

Section 1: Changes in Population

Changing Conditions on the Olympic and Kitsap Peninsulas: 1990-2000

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Section 1

Changes in Population

Introduction

Population growth is often associated with economic vitality. A strong economy usually means employment opportunities that attract people from other areas. During the past decade, Washington State's population grew rapidly, but since 2000 that growth has been at a slower rate, reflecting the slowdown in the economy. When the economy rebounds, it is expected that the state's population growth will also rebound.¹

This section examines the components of population change, natural increase (or decrease) and net migration, at the county level between 1990 and 2003². Overall population change for 1990 and 2000 at the census tract level is also examined (natural increase and net migration data are not available at the census tract level). The map on page 7 shows that the most rapid rates of sub-county growth were concentrated around the north Hood Canal/Sequim Bar and south Hood Canal areas.

Natural increase (or decrease) is the balance between the number of persons born in an area minus the number who die. Most counties (even when the county population is declining) experience natural increase. However, some counties have a large proportion of the population over 65 and few young adults to bear children. In these counties, more persons may die than are born in a particular time period, because the population is concentrated at ages when the likelihood of dying increases. Thus, an area may experience natural decrease.

¹ State of Washington Office of Financial Management "2002 Population Trends for Washington State" Sept. 2002.

² Data for natural increase and net migration are taken from the State of Washington Office of Financial Management Forecasting Division, and are from April 1990 to April 2003.

Net migration is an estimate of the balance of persons moving out of an area versus those moving into an area. Generally when an area's economy is doing well, more persons move to an area than from it and the area experiences net in-migration. If more persons move out of an area, as often happens when the area's economy performs poorly, the area experiences net out-migration.

Clallam County

Between 1990 and 2000, Clallam County's population grew by 14.8%, or by 8,315 persons. Net migration into the county accounted for all of this increase—adding 8,855 persons to the county's population during the decade. Because the county's age structure was so old, there were more deaths than births during the last decade, resulting in a natural decrease of 540 people. A similar phenomenon occurred in the first three years of this decade. The county added 1,121 persons, but net migration (which added 1,588 persons) offset a natural decrease of 467 persons. It should be noted that the total number of persons lost through natural decrease between 2000 and 2003 was close to the number lost during the entire decade of the 1990s. This is not surprising given the aging of the county's population during the last decade.

At the census tract level, the Forks area was the only place that experienced population loss between 1990–2000, declining at a rate of 1.4% due to the loss of 99 people over the past decade. The Port Angeles area experienced only slight growth since 1990, with a rate of change at 5.7%. Both the Sequim and Crescent Lake areas experienced high rates of population increase, 28.6% and 23.1%, respectively.

Grays Harbor

During the last decade Grays Harbor experienced the slowest population growth of all the counties on the Olympic Peninsula, increasing by just 4.7%. This was well below the state's growth rate of 21.1%. However, unlike many other counties on the Peninsula that experienced natural decrease, Grays Harbor experienced slight growth through natural increase—a rate of 2.3%. However, the county had the lowest growth on the peninsula due to net migration at 2.4%. The 2000–2003 period shows that all of the county's growth was due to net migration, with the county gaining as many people in three years through net migration as it did in the entire decade of the 1990s.

At the census tract level, population growth primarily occurred in the North Beach/Ocean Shores area, which grew at a rate of 36.6% between 1990–2000, an addition of 1,606 people. Population growth in both the Aberdeen and Hoquiam areas was mixed. In the Aberdeen area, the population declined by as much as 5.4%, a loss of 236 people, while other sections experienced growth by as much as 4.8%, a gain of 269 people. A similar pattern occurred in the Hoquiam area. One section of Hoquiam decreased by 4% due to the loss of 158 people while the remaining two sections grew slightly by 1.1% and 3.1%.

Jefferson County

Jefferson County was the one of the most rapidly growing counties on the Olympic Peninsula during the last decade, increasing by 27.2%. However, the number of persons added to the county, 5,547, was about 3,000 less than neighboring Clallam County. As with Clallam County, all of these persons were added due to net migration, with the county experiencing a loss of 210 persons due to natural decrease. Between

2000 and 2003, net migration to the county slowed, while the county lost almost as many persons due to natural decrease in three years as it did in the last decade. As a result, just 401 persons were added during this period.

At the census tract level, all areas experienced population increases with the exception of the West End area, which declined by 60 people, a decrease rate of 9.1%. The Port Ludlow and Discovery Bay areas experienced dramatic growth rates of 51.6% and 52.2%, respectively.

Kitsap County

During the 1990s, the numerically largest area county, Kitsap, had a growth rate of 22.3% that was close to Jefferson County's but, because of the county's larger size, this represented the addition of 42, 238 persons. Net migration contributed 24,632 persons and natural increase contributed 17, 606. Between 2000 and 2003, the county added another 5, 031 people, but much of this was due to natural increase as migration to the county slowed.

At the census tract level, the Bremerton area was the only area experiencing population loss, with some sections declining by as much as 33.1%, a loss of 1,031 people. However, the population increased in a few sections of Bremerton by as much as 22.6%. The most dramatic increase in population growth occurred in Silverdale, with one section increasing by 5,617 people, a rate of 106.5%. High rates of population growth also occurred in the areas of the Port Madison Reservation (59.1%), the Bangor Trident Base (64.5%), and a section of Port Orchard (51.4%).

Mason County

Mason County was the Olympic Peninsula's most rapidly growing county during the 1990s, with a 28.9% increase, adding 11,064 persons. A net migration of 10,337 accounted for almost all of this growth. Growth slowed somewhat during the first three years of this decade with the county adding just 795 persons, again mostly through net migration.

Most areas within the county experienced growth, with the most dramatic population growth occurring in a section of Shelton. This section grew by 3,439 people, a growth rate of 65.9%. However, another area of Shelton experienced a slight population loss of 2.2% (35 people). The West area of the county also experienced a slight population loss of 215 people. High rates of growth occurred in the South Canal and Mason Lake areas, at 52.7%, due to the addition of 1,218 people, and 47.8% due to 844 people, respectively.

Pacific County

Pacific County grew by 11.1% during the 1990s adding 2,102 persons. All of this growth was due to net migration that added 2,654 persons while natural decrease subtracted 543 persons. This trend held during the 2000–2003 period.

The Raymond area was the only area within the county to experience population loss. This census tract's population declined by 98 people, a decrease of 2.1%. The growth rate in the Long Beach City area increased only slightly, at 1.5% with the addition of 19 people. However, the Long Beach area experienced a population increase of 19.8% with the addition of 418 people. The Ocean Park area experienced the highest population growth rates, with increases ranging between 24% and 36.3%.

Wahkiakum County

The Olympic Peninsula's smallest county, Wahkiakum added 497 persons during the 1990s, growing by 14.9 percent. As with most other area counties all of this growth was due to net migration that added 564 persons, while natural decrease subtracted 67. Between 2000–2003, natural decrease subtracted even more persons from the county's population, 74, while net migration added just 50 for an overall population loss of 24 persons.

Population: Percent Change 1990-2000

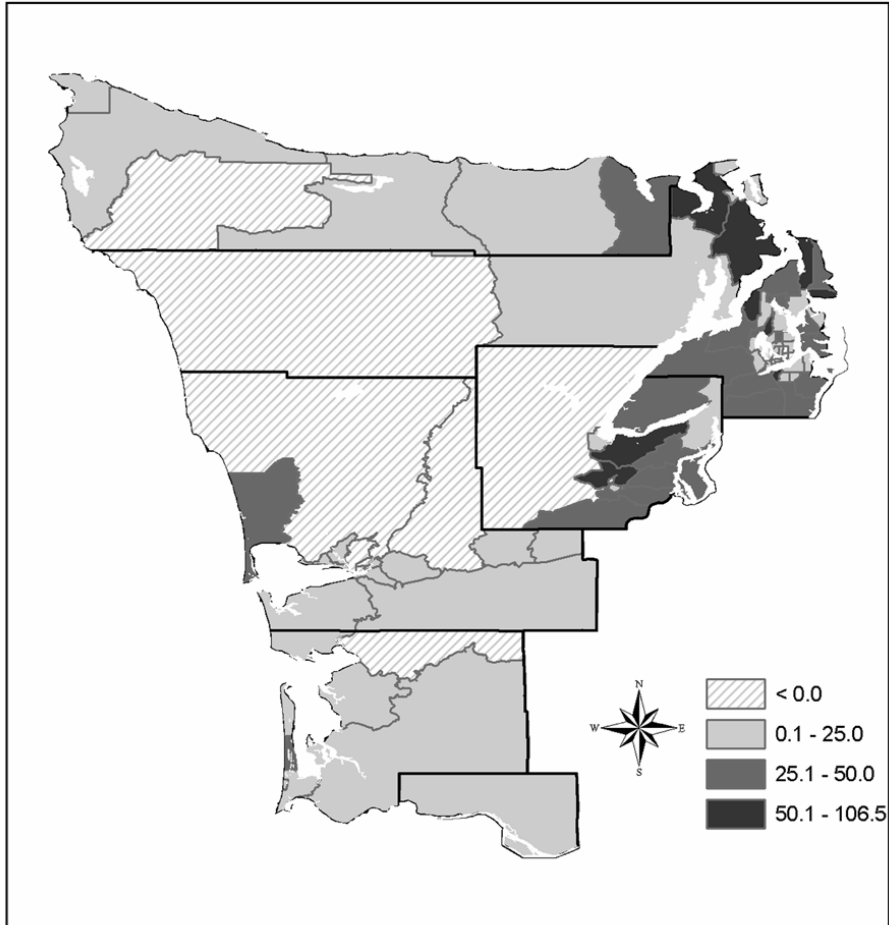


Table 1.1. Components of Population Change April 1, 1990 – April 1, 2000

Area	Change 1990-2000		Natural Increase or Decrease		Net Migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Washington	1,027,452	21.1	382,074	7.9	645,378	13.3
Clallam	8,315	14.8	-540	-1.0	8,855	15.8
Grays Harbor	3,019	4.7	1,481	2.3	1,538	2.4
Jefferson	5,547	27.2	-210	-1.0	5,757	28.2
Kitsap	42,238	22.3	17,606	9.3	24,632	13.0
Mason	11,064	28.9	727	1.9	10,337	27.0
Pacific	2,102	11.1	-543	-2.9	2,645	14.0
Wahkiakum	497	14.9	-67	-2.0	564	17.0

Data from Washington State Office of Financial Management

Table 1.2. Components of Population Change April 1, 2000 – April 1, 2003

Area	Change 2000-2003		Natural Increase or Decrease		Net Migration	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Washington	204,157	3.5	106,964	1.8	97,193	1.6
Clallam	1,121	1.8	-467	-0.7	1,588	2.5
Grays Harbor	1,606	2.4	-201	-0.3	1,807	2.7
Jefferson	401	1.5	-188	-0.7	589	2.2
Kitsap	5,031	2.2	3,431	1.5	1,600	0.7
Mason	795	1.6	75	0.2	720	1.5
Pacific	-84	-0.4	-323	-1.5	239	0.1
Wahkiakum	-24	-0.6	-74	-1.9	50	1.3

Data from Washington State Office of Financial Management

Table 1.3. Population

Area	1990		2000		Change 1990–2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Washington	4,866,692	---	5,894,121	---	1,027,429	21.1
Clallam	56,464	1.2	64,525	1.1	8,061	14.3
BNA 9801 Neah Bay	1214	2.2	1,356	2.1	142	11.7
BNA 9802 East of Neah Bay	1752	3.1	2,043	3.2	291	16.6
^{C1} BNA 9803 Forks	6,846	12.1	6,747	10.5	-99	-1.4
BNA 9806 Crescent Lake	2507	4.4	3,085	4.8	578	23.1
^{C2} BNA 9807 Port Angeles	35,069	62.1	37,054	57.4	1,985	5.7
^{C3} BNA 9819 Sequim	11,076	19.6	14,240	22.1	3,164	28.6
Grays Harbor	64,175	1.3	67,194	1.1	3,019	4.7
^{G1} Tract 1 Quinalt Reservation	4,869	7.6	4,655	6.9	-214	-4.4
Tract 2 North Beach/Ocean Shores	4391	6.8	5,997	8.9	1,606	36.6
Tract 4 Montesano	6223	9.7	6,226	9.3	3	0.0
Tract 5 Elma	5964	9.3	6,235	9.3	271	4.5
Tract 6 McCleary	2961	4.6	3,274	4.9	313	10.6
Tract 7 Southeast/Oakville	3603	5.6	4,105	6.1	502	13.9
Tract 8 Central Park	3884	6.1	3,957	5.9	73	1.9
Tract 9 Aberdeen	5580	8.7	5,849	8.7	269	4.8
Tract 10 Aberdeen	3612	5.6	3,703	5.5	91	2.5
Tract 11 Aberdeen	4343	6.8	4,107	6.1	-236	-5.4
Tract 12 Aberdeen	4519	7.0	4,435	6.6	-84	-1.9
Tract 13 Hoquiam	3977	6.2	3,819	5.7	-158	-4.0
Tract 14 Hoquiam	2223	3.5	2,247	3.3	24	1.1
Tract 15 Hoquiam	3886	6.1	4,008	6.0	122	3.1
Tract 16 South Shore/Westport	4140	6.5	4,577	6.8	437	10.6
Jefferson	20,146	0.4	25,953	0.4	5,807	28.8
BNA 9501 West End	659	3.3	599	2.3	-60	-9.1
^{J1} BNA 9502 Quilcene Bay	2,508	12.4	2,816	10.9	308	12.3
BNA 9503 Port Ludlow	3,117	15.5	4,725	18.2	1,608	51.6
BNA 9504 Marrowstone Island	3,095	15.4	3,744	14.4	649	21.0
BNA 9505 Discovery Bay	3,675	18.2	5,595	21.6	1,920	52.2
^{J2} BNA 9506 Port Townsend	7,092	35.2	8,474	32.7	1,382	19.5
Kitsap	189,731	3.9	231,969	3.9	42,238	22.3
Tract 801.01 Bremerton	1,987	1.0	2,328	1.0	341	17.2
Tract 801.02 Bremerton	3,653	1.9	4,431	1.9	778	21.3
Tract 802 Bremerton	3,495	1.8	3,395	1.5	-100	-2.9
Tract 803 Bremerton	4,382	2.3	2,977	1.3	-1,405	-32.1
Tract 804 Bremerton	3,525	1.9	3,417	1.5	-108	-3.1
^{K1} Tract 805 Bremerton	2,838	1.5	2,643	1.1	-195	-6.9
Tract 806 Bremerton	4,894	2.6	4,864	2.1	-30	-0.6
Tract 807 Bremerton	3,113	1.6	3,214	1.4	101	3.2
Tract 808.98 Bremerton	3,086	1.6	2,848	1.2	-238	-7.7
Tract 809.98 Bremerton	3,533	1.9	4,331	1.9	798	22.6
Tract 810 Bremerton	4,533	2.4	4,663	2.0	130	2.9
^{K2} Tract 811 Bremerton	6,394	3.4	5,839	2.5	-555	-8.7
^{K3} Tract 814 Bremerton	3,114	1.6	2,083	0.9	-1,031	-33.1
Tract 901.01 Port Gamble Reservation	3,183	1.7	4,870	2.1	1,687	53.0
Tract 901.02 Kingston	3,335	1.8	4,810	2.1	1,475	44.2
Tract 902 Port Gamble City	5,386	2.8	8,070	3.5	2,684	49.8
^{K4} Tract 903 Bangor Trident Base	4,410	2.3	7,253	3.1	2,843	64.5
Tract 904 Poulsbo	3,507	1.8	4,275	1.8	768	21.9
Tract 905 Poulsbo	5,611	3.0	7,168	3.1	1,557	27.7
Tract 906.01 Port Madison Reservation	4,516	2.4	5,301	2.3	785	17.4

Table 1.3 continued

Area	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<i>Kitsap County, continued</i>							
Tract 906.02	Port Madison Reservation	1,902	1.0	3,026	1.3	1,124	59.1
Tract 907	Bainbridge Island	4,026	2.1	4,864	2.1	838	20.8
Tract 908	Bainbridge Island	3,037	1.6	4,065	1.8	1,028	33.8
Tract 909	Bainbridge Island	4,037	2.1	5,409	2.3	1,372	34.0
Tract 910	Bainbridge Island	4,746	2.5	5,970	2.6	1,224	25.8
Tract 911	Silverdale	3,660	1.9	4,260	1.8	600	16.4
Tract 912.01	Silverdale	2,839	1.5	3,611	1.6	772	27.2
^{K5} Tract 912.02	Silverdale	5,272	2.8	10,889	4.7	5,617	106.5
^{K6} Tract 913	Central Hood Canal Area	6,241	3.3	8,738	3.8	2,497	40.0
Tract 914	Bremerton	2,905	1.5	3,157	1.4	252	8.7
Tract 915	Bremerton	3,779	2.0	3,839	1.7	60	1.6
Tract 916	Bremerton	5,323	2.8	6,835	2.9	1,512	28.4
Tract 917	Bremerton	6,523	3.4	7,082	3.1	559	8.6
Tract 918	Bremerton	2,724	1.4	2,853	1.2	129	4.7
Tract 919	Tracyton	2,621	1.4	3,267	1.4	646	24.6
Tract 920	West of Bremerton	3,454	1.8	4,613	2.0	1,159	33.6
Tract 921	Gorst	3,513	1.9	4,896	2.1	1,383	39.4
Tract 922	Port Orchard	4,237	2.2	6,415	2.8	2,178	51.4
Tract 923	Port Orchard	4,761	2.5	5,218	2.2	457	9.6
Tract 924	Parkwood	6,125	3.2	6,363	2.7	238	3.9
Tract 925	Port Orchard/Parkwood	4,087	2.2	4,803	2.1	716	17.5
Tract 926	Manchester	4,551	2.4	5,542	2.4	991	21.8
Tract 927	Southworth	5,569	2.9	7,280	3.1	1,711	30.7
^{K7} Tract 928	Southeast corner	7,854	4.1	10,537	4.5	2,683	34.2
^{K8} Tract 929	Southeast corner	7,450	3.9	9,663	4.2	2,213	29.7
Mason		38,341	0.8	49,405	0.8	11,064	28.9
^{M1} BNA 9602	West	5,633	14.7	5,418	11.0	-215	-3.8
BNA 9603	North Canal	3,794	9.9	5,293	10.7	1,499	39.5
BNA 9604	Allyn-Grapeview	4,939	12.9	5,752	11.6	813	16.5
BNA 9605	South Canal	2,312	6.0	3,530	7.1	1,218	52.7
^{M2} BNA 9606	Shelton	5,217	13.6	8,656	17.5	3,439	65.9
BNA 9607	Shelton	1,620	4.2	1,585	3.2	-35	-2.2
BNA 9609	Shelton	3,708	9.7	4,130	8.4	422	11.4
BNA 9610	Shelton	3,327	8.7	4,256	8.6	929	27.9
BNA 9611	Oakland Bay	3,184	8.3	4,512	9.1	1,328	41.7
BNA 9612	Mason Lake	1,765	4.6	2,609	5.3	844	47.8
BNA 9613	South	2,228	5.8	2,934	5.9	706	31.7
BNA 9614	Skokomish Reservation	614	1.6	730	1.5	116	18.9
Pacific		18,882	0.4	20,984	0.4	2,102	11.1
BNA 9502	Raymond	4,590	24.3	4,492	21.4	-98	-2.1
BNA 9503	South Bend	3,555	18.8	3,950	18.8	395	11.1
^{P1} BNA 9504	East	3,514	18.6	3,715	17.7	201	5.7
BNA 9505	Long Beach	2,114	11.2	2,532	12.1	418	19.8
BNA 9506	Long Beach city	1,298	6.9	1,317	6.3	19	1.5
BNA 9507	Ocean Park	2,052	10.9	2,796	13.3	744	36.3
^{P2} BNA 9508	Ocean Park	1,759	9.3	2,182	10.4	423	24.0
Wahkiakum		3,327	0.1	3,824	0.1	497	14.9
BNA 9501		3,327	100.0	3,824	100.0	497	14.9

Data from U.S. Census tables P001 STF1 (1990) and P009 SF1 (2000)