

## **Section 5: Changing Educational Attainment**

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

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## Section 5

### Changing Educational Attainment

#### Introduction

Increasingly, education is the key to individual economic success. Frequently this means a college degree, or substantial technical training after high school. In the past, high school graduates could often enter a business and work up the hierarchy to a well-paid position with benefits by mid-career. That type of career path is increasingly uncommon. In 1999, annual earnings for persons with a college degree were nearly twice as high as earnings for persons with just a high school diploma.<sup>1</sup>

Not everyone needs to go to college. But that or technical training beyond high school is almost essential in the 21<sup>st</sup> century for a family-wage job with health and other benefits. This section examines educational attainment for two groups: persons between the ages of 16 and 19 who were not in high school, were not high school graduates and were not enrolled in school at the time of the census (a measure of dropouts); and those 25 years and over who received a bachelor or higher degree. The maps on pages 10 and 11 show variation by census tract (and by school district for number of dropouts) on these variables. Table 5.1 on page 12 provides data for the maps and discussion

For counties, a well-educated population is increasingly the key to economic success. Areas with a higher percent of college graduates tend to have better quality jobs and higher incomes. Businesses thinking of relocating from their current location often cite quality of life factors and a well-educated population as important assets for possible destinations.

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<sup>1</sup> Current Population Reports, P23-210, "The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Work-Life Earnings." Issued July 2002.

Unfortunately, many areas such as Washington's Olympic Peninsula are in a difficult situation. Their high schools may produce good quality graduates, but those who wish to earn a four-year college or higher degree must commute to other nearby counties or leave the area entirely to do so. As the population pyramids in Section 1 showed, this was the case in all area counties. Once these students graduate, they often leave to find better jobs and/or additional education in other areas. This leaves these counties with a lower proportion of college graduates and makes it more difficult to attract the very types of jobs that their students are seeking elsewhere.

Some adults do return to college to earn a degree or one higher than they already have. But, most change in an area's level of educational attainment comes about in two ways. First, persons in younger age groups that are generally better educated replace persons from older age groups with less education. Change will also occur if a larger number of well or poorly educated persons move into an area. The age pyramids also showed that most counties experienced in-migration of adults after 34 years of age. Many of these will have an education beyond high school as well as contacts outside of the area, which could be valuable in economic development efforts.

Educational statistics from the census do not reflect this complex process, but instead report on the situation at the time the census is taken. Even so, these can be valuable in assessing how an area has changed over time, and whether the situation is improving or stagnating.

### **Clallam County**

Since 1990, the percent of Clallam County's 16- to 19-year-olds who were high school dropouts declined by nearly four percentage points from 14.8% to 10.7% in 2000.

However, this rate continued to be higher than the state's rate of 7.0% in 2000. The number of dropouts at the county level declined slightly by 4.1% during the last decade. However, there were still 370 16- to 19-year-olds who were not in school and not high school graduates at the time of the census.

Most areas in the county experienced a declining dropout rate with the exception of the Crescent Lake and Sequim areas, which experienced increases. The dropout rate in the Crescent Lake area increased slightly from 4.8% to 5.7%, and the number of dropouts also increased by 66.7%. The Sequim area dropout rate nearly doubled, increasing from 8.9% in 1990 to 16.3% in 2000. The number of dropouts in this area also increased dramatically by an additional 59 teens.

The other areas within the county experienced declining dropout rates. The Forks area, however, was the only area in which the dropout rate, at 10.2%, dropped below the county's rate. The area east of Neah Bay experienced the greatest decrease, dropping 16 percentage points to 16.3% in 2000.

The percent of persons 25 and over with a college degree in Clallam County increased from 16.1% to 20.8% in 2000, still below the state's rate of 27.7%. The number of college graduates increased by 51.6% during those ten years. At the sub-county level, the areas of Neah Bay, east of Neah Bay, and Forks all experienced decreases in the percent of college graduates at 10.4%, 9.1%, and 11.0% in 2000, respectively. In addition, the number of persons in this category also decreased in these three areas by as much as 23.7%. In contrast, the Crescent Lake, Port Angeles, and Sequim areas all experienced increases in the percent of college graduates, ranging from 19.2% (the Port Angeles area) to 29.5% (the Sequim area, and the highest in the county) in 2000.

## **Grays Harbor County**

Grays Harbor experienced a declining rate in the percent of 16- to 19-year-olds who were high school dropouts, from 16.5% in 1990 to 10.2% in 2000. In addition, the number of students dropping out of high school decreased by 152 teens. Despite these decreases, the county's rate continues to be above the state's rate of 7% for 2000.

The dropout rates at the sub-county level varied widely in 2000, from 0% in the Central Park area to 24.8% in the North Beach/Ocean Shores area. This area also saw the number of dropouts increase by 45 teens over the decade. The percent of dropouts in the Hoquiam area increased slightly in two of the three census tracts during the last ten years. However, one section of Hoquiam experienced one of the largest decreases on the peninsula, dropping from 25.9% in 1990 to 9.2% in 2000, a number below the county's rate. Dropout rates in the Aberdeen area both increased and decreased, depending on the census tract, and, in 2000, ranged from 7.5% to 17.2%.

Of all the counties on the Olympic Peninsula, Grays Harbor had the lowest percent of college graduates in 2000. Despite a slight increase from 11% to 12.7% in 2000, the county's rate continued to be well below the state's rate of 27.7%.

At the sub-county level there was a wide disparity between the areas with high and low rates of college graduates. Nearly all sections in the Aberdeen area had rates in 2000 between 7.1% and 8%. The exception was one area with a rate of 26%, an increase of 4 percentage points since 1990. Rates within the Hoquiam area also reflected a large disparity, ranging from 5.7% (the lowest in the county) to 15.7%. The greatest increase in the number of persons with a college degree occurred in the Southeast/Oakville area.

## **Jefferson County**

Due to a decreasing high school dropout rate of 14% to 7.9% in 2000, Jefferson County had one of the lowest dropout rates on the Olympic Peninsula. However, it continued to be slightly above the state's rate of 7%.

Dropout rates varied widely throughout the different sub-county areas. The Port Ludlow area had no dropouts for 2000, a dramatic decrease of 25 percentage points since 1990. In contrast, the highest dropout rates for 2000 occurred in the Discovery Bay area, at 18.1%, a large increase of 16 percentage points. The Discovery Bay area was also the only area within the county in which the number of dropouts in 2000 increased—by 40 teens. The West End area had the most dramatic decrease in dropouts over the past decade, decreasing nearly 50 percentage points, from 60% in 1990 to 10.8% in 2000. The number of students dropping out in this area also decreased over the decade by 23 teens.

In Jefferson County, the proportion of persons age 25 and over with a bachelors degree or higher was the highest on the Olympic Peninsula for 2000, at 28.4%. This was an increase of seven percentage points since 1990, and was slightly above the state's rate at 27.7%. The number of persons in this category increased substantially, by 74.4%.

A wide disparity existed in the county in the distribution of persons with a college degree, with rates ranging from a low of 6.1% to a high of 33.6% in 2000. The West End area's rate dropped from 14.7% to 6.1%, well below the county's rate. In addition, the West End area was the only area in the county to experience a decrease in the number of college graduates, decreasing by 61.7% since 1990. The Quilcene Bay and Marrowstone Island areas also had rates lower than the county's average, at 17.6% and 17.4%, respectively.

In contrast the highest rates of persons with a college degree occurred in the Port Ludlow, Discovery Bay, and Port Townsend areas, with rates ranging from 30.1% to 33.6%. The Discovery Bay area's rate, at 33.6%, was the highest in the county and was a 13% age point increase from 1990. In addition, the number of persons in this area with a college degree increased notably over the last decade.

### **Kitsap County**

Kitsap County had the lowest high school dropout rate for 16- to 19-year-olds on the Olympic Peninsula in 2000, decreasing from 9.4% in 1990 to 7.4% in 2000, slightly above the state's rate of 7%. However, because of the increasing number of teens, the number of dropouts increased slightly by 2.8%.

At the sub-county level the dropout rates ranged from 0% to 32%. In Bremerton, rates varied greatly. In one Bremerton census tract, the rate decreased from 12.9% to 0%. However, Bremerton also had the highest dropout rate at 32.7%. This same area also saw a large increase in the number of dropouts since 1990, with an additional 54 teens in this category.

In one census tract on the Port Madison Reservation area, the rate increased from 6.4% to 17.0%, adding 44 teens. However, the rate decreased notably in the other census tract. A section of Silverdale also experienced an increase with the rate growing from 5% to 12.9%, adding 27 teen dropouts. Bainbridge Island had dropout rates well below the county's rate, ranging from 0% to 3.5% in 2000.

The percent of persons with a bachelors degree or higher in Kitsap County increased from 19.8% in 1990 to 25.3% in 2000, slightly below the state's rate of 27.7%. At the sub-county level a wide disparity existed between different areas. Bainbridge

Island had the highest rates of persons with a college degree for 2000, with rates ranging from 55.2% to 69.9%, well above the county's average. In contrast, most sections of Bremerton had rates well below the county's average, ranging from 6.1% to 24.9%. The areas west of Bremerton and Gorst experienced a dramatic increase in both the percent and number of persons with a college education, with the percent of persons in this category increasing from 9.6% to 16.4% west of Bremerton, and from 10% to 21.8% in the Gorst area.

### **Mason County**

The high school dropout rate for Mason County declined during the last decade from 21.2% to 15.3% in 2000. Even so, Mason County had the highest dropout rate in 2000 on the Olympic Peninsula, well above the state's rate of 7% and the number of teen dropouts increased by 27 because the number of teens grew overall. At the sub-county level, rates in 2000 ranged from 3% to 34.4%. The most dramatic decrease in the rate of dropouts occurred in the western area of the county, with a 27 percentage point decline to 16.4%. In this area, the number of dropouts also decreased by 67 teens. The Shelton area experienced a large increase in the dropout rate, with rates ranging from 8.7% to 34.4%. In addition, the number of dropouts increased in all areas of Shelton with an overall increase of 36 teens.

The percent of persons with a bachelors degree or higher in Mason County increased by two percentage points to 15.6% in 2000, well below the state's rate of 27.7%. The Shelton area had both the highest and the lowest rates in this category for 2000, ranging from 7.1% to 22.2%. Most sections in the Shelton area experienced increases in the number of college graduates, with increases as high as 111.1%. However,

the number of college graduates dropped in one section of Shelton by 62% since 1990. The percent of college graduates in the Allyn-Grapeview area increased from 11.1% in 1990 to 20.2% in 2000, well above the county's average. On the other hand, on the Skokomish Reservation the percent of adults with a college degree decreased by nearly 4 percentage points to 12.2%.

### **Pacific County**

The percent of students dropping out of high school decreased from 16.9% in 1990 to 11.1% in 2000, but remained well above the state's average of 7%. The number of students dropping out also decreased by 40 teens at the county level over the last decade.

A great disparity existed at the sub-county level, with dropout rates ranging from 0% to 34.9% in 2000. Only the eastern area of the county and a section of the Ocean Park area had rates that were below the county's rate for 2000, at 4.7% and 0%, respectively. Another section of the Ocean Park area also had the highest dropout rate in the county for 2000, at 34.9%, a slight increase from 1990.

The percent of persons with a bachelors degree or higher in Pacific County increased by four percentage points from 11.3% to 15.2% in 2000. Despite this increase, the percent of persons in this category continued to be well below the state's rate of 27.7%. The number of persons with a college degree also increased at the county level during the past decade by 55.4%.

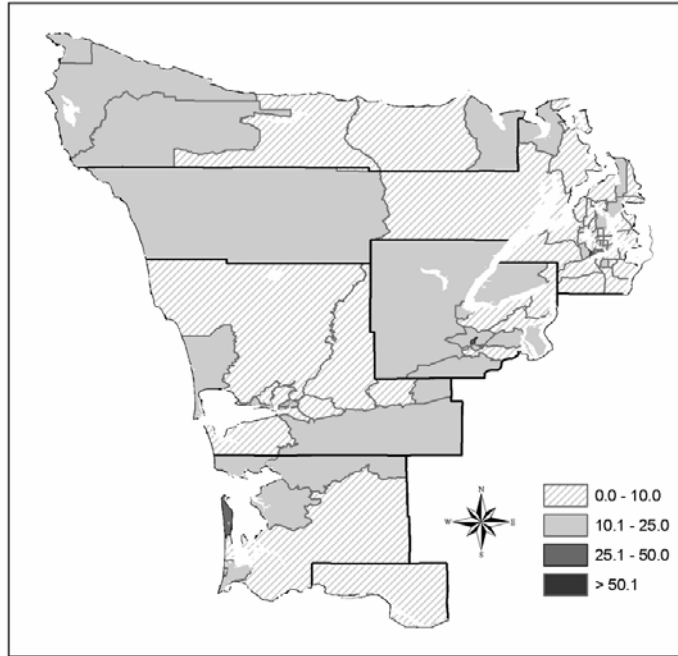
All areas in the county experienced an increase in the percent of college graduates during the past ten years. Rates for areas in the county for 2000 ranged between 11.4% to 17.7%. The Raymond and South Bend areas were the only two areas with rates below the

county's rate for 2000, at 11.4% and 14.6%, respectively. The greatest increase occurred in an area of Ocean Park, where the rate increased from 7.7% in 1990 to 17.1% in 2000. The Ocean Park area also experienced the greatest increase in the number of college graduates, increasing by as much as 184.4% since 1990.

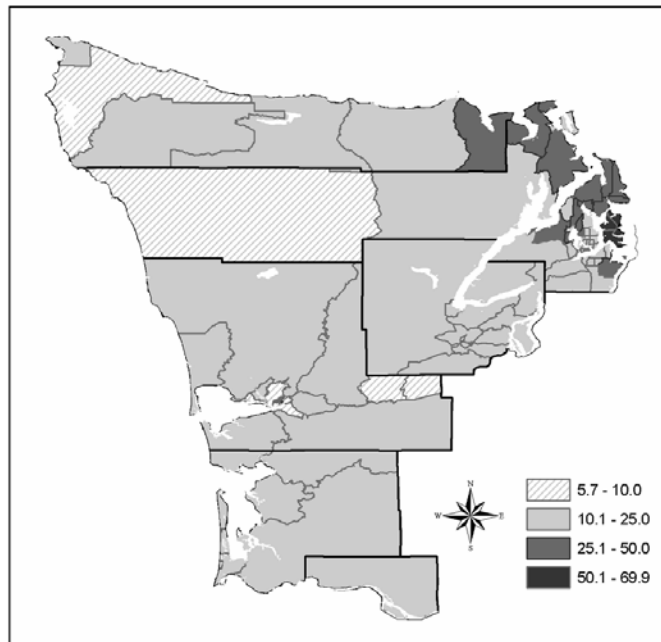
### **Wahkiakum County**

The percent of high school dropouts decreased since 1990 from 13.9% to 8.4% in 2000, just slightly above the state's rate of 7%. The number of dropouts decreased by 32%. The percent of persons with a bachelors degree or higher increased four percentage points to 14.8% in 2000. Despite this increase, the county's rate continued to be well below the state's rate of 27.7%. The number of persons with a college degree increased by 67.8% since 1990.

### Percent of High School Dropouts: 2000



### Percent of Persons with Bachelor Degree or Higher: 2000



Number Dropped out of High School  
by School District: 2000

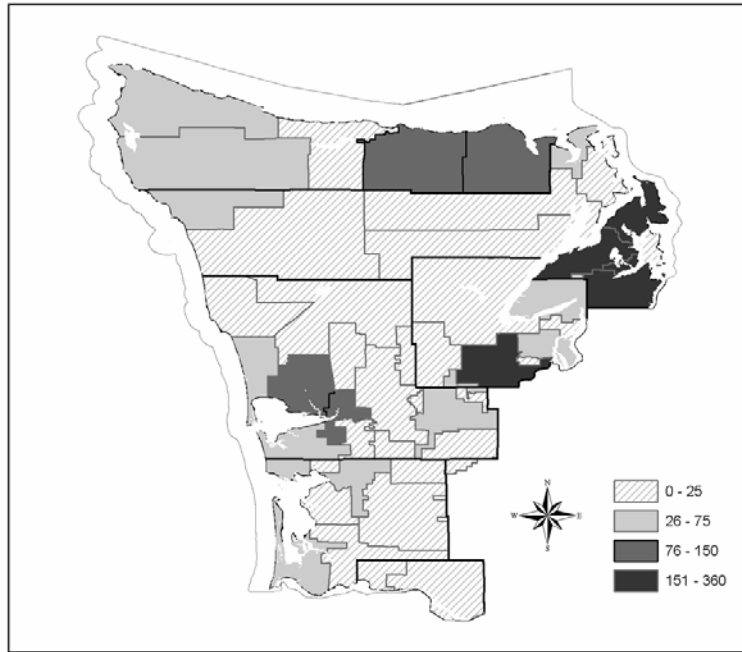


Table 5.1. Educational Attainment

Area	Bachelor Degree or Higher						Dropped out of High School					
	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000		1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Washington</b>	<b>716,969</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1,061,425</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>344,456</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>27,335</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>23,342</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-3,993</b>	<b>-14.6</b>
<b>Clallam</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>9490</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
BNA 9801	85	13.7	75	10.4	-10	-11.8	12	16.7	11	12.4	-1	-8.3
BNA 9802	152	12.8	116	9.1	-36	-23.7	10	32.3	43	16.3	33	330.0
C1 BNA 9803	471	11.7	448	11.0	-23	-4.9	67	16.8	51	10.2	-16	-23.9
BNA 9806	195	11.7	494	22.9	299	153.3	6	4.8	10	5.7	4	66.7
C2 BNA 9807	3,590	15.9	5004	19.2	1,414	39.4	259	16.0	164	8.8	-95	-36.7
C3 BNA 9819	1,768	20.2	3353	29.5	1,585	89.6	32	8.9	91	16.3	59	184.4
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>-152</b>	<b>-27.5</b>
G1 Tract 1	219	7.4	327	11.1	108	49.3	83	31.0	27	8.1	-56	-67.5
Tract 2	470	14.3	819	17.9	349	74.3	18	10.2	63	24.8	45	250.0
Tract 4	559	13.7	718	17.3	159	28.4	40	11.6	25	5.8	-15	-37.5
Tract 5	241	6.6	366	9.3	125	51.9	73	22.1	4	1.0	-69	-94.5
Tract 6	143	7.7	219	10.0	76	53.1	40	24.2	21	13.7	-19	-47.5
Tract 7	140	6.3	269	10.3	129	92.1	31	14.5	27	10.5	-4	-12.9
Tract 8	401	14.6	477	16.7	76	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tract 9	298	8.2	296	8.0	-2	-0.7	38	12.5	23	7.5	-15	-39.5
Tract 10	270	12.2	153	7.1	-117	-43.3	38	18.2	29	12.3	-9	-23.7
Tract 11	672	22.0	753	26.0	81	12.1	23	11.3	30	13.1	7	30.4
Tract 12	221	7.9	191	7.1	-30	-13.6	35	13.7	54	17.2	19	54.3
Tract 13	180	7.2	142	5.7	-38	-21.1	62	25.9	22	9.2	-40	-64.5
Tract 14	192	13.9	223	15.7	31	16.1	6	5.1	10	9.7	4	66.7
Tract 15	303	11.8	256	10.0	-47	-15.5	31	16.0	53	19.3	22	71.0
Tract 16	279	9.7	437	12.9	158	56.6	35	21.2	13	7.0	-22	-62.9
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>5549</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-23.5</b>
BNA 9501	60	14.7	23	6.1	-37	-61.7	27	60.0	4	10.8	-23	-85.2
J1 BNA 9502	169	9.2	375	17.6	206	121.9	7	8.0	6	4.5	-1	-14.3
BNA 9503	606	24.7	1167	30.1	561	92.6	23	25.0	0	0.0	-23	-100.0
BNA 9504	360	17.5	443	17.4	83	23.1	11	8.9	6	2.9	-5	-45.5
BNA 9505	569	20.6	1433	33.6	864	151.8	3	2.1	43	18.1	40	1333.3
J2 BNA 9506	1,417	28.0	2108	33.1	691	48.8	44	13.1	29	8.7	-15	-34.1
<b>Kitsap</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>37667</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Tract 801.01	176	14.2	405	24.9	229	130.1	5	3.8	17	13.0	12	240.0
Tract 801.02	209	8.9	317	11.5	108	51.7	8	4.3	34	17.6	26	325.0
Tract 802	218	10.0	267	12.1	49	22.5	24	12.9	0	0.0	-24	-100.0
Tract 803	361	14.6	296	15.5	-65	-18.0	45	23.6	16	13.4	-29	-64.4
Tract 804	516	19.7	526	21.1	10	1.9	32	26.0	25	14.0	-7	-21.9
K1 Tract 805	157	9.7	175	10.7	18	11.5	27	15.3	29	18.5	2	7.4
Tract 806	350	11.2	406	13.3	56	16.0	46	24.2	23	9.6	-23	-50.0
Tract 807	499	22.4	565	24.3	66	13.2	15	15.0	25	14.5	10	66.7
Tract 808.98	103	8.8	68	6.1	-35	-34.0	0	0.0	5	5.1	5	100.0
Tract 809.98	258	11.1	510	17.9	252	97.7	10	6.5	31	14.6	21	210.0
Tract 810	120	4.8	266	9.7	146	121.7	35	19.0	89	32.7	54	154.3
K2 Tract 811	465	11.5	553	15.2	88	18.9	81	27.2	55	13.7	-26	-32.1
K3 Tract 814	163	21.0	105	20.3	-58	-35.6	62	9.9	21	5.7	-41	-66.1
Tract 901.01	452	21.0	950	29.2	498	110.2	20	16.4	35	13.2	15	75.0
Tract 901.02	519	23.9	905	27.6	386	74.4	24	15.8	13	5.2	-11	-45.8
Tract 902	908	25.7	1728	32.2	820	90.3	16	6.6	4	1.0	-12	-75.0
K4 Tract 903	190	11.1	432	11.9	242	127.4	10	3.5	12	3.6	2	20.0
Tract 904	441	20.0	728	25.4	287	65.1	16	6.5	11	4.0	-5	-31.3
Tract 905	763	20.5	1453	29.6	690	90.4	32	13.6	20	5.4	-12	-37.5
Tract 906.01	770	26.0	1168	32.0	398	51.7	14	6.4	58	17.0	44	314.3

Table 5.1 continued

Area	Bachelor Degree or Higher						Dropped out of High School						
	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000		1990		2000		Change 1990-2000		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<i>Kitsap County, continued</i>													
Tract 906.02	Port Madison Reservation	350	28.5	635	31.9	285	81.4	12	18.8	11	5.6	-1	-8.3
Tract 907	Bainbridge Island	1,308	47.7	2021	59.7	713	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tract 908	Bainbridge Island	967	46.8	1870	69.9	903	93.4	0	0.0	6	2.1	6	100.0
Tract 909	Bainbridge Island	1,308	42.8	2218	55.2	910	69.6	6	3.8	9	3.5	3	50.0
Tract 910	Bainbridge Island	1,721	53.1	2403	58.7	682	39.6	9	4.3	10	3.4	1	11.1
Tract 911	Silverdale	519	22.0	704	24.6	185	35.6	7	5.0	34	12.9	27	385.7
Tract 912.01	Silverdale	335	20.1	512	23.0	177	52.8	17	13.8	8	3.5	-9	-52.9
<sup>K5</sup> Tract 912.02	Silverdale	880	27.9	2064	31.9	1,184	134.5	15	4.5	48	7.3	33	220.0
<sup>K6</sup> Tract 913	Central Hood Canal Area	882	22.7	1731	30.2	849	96.3	25	5.9	20	3.6	-5	-20.0
Tract 914	Bremerton	496	24.6	587	26.7	91	18.3	0	0.0	13	8.0	13	100.0
Tract 915	Bremerton	570	26.5	727	30.4	157	27.5	4	1.4	5	2.2	1	25.0
Tract 916	Bremerton	575	19.3	747	18.3	172	29.9	14	4.2	9	2.3	-5	-35.7
Tract 917	Bremerton	657	17.2	887	19.7	230	35.0	57	12.1	16	3.2	-41	-71.9
Tract 918	Bremerton	330	18.1	454	23.4	124	37.6	17	12.5	7	5.3	-10	-58.8
Tract 919	Tracyton	331	19.7	512	24.3	181	54.7	25	19.4	18	7.8	-7	-28.0
Tract 920	West of Bremerton	201	9.6	502	16.4	301	149.8	6	2.9	14	5.1	8	133.3
Tract 921	Gorst	236	10.0	727	21.8	491	208.1	19	11.1	7	2.9	-12	-63.2
Tract 922	Port Orchard	349	13.2	579	14.4	230	65.9	32	12.5	23	8.5	-9	-28.1
Tract 923	Port Orchard	268	9.4	358	11.1	90	33.6	42	15.1	55	16.1	13	31.0
Tract 924	Parkwood	596	16.5	607	15.5	11	1.8	12	3.4	24	6.8	12	100.0
Tract 925	Port Orchard/Parkwood	401	14.8	568	17.5	167	41.6	43	19.5	27	9.9	-16	-37.2
Tract 926	Manchester	484	16.9	814	22.5	330	68.2	13	6.6	18	5.1	5	38.5
Tract 927	Southworth	657	18.6	1300	26.9	643	97.9	14	4.0	13	2.8	-1	-7.1
<sup>K7</sup> Tract 928	Southeast corner	654	13.5	1291	19.0	637	97.4	43	9.0	24	3.5	-19	-44.2
<sup>K8</sup> Tract 929	Southeast corner	499	11.1	1026	16.5	527	105.6	15	3.6	54	9.4	39	260.0
<b>Mason</b>		<b>3,532</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>5281</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<sup>M1</sup> BNA 9602	West	369	9.1	578	14.5	209	56.6	111	43.5	44	16.4	-67	-60.4
BNA 9603	North Canal	487	18.8	463	13.0	-24	-4.9	13	8.3	56	19.3	43	330.8
BNA 9604	Allyn-Grapeview	366	11.1	814	20.2	448	122.4	113	33.9	10	3.0	-103	-91.2
BNA 9605	South Canal	312	18.8	474	17.9	162	51.9	9	10.5	11	7.1	2	22.2
<sup>M2</sup> BNA 9606	Shelton	448	13.0	731	12.8	283	63.2	26	12.7	118	20.8	92	353.8
BNA 9607	Shelton	187	18.0	71	7.1	-116	-62.0	21	19.3	31	34.4	10	47.6
BNA 9609	Shelton	224	10.4	356	14.9	132	58.9	19	12.8	36	14.5	17	89.5
BNA 9610	Shelton	314	14.2	663	22.2	349	111.1	12	6.8	21	8.7	9	75.0
BNA 9611	Oakland Bay	364	15.6	494	15.0	130	35.7	11	11.2	48	24.5	37	336.4
BNA 9612	Mason Lake	209	16.5	243	12.9	34	16.3	24	17.0	11	9.0	-13	-54.2
BNA 9613	South	193	12.8	343	17.1	150	77.7	21	21.2	23	12.8	2	9.5
BNA 9614	Skokomish Reservation	59	16.0	51	12.2	-8	-13.6	11	28.2	9	20.0	-2	-18.2
<b>Pacific</b>		<b>1,496</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2325</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-26.1</b>
BNA 9502	Raymond	242	8.3	348	11.4	106	43.8	64	26.4	34	12.5	-30	-46.9
BNA 9503	South Bend	306	12.9	401	14.6	95	31.0	3	1.6	23	14.5	20	666.7
<sup>P1</sup> BNA 9504	East	313	12.7	415	16.0	102	32.6	37	15.9	12	4.7	-25	-67.6
BNA 9505	Long Beach	236	15.9	306	16.2	70	29.7	8	8.9	20	15.6	12	150.0
BNA 9506	Long Beach city	100	9.9	157	15.7	57	57.0	7	18.4	9	15.5	2	28.6
BNA 9507	Ocean Park	190	12.2	388	17.7	198	104.2	17	29.3	0	0.0	-17	-100.0
<sup>P2</sup> BNA 9508	Ocean Park	109	7.7	310	17.1	201	184.4	17	34.0	15	34.9	-2	-11.8
<b>Wahkiakum</b>		<b>239</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-32.0</b>
BNA 9501		239	10.4	401	14.8	162	67.8	25	13.9	17	8.4	-8	-32.0

Data from U.S. Census tables P057, P061 STF3 (1990) and P037, P038 SF3 (2000)

Table 5.2 Number and Percent of High School Dropouts by School District: 2000

School District	Dropped out of High School 2000	
	Number	Percent
Aberdeen	130	10.5
Bainbridge Island	25	2.3
Bremerton	360	13.5
Brinnon	4	7.3
Cape Flattery	55	15.5
Central Kitsap	170	4.3
Chimacum	10	2.4
Cosmopolis	10	10.0
Crescent	4	2.8
Elma	35	6.6
Grapeview	4	5.3
Hood Canal	25	17.9
Hoquiam	105	15.8
Mary M. Knight	10	9.5
McCleary	10	11.8
Montesano	25	5.1
Naselle-Grays	10	4.7
North Beach	50	21.3
North Kitsap	195	9.2
North Mason	70	11.1
North River	0	0.0
Oakville	10	8.0
Ocean Beach	50	14.1
Ocosta	30	13.0
Pioneer	55	14.9
Port Angeles	145	9.7
Port Townsend	65	12.3
Queets-Clearwater	4	40.0
Quilcene	4	5.0
Quillayute Valley	55	10.4
Quinault	4	3.5
Raymond	35	15.6
Satsop	0	0.0
Sequim	115	12.0
Shelton	235	18.0
South Bend	4	3.6
South Kitsap	245	6.8
Southside	15	12.0
Taholah	4	7.3
Wahkiakum	15	11.1
Willapa Valley	0	0.0
Wishkah Valley	10	13.3

Data from National Center for Education Statistics, table P38