

The Health of Jefferson County

2014 Community Health Assessment

Prepared by: Siri Kushner MPH, CPH

Presented: February 21, 2014

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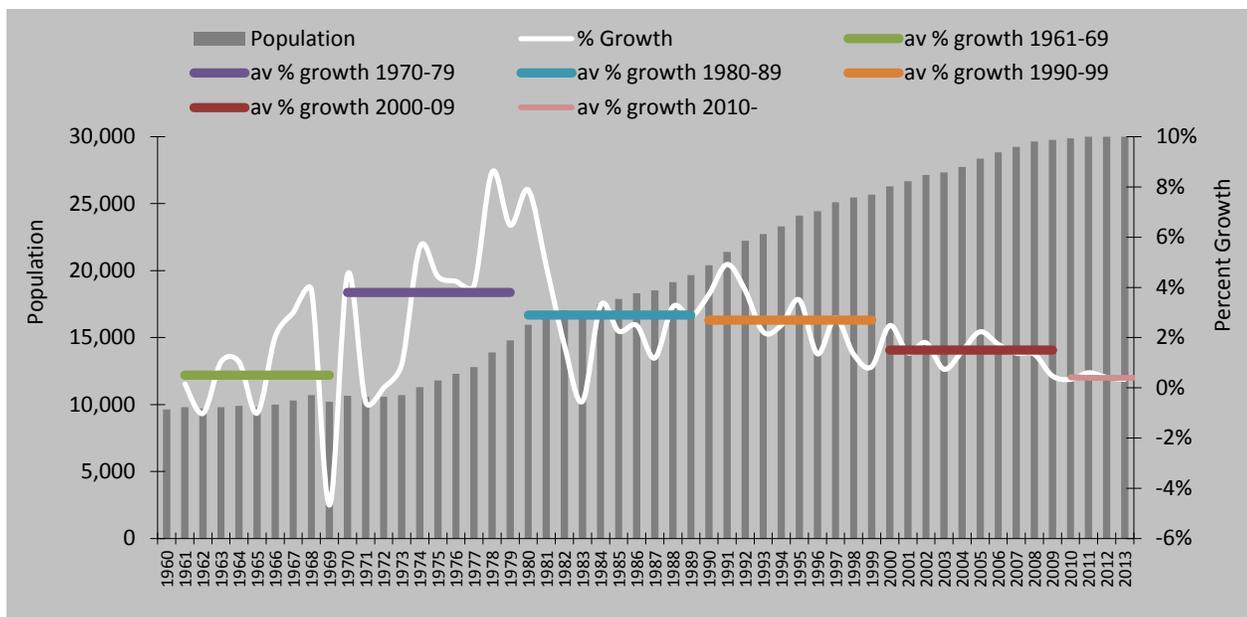
A.1. Total Population and Growth Rate

Jefferson County, 1960-2013

Census, Intercensal Estimates, and Postcensal Estimates of the Total Population

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

The population of Jefferson County was around 10,000 persons during the 1960's. Growth was highest in the 1970's, on average nearly 4% per year. In the 1980's through the mid-1990's, average growth was just over 2% and average growth dropped to 1.5% annually during the 2000's. From 2010 to 2013, average growth has been 0.5%.



Jefferson County	Year	Population	% Growth
	1960	9,639	
	1961	9,800	0.2%
	1962	9,700	-1.0%
	1963	9,800	1.0%
	1964	9,900	1.0%
	1965	9,800	-1.0%
	1966	10,000	2.0%
	1967	10,300	3.0%
	1968	10,700	3.9%
	1969	10,200	-4.7%
	1970	10,661	4.5%
	1971	10,600	-0.6%
	1972	10,600	0.0%
	1973	10,700	0.9%
	1974	11,300	5.6%
	1975	11,800	4.4%
	1976	12,300	4.2%
	1977	12,800	4.1%
	1978	13,900	8.6%
	1979	14,800	6.5%
	1980	15,965	7.9%
	1981	16,736	4.8%
	1982	17,017	1.7%
	1983	16,925	-0.5%
	1984	17,480	3.3%
	1985	17,873	2.3%
	1986	18,317	2.5%
	1987	18,533	1.2%
	1988	19,131	3.2%
	1989	19,673	2.8%
	1990	20,406	3.7%
	1991	21,408	4.9%
	1992	22,238	3.9%
	1993	22,732	2.2%
	1994	23,298	2.5%
	1995	24,112	3.5%
	1996	24,437	1.3%
	1997	25,116	2.8%
	1998	25,451	1.3%
	1999	25,664	0.8%
	2000	26,299	2.5%
	2001	26,665	1.4%
	2002	27,143	1.8%
	2003	27,343	0.7%
	2004	27,738	1.4%
	2005	28,356	2.2%
	2006	28,847	1.7%
	2007	29,244	1.4%
	2008	29,634	1.3%
	2009	29,773	0.5%
	2010	29,872	0.3%
	2011	30,050	0.6%
	2012	30,175	0.4%
	2013	30,275	0.3%

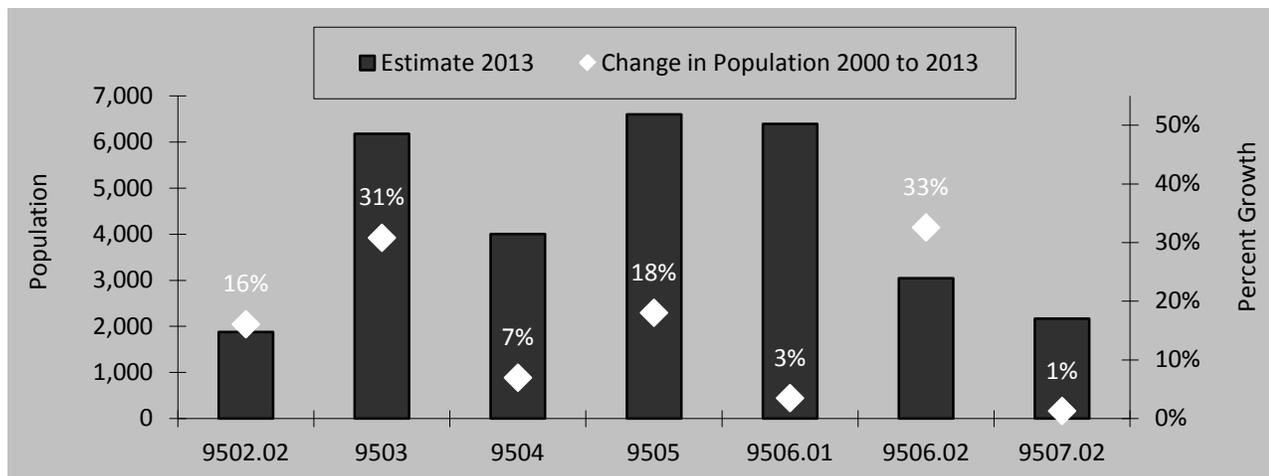
A.2. Population by Census Tract

Jefferson County, 2000, 2010 and 2013

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Small Area Estimate Program (SAEP)

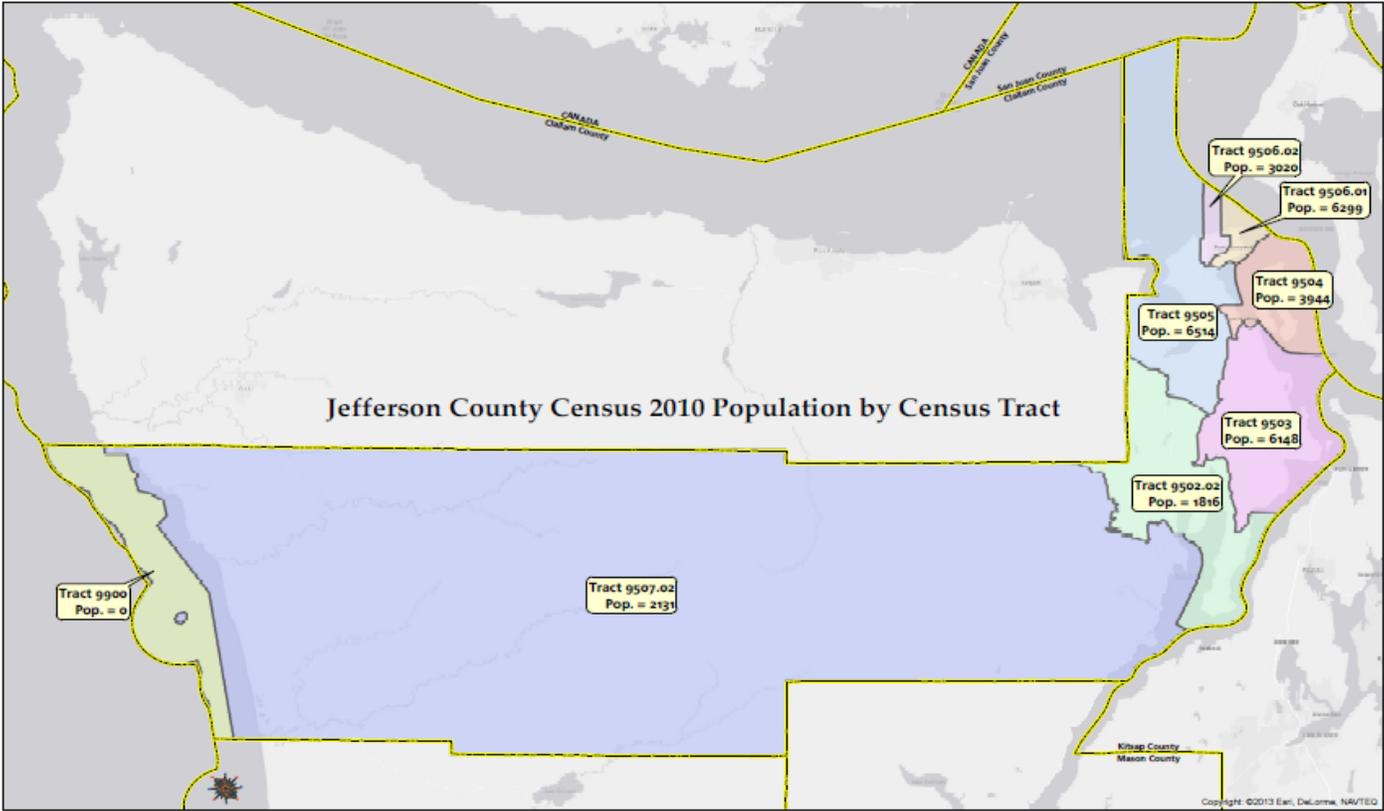
Note: Census Tracts were redrawn after the Census in 2010. The 2000 data below for the new 2010 census tracts were calculated using block group population from the 2000 census.

The total population of Jefferson County increased by about 4,000 persons between 2000 and 2013. Population growth was highest in two census tracts, 9506.02 (West Port Townsend) and 9503 (Chimacum, Beaver Valley, Port Ludlow). All tracts experienced some growth, although only 1% for 9507.02 (West End).



Jefferson County Population by Census Tract

Census Tract	Census Tract Area Description	Census 2000	Census 2010	Estimate 2013	Change in Population 2000 to 2013	% Change in Population 2000 to 2013
9502.02	Quilcene, North to Highway 101, East to Coyle/Center Roads	1,617	1,816	1,877	260	16%
9503	Chimacum, Beaver Valley, Pt Ludlow	4,725	6,148	6,181	1,456	31%
9504	Irondale-Port Hadlock East of Highway 19, Marrowstone & Indian Islands	3,744	3,944	4,005	261	7%
9505	Discovery Bay, Gardiner, South and Western Quimper Peninsula, West Irondale-Port Hadlock	5,594	6,514	6,603	1,009	18%
9506.01	East Port Townsend	6,178	6,299	6,394	216	3%
9506.02	West Port Townsend	2,296	3,020	3,044	748	33%
9507.02	West End	2,144	2,131	2,172	28	1%
		26,298	29,872	30,276	3,978	15%



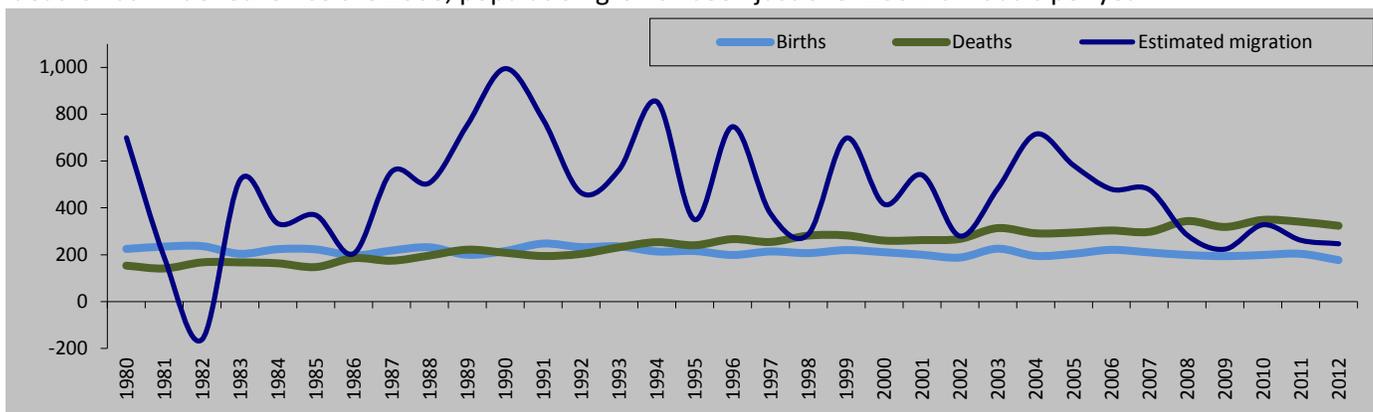
A.3. Components of Population Growth & Birth and Death Rates

Jefferson County 1980-2012

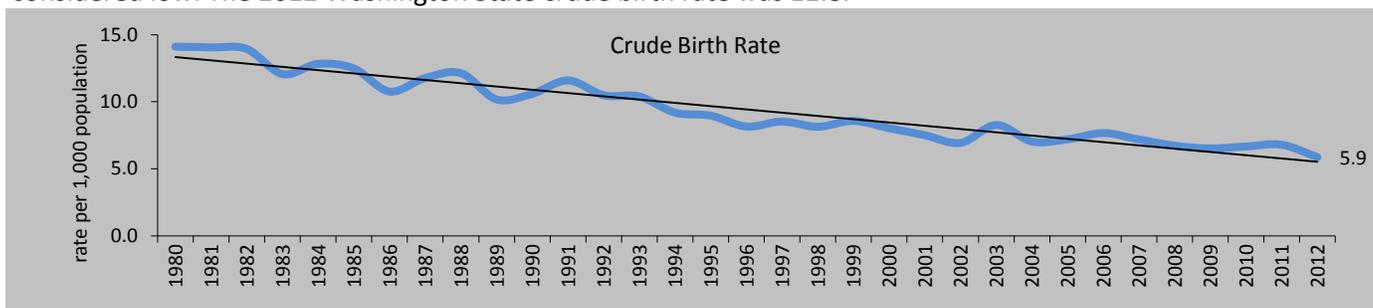
Source: Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health and Washington State Office of Financial Management

The components of population growth are births, deaths, and migration. Population increase results from births; population decrease results from deaths. Natural increase is the number of births in excess of the number of deaths. All population increase above natural increase is estimated migration.

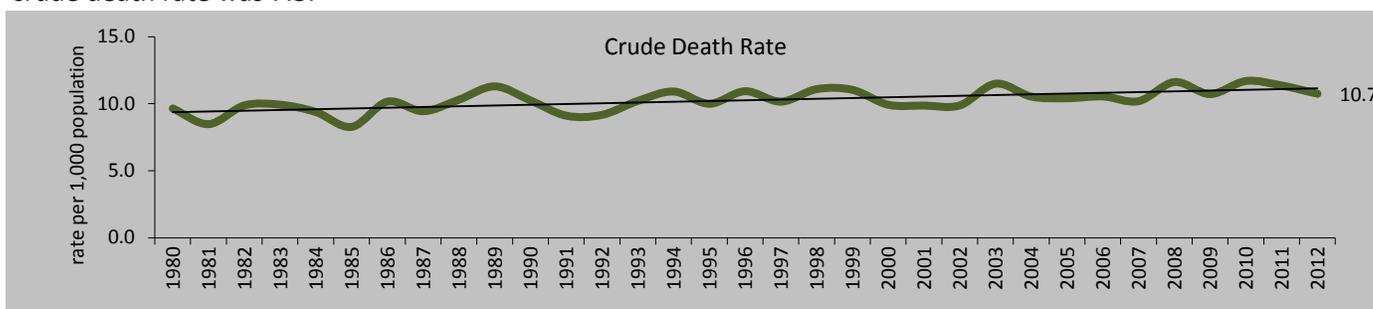
During the 1980's, Jefferson County growth was a combination of natural increase and migration. Since 1994, population growth has been exclusively due to in-migration and overtime, the gap between number of births and deaths has widened. Since the 2008, population growth been just over 100 individuals per year.



The Jefferson County crude birth rate has been decreasing since 1980. A crude birth rate between 10 and 20 is considered low. The 2012 Washington State crude birth rate was 12.8.



The Jefferson County crude death rate was highest in 2008. Crude death rate depends on the age and gender structure of a population - an older population will have a higher crude death rate. The 2012 Washington State crude death rate was 7.3.



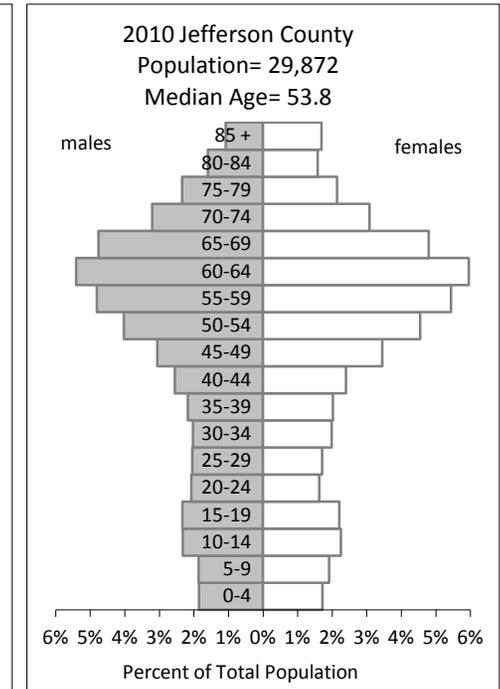
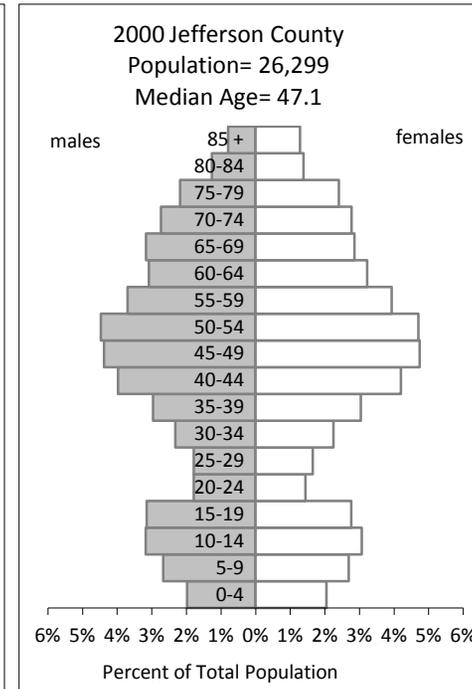
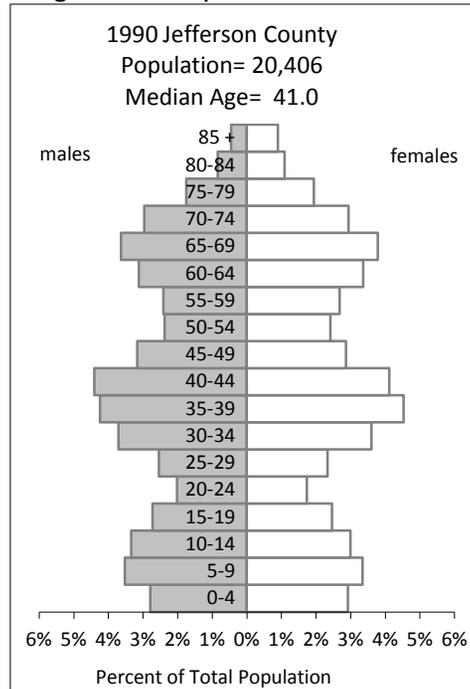
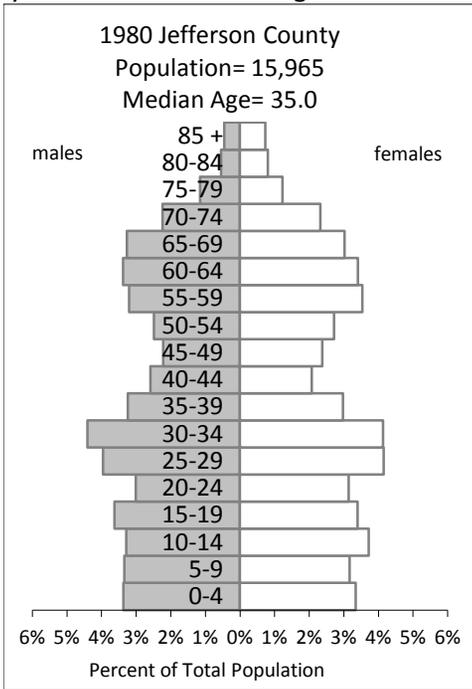
	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Estimated migration	Population	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
1980	225	154	71	700	15,965	14.1	9.6
1981	235	142	93	188	16,736	14.0	8.5
1982	237	168	69	-161	17,017	13.9	9.9
1983	204	168	36	519	16,925	12.1	9.9
1984	224	164	60	333	17,480	12.8	9.4
1985	223	148	75	369	17,873	12.5	8.3
1986	197	186	11	205	18,317	10.8	10.2
1987	218	175	43	555	18,533	11.8	9.4
1988	232	197	35	507	19,131	12.1	10.3
1989	200	222	-22	755	19,673	10.2	11.3
1990	216	209	7	995	20,406	10.6	10.2
1991	248	195	53	777	21,408	11.6	9.1
1992	233	204	29	465	22,238	10.5	9.2
1993	236	232	4	562	22,732	10.4	10.2
1994	214	254	-40	854	23,298	9.2	10.9
1995	216	241	-25	350	24,112	9.0	10.0
1996	199	267	-68	747	24,437	8.1	10.9
1997	214	255	-41	376	25,116	8.5	10.2
1998	207	282	-75	288	25,451	8.1	11.1
1999	220	283	-63	698	25,664	8.6	11.0
2000	211	261	-50	416	26,299	8.0	9.9
2001	200	263	-63	541	26,665	7.5	9.9
2002	188	268	-80	280	27,143	6.9	9.9
2003	226	314	-88	483	27,343	8.3	11.5
2004	195	292	-97	715	27,738	7.0	10.5
2005	204	295	-91	582	28,356	7.2	10.4
2006	221	304	-83	480	28,847	7.7	10.5
2007	210	298	-88	478	29,244	7.2	10.2
2008	199	344	-145	284	29,634	6.7	11.6
2009	194	319	-125	224	29,773	6.5	10.7
2010	199	349	-150	328	29,872	6.7	11.7
2011	204	341	-137	262	30,050	6.8	11.3
2012	177	324	-147	247	30,175	5.9	10.7
2013					30,275		

A.4. Population by Gender and Age Groups

Jefferson County: 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010

Source: US Census and Washington State Office of Financial Management

From 1980 to 2010, the shape of the Jefferson County population has changed dramatically - more older, fewer younger residents. Median age has increased 19 years. The 2010 Washington State median age was 37.2 years.



Age Grp	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	538	533	-3.4%	3.3%
5-9	534	505	-3.3%	3.2%
10-14	525	593	-3.3%	3.7%
15-19	579	542	-3.6%	3.4%
20-24	480	501	-3.0%	3.1%
25-29	632	662	-4.0%	4.1%
30-34	704	659	-4.4%	4.1%
35-39	517	475	-3.2%	3.0%
40-44	413	331	-2.6%	2.1%
45-49	354	380	-2.2%	2.4%
50-54	397	433	-2.5%	2.7%
55-59	512	564	-3.2%	3.5%
60-64	540	544	-3.4%	3.4%
65-69	522	482	-3.3%	3.0%
70-74	357	371	-2.2%	2.3%
75-79	184	196	-1.2%	1.2%
80-84	87	129	-0.5%	0.8%
85 +	73	117	-0.5%	0.7%
	7,948	8,017		

Age Group	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	570	596	-2.8%	2.9%
5-9	719	682	-3.5%	3.3%
10-14	682	611	-3.3%	3.0%
15-19	557	501	-2.7%	2.5%
20-24	412	353	-2.0%	1.7%
25-29	518	476	-2.5%	2.3%
30-34	757	734	-3.7%	3.6%
35-39	866	924	-4.2%	4.5%
40-44	899	840	-4.4%	4.1%
45-49	647	585	-3.2%	2.9%
50-54	485	492	-2.4%	2.4%
55-59	493	547	-2.4%	2.7%
60-64	637	686	-3.1%	3.4%
65-69	741	772	-3.6%	3.8%
70-74	605	599	-3.0%	2.9%
75-79	358	394	-1.8%	1.9%
80-84	171	223	-0.8%	1.1%
85 +	92	182	-0.5%	0.9%
	10,209	10,197		

Age Group	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	522	537	-2.0%	2.0%
5-9	703	706	-2.7%	2.7%
10-14	834	806	-3.2%	3.1%
15-19	828	727	-3.1%	2.8%
20-24	471	378	-1.8%	1.4%
25-29	470	433	-1.8%	1.6%
30-34	610	590	-2.3%	2.2%
35-39	779	798	-3.0%	3.0%
40-44	1,045	1,104	-4.0%	4.2%
45-49	1,153	1,245	-4.4%	4.7%
50-54	1,175	1,237	-4.5%	4.7%
55-59	974	1,034	-3.7%	3.9%
60-64	812	847	-3.1%	3.2%
65-69	832	750	-3.2%	2.9%
70-74	720	730	-2.7%	2.8%
75-79	573	632	-2.2%	2.4%
80-84	333	365	-1.3%	1.4%
85 +	208	338	-0.8%	1.3%
	13,042	13,257		

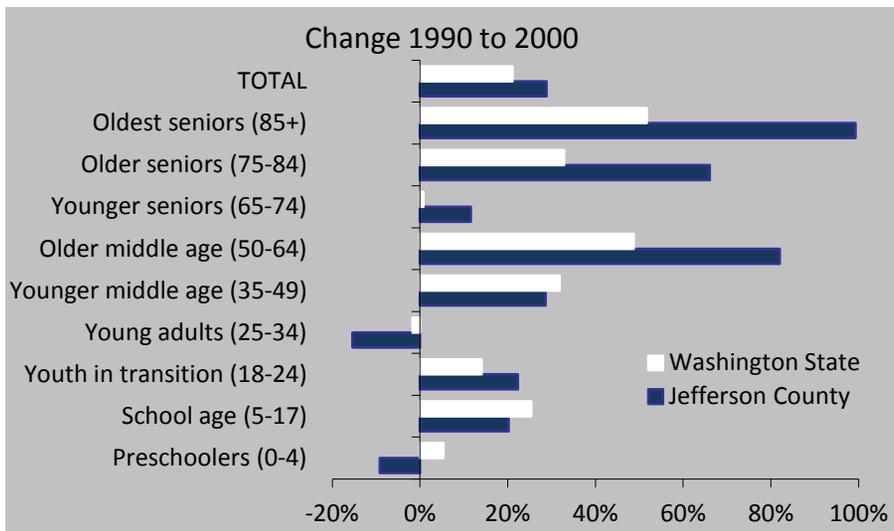
Age Group	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	554	514	-1.9%	1.7%
5-9	556	571	-1.9%	1.9%
10-14	694	673	-2.3%	2.3%
15-19	696	658	-2.3%	2.2%
20-24	619	486	-2.1%	1.6%
25-29	611	510	-2.0%	1.7%
30-34	605	592	-2.0%	2.0%
35-39	649	604	-2.2%	2.0%
40-44	763	715	-2.6%	2.4%
45-49	913	1,029	-3.1%	3.4%
50-54	1,204	1,357	-4.0%	4.5%
55-59	1,438	1,625	-4.8%	5.4%
60-64	1,616	1,778	-5.4%	6.0%
65-69	1,422	1,430	-4.8%	4.8%
70-74	959	919	-3.2%	3.1%
75-79	700	638	-2.3%	2.1%
80-84	477	471	-1.6%	1.6%
85 +	322	504	-1.1%	1.7%
	14,798	15,074		

A.5. Population Change by Age Group

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1990, 2000, 2010

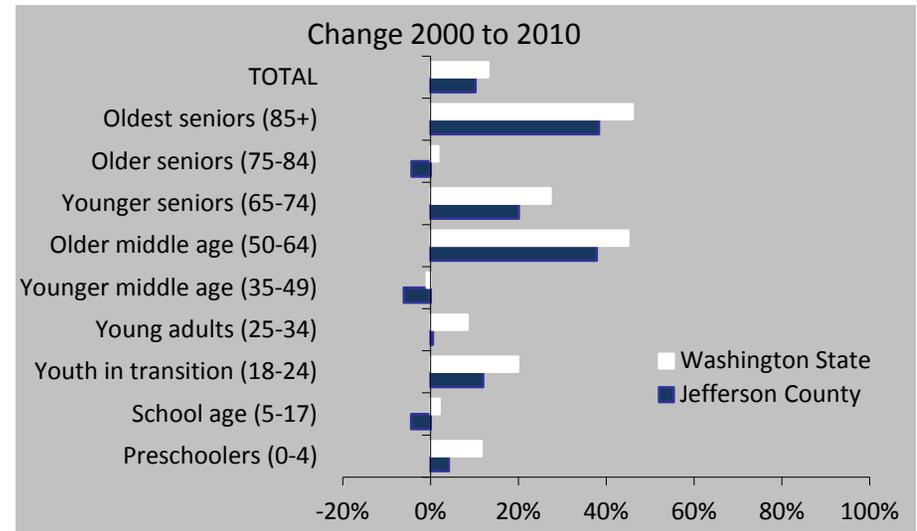
Source: US Census and Washington State Office of Financial Management

Between 1990 and 2000, the Jefferson County population groups age 85+, 75-84 and 50-64 experienced dramatic population increases compared to other age groups and Washington State. The Jefferson populations age 25-34 and 0-4 experienced a percent decrease. Between 2000 and 2010, again the Jefferson County and Washington State populations age 85+ and 50-64 experienced the highest percent increase, however the Jefferson increase was lower than the State. The Jefferson populations age 75-84, 35-49 and 5-17 experienced a percent decrease. Total population change for Jefferson County dropped from nearly 30% from 1990 to 2000 to 10% from 2000 to 2010.



Percent change 1990 to 2000

Age group	Jefferson County	Washington State
Preschoolers (0-4)	-9.2%	5.3%
School age (5-17)	20.2%	25.3%
Youth in transition (18-24)	22.3%	14.0%
Young adults (25-34)	-15.4%	-1.7%
Younger middle age (35-49)	28.6%	31.8%
Older middle age (50-64)	82.0%	48.7%
Younger seniors (65-74)	11.6%	0.8%
Older seniors (75-84)	66.1%	32.8%
Oldest seniors (85+)	99.3%	51.7%
TOTAL	28.9%	21.1%



Percent change 2000 to 2010

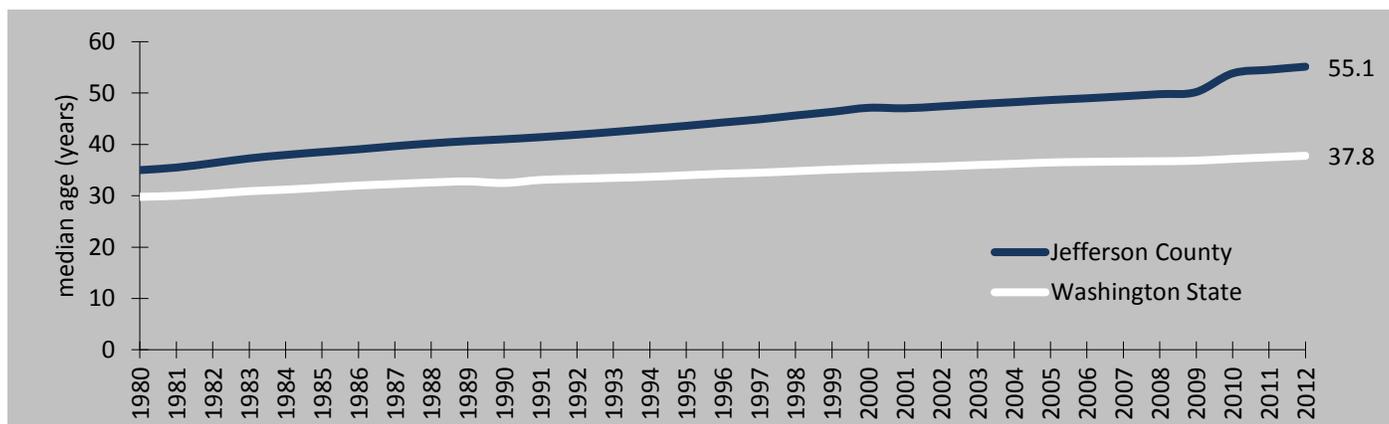
Age group	Jefferson County	Washington State
Preschoolers (0-4)	4.1%	11.6%
School age (5-17)	-4.4%	2.0%
Youth in transition (18-24)	12.0%	19.9%
Young adults (25-34)	0.5%	8.4%
Younger middle age (35-49)	-6.0%	-0.9%
Older middle age (50-64)	37.8%	45.0%
Younger seniors (65-74)	20.1%	27.4%
Older seniors (75-84)	-4.3%	1.8%
Oldest seniors (85+)	38.4%	46.0%
TOTAL	10.3%	13.1%

A.6. Median Age

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1980-2012

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

Median age divides a population into two equal halves so that 50% of the residents in a given place are older, and 50% are younger. Since 2010, Jefferson County's median age has been the highest in Washington State. In 2012, Jefferson median age is 17 years higher than Washington State.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State	Difference
1980	35.0	29.8	5.2
1981	35.5	30.0	5.5
1982	36.3	30.4	5.9
1983	37.3	30.9	6.4
1984	37.9	31.2	6.7
1985	38.5	31.6	6.9
1986	39.0	32.0	7.0
1987	39.6	32.3	7.3
1988	40.2	32.6	7.6
1989	40.6	32.8	7.8
1990	41.0	32.5	8.5
1991	41.4	33.1	8.3
1992	41.9	33.3	8.6
1993	42.4	33.5	8.9
1994	43.0	33.7	9.3
1995	43.6	34.0	9.6
1996	44.2	34.3	9.9
1997	44.9	34.5	10.4
1998	45.6	34.8	10.8
1999	46.3	35.1	11.2
2000	47.1	35.3	11.8
2001	47.0	35.5	11.5
2002	47.4	35.7	11.7
2003	47.8	36.0	11.8
2004	48.2	36.2	12.0
2005	48.6	36.5	12.1
2006	49.0	36.6	12.3
2007	49.3	36.7	12.7
2008	49.8	36.7	13.0
2009	50.2	36.9	13.3
2010	53.8	37.2	16.6
2011	54.5	37.5	17.0
2012	55.1	37.8	17.3

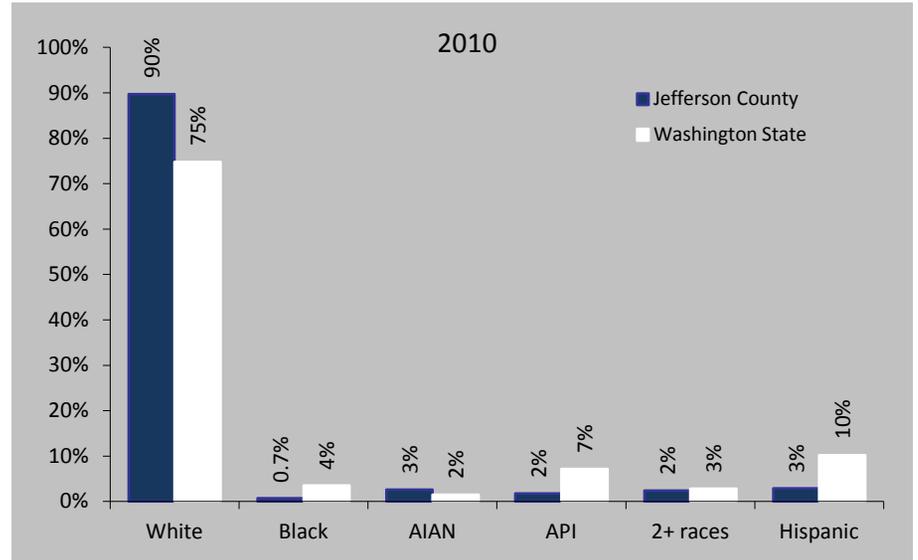
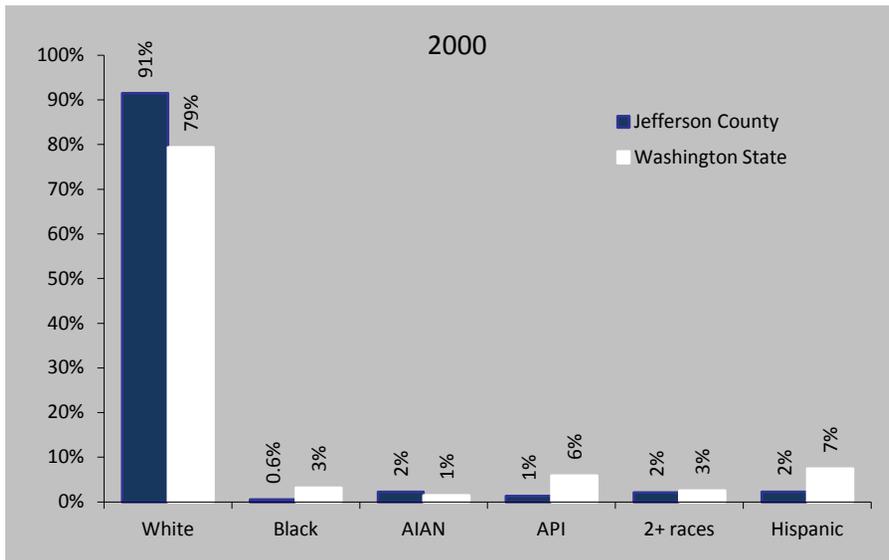
A.7. Race and Ethnicity

Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000 and 2010

Source: US Census and Washington State Office of Financial Management

Note: Hispanic is a stand-alone group not included in other races.

There was an increase in the non-white population of Jefferson County (2%) and Washington State (5%) between 2000 and 2010. One in ten Jefferson County residents is non-white compared to 1 in 4 Washington State residents.



Race/Ethnicity	2000		2010		% change from 2000 to 2010	
	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State
White	91%	79%	90%	75%	-2%	-5%
Black	0.6%	3%	0.7%	4%	0.1%	0.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2%	1%	3%	2%	0.4%	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	6%	2%	7%	0.5%	1%
Two or more races	2%	3%	2%	3%	0.3%	0.3%
Hispanic	2%	7%	3%	10%	0.6%	3%
Total change non-White:					2%	5%

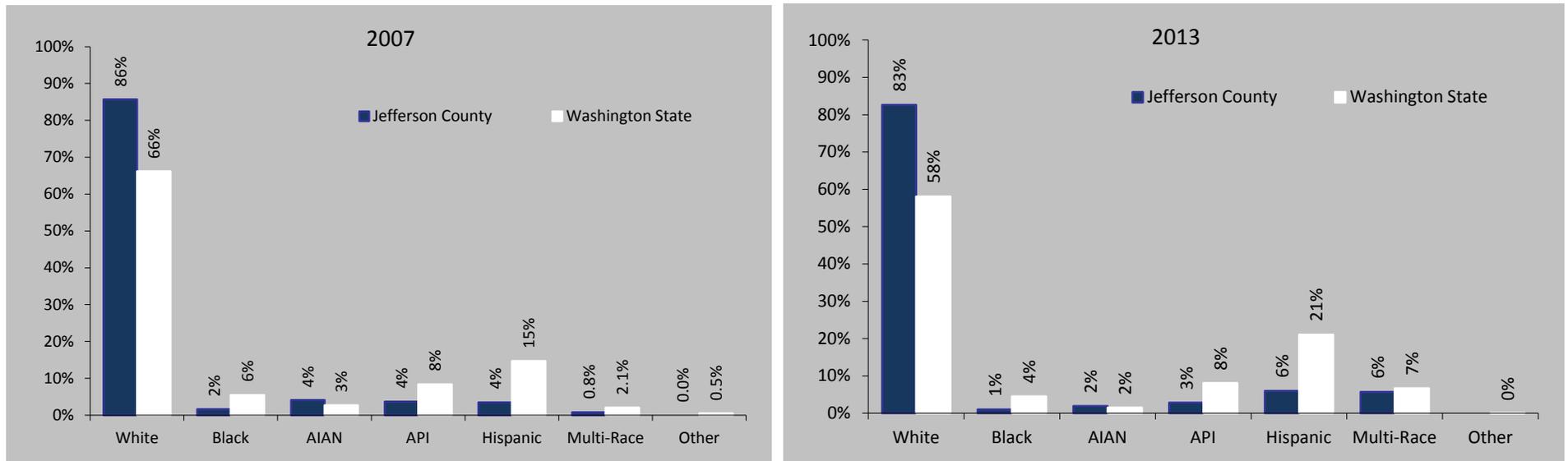
A.8. Race and Ethnicity of Students Enrolled in Public School

Jefferson County and Washington State, 2007 and 2013

Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, based on October enrollment

Note: Hispanic is a stand-alone group not included in other races.

Non-white students decreased 1% in Jefferson County between 2007 and 2013 compared to an increase of 4% in Washington State. Jefferson County Hispanic students increased 2%, 6% in Washington State. Multi-racial students increased 5%, likely accounting for much of the decrease in Black, AIAN and API students.



Race/Ethnicity	2007		2013		% change from 2007 to 2013	
	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State
White	86%	66%	83%	58%	-3%	-8%
Black	2%	6%	1%	4%	-0.6%	-1.0%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4%	3%	2%	2%	-2%	-1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%	8%	3%	8%	-0.9%	-0.3%
Hispanic	4%	15%	6%	21%	2%	6%
Two or more races	0.8%	2.1%	6%	7%	5%	5%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	-0.5%
Total change non-White:					-1%	4%

A.9. Geographic Mobility in the Past Year

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census American Community Survey, S0701

About 1 in 7 Jefferson residents reported moving during the previous year compared to nearly 1 in 5 in Washington State. The majority of those moving, are moving within the county or state. In Jefferson in 2010-12, the proportion of residents moving within the county was only 1% higher than those moving in from a different county compared to a 5% difference in 2006-08. Those moving are younger than the median age of the county and state as a whole. The poverty rate among those moving within the county is 3 times higher than those moving from a different county or state; 4 times higher in Washington.

% of Total Population Reporting a Move in Past Year by Where They Moved From

	Jefferson County				Washington State	
	2006-08		2010-12		2006-08	2010-12
Moved within same county	2227	8%	1778	6%	12%	11%
Moved from different county, same state	781	3%	1452	5%	3%	3%
Moved from different state	810	3%	800	3%	3%	3%
Moved from abroad	58	0.2%	207	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
<i>Total</i>	3875	13%	4238	14%	19%	18%

Median Age of Those Moving, 2010-12

	Jefferson County	Washington State
<i>Total population</i>	54.4	37.8
Moved within same county	37.0	27.5
Moved from different county, same state	39.7	26.7
Moved from different state	44.1	27.6
Moved from abroad	23.8	28.2

% of Those Moving Below 100% Federal Poverty Level, 2010-12

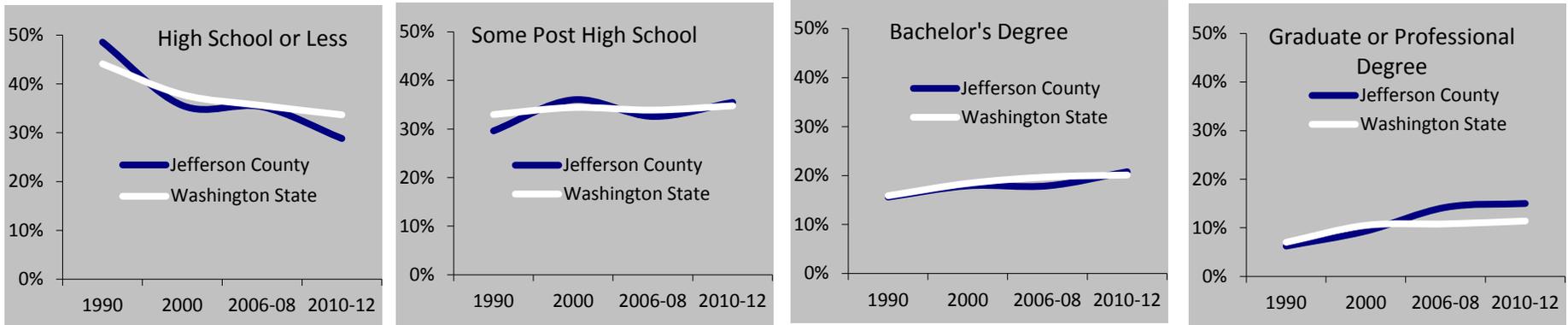
	Jefferson County	Washington State
Moved within same county	18%	19%
Moved from different county, same state	6%	5%
Moved from different state	6%	4%
Moved from abroad	1%	2%

B.1. Highest Education Attained

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1990, 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey

Highest education attained measures the highest level of schooling completed by adults age 25+. Since 1990, in both Jefferson County and Washington State, a higher proportion of adults have completed bachelor's or graduate/professional degrees, about the same proportion have completed some post high school education, and a lower proportion have only completed high school or less. Beginning in 2006-08 and continuing into 2010-12, compared to Washington State adults, a higher proportion of Jefferson County adults had attained a graduate/professional degree and fewer had only completed high school or less.



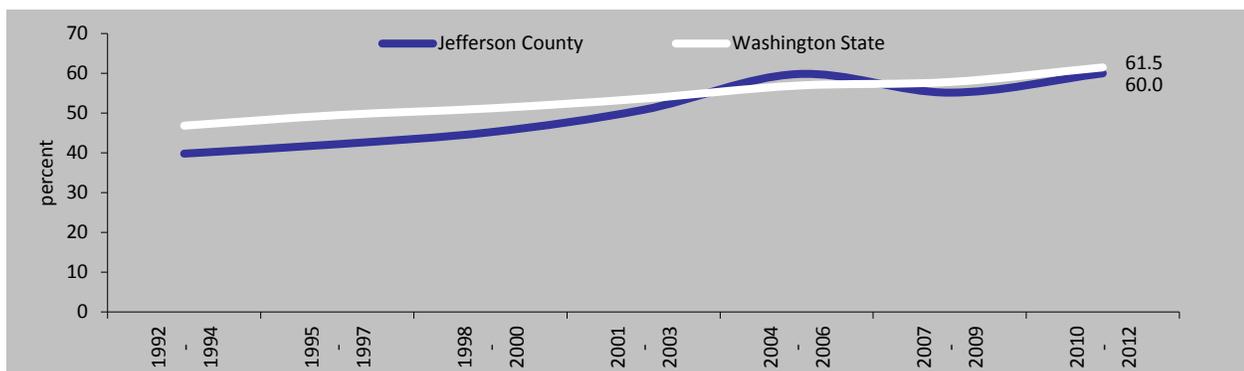
	Jefferson County				Washington State			
	1990	2000	2006-08	2010-12	1990	2000	2006-08	2010-12
High school or less	49%	36%	35%	29%	44%	38%	36%	34%
Some post high school	30%	36%	33%	36%	33%	34%	34%	35%
Bachelor's degree	16%	18%	18%	21%	16%	18%	20%	20%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6%	9%	14%	15%	7%	11%	11%	11%

B.2. Births to Women with More than High School Education

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1992-2012

Source: Birth Certificate Database, Washington State Department of Health. Accessed in CHAT.

Six in ten women giving birth in Jefferson County and Washington State have more than a high school education, this is up from 4 in 10 in Jefferson and 5 in 10 in WA 20 years ago.



3-Year Period	Jefferson County	Washington State
1992-1994	39.8	46.9
1995-1997	42.2	49.5
1998-2000	45.2	51.2
2001-2003	50.8	53.7
2004-2006	59.8	56.9
2007-2009	55.2	57.8
2010-2012	60.0	61.5

B.3. High School Graduation Rates

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1993-94 through 2011-12

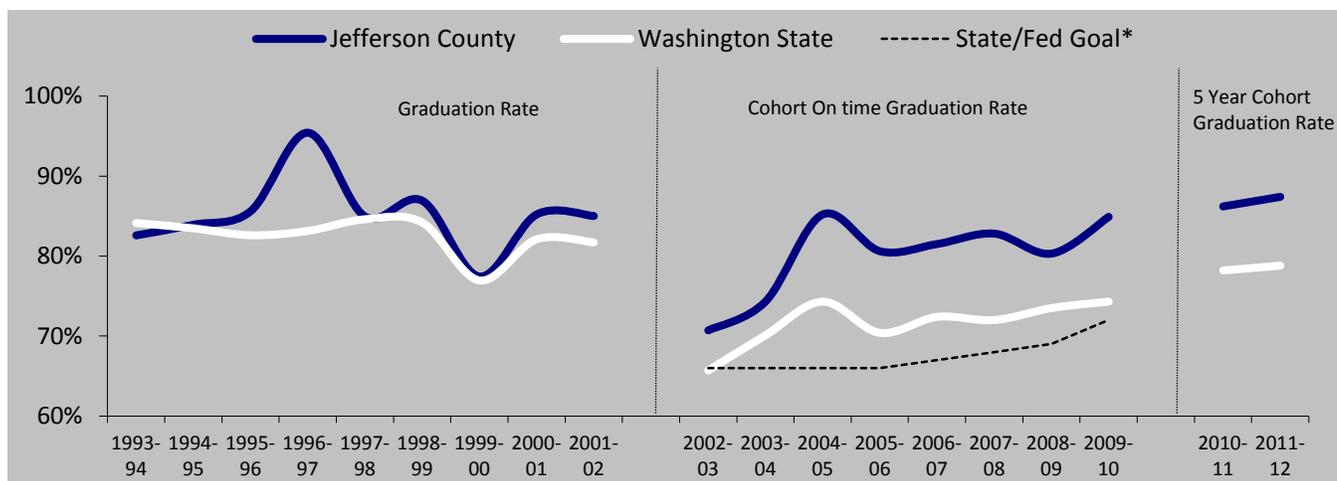
Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Graduation Rate: % of students enrolled in grade 12 in the fall who earn a diploma in the spring.

Cohort On-time Graduation Rate: % of students enrolled in grade 9 (including transfers assigned to the cohort) who earn a diploma in 4 years.

Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate: This calculation is based on a five-year timeframe for graduation after students first enter 9th grade. Students are placed in a cohort based strictly on their first time entering 9th grade; thus it is a more rigorous metric than WA's traditional graduation calculation. Students can take additional time to graduate, but will not be counted as on-time graduates if it takes longer than 4 years, and will not be considered 5-year graduates if they take longer than 5 years.

The methodology for calculating graduation rate has changed over time; the methods are not directly comparable. Using the new 5-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, Jefferson is higher than Washington. Rates are lower for low-income students.



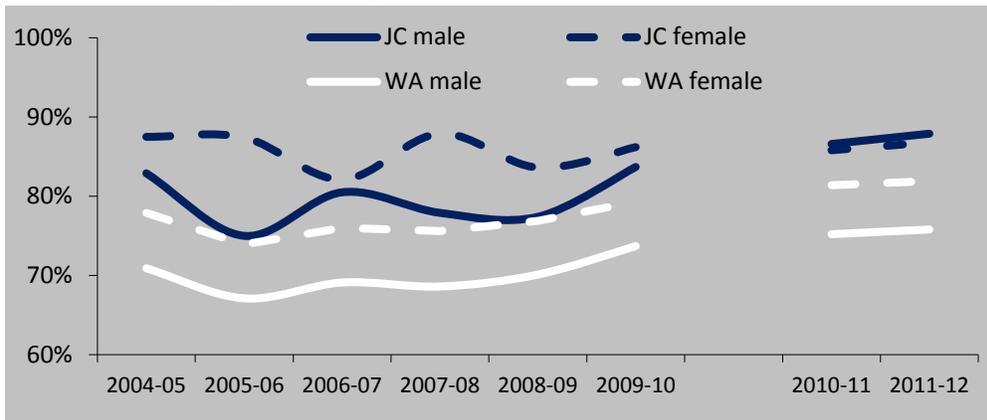
	School Year	Jefferson County	Washington State	State/Fed Goal*
Graduation Rate	1993-94	83%	84%	
	1994-95	84%	83%	
	1995-96	86%	83%	
	1996-97	95%	83%	
	1997-98	85%	85%	
	1998-99	87%	84%	
	1999-00	77%	77%	
	2000-01	85%	82%	
	2001-02	85%	82%	
Cohort On-time Graduation Rate	2002-03	71%	66%	66%
	2003-04	74%	70%	66%
	2004-05	85%	74%	66%
	2005-06	81%	70%	66%
	2006-07	82%	72%	67%
	2007-08	83%	72%	68%
	2008-09	80%	74%	69%
	2009-10	85%	74%	72%
5 year adjusted rate	2010-11	86%	78%	
	2011-12	87%	79%	

*High schools must have an ontime graduation rate minimum to make "adequate yearly progress." In the past, schools had to have a rate of at least 66%, increasing by 1% each year from 2005 to 2009, then increasing 3% each year to reach 85% in 2014.

Low Income	
Jefferson	WA State
80%	69%
82%	68%

GRADUATION RATES BY GENDER

The Jefferson and Washington female graduation rates are better than the male rates.



	Jefferson County		Washington State	
	<i>JC male</i>	<i>JC female</i>	<i>WA male</i>	<i>WA female</i>
2004-05	83%	88%	71%	78%
2005-06	75%	87%	67%	74%
2006-07	81%	82%	69%	76%
2007-08	78%	88%	69%	76%
2008-09	77%	84%	70%	77%
2009-10	84%	86%	74%	79%
NEW 5-YEAR COHORT METHOD				
2010-11	87%	86%	75%	81%
2011-12	88%	87%	76%	82%

B.4. High School Graduation Rates by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 1993-94 through 2011-12

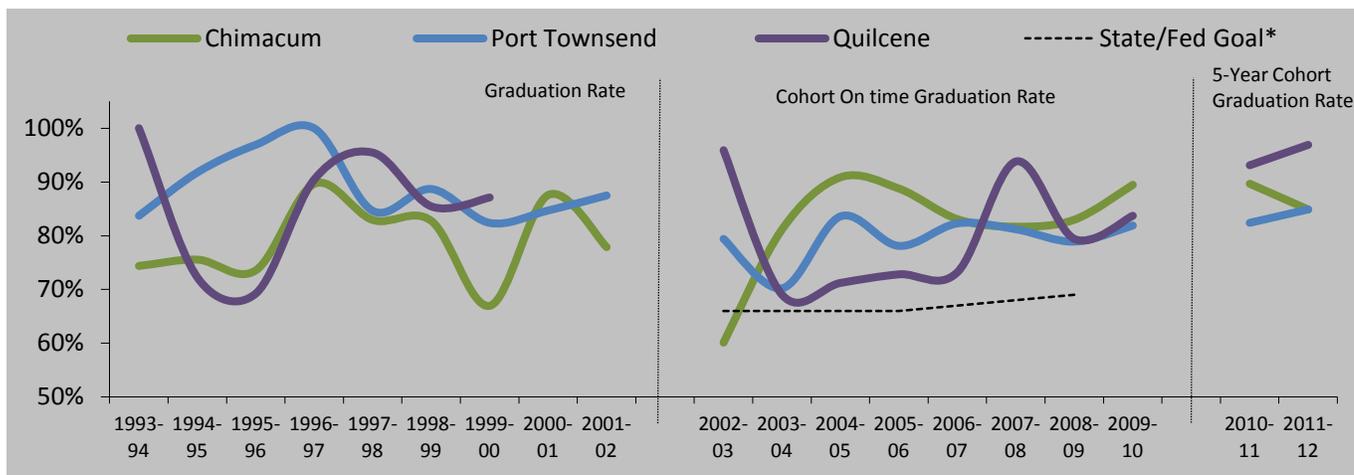
Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Graduation Rate: % of students enrolled in grade 12 in the fall who earn a diploma in the spring.

Cohort On-time Graduation Rate: % of students enrolled in grade 9 (including transfers assigned to the cohort) who earn a diploma in 4 years.

Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate: This calculation is based on a five-year timeframe for graduation after students first enter ninth grade.

With the new methodology for calculating graduation rates, Quilcene has higher rates than Chimacum and Port Townsend. Rates for low-income students are several percentage points lower.

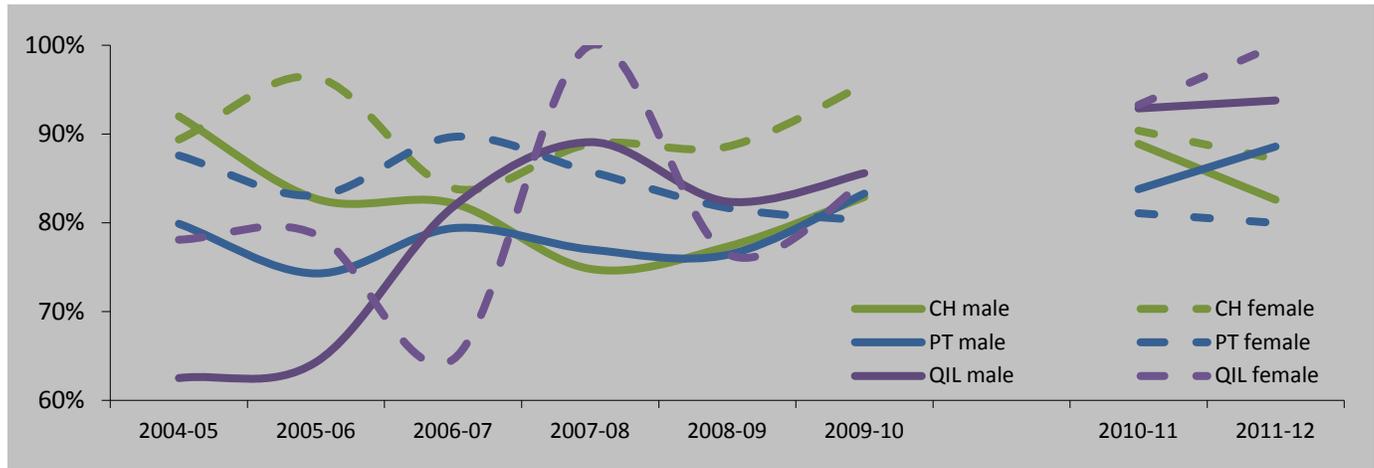


		Jefferson County School Districts			Jefferson County	Washington State	State/Fed Goal*
School Year		Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene			
Graduation Rate	1993-94	74%	84%	100%	83%	84%	
	1994-95	76%	92%	72%	84%	83%	
	1995-96	74%	97%	69%	86%	83%	
	1996-97	90%	100%	90%	95%	83%	
	1997-98	83%	85%	95%	85%	85%	
	1998-99	83%	89%	85%	87%	84%	
	1999-00	67%	82%	87%	77%	77%	
	2000-01	88%	85%		85%	82%	
	2001-02	78%	88%	100%	85%	82%	
Cohort On-time Graduation Rate	2002-03	60%	79%	96%	71%	66%	66%
	2003-04	81%	70%	69%	74%	70%	66%
	2004-05	91%	84%	71%	85%	74%	66%
	2005-06	89%	78%	73%	81%	70%	66%
	2006-07	83%	82%	73%	82%	72%	67%
	2007-08	82%	81%	94%	83%	72%	68%
	2008-09	83%	79%	79%	80%	74%	69%
	2009-10	90%	82%	84%	85%	74%	72%
5 year adjusted rate	2010-11	90%	82%	93%	86%	78%	
	2011-12	85%	85%	97%	87%	79%	

*High schools must have an on-time graduation rate minimum to make "adequate yearly progress." In the past, schools had to have a rate of at least 66%, increasing by 1% each year from 2005 to 2009, then increasing 3% each year to reach 85% in 2014.

5 year adjusted rate	LOW INCOME			
	2010-11	82%	76%	89%
	2011-12	81%	77%	95%

Both Quilcene male and female rates are higher than the other districts. Port Townsend females had the lowest rates both years with the new methodology.



	Chimacum		Port Townsend		Quilcene	
	<i>CH male</i>	<i>CH female</i>	<i>PT male</i>	<i>PT female</i>	<i>QIL male</i>	<i>QIL female</i>
2004-05	92%	89%	80%	88%	63%	78%
2005-06	83%	96%	74%	83%	64%	79%
2006-07	82%	84%	79%	90%	82%	65%
2007-08	75%	89%	77%	86%	89%	100%
2008-09	77%	89%	76%	82%	82%	77%
2009-10	83%	96%	83%	80%	86%	85%
2010-11	89%	90%	84%	81%	93%	93%
2011-12	83%	87%	89%	80%	94%	100%

B.5. High School Drop Out Rates

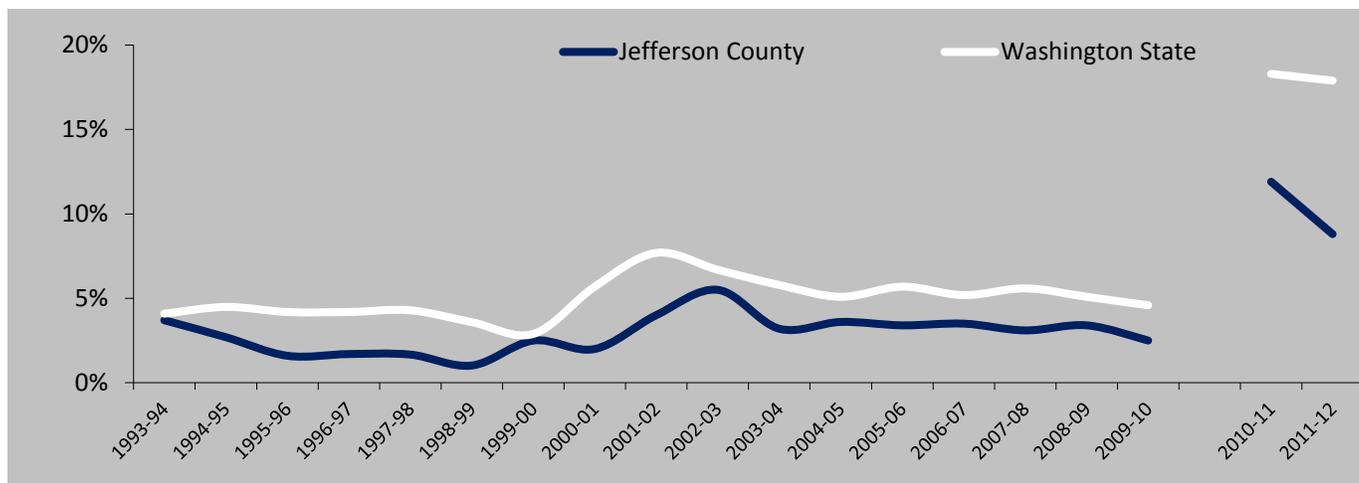
Jefferson County and Washington State: 1993-94 through 2011-12

Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dropout: A dropout is a student who leaves school for any reason, except death, before completing school with a regular diploma and does not transfer to another school. A student is considered a dropout regardless of when dropping out occurs (i.e., during or between regular school terms). A student who leaves during the year but returns during the reporting period (including summer program) is not a dropout. Students who receive a GED certificate are categorized as dropouts. In addition, if a student leaves the district without indicating he or she is dropping out, and the district is not contacted by another school requesting student records (even if the district was verbally told the student was transferring), the student has an "unknown" enrollment status and is considered a dropout.

Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate: This calculation is based on a five-year timeframe for graduation after students first enter ninth grade. Any student in that initial cohort who does not continue in the cohort and graduate in 5 years is categorized as dropped-out from the cohort. Drop-outs are those who do not graduate in 4 or 5 years with their 9th grade class.

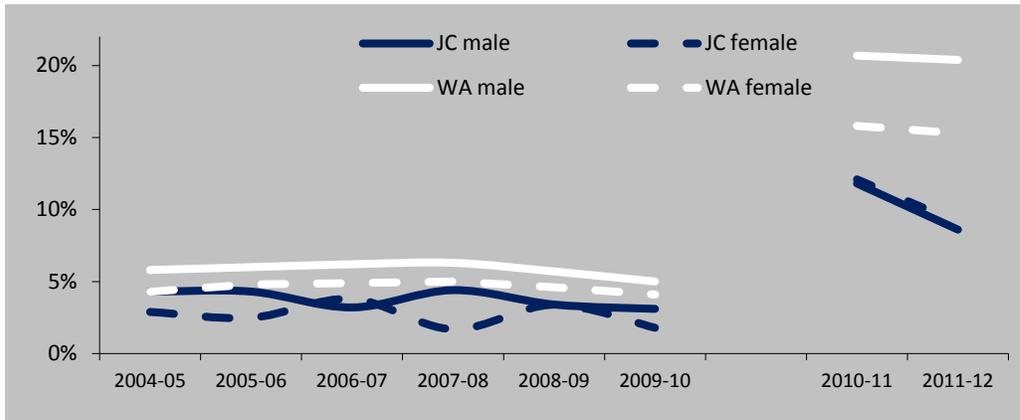
With the new methodology, drop out rates increase dramatically. The Jefferson rate continues to be well below the State rate. Drop out rates are 4-5% higher among low-income students.



School Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
1993-94	4%	4%
1994-95	3%	5%
1995-96	2%	4%
1996-97	2%	4%
1997-98	2%	4%
1998-99	1%	4%
1999-00	3%	3%
2000-01	2%	6%
2001-02	4%	8%
2002-03	6%	7%
2003-04	3%	6%
2004-05	4%	5%
2005-06	3%	6%
2006-07	4%	5%
2007-08	3%	6%
2008-09	3%	5%
2009-10	3%	5%
2010-11	12%	18%
2011-12	9%	18%

NEW 5-Year Cohort Method:		LOW INCOME	
	Jefferson	WA State	
	17%	26%	
	13%	27%	

With the new methodology, the Jefferson male and female rates are about the same and both well below the Washington rates.



		Jefferson County		Washington State	
		<i>JC male</i>	<i>JC female</i>	<i>WA male</i>	<i>WA female</i>
	2004-05	4.3%	2.9%	5.8%	4.3%
	2005-06	4.3%	2.5%	6.0%	4.8%
	2006-07	3.2%	3.8%	6.2%	4.9%
	2007-08	4.4%	1.7%	6.3%	5.0%
	2008-09	3.4%	3.4%	5.7%	4.6%
	2009-10	3.1%	1.8%	5.0%	4.1%
New 5-Yr Cohort	2010-11	11.8%	12.1%	20.7%	15.8%
	2011-12	8.6%	9.1%	20.4%	15.3%

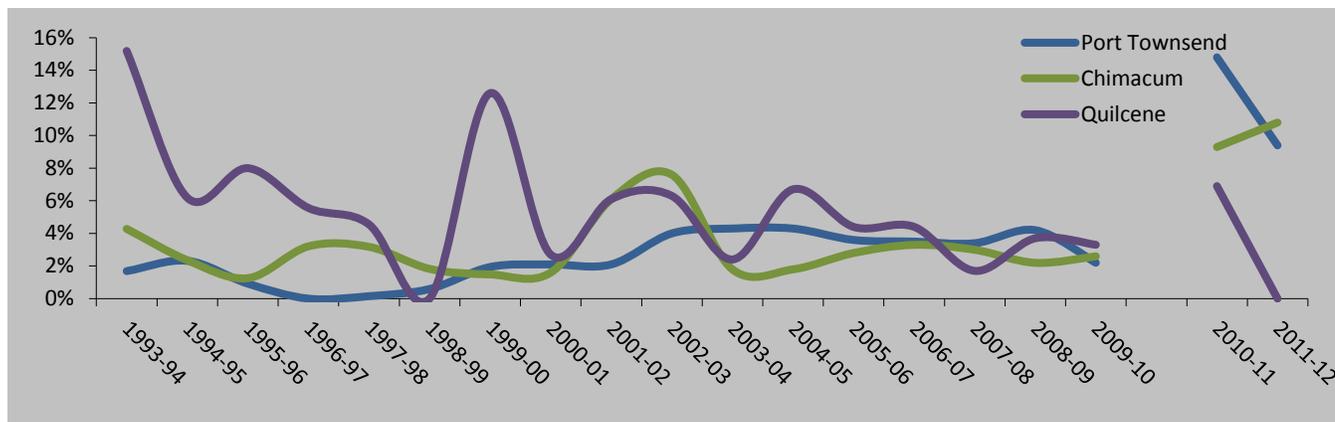
B.6. High School Drop Out Rates by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 1993-94 through 2011-12

Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Five-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate: This calculation is based on a five-year timeframe for graduation after students first enter ninth grade. Any student in that initial cohort who does not continue in the cohort and graduate in 5 years is categorized as dropped-out from the cohort. Drop-outs are those who do not graduate in 4 or 5 years with their 9th grade class.

With the new methodology, Quilcene has the lowest drop out rate of Jefferson County school districts. Drop out rates are higher among low income students.

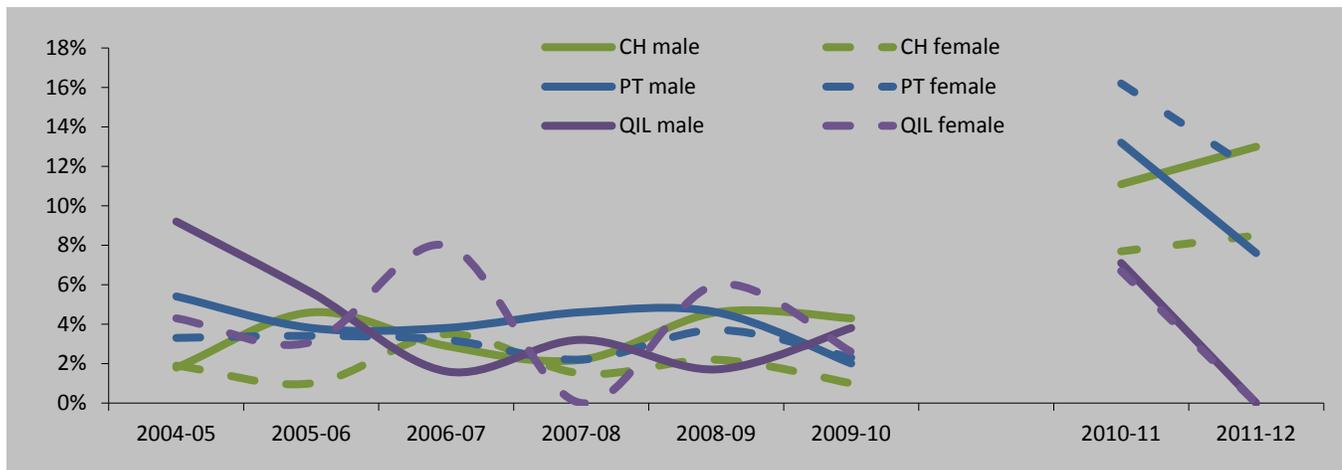


School Year	Jefferson County School Districts			Jefferson County	Washington State
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene		
1993-94	4%	2%	15%	4%	4%
1994-95	2%	2%	6%	3%	5%
1995-96	1%	1%	8%	2%	4%
1996-97	3%	0%	6%	2%	4%
1997-98	3%	0%	5%	2%	4%
1998-99	2%	1%	0%	1%	4%
1999-00	1%	2%	13%	3%	3%
2000-01	2%	2%	3%	2%	6%
2001-02	6%	2%	6%	4%	8%
2002-03	8%	4%	6%	6%	7%
2003-04	2%	4%	2%	3%	6%
2004-05	2%	4%	7%	4%	5%
2005-06	3%	4%	4%	3%	6%
2006-07	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
2007-08	3%	3%	2%	3%	6%
2008-09	2%	4%	4%	3%	5%
2009-10	3%	2%	3%	3%	5%
2010-11	9%	15%	7%	12%	18%
2011-12	11%	9%	0%	9%	18%

LOW INCOME

2010-11	16%	20%	11%
2011-12	13%	16%	0%

With the new methodology, drop out rates are highest for Chimacum males and Port Townsend females and Quilcene rates are lowest for both genders.



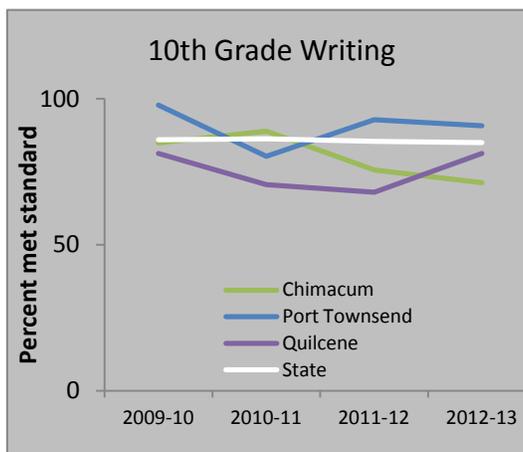
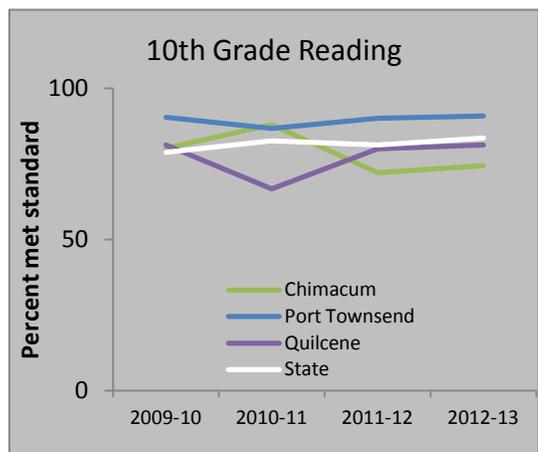
	Chimacum		Port Townsend		Quilcene	
	<i>CH male</i>	<i>CH female</i>	<i>PT male</i>	<i>PT female</i>	<i>QIL male</i>	<i>QIL female</i>
2004-05	1.8%	1.9%	5.4%	3.3%	9.2%	4.3%
2005-06	4.6%	1.0%	3.8%	3.4%	5.6%	3.1%
2006-07	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%	3.2%	1.6%	8.0%
2007-08	2.2%	1.5%	4.6%	2.2%	3.2%	0.0%
2008-09	4.6%	2.2%	4.6%	3.7%	1.7%	6.0%
2009-10	4.3%	1.0%	2.0%	2.3%	3.8%	2.6%
2010-11	11%	8%	13%	16%	7%	7%
2011-12	13%	9%	8%	12%	0%	0%

B.7. Tenth Grade High School Proficiency Exam Performance

Jefferson County School Districts: 2009-10 to 2012-13

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Performance on the High School Proficiency Exam has been above the state average for Port Townsend in all four subjects. Chimacum has had varied performance, above and below the state average. Quilcene has been below the state in all subjects.



READING	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	80.2	90.4	81.3	78.9
2010-11	88	86.7	66.7	82.6
2011-12	72.1	90.1	80	81.3
2012-13	74.4	90.8	81.3	83.6

MATH	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	39.8	44.1	12.5	41.7

WRITING	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	84.9	97.9	81.3	86
2010-11	88.9	80.3	70.6	86.3
2011-12	75.6	92.8	68	85.4
2012-13	71.3	90.8	81.3	85

SCIENCE	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	47.3	51.1	31.3	44.8
2010-11	69.6	63.2	26.3	49.9

B.8. Risk of Academic Failure and Low Commitment to School

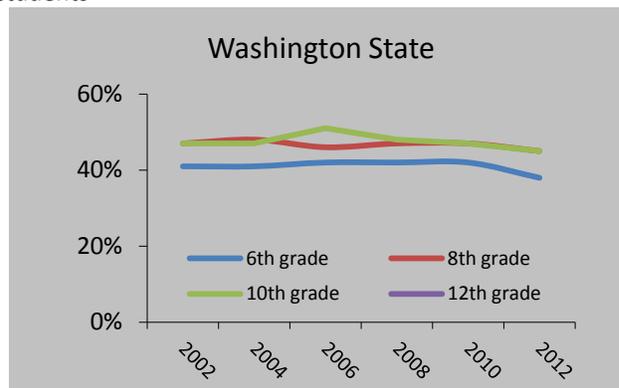
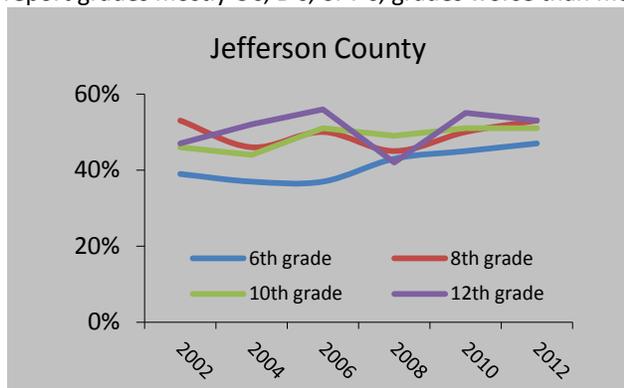
Jefferson County and Washington State: 2002-2012

Source: Healthy Youth Survey. Accessed at askhys.net

About half of Jefferson County youth report risk of academic failure when asked to rate their grades and whether their grades are worse than most other students; sixth grade rates have been slightly lower than 8th, 10th and 12th and all grades are 6-9% above Washington State rates.

ACADEMIC FAILURE

Youth report grades mostly C's, D's, or F's; grades worse than most students



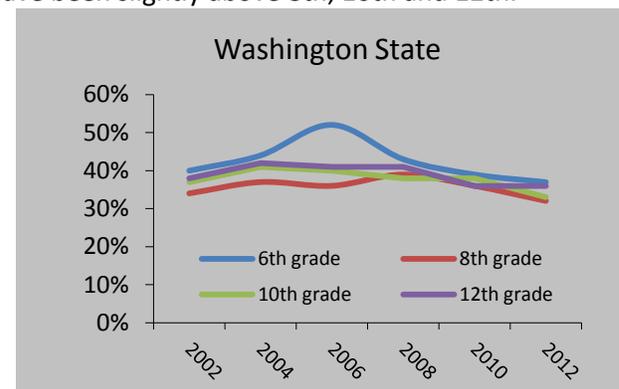
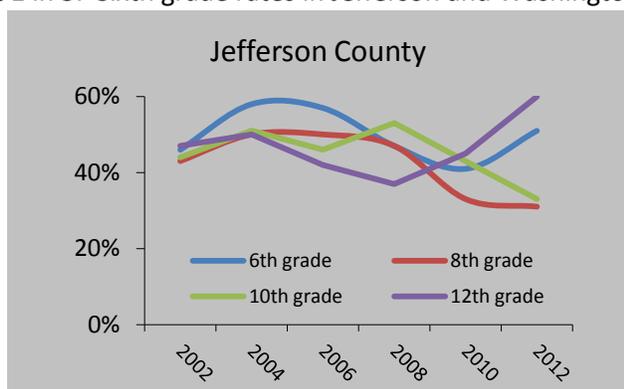
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	39%	53%	46%	47%
2004	37%	46%	44%	52%
2006	37%	50%	51%	56%
2008	43%	45%	49%	42%
2010	45%	50%	51%	55%
2012	47%	53%	51%	53%

	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	41%	47%	47%	48%
2004	41%	48%	47%	47%
2006	42%	46%	51%	50%
2008	42%	47%	48%	51%
2010	42%	47%	47%	49%
2012	38%	45%	45%	47%

LOW COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL

Youth report school work not meaningful, learning not important for future, cut school in past month

In 2012, rates of low commitment to school varied for Jefferson County youth by grade but historically, between 1 in 3 and 1 in 2 reported school work not meaningful, learning not important or cutting school. Washington rates in 2012 about 1 in 3. Sixth grade rates in Jefferson and Washington have been slightly above 8th, 10th and 12th.



	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	46%	43%	44%	47%
2004	58%	50%	51%	50%
2006	57%	50%	46%	42%
2008	47%	47%	53%	37%
2010	41%	33%	43%	45%
2012	51%	31%	33%	60%

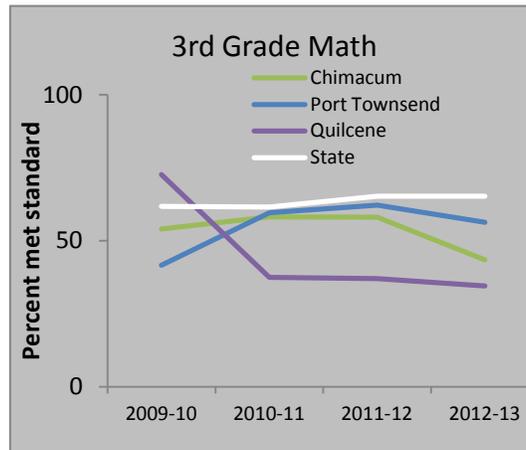
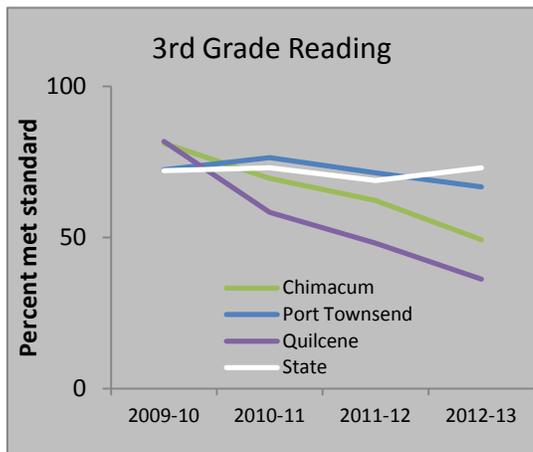
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	40%	34%	37%	38%
2004	44%	37%	41%	42%
2006	52%	36%	40%	41%
2008	43%	39%	38%	41%
2010	39%	36%	38%	36%
2012	37%	32%	33%	36%

B.9. Third Grade Statewide Assessment Performance

Jefferson County School Districts: 2009-10 to 2012-13

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Performance for Jefferson County 3rd graders on the Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) test for reading and math has been decreasing in all districts while the state has been flat to increasing. Port Townsend rates are closest to the state in the 3 most recent years.



READING	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	81.2	72.4	81.8	72.1
2010-11	69.6	76.4	58.3	73.1
2011-12	62.2	71.4	48.1	68.8
2012-13	49.3	66.7	36.2	73.1

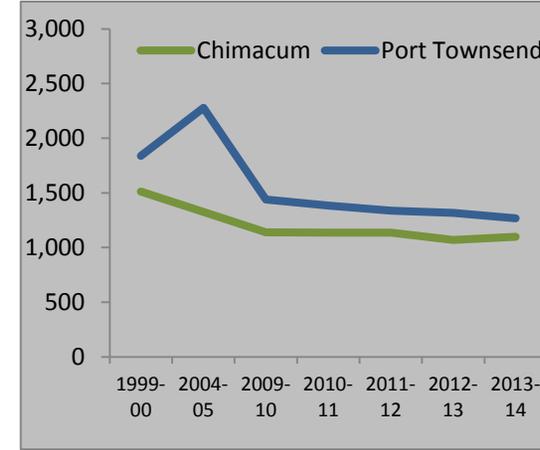
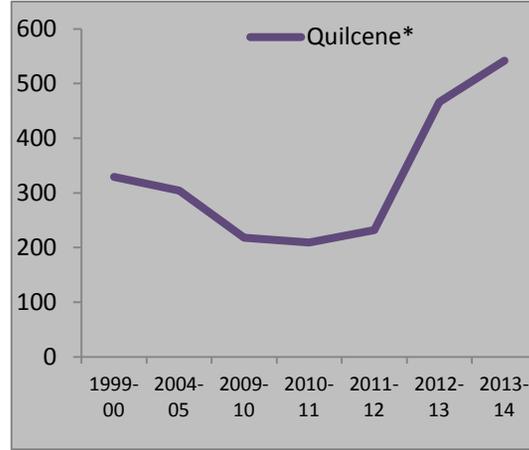
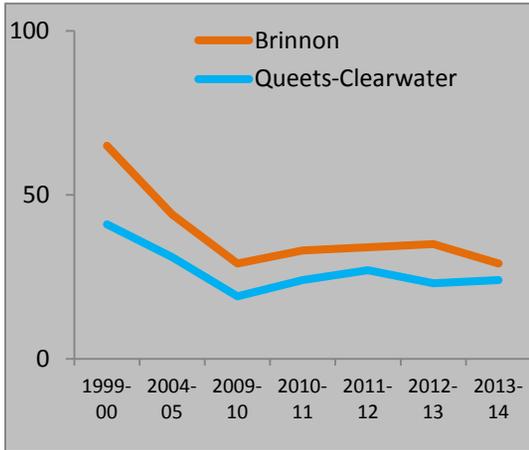
MATH	Jefferson County School Districts			
	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Quilcene	State
Year				
2009-10	54.1	41.6	72.7	61.8
2010-11	58.2	59.6	37.5	61.6
2011-12	58.1	62.2	37	65.3
2012-13	43.5	56.3	34.5	65.3

B.10. Public School Enrollment by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 1999-00, 2004-05, 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, P-105. December report, grades P-12.

Public school enrollment in all Jefferson County school districts dropped dramatically during the 2000's. Enrollment in Quilcene has been up over the past few years, enrollment in other districts has been relatively unchanged.



School Year	Jefferson County School Districts					Jefferson County
	Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets-Clearwater	Quilcene*	
1999-00	65	1513	1837	41	329	3785
2004-05	44	1325	2278	31	304	3982
2009-10	29	1140	1440	19	218	2846
2010-11	33	1137	1384	24	209	2787
2011-12	34	1136	1336	27	232	2765
2012-13	35	1068	1316	23	466	2908
2013-14	29	1099	1268	24	542	2962

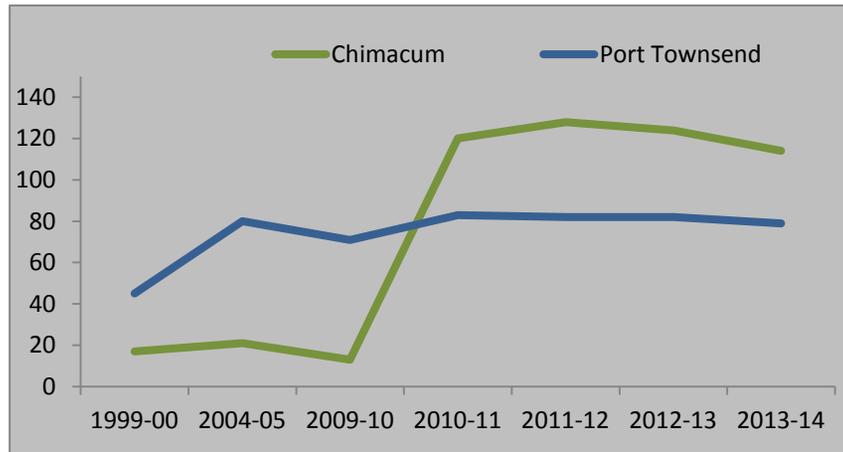
*Increase in Quilcene students primarily due to new Homeschool Program.

B.11. Private School Enrollment by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 1999-00, 2004-05, 2009-10 to 2013-14

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, P-105

Jefferson County has private schools in 2 of its 5 school districts. A new school was opened in the Chimacum school district for the 2009-10 school year making a total of 4 private schools, 2 in each district. In the past 2 school years in both districts, enrollment has been down slightly.



School Year	Jefferson County School Districts					Jefferson County
	Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets-Clearwater	Quilcene	
1999-00	0	17	45	0	0	62
2004-05	0	21	80	0	0	101
2009-10	0	13	71	0	0	84
2010-11	0	120	83	0	0	203
2011-12	0	128	82	0	0	210
2012-13	0	124	82	0	0	206
2013-14	0	114	79	0	0	193

C.1. Unemployment Rate

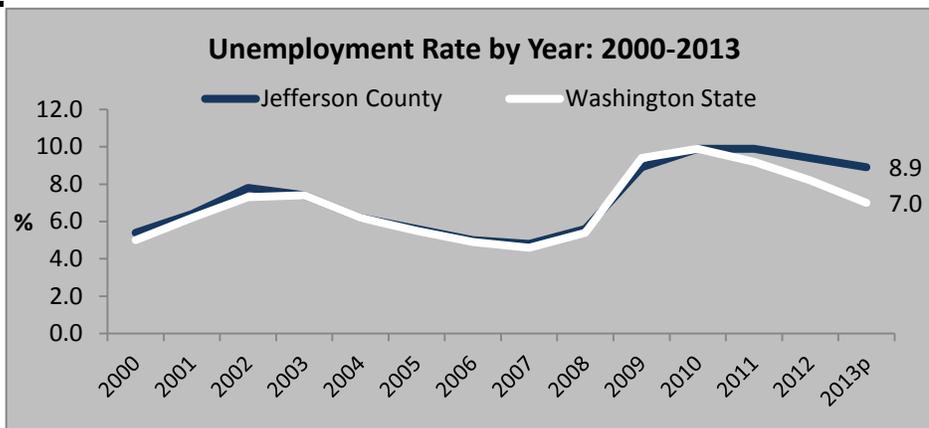
Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000 to 2013

"p" indicates a preliminary rate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Not seasonally adjusted.

From 2000 to 2010, the Jefferson County unemployment rate mirrored the Washington State rate. From 2011 to 2013, the Jefferson rate has remained higher than Washington. Winter months tend to have the highest rates of unemployment.

	Jefferson County	Washington State
2000	5.4	5.0
2001	6.4	6.2
2002	7.8	7.3
2003	7.4	7.4
2004	6.2	6.2
2005	5.6	5.5
2006	5.0	4.9
2007	4.8	4.6
2008	5.6	5.4
2009	8.9	9.4
2010	9.9	9.9
2011	9.9	9.2
2012	9.4	8.2
2013p	8.9	7.0



Jefferson County Unemployment Rate by Month 2003-2013

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.3	6.8	6.6
2004	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.4	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.2
2005	6.8	7.0	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.0
2006	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.7
2007	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7
2008	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.9
2009	9.1	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.0	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.8
2010	11.4	11.5	11.3	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.7	9.9
2011	11.0	11.1	10.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	10.2
2012	10.9	11.1	10.5	9.4	9.5	9.1	8.7	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.4
2013	10.7	10.9	10.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.6	8.2	7.9	8.4p
WA 2013	8.5	8.2	7.5	6.5	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5p

C.2. Employment Status, Population age 16+

Jefferson County and Washington State, 2010-12

Source: American Community Survey (DP03)

Only 1 in 2 Jefferson adults are in the labor force compared to 2 in 3 in Washington State. Of those in the labor force, about the same proportion are unemployed.

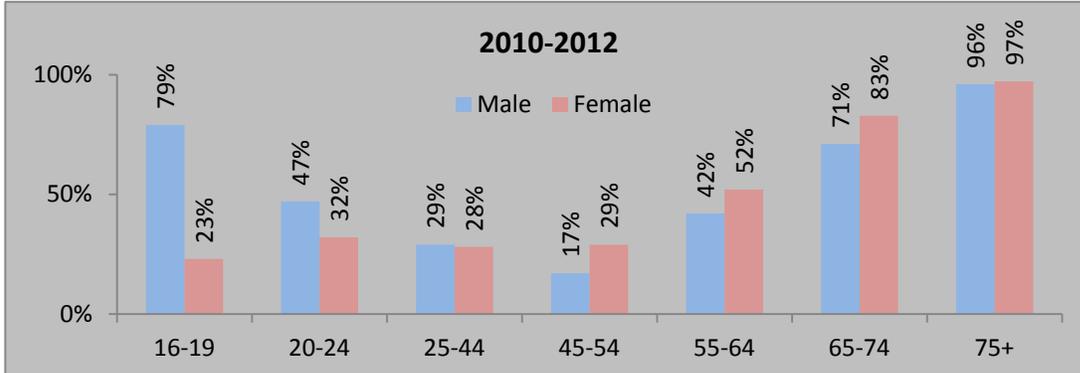
	Jefferson County	%	Washington State	%
Total population age 16+	26,131		5,419,523	
Employed	11,261	43%	3,178,107	59%
Unemployed	1,402	5%	347,339	6%
Not in the Labor Force	13,468	52%	1,894,077	35%

C.3. Population by Age Group and Gender NOT in the Labor Force

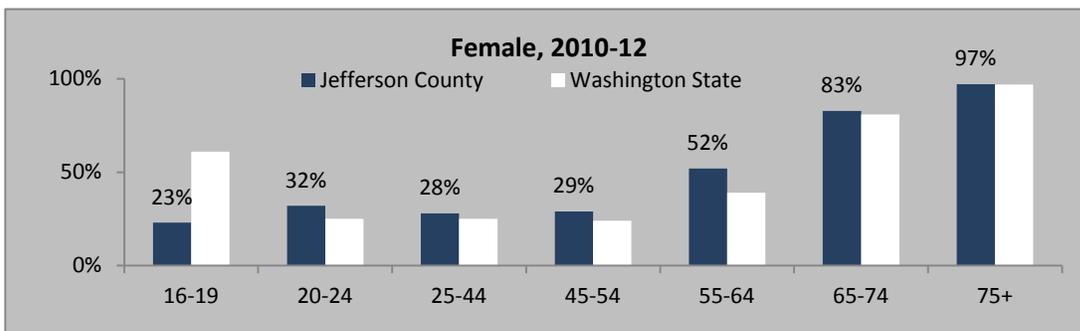
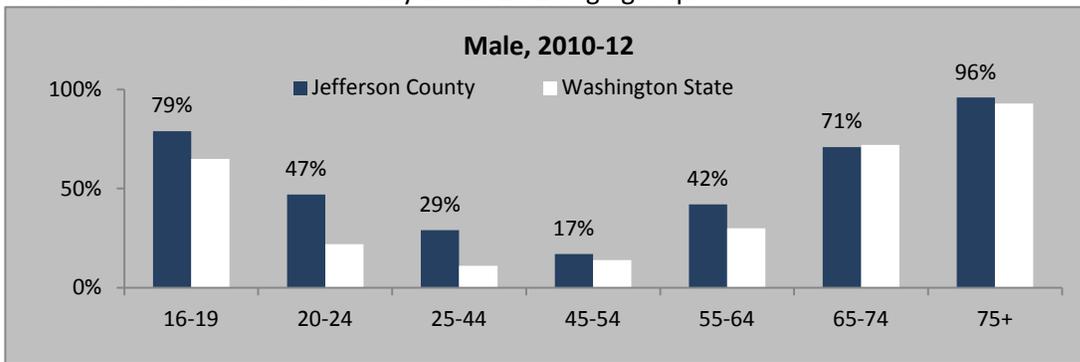
Jefferson County and Washington State, 2006-08 and 2010-12

Source: American Community Survey, B23001

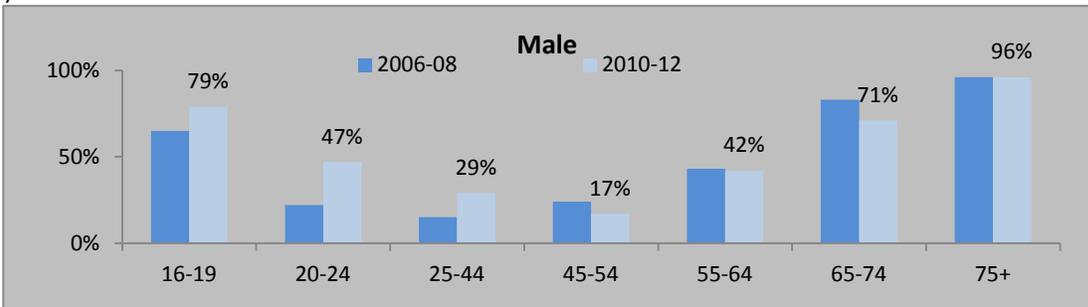
Among Jefferson County young adults (age 16-24), more males are not in the labor force while among middle to older adults (age 45-74), more females are not in the labor force. Roughly half of adults age 55-64 participate in the labor force.



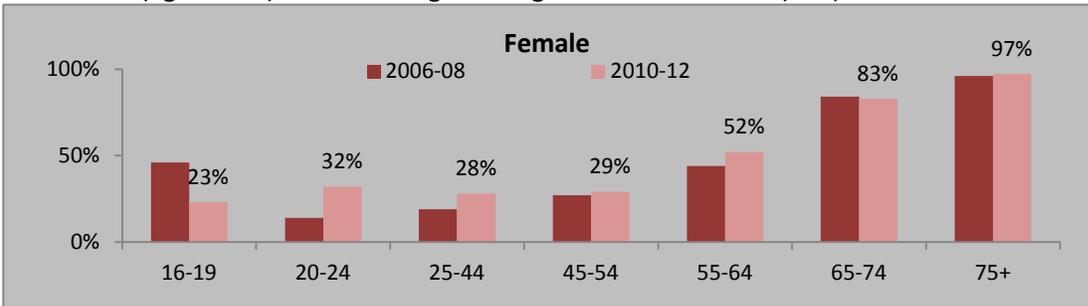
Compared to Washington State, more Jefferson males are out of the labor force in all age groups except 65-74; fewer females are out of the labor force only in the 16-19 age group.



Compared to 2006-2008, more younger Jefferson males are out of the labor force (age 16-44) and fewer older males (age 45-74).



Compared to 2006-2008, fewer Jefferson teen females are out of the labor force (age 16-19), more working age are out of the labor force (age 20-64) and no change among the oldest females (65+).



2006-08	Male		Female	
	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State
age group				
16-19	65%	55%	46%	54%
20-24	22%	19%	14%	23%
25-44	15%	10%	19%	25%
45-54	24%	13%	27%	24%
55-64	43%	30%	44%	42%
65-74	83%	73%	84%	83%
75+	96%	94%	96%	97%

2010-12	Male		Female	
	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State
age group				
16-19	79%	65%	23%	61%
20-24	47%	22%	32%	25%
25-44	29%	11%	28%	25%
45-54	17%	14%	29%	24%
55-64	42%	30%	52%	39%
65-74	71%	72%	83%	81%
75+	96%	93%	97%	97%

C.4. Employment by Industry

Source: American Community Survey, DP03

Jefferson County has an estimated 11,254 civilian employed workers age 16 and older. More than 1 in 5 work in the education, health and social services, about the same as Washington and Jefferson in 2006-08. The most notable changes compared to 2006-08 are decreases in construction and arts/entertainment/recreation/ services. Compared to WA, in 2010-12, Jefferson varied by two percent or less in all industry categories.

INDUSTRY	Jefferson County			change overtime 10-12 - 06-08	WA	difference Jeff-WA
	2006-08	2010-12	%		2010-12 %	
Civilian employed population age 16+	12,936	11,254			3,130,464	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4.2%	369	3.3%	-1%	2.6%	1%
Construction	15.0%	820	7.3%	-8%	6.1%	1%
Manufacturing	7.7%	970	8.6%	1%	10.5%	-2%
Wholesale trade	0.3%	120	1.1%	1%	3.0%	-2%
Retail trade	10.4%	1,544	13.7%	3%	11.7%	2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	2.4%	571	5.1%	3%	5.1%	0%
Information	4.2%	421	3.7%	-1%	2.2%	2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3.7%	569	5.1%	1%	5.5%	0%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9.8%	1,094	9.7%	0%	12.1%	-2%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	23.4%	2,472	22.0%	-1%	21.6%	0%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	11.0%	782	6.9%	-4%	9.0%	-2%
Other services, except public administration	3.8%	810	7.2%	3%	4.9%	2%
Public administration	4.1%	712	6.3%	2%	5.7%	1%

Just over 6 in 10 Jefferson civilian workers are private wage/salaried and 1 in 5 are self-employed compared to nearly 8 in 10 and 1 in 15 in Washington State. Compared to 2006-08, Jefferson had an increase of 4% in self-employed workers.

CLASS OF WORKER	Jefferson County			change overtime 10-12 - 06-08	WA %	difference Jeff-WA
	2006-08	2010-12	%		2010-12 %	
Civilian employed population age 16+	12,936	11,254			3,130,464	
Private wage and salary workers	65.6%	6,933	61.6%	-4%	76.9%	-15%
Government workers	18.3%	2,081	18.5%	0%	16.7%	2%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	16.0%	2,193	19.5%	4%	6.2%	13%
Unpaid family workers	0.1%	47	0.4%	0%	0.1%	0%

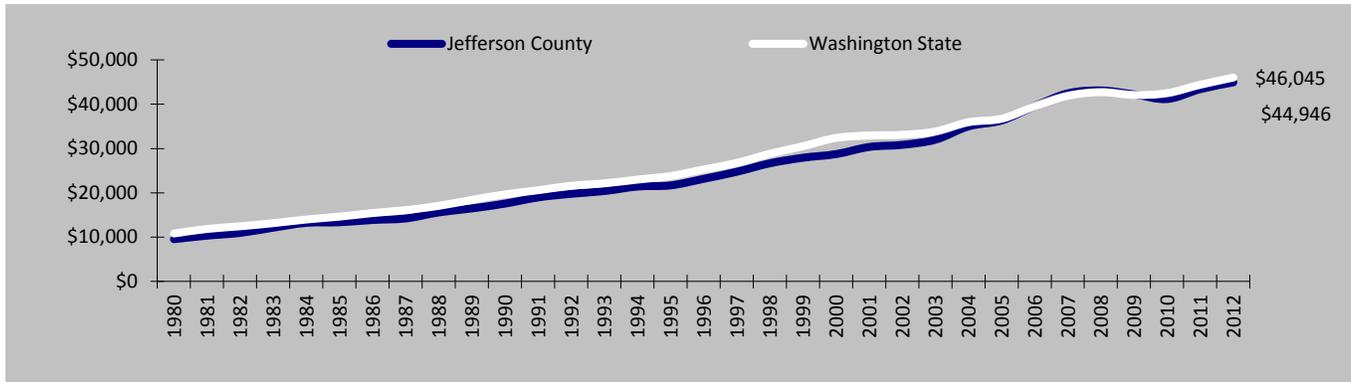
D.1. Per Capita Personal Income

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1980-2012

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce

Personal income is income received by all residents from all sources. It includes net earnings; dividends, interest and rent; and personal current transfer receipts. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

If all income in Jefferson County were divided equally among its residents, in 2012, each resident would have received an income of about \$45,000, the 4th highest in Washington State.

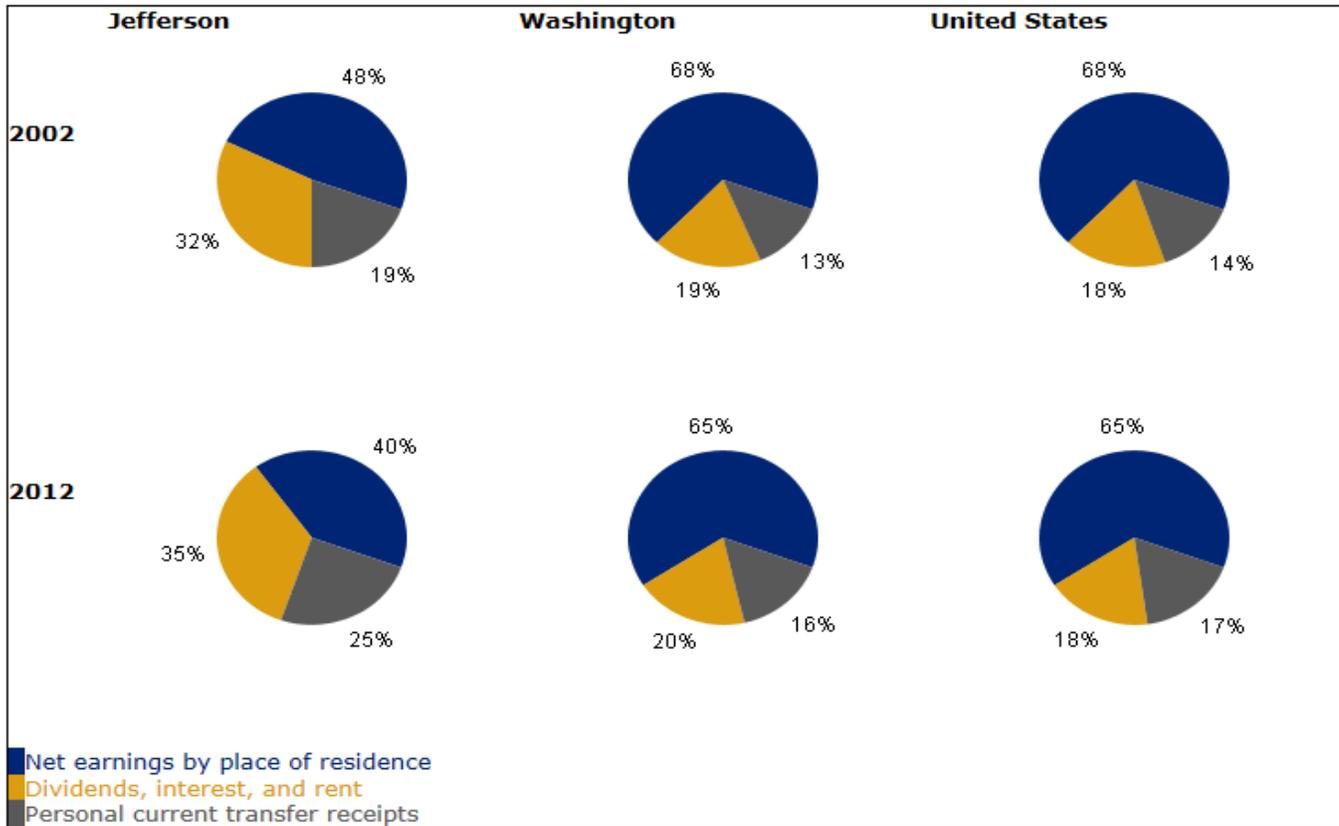


Year	Jefferson County	Washington State	Difference between Jefferson & WA	Jefferson % change from previous year	Jefferson Rank among WA Counties
1980	\$9,513	\$10,810	-\$1,297	--	22
1981	\$10,315	\$11,834	-\$1,519	8.4%	22
1982	\$10,932	\$12,435	-\$1,503	6.0%	19
1983	\$12,119	\$13,144	-\$1,025	10.9%	13
1984	\$13,202	\$13,972	-\$770	8.9%	10
1985	\$13,339	\$14,619	-\$1,280	1.0%	14
1986	\$13,853	\$15,422	-\$1,569	3.9%	15
1987	\$14,200	\$16,090	-\$1,890	2.5%	15
1988	\$15,562	\$17,055	-\$1,493	9.6%	8
1989	\$16,464	\$18,405	-\$1,941	5.8%	11
1990	\$17,555	\$19,637	-\$2,082	6.6%	13
1991	\$18,949	\$20,583	-\$1,634	7.9%	7
1992	\$19,767	\$21,581	-\$1,814	4.3%	9
1993	\$20,384	\$22,139	-\$1,755	3.1%	11
1994	\$21,399	\$22,981	-\$1,582	5.0%	8
1995	\$21,664	\$23,778	-\$2,114	1.2%	8
1996	\$23,141	\$25,280	-\$2,139	6.8%	9
1997	\$24,739	\$26,749	-\$2,010	6.9%	6
1998	\$26,652	\$28,821	-\$2,169	7.7%	6
1999	\$27,907	\$30,521	-\$2,614	4.7%	4
2000	\$28,731	\$32,407	-\$3,676	3.0%	7
2001	\$30,347	\$32,947	-\$2,600	5.6%	7
2002	\$30,829	\$33,104	-\$2,275	1.6%	6
2003	\$31,983	\$33,852	-\$1,869	3.7%	6
2004	\$34,997	\$35,959	-\$962	9.4%	4
2005	\$36,327	\$36,734	-\$407	3.8%	4
2006	\$39,553	\$39,550	\$3	8.9%	4
2007	\$42,462	\$41,919	\$543	7.4%	3
2008	\$43,105	\$42,747	\$358	1.5%	3
2009	\$42,214	\$42,112	\$102	-2.1%	5
2010	\$41,178	\$42,521	-\$1,343	-2.5%	6
2011	\$43,404	\$44,420	-\$1,016	5.4%	4
2012	\$44,946	\$46,045	-\$1,099	3.6%	4

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Jefferson.

Percent Contribution to Total Personal Income

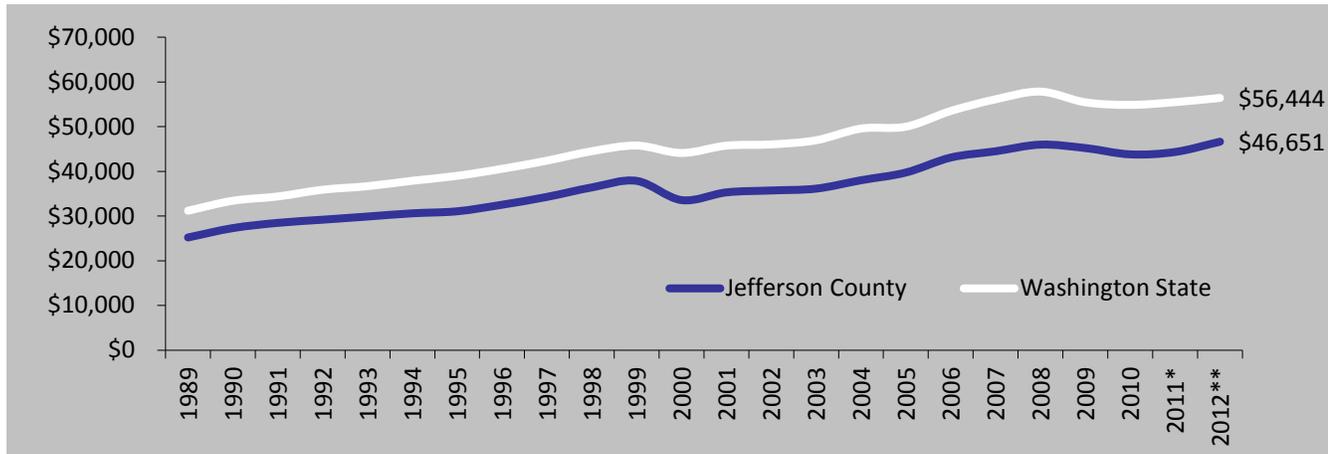


D.2. Median Household Income

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1989-2012

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

Median household income is the income at which half of resident households have higher incomes and half have lower incomes. The median household income in Jefferson County decreased in 2009 and 2010 but was up again in 2011 and 2012. Since 2000, the Jefferson County median household income has been \$10,000-\$11,000 below the median for Washington State households.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State	Difference between Jefferson & WA	Jefferson annual change
1989	\$25,197	\$31,183	-\$5,986	
1990	\$27,294	\$33,417	-\$6,124	\$2,097
1991	\$28,465	\$34,379	-\$5,914	\$1,171
1992	\$29,171	\$35,882	-\$6,710	\$706
1993	\$29,885	\$36,679	-\$6,794	\$714
1994	\$30,606	\$37,895	-\$7,289	\$721
1995	\$31,058	\$38,997	-\$7,938	\$452
1996	\$32,530	\$40,568	-\$8,038	\$1,472
1997	\$34,282	\$42,399	-\$8,117	\$1,752
1998	\$36,404	\$44,514	-\$8,110	\$2,122
1999	\$37,869	\$45,776	-\$7,907	\$1,465
2000	\$33,565	\$44,120	-\$10,554	-\$4,304
2001	\$35,299	\$45,761	-\$10,462	\$1,734
2002	\$35,723	\$46,039	-\$10,316	\$424
2003	\$36,136	\$46,967	-\$10,831	\$413
2004	\$38,014	\$49,585	-\$11,571	\$1,878
2005	\$39,746	\$50,004	-\$10,258	\$1,732
2006	\$43,099	\$53,522	-\$10,423	\$3,353
2007	\$44,511	\$56,141	-\$11,630	\$1,412
2008	\$45,995	\$57,858	-\$11,862	\$1,484
2009	\$45,225	\$55,458	-\$10,233	-\$771
2010	\$43,814	\$54,888	-\$11,074	-\$1,410
2011*	\$44,348	\$55,500	-\$11,152	\$533
2012**	\$46,651	\$56,444	-\$9,793	\$2,303

*Preliminary estimates are based on the payroll data compiled by the state Employment Security Department and the state personal income data published by BEA.

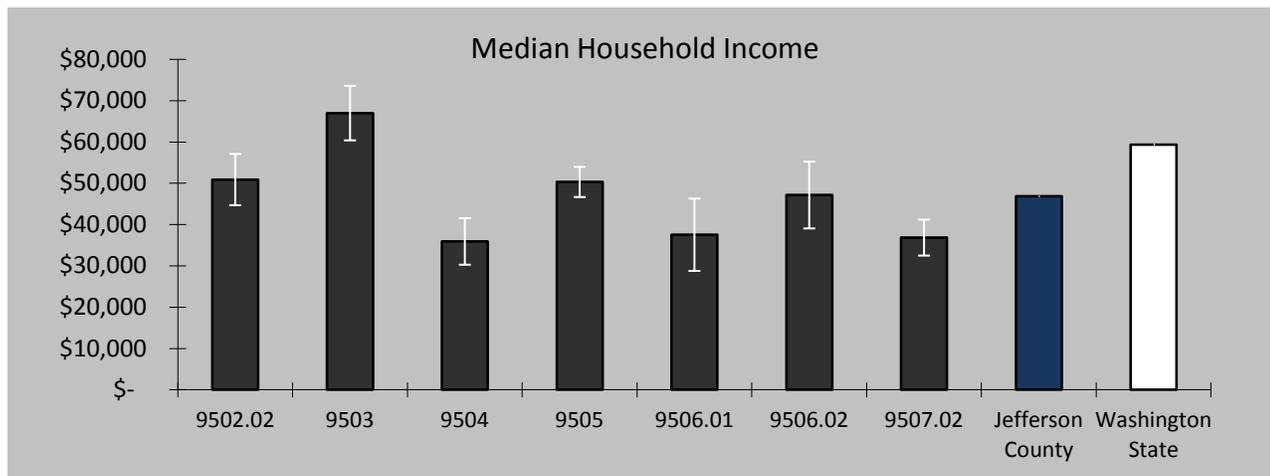
**Projection is based on the Revenue Forecast Council's Sept. forecast of the state personal income.

D.3. Median Household Income by Census Tract

Jefferson County, 2008-2012

Source: American Community Survey, S1901

Median household income ranges from \$35,000 to \$67,000 across Jefferson County Census Tracts. Only one census tract 9503 that includes Chimacum, Beaver Valley and Port Ludlow has a median income higher than Washington.



Census Tract	Census Tract Area Description	Median Income	Margin of Error
9502.02	Quilcene, North to Highway 101, East to Coyle/Center Roads	\$ 50,899	\$ 6,209
9503	Chimacum, Beaver Valley, Pt Ludlow	\$ 66,993	\$ 6,602
9504	Irondale-Port Hadlock East of Highway 19, Marrowstone & Indian Islands	\$ 35,912	\$ 5,632
9505	Discovery Bay, Gardiner, South and Western Quimper Peninsula, West Irondale-Port Hadlock	\$ 50,313	\$ 3,645
9506.01	East Port Townsend	\$ 37,543	\$ 8,753
9506.02	West Port Townsend	\$ 47,151	\$ 8,083
9507.02	West End	\$ 36,847	\$ 4,352
Jefferson County		\$ 46,870	\$ 2,842
Washington State		\$ 59,374	\$ 263

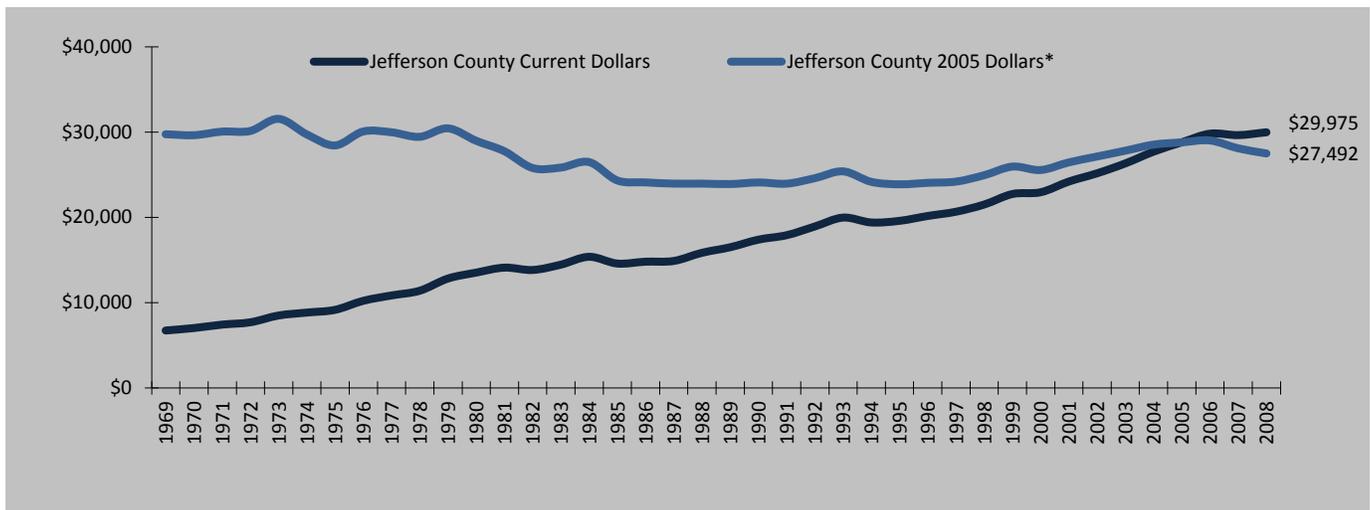
D.4. Average Earnings per Job (not updated)

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1969-2008

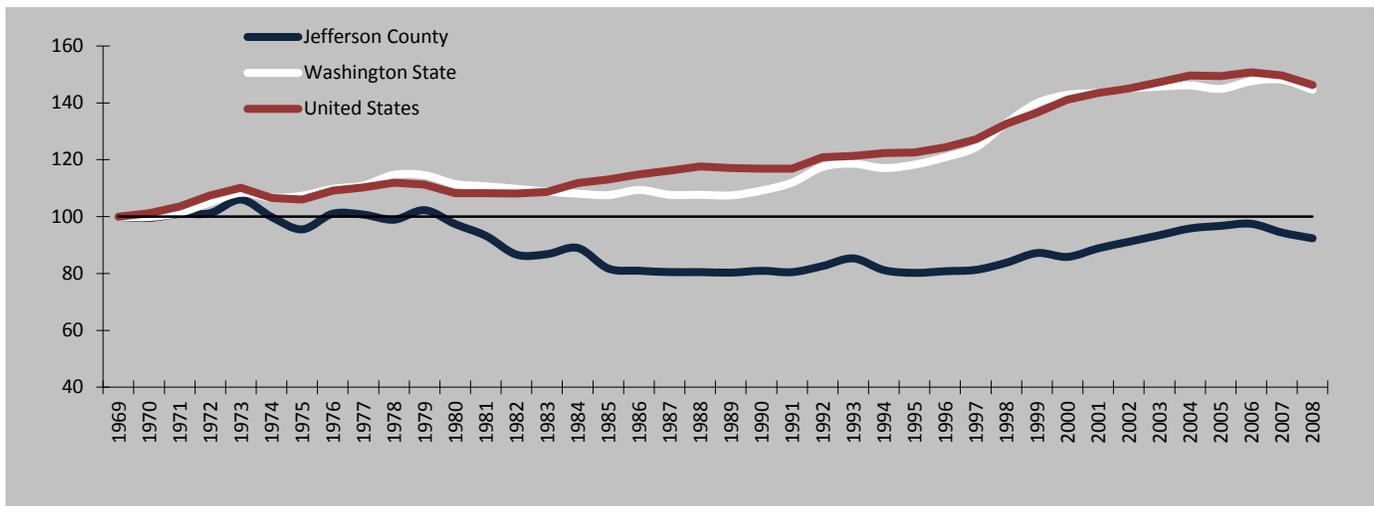
Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis with calculations prepared by the *Washington Regional Economic Analysis Project*. Note on the website says that due to Sequestration, data updates are not available.

Average earnings per job is total industry earnings estimates divided by total full- and part-time jobs estimates. Average earnings per job within industries with more part-time work is lower than industries with more full-time work. Part-time average earnings might make full-time earnings seem to get lower when they are unchanged.

From 1969 to 2008, the average current dollar earnings per job in Jefferson County increased 346% from about \$7,000 to about \$30,000. After adjusting for inflation (2005 dollars) however, since 1969, the earnings per job actually fell by about 8%. One explanation for such a trend is a shift from high-wage goods producing to low-wage services related employment.



Compared to 1969 as the base year, in 2008, Jefferson County average earnings had fallen by about 8% while Washington State earnings increased by 45% and United States earnings increased by 46%.



Year	Real annual average earnings as % of 1969 earnings				
	Jefferson County Current Dollars	Jefferson County 2005 Dollars*	Jefferson County	Washington State	United States
1969	\$6,728	\$29,749	100	100	100
1970	\$7,016	\$29,636	99.6	99.9	101.2
1971	\$7,418	\$30,057	101.0	101.4	103.5
1972	\$7,692	\$30,135	101.3	105.1	107.5
1973	\$8,488	\$31,553	106.1	108.4	110.2
1974	\$8,831	\$29,731	99.9	106.7	106.6
1975	\$9,152	\$28,436	95.6	107.4	106
1976	\$10,210	\$30,074	101.1	109.8	109.1
1977	\$10,839	\$29,979	100.8	111.0	110.3
1978	\$11,392	\$29,447	99.0	114.7	111.9
1979	\$12,821	\$30,441	102.3	114.6	111.3
1980	\$13,518	\$28,983	97.4	111.5	108.2
1981	\$14,103	\$27,756	93.3	110.7	108.2
1982	\$13,827	\$25,789	86.7	109.8	108.1
1983	\$14,451	\$25,841	86.9	108.8	108.7
1984	\$15,372	\$26,486	89.0	108.1	111.8
1985	\$14,583	\$24,330	81.8	107.6	113.1
1986	\$14,798	\$24,101	81.0	109.4	114.9
1987	\$14,884	\$23,958	80.5	107.7	116.2
1988	\$15,841	\$23,958	80.5	107.7	117.7
1989	\$16,493	\$23,905	80.4	107.5	117.1
1990	\$17,384	\$24,095	81.0	109.2	116.9
1991	\$17,907	\$23,954	80.5	112.0	116.9
1992	\$18,927	\$24,595	82.7	117.5	120.9
1993	\$19,970	\$25,393	85.4	118.6	121.3
1994	\$19,398	\$24,167	81.2	117.1	122.3
1995	\$19,590	\$23,878	80.3	118.3	122.6
1996	\$20,160	\$24,050	80.8	120.9	124.4
1997	\$20,659	\$24,192	81.3	124.4	127.2
1998	\$21,503	\$24,943	83.8	132.9	132.6
1999	\$22,734	\$25,953	87.2	139.9	136.6
2000	\$22,941	\$25,553	85.9	142.8	141.1
2001	\$24,198	\$26,449	88.9	143.5	143.5
2002	\$25,166	\$27,137	91.2	145.0	145.1
2003	\$26,325	\$27,821	93.5	145.7	147.3
2004	\$27,702	\$28,530	95.9	146.1	149.6
2005	\$28,798	\$28,798	96.8	144.9	149.4
2006	\$29,814	\$29,017	97.5	147.6	150.8
2007	\$29,641	\$28,095	94.4	148.1	149.6
2008	\$29,975	\$27,492	92.4	144.6	146.3

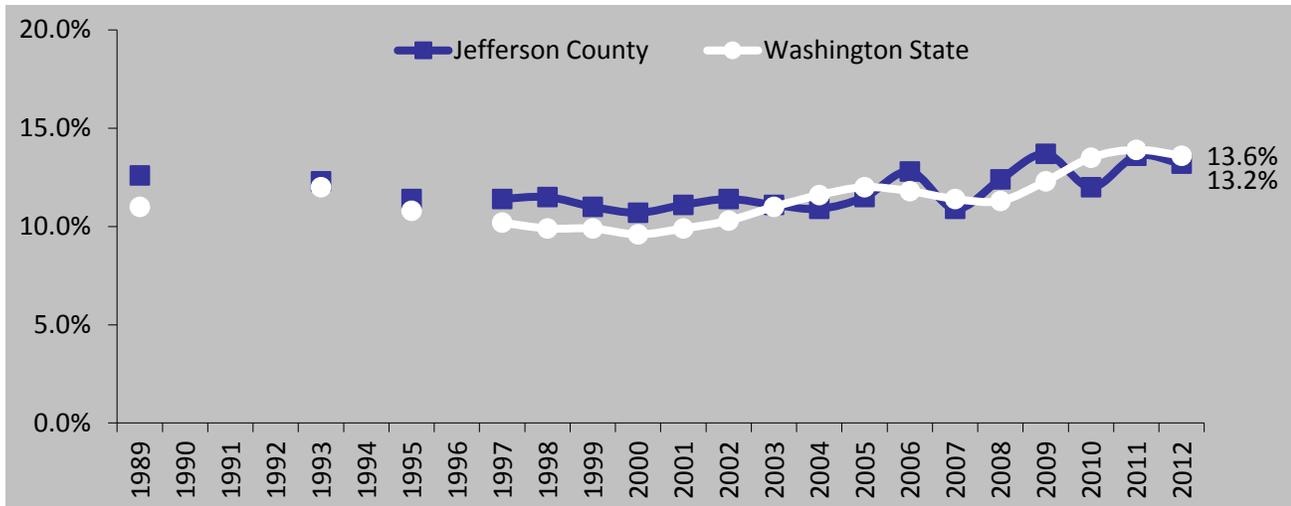
*2005 constant dollar estimates determined using the chain-weight Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption

D.5. Poverty of All Residents

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997-2012

Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Poverty of all residents measures the proportion of the **population living below 100% of the poverty line**. In 2013, an individual living alone earning \$11,490 or less or a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. In 2012, 13% of the Jefferson County and nearly 14% of the Washington State population lived in poverty. From 1996-2002, 2006, 2008 and 2009, more Jefferson residents lived in poverty than Washington residents.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
1989	12.6%	11.0%
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993	12.3%	12.0%
1994		
1995	11.4%	10.8%
1996		
1997	11.4%	10.2%
1998	11.5%	9.9%
1999	11.0%	9.9%
2000	10.7%	9.6%
2001	11.1%	9.9%
2002	11.4%	10.3%
2003	11.1%	11.0%
2004	10.9%	11.6%
2005	11.5%	12.0%
2006	12.8%	11.8%
2007	10.9%	11.4%
2008	12.4%	11.3%
2009	13.7%	12.3%
2010	12.0%	13.5%
2011	13.6%	13.9%
2012	13.2%	13.6%

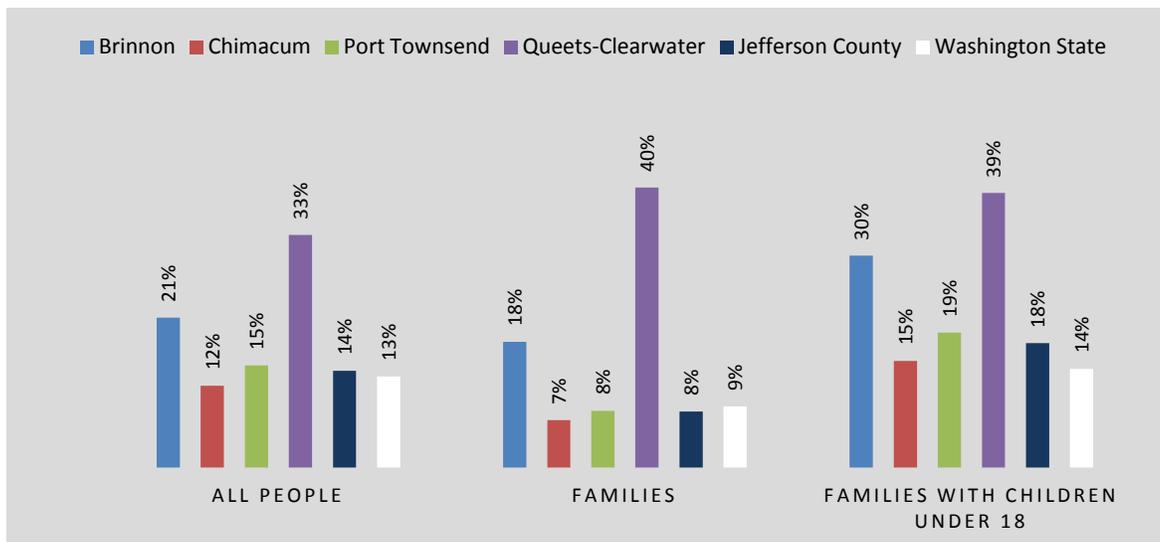
Note: Data were not available for 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, and 1996.

D.6. Population Living in Poverty by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 2008-2012

Source: American Community Survey, DP03

Population living in poverty measures the proportion of persons, families and families with children under 18 living below 100% of the poverty line. In 2013, an individual earning \$11,490 or less or a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. The Queets-Clearwater district has the highest rates of poverty followed by Brinnon. All Jefferson districts are above the Washington rate for families with children under age 18.



	Jefferson County School Districts					Jefferson County	Washington State
	Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets-Clearwater	Quilcene *		
All people	21%	12%	15%	33%		14%	13%
Families	18%	7%	8%	40%		8%	9%
Families with children under 18	30%	15%	19%	39%		18%	14%

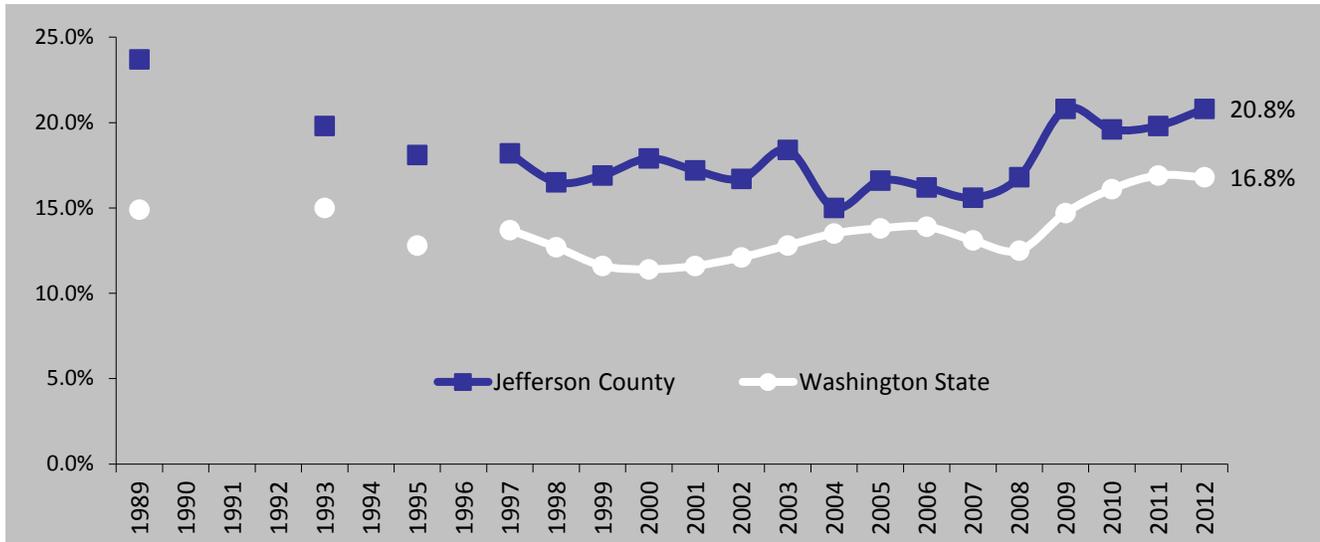
*no data

D.7. Children Age 5-17 Living in Families in Poverty

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997-2012

Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Children age 5-17 living in families in poverty measures the proportion of children age 5-17 in **families living below 100% of the poverty line**. In 2013, a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. The proportion of children living in families in poverty in Jefferson County has been consistently higher than in Washington State.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
1989	23.7%	14.9%
1990		
1991		
1992		
1993	19.8%	15.0%
1994		
1995	18.1%	12.8%
1996		
1997	18.2%	13.7%
1998	16.5%	12.7%
1999	16.9%	11.6%
2000	17.9%	11.4%
2001	17.2%	11.6%
2002	16.7%	12.1%
2003	18.4%	12.8%
2004	15.0%	13.5%
2005	16.6%	13.8%
2006	16.2%	13.9%
2007	15.6%	13.1%
2008	16.8%	12.5%
2009	20.8%	14.7%
2010	19.6%	16.1%
2011	19.8%	16.9%
2012	20.8%	16.8%

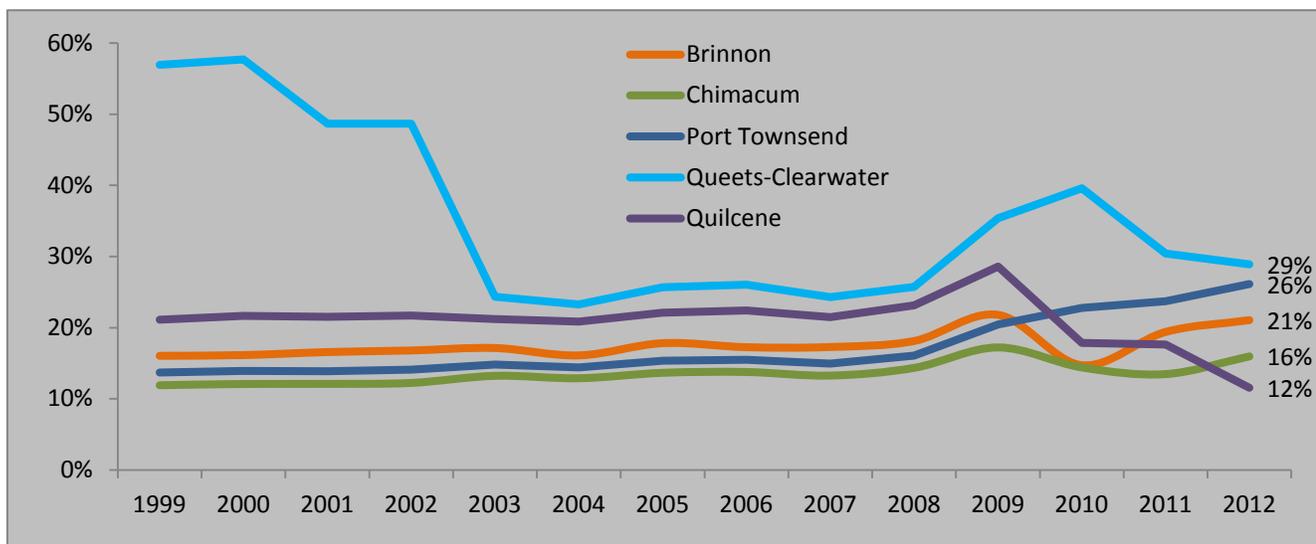
Note: Data were not available for 1990, 1991, 1992, 1994, and 1996.

D.8. Children Age 5-17 Living in Families in Poverty by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 1999 to 2012

Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Children age 5-17 living in families in poverty measures the proportion of children age 5-17 in **families living below 100% of the poverty line**. In 2013, a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. For the past five years, the poverty rate in Port Townsend has been increasing while decreasing in Quilcene.



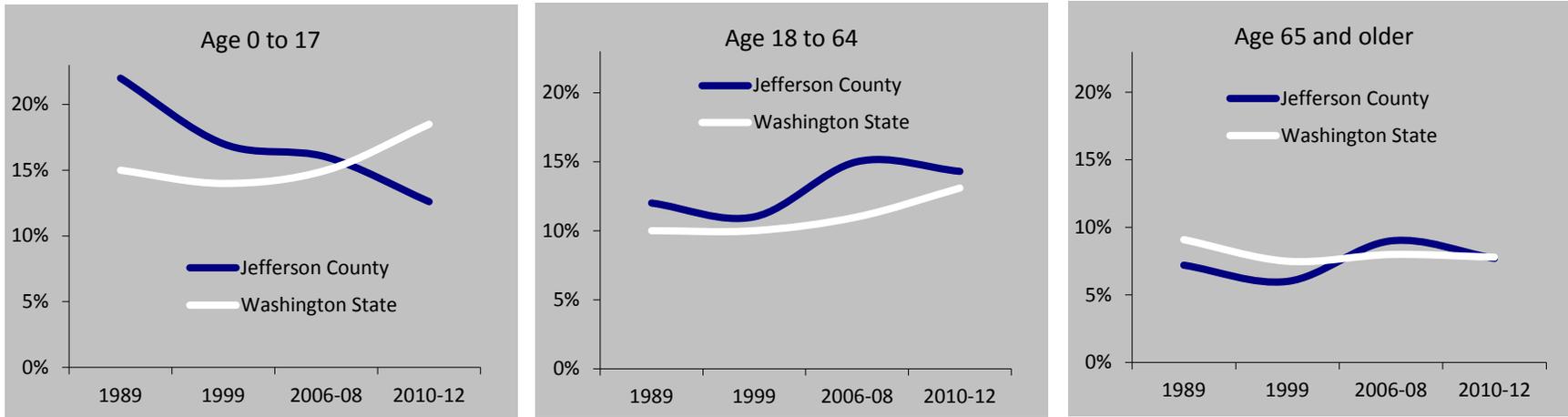
Year	Jefferson County School Districts					Jefferson County	Washington State
	Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets-Clearwater	Quilcene		
1999	16%	12%	14%	57%	21%	17%	12%
2000	16%	12%	14%	58%	22%	18%	11%
2001	17%	12%	14%	49%	22%	17%	12%
2002	17%	12%	14%	49%	22%	17%	12%
2003	17%	13%	15%	24%	21%	18%	13%
2004	16%	13%	14%	23%	21%	15%	14%
2005	18%	14%	15%	26%	22%	17%	14%
2006	17%	14%	15%	26%	22%	16%	14%
2007	17%	13%	15%	24%	21%	16%	13%
2008	18%	14%	16%	26%	23%	17%	13%
2009	22%	17%	20%	35%	29%	21%	15%
2010	15%	14%	23%	40%	18%	20%	16%
2011	19%	13%	24%	30%	18%	20%	17%
2012	21%	16%	26%	29%	12%	21%	17%

D.9. Persons Living in Poverty by Age Group Overtime

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1989, 1999, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: 1990, 2000 US Census and 2006-08, 2010-12 American Community Survey B17001

Persons living in poverty by age group measures the proportion of the population living below 100% of the poverty line in three groups: children under age 18; adults age 18 to 64 and adults age 65 and older. In 2013, an individual living alone earning \$11,490 or less or a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. In Jefferson County, since 1989, children in poverty has improved while adults age 18 to 64 and adults age 65 and older improved slightly from 1989 to 1999, worsened from 1999 to 2006-08, and improved again in 2010-12. In 2010-12, the proportion of the Jefferson population in poverty was lower than the proportion of the Washington population for children; slightly higher for adults and about the same for older adults.



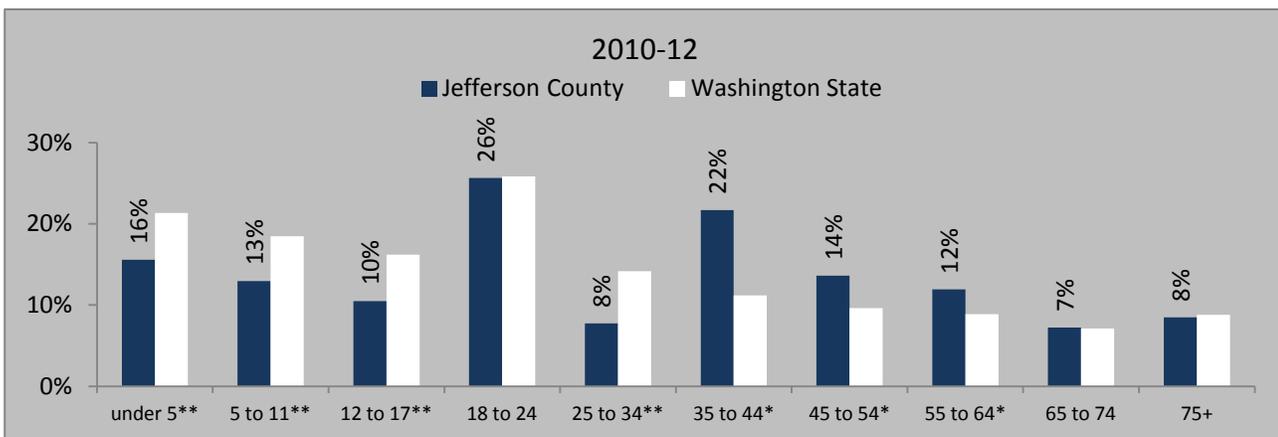
	Jefferson County				Washington State			
	1989	1999	2006-08	2010-12	1989	1999	2006-08	2010-12
Children age 0 to 17	22%	17%	16%	13%	15%	14%	15%	13%
Adults age 18 to 64	12%	11%	15%	14%	10%	10%	11%	13%
Adults age 65 and older	7%	6%	9%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%

D.10. Poverty by Age

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2006-08 and 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey, B17001

Poverty by age measures the proportion of the **population living below 100% of the poverty line**. In 2013 an individual living alone earning \$11,490 or less or a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning \$23,550 or less was living at 100% of the poverty line. The poverty rate was highest among young adults age 18-24 (26%) in both Jefferson and Washington. The Jefferson rate was lower than WA in the youngest age groups and for 25-34 year olds, higher in the middle age groups and the same in the oldest groups. Compared to 2006-08, the number of Jefferson residents in poverty decreased 355 but the rate increased substantially in the 35-44 age group and decreased 5-7% among 12-34 year olds while the WA rate increased in all but the two oldest age groups.



2006-08	Jefferson County		Washington State	2010-12	Jefferson County		overtime	Washington State	WA overtime
	# persons	%	%		# persons	%	10-12 - 06-08	%	10-12 - 06-08
under 5	184	17%	18%	under 5**	166	16%	-1%	21%	3%
5 to 11	264	14%	15%	5 to 11**	185	13%	-1%	18%	4%
12 to 17*	324	17%	14%	12 to 17**	180	10%	-7%	16%	3%
18 to 24*	567	31%	22%	18 to 24	352	26%	-5%	26%	4%
25 to 34*	477	15%	12%	25 to 34**	183	8%	-7%	14%	2%
35 to 44	281	9%	9%	35 to 44*	512	22%	12%	11%	2%
45 to 54*	465	11%	8%	45 to 54*	573	14%	3%	10%	2%
55 to 64*	719	15%	8%	55 to 64*	752	12%	-3%	9%	1%
65 to 74	252	7%	8%	65 to 74	367	7%	0%	7%	0%
75+*	354	11%	9%	75+	262	8%	-2%	9%	-1%
	3,887				3,532				

*Jefferson County rate significantly higher than Washington State

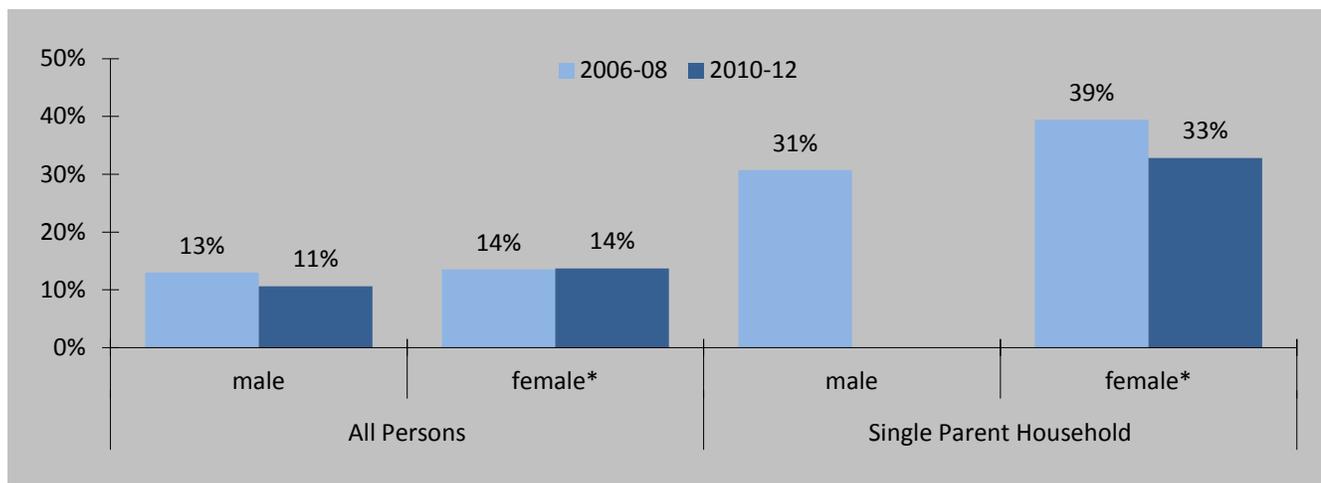
**Jefferson County rate significantly lower than Washington State

D.11. Poverty by Gender and Single Person Household

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey

Poverty by gender and single person household measures the proportion of the **population living below 100% of the poverty line**. In 2013 an individual living alone earning \$11,490 was living at 100% of the poverty line. Among all persons, the poverty rate was higher among females compared to males. One in three female headed single parent households is living in poverty.



		2006-08			2010-12			WA % of population with income below poverty
		% of population with income below poverty	# persons	range	% of population with income below poverty	# persons	range	
All Persons	male	13%	1808	±0.5%	11%	1496	±2.5%	13%
	female*	14%	2079	±0.5%	14%	2036	±3.0%	15%
Single Parent Household	male	31%	65	±5%	-	-	-	-
	female*	39%	279	±3%	33%	522	±17%	37%

*female rate significantly higher than male

**male rate significantly higher than female

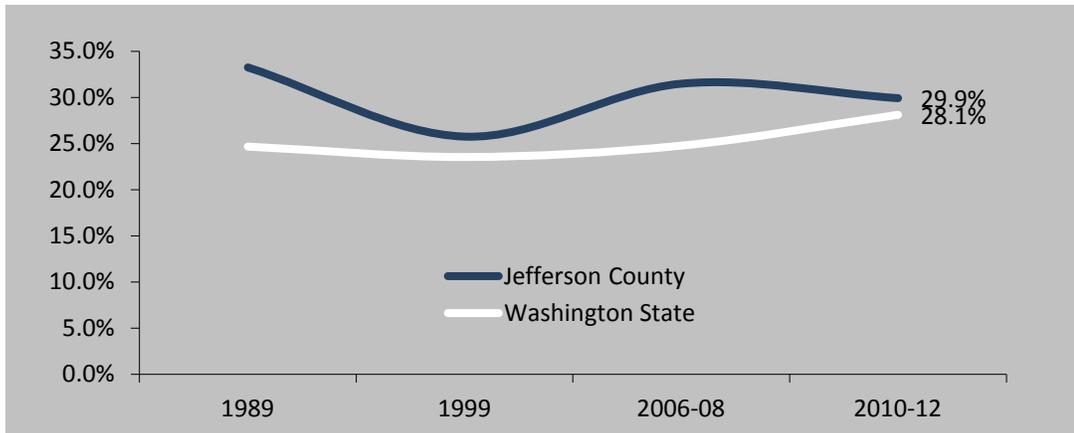
Of Jefferson County single parent households, 79% (about 1,000 households) are headed by females. Jefferson County females are 1.1 times more likely to live in poverty than Jefferson County males.

D.12. Working Poor

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1989, 1999, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey, S1701

Working poor measures the proportion of the **population living below 185% of the poverty line**. This population is known as the 'working poor' since they have some income, but remain in relative poverty due to low levels of pay. In 2013, a family of four (2 adults, 2 children) earning less than \$43,567 was living below 185% of the poverty line. In 2010-12, three in 10 Jefferson residents lived below 185% of poverty, about the same as Washington State. Historically, the proportion of the Jefferson County population living below 185% of poverty has been higher than the proportion in Washington State.



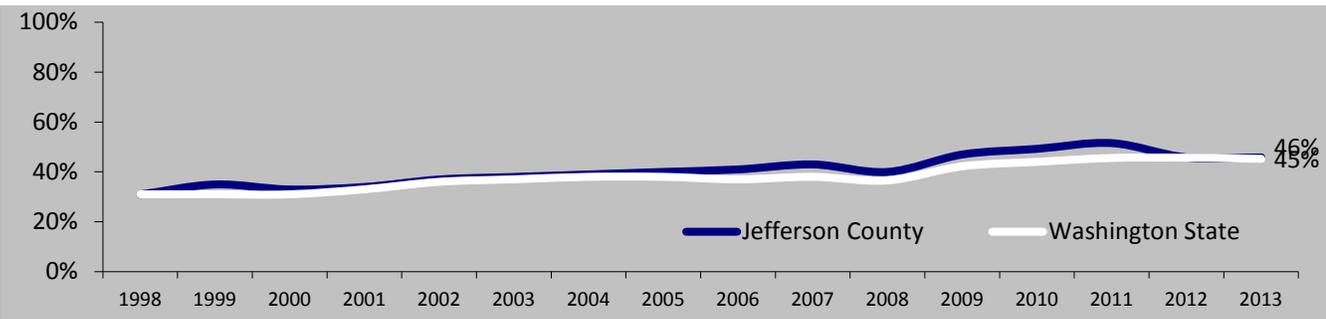
Year	Jefferson County		Washington State	
	#	%	#	%
1989	6,630	33.3%	1,170,806	24.7%
1999	6,631	25.8%	1,358,839	23.6%
2006-08	9,051	31.5%	1,567,855	24.8%
2010-12	8,677	29.9%	1,881,558	28.1%

D.13. Public School Student Eligibility for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Jefferson County School Districts, Jefferson County and Washington State, 1998-2013

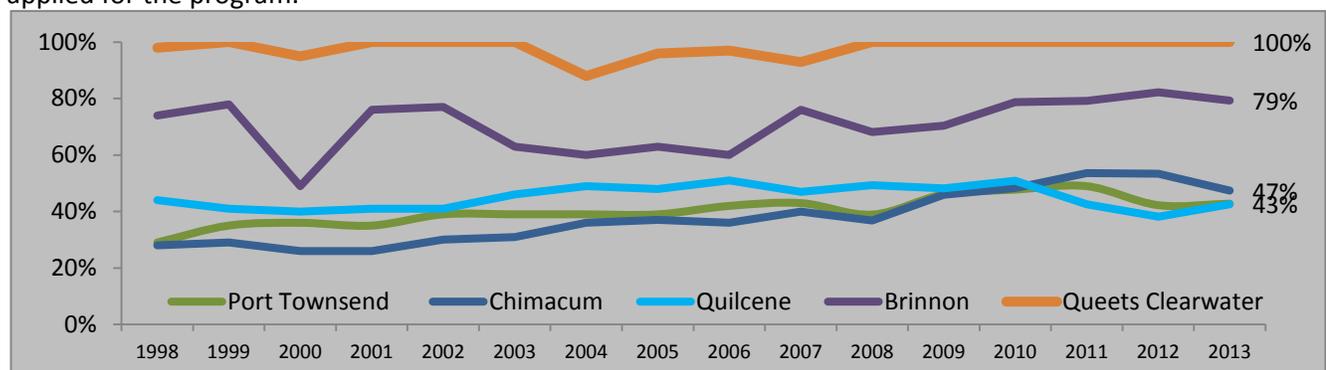
Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Eligibility for the public school free and reduced lunch program is based on family income. A family must be living at less than 185% of poverty for their child to qualify. In 2013 nearly 1 in 2 Jefferson students and Washington students applied to the program. In 1999 and from 2005-2011, the Jefferson eligibility rate was above the Washington State rate, in 2012 and 2013 the rates were the same.



School Year	Jefferson County School Districts					Washington State	
	Port Townsend	Chimacum	Quilcene	Brinnon	Queets	Clearwater	State
1998	29%	28%	44%	74%	31%	98%	31%
1999	35%	29%	41%	78%	35%	100%	31%
2000	36%	26%	40%	49%	33%	95%	31%
2001	35%	26%	41%	76%	34%	100%	33%
2002	39%	30%	41%	77%	37%	100%	36%
2003	39%	31%	46%	63%	38%	100%	37%
2004	39%	36%	49%	60%	39%	88%	38%
2005	39%	37%	48%	63%	40%	96%	38%
2006	42%	36%	51%	60%	41%	97%	37%
2007	43%	40%	47%	76%	43%	93%	38%
2008	39%	37%	49%	68%	40%	100%	37%
2009	46%	46%	48%	70%	47%	100%	42%
2010	48%	48%	51%	79%	49%	100%	44%
2011	49%	54%	43%	79%	52%	100%	46%
2012	42%	53%	38%	82%	46%	100%	46%
2013	43%	47%	43%	79%	46%	100%	45%

BY SCHOOL DISTRICT: In October 2013, the application rate was lower in two Jefferson districts, Port Townsend and Quilcene, compared to Washington. Within the county, the rate was highest in the two smallest districts: Queets-Clearwater and Brinnon. About two in five (43%) Port Townsend and Quilcene and nearly 1 in 2 Chimacum students applied for the program.



D.14. Free or Reduced Lunch Eligibility by School

Jefferson County by School: 2012-13

Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

The rate of free or reduced lunch eligibility is highest in Queets Clearwater Elementary School (100%) and lowest in Port Townsend OCEAN (24%) followed by Chimacum High School (34%). Within Chimacum School Districts, free or reduced lunch rates are highest in the Elementary school; within Port Townsend, rates are highest in the Middle School.

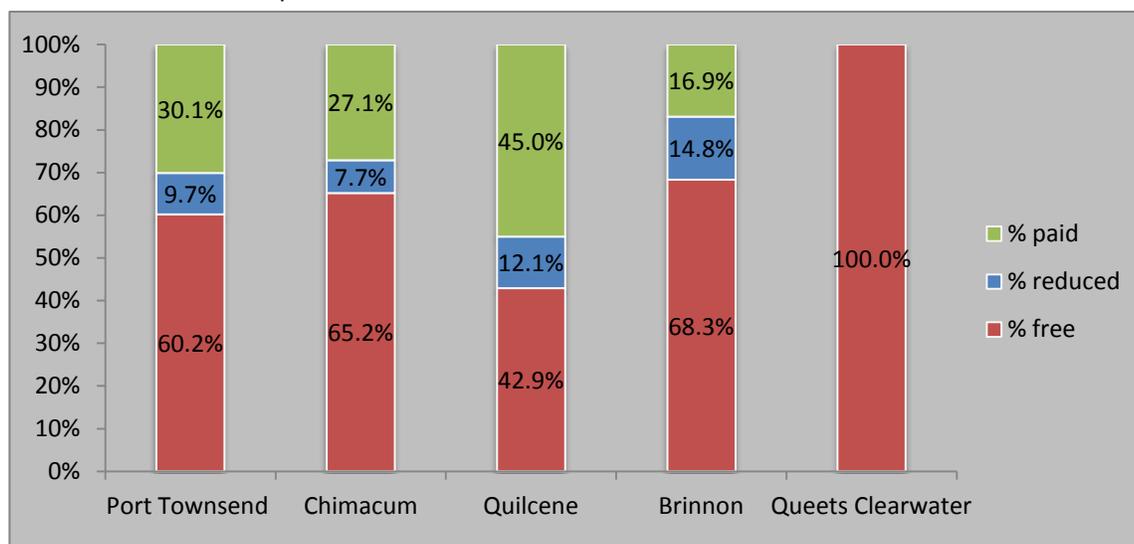
	Grades	Free	Reduced	Total Enrollment	% FRL
*Queets Clearwater School District 16-020					
Queets Clearwater Elementary School	K-8	23	0	23	100%
*Brinnon School District 16-046					
Brinnon	PreK-8	38	4	53	79%
Quilcene School District 16-048					
Quilcene School	K-12	91	14	247	43%
Chimacum School District 16-049					
Chimacum Creek Primary	K-2	131	20	236	41%
Chimacum Elementary	3 to 5	129	11	218	64%
Chimacum Middle School	6 to 8	73	21	262	36%
Chimacum High School	9 to 12	101	18	348	34%
<i>Chimacum District Total</i>		434	70	1,064	47%
Port Townsend School District 16-050					
Grant Street Elementary	K-3	151	17	387	43%
Blue Heron Middle School	4 to 8	174	30	391	52%
Port Townsend High School	9 to 12	131	28	444	36%
Ocean		17	5	70	24%
<i>Port Townsend District Total</i>		473	80	1,292	43%

D.15. Public School Student Participation in the Free and Reduced Meal Program by School District

Jefferson County School Districts: 2013

Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Eligibility for the public school free and reduced lunch program is based on family income. A family must be living at less than 185% of poverty for their child to qualify. During the 2012-13 school year, there was variation by Jefferson County school district for the lunch program. 100% of Queets Clearwater lunches were free while fewer than half were free in Quilcene; nearly half of Quilcene lunches were paid while only 17% were paid for in Brinnon. Rates for free, reduced and paid lunches in Port Townsend and Chimacum were similar.



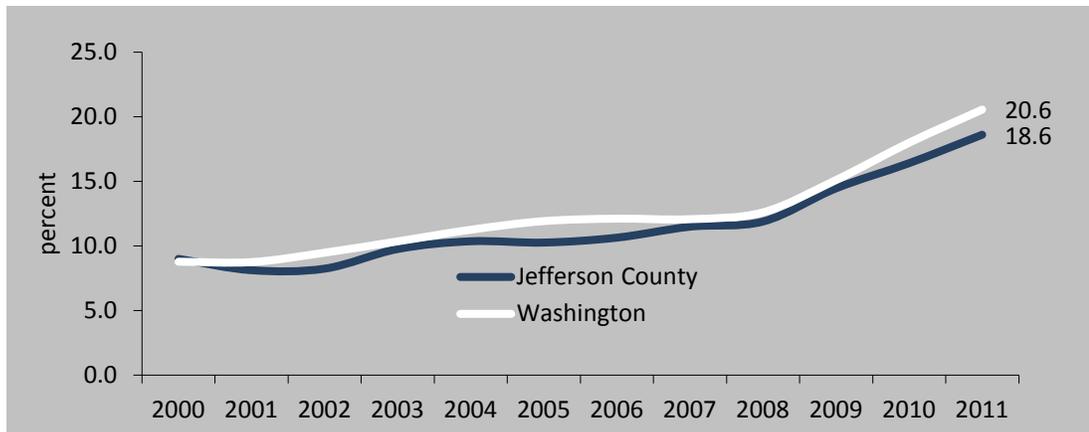
Of all lunches served:	% free	% reduced	% paid
Port Townsend	60.2%	9.7%	30.1%
Chimacum	65.2%	7.7%	27.1%
Quilcene	42.9%	12.1%	45.0%
Brinnon	68.3%	14.8%	16.9%
Queets Clearwater	100.0%		

D.16. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Participation

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll. SNAP eligibility and benefit information: www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=1269

Nearly 1 in 5 Jefferson County residents received SNAP benefits (also known as Food Stamps) in 2011, slightly lower than the rate in Washington State. Since 2000, the rate has been increasing, steeply from 2008 to 2011. Household SNAP eligibility is based on gross monthly income generally at or below 130% of the poverty line, net income at or below the poverty line, and assets below specified limits. Maximum monthly benefit for a household of 1, \$189; for a household of 4, \$632.



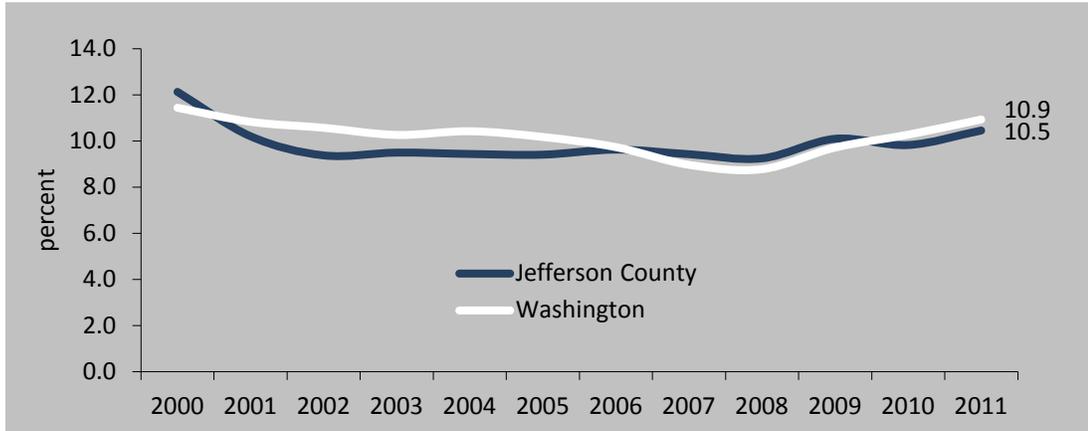
Year	Jefferson County		Washington
	#	%	%
2000	2,368	9.0	8.8
2001	2,147	8.1	8.7
2002	2,192	8.2	9.5
2003	2,605	9.8	10.4
2004	2,798	10.4	11.3
2005	2,895	10.3	11.9
2006	3,059	10.6	12.1
2007	3,351	11.5	12.1
2008	3,518	11.9	12.6
2009	4,300	14.5	15.1
2010	4,901	16.4	18.0
2011	5,558	18.6	20.6

D.17. Child Recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program (TANF)

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll.

Just over 1 in 10 Jefferson County children (age birth to 17) received TANF, the same in Washington State. The rate was just over 9% from 2002-2008 and about 10% from 2009-2011. TANF eligibility is based on nonfinancial and financial criteria, it is a temporary program while recipients find employment.



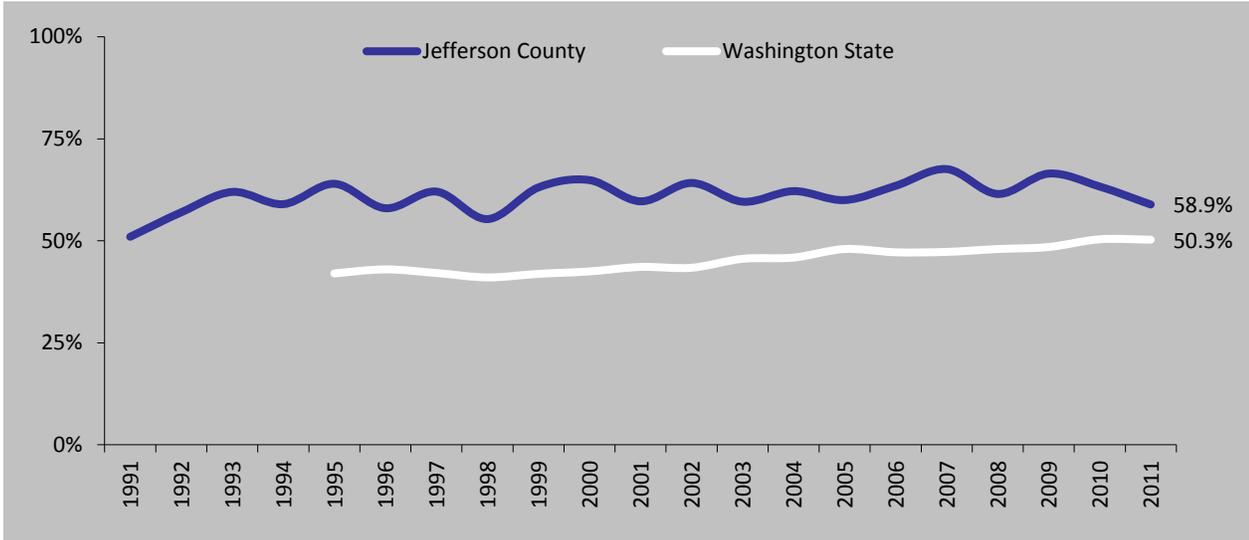
Year	Jefferson County		Washington
	#	%	%
2000	624	12.1	11.5
2001	523	10.2	10.8
2002	476	9.4	10.6
2003	476	9.5	10.3
2004	471	9.4	10.4
2005	459	9.4	10.2
2006	463	9.6	9.7
2007	448	9.4	9.0
2008	433	9.3	8.8
2009	461	10.1	9.7
2010	437	9.8	10.3
2011	465	10.5	10.9

D.18. Medicaid-Paid Births

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1991-2011

Source: First Steps Database, Department of Social and Health Services

Medicaid-paid births measures the proportion of parents giving birth with incomes below 185% of the poverty line qualifying them for Medicaid-Paid Maternity Care. The Jefferson County rate has been consistently statistically higher than the Washington State rate.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
1991	51.0%	
1992	57.0%	
1993	62.0%	
1994	59.0%	
1995	64.0%	42.0%
1996	58.0%	43.0%
1997	62.1%	42.1%
1998	55.3%	41.0%
1999	63.1%	41.9%
2000	64.9%	42.5%
2001	59.7%	43.6%
2002	64.2%	43.4%
2003	59.6%	45.6%
2004	62.2%	45.9%
2005	60.0%	48.0%
2006	63.5%	47.2%
2007	67.6%	47.3%
2008	61.5%	48.0%
2009	66.5%	48.5%
2010	63.3%	50.4%
2011	58.9%	50.3%

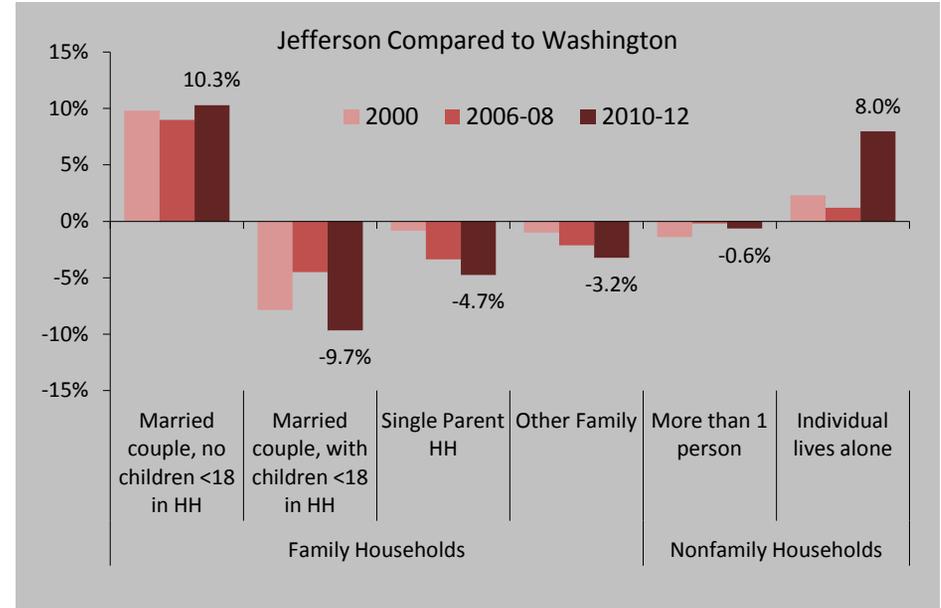
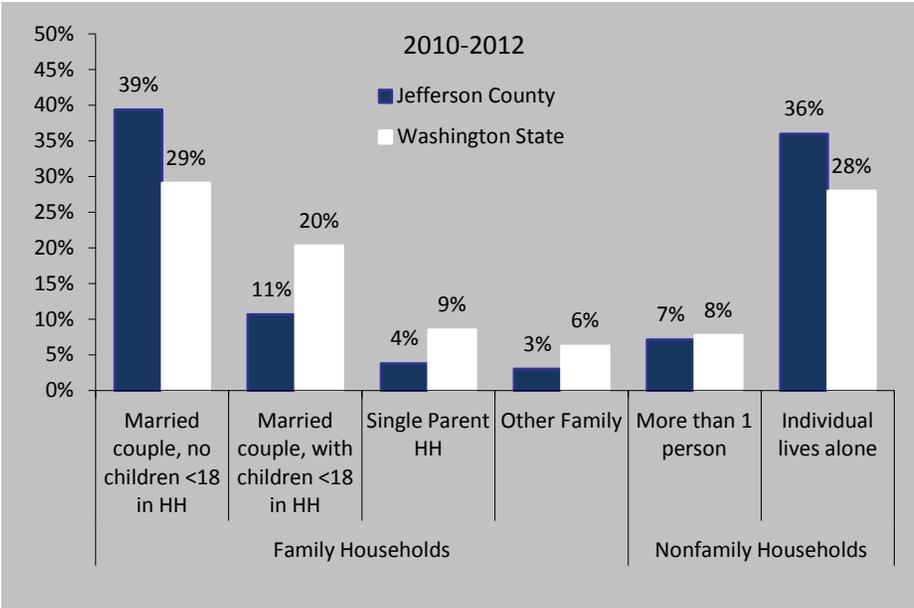
Note: Washington State data were not available from 1991-1994.

E.1. Household Composition

Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey, DP02

Overtime, Jefferson County family households are increasingly married couples with no children and individuals living alone. Compared to Washington State, Jefferson has fewer family households with children.



Household (HH) Composition		Jefferson County		
		2000	2006-08	2010-12
Family Households	Married couple, no children <18 in HH	38%	37%	39%
	Married couple, with children <18 in HH	16%	17%	11%
	Single Parent HH	8%	6%	4%
	Other Family	4%	3%	3%
Nonfamily Households	More than 1 person	6%	7%	7%
	Individual lives alone	29%	29%	36%

Washington State		
2000	2006-08	2010-12
28%	28%	29%
24%	21%	20%
9%	9%	9%
5%	5%	6%
8%	7%	8%
26%	28%	28%

Jefferson Compared to WA		
2000	2006-08	2010-12
9.8%	9.0%	10.3%
-7.8%	-4.5%	-9.7%
-0.8%	-3.4%	-4.7%
-1.0%	-2.1%	-3.2%
-1.4%	-0.2%	-0.6%
2.3%	1.2%	8.0%

E.2. Same-Sex Partner Households

Jefferson County and Washington State, 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey, B11009

Same-sex partners are counted in "unmarried partner households" by the US Census and American Community Survey. Same-sex households made up less than 1% of Jefferson County and Washington State households.

Proportion of All Households:	2000		2006-08		2010-12	
	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State	Jefferson County	Washington State
same-sex male-male	0.05%	0.15%	0.14%	0.15%	estimates unstable due to small numbers	0.32%
female-female	0.18%	0.16%	0.32%	0.16%		0.37%
Total same-sex	0.23%	0.30%	0.45%	0.31%		0.69%

Definition:

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex as the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household also may be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder. There may be only one unmarried partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a married-couple household, as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner.

(Sources: <http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf> and http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2008_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf)

Census 2000 Note:

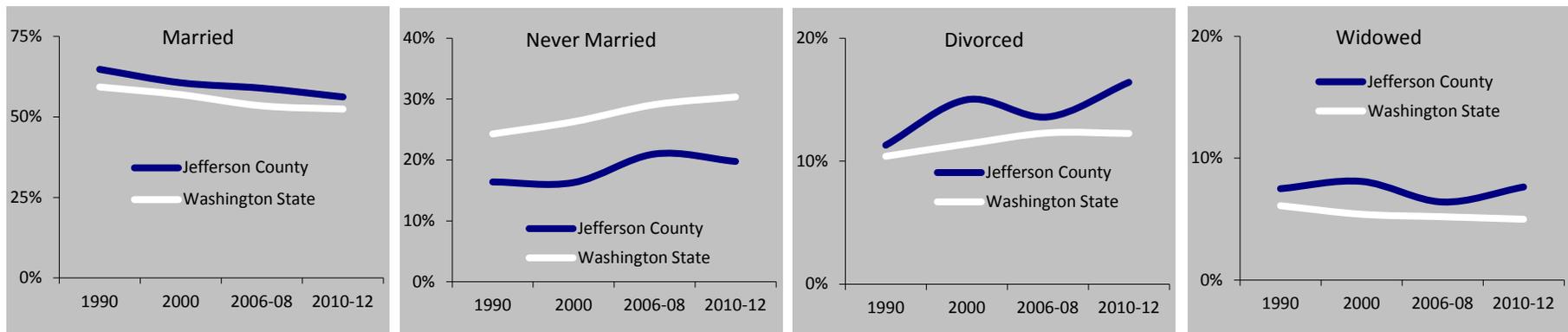
In the editing process of Census 2000 data, unlike the 1990 Census, if a household consisted of a married couple with both spouses reporting the same sex—and where no item imputations were made for either person for either their relationship or sex—then the respondent who reported being the spouse of the householder was edited to being the unmarried partner of the householder. (Source: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/files/counting-paper.pdf>)

E.3. Marital Status

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1990, 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey, DP02

Since 1990, the proportion of Jefferson County and Washington State persons currently married (with spouse present or absent) has been consistently decreasing. In Jefferson County, proportion never married has increased over time. In Jefferson County, those widowed or divorced increased between 1990 and 2000, fell between 2000 and 2006-08 and increased again from 2006-08 to 2010-12. Compared to Washington State, the proportion of the Jefferson population married, widowed and divorced is higher; the proportion never married is lower.



	Jefferson County				Washington State			
	1990	2000	2006-08	2010-12	1990	2000	2006-08	2010-12
Married*	65%	61%	59%	56%	59%	57%	53%	52%
Never Married	16%	16%	21%	20%	24%	26%	29%	30%
Divorced	11%	15%	14%	16%	10%	11%	12%	12%
Widowed	8%	8%	6%	8%	6%	5%	5%	5%

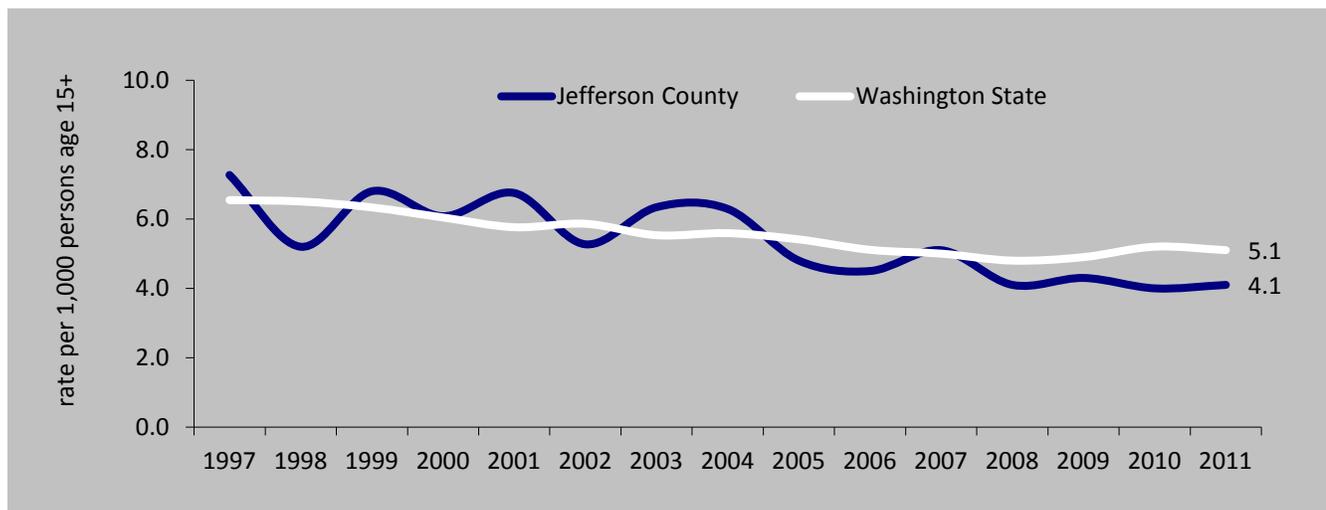
*including married with spouse absent or separated

E.4. Divorce Rate

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1997 to 2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention

The divorce rate in Jefferson County and Washington State has been declining since 1997. From 2008-2011, the Jefferson County divorce rate has been about 4 divorces per 1,000 population compared to 5 per 1,000 in Washington State.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
1997	7.3	6.5
1998	5.2	6.5
1999	6.8	6.3
2000	6.1	6.0
2001	6.8	5.8
2002	5.3	5.9
2003	6.3	5.5
2004	6.3	5.6
2005	4.8	5.4
2006	4.5	5.1
2007	5.1	5.0
2008	4.1	4.8
2009	4.3	4.9
2010	4.0	5.2
2011	4.1	5.1

Divorce rate is the annual number of divorces per 1,000 persons age 15 and older. Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data are reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's residence was used.

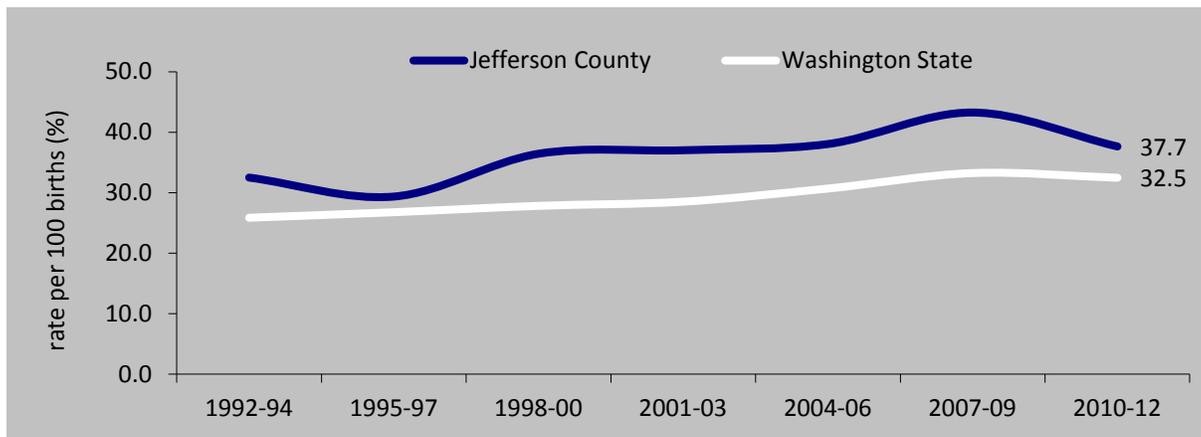
E.5. Births to Unmarried Women

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1992-94 to 2010-12

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Database. Accessed in CHAT (Community Health Assessment Tool)

Since 1992-94, the Jefferson County rate of births to unmarried women has been above the Washington State rate. About two in five Jefferson County babies were born to unmarried women.

Note: It is unknown how many unmarried women are living with a partner but not married.



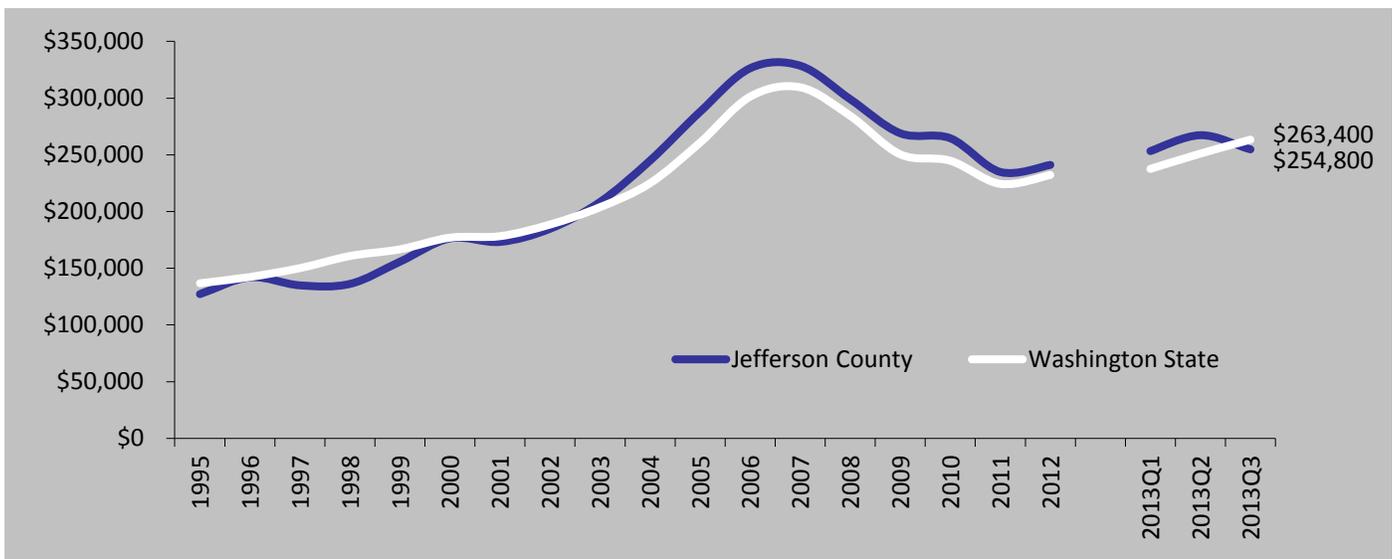
3-year period	Jefferson County			Washington State
	number	average number / year	%	%
1992-94	220	73	32.5	25.9
1995-97	184	61	29.4	26.8
1998-00	230	77	36.5	27.9
2001-03	227	76	37.0	28.5
2004-06	236	79	38.1	30.7
2007-09	261	87	43.3	33.3
2010-12	218	73	37.7	32.5

F.1. Median House Prices (based on sales of existing homes)

Jefferson County and Washington State, 1995-2012, 2013 Quarters 1,2,3

Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, University of Washington

The annual median house price in Jefferson County has been above the median house price in Washington State since 2002. Median house prices in both Jefferson County and Washington State peaked in 2007. The Jefferson County and Washington State median house price increased in 2012 for the first time since 2007. In the third quarter of 2013, the Washington median house price was higher than Jefferson since 2003.



Year	Jefferson County	Washington State	Change from previous year **	Jefferson County	Washington State
1995	\$127,300	\$136,600	**		
1996	\$142,100	\$142,200	1995-1996	11.6%	4.1%
1997	\$135,000	\$150,000	1996-1997	-5.0%	5.5%
1998	\$136,300	\$160,700	1997-1998	1.0%	7.1%
1999	\$155,900	\$166,600	1998-1999	14.4%	3.7%
2000	\$176,400	\$176,900	1999-2000	13.1%	6.2%
2001	\$173,300	\$178,200	2000-2001	-1.8%	0.7%
2002	\$184,900	\$188,500	2001-2002	6.7%	5.8%
2003	\$208,500	\$203,800	2002-2003	12.8%	8.1%
2004	\$245,000	\$225,000	2003-2004	17.5%	10.4%
2005	\$288,000	\$260,900	2004-2005	17.6%	16.0%
2006	\$326,300	\$301,400	2005-2006	13.3%	15.5%
2007	\$328,500	\$309,600	2006-2007	0.7%	2.7%
2008	\$299,000	\$284,400	2007-2008	-9.0%	-8.1%
2009	\$269,000	\$250,400	2008-2009	-10.0%	-12.0%
2010	\$264,600	\$244,775	2009-2010	-1.6%	-2.2%
2011	\$234,875	\$224,325	2010-2011	-11.2%	-8.4%
2012	\$241,100	\$232,225	2011-2012	2.7%	3.5%
2013Q1	\$253,300	\$237,600	2012-2013	7.2%	8.0%
2013Q2	\$267,300	\$251,100			
2013Q3	\$254,800	\$263,400			

F.2. Housing Affordability Gap

Jefferson County, 1995-2012

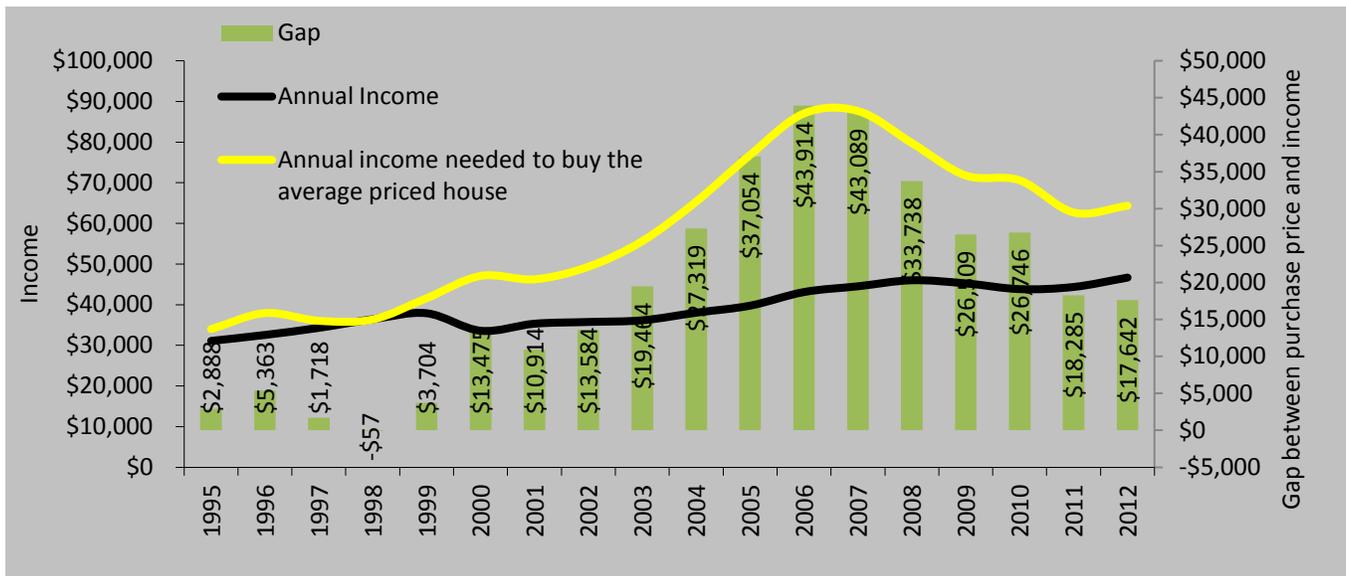
Sources:

Median Income: Washington State Office of Financial Management;

Median House Price: Washington Center for Real Estate Research, University of Washington

Housing affordability measures the gap between what it would take to purchase an average priced home in Jefferson County given the average income of Jefferson County residents. The formula assumes that a purchaser will be able to put 20% down and that the remaining 80% of the price of the home is not more than three times the purchasers income.

With the exception of 1998, since 1995 there has been an affordability gap for Jefferson County residents. The gap was greatest in 2006 and has been decreasing since.



Annual income needed to buy the average priced house

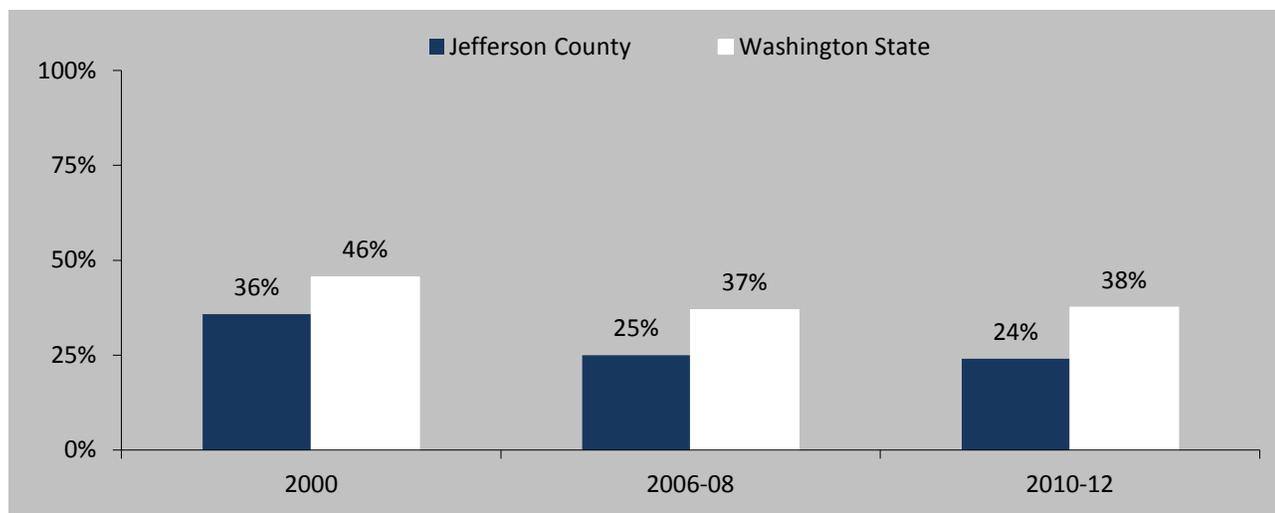
Year	Annual Income	Annual income needed to buy the average priced house	Gap
1995	\$31,058	\$33,947	\$2,888
1996	\$32,530	\$37,893	\$5,363
1997	\$34,282	\$36,000	\$1,718
1998	\$36,404	\$36,347	-\$57
1999	\$37,869	\$41,573	\$3,704
2000	\$33,565	\$47,040	\$13,475
2001	\$35,299	\$46,213	\$10,914
2002	\$35,723	\$49,307	\$13,584
2003	\$36,136	\$55,600	\$19,464
2004	\$38,014	\$65,333	\$27,319
2005	\$39,746	\$76,800	\$37,054
2006	\$43,099	\$87,013	\$43,914
2007	\$44,511	\$87,600	\$43,089
2008	\$45,995	\$79,733	\$33,738
2009	\$45,225	\$71,733	\$26,509
2010	\$43,814	\$70,560	\$26,746
2011	\$44,348	\$62,633	\$18,285
2012	\$46,651	\$64,293	\$17,642

F.3. Housing Affordability

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey DP03

Housing affordability measures the proportion of households with incomes that would allow them to purchase an average priced house. Fewer Jefferson County residents are able to purchase an average priced house compared to Washington State residents. In both Jefferson County and Washington State, fewer residents were able to purchase an average priced house in 2010-12 compared to 2000; about the same number compared to 2006-08.



	Year	Jefferson County	Washington State
80% of average priced house	2000	\$141,120	\$141,520
	2006-08	\$254,347	\$238,773
	2010-12	\$197,487	\$187,020
income needed to purchase average priced house	2000	\$47,040	\$47,173
	2006-08	\$84,782	\$79,591
	2010-12	\$65,829	\$62,340
% households able to afford average priced house (household income \$75,000+)*	2000	36%	46%
	2006-08	25%	37%
	2010-12	24%	38%

* In 2010-12, the proportion of households able to afford an average priced house is actually higher, rather than the actual income needed to purchase the average priced house, this analysis uses a higher income cutoff, \$75,000. It is a limitation of the data that we cannot use more specific income groups. Jefferson households earning between \$65,829 and \$74,999 and Washington households earning between \$62,340 and \$74,999 would be able to afford an average priced house, both increasing by some amount the proportions reported above. The 2006-08 proportion is actually lower: in Jefferson County, households earning between \$75,000 and \$84,782 would not be able to afford the average priced house, reducing by some percent the 25% reported above, and in Washington State, households earning between \$75,000 and \$79,581 would not be able to afford the average priced house, reducing by some percent the 37% reported above.

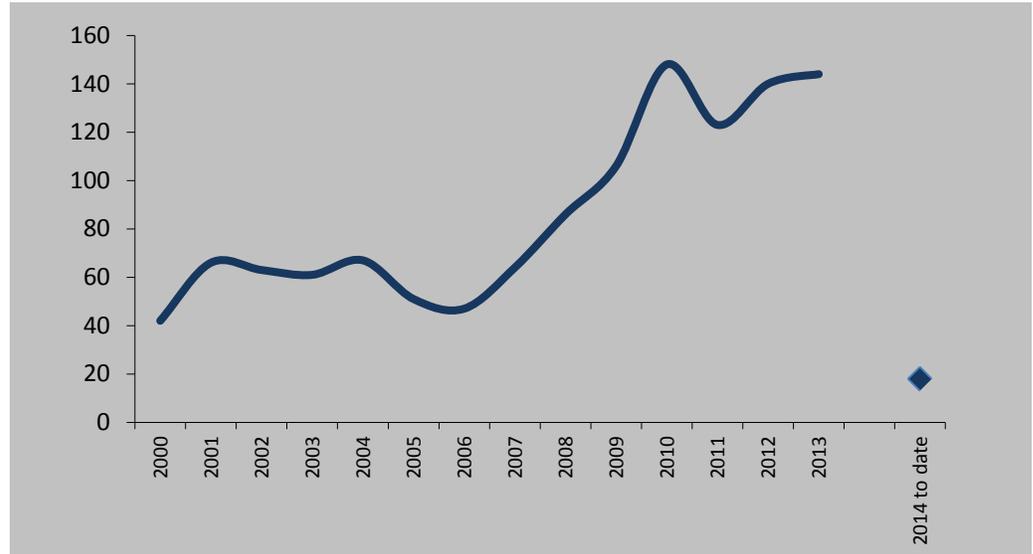
F.4. Foreclosures

Jefferson County 2000-2013

Source: Jefferson County Auditor's Office, "Trustee Sales"

Foreclosures are recorded with the County Auditor's office as "Trustee Sales." Jefferson County has had over 100 Trustee Sales per year since 2009. The most Trustee Sales were recorded in 2010, 148, followed by 144 in 2013.

Year	Trustees Sales
2000	42
2001	66
2002	63
2003	61
2004	67
2005	51
2006	47
2007	64
2008	86
2009	106
2010	148
2011	123
2012	140
2013	144
2014 to date	18

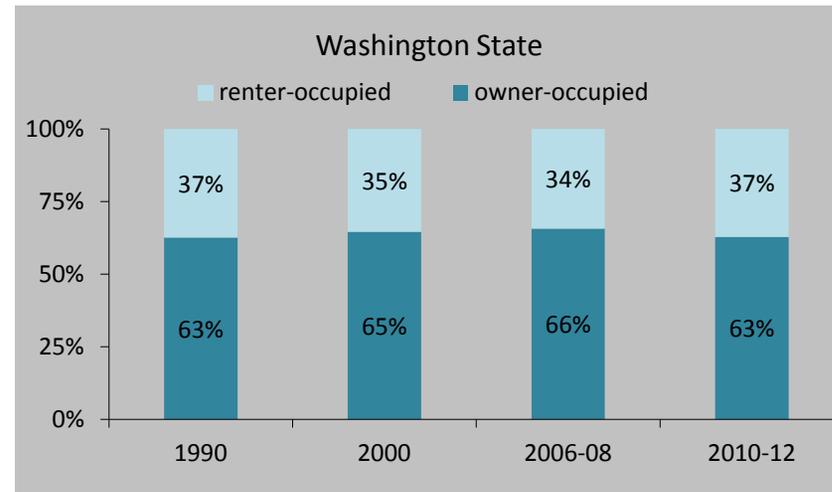
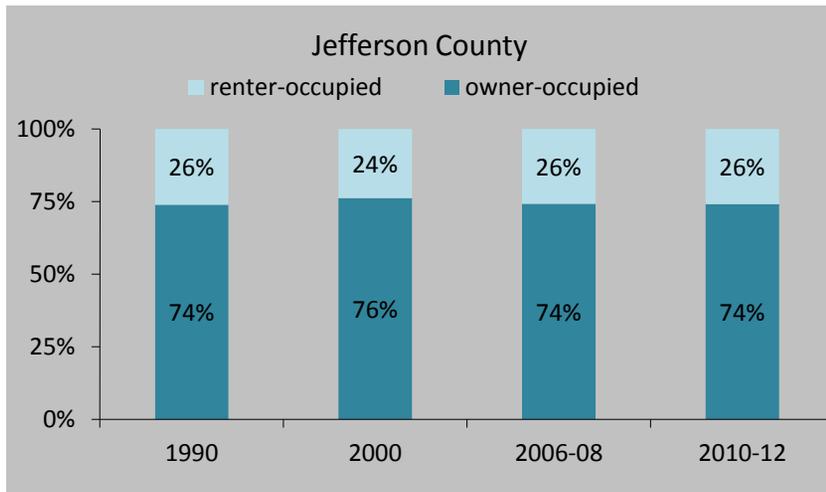


F.5. Housing by Tenure: Owners and Renters

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1990, 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey B25003

Housing by tenure measures the proportion of homes with owner vs. renter occupants. A higher proportion of Jefferson County homes are owner-occupied compared to Washington State. Jefferson County has had no change in rate of owner vs. renter-occupied homes over time while Washington State had more owner-occupied homes during 2000 and 2006-08 compared to 1990 and 2010-12.



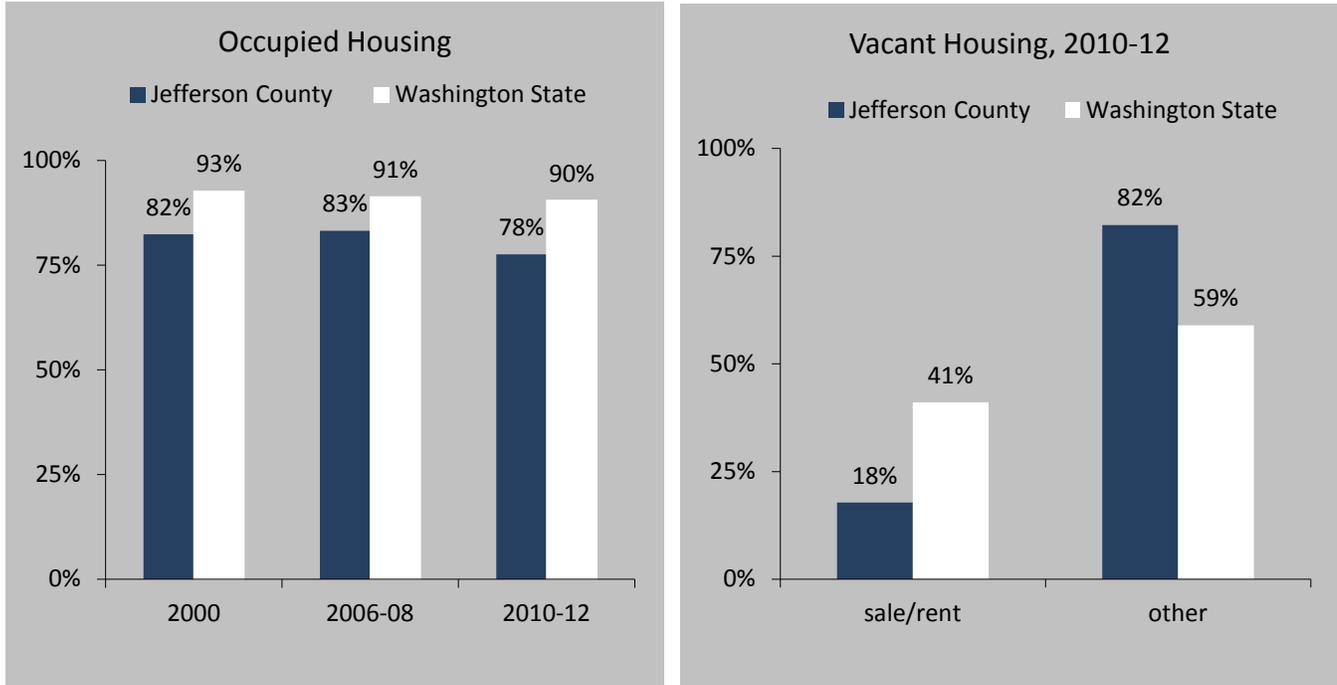
		1990	2000	2006-08	2010-12
Jefferson County	owner-occupied	74%	76%	74%	74%
	renter-occupied	26%	24%	26%	26%
Washington State	owner-occupied	63%	65%	66%	63%
	renter-occupied	37%	35%	34%	37%

F.6. Housing by Occupancy Status

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey B25002, B25004

Fewer than 8 in 10 Jefferson County housing units are occupied, compared to 9 in 10 in Washington State, the Jefferson rate is down overtime. More than 8 in 10 of Jefferson County vacant housing units are for seasonal/recreational/ occasional use compared to fewer than 6 in 10 in Washington State.



	Year	Jefferson County		Washington State	
		%	% change	%	% change
Occupied Housing	2000	82%		93%	
	2006-08	83%	1%	91%	-1%
	2010-12	78%	-6%	90%	-1%
Vacant Housing	2000	18%		7%	
	2006-08	17%	-1%	9%	1%
	2010-12	22%	6%	10%	1%

Vacancy Status		%	% change
sale/rent	other		
Jefferson County	18%	82%	
Washington State	41%	59%	

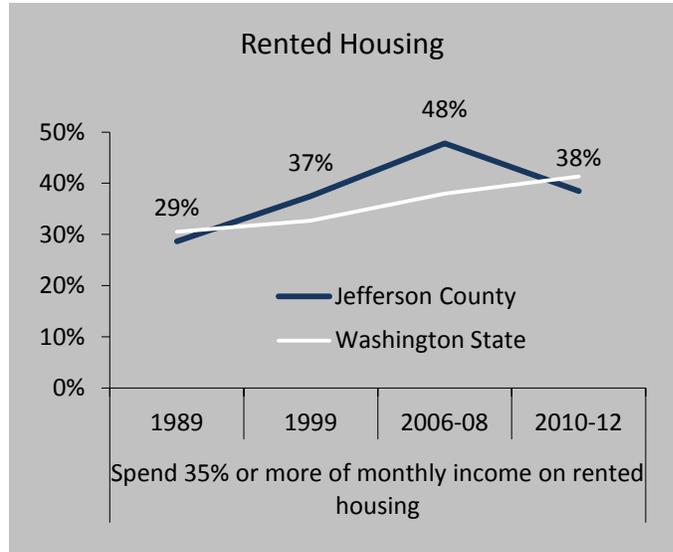
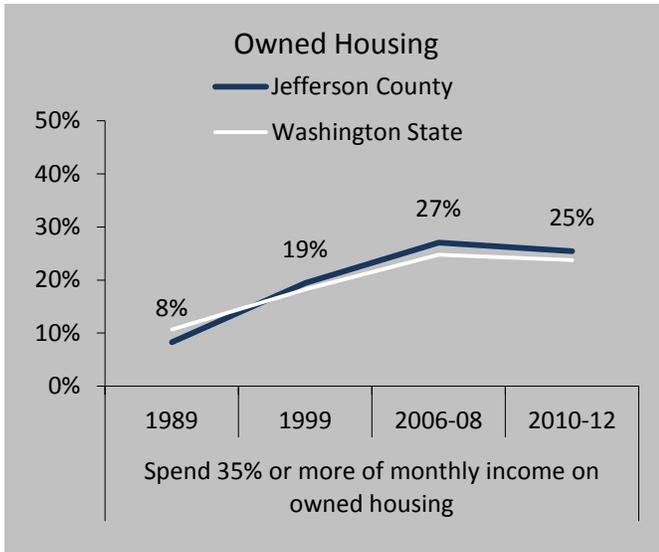
sale/rent = for sale, for rent, sold/rented but not occupied
 other = seasonal/recreational/occasional use/migrant workers/other

F.7. Housing Costs

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1989, 1999, 2006-08, 2010-12

Source: US Census and American Community Survey DP04

Housing costs measures the proportion of residents who spend 35% or more of their monthly income on housing costs either for owned or rented housing. In Jefferson County in 2010-12, 1 in 4 home owners was paying 35% or more on housing costs - slightly higher than Washington State. Nearly 2 in 5 Jefferson County renters was paying 35% or more of monthly income on rent, down 10% compared to 2006-08 and slightly below Washington State. When housing costs increase, there is less money available for other basic necessities.



	Year	Jefferson County	% change	Washington State	% change
Spend 35% or more of monthly income on owned housing	1989	8%		11%	
	1999	19%	11%	18%	8%
	2006-08	27%	8%	25%	7%
	2010-12	25%	-2%	24%	-1%

	Year	Jefferson County	% change	Washington State	% change
Spend 35% or more of monthly income on rented housing	1989	29%		31%	
	1999	37%	9%	33%	2%
	2006-08	48%	10%	38%	5%
	2010-12	38%	-9%	41%	3%

ACS Definitions:

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else).

Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees).

F.8. Homelessness

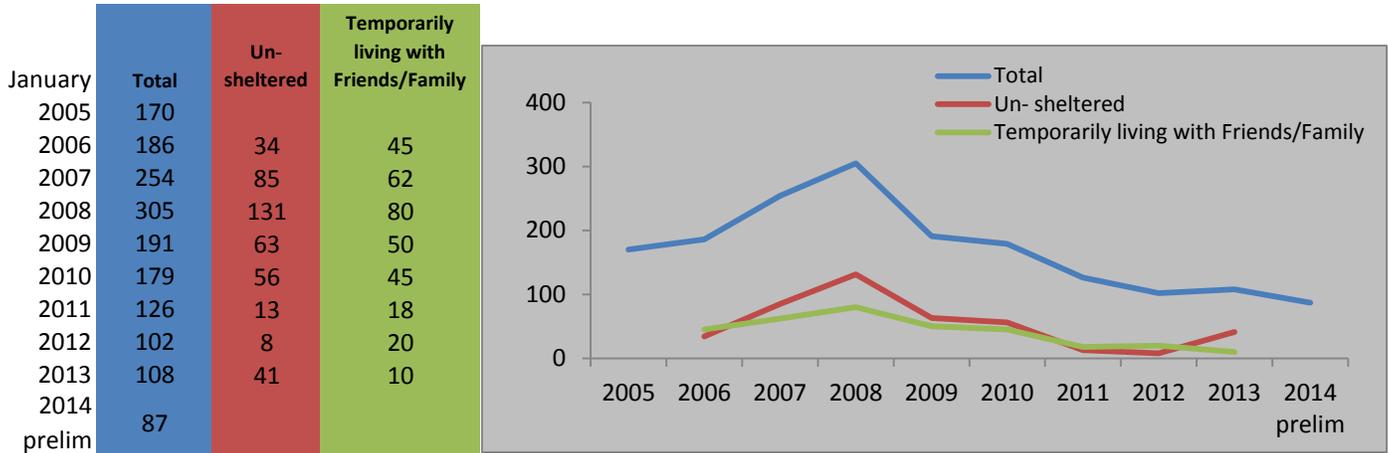
Jefferson County: 2005-2014 preliminary; 2007-08 to 2012-13 school year

Source: Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons; Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Preliminary results from the 104 Point in Time count indicate fewer than 100 Jefferson County residents were homeless, this continues the downward trend since 2008.

During the 2012-13 school year, Jefferson County schools reported 68 homeless experiences for students, down from 102 the previous school year. The Chimacum number has been highest compared to the other school districts starting in 2008-09.

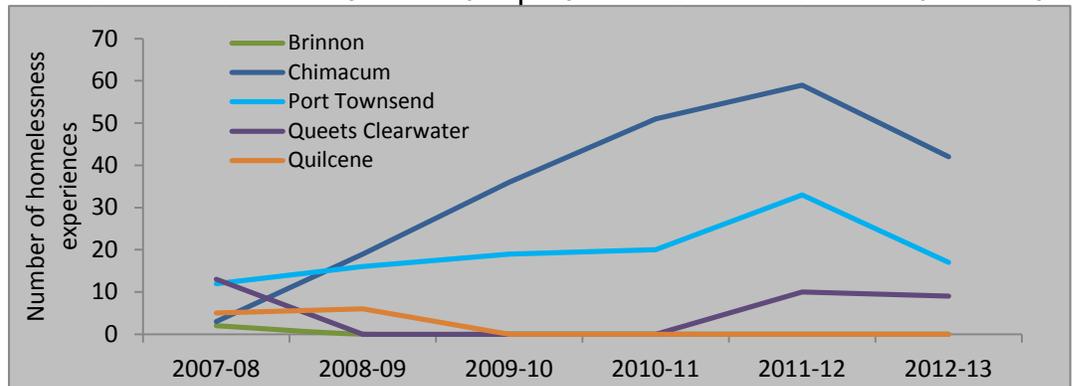
POINT IN TIME COUNT OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



SCHOOL DISTRICT REPORT OF STUDENT HOMELESSNESS EXPERIENCES

Data collection is not mandatory therefore each school may have different methods and reporting rates.

School Year	Jefferson County	Jefferson County School Districts									
		TOTAL HOMELESSNESS EXPERIENCES					NUMBER UNSHELTERED				
		Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets Clearwater	Quilcene	Brinnon	Chimacum	Port Townsend	Queets Clearwater	Quilcene
2007-08	35	2	3	12	13	5	1	0	0	0	0
2008-09	41	0	19	16	0	6	0	4	1	0	0
2009-10	55	0	36	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010-11	71	0	51	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2011-12	102	0	59	33	10	0	0	2	1	0	0
2012-13	68	0	42	17	9	0	0	1	2	0	0



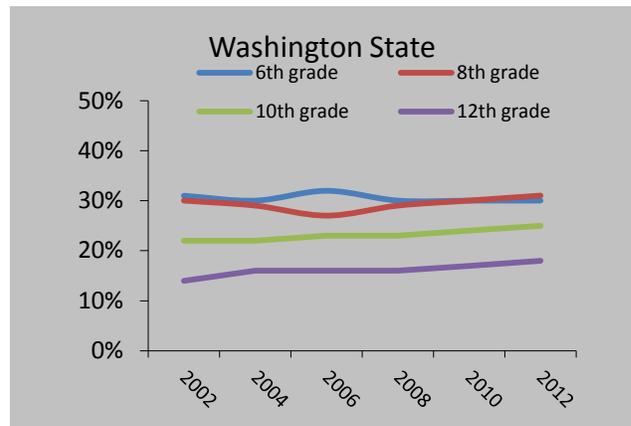
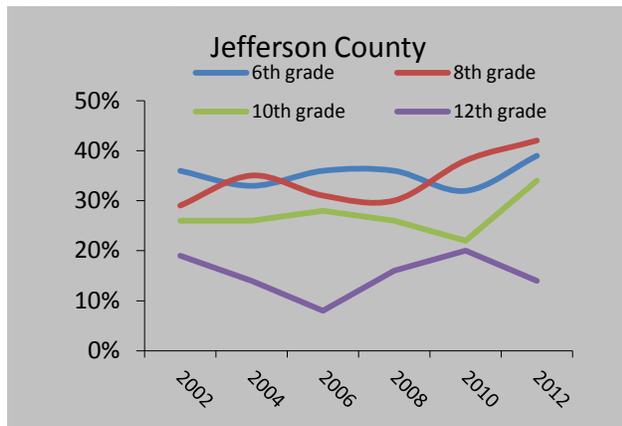
G.1. Bullying and Feel Unsafe at School

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2002-2012

Source: Healthy Youth Survey. Accessed at askhys.net

More than 1 in 3 Jefferson 6th, 8th, and 10th graders report having been bullied in the past month, nearly 10% higher in each grade compared to Washington. In Jefferson and Washington, 12th grade rates are lower than other grades. Between 1 in 5 and 1 in 7 Jefferson students reports feeling unsafe at school compared to between 1 in 6 and 1 in 8 Washington students.

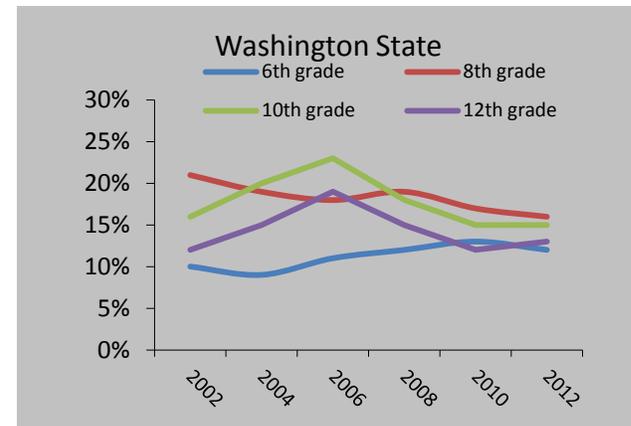
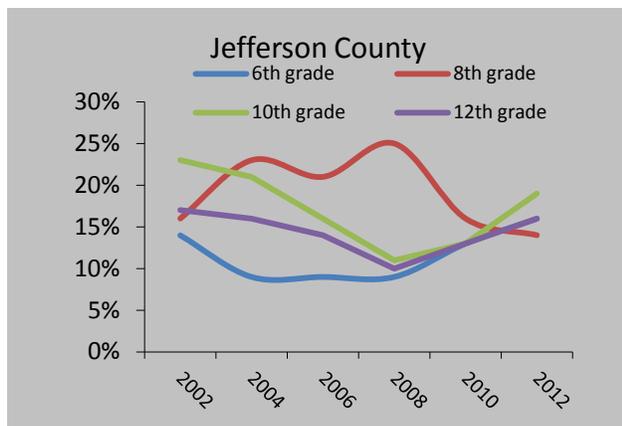
BULLIED PAST MONTH



	Jefferson County			
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	36%	29%	26%	19%
2004	33%	35%	26%	14%
2006	36%	31%	28%	8%
2008	36%	30%	26%	16%
2010	32%	38%	22%	20%
2012	39%	42%	34%	14%

	Washington State			
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	31%	30%	22%	14%
2004	30%	29%	22%	16%
2006	32%	27%	23%	16%
2008	30%	29%	23%	16%
2010	30%	30%	24%	17%
2012	30%	31%	25%	18%

DON'T FEEL SAFE AT SCHOOL



	Jefferson County			
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	14%	16%	23%	17%
2004	9%	23%	21%	16%
2006	9%	21%	16%	14%
2008	9%	25%	11%	10%
2010	13%	16%	13%	13%
2012	16%	14%	19%	16%

	Washington State			
	6th grade	8th grade	10th grade	12th grade
2002	10%	21%	16%	12%
2004	9%	19%	20%	15%
2006	11%	18%	23%	19%
2008	12%	19%	18%	15%
2010	13%	17%	15%	12%
2012	12%	16%	15%	13%

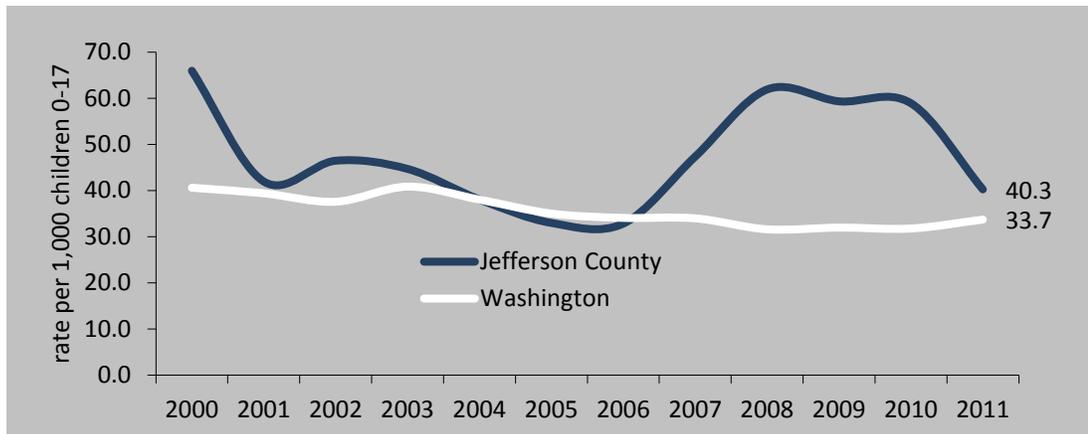
G.2. Child Abuse and Neglect Accepted Referral Rate

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration FamLink Data Warehouse; Risk and Protection Profile. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division

The children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral.

Jefferson accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect were up from 2007-2010 and down in 2011. The Jefferson rate from 2007-2011 has been above the state rate.



Year	Jefferson County		Washington
	#	rate per 1,000	rate per 1,000
2000	339	66.0	40.6
2001	215	42.0	39.4
2002	236	46.5	37.6
2003	224	44.7	40.9
2004	190	38.1	38.1
2005	161	33.0	35.0
2006	158	32.9	34.1
2007	225	47.4	34.0
2008	290	61.9	31.6
2009	271	59.4	32.0
2010	262	58.9	31.8
2011	179	40.3	33.7

G.3. Domestic Violence Offences

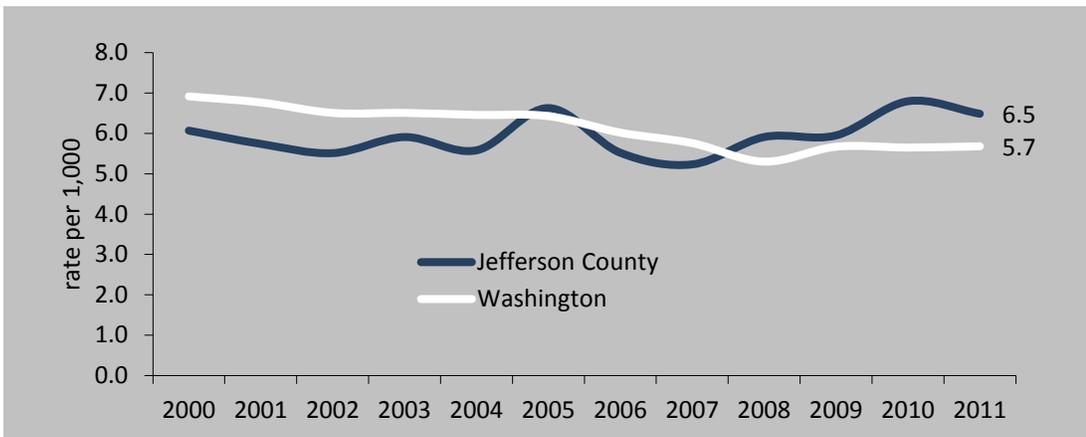
Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Risk and Protection Profile. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division. 2011 data obtained from WASPC NIBRS Crime Statistics.

The domestic violence-related offenses, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

Offenses differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offenses are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offenses. Offenses focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on

Domestic violence offences in Jefferson County have been relatively unchanged while Washington rates have been down slightly since 2000.



Year	Jefferson County		Washington
	#	rate per 1,000	rate per 1,000
2000	158	6.1	6.9
2001	150	5.7	6.8
2002	145	5.5	6.5
2003	156	5.9	6.5
2004	149	5.6	6.5
2005	185	6.6	6.4
2006	157	5.5	6.0
2007	151	5.2	5.8
2008	173	5.9	5.3
2009	175	6.0	5.7
2010	201	6.8	5.7
2011	195	6.5	5.7

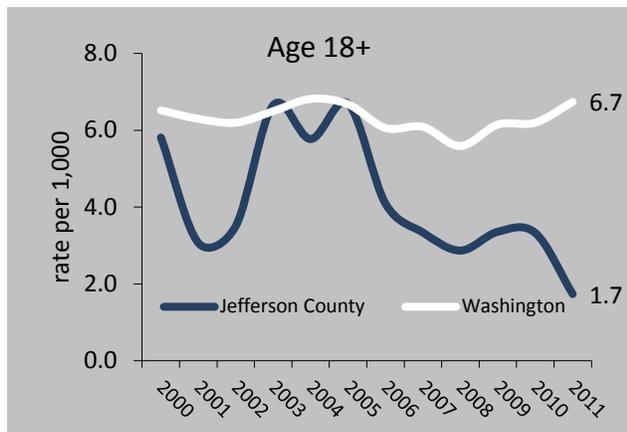
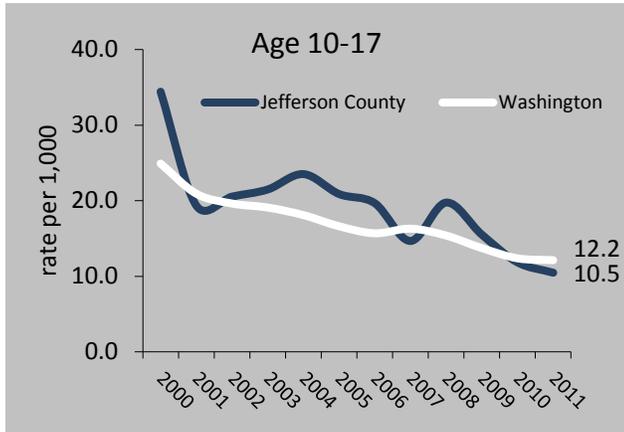
G.4. Property Crime Arrests

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Risk and Protection Profile. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Property crime arrests have been decreasing for Jefferson County and Washington State youth. Adult property crime rates in Jefferson are varied; the 2011 rate was especially low while WA rates have been going up since a low in 2008.



Year	Jefferson County				Washington	
	Age 10-17 #	Age 10-17 rate per 1,000	Age 18+ #	Age 18+ rate per 1,000	Age 10-17 rate per 1,000	Age 18+ rate per 1,000
2000	90	34.4	122	5.8	24.9	6.5
2001	51	19.4	65	3.1	21.0	6.3
2002	54	20.5	75	3.5	19.7	6.2
2003	56	21.5	143	6.7	19.1	6.5
2004	61	23.5	126	5.8	18.1	6.8
2005	52	20.9	155	6.7	16.6	6.7
2006	48	19.7	97	4.1	15.7	6.1
2007	35	14.7	81	3.3	16.3	6.1
2008	46	19.8	71	2.9	15.4	5.6
2009	35	15.5	84	3.4	13.8	6.2
2010	26	11.8	84	3.3	12.4	6.2
2011	23	10.5	44	1.7	12.2	6.7

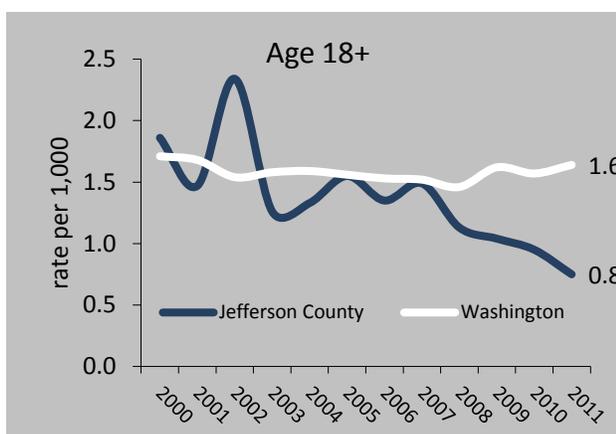
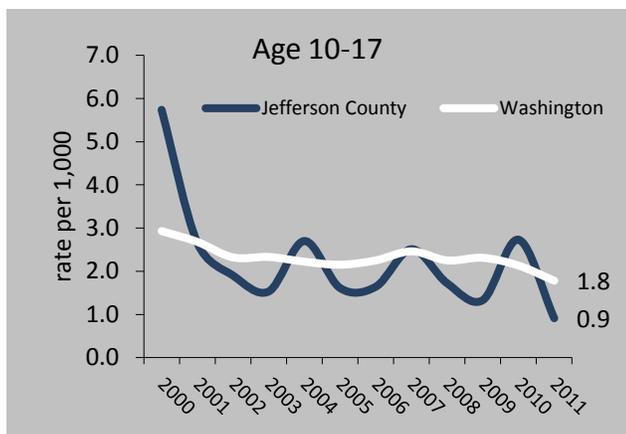
G.5. Violent Crime Arrests

Jefferson County and Washington State: 2000-2011

Source: Department of Social and Health Services, Risk and Protection Profile. Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime.

Violent crime arrests have been varied for Jefferson County and relatively flat for Washington State youth. Adult violent crime rates in Jefferson have been dropping since 2007 while WA rates have been going up. For 2000-2011, Jefferson youth and adult violent crime arrest rates were lowest in 2011.



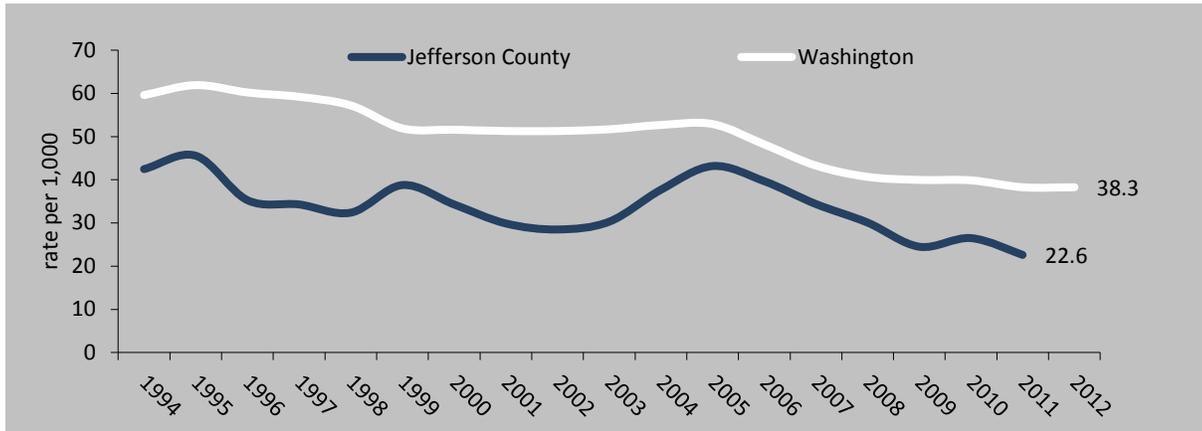
Year	Jefferson County				Washington	
	Age 10-17 #	Age 10-17 rate per 1,000	Age 18+ #	Age 18+ rate per 1,000	Age 10-17 rate per 1,000	Age 18+ rate per 1,000
2000	15	5.7	39	1.9	2.9	1.7
2001	7	2.7	31	1.5	2.7	1.7
2002	5	1.9	50	2.3	2.3	1.5
2003	4	1.5	27	1.3	2.3	1.6
2004	7	2.7	29	1.3	2.2	1.6
2005	4	1.6	36	1.6	2.2	1.6
2006	4	1.6	32	1.4	2.3	1.5
2007	6	2.5	36	1.5	2.5	1.5
2008	4	1.7	28	1.1	2.3	1.5
2009	3	1.3	26	1.0	2.3	1.6
2010	6	2.7	24	1.0	2.1	1.6
2011	2	0.9	19	0.8	1.8	1.6

G.6. Total Crime Rate

Jefferson County and Washington State: 1994-2012

Source: Washington Statistical Analysis Center, Uniform Crime Report Query

The total crime rate includes both violent and property crimes. Both the Jefferson and Washington rates are decreasing over time. The Jefferson rate has always been lower than the Washington rate.



Total crimes per 1,000 residents		
	Jefferson County	Washington
1994	42.5	59.6
1995	45.6	61.9
1996	35.3	60.2
1997	34.3	59.2
1998	32.4	57.2
1999	38.8	51.9
2000	34.3	51.6
2001	29.9	51.3
2002	28.5	51.3
2003	30.3	51.7
2004	37.7	52.7
2005	43.2	52.9
2006	39.7	48.2
2007	34.4	43.3
2008	30.1	40.7
2009	24.5	40
2010	26.5	39.9
2011	22.6	38.3
2012	22.6	38.3