based on census long-form data). Each BGA name is a composite of the names of incorporated places, CDPs, GNIS-populated places, and occasionally geographic features within a BGA boundary. A composite name may not identify all locality names within a given BGA. It may reflect the geographic extent of a BGA or the larger populated localities within a BGA. The points assigned to each BGA are depicted in figure 4. Because many BGAs contain several populated places, the BGA points should not be misinterpreted to reflect the only location of population within a BGA.

The BGA delimitations represent a larger percentage of the population than would have been represented by using more common units of analysis, namely census places. Indeed, the BGA approach reflects the entire population. In 1990, 517 nonmetropolitan census places existed in the NWFP region. Socioeconomic data at the census place level can be attributed to 2.5 million people in the NWFP region in 1990. With the BGA designation, the same indicators can be applied to almost 4.0 million people residing within the 1,314 nonmetropolitan BGAs. Figure 5 shows the polygon shape for census places in the NWFP region. A comparison of figures 4 and 5 reveals an increase in the number of rural places represented by the BGA approach, as compared to the census place level designations.

In general, when the criteria to aggregate did not point to an obvious aggregation of block groups, we tended not to aggregate. Thus, there are numerous, relatively small BGAs. Thirty-six percent of the nonmetropolitan BGAs had populations of less than 1,000 in 1990. Just over half, or 52 percent, had between 1,000 and 5,000 people. Only 1.5 percent had between 25,000 and 115,000 people. This is consistent with our objective to delimit rural and small communities in the region—places that may not be represented by using other units of analysis. Also, from a data-management perspective, we decided that it would be easier to further aggregate BGAs, rather than disaggregate them. Thus, additional aggregation is possible and may be best served with input from local experts.

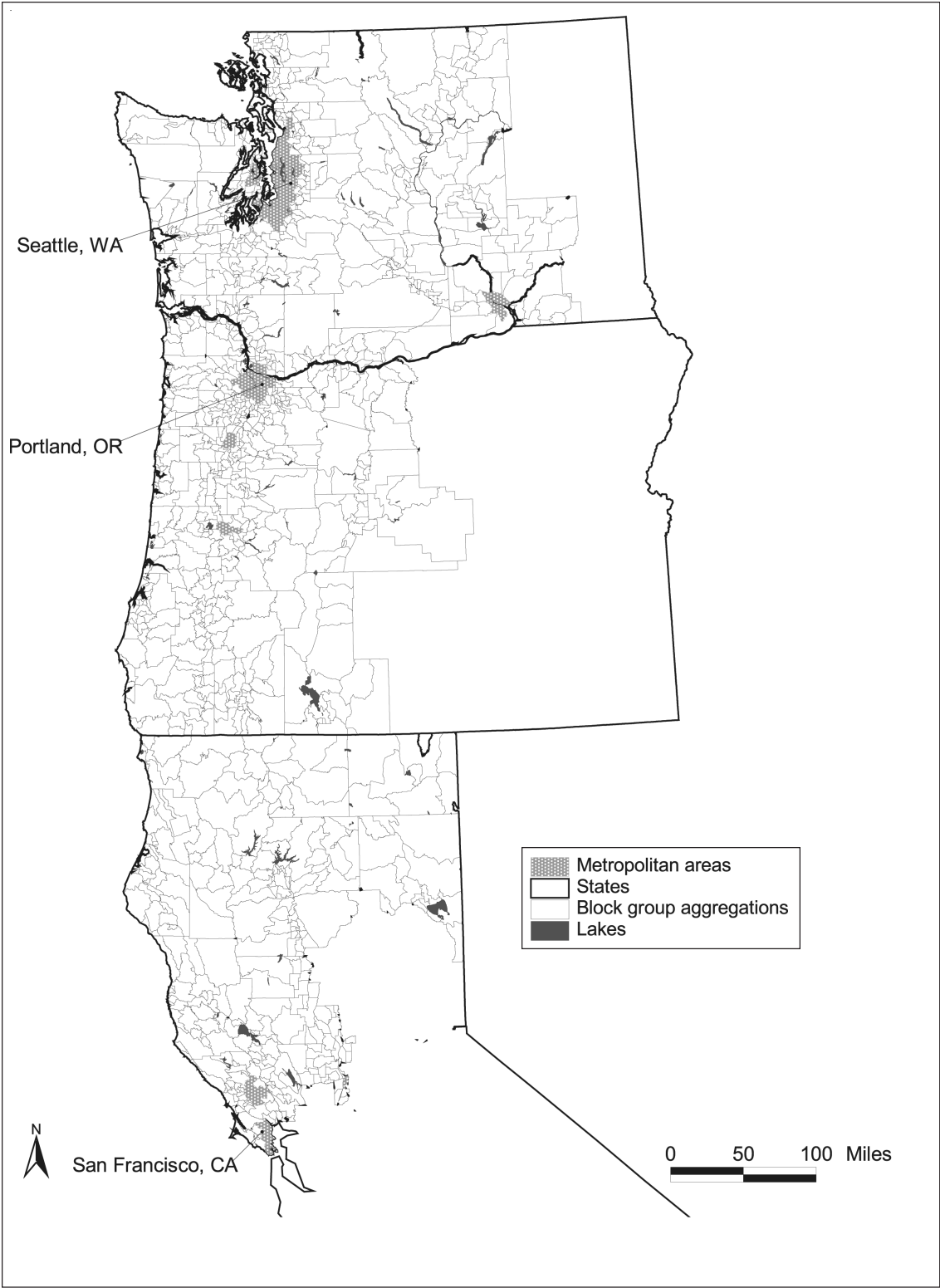


Figure 3—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region.

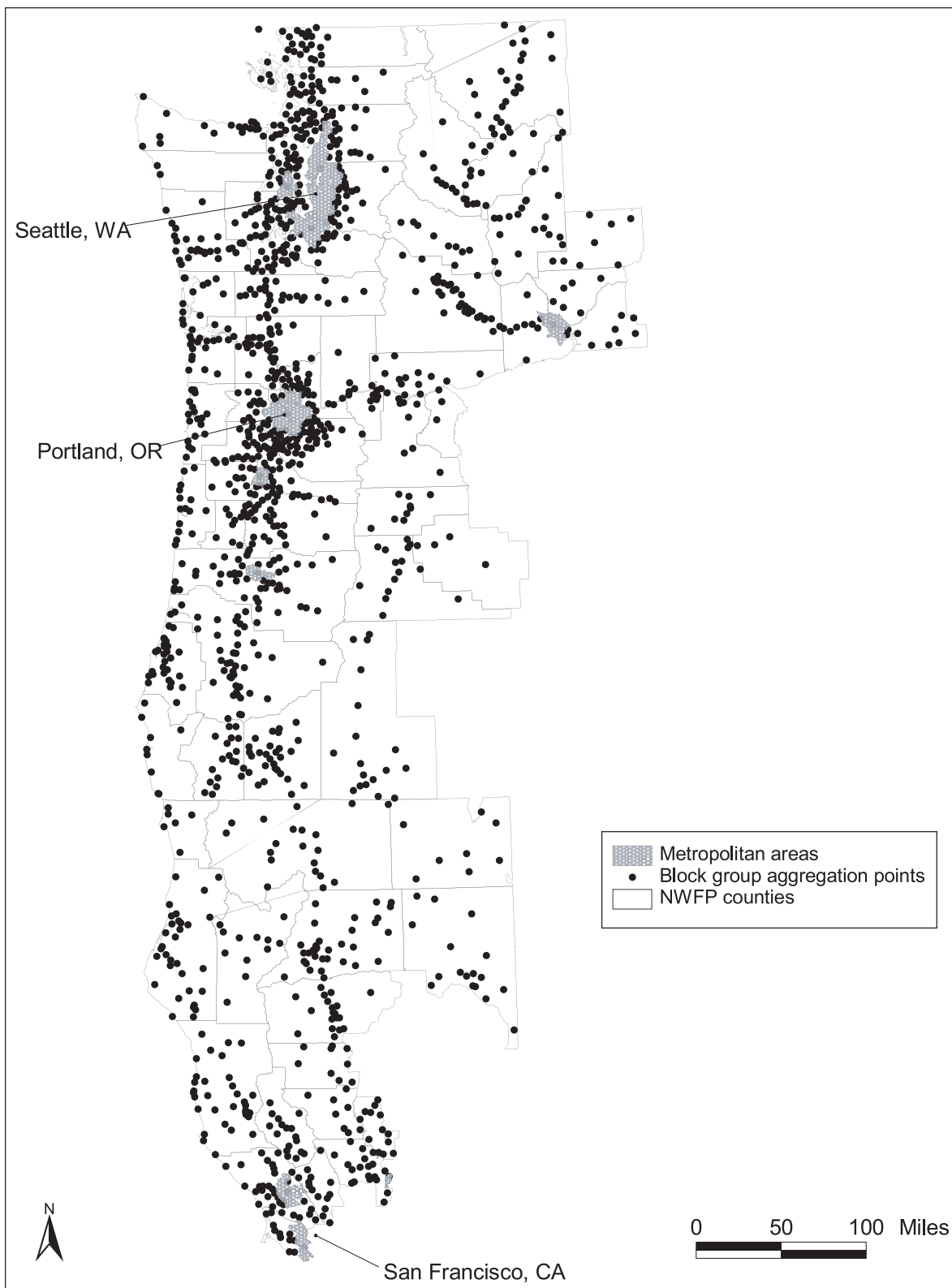


Figure 4—Block group aggregation points and Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) counties.

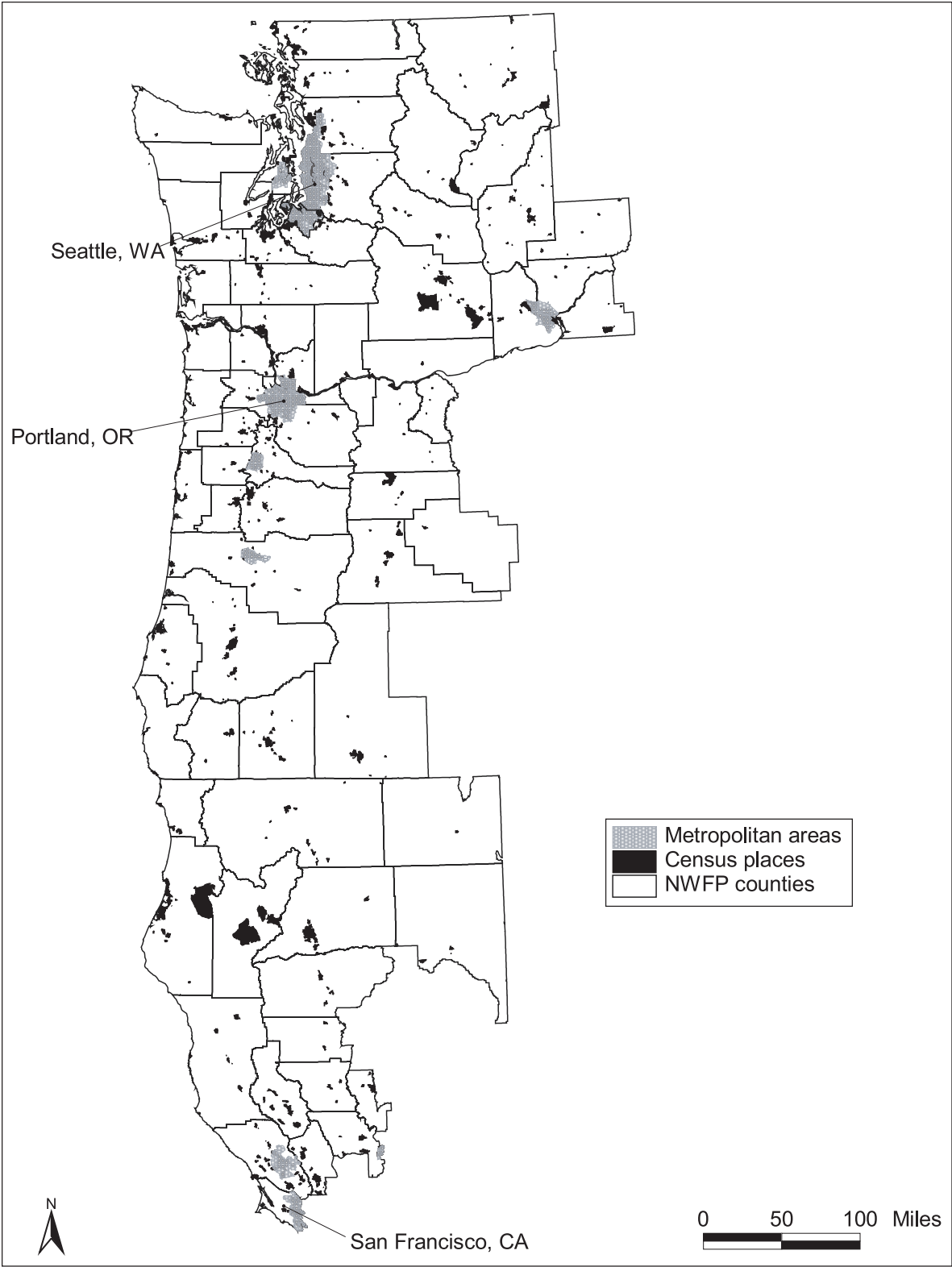


Figure 5—Census places in the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) region.

Conclusion

This paper responds to the growing awareness that human systems are part of ecosystems and that ecosystem-based approaches to resource management have resulted in a heightened demand for socioeconomic information at the broad scale. Although social assessment and monitoring strategies are increasingly being used to understand the impacts and emerging issues resulting from ecosystem-based approaches, the dilemma of the small-scale unit of analysis prevails. If understanding conditions and trends for people living within ecosystems remains a societal goal, then units of analysis such as the BGA delimitation may serve as a useful alternative to other commonly used units of analysis, such as census places. The BGA method counts everyone, as opposed to census places, which count only people residing in incorporated places or CDPs. A wide range of social and economic census data are available at the BGA level. And, as a geographically defined shape and point, BGAs offer various ways to develop, analyze, and represent socioeconomic as well as spatial data.

To the extent possible, the BGA approach attempted to identify communities that reflected some of the three forms of community depicted in table 1. The polygons associated with the census block group designations provided the geographic boundary—the place. We tried to build the boundary by aggregating adjacent polygons together in a way that reflected common ties, social interaction, or interconnections (Hillery 1955, Wilkinson 1979) without having the opportunity to collect primary data or conduct indepth case studies. Given the size of the region, we developed a more automated approach. By building spatial displays that included population size, school districts, county boundaries, land ownerships, census places, GNIS-populated places, and other features, we attempted to aggregate block groups in a meaningful way.

The BGA approach, like other place-based forms of community, has its limitations. First, the impacts of ecosystem management on nonplace-based communities, such as mobile communities and communities of interest, cannot be assessed or monitored by using the BGA unit of analysis. More work is needed to understand the impacts of resource management on these forms of communities at the broad scale. Individual case studies have a role, but additional work that sets cases into a broader context may be necessary to address the need for information at the broad scale. Second, the BGA approach is intentionally a generic, less refined, delimitation of community boundaries. The intent is for it to be useful in assessing key socioeconomic conditions and trends within a large region by using census data on socioeconomic indicators and GIS data on distances to service centers and proximity to public lands. This information will then provide a context for selecting communities for more indepth investigation. However, the community boundaries delimited by the BGA approach may not be suitable for all forms of community and all sociological constructs. Shared identities, community structures, and community processes will likely extend across the boundaries of BGAs. In some cases, slight modifications of these boundaries may facilitate the study of some of these processes; in other cases, the boundaries will be less functional. Fortunately, there is room for additional work to further refine and modify the BGAs. Finally, although block groups were first designated at a national level in 1990 and again in 2000, longitudinal analyses will be complicated by inevitable changes to block group boundaries that will be done to reflect population change. Some changes, such as one block group being divided in half owing to population growth, will not be too difficult to deal with over time. Other changes, such as two block groups becoming three block groups, will be more problematic.

Several management implications have emerged from this work of developing the BGA approach. Social assessments require considerable resources and time and tend to be conducted at critical junctures in resource management. As such, expectations for social assessments seem high, and emphasis seems placed on the development of some type of community ranking. The strength of social assessments lies in the identification of key trends, critical geographic areas, and further avenues for investigation. A realistic expectation for assessments, therefore, may be that they function as a foundation for a multipronged strategy for understanding impacts and anticipating emerging issues associated with ecosystem management. Combined with indepth case studies, assessments of nonplace-based communities, and other forms of assessment such as community-level social impact assessment (Burdge 1998), broad-scale social assessments have much to contribute. Social assessments may not adequately meet the demand for information at the broad scale, however, if they are relied on as the sole source for place-based, community-level, socioeconomic information across vast landscapes.

This work has several implications for research as well. There is the need to test whether the BGA delimitations provide a distinctly different framework for selecting cases for follow-on research than would have resulted by using another designation, such as census places. There are also implications for longitudinal research. In many respects, social science research is about striking a balance between research questions, scale, available data, and available resources to conduct the research. This becomes increasingly complicated in social assessment and monitoring research where links across spatial and temporal scales are expected. More work is needed to understand how we can incorporate the dynamic nature of communities—the spatial and relational qualities—into long-term assessment and monitoring.

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Appendix

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1	Arbuckle	Colusa	CA	1	2,435
2	College City - Harrington	Colusa	CA	1	815
3	Colusa	Colusa	CA	7	6,753
4	Grimes - Graino - Millers Landing	Colusa	CA	1	657
5	Maxwell - Delevan - Cortena	Colusa	CA	1	1,395
6	Stegeman - Princeton	Colusa	CA	1	494
7	Stonyford - Lodoga - Sites	Colusa	CA	1	551
8	Williams city	Colusa	CA	3	3,175
9	Crescent City - Crescent City North CDP	Del Norte	CA	10	17,382
10	Fort Dick - Tyron Corner	Del Norte	CA	1	1,244
11	Gasquet - Patrick Creek - Idlewild	Del Norte	CA	1	660
12	Hiouchi - Douglas Park	Del Norte	CA	1	743
13	Klamath CDP	Del Norte	CA	1	1,382
14	Smith River	Del Norte	CA	2	2,049
15	Butte City - Afton	Glenn	CA	1	535
16	Elk City - Dogtown	Glenn	CA	1	658
17	Fruto - Copper City - Newville	Glenn	CA	2	595
18	Hamilton City CDP - Mills Orchard	Glenn	CA	2	3,299
19	Norman - Logandale - Glenn	Glenn	CA	1	512
20	Ordbend - Bayliss	Glenn	CA	1	958
21	Orland	Glenn	CA	8	8,674
22	Willows	Glenn	CA	8	7,901
23	Wyo	Glenn	CA	2	1,666
24	Arcata	Humboldt	CA	17	19,160
25	Arcata (part) - Korblex - Maple Creek	Humboldt	CA	1	983
26	Beatrice	Humboldt	CA	1	320
27	Benbow - Cooks Valley - Whitethorn	Humboldt	CA	1	899
28	Berry Glenn - Orick	Humboldt	CA	1	509
29	Blue Lake	Humboldt	CA	2	1,655
30	Bridgeville - Dinsmore	Humboldt	CA	1	746
31	Bull Creek - Honeydew - Ettersburg - Thorn Junction	Humboldt	CA	1	816
32	Carlotta - Riverside Park	Humboldt	CA	1	883
33	Eureka - Myrtle town CDP - Cutten CDP - Bayview CDP - Pine Hills CDP - Humboldt Hill CDP	Humboldt	CA	46	44,066
34	Ferndale city - Port Kenyon - Waddington - Capetown	Humboldt	CA	3	2,865
35	Fieldbrook	Humboldt	CA	1	943
36	Fortuna	Humboldt	CA	13	10,123
37	Freshwater	Humboldt	CA	2	1,992
38	Garberville	Humboldt	CA	1	900
39	Glendale	Humboldt	CA	1	672
40	Hoop Valley Indian Reservation	Humboldt	CA	3	2,624
41	Hydesville CDP	Humboldt	CA	1	1,370
42	Korbel - Fernwood	Humboldt	CA	1	519
43	Larabee - Fort Seward - Alderpoint	Humboldt	CA	1	917

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
44	Lolita - Table Bluff - Hookton	Humboldt	CA	1	1,194
45	McKinleyville CDP	Humboldt	CA	11	10,936
46	Orleans, CA	Humboldt	CA	1	686
47	Pepperwood - Shively - Holmes	Humboldt	CA	1	443
48	Petrolia	Humboldt	CA	1	434
49	Phillipsville - Briceland	Humboldt	CA	1	1,184
50	Redway CDP	Humboldt	CA	1	1,221
51	Rio Dell	Humboldt	CA	4	4,302
52	Shelter Cove	Humboldt	CA	1	393
53	Weott - Myers Flat - Miranda	Humboldt	CA	1	1,093
54	Westhaven-Moon CDP - Trinidad - Trinidad Rancheria	Humboldt	CA	3	2,695
55	Willow Creek CDP	Humboldt	CA	2	1,575
56	Castle Rock Springs	Lake	CA	1	302
57	Clearlake	Lake	CA	20	12,443
58	Clearlake Oaks CDP	Lake	CA	4	2,347
59	Cobb CDP	Lake	CA	2	2,015
60	Enterprise - Parramore Springs - Saratoga Springs	Lake	CA	2	560
61	Glenhaven	Lake	CA	1	425
62	Hidden Valley Lake CDP	Lake	CA	1	1,027
63	Hidden Valley Lake CDP (part) - Military Reservation (part)	Lake	CA	1	1,050
64	Hough Springs - Barkerville	Lake	CA	1	370
65	Kelseyville CDP	Lake	CA	13	8,700
66	Lakeport	Lake	CA	13	8,478
67	Loch Lomond - Seigler Springs	Lake	CA	3	1,503
68	Lower Lake CDP	Lake	CA	8	3,238
69	Lucerne CDP - Nice CDP	Lake	CA	8	4,522
70	Middletown	Lake	CA	4	1,367
71	Pepperwood Grove	Lake	CA	1	661
72	Upper Lake	Lake	CA	5	1,623
73	Belfast - Litchfield - Crest	Lassen	CA	2	418
74	Bieber - Nubieber - Pumpkin Center	Lassen	CA	1	761
75	Buntingville	Lassen	CA	1	969
76	Coppervale - Lasco - Westwood Junction	Lassen	CA	1	406
77	Doyle - Scotts - Plumas	Lassen	CA	1	1,028
78	Halls Flat - Jelico - Little Valley	Lassen	CA	1	511
79	Hot Springs - Leonard - Hayden Hill	Lassen	CA	1	364
80	Janesville	Lassen	CA	1	1,529
81	Johnstonville	Lassen	CA	1	1,873
82	Madeline - Termo - Ravendale	Lassen	CA	1	318
83	Milford	Lassen	CA	1	406
84	Sierra Army Depot - Wendel - Herlong	Lassen	CA	2	1,421
85	Spalding - (Eagle Lake)	Lassen	CA	1	280
86	Standish	Lassen	CA	1	762
87	Susanville	Lassen	CA	7	10,075
88	Westwood CDP	Lassen	CA	2	2,279
89	Bivalve - Marconi - Ocean Roar	Marin	CA	1	957
90	Bolinas CDP - (Bolinas Point)	Marin	CA	3	1,665
91	Dillon Beach	Marin	CA	1	308

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
92	Inverness CDP	Marin	CA	2	1,392
93	Lagunitas-Forest Knoll CDP	Marin	CA	2	1,449
94	Nicasio	Marin	CA	1	510
95	Point Reyes Station	Marin	CA	1	815
96	Stinson Beach - (Mount Tamalpais)	Marin	CA	3	1,062
97	Tocaloma - Olema - Sacramento Landing	Marin	CA	1	628
98	Tomales - Fallon	Marin	CA	1	627
99	Woodacre CDP	Marin	CA	3	1,937
100	Andersonia - Leggett - Cummings	Mendocino	CA	1	656
101	Boonville	Mendocino	CA	1	857
102	Calpella	Mendocino	CA	2	609
103	Caspar	Mendocino	CA	2	2,925
104	Cleone	Mendocino	CA	1	588
105	Comptche - Navarro - Cape Horn	Mendocino	CA	1	1,032
106	Covelo CDP - Round Valley Indian Reservation	Mendocino	CA	1	2,018
107	Fort Bragg	Mendocino	CA	10	8,639
108	Gualala - Anchor Bay - Fish Rock	Mendocino	CA	1	1,742
109	Hopland - Nacomis Indian Rancheria - The Oaks	Mendocino	CA	2	1,745
110	Inglebrook - Redwood Lodge - Northspur	Mendocino	CA	1	1,908
111	Laytonville CDP / Laytonville Indian Reservation	Mendocino	CA	1	1,122
112	Little River - Albion - Elk	Mendocino	CA	1	1,745
113	Longvale - Hearst - Crowley	Mendocino	CA	2	3,175
114	Manchester	Mendocino	CA	1	506
115	Mendocino	Mendocino	CA	1	887
116	Nashmead - Dos Rios - Farley	Mendocino	CA	1	863
117	Orrs Springs	Mendocino	CA	1	522
118	Philo	Mendocino	CA	1	812
119	Pine Grove, CA	Mendocino	CA	1	773
120	Point Arena	Mendocino	CA	1	1,140
121	Potter Valley	Mendocino	CA	3	2,456
122	Presswood	Mendocino	CA	1	1,501
123	Redwood Valley - Laughlin	Mendocino	CA	3	5,154
124	Ridge	Mendocino	CA	1	1,899
125	Rockport - Westport - Kibesillah	Mendocino	CA	1	515
126	Talmage	Mendocino	CA	1	1,048
127	Tan Oak Park - Branscomb	Mendocino	CA	1	887
128	The Forks	Mendocino	CA	2	2,381
129	Ukiah	Mendocino	CA	20	20,789
130	Vichy Springs	Mendocino	CA	2	1,484
131	Whiskey Springs - Melbourne	Mendocino	CA	1	711
132	Willits	Mendocino	CA	7	7,256
133	Adin - Day - White Horse	Modoc	CA	1	829
134	Alturas	Modoc	CA	1	4,276
135	Canby - Ambrose Station - (Warm Springs Valley)	Modoc	CA	1	660
136	Cedarville - Eagleville - (Surprise Valley)	Modoc	CA	1	976
137	Fort Bidwell - Lake City	Modoc	CA	1	434
138	McArthur - Likely	Modoc	CA	1	892

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
139	New Pine Creek - Willow Ranch - Davis Creek	Modoc	CA	1	429
140	Newell - Homestead - Hackamore	Modoc	CA	1	1,182
141	Aetna Springs	Napa	CA	1	708
142	American Canyon CDP	Napa	CA	5	7,893
143	Angwin CDP	Napa	CA	4	4,648
144	Atlas - [Moskowite Corners]	Napa	CA	1	1,624
145	Calistoga	Napa	CA	5	5,189
146	Cuttings Wharf	Napa	CA	1	949
147	Deer Park CDP	Napa	CA	2	1,758
148	Knoxville - (Lake Berryessa) - (Pope Valley)	Napa	CA	1	343
149	Napa	Napa	CA	67	71,752
150	Napa Soda Springs	Napa	CA	4	1,881
151	Oakville - Rutherford - Zinfandel	Napa	CA	2	1,864
152	Spanish Flat	Napa	CA	3	1,130
153	St. Helena	Napa	CA	7	5,538
154	Yountville	Napa	CA	5	5,488
155	Anderson city	Shasta	CA	15	16,384
156	Bella Vista	Shasta	CA	3	3,400
157	Big Bend - Hillcrest - Roaring Creek Indian Rancheria	Shasta	CA	1	513
158	Burney CDP	Shasta	CA	3	3,431
159	Cassel - Old Station - Doyles Corner	Shasta	CA	1	915
160	Castle Crag - Fisher - Delta	Shasta	CA	1	631
161	Centerville	Shasta	CA	1	1,077
162	Central Valley CDP	Shasta	CA	7	8,967
163	Cloverdale - Olinda	Shasta	CA	3	3,709
164	Cottonwood CDP	Shasta	CA	4	4,855
165	Fall River Mills - Glenburn	Shasta	CA	1	936
166	Fern - Whitmore	Shasta	CA	1	477
167	French Gulch - Minnesota - Matheson	Shasta	CA	1	512
168	Ingot - Oak Run	Shasta	CA	2	2,803
169	Johnson Park	Shasta	CA	1	872
170	Lakehead - Sugarloaf - O'Brien	Shasta	CA	2	1,139
171	McArthur - Pittville - Spalding Corner	Shasta	CA	1	1,168
172	Millville - Redwoods - Inwood	Shasta	CA	1	1,497
173	Montgomery Creek - Montgomery Creek Indian Rancheria - Round Mountain	Shasta	CA	1	1,027
174	Mountain Gate	Shasta	CA	2	1,893
175	Obie - Cayton - Four Corners	Shasta	CA	1	834
176	Ono - Gas Point - Knob	Shasta	CA	1	903
177	Palo Cedro	Shasta	CA	2	1,756
178	Redding	Shasta	CA	52	72,440
179	Redding (part) - Buckeye	Shasta	CA	2	2,315
180	Redding (part) - Keswick	Shasta	CA	2	1,380
181	Redding (part) - Loomis Corners	Shasta	CA	2	2,442
182	Redding (part) - Pine Grove	Shasta	CA	1	1,528
183	Redding (part) - Silverthorn	Shasta	CA	1	1,598
184	Shasta - Whiskeytown - Iron Mountain - Kett	Shasta	CA	1	883
185	Shasta (part) - Igo	Shasta	CA	1	1,361
186	Shingletown	Shasta	CA	1	1,799
187	Viola - Summertown - Manzanita Lake	Shasta	CA	2	1,591

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
188	Big Springs - Bolam	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,817
189	Clear Creek - Somes Bar - Hamburg	Siskiyou	CA	1	669
190	Deetz - Upton	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,188
191	Dorris	Siskiyou	CA	2	2,020
192	Dunsmuir	Siskiyou	CA	3	2,706
193	Etna	Siskiyou	CA	1	600
194	Etna (part) - Callahan - Sumerville	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,066
195	Etna (part) - Greenview - Cheeseville	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,800
196	Fort Jones	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,634
197	Grenada - Gazelle	Siskiyou	CA	1	848
198	Happy Camp	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,000
199	Hilt - Gottsville - Hornbrook	Siskiyou	CA	1	802
200	McCloud CDP	Siskiyou	CA	2	1,728
201	Montague	Siskiyou	CA	2	2,681
202	Montague (part) - Little Shasta - Grass Lake	Siskiyou	CA	1	953
203	Mount Shasta	Siskiyou	CA	4	5,519
204	Seiad Valley - Horse Creek - Klamath River	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,117
205	Tulelake	Siskiyou	CA	1	1,467
206	Weed	Siskiyou	CA	4	3,998
207	Yreka	Siskiyou	CA	8	9,918
208	Annapolis - Los Lomas	Sonoma	CA	1	569
209	Black Oaks - Mercuryville	Sonoma	CA	1	1,027
210	Bloomfield - Valley Ford	Sonoma	CA	1	1,641
211	Bodega Bay CDP - Bridgehaven - Salmon Creek	Sonoma	CA	3	2,554
212	Cadwell - Cunningham	Sonoma	CA	3	2,281
213	Chianti	Sonoma	CA	1	863
214	Cloverdale city	Sonoma	CA	6	6,593
215	Duncan Mills	Sonoma	CA	1	280
216	Forestville CDP	Sonoma	CA	4	5,190
217	Fort Ross - Walsh Landing - Jenner	Sonoma	CA	1	1,278
218	Geyserville - Cozzens Corner - Jimtown	Sonoma	CA	2	2,447
219	Glen Ellen CDP	Sonoma	CA	3	3,531
222	Hacienda - Hollydale - Summerhome Park	Sonoma	CA	3	2,089
223	Healdsburg	Sonoma	CA	11	16,402
224	Hessel	Sonoma	CA	1	1,602
225	Kellogg	Sonoma	CA	1	582
226	Knowles Corner	Sonoma	CA	1	1,131
227	Lytton	Sonoma	CA	1	1,117
228	Mark West Spring	Sonoma	CA	2	2,448
229	Monte Rio CDP	Sonoma	CA	2	1,852
230	Monte Rio CDP (part) - Montesano - Cazadero	Sonoma	CA	2	1,741
231	Occidental CDP	Sonoma	CA	2	2,068
232	Petaluma	Sonoma	CA	44	52,019
233	Petaluma (part) - McNear - Lakeville	Sonoma	CA	1	2,808
234	Roblar - Turner	Sonoma	CA	1	843
235	Sears Point - Wingo - Shellville - (Naval Reservation)	Sonoma	CA	1	863
236	Sebastopol	Sonoma	CA	17	16,122

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
237	Sonoma city - Eldridge CDP - Fetters Hot Springs-A - Boyes Hot Springs CDP - El Verano CDP - Temelec CDP	Sonoma	CA	26	31,136
238	Stewarts Point - Sea Ranch	Sonoma	CA	1	594
239	Temelec CDP (part) - Big Bend	Sonoma	CA	1	781
240	Two Rock - Two Rock Ranch Station Military Reservation	Sonoma	CA	1	1,869
241	Abbott - Tudor - Wilson	Sutter	CA	1	1,068
242	Live Oak	Sutter	CA	4	5,946
243	Marchant - Cunard - Karnak	Sutter	CA	1	410
244	Meridian - Tarke - Tisdale	Sutter	CA	2	794
245	Nicholaus -East Nicholaus - Trowbridge	Sutter	CA	1	802
246	Pennington - Encinal - Sanders	Sutter	CA	1	806
247	Pleasant Grove - Riego - Counsman	Sutter	CA	1	850
248	Rio Oso	Sutter	CA	1	969
249	Robbins - Kirkville - Cranmore	Sutter	CA	2	538
250	Sutter CDP	Sutter	CA	1	1,205
251	Sutter CDP (part) - West Butte	Sutter	CA	1	1,983
252	Verona - Joes Landing	Sutter	CA	1	340
253	Yuba City - Tierra Buena CDP - South Yuba City CDP	Sutter	CA	38	48,704
254	Bend	Tehama	CA	1	957
255	Corning	Tehama	CA	9	8,637
256	Dairyville	Tehama	CA	2	2,214
257	Dales - Manton - Campbellville	Tehama	CA	3	1,376
258	Henleyville - Paskenta - Sunnyside	Tehama	CA	1	1,697
259	Hooker	Tehama	CA	2	3,011
260	Kirkwood	Tehama	CA	1	508
261	Las Flores-Gerber CDP	Tehama	CA	1	1,193
262	Los Molinos	Tehama	CA	3	2,261
263	Proberta	Tehama	CA	1	744
264	Rawson	Tehama	CA	1	1,042
265	Red Bank	Tehama	CA	1	1,155
266	Red Bluff	Tehama	CA	16	17,545
267	Red Bluff (part) - Blunt	Tehama	CA	2	2,232
268	Richfield - El Camino	Tehama	CA	1	961
269	Rosewood - Cold Fork	Tehama	CA	2	1,149
270	Squaw Hill	Tehama	CA	1	2,028
271	Tehama	Tehama	CA	1	451
272	Vina	Tehama	CA	1	464
273	Big Bar - Del Loma	Trinity	CA	1	301
274	Burnt Ranch	Trinity	CA	1	287
275	Carrville - Trinity Center - Trinity Alps	Trinity	CA	2	812
276	Douglas City	Trinity	CA	2	997
277	Hayfork CDP	Trinity	CA	5	2,549
278	Helena - Junction City	Trinity	CA	1	675
279	Hyampom	Trinity	CA	1	301
280	Lewiston CDP	Trinity	CA	1	1,352
281	Ruth - Zenia - Kekawaka	Trinity	CA	4	840
282	Salyer - Trinity Village - Denny	Trinity	CA	2	965
283	Weaverville CDP	Trinity	CA	4	3,695

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
284	Wildwood - Forest Glen - Peanut	Trinity	CA	3	289
285	Capay - Guinda - Rumsey	Yolo	CA	2	947
286	Clarksburg - Arcade - Central	Yolo	CA	1	653
287	Davis	Yolo	CA	17	49,489
288	Davis (part) - El Macero	Yolo	CA	2	2,604
289	Davis (part) - Merritt - Webster	Yolo	CA	1	1,400
290	El Rio Villa	Yolo	CA	1	898
291	Esparto CDP	Yolo	CA	3	1,836
292	Greendale - Sorroca - Valdez	Yolo	CA	1	952
293	Hershey - Dunnigan	Yolo	CA	1	774
294	Jacobs Corner	Yolo	CA	1	1,554
295	Knights Landing	Yolo	CA	1	567
296	Madison - Citrona - Arroz	Yolo	CA	1	755
297	Plainfield	Yolo	CA	1	808
298	West Sacramento (part) - Beatrice - Kiesel	Yolo	CA	1	391
299	Winters	Yolo	CA	4	5,495
300	Woodland	Yolo	CA	23	40,844
301	Woodland city (part) - Sugarfield - Conaway	Yolo	CA	1	550
302	Yolo - Dufour	Yolo	CA	2	1,404
303	Zamora - Tyndall Landing	Yolo	CA	2	432
304	Adair Village	Benton	OR	1	1,502
305	Alsea	Benton	OR	3	2,060
306	Corvallis	Benton	OR	35	48,328
307	Corvallis (part) - Lewisburg	Benton	OR	3	3,053
308	Dawson - Glenbrook - Alpine - Bellfountain	Benton	OR	1	744
309	Fern Road	Benton	OR	1	1,243
310	Kings Valley - Blodgett - Harris	Benton	OR	1	1,083
311	Monroe	Benton	OR	2	1,954
312	North Albany CDP	Benton	OR	4	4,394
313	Palestine	Benton	OR	1	1,369
314	Philomath	Benton	OR	3	3,108
315	Wren	Benton	OR	2	1,973
316	Alder Creek - Cherryville	Clackamas	OR	2	2,633
317	Anderson	Clackamas	OR	1	1,505
318	Barlow	Clackamas	OR	2	625
319	Boring	Clackamas	OR	1	1,483
320	Bull Run - Marmot	Clackamas	OR	1	947
321	Canby	Clackamas	OR	8	9,614
322	Canby (part) - O'Neil Corners	Clackamas	OR	1	1,453
323	Carus	Clackamas	OR	2	3,642
324	Carver	Clackamas	OR	1	1,342
325	Cedardale - Dickey Prairie - Fernwood	Clackamas	OR	1	1,632
326	Cedarhurst Park - Logan	Clackamas	OR	1	1,288
327	Central Point	Clackamas	OR	1	429
328	Colton - Clarkes - Timber Grove	Clackamas	OR	1	1,617
329	Cottrell - Kelso	Clackamas	OR	2	3,335
330	Currinsville	Clackamas	OR	1	773
331	Damascus - Wetzels Corner - Wilson Corner	Clackamas	OR	5	6,986
332	Dodge - Springwater	Clackamas	OR	1	1,166
333	Douglass Ridge	Clackamas	OR	1	1,821
334	Eagle Creek - Barton	Clackamas	OR	2	2,457

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
335	Estacada	Clackamas	OR	3	3,091
336	Faraday	Clackamas	OR	1	750
337	Firwood - Dover	Clackamas	OR	1	1,299
338	Fishers Corner - Beaver Creek - Echo Dell	Clackamas	OR	1	2,960
339	Garfield - Tracy - Whitewater	Clackamas	OR	1	1,248
340	George - Bissell	Clackamas	OR	1	505
341	Government Camp - Timberline Lodge	Clackamas	OR	1	537
342	Highland - Upper Highland - Viola	Clackamas	OR	3	3,480
343	Hillsview	Clackamas	OR	1	1,746
344	Hoodview - Mulloy	Clackamas	OR	1	503
345	Kokel Corner	Clackamas	OR	1	824
346	Ladd Hill	Clackamas	OR	1	1,052
347	Lone Elder - Macksburg - Dryland	Clackamas	OR	2	2,160
348	Marquam - Wilhoit	Clackamas	OR	1	1,693
349	Molalla	Clackamas	OR	4	5,321
350	Mount Hood Village CDP	Clackamas	OR	3	2,445
351	Mulino	Clackamas	OR	2	1,865
352	Old Colton - Elwood	Clackamas	OR	1	1,337
353	Paradise Park	Clackamas	OR	1	863
354	Redland - Fishers Mill	Clackamas	OR	2	4,219
355	Rural Dell - Yoder - Ninety-One - Needy	Clackamas	OR	2	3,831
356	Sandy	Clackamas	OR	6	6,553
357	Stafford	Clackamas	OR	2	1,938
358	Union Mills	Clackamas	OR	1	1,643
359	Whiskey Hill	Clackamas	OR	1	1,090
360	Wilsonville	Clackamas	OR	5	8,659
361	Astoria	Clatsop	OR	9	10,671
362	Brownsmead - Westport - (Tenasilahe Island and others)	Clatsop	OR	1	976
363	Cannon Beach	Clatsop	OR	5	1,230
364	Fern Hill	Clatsop	OR	1	1,436
365	Gearhart	Clatsop	OR	3	1,595
366	Hammond - Warrenton (part)	Clatsop	OR	1	682
367	Jewell - Elsie - Hamlet	Clatsop	OR	2	927
368	Knappa - Knappa Junction - (Karlson Island)	Clatsop	OR	1	1,050
369	Necanicum	Clatsop	OR	1	506
370	Olney	Clatsop	OR	1	955
371	Seaside	Clatsop	OR	10	5,728
372	Svensen - (Russian Island)	Clatsop	OR	1	674
373	Warrenton	Clatsop	OR	3	2,432
374	Warrenton (part) -Miles Crossing	Clatsop	OR	3	2,467
375	Glenwood - Sunset Beach - Westlake	Clatsop - Clackamas	OR	2	1,964
376	Beaver Homes - Goble	Columbia	OR	1	825
377	Clatskanie	Columbia	OR	1	1,159
378	Clatskanie (part) - Swedetown - Apiary	Columbia	OR	1	1,226
379	Columbia City - St. Helens	Columbia	OR	8	9,329
380	Deer Island - Reuben	Columbia	OR	1	1,116
381	Delena - Downing	Columbia	OR	1	1,067
382	Inglis - Quincy	Columbia	OR	1	939
383	Kerry - Marshland	Columbia	OR	1	1,007

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
384	Locoda - Woodson - (Wallace Island)	Columbia	OR	1	559
385	Prescott - Ranier (part)	Columbia	OR	2	1,723
386	Rainier city	Columbia	OR	2	1,767
387	Rainier city (part) - Alston - Mayger	Columbia	OR	1	829
388	Scappoose - (N. Sauvie Island)	Columbia	OR	6	6,161
389	Spatenberg	Columbia	OR	2	2,205
390	St. Helens city (part) - McNutty	Columbia	OR	2	1,805
391	Trenholm - Waterview- Yankton	Columbia	OR	2	1,755
392	Vernonia	Columbia	OR	3	3,136
393	Warren	Columbia	OR	1	949
394	Alleghany - Dellwood - Fairview	Coos	OR	1	1,086
395	Bandon	Coos	OR	3	2,577
396	Bandon (part) - Twomile - Fourmile	Coos	OR	2	1,560
397	Barview CDP - Crown Point	Coos	OR	1	1,572
398	Bullards - Randolph	Coos	OR	1	594
399	Cheney - Bridge - Remote	Coos	OR	1	839
400	Coos Bay city - Bunker Hill CDP	Coos	OR	20	18,250
401	Coos Head Naval Facility - Charleston	Coos	OR	1	789
402	Cooston	Coos	OR	1	715
403	Coquille	Coos	OR	5	4,958
404	Coquille (part) - Leneve - Coaledo	Coos	OR	1	995
405	Cordes - Hauser - (Saunders Lake)	Coos	OR	1	1,603
406	Glasgow	Coos	OR	1	1,053
407	Lakeside	Coos	OR	2	1,414
408	Lakeside (part) - Templeton	Coos	OR	1	377
409	Libby - Southport	Coos	OR	1	1,263
410	McCormac	Coos	OR	1	1,113
411	Myrtle Point	Coos	OR	2	1,949
412	Myrtle Point (part) - Arago	Coos	OR	1	873
413	Myrtle Point (part) - Estabrook - Warner	Coos	OR	1	880
414	Myrtle Point (part) - Norway - Sitkum - McKinley	Coos	OR	1	842
415	North Bend	Coos	OR	10	9,636
416	Overland - Delmar - Green Acres	Coos	OR	1	1,200
417	Powers	Coos	OR	1	966
418	Prosper - Parkersburg - Winterville	Coos	OR	2	807
419	Riverton	Coos	OR	1	627
420	Shorewood	Coos	OR	1	1,033
421	Sumner	Coos	OR	1	702
422	Lakin Place - (Ochoco Reservoir)	Crook	OR	2	1,515
423	Powell Butte - O'Neill - Forest Crossing	Crook	OR	1	1,290
424	Prineville	Crook	OR	12	10,946
425	Roberts - Post- Paulina - Suplee	Crook	OR	2	360
426	Agness - Illahe - Marial	Curry	OR	1	122
427	Brookings	Curry	OR	6	7,086
428	Gold Beach	Curry	OR	3	2,583
429	Harbor CDP	Curry	OR	5	4,426
430	Ophir	Curry	OR	2	217
431	Pistol River - Carpenterville	Curry	OR	3	669
432	Port Orford	Curry	OR	2	1,800
433	Sixes - Denmark - Langlois	Curry	OR	2	959

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
434	Wedderburn - Nesika Beach	Curry	OR	1	1,465
435	Alfalfa	Deschutes	OR	1	959
436	Bend city	Deschutes	OR	39	36,756
437	Cloverdale - Plainview	Deschutes	OR	3	2,386
438	Deschutes - Deschutes Junction	Deschutes	OR	1	2,056
439	Deschutes River Woods	Deschutes	OR	3	3,205
440	Elk Lake - Lava Lake Resort	Deschutes	OR	2	645
441	Hampton - Brothers - Millican - Paulina Lake	Deschutes	OR	4	1,150
442	La Pine	Deschutes	OR	9	4,779
443	Prinveville Junction	Deschutes	OR	1	771
444	Redmond	Deschutes	OR	13	11,450
445	Sisters	Deschutes	OR	5	2,340
446	Sunriver	Deschutes	OR	2	1,121
447	Terrebonne	Deschutes	OR	3	3,010
448	Three Rivers CDP	Deschutes	OR	5	1,689
449	Tumalo	Deschutes	OR	2	2,641
450	Anlauf - Curtin	Douglas	OR	1	1,081
451	Ash	Douglas	OR	1	406
452	Azalea - Galesville - Fortune Branch	Douglas	OR	1	684
453	Camas Valley - Reston - Olalla - Tenmile	Douglas	OR	3	2,529
454	Canyonville	Douglas	OR	1	1,410
455	Cleveland - Elgarose - Callahan	Douglas	OR	1	1,553
456	Days Creek	Douglas	OR	1	959
457	Dillard - Carnes	Douglas	OR	1	532
458	Dixonville	Douglas	OR	1	1,013
459	Dole	Douglas	OR	1	1,009
460	Drain	Douglas	OR	1	1,098
461	Drain (part) - Skelley	Douglas	OR	1	519
462	Elkton	Douglas	OR	2	646
463	Gardiner - Kroll - Sulphur Springs	Douglas	OR	6	592
464	Glendale city - Fernvale	Douglas	OR	2	1,421
465	Glide - Idlewild	Douglas	OR	3	2,539
466	Green CDP	Douglas	OR	3	5,076
467	Hawthorne - Nonpareil	Douglas	OR	1	702
468	Kellogg - Tyee	Douglas	OR	1	764
469	Lookingglass	Douglas	OR	2	2,166
470	Melrose	Douglas	OR	1	1,110
471	Milo - Tiller - Drew	Douglas	OR	1	739
472	Myrtle Creek	Douglas	OR	5	4,562
473	Oaks - Glengary - Round Prairie	Douglas	OR	1	647
474	Peel - Steamboat	Douglas	OR	1	1,083
475	Quines Creek	Douglas	OR	1	617
476	Reedsport	Douglas	OR	5	3,918
477	Reedsport (part) - Winchester Bay	Douglas	OR	1	1,736
478	Rice Hill - Isadore	Douglas	OR	1	686
479	Riddle	Douglas	OR	2	2,140
480	Roseburg - Roseburg North CDP	Douglas	OR	26	24,668
481	Roseburg (part) - Riversdale	Douglas	OR	2	3,951
482	Scottsburg	Douglas	OR	1	427
483	Stephens - Akin	Douglas	OR	1	675
484	Surprise Valley	Douglas	OR	1	1,120

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
485	Sutherlin - Oakland	Douglas	OR	6	8,838
486	Tokatee Falls - Clearwater - Diamond Lake	Douglas	OR	1	263
487	Tri City CDP	Douglas	OR	3	3,880
488	Umpqua - Millwood - Green Peak	Douglas	OR	1	416
489	Wilbur - Redbell	Douglas	OR	2	802
490	Winston	Douglas	OR	3	4,090
491	Yoncalla	Douglas	OR	1	1,004
492	Yoncalla (part) - Elkhead	Douglas	OR	1	578
493	Cascade Locks	Hood River	OR	2	948
494	Dee - Winans - Summit	Hood River	OR	2	1,487
495	Hood River	Hood River	OR	9	6,126
496	Mount Hood - Parkdale - Trout Creek	Hood River	OR	3	2,265
497	Oak Grove - Rockford	Hood River	OR	2	2,229
498	Odell - Lenz	Hood River	OR	1	1,057
499	Pine Grove	Hood River	OR	3	1,912
500	Windmaster Corner	Hood River	OR	2	879
501	Applegate	Jackson	OR	1	1,212
502	Ashland	Jackson	OR	18	18,384
503	Buncom	Jackson	OR	1	649
504	Butte Falls	Jackson	OR	1	454
505	Central Point city	Jackson	OR	7	10,964
506	Colestin	Jackson	OR	2	620
507	Eagle Point	Jackson	OR	2	5,008
508	Foots Creek	Jackson	OR	3	3,704
509	Gold Hill	Jackson	OR	2	3,130
510	Jacksonville	Jackson	OR	4	5,704
511	Lakecreek - Brownsboro	Jackson	OR	1	811
512	LIncoln - Climax - Steinman	Jackson	OR	2	1,453
513	Medford	Jackson	OR	25	49,990
514	Medford (part) - White City CDP (part)	Jackson	OR	2	2,046
515	Phoenix	Jackson	OR	4	10,135
516	Prospect - Cascade Gorge - McLeod	Jackson	OR	1	1,080
517	Rogue River	Jackson	OR	3	2,984
518	Ruch - McKee Bridge - (Applegate Lake)	Jackson	OR	2	1,688
519	Shady Cove	Jackson	OR	1	1,552
520	Shady Cove (part) - Rogue Elk	Jackson	OR	1	1,314
521	Spikenard - Trail	Jackson	OR	1	472
522	Starvation Heights	Jackson	OR	1	944
523	Table Rock - Beagle	Jackson	OR	4	3,260
524	Talent	Jackson	OR	3	5,185
525	Tolo	Jackson	OR	4	3,917
526	Voorhies	Jackson	OR	2	1,497
527	White City CDP	Jackson	OR	1	6,065
528	Wimer - Bybee Springs	Jackson	OR	2	2,167
529	Camp Sherman	Jefferson	OR	1	251
530	Culver city - Opal Springs - Opal City	Jefferson	OR	1	1,368
531	Gateway - Grizzly - Donnybrook	Jefferson	OR	1	307
532	Grandview	Jefferson	OR	2	938
533	Madras	Jefferson	OR	6	5,125
534	Madras Station	Jefferson	OR	2	1,281
535	Mecca - Paxton	Jefferson	OR	1	742

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
536	Metolius	Jefferson	OR	2	1,274
537	Bridgeview - Holland	Josephine	OR	1	918
538	Cave Junction	Josephine	OR	4	2,915
539	Cave Junction (part) - Dryden	Josephine	OR	1	1,058
540	Galice - Rand	Josephine	OR	2	902
541	Grants Pass city - Harbeck-Fruitdale CDP - Redwood CDP	Josephine	OR	28	34,144
542	Jerome Prairie	Josephine	OR	3	2,930
543	Merlin	Josephine	OR	3	3,099
544	Murphy	Josephine	OR	2	2,731
545	New Hope	Josephine	OR	1	1,697
546	O'Brien	Josephine	OR	1	610
547	Pleasant Valley - Three Pines - Hugo	Josephine	OR	2	2,377
548	Provolt	Josephine	OR	1	1,093
549	Selma	Josephine	OR	2	1,430
550	Sunny Valley - Placer - Golden - Speaker	Josephine	OR	1	686
551	Takilma	Josephine	OR	1	716
552	Wilderville - Wonder	Josephine	OR	2	2,052
553	Williams	Josephine	OR	2	1,626
554	Winona	Josephine	OR	2	1,242
555	Wolf Creek - Leland	Josephine	OR	1	423
556	Algoma - Shady Pine	Klamath	OR	1	740
557	Beatty - Sprague River	Klamath	OR	2	988
558	Bonanza (east) - Bly - Langell Valley	Klamath	OR	2	1,521
559	Bonanza (west) - Hildebrand - Yonna	Klamath	OR	1	1,159
560	Chemult - Beaver Marsh - Diamond Lake Junction	Klamath	OR	1	330
561	Chiloquin	Klamath	OR	2	2,351
562	Crescent - Rosedale	Klamath	OR	1	574
563	Crescent Lake Junction - Mowich	Klamath	OR	1	339
564	Falcon Heights	Klamath	OR	1	384
565	Fort Klamath - Sand Creek - Yamsay	Klamath	OR	2	407
566	Gilchrist - Little River	Klamath	OR	1	1,179
567	Keno - Worden	Klamath	OR	3	2,196
568	Klamath Falls - Altamont CDP	Klamath	OR	49	39,750
569	Klamath Falls-Altamont (part) - Pine Grove - Olene	Klamath	OR	1	1,391
570	Malin	Klamath	OR	1	1,155
571	Merrill	Klamath	OR	3	2,306
572	Midland	Klamath	OR	1	573
573	Rocky Point - Lake of the Woods	Klamath	OR	2	359
574	Ada - Siltcoos - Canary	Lane	OR	1	377
575	Alvadore	Lane	OR	2	2,246
576	Bear Creek - Cheshire - Franklin - Goldson	Lane	OR	2	2,127
577	Blue River - Finn Rock - Nimrod	Lane	OR	1	911
578	Cloverdale	Lane	OR	1	989
579	Coburg	Lane	OR	2	2,050
580	Cottage Grove	Lane	OR	11	10,818
581	Creswell	Lane	OR	7	6,924
582	Crow	Lane	OR	1	943
583	Deadwood - Triangle Lake - Blachly	Lane	OR	1	979

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
584	Dexter	Lane	OR	1	1,123
585	Dorena - Culp Creek - Disston	Lane	OR	1	955
586	Dunes City	Lane	OR	2	1,061
587	Eugene (part) - (Bailey Hill) - (Spencer Creek)	Lane	OR	3	3,759
588	Fall Creek - Unity	Lane	OR	1	964
589	Firo - Swisshome - (Deadwood Creek West)	Lane	OR	1	600
590	Florence	Lane	OR	12	7,809
591	Gap	Lane	OR	2	1,618
592	Glenada - Westlake	Lane	OR	1	969
593	Goshen	Lane	OR	2	1,854
594	Horton	Lane	OR	1	1,039
595	Jasper - Trent	Lane	OR	1	976
596	Junction City	Lane	OR	8	6,145
597	Lancaster	Lane	OR	1	1,011
598	Leaburg - Deerhorn	Lane	OR	1	1,417
599	London - (Black Butte)	Lane	OR	1	521
600	Lorane	Lane	OR	1	803
601	Lowell	Lane	OR	1	776
602	Lowell (part) - Minnow - Crale - Winberry	Lane	OR	1	731
603	Mabel - Wendling	Lane	OR	1	733
604	Mapleton - Tiernan - Nekoma	Lane	OR	1	894
605	Marcola	Lane	OR	2	1,644
606	Maywood	Lane	OR	1	632
607	Mohawk	Lane	OR	1	1,528
608	Oakridge	Lane	OR	4	3,424
609	Pleasant Hill, OR	Lane	OR	3	2,507
610	Pryor - Kitson Hot Springs - Frazier	Lane	OR	1	707
611	Rainbow - McKenzie Bridge - Belknap Springs - Foley Springs	Lane	OR	1	642
612	Richardson - Alma - Wolf Creek	Lane	OR	1	629
613	Sailor - Elrus - Long Tom - Vaughn	Lane	OR	1	1,032
614	Searose Beach - Minerva	Lane	OR	1	439
615	Veneta	Lane	OR	3	3,138
616	Veneta (part) - Elmira	Lane	OR	3	3,762
617	Vida	Lane	OR	1	970
618	Walker - Saginaw - Royal	Lane	OR	1	1,652
619	Walterville	Lane	OR	2	1,667
620	Walton - Noti - Penn	Lane	OR	1	966
621	Westfir	Lane	OR	1	447
622	Depoe Bay	Lincoln	OR	2	919
623	Elk City - Burnt Woods - Harlan - Siletz Indian Reservation (part)	Lincoln	OR	1	1,016
624	Fruitvale	Lincoln	OR	1	485
625	Lincoln City	Lincoln	OR	17	7,620
626	Lincoln Beach CDP	Lincoln	OR	5	2,171
627	Newport	Lincoln	OR	15	10,269
628	Otter Rock - Beverly Beach	Lincoln	OR	1	450
629	Rose Lodge CDP	Lincoln	OR	3	2,156
630	San Marine	Lincoln	OR	1	305
631	Seal Rock - Ona	Lincoln	OR	1	391
632	Siletz - Siletz Indian Reservation	Lincoln	OR	2	2,371

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
633	Tidewater	Lincoln	OR	1	423
634	Toledo	Lincoln	OR	5	4,879
635	Waldport	Lincoln	OR	6	4,147
636	Yachats	Lincoln	OR	2	1,287
637	Albany	Linn	OR	27	32,288
638	Berlin - (McDowell Creek)	Linn	OR	1	654
639	Brewster - Griggs	Linn	OR	1	1,306
640	Brownsville	Linn	OR	2	2,565
641	Cartney - Miller - Rowland	Linn	OR	1	1,150
642	Cascadia - Santiam Junction - Marion Forks (part)	Linn	OR	2	333
643	Crabtree	Linn	OR	4	1,244
644	Crawfordsville - Union Point	Linn	OR	1	1,203
645	Fawn - Jordan - Fox Valley	Linn	OR	1	1,130
646	Greenville - Narrows - Santiam Terrace	Linn	OR	1	1,268
647	Halsey	Linn	OR	2	1,773
648	Harrisburg	Linn	OR	2	2,048
649	Holley - Calapooia - Dollar	Linn	OR	1	925
650	Idanha (part) - Gates (part)	Linn	OR	1	726
651	LaComb - Marion Forks (part)	Linn	OR	2	1,855
652	Lebanon city - South Lebanon CDP	Linn	OR	17	16,557
653	Lyons	Linn	OR	1	1,069
654	Mill City	Linn	OR	2	1,468
655	Millersburg	Linn	OR	3	2,017
656	Orleans, OR	Linn	OR	1	739
657	Pirtle - Riverside	Linn	OR	1	835
658	Scio	Linn	OR	2	1,895
659	Shelburn - Kingston	Linn	OR	1	1,598
660	Sodaville	Linn	OR	1	1,245
661	Spicer - Tallman - Irvinville	Linn	OR	1	941
662	Sweet Home	Linn	OR	10	9,169
663	Tangent	Linn	OR	2	1,889
664	Waterloo	Linn	OR	1	1,337
665	Aumsville	Marion	OR	1	1,741
666	Aurora	Marion	OR	2	2,865
667	Broadacres	Marion	OR	1	707
668	Brooks - Waconda - Lakebrook	Marion	OR	2	2,468
669	Champoeg - Fairfield	Marion	OR	1	920
670	Detroit	Marion	OR	1	383
671	Donald city	Marion	OR	1	1,032
672	Fargo - Butteville - Curtis	Marion	OR	1	1,208
673	Fruitland - Geer	Marion	OR	1	907
674	Gates	Marion	OR	1	645
675	Gervais	Marion	OR	1	1,205
676	Hazel Green - Labish Village	Marion	OR	1	2,395
677	Hubbard	Marion	OR	3	2,582
678	Idanha	Marion	OR	1	248
679	Jefferson	Marion	OR	3	3,047
680	Marion	Marion	OR	3	1,824
681	Mill City (part) - Mehama	Marion	OR	1	1,298
682	Mount Angel	Marion	OR	4	4,518

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
683	Pratum - North Howell	Marion	OR	1	1,124
684	Salem (part) - Rosedale	Marion	OR	1	1,828
685	Scotts Mills	Marion	OR	1	1,279
686	Shaff - West Stayton - North Santiam	Marion	OR	2	1,657
687	Shaw - Macleay	Marion	OR	1	1,203
688	Silver Falls City - Drake Crossing	Marion	OR	2	2,680
689	Silverton	Marion	OR	6	7,778
690	St. Paul	Marion	OR	1	752
691	Stayton	Marion	OR	9	6,694
692	Sublimity	Marion	OR	2	2,904
693	Sunnyside - Orville	Marion	OR	1	1,179
694	Talbot - Sidney	Marion	OR	3	1,048
695	Turner	Marion	OR	3	5,711
696	Woodburn	Marion	OR	12	15,721
697	Woodburn (part) - Saint Louis	Marion	OR	1	860
698	Holbrook - (Sauvie Island)	Multnomah	OR	2	2,097
699	Latourell - Warrendale - Bonneville	Multnomah	OR	2	770
700	Portland-Vancouver (part) - Burlington - Folkenberg	Multnomah	OR	1	478
701	Portland-Vancouver (part) - Corbett - Springdale	Multnomah	OR	3	2,996
702	Portland-Vancouver (part) - Orient - Pleasant Home	Multnomah	OR	3	4,242
703	Ballston - McCoy - Walkers Corner	Polk	OR	1	1,313
704	Boyer - Grand Ronde - Gold Creek	Polk	OR	1	1,382
705	Dallas	Polk	OR	6	7,518
706	Dallas (part) - Ellendale	Polk	OR	2	4,033
707	Dallas (part) - Rickreal - Orr Corner	Polk	OR	1	1,389
708	Falls City	Polk	OR	1	1,398
709	Fern Corner - Bridgeport - Airlie	Polk	OR	2	1,642
710	Independence - Monmouth	Polk	OR	8	11,308
711	Oak Grove - Bethel - Bethel Heights	Polk	OR	1	939
712	Parker - Buena Vista - Hopville - Modeville	Polk	OR	1	926
713	Salem-Keizer (part) - Eagle Crest Corner - Zena - Lincoln	Polk	OR	1	3,949
714	Valsetz	Polk	OR	1	347
715	Willamina (part) - Buell - Fort Hill	Polk	OR	1	932
716	Grass Valley - Moro	Sherman	OR	1	873
717	Rufus	Sherman	OR	1	459
718	Wasco	Sherman	OR	1	586
719	Bay City	Tillamook	OR	4	1,927
720	Beaver - Hemlock - Sand Lake	Tillamook	OR	1	902
721	Cloverdale - Hebo - Dolph - Winema Beach	Tillamook	OR	2	963
722	Fairview	Tillamook	OR	2	1,316
723	Garibaldi	Tillamook	OR	3	1,082
724	Manzanita - Nehalem (part)	Tillamook	OR	3	1,383
725	Nehalem (part) - Salmonberry	Tillamook	OR	1	499
726	Neskowin	Tillamook	OR	1	311
727	Netarts - (Netarts Bay)	Tillamook	OR	3	1,378

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
728	Oceanside - Cape Meares - Bayocean	Tillamook	OR	2	489
729	Pacific City - Woods	Tillamook	OR	3	816
730	Pleasant Valley - Blaine	Tillamook	OR	1	558
731	Rockaway Beach	Tillamook	OR	3	1,102
732	South Prairie	Tillamook	OR	1	1,018
733	Tierra del Mar	Tillamook	OR	2	487
734	Tillamook	Tillamook	OR	7	5,580
735	Tillamook city (part) - Jordan Creek	Tillamook	OR	1	830
736	Wheeler	Tillamook	OR	2	929
737	Antelope - Shaniko	Wasco	OR	1	217
738	Celilo - Petersburg- Boyd	Wasco	OR	1	381
739	Chenoweth CDP - Rowena	Wasco	OR	5	4,252
740	City of the Dalles	Wasco	OR	15	11,538
741	Dufur	Wasco	OR	2	1,192
742	Maupin	Wasco	OR	1	553
743	Mosier	Wasco	OR	1	676
744	Ryan Corner	Wasco	OR	2	859
745	Tygh Valley - Pine Grove - Dant	Wasco	OR	2	1,262
746	Warm Springs CDP - Warm Springs Indian Reservation	Wasco - Jefferson	OR	3	3,143
747	Banks	Washington	OR	1	1,834
748	Chehalem - Middleton	Washington	OR	2	1,719
749	Cherry Grove - (South Henry Hagg Lake)	Washington	OR	1	745
750	Christie - Greenville - Starkey Corner	Washington	OR	3	2,645
751	Cochran - Glenwood - Timber	Washington	OR	1	760
752	Cornelius - Forest Grove	Washington	OR	9	23,585
753	Farmington - Hazeldale - Jacktown	Washington	OR	3	3,877
754	Gales Creek - Kansas City - Thatcher	Washington	OR	2	1,580
755	Gaston	Washington	OR	2	3,466
756	Laurel	Washington	OR	1	868
757	Manning - Scofield - Tophill	Washington	OR	1	1,357
758	Meacham Corner	Washington	OR	1	618
759	Midway - Scholls	Washington	OR	1	1,241
760	Mountaindale	Washington	OR	1	894
761	North Plains	Washington	OR	2	3,428
762	Sherwood	Washington	OR	2	3,434
763	Stimson Mill	Washington	OR	1	992
764	Wilsonville (part) - Tonquin	Washington	OR	1	823
765	Amity	Yamhill	OR	1	1,193
766	Bellevue	Yamhill	OR	1	1,247
767	Briedwell - Winch	Yamhill	OR	1	520
768	Carlton	Yamhill	OR	1	1,632
769	Carlton (part) - Yamhill (part)	Yamhill	OR	1	977
770	Dayton	Yamhill	OR	1	1,850
771	Dewey - (Chehalem Mountain)	Yamhill	OR	1	1,609
772	Dundee	Yamhill	OR	1	2,195
773	Eola Crest - Hopewell - Yampo	Yamhill	OR	1	1,535
774	Fairdale - Pike	Yamhill	OR	1	754
775	Grand Ronde Agency - Midway	Yamhill	OR	2	957
776	Lafayette	Yamhill	OR	2	2,156
777	Lunnville - Cove Orchard - Dellwood - Wapato	Yamhill	OR	1	2,163

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
778	McMinnville	Yamhill	OR	13	18,975
779	McMinnville (part) - Orchard View	Yamhill	OR	1	1,429
780	Newberg	Yamhill	OR	10	14,517
781	Pleasantdale	Yamhill	OR	1	678
782	Rex - (Parrett Mountain)	Yamhill	OR	1	1,850
783	Sheridan	Yamhill	OR	4	5,139
784	Sunnycrest	Yamhill	OR	1	1,181
785	Unionvale - Wheatland	Yamhill	OR	1	807
786	Willamina (part)	Yamhill	OR	1	1,209
787	Yamhill	Yamhill	OR	1	978
788	Hatton town	Adams	WA	1	515
789	Keystone - Palm Lake - Rockwell - Tokio	Adams	WA	1	333
790	Koren - Simensen - Bruce - Shano	Adams	WA	1	585
791	Lind town	Adams	WA	2	713
792	Moody - Marcellus - Paha	Adams	WA	1	467
793	Othello	Adams	WA	8	8,730
794	Ritzville	Adams	WA	3	1,773
795	Washtucna town	Adams	WA	1	487
796	Apricot	Benton	WA	2	2,187
797	Badger - Kiona	Benton	WA	1	1,727
798	Benton City	Benton	WA	4	4,148
799	Benton City (part) - Gibbon	Benton	WA	1	480
800	Finley CDP - Yellepit - Barian	Benton	WA	6	5,467
801	North Prosser - Whistran - Chaffee	Benton	WA	1	1,814
802	Prosser	Benton	WA	5	5,270
803	West Richland	Benton	WA	2	3,371
804	Whitcomb - Patterson - Plymouth	Benton	WA	1	539
805	Holden - Lucerne - Sunnybank - (Lake Chelan)	Benton - Chelan	WA	2	401
806	Ardenvoir - Winesap	Chelan	WA	1	638
807	Cashmere	Chelan	WA	6	6,045
808	Chelan	Chelan	WA	6	4,161
809	Chelan (part) - Azwell	Chelan	WA	1	645
810	Coles Corner - Chiwaukum - Chumstick	Chelan	WA	1	761
811	Dryden	Chelan	WA	1	652
812	Entiat city	Chelan	WA	1	910
813	Greens Landing - Manson	Chelan	WA	3	2,173
814	Leavenworth	Chelan	WA	4	3,864
815	Malaga	Chelan	WA	1	1,031
816	Monitor	Chelan	WA	1	581
817	Peshastin	Chelan	WA	1	790
818	South Wenatchee CDP (part) - Wenatchee Heights	Chelan	WA	1	1,562
819	Sunnyslope CDP - Wagnersville	Chelan	WA	1	1,220
820	Wenatchee - West Wenatchee CDP - South Wenatchee CDP - Sunnyslope CDP (part)	Chelan	WA	30	26,268
821	Winton - Nason Creek - Berne - Trinity	Chelan	WA	6	548
822	Agnew	Clallam	WA	1	1,128
823	Blyn	Clallam	WA	2	1,566
824	Carlsborg	Clallam	WA	4	3,906

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
825	Crane	Clallam	WA	1	1,132
826	Dungeness	Clallam	WA	1	1,494
827	Elwha - Snug Harbor - Olympic Hot Springs - (South Lake Crescent)	Clallam	WA	1	790
828	Forks	Clallam	WA	5	4,647
829	Jamestown	Clallam	WA	1	1,266
830	La Push - Mora	Clallam	WA	1	566
831	Neah Bay CDP - Makah Indian Reservation	Clallam	WA	2	1,238
832	Old Town	Clallam	WA	1	1,276
833	Ozette - Clallam Bay - Twin	Clallam	WA	2	1,662
834	Port Angeles city - Port Angeles East CDP	Clallam	WA	28	23,822
835	Quilayute - Shuwah - Sappho	Clallam	WA	3	1,699
836	R Corner - Little Oklahoma - King Hill	Clallam	WA	1	1,805
837	Sequim	Clallam	WA	8	6,390
838	Sequim city (part) - Port Williams - Washington Harbor	Clallam	WA	1	360
839	Shadow - Coville - Fairholm - (North Lake Crescent)	Clallam	WA	2	1,717
840	Alpine - Venersborg	Clark	WA	1	1,767
841	Battle Ground	Clark	WA	5	9,316
842	Blurock Landing - (Vancouver Lake)	Clark	WA	2	642
843	Brush Prairie CDP	Clark	WA	5	5,719
844	Camas	Clark	WA	15	12,259
845	Camp Bonneville Military Reservation	Clark	WA	1	1,308
846	Charter Oak	Clark	WA	1	2,054
847	Creswell Heights - Ireland	Clark	WA	1	1,851
848	Dole - Lucia	Clark	WA	1	1,139
849	Etna - Fargher Lake - Highland	Clark	WA	1	2,085
850	Good Hope	Clark	WA	2	3,099
851	Hockinson	Clark	WA	2	1,598
852	La Center	Clark	WA	2	3,830
853	Little Elkhorn	Clark	WA	1	1,890
854	Meadow Glade CDP	Clark	WA	1	2,122
855	Pioneer	Clark	WA	1	1,609
856	Portland-Vancouver UA (part) - Proebstal	Clark	WA	1	1,553
857	Portland-Vancouver UA (part) - Salmon Creek (part) - Knapp	Clark	WA	1	4,916
858	Ridgefield	Clark	WA	3	3,647
859	Sara	Clark	WA	1	1,481
860	Washougal	Clark	WA	7	7,651
861	Yacolt	Clark	WA	3	4,630
862	Arial	Cowlitz	WA	1	1,135
863	Bunker Hill - Stella	Cowlitz	WA	1	471
864	Carrolls - Rose Valley - Vision Acres	Cowlitz	WA	3	2,476
865	Castle Rock	Cowlitz	WA	4	3,407
866	Coal Creek - Longview city (part)	Cowlitz	WA	1	1,352
867	Cougar - Woodland Park - Yale	Cowlitz	WA	1	618
868	Eufaula - Eufaula Heights - Longview (part)	Cowlitz	WA	1	1,179
869	Headquarters	Cowlitz	WA	1	709
870	Kalama	Cowlitz	WA	4	3,312
871	Kelso	Cowlitz	WA	19	15,055

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
872	Kid Valley - Harrington Place - Pigeon Springs- Toutle	Cowlitz	WA	2	1,317
873	Longview city - West Longview CDP - LongviewHeights CDP - West Side Highway CDP	Cowlitz	WA	50	42,094
874	Oak Point	Cowlitz	WA	1	344
875	Olequa	Cowlitz	WA	1	1,387
876	Pleasant Hill	Cowlitz	WA	1	588
877	Ryderwood	Cowlitz	WA	1	308
878	Sandy Bend	Cowlitz	WA	2	1,305
879	Silver Lake	Cowlitz	WA	2	1,363
880	Woodland city	Cowlitz	WA	5	3,699
881	Baird - McCarteney - Sims Corner	Douglas	WA	1	159
882	Bridgeport	Douglas	WA	2	1,516
883	Bridgeport town (part) - Brandts Landing - Dyer - Beebe	Douglas	WA	1	523
884	Downing - Rocky Butte	Douglas	WA	1	787
885	East Wenatcheeá- East Wenatchee Bench	Douglas	WA	18	17,468
886	Leahy - Niles Corner - Osborne Corner	Douglas	WA	1	361
887	Mansfield	Douglas	WA	1	442
888	Orondo	Douglas	WA	1	767
889	Palisades - Appledale - Bonspur - Voltage	Douglas	WA	1	349
890	Rock Island	Douglas	WA	2	1,744
891	Waterville	Douglas	WA	3	2,089
892	Burr - Redd - Sagemoor	Franklin	WA	1	653
893	Glade - Eltopia	Franklin	WA	1	675
894	Kahlotus	Franklin	WA	1	381
895	Mathews Corner	Franklin	WA	1	2,012
896	Mesa (part) - Basin City - Edwards	Franklin	WA	2	2,586
897	Mesa (part) - Connell	Franklin	WA	3	2,556
898	Beverly - Schwana - Wanapum Village	Grant	WA	1	704
899	Coulee City - Hartline	Grant	WA	2	1,292
900	Ephrata	Grant	WA	6	5,728
901	George	Grant	WA	1	1,226
902	Gloyd - Mitchell	Grant	WA	1	626
903	Grand Coulee - Electric City	Grant	WA	3	2,252
904	Lakeview Park	Grant	WA	1	1,263
905	Mae	Grant	WA	1	1,219
906	Mattawa	Grant	WA	1	2,323
907	Moses Lake - Moses Lake North CDP - Cascade Valley CDP	Grant	WA	17	21,581
908	Moses Lake city (part) - McDonald - Sieler	Grant	WA	1	805
909	Naylor	Grant	WA	1	1,346
910	Quincy	Grant	WA	3	3,894
911	Quincy city (part) - Trinidad - Crater	Grant	WA	1	1,217
912	Royal City	Grant	WA	2	3,074
913	Soap Lake	Grant	WA	3	1,579
914	Warden	Grant	WA	1	1,669
915	Warden town (part) - Ritell - Tiflis - Barham	Grant	WA	1	1,009
916	Wilson Creek - Krupp (aka Marlin)	Grant	WA	1	813
917	Winchester	Grant	WA	1	1,138

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
918	Aberdeen	Grays Harbor	WA	20	17,004
919	Aberdeen - Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	WA	1	925
920	Aloha - Ocean Grove - Iron Springs - Carlisle	Grays Harbor	WA	1	299
921	Central Park CDP	Grays Harbor	WA	2	2,703
922	Cohasset - Ocosta - Grayland	Grays Harbor	WA	2	1,982
923	Copalis Beach	Grays Harbor	WA	1	419
924	Cosmopolis	Grays Harbor	WA	2	1,992
925	Cosmopolis (part) - Junction City	Grays Harbor	WA	1	263
926	Elma	Grays Harbor	WA	4	5,301
927	Elma (part) - Satsop	Grays Harbor	WA	1	663
928	Fuller - South Elma - Porter - Lankner	Grays Harbor	WA	1	1,339
929	Gray's Harbor	Grays Harbor	WA	1	407
930	Hoquiam	Grays Harbor	WA	8	8,719
931	Humtulpis - Newton - Tulips - Gray Gables	Grays Harbor	WA	1	1,293
932	McCleary	Grays Harbor	WA	1	1,042
933	McCleary (part) - Hillgrove - Sine	Grays Harbor	WA	1	729
934	McCleary (part) - Rayville - Garden City	Grays Harbor	WA	1	1,172
935	Moclips - Sunset Beach - Highland Heights - Pacific Beach	Grays Harbor	WA	1	566
936	Montesano	Grays Harbor	WA	4	3,728
937	Montesano (part) - Aberdeen (part) - Brady - Grisdale	Grays Harbor	WA	1	2,519
938	New London - Nisson - Greenwood - Wishkah	Grays Harbor	WA	1	1,550
939	Ocean City - Sampson - Copalis Crossing	Grays Harbor	WA	1	800
940	Ocean Shores	Grays Harbor	WA	3	2,280
941	Quinalt - Neilton - Weatherwax	Grays Harbor	WA	1	705
942	South Arbor - Markham	Grays Harbor	WA	1	303
943	South Montesano - Arctic - Vesta - Weikswood	Grays Harbor	WA	1	645
944	Westport	Grays Harbor	WA	3	1,842
945	Oakville city - Chehalis Village CDP - Chehalis Indian Res (part)	Grays Harbor - Thurston	WA	2	1,721
946	Bretland - Indian Beach - (South Camano Island)	Island	WA	5	2,322
947	Camano	Island	WA	1	980
948	Clinton CDP	Island	WA	5	4,742
949	Cornet	Island	WA	2	2,321
950	Coupeville - (Naval Air Station)	Island	WA	4	5,452
951	Freeland CDP	Island	WA	5	3,304
952	Freeland CDP (part) - Baby Island Heights - Saratoga	Island	WA	2	1,406
953	Greenbank	Island	WA	1	424
954	Juniper Beach - Sunrise Point (aka Lona Beach) - (Livingston Bay)	Island	WA	3	1,775
955	Keystone	Island	WA	2	744
956	Langley	Island	WA	1	928
957	Langley city (part) - Freeland CDP (part) - Bayview	Island	WA	1	776
958	Madrona Beach	Island	WA	2	1,142
959	Oak Harbor city - Ault Field CDP	Island	WA	22	32,271
960	Sunlight Beach	Island	WA	1	498

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
961	Utsalady - English Boom - Terrys Corner	Island	WA	2	1,110
962	Beaver Valley - Port Ludlow - Mats Mats - Chimwaucan	Jefferson	WA	3	2,145
963	Brinnon	Jefferson	WA	1	346
964	Cape George Military Reservation	Jefferson	WA	1	1,285
965	Duckabush	Jefferson	WA	1	500
966	East Quilcene - Dabob - Camp Discovery - Coyle	Jefferson	WA	1	392
967	Fort Flagler - Nordland - (Marrowstone Island) - (Indian Island)	Jefferson	WA	1	740
968	Gardiner - Port Discovery - Uncas - Discovery Junction	Jefferson	WA	1	512
969	Hadlock-Irondale CDP	Jefferson	WA	3	2,266
970	Hadlock-Irondale CDP (part) - Glen Cove - Adelma Beach - Eaglemount	Jefferson	WA	1	1,914
971	Hoh Indian Reservation	Jefferson	WA	1	116
972	Leland	Jefferson	WA	1	748
973	Oil City - Hoh - Clearwater	Jefferson	WA	2	393
974	Port Townsend	Jefferson	WA	7	7,155
975	Quilcene	Jefferson	WA	1	478
976	Shine-Gri-La (aka Stine)	Jefferson	WA	2	962
977	Taholah CDP - Quinault Indian Reservation	Jefferson - Grays Harbor	WA	4	1,542
978	(Maury Island)	King	WA	1	1,764
979	(Vashon Island)	King	WA	7	7,545
980	Bagley Junction - Edgewick - Denny Creek	King	WA	2	546
981	Bayne - Cumberland - (Green River)	King	WA	5	4,266
982	Black Diamond	King	WA	6	5,605
983	Carnation	King	WA	2	2,869
984	Duvall	King	WA	3	5,748
985	Ellisville - Ernies Grove	King	WA	1	911
986	Enumclaw	King	WA	10	11,018
987	Fall City CDP	King	WA	1	1,588
988	Fall City CDP (part) - Pleasant Hill	King	WA	1	860
989	Green River	King	WA	1	1,974
990	Hobart - Atkinson	King	WA	2	1,591
991	Issaquah city (part) - Fall City (part)	King	WA	1	1,602
992	Issaquah city (part) - High Point	King	WA	1	1,310
993	Maple Valley CDP	King	WA	6	5,967
994	Mirrorpoint CDP	King	WA	2	2,606
995	Newaukun	King	WA	2	2,967
996	North Bend - Snoqualmie	King	WA	10	11,909
997	Novelty - Stuart - Stillwater	King	WA	2	2,057
998	Selleck - Kangley - Kanasket - Landsburg - Trude	King	WA	1	1,654
999	Skykomish	King	WA	1	561
1000	Spring Glen - Preston	King	WA	1	1,491
1001	Upper Preston - Kerriston	King	WA	1	406
1002	Wabash	King	WA	1	641
1003	Wilderness	King	WA	1	1,660

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1004	Bangor - Olympic View	Kitsap	WA	1	1,753
1005	Bangor Trident Base C CDP	Kitsap	WA	1	4,426
1006	Burley	Kitsap	WA	3	5,711
1007	Fort Ward - South Beach	Kitsap	WA	1	592
1008	Holly - Hintzville - Crosby - Hite Center	Kitsap	WA	1	1,472
1009	Indianola CDP - Port Madison Indian Reservation	Kitsap	WA	2	1,733
1010	Kingston CDP	Kitsap	WA	5	3,495
1011	Lofall	Kitsap	WA	2	2,360
1012	Olalla	Kitsap	WA	2	3,110
1013	Port Gamble - Four Corners - Breidsblick	Kitsap	WA	1	1,025
1014	Port Gamble Indian Reservation	Kitsap	WA	1	555
1015	Poulsbo	Kitsap	WA	7	7,889
1016	Poulsbo city (part) - Vinland	Kitsap	WA	1	1,080
1017	Scanda - Pearson - Virginia	Kitsap	WA	2	3,277
1018	South Colby - Southworth - Banner - Fragaria	Kitsap	WA	2	5,569
1019	Streibel's Corner	Kitsap	WA	1	1,353
1020	Suquamish CDP - Port Madison Indian Reservation	Kitsap	WA	3	3,105
1021	Twin Spits - Hansville	Kitsap	WA	1	1,256
1022	Warrenville - Seabeck - Camp Wesley Harris Naval Reservation	Kitsap	WA	3	4,461
1023	Wildcat Lake - Naval Depot Junction	Kitsap	WA	1	1,655
1024	Wildwood - Glenwood	Kitsap	WA	3	3,344
1025	Winslow city - (Bainbridge Island)	Kitsap	WA	11	15,254
1026	Cle Elum - South Cle Elum	Kittitas	WA	4	2,476
1027	Ellensburg	Kittitas	WA	18	17,587
1028	Horlick - Thorp	Kittitas	WA	1	733
1029	Kittitas city (part) - Regal	Kittitas	WA	1	800
1030	Kittitas city (part) - Renslow - Vantage	Kittitas	WA	3	1,124
1031	Levering - Yakima Firing Center	Kittitas	WA	3	417
1032	Martin - Easton - Lavender - Nelson	Kittitas	WA	1	582
1033	Roslyn	Kittitas	WA	4	1,888
1034	Roza - Umtanum	Kittitas	WA	1	389
1035	Thrall - East Kittitas - Beverly Junction - Hillside	Kittitas	WA	1	1,146
1036	Appleton - Pitt	Klickitat	WA	1	548
1037	Bickleton - Sundale - Roosevelt - McCredie	Klickitat	WA	1	505
1038	BZ Corner - Husum - Panakanic - Snowden	Klickitat	WA	1	763
1039	Centerville - Swale	Klickitat	WA	1	361
1040	Dallesport - Murdock - Smithville - Warwick	Klickitat	WA	1	1,001
1041	Glenwood - Yakima Indian Reservation	Klickitat	WA	1	517
1042	Goldendale	Klickitat	WA	4	3,659
1043	Klickitat	Klickitat	WA	1	722
1044	Lyle - Klickitat Springs	Klickitat	WA	1	665
1045	Maryhill - Towal - Goodnoe Hills - Pleasant Valley	Klickitat	WA	1	965
1046	Trout Lake	Klickitat	WA	1	973
1047	Wahkiacus - Blockhouse - Firwood	Klickitat	WA	2	1,156
1048	White Salmon - Bingen	Klickitat	WA	5	4,378
1049	Wishram - Wishram Heights	Klickitat	WA	1	403
1050	Adna - Claquato - Littell	Lewis	WA	2	1,874

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1051	Alpha - Cinebar - Silver Creek	Lewis	WA	1	635
1052	Bunker - Ceres - Dryden	Lewis	WA	1	979
1053	Carlson - Mineral	Lewis	WA	1	625
1054	Centralia city - Fords Prairie CDP	Lewis	WA	19	17,695
1055	Chehalis	Lewis	WA	12	9,211
1056	Cispus - Glenoma	Lewis	WA	1	1,132
1057	Curtis	Lewis	WA	1	1,568
1058	Doty - Klaber - Boistfort - McCormick	Lewis	WA	1	890
1059	Evaline - Saint Urban	Lewis	WA	1	907
1060	Klaus - Marys Corner - Salkum	Lewis	WA	3	3,680
1061	Kopiah - Nulls Crossing	Lewis	WA	1	883
1062	Lacamas	Lewis	WA	1	1,686
1063	Morton	Lewis	WA	3	2,013
1064	Mossyrock	Lewis	WA	2	1,347
1065	Mossyrock city (part) - Bremer - Harmony	Lewis	WA	1	698
1066	Napavine	Lewis	WA	1	1,294
1067	Newaukum	Lewis	WA	1	1,246
1068	Onalaska - Phillips	Lewis	WA	1	968
1069	Packwood	Lewis	WA	3	1,351
1070	Pe Ell	Lewis	WA	1	779
1071	Randle - Silver Brook	Lewis	WA	2	1,806
1072	Toledo city	Lewis	WA	2	2,186
1073	Vader	Lewis	WA	2	2,020
1074	Winlock	Lewis	WA	2	1,885
1075	Agate - Graham Point	Mason	WA	4	2,214
1076	Allyn-Grapeview	Mason	WA	4	2,519
1077	Arcadia	Mason	WA	1	476
1078	Belfair	Mason	WA	2	1,968
1079	Dewatto	Mason	WA	2	418
1080	Forbes - Marmac - Stimson - (Kamilche Valley)	Mason	WA	1	749
1081	Forest Beach	Mason	WA	1	765
1082	Hartstene - Ballow - (Hartstene Is) - (Squaxin Is) - (Hope Is)	Mason	WA	1	598
1083	Kamiliche - New Kamiliche	Mason	WA	1	1,475
1084	Little Hoquiam - (Mason Lake)	Mason	WA	3	684
1085	Matlock - Dayton - Deckerville - Frisken Wye	Mason	WA	2	3,348
1086	Mohrweiss	Mason	WA	1	821
1087	Potlatch - Hoodspout - Eldon - Triton	Mason	WA	2	1,464
1088	Shelton	Mason	WA	16	14,115
1089	Skokomish CDP / Indian Reservation	Mason	WA	1	618
1090	Sun Beach	Mason	WA	2	2,748
1091	Sunset Beach	Mason	WA	1	827
1092	Tahuya	Mason	WA	2	628
1093	Union	Mason	WA	1	517
1094	Walkers Landing - Grant	Mason	WA	2	1,389
1095	Brewster	Okanogan	WA	2	2,175
1096	Brewster city (part) - Paradise Hill	Okanogan	WA	1	481
1097	Carlton - Methow	Okanogan	WA	1	310
1098	Cheesaw - Havillah - Bodie	Okanogan	WA	1	599
1099	Conconully	Okanogan	WA	1	263
1100	Cordell - Ellsford	Okanogan	WA	1	1,004

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
1101	Coulee Dam - Elmer City - (Colville Indian Reservation)	Okanogan	WA	2	1,290
1102	Loomis - Enterprise (part)	Okanogan	WA	1	922
1103	Malott	Okanogan	WA	1	519
1104	Nespelem town - Nespelem Community CDP - (Colville Indian Reservation)	Okanogan	WA	2	1,401
1105	Nighthawk - Chopaka	Okanogan	WA	2	1,392
1106	Okanogan	Okanogan	WA	4	3,211
1107	Okanogan (part) - Chillowist - (Colville Indian Reservation)	Okanogan	WA	1	723
1108	Old Toroda - Wauconda - Aeneas - Syrnarep	Okanogan	WA	1	707
1109	Olema - Wakefield	Okanogan	WA	1	506
1110	Omak	Okanogan	WA	6	5,265
1111	Omak city (part) - North Omak CDP - (Colville Indian Res)	Okanogan	WA	2	2,068
1112	Oroville	Okanogan	WA	3	2,024
1113	Pateros	Okanogan	WA	1	711
1114	Riverside	Okanogan	WA	2	1,013
1115	Ruby - Brown Lake	Okanogan	WA	1	595
1116	Starr	Okanogan	WA	1	328
1117	Tonasket	Okanogan	WA	1	1,065
1118	Tonasket town (part) - Janis - Barker	Okanogan	WA	1	1,145
1119	Twisp	Okanogan	WA	4	2,445
1120	Winthrop	Okanogan	WA	4	1,188
1121	Bruceport - Bay Center - Nemah Junction	Pacific	WA	2	717
1122	Frankfort - Naselle - Nemah	Pacific	WA	1	1,092
1123	Hilda - Pluvia - Willapa	Pacific	WA	2	1,559
1124	Ilwaco	Pacific	WA	2	1,087
1125	Ilwaco city (part) - Chinook - Knappton	Pacific	WA	1	1,008
1126	Long Beach	Pacific	WA	5	2,329
1127	Loomis - Oceanside	Pacific	WA	3	1,240
1128	North Cove - Dexter by the Sea - Tokeland - Heather	Pacific	WA	3	753
1129	Ocean Park CDP	Pacific	WA	8	2,522
1130	Raymond	Pacific	WA	5	3,638
1131	Raymond city (part) - Brooklyn	Pacific	WA	1	839
1132	Shoalwater Indian Reservation	Pacific	WA	1	129
1133	South Bend	Pacific	WA	3	1,969
1134	(McNeil Island: Federal Penitentiary)	Pierce	WA	1	1,188
1135	Buckley - Wilkenson (part)	Pierce	WA	6	7,708
1136	Croker	Pierce	WA	1	1,362
1137	DuPont city	Pierce	WA	1	625
1138	Eatonville	Pierce	WA	5	3,902
1139	Fort Lewis CDP / Fort Lewis Military Reservation	Pierce	WA	2	22,224
1140	Fox Island CDP	Pierce	WA	2	1,984
1141	Graham - Thrift	Pierce	WA	3	3,988
1142	Herron - Home	Pierce	WA	1	1,275
1143	Jims Corner	Pierce	WA	1	811
1144	Johnsons Corner	Pierce	WA	4	5,759
1145	Kapowsin - Tanwax - Electron - Ohop	Pierce	WA	1	1,172

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1146	Longbranch - Lakebay	Pierce	WA	2	1,803
1147	Maplewood - Purdy	Pierce	WA	4	5,670
1148	McChord AFB CDP	Pierce	WA	1	4,543
1149	McKenna	Pierce	WA	4	4,894
1150	Minter - Wauna	Pierce	WA	2	3,419
1151	Orting	Pierce	WA	2	2,787
1152	Prairie Ridge CDP	Pierce	WA	7	9,767
1153	Roy	Pierce	WA	1	507
1154	South Prairie - Carbonado - Wilkeson (part)	Pierce	WA	1	1,573
1155	Sunrise Beach - Glencove	Pierce	WA	2	825
1156	Swede Hill	Pierce	WA	2	2,559
1157	Vaughn - Sunshine Beach	Pierce	WA	3	3,294
1158	Wilkeson (part) - Fairfax - Upper Fairfax - Greenwater	Pierce	WA	2	685
1159	Yoman - Johnson Landing	Pierce	WA	1	562
1160	(Lopez Island)	San Juan	WA	3	1,518
1161	(Orcas Island) - (Waldron Island)	San Juan	WA	5	3,199
1162	(Shaw Island) - (Blakely Island) - (Decatur Island)	San Juan	WA	1	269
1163	Friday Harbor - (San Juan Island) - (Stuart Island)	San Juan	WA	8	5,049
1164	(Guemes Island) - (Sinclair Island) - (Cypress Island)	Skagit	WA	1	557
1165	Alger	Skagit	WA	1	839
1166	Anacortes	Skagit	WA	13	12,989
1167	Bay View	Skagit	WA	1	848
1168	Belfast	Skagit	WA	1	944
1169	Blanchard - Edison - Allen - Samish Island	Skagit	WA	3	2,798
1170	Burlington	Skagit	WA	8	9,674
1171	Cedardale	Skagit	WA	1	859
1172	Clear Lake	Skagit	WA	2	1,477
1173	Concrete	Skagit	WA	3	1,355
1174	Fredonia - Rextown - Avon	Skagit	WA	1	1,644
1175	Hamilton	Skagit	WA	1	988
1176	La Conner	Skagit	WA	2	1,261
1177	Lyman	Skagit	WA	1	897
1178	Mansford - Van Horn	Skagit	WA	1	1,287
1179	McMurray	Skagit	WA	1	931
1180	Montborne - Big Lake - Baker Heights - Day Creek	Skagit	WA	2	1,578
1181	Mount Vernon	Skagit	WA	19	21,069
1182	Sedro-Woolley	Skagit	WA	11	12,072
1183	Skagit City - Conway - Milltown	Skagit	WA	1	962
1184	Swinomish Indian Res - Shelter Bay CDP - Snee Oosh CDP - Swinomish Village CDP	Skagit	WA	2	2,285
1185	Whitmarsh Junction - Gibraltar - Dewey	Skagit	WA	2	1,523
1186	Carson River Valley CDP	Skamania	WA	2	2,111
1187	Carson River Valley CDP - Stabler - (Wind River)	Skamania	WA	1	409
1188	Hood - Underwood - Willard - Mill A	Skamania	WA	1	1,205
1189	North Bonneville	Skamania	WA	1	901

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1190	Northwoods	Skamania	WA	2	75
1191	Prindle	Skamania	WA	2	1,858
1192	Stevenson	Skamania	WA	2	1,730
1193	Arlington	Snohomish	WA	5	5,810
1194	Arlington Heights	Snohomish	WA	2	1,494
1195	Cicero - Oso - Halterman - Rowan	Snohomish	WA	1	1,072
1196	Darrington	Snohomish	WA	2	1,840
1197	Florence - Silvana Terrace	Snohomish	WA	1	1,294
1198	Forest Glade	Snohomish	WA	1	1,174
1199	Gold Bar	Snohomish	WA	1	2,063
1200	Granite Falls	Snohomish	WA	1	1,137
1201	Granite Falls town (part) - Hyland - Lochsloy	Snohomish	WA	4	4,676
1202	Granite Falls town (part) - Robe - Verlot - Silverton	Snohomish	WA	1	1,233
1203	High Rock - (State Reformatory Farm No. 2)	Snohomish	WA	1	1,308
1204	Index	Snohomish	WA	1	599
1205	Jamieson Corner - (Three Lakes)	Snohomish	WA	2	1,376
1206	Jordan - Riverside	Snohomish	WA	2	2,721
1207	Lake Goodwin CDP	Snohomish	WA	2	2,539
1208	Lake Stevens city - West Lake Stevens CDP	Snohomish	WA	13	17,761
1209	Machias	Snohomish	WA	2	2,416
1210	Maltby - Turner Corner - Clearview - Cathcart	Snohomish	WA	7	10,436
1211	McKees Beach	Snohomish	WA	1	1,133
1212	Monroe city	Snohomish	WA	12	15,219
1213	Pilchuck - Bryant	Snohomish	WA	3	3,670
1214	Smokey Point CDP	Snohomish	WA	4	5,120
1215	Snohomish	Snohomish	WA	11	14,560
1216	Stanwood	Snohomish	WA	4	5,434
1217	Stanwood city (part) - Norman - Silvana	Snohomish	WA	1	1,044
1218	Stimson Crossing CDP - Tulalip Indian Res - Military Res	Snohomish	WA	2	1,362
1219	Sultan town (part)	Snohomish	WA	4	3,665
1220	Sultan town (part) - Startup	Snohomish	WA	1	1,286
1221	Trafton	Snohomish	WA	1	1,249
1222	Tulalip - Tulalip Indian Reservation	Snohomish	WA	7	5,741
1223	Warm Beach	Snohomish	WA	1	1,510
1224	White Horse - Forston - Swede Heaven - Hazel	Snohomish	WA	1	571
1225	Bordeaux - Mima	Thurston	WA	1	333
1226	Bucoda	Thurston	WA	1	837
1227	Delphi	Thurston	WA	3	4,189
1228	East Olympia	Thurston	WA	1	1,173
1229	Fort Lewis Military Reservation (part)	Thurston	WA	4	2,914
1230	Four Corners	Thurston	WA	3	3,447
1231	Grand Mound CDP	Thurston	WA	3	3,719
1232	Helsing Junction - Michigan Hill - Independence	Thurston	WA	1	914
1233	Kellys Corner	Thurston	WA	1	2,299
1234	Maytown - Littlerock - South Union	Thurston	WA	3	3,182
1235	Nisqually Indian Res - Fort Lewis Military Res (part)	Thurston	WA	1	774

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name^a	County	State	Number of BGs^b	Population, 1990
1236	Olympia - Tumwater - Lacey - Tanglewilde-Thompson CDP	Thurston	WA	105	114,806
1237	Plumb - Offutt Lake	Thurston	WA	1	1,469
1238	Rainier town	Thurston	WA	1	924
1239	Ranier (part) - Skoomkumchuck - Western Junction	Thurston	WA	1	1,066
1240	Ranier (part) - Vail	Thurston	WA	1	753
1241	Rochester CDP	Thurston	WA	3	2,796
1242	Saint Clair	Thurston	WA	1	1,110
1243	Schneiders Prairie - Elizan Beach - (Summit Lake)	Thurston	WA	3	2,502
1244	Sunnydale	Thurston	WA	2	1,805
1245	Sunrise Beach - Gravelly Beach - Edgewater Beach	Thurston	WA	2	2,343
1246	Tenino	Thurston	WA	2	2,530
1247	Yelm - North Yelm CDP	Thurston	WA	4	5,269
1248	Brookfield - Grays River - Oneida	Wahkiakum	WA	1	831
1249	Cathlamet	Wahkiakum	WA	4	2,141
1250	Skamokawa - Sleepy Hollow	Wahkiakum	WA	2	355
1251	Ash - Port Kelley - Walulla	Walla Walla	WA	2	967
1252	Burbank CDP	Walla Walla	WA	2	2,099
1253	Gardena - Reese - Touchet	Walla Walla	WA	1	759
1254	Hadley - Rulo - Sapolil	Walla Walla	WA	1	540
1255	Lowden - Mojonier	Walla Walla	WA	1	761
1256	Prescott - (Eureka Flat) - (Snake River)	Walla Walla	WA	1	668
1257	Waitsburg city	Walla Walla	WA	1	1,133
1258	Waitsburg city (part) - Dixie - Kooskooskie	Walla Walla	WA	1	821
1259	Walla Walla - College Place - Walla Walla East CDP - Garrett CDP	Walla Walla	WA	38	40,691
1260	Acme - Comar - Clipper - Van Zandt	Whatcom	WA	1	1,173
1261	Bellingham	Whatcom	WA	32	63,557
1262	Blaine city - Birch Bay CDP	Whatcom	WA	12	9,186
1263	Cedarville - Goshen - Wahl	Whatcom	WA	1	1,469
1264	Custer	Whatcom	WA	1	1,504
1265	Delta	Whatcom	WA	1	1,879
1266	Deming - (Sumas Mountain)	Whatcom	WA	1	1,152
1267	Everson city (part) - Greenwood	Whatcom	WA	1	1,916
1268	Ferndale	Whatcom	WA	8	9,999
1269	Glacier - Kendall - Kulshan - Columbia	Whatcom	WA	3	1,279
1270	Laurel - Victor	Whatcom	WA	4	5,094
1271	Lummi Indian Reservation	Whatcom	WA	3	3,164
1272	Lummi Island	Whatcom	WA	1	610
1273	Lynden	Whatcom	WA	5	7,655
1274	Lynden (part) - Northwood - Clearbrook	Whatcom	WA	2	1,992
1275	Marietta-Alderwood CDP - Ferndale city (part)	Whatcom	WA	1	2,654
1276	Nooksack - Everson	Whatcom	WA	4	4,937
1277	Noon - Van Wyck	Whatcom	WA	2	2,283
1278	Point Roberts - (U.S. Customs)	Whatcom	WA	4	916
1279	Saxon - Doran - Wickersham	Whatcom	WA	2	488
1280	Sudden Valley CDP	Whatcom	WA	1	2,414

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
1281	Sudden Valley CDP (part) - Sunnyside - Blue Canyon - (South Lake Whatcom)	Whatcom	WA	1	1,005
1282	Sumas	Whatcom	WA	1	1,305
1283	Concrete town (part) - (North Cascades)	Whatcom - Skagit	WA	2	867
1284	American River - Cougar Valley - Nile	Yakima	WA	1	531
1285	Brace - Fruitvale CDP (part) - Selah (part)	Yakima	WA	1	1,791
1286	Buena	Yakima	WA	3	1,451
1287	Cowiche	Yakima	WA	1	314
1288	Donald	Yakima	WA	1	528
1289	Emerald - Nass	Yakima	WA	2	1,630
1290	Eschbach - Gleed	Yakima	WA	2	2,136
1291	Flint - Sawyer	Yakima	WA	1	707
1292	Grandview city	Yakima	WA	8	10,250
1293	Granger	Yakima	WA	3	2,991
1294	Gromore	Yakima	WA	3	2,556
1295	Holtzinger	Yakima	WA	1	637
1296	Liberty	Yakima	WA	1	1,526
1297	Mabton city - Byron	Yakima	WA	2	2,457
1298	Moxee City	Yakima	WA	4	3,622
1299	Naches	Yakima	WA	2	1,117
1300	Outlook	Yakima	WA	1	385
1301	Pinecliff - Wenas	Yakima	WA	1	601
1302	Rimrock - Tampico	Yakima	WA	1	606
1303	Selah	Yakima	WA	8	12,568
1304	Sunnyside	Yakima	WA	13	15,708
1305	Tasker - Weikel - (Naches Heights)	Yakima	WA	3	2,153
1306	Terrace Heights CDP - Fairview-Sumach CDP (part) - Yakima city (part)	Yakima	WA	6	6,537
1307	Tieton	Yakima	WA	3	1,804
1308	Toppenish - Yakima Indian Reservation	Yakima	WA	4	7,529
1309	Toppenish (part) - Yethonat - Yakima Indian Reservation	Yakima	WA	3	1,653
1310	Wapato - Yakima Indian Reservation	Yakima	WA	4	5,147
1311	Wiley City	Yakima	WA	1	1,717
1312	Yakima - Union Gap - Fruitvale CDP - West Valley CDP	Yakima	WA	67	81,555
1313	Yakima Indian Res - Harrah town - White Swan CDP - Satus CDP	Yakima	WA	20	12,622
1314	Zillah	Yakima	WA	5	3,577
Metropolitan block group aggregations ^c					
1	San Francisco	Marin	CA	148	217,915
2	Santa Rosa	Sonoma	CA	158	212,694
3	West Sacramento	Yolo	CA	20	28,739
4	Portland-Vancouver	Washington, Clackamas, Multnomah, Clark	OR, WA	912	1,162,738
5	Eugene – Springfield	Lane	OR	180	193,004

Table 2—Block group aggregations in the Northwest Forest Plan region (continued)

Identifying number	Block group aggregation name ^a	County	State	Number of BGs ^b	Population, 1990
6	Salem – Keizer	Polk	OR	94	158,537
7	Richland – Kennewick – Pasco	Benton, Franklin	WA	128	116,167
8	Seattle	Snohomish, King	WA	1,549	1,749,913
9	Bremerton	Kitsap	WA	80	112,524
10	Tacoma	Pierce	WA	443	486,713

^a Block group aggregation (BGA) names are composites of names of incorporated places, census-designated places (CDPs), geographic names information system localities, and geographic features. A composite name may not identify all localities within a BGA, but may represent the geographic extent of populated places or the larger populated places. Names in () indicate that the place is a geographic feature and not necessarily a populated place. The notation (part) indicates that the aggregation contains only part of the census place, Indian reservation, or military reservation that is listed.

^b BGs (block groups) indicates the number of block groups within each BGA. Census 1990 block group numbers associated with BGAs are available from the author.

^c Some metropolitan areas extend beyond that region that was examined in this project. This is reflected in the names given to the metropolitan areas, as well as the associated counties and population size listed. For instance, the metropolitan area called West Sacramento does not include the metropolitan area of Sacramento that is part of Sacramento County.

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Publication requests	(503) 808-2138
FAX	(503) 808-2130
E-mail	pnw_pnwpubs@fs.fed.us
Mailing address	Publications Distribution Pacific Northwest Research Station P.O. Box 3890 Portland, OR 97208-3890

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Pacific Northwest Research Station
333 S.W. First Avenue
P.O. Box 3890
Portland, OR 97208-3890

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