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Working Paper #005: **Exploring the characteristics and activities of American Transition initiatives**

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Exploring the characteristics and activities of American Transition initiatives

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INTRODUCTION

Observers have raised concern over the diversity of the communities participating the Transition Movement (Alloun & Alexander, 2014; Chatterton & Cutler, 2008; Seyfang, 2009). To investigate, the following material examines racial and socioeconomic characteristics of the American communities participating in the international Transition Network, known in the United States as *Transition United States* (hereafter, TUS). We ask whether the communities housing participating initiatives illustrate less diversity than the typical American community, as has been suggested by prior anecdotal observation, and whether we can group the communities by common characteristics. We also relate these characteristics to selected activities in which the Transition communities were, are planning, or had been participating in as of mid-2014. We ask whether the types of communities are more likely to engage in certain transition activities. The results do not conform to expectations, illustrating substantial variability in the characteristics of the participating Transition communities as well as in the activities that those communities are engaged. The results improve our understanding of the current practice of Transition communities and the communities that they serve.

THE TRANSITION MOVEMENT

The Transition Movement is a bottom-up community development strategy informed by the social, economic, and ecological implications of three global phenomena: peak oil, climate change, and a dysfunctional global economy. Seeking to fill the void left open by what is perceived to be governments' inattentiveness to these issues and their inability to directly mitigate, adapt, or even acknowledge the seriousness of the challenges posed, Transition groups stress the critical importance of community planning and action to confront the inevitable consequences of a world with scarce and expensive oil, a changed climate, and a global economy that struggles to grow. The movement's grassroots approach to development is directly influenced by the belief that if the political and economic status quo is maintained, large-scale responses to effectively prevent and mitigate peak oil, climate change, and macroeconomic dysfunction will be both ineffective and tardy (Hopkins, 2008; 2011).

Transition groups, which are populated by local residents who share the above concerns, make an effort to be as open and inclusive as possible so any community member who wishes to become involved is welcome to join a local chapter – what is frequently called an “initiative” – or else start one if no initiative is present in their community. There are number of objectives that all Transition initiatives are encouraged to achieve such as reducing fossil-fuel energy consumption, localizing economic activity, building partnerships with local governments, and creating individual working groups to focus on areas of interest to the movement's community development agenda. Working groups focus on topics such as local food security, local economic revitalization, energy conservation, and mental health care.

DATA SOURCES

Each Transition community was convened according to its own needs, and thus may reflect a geographic area ranging from a county (e.g., Monmouth County, NJ) to a city (e.g., Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston) to a neighborhood (e.g., Corcoran GROWS in Minneapolis) or subset of neighborhoods (e.g., Sustainable NE Seattle). To conduct this analysis, most initiatives were associated with their Census place (N=135), while six initiatives were associated with their counties, and twelve initiatives represent a customized “neighborhood” geography comprised of adjacent census tracts (see **Appendix 1** for details).

The list of Transition initiatives were obtained from the TUS website and the geography for each initiative was gleaned from available public materials on each initiative. TUS also provided a list of the starting dates for the initiatives (M. Mommaerts, personal communication, October 29, 2015). In a few cases, the TUS data lacked a starting date and the individual initiative materials were searched to identify an appropriate starting date.

Six initiatives were dropped from further analysis because the initiative had been incorporated into a larger initiative elsewhere (e.g., Transition Sunnyside was absorbed into Transition PDX in Portland, OR) or represented such a small geography as to not associate with an identifiable geography (Stelle, IL). The final sample of communities examined here includes 153 initiatives.

The socio-economic data were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (see **Table 1**). Information was collected on the communities’ population size; population density; percentage population that was white (one-race), Hispanic, or foreign-born; average household size; poverty rate; median household income; and percentage of the population with less than a high school diploma or with a 4-year degree or more. The population, density, race, ethnicity, foreign-born, and household size variables were drawn from the Decennial Census in 2010. The remaining variables were drawn from the American Community Survey 5-year estimates for 2009-2013. Data for customized geographies were compiled using the PolicyMap database, which uses the same underlying datasets.

In the summer of 2014, TUS designed a survey for the Transition initiatives in the US. A representative was contacted before distribution of the survey with a request to include several questions for a related inquiry (M. Flemming, personal communication, April 29, 2014). The survey was designed and distributed through SurveyMonkey online software. TUS advertised the survey on their website, included an announcement in their monthly newsletter, and sent periodic reminders directly to representatives of each initiative. The survey opened on June 2, 2014 and closed on July 15, 2014. On September 21, 2014, TUS reopened the survey for another two weeks until October 5, 2014. TUS contacted initiatives that did not respond during the initial period and asked that they complete the

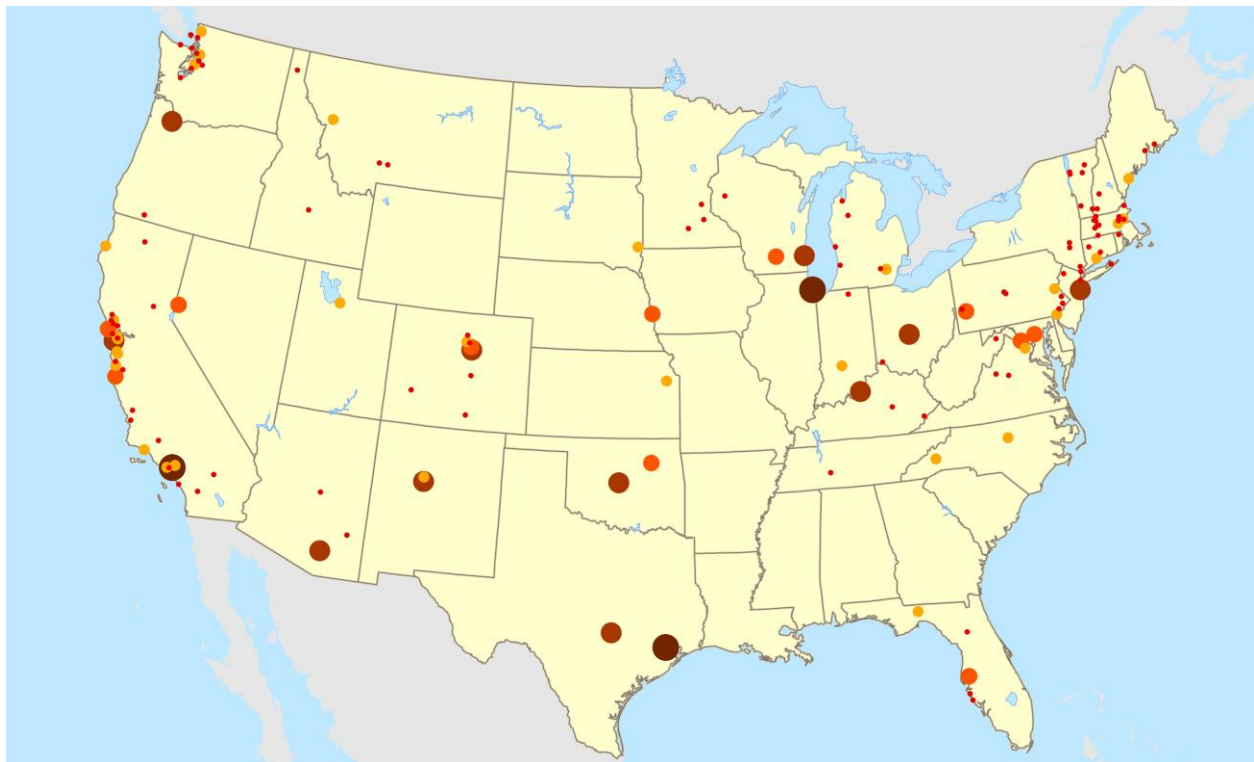
survey during the second response period. Over the two survey periods, fifty-one responses were received from officially recognized initiatives, providing a response rate of approximately one-third.¹

One question on the survey asked initiatives about their level of engagement with eight activities and respondents were asked to indicate whether they were planning to participate in that activity; were currently participating in that activity; or had previously participated in that activity. Respondents were also asked to describe other activities that may not fit these categories in an open-ended question.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSITION COMMUNITIES

Basic trends

TUS currently recognizes 159 initiatives nationwide, located in 38 states and all 4 census regions (see **Figure 1**). No Transition initiatives are currently located in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories.



¹ The survey obtained responses from “Transition Westchester,” which has previously split into “Transition Hastings-on-Hudson” and “Transition Ossining.” The results indicate that Transition Westchester is inactive now (all activities are reported as past), while Transition Ossining does have planned and current activities. For this reason, both responses were included in the analysis reported later. We note that the Transition Westchester responses do not appear to stand-in for the new Transition Hastings-on-Hudson initiative, which is considered a non-respondent to the survey.

Figure 1. Transition United States Initiatives

Note: dot sizes vary with size of community

The first American Transition initiatives were convened in 2008 beginning with Transition Colorado in Boulder, and followed shortly by other initiatives throughout the Western Census Region (e.g., in Santa Cruz, CA and Ketchum, ID) and in the Northeast Census Region (in Portland, ME and Montpelier, VT). The movement experienced substantial growth in 2009 throughout the lower-48 states and experienced a tapering off of new initiatives since then (see **Figure 2**). The majority of initiatives are located within the Northeast and West census regions across all years.

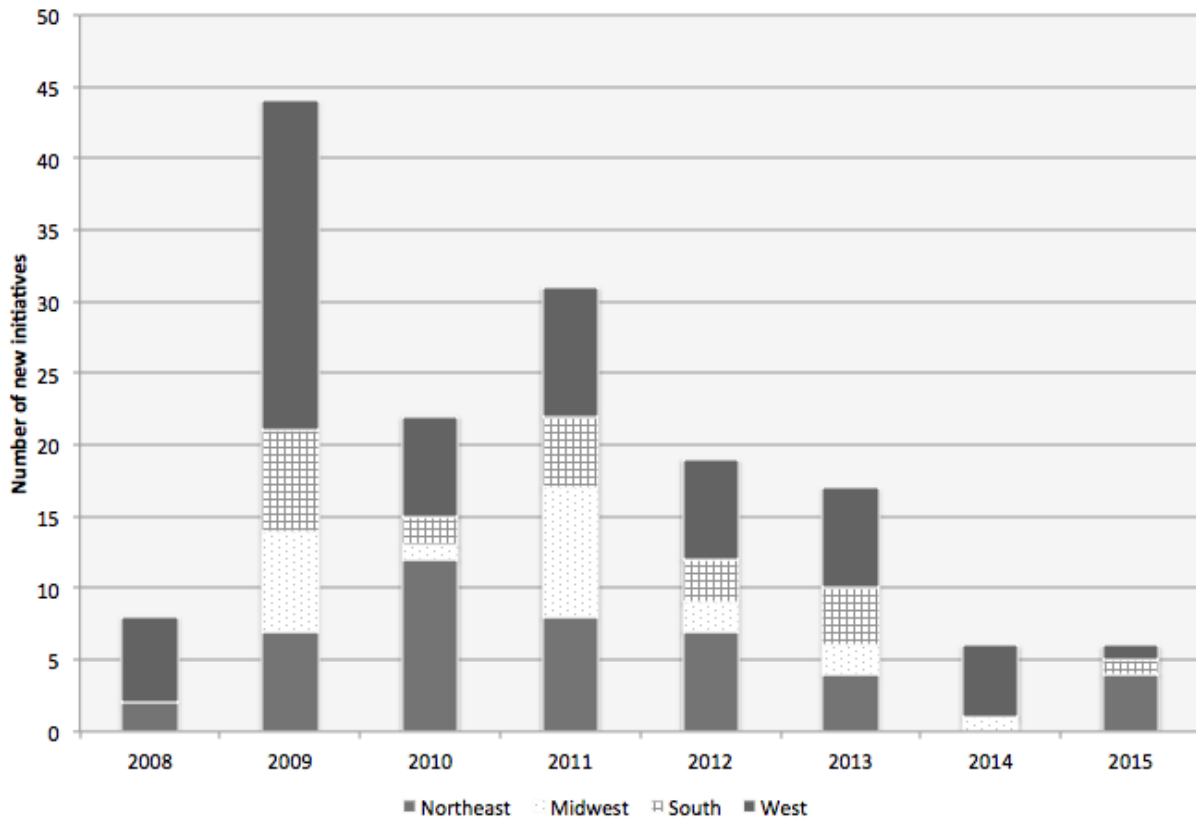


Figure 2. Expansion of Transition Initiatives in the United States

Source: Transition United States

Socio-economic characteristics

American Transition initiatives cover communities ranging in size from only 152 persons in Julian, PA (Transition Town Bald Eagle Valley) to nearly 3.8 million residents in Transition Los Angeles as of 2010. The median community size was 23,409 in 2010. All 153 initiatives together included more than 23 million residents, although many of those residents were located in just three of the largest initiatives with more than 2 million residents each: Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston.

The initiatives vary substantially in their urban character as indicated by average population density in 2010, ranging from a low of 38 persons per square mile (ppsm) in Humboldt County, CA to a high of 26,611 ppsm in the Far Rockaway neighborhood of New York and 32,282 ppsm in the Rogers Park neighborhood of Chicago. The median initiative had a population density of 8,337 ppsm, well above the level historically considered “urban” by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (2011). Approximately one-third of the initiatives were located within a Census defined metropolitan area in 2010, while another seven percent were located in micropolitan areas. The remaining 58% of areas were located outside of metropolitan or micropolitan areas.

In comparison to the United States as a whole, the Transition communities were slightly more white, less Hispanic, and less foreign-born on average in 2010. For instance, nearly all of Transition communities in the US were majority white in 2010 (median: 83.7%), although a few communities had demonstrably non-white populations including Richmond, CA, Far Rockaway neighborhood in New York, and Wilmington, DE with 31-33% white residents in 2010. Many of the communities had only a small share of Hispanic residents in 2010 (median: 7.3%), although northern Monterey County, CA had a majority Hispanic resident population. Similarly, only a small share of initiatives had a sizeable foreign-born population in 2013 (median: 8.8%), ranging from 0% in Julian, PA and Shelburne, VT to a high of 38-39% in Ossining, NY, Palo Alto, CA, and Los Angeles, CA.

The Transition communities also had smaller household sizes, on average, than the United States as a whole (median: 2.35). The smallest average households were found in New London, NH, Ketchum, ID, Venice, FL, and Putney, VT, while the largest average households were found in Pima, AZ, Far Rockaway neighborhood in New York, NY, and northern Monterey County, CA. Smaller household sizes are likely to reflect an older age distribution within the communities.

The median American Transition initiative looked much like the rest of the United States in terms of poverty and household income (median: 15.0% and \$51,780, respectively). Notably, the initiative in State College, PA, had substantially higher poverty than other initiatives at 50% in 2010, surpassing the Census Bureau’s definition of high poverty as 40% or higher. By contrast, the initiatives in Julian, PA, Durham and Middlefield, CT, and Charlotte, VT all had poverty rates less than 3%. Median household income was more than double the national level in eight Transition communities, including Wayland, MA, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, and Palo Alto, CA. Median household income was less than half of the national level in three Transition communities: Muskegon, MI; State College, PA; and Romney, WV.

The Transition communities were better educated than the United States as a whole, on average. Most of the residents in the Transition communities had attained at least a high school diploma (median: 91.3%), and many initiatives had more highly educated residents (median: 39.2% completing a 4-year degree or more). For instance, nearly all of the residents in Charlotte, VT, Lyons, CO, Louisville, CO, and Fairfax, CA, had attained a high school diploma, in contrast to Carrboro/Chapel Hill, NC, northern Monterey County, CA, and Far Rockaway in New York, NY with nearly half of their residents without a high school diploma. The highest rates of educational attainment were seen in Wayland, MA and Palo

Alto, CA, with more than three in four residents with a 4-year degree or more education. In Fennville, MI, fewer than one in ten residents had completed a 4-year degree or more of post-secondary education.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics for socio-economic variables

Variable	Transition: Minimum	Median	Maximum	United States
Population, 2010	152 Julian, PA	23,409	3,792,621 Los Angeles, CA	308,745,538
Population density, 2010	37.7 Humboldt County, CA	1,954.5	32,282.4 Chicago, IL (Rogers Park)	87.4
White, 2010	31.4% Richmond, CA	83.7%	99.3% Julian, PA	72.4%
Hispanic, 2010	0% Julian, PA	7.3%	54.5% Monterey County, CA	16.3%
Foreign-born, 2009-2013	0% Julian, PA Shelburne, VT	8.8%	38.8% Los Angeles, CA	12.9%
Average household size, 2009-2013	1.68 New London, NH	2.35	3.17 Monterey County, CA	2.63
Poverty rate, 2009-2013	1.3% Julian, PA	15.0%	50.2% State College, PA	14.8%
Median household income, 2009-2013	\$24,070 Romney, WV	\$51,780	\$130,746 Wayland, MA	\$53,046
Educational attainment: less than high school diploma, 2009-2013	1.1% Charlotte, VT	8.7%	56.0% New York, NY (Far Rockaway)	14%
Educational attainment: 4-year degree or more, 2009-2013	9.3% Fennville, MI	39.2%	79.8% Palo Alto, CA	28.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2010 data from the Decennial Census; 2009-2013 data from the 5-year American Community Survey. N=153 initiatives.

Relationships between socio-economic characteristics

Several of the studied socio-economic characteristics were moderately correlated ($r > |0.5|$), including among the race, ethnicity, and foreign-born variables; between household size and percent Hispanic; between poverty rate and median household income; and among educational attainment and median household income.

For this reason, several tests were run to examine the underlying structure of the studied variables. A test for internal consistency among the variables indicated a reliable underlying structure (Cronbach’s alpha = 0.7793). This test suggests that there may be clustering among studied variables that distinguish the demographic variables from the economic and education variables.

Further investigation into the dimensionality of the variables revealed two underlying factors, confirmed with multi-dimensional scaling and principal factor analysis. The two factors together explained more than 85% of the variation among studied variables (see **Table 2**). The first factor appears to represent population size, density, white, Hispanic, household size, and foreign born population -- what could be described as the “diversity” of the population. The second factor appears to represent poverty, income, and higher educational attainment -- what could be described as the “capacity” of the population. Notably, population size and density have the most unique variances among the studied socio-economic characteristics suggesting that those two variables are particularly important in distinguishing among Transition communities in the United States.

Table 2. Factor loadings for socio-economic variables

Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Unique variances
Population	0.4451	-0.1138	0.7890
Density	0.5846	-0.0479	0.6559
White	-0.8300	0.1091	0.2992
Hispanic	0.7442	-0.1686	0.4178
Foreign-born	0.8534	0.2473	0.2106
Household size	0.5964	0.0823	0.6374
Poverty	0.1699	-0.6726	0.5187
Income	0.1477	0.9061	0.1571
No H.S. diploma	0.5404	-0.4150	0.5358
4-year degree	-0.0950	0.7533	0.4234

Note: Standardized variables (mean 0, variance 1) used in the analysis to minimize the effects of differential scales. Orthogonal varimax rotation applied. Chi2(45)=887.19, p>chi2=0.0000. Higher loading variables are shaded. N=153

The “diversity” factor reveals many more communities with low diversity than with high diversity. The median “diversity” score (interpreted as a z-score with mean 0 and standard deviation of 1) is -0.247, and the histogram is skewed substantially to the right. Three communities stand out as having high “diversity” scores (greater than 2.8): Monterey, Los Angeles, and New York. Communities with higher “diversity” scores generally have larger population, higher density, fewer white residents, more Hispanic residents, more foreign-born residents, larger average household sizes, and a higher share of the population without a high school diploma.

The “capacity” factor follows more of a normal distribution (median: -0.183) with two notable outliers: Palo Alto and Wayland, MA, west of Boston. Both communities have extremely high median household income compared with the nation and with many of the other Transition communities. Also scoring quite high on the “capacity” factor is Hastings-on-Hudson in Westchester County, NY, and Charlotte, VT. The high scoring communities on the “capacity” factor generally have lower poverty rates, higher median household income, and a higher share of the population with a 4-year degree or more.

The presence of the two factors, which are statistically uncorrelated, reveal more complexity and variation among the transition communities in terms of their socio-economic characteristics than were anticipated, given the general perception of the transition movement as a white, educated, upper-middle-class movement (Alloun & Alexander, 2014; Chatterton & Cutler, 2008; Seyfang, 2009).

Typology of Transition communities

Hierarchical cluster analysis was performed using the factor scores to identify groupings of communities by their socio-economic characteristics. The most parsimonious cluster solution revealed five clusters of Transition communities (see **Figure 3**).²

² Estimated with Ward’s linkage; Euclidian distance as the dissimilarity metric. The Calinski/Harabasz pseudo-F was 98.44 for the 5-cluster solution. An 8-cluster solution had a better overall fit with a pseudo-F of 125.18, but provided more nuance than was perceived necessary for this exercise.

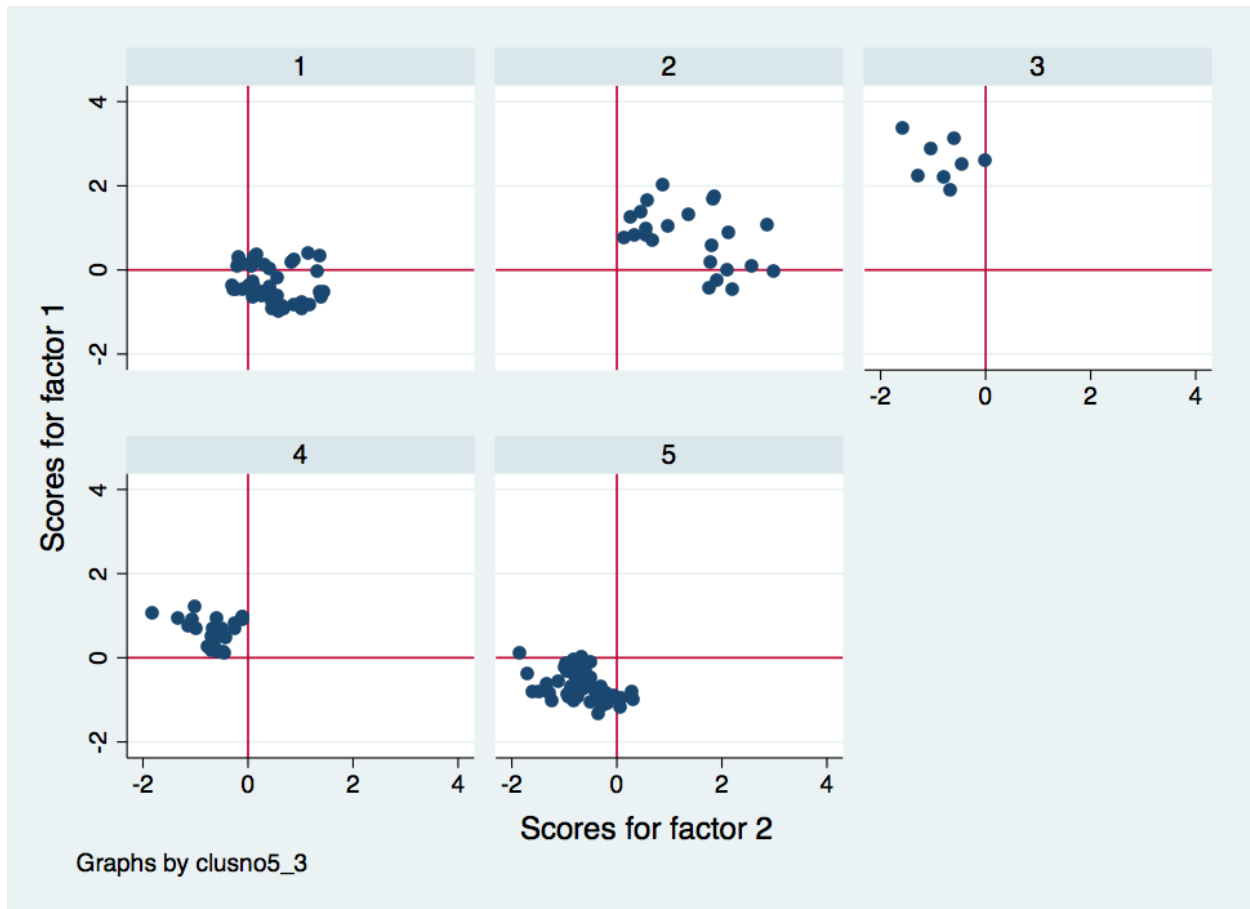


Figure 3: Scatterplots of Transition Initiatives by Five Clusters

- One cluster (#3) included 8 communities that **scored quite high on the diversity factor but low on the capacity factor**, including the Far Rockaway neighborhood in New York, northern Monterey County, and the Rogers Park neighborhood in Chicago. This cluster included all three of the largest population communities (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles) and thus was larger in population size and density on average than the other clusters. The cluster also had the smallest share of white residents, the largest shares of Hispanic and foreign-born residents and residents without a high school diploma, and the highest poverty rates, on average.
- One cluster (#4) included 25 communities that **scored moderate to high on the diversity factor but low on the capacity factor**. The communities include Salt Lake City, Denver, Austin, TX, and Milwaukee, WI. Eight in ten communities in this cluster were located in metropolitan areas.
- The largest cluster (#5) includes 52 communities that scored **relatively low on both factors**, such as Romney, WV, Port Angeles, WA, and Payson, AZ. The majority of these communities were located outside of metropolitan areas. On average, the cluster had the smallest population sizes, also with relatively small household size suggesting an aging population, and the least dense communities. The communities were predominantly white with few foreign-born or Hispanic residents.

- One cluster (#1) included 44 communities that **scored moderately on the diversity factor but mostly had higher than average capacity scores**. These communities included Durham, CT, Santa Monica, CA, and Lyons, CO. Two in three communities in this cluster were located outside of metropolitan areas.
- The last cluster (#2) included 23 communities that scored **moderately on the diversity factor but included the highest scoring communities on capacity**. The communities had the lowest poverty rates and highest household income, on average, as well as the largest share of their population with a 4-year degree or higher. Seven in ten communities in this cluster were located outside of metropolitan areas.

These results illustrate much more variability on the racial and socio-demographic characteristics of the Transition communities in the United States than was expected. We see the full range of possibilities here: communities that have low diversity and low capacity, communities with high diversity and high capacity, and communities in various places in-between. Thus, our perceptions of the characteristics of Transition communities need to adjust to this reality.

Limitations

Importantly, the characteristics examined here reflect only the communities within which the Transition initiatives are located; they do not reflect the characteristics of “active” members of the initiative. It is possible that members exhibit some substantial variation from the average characteristics of their host community. Certainly the members of the Transition initiatives are civically active and environmentally minded. *Recommendation: Further research should investigate how the persons participating in these activities compare with their broader host communities.*

PARTICIPATION IN TRANSITION ACTIVITIES

As mentioned above, TUS surveyed their initiatives in mid-2014 about their participation in eight activities:

- Local food (community gardens, farmers markets, seed libraries, etc.)
- Energy descent plan (investigating strategies to reduce community-wide energy consumption)
- Emergency preparedness (developing and implementing community-wide resilience measures)
- Heart & Soul / inner transition (psychological support groups or mental health activities to ease oneself and the community into a substantially lower-energy lifestyle)
- Reskilling (teaching and learning of practical, low-energy skills such as gardening, sewing, bicycle maintenance, etc.)
- Transition streets (block-by-block programming to implement a low-carbon, low-energy future)
- REconomy or related economic projects (gift economy projects such as Time Banking, swapping, and collaborative consumption)
- Resilience indicators (developing measures to longitudinally assess community-wide resilience)

Basic trends

All but one of the 51 respondents from recognized Transition initiatives indicated participation (planned, current, or past) in at least one of the activities in 2014. Half of the initiatives were planning participation in one or more of the activities, a large majority (84%) had current participation in one or more activities, and one-third of the initiatives had previously participated in at least one activity.

In the United States, the survey respondents most commonly indicated participation in local food and reskilling projects, while participation in **Transition streets** and development of **resilience indicators** were least commonly indicated (see **Figure 4**).

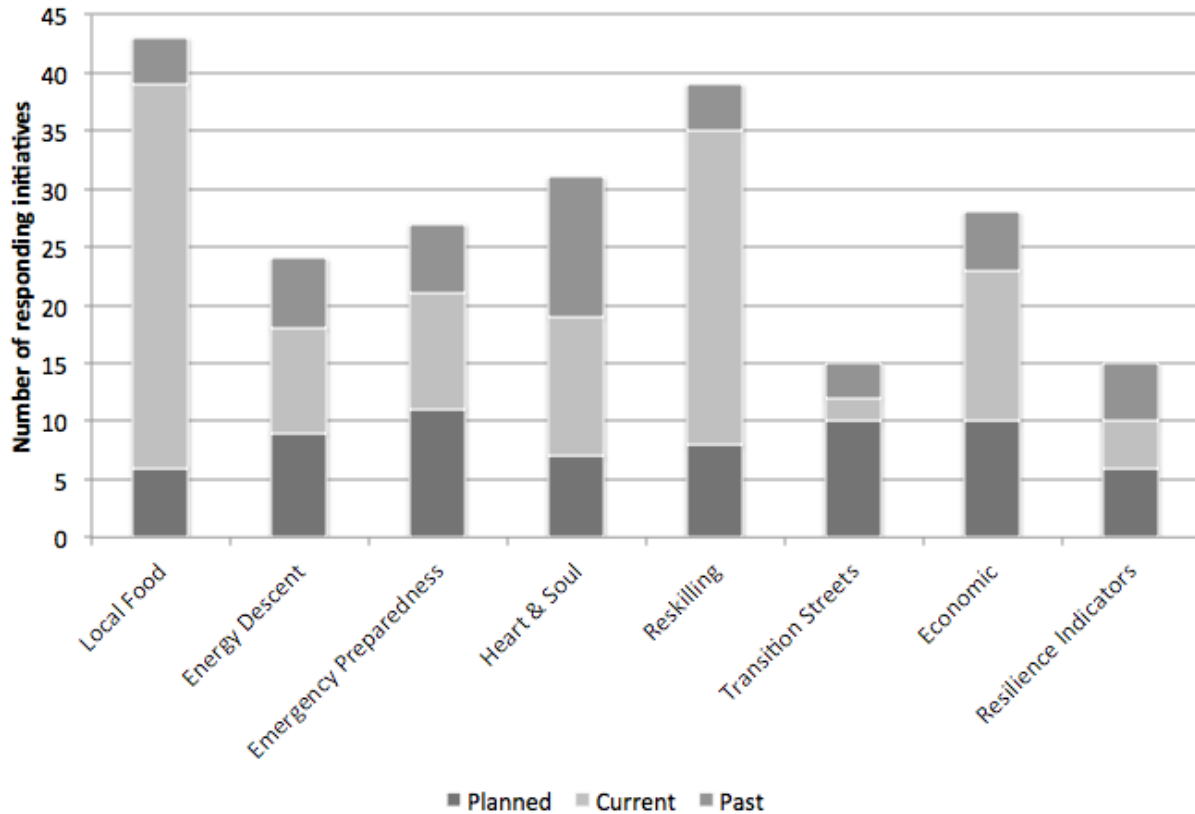


Figure 4: Participation in Transition activities, 2014

Source: Transition United States

The individual initiatives vary widely by their participation in activities. All but one initiative reported participating (planned, current, or past) in at least one of the eight activities. The median initiative indicated participation in four initiatives (2 current, 1 planned, and approximately 1 past). These responses suggest that the responding initiatives are relatively active in the key activities encouraged by the international Transition Movement.

Indeed, seven initiatives indicated participation (planned, current, or past) in all eight activities, including initiatives in Santa Monica, Minneapolis, Staunton (VA), Media (PA), Rogers Park neighborhood in Chicago, Romney (WV), and Ossining (NY). Another four initiatives indicated participation in seven of eight activities, including Berea (KY), Montpelier (VT), Payson (AZ), and Portland (OR).

By contrast, the initiative in San Francisco did not indicate participation in any of the eight activities, although it did indicate maintaining a seed library (which could be considered a **local food** activity) and operating Bay Bucks (which could be considered an **economic** activity). Notably, the initiative in Mountain View (CA) only reported planning for a **local food** project and not actively or previously participating in the eight activities, or indicating any additional activities of the initiative, suggesting a relatively inactive initiative.

Additionally, both Rogers Park in Chicago and Ossining outside New York appear inactive according to the survey results, reporting only prior activities in all eight categories and no additional activities were indicated in the open-ended question.

Relationship of activities to characteristics

Last, we wondered whether the activities that an initiative engaged in were related to the characteristics of its community as examined above. Are certain activities more likely in high diversity and high resource communities, as opposed to low diversity and low resource communities?

The survey results indicate that current or planned **energy descent** activities were more prevalent among **less diverse** communities (according to a statistically significant one-way analysis of variance test, presuming unequal variances among groups, $p < 0.5$). None of the other activities appeared to vary notably by the diversity of the community, among the surveyed initiatives.

Some additional statistically significant variation is found among activities according to **capacity** (the second factor). For instance, surveyed initiatives indicating planned participation in **local food** programs had substantially **higher capacity** than all other surveyed initiatives, on average. In addition, the surveyed initiatives currently participating in **economic programs** tended to have **lower capacity** than the other initiatives, on average, suggesting that those activities may be used to compensate for a smaller resource base.

When viewed using the five clusters, we see that **energy descent** activities were not reported by the currently active surveyed initiatives in **clusters 3 and 4** (as indicated by a statistically significant chi-squared test, $p < 0.5$). Recall that clusters 3 and 4 are those with lower capacity but moderate to high diversity. We also see that none of the surveyed initiatives in clusters 2 and 3 are currently implementing **economic projects**, and only 1 initiative in cluster 4 is doing so (Sarasota, FL), although these results do not fit an easy-to-interpret pattern. The other activities appear to be randomly distributed among the clusters and do not exhibit statistically significant variation among clusters.

The activities do not appear to relate in any systematic way to the year in which the initiative was established, its region of the country, or metropolitan area status.

Limitations

As indicated above, the 2014 TUS survey achieved a response rate of approximately one-third of current initiatives, which is adequate to provide impressions of the activities of Transition initiatives but is not high enough to rule out self-report bias in the results. It may well be that those initiatives completing the survey are systematically different than the initiatives not completing the survey. Specifically, it is plausible that the survey respondents are more active generally than the initiatives not completing the survey.

The survey respondents are not statistically significantly different than the non-respondent communities in terms of either diversity or capacity, on average, and there is no significant variation within the clusters. Nevertheless, the respondent communities do appear more diverse and have higher capacity than the non-respondent communities when viewed by their median values (see **Table 3**) and histograms, reinforcing the concern over potential self-report bias. *Recommendation: Further effort should be made in future activity surveys to obtain responses from the initiatives exhibiting lower diversity and lower capacity.*

Table 3. Descriptive statistics for the two factors, by response to the 2014 TUS survey

Group	N	Factor	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
Respondents	50	Diversity	-0.172	0.131	1.308
Non-respondents	104	Diversity	-0.285	-0.066	0.905
Respondents	50	Capacity	0.092	0.134	0.917
Non-respondents	104	Capacity	-0.245	-0.070	0.967

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Appendix 1: Transition Initiatives in the United States

ID	Name	Location	St	County FIPS	Place FIPS	Custom Geography
121	Transition Town Payson	Payson	AZ		53700	
14	Transition Pima	Pima	AZ		55560	
29	Sustainable Tucson	Tucson	AZ		77000	
133	Mountain Communities of Resilience (MCOR)	Aguanga	CA		464	
59	Transition Albany	Albany	CA		674	
147	Transition Aromas	Aromas	CA		2812	
69	Transition San Lorenzo Valley	Ben Lomond	CA		5332	
110	Berkeley Transition Initiative	Berkeley	CA		6000	
4	Transition Cotati	Cotati	CA		16560	
36	Transition Culver City	Culver City	CA		17568	
22	Transition Paso Robles	Paso Robles	CA		22300	
99	Sustainable Fairfax	Fairfax	CA		23168	
136	Transition Healdsburg	Healdsburg	CA		33056	
96	Transition Joshua Tree	Joshua Tree	CA		37554	
10	Transition Laguna Beach	Laguna Beach	CA		39178	
15	Transition Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA		44000	
67	Transition Silicon Valley	Mountain View	CA		49670	
18	Transition Mount Shasta	Mount Shasta	CA		49852	
65	Transition Nevada County	Nevada City	CA		50874	

76	Transition Palo Alto	Palo Alto	CA		55282	
141	Transition Pasadena	Pasadena	CA		56000	
11	Pine Mountain's Let's Live Local	Pine Mountain Club	CA		57240	
57	Richmond Rivets	Richmond	CA		60620	
55	Transition San Francisco	San Francisco	CA		67000	
24	Transition SLO County	San Luis Obispo	CA		68154	
31	Transition Town Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	CA		69070	
6	Transition Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	CA		69112	
150	Transition Santa Monica	Santa Monica	CA		70000	
130	Transition Santa Rosa	Santa Rosa	CA		70098	
9	Transition Sebastopol	Sebastopol	CA		70770	
82	Transition Sonoma Valley	Sonoma	CA		72646	
45	Sustainable Monterey County	Monterey County	CA			Used cities: Seaside, Carmel, Carmel Valley Village, Pacific Grove, Marina, Salinas, and Monterey
148	Transition Humboldt	Humboldt County	CA	23		
28	Transition West Marin	Marin County	CA	41		
1	Transition Colorado	Boulder	CO		7850	
16	Transition Denver	Denver	CO		20000	
125	Two Peaks Transition	La Veta	CO		44100	
20	Transition Louisville	Louisville	CO		46355	

5	Transition Town Lyons	Lyons	CO		47070	
153	Transition Manitou Springs	Manitou Springs	CO		48445	
114	Transition Ourway	Ridgway	CO		64200	
53	Transition Westminster/ Arvada/ Broomfield	Westminster, Arvada, and Broomfield	CO			Used all 3 cities
113	Transition Litchfield	Litchfield	CT		43300	
30	Transition Greater New Haven	New Haven	CT		52000	
127	Coginchaug Area Transition	Durham and Middlefield	CT			Used both cities
155	Wilmington in Transition	Wilmington	DE		77580	
60	Transition Micanopy	Micanopy	FL		45225	
105	Transition Sarasota	Sarasota	FL		64175	
146	Transition Tallahassee	Tallahassee	FL		70600	
126	Transition Tampa	Tampa	FL		71000	
120	Transition Venice	Venice	FL		73900	
3	Community Rising	Ketchum	ID		43030	
2	Sandpoint Transition Initiative	Sandpoint	ID		72100	
83	Transition Chicago	Chicago	IL		14000	
84	Transition Rogers Park	Rogers Park (Chicago)	IL			Used 9 census tracts in county 17031
54	Transition Bloomington	Bloomington	IN		5860	
134	Transition Goshen	Goshen	IN		28386	
100	Transition Kaw Valley	Lawrence	KS		38900	

13	Sustainable Berea	Berea	KY		5842	
47	Transition Louisville	Louisville	KY		48006	
109	Transition Letcher County	Whitesburg	KY		82776	
102	Transition Amherst	Amherst	MA		1325	
118	Transition Town Bedford	Bedford	MA		4615	
156	Transition Framingham	Framingham	MA		24960	
86	Greening Greenfield	Greenfield	MA		27100	
142	Transition Longmeadow	Longmeadow	MA		36335	
66	Transition Montague	Montague	MA		42285	
21	Transition Newburyport	Newburyport	MA		45245	
74	Transition Northampton	Northampton	MA		46330	
71	Transition Northfield	Northfield	MA		47800	
72	Pelham Transition	Pelham	MA		52560	
87	Somerville Climate Action	Somerville	MA		62535	
122	Transition Wayland	Wayland	MA		73790	
95	Jamaica Plain New Economy Transition	Jamaica Plain (Boston)	MA			Used 9 census tracts in county 25025
144	Transition Howard County	Howard County	MD	27		
119	Belfast Area Transition Initiative (BATI)	Belfast	ME		3950	
33	Hancock County Towns in Transition	Ellsworth	ME		23200	
8	Transition Initiative Portland	Portland	ME		60545	
26	Transition Ann Arbor	Ann Arbor	MI		3000	

123	Transition Cadillac Area	Cadillac	MI		12320	
42	Transition Town Chelsea	Chelsea	MI		15020	
49	Transition Van Buren-Allegan	Fennville	MI		27740	
92	Transition Muskegon County	Muskegon	MI		56320	
80	Transition Traverse City	Traverse City	MI		80340	
149	Transition Mankato	Mankato	MN		39878	
46	Transition Northfield	Northfield	MN		46924	
104	Corcoran GROWS	Corcoran (Minneapolis)	MN			Used census tract 2705300187
117	Transition Longfellow	Minneapolis	MN			Used 7 census tracts in county 27053
151	Transition Bozeman	Bozeman	MT		8950	
143	Transition Livingston	Livingston	MT		43975	
124	Transition Missoula	Missoula	MT		50200	
88	Transition Asheville	Asheville	NC		2140	
39	Transition Carrboro/Chapel Hill	Carrboro and Chapel Hill	NC			Used both cities
98	Transition Omaha	Omaha	NE		37000	
56	Transition Keene	Keene	NH		39300	
139	Kearsarge Valley Transition	New London	NH		52020	
77	Transition Newton	Newton	NJ		51930	
158	Transition Monmouth	Monmouth County	NJ	25		

159	Transition Albuquerque	Albuquerque	NM		2000	
132	Transition UNM	Rio Rancho	NM		63460	
50	Transition Reno	Reno	NV		60600	
116	Transition Hastings-on-Hudson	Hastings-on-Hudson	NY		32710	
108	Transition Marbletown	Marbletown	NY		45458	
138	Transition Ossining	Ossining	NY		55530	
137	Hamptons in Transition	Sag Harbor	NY		64485	
115	Woodstock Transition	Woodstock	NY		83041	
154	Transition NYC Hub	Far Rockaway (New York)	NY			Used 8 census tracts in county 36081
135	Simply Living - Central Ohio Transition Hub	Columbus	OH		18000	
43	Transition Anderson	Anderson (Cincinnati)	OH			Used 8 census tracts in county 39061
27	Transition OKC	Oklahoma City	OK		55000	
107	Transition Tulsa	Tulsa	OK		75000	
12	Transition Town Ashland	Ashland	OR		3050	
23	Transition PDX	Portland	OR		59000	
97	Transitions Lehigh Valley	Bethlehem	PA		6088	
78	Transition Cheltenham	Cheltenham	PA		12968	
157	Transition Doylestown	Doylestown	PA		19784	
64	Transition Town Bald Eagle Valley	Julian	PA		38528	
38	Transition Town Media	Media	PA		48480	

58	Transition PGH	Pittsburgh	PA		61000	
75	Transition Sewickley	Sewickley	PA		69376	
63	Transition Town State College	State College	PA		73808	
91	Revive the Roots	Smithfield	RI		66200	
85	Transition South Dakota	Sioux Falls	SD		59020	
25	Transition Town Hohenwald	Hohenwald	TN		35160	
44	Transition Austin	Austin	TX		5000	
40	Transition Houston	Houston	TX		35000	
129	Transition Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	UT		67000	
89	Transition Centreville-Clifton	Centreville	VA		14440	
140	Transition Charlottesville-Albemarle	Charlottesville	VA		14968	
61	Transition Staunton Augusta	Staunton	VA		75216	
128	Transition Loudoun	Loudoun County	VA	107		
70	Transition Town Charlotte	Charlotte	VT		13300	
34	Hardwick Area Transition Towns	Hardwick	VT		31750	
51	Transition Town Manchester	Manchester	VT		42700	
7	Transition Town Montpelier	Montpelier	VT		46000	
62	Transition Town Putney	Putney	VT		57625	
48	Transition Shelburne	Shelburne	VT		64225	

79	Transition Fidalgo & Friends	Anacortes	WA		1990	
17	Transition Whatcom	Whatcom County	WA		5280	
90	Transition Snoqualmie Valley	Carnation	WA		10215	
101	Transition Port Gardner	Everett	WA		22640	
41	Transition Olympia	Olympia	WA		51300	
131	Transition Port Angeles	Port Angeles	WA		55365	
111	Local 2020	Port Townsend	WA		55855	
81	Transition Vashon	Vashon	WA		74305	
35	Transition Whidbey	Southern Whidbey Island	WA		78155	
103	Transition Woodinville	Woodinville	WA		79590	
152	Transition Lopez Island	Lopez Island	WA			Used census tract 53055960500
19	Sustainable NE Seattle	NE Seattle	WA			Used 23 census tracts in county 53033
73	Transition Madison Area	Madison	WI		48000	
93	Transition Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI		53000	
52	Hay River Transition Initiative (HRTI)	Prairie Farm	WI		65150	
145	Sustainable Potomac Highlands	Romney	WV		70084	