

Chapter 20

The South Willamette Human Resource Unit

The South Willamette Human Resource Unit is comprised of thirteen Community Resource Units, of which seven have a community report in the subsequent chapters (starred items):

Tri-County*	Springfield*	Lowell
Coburg	Eugene*	Oakridge*
Mohawk	Fern Ridge*	Cottage Grove*
Upper McKenzie*	Creswell	
Lower McKenzie	Jasper	

This chapter serves to summarize the more detailed descriptions of the seven CRUs that follow in the next chapters. It is divided into the following sections:

- A. A Summary of Cultural Descriptors
- B. Key Findings Related to Community Life
- C. Key Findings Related to Public Lands
- D. A Summary of Citizen Issues Related to Public Lands

Tables Six and Seven at the end of this chapter draw upon census data referred to in the following pages.

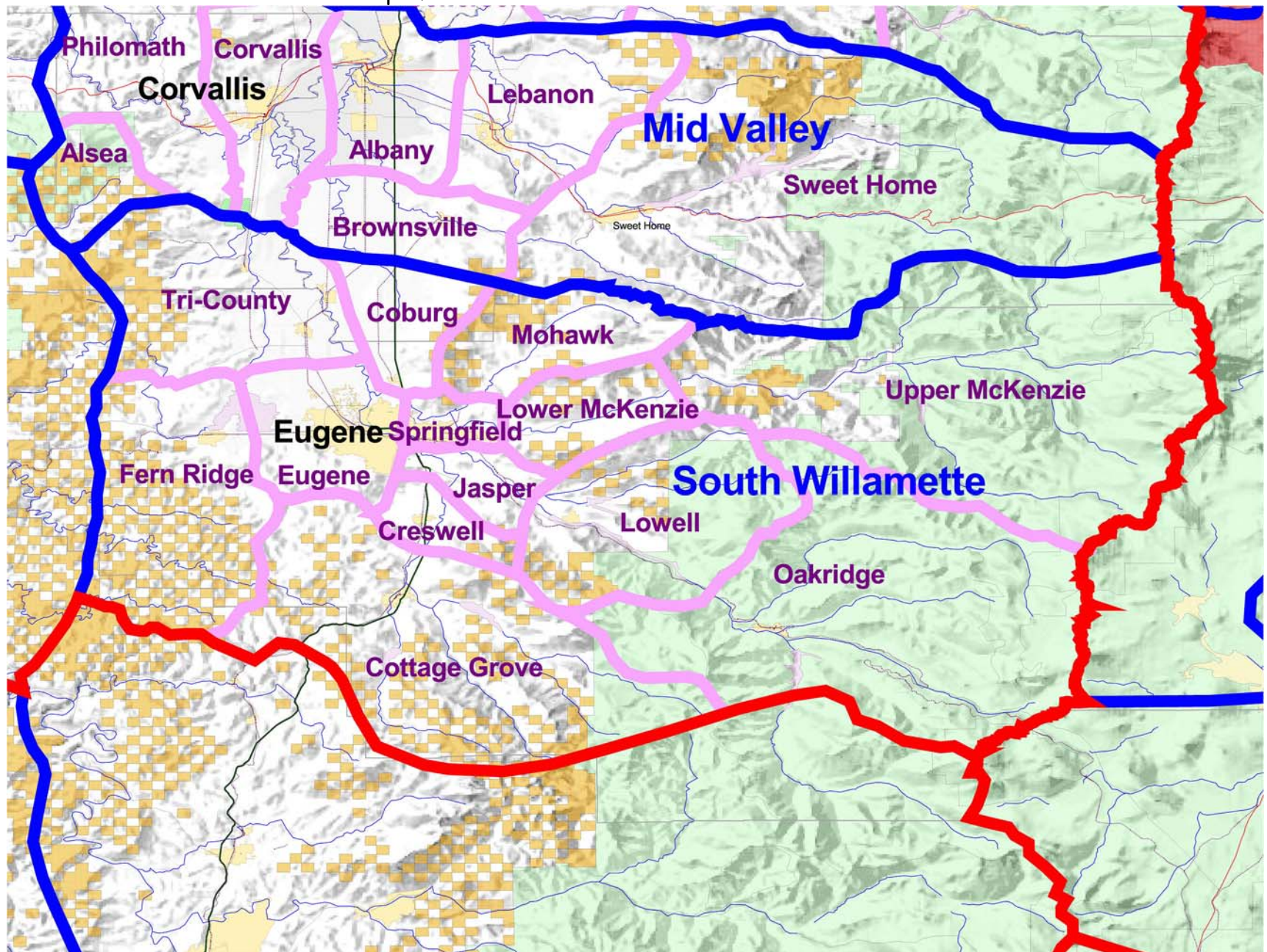
A. A Summary of Cultural Descriptors

Geographic Features

The South Willamette Human Resource Unit stretches from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the crest of the coastal mountains, and from Monroe and Harrisburg on the north nearly to Drain on the south, dipping slightly into Douglas County. Figure 60 shows a map of the HRU.

Geographically, this area is quite diverse, including narrow canyon corridors (McKenzie) and large areas of forested uplands (Oakridge) as well as the flat expanse of the Willamette River Valley (Veneta, Junction City,

Figure 60
Map of the South Willamette Human Resource Unit



Springfield). Basic geographic features have determined features of human settlement from the beginning. It is an area born of dispersed rural settlement centered on agriculture, timber, the river and the railroad. The isolation of the many rural areas created unique identities in the small communities. Only as the commuting economy and ties to the urban areas of Eugene and Springfield have deepened in the last thirty years has a true regional identity begun to emerge.

Settlement Patterns

The South Willamette Human Resource Unit (HRU) is approximately equivalent to Lane County minus the coast. A more precise HRU definition based on census block group identifiers, is found within the 1990-2000bg.xls data file on the distribution CD. Twelve cities are located in Lane County, with Eugene being the largest (137,893). Other cities include Springfield (52,864) and Cottage Grove (8,445).

According to the 2000 census, the South Willamette HRU has a total resident population of 312,022 persons, an increase of 14.6% over 1990 levels. This comparatively low rate of growth parallels natural increases with little net migration. Eugene, which constitutes nearly 40% of the area population, had increased in population by 15% from 117,962 in 1990. Areas with higher growth rates include Creswell (27%), Harrisburg (26%), and the River Road area (24%). By contrast, the very rural areas—McKenzie/Rainbow, Oakridge, and Westfir slightly lost population. The pattern in the South Willamette HRU is the same pattern noticed in the Greater Salem and Mid-Valley HRUs: 1) The urban centers grew about 13-15%; 2) The ring of small towns surrounding the urban center grew much more rapidly, ranging from 24 to 28%; 3) The very rural areas held even or lost population slightly.

Migration patterns have changed somewhat between the 1985-1990 and 1995-2000 periods tracked by the census bureau. The number of individuals residing in the same house between 1995 and 2000 increased to 293,684 from a total of 254,005 reporting that pattern between 1985 and 1990. The number of persons moving to South Willamette from outside of Oregon remained at 36,000 during the 1995-2000 period, the same numbers recorded for 1985-1990. Another 23,000 reportedly moved to South

Willamette from within Oregon, again unchanged from the number observed for the prior decade. About 92,170 persons changed their residence within Lane County during the 1995-2000 period, an increase of 15,206 such movers over 1985-1990 levels.

Settlement in the South Willamette Human Resource Unit was begun with agriculture, logging, and mining. Eugene settlement began in 1846. Springfield began next to a spring in 1849. The Applegate Trail, stretching from Dallas on the north to southern Oregon in the south, was a key means of settlement in the early years. The Fern Ridge area was settled by virtue of the Applegate Trail that skirts the western edge of the Willamette River Valley.

The Willamette River has figured centrally in the settlement of the South Willamette Valley. From the start, the Willamette River was important as an attraction to settlement and key feature in determining settlement patterns. Early flooding characterized history in the area from Harrisburg to Cottage Grove. A series of dams were built, which became a primary impetus of continued settlement in the very rural areas of the HRU. Two dams were built in the Cottage Grove area in the 1930s. The Long Tom River was dammed in 1942, creating the Fern Ridge Reservoir.

Timber production was the key economic activity driving settlement in the rural areas, while agriculture dominated on the valley floor. Many older residents are part of families with long histories in the traditional economic activities associated with forest products and agriculture.

Schools in the rural areas helped create social ties between families and contributed to the community identity in many of the rural areas.

"Schools that have been consolidated over time have probably created the most association between people here." [Fern Ridge]

The decline of timber production, and advances in education that lead residents to higher-skill jobs in the urban labor market, have fueled a commuting economy. In addition, as revealed by the census data, in-migration is occurring very rapidly in the mid-sized towns, partly by retired people and partly by young families searching for affordable housing.

"I love Cottage Grove because it has a small town atmosphere with a splash of urban sophistication. Not every small town has two health food stores and a strong art association."

"It's become a community of newcomers, but they don't get involved right away. It takes them awhile to settle before they start to join in. The large apartment complex south of town is more transient. Those people don't tend to stay." [Tri-County]

"Commuting is hard, especially for families." [Upper McKenzie]

The commuting patterns are changing the business sectors in small communities. They are becoming more oriented to highway traffic. People talk about two commercial areas in Oakridge now, the more recent one being located on Highway 58. Much of Veneta's commercial activity has moved from its old downtown to the West Lane Center, along Highway 126, reflecting the increased importance of car traffic to the local economy.

"Now, everything is oriented to Highway 58 to get the car traffic." [Oakridge]

"We moved to Eugene as a kid because my family could not make it here. We moved back when we could. That was the pattern." [Oakridge]

"I have a trailer in Oakridge because it is twice as cheap as living in Eugene." [Oakridge]

Publics

The age distribution of the HRU changed slightly through the 1990s, with the mean age rising from 35.4 to 36.9. Children between the ages of 5 and 17 increased in number by 11% from 48,514 to 53,988 in 2000. The senior population (ages 65 and over) grew by a similar 11% from 34,583 persons to 38,626. The dependency ratio, which measures the balance of children and retirees over those 18 to 65, declined from .59 to .55 reflecting the higher growth rates of the 18 to 65 population.

The South Willamette area was 95% white in 1990, declining somewhat to 90.5% in 2000. This change reflects the significant increase in the Hispanic population, up by 7,950 persons to 14,471 in 2000 - a growth rate of 117%. Other minorities also increased significantly over 1990 levels. Asians (28%), blacks (23%), and American Indians (17%) all exceeded the area's overall growth rate.

Married couple households declined in proportion from 54.7% to 48.8% of all households during the 1990's. Growth occurred among single person households (from 26,428 to 32,978) and female headed households (from 9,469 to 12,645). The proportion of households living in their owned home remained about 58% of all households, with renters comprising about 37%.

Beyond the social categories revealed by the census, occupation and interest appear to be the most locally-relevant for understanding the publics in the HRU. Occupational publics include:

Business people	"Modem cowboys" (internet based)
Agriculturalists	Professional
Loggers and mill workers	Working poor
Recreational business	Welfare poor
Home-based businesses	Commuters

Interest publics include:

Various recreation publics described in a later section	Retired people
Counter-culture people	Youth
	Young families

Work Routines

Census data have much to reveal about local work routines and economic livelihood. The average household income grew throughout the area by 52% over the decade, with wages and salaries increasing by 49%. Retirement income (93%) and income from interest, dividends, and rent (84%) grew

nearly twice that rate, reflecting expansion in the senior population. Public assistance income fell by nearly 28%, as the welfare reforms of the mid 1990s began to take effect.

Homeowners paying mortgages in excess of 30% of their income rose by 6,390 households from 14.1% to 22% of all homeowners, reflecting rapidly appreciating housing values and lagging income gains. Renters paying in excess of 30% of their income in rent rose by 3,822 renters from 44.6% to 47% of all renters.

While the overall poverty rate remained almost unchanged at a comparatively high 14.3% for the decade, there were significant racial differences in these patterns. Hispanics in poverty increased by 140% from 1,606 to 3,860. The poverty rate for Hispanics increased from 24.5% to 27% over the decade. The poverty rates for Asians and American Indians in poverty declined somewhat, while the absolute number of poverty individuals increased.

South Willamette's economy is dominated by the City of Eugene and the University of Oregon. The area's labor force of more than 152,000 workers is dominated by manufacturing (19.2%), educational services (14.5%), and retail trade (10.8%). Employment in all three of these industries declined during the 1990's, reflecting diversification and the growth in construction and business and health services. Agriculture and forestry work lost 832 workers during the decade, a decline of 19.8%.

The occupational distribution of the area reflects the presence of the University and the growth in area retail trade. Managerial, professional, and executive workers increased by 54% from 31,534 workers in 1990 to 48,688 in 2000. These employees represent 32% of the labor force. Craft and skilled workers comprise a significant 25% of the labor force, declining slightly from 26.8% in 1990. Technical, sales, and administrative occupations comprise 26.5% of the labor force, representing a decline of 2,149 workers from 30.3% in 1990.

Timber activity shifted from a regional, dispersed focus to an industrial model of large scale production in the decades following World War II. Veneta, Elmira, and Cottage Grove were timber towns and today still have a

viable forest products economic sector. It wasn't until the 1960s and 1970s, for example, that Cottage Grove really began to thrive in relation to increased timber production.

As timber production declined, workers from throughout the region had to adjust.

"My husband and I were laid off at Weyerhaeuser in the mid-eighties. I went back to school and got trained to operate a bus. I know five other drivers that also worked in the timber industry." [Springfield]

"It used to be a logging town but now everybody's either retrained or gone." [Springfield]

The region as a whole has successfully diversified its economic base, very much reducing the overall impacts of timber's decline. Today, the largest employers in the HRU are:

Health care facilities;
Timber products manufacturing;
Education (higher and secondary);
Manufacturing (recreational vehicles, high technology, computer-based industry); and
Trades and services businesses.

Trade and services employment is related to: 1) the service needs of a growing population; 2) the growing recreation and visitor market; and, 3) the increased presence of the retirement community in Oregon, related both the natural aging of the population and the in-migration of senior citizens from other places.

Residents in the HRU, particularly in Springfield and Oakridge, reported a depressed job market currently.

"These are bad times. There aren't many jobs out there. My mom and her friends were recently laid off from their mill jobs." [Springfield]

The commuting economy has relegated many small rural communities to the status of "bedroom communities." One estimate is that 85% of the workforce in Fern Ridge commutes to jobs outside the area (Fern Ridge Business Directory, Fern Ridge Chamber of Commerce, City of Veneta, 2002-2003). Junction City and Harrisburg are oriented to commuters, as is Pleasant Hill and Lowell. The Oakridge and McKenzie areas have always depended on commuting, although not as much as lower elevation areas.

Local businesses have struggled to maintain viability in the face of declining local sectors like timber and commuting residents who can shop elsewhere. Specialization appears to be the key. Oakridge is beginning to bill itself as the "Center of Oregon Recreation." Cottage Grove has many antique shops and other gift shops for travelers and retired people.

B. Key Findings Related to Community Life

1. The very rural areas like Upper McKenzie, Oakridge, and areas around Cottage Grove, reported an infusion of urban residents and urban problems as timber activity declined. For some people, for example in Oakridge, the change was low income residents that have come to the community in the last ten years. The perception is that the attraction is the affordable housing available in Oakridge. Other areas related major problems with drug and other criminal activities. Residents in the Row River drainage (Cottage Grove) talked about methamphetamine labs and "people with felonies."

"One summer there were 60 stolen cars recovered in this area."
[Cottage Grove, Dorena area]

"I had to leave Springfield when I was in high school to get away from the bad influences. All of my friends have been to jail or are in jail now." [Springfield]

2. An increased reliance and dependence on commuting as an economic strategy with attendant consequences for family, community, and economic life.
3. Although not directly assessed for this research, local residents generally believe that the remaining forest products facilities have a fair degree of stability.
4. Retirement influences are more pronounced in the region, with services and programs becoming oriented to this age category.
5. Urban people are moving into rural areas. Creswell and Harrisburg are growing at very steady rates, 27% and 26% respectively, during the last decade. Coburg is considered the "future Hillsboro of Lane County." By contrast, Eugene grew 15% and Springfield by 13%.

Community Themes

1. There is a long-standing tension between the urban and rural areas with the South Valley HRU. Political conflict about timber production and forest management is the most visible form of this theme. Differences in educational levels, work routines, and outlooks mean that this theme will continue to characterize rural/urban differences. Many rural residents denigrate Eugene, for example, because of the perception that it is radically "green", that its residents do not understand or support rural lifestyles, and that Eugeneans believe that rural residents are not stewards of the land.

"There's always been somewhat of a culture clash between the hippies and the loggers." [Cottage Grove]

2. "We are changing from a natural resource area to a bedroom community."

"Bedroom commuters don't invest in the community as much—their scope of community is much broader, like Eugene." [Cottage Grove]

Citizen Issues Related to Community Life

Governance

"Lane County is talking about consolidating 911 centers, merging Oakridge and Florence. There's a lot of forest and highway to cover. Oakridge needs to have 24 hour service." [Oakridge]

"A new wastewater plant is needed but there is no funding yet for the project." [Cottage Grove]

"That's the problem with this town. Everyone wants to live here but nobody wants to support the downtown." [Harrisburg]

Growth and Development

"There are so many people now. West Eugene has really sprawled." [Eugene]

"There's a high turnover in businesses." [Cottage Grove]

"Veneta has the potential to boom. The limit has been the water and sewer moratorium, but that has been lifted. Not everybody wants growth." [Fern Ridge]

"We can't keep business here." [Springfield]

"The downtown revitalization project needs support. The City has done well diversifying the economy but revitalization efforts need new energy to keep the momentum going." [Springfield]

"We need a grocery store badly." [Harrisburg]

Quality of Life

"It takes me 20 minutes to drive 5 blocks in the morning because there's four signals between my home and my daughter's day care. I've

only lived here for 7 years but it's already time to move out." [Eugene, Bethel resident]

"We need more young families to keep the diversity of the town." [Cottage Grove]

"Commuting takes a toll on the parents. They have less time for their kids." [Oakridge]

Youth

"We are lacking services here for kids. There just isn't enough for what we're dealing with." [Fern Ridge]

"Kids have parties out at the landings [old logging landings]. We lose one senior a year to alcohol-related traffic accidents. Kids here are in high poverty. The schools lost their mental health counselors." [Fern Ridge]

"Kids have nothing to do. Drinking and drugs are a big problem. A new officer has been hired to track trends down that are partying in the woods." [Oakridge]

"Many kids don't want to leave Oakridge. They like living here, but they're forced to leave because there are no jobs. I knew two boys a few years out of high school that left for Eugene but came back because they missed living here." [Oakridge]

C. Key Findings Related to Public Lands

1. HRU residents are active in the out-of-doors. The outdoors and recreation amenities of the area are one of the primary community values and a primary reason for settlement into the area. Fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, camping, bicycling, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, skiing, snowmobiling, mountain biking, fourwheeling, and wilderness exploring are all common activities.

"This is an ideal location for both surfing and skiing because we're close to both. An hour drive either way." [Eugene]

2. The urban areas are characterized by strong environmental aesthetics oriented to parks, bike and walking paths, habitat restoration, and environmental education. The City of Eugene, especially, has had long-standing involvement in environmental education and programming. The smaller communities include environmental quality goals in their comprehensive plans and many are active in promoting environmentally-sensitive planning and development. The Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) is active in creating regional parks and open space. Its Open Space Initiative, supported in part through the Forest Service Forest Legacy program, is a new project to protect rivers, ridges, and other natural assets between Springfield and Eugene.

"We want clean water. There's a situation with septic tanks in North Eugene. The water comes this way." [Tri-County]

3. Many of the smaller communities have strong ties to the Oregon Department of Forestry and deal with many private timberland concerns. These are communities, such as Veneta, that have high amounts of private, forested lands.

4. The environmental ethic is strongly ingrained throughout the HRU and is most politically visible in Eugene. Eugene has a tremendous variety of environmental organizations interested in stewardship and natural resource management.

5. The primary focus on public lands currently relates to recreation. Although recreation uses were not quantified in this research, the language of residents suggests that use is going up at steady rates and with ever-increasing variety. Most citizen issues (see below) related to recreation. Although user conflicts do not appear to be high, each user group had particular ideas for improving their experience on public lands. We found some rural areas are not very oriented yet to recreation interests (Oakridge, Cottage Grove, Harrisburg, Junction City) while the Upper McKenzie, for example, has become very oriented to a recreation economy.

6. A host of publics continues to have interest in a politically viable timber sale program. From traditional Oregonians whose families have engaged in forest related employment, to business people, elected officials, program directors, and even a good number of environmentalists, many people stated that they thought the Forest Service could be more active than it has been in offering politically-acceptable timber sales. Although the attitudes on this point are very diverse, the research shows a large "moderate" segment with fairly close areas of agreement.

7. The Forest Service has extensive and long-standing ties throughout the region but these ties appear uneven and stronger in the rural areas near Ranger District offices, and quite weak in the urban areas. The examples of Forest Service/community ties are too extensive to repeat here, but two examples show the depth of some ties.

In Oakridge, a partial listing of Forest Service/community ties includes:

- Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) with high school kids;
- Outdoor School through the Oakridge School District;
- Volunteer Day;
- Youth engaged in community service;
- The Middle School is working with the Forest Service on a trails program;
- Forest Service staff serve in various capacities in the community from boards of various organizations (school board, city council) to teaching wrestling;
- Support of the industrial park;
- Collaborative activities with the Family Resource Center within Oakridge Elementary School, including a Forest Service mural and art work in the agency lobby.

Some examples of the activities of the McKenzie Ranger District staff in the community includes:

Volunteer ambulance
Volunteer fire department
School Board
Natural resource education

Youth Conservation Corps
Scholarship funds
Blue River CDC
Blue River Water District

That level of involvement is not noted in the urban areas and urban ties appear individually conceived and directed. For example, a BLM staff person is reportedly on the board of the Mt. Pisgah Arboretum. An Umpqua National Forest person has assisted two neighborhood groups in Eugene to include habitat restoration and trail development projects.

"I've never known a Forest Service person to be involved in this community, except in an official capacity. How come they are not members of the Chamber or some of the civic organizations?"
[Springfield city official]

D. A Summary of Themes and Citizen Issues Related to Public Lands

Community Themes

1. "Recreation is not going to save us." Jobs associated with recreation do not pay well, and recreation-oriented businesses come and go. Local people have little confidence yet that the recreation economy can last or provide adequate livelihood. The timber sector was valued not only for the independence that it represented but the family wage income it provided—a standard of living not yet duplicated in the new economy.

"These communities should not become dependent on recreation. Recreation is not economically stable." [Upper McKenzie]

2. "There has to be more dialogue." Residents believed that the present polarization between adherents of "cut" and "no cut" is so strong that public timber sales are unlikely in the short term. However, most believed that better communication was the only way to move beyond present conditions.

3. "We don't know what the rules are anymore." Forest Service staff expressed this theme in relation to the great number of changes that have taken past over the last several years. It reflects the great uncertainty in

management since timber production has declined but new management missions have not always been clear.

"People have lost trust with the Forest Service. They perceive we lost the mill, put in the fee demos, had problems with survey and management; now there are road closures." [Oakridge]

4. There is a tremendous diversity in outlook and values within the environmental community centered in Eugene and elsewhere.

"I don't know that there is an environmental *community* here. We're all environmental." [Eugene]

"Environmental groups here are so fragmented. It would be impossible to craft a coherent direction or vision." [Eugene]

5. There is great diversity of attitudes about federal land management agencies.

"The courts seem to be the only voices that are effective with the Forest Service." [Eugene]

"The Forest Service should live in the community where they make decisions so they are aware of their effects." [Upper McKenzie]

"Environmentalists go too far. My message to the Forest Service is, 'Don't let the radicals take over. Keep a common sense approach.'" [Fern Ridge]

Citizen Issues Related to Natural Resource Management

General

"If the Forest Service loses anymore staff, or if they close another office, how are they going to manage their lands? There is so much land out there." [Oakridge]

"The Forest Service is too removed from the community. They never talk to the common person. We need to be educated and informed. It seems like they are keeping things from us." [Eugene]

"If the Forest Service wants our support, then educate us." [Eugene]

"Why would you go to the federal courthouse unless you were in trouble?" [Eugene]

"The Forest Service needs to tell citizens what benefits they provide the community. I watched the hillsides in Bethel cleared for houses, which has caused massive erosion, increased and damaging waterflow, more dust and septic tank problems. They can help us create stewardship approaches to human habitats." [Eugene]

Outdoor Education

"The [outdoor education] programs are piecemealed together from random funding using already overworked educators. We need to institutionalize these programs." [Cottage Grove]

"A lot of students come from urban areas. They need more education about the forest, about proper conduct." [Eugene]

"It would be nice to see the Forest Service work with the kids on a two or three week project so they could see a beginning and ending." [Springfield Parks and Recreation Department staff]

"The outdoor education program was canceled due to state wide budget cuts. A lot of people miss that program." [Tri-County]

Recreation, General

"The Forest Service should not allow dune buggies on the Oregon coast. It ruins the outdoor experience for me and my friends." [Eugene]

"The dune buggies and vehicles have taken over [at the Oregon Dunes]. There's nowhere for people to walk who aren't riding. I grew up going to the dunes, playing in sands, enjoying them without riding. I won't take my daughter to play there now." [Fern Ridge, Woman in her twenties]

"I used to see only a few people out in the forest, but now you see lots more. It's almost getting overcrowded." [Eugene]

Roads

"The road closure policy is a good one. The forest needs a breather for a while. You can still hike in." [Oakridge]

"Road closures are good during hunting season because it limits the poaching. It's harder on older hunters, though, who can't walk far distances." [Oakridge]

"Every time I go out to hunt, there are more roads closed. It's very frustrating because we don't know which roads are going to be closed until we are in the woods. So much of the mountains are no longer accessible because the roads leading up to them are closed. Road 2104 is especially a loss. It's closed because of a slide, but it probably won't get cleared." [Oakridge]

"There are too many roads that are gated off. The gravel roads already in the mountains should be maintained." [Cottage Grove]

Recreation Fees

"With the fee system in place, it is hard for low income people to get into the woods. They don't feel like the forest is 'theirs' in the same way that people with money do." [Springfield]

"You get to the trailhead and find you need a pass. It takes you two hours to get to another; Where do you get passes? We used to get them at Hoodoo, now I think GI Joes in Eugene has them." [Eugene]

"They want money for everything. To park your rig at boat ramps costs money. The Willamette Pass costs \$30 and they are doing it without congressional approval." [Eugene bass fisher]

"Some sites have additional permits, like Green Lakes and Cougar. Information ahead of time about these permits is hard to get." [Eugene]

"You pay through your teeth now. There is no free use of anything anymore, whether for picnics or hiking. You pay a fee at trailheads. You go for a picnic and pay a fee." [Fern Ridge]

"The Fee Demos are very confusing, especially for students who are in and out. They get up to the site, they can't purchase a permit there, and are faced with the choice of driving back or getting a ticket." [Eugene]

"People don't understand the permits. If we had more information, it would be helpful. It would be great if we could issue the forest permit, since we're already doing snow park permits." [Eugene, Sporting goods store clerk]

"The Forest Pass is not right. We all pay taxes to use public land. There needs to be exceptions for certain things." [Oakridge; This issue was mentioned many times and many of the stores had 'Just Say No to USDA Forest Pass.']

Recreation, Mountain biking

"We had 70 bikers come through last year. They didn't buy a thing but they left a lot of trash. Most of these trips are catered so most people don't need to buy anything." [Cottage Grove]

"The Forest Service in Oakridge does not recognize all the volunteer work we do. They cut holes in trails to add water logs and call them 'speedbumps.' Someone is going to get hurt on these. Some have been filled in, like the Waldo Lake trail, but others like Maiden Peak trail are still dangerous." [Eugene]

"I used to go in the Goudyville area all the time between Cottage Grove and Lorane. I went out there the other day and found gates." [Eugene resident; apparently, this is Weyerhaeuser land.]

Information and Service

"Updates on trail information are difficult to obtain. During a fire, or after a storm, it's hard to find the right person to get the information. A web page that is centrally managed is a good idea. River runners are great about this—you can find out current water levels anytime." [Eugene]

"There is a shortage of maps. Information about trail conditions is hard to find. Many employees don't know the area as well as others, so customers are not always well informed." [Eugene, Sporting goods store manager]

"A lot of my customers want a map showing land ownership. It's very confusing and often changes. Something up to date." [Oakridge, Sporting goods store manager]

Forest Management

"No clearcuts." [Very common]

"The only good timber sale is a cancelled timber sale." [Eugene forest activist]

"Every single timber sale planned around here has big trees in it—Blodgett, Flatco, Straw Devil, Pryor, Clark, Northnoon, Sten, and Turnridge. That's not thinning and it's not forest health." [Eugene forest activist]

"Logging should not be stopped completely, especially the brown and down trees. Blown trees are a waste of natural resource if they are left on the ground." [Springfield]

"Keep logging off the streams. There's still some siltation in the streams."

"Strip logging should not be permitted any longer, but thinning should happen." [Cottage Grove]

"How come there isn't a real program to get timber to these mills?" [Cottage Grove]

"The checkerboard areas make it hard to do prescribed fires. Most fire prevention is to educate the public Fire parties with kids is one of our biggest fire risks." [Fern Ridge, ODF staff]

"The trees are disappearing from areas that the public can easily see. When we logged, it was in remote areas." [Springfield, a group of retired people]

Table Six

A Demographic Profile of the South Willamette Human Resource Unit

Part One: Based on 100% Count Census Data *

	South Willamette HRU			
	1990	2000	1990-2000 Difference	% Change
Total Population	272,248	312,022	39,774	14.6%
Age				
Mean Age	35.4	36.9	1.5	4.2%
Population <5	18,289	18,427	138	0.8%
Population 5-17	48,514	53,988	5,474	11.3%
Population <18	66,803	72,415	5,612	8.4%
% Population <18	24.5%	23.2%	-1.3%	-5.4%
Population >65	34,583	38,626	4,043	11.7%
% Population >65	12.7%	12.4%	-0.3%	-2.4%
Dependency Ratio	0.59	0.55	-0.04	-6.9%
Race	272,294	312,022	39,728	14.6%
White	259,462	282,269	22,807	8.8%
% White (One Race)	95.3%	90.5%	-4.8%	-5.0%
Black	2,016	2,485	469	23.3%
% Black (One Race)	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	7.6%
Am. Indian (One Race)	2,979	3,497	518	17.4%
% Am. Indian	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%
Asian (One Race)	5,443	6,987	1,544	28.4%
% Asian	2.0%	2.2%	0.2%	12.0%
Other Race (One Race)	2,394	6,324	3,930	164.2%
% Other Race	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	127.5%
Hispanic (Any Race)	6,821	14,771	7,950	116.6%
% Hispanic	2.5%	4.7%	2.2%	87.6%

Households

Total Households	106,201	124,933	18,732	17.6%
Married Couple Household	58,089	60,973	2,884	5.0%
% Married Couple Households	54.7%	48.8%	-5.9%	-10.8%
Female Headed Households	9,469	12,645	3,176	33.5%
% Female Headed Households	8.9%	10.1%	1.2%	13.5%
Single Person Households	26,428	32,978	6,550	24.8%
% Single Person Households	24.9%	26.4%	1.5%	6.0%
Persons Per Household	2.50	2.44	-0.06	-2.4%

Families

Family Households	70,881	78,764	7,883	11.1%
% Family Households	66.7%	63.0%	-3.7%	-5.6%
Persons Per Family	3.10	2.94	-0.16	-5.2%
Families with Related Children	25,717	36,551	10,834	42.1%
% Families with Related Children	24.2%	46.4%	22.2%	91.7%

Housing Units

Total Housing Units	110,475	131,888	21,413	19.4%
Occupied Housing Units	106,109	124,933	18,824	17.7%
% Occupied Housing Units	96.0%	94.7%	-1.3%	-1.4%
Owner-occupied Housing Units	64,105	77,160	13,055	20.4%
% Owner-occupied Housing Units	58.0%	58.5%	0.5%	0.9%
Rental-occupied Housing Units	42,004	47,773	5,769	13.7%
% Rental-occupied Housing Units	38.0%	36.2%	-1.8%	-4.7%

* Above data based on the aggregation of whole block group units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Variables are drawn from 100% count data files for 1990 and 2000 (STF1A and SF1, resp.).

Part Two: Based on Sample Census Data

South Willamette HRU

	1990	2000	1990-2000 Difference	% Change
Total Population	274,625	311,968	37,343	13.6%
Migration	254,005	293,684	39,679	15.6%
Same Residence as 5 yrs Ago	112,565	136,638	24,073	21.4%
% Same Residence as 5 yrs Ago	44.3%	46.5%	2.21%	5.0%
Different Residence: Same County	76,964	92,170	15,206	19.8%
% Different Residence: Same County	30.3%	31.4%	1.08%	3.6%
Different Residence: Same State	23,596	23,221	-375	-1.6%
% Different Residence: Same State	9.3%	7.9%	-1.38%	-14.9%
Different Residence: Different State	36,831	36,052	-779	-2.1%
% Different Residence: Different State	14.5%	12.3%	-2.22%	-15.3%
Poverty	264,624	305,183	40,559	15.3%
Below Poverty	38,056	43,581	5,525	14.5%
% Below Poverty	14.4%	14.3%	-0.12%	-0.8%
White Below Poverty	34,565	35,805	1,240	3.6%
% White Below Poverty	13.7%	13.0%	-0.70%	-5.1%
Black Below Poverty	547	602	55	10.1%
% Black Below Poverty	28.8%	26.0%	-2.80%	-9.7%
Am. Indian Below Poverty	735	762	27	3.7%
% Am. Indian Below Poverty	25.6%	23.0%	-2.60%	-10.2%
Asian Below Poverty	1,630	1,787	157	9.6%
% Asian Below Poverty	33.3%	31.0%	-2.30%	-6.9%
Other Races Below Poverty	579	1,816	1,237	213.6%
% Other Races Below Poverty	25.7%	28.0%	2.30%	8.9%
Hispanic Below Poverty	1,606	3,860	2,254	140.3%
% Hispanic Below Poverty	24.5%	27.0%	2.50%	10.2%

Industry	125,672	152,230	26,558	21.1%
Agriculture and Forestry	4,727	3,492	-1,235	-26.1%
% Agriculture and Forestry	3.8%	2.3%	-1.47%	-39.0%
Mining	183	93	-90	-49.2%
% Mining	0.1%	0.1%	-0.08%	-58.0%
Construction	6,943	9,704	2,761	39.8%
% Construction	5.5%	6.4%	0.85%	15.4%
Total Manufacturing	22,152	22,363	211	1.0%
% Total Manufacturing	17.6%	14.7%	-2.94%	-16.7%
Transportation	4,880	5,327	447	9.2%
% Transportation	3.9%	3.5%	-0.38%	-9.9%
Communication and Utilities	2,291	1,099	-1,192	-52.0%
% Communication and Utilities	1.8%	0.7%	-1.10%	-60.4%
Wholesale Trade	4,933	5,739	806	16.3%
% Wholesale Trade	3.9%	3.8%	-0.16%	-4.0%
Retail Trade	24,786	20,716	-4,070	-16.4%
% Retail Trade	19.7%	13.6%	-6.11%	-31.0%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6,129	8,032	1,903	31.0%
% Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	4.9%	5.3%	0.40%	8.2%
Business Services	6,017	13,204	7,187	119.4%
% Business Services	4.8%	8.7%	3.89%	81.2%
Recreation/Entertainment Services	1,907	2,508	601	31.5%
% Recreation/Entertainment Services	1.5%	1.6%	0.13%	8.6%
Health Services	8,987	17,145	8,158	90.8%
% Health Services	7.2%	11.3%	4.11%	57.5%
Education Services	14,300	16,264	1,964	13.7%
% Education Services	11.4%	10.7%	-0.69%	-6.1%
Other Professional Services	9,084	8,349	-735	-8.1%
% Other Professional Services	7.2%	5.5%	-1.74%	-24.1%
Public Administration	3,944	5,077	1,133	28.7%
% Public Administration	3.1%	3.3%	0.20%	6.3%

Occupation	125,672	152,230	26,558	21.1%
Managerial, Professional, and Executive Occupations	31,534	48,688	17,154	54.4%
% Managerial, Professional, and Executive Occupations	25.1%	32.0%	6.89%	27.5%
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Occupations	38,124	40,273	2,149	5.6%
% Technical, Sales, and Administrative Occupations	30.3%	26.5%	-3.88%	-12.8%
Service Occupations	17,691	23,397	5,706	32.3%
% Service Occupations	14.1%	15.4%	1.29%	9.2%
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	4,526	1,922	-2,604	-57.5%
% Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations	3.6%	1.3%	-2.34%	-64.9%
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	13,252	14,028	776	5.9%
% Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations	10.5%	9.2%	-1.33%	-12.6%
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	20,545	23,922	3,377	16.4%
% Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	16.3%	15.7%	-0.63%	-3.9%
 Income				
Aggregate Household Income	\$3,384,146,000	\$6,079,626,000	\$2,695,480,000	79.7%
Average Household Income	\$31,865	\$48,597	\$16,732	52.5%
Average Family Income	\$37,481	\$57,057	\$19,576	52.2%
Per Capita Personal Income	\$12,602	\$19,724	\$7,122	56.5%
Wage and Salary Income	\$29,242	\$43,696	\$14,454	49.4%
% Wage and Salary Income	91.8%	89.9%	-1.85%	-2.0%
Nonfarm Self-employment income	\$15,483	\$22,032	\$6,549	42.3%
% Nonfarm Self-employment income	48.6%	45.3%	-3.25%	-6.7%
Interest, Dividend, and Rent Income	\$5,922	\$10,875	\$4,953	83.6%
% Interest, Dividend, and Rent Income	18.6%	22.4%	3.79%	20.4%
Social Security Income	\$8,261	\$12,030	\$3,769	45.6%
% Social Security Income	25.9%	24.8%	-1.17%	-4.5%
Public Assistance Income	\$3,805	\$2,734	-\$1,071	-28.1%
% Public Assistance Income	11.9%	5.6%	-6.32%	-52.9%
Retirement Income	\$8,693	\$16,771	\$8,078	92.9%
% Retirement Income	27.3%	34.5%	7.23%	26.5%
Other Income	\$3,766	\$6,895	\$3,129	83.1%
% Other Income	11.8%	14.2%	2.37%	20.0%

Commuting Time	122,648	149,576	26,928	22.0%
Average Commuting Time to Work	18	20	2	10.6%
Commute <10 minutes	22,486	24,990	2,504	11.1%
% Commute <10 minutes	18.3%	17.0%	-1.33%	-7.3%
Commute >60 minutes	4,227	6,169	1,942	45.9%
% Commute >60 minutes	3.4%	4.0%	0.55%	16.1%
Nativity				
Foreign Born	9,197	15,689	6,492	70.6%
% Foreign Born	3.4%	5.0%	1.60%	47.1%
Citizen Not Born in US	2,564	2,835	271	10.6%
% Citizen Not Born in US	0.9%	0.9%	0.00%	0.0%
Born in State Other Than Oregon	138,265	151,029	12,764	9.2%
% Born in State Other Than Oregon	50.8%	48.0%	-2.80%	-5.5%
School Status				
Not in School (Ages 3+)	182,701	212,114	29,413	16.1%
% Not in School	69.8%	71.0%	1.20%	1.7%
Highest Educational Attainment				
< 9th Grade Education	9,411	6,635	-2,776	-29.5%
% < 9th Grade Education	5.4%	3.0%	-2.40%	-44.4%
HS Graduates (25+ Population)	47,877	51,591	3,714	7.8%
% HS Graduate	27.7%	26.0%	-1.70%	-6.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	14,834	20,076	5,242	35.3%
% Graduate or Professional Degree	8.6%	10.0%	1.40%	16.3%
English Language				
Speaks Only English (Ages 5+)	240,557	270,191	29,634	12.3%
% Speaks Only English	94.7%	92.0%	-2.70%	-2.9%
Children 5-17 Speak Only English	48,514	49,210	696	1.4%
% Children 5-17 Speak Only English	95.4%	91.0%	-4.40%	-4.6%

Labor Force Participation

Male Labor Force Participation Rate	0.725	0.719	-0.006	-0.8%
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	0.558	0.592	0.034	6.1%
Female Participation Rate (w/children <18)	0.677	0.709	0.032	4.7%
Female Participation Rate (w/children <6)	0.6	0.63	0.030	5.0%
Female Participation Rate (No children <18)	0.507	0.546	0.039	7.7%

School Dropouts

Youth 16-19 Not In School	3,190	3,849	659	20.7%
% Youth 16-19 Not In School	19.5%	20.0%	0.50%	2.6%

Youth Unemployment

Youth 16-19 Unemployed	485	614	129	26.6%
% Youth 16-19 Unemployed	3.0%	3.0%	0.00%	0.0%

Seniors

65+ In Group Quarters	34,583	38,612	4,029	11.7%
65+ In Group Quarters	1,327	1,928	601	45.3%
% 65+ In Group Quarters	3.8%	5.0%	1.16%	30.1%
Male 65+ Living Alone	1,866	2,609	743	39.8%
% Male 65+ Living Alone	5.4%	7.0%	1.60%	29.6%
Female 65+ Living Alone	7,897	8,375	478	6.1%
% Female 65+ Living Alone	22.8%	22.0%	-0.80%	-3.5%

Self-care Limitation

Self-care Limitation (Total Population)	3,543	6,305	2,762	78.0%
% Self-care Limitation	1.7%	3.0%	1.30%	76.5%
65+ With Self-care Limitation	1,239	3,279	2,040	164.6%
% 65+ With Self-care Limitation	8.8%	10.0%	1.20%	13.6%

Transportation to Work

Drive Alone to Work	89,924	107,303	17,379	19.3%
% Drive Alone to Work	73.3%	72.0%	-1.30%	-1.8%
Use Public Transportation to Work	2,935	5,006	2,071	70.6%
% Use Public Transportation to Work	2.4%	3.0%	0.60%	25.0%

Labor Force				
Unemployed	9,707	10,286	579	6.0%
% Unemployed	4.6%	4.0%	-0.60%	-13.0%
Worked 35+ Hours Per Week	109,122	127,083	17,961	16.5%
% Worked 35+ Hours Per Week	51.4%	51.0%	-0.40%	-0.8%
Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0%
Average Value Owned Housing Unit	\$74,884	\$163,043	\$88,159	117.7%
Mortgage				
Average Value Monthly Mortgage	\$672	\$1,132	\$460	68.5%
Mortgage > 30% of Income	6,721	13,111	6,390	95.1%
% Mortgage > 30% of Income	14.1%	22.0%	7.90%	56.0%
Rent				
Gross Rent > 30% of Income	18,213	22,035	3,822	21.0%
% Gross Rent > 30% of Income	44.6%	47.0%	2.40%	5.4%
Average Monthly Cash Rent	\$431	\$630	\$199	46.2%
Renters Paying No Cash Rent	1039	1535	496	47.7%
% No Cas Rent	2.5%	3.0%	0.50%	20.0%
Utilities				
Housing Units Using Utility Gas	10,481	19,019	8,538	81.5%
Housing Units Using Electricity	71,849	91,548	19,699	27.4%
Housing Units Not Using Utility Gas or Electric	23779	21316	-2,463	-10.4%
% Housing Units Not Using Utility Gas or Electric	22.4%	16.2%	-6.25%	-27.9%
Plumbing				
Occupied Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities	577	541	-36	-6.2%
% Occupied Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities	0.5%	0.4%	-0.11%	-21.5%
Telephone				
Housing Units With Telephone	102,149	123,009	20,860	20.4%
% Housing Units With Telephone	96.3%	98.0%	1.70%	1.8%
Vehicle Available				
Housing Units With Vehicle Available	97,218	114,943	17,725	18.2%
% Housing Units With Vehicle Available	91.6%	92.0%	0.40%	0.4%

Above data based on the aggregation of whole block group units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Variables are drawn from Sample data files for 1990 and 2000 (STF3a and SF3, respectively).

Part Three: Based on County Level Data +

Personal Income

	South Willamette HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Total Personal income (thousands of dollars)	\$4,984,663	\$8,270,707	\$3,286,044	65.9%
Per capita personal income	\$17,278	\$25,584	\$8,306	48.1%
Nonfarm personal income	\$4,959,869	\$8,263,928	\$3,304,059	66.6%
Farm income	\$24,794	\$6,779	-\$18,015	-72.7%
Income from Earnings	\$3,081,343	\$5,128,963	\$2,047,620	66.5%
Per capita net earnings	\$10,681	\$15,866	\$5,185	48.5%
Income from Transfer payments	\$735,725	\$1,274,381	\$538,656	73.2%
Per capita transfer payments	\$2,550	\$3,942	\$1,392	54.6%
Income from Dividends, interest, and rent	\$1,167,595	\$1,867,363	\$699,768	59.9%
Per capita dividends, interest, and rent	\$4,047	\$5,776	\$1,729	42.7%
Private earnings	\$2,556,738	\$4,401,632	\$1,844,894	72.20%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, & other 8/	\$47,660	\$78,608	\$30,948	64.90%
Mining	\$5,811	\$6,621	\$810	13.90%
Construction	\$192,633	\$400,727	\$208,094	108.00%
Manufacturing	\$642,309	\$1,041,093	\$398,784	62.10%
Transportation and public utilities	\$153,910	\$203,876	\$49,966	32.50%
Wholesale trade	\$183,372	\$286,302	\$102,930	56.10%
Retail trade	\$408,949	\$614,270	\$205,321	50.20%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	\$132,152	\$310,058	\$177,906	134.60%
Services	\$789,942	\$1,460,077	\$670,135	84.80%
Government and government enterprises	\$669,125	\$998,585	\$329,460	49.20%
Federal, civilian	\$105,107	\$128,184	\$23,077	22.00%
Military	\$15,018	\$16,962	\$1,944	12.90%
State and local	\$549,000	\$853,439	\$304,439	55.50%
State	\$170,878	\$267,602	\$96,724	56.60%
Local	\$378,122	\$585,837	\$207,715	54.90%

Full and Part Time Employment

	South Willamette HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	1991-2000 Change
Total full-time and part-time employment	153,408	188,965	35,557	23.2%
Wage and salary employment	122,314	152,006	29,692	24.3%
Farm proprietors' employment	2,326	2,344	18	0.8%
Nonfarm proprietors' employment 2/	28,768	34,615	5,847	20.3%
Farm employment	3,219	3,239	20	0.6%
Nonfarm employment	150,189	185,726	35,537	23.7%
Private employment	125,692	159,062	33,370	26.5%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, & other 3/	2,605	3,446	841	32.3%
Mining	289	271	-18	-6.2%
Construction	6,780	10,698	3,918	57.8%
Manufacturing	21,065	25,611	4,546	21.6%
Transportation and public utilities	5,436	5,490	54	1.0%
Wholesale trade	6,594	7,257	663	10.1%
Retail trade	28,955	34,095	5,140	17.8%
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,729	13,443	3,714	38.2%
Services	44,239	58,751	14,512	32.8%
Government and government enterprises	24,497	26,664	2,167	8.8%
Federal, civilian	2,350	2,111	-239	-10.2%
Military	1,433	1,105	-328	-22.9%
State and local	20,714	23,448	2,734	13.2%
State	7,343	8,459	1,116	15.2%
Local	13,371	14,989	1,618	12.1%

Federal Transfer Payments

	South Willamette HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	1991-2000 Change
Total transfer payments	\$735,725	\$1,274,381	\$1,274,381	173.2%
Government payments to individuals	\$697,252	\$1,213,769	\$1,213,769	174.1%
Retirement & disability insur. benefit pymts.	\$365,122	\$575,921	\$575,921	157.7%
Medical payments (Medicare, etc)	\$179,076	\$421,783	\$421,783	235.5%
Income maintenance (SSI, Food Stamps, etc.)	\$70,977	\$111,708	\$111,708	157.4%
Unemployment benefit payments	\$43,330	\$38,678	\$38,678	89.3%
Veterans benefit payments	\$22,205	\$38,684	\$38,684	174.2%
Fed ed.& train. assist. paymts.(excl.vets)	\$14,966	\$25,522	\$25,522	170.5%

Payments to nonprofit institutions	\$20,012	\$35,475	\$35,475	177.3%
Business payments to individuals	\$18,461	\$25,137	\$25,137	136.2%

Farm Income and Expenses

	South Willamette HRU			
	1991	2000	Difference	Change
Total cash receipts from marketings (\$000)	\$84,309	\$76,555	-\$7,754	-9.2%
Cash receipts: livestock and products	\$39,447	\$30,998	-\$8,449	-21.4%
Cash receipts: crops	\$44,862	\$45,557	\$695	1.5%
Government payments	\$760	\$797	\$37	4.9%
Total production expenses	\$90,710	\$117,904	\$27,194	30.0%
Total value of inventory change	-\$1,653	-\$1,360	\$293	-17.7%
Total net income including corporate farms	\$17,777	-\$12,792	-\$30,569	-172.0%
Total net farm proprietors' income	\$15,927	-\$10,101	-\$26,028	-163.4%

Agriculture and Farming

	South Willamette HRU			
	1987	1997	Difference	Change
Farms (number)	2,039	2,104	65	3.2%
Land in farms (acres)	276,559	223,720	-52,839	-19.1%
Land in farms - average size of farm (acres)	136	106	-30	-22.1%
Market value of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)	\$59,772	\$87,170	\$27,398	45.8%
Market value of agricultural products sold, average per farm (dollars)	\$29,314	\$41,430	\$12,116	41.3%
Total farm production expenses@1 (\$1,000)	\$53,821	\$72,083	\$18,262	33.9%
Total farm production expenses@1, average per farm (dollars)	\$26,409	\$34,243	\$7,834	29.7%
Livestock and poultry: Cattle and calves inventory (number)	34,519	30,055	-4,464	-12.9%
Beef cows (number)	13,674	12,973	-701	-5.1%
Milk cows (number)	2,922	2,551	-371	-12.7%
Cattle and calves sold (number)	22,339	22,828	489	2.2%
Hogs and pigs inventory (number)	672	695	23	3.4%
Sheep and lambs inventory (number)	25,976	18,620	-7,356	-28.3%
Wheat for grain (bushels)	452,489	212,353	-240,136	-53.1%
Oats for grain (bushels)	72,581	28,023	-44,558	-61.4%
Hay-alfal,oth tame,small grain,wild,grass silage,green chop,etc(see t	51,573	56,141	4,568	8.9%
Vegetables harvested for sale (see text) (acres)	5,776	5,446	-330	-5.7%

Business Patterns

South Willamette HRU

	1991	2000	1991-2000 Difference	Change
Employees	95,541	119,525	23,984	25.1%
Annual Payroll (\$000)	\$1,743,447	\$3,175,569	\$1,432,122	82.1%
Establishments	8,247	9,690	1,443	17.5%

Crime

South Willamette HRU

	1990	1999	Diff90-99	%90-99
All Crimes	15,544	18,853	3,309	21.3%
All Crimes / 100,000	5,494	5,941	447	8.1%
Murders	5	5	0	0.0%
Murders / 100,000	2	2	0	-10.8%
Rapes	140	104	-36	-25.7%
Rapes / 100,000	49	33	-17	-33.8%
Robberies	285	280	-5	-1.8%
Robberies / 100,000	101	88	-13	-12.4%
Agg.Assaults	482	678	196	40.7%
Agg.Assults / 100,000	170	214	43	25.4%
Burglaries	2,989	3,500	511	17.1%
Burglaries / 100,000	1,057	1,103	46	4.4%
Larcenies	10,721	12,674	1,953	18.2%
Larcenies / 100,000	3,790	3,994	204	5.4%
Veh.Thefts	776	1,452	676	87.1%
Veh.Thefts / 100,000	274	458	183	66.8%
Arsons	146	160	14	9.6%
Arsons / 100,000	52	50	-1	-2.3%

South Willamette HRU

	1990	1999	Diff90-99	%90-99
Inmigration*				
* Number of IRS Filers moving to Oregon, by county of destination				
Inmigrants	3,325	3,471	146	4.4%
% of State Total	9.6%	9.2%	-0.3%	-3.6%

+ Above data based on the aggregation of whole county units of geography to approximate the boundaries of Human Resource Units. Greater Salem HRU = Clackamas, Marion, and Polk counties. Mid-Valley HRU = Benton and Linn counties. South Willamette HRU = Lane County. Variables are drawn from federal data as noted above.

Table Seven

Population Profile of Incorporated Places in the South Willamette HRU, 1990-2000

South Willamette HRU: Population Profile of Incorporated Places, 1990 and 2000.

[North Springfield CDP is not listed as an incorporated place in 2000]

	Coburg	Cottage Grove	Creswell	Eugene	Harrisburg	Junction City CDP	Lowell	Monroe	Springfield	Oakridge	River Road CDP	Veneta	Westfir
1990-2000 Population Trend													
Total Population:													
1990 Census	848	7,669	2,632	117,962	2,062	82	752	528	46,196	3,257	343	2,523	289
2000 Census	969	8,445	3,579	137,893	2,795	80	857	607	52,864	3,148	450	2,755	276
Change in population (persons)	121	776	947	19,931	733	-2	105	79	6,668	-109	107	232	-13
Percentage change in population	13	9	27	15	26	-3	12	13	13	-4	24	8	-5
Under 18 years													
1990 Census	201	2,109	789	25,381	629	23	271	150	12,763	892	54	816	85
2000 Census	277	2,310	1,119	28,053	878	13	239	180	14,396	753	103	908	83
Change in Under 18 years	76	201	330	2,672	249	-10	-32	30	1,633	-139	49	92	-2
% Change in Under 18 years	27	9	30	10	28	-77	-13	17	11	-19	48	10	-2
65 years and over													
1990 Census	140	1,264	339	14,960	257	11	66	59	5,094	576	131	261	41
2000 Census	100	1,354	395	16,657	246	15	70	51	5,423	635	112	206	37
Change in 65 years and over	-40	90	56	1,697	-11	4	4	-8	329	59	-19	-55	-4
% Change in 65 years and over	-40	7	14	10	-5	27	6	-16	6	9	-17	-27	-11
Population By Race:													
White													
1990 Census	822	7,438	2,528	110,400	1,978	79	721	512	44,148	3,115	338	2,414	281
2000 Census*	898	7,840	3,186	121,546	2,599	76	787	587	47,386	2,914	406	2,560	274
Black or African American													
1990 Census	0	17	8	1,442	4	0	3	0	285	20	0	12	0
2000 Census*	1	13	11	1,729	3	0	0	2	374	10	2	7	0
American Indian and Alaska Native													
1990 Census	11	100	42	1,051	40	2	16	10	693	61	3	68	6
2000 Census*	19	102	65	1,281	34	0	17	6	730	50	9	38	2
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander													
1990 Census	6	71	12	3,937	13	1	7	3	664	20	2	16	0
2000 Census*	14	86	25	5,210	16	0	4	4	750	10	17	19	0
Hispanic or Latino Population:													
1990 Census	22	162	96	3,175	55	1	24	17	1,305	142	4	47	7
2000 Census	29	417	251	6,843	159	1	39	61	3,651	158	14	115	3
Change in Hispanic or Latino	7	255	155	3,668	104	0	15	44	2,346	16	10	68	-4
% Change in Hispanic or Latino	24	61	62	54	65	0	39	72	64	10	71	59	-133

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

Table Seven (Continued)

1990-2000 % Population Trend	Coburg	Cottage Grove	Creswell	Eugene	Harrisburg	Junction City CDP	Lowell	Monroe	Springfield	Oakridge	River Road CDP	Veneta	Westfir
By Percent of Total Population:													
Under 18 years													
1990 Census	25	28	30	22	31	28	36	28	28	27	16	32	29
2000 Census	29	27	31	20	31	16	28	30	27	24	23	33	30
% Change in Under 18 years	5	0	1	-1	1	-12	-8	1	0	-4	7	1	1
65 years and over													
1990 Census	17	17	13	13	13	13	9	11	11	18	38	10	14
2000 Census	10	16	11	12	9	19	8	8	10	20	25	8	13
% Change in 65 years and over	-6	0	-2	-1	-4	5	-1	-3	-1	3	-13	-3	-1
Percent of Total Population By Race:													
White													
1990 Census	24	97	96	94	96	96	96	97	96	96	99	96	97
2000 Census*	29	96	93	92	95	99	96	98	93	96	93	97	99
Change in White %	5	-1	-3	-2	-1	2	0	1	-2	0	-6	1	2
Black or African American													
1990 Census	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
2000 Census*	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Change in Black or African American %	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native													
1990 Census	97	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2
2000 Census*	95	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Change in American Indian and Alaska Native %	-2	0	0	0	-1	-2	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	-1
Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander													
1990 Census	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
2000 Census*	2	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	0
Change in Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander %	1	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hispanic Percent of Total Population:													
1990 Census	3	2	4	3	3	1	3	3	3	4	1	2	2
2000 Census	3	5	7	5	6	1	5	10	7	5	3	4	1
Change in Hispanic or Latino %	0	3	3	2	3	0	1	7	4	1	2	2	-1

*Race Counts exclude those who indicated that they are of two or more races. That is, 2000 race variables only include those who said that they are of one race.

Table Seven (Continued)

1990-2000 Housing Trend	Coburg	Cottage Grove	Creswell	Eugene	Harrisburg	Junction City CDP	Lowell	Monroe	Springfield	Oakridge	River Road CDP	Veneta	Westfir
Total Households:													
1990 Census	313	2,925	943	48,109	744	35	259	199	17,940	1,335	127	892	98
2000 Census	367	3,264	1,271	58,110	989	36	315	225	20,514	1,345	178	966	100
Change in Households	54	339	328	10,001	245	1	56	26	2,574	10	51	74	2
% Change in Households	15	10	26	17	25	3	18	12	13	1	29	8	2
Total Housing Units:													
1990 Census	323	3,053	988	49,910	767	37	276	210	18,606	1,459	141	918	109
2000 Census	387	3,430	1,343	61,444	1,038	38	342	262	21,500	1,526	192	1,015	106
Change in Housing Units	64	377	355	11,534	271	1	66	52	2,894	67	51	97	-3
% Change in Housing Units	17	11	26	19	26	3	19	20	14	4	27	10	-3
Housing Occupancy and Tenure:													
Owner Occupied													
1990 Census	236	1,775	608	25,126	538	30	155	146	9,306	959	106	596	77
2000 Census	295	2,037	879	30,105	738	28	233	137	10,987	972	134	707	83
Change in Owner Occupied Units	59	262	271	4,979	200	-2	78	-9	1,681	13	28	111	6
% Change in Owner Occupied Units	20	13	31	17	27	-7	34	-7	15	1	21	16	7
Renter occupied													
1990 Census	77	1,150	335	22,983	206	5	104	53	8,634	376	21	296	21
2000 Census	72	1,227	392	28,005	251	8	82	88	9,527	373	44	259	17
Change in Renter Occupied Units	-5	77	57	5,022	45	3	-22	35	893	-3	23	-37	-4
% Change in Renter occupied Units	-7	6	15	18	18	38	-27	40	9	-1	52	-14	-24
Vacant Units													
1990 Census	10	128	45	1,801	23	2	17	11	666	124	14	26	11
2000 Census	20	166	72	3,334	49	2	27	37	986	181	14	49	6
Change in Vacant Units	10	38	27	1,533	26	0	10	26	320	57	0	23	-5
% Change in Vacant Units	50	23	38	46	53	0	37	70	33	32	0	47	-83

Table Seven (Continued)

1990-2000 Housing Trend	Cottage		Eugene	Harrisburg	Junction			Monroe	Springfield	Oakridge	River		Veneta	Westfir
	Coburg	Grove			Creswell	City CDP	Lowell				Road CDP			
Persons in Households														
1990 Census	778	7,544	2,555	111,745	2,062	93	748	533	45,989	3,268	279	2,511	263	
2000 Census	969	8,293	3,521	131,807	2,795	80	857	607	52,229	3,148	450	2,755	276	
Change in Persons in Households	191	749	966	20,062	733	-13	109	74	6,240	-120	171	244	13	
% Change in Persons in Households	20	9	27	15	26	-16	13	12	12	-4	38	9	5	
Single Parent Households														
1990 Census	18	305	108	3,979	74	2	45	21	2,197	138	6	126	7	
2000 Census	24	384	168	5,027	102	1	35	28	2,784	131	10	134	4	
Change in Single Parent Households	6	79	60	1,048	28	-1	-10	7	587	-7	4	8	-3	
% Change in Single Parent Households	25	21	36	21	28	-100	-29	25	21	-5	40	6	-75	
One-Person Households														
1990 Census	75	761	197	14,553	147	6	46	41	4,303	361	31	176	20	
2000 Census	80	916	274	18,428	174	12	59	47	5,206	379	35	178	21	
Change in One-Person Households	5	155	77	3,875	27	6	13	6	903	18	4	2	1	
% Change in One-Person Households	6	17	28	21	16	50	22	13	17	5	11	1	5	

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