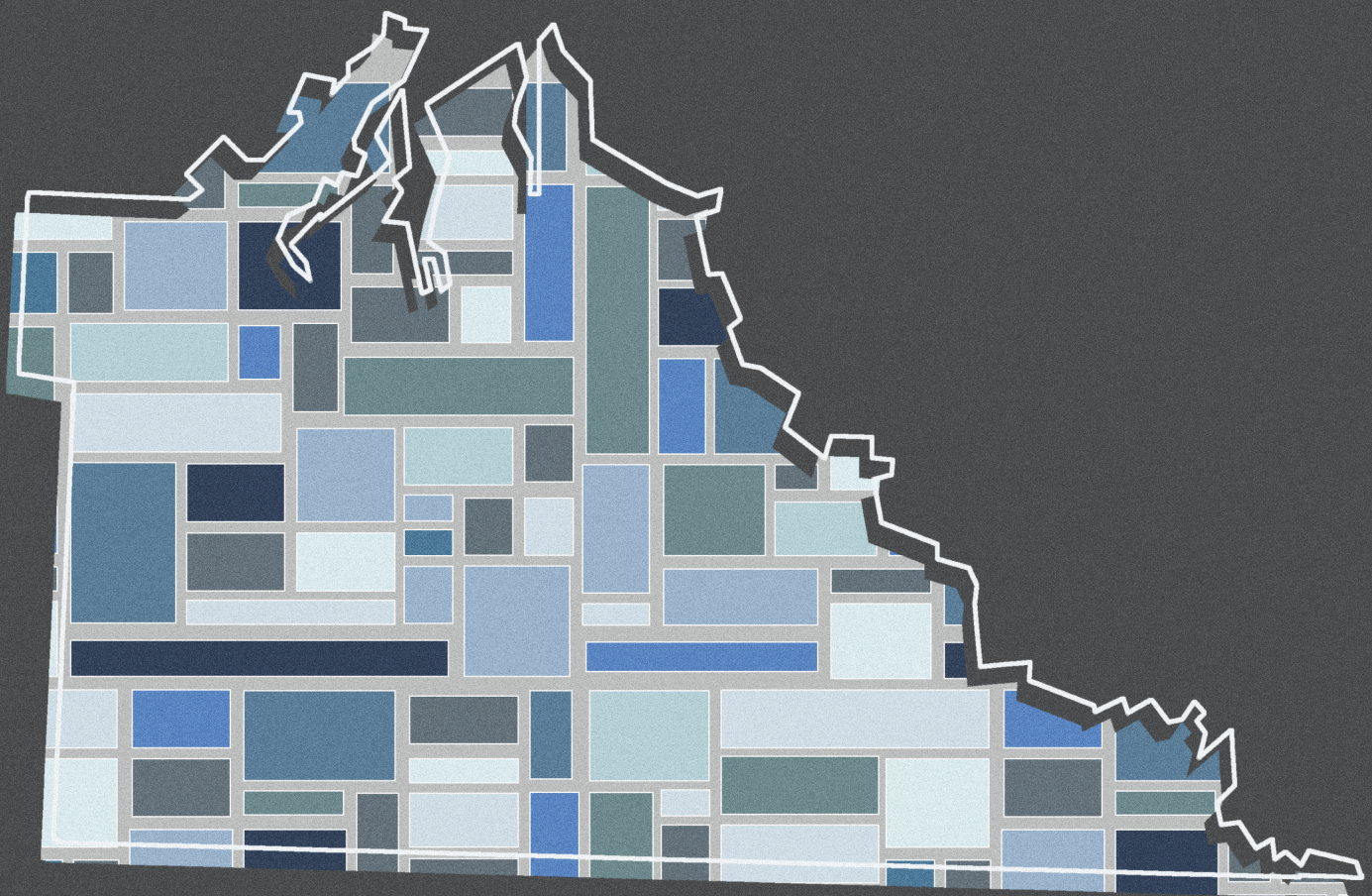


TheProfile

29th Edition November 2011



THE PROFILE

For Thurston County; the Cities/Towns of Bucoda,
Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, and Yelm;
and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
and the Nisqually Indian Tribe

November 2011



Prepared by:
Thurston Regional Planning Council

THURSTON REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL (TRPC) is a 21-member intergovernmental board made up of local governmental jurisdictions within Thurston County, plus the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and the Nisqually Indian Tribe. The Council was established in 1967 under RCW 36.70.060, which authorized creation of regional planning councils.

TRPC's mission is to “**Provide Visionary Leadership on Regional Plans, Policies, and Issues.**”

To Support this Mission:

- A. Support **regional transportation** planning consistent with state and federal funding requirements.
- B. Address **growth management, environmental quality**, and other topics determined by the Council.
- C. **Assemble** and **analyze data** that support local and regional decision making
- D. Act as a “**convener**”, build regional **consensus** on issues through information and citizen involvement.
- E. Build **intergovernmental consensus** on regional plans, policies, and issues, and advocate local implementation.

This report was prepared as part of the Thurston Regional Planning Council's 2011 regional work program.

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City of Olympia	Stephen Buxbaum , Councilmember
City of Rainier	Dennis McVey , Councilmember
City of Tenino	Ken Jones , Mayor
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Acknowledgments

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The Profile is available on our website: www.trpc.org

For additional copies of The Profile or further information, please contact:

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Cover Graphic

The shaded relief profile of Thurston County that appears on the cover of The Profile was created using a software package called Arc/Info. Ten foot interval contours were acquired from Thurston County and converted into a digital elevation model. The digital image, as seen on the cover of The Profile, was created using Photoshop, a digital imaging software package, and is enhanced with a drop shadow, an inner and an outer glow, and finally embossed.

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About This Document

First published in 1982 by Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC), The Profile is a compilation of statistics, trends, analyses, and comparisons for Thurston County and its individual jurisdictions. Since its inception The Profile has developed a reputation as a comprehensive and reliable tool for a wide variety of users needing current, accurate data for the region. The Profile is updated annually and published in early autumn.

In an effort to provide the most timely and complete statistics for Thurston County, The Profile contains the most current information available at the time of publication. Historical data are updated as preliminary reports are finalized or improved methodologies of data collection are established. Users frequently need historical data for employment, population, and housing statistics. Where space allows, this is provided.

The contents of The Profile were taken from many sources. All data from censuses, surveys or administrative records are subject to error arising from a number of factors: sampling variability (for statistics based on samples), reporting errors in the data for individual units, incomplete coverage, non-response, imputations, and processing error. Thurston Regional Planning Council cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy or limitations of the data presented in this report.

The Profile includes a selection of information from many statistical publications, both governmental and private. The source notes below all tables and figures credit the various agencies which have collaborated in furnishing information for The Profile. Publications cited as sources usually contain additional statistical detail and more comprehensive discussions of definition and concepts than can be presented in The Profile. Sources for all data are cited so that you may track down further details or inquire as to methodology used. The cooperation of many contributors to The Profile is gratefully acknowledged.

Some of the source agencies for The Profile include:

- Economic Development Council of Thurston County
- Olympic Multiple Listing Service
- Thurston County Auditor's Office
- Thurston County Tax Assessor's Office
- Thurston Regional Planning Council (TRPC)
- Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
- Washington State Department of Revenue
- Washington State Employment Security Department
- Washington State Office of Financial Management
- Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction
- U.S. Bureau of the Census
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- And many others.

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Statistical Profile: Thurston County

Information: (360) 754-3800

www.co.thurston.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	161,238
Population, 2000	207,355
Population, 2010	252,264
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	2.5%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	2.0%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	94,040
Avg. Household Size, 2010	2.46

Age Structure, 2010:

17 and under	58,122	23%
18 - 64	161,378	64%
65 and over	32,764	13%
Median Age	39	--

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:

White	207,856	82%
Black/African American	6,752	3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	3,515	1%
Asian	13,037	5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1,961	1%
Other Race	5,648	2%
Two or More Races	13,495	5%
Hispanic ²	17,787	7%

Salish Indian groups from the tribes now known as Nisqually, Squaxin, and Chehalis gathered shellfish and frequented the inlets and prairies of Puget Sound for centuries before Euro-American exploration and settlement.



The arrival of the early settlers established an American foothold in the area, and by 1846 helped determine that the area would be part of the American Oregon Territory instead of British (now Canadian) land when the boundary was set at the 49th parallel, between the two countries.

Thurston County, originally to be called Simmons County, was named for Samuel Thurston when it was founded in 1852. By the end of 1853, the area north of the Columbia was established as a separate territory from Oregon — the Washington Territory. Thurston County was the most populous area in the new Washington in 1853 and it would continue to be so until the mid 1870s, when the Northern Pacific Railroad by-passed Olympia and made its westernmost terminus in Tacoma.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:

Single-Family	71,320
Multifamily	23,690
Manufactured Homes	13,170

Median House Value, 2005-2009¹: \$248,700

Average House Sale Price, 2010: \$247,919

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:

1999 (Census 2000)	\$46,975
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$59,453

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$3,800,794,121

Total Jobs, 2003: 115,350

Manufacturing	4,780
Retail	19,310
Finance/Services	40,130
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	35,508
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	1,531
Other	14,079

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:

Less than \$14,999	8,456	9%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8,539	9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21,871	23%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20,297	22%
\$75,000 or more	34,877	37%

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:

Single-Family	958
Multifamily	370
Manufactured Homes	73
Total	1,401

Subdivision Activity, 2010:

# Appl.	# Lots
Short Plat	10
Long Plat	12
Large Lot	24

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: Town of Bucoda

Town info: (360) 278-3525
site.bucoda.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	536
Population, 2000	628
Population, 2010	562
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	1.6%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	-1.1%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	216
Average Household Size, 2010	2.53

Age Structure, 2010:

17 and under	113	20%
18 - 64	377	67%
65 and over	72	13%
Median Age	40	--

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:

White	515	92%
Black/African American	7	1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	5	1%
Asian	3	1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	1	0%
Other Race	10	2%
Two or More Races	21	4%
Hispanic ²	32	6%

Settled in 1856 by Aaron Webster, Bucoda was first known as Seatco from the Coastal Salish word "Tsi-at-co," meaning "devil" or "ghost place." From 1878 to 1887, Seatco was the site of Washington Territory's first penitentiary.

In 1890, the name was officially changed to Bucoda, a name constructed from the first two letters of the last names of J.M. Buckley, a railroad executive; Sam Coulter, a local businessman; and J.B. David, a Portland investor.

From Aaron Webster's first sawmill in 1857 through the early 1950s, the community's economy was dependent upon forest products and nearby coal mines. Incorporated on July 7, 1910, Bucoda is now a quiet residential community.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:

Single-Family	200
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	40

Median House Value, 2005-2009¹: \$139,400

Median Household Income:

1999 (Census 2000)	\$34,286
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$54,531

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$1,130,354

Total Jobs, 2003:

Manufacturing	<10
Retail	<10
Finance/Services	20
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	<10
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	0
Other	<10

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:

Less than \$14,999	11	5%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	16%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	44	20%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	53	25%
\$75,000 or more	74	34%

Employment and Income

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:

Single-Family	0
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	1
Total	1

Subdivision Activity, 2010:

# Appl.	# Lots
Short Plat	0
Long Plat	0

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile:**Reservation info: (360) 273-5911****Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation****www.chehalis tribe.org**
**CONFEDERATED TRIBES
of the
CHEHALIS RESERVATION**
Demographics

Population, 1990¹	491
Population, 2000¹	691
Population, 2010¹	-
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	3.5%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	-
Tribal Enrollment, 2000	629
Tribal Enrollment, 2010	833
Service Population, 2000	2,143
Service Population, 2010	3,625
Households, 2005-2009²	188
Average Household Size, 2010¹	3.05
Age Structure, 2010¹:	
17 and under	209 32%
18 - 64	391 60%
65 and over	49 8%
Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010¹:	
White	269 41%
Black/African American	2 0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	333 51%
Asian	3 0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	0 0%
Other Race	9 1%
Two or More Races	33 5%
Hispanic ³	23 4%

The Chehalis Indian people historically occupied a large area within the Chehalis River watershed stretching from the foothills of the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean in Southwest Washington. The Chehalis people have lived on a reservation within the watershed since the 1850s, but important historic and archeological sites remain scattered throughout the Tribe's aboriginal area. "Chehalis" is a collective name for several Salishan tribes that lived on the Chehalis River and its affluent, and on Grays Harbor.

Traditionally, the Chehalis people made their living in forestry, fishing, and hunting. Today, government services and tribal food and entertainment enterprises are the primary sources of employment on the reservation.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate⁴:	
Single-Family	10
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	10
Median House Value, 2005-2009^{1,2}:	\$114,900

Employment and Income

Median Household Income¹:	
1999 (Census 2000)	\$30,000
2005-2009 ² (ACS Estimate)	\$36,591
Households by Income Category, 2005-2009^{1,2}:	
Less than \$14,999	41 22%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25 13%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	53 28%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	35 19%
\$75,000 or more	34 18%

Total Jobs, 2003:	860
Manufacturing	<10
Retail	<10
Finance/Services	<10
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	<10
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	800
Other	60

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010⁴:	
Single-Family	0
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	0
Total	0

Explanation: ¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

²Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

³Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

⁴Data is for the Thurston County portion of the reservation only.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Lacey

City info: (360) 491-3214

www.ci.lacey.wa.us



Demographics

Population, 1990	19,279
Population, 2000	31,226
Population, 2010	42,393
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	4.9%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	3.1%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	15,467
Avg. Household Size, 2010	2.44
Age Structure, 2005-2009¹:	
17 and under	10,426 25%
18 - 64	25,998 61%
65 and over	5,969 14%
Median Age	34 --

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2005-2009¹:		
White	31,446	74%
Black/African American	2,302	5%
American Indian & Alaska Native	490	1%
Asian	3,376	8%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	722	2%
Other Race	1,102	3%
Two or More Races	2,955	7%
Hispanic ²	3,886	9%

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:	
Single-Family	11,270
Multifamily	6,310
Manufactured Homes	920
Median House Value, 2005-2009¹:	\$229,000
Average House Sale Price, 2010:	\$227,987

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:		
1999 (Census 2000)		\$43,848
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)		\$53,692
Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:		
Less than \$14,999	1,306	8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,650	11%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4,309	28%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,445	22%
\$75,000 or more	4,757	31%

Nisqually Indians used Lacey's prairies and lakes for thousands of years before the first Euro-American settlers arrived in the late

1840s. Lacey was first settled in 1848 by David and Elizabeth Chambers. Other families followed and in 1891, the Tacoma, Olympia, and Grays Harbor Railroad finished laying tracks through the community, then known as Woodland after the Isaac Wood Foundation Land Claim. Woodland was awarded its own post office that same year, but because a Woodland already existed in Washington, the post office took the name of "Lacey." The name likely came from an Olympia real estate speculator O.C. Lacey.

Saint Martin's College opened in 1895, and one of its Benedictine brothers, Father Sebastian Ruth's experimentation with radio transmissions in 1914 led to the beginning of Washington's first radio station (KGY) in 1922.

During the mid 1920s, resorts opened on Hicks, Long, Pattison, and Southwick Lakes, attracting visitors from all over the state. By October 1966, shopping centers were the attraction, and Lacey opened its first, then the third largest in the state. That same year Lacey incorporated to become a city.

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$924,304,180

Total Jobs, 2003:	19,000
Manufacturing	400
Retail	4,240
Finance/Services	6,480
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	5,940
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	<10
Other	1,940

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:		Subdivision Activity, 2010:	# Appl.	# Lots
Single-Family	222	Short Plat	0	0
Multifamily	41	Long Plat	2	127
Manufactured Homes	0			
Total	263			

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: Nisqually Reservation

Reservation info: (360) 456-5221

www.nisqually-nsn.gov

Demographics

Population, 1990 ¹	578
Population, 2000 ¹	599
Population, 2010 ¹	575
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	0.4%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	-0.4%

Tribal Enrollment, 2000	507
Tribal Enrollment, 2010	715

Service Population, 1970	126
Service Population, 2010	6,940

Households, 2010 ¹	182
Average Household Size, 2010 ¹	3.16

Age Structure, 2010¹:		
17 and under	177	31%
18 - 64	354	62%
65 and over	44	8%
Median Age	32	--

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010¹:		
White	142	25%
Black/African American	6	1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	342	59%
Asian	6	1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	12	2%
Other Race	9	2%
Two or More Races	58	10%
Hispanic ²	44	8%

The Nisqually are descendants of the Southern Coastal Salish who lived in the Nisqually River Basin, on nearby



Nisqually Indian Tribe

prairies, and along the beaches of Puget Sound. Their name comes from "squalli," the grasses that grew in the lowland prairies.

The Nisqually were signatories of the Treaty of Medicine Creek, signed on December 26, 1854. The Indian War of 1855-56 and an Executive Order of January 20, 1857 resulted in the establishment of a 5,000 acre reservation along A large portion of the reservation (3,300 acres) was condemned when Fort Lewis was established in 1918, but a tribal acquisition program has returned over 1,600 acres of land to tribal ownership since 1975. The Nisqually adopted their constitution in 1946.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate¹:	
Single-Family	180
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	10

Median House Value, 2005-2009^{1,2}	\$169,000
----------------------------------------------------	-----------

Total Jobs, 2003:

Manufacturing	10
Retail	<10
Finance/Services	30
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	<10
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	650

Employment and Income

Median Household Income¹:	
1999 (Census 2000)	\$35,000
2005-2009 ³ (ACS Estimate)	\$45,724

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009^{1,2}:		
Less than \$14,999	49	22%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5	2%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	75	34%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	39	18%
\$75,000 or more	53	24%

Explanation: ¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

³Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Olympia

City info: (360) 753-8447

www.ci.olympia.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	33,729
Population, 2000	42,514
Population, 2010	46,478
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	2.3%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	0.9%

Households, 2005-2009 ¹	19,491
Avg. Household Size, 2010	2.18

Age Structure, 2010:		
17 and under	9,064	20%
18 - 64	30,955	67%
65 and over	6,459	14%
Median Age	38	--

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:		
White	38,895	84%
Black/African American	931	2%
American Indian & Alaska Native	498	1%
Asian	2,799	6%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	180	0%
Other Race	847	2%
Two or More Races	2,328	5%
Hispanic ²	2,919	6%

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:	
Single-Family	11,940
Multifamily	9,260
Manufactured Homes	880

Median House Value, 2005-2009 ¹ :	\$255,900
Average House Sale Price, 2010:	\$274,818

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:	
1999 (Census 2000)	\$40,846
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$51,435

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:		
Less than \$14,999	2,752	14%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,262	12%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4,413	23%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3,841	20%
\$75,000 or more	6,223	32%

Olympia was “the black bear place” to the Coastal Salish Indian people, who inhabited the area for centuries before

Edmund Sylvester and Levi Lathrop Smith became the first Americans to permanently settle in the area in 1846.

Olympia became the port of entry for Puget Sound in 1851 and the county seat for Thurston County, Oregon Territory in 1852. When Washington became a separate territory from Oregon in 1853, Olympia was designated as temporary Territorial Capital, and this was made permanent in 1855. It was officially incorporated in 1859.

Despite a challenge from Tumwater and West Olympia in 1861, the city has remained the county seat, with the county courthouse located in six different sites around the city. Named state capital in 1889, the city developed around the waterfront and became a hub of commerce and government.

City of
OLYMPIA

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:	
Single-Family	127
Multifamily	325
Manufactured Homes	0
Total	452

Subdivision Activity, 2010:	# Appl.	# Lots
Short Plat	4	10
Long Plat	2	120

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Rainier

City info: (360) 446-2265

www.ci.rainier.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	991
Population, 2000	1,492
Population, 2010	1,794
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	4.2%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	1.9%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	696
Average Household Size, 2010	2.73
Age Structure, 2010:	
17 and under	468 26%
18 - 64	1,157 64%
65 and over	169 9%
Median Age	37 --
Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:	
White	1,628 91%
Black/African American	22 1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	21 1%
Asian	19 1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	2 0%
Other Race	20 1%
Two or More Races	82 5%
Hispanic ²	89 5%

Named for its view of Mt. Rainier, Rainier is situated amidst the 'ten al quelth' prairies, which is the Indian word meaning "the best yet."



The community was first settled by Albert and Maria Gehrke who homesteaded in the area in 1890. Six years later, Albert and his two brothers, Theodore and Paul, built the community's first school and church, which today is a state historic landmark. A post office followed in 1890 when residents grew tired of mail being delivered by "toss off and catch" since the trains did not stop in Rainier.

Lumbering brought prosperity to the town and its first lumber company, the Bob White Lumber Company, opened in 1906. Other lumber companies followed, including the Deschutes, Gruber and Docherty and Fir Tree. A series of fires in the Rainier area in the late 1920s and early 1930s destroyed several of these mill operations (in addition to many of its town buildings), and a number of town residents sought work at Weyerhaeuser Lumber at Vail.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:	
Single-Family	530
Multifamily	30
Manufactured Homes	160
Median House Value, 2005-2009¹:	\$196,900

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:	
1999 (Census 2000)	\$42,955
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$53,939
Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:	
Less than \$14,999	22 3%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42 6%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	251 36%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	212 30%
\$75,000 or more	169 24%

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$14,324,993

Total Jobs, 2003:	460
Manufacturing	<10
Retail	90
Finance/Services	140
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	200
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	<10
Other	40

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:		Subdivision Activity, 2009:	# Appl.	# Lots
Single-Family	24	Short Plat	0	0
Multifamily	0	Long Plat	0	0
Manufactured Homes	0			
Total	24			

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Tenino

City info: (360) 264-2368

www.ci.tenino.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	1,292
Population, 2000	1,447
Population, 2010	1,695
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	1.1%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	1.6%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	719
Average Household Size, 2010	2.43
Age Structure, 2010:	
17 and under	430 25%
18 - 64	1,044 62%
65 and over	221 13%
Median Age	37 --

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:

White	1,538	91%
Black/African American	3	0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	15	1%
Asian	21	1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	5	0%
Other Race	35	2%
Two or More Races	78	5%
Hispanic ²	125	7%

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:

Single-Family	520
Multifamily	110
Manufactured Homes	110

Median House Value, 2005-2009¹: \$164,800**Median Household Income:**

1999 (Census 2000)	\$34,526
2005-2009 (ACS Estimate)	\$40,972

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:

Less than \$14,999	125	17%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25	3%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	283	39%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	140	19%
\$75,000 or more	146	20%

In 1851 Stephen Hodgdon, a Maine native, settled on a site on the old Oregon Trail where it forked north toward Tumwater and east to Yelm Prairie and Fort Nisqually. His farm soon became known as Hodgdon's Station and was a regular stagecoach stop between the Columbia River and Olympia.



In 1872, the railroad reached Hodgdon's farm and a depot was built and named "Tenino," which comes from a Coastal Salish word meaning "a branch in the trail" or "meeting place." The railroad and the opening of the sandstone quarries, beginning in 1888, turned Tenino into a bustling community of 1,000 by the early 1900s. The market for sandstone began to decline in 1912, but its influence is still evident in the town.

Housing

Employment and Income

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$21,734,105**Total Jobs, 2003:** 1,000

Manufacturing	<10
Retail	240
Finance/Services	330
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	280
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	<10
Other	140

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:

Single-Family	7
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	1
Total	8

Subdivision Activity, 2010: # Appl. # Lots

Short Plat	0	0
Long Plat	0	0

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Tumwater

City info: (360) 754-5855

www.ci.tumwater.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	9,976
Population, 2000	12,698
Population, 2010	17,371
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	2.4%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	3.2%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	6,356
Average Household Size, 2010	2.3
Age Structure, 2010:	
17 and under	3,767 22%
18 - 64	11,354 65%
65 and over	2,250 13%
Median Age	37 --

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:

White	14,769	85%
Black/African American	301	2%
American Indian & Alaska Native	201	1%
Asian	841	5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	90	1%
Other Race	272	2%
Two or More Races	897	5%
Hispanic ²	1,069	6%

Tumwater, originally called "New Market," was the first permanent American settlement on Puget Sound. In 1845, a party of 30 men and women, led by Michael T. Simmons and George Bush, established a settlement in the area when it was still a British territory.

Initially, the community developed around the falls of the Deschutes River, called *SpEkwa'L*, "cascade," by the Coastal Salish. The town was later known as "Tumwater," Chinook jargon for "waterfall." Tumwater was incorporated November 25, 1869 and reincorporated on November 12, 1875.

In 1896, Leopold Schmidt established a brewery at the falls, which became a focus of the city. In 1956, the construction of the freeway through the city razed most of the original downtown.

Now noted for its parks and museums, Tumwater has adopted the classic lines of the Old Brewhouse for buildings at its recently build civic center along Israel Road.



Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:	
Single-Family	4,220
Multifamily	3,130
Manufactured Homes	710
Median House Value, 2005-2009¹:	\$240,800
Average House Sale Price, 2010:	\$250,978

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:	
1999 (Census 2000)	\$43,329
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$55,765

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$397,914,280**Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:**

Less than \$14,999	617	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	726	11%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	1,559	25%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,216	19%
\$75,000 or more	2,238	35%

Total Jobs, 2003: 15,830

Manufacturing	1,640
Retail	2,210
Finance/Services	3,410
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	6,520
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	<10
Other	2,070

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:

Single-Family	135
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	2
Total	137

Subdivision Activity, 2010:

# Appl.	# Lots
Short Plat	1
Long Plat	1
	13

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

Statistical Profile: City of Yelm

City info: (360) 458-3244

www.ci.yelm.wa.us

Demographics

Population, 1990	1,337
Population, 2000	3,289
Population, 2010	6,848
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 1990-2000	9.4%
Av. Ann. Pop. Growth, 2000-2010	7.6%
Households, 2005-2009 ¹	1,735
Average Household Size, 2010	2.95

Age Structure, 2010:

17 and under	2,467	36%
18 - 64	3,862	56%
65 and over	519	8%
Median Age	29	--

Race and Ethnic Categories, 2010:

White	5,585	82%
Black/African American	225	3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	125	2%
Asian	159	2%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	65	1%
Other Race	191	3%
Two or More Races	498	7%
Hispanic ²	642	9%

The word "Yelm" comes from the Coastal Salish word "shelm", which means "shimmering heat waves from the sun." Inhabited originally by members of the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the first permanent American settlers came in 1853 to join the Hudson's Bay Company sheep farmers who were already in the area.



With the coming of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873, Yelm began to prosper having found an outlet for its agricultural and forestry products.

Its economic base was further enhanced in the early 1900s when an irrigation company was formed in 1916, making Yelm a center for production of beans, cucumbers, and berries.

Housing

Housing Units, 2010 Estimate:

Single-Family	1,940
Multifamily	460
Manufactured Homes	130

Median House Value, 2005-2009¹: \$219,900

Employment and Income

Median Household Income:

1999 (Census 2000)	\$39,453
2005-2009 ¹ (ACS Estimate)	\$57,598

Taxable Retail Sales, 2010: \$156,390,959

Total Jobs, 2003: 3,340

Manufacturing	360
Retail	900
Finance/Services	1,010
Federal, State, & Local Gov't	730
Tribal Gov't & Enterprises	<10
Other	340

Households by Income Category, 2005-2009¹:

Less than \$14,999	190	11%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	156	9%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	297	17%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	456	26%
\$75,000 or more	636	37%

Development Activity

Total New Permitted Residential Units, 2010:

Single-Family	42
Multifamily	0
Manufactured Homes	1
Total	43

Subdivision Activity, 2010:

# Appl.	# Lots
Short Plat	1
Long Plat	0

Explanation: ¹Based on five-year estimate data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey. May not represent actual total.

²Person of Hispanic Origin can be of any race.

Source: TRPC, Profile 2011 (www.trpc.org).

History and Geography

Geography

Thurston County is located in Western Washington at the terminus of Puget Sound. The County has a total land mass of 736 square miles and is the 7th smallest county in the state (out of 39 counties). Approximately 14 percent of the land area is incorporated in cities.

A Thurston County vicinity map is provided on page I-19.

The area topography ranges from coastal lowlands to prairie flatlands and the foothills of the Cascades. Several lakes and ponds, a testament to the glacial activity in the County's geologic past, are also present. The northernmost boundary is defined by the shoreline of Puget Sound consisting of inlets exclusive to Thurston County including Budd, Henderson, and Eld Inlets. Other inlets form the boundaries between Thurston and adjacent counties. Totten Inlet divides Thurston and Mason Counties, and the Nisqually River separates Thurston from Pierce County.

Table I-1 shows the distribution of land area within Thurston County. **Table I-2** shows annexations.

Peaks ranging in size from 1,700 to 3,000 feet in elevation mark the northwest and southeast corners of the County. Larch Mountain and Capitol Peak (both over 2,650 feet) reign over the 92,000 acre Capitol State Forest in the northwest portion of the County and Quiemuth Peak, the highest point in Thurston County, rises in the extreme southeast corner near Alder Lake. Standing at 2,922 feet, the peak was named by the Thurston County Historic Commission and the Nisqually Tribe in 1993 to honor the historic Nisqually Indian chief.

Map 1 shows the geography of Thurston County.

Climate

Thurston County has a marine type climate with mild temperatures year-round. In the warmest months, the average high temperature ranges between 70 and 80 degrees and, in the winter months, high temperatures usually hover around 45 degrees. Like most of western Washington, Thurston County's weather is characterized by sunny summers and wet winters.

Olympia, the county seat and State Capitol, receives 50 inches of rainfall annually. Contrary to popular perception, however, this annual rainfall is much less than is received in other portions of the country. New Orleans receives 67 inches of precipitation per year,

Table I-3 summarizes the weather patterns in Thurston County.

Atlanta averages 63 inches, and even Houston gets 53 inches of annual precipitation. What sets the Northwest apart and creates its soggy reputation is the tendency for this rainfall to be spread out over a large number of days. With about 52 clear days out of every 365, Thurston County residents live under some form of cloud cover 86 percent of the year, with more than a trace of rain falling on almost half of the days of the year.

History

Native American Tribes with Traditional Lands within Thurston County

Salish Indian groups from the tribes now known as Nisqually, Squaxin, and Chehalis gathered shellfish and frequented the inlets and prairies of Puget Sound for centuries before Euro-American exploration and settlement. Rivers in the County were long-established sites for salmon fishing, prairies were popular hunting and plant harvesting sites, and the beaches were abundant with shellfish, gathered by native peoples.

Chehalis

For more information on The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis, visit www.chehalis-tribe.org.

The Chehalis Indian people historically occupied a large area within the Chehalis River watershed that stretched from the foothills of the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean in Southwest Washington. The name “Chehalis” is a collective name for several Salishan tribes that lived along the river and its affluent, and in the Grays Harbor area. Principal ancestral groups of the present Chehalis Confederated Tribe included the Salish peoples of the Lower Chehalis, who relied on sea resources, and the Upper Chehalis who had a river-based economy.

Since the 1850s, the Chehalis people have lived on a reservation within the Chehalis watershed, though important historic and archaeological sites remain scattered throughout the Tribe’s larger aboriginal area. This land was set aside for this reservation by executive order in 1864, not as a result of a treaty. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation was formed and approved by the federal government in 1939 and its constitution was amended in 1973.

The Chehalis Reservation is situated approximately 26 miles southwest of Olympia. Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties bisect the reservation’s 4,849-acre boundaries and about 1,000 acres of the reservation are within Thurston County. The reservation had a population of 691 people according to the 2000 Census, with 41

percent of the population under the age of 18 years. This was an increase in total population of 41 percent over the 1990 Census. The 2011 tribal enrollment is 842 people and the service population (enrolled and non-enrolled Indians) living on or near the reservation is 3,625 persons.

The Chehalis tribal governing body is the General Council. This Council is comprised of all enrolled members 18 years of age and older and meets twice annually, though special meetings may also be convened. The Business Committee, a five-member body elected to the specific office by the General Council for two-year terms, oversees tribal administration and business. The Business Committee is composed of the Tribal Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Fifth Council Member.

Traditionally, the Chehalis people made their living in forestry, fishing, and hunting. Today, government services and tribal food and entertainment enterprises are the primary sources of employment on the reservation. Community services operated by the Chehalis tribal government include the Chehalis Tribal Wellness Center; Head Start and Early Head Start; Youth Center; Public Safety, including law enforcement, corrections, tribal court; child and family services; natural resources and the Chehalis Tribal Housing Authority.

Nisqually

The Nisqually are descendants of the Southern Coast Salish who lived in the woodlands and prairies within the Nisqually River Basin, which encompassed 2.3 million acres between Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. Their oldest known village is over 5,000 years old. The name “Nisqually” comes from “squalli,” the grasses that grew in the lowland prairies, and they were the “Squalli-absch,” “people of the grass country and the river.”

For more information on the Nisqually Indian Tribe visit www.nisqually-nsn.gov.

The Nisqually Indian Tribe was a signatory to the Treaty of Medicine Creek on December 26, 1854 and was assigned to a 160-acre reservation away from the Nisqually River. The Indian War of 1855-56 resulted in an Executive Order on January 20, 1857 that established a more suitable 5,000-acre reservation along the Nisqually River.

The reservation was divided into allotments in the 1880s, with each tribal family receiving a parcel of 60 to 150 acres to be developed for farming. Pierce County condemned over two-thirds of the Tribe’s reservation lands (3,300 acres) in 1918 and transferred it to the War

Department when Fort Lewis was established. Tribal families were dispersed over the remaining portion of the reservation or to other reservations around the area.

Since 1975, over 1,600 acres of land have been restored to tribal ownership as a result of a tribal land acquisition program, and the Tribe has seen a sustained increase in both the reservation and tribal service populations. This population increase has been due to both natural increase, as well as the repatriation of tribal families into the area as housing, employment opportunities, and social and health programs have become available on the reservation. In 1970, the on-reservation Indian population was only 19 persons and by 2004 this figure had grown to over 500 individuals. A corresponding increase in the tribal “service population” (on and off the reservation) from 126 to 6,940 people also occurred over the period.

The Nisqually Tribe adopted its constitution in 1946, and amended it in 1994. A seven-member elected Tribal Council handles the Tribe’s governmental decision-making, with appointed Administrators handling day-to-day oversight. The highest-level governing body is comprised of the Nisqually General Council, made up of all Tribal members 18 years of age and older. This Council meets at least semi-annually.

Total Tribal enrollment is 715 members, with approximately 500 members living on the Nisqually reservation and nearby trust lands. According to the 2010 Census, the total population for the Nisqually reservation was 575 individuals, including non-tribal residents.

The Tribe is the primary caretaker of the Nisqually River fisheries resources and maintains two fish hatcheries on Clear and Kalama Creeks. Tribal enterprises include the Red Wind Casino and a service station/convenience store. The Health Clinic offers primary care, dentistry, mental health, social services, substance abuse, a community health representative, WIC, elder, and emergency medical services programs. Other Tribal programs include Law Enforcement, Library, Youth, Day Care, Planning, Financial Services, Personnel, TAN-F, Legal, Court, Head Start, and Early Childhood programs, and an Education Department that coordinates education activities on the reservation and on-reservation college programs offered by The Evergreen State College and Grays Harbor Community College. The Tribe employs approximately 225 people in tribal government and community services, and 675 people at the Red Wind Casino.

Squaxin Island

The Squaxin Island Tribe members are the descendants of the maritime people who historically lived along the shores and watersheds of South Puget Sound, including parts of what is now Thurston County. Because of their strong cultural connection with the water, they are known as the People of the Water.

The Squaxin Island Reservation is located on Squaxin Island, an island that is four and a half miles long and a half mile wide, that is centered near the entrances to the seven inlets of southern Puget Sound. The reservation was established under the Treaty of Medicine Creek in 1854, and Squaxin ancestors were confined to the island during the Indian War of 1855-56. People left Squaxin Island after the war to take up permanent residence near their original homes and the population on the island dwindled. Today, no year-round residents live on the Island, but the area for the Squaxin Island Tribe continues to be used regularly by tribal members for fishing, hunting, shellfish gathering, camping, and other activities.

For more information on the Squaxin Island Tribe, visit www.squaxinland.org.

Tribal headquarters are located in Kamilche, in Mason County, between Little Skookum and Totten Inlets. Hundreds of acres of land were purchased in the area and a thriving community has been established. The Tribe has 1,023 enrolled members.

The Tribe is governed by a seven-member council, which oversees all branches of Tribal government and enterprise. This Tribal Council is elected by the General Council of all enrolled Tribal members and holds meetings at least twice a month. Meetings are open to all enrolled members. Enterprises of the Tribe include the Little Creek Casino and Hotel, Salish Seafoods, Harstine Oyster Company, Kamilche Trading Post, Business Development Center (BDC) and Skookum Creek Tobacco Company. Tribal departments include Community Development, Cultural Resources, Health & Human Services, Human Resources, Information Systems, Tu Ha' Buts Learning Center, Legal, Natural Resources, Planning, and Public Safety. Tribal Transportation provides scheduled bus service that links the reservation with connections to Mason Transit and Grays Harbor Transit service.

The Cultural Resources department was formed by the Tribe in 2001. Working under an agreement with South Puget Sound Community College and the State Historic Preservation Office, one of the department's projects has been the partial excavation of an extensive

tribal village site in Mud Bay, estimated to be approximately 500 years old. The Tribe also operates the Squaxin Island Museum Library and Research Center in addition to these programs and departments. This facility provides a variety of cultural and educational programs and events, and is where the artifacts from the ancient village site in Mud Bay are on exhibit. The facility, opened in 2001 includes a library, archives, research center, cultural and historical exhibits, collection care and storage areas, classrooms, and a museum store.

European American Exploration and Settlement

The first European Americans to visit Thurston County were part of the British Vancouver Expedition under the command of Captain George Vancouver. Lieutenant Peter Puget and Captain George Vancouver explored the southernmost tip of Puget Sound in 1792 as part of the expedition, which sought to find the mythical Northwest Passage.

The next expedition to visit the area was led by James McMillan who visited the area in 1824. This British expedition left the Hudson Bay Company Columbia District headquarters at Fort Vancouver (which was established in 1824) and explored the territory between the Columbia River and the Fraser River to find an appropriate site for another Hudson Bay Company fort. This expedition traveled up the Chehalis River to the Black River in Thurston County and, from there, followed the Indian portage routes through Black Lake to Tumwater, and then to the area now known as Eld Inlet. This expedition eventually recommended that the Hudson Bay Company create a fort at Fort Langley on the Fraser River, near Vancouver, British Columbia.

Once these two trading posts were established, the Hudson's Bay Company felt that a third fort, located at some point between the two forts was essential. This third fort was eventually established at Fort Nisqually (near present day Northwest Landing in Pierce County) in 1833, and created the first European American settlement on Puget Sound. This fort acted as a trading post for furs in the region and housed the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the Hudson Bay Company, which ran several large farming areas in Thurston County, including farms near Hawk's (Tyrell's) Prairie, Yelm, and Rainier.

The first American explorers of the region were led by Lt. Commander Charles Wilke. This expedition, which occurred in 1841, mapped and named landmarks throughout the region and members of the

expedition lent their names to Budd, Totten, Henderson, and Eld Inlets. The expedition traveled by water and land, probably following pre-established Indian and Hudson's Bay trails.

The Simmons/ Bush Party, the first American settlers, settled in Thurston County in 1845. This party, which traveled west as part of an overland train from Missouri, decided to go north from the wintering-over place on the Columbia at Washougal and selected a site near the falls of the Deschutes River, in what is now Tumwater, to settle. This settlement created the first permanent American settlement on Puget Sound and in Thurston County. Seven other families that were with the party settled within a radius of six miles of the falls on prairies around Tumwater (then known as New Market). From 1846 to 1847, these settlers set up a gristmill and a sawmill that utilized the water power from the Deschutes River falls.

Map 2 shows historic settlements in Thurston County.

The arrival of the Simmons/Bush party encouraged additional settlement in the county and succeeding years brought more and more individuals that established claims on the natural prairies and riverine areas around the county. These prairies had been periodically burned off by Indians to keep open land for camas and other root foodstuffs and appeared to be valuable farmland to the settlers. The Skookumchuck River, Nisqually River, Scatter Creek, Black River, Deschutes River, and Chehalis River also drew early American settlers to their fertile banks. The settlers took advantage of the federal Donation Land Claim law, which granted tracts of land up to 640 acres to those staking claim before 1850, and somewhat less acreage to those arriving between 1850 and 1855.

Early Government

Thurston County was created on January 12, 1852 in what was then the Oregon Territory. The county was originally to be called Simmons County, in honor of Tumwater-area pioneer Michael Simmons, but was named instead for Samuel Thurston, the first delegate to Congress from the Oregon Territory. Samuel Thurston died while on his way home from the nation's capital in 1851. Washington became a separate territory, with Olympia designated as the temporary capital, in November 1853. Olympia became the permanent capital of the Washington Territory in 1855.

Native Americans and Settlers

Early in the existence of Washington as a territory, Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens negotiated the Medicine Creek Treaty, with several of the local tribes. This treaty, which was signed in the winter of 1854 in the Nisqually Delta (just north of what is now Interstate 5), transferred the tribes from their lands to reservations and cleared the title to 2.5 million acres of Western Washington tribal lands to allow for additional settlement. The Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Muckleshoot and Puyallup peoples signed the treaty, ceding their rights to the land for the guarantee of reservation lands and hunting and fishing rights. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis never signed a treaty with the United States and were awarded reservation lands by Executive Order in 1864.

The Medicine Creek Treaty and the additional settlement that it encouraged brought Native Americans and settlers into conflict, resulting in the Puget Sound Indian War of 1855-56. Settlers gathered in blockhouses, pioneer log fortifications that became small towns during the period, and farming and development came to a standstill until the conclusion of the war in late 1856.

Early Institutions

Settlers formed their own schools and other public institutions early in the existence of Thurston County. Some of the earliest schools in the Washington territory were located in Thurston County and a number of the early post offices were also constructed in the area.

Michael T. Simmons was named the first postmaster at Nisqually in 1849 and post offices were located at Jamestown in 1859 and at Coal Bank (later known as Tenino) in 1860.

Olympia was the prominent town on Puget Sound for many years into the 1860s. The city was the location of the first newspaper in the Washington territory and was designated as the Port of Entry for Puget Sound by the U.S. Custom's Service from 1851 to 1854.

Railroad and Industrial Growth

The 1870s brought the first wave of railroad growth and its associated speculative investment to the area. The coming of the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad, which connected the Great Lakes to the Puget Sound and created a rail line that extended south to the Columbia (the Prairie Line), encouraged significant growth in a number of communities in Thurston County. The line traveled from

Kalama north, through Bucoda, Tenino, and then eventually to Rainier and Yelm as it traveled to Tacoma. Both Tumwater and Olympia however were bypassed by the rail line.

The Prairie Line reached the communities of Bucoda (then Seatco) and Tenino in 1872, and transformed the communities into hubs of activity for southern Thurston County. In 1873, three settlers, William Buckley, Samuel Colter, and J. B. David, selected a site for a railroad depot in Seatco and christened the depot stop “Bucoda,” after combining the first two letters of each of their own last names. The name of the community was formally changed to Bucoda in 1890. Tenino also experienced new development associated with the rail line. Downtown Tenino and the streets that surrounded it were platted in 1873 as part of the Hodgden’s Addition plat to accommodate the additional activity.

Development of the railroad also encouraged the growth of communities on the eastern part of the county. The Prairie Line ran through Yelm in 1873 and caused several new stores and businesses to develop.

The anticipated development of rail lines, however, did not always materialize and some communities that were platted on a speculative basis were located in areas where little population or economic growth would ever occur. In 1870, the townsite of Puget was platted, based on the assumption that the rail line would travel through Johnson Point. The line never extended to the community.

Industrial development expanded in the County throughout the 1870s. Tumwater developed rapidly along the falls of the Deschutes River and several industries were located in the area. Among these industries included a sawmill, two gristmills, a tannery, a wooden pipe company, two sash and door manufacturers, and a furniture maker. These industries earned Tumwater the title of “Lowell of the Pacific.”

Growth in governmental institutions also continued. In 1879, Thomas Rutledge applied for a post office in the Littlerock area and sought the name of “The Rock” for the facility, after moving a large mounting rock into his front yard. Rutledge was granted the post office, but was denied the name, and the area was instead called “Little Rock.”

That same year, the first territorial prison opened in Bucoda. This prison, which was run by the county and housed most inmates with leg irons lasted only eight years and was closed after the territorial government decided to construct a new penitentiary in Walla Walla.

New industries in Bucoda, however, minimized the impact of the prison closure. The Northwestern Coal Mine began operations near Bucoda in 1887 and a mill operation began in the community a year later.

New logging operations and areas of settlement also grew in other areas during the 1880s. By 1889, 40 logging camps operated around Thurston County and new mills and settlers were located at Independence and South Union. In southeast Thurston County, logging was underway at Lake Lawrence in 1892 and milling occurred at the nearby Shore Shingle Mill. Loggers were also active around Summit Lake during the period.

The sandstone quarrying industry began in Tenino in 1889. This industry quarried rock valued for its unique level of flexibility and distinctive blue tint (known as Tenino blue), and supplied stones for buildings as far away as San Francisco and Philadelphia. The industry also supplied the stone that represents the State of Washington in the Washington Monument.

With the advent of Washington Statehood in 1889, Olympia retained its title as capital, and the community instituted a number of wide-ranging enhancements. Electric street cars (to replace trams set on rails and pulled by horses), stone and brick business blocks, and electricity were added to the community.

Additional rail lines were constructed in Thurston County in the early 1890s and these lines contributed to a second wave of community platting and development. Two new Northern Pacific rail lines were constructed in 1890 and 1891 and several new communities grew along these routes. The lines traveled west from the original Prairie Line and joined at the community of Gate, creating a triangle that pointed to timber resources in the Grays Harbor area. The northern line progressed northeast from Gate through Olympia to Tacoma, while the southern line traveled southeast from Gate through Ground Mound to Centralia.

Along the northern line, the community of Littlerock was platted in 1890 and a store and hotel were constructed to accommodate the community's additional activity. A portion of Lacey (then Woodland) and the community of Nisqually were also platted along the route. On the southern line, John L. Nye and Fred Sarjent platted the community of Rochester in 1890 and Fred and George Stocking platted the community of Grand Mound in the same year. Sam Woodruff also platted the community of Gate, the gateway to Gray's Harbor, at the intersection of the two lines in 1890.

The community of Rainier was also platted in the early 1890s along the original Prairie Line. This plat anticipated significant commercial and residential growth for the community and created over a hundred new blocks (with a typical residential block having 12 lots and a typical commercial block having 24 lots) to accommodate future development. Much of this community growth did not occur, and large portions of the plat have been vacated over time.

After the completion of the northern line in 1891, the community of Woodland officially became known as Lacey, as a result of the community's application for a post office along the rail route. The rail line had brought additional population and activity to the area, and these factors encouraged residents to apply for and receive a post office. The name requested for the facility however was denied by the federal government, because a community with the name Woodland already existed near the Columbia River. Lacey was selected as an alternative name. Construction of the first buildings of St. Martin's College, a school in the community, began in 1893 and the college officially opened, with an enrollment of only one student, in 1895.

In the early years of the 20th century, growth in natural resource industries continued. The Bordeaux Brothers built the Mumby Mill at Bordeaux in the south portion of the Black Hills in 1902 and the Mud Bay Logging Company commenced logging in the northern portion of the hills in that same year. A post office in Delphi was established to serve the influx of loggers from the Mud Bay operation.

New rail lines also continued to encourage the creation of new communities. The Milwaukee Road Railroad (now the Tacoma Rail Mountain Division line) extended its rails from Tacoma through Rainier, Maytown and Independence in 1907 and 1908. As it progressed, timberlands were tapped and every small town along its tracks boasted a mill or logging operation. The Maytown Mill began operations in 1907 in an area along the line that railroad men were unsure whether it was going to become a town. According to some accounts, this is how the area got its name, a "maybe town."

In the community of Independence, Finnish and Swedish Lutheran residents each built Evangelical churches and with the coming of the Milwaukee Road in 1908 and the creation of a Union Pacific line to Grays Harbor in 1910 a train depot was constructed. The site became known as Helsing Junction and was named for the homeland of many of the residents that had come from Helsinki.

Existing settlements along the older rail lines also continued to expand. Rochester was a boomtown by 1900 with a hotel, stores, and a livery stable located along the Northern Pacific railroad tracks. Bucoda additionally experienced significant development. The community was known as the town with the “million dollar payroll” due to the presence of the Mutual Lumber Company, and additional industries were active just outside the community. The Washington Union Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, opened mining operations at Tono (a shorthand name for “Ton of Coal”) near Bucoda in 1907.

Tenino incorporated in 1906 and was equipped with modern telephone and electrical utilities. The retail section of the town burned in 1906, but was rebuilt with sandstone buildings to illustrate the uses of the Tenino stone.

Additional railroads also continued to be built. The Point Defiance Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad cut across the County in 1914 and this line created an alternative route to the Prairie Line (that is now the Burlington Santa Fe Mainline) that was longer, but flatter than the original route. This new line eventually shifted rail traffic almost completely away from the Prairie Line and came at the expense of the communities in the south portion of the county that the new route by-passed, such as Rainier and Yelm. At its peak of operations around 1914, the Prairie Line carried 22 passenger trains and 18 freight trains per day between Tacoma and Tenino. By 1921, however the line carried just four passenger trains (two each way) through the south portion of the County.

Weyerhaeuser constructed the Chehalis Western Vail Line (portions of which are now the Chehalis Western Trail) in the 1920s. This line connected a Weyerhaeuser logging operation at Vail in the south portion of the county to South Bay and carried logs from the operation to a trestle in the bay (near the present Woodard Bay Conservation area) where the logs were then dumped into the water.

The Rise of the Automobile and Government and the Decline of Natural Industries

In 1913, the state established the Primary State Highway system, and by 1922 the concrete Pacific Highway (State Route 1) had been constructed. This highway began at the Canadian border and extended through Thurston County on its way to the Oregon border, and transformed communities along its route, such as Tenino, into

service stops with lunch counters, auto dealers, and service stations. The Olympic Highway (Olympia-Port Angeles-Olympia), later State Highway 9, was also designated and constructed as a primary highway.

These highways and other new roads, coupled with increases in automobile travel, opened up areas along Puget Sound's inlets to permanent homes and resorts. At Butler Cove, prestigious homes were built in the 1920s in conjunction with the creation of a golf course and country club. Expansion around the lakes of the County similarly occurred as automobile travel increased mobility and brought residents to local resorts.

New community groups and granges additionally formed during the 1920s. These groups included Rignall Hall at Hunter's Point and the Friendly Grove Community. New granges constructed during the period included Freedom Hall (later Spurgeon Creek Grange), and the Prosperity, Skookumchuck, and Violet Prairie buildings. Other groups took over schoolhouses as school districts were consolidated.

During the 1930s, Thurston County felt the effects of the depression in a manner similar to most of the country. Tenino Citizen's Bank was closed in 1932 as a result of the depression and the Tenino Chamber of Commerce decided to issue wooden money to address currency shortages in the community. This local money, printed on wooden bills that were 1/80th of an inch thick, made the community world famous.

The depression also affected Olympia. Unemployment in the community, which was never truly measured, reached at least 23 percent of the population, and a shantytown of unemployed men and women, called Little Hollywood grew on the mudflats where the Deschutes River met Budd Inlet (in an area now partially covered by Capitol Lake).

Roosevelt administration projects during the period did, however, create some jobs in the County. Among these projects included a Civilian Conservation Corps camp that conducted various building and conservation projects in the area now known as Millersylvania State Park. Historic bathrooms and kitchens in the state park that were constructed as part of this effort are still in use today.

A new brewery was also created in Tumwater as a result of the repeal of Prohibition during the depression. This brewery was located along the Deschutes River, similar to an earlier Olympia Brewery that was closed as a result of statewide prohibition in 1916, and served as one

of the largest industrial employers in the region until it closed in 2003.

During World War II, several military training sites were located in the County. These sites included the Olympia airport, and training areas in the Capitol Forest and Henderson Inlet. The 37th Fighter squadron, part of the 55th Fighter Group, trained at the Olympia Airport between July 22, 1942 and August 23, 1943. This squadron had 180 enlisted men and 35 officers based at the airport and flew P-42 Lancers and P-38 Lightnings during the war. Capitol Forest and Henderson Inlet also served as training areas. Soldiers practiced blowing up bridges by dynamiting trestles that were no longer needed for logging in Capitol Forest, and Henderson Inlet served as a training site for amphibious landings.

After the war, a “Mothball Fleet” or a fleet of naval reserve ships that were to be kept seaworthy in case they were needed for battle, were anchored in Gull Harbor. These ships were located in the area from March 1946 to June 1972, and were used during the Korean War and Suez Crisis. Some of the ships were also used as a storehouse for wheat beginning in 1953 and ending in 1959.

State government employment increased in Thurston County during the 1950s. A court decision during the decade mandated that the headquarters of state agencies be located in the capital city. This decision was later interpreted to mean that the headquarters should be located in the larger Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater area and spurred state employment growth in the three communities.

The interstate highway was built through the county during the 1950s and 1960s. This interstate redirected traffic away from the Pacific Highway (Highway 1) and the communities located on the route including Nisqually, downtown Olympia, and Tenino. The interstate also sliced through the historic portion of Tumwater, which was located near the falls of the Deschutes River, and resulted in the razing or moving of most of the historic commercial structures in the community.

While this interstate caused the decline of some communities, the new route contributed to the rise of others. Lacey was incorporated as a city in 1966, the same year that one of the area’s first shopping centers, South Sound Center, opened near the new interstate route. Similarly, a new commercial development, Southgate, grew near the Trosper onramp in Tumwater beginning in 1964 to compensate, in part, for the removal of the historic portion of the community.

Other significant changes occurred in the County during the 1960s. During the decade, Thurston County became the site of a significant tribal effort to re-assert the fishing rights granted through the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. Franks' Landing near the Nisqually River was featured on national news as tribal members claimed fishing rights granted through the treaty. These rights were guaranteed in the Boldt Decision issued by Federal Judge George Boldt and were eventually upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1973.

Additionally, in 1967, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation authorizing the creation of The Evergreen State College. The school, located on approximately 1,000 acres on southern Cooper Point, opened to students in 1971.

Significant residential development also occurred during this time. Between 1960 and 1980, the County population more than doubled (from 55,059 individuals to 124,624 individuals) and more than 30,000 homes were constructed, a number more than 1.5 times greater than the total housing units in 1960. Land platted and developed during this time included areas such as Johnson and Cooper Points and portions of southeast Olympia in the northern portion of the County, and portions of Rainier and Yelm in the southern portion of the County.

Residential growth has continued since the 1970s, though at not as great of a rate countywide. Major development in certain areas however has occurred. Since the mid 1990s, Yelm has developed significantly through the influx of population related to the installation of a sewer system, and the City of Lacey has seen significant residential development.

Historic and Archaeological Preservation

Thurston County's rich legacy of pre-historic and historical cultural resources extends back thousands of years to the earliest habitation of the Coastal Salish people, ancestors of the members of the current Nisqually Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.

Related to its long history of human habitation, the County has significant cultural resources that have been documented through historic preservation efforts beginning locally in the 1950s. Historic resources include archaeological sites, historic sites, buildings,

cemeteries, objects, and structures ranging from the important Native American Village site on Mud Bay to the historic Bush Butternut Tree.

Table I-4 shows identified historic properties in Thurston County.

Beginning in the mid 1980s, the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation undertook a comprehensive survey of historic resources of Thurston County. Additional survey activities have occurred since that time. In 2003, Thurston Regional Planning Council updated the information and created an accessible database and map of these resources. The Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation also maintains a confidential record of known archaeological sites. The Nisqually Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis each have cultural resource staff as well. Not all archaeological properties or sites are published, and knowledge about their location and significance remains a tribal matter.

In addition, the cities of Olympia, Lacey, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County have established historic preservation programs. Each of these jurisdictions has established a Historic Inventory of properties and Register of Historic Places, as well as procedures for identifying and protecting cultural resources.

Although they do not have historic preservation programs, Bucoda, Rainier, and Tenino have historic resources and list goals related to the preservation and protection of these historic resources in their comprehensive plans.

Information on State and National Historic Preservation programs is available at www.dahp.wa.gov.

Beyond these local historic preservation programs, state and national historic registers also serve to preserve and protect local cultural resources. The Washington Heritage Register recognizes historic and cultural properties that are significant to local communities and to the state and the National Register (NR) is a listing of the country's most significant historic properties. Properties nominated to the National Register receive automatic listing in the Washington Heritage Register.

Table I-1
Thurston County Land Area, 2011

Jurisdiction		Acres	Land Area ¹ Square Miles	Percent
Bucoda	Total	380	0.6	0.1%
Lacey	City	10,624	16.6	2.3%
	UGA	10,571	16.5	2.2%
	Total	21,195	33.1	4.5%
Olympia	City	11,859	18.5	2.5%
	UGA	4,119	6.4	0.9%
	Total	15,978	25.0	3.4%
Rainier	City	1,105	1.7	0.2%
	UGA	319	0.5	0.1%
	Total	1,424	2.2	0.3%
Tenino	City	924	1.4	0.2%
	UGA	65	0.1	0.0%
	Total	989	1.5	0.2%
Tumwater	City	9,274	14.5	2.0%
	UGA	4,954	7.7	1.1%
	Total	14,228	22.2	3.0%
Yelm	City	3,634	5.7	0.8%
	UGA	2,396	3.8	0.5%
	Total	6,030	9.4	1.3%
Grand Mound UGA	Total	983	1.5	0.2%
Chehalis Reservation²		833	1.3	0.2%
Nisqually Reservation²		1,725	2.7	0.4%
Total Cities		37,799	59.1	8.0%
Total UGAs		23,407	36.6	5.0%
Total Reservations²		2,558	4.0	0.5%
Rural Unincorporated County		407,074	636.1	86.5%
Thurston County Total		470,839	735.7	100.0%

Source: TRPC.

Explanation: UGA - Urban Growth Area: Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits to accommodate future urban growth.

¹Land area includes lakes and other land-locked water bodies.

²Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

Table I-2
Annexations by Jurisdiction, 1990/91-2010/11

Year	Annexation in Square Miles							Total
	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	
1990/91	0.000	0.123	0.375	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.020	0.521
1991/92	0.000	0.263	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.013	0.308
1992/93	0.000	2.211	0.008	0.004	0.000	0.072	0.015	2.310
1993/94	0.000	0.483	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	4.034	4.527
1994/95	0.000	0.249	0.008	0.000	0.015	0.064	0.388	0.724
1995/96	0.006	1.891	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.094	0.000	2.131
1996/97	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.030
1997/98	0.000	0.430	0.120	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.570
1998/99	0.000	0.123	0.330	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.460
1999/00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000	-0.002	0.075	0.083
2000/01	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.062	0.022	0.022	0.000	0.106
2001/02	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2002/03	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.275	0.000	0.275
2003/04	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.000	0.044
2004/05	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.410	0.070	0.480
2005/06	0.000	0.000	0.110	0.000	0.000	0.090	0.020	0.220
2006/07	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.000	1.060	0.000	1.560
2007/08	0.000	0.160	0.460	0.020	0.000	0.020	0.010	0.670
2008/09	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.062	0.603	2.518	0.020	3.207
2009/10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2010/11	0.000	0.118	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.118
Total Miles	0.006	6.051	2.069	0.178	0.640	4.698	4.702	18.344

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management; OFM Forecasting Office.

Explanation: Data as of April 2, previous year through April 1 of recorded year. See Map 4 in Chapter II for annexations.

**Table I-3
Thurston County Weather**

Month	Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)				Precipitation (Inches)		Average Total Snowfall (Inches)
	2010		Normal ¹		2010	Normal ¹	Normal ¹
	High	Low	High	Low			
Jan	50.1	37.4	44.6	31.7	6.8	8.0	7.3
Feb	52.3	34.2	49.2	32.4	4.5	5.6	3.7
Mar	54.9	34.2	53.3	33.8	5.1	5.1	1.9
Apr	56.4	38.6	58.9	36.5	3.3	3.3	0.1
May	61.5	40.6	65.7	41.6	4.1	2.0	0.0
Jun	66.1	47.7	70.9	46.7	3.3	1.5	0.0
Jul	76.0	49.0	77.2	49.5	0.2	0.7	0.0
Aug	76.3	50.1	77.0	49.5	0.5	1.1	0.0
Sep	68.0	50.2	71.5	45.3	5.8	2.0	0.0
Oct	60.2	40.6	60.5	39.7	6.2	4.7	0.0
Nov	48.5	35.3	50.4	35.6	6.2	8.2	1.3
Dec	46.8	34.2	44.8	32.6	9.4	8.1	3.9
Average	60.2	41.0	60.3	39.6	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	55.4	50.3	18.2

Source: National Weather Service, Olympia Weather Station (www.wrcc.dri.edu).

Explanation: ¹"Normal" is the statistical average of data from June 1, 1948 to December 31, 2010.

Table I-4
Identified Historic Properties in Thurston County, June 2011

Jurisdiction	Historic Register			Survey/ Inventory	Total ¹
	National	State	Local		
Bucoda	1	1	0	3	3
Lacey	2	4	5	241	242
Olympia	26	35	228	593	611
Rainier	1	2	0	2	3
Tenino	3	4	0	25	27
Tumwater	7	7	15	179	179
Yelm	0	0	6	170	170
Thurston County (uninc.)	17	21	44	132	134
Thurston County Total¹	57	74	298	1,345	1,369

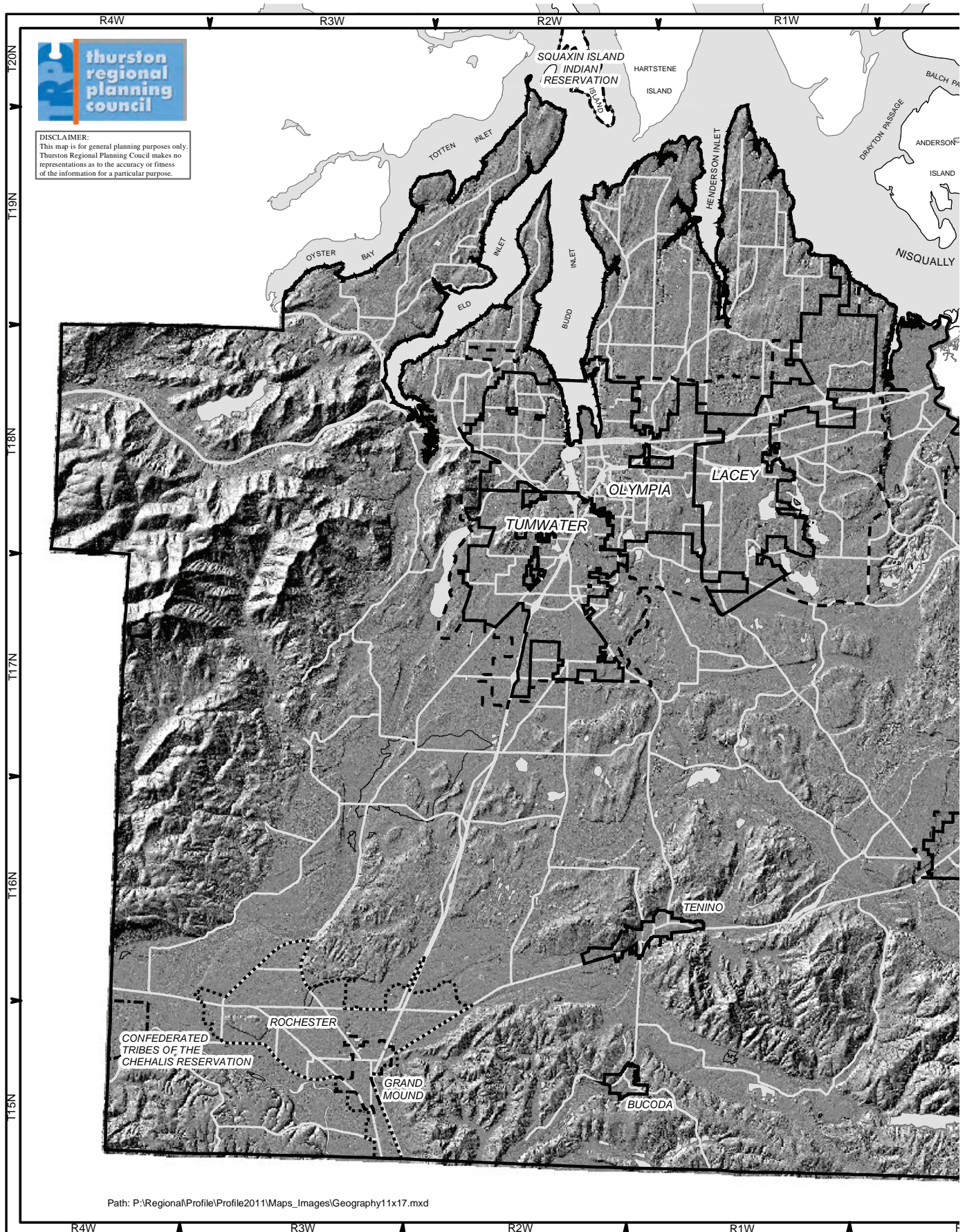
Source: Thurston County's historic properties inventory database (designed by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation; data entered by TRPC).

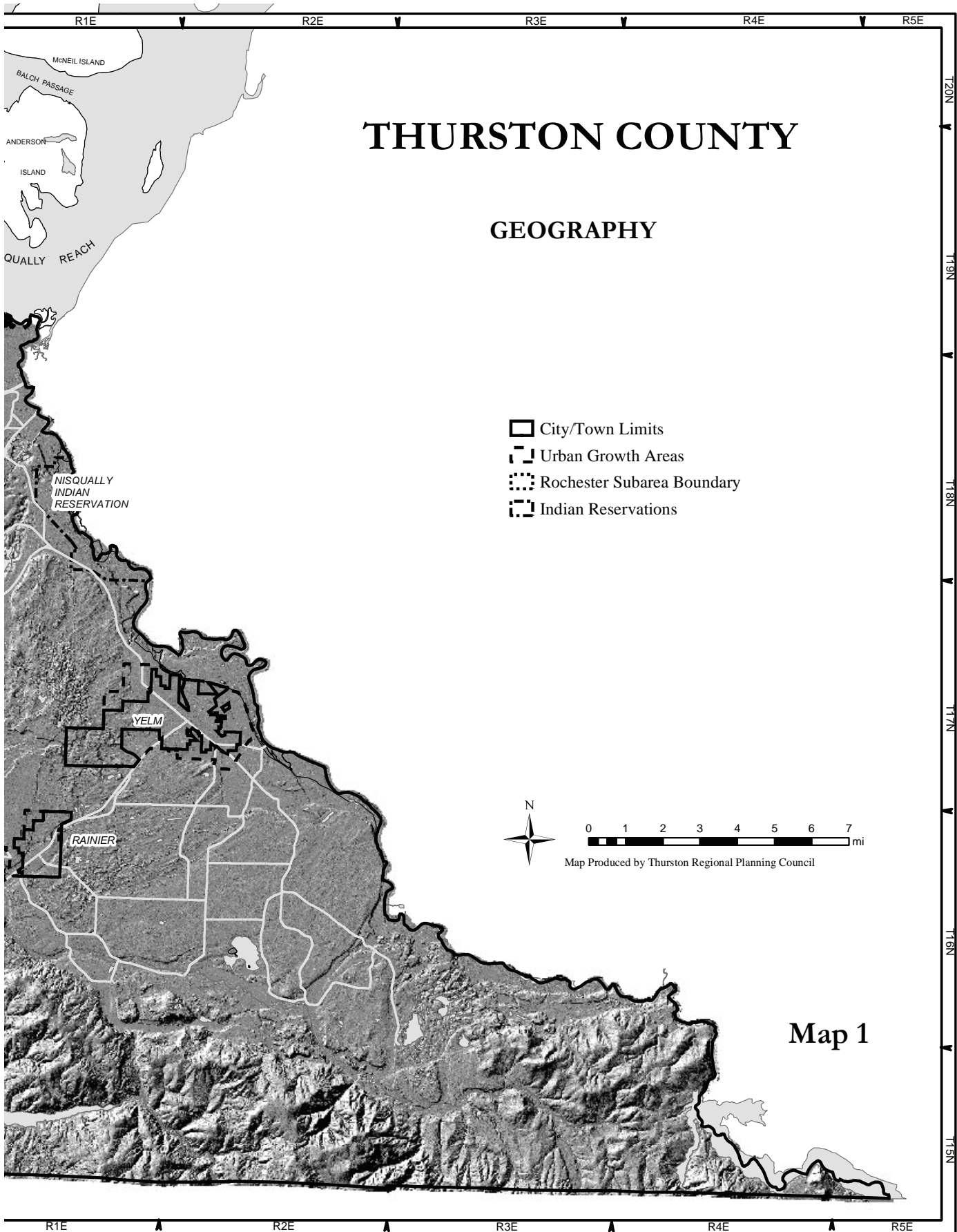
Explanations: Historic properties include buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. This table does not include archaeological resources, nor does it reflect tribal cultural resources.

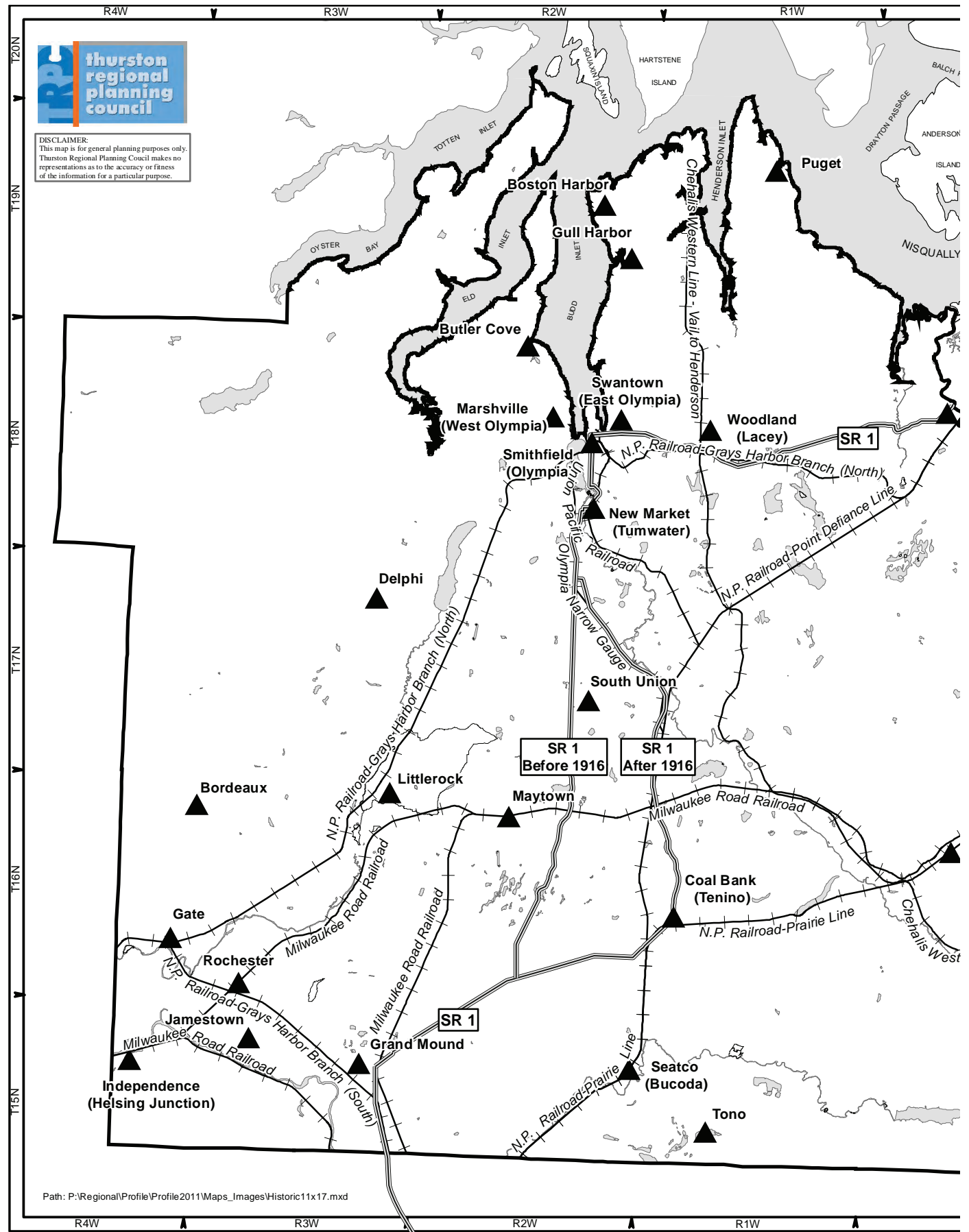
¹The total number of properties does not equal the sum of the jurisdictions because some properties are listed on more than one register.

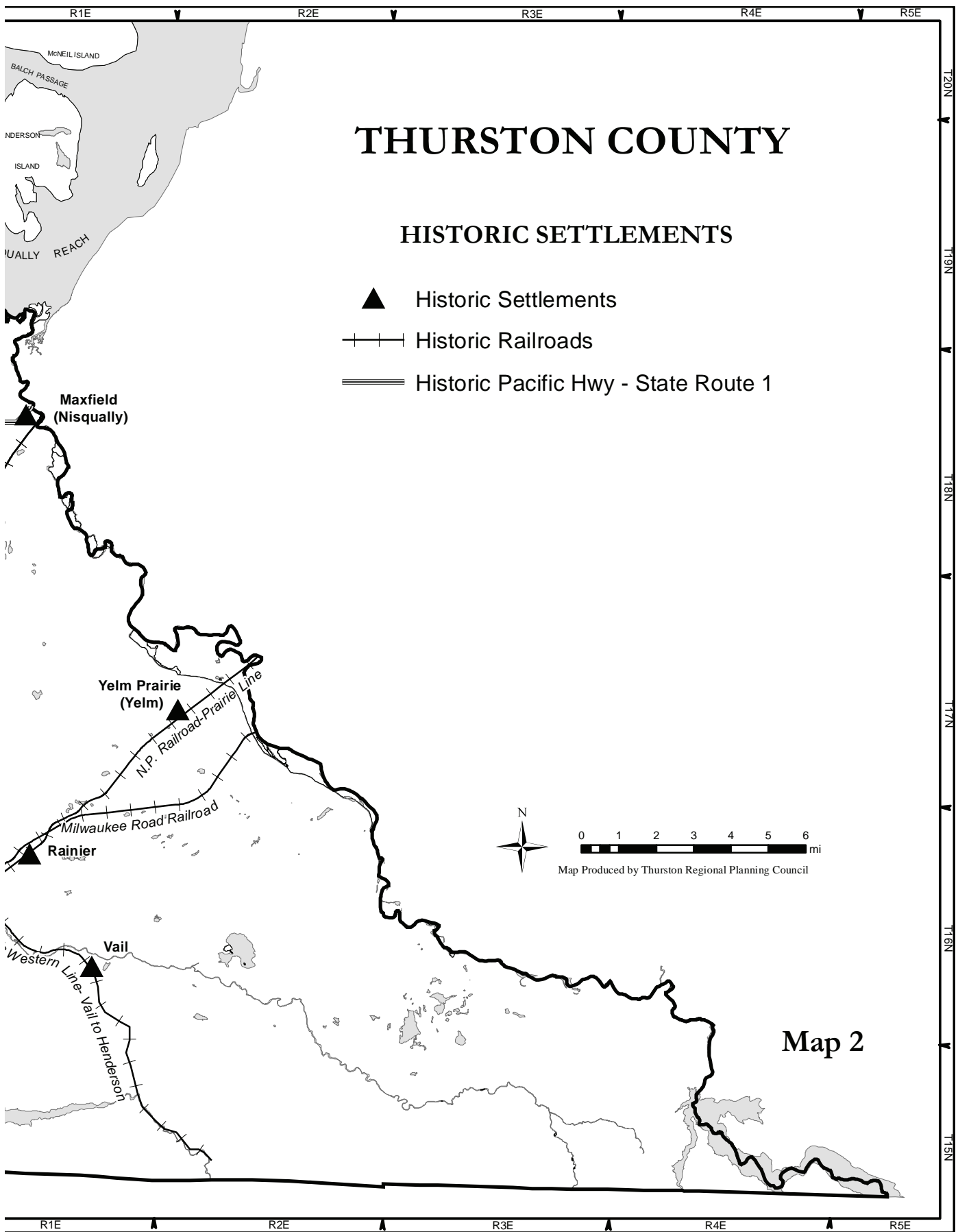
Thurston County Vicinity Map











Population and Demographics

Population Growth

Recent Trends

Washington State

The population of the state of Washington was estimated to be 6,767,900 individuals as of April 1, 2011. The population continued to grow between 2010 and 2011, but at a slower rate (0.5 percent), than in the previous year (1.0 percent).

The State Office of Financial Management, which prepares the State's annual population estimates, has reported that the severity of the 2008 financial crisis and the crash of the housing market has continued to keep many Americans in place. In 2010, Washington's population gain due to migration was estimated to be 26,000 individuals. This was 13,000 lower than the 39,000 increase estimated in 2009, and significantly down from the decade's highest increase of 81,000 in 2006.

Population changes for the State as a whole however reflect strong growth over the decades. Throughout the 1980s, growth in the western part of the State helped to offset population losses in the east and in the 1990s, every county in the State experienced positive population growth. Between 2000 and 2010, the central Puget Sound counties (located north of Thurston County) received the greatest overall number of new residents. King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties together absorbed over 415,000 new residents over the period. Counties that experienced the highest rates of growth were Franklin (53.0 percent), Clark (26.2 percent), and Thurston (21.7 percent).

The State's population grew by almost 20 percent in the 1960s, 21 percent in the 1970s, 18 percent in the 1980s, 21 percent in the 1990s, and 14 percent in the 2000s.

Thurston County

Thurston County has been one of the fastest growing counties in the State since the 1960s, exceeding the State's overall rate of growth consistently. In the 1990s, the County grew at a rate of 2.5 percent annually. This growth added over 46,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000. This growth rate slowed in the first part of the 2000s, picked up again in the middle of the decade, and declined again in 2010, creating an overall average annual growth rate of 2.0 percent for the decade. In 2010, the County had a population of 252,264 people.

Reflecting State trends, Thurston County experienced significant growth in the 1970s, with a population increase of over 61 percent. Population increased by 40 percent in the 1960s, 30 percent in the 1980s, 29 percent in the 1990s, and 22 percent in the 2000s.

As mandated by the 1990 Growth Management Act, each of the incorporated jurisdictions has defined its own **Urban Growth Area (UGA)**. This identifies the area that each jurisdiction will incorporate into its city limits and provide city services within the next 20 years.

Map 3 shows city limits and urban growth areas in Thurston County.

Map 4 shows annexations from 2000-2010 in Thurston County.

Tables II-1 through **II-6** present data on population growth. **Maps 5** through **9** accompany **Tables II-4** to **II-6**.

Maps 10 through **13** show population density in 1995 and 2010.

Readers interested in learning more about growth trends in Thurston County should refer to Regional Benchmarks for Thurston County, Tracking Growth Management Policy Implementation, TRPC, 2008. This document is available online at www.trpc.org.

Table II-7 displays voter registration data.

Between 1980 and 1990, the incorporated County grew at nearly the same rate as the unincorporated County, a contrast with the 1970s and 1980s when growth was typically located in the unincorporated County. In 1970, 47 percent of the population lived in unincorporated portions of the County, and in 1980, 58 percent of the population lived in the unincorporated County. In 2011, it was estimated that 53 percent of the population lives in unincorporated Thurston County.

In 1988, when urban growth areas were defined around most of the incorporated jurisdictions within Thurston County, the relationship between incorporated and unincorporated population distribution became secondary to the relationship between urban and rural population distribution. In 2011, it was estimated that 47 percent of the population live in the County's cities, 21 percent lived in the unincorporated Urban Growth Areas, and 32 percent resided in the rural portions of the unincorporated County.

As this population growth has become more concentrated within cities and their urban growth areas, certain cities have captured more of the population increase than others. Between 2000 and 2010, the highest rates of growth were located in the south portion of the County, with the Yelm urban area experiencing an average annual growth rate of 6.5 percent and the Grand Mound Urban Growth Area experiencing a 5.2 percent average annual rate of growth. These rates were followed by Lacey (2.4 percent), Tumwater (1.7 percent), Rainier (1.4 percent), and Olympia (1.2 percent). The Town of Bucoda had negative population growth from 2000 to 2010.

The Chehalis reservation also experienced high average annual growth rates, especially from 2005 to 2010, though this did not account for a significant increase in actual population levels. The portion of the Chehalis Reservation located in Thurston County experienced a 10.9 percent average annual increase from 2005 to 2010, but this only accounted for an increase of 30 people.

Components of Population Growth

Population growth in Thurston County has little to do with increased rates of birth. Instead, the majority of the increase in population can be attributable to the migration of people into the County as a result of a relatively stable economy, a high quality of life, and a lower cost of living than counties to the north. Long-term county migration patterns indicate that in-migration is becoming less concentrated in Washington's largest metropolitan counties (e.g., Pierce, King) and is moving toward neighboring counties with lower population densities, such as Thurston, Mason, and Kitsap Counties.

Tables II-8 and II-9 and **Figure II-1** present data on components of population growth.

In-migration has been a major driver of Thurston County population growth for several decades. In the 1980s, 68 percent of the population increase in Thurston County was due to people that had moved to the County, and over the 1990s this rate increased even further. Of the 46,000-person increase in Thurston County between 1990 and 2000, 77 percent was due to in-migration. While much of this was due to the relatively stable economy enjoyed by Thurston County, it is likely that the increasing cost of living in the Seattle metropolitan area played a role as well, as individuals from the metropolitan area looked for a way to reduce escalating costs of living, particularly in housing.

Migration rates in the Puget Sound region decelerated between 2000 and 2006 due to the slowdown and recession in the Puget Sound economy. However, 2006 showed an increase in the migration rates regionwide and as a result the net migration rate in Thurston County has remained relatively flat over the decade, accounting for 77 percent of Thurston County's population increase between 2000 and 2010.

Forecasts of Future Population Growth

Although knowing the future with certainty is impossible, systematic and reasonable assumptions can be made. Forecasters develop projections for future population based on a series of assumptions about human behavior, and by interpreting past trends in the local, state, and national economy.

Thurston Regional Planning Council uses a county-level computer model (EMPFOR) which links an econometric module to a demographic module to forecast future population growth. The econometric module forecasts future labor force demand in about three

Table II-10 and **Figures II-2** and **II-3** present data on TRPC's population forecast, and **Table II-11** provides forecast data for each jurisdiction.

Further details regarding the methodology and assumptions of the [Population and Employment Forecast for Thurston County, 2010](#) can be obtained from Thurston Regional Planning Council.

Maps 14 and **15** show forecast population density for Thurston County in 2030.

dozen local economic sectors, and analyzes in-bound and out-bound commuting, treating net outbound commuting to neighboring counties as an added economic sector. The demographic module forecasts future resident population in 36 different five-year age-sex cohorts. Starting with the 2000 population, births are added and deaths are subtracted. Available labor force supply is calculated using labor force participation rates by cohort, or what portion of the cohort is in the work force by age and sex. If labor force demand exceeds supply, the model forecasts in-migration to meet the need.

The population forecast developed by the Thurston Regional Planning Council provides information specific to Thurston County and the most recent figures, prepared in 2009, extend to the year 2040. Forecasts for the various jurisdictions located within the County extend through the year 2030 and are based on the 2004 TRPC forecast, not the 2009 update. Jurisdiction-level forecasts based on the 2009 update will be prepared in coming years.

Growth Management in Thurston County

1983 - Local Urban Growth Management Agreement

The Thurston County region helped pioneer growth management in Washington State when in 1983, Thurston County and the cities of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater signed an inter-local agreement called the "Urban Growth Management Agreement." This early agreement included an Urban Growth Management Boundary around the three cities to serve as a limit for the cities' expansion for 20 years.

1990 - State Growth Management Act

In 1990, the Washington State Legislature adopted the Growth Management Act (GMA) in response to statewide problems regarding sprawling development, loss of natural resources, and inadequate facilities and services. This law sought to focus the development of jobs, shopping, services, and housing in areas where minimal impact to the environment, natural resources, and rural atmosphere would occur.

The Growth Management Act had the same general goal as the "Urban Growth Management Agreement," but added some new elements and strengthened the function of urban growth areas as a tool for growth management. In sum, the Act required coordinated and consistent planning between the various levels of government in the state and established 13 statewide goals regarding the reduction of sprawl, the

availability of affordable housing, economic development, provision of facilities and services, and the protection of the natural environment, among other items.

Under the Act, urban growth (which refers to “growth that makes intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures and impermeable surfaces” to such a degree to be incompatible with the use of land for agriculture, natural resources, and other rural uses) is encouraged within the urban growth areas. Growth that occurs outside of urban growth areas is intended to be rural in nature under the Act.

1997 - Buildable Lands Amendment to GMA

The “Buildable Lands Program” refers to monitoring and evaluation provisions, which were added by the legislature to the GMA in 1997. This program affects six western Washington counties (Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston) and the cities and towns within these counties.

The 2007 [Buildable Lands Report for Thurston County](#) is available on TRPC’s website (www.trpc.org).

The Buildable Lands Program in Thurston County answers two key growth related questions. The first is whether residential development in the urban growth areas is occurring at the densities that were envisioned in local comprehensive plans. The second is whether there is an adequate land supply in the urban growth areas for anticipated future growth in population and employment. The answers to these questions help communities determine if they are developing in the manner anticipated under the plans.

Demographics

American Community Survey Data

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey run by the Census Bureau that is designed to provide communities a yearly look at how they are changing. This ACS is a critical element of the Census Bureau’s reengineered decennial census program and allows new information for each community to be reported annually.

ACS data is based on a sample of the population that is taken yearly, which is then averaged over a period of years and extrapolated to the entire community. The data does not represent a detailed population count, as is seen during the decennial Census, and to ensure a sufficient sample size to allow an accurate look at a community, the averaging of results may take anywhere from one to five years,

depending on the size of a jurisdiction. Areas with populations over 65,000, such as Thurston County are averaged over a one year interval, while areas with populations of 20,000 or more, such as Lacey and Olympia, are averaged over three years. Areas smaller than 20,000 people are measured using the results of samples gathered over a five-year period.

Not all data sets are comparable between Census and ACS data. In some cases, the questions asked differ between surveys or the data content is affected by the passage of time. Notations are present in the tables where the ACS data is not comparable with Census data.

Age Distribution

Tables II-12 and II-13 show data by age and gender.

Overall, the population of Thurston County is getting older. Census figures show that the median age of the County's population was 38.7 years in 2010, up from 36.5 years in 2000 and 33.6 years in 1990. Driving this increase are rates of population increase that are above the Thurston County average in the segments of the population aged 50 to 69 and individuals aged 85 and over.

Some interesting distinctions in the age characteristics, however do exist between different areas of the County. For example, Yelm has the youngest population of Thurston County cities. Its median age of 29.0 years was lower than the County's median age (38.5), and the proportion of its population under age 18 (36 percent) was higher than the County average (27 percent).

Data from the 2000 Census indicated a younger population on the Chehalis and Nisqually Reservations as well, when compared to city and countywide figures. Data for the reservations from the 2010 Census however is not yet available. On the Chehalis Reservation, the median age was 24.5 years, with 44 percent of the population under the age of 19 and on the Nisqually Reservation, the median age was 25.8 years, with 41 percent of the population being under the age of 19.

Senior Population

The senior population continues to be a growing segment of the population at national and state levels as well as in Thurston County. Migration is one factor contributing to this growth in Thurston County. Amenities that an older population finds attractive, such as advanced

health care and retirement facilities, draw many retirement-aged people to Thurston County.

In 2010, persons age 65 and over constituted 13.9 percent of the total County population. This percentage of residents over 65 years in age is expected to climb to roughly 16 percent by 2015 and should reach 23 percent by 2030. The first of the “baby boomers” turned 65 in 2011.

Table II-14 shows data about the population 65 years and older.

Racial and Ethnic Composition

The racial and ethnic makeup of Thurston County has become more diverse with the passing of decades. Over 98 percent of the population of the County was White/Caucasian in 1970 and by 1990, this number had decreased to roughly 92 percent.

Table II-15 and **II-16** shows data by age and race. See also the jurisdictional **Statistical Profiles**.

This number likely decreased further between 1990 and 2000, when 86 percent of Thurston County’s people defined themselves as white only. However, the data from the 2000 Census cannot be directly compared to previous Censuses, because the data marked the first time that respondents were allowed to choose one or more races to define their racial background.

Comparing the 2000 and 2010 data, nevertheless, is appropriate and displays the further the diversification of the County. As part of the 2010 Census, the proportion of people that classified themselves as “white alone” fell to 82 percent of the population (compared to 77 percent of the State). The Asian population comprised 5 percent of the County population, and people that classified themselves as having an ethnicity of two or more races constituted 5 percent of the total population.

The Hispanic population in Thurston County, which represents individuals of Hispanic origin, and may denote persons of any race, also increased over the time period. This Hispanic population grew from less than 1 percent of the population in 1970 to 5 percent of the population in 2000. This number increased further as part of the 2010 Census, with 7 percent of the Thurston County population, or 17,787 individuals reporting themselves as Hispanic in origin.

Disability Status

The Census Bureau defines disability as the product of interactions among individuals’ bodies; their physical, emotional, and mental health; and the physical and social environment in which they live, work, or play. Under this definition, disability exists where this

Questions regarding disability status have been included in the U.S. decennial Census since 1830.

interaction results in limitations of activities and restrictions to full participation at school, at work, at home, or in the community.

Table II-17 and Table II-17-ACS provide data on disability status in Thurston County.

According to the 2009 ACS data, approximately 34,932 people in Thurston County, or nearly 14.3 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, had a disability in 2009. Of these disabled individuals, 33.2 percent were 65 years of age or over, and 16.8 percent had an income in the past 12 months that was below the poverty level. Of the disabled population, 43.6 percent were employed and these individuals comprised 8.0 percent of the total employed population.

Language Spoken at Home

ACS data collected from 2005 to 2009 asked respondents to report on whether they occasionally or always spoke a language other than English at home. This data was then separated into one of two data classifications: linguistically isolated or not linguistically isolated households.

Table II-18 provides Census 2010 data on Language Spoken at Home and Linguistically Isolated Households in Thurston County

The Census Bureau defines as a “linguistically isolated” household as a household in which no member 14 years old or over: a) speaks only English, or b) speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” In other words, all individuals that are 14 years or over in a linguistically isolated household have at least some difficulty with English. When this condition is met, all members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as isolated, including those individuals that are under 14 years old who may speak only English.

This tabulation showed that 13 percent of the Thurston County population over five years of age spoke a language other than English at home, and only a small proportion of the households (1.9 percent) were linguistically isolated, a level much lower than the State average (4.1 percent). These data levels were similar to the 2000 Census results (12.3 percent and 1.7 percent respectively).

Several geographical variations however existed in this data. Larger communities within the County tended to have a higher proportion of individuals that spoke a language other than English (and linguistic isolation) within their borders, and smaller communities tended to have higher proportions of individuals that spoke English. Of the communities, Lacey had the highest proportion of individuals that spoke a language other than English (17.3 percent) and the highest proportion of linguistic isolation (3.3 percent). Yelm had the lowest

proportion of the population that spoke a language other than English (4.2 percent) according to the 2005 to 2009 data and Bucoda, Rainier and Yelm had the smallest amounts of linguistic isolation, with each of the communities having 0.0 percent of its population classified as linguistically isolated.

Family Structure

Household size has decreased steadily in Thurston County over the last fifty years. In 1960, the County averaged 3.1 people per household and in 2010, this number had decreased to 2.5 people per dwelling. This change can be attributed to a number of social trends including: an increasing tendency to postpone marriage; larger divorce rates and increasing numbers of one parent families; an increase in the number of people choosing to live alone; greater numbers of widowed people choosing not to remarry; and growing numbers of non-traditional households.

Nationally, the number of non-traditional and one-parent families is increasing faster than the traditional two-parent family. This change is evident in Thurston County, where households with married couples, as a percent of total households, have decreased from 83 percent in 1960 to an estimated 51 percent in the five year estimate between 2005 and 2009.

As this overall number of married two-parent families has declined in the County, the number of single-parent families has increased. As part of this expansion, the proportion of men heading single-parent families has similarly gotten larger. In 1970, only 18 percent of single-parent households were headed by the father and in the five year average from 2005 to 2009 that number increased to 26 percent.

These family structure changes have caused households with children to represent a decreasing amount of the overall proportion of households. Of Thurston County households, 33 percent contained children according to the five year average between 2005 and 2009, a number down from roughly 46 percent in 1970.

This declining proportion of households with children, the trend, when isolated among married couples, reveals a reversal of sorts in the attitude towards child bearing and rearing. In 1970, 54 percent of all married couples had children, while 46 percent did not. In the five year average from 2005 to 2009, only 40 percent of married couples had children in their households.

Table II-19 shows average household size by jurisdiction.

Tables II-20 and **Table II-21** show data on household characteristics.

Looking further at the family structure characteristics between Thurston County jurisdictions reveals interesting differences between the communities. In the rural areas of the county, 59 percent of households consisted of two-parent families according to the 2005 to 2009 ACS data. This was a significantly higher proportion than in several of the urban areas, especially Bucoda, Tenino and Olympia, where the proportion of married families was nearer to 37 percent of the total households. This trend however did not extend to all urban areas in the County. Yelm had 66 percent of its households headed by a two-parent family and Rainier had 60 percent of its households headed by a married couple.

Table II-1
Historic Population Trends, Thurston County, 1890-2010

Population										
Year	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Incorp.	Unincorp.	County Total
1890	--	--	4,698	--	--	410	--	5,108	4,567	9,675
1900	--	--	3,863	--	--	270	--	4,133	5,794	9,927
1910	--	--	6,996	--	1,038	490	--	8,524	9,057	17,581
1920	442	--	7,795	--	850	472	--	9,559	12,807	22,366
1930	703	--	11,733	--	938	793	384	14,551	16,800	31,351
1940	541	--	13,254	--	952	955	378	16,080	21,205	37,285
1950	473	--	15,819	331	969	2,725	470	20,787	24,097	44,884
1960	390	--	18,273	245	836	3,885	479	24,108	30,941	55,049
1970	421	9,696	23,296	382	962	5,373	628	40,758	36,132	76,890
1980	519	13,940	27,447	891	1,280	6,705	1,294	52,076	72,188	124,264
1990	536	19,279	33,729	991	1,292	9,976	1,337	67,140	94,098	161,238
2000	628	31,226	42,514	1,492	1,447	12,698	3,289	93,294	114,061	207,355
2010	562	42,393	46,478	1,794	1,695	17,371	6,848	117,141	135,123	252,264
Percentage Change (Average Annual Rate of Change)										
Year	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Incorp.	Unincorp.	County Total
1900-10	--	--	6.1%	--	--	6.1%	--	7.5%	4.6%	5.9%
1910-20	--	--	1.1%	--	-2.0%	-0.4%	--	1.2%	3.5%	2.4%
1920-30	4.7%	--	4.2%	--	1.0%	5.3%	--	4.3%	2.8%	3.4%
1930-40	-2.6%	--	1.2%	--	0.1%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.0%	2.4%	1.7%
1940-50	-1.3%	--	1.8%	--	0.2%	11.1%	2.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.9%
1950-60	-1.9%	--	1.5%	-3.0%	-1.5%	3.6%	0.2%	1.5%	2.5%	2.1%
1960-70	0.8%	--	2.5%	4.5%	1.4%	3.3%	2.7%	5.4%	1.6%	3.4%
1970-80	2.1%	3.7%	1.7%	8.8%	2.9%	2.2%	7.5%	2.5%	7.2%	4.9%
1980-90	0.3%	3.3%	2.1%	1.1%	0.1%	4.1%	0.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
1990-2000	1.6%	4.9%	2.3%	4.2%	1.1%	2.4%	9.4%	3.3%	1.9%	2.5%
2000-10	-1.1%	3.1%	0.9%	1.9%	1.6%	3.2%	7.6%	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%
Population Distribution										
Year	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Incorp.	Unincorp.	County Total
1890	--	--	48.6%	--	--	4.2%	--	52.8%	47.2%	100.0%
1900	--	--	38.9%	--	--	2.7%	--	41.6%	58.4%	100.0%
1910	--	--	39.8%	--	5.9%	2.8%	--	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
1920	2.0%	--	34.9%	--	3.8%	2.1%	--	42.7%	57.3%	100.0%
1930	2.2%	--	37.4%	--	3.0%	2.5%	1.2%	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%
1940	1.5%	--	35.5%	--	2.6%	2.6%	1.0%	43.1%	56.9%	100.0%
1950	1.1%	--	35.2%	0.7%	2.2%	6.1%	1.0%	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
1960	0.7%	--	33.2%	0.4%	1.5%	7.1%	0.9%	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%
1970	0.5%	12.6%	30.3%	0.5%	1.3%	7.0%	0.8%	53.0%	47.0%	100.0%
1980	0.4%	11.2%	22.1%	0.7%	1.0%	5.4%	1.0%	41.9%	58.1%	100.0%
1990	0.3%	12.0%	20.9%	0.6%	0.8%	6.2%	0.8%	41.6%	58.4%	100.0%
2000	0.3%	15.1%	20.5%	0.7%	0.7%	6.1%	1.6%	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%
2010	0.2%	16.8%	18.4%	0.7%	0.7%	6.9%	2.7%	46.4%	53.6%	100.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management; TRPC.

Table II-2
Small Area Population Estimates, Thurston County Cities and UGAs
1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2011

Jurisdiction		Estimate				Preliminary Estimate
		1995	2000	2005	2010	2011
Bucoda	City	600	628	650	562	560
	UGA	*	*	0	0	0
	Total	600	628	650	562	560
Lacey	City	25,880	31,226	33,180	42,393	42,830
	UGA	27,830	28,632	31,520	33,170	33,380
	Total	53,710	59,858	64,700	75,563	76,210
Olympia	City	37,730	42,514	43,330	46,478	46,780
	UGA	8,670	9,269	10,980	11,845	11,915
	Total	46,400	51,783	54,310	58,323	58,695
Rainier	City	1,420	1,492	1,585	1,794	1,825
	UGA	160	163	175	110	110
	Total	1,580	1,655	1,760	1,904	1,935
Tenino	City	1,390	1,447	1,500	1,695	1,700
	UGA	140	151	165	15	15
	Total	1,530	1,598	1,665	1,710	1,715
Tumwater ¹	City	12,050	12,698	12,950	17,371	17,570
	UGA	6,860	7,281	8,405	6,350	6,105
	Total	18,910	19,979	21,355	23,721	23,675
Yelm	City	2,295	3,289	4,455	6,848	7,005
	UGA	1,085	1,095	1,130	1,355	1,415
	Total	3,380	4,384	5,585	8,203	8,420
Grand Mound UGA	Total	1,010	1,015	1,025	1,345	1,370
Chehalis Reservation ²	Total	35	35	35	65	70
Nisqually Reservation ²	Total	610	600	580	580	600
Total Cities		81,370	93,294	97,650	117,140	118,270
Total UGAs³		45,750	47,605	53,400	54,190	54,310
Total Reservations²		645	635	615	645	670
Rural Unincorporated County⁴		58,645	65,825	72,425	80,300	80,845
Thurston County Total		186,400	207,355	224,100	252,264	254,100

Sources: Cities and County Total - Washington State Office of Financial Management and U.S. Bureau of the Census; UGAs - TRPC Small Area Population Estimates.

Explanations: Includes population growth by annexation. Data are for April 1 of each year. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*Bucoda did not have an Urban Growth Area prior to 2004.

¹The West Tumwater Annexation was officially recorded in 2009 - accounting for large shift between Tumwater UGA and City between 2008 and 2009.

²Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

³UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

⁴Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table II-3
Population Distribution and Rate of Growth in Thurston County Cities and UGAs
1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2011

Jurisdiction	Population Distribution					Average Annual Rate of Growth				
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2011	
Bucoda										
City	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	-2.9%	-0.4%	
UGA	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	-2.9%	-0.4%	
Lacey										
City	13.9%	15.1%	14.8%	16.8%	16.9%	3.8%	1.2%	5.0%	1.0%	
UGA	14.9%	13.8%	14.1%	13.1%	13.1%	0.6%	1.9%	1.0%	0.6%	
Total	28.8%	28.9%	28.9%	30.0%	30.0%	2.2%	1.6%	3.2%	0.9%	
Olympia										
City	20.2%	20.5%	19.3%	18.4%	18.4%	2.4%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	
UGA	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%	1.3%	3.4%	1.5%	0.6%	
Total	24.9%	25.0%	24.2%	23.1%	23.1%	2.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%	
Rainier										
City	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	2.5%	1.7%	
UGA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	-9.3%	-0.2%	
Total	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	
Tenino										
City	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	2.5%	0.3%	
UGA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.6%	-37.2%	-0.2%	
Total	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	
Tumwater ¹										
City	6.5%	6.1%	5.8%	6.9%	6.9%	1.0%	0.4%	6.1%	1.1%	
UGA	3.7%	3.5%	3.8%	2.5%	2.4%	1.2%	2.9%	-5.5%	-3.8%	
Total	10.1%	9.6%	9.5%	9.4%	9.3%	1.1%	1.3%	2.1%	-0.2%	
Yelm										
City	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	7.5%	6.3%	9.0%	2.3%	
UGA	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	3.6%	4.7%	
Total	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%	3.3%	3.3%	5.3%	5.0%	8.0%	2.7%	
Grand Mound UGA	Total	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	5.5%	2.0%	
Chehalis Reservation ²	Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	12.7%	10.9%	
Nisqually Reservation ²	Total	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.2%	4.1%	
Total Cities	43.6%	45.0%	43.6%	46.4%	46.5%	2.8%	0.9%	3.7%	1.0%	
Total UGAs ³	24.4%	22.9%	23.7%	21.5%	21.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.4%	0.2%	
Total Reservations ²	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.7%	4.8%	
Rural Unincorporated County ⁴	31.5%	31.7%	32.3%	31.8%	31.8%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%	0.7%	
Thurston County Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	2.2%	1.6%	2.4%	0.7%	

Sources: Cities and County Total - Washington State Office of Financial Management and U.S. Bureau of the Census; UGAs - TRPC Small Area Population Estimates.

Explanations: Includes population growth by annexation. Data are for April 1 of each year. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

*Bucoda did not have an Urban Growth Area prior to 2004.

¹ The West Tumwater Annexation was officially recorded in 2009 - accounting for large shift between Tumwater UGA and City between 2008 and 2009.

²Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

³UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

⁴Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table II-4
Population Estimate and Forecast by School District, Thurston County
2000-2030

School District	Estimate		Preliminary Estimate	Forecast			
	2000	2010	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030
Centralia	390	450	450	580	770	980	1,190
Griffin	5,360	7,160	7,170	7,200	7,330	7,690	7,890
North Thurston	76,210	94,310	94,980	104,240	115,010	123,910	131,360
Olympia	54,540	61,820	62,210	69,440	74,970	79,750	83,730
Rainier	4,050	5,020	5,060	9,040	11,610	13,860	16,110
Rochester	10,750	13,050	13,090	14,700	16,220	17,830	19,380
Tenino	8,140	9,450	9,480	12,330	14,500	16,460	17,980
Tumwater	30,820	36,120	36,500	41,100	47,450	52,950	57,790
Yelm	17,090	24,880	25,150	26,730	31,160	34,570	37,560

Source: TRPC - Small Area Population Estimates; Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2004/2005, 2008 update.

Explanations: These data represent total residents in district, not just school age children. Data is for Thurston County portion of school districts only. Griffin adjusted for year 2015.

See Map 5 for School District boundaries.

Table II-5
Population Estimate and Forecast by Fire District, Thurston County
2010-2030

Fire District	District Name	Estimate		Forecast			
		2010	2011	2015	2020	2025	2030
	Bucoda	562	560	700	800	900	1,050
	Olympia	46,478	46,780	53,360	57,710	61,270	64,390
	Tumwater	17,371	17,570	18,720	21,250	24,750	27,610
1	Rochester	11,360	11,390	13,110	14,500	15,950	17,300
2	Yelm	17,170	17,400	22,140	27,260	31,530	35,800
3	Lacey	86,590	87,330	95,190	105,170	113,200	120,160
4	Rainier	5,200	5,260	5,810	6,460	7,040	7,420
5	Black Lake	5,400	5,400	5,850	6,410	6,830	7,240
6	East Olympia	12,200	12,270	14,250	15,770	16,780	17,510
7	North Olympia	4,310	4,320	4,310	4,520	4,660	4,740
8	South Bay	7,650	7,660	8,670	9,770	10,680	11,200
9	McLane	10,650	10,740	11,110	12,250	13,400	14,390
11	Littlerock	9,050	9,030	11,360	13,760	15,200	16,430
12	Tenino	5,850	5,870	5,920	6,680	7,470	8,100
13	Griffin	6,180	6,180	6,230	6,280	6,590	6,750
15	Munn Lake	1,090	1,180	1,570	1,880	2,010	2,250
16	Gibson Valley	530	530	740	980	1,230	1,450
17	Bald Hills	4,180	4,200	4,365	4,550	4,920	5,090

Source: TRPC - Small Area Population Estimates; Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2004/2005, 2007 update.

Explanations: Data is for Thurston County portion of fire districts only. Changes in fire district boundaries and fire districts make any previously published data incompatible with this table. Numbers may not add due to rounding. 2015 Forecast for Bald Hills and Griffin adjusted.

See Map 6 for Fire District boundaries; Map 7 shows Fire District service areas, which are maintained through agreements between Fire Districts.

Table II-6
Population by Congressional, Legislative,
and Commissioner Districts
Thurston County, 2000, 2005, 2010-2011

	Estimate		Census	Preliminary Estimate
	2000	2005	2010	2011
Congressional Districts				
3	116,790	126,380	143,530	144,590
9	90,520	97,680	108,740	109,510
Legislative Districts				
2	22,640	25,690	30,550	30,840
20	51,860	58,670	63,350	63,820
22	120,090	125,860	142,480	143,550
35	12,710	13,840	15,880	15,880
Commissioner Districts				
1	69,080	73,440	83,550	84,310
2	69,720	77,200	88,330	88,940
3	68,510	73,420	80,380	80,840

Source: TRPC - Small Area Population Estimates.

See Maps 8 and 9 for Congressional, Legislative, and Commissioner Districts.

Table II-7
Registered Voters by Selected Districts within Thurston County, June 2011

<u>Legislative Districts</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
2nd District ¹	16,686	Bucoda	308
20th District ¹	39,508	Lacey	22,369
22nd District	84,883	Olympia	28,660
35th District ¹	10,339	Rainier	1,002
Totals	151,416	Tenino	886
<u>Congressional Districts</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>	Tumwater	10,449
3rd District	88,138	Yelm	2,903
9th District	63,278	Totals	66,577
Totals	151,416	<u>Fire Districts</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>
<u>County Commissioners</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>	1 Rochester (WTRFA) ²	6,627
District # 1	51,385	2 Yelm (SETFA) ³	6,375
District # 2	49,817	3 Lacey	48,743
District # 3	50,214	4 Rainier (SETFA) ³	3,229
Totals	151,416	5 Black Lake	3,652
<u>School Districts</u>	<u>Registered Voters</u>	6 East Olympia	8,449
Yelm Community Schools	13,683	7 North Olympia	3,054
North Thurston Public Schools	53,734	8 South Bay	5,612
33 Tumwater	23,008	9 McLane	6,798
111 Olympia	39,782	11 Littlerock (WTRFA) ²	5,787
307 Rainier	3,114	12 Tenino	2,840
324 Griffin	4,484	13 Griffin	4,077
401 Rochester ¹	7,310	15 Munn Lake	590
402 Tenino	6,039	16 Gibson Valley	290
500 Centralia School District ¹	262	17 Bald Hills	2,028
Totals	151,416	Totals	108,151
Thurston County Conservation District	144,177	Intercity Transit	87,806

Source: Thurston County Auditor's Office - Elections.

Explanation: ¹Data is for Thurston County portion of district only.

² Fire Districts 1 and 11 form the West Thurston Regional Fire Authority (WTRFA).

³ Fire Districts 2 and 4 form the South East Thurston Fire Authority (SETFA).

See Maps 5 through 9.

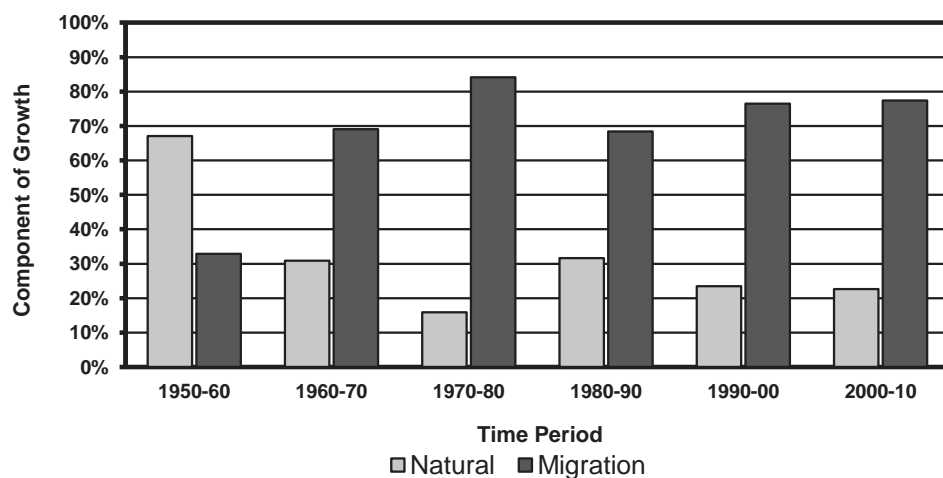
Table II-8
Population Increases through Migration and Natural Increase
Thurston County, 1950-2010

Interval	Initial Population	Terminal Population	Total Change	Average Ann. Rate of Change	Natural Increase	% of Change	Net Migration	% of Change
1950-1960	44,884	55,049	10,165	2.1%	6,817	67.1%	3,348	32.9%
1960-1970	55,049	76,894	21,845	3.4%	6,756	30.9%	15,089	69.1%
1970-1980	76,894	124,264	47,370	4.9%	7,530	15.9%	39,840	84.1%
1980-1990	124,264	161,238	36,974	2.6%	11,675	31.6%	25,299	68.4%
1990-2000	161,238	207,355	46,117	2.5%	10,847	23.5%	35,270	76.5%
2000-2010	207,355	252,400	45,045	2.0%	10,165	22.6%	34,880	77.4%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management, Population Trends and Population and Components of Population Change by County: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2010.

Explanation: Data are from April 1 of each year.

Figure II-1
Components of Population Growth
Thurston County, 1950-2010



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management, Population Trends and Population and Components of Population Change by County: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2010.

Explanation: See Table II-8 for corresponding data.

Table II-9
Components of Population Growth in Washington's Largest Western Counties
1980-2010

Jurisdiction	Change 1980-1990			Change 1990-2000			Change 2000-2010		
	Increase	Natural	Migration	Increase	Natural	Migration	Increase	Natural	Migration
Clark County	45,826	40.7%	59.3%	107,185	23.9%	76.1%	90,362	33.1%	66.9%
King County	237,421	40.7%	59.3%	229,729	47.6%	52.4%	196,354	59.9%	40.1%
Kitsap County	42,579	39.0%	61.0%	42,238	42.2%	57.8%	16,331	71.3%	28.7%
Pierce County	100,536	56.1%	43.9%	114,617	45.7%	54.3%	113,782	45.2%	54.8%
Snohomish County	127,922	31.9%	68.1%	140,396	34.2%	65.8%	105,076	46.1%	53.9%
Thurston County	36,974	31.6%	68.4%	46,117	23.5%	76.5%	45,045	22.6%	77.4%
Washington State	734,310	49.7%	50.3%	1,027,458	37.2%	62.8%	839,107	45.1%	54.9%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management, Population Trends and Components of Population Change by County: April 1, 2000 to April 1, 2010.

Explanation: Data are from April 1 of each year.

Table II-10
Population Forecast by Age-Gender Cohorts
Thurston County, 1980-2040

Age	1980			1985			1990			1995		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	4,918	4,762	9,680	5,592	5,268	10,860	6,085	5,605	11,690	6,845	6,432	13,277
5-9	4,945	4,683	9,628	5,458	5,196	10,654	6,586	6,296	12,882	7,339	7,024	14,363
10-14	5,410	5,050	10,460	5,440	5,063	10,503	6,393	5,864	12,257	7,861	7,220	15,081
15-19	5,685	5,424	11,109	5,502	5,275	10,777	5,786	5,572	11,358	6,994	6,567	13,561
20-24	5,323	5,436	10,759	5,252	5,419	10,671	5,176	5,293	10,469	5,853	5,946	11,799
25-29	5,507	5,966	11,473	5,884	6,115	11,999	5,868	6,134	12,002	6,460	6,426	12,886
30-34	5,395	5,633	11,028	6,041	6,499	12,540	6,631	7,189	13,820	7,366	7,644	15,010
35-39	4,395	4,339	8,734	5,862	6,226	12,088	6,947	7,729	14,676	8,003	8,711	16,714
40-44	3,341	3,241	6,582	4,671	4,648	9,319	6,645	6,947	13,592	7,886	8,509	16,395
45-49	2,926	2,927	5,853	3,552	3,522	7,074	5,092	5,019	10,111	7,101	7,430	14,531
50-54	2,855	3,005	5,860	3,039	3,044	6,083	3,663	3,595	7,258	5,439	5,390	10,829
55-59	2,757	3,005	5,762	2,842	3,112	5,954	3,025	3,265	6,290	3,903	4,005	7,908
60-64	2,471	2,635	5,106	2,799	3,183	5,982	2,861	3,265	6,126	3,185	3,421	6,606
65-69	1,924	2,273	4,197	2,355	2,702	5,057	2,771	3,293	6,064	2,916	3,384	6,300
70-74	1,379	1,830	3,209	1,831	2,311	4,142	2,230	2,659	4,889	2,642	3,298	5,940
75-79	867	1,382	2,249	1,131	1,704	2,835	1,495	2,158	3,653	1,806	2,555	4,361
80-84	508	946	1,454	632	1,169	1,801	812	1,501	2,313	1,124	1,903	3,027
85+	346	775	1,121	403	994	1,397	510	1,278	1,788	697	1,660	2,357
Total	60,952	63,312	124,264	68,286	71,450	139,736	78,576	82,662	161,238	93,420	97,525	190,945

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, 1985, 2095, 2095 OFM Estimates, and TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanation: Figures are as of April 1; darkest shading represents baby boom echo; lighter shading represents baby boom.

Table II-10 (continued)
Population Forecast by Age-Gender Cohorts
Thurston County, 1980-2040

Age	2000			2005			2010			2015		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	6,597	6,293	12,890	6,867	6,571	13,438	7,594	7,227	14,821	8,168	7,769	15,937
5-9	7,330	7,049	14,379	7,244	6,989	14,233	8,155	7,986	16,141	8,625	8,428	17,052
10-14	7,957	7,390	15,348	8,183	7,597	15,779	8,606	8,007	16,613	9,358	8,798	18,155
15-19	8,224	7,622	15,845	8,813	8,234	17,046	9,305	8,820	18,125	9,449	8,956	18,405
20-24	6,690	6,701	13,391	7,794	7,801	15,595	8,682	8,675	17,357	8,838	8,872	17,710
25-29	6,538	6,428	12,967	6,905	6,757	13,662	8,565	8,565	17,130	9,007	9,045	18,052
30-34	7,070	7,068	14,138	6,885	6,854	13,739	7,857	7,752	15,609	9,011	8,994	18,005
35-39	7,929	8,370	16,298	7,670	7,920	15,590	8,140	8,242	16,382	8,788	8,838	17,626
40-44	8,304	9,101	17,405	8,425	9,195	17,620	8,588	8,866	17,454	8,778	8,913	17,691
45-49	8,295	9,007	17,302	9,235	9,915	19,150	9,543	10,313	19,856	9,408	9,722	19,130
50-54	7,514	7,777	15,291	8,813	9,223	18,036	9,847	10,459	20,306	10,027	10,725	20,752
55-59	5,385	5,445	10,830	7,407	7,616	15,023	8,843	9,344	18,187	9,810	10,492	20,302
60-64	3,757	3,852	7,609	5,009	5,128	10,136	7,208	7,480	14,688	8,499	9,029	17,528
65-69	2,972	3,298	6,269	3,488	3,781	7,270	4,832	5,090	9,921	6,809	7,219	14,028
70-74	2,578	3,187	5,766	2,692	3,165	5,857	3,171	3,725	6,896	4,320	4,891	9,212
75-79	2,046	2,980	5,026	2,069	2,897	4,966	2,299	3,012	5,311	2,680	3,468	6,148
80-84	1,396	2,191	3,587	1,585	2,496	4,081	1,652	2,496	4,148	1,802	2,541	4,342
85+	937	2,020	2,957	1,223	2,516	3,739	1,448	3,030	4,478	1,585	3,231	4,816
Total	101,519	105,779	207,298	110,306	114,655	224,961	124,335	129,087	253,422	134,961	139,931	274,892

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, 1985, 2005 OFM Estimates, and TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanation: Figures are as of April 1; darkest shading represents baby boom echo; lighter shading represents baby boom.

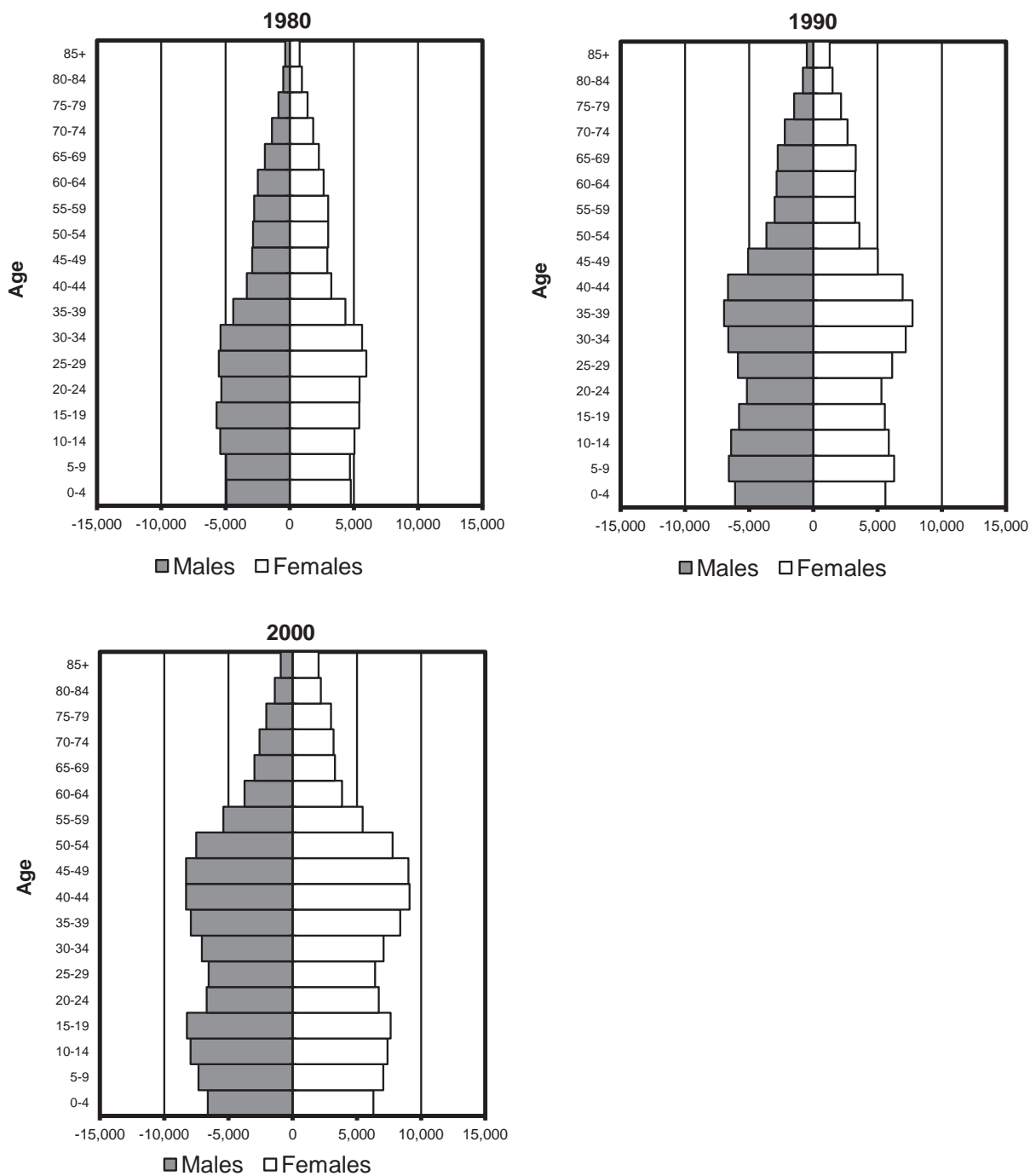
Table II-10 (continued)
Population Forecast by Age-Gender Cohorts
Thurston County, 1980-2040

Age	2020			2025			2030			2035			2040		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	9,043	8,604	17,647	9,706	9,233	18,938	10,252	9,752	20,004	10,926	10,394	21,320	11,665	11,098	22,763
5-9	9,809	9,572	19,381	10,575	10,327	20,902	11,259	10,996	22,254	11,956	11,677	23,634	12,708	12,413	25,121
10-14	10,374	9,749	20,123	11,506	10,797	22,303	12,340	11,587	23,927	13,168	12,368	25,536	13,945	13,098	27,043
15-19	10,668	10,236	20,903	11,632	11,142	22,774	12,790	12,231	25,021	13,747	13,157	26,904	14,620	13,994	28,615
20-24	9,477	9,586	19,063	10,405	10,582	20,987	11,246	11,418	22,664	12,341	12,518	24,859	13,197	13,389	26,585
25-29	10,001	10,032	20,033	10,235	10,359	20,594	11,137	11,328	22,465	12,075	12,270	24,346	13,104	13,319	26,422
30-34	10,156	10,171	20,326	10,896	10,914	21,810	11,045	11,148	22,193	12,068	12,232	24,301	12,998	13,172	26,170
35-39	10,507	10,626	21,134	11,529	11,709	23,238	12,274	12,476	24,749	12,476	12,772	25,248	13,572	13,948	27,519
40-44	9,808	9,890	19,698	11,420	11,562	22,982	12,453	12,658	25,112	13,279	13,510	26,790	13,458	13,785	27,243
45-49	9,911	10,099	20,011	10,868	11,001	21,869	12,520	12,703	25,223	13,663	13,913	27,577	14,528	14,806	29,333
50-54	10,137	10,399	20,536	10,531	10,678	21,209	11,474	11,562	23,036	13,182	13,302	26,484	14,349	14,527	28,876
55-59	10,250	11,016	21,266	10,269	10,623	20,892	10,624	10,871	21,495	11,571	11,763	23,334	13,244	13,467	26,711
60-64	9,694	10,375	20,068	10,106	10,850	20,957	10,092	10,460	20,553	10,442	10,711	21,152	11,345	11,559	22,904
65-69	8,227	8,887	17,114	9,377	10,172	19,549	9,810	10,651	20,461	9,813	10,310	20,123	10,135	10,540	20,675
70-74	6,183	7,045	13,228	7,452	8,592	16,044	8,534	9,855	18,389	8,987	10,375	19,362	9,001	10,061	19,061
75-79	3,722	4,645	8,367	5,290	6,601	11,891	6,394	8,035	14,429	7,399	9,279	16,678	7,844	9,803	17,647
80-84	2,180	3,014	5,194	2,993	3,991	6,985	4,264	5,649	9,913	5,206	6,912	12,118	6,091	8,035	14,126
85+	1,824	3,520	5,345	2,185	4,028	6,213	2,906	5,074	7,980	3,196	5,078	8,274	3,953	6,223	10,177
Total	151,972	157,467	309,438	166,976	173,161	340,136	181,412	188,454	369,866	195,497	202,541	398,039	209,756	217,237	426,993

Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, 1985, 2005, 2005 OFM Estimates, and TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanation: Figures are as of April 1; darkest shading represents baby boom echo; lighter shading represents baby boom.

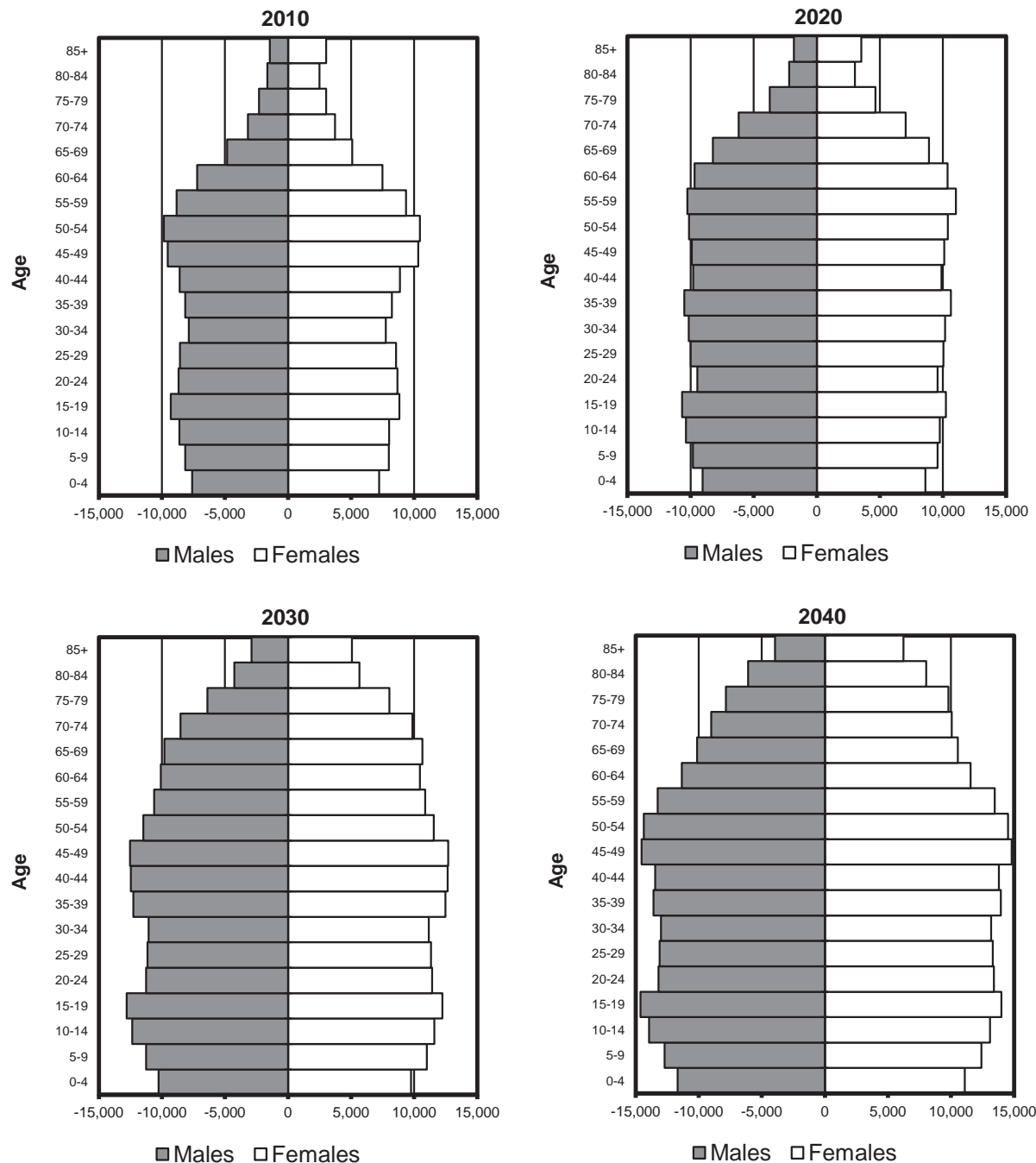
Figure II-2
Population Pyramids, Thurston County, 1980-2040



Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, 1985, 2005 OFM Estimates, and TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanation: See Table II-10 for supporting data.

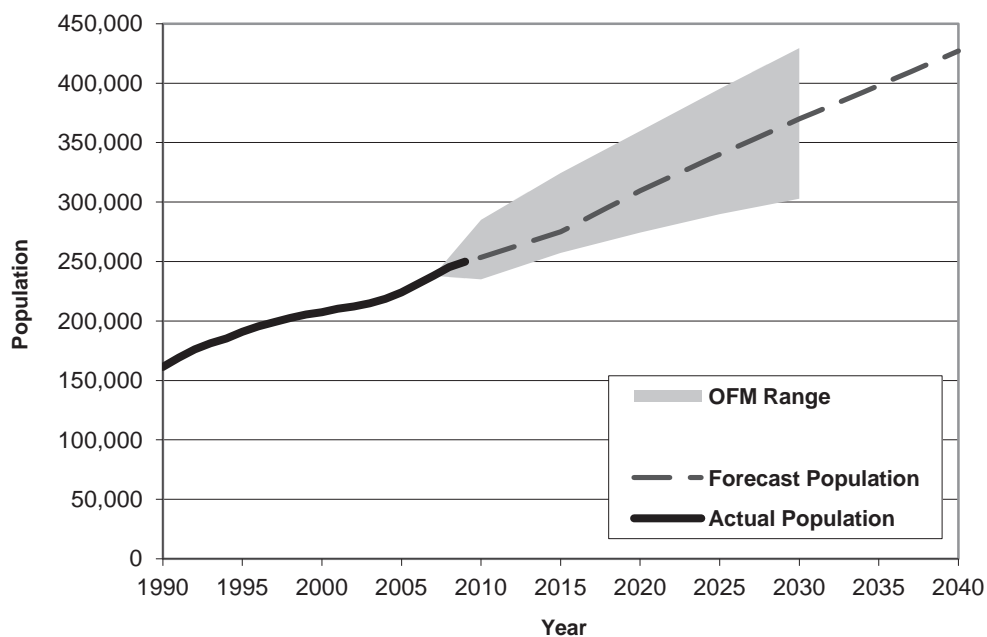
Figure II-2 (continued)
Population Pyramids, Thurston County, 1980-2040



Sources: 1980, 1990 and 2000 Census, 1985, 2005, 2005 OFM Estimates, and TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanation: See Table II-10 for supporting data.

Figure II-3
Population Forecast



Source: TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanations: The Office of Financial Management (OFM) provides a range of high to low population forecasts. Counties may develop their own forecast within that range.

Table II-11
Population Forecast by Jurisdiction
Thurston County, 2010-2030

Jurisdiction¹	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Bucoda & UGA	670	700	800	900	1,050
Lacey & UGA	74,000	82,900	92,200	99,900	106,700
Olympia & UGA	60,700	67,000	73,000	77,900	82,100
Rainier & UGA	1,950	2,170	2,480	2,680	2,900
Tenino & UGA	1,960	2,480	2,890	3,310	3,590
Tumwater & UGA	24,300	27,100	32,500	37,400	42,000
Yelm & UGA	8,400	12,200	16,600	20,000	24,100
Grand Mound UGA	1,150	1,530	1,900	2,340	2,690
Chehalis Reservation ²	60	80	110	140	180
Nisqually Reservation ²	640	710	790	870	940
Total Cities & UGAs¹	173,000	196,000	222,000	244,000	265,000
Total Reservations²	690	790	900	1,010	1,110
Rural Unincorporated County³	81,000	88,000	96,000	103,000	107,000
Thurston County Total	255,000	285,000	319,000	348,000	373,000

Source: TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2007 update.

Explanation: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

²Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table II-12
Estimates of Population by Age and Gender, Thurston County
1990, 2000, 2010

Age	1990			2000			2010			% Annual Change (90-00)			% Annual Change (00-10)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-4	6,085	5,605	11,690	6,565	6,262	12,827	7,922	7,459	15,381	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
5-9	6,586	6,296	12,882	7,354	7,077	14,431	8,037	7,592	15,629	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
10-14	6,393	5,864	12,257	7,943	7,381	15,324	8,587	7,972	16,559	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
15-19	5,786	5,572	11,358	8,260	7,644	15,904	8,881	8,335	17,216	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
20-24	5,176	5,293	10,469	6,662	6,659	13,321	8,101	8,224	16,325	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
25-29	5,868	6,134	12,002	6,573	6,457	13,030	8,602	8,804	17,406	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
30-34	6,631	7,189	13,820	7,014	7,008	14,022	8,202	8,407	16,609	0.6%	-0.3%	0.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
35-39	6,947	7,729	14,676	7,959	8,403	16,362	7,986	8,290	16,276	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
40-44	6,645	6,947	13,592	8,295	9,119	17,414	8,315	8,416	16,731	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.4%
45-49	5,092	5,019	10,111	8,293	9,034	17,327	8,785	9,323	18,108	5.0%	6.1%	5.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
50-54	3,663	3,595	7,258	7,521	7,779	15,300	8,946	9,989	18,935	7.5%	8.0%	7.7%	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%
55-59	3,025	3,265	6,290	5,412	5,466	10,878	8,572	9,913	18,485	6.0%	5.3%	5.6%	4.7%	6.1%	5.4%
60-64	2,861	3,265	6,126	3,746	3,840	7,586	7,534	8,306	15,840	2.7%	1.6%	2.2%	7.2%	8.0%	7.6%
65-69	2,771	3,293	6,064	2,970	3,288	6,258	5,213	5,799	11,012	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
70-74	2,230	2,659	4,889	2,577	3,187	5,764	3,405	3,867	7,272	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%
75-79	1,495	2,158	3,653	2,058	3,007	5,065	2,562	2,995	5,557	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.9%
80-84	812	1,501	2,313	1,405	2,184	3,589	1,786	2,590	4,376	5.6%	3.8%	4.5%	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%
85+	510	1,278	1,788	936	2,017	2,953	1,516	3,031	4,547	6.3%	4.7%	5.1%	4.9%	4.2%	4.4%
Total	78,576	82,662	161,238	101,543	105,812	207,355	122,952	129,312	252,264	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
15-17	3,513	3,315	6,828	5,216	4,729	9,945	5,527	5,026	10,553	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Median Age	32.6	34.6	33.6	35.3	37.7	36.5	37.1	39.8	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	--

Sources: Washington Office of Financial Management, Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2010. Available from www.ofm.wa.gov. 2000 Data from Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Explanations: Age/sex detail may not add due to rounding, and unrounded numbers are not meant to imply precision. The 1990 counts are adjusted for age misreporting.

Table II-13
Population Distribution by Age and Gender
Thurston County Jurisdictions, Census 2010

Age	Bucoda		Lacey		Olympia		Rainier		Tenino	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	24	21	1,743	1,608	1,271	1,242	59	45	68	53
5-14	33	20	2,880	2,613	2,532	2,466	134	130	111	129
15-24	31	38	2,824	3,022	3,307	3,470	107	120	98	99
25-34	40	32	3,404	3,701	3,606	3,573	131	122	115	135
35-44	35	41	2,672	2,721	2,994	3,125	124	129	110	101
45-54	46	50	2,213	2,557	2,967	3,344	144	148	112	145
55-64	44	35	1,978	2,488	2,787	3,335	108	124	97	101
65-74	23	23	1,229	1,654	1,333	1,722	42	48	44	64
75+	11	15	1,147	1,939	1,164	2,240	43	36	36	77
Total	287	275	20,090	22,303	21,961	24,517	892	902	791	904
15-17	7	8	804	778	779	774	44	56	37	32
Median Age	40.3		34.0		38.0		37.1		36.8	

Age	Tumwater		Yelm		Thurston Co.		Chehalis Res. ¹		Nisqually Res. ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	519	477	331	351	7,922	7,459	31	28	28	21
5-14	1,060	1,010	698	702	16,624	15,564	54	66	39	57
15-24	1,254	1,255	471	461	16,982	16,559	58	63	37	42
25-34	1,304	1,280	522	639	16,804	17,211	33	28	44	34
35-44	1,105	1,206	506	547	16,301	16,706	34	40	26	34
45-54	1,132	1,331	327	336	17,731	19,312	46	45	42	45
55-64	982	1,206	174	264	16,106	18,219	28	46	44	38
65-74	503	626	98	165	8,618	9,666	13	12	15	13
75+	425	696	85	171	5,864	8,616	15	9	7	9
Total	8,284	9,087	3,212	3,636	122,952	129,312	312	337	282	293
15-17	372	329	204	181	5,527	5,026	14	16	19	13
Median Age	37.4		29.0		38.5		See Note		32.0	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Explanation: ¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Note: Median Age for all reservations will be available in late 2011 with the national update of Summary File 1. Contact TRPC for more information.

Table II-14
Population Age 65 Years and Older, 1980-2030
Thurston and Adjacent Counties, Washington State

Year	Grays Harbor	Lewis	County Mason	Pierce	Thurston	Washington State
Estimate						
1980	8,396	7,623	3,934	45,530	12,230	431,562
1990	10,146	9,248	6,251	61,062	18,707	571,403
2000	10,321	10,667	8,149	71,620	23,629	662,148
2005	11,264	11,520	9,331	77,208	26,939	714,096
2006	11,666	11,852	9,733	79,188	28,174	732,275
2007	12,136	12,241	10,203	81,506	29,620	753,545
2008	12,747	12,746	10,814	84,516	31,499	781,170
2009	13,371	13,262	11,438	87,589	33,419	809,375
2010	13,927	13,722	11,993	90,323	35,129	834,464
Projection						
2015	11,776	13,506	13,509	109,762	45,729	1,005,452
2020	13,091	15,313	16,421	134,579	59,111	1,231,193
2025	14,397	17,067	19,842	164,888	71,770	1,465,714
2030	14,924	18,027	22,792	192,599	81,702	1,659,664
Percent of Population						
2000	15.4%	15.5%	16.5%	10.2%	11.4%	11.2%
2009	19.6%	18.2%	21.1%	11.1%	14.1%	12.5%
2010	19.5%	18.2%	21.0%	11.1%	13.9%	12.4%
2015	15.8%	16.6%	21.1%	12.2%	16.0%	13.9%
2020	16.9%	17.8%	23.6%	14.2%	19.0%	16.0%
2025	17.9%	18.8%	26.4%	16.5%	21.3%	18.0%
2030	18.1%	19.0%	28.5%	18.3%	22.7%	19.5%
Average Annual Rate of Change						
1980-1990	1.9%	2.0%	4.7%	3.0%	4.3%	2.8%
1990-2000	0.2%	1.4%	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%	1.5%
2000-2010	3.0%	2.6%	3.9%	2.3%	4.0%	2.3%
2010-2020	-0.6%	1.1%	3.2%	4.1%	5.3%	4.0%
2020-2030	1.3%	1.6%	3.3%	3.6%	3.3%	3.0%

Sources: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Washington State County Growth Management Population Projections: 2000 to 2030, Population Trends 2010.

Table II-15
Population by Race and Ethnicity in Thurston County, 1970-1990

Ethnic Group	1970	Percent	1980	Percent	1990	Percent
Asian or Pacific Islander	393	0.5%	2,439	2.0%	5,982	3.6%
Black	207	0.3%	1,019	0.8%	2,709	1.6%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	582	0.8%	1,726	1.4%	2,552	1.5%
Hispanic ¹	687	0.9%	2,577	2.1%	4,277	2.6%
White	74,485	98.1%	117,327	94.4%	148,569	89.8%
Other race	227	0.3%	1,753	1.4%	1,426	0.9%
Total	75,894	100.0%	124,264	100.0%	165,515	100.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; TRPC.

Explanations: The 2000 Census was the first time that respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. For this reason, the Census 2010 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census or earlier Censuses.

¹Hispanic affiliation represents place of origin and may denote people of any race.

Table II-16
Population by Race and Hispanic Origin in Thurston County, Census 2010

Jurisdiction	Total Population	White Alone	Black/ African American Alone	American Indian & Alaska Native Alone	Asian Alone	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander Alone	Other Race Alone	Total Single Race	Two or More Races Total	Hispanic Origin ¹
Bucoda	562	515 92%	7 1%	5 1%	3 1%	1 0%	10 2%	541 96%	21 4%	32 6%
Lacey	42,393	31,446 74%	2,302 5%	490 1%	3,376 8%	722 2%	1,102 3%	39,438 93%	2,955 7%	3,886 9%
Olympia	46,478	38,895 84%	931 2%	498 1%	2,799 6%	180 0%	847 2%	44,150 95%	2,328 5%	2,919 6%
Rainier	1,794	1,628 91%	22 1%	21 1%	19 1%	2 0%	20 1%	1,712 95%	82 5%	89 5%
Tenino	1,695	1,538 91%	3 0%	15 1%	21 1%	5 0%	35 2%	1,617 95%	78 5%	125 7%
Turnwater	17,371	14,769 85%	301 2%	201 1%	841 5%	90 1%	272 2%	16,474 95%	897 5%	1,069 6%
Yelm	6,848	5,585 82%	225 3%	125 2%	159 2%	65 1%	191 3%	6,350 93%	498 7%	642 9%
Total Incorp.	117,141	94,376 81%	3,791 3%	1,355 1%	7,218 6%	1,065 1%	2,477 2%	110,282 94%	6,859 6%	8,762 7%
Total Unincorp.	135,123	113,480 84%	2,961 2%	2,160 2%	5,819 4%	896 1%	3,171 2%	128,487 95%	6,636 5%	9,025 7%
Thurston County	252,264	207,856 82%	6,752 3%	3,515 1%	13,037 5%	1,961 1%	5,648 2%	238,769 95%	13,495 5%	17,787 7%
Chehalis Reservation ²	649	269 41%	2 0%	333 51%	3 0%	0 0%	9 1%	616 95%	33 5%	23 4%
Nisqually Reservation ²	575	142 25%	6 1%	342 59%	6 1%	12 2%	9 2%	517 90%	58 10%	44 8%
Washington	6,724,540	5,196,362 77%	240,042 4%	103,869 2%	481,067 7%	40,475 1%	349,799 5%	6,411,614 95%	312,926 5%	755,790 11%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Census 2010.

Explanations: The 2000 Census was the first time that respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. For this reason, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 Census or earlier Censuses.

¹The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County, and for off reservation trust lands.

Table II-17
Population with a Disability, Thurston County, Census 2000

	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Uninc. Thurston County	Thurston County	Chehalis Res. ¹	Nisqually Res. ¹
Total with a Disability	167	5,451	7,400	229	304	2,390	576	19,325	35,842	135	103
<i>Percent of Population</i>	<i>27.3%</i>	<i>19.8%</i>	<i>19.1%</i>	<i>17.0%</i>	<i>22.3%</i>	<i>20.2%</i>	<i>19.0%</i>	<i>18.2%</i>	<i>18.8%</i>	<i>23.1%</i>	<i>18.7%</i>
Total age 65 years and over with a Disability	22	1,789	2,240	47	100	850	176	4,215	9,439	40	14
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	<i>13.2%</i>	<i>32.8%</i>	<i>30.3%</i>	<i>20.5%</i>	<i>32.9%</i>	<i>35.6%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>21.8%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>29.6%</i>	<i>13.6%</i>
<i>Percent of Population 65 years and over</i>	<i>59.5%</i>	<i>43.9%</i>	<i>44.3%</i>	<i>39.8%</i>	<i>49.5%</i>	<i>49.9%</i>	<i>48.0%</i>	<i>37.9%</i>	<i>41.6%</i>	<i>81.6%</i>	<i>60.9%</i>
Total Employed with a Disability	45	1,997	2,781	85	93	718	214	7,856	13,789	34	51
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	<i>26.9%</i>	<i>36.6%</i>	<i>37.6%</i>	<i>37.1%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>30.0%</i>	<i>37.2%</i>	<i>40.7%</i>	<i>38.5%</i>	<i>25.2%</i>	<i>49.5%</i>
<i>Percent of Employed Population</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>	<i>9.3%</i>	<i>10.7%</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>10.4%</i>	<i>10.2%</i>	<i>9.6%</i>	<i>12.9%</i>
Total with a Disability with 1999 income below poverty level	62	867	1,381	23	34	298	49	2,107	4,821	39	24
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	<i>37.1%</i>	<i>15.9%</i>	<i>18.7%</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>11.2%</i>	<i>12.5%</i>	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>10.9%</i>	<i>13.5%</i>	<i>28.9%</i>	<i>23.3%</i>
<i>Percent of Population with 1999 income below poverty level</i>	<i>44.0%</i>	<i>36.7%</i>	<i>29.6%</i>	<i>24.2%</i>	<i>28.8%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>16.4%</i>	<i>27.4%</i>	<i>29.5%</i>	<i>28.9%</i>	<i>25.3%</i>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Explanations: Data represents the civilian noninstitutionalized population 5 years and over. The U.S. Census defines disability as a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. Disability data from the 2000 Census is not comparable to ACS data because of changes in survey questions.

¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

**Table II-17-American Community Survey (ACS)
Population with a Disability, Thurston County
2009 One-Year Estimate**

	Thurston County
Total with a Disability¹	34,932
<i>Percent of Population</i>	14.3%
Total age 65 years and over with a Disability¹	11,612
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	33.2%
<i>Percent of Population 65 years and over</i>	37.5%
Total Employed with a Disability²	8,859
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	43.6%
<i>Percent of Employed Population</i>	8.0%
Total with a Disability with income in the past 12 months below poverty level³	5,863
<i>Percent of Disabled Population</i>	16.8%
<i>Percent of Population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level</i>	20.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate.

Explanations: The U.S. Census defines disability as a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business. Disability data from the 2009 ACS is not comparable to Census 2000 or previous ACS data because of changes in survey questions. ACS data on disability will be available for all Thurston County jurisdictions by 2014.

¹Data represents the civilian noninstitutionalized population

²Data represents the civilian noninstitutionalized population ages 18 to 64.

³Data represents the civilian noninstitutionalized population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table II-18
Language Spoken at Home and Linguistically Isolated Households by Jurisdiction
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Language Spoken at Home	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Unin. Thurston County	Thurston County Total
English	94.4%	82.7%	86.5%	92.5%	93.9%	89.6%	95.8%	87.7%	87.0%
Spanish	0.0%	5.9%	5.0%	4.5%	2.4%	4.7%	1.7%	4.5%	4.8%
Linguistically isolated	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Not linguistically isolated	0.0%		4.3%	4.5%	2.4%	4.6%	1.7%	3.8%	4.1%
Other Indo-European languages	0.0%	4.7%	3.1%	1.6%	3.3%	2.8%	0.5%	3.2%	3.3%
Linguistically isolated	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Not linguistically isolated	0.0%	4.3%	2.9%	1.6%	3.3%	2.6%	0.5%	3.1%	3.2%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	5.6%	6.5%	4.8%	1.4%	0.4%	2.6%	2.0%	4.2%	4.5%
Linguistically isolated	0.0%	2.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%
Not linguistically isolated	5.6%	4.4%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	2.2%	2.0%	3.6%	3.5%
Other languages	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Linguistically isolated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Not linguistically isolated	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Percent of households linguistically isolated	0.0%	3.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census - 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

Explanation: A linguistically isolated household is one in which no member 14 years old and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well." In other words, all members 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

Table II-19
Average Household Size by Jurisdiction, 1960-2010

Jurisdiction	Average Household Size (Persons/Occupied Household)					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Bucoda	N/A	2.79	2.76	2.76	2.87	2.53
Lacey	3.44	2.84	2.48	2.44	2.47	2.44
Olympia	2.81	2.54	2.32	2.22	2.21	2.18
Rainier	N/A	3.18	3.08	2.97	2.82	2.73
Tenino	N/A	2.81	2.75	2.60	2.52	2.45
Tumwater	3.26	2.54	2.37	2.27	2.20	2.27
Yelm	N/A	3.02	2.94	2.86	2.67	2.95
Chehalis Reservation ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.03	3.56	3.05
Nisqually Reservation ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.48	3.40	3.16
Incorporated	N/A	2.62	2.41	2.32	2.32	2.33
Unincorporated	N/A	2.80	2.84	2.75	2.67	2.59
Thurston County	3.11	2.71	2.64	2.55	2.50	2.46

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Explanation: ¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table II-20
Households by Family Type, Thurston County 1970-2005/2009

Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005/09
One Parent Families	2,097 8%	4,992 11%	7,903 13%	11,599 14%	14,198 15%
Male-headed	379 2%	1,032 20%	1,878 24%	3,170 27%	3,621 26%
Female-headed	1,718 7%	3,960 9%	6,025 10%	8,429 10%	10,577 11%
Married Couple Families	18,045 72%	28,383 61%	35,433 57%	43,352 53%	48,425 51%
With Children	9,811 39%	14,494 31%	17,201 28%	19,203 24%	19,166 20%
Without Children	8,234 33%	13,889 30%	18,232 29%	24,149 30%	29,259 31%
One-Person and Non-Family Households	5,044 20%	13,000 28%	18,814 30%	26,674 33%	31,417 33%

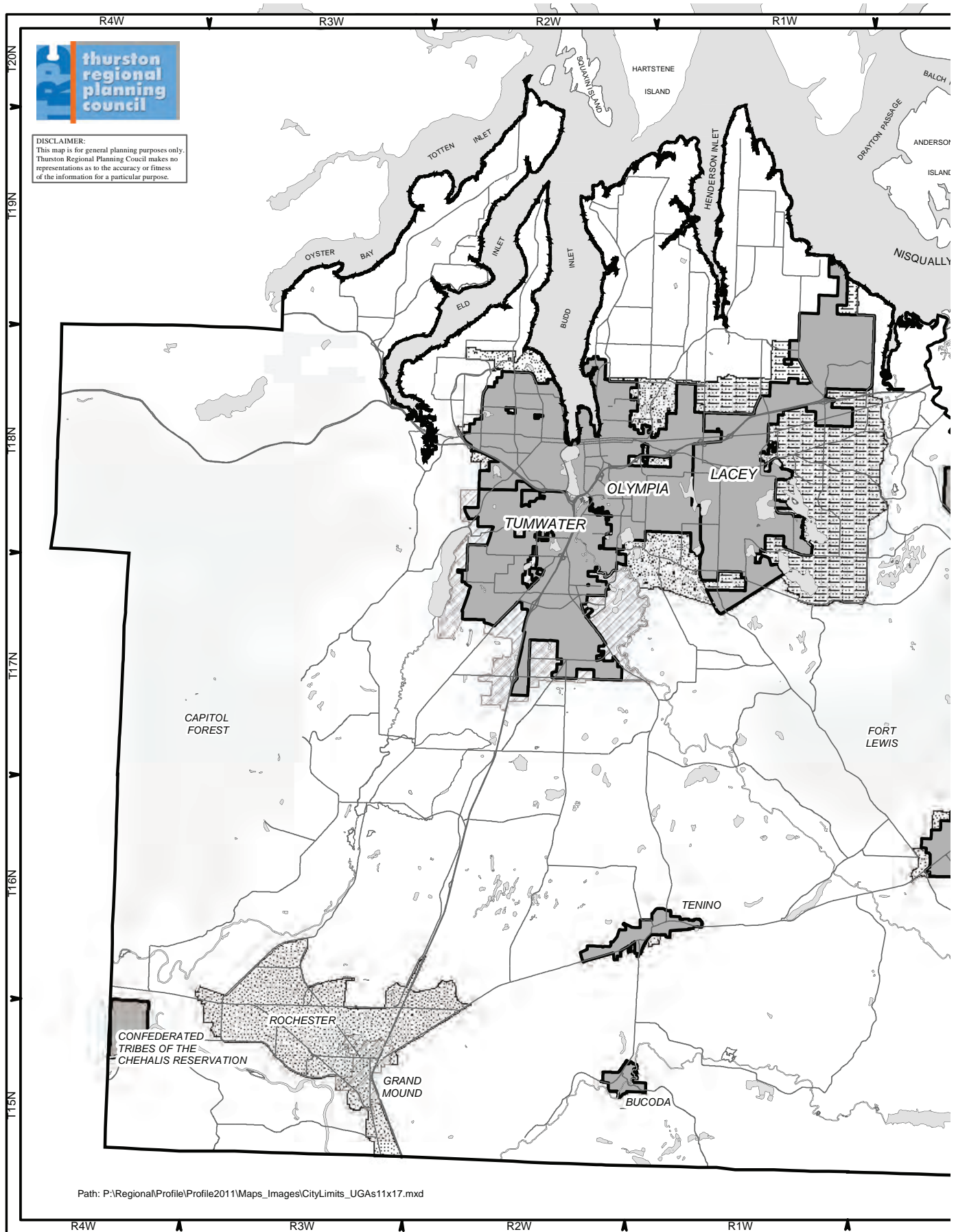
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census and American Community Survey - 2005-2009 Five Year Average

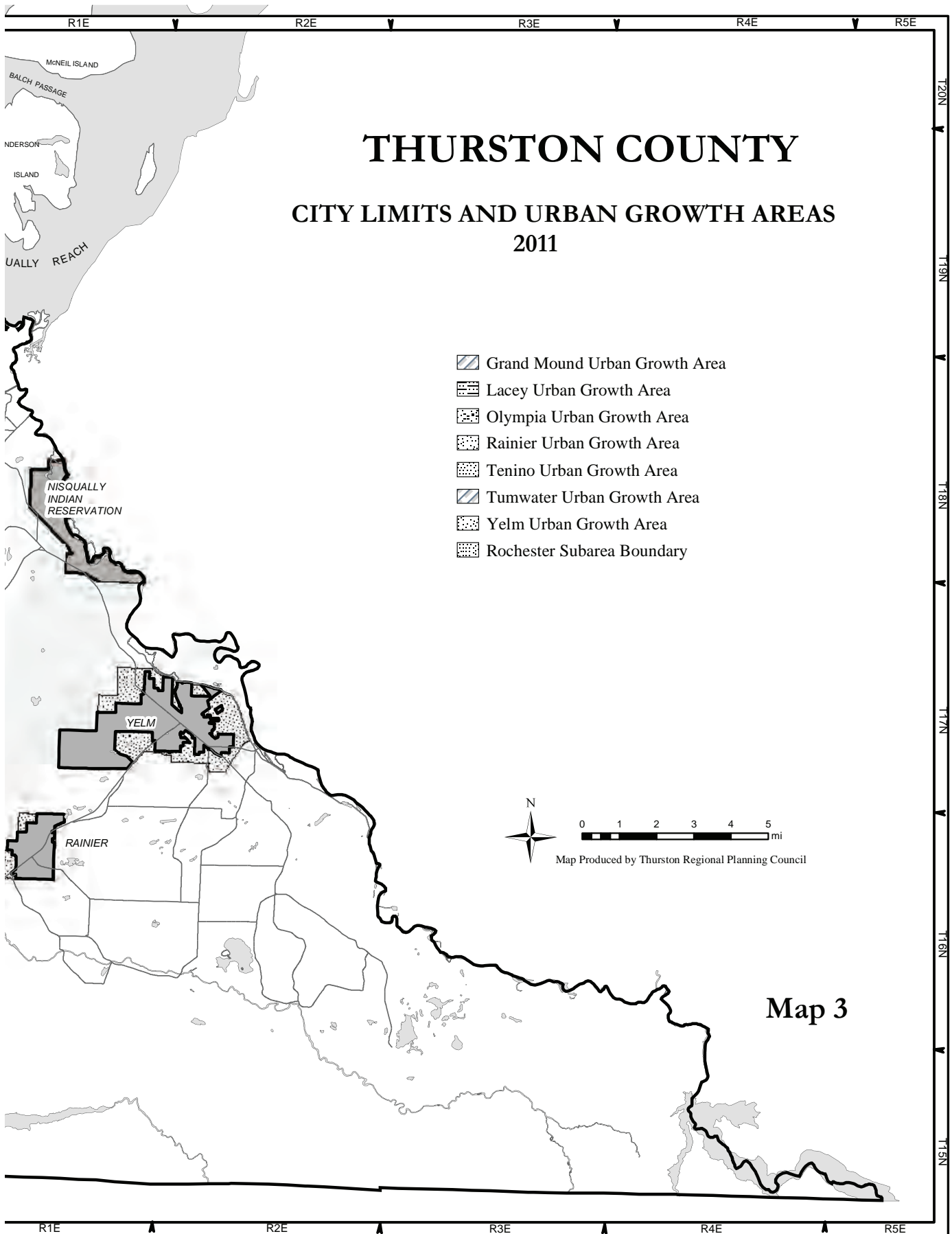
Table II-21
Household Characteristics by Jurisdiction, 2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

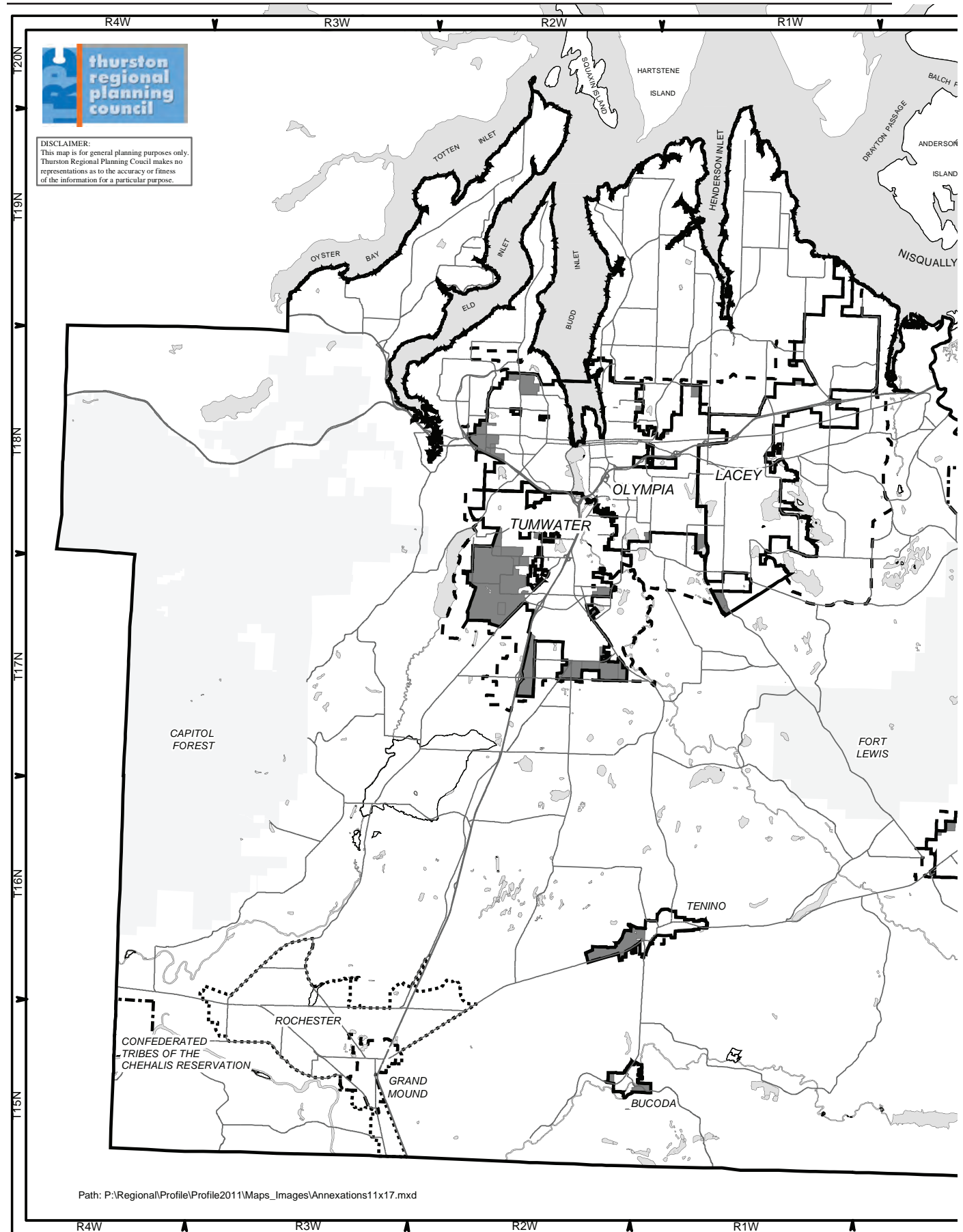
Jurisdiction	Total Households	Married-couple family	One-Parent Families	One-Person Households	Other Non-Family Households
Bucoda	216 100%	80 37%	42 19%	56 26%	38 18%
Lacey	15,467 100%	7,118 46%	2,496 16%	4,871 31%	982 6%
Olympia	19,491 100%	7,455 38%	3,090 16%	6,546 34%	2,400 12%
Rainier	696 100%	417 60%	109 16%	139 20%	31 4%
Tenino	719 100%	263 37%	146 20%	276 38%	34 5%
Tumwater	6,356 100%	2,848 45%	1,141 18%	1,965 31%	402 6%
Yelm	1,735 100%	1,138 66%	245 14%	298 17%	54 3%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	188 100%	50 27%	92 49%	30 16%	16 9%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	221 100%	74 33%	82 37%	48 22%	17 8%
Incorporated	44,680 100%	19,319 43%	7,269 16%	14,151 32%	3,941 9%
Unincorporated	49,360 100%	29,106 59%	6,929 14%	10,135 21%	3,190 6%
Thurston County	94,040 100%	48,425 51%	14,198 15%	24,286 26%	7,131 8%

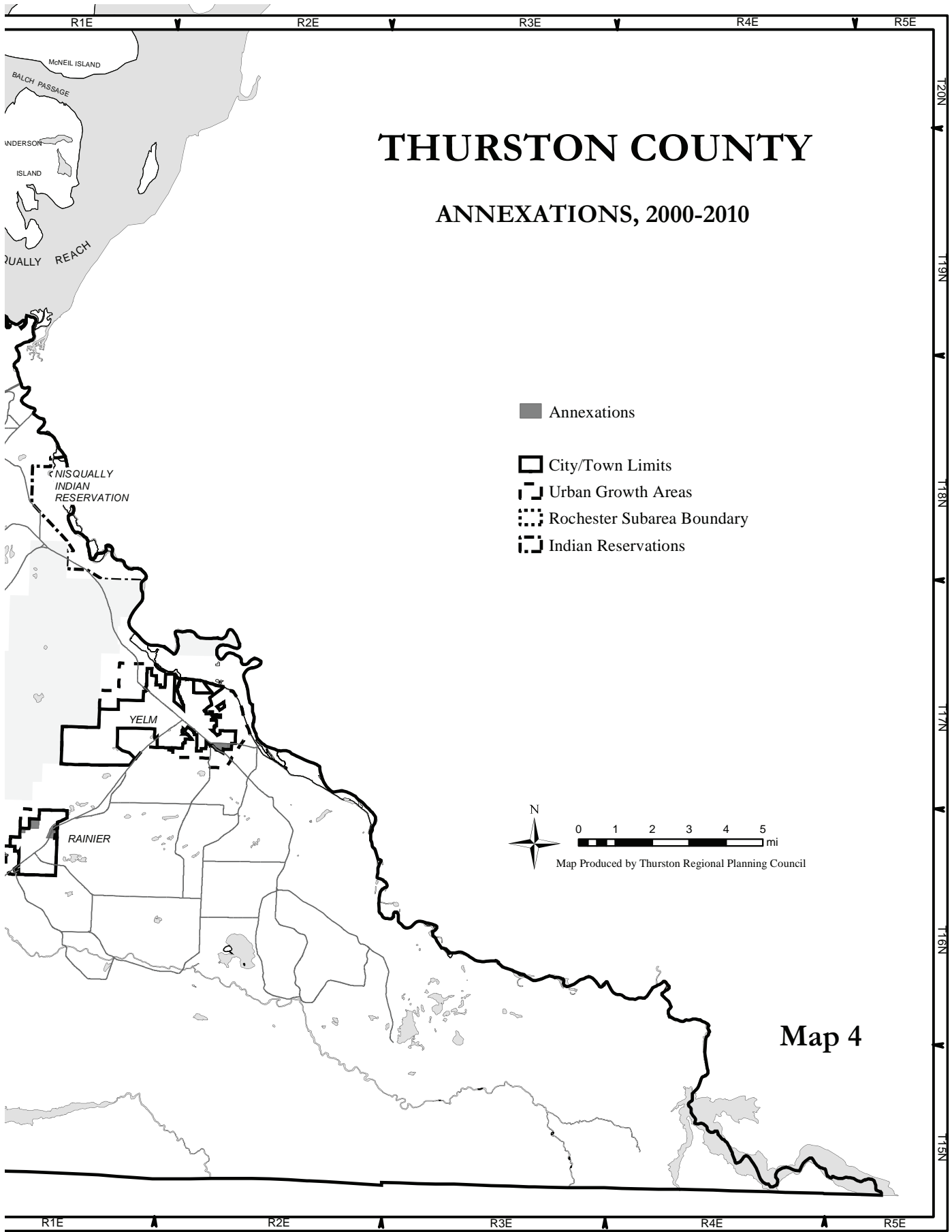
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census American Community Survey - 5-year average 2005-2009

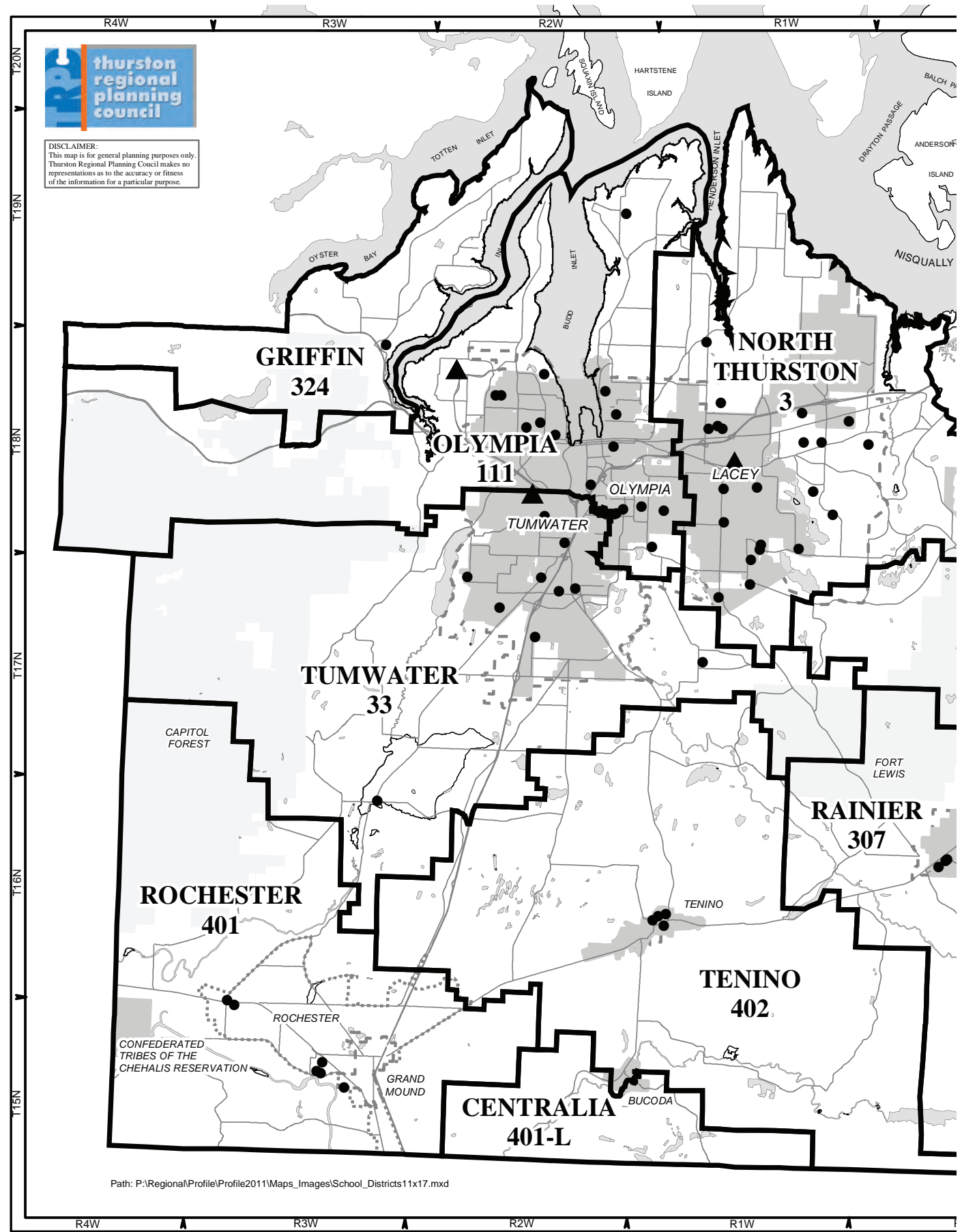
Explanation: ¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

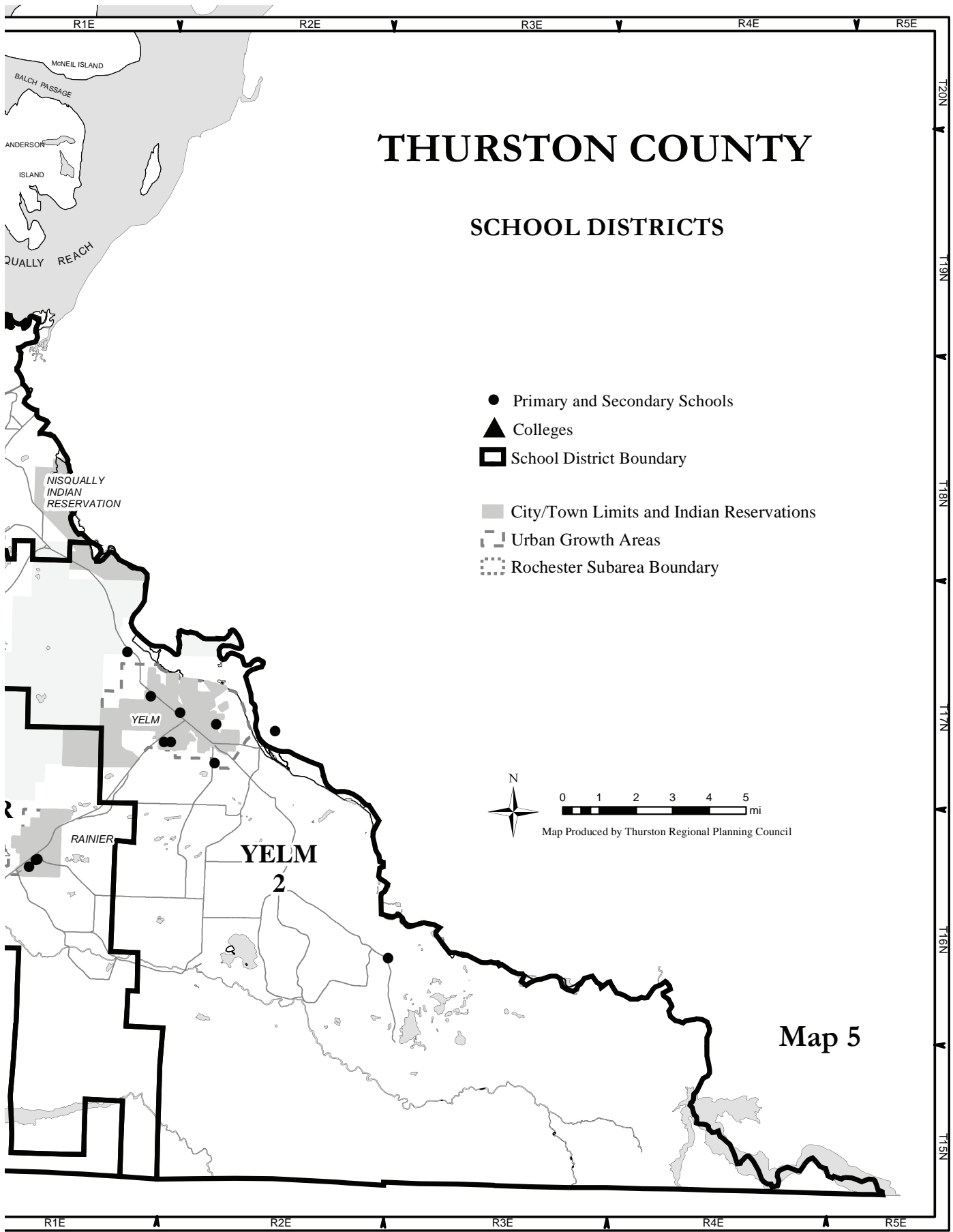


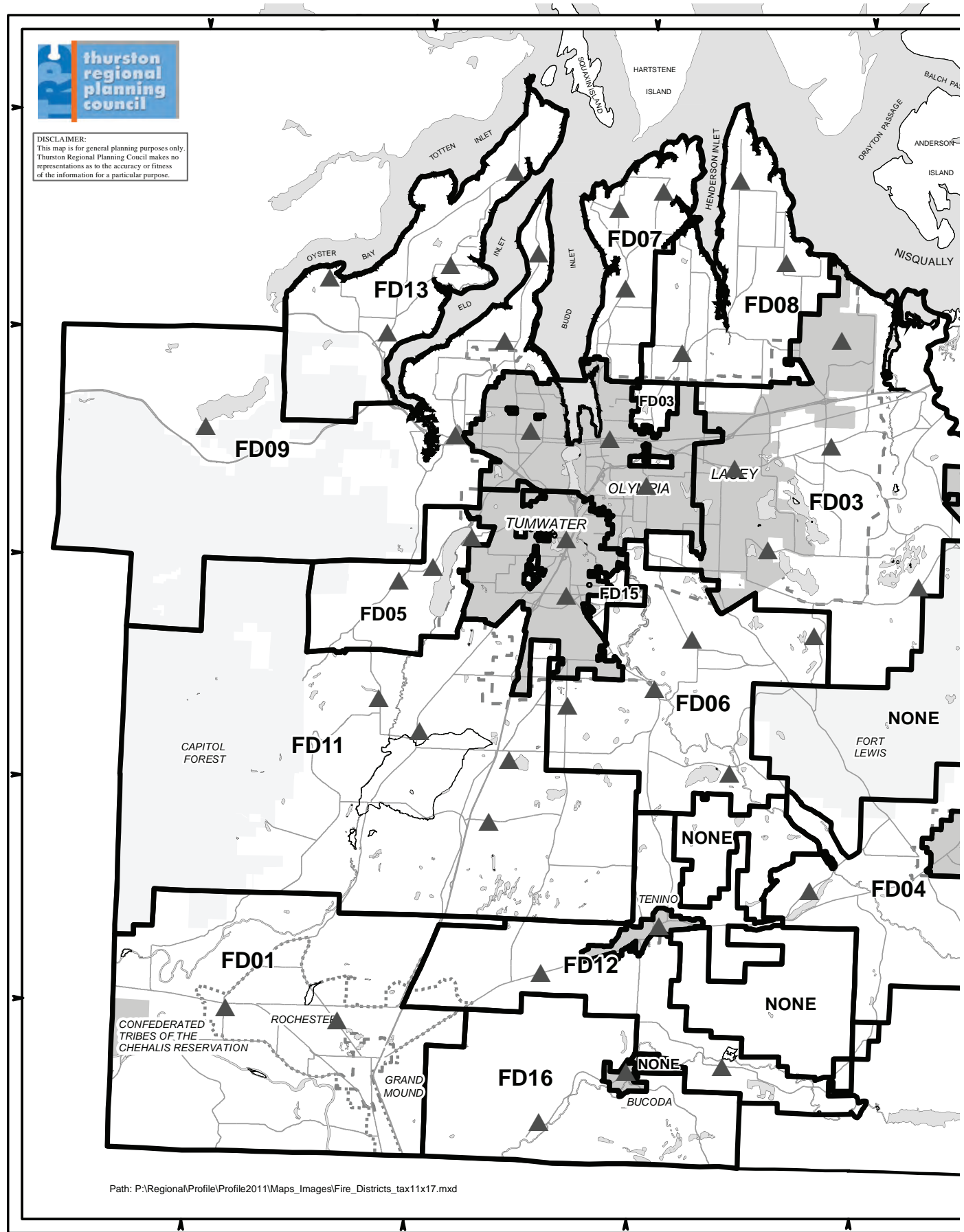


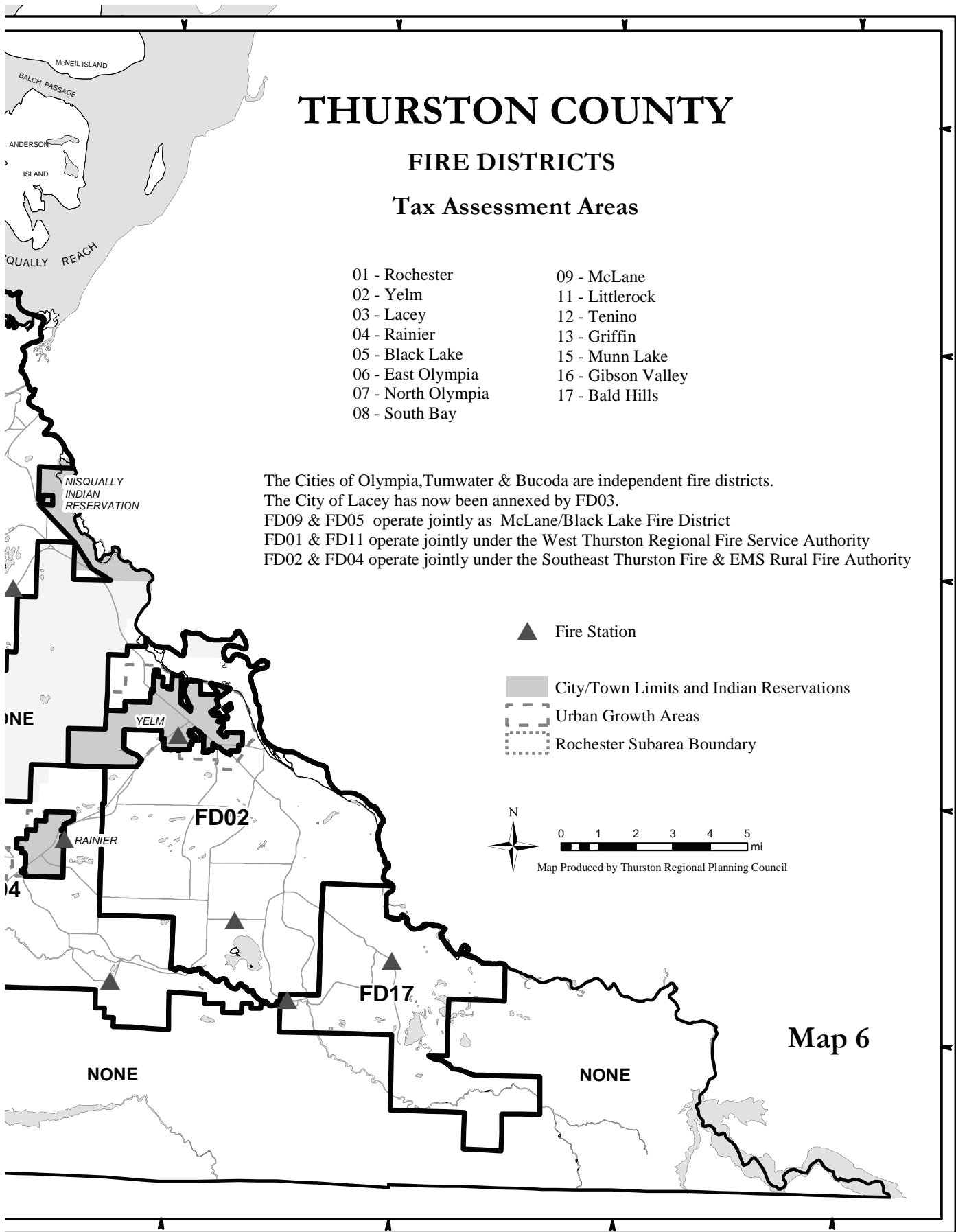


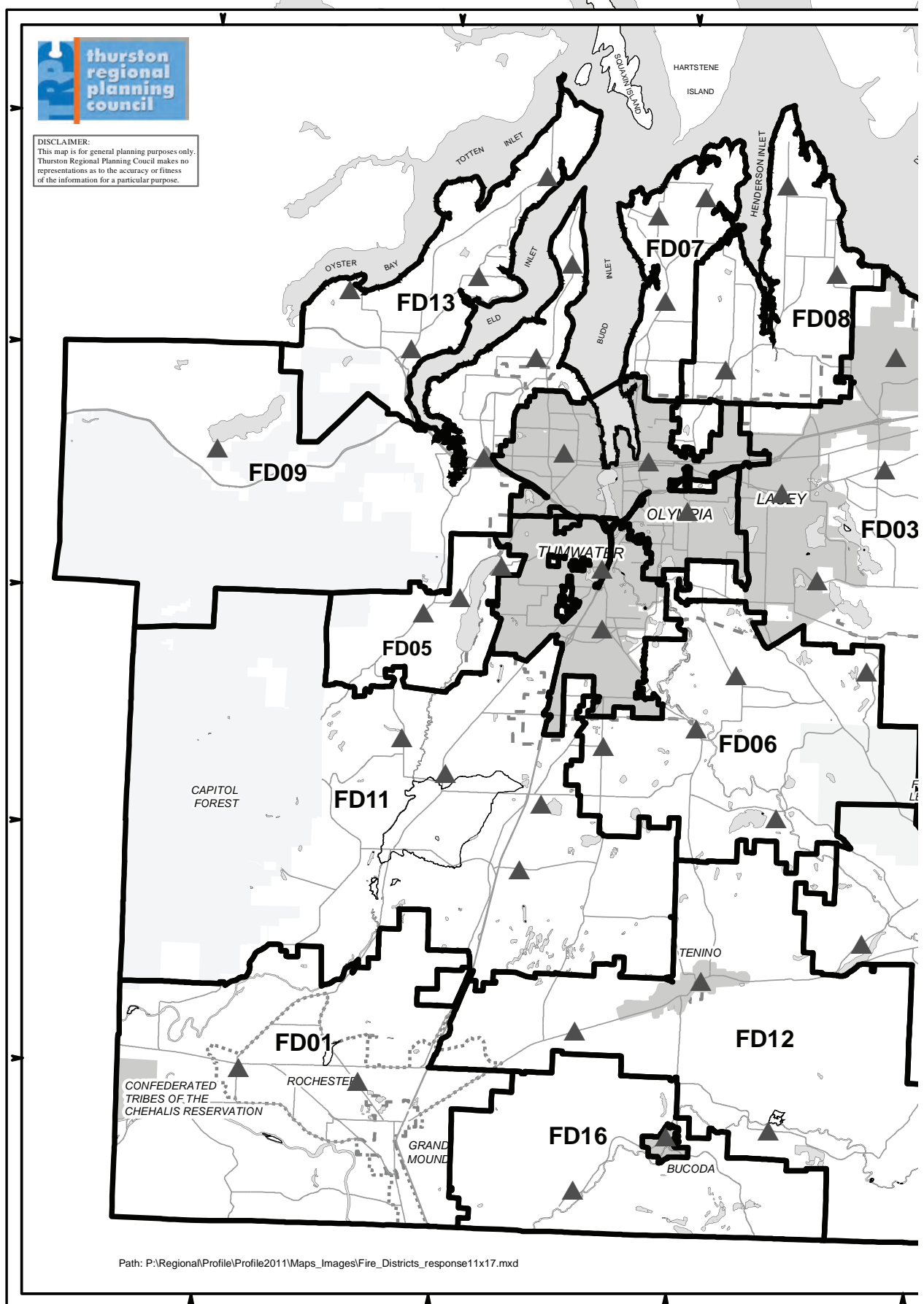


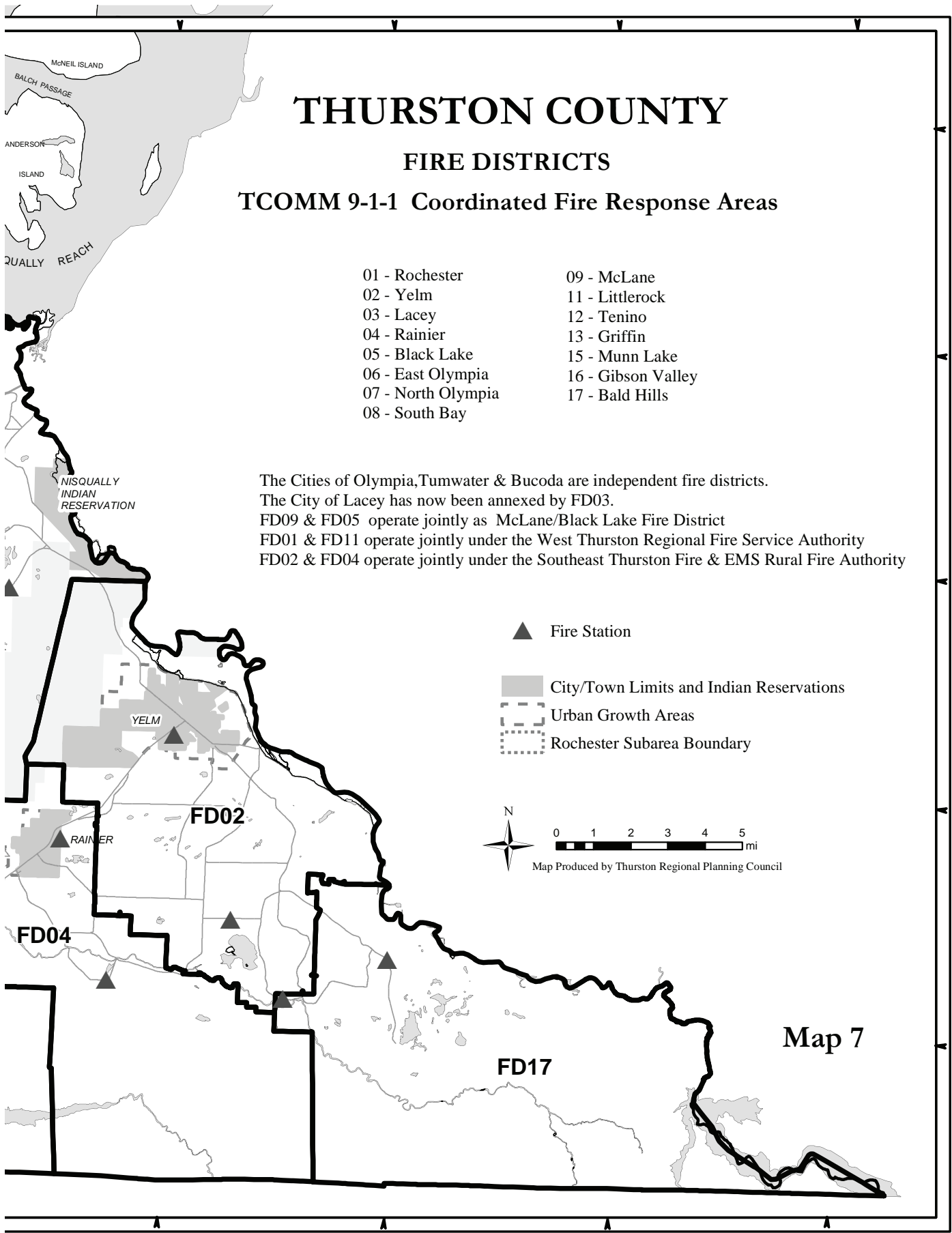


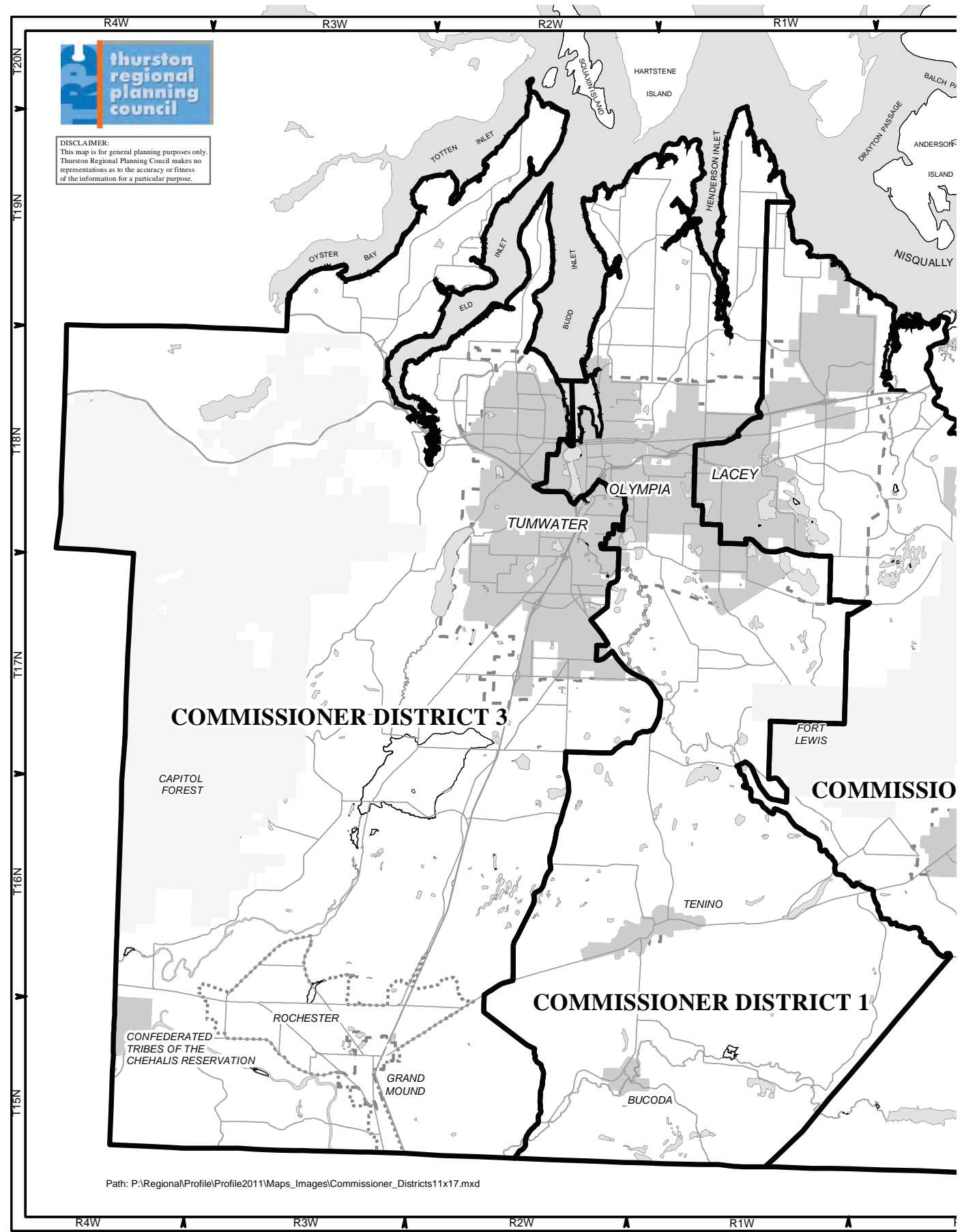


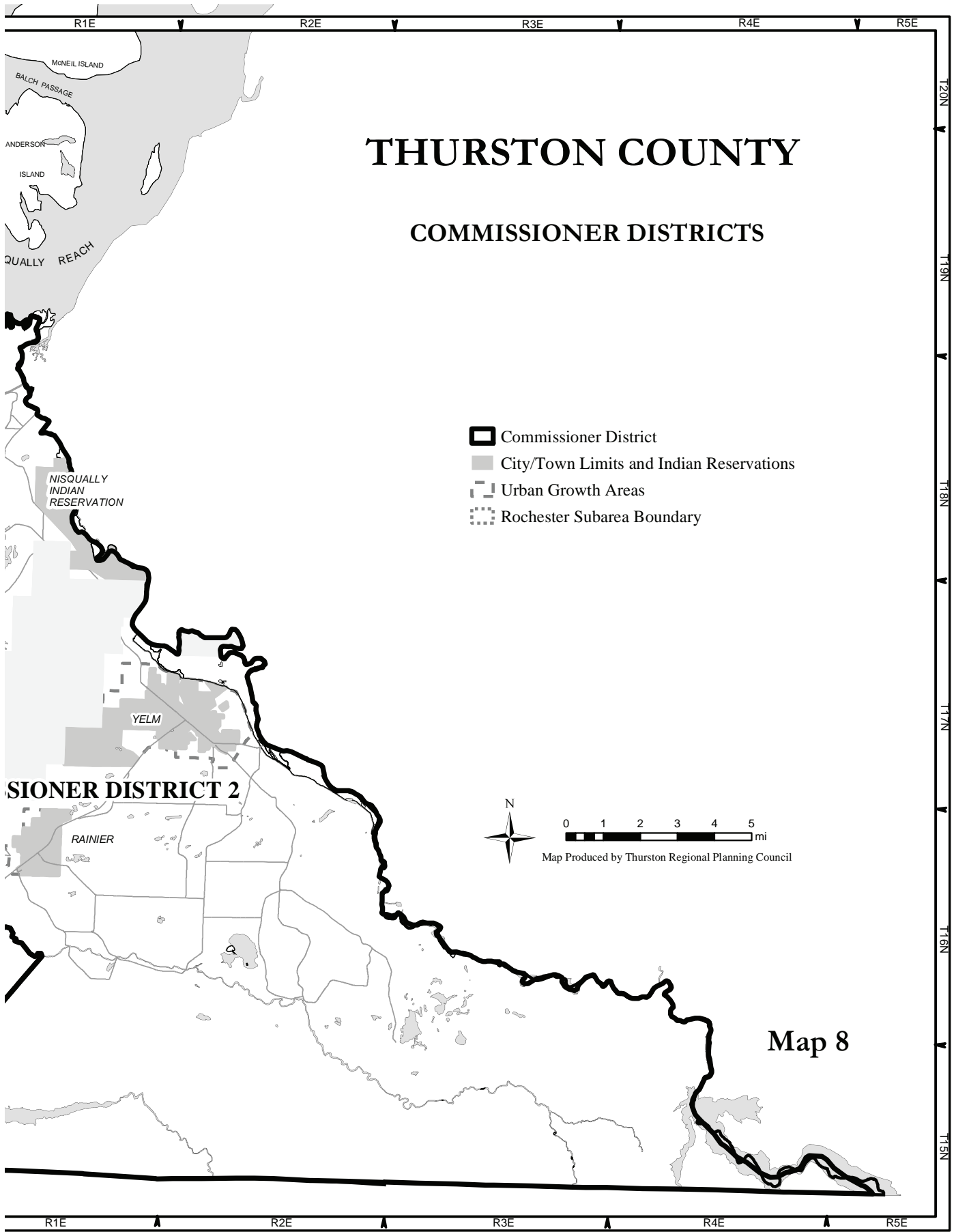


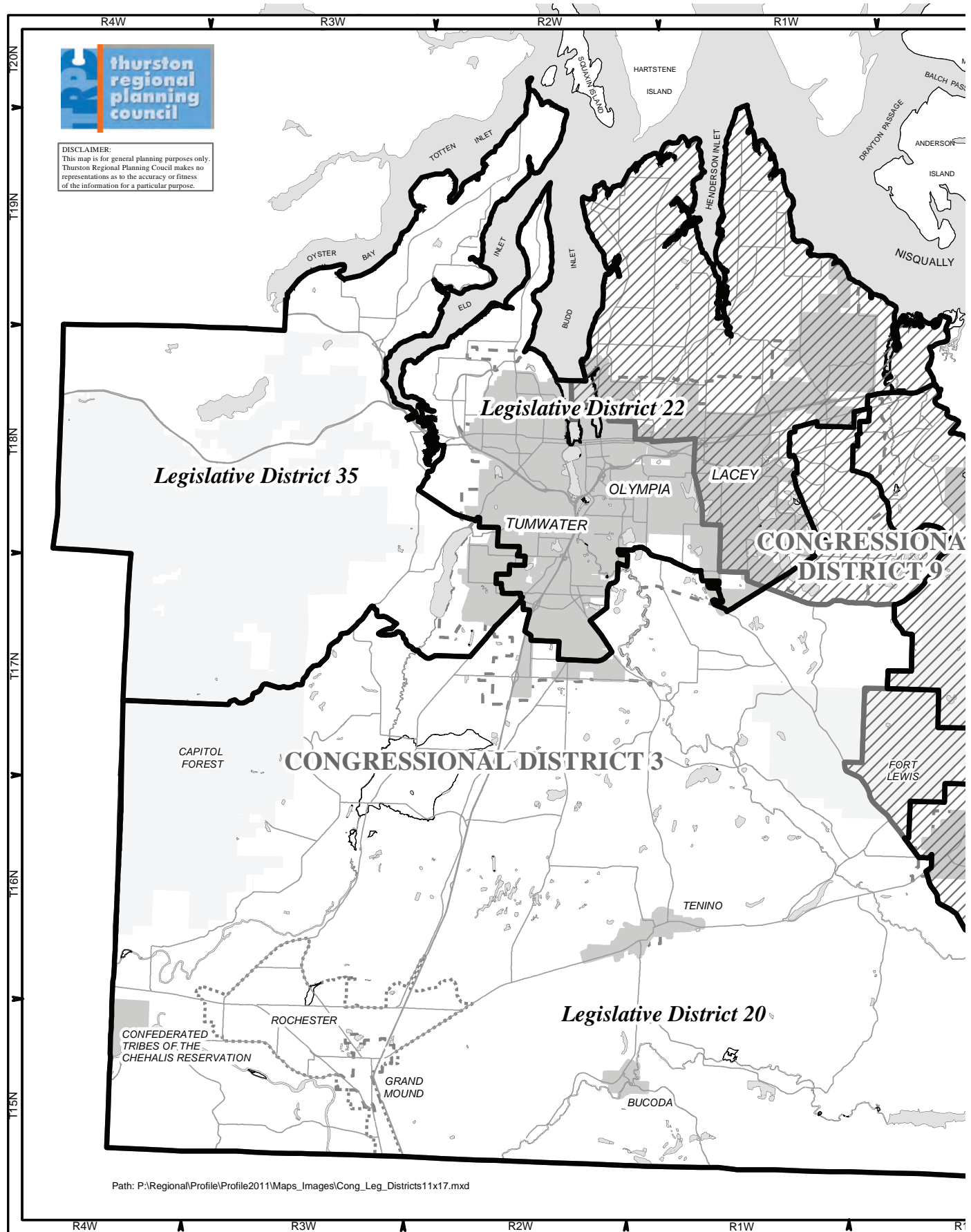


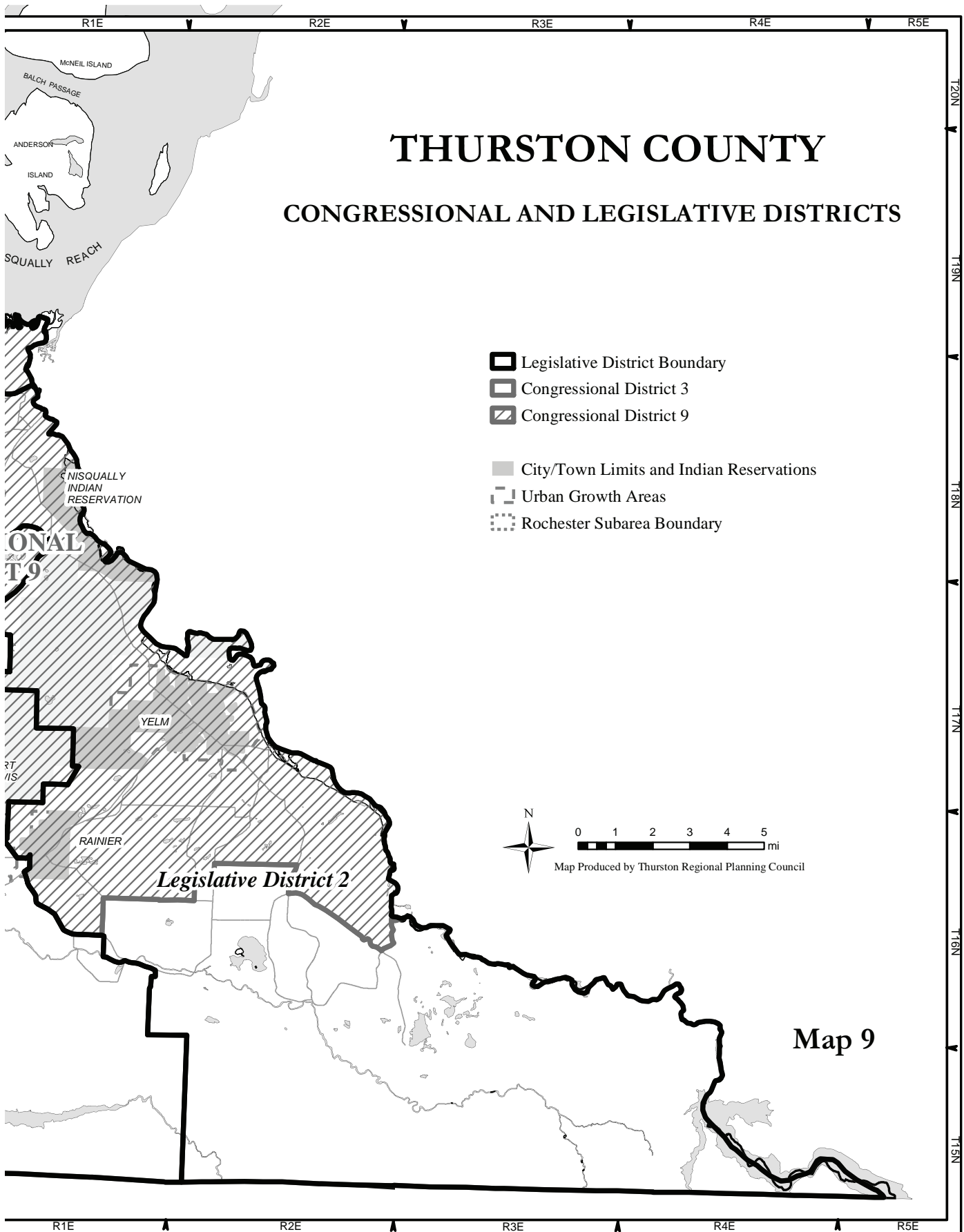


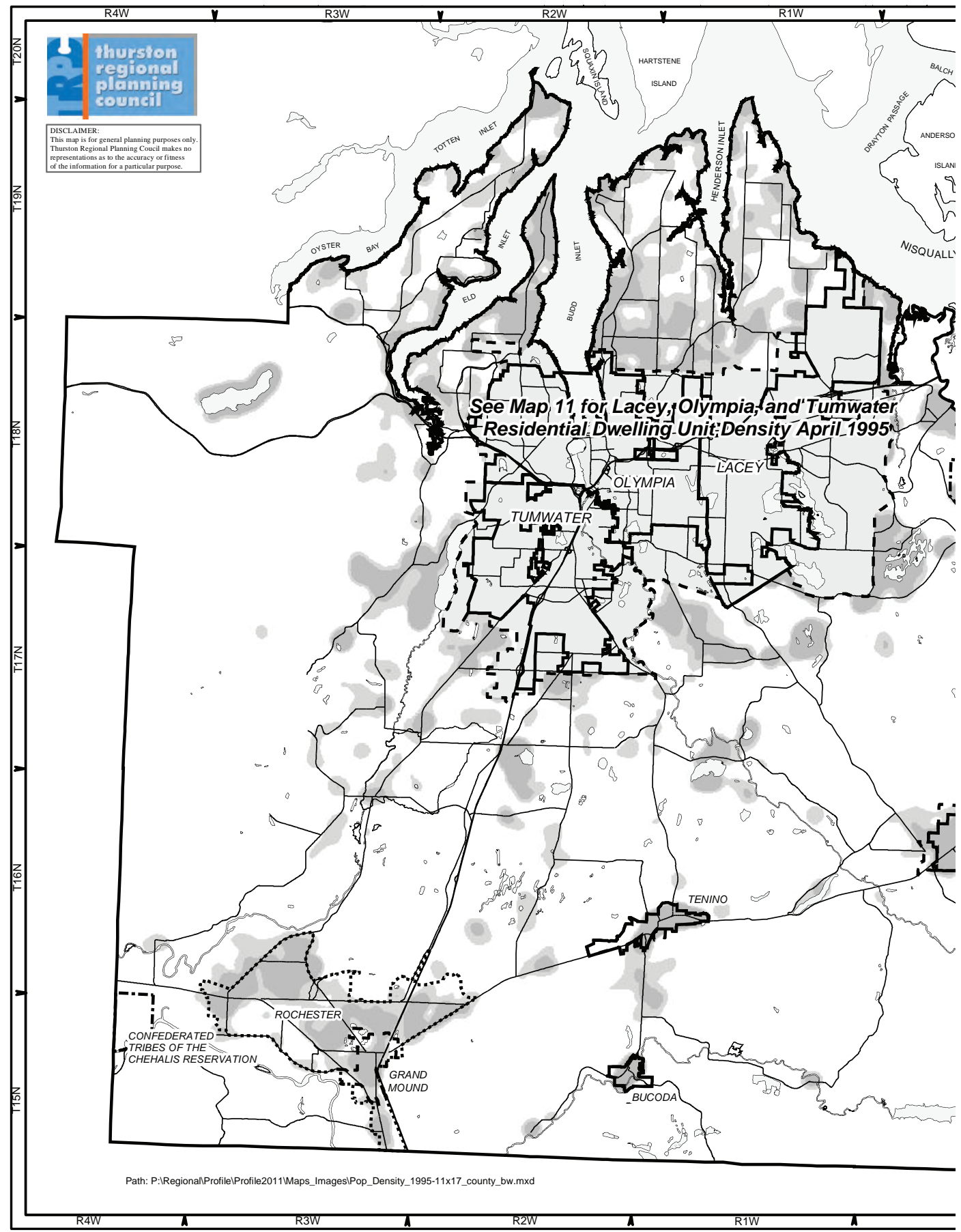


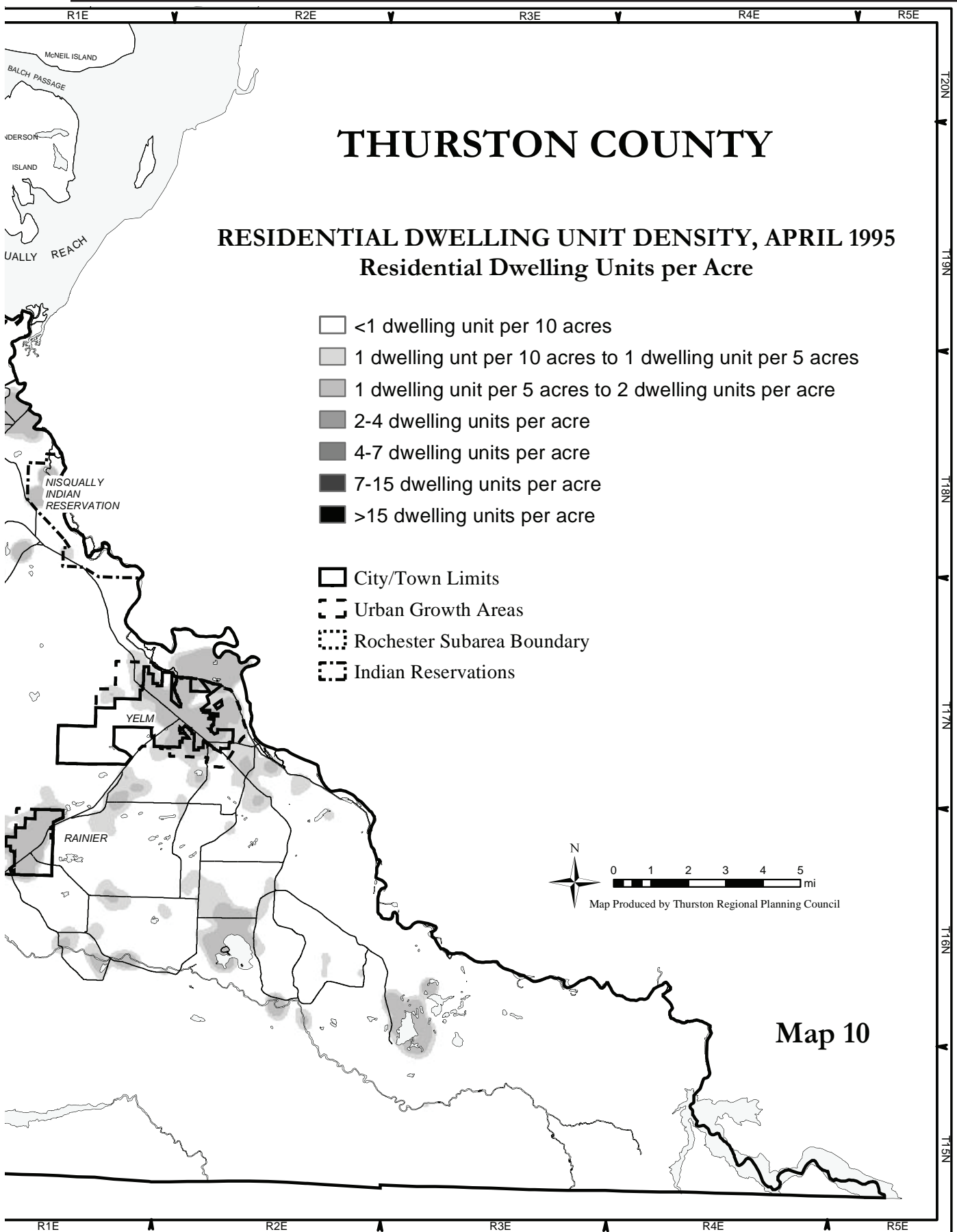


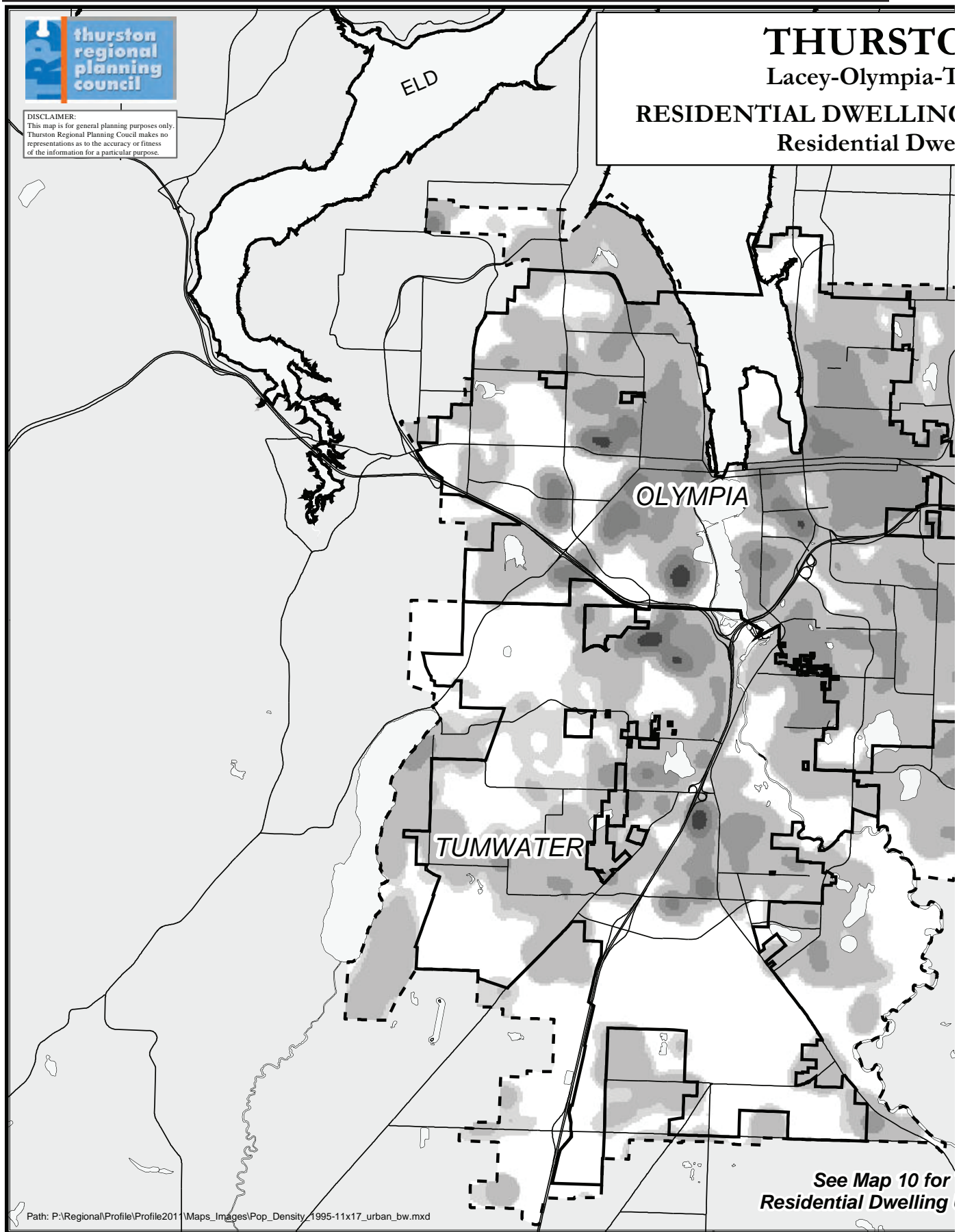










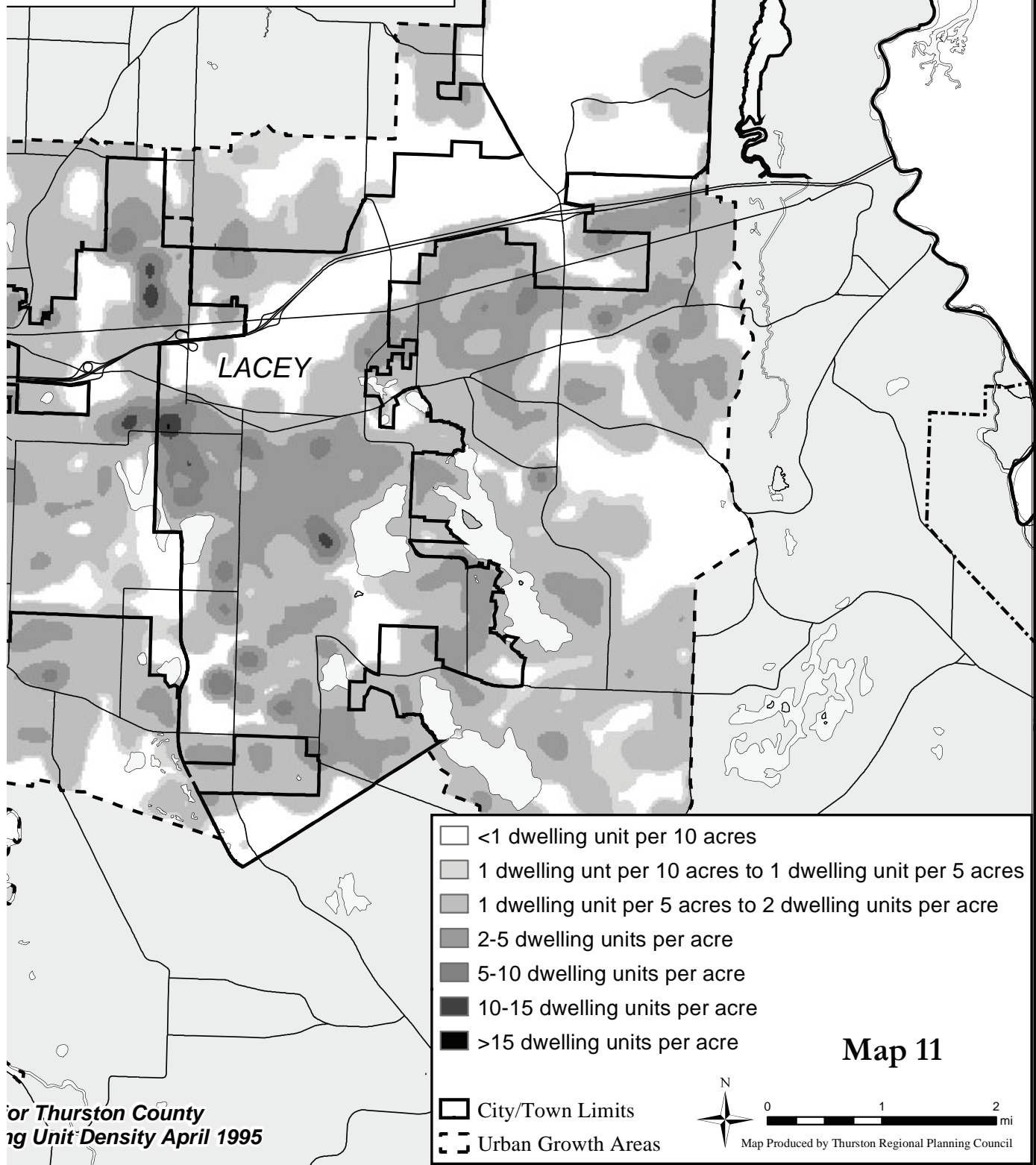


YON COUNTY

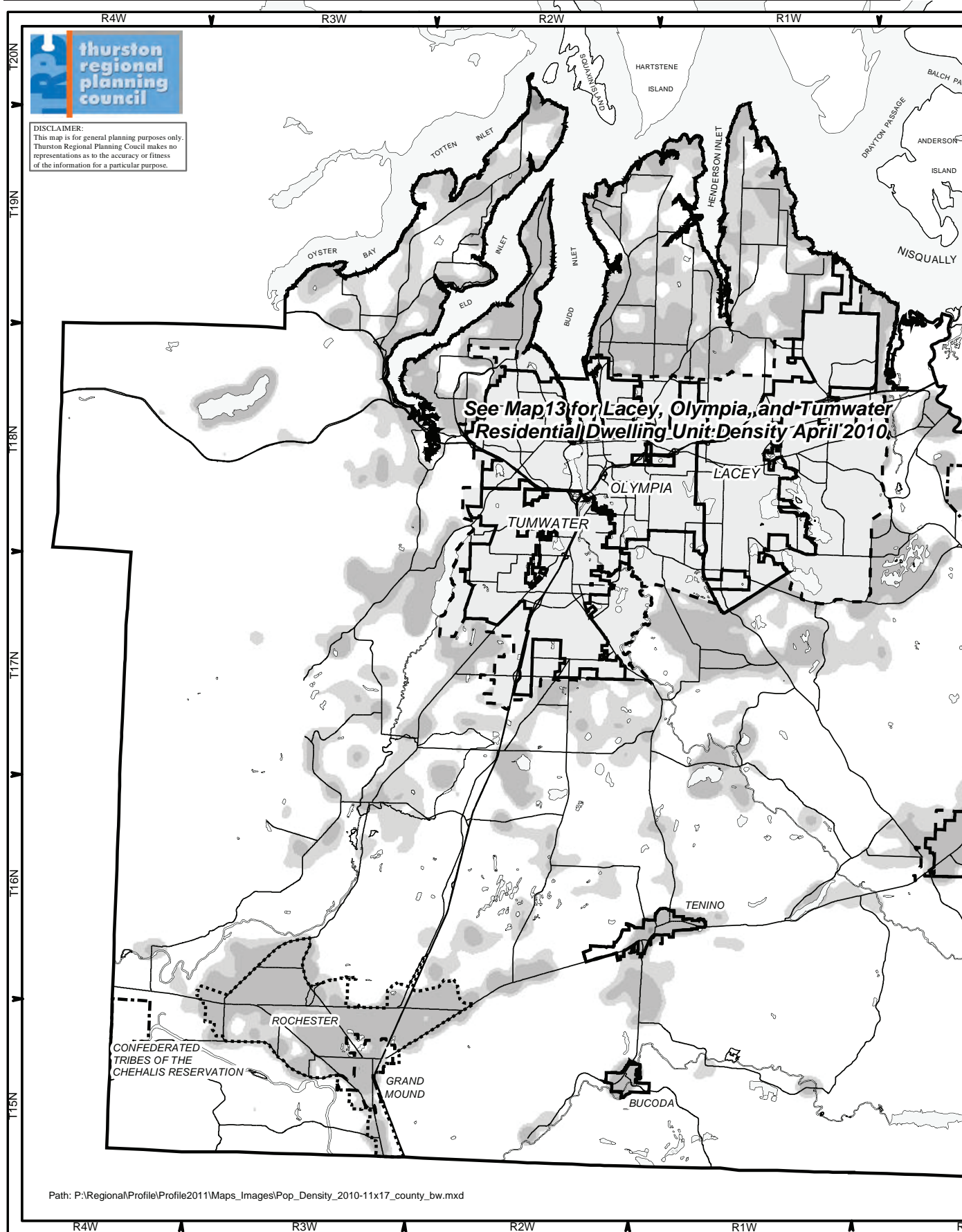
i-Tumwater Urban Area

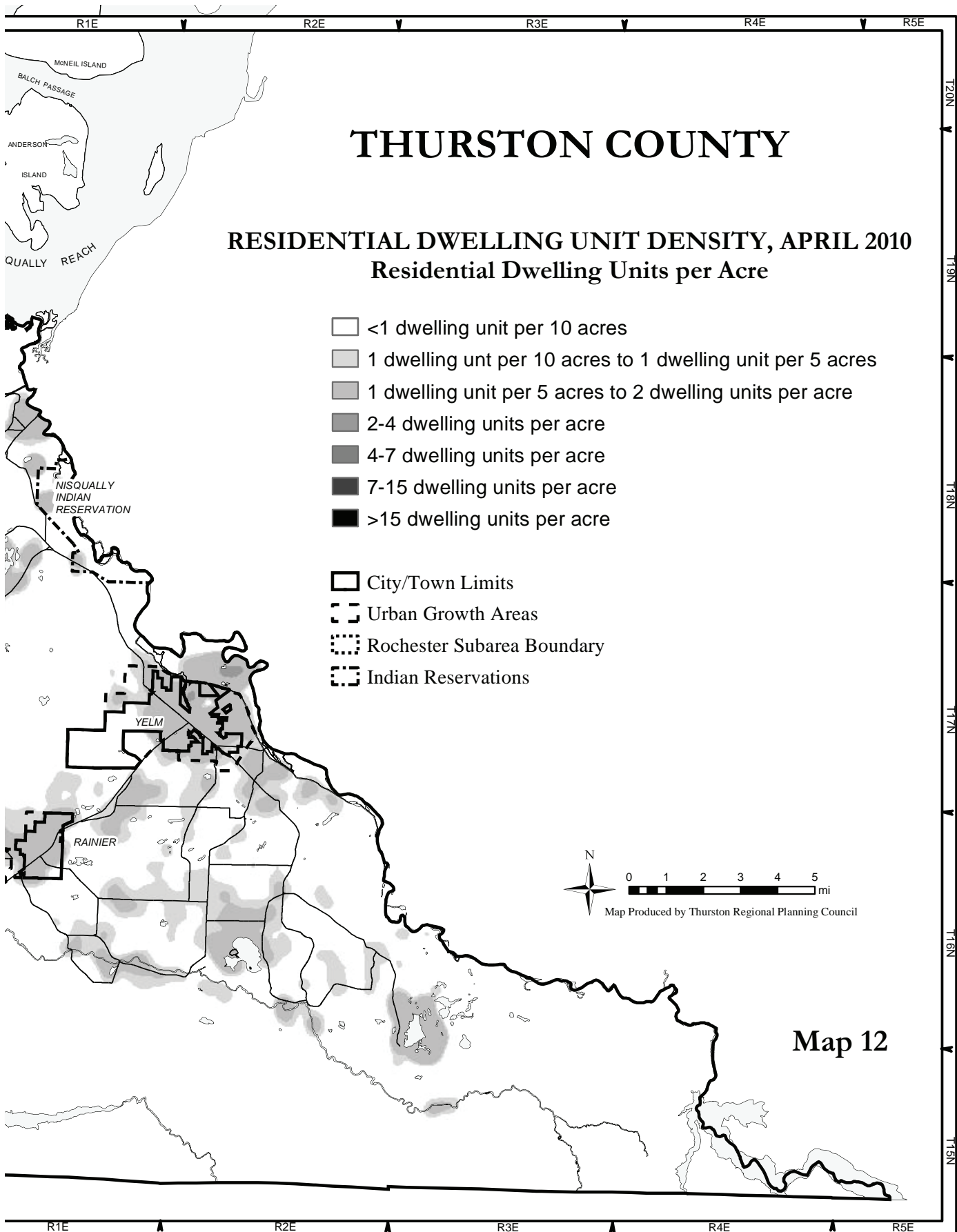
DWELLING UNIT DENSITY, APRIL 1995

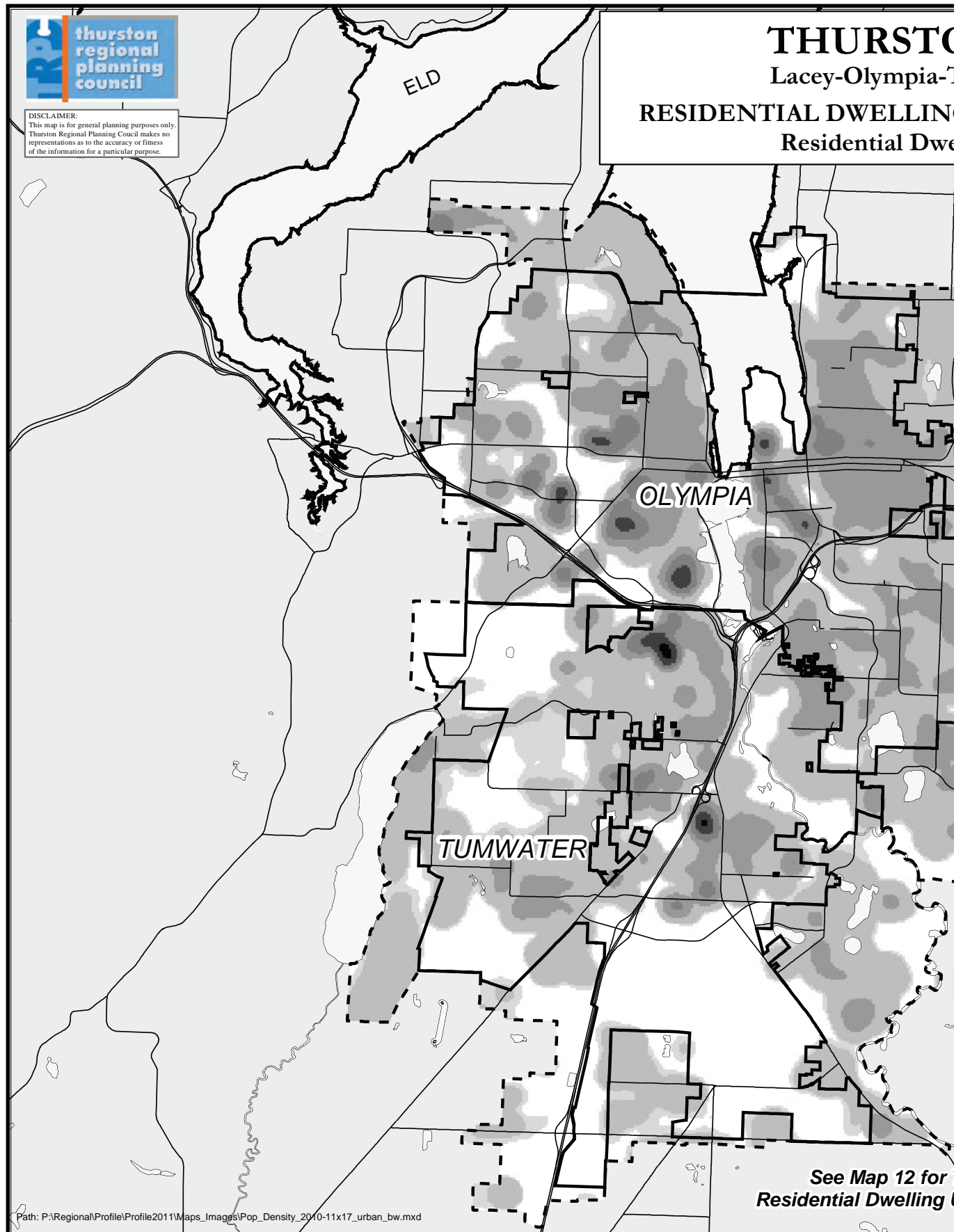
dwelling Units per Acre



for Thurston County
 Dwelling Unit Density April 1995





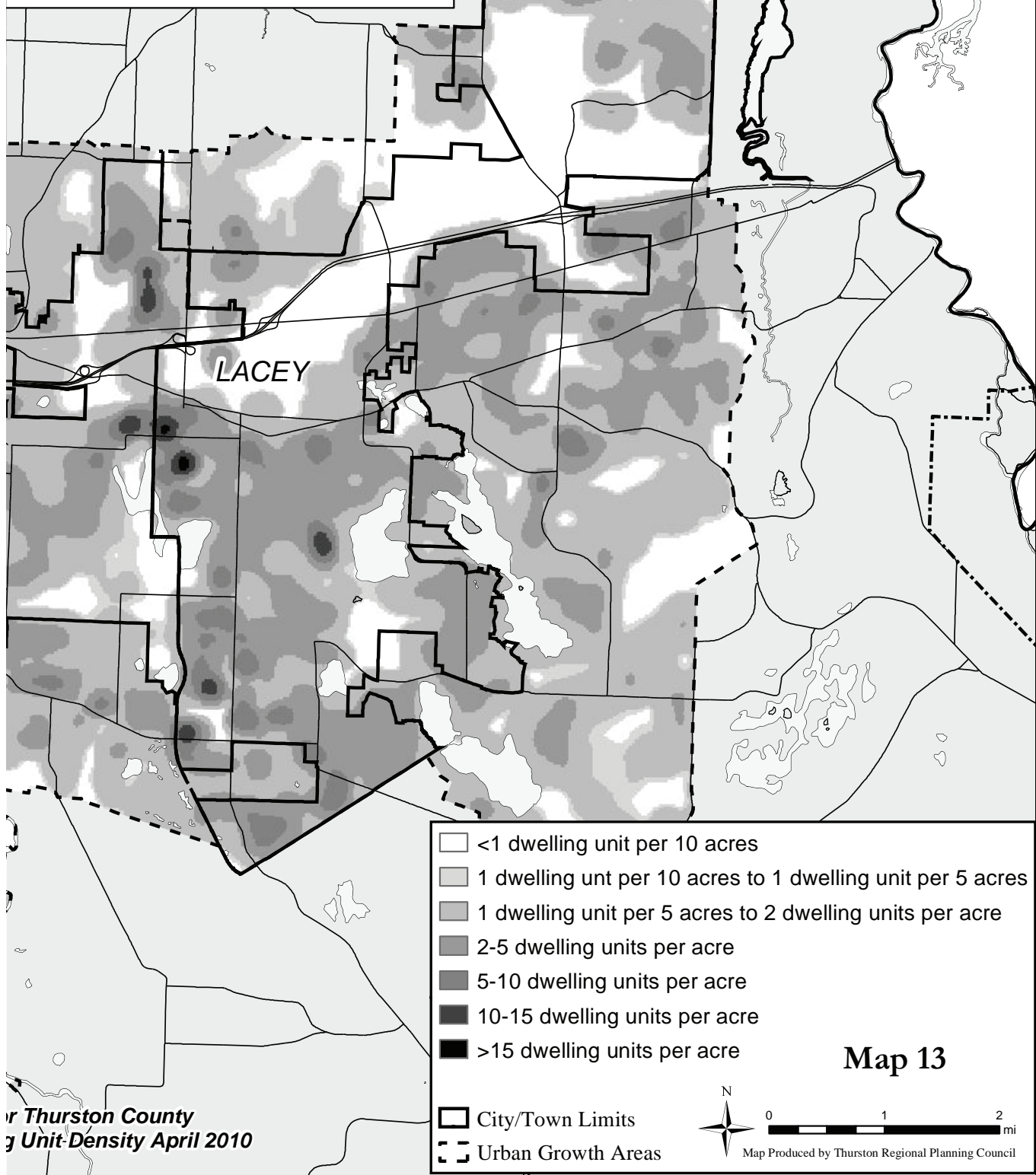


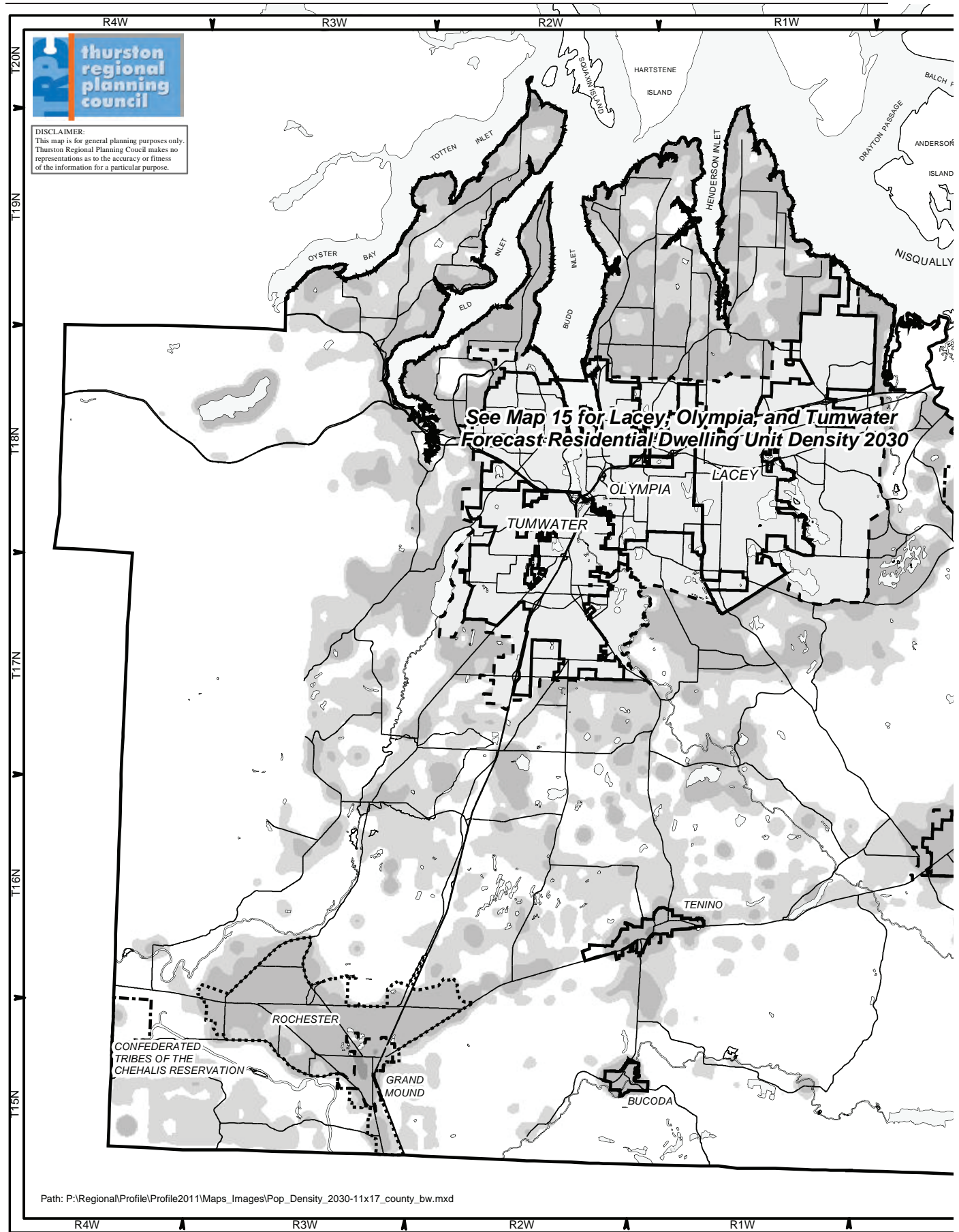
ON COUNTY

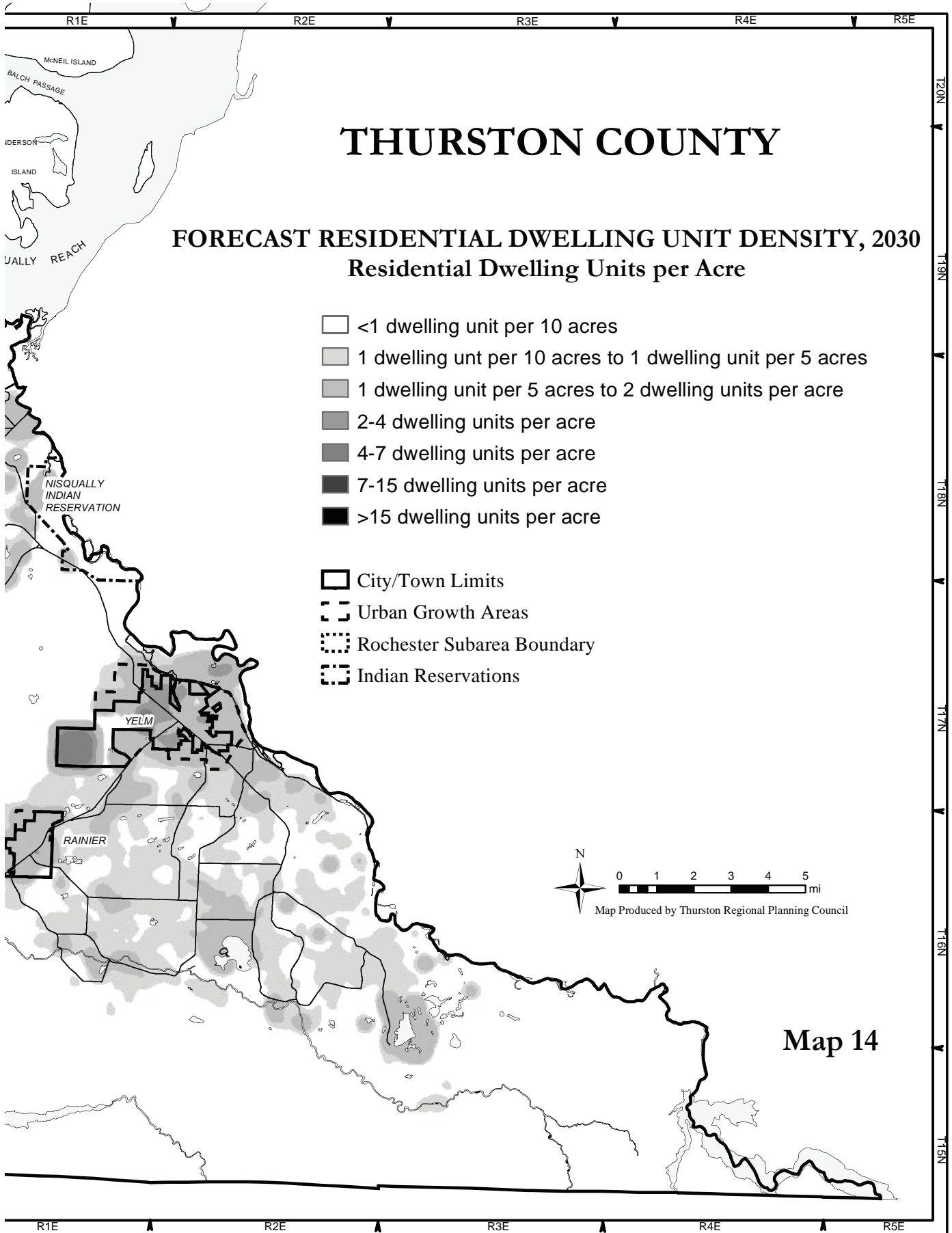
-Tumwater Urban Area

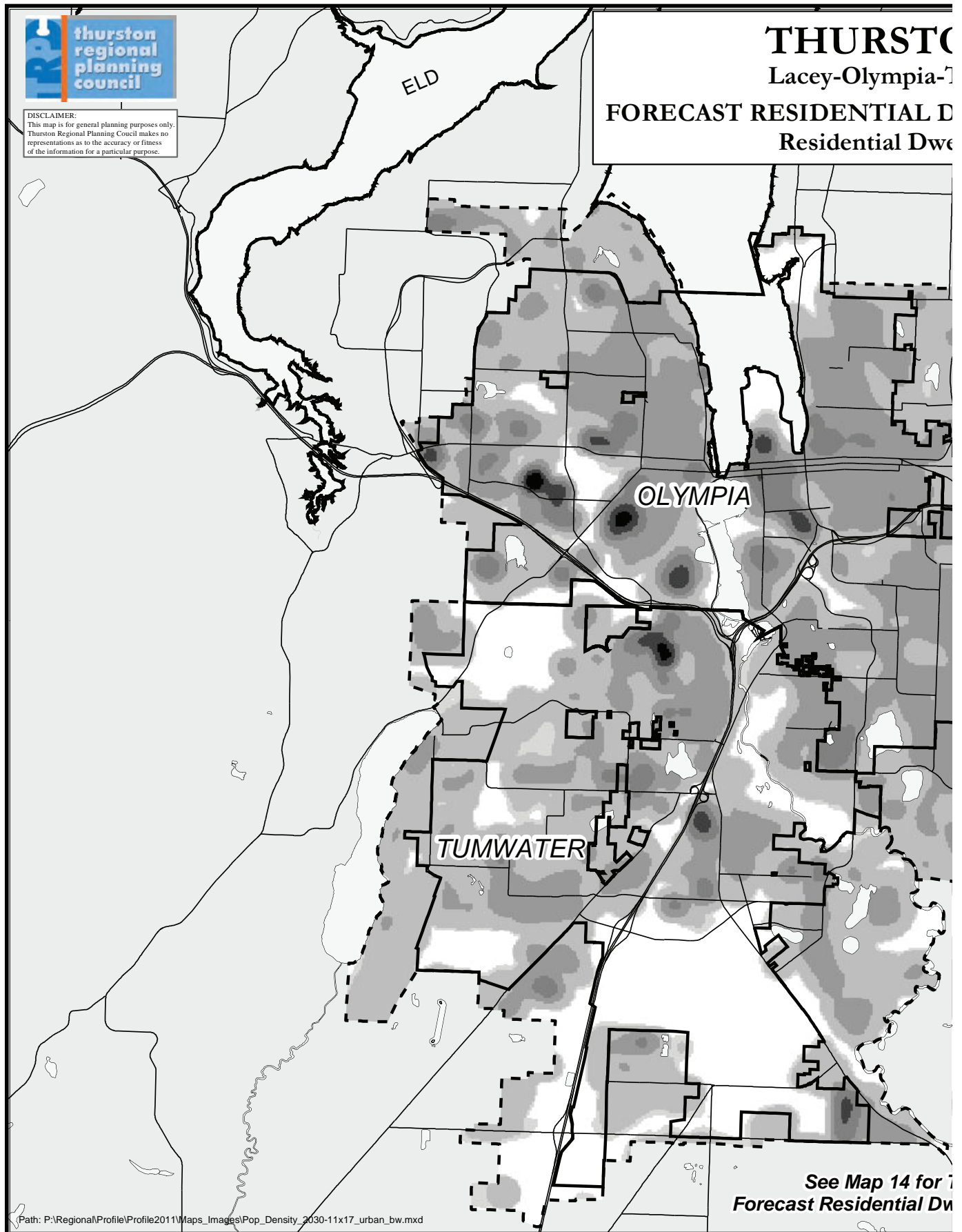
NG UNIT DENSITY, APRIL 2010

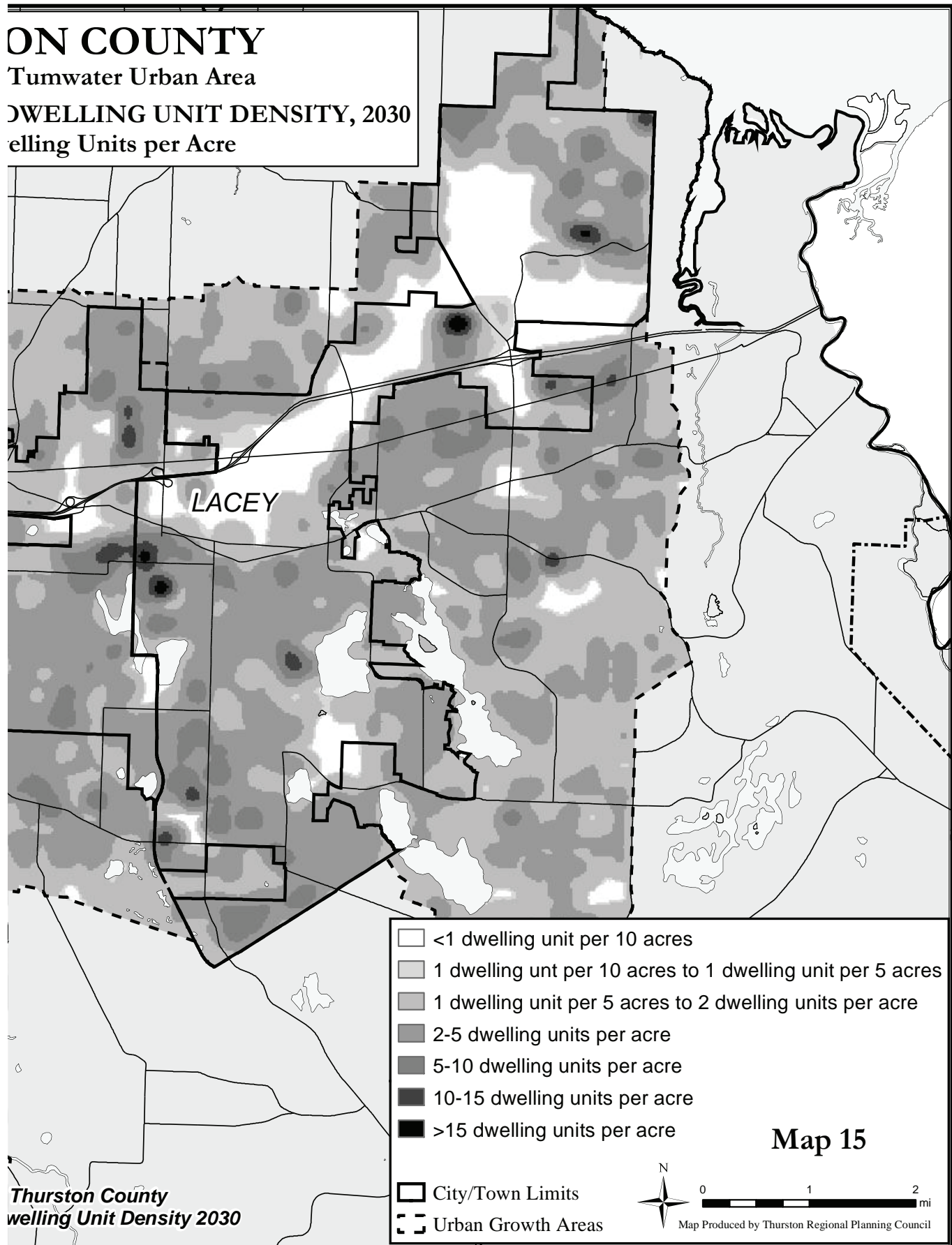
dwelling Units per Acre











Housing and Real Estate

Residential Development

Subdivision Activity

Residential subdivision activity is an indicator of future housing construction. There are three types of subdivisions, all of which involve the division of contiguous property for the purpose of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership:

- **Large lot subdivisions** divide property into two or more lots, any one of which is larger than five acres in size, but less than 40 acres in size. These subdivisions only occur in the unincorporated county.
- **Short Plat subdivisions** are subdivisions that, because of the small number of lots created, or the lack of a need for public streets or other public facilities, can be approved in an expedited manner. Lots must be smaller than five acres in size. These subdivisions occur in all jurisdictions.
- **Long Plat subdivisions** are subdivisions that constitute a major division of land and require a more extensive review. These subdivisions occur in all jurisdictions.

Large lot subdivision activity typically fluctuates significantly from year to year. In 2010, there were 82 new lots created, compared with 177 in 2009, 194 in 2008, and 310 in 2007 .

Short plat activity has also been quite variable. Since 2005, the overall amount of lots created as part of a short plat decreased from a high of 255 in 2005 to a low of 32 in 2010. Throughout this period, most of these short plat lots occurred in unincorporated Thurston County, and that trend continued in 2010. Of the 32 new lots that were created as part of a short plat in 2010, 13 (or 40.6 percent) were located in the unincorporated portion of Thurston County. Olympia, Tumwater, and Yelm also saw some short plat activity.

Long plat activity increased slightly in 2010 from the 2009 level, but remained far below the five-year high reached in 2006. From 2006 to 2009, long plat lot creation in Thurston County decreased from 2,874 new lots to 322 new lots, reflecting the overall decline in the housing

Table III-1 provides a historical look at large lot, short plat, and long plat subdivision activity.

industry. This number increased slightly to 587 lots in 2010, but still remains significantly lower than the 2006 total. The majority of the new lots associated with long plat subdivisions (54.7 percent) occurred in unincorporated Thurston County in 2010, though Lacey and Olympia each had more than 100 new lots created.

Dwelling Units

Table III-2 shows census data regarding the total housing units by jurisdiction.

Historical trends in the number and type of housing units can be observed using decennial Census data. This data gives an idea of the level of residential growth that the County has experienced since the 1970s. Between 1970 and 2010, nearly 80,000 units were added to Thurston County. These units account for approximately 75 percent of the County's current housing stock.

Table III-3 presents a historical summary of housing starts. **Maps 16** and **17** illustrate the location of housing starts.

The expected number of homes to be built in the near future can be estimated by housing starts, which is the number of building permits that are taken out in a specified period of time. Over the past decade, the number of housing starts has varied, from a high of 3,137 in 2006, to a low of 1,195 in 2009. There were 1,401 new housing starts in the County in 2010.

The location of these housing starts has also varied from year to year, with each community receiving an irregular amount of new starts in any given year. Some trends in the location of new housing, however, are clear. From 2000 to 2010, the percentage of new housing starts in urban areas has increased and the percentage of housing starts in rural areas has decreased. From 2000 to 2006, the percentage of total new housing starts in rural areas amounted to 30 percent or more of the total new housing constructed within the County. This number has declined since this time, and over the last five years, no more than 24 percent of the housing starts have been located in the County's rural areas. In 2010, only 16 percent of the new housing starts were located in rural Thurston County.

Table III-4 breaks down the past year's housing starts by dwelling type.

The majority of the new housing market continued to be comprised of single-family homes in 2010, and these homes accounted for 68 percent of the market share. Manufactured homes were a strong component of rural growth, capturing 26 percent of the market share in rural areas, but continued to be a declining market in Thurston County as a whole, as growth moved toward the urban areas. Only 5 manufactured homes (or less than one percent of the total homes constructed in 2010) were sited within incorporated communities, even though most of Thurston County's jurisdictions include policies within

their Comprehensive Plans that allow manufactured housing to be sited on single-family lots.

Multifamily homes captured 31 percent of the 2010 market share in cities and urban growth areas where services were available to support higher density growth patterns. This percentage, while significant, was lower than the 38 percent figure seen in 2007.

While this analysis of housing starts gives an indication of where growth will likely occur, small area dwelling unit estimates calculate the approximate number of new dwelling units that have been constructed in each community. These estimates incorporate housing starts and calibrate the data to the U.S. Census and annual estimates of population and housing released by the State Office of Financial Management. In this process, care is taken to account for all types of residential construction activity, including demolitions, family member units, accessory dwelling units, and replacements of manufactured homes.

Using these small area estimates, 72 percent of the new dwelling units built from April 1, 2005 to April 1, 2011, were located in the incorporated communities and urban growth areas of Thurston County, while the remaining 28 percent of the dwellings were located in rural areas. A total of 69 percent of the homes in Thurston County were estimated to be situated in urban areas in 2011.

Housing Costs

Ownership

Of the 2,759 homes sold in Thurston County in 2010, 3-bedroom homes accounted for 60 percent of the sales. Smaller one- and two-bedroom homes comprised 12 percent of sales, while four-bedroom homes made up 25 percent of sales. Five or more bedroom homes made up only 3 percent of home sales.

Lacey had the greatest number of housing sales within the County in 2010, with 625 units sold. However, this total remained below the community's high this decade, which was reached in 2006 when 1,252 units were sold. Home sales increased slightly in Olympia in 2010 after a relatively stable 2008 to 2009 and sales also increased in Tumwater, where 231 homes were sold, compared with 206 in 2009 and 185 in 2008.

Despite this increase in total home sales in Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater, Thurston County as a whole continued to experience a

Table III-5 shows small area dwelling unit estimates by jurisdiction.

Table III-6 provides an estimate of the number of new dwelling units in Thurston County.

Table III-7 shows small area dwelling unit estimates by housing type.

Table III-8 shows average housing sale prices by number of bedrooms and **Figure III-1** shows the proportion of housing sales by number of bedrooms.

Table III-9 is a sample of housing sales activity in certain jurisdictions while

Figure III-2 shows the distribution of housing sales by value.

Table III-10 is a sample of lot sales activity.

decline in the overall housing sales from the peak reached in 2006 (4,758 sales). Total sales decreased from 2,882 total sales in 2009 to 2,759 sales in 2010, and the average sale price continued to decline from a high of \$298,290 in 2007 to \$247,919 in 2010.

Table III-11 shows housing affordability in Thurston and surrounding counties for the first quarter of 2011.

Table III-12 displays historical housing affordability index trends in Thurston and surrounding counties.

The ability to purchase a home is a long standing concern of Thurston County residents. The Housing Affordability Index measures the ability of a middle income family to carry the mortgage payments on a median price home. When the index is 100, there is a balance between the family's ability to pay and the mortgage payment. Higher indexes indicate housing is more affordable. An index of 126 means that a median income family has 26 percent more income than the bare minimum required to qualify for a mortgage on a median price home. An index of 80 means that a median income family has less income than the bare minimum required to qualify for a mortgage on a median price home.

Thurston County's housing affordability index was calculated at 169.5 for the first quarter of 2011, compared with 129.2 for the first quarter of 2008. The index for first time home buyers also increased to 96.4, compared to the 2008 index of 65.0. These increases show that access to affordable housing in Thurston County has continued to become easier in 2011 as a result of the drop in housing prices.

Rentals

Table III-13 shows census data on trends in owner and renter housing.

Table III-14 shows census data on the housing value of owner-occupied housing units.

Table III-15 is a survey of average home and duplex rental costs in Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater.

Table III-16 shows average apartment rents and vacancy rates in Thurston County.

Table III-17 shows average apartment rents and vacancy rates in Thurston and surrounding counties.

The ratio of home ownership to home rental has declined in Thurston County since 1960. As communities have sought to "densify" their urban growth areas, multifamily dwellings have been encouraged and these dwellings have driven down this owner/renter ratio. Additional factors have been at work as well, including increased home prices and greater community efforts to house those who may not be able to afford it themselves.

In 1960, 26 percent of the households in Thurston County lived in rental housing. That number grew to 33 percent of the households in 2010, and metropolitan jurisdictions had an even higher proportion of rental housing. Olympia had nearly a 50/50 split between owner occupied and renter occupied housing units in 2010, and Tumwater had only a slightly lower proportion (54 percent owner occupied and 46 percent renter occupied). Housing in Lacey was 43 percent renter occupied.

Homeless Census

Thurston County participates in the statewide annual “Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons” referred to as the “homeless census.” This census helps determine the number of homeless people in the County, as well as the causes of their homelessness, and assists in developing comprehensive strategic response to the issue. These numbers are also reported to the state and federal governments to ensure a proportionate level of public funding for local shelters, transitional housing and other services, and help to track the County’s progress on its 2006 goal to reduce homelessness by 50 percent.

Table III-18 shows average results from the Homeless Census.

The homeless census found 976 homeless individuals lived in transitional housing or a shelter in 2010. This total represents a 121 percent increase from the 2006 baseline number of 441 homeless individuals. The number of homeless public school students (kindergarten through 12th grade) also experienced a significant increase. 1,269 homeless public school students were counted as part of the 2010 homeless census, a 94 percent increase since the 2006 baseline of 654 students. These numbers indicate that, despite the efforts of local housing funders to reduce homelessness by half, the total number of homeless individuals has doubled since 2006.

Housing Authority of Thurston County

The Housing Authority of Thurston County has been in the business of providing safe, decent, and affordable housing opportunities since 1971. The ultimate goal of the Housing Authority is to assist families and individuals to secure long-term, permanent housing.

The Housing Authority offers a variety of rental assistance programs that are categorized as either “tenant-based” or “project-based.” Tenant-based rental assistance comes in the form of a voucher that is used by a client at any private market property that accepts rental assistance and meets housing quality standards. Project-based rental assistance is attached to the rental unit and does not follow the client if they move from the assisted unit. For both categories of this assistance, the household’s portion of the rent is based upon 30 percent of monthly adjusted income.

In addition to this rental assistance, the Housing Authority offers programs for emergency and transitional housing. The Housing Authority owns and operates four units of emergency shelter in

Tumwater and this program provides 30 to 90 days of shelter and supportive services for families while they locate permanent housing. Limited funds are available to prevent homelessness by providing assistance for first month's rent, security deposits, or delinquent rent. Two transitional housing programs are operated as well, and these programs provide one to two years of rental assistance and supportive services while families search for permanent housing and stable income.

For more information about the Housing Authority's program visit www.hatc.org.

Beyond these programs, the Housing Authority conducts a number of additional affordable housing efforts. The Housing Rehabilitation Program offers low or no interest loans for the repair and rehabilitation of owner occupied and rental properties within certain eligible areas in Thurston County. This program is designed to assist low and moderate-income households. The Authority also operates a limited First-Time Home Buyer Counseling Program designed to assist individuals and families in their move to homeownership. The program provides counseling, referral to available resources, and limited down payment assistance to eligible households.

Table III-1
Large Lot, Short Plat, and Long Plat Subdivision Activity
Thurston County, 2005-2010

Subdivision Type Jurisdiction	Number of Plats						Number of New Lots Created					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Large Lot Subdivisions												
Unincorporated	42	43	66	55	47	24	180	178	310	194	177	82
Short Plat Subdivisions												
Bucoda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lacey	3	6	6	6	1	0	38	39	20	13	2	0
Olympia	11	26	14	6	9	4	65	68	48	21	29	10
Rainier	4	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0	0	6	0
Tenino	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	11	0	0	0
Tumwater	6	0	0	2	1	1	13	0	0	6	2	7
Yelm	5	2	0	1	0	1	28	5	0	2	0	2
Unincorporated	36	33	15	20	12	4	95	102	53	50	30	13
Total Short Plat Subdivisions	67	67	39	35	25	10	255	214	132	92	69	32
Long Plat Subdivisions												
Bucoda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lacey	11	19	5	3	0	2	1,443	1,547	540	283	0	127
Olympia	5	2	2	2	3	2	294	147	87	195	189	120
Rainier	1	2	1	2	0	0	14	31	22	63	0	0
Tenino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tumwater	6	2	6	5	0	1	189	150	340	524	0	13
Yelm	5	8	4	4	1	0	156	288	463	294	50	0
Unincorporated	12	27	17	8	3	7	385	711	617	192	83	307
Total Long Plat Subdivisions	40	60	35	24	7	12	2,481	2,874	2,069	1,551	322	567
Total	149	170	140	114	79	46	2,916	3,266	2,511	1,837	568	681

Sources: Thurston County Auditor; TRPC.

Explanations: Large lot subdivisions divide property into two or more lots, any one of which is five acres in size or larger, but less than 40 acres in size. Short Plat subdivisions are those that, because of the small number of lots created, can be approved in an expedited manner; lots must be smaller than five acres in size. Long Plat subdivisions are those which constitute a major subdivision of land and require a more extensive review.

Table III-2
Total Housing Units by Jurisdiction, 1970-2010

Jurisdiction Type	Census Recording					Percent Change			
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	1970-80	1980-90	1990-00	2000-10
BUCODA									
Single-family	143	181	177	196		27%	-2%	11%	
Multifamily	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%	
Manf'd Homes	8	32	34	33		300%	6%	-3%	
Total Units	151	213	211	229	243	41%	-1%	9%	6%
LACEY									
Single-family	2,456	3,186	4,548	7,604		30%	43%	67%	
Multifamily	736	2,434	2,836	4,546		231%	17%	60%	
Manf'd Homes	86	218	697	928		153%	220%	33%	
Total Units	3,278	5,838	8,081	13,078	18,493	78%	38%	62%	41%
OLYMPIA									
Single-family	6,725	8,169	9,351	10,623		21%	14%	14%	
Multifamily	2,209	3,938	5,637	8,228		78%	43%	46%	
Manf'd Homes	242	453	940	787		87%	108%	-16%	
Total Units	9,176	12,560	15,928	19,638	22,086	37%	27%	23%	12%
RAINIER									
Single-family	99	179	224	416		81%	25%	86%	
Multifamily	11	20	14	29		82%	-30%	107%	
Manf'd Homes	10	106	119	110		960%	12%	-8%	
Total Units	120	305	357	555	717	154%	17%	55%	29%
TENINO									
Single-family	289	369	389	431		28%	5%	11%	
Multifamily	36	95	85	96		164%	-11%	13%	
Manf'd Homes	17	38	50	86		124%	32%	72%	
Total Units	342	502	524	613	740	47%	4%	17%	21%
TUMWATER									
Single-family	1,431	1,785	2,563	2,825		25%	44%	10%	
Multifamily	604	936	1,504	2,657		55%	61%	77%	
Manf'd Homes	78	199	396	461		155%	99%	16%	
Total Units	2,113	2,920	4,463	5,943	8,064	38%	53%	33%	36%
YELM									
Single-family	173	341	403	852		97%	18%	111%	
Multifamily	22	103	77	338		368%	-25%	339%	
Manf'd Homes	13	26	30	127		100%	15%	323%	
Total Units	208	470	510	1,317	2,523	126%	9%	158%	92%
UNINCORPORATED									
Single-family	10,293	20,513	24,898	32,088		99%	21%	29%	
Multifamily	784	3,463	2,814	3,978		342%	-19%	41%	
Manf'd Homes	1,381	3,923	8,678	8,823		184%	121%	2%	
Total Units	12,458	27,899	36,390	44,889	55,316	124%	30%	23%	23%
COUNTY TOTAL									
Single-family	21,609	34,723	42,553	55,035		61%	23%	29%	
Multifamily	4,402	10,989	12,967	19,872		150%	18%	53%	
Manf'd Homes	1,835	4,995	10,944	11,355		172%	119%	4%	
Other*	608	*	*	390		*	*	*	
Total Units	28,454	50,707	66,464	86,652	108,182	78%	31%	30%	25%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census.

Explanations: *Other was defined in the 1970 Census as "migratory and seasonal structures which the Bureau of the Census excludes from its year-round classification." In the 1980 and 1990 Census, these structures were incorporated into the Manufactured Home category as "Mobile home, trailer, other." In the 2000 Census, there was a separate housing category defined as "Boat, RV, van, etc."

Table III-3
Housing Starts, Thurston County Cities and UGAs, 2000-2010

Jurisdiction		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
Bucoda	City	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2
	UGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	1	2
Lacey	City	96	163	187	359	320	838	1,453	1,003	362	308	263	487
	UGA	315	205	248	358	425	120	139	113	215	133	130	218
	Total	411	368	435	717	745	958	1,592	1,116	577	441	393	705
Olympia	City	118	122	236	180	168	273	275	152	65	197	452	203
	UGA	129	158	70	261	145	74	144	197	46	50	72	122
	Total	247	280	306	441	313	347	419	349	111	247	524	326
Rainier	City	16	2	12	9	7	37	30	24	10	16	24	17
	UGA	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	17	3	14	10	7	38	31	24	10	16	24	18
Tenino	City	10	6	21	10	26	13	9	4	2	1	8	10
	UGA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	6	21	10	27	13	9	4	2	1	8	10
Tumwater	City	56	85	50	218	188	182	125	354	104	50	137	141
	UGA	19	19	68	40	123	67	12	39	51	46	28	47
	Total	75	104	118	258	311	249	137	393	155	96	165	187
Yelm	City	65	110	136	211	63	216	159	173	166	87	43	130
	UGA	9	6	7	13	5	5	6	3	4	5	2	6
	Total	74	116	143	224	68	221	165	176	170	92	45	136
Grand Mound UGA	Total	3	7	4	6	3	7	30	37	38	21	12	15
Chehalis Reservation ¹	Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nisqually Reservation ¹	Total	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	1
Total Cities		364	491	643	989	773	1,560	2,054	1,712	714	660	928	990
Total UGAs²		476	396	399	679	702	274	332	389	354	255	244	409
Total Reservations¹		0	0	0	0	1	3	0	7	0	0	0	1
Rural Unincorporated County³		693	851	577	869	946	884	753	585	343	280	229	637
Thurston County Total		1,533	1,738	1,619	2,537	2,422	2,721	3,139	2,693	1,411	1,195	1,401	2,037

Sources: Thurston Regional Planning Council; Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County building departments.

Explanations: Count of dwelling units permitted. Assumes constant 2011 City and UGA boundaries. Includes all permitted housing units - may not reflect actual housing units built. Housing starts are reported for each calendar year. Demolitions and reissued permits are not included in this table. For further details on housing starts, please contact TRPC and request a specialized query.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Maps 16 and 17 illustrate housing starts.

**Table III-4
Housing Starts by Dwelling Type, 2010**

Jurisdiction		Single-Family	Multifamily	Manufactured Home	Total
Bucoda	City	0	0	1	1
	UGA	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	1
Lacey	City	222	41	0	263
	UGA	125	0	5	130
	Total	347	41	5	393
Olympia	City	127	325	0	452
	UGA	71	0	1	72
	Total	198	325	1	524
Rainier	City	24	0	0	24
	UGA	0	0	0	0
	Total	24	0	0	24
Tenino	City	7	0	1	8
	UGA	0	0	0	0
	Total	7	0	1	8
Tumwater	City	135	0	2	137
	UGA	27	1	0	28
	Total	162	1	2	165
Yelm	City	42	0	1	43
	UGA	1	0	1	2
	Total	43	0	2	45
Grand Mound UGA	Total	9	2	1	12
Chehalis Reservation ¹	Total	0	0	0	0
Nisqually Reservation ¹	Total	0	0	0	0
Total Cities		557	366	5	928
Total UGAs²		233	3	8	244
Total Reservations¹		0	0	0	0
Rural Unincorporated County³		168	1	60	229
Thurston County Total		958	370	73	1,401

Source: Thurston Regional Planning Council; Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County building departments.

Explanations: Count of dwelling units permitted. Assumes constant 2011 City and UGA boundaries. Includes all permitted housing units - may not reflect actual housing units built. Housing starts are reported for each calendar year. Demolitions and reissued permits are not included in this table. For further details on housing starts, please contact TRPC and ask for a specialized query.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table III-5
Total Dwelling Unit Estimates
Thurston County Cities and UGAs, 2000, 2005, 2010 - 2011

Jurisdiction		2000	2005	2010	2011
Bucoda	City	235	245	245	245
	UGA	*	0	0	0
	Total	235	245	245	245
Lacey	City	13,160	14,255	18,495	18,675
	UGA	11,015	12,705	13,250	13,355
	Total	24,170	26,960	31,750	32,030
Olympia	City	19,740	20,260	22,090	22,220
	UGA	3,810	4,700	4,870	4,910
	Total	23,540	24,950	26,960	27,130
Rainier	City	550	590	715	735
	UGA	65	75	50	50
	Total	615	665	765	785
Tenino	City	615	645	740	745
	UGA	60	70	5	5
	Total	675	710	745	750
Tumwater ¹	City	5,950	6,160	8,060	8,180
	UGA	3,090	3,670	2,650	2,560
	Total	9,040	9,830	10,720	10,740
Yelm	City	1,325	1,860	2,525	2,555
	UGA	425	460	525	555
	Total	1,750	2,320	3,050	3,110
Grand Mound UGA	Total	315	335	375	385
Chehalis Reservation ²	Total	15	15	20	20
Nisqually Reservation ²	Total	210	215	190	200
Total Cities		41,580	44,010	52,870	53,350
Total UGAs³		18,780	22,010	21,730	21,810
Total Reservations²		225	230	210	220
Rural Unincorporated County⁴		26,080	30,060	33,380	33,660
Thurston County Total		86,650	96,310	108,180	109,050

Sources: Thurston Regional Planning Council; Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County building departments; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanations: City and UGA boundaries may change over time due to annexations. Data are for April 1 of each year. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Note: Dwelling unit estimates incorporate housing starts data, however, the methodology also includes calibrating to U.S. Census and OFM data, includes demolitions, and does not include replacements and activity in manufactured home parks. For more information, please see technical documentation on "Small Area Population and Dwelling Unit Estimates" in the appendix of Regional Benchmarks for Thurston County, TRPC, 2003.

¹The West Tumwater Annexation was officially recorded in 2009 - accounting for large shift between Tumwater UGA and City between 2008 and 2009.

²Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

³UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

⁴Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table III-6
Estimated New Dwelling Units
Thurston County Cities and UGAs, 2000-2011

Jurisdiction		New Dwelling Units			% Distribution of Growth		
		2000-05	2005-10	2010-11	2000-05	2005-10	2010-11
Bucoda	City	8	0	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	UGA	*	*	*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Total	8	0	0	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Lacey	City	1,100	4,240	180	11.4%	35.7%	20.7%
	UGA	1,690	550	100	17.5%	4.6%	11.5%
	Total	2,790	4,780	290	28.9%	40.3%	33.3%
Olympia	City	520	1,830	140	5.4%	15.4%	16.1%
	UGA	890	170	40	9.2%	1.4%	4.6%
	Total	1,410	2,000	170	14.6%	16.8%	19.5%
Rainier	City	40	130	20	0.4%	1.1%	2.3%
	UGA	10	-30	0	0.1%	-0.3%	0.0%
	Total	50	100	20	0.5%	0.8%	2.3%
Tenino	City	30	95	5	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%
	UGA	10	-60	0	0.1%	-0.5%	0.0%
	Total	35	35	5	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Tumwater ¹	City	200	1,910	110	2.1%	16.1%	12.6%
	UGA	580	-1,020	-90	6.0%	-8.6%	-10.3%
	Total	790	890	20	8.2%	7.5%	2.3%
Yelm	City	540	660	35	5.6%	5.6%	4.0%
	UGA	35	65	25	0.4%	0.5%	2.9%
	Total	575	730	60	6.0%	6.1%	6.9%
Grand Mound UGA	Total	20	40	10	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%
Chehalis Reservation ²	Total	2	6	2	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Nisqually Reservation ²	Total	4	**	**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Cities		2,430	8,860	490	25.2%	74.6%	56.3%
Total UGAs³		3,230	-280	80	33.4%	-2.4%	9.2%
Total Reservations²		6	6	2	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Rural Unincorporated County⁴		3,990	3,310	290	41.3%	27.9%	33.3%
Thurston County Total		9,660	11,870	870	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources: Thurston Regional Planning Council; Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County building departments; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanations: City and UGA boundaries may change over time due to annexations. Data are for April 1 of each year.

Note: Dwelling unit estimates incorporate housing starts data, however, the methodology also includes calibrating to U.S. Census and OFM data, includes demolitions, and does not include replacements and activity in manufactured home parks.

*Bucoda did not have an Urban Growth Area prior to 2004; ** Census 2010 Count shows decrease in number of dwelling units.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

⁴The West Tumwater Annexation was officially recorded in 2009 - accounting for large shift between Tumwater UGA and City between 2008 and 2009. In 2010 a portion of the Tumwater Growth Area was removed. The dwellings in this area are now counted in the Rural Unincorporated County.

Table III-7
Total Small Area Dwelling Unit Estimates by Type
Thurston County Cities and UGAs, 2000 - 2010

Jurisdiction		Census 2000			2010 Estimate		
		Single-Family	Multifamily	Manufactured Home	Single-Family	Multifamily	Manufactured Home
Bucoda	City	200	0	40	200	0	40
	UGA	*	*	*	0	0	0
	Total	200	0	40	200	0	40
Lacey	City	7,620	4,650	890	11,270	6,310	920
	UGA	8,310	1,510	1,190	9,890	2,030	1,340
	Total	15,930	6,160	2,080	21,150	8,340	2,260
Olympia	City	10,680	8,330	730	11,940	9,260	880
	UGA	2,780	850	170	3,550	1,210	110
	Total	13,460	9,190	900	15,490	10,480	990
Rainier	City	420	40	100	530	30	160
	UGA	60	0	10	40	0	10
	Total	470	40	110	570	30	170
Tenino	City	430	90	90	520	110	110
	UGA	40	0	10	0	0	0
	Total	470	100	110	520	110	110
Tumwater ¹	City	2,840	2,670	450	4,220	3,130	710
	UGA	1,850	450	790	1,710	350	590
	Total	4,690	3,110	1,240	5,930	3,480	1,310
Yelm	City	870	330	130	1,940	460	130
	UGA	270	10	140	360	10	150
	Total	1,140	340	270	2,300	470	280
Grand Mound UGA	Total	90	40	190	160	60	160
Chehalis Reservation ²	Total	10	0	10	10	0	10
Nisqually Reservation ²	Total	210	0	10	180	0	10
Total Cities		23,050	16,100	2,430	30,620	19,300	2,950
Total UGAs³		13,400	2,870	2,510	15,700	3,660	2,370
Total Reservations²		210	0	10	180	0	20
Rural Unincorporated County⁴		18,770	900	6,410	24,820	730	7,820
Thurston County Total		55,430	19,870	11,360	71,320	23,690	13,170

Sources: Thurston Regional Planning Council; Bucoda, Lacey, Olympia, Rainier, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm, and Thurston County building departments; U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanations: UGA is unincorporated Urban Growth Area. UGA figures include those dwelling units outside the city limits but within the long-term Urban Growth Management boundary. City and UGA boundaries may change over time due to annexations. Data are for April 1 of each year. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Note: Dwelling unit estimates incorporate housing starts data, however, the methodology also includes calibrating to U.S. Census and OFM data, includes demolitions, and does not include replacements and activity in manufactured home parks.

*Bucoda did not have an Urban Growth Area prior to 2004.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

⁴The West Tumwater Annexation was officially recorded in 2009 - accounting for large shift between Tumwater UGA and City between 2008 and 2009. In 2010 a portion of the Tumwater Growth Area was removed. The dwellings in this area are now counted in the Rural Unincorporated County.

Table III-8
Trends in Thurston County Housing Costs By Number of Bedrooms
1990, 1995, 2000-2010

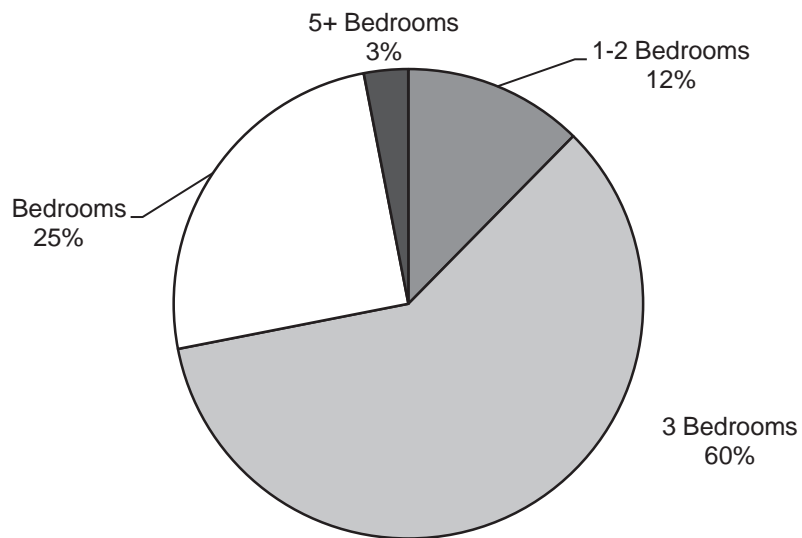
Year	Total Units Sold ¹	1-2 Bedroom		3 Bedroom		4 Bedroom		5+ Bedroom	
		Units Sold	Avg. Sale Price	Units Sold	Avg. Sale Price	Units Sold	Avg. Sale Price	Units Sold	Avg. Sale Price
1990	1,847	230	\$57,290	1,256	\$90,128	326	\$114,669	35	\$153,337
1995	1,979	310	\$111,701	1,363	\$132,229	283	\$175,160	23	\$183,056
2000	2,807	339	\$112,393	1,808	\$152,694	587	\$205,285	73	\$221,179
2001	2,898	374	\$120,416	1,884	\$156,220	580	\$211,261	60	\$222,577
2002	3,176	384	\$124,519	2,100	\$165,227	641	\$213,671	51	\$244,782
2003	3,576	423	\$137,735	2,326	\$178,883	751	\$238,625	76	\$276,101
2004	4,013	505	\$158,526	2,586	\$199,384	843	\$263,552	79	\$272,673
2005	4,470	567	\$210,989	2,880	\$240,963	937	\$306,288	86	\$323,960
2006	4,758	640	\$227,780	2,988	\$268,104	1,028	\$347,276	102	\$398,668
2007	3,892	482	\$238,255	2,377	\$280,992	929	\$365,553	104	\$371,050
2008	3,002	325	\$229,433	1,854	\$265,475	748	\$346,624	75	\$353,541
2009	2,882	307	\$202,494	1,783	\$247,485	708	\$306,283	84	\$343,991
2010	2,759	341	\$193,323	1,643	\$238,899	691	\$289,262	84	\$305,898

Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

Explanation: ¹About 75 - 80 percent of County sales activity occurs through Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

*Detailed housing type data for each jurisdiction is not available for the 2010 Census.

Figure III-1
Housing Sales by Number of Bedrooms
Thurston County, 2010



Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

Explanation: See Table III-8 for supporting data.

Table III-9
Sample of Housing Sales Activity by Jurisdiction
1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010

Area	No. of Units Sold ¹	Average List Price	Average Sale Price	Average Days to Sale
Thurston County²				
1990	1,847	\$93,135	\$91,568	81
1995	1,979	\$137,317	\$135,744	96
2000	2,807	\$163,141	\$160,606	84
2005	4,470	\$252,833	\$252,451	47
2006	4,758	\$283,373	\$282,585	61
2007	3,892	\$301,106	\$298,290	81
2008	3,002	\$289,082	\$283,993	92
2009	2,882	\$265,467	\$259,950	90
2010	2,759	\$253,288	\$247,919	82
Olympia³				
1990	460	\$96,585	\$95,300	72
1995	479	\$164,540	\$176,404	84
2000	751	\$177,686	\$174,397	74
2005	927	\$286,393	\$284,052	48
2006	873	\$310,165	\$307,935	63
2007	776	\$324,978	\$319,933	79
2008	501	\$337,980	\$327,548	80
2009	504	\$291,138	\$282,638	78
2010	566	\$281,895	\$274,818	78
Tumwater				
1990	134	\$103,544	\$101,840	71
1995	128	\$146,337	\$142,510	75
2000	210	\$164,464	\$160,956	84
2005	365	\$262,687	\$262,078	54
2006	257	\$288,094	\$286,549	60
2007	191	\$309,948	\$307,272	77
2008	185	\$307,954	\$302,642	97
2009	206	\$285,203	\$279,366	120
2010	231	\$254,804	\$250,978	87
Lacey				
1990	191	\$79,387	\$78,622	70
1995	347	\$122,911	\$121,275	98
2000	489	\$143,607	\$142,209	95
2005	751	\$236,482	\$238,647	40
2006	1,252	\$264,243	\$266,082	56
2007	1,015	\$280,376	\$280,692	81
2008	768	\$276,905	\$275,026	106
2009	720	\$250,673	\$247,475	96
2010	625	\$230,573	\$227,987	80

Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

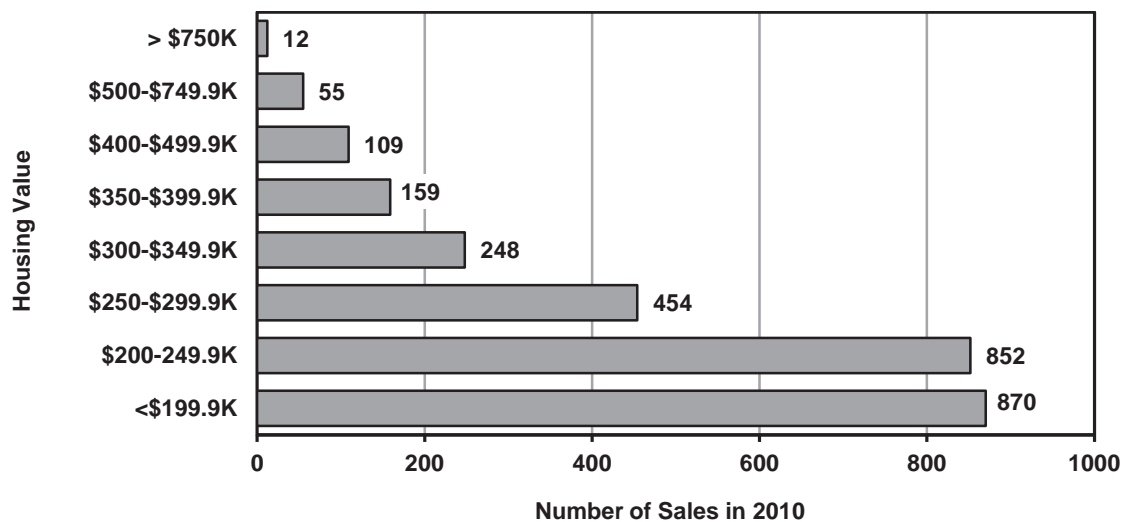
Explanations:

¹About 75 - 80 percent of County sales activity occurs through Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

²Thurston County includes all sales countywide.

³Olympia area includes Cooper Point as well as the City of Olympia.

Figure III-2
Distribution of Housing Sales by Value Range
Thurston County, 2010



Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

Explanation: Based on 2010 MLS sales activity for Thurston County, representing 75-80% of sales activity in the County.

Table III-10
Sample of Sales Activity for Lots by Jurisdiction
1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010

Area	# of Lots Sold ¹	Average List Price	Average Sale Price	Average Days to Sale
Thurston County²				
1990	456	\$21,903	\$21,158	140
1995	411	\$54,776	\$49,479	125
2000	442	\$68,403	\$63,570	198
2005	441	\$143,838	\$138,685	125
2006	362	\$194,558	\$191,191	103
2007	341	\$258,058	\$239,866	102
2008	185	\$271,894	\$248,600	128
2009	137	\$160,175	\$139,258	149
2010	181	\$110,560	\$97,716	284
Olympia³				
1990	138	\$32,106	\$31,633	99
1995	67	\$57,632	\$54,900	128
2000	38	\$84,556	\$76,707	90
2005	49	\$260,562	\$252,630	122
2006	34	\$224,658	\$223,579	84
2007	43	\$223,256	\$190,878	114
2008	19	\$179,397	\$157,556	174
2009	31	\$131,632	\$118,597	138
2010	32	\$89,964	\$84,032	318
Tumwater				
1990	44	\$30,032	\$29,401	219
1995	13	\$58,857	\$55,573	107
2000	10	\$183,270	\$152,744	271
2005	15	\$207,298	\$199,134	94
2006	23	\$635,770	\$654,772	211
2007	10	\$1,751,335	\$1,749,685	31
2008	4	\$2,272,000	\$2,058,750	168
2009	3	\$2,300,000	\$1,750,000	77
2010	4	\$363,500	\$318,750	344
Lacey				
1990	7	\$23,642	\$21,785	137
1995	5	\$42,660	\$40,600	208
2000	9	\$173,130	\$159,611	166
2005	10	\$754,369	\$693,377	887
2006	6	\$449,158	\$412,711	224
2007	10	\$780,495	\$746,845	366
2008	9	\$124,933	\$130,083	84
2009	1	\$59,900	\$118,000	155
2010	6	\$201,825	\$183,083	56

Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

¹About 75 - 80 percent of County sales activity occurs through Northwest Multiple Listing Service.

²Thurston County includes all sales countywide.

³Olympia area includes Cooper Point as well as the City of Olympia.

Table III-11
Housing Affordability in Thurston and Surrounding Counties
First Quarter 2011

County	Median Home Price	Mortgage Rate	Monthly Payment	Median Family Income	Housing Affordability Index	Starter Monthly Payment	Median Household Income	First Time Home Buyer Affordability
Grays Harbor	\$121,500	4.90%	\$516	\$51,175	206.7	\$508	\$36,390	104.6
King	\$345,000	4.90%	\$1,465	\$87,225	124.1	\$1,441	\$66,131	66.9
Kitsap	\$235,000	4.90%	\$998	\$72,150	150.6	\$982	\$60,346	89.7
Lewis	\$137,500	4.90%	\$584	\$53,475	190.8	\$574	\$42,441	107.8
Mason	\$154,500	4.90%	\$656	\$58,550	186.0	\$645	\$45,360	102.5
Pierce	\$199,900	4.90%	\$849	\$69,975	171.8	\$835	\$55,269	96.5
Snohomish	\$245,000	4.90%	\$1,040	\$80,825	161.9	\$1,023	\$63,489	90.5
Thurston	\$209,500	4.90%	\$889	\$72,375	169.5	\$875	\$57,861	96.4
Statewide	\$228,200	4.90%	\$969	\$70,675	152.0	\$953	\$55,145	84.4

Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University, "Housing Affordability Index, First Quarter 2011" (www.wcrer.wsu.edu).

Explanations: Housing Affordability Index measures the ability of a middle income family to carry the mortgage payments on a median price home. When the index is 100 there is a balance between the family's ability to pay and the cost. Higher indexes indicate housing is more affordable. First-time buyer index assumes the purchaser's income is 70% of the median household income. Homes purchased by first-time buyers are 85% of area's median price. All loans are assumed to be 30 year loans. All buyer index assumes 20% down payment. First-time buyer index assumes 10% down. It is assumed 25% of income can be used for principal and interest payments.

Table III-12
Housing Affordability Index
Thurston and Surrounding Counties, 2000, 2005-2011

Jurisdiction	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Grays Harbor	143.2	170.6	135.2	128.5	136.5	167.7	173.7	206.7
King	107.0	90.3	77.1	70.7	76.6	102.5	110.5	124.1
Kitsap	122.8	119.7	103.7	96.6	108.6	136.1	144.4	150.6
Lewis	185.8	158.4	130.4	107.7	111.9	155.8	179.5	190.8
Mason	151.9	143.9	126.5	114.9	119.4	184.3	175.8	186.0
Pierce	123.7	121.8	101.1	95.6	105.6	138.7	154.3	171.8
Snohomish	106.2	113.0	90.9	81.6	85.8	112.4	135.7	161.9
Thurston	136.8	141.9	111.6	110.1	109.6	129.2	149.1	169.5
Statewide	108.4	111.8	93.4	88.9	94.5	125.5	135.4	152.0

Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University, "Housing Affordability Index, First Quarter 2011" (www.wcrer.wsu.edu).

Explanations: Data are for the first quarter of each year. Housing Affordability Index measures the ability of a middle income family to carry the mortgage payments on a median price home. When the index is 100 there is a balance between the family's ability to pay and the cost. Higher indexes indicate housing is more affordable. First-time buyer index assumes the purchaser's income is 70% of the median household income. Homes purchased by first-time buyers are 85% of area's median price. All loans are assumed to be 30 year loans. All buyer index assumes 20% downpayment. First-time buyer index assumes 10% down. It is assumed 25% of income can be used for principal and interest payments.

Table III-13
Thurston County Occupied Housing Units, Census 2010

Jurisdiction	Total Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units		Renter Occupied Housing Units	
		#	%	#	%
Bucoda	222	161	72.5%	61	27.5%
Lacey	16,949	9,716	57.3%	7,233	42.7%
Olympia	20,761	10,280	49.5%	10,481	50.5%
Ranier	656	514	78.4%	142	21.6%
Tenino	691	474	68.6%	217	31.4%
Tumwater	7,566	4,097	54.2%	3,469	45.8%
Yelm	2,299	1,459	63.5%	840	36.5%
Unincorporated County	51,506	40,368	78.4%	11,138	21.6%
Thurston County	100,650	67,069	66.6%	33,581	33.4%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	213	119	55.9%	94	44.1%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	182	148	81.3%	34	18.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

Explanation: Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table III-14
Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Jurisdiction	Value (% of Households)				Median
	Less than \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more	
Bucoda	14.8%	49.7%	19.4%	16.1%	\$139,400
Lacey	10.2%	6.3%	17.8%	65.7%	\$229,000
Olympia	6.6%	4.9%	11.9%	76.6%	\$255,900
Rainier	6.2%	10.2%	35.7%	48.0%	\$196,900
Tenino	18.0%	15.9%	37.7%	28.3%	\$164,800
Tumwater	13.9%	9.4%	12.7%	64.0%	\$240,800
Yelm	5.4%	16.8%	11.1%	66.7%	\$219,900
Thurston County¹	8.3%	6.9%	14.3%	70.5%	\$248,700
Chehalis Reservation ²	31.9%	37.8%	17.6%	12.6%	\$114,900
Nisqually Reservation ²	17.5%	22.5%	20.6%	39.4%	\$169,000
Washington State	9.0%	8.8%	12.1%	70.1%	\$277,600

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Explanations: ¹Thurston County includes unincorporated and incorporated Thurston County.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table III-15
Average Home and Duplex Rental Costs
Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater, 1990, 1995-2010

Year	2 Bedroom			3 Bedroom		
	Lacey	Olympia	Tumwater	Lacey	Olympia	Tumwater
1990	\$385	\$447	\$460	\$539	\$656	\$605
1995	\$538	\$575	\$571	\$759	\$801	\$764
1996	\$591	\$593	\$564	\$797	\$791	\$785
1997	\$624	\$631	\$590	\$765	\$836	\$803
1998	\$620	\$620	\$618	\$775	\$816	\$780
1999	\$582	\$622	\$614	\$802	\$856	\$969
2000	\$608	\$635	\$634	\$886	\$934	\$893
2001	\$605	\$633	\$649	\$899	\$945	\$854
2002	\$660	\$721	\$768	\$956	\$1,019	\$1,015
2003	\$689	\$744	\$770	\$1,001	\$1,045	\$1,000
2004	\$711	\$735	\$747	\$954	\$1,013	\$981
2005	\$728	\$795	\$737	\$1,001	\$1,060	\$1,014
2006	\$783	\$797	\$854	\$1,061	\$1,108	\$1,144
2007	\$796	\$797	\$811	\$1,045	\$1,162	\$1,167
2008	\$900	\$870	\$884	\$1,164	\$1,235	\$1,245
2009	\$920	\$852	\$850	\$1,169	\$1,240	\$1,226
2010	\$832	\$880	\$862	\$1,174	\$1,127	\$1,110
Average Annual Rate of Change, 1990-2010						
	3.93%	3.44%	3.19%	3.97%	2.74%	3.08%

Source: Thurston Regional Planning Council survey of home rental costs.

Table III-16
Apartment Sizes, Rents, and Vacancy Rates, Thurston County, 2001-2011

Year	One-Bedroom Units			Two-Bedroom/One-Bath Units		
	Avg. Size (Sq Ft)	Avg. Rent	Vacancy Rate	Avg. Size (Sq Ft)	Avg. Rent	Vacancy Rate
2001	645	\$515	2.6%	829	\$578	4.2%
2002	645	\$536	4.0%	826	\$601	4.1%
2003	672	\$579	3.3%	847	\$639	3.9%
2004	659	\$594	4.5%	852	\$664	5.7%
2005	665	\$606	5.1%	846	\$680	6.5%
2006	675	\$627	3.3%	856	\$703	4.1%
2007	670	\$650	2.2%	843	\$725	3.4%
2008	682	\$682	2.5%	851	\$757	2.7%
2009	675	\$715	4.3%	836	\$794	5.3%
2010	663	\$703	5.9%	840	\$781	8.3%
2011	666	\$726	3.6%	848	\$806	5.7%

Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University, Apartment Vacancy Survey, Spring 2001 - Spring 2011; www.wcrer.wsu.edu.

Explanation: Data is from March of each year.

Table III-17
Average Rent and Vacancy Rates, Thurston and Surrounding Counties,
2001-2011

	Grays Harbor	King	Kitsap	Lewis	Pierce	Thurston
Average Rent						
2001	N/A	\$841	\$644	N/A	\$603	\$590
2002	N/A	\$869	\$659	N/A	\$630	\$615
2003	N/A	\$854	\$691	\$508	\$674	\$662
2004	\$444	\$840	\$731	\$431	\$674	\$674
2005	\$481	\$845	\$730	\$500	\$685	\$700
2006	N/A	\$875	\$770	N/A	\$734	\$719
2007	N/A	\$946	\$784	N/A	\$750	\$737
2008	N/A	\$1,026	\$815	N/A	\$800	\$786
2009	N/A	\$1,065	\$851	N/A	\$829	\$826
2010	N/A	\$1,017	\$848	N/A	\$811	\$805
2011	N/A	\$1,049	\$876	N/A	\$820	\$834
Vacancy Rate						
2001	N/A	3.9%	4.4%	N/A	3.9%	3.4%
2002	N/A	8.0%	3.1%	N/A	5.7%	4.1%
2003	N/A	7.5%	9.1%	2.8%	6.7%	4.0%
2004	3.5%	7.1%	5.6%	3.5%	8.0%	5.1%
2005	4.7%	6.7%	N/A	1.2%	6.5%	5.5%
2006	N/A	4.7%	4.0%	N/A	4.8%	4.0%
2007	N/A	3.9%	7.8%	N/A	5.8%	3.3%
2008	N/A	4.1%	4.2%	N/A	3.9%	3.2%
2009	N/A	6.8%	8.6%	N/A	6.0%	5.3%
2010	N/A	6.0%	7.5%	N/A	7.6%	6.5%
2011	N/A	4.3%	5.1%	N/A	5.6%	5.2%

Source: Washington Center for Real Estate Research/Washington State University, Apartment Vacancy Survey, Spring 2001 - Spring 2011; www.wcrer.wsu.edu/.

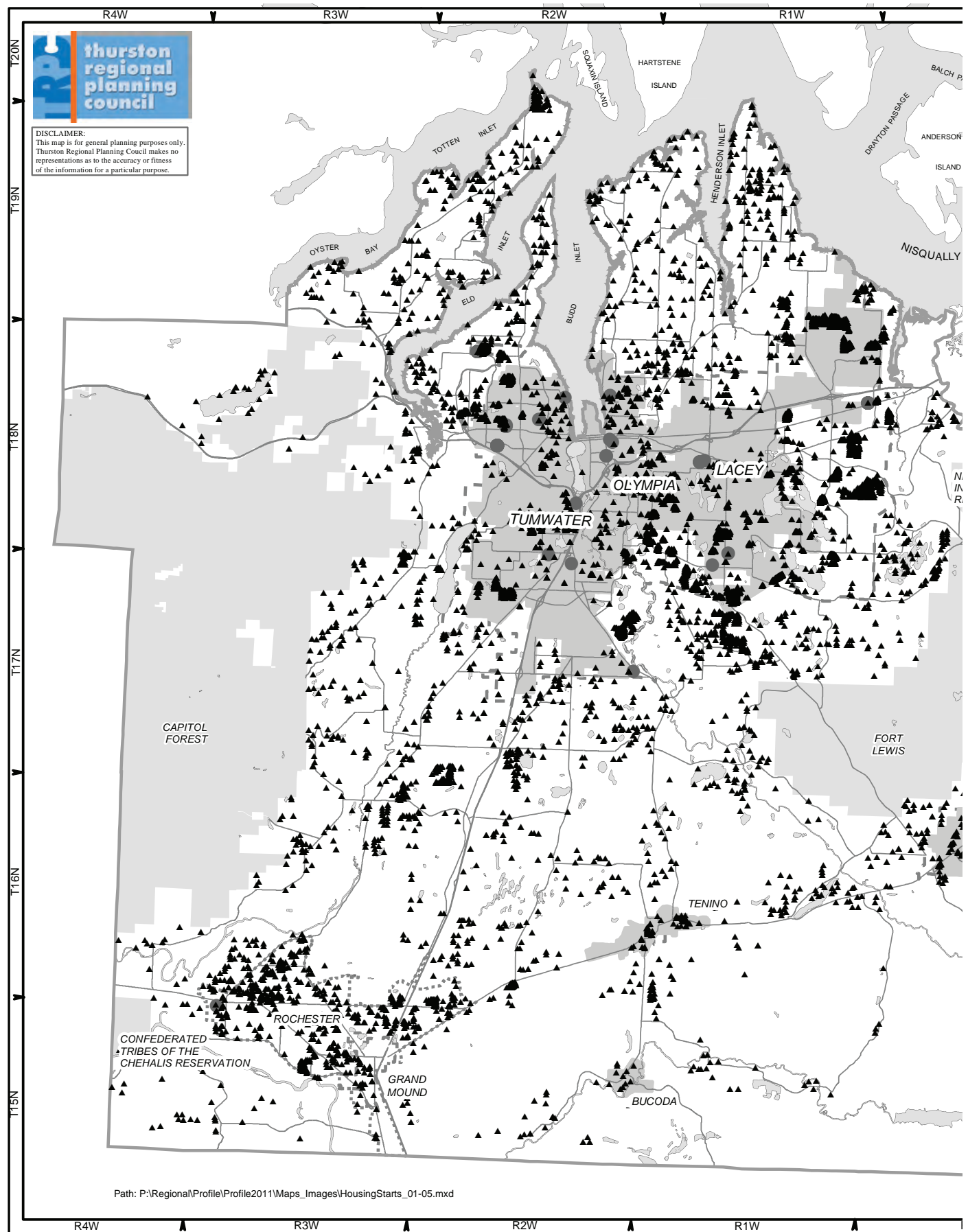
Explanation: Data is from March of each year.

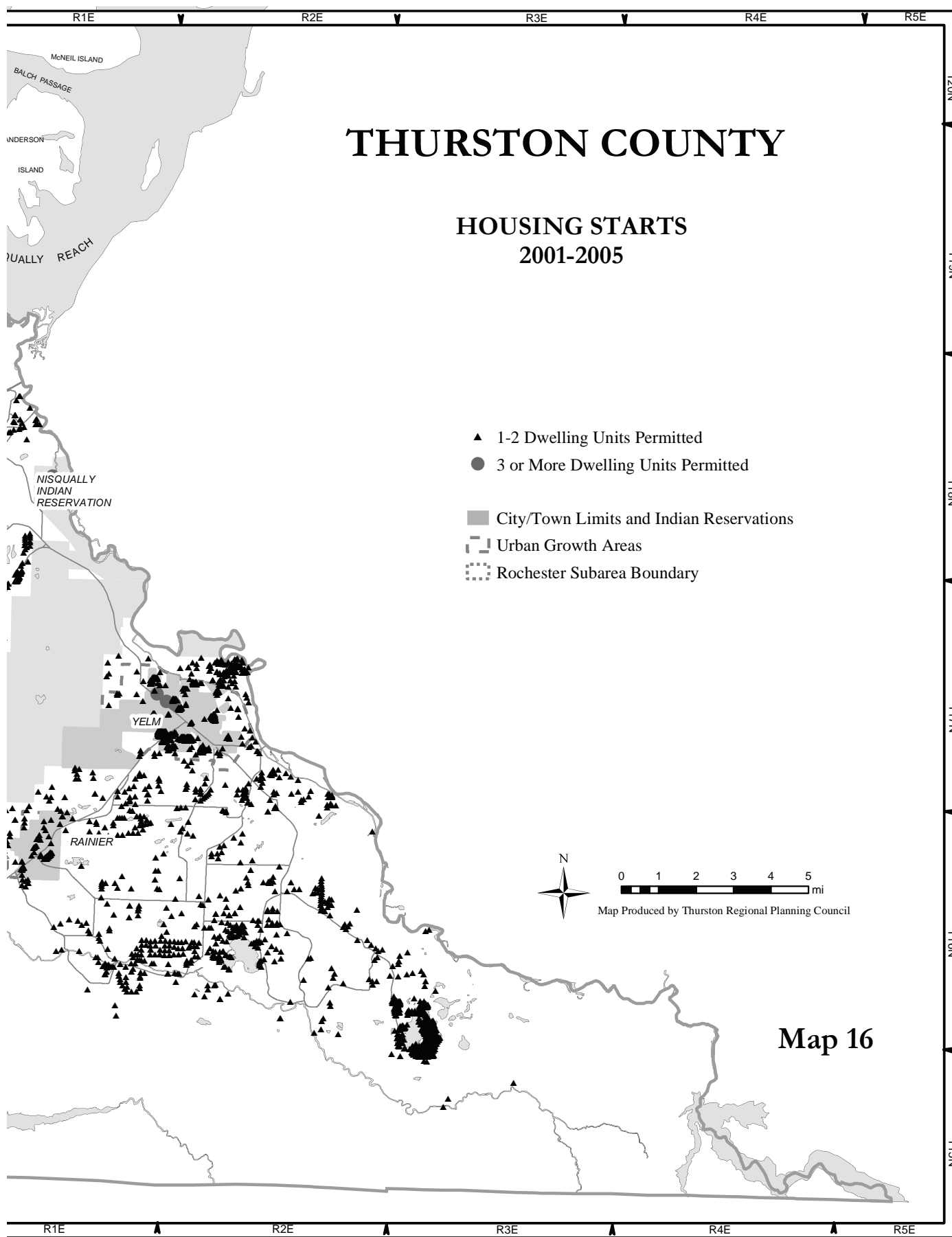
Table III-18
Homeless Census and School Homeless Census Results
Thurston County, 2006-2010

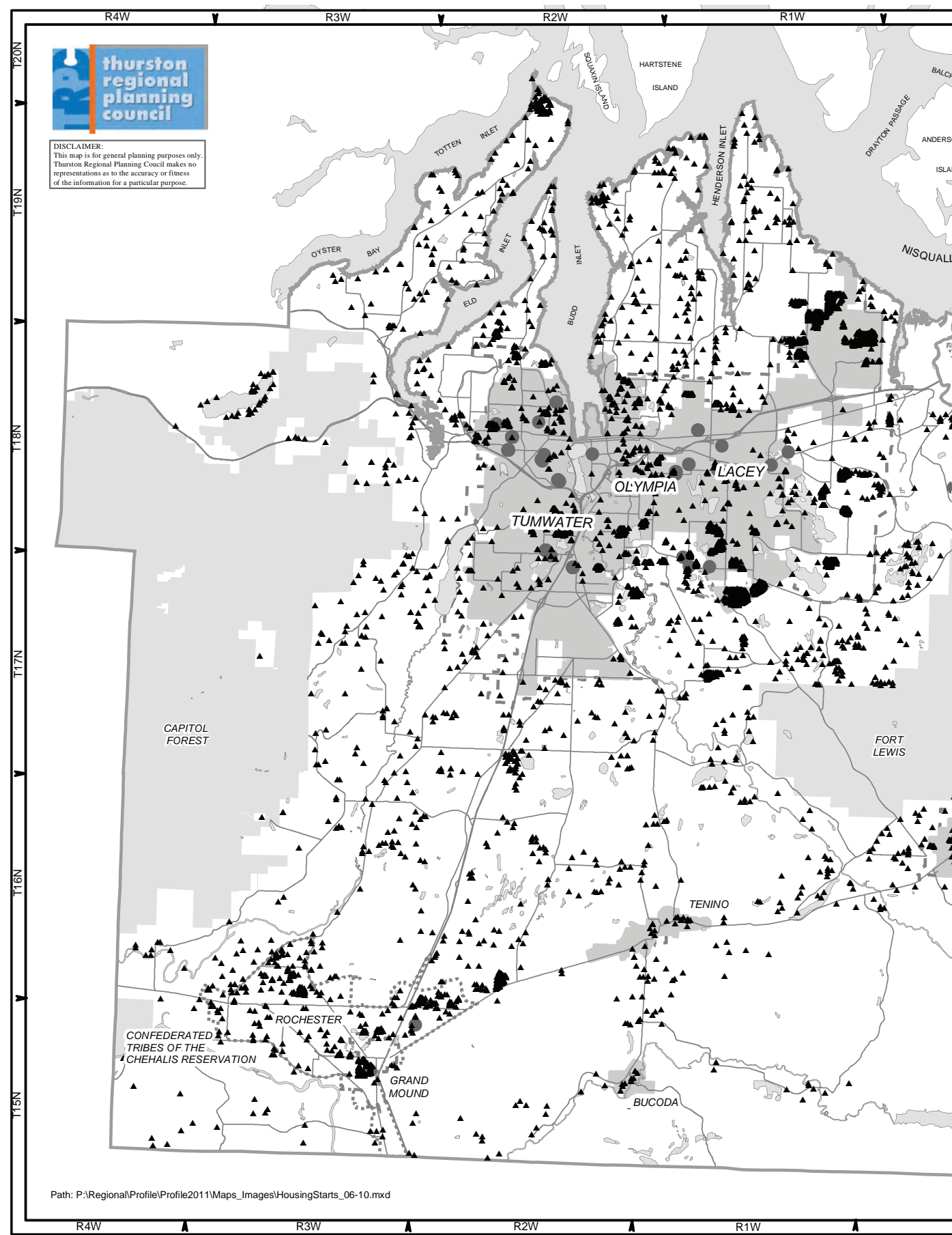
Year	County Census	% Change from 2006	School Census	% Change from 2006
2006	441	-	654	--
2007	579	31%	671	3%
2008	462	5%	741	13%
2009	745	69%	806	23%
2010	976	121%	1,269	94%

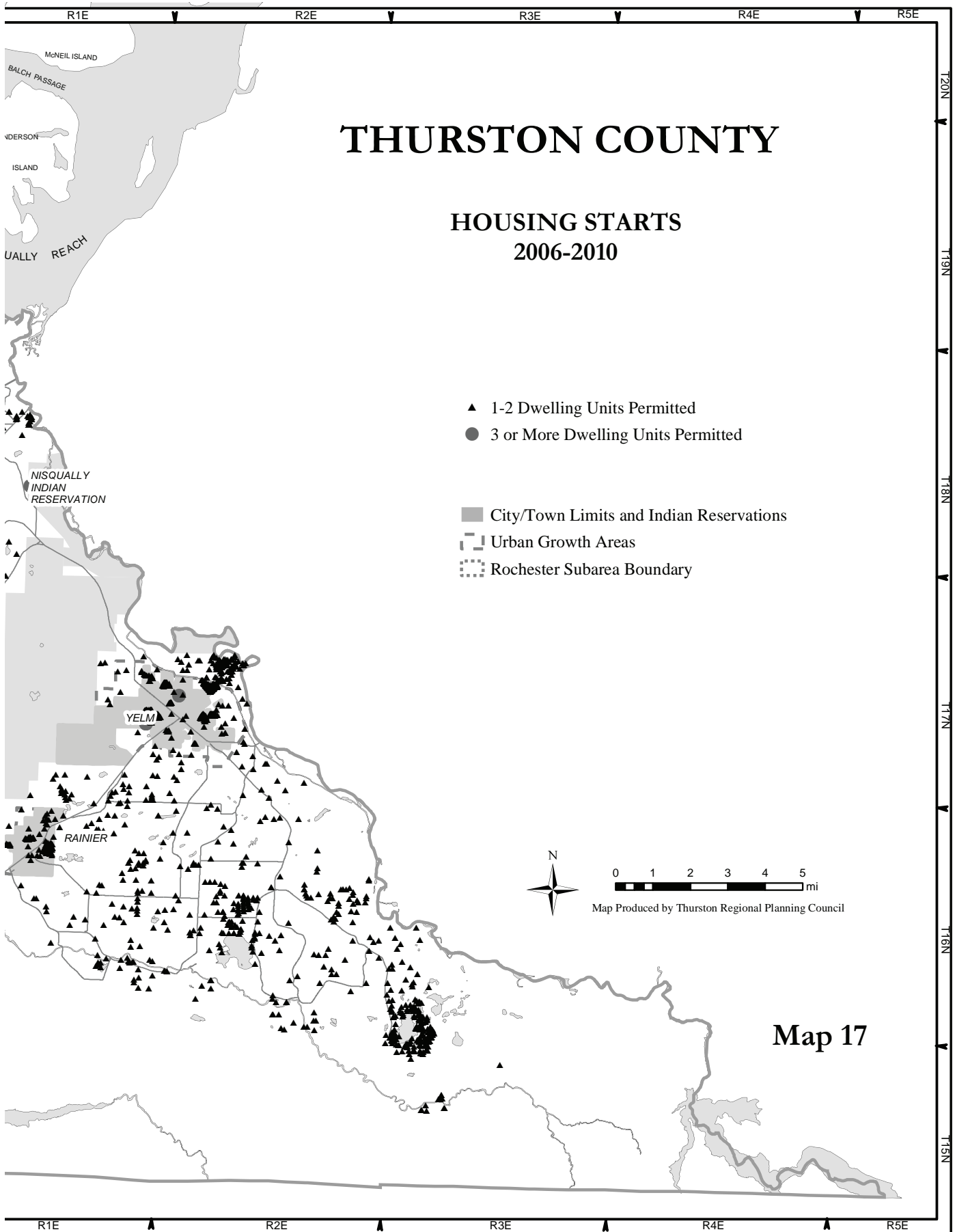
Source: 2010 Thurston County Homeless Census Report. www.co.thurston.wa.us.

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Employment

Measuring employment has changed in recent years as a result of the development of a new industry classification system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico in order to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

Employment is tracked using a variety of measures. Total employment is measured as the average annual number of jobs, both full-time and part-time, and is split into two major categories: wage and salary employment; and proprietors' employment. Total employment in Thurston County stood at 130,574 jobs in 2009. Wage and salary employment accounted for 80 percent of this total, or 104,236 of the jobs, while proprietors' employment made up the remaining 20 percent, or 26,338 total jobs.

Private sector non-farm employment comprised 70 percent of these 130,574 jobs within the County, while public sector employment made up 29 percent of the total employment. Farm employment constituted 1 percent of the jobs in the County.

The change from SIC to NAICS affects the reporting of employment data in this document beginning with 2002 data. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Wage and salary disbursements are defined as the monetary remuneration of employees. Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments is the current-production income (including the income in-kind) of sole proprietorships, and partnerships, and of tax-exempt cooperatives.

Table IV-1 shows total full-time and part-time employment by NAICS category in Thurston County in 2009.

Covered Employment

"Covered employment" is a common measure of employment. This measure is a tally of all employed persons covered under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and provides details on employment in our state by industrial sector. The measure accounts for approximately 75 percent of the total employment in Thurston County, and includes both part-time and temporary employment. Job categories that are not measured in the tally include self-employed workers, proprietors, CEOs, military, and other non-insured workers. If a worker holds more than one job, each position is reported separately.

The data for covered employment in Thurston County for 2010 displays that State employment accounted for 25 percent of County jobs considered "covered," while Local Government and Health Care and Social Assistance each accounted for 12 percent of the jobs. Retail Trade provided 11 percent of jobs, followed by the Accommodation and Food Services sector at 8 percent, and Construction and Manufacturing each at 3 percent of the jobs.

Tables IV-2 and IV-3 show covered employment and wages by NAICS categories for Thurston County.

Table IV-4 shows historical trends in covered employment by SIC categories for Thurston County between 1980 and 2000.

Table IV-5 shows an inventory of commercial and industrial square footage by jurisdiction.

Table IV-6 reflects the change in Thurston County's wages by NAICS categories from 2002 to 2010 in constant 2010 dollars, while **Table IV-7** reflects the change in Thurston County's wages by SIC categories from 1980 to 2000 in constant 2000 dollars; **Figure IV-1** shows the percent change in nominal and real wages by industrial sector between 1980 and 1990 in 2000 dollars; and **Figure IV-2** shows the percent change in nominal and real wages by industrial sector between 1990 and 2000 in 2000 dollars.

Table IV-8 shows full- and part-time State Employment in Thurston County.

Table IV-9 shows historic trends in state employment distribution between the jurisdictions in Thurston County.

Table IV-10 shows the statewide number of Washington State Government full-time equivalent staff in functional areas by biennium.

Table IV-11 and **Figure IV-3** compare State Government Employment and Population in Washington State by biennium.

While the largest share of Thurston County jobs continued to be in the Government sector, long-term trends reveal a slow but steady decline in the sector's overall market share. Government jobs made up 47 percent of the total County jobs in 1970 and this proportion decreased to 37 percent of the jobs in 2010.

Nominal and Real Wages

Wages and incomes are often expressed as either "nominal" or "real" dollars. "Nominal" dollars do not include the effects of inflation and represent the actual dollar amount at one particular point in time. "Real" or "constant" dollars have been adjusted to account for inflation and can be used to compare the buying power of money at two different points in time.

In the 1980s, inflation ate away at nominal gains in wages for every sector in Thurston County. During the decade, real wages declined 4 percent in the County, and every county in the state suffered similar setbacks, some much more so than Thurston County. Moderate growth in the County's economy during the 1990s however offset this wage devaluation. Between 1990 and 2000, Thurston County saw an increase in real wages of 5.4 percent, and in 2000, the County average of real wages was slightly higher than in 1980. This increase in real wages has continued in most sectors since 2000.

State Employment

State employment is the largest employer in Thurston County, accounting for around 19,500 full and part-time jobs in the County and approximately 105,000 full-time equivalent positions statewide.

The State employed around 16 employees per 1,000 people between 1989 and 2009. This number decreased to 15.6 employees per 1,000 people in the 2009-2011 biennium and is expected to further decline in the 2011-2013 biennium. Based on the current state budget, the State expects to employ 15.0 employees per 1,000 people between 2011 and 2013.

Most of the state employment in Thurston County is housed in Olympia. However, this proportion of the overall employment has decreased, especially since 1998, with the increase of state employment in areas like Tumwater. In 1998, 66 percent of the state

employees that worked in Thurston County worked in Olympia, but in 2008, only 50 percent of these employees worked in the community. Over this same period, Tumwater's share of state employment increased from 17 to 32 percent of the total state employees. State employment levels in Lacey and other locations in Thurston County remained relatively flat over the time period.

Looking at the growth or decline of the distribution of state employees in absolute numbers, Tumwater experienced a 114 percent increase from 1998 to 2008, Lacey saw an increase of 23 percent, and Olympia experienced a 14 percent decline in the total number of state employees.

Other Employers

Providence St. Peter Hospital is the largest private employer in Thurston County, employing an estimated 2,400 workers. Local and tribal governments, public school districts, and the military are also major employers in the County.

The economy of the Chehalis Reservation is reliant on tribal government and the enterprises operated by the Chehalis Tribe. With 1,498 employees, the Chehalis Tribe is one of the largest employers in the area. Businesses operated by the tribe include:

- The Great Wolf Lodge – A 399-room hotel with a 50,000-square-foot indoor water park and 30,000-square-foot convention center that employs 593 people.
- Lucky Eagle Casino – A 104,000 square-foot gaming facility with a bingo/entertainment center, Class II and Class III gaming, and four restaurants.
- Eagles Landing Hotel – A 70-room hotel adjacent to the Lucky Eagle Casino.
- End of the Trail – Three separate convenience stores operated by the Chehalis Tribe. End of the Trail I is a small store adjacent from the tribal center; End of the Trail II is a mini-mart with a gas station; and End of the Trail III is a mini-mart with a gas station and CFI truck fueling station. There are a total of 36 employees at the End of the Trail stores.

For more information on the Tribe's Great Wolf Lodge, visit www.greatwolf.com/locations/grandmound.

Table IV-12 shows the top employers in Thurston County.

- Chehalis Tribal Construction – A 9-employee excavation contractor.
- Stamping – A cigarette stamping business with three employees.

Approximately 15 percent of those employed by the Chehalis Tribe, including tribal enterprises, are Native American. The Chehalis tribal administration has the highest proportion of Native American employees with over 50 percent (or 72 total) being Native.

As one of the largest employers in the area, the Chehalis Tribe is the primary employer of both Chehalis tribal members and non-Indians living on or in close proximity to the Chehalis Reservation. Employment opportunities adjacent to the reservation are scarce due to the small size of the nearby communities of Oakville and Rochester. The closest large employment centers are located 15, 30, and 45 miles from the reservation in the larger communities of Centralia, Olympia, or Aberdeen.

The Nisqually Tribe is also a major employer for the region. The tribe employs approximately 225 people in tribal government and community services, and total employment has reached approximately 900, with 675 employed at the Red Wind Casino, which was expanded in December 2004.

Table IV-13 shows the resident active duty armed forces personnel in Thurston County.

Resident active duty military personnel have increased steadily in the County since 2007. From 2007 to 2010, resident active duty military personnel increased from 2,497 individuals to 3,435 individuals. Many of these personnel are employed at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, which is located only 9 miles north of Lacey along I-5.

Table IV-14 reports the distribution of employment in Thurston County based on the number of employees in the firm.

Lastly, it should be recognized that small businesses play a significant role in employing County residents. When looking at the County as a whole, 11 large firms (including state departments) employ over 1,000 workers and account for 17.8 percent of the total employment in the County. Firms that consist of less than ten workers, which comprise 80 percent of the total firms within the County, employ a similar proportion (14.7 percent of the total employees).

Unemployment

Interpretation of unemployment figures requires an understanding of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' working definition of "employment." A person 16 or older is considered employed if he or she has worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the reference period, or did not work due to illness, vacation, labor dispute, bad weather, or personal leave. A person is not considered "unemployed" if he or she is not in the "labor force," i.e., not available to work.

Unemployment rates are cyclical in nature. Over the last 50 years, the State's unemployment rates have generally tracked with national business cycles. Similarly, Thurston County's unemployment rates have, for the most part, closely followed State trends.

From 2004 to 2007, the average annual unemployment rates in Washington State and Thurston County decreased in size. At their lowest point in 2007, the rate in Thurston County was 4.4 percent of the total labor force and the rate for Washington State was 4.5 percent. These percentages began to increase with the onset of the 2008 nationwide recession and this trend continued through 2010. Thurston County had an annual average unemployment rate of 8.2 percent in 2010, and Washington State reached a rate of 9.6 percent.

Labor Force Projections

Labor force projections, completed by Thurston Regional Planning Council as a part of the regional population forecast, project a 77,550 person (or 64 percent) increase in the resident civilian labor force in Thurston County between 2010 and 2040. Many of the jobs needed to accommodate this labor force are expected to be located in Thurston County. The projections estimate that the County will see an increase of 84,300 jobs (or 63 percent) over the 30 year period.

Some of these jobs will be filled by individuals from other counties, and some residents will continue to commute elsewhere for work. The projections anticipate that the trend in net outbound commuters will continue during the period. Thurston County currently has more people commuting out of the County to work every day than commuting into the County, and this trend results in a net outbound commute factor for the labor force projections.

Table IV-15 affords a look at historical unemployment trends for the County, State, and the Nation.

Table IV-16 compares labor force, employment and unemployment in Thurston County and adjacent counties.

Table IV-17 shows trends in employment indicators, including unemployment, in Thurston County over time.

Table IV-18 shows the county-wide projected total labor force by industrial sector to 2040.

Tables IV-19 through IV-21 show more detail on employment statistics and projections.

Map 18 shows estimated employment density for Thurston County in 2005, while **Map 19** shows a forecast for employment density for Thurston County in 2030.

Thurston Regional Planning Council periodically updates the Population and Employment Forecast. Please check our website at www.trpc.org for the current status of this program.

Table IV-1
Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Sector
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2009

Industry Sector	Number of Jobs	Percent
Wage and salary employment	104,236	79.8%
Proprietors employment	26,338	20.2%
<i>Farm proprietors employment</i>	1,158	0.9%
<i>Nonfarm proprietors employment</i>	25,180	19.3%
Farm employment	1,814	1.4%
Nonfarm employment	128,760	98.6%
<i>Private employment</i>	90,797	69.5%
Forestry, fishing, related activities, and other	998	0.8%
Mining	211	0.2%
Utilities	301	0.2%
Construction	6,610	5.1%
Manufacturing	3,187	2.4%
Wholesale trade	3,288	2.5%
Retail trade	14,207	10.9%
Transportation and warehousing	2,417	1.9%
Information	1,467	1.1%
Finance and insurance	4,563	3.5%
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,236	4.0%
Professional and technical services	7,055	5.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	730	0.6%
Administrative and waste services	5,104	3.9%
Educational services	2,616	2.0%
Health care and social assistance	14,065	10.8%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,807	2.1%
Accommodation and food services	8,465	6.5%
Other services, except public administration	7,470	5.7%
<i>Government and government enterprises</i>	37,963	29.1%
Federal, civilian	960	0.7%
Military	801	0.6%
State and local	36,202	27.7%
<i>State government</i>	24,762	19.0%
<i>Local government</i>	11,440	8.8%
Total full-time and part-time employment	130,574	100.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, (www.bea.gov/bea/regional).

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table IV-2
Average Monthly Covered Employment and Total Wages by Sector
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2009-2010

Industry Sector	Average # Employees/Month				Total Wages		Av. Ann Rate of Change 08-09	2010 % of Total
	2009	2010	Change 08-09	Total	2009	2010		
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,340	1,370	2.2%	1.4%	\$41,449,484	\$44,512,469	7.4%	0.7%
Mining	40	35	-12.5%	0.0%	\$1,626,845	\$1,442,141	-11.4%	0.0%
Utilities	261	169	-35.2%	0.2%	\$22,944,379	\$12,748,592	-44.4%	0.2%
Construction	3,928	3,274	-16.6%	3.4%	\$172,313,176	\$137,156,806	-20.4%	2.3%
Manufacturing	3,088	3,088	0.0%	3.2%	\$133,507,805	\$133,507,805	0.0%	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	2,743	2,697	-1.7%	2.8%	\$199,544,870	\$225,739,615	13.1%	3.8%
Retail Trade	11,062	11,076	0.1%	11.4%	\$284,776,961	\$291,480,949	2.4%	4.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,684	1,684	0.0%	1.7%	\$58,012,096	\$58,012,096	0.0%	1.0%
Information	1,107	991	-10.5%	1.0%	\$57,332,260	\$45,962,061	-19.8%	0.8%
Finance and Insurance	2,350	2,159	-8.1%	2.2%	\$123,066,762	\$116,484,428	-5.3%	2.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,254	1,272	1.4%	1.3%	\$36,607,057	\$36,664,719	0.2%	0.6%
Professional and Technical Services	3,276	3,244	-1.0%	3.4%	\$173,655,331	\$177,739,750	2.4%	3.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	682	663	-2.8%	0.7%	\$40,241,666	\$39,458,238	-1.9%	0.7%
Administrative and Waste Services	3,250	3,319	2.1%	3.4%	\$80,204,088	\$84,466,235	5.3%	1.4%
Educational Services	1,243	1,271	2.3%	1.3%	\$50,081,907	\$53,827,669	7.5%	0.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	11,199	11,595	3.5%	12.0%	\$459,595,801	\$489,374,762	6.5%	8.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,200	1,189	-0.9%	1.2%	\$20,670,052	\$19,954,967	-3.5%	0.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	7,744	7,517	-2.9%	7.8%	\$118,166,679	\$117,751,885	-0.4%	2.0%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	4,224	4,431	4.9%	4.6%	\$110,366,915	\$114,110,691	3.4%	1.9%
Government	36,320	35,867	-1.2%	37.1%	\$1,924,012,616	\$1,901,462,096	-1.2%	31.9%
Federal	957	1,006	5.1%	1.0%	\$61,678,980	\$64,759,466	5.0%	1.1%
State	24,018	23,525	-2.1%	24.3%	\$1,374,545,970	\$1,340,736,016	-2.5%	22.5%
Local	11,346	11,335	-0.1%	11.7%	\$487,817,666	\$495,966,614	1.7%	8.3%
Not Elsewhere Classified	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	97,994	96,767	-1.3%	100.0%	\$4,108,176,750	\$5,958,807,601	45.0%	100.0%

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch (www.workforceexplorer.com).

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table IV-3
Average Monthly Covered Employment and Wages by Industry
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2010

NAICS Code	Industry	Employer Firms	Average Emp/Month	Total Annual Wages	Average Annual Wage
--	TOTAL	6,917	96,767	\$4,100,037,705	\$42,370
11	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	131	1,370	\$44,512,469	\$32,491
111	Crop Production	44	527	\$12,211,906	\$23,172
112	Animal Production	35	393	\$11,422,241	\$29,064
113	Forestry and Logging	20	280	\$14,522,621	\$51,867
114	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	8	23	\$1,196,790	\$52,034
115	Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	25	147	\$5,158,911	\$35,095
--	Other Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
21	MINING	3	35	\$1,442,141	\$41,204
211	Oil and Gas Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
--	Other Industries	3	35	\$1,442,141	\$41,204
22	UTILITIES	8	169	\$12,748,592	\$75,435
221	Utilities	8	169	\$12,748,592	\$75,435
--	Other Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
23	CONSTRUCTION	787	3,274	\$137,156,806	\$41,893
236	Construction of Buildings	255	759	\$31,617,287	\$41,657
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	57	316	\$16,014,868	\$50,680
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	475	2,199	\$89,524,651	\$40,712
--	Other Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
31-33	MANUFACTURING	182	3,088	\$133,507,805	\$43,234
311	Food manufacturing	19	267	\$6,466,240	\$24,218
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	6	189	\$8,927,034	\$47,233
313	Textile mills	*	*	*	*
314	Textile product mills	6	10	\$255,029	\$25,503
315	Apparel manufacturing	*	*	*	*
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	0	0	\$0	\$0
321	Wood product manufacturing	15	116	\$4,257,039	\$36,699
322	Paper manufacturing	4	233	\$14,779,004	\$63,429
323	Printing and related support activities	13	127	\$4,963,145	\$39,080
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	0	0	\$0	\$0
325	Chemical manufacturing	*	*	*	*
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	6	285	\$13,394,511	\$46,998
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	12	652	\$28,311,507	\$43,423
331	Primary metal manufacturing	*	*	*	*
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	27	362	\$17,537,436	\$48,446
333	Machinery manufacturing	8	50	\$1,935,535	\$38,711
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	5	45	\$3,905,376	\$86,786
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	*	*	*	*
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	8	115	\$4,567,262	\$39,715
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	11	221	\$7,384,156	\$33,412
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	33	223	\$9,263,744	\$41,541
	Other industries	9	91	\$6,101,150	\$67,046

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

* Denotes data that has been withheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm information. This is required by the excise tax confidentiality statute.

Table IV-3, continued
Average Monthly Covered Employment and Wages by Industry
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2010

NAICS Code	Industry	Employer Firms	Average Emp/Month	Total Annual Wages	Average Annual Wage
42	WHOLESALE TRADE	292	2,697	\$225,739,615	\$83,700
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable goods	113	1,408	\$158,147,593	\$112,321
424	Merchant wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	51	976	\$43,311,013	\$44,376
425	Electronic Markets and Agents and Broker	128	313	\$24,281,009	\$77,575
--	Other Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
44-45	RETAIL TRADE	611	11,076	\$291,480,949	\$26,316
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	67	1,157	\$47,339,412	\$40,916
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	35	306	\$8,599,091	\$28,102
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	31	478	\$16,454,099	\$34,423
444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	61	1,080	\$31,781,717	\$29,428
445	Food and Beverage Stores	81	1,811	\$46,701,553	\$25,788
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	35	429	\$14,306,913	\$33,349
447	Gasoline Stations	64	414	\$7,771,627	\$18,772
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	69	789	\$11,435,040	\$14,493
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	54	870	\$16,494,746	\$18,959
452	General Merchandise Stores	19	2,852	\$70,800,779	\$24,825
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	78	772	\$15,615,199	\$20,227
454	Nonstore Retailers	20	117	\$4,180,773	\$35,733
--	Other Industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
48-49	TRANSPORTATION AND WAREHOUSING	126	1,684	\$58,012,096	\$34,449
481	Air transportation	4	48	\$3,371,146	\$70,232
482	Rail transportation	0	0	\$0	\$0
483	Water transportation	0	0	\$0	\$0
484	Truck transportation	59	569	\$19,869,828	\$34,921
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	9	184	\$3,405,566	\$18,509
486	Pipeline transportation	0	0	\$0	\$0
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	0	0	\$0	\$0
488	Support activities for transportation	22	146	\$5,283,051	\$36,185
491	Postal service	*	*	*	*
492	Couriers and messengers	18	374	\$12,123,985	\$32,417
493	Warehousing and storage	*	*	*	*
	Other industries	7	322	\$13,597,888	\$42,229
51	Information	73	991	\$45,962,061	\$46,379
511	Publishing industries, except Internet	19	230	\$11,562,690	\$50,273
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	9	203	\$2,655,973	\$13,084
515	Broadcasting, except Internet	6	82	\$2,771,253	\$33,796
516	Internet publishing and broadcasting	0	0	\$0	\$0
517	Telecommunications	16	412	\$23,909,053	\$58,032
518	ISPs, search portals, and data processing	12	21	\$2,001,904	\$95,329
519	Other information services	12	44	\$3,061,188	\$69,572
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
52	Finance and insurance	220	2,159	\$116,484,428	\$53,953
521	Monetary authorities - central bank	0	0	\$0	\$0
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	71	1,296	\$61,065,238	\$47,118
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	*	*	*	*
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	123	740	\$44,373,079	\$59,964
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	*	*	*	*
	Other industries	27	123	\$11,046,111	\$89,806

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

* Denotes data that has been withheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm information. This is required by the excise tax confidentiality statute.

Table IV-3, continued
Average Monthly Covered Employment and Wages by Industry
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2010

NAICS Code	Industry	Employer Firms	Average Emp/Month	Total Annual Wages	Average Annual Wage
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	256	1,272	\$36,664,719	\$28,824
531	Real estate	221	1,012	\$28,197,217	\$27,863
532	Rental and leasing services	35	260	\$8,467,502	\$32,567
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible asset	0	0	\$0	\$0
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
54	Professional and technical services	563	3,244	\$177,739,750	\$54,790
541	Professional and technical services	563	3,244	\$177,739,750	\$54,790
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
55	Management of companies and enterprises	17	663	\$39,458,238	\$59,515
551	Management of companies and enterprises	17	663	\$39,458,238	\$59,515
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
56	Administrative and waste services	364	3,319	\$84,466,235	\$25,449
	Other industries	364	3,319	\$84,466,235	\$25,449
61	Educational services	90	1,271	\$53,827,669	\$42,351
611	Educational services	90	1,271	\$53,827,669	\$42,351
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
62	Health care and social assistance	619	11,595	\$489,374,762	\$42,206
621	Ambulatory health care services	406	4,840	\$219,657,754	\$45,384
622	Hospitals	*	*	*	*
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	*	*	*	*
624	Social assistance	152	2,185	\$47,358,466	\$21,674
	Other industries	61	4,571	\$222,358,542	\$48,645
71	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	84	1,189	\$19,954,967	\$16,783
711	Performing arts and spectator sports	22	140	\$2,906,932	\$20,764
712	Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	5	76	\$1,562,071	\$20,554
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation	57	973	\$15,485,964	\$15,916
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
72	Accommodation and food services	443	7,517	\$117,751,885	\$15,665
721	Accommodation	34	1,019	\$19,255,542	\$18,897
722	Food services and drinking places	409	6,498	\$98,496,343	\$15,158
	Other industries	0	0	\$0	\$0
81	Other services, except public administration	1,886	4,431	\$114,110,691	\$25,753
811	Repair and maintenance	165	814	\$28,557,062	\$35,082
812	Personal and laundry services	141	692	\$13,259,345	\$19,161
813	Membership associations and organization	163	1,494	\$55,720,928	\$37,296
814	Private households	1418	1,431	\$16,573,356	\$11,582
	GOVERNMENT	174	35,867	\$1,901,462,096	\$53,014
	Federal Government	18	1,006	\$64,759,466	\$64,373
	State Government	110	23,525	\$1,340,736,016	\$56,992
	Local Government	46	11,335	\$495,966,614	\$43,755
	NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	0	\$0	\$0

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch (www.workforceexplorer.com).

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

* Denotes data that has been withheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm information. This is required by the excise tax confidentiality statute.

Table IV-4
Average Monthly Covered Employment by Sector
SIC Categories, Thurston County, 1980, 1990, 2000

Industry Sector	Average # Employees/Month			Percent of Total Employees		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Ag., Forestry, Fishing	1,138	1,632	1,807	2.7%	2.5%	2.1%
Mining	26	36	63	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Construction	1,636	2,982	3,690	3.8%	4.6%	4.4%
Manufacturing	3,381	4,241	4,073	7.9%	6.6%	4.8%
Trans. & Public Utilities	1,276	1,720	2,216	3.0%	2.7%	2.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,607	13,201	16,680	20.2%	20.5%	19.8%
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	1,637	2,125	2,906	3.8%	3.3%	3.5%
Services	6,273	11,699	19,603	14.7%	18.2%	23.3%
Government	18,594	26,813	33,193	43.7%	41.6%	39.4%
Total Employment	42,568	64,449	84,231	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch (www.workforceexplorer.com).

Explanations: The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table IV-5
Square Footage of Commercial and Industrial Building Space by Jurisdiction, 2010

Jurisdiction		Government Office - Owned	Private Office	Retail	Service	Industrial
Bucoda	City	6,000	0	10,000	7,000	3,000
Lacey	City	497,000	2,144,000	3,622,000	263,000	5,096,000
	UGA	8,000	106,000	428,000	21,000	725,000
	Total	505,000	2,250,000	4,050,000	284,000	5,821,000
Olympia	City	2,356,000	5,080,000	4,857,000	463,000	1,779,000
	UGA	1,000	30,000	17,000	31,000	194,000
	Total	2,357,000	5,110,000	4,874,000	494,000	1,973,000
Rainier	City	6,000	1,000	33,000	9,000	59,000
	UGA	0	0	1,000	0	0
	Total	6,000	1,000	34,000	9,000	59,000
Tenino	City	11,000	22,000	83,000	34,000	51,000
Tumwater	City	997,000	2,026,000	1,074,000	186,000	3,472,000
	UGA	18,000	49,000	103,000	51,000	1,433,000
	Total	1,015,000	2,075,000	1,177,000	237,000	4,905,000
Yelm	City	30,000	219,000	653,000	123,000	471,000
	UGA	0	2,000	2,000	0	0
	Total	30,000	221,000	655,000	123,000	471,000
Grand Mound UGA	Total	2,000	6,000	80,000	448,000	174,000
Chehalis Reservation ¹	Total	0	2,000	0	60,000	0
Nisqually Reservation ¹	Total	65,000	0	0	33,000	0
Total Cities		3,903,000	9,492,000	10,332,000	1,085,000	10,931,000
Total UGAs²		29,000	193,000	631,000	551,000	2,526,000
Total Reservations¹		65,000	2,000	0	93,000	0
Rural Unincorporated County³		90,000	74,000	337,000	92,000	735,000
Thurston County Total		4,087,000	9,761,000	11,300,000	1,821,000	14,192,000

Source: TRPC Buildable Lands Inventory.

Note: Based on buildings permitted by the end of 2010. This is not a complete inventory of commercial/industrial building space; only select uses are shown - for instance excludes education, community centers, hospitals, bowling alleys, motels and hotels not on Tribal lands, and other specialized uses. Much of the private office space is leased by State Government.

Explanations: ¹ Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

² Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³ Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table IV-6
Nominal and Real Wages by Sector
NAICS Categories, Thurston County, 2002, 2008-2010

Industry Sector	Nominal Wages						Real Wages			% Change in Wages	
	2002		2008		2009		2010		2010	2002-2010	
										Nominal	Real
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$26,163	\$31,669	\$30,950	\$32,491	\$31,295	\$32,283	\$31,485	\$32,491	\$32,491	24.2%	3.8%
Mining	*	\$42,085	\$40,671	\$41,204	*	\$42,901	\$41,374	\$41,204	\$41,204	*	*
Utilities	*	\$76,586	\$87,909	\$75,435	*	\$78,069	\$89,429	\$75,435	\$75,435	*	*
Construction	\$33,585	\$43,084	\$43,868	\$41,893	\$40,173	\$43,918	\$44,627	\$41,893	\$41,893	24.7%	4.3%
Manufacturing	\$36,803	\$41,935	\$43,234	\$44,222	\$44,023	\$42,748	\$43,982	\$44,222	\$44,222	20.2%	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	\$38,611	\$72,026	\$72,744	\$83,700	\$46,185	\$73,421	\$74,002	\$83,700	\$83,700	116.8%	81.2%
Retail Trade	\$27,494	\$25,421	\$25,732	\$26,316	\$32,888	\$25,913	\$26,177	\$26,316	\$26,316	-4.3%	-20.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	\$28,398	\$34,800	\$34,481	\$35,111	\$33,969	\$35,474	\$35,077	\$35,111	\$35,111	23.6%	3.4%
Information	\$64,246	\$54,908	\$51,755	\$46,379	\$76,849	\$55,972	\$52,650	\$46,379	\$46,379	-27.8%	-39.6%
Finance and Insurance	\$41,719	\$51,525	\$52,354	\$53,953	\$49,903	\$52,523	\$53,259	\$53,953	\$53,953	29.3%	8.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$23,091	\$28,101	\$29,145	\$28,824	\$27,621	\$28,645	\$29,649	\$28,824	\$28,824	24.8%	4.4%
Professional and Technical Services	\$38,552	\$51,824	\$53,056	\$54,790	\$46,115	\$52,828	\$53,974	\$54,790	\$54,790	42.1%	18.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$44,788	\$56,256	\$58,874	\$59,515	\$53,574	\$57,345	\$59,892	\$59,515	\$59,515	32.9%	11.1%
Administrative and Waste Services	\$20,548	\$22,827	\$24,697	\$25,449	\$24,579	\$23,269	\$25,124	\$25,449	\$25,449	23.9%	3.5%
Educational Services	\$31,946	\$38,451	\$40,337	\$42,351	\$38,213	\$39,196	\$41,035	\$42,351	\$42,351	32.6%	10.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$30,071	\$39,629	\$41,035	\$42,206	\$35,970	\$40,397	\$41,745	\$42,206	\$42,206	40.4%	17.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$15,127	\$17,535	\$17,244	\$16,783	\$18,094	\$17,875	\$17,542	\$16,783	\$16,783	10.9%	-7.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$12,286	\$14,272	\$15,258	\$15,665	\$14,696	\$14,548	\$15,522	\$15,665	\$15,665	27.5%	6.6%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	\$21,567	\$26,065	\$26,147	\$25,753	\$25,798	\$26,570	\$26,599	\$25,753	\$25,753	19.4%	-0.2%
Government	\$41,406	\$51,511	\$52,955	\$53,014	\$49,529	\$52,509	\$53,871	\$53,014	\$53,014	28.0%	7.0%
Federal/											
State	\$49,543	\$64,214	\$64,450	\$64,373	\$59,262	\$65,458	\$65,565	\$64,373	\$64,373	29.9%	8.6%
Local	\$45,692	\$55,930	\$57,199	\$56,992	\$54,656	\$57,013	\$58,188	\$56,992	\$56,992	24.7%	4.3%
Not Elsewhere Classified	\$31,840	\$41,101	\$42,995	\$43,755	\$38,086	\$41,897	\$43,739	\$43,755	\$43,755	37.4%	14.9%
Total	\$33,770	\$40,719	\$41,921	\$42,370	\$40,395	\$41,508	\$42,646	\$41,923	\$41,923	25.5%	3.8%
Implicit Price Deflator (2009)	0.836	0.981	0.983	1.000							

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market, and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: "Nominal Wages" reflect average monthly wages without compensation for the effects of inflation. "Real Wages" reflect average monthly wages adjusted for inflation, in constant 2010 dollars. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

*Employment and wages not shown to avoid disclosure of data for individual employers.

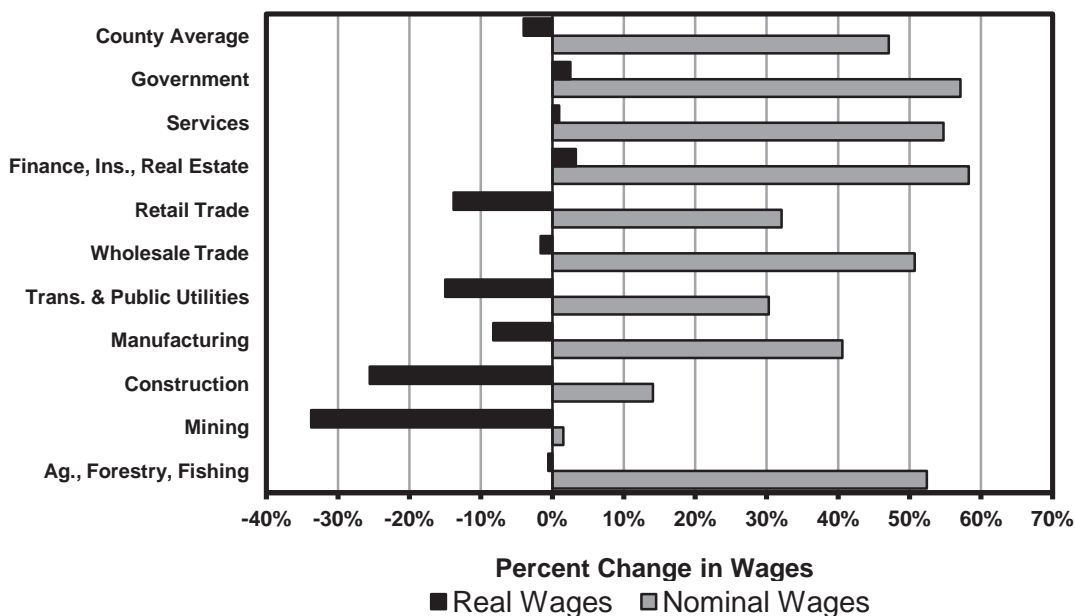
Table IV-7
Nominal and Real Wages by Sector
SIC Categories, Thurston County, 1980, 1990, 2000

Industry Sector	Nominal and Real Wages			Percent Change in Wages					
	Nominal Wages			Real Wages ("2000 Dollars")		1980-1990		1990-2000	
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
Ag., Forestry, Fishing	\$8,864	\$13,510	\$20,880	\$19,186	\$19,082	\$20,880	52.4%	54.6%	9.4%
Mining	\$21,622	\$21,954	\$34,486	\$46,801	\$31,008	\$34,486	1.5%	57.1%	11.2%
Construction	\$18,296	\$20,871	\$31,071	\$39,602	\$29,479	\$31,071	14.1%	48.9%	5.4%
Manufacturing	\$19,126	\$26,889	\$33,303	\$41,398	\$37,979	\$33,303	40.6%	23.9%	-12.3%
Trans. & Public Utilities	\$19,858	\$25,874	\$41,265	\$42,983	\$36,545	\$41,265	30.3%	59.5%	12.9%
Wholesale Trade	\$16,124	\$24,304	\$37,866	\$34,900	\$34,328	\$37,866	50.7%	55.8%	10.3%
Retail Trade	\$8,923	\$11,784	\$22,617	\$19,314	\$16,644	\$22,617	32.1%	91.9%	35.9%
Finance, Ins., Real Estate	\$12,591	\$19,927	\$34,273	\$27,253	\$28,145	\$34,273	58.3%	72.0%	21.8%
Services	\$11,383	\$17,612	\$26,836	\$24,639	\$24,876	\$26,836	54.7%	52.4%	7.9%
Government	\$16,688	\$26,216	\$37,859	\$36,121	\$37,028	\$37,859	57.1%	44.4%	2.2%
County Average	\$14,495	\$21,319	\$31,746	\$31,374	\$30,112	\$31,746	47.1%	48.9%	5.4%
Seattle Consumer Price Index	0.462	0.708	1.000						

Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market, and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: "Nominal Wages" reflect average monthly wages without compensation for the effects of inflation. "Real Wages" reflect average monthly wages adjusted for inflation, in constant 2000 dollars. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

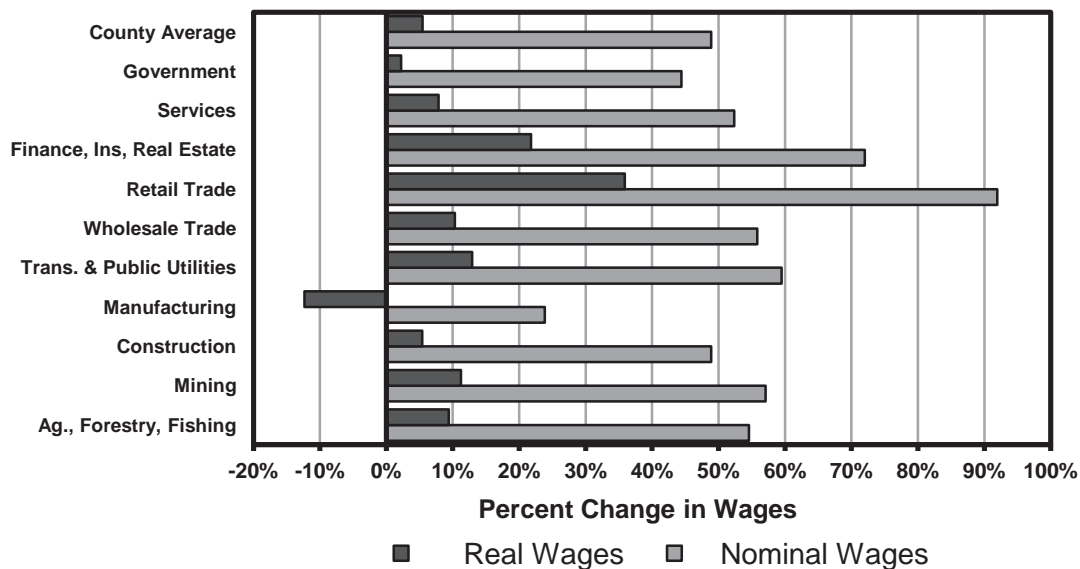
Figure IV-1
Percent Change in Nominal and Real Wages by Sector
SIC Categories, Thurston County, 1980-1990 in 2000 Dollars



Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market, and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: See Table IV-7 for supporting data. "Nominal Wages" reflect average monthly wages without compensation for the effects of inflation. "Real Wages" reflect average monthly wages adjusted for inflation, in constant 2000 dollars. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Figure IV-2
Percent Change in Nominal and Real Wages by Sector
SIC Categories, Thurston County, 1990-2000 in 2000 Dollars



Source: Washington State Department of Employment Security, Labor Market, and Economic Analysis Branch.

Explanations: See Table IV-7 for supporting data. “Nominal Wages” reflect average monthly wages without compensation for the effects of inflation. “Real Wages” reflect average monthly wages adjusted for inflation, in constant 2000 dollars. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table IV-8
State Employment
(Including Higher Education)
Thurston County
1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2011

Year	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
1975	10,883	830	11,713
1980	12,811	1,170	13,981
1985	13,187	1,831	15,018
1990	18,147	1,704	19,851
1991	19,733	1,763	21,496
1992	19,865	1,471	21,336
1993	19,780	1,277	21,057
1994	19,504	1,387	20,891
1995	19,645	1,666	21,311
1996	19,982	1,516	21,498
1997	19,995	1,109	21,104
1998	20,384	1,310	21,694
1999	21,090	1,774	22,864
2000	21,247	1,890	23,137
2001	21,739	1,988	23,727
2002	21,561	1,284	22,845
2003	20,700	2,100	22,800
2004	18,187	946	19,133
2005	21,608	1,818	23,426
2006	25,105	337	25,442
2007	23,548	1,265	24,813
2008	23,893	1,361	25,254
2009	22,675	906	23,581
2010	21,870	1,123	22,993
2011	20,498	625	21,123

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management (1975-1996, 2007-2011); Washington State Department of Personnel (1997-2006).

Explanation: Part-time employee is defined as anyone working 90% of a work month or less.

Table IV-9
State Employment Distribution Trends

Jurisdiction	1994	1998	2003/2005¹	2008	Growth 98-08
Lacey & UGA	2,620 13%	2,570 12%	3,550 16%	3,150 13%	580 23%
Olympia & UGA	12,300 62%	14,260 66%	12,040 53%	12,210 50%	-2050 -14%
Tumwater & UGA	4,120 21%	3,720 17%	6,030 26%	7,970 32%	4250 114%
Other Locations in Thurston County	790 4%	1,200 6%	1,210 5%	1,210 5%	10 1%
Total	19,830 100%	21,750 100%	22,830 100%	24,540 100%	2,790 13%

Source: Washington State Departments of Employment Security and General Administration; TRPC.

Explanation: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹2003 employment numbers allocated to 2005 locations.

Table IV-10
Statewide State Employment by Functional Area
1997-2013

Functional Area	1997-99	1999-01	Actual FTE by Biennium			2005-07	2007-09	2009-11	Estimated 2011-13
General Government	8,200	8,475	8,706	9,032	9,340	9,720	9,371	9,456	
Legislative	777	840	839	818	823	845	782	811	
Judicial	536	557	576	572	583	596	583	620	
Governmental Operations	6,887	7,079	7,291	7,642	7,934	8,279	8,006	8,025	
Human Services	31,262	32,659	32,916	33,110	33,227	34,780	33,021	34,161	
Social and Health Services	17,780	18,286	17,845	17,787	18,142	18,870	17,027	16,941	
Corrections	6,608	7,210	7,627	7,992	7,963	8,526	8,201	8,359	
Other Human Services	6,875	7,163	7,444	7,331	7,122	7,384	7,793	8,861	
Natural Resources	5,718	5,882	6,102	6,067	6,186	6,308	5,825	5,944	
Transportation	7,610	7,804	7,913	8,010	8,073	8,247	8,075	8,422	
Total Education	40,870	43,304	45,419	46,818	47,580	49,344	49,045	45,988	
Public Schools (SPL only)	272	294	316	345	360	383	371	272	
Higher Education	40,173	42,587	44,723	46,174	46,813	48,430	48,186	45,205	
Other Education	426	423	380	299	407	531	488	511	
Total FTEs	93,661	97,528	101,055	103,037	104,406	108,399	105,337	103,971	

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanation: Government FTEs refers to Operating Budget staff, including higher education.

Table IV-11
Change in State Government Employment and Population
1995-2013

Biennium	Washington State Population		Operating Budget Full-Time Equivalent Staff		
	Population (1,000)	% Change	State Staff	% Change	Staff per 1,000 Population
1995-1997	5,616	N/A	89,999	N/A	16.0
1997-1999	5,790	3.1%	93,661	4.1%	16.2
1999-2001	5,935	2.5%	98,123	4.8%	16.5
2001-2003	6,073	2.3%	101,055	3.0%	16.6
2003-2005	6,213	2.3%	103,037	2.0%	16.6
2005-2007	6,432	3.5%	104,404	1.3%	16.2
2007-2009	6,628	3.0%	108,399	3.8%	16.4
2009-2011 ¹	6,767	2.1%	105,337	-(2.8)%	15.6
2011-2013 ²	6,923	2.3%	103,971	-(1.3)%	15.0

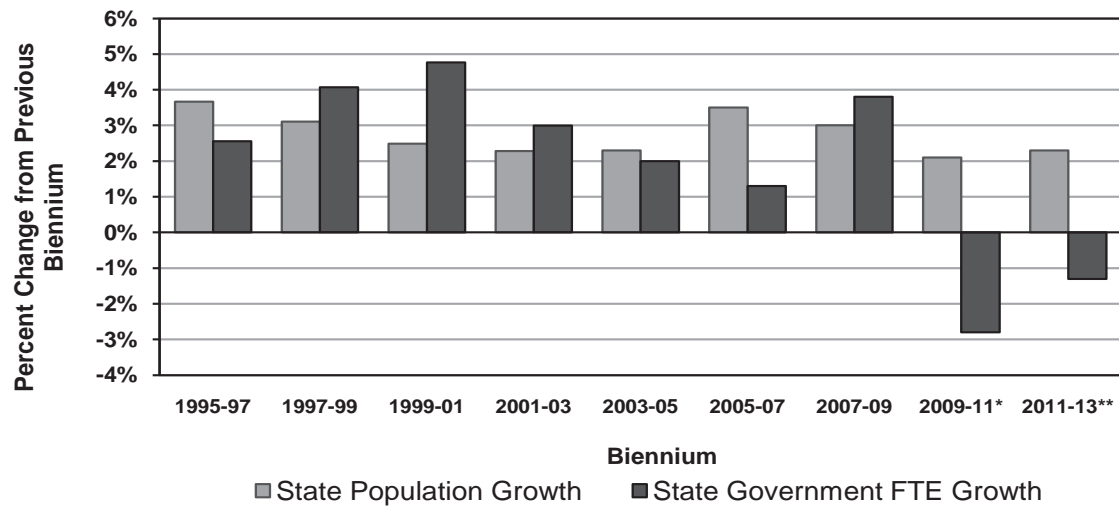
Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanations: Full-time equivalent (FTE) is 100% time. Population is a two-year average. Includes higher education. Government FTEs refers to Operating Budget staff, including higher education.

¹ Actual through Fiscal Year 2010, preliminary actual for Fiscal Year 2011.

² Budgeted amounts for 2011-13, as of the Enacted 2011-13 Biennial Budget.

Figure IV-3
State Government Employment and Population Growth
1995-2013



Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management.

Explanation: Government FTEs refers to Operating Budget staff, including higher education. See Table IV-11 for supporting data.

*Actual through Fiscal Year 2010, preliminary actual for Fiscal Year 2011.

**Budgeted amounts for 2011-13, as of the Enacted 2011-13 Biennial Budget.

Table IV-12
Top Employers in Thurston County, 2011

Employer	Employees
State Government, including education	20,000-25,000
Local Government, including education	10,000-15,000
Providence St. Peter Hospital	1,000-5,000
Tribal Government	1,000-5,000
Federal Government	500-1,000
Group Health Cooperative	500-1,000
Great Wolf Lodge	500-1,000
Columbia Capital Medical Center	100-500
Wal-mart	100-500
Saint Martin's College	100-500
Costco Wholesale Corporation	100-500
Safeway	100-500
Target	100-500
Cabela's	100-500

Source: TRPC survey.

Table IV-13
Resident Active Duty Military Personnel
Thurston and Select Washington Counties, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005-2010

County	Census			2005	Estimate		2008	2009	2010
	1980	1990	2000		2006	2007			
Pierce	26,949	24,128	16,847	22,381	25,699	21,121	27,591	28,245	29,242
Kitsap	7,998	10,519	10,624	11,053	8,526	9,039	7,854	7,815	11,705
Island	5,500	7,175	6,208	6,707	6,728	6,877	7,117	6,216	6,338
Spokane	4,170	4,274	3,103	3,232	2,816	2,660	2,516	2,581	2,884
Thurston	1,155	2,147	1,979	2,629	3,029	2,497	3,257	3,334	3,435
King	4,992	2,950	1,977	1,647	1,950	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,095
Snohomish	755	751	4,662	4,300	4,365	4,930	5,051	4,442	4,719
Washington	53,268	53,896	47,910	54,452	55,781	52,078	58,362	57,527	62,974

Source: Office of Financial Management, Population Trends 2010.

Table IV-14
Size of Firm Data
Thurston County, First Quarter 2011

Number of Employees	Number of Firms	Percent of Total Firms	Employment	Percent of Total Employment
0-4	3,947	60.6%	7,004	7.3%
5-9	1,108	17.0%	7,245	7.5%
10-19	731	11.2%	9,763	10.2%
20-49	455	7.0%	13,690	14.2%
50-99	141	2.2%	9,705	10.1%
100-249	83	1.3%	12,567	13.1%
250-499	20	0.3%	7,040	7.3%
500-999	19	0.3%	12,754	13.3%
> 1,000 ¹	11	0.2%	16,647	17.3%
Total	6,515	100.0%	96,099	100.0%

Source: Washington Employment Security Department, Labor Market, and Economic Analysis (www.workforceexplorer.com).

Explanation: Size of firm distribution includes all ownerships, including multiple establishments.

¹Includes individual state departments.

Table IV-15
Civilian Average Annual Unemployment
Thurston County, Washington, United States, 1970-2010

Year	Thurston County		Washington State		United States	
	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate	Unemployed	Rate
1970	2,470	7.5%	130,000	9.2%	4,093,000	4.9%
1975	2,990	7.4%	149,000	9.5%	7,929,000	8.5%
1980	4,500	8.2%	156,700	7.9%	7,637,000	7.1%
1985	5,200	7.9%	175,500	8.3%	8,312,000	7.2%
1990	3,900	4.8%	130,600	5.1%	7,047,000	5.6%
1995	5,600	6.0%	176,600	6.3%	7,404,000	5.6%
2000	4,900	4.6%	151,300	5.0%	5,692,000	4.0%
2005	6,200	5.1%	179,800	5.5%	7,591,000	5.1%
2006	5,700	4.6%	163,100	4.9%	7,001,000	4.6%
2007	5,600	4.4%	154,700	4.5%	7,078,000	4.6%
2008	6,500	4.9%	186,300	5.4%	8,924,000	5.8%
2009	9,900	7.5%	314,200	8.9%	14,265,000	9.3%
2010	10,793	8.2%	339,509	9.6%	14,825,000	9.6%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov.

Table IV-16
Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment
Thurston and Adjacent Counties and Washington State
2010 Annual Average

Employment Indicator	Grays Harbor County	Lewis County	Mason County	Pierce County	Thurston County	Washington State
Civilian Labor Force	31,102	31,356	25,380	396,507	130,969	3,531,626
Persons Employed	26,963	27,125	22,563	357,093	120,176	3,192,117
Persons Unemployed	4,139	4,231	2,817	39,414	10,793	339,509
Unemployment Rate	13.3%	13.5%	11.1%	9.9%	8.2%	9.6%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov.

Explanations: "Civilian Labor Force" includes all people age 16 or over who are either employed or are seeking employment, excluding those in the military. "Total Employment" includes all jobs available in the community (covered employment, self-employment, and private households).

Employment Indicator	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Civilian Labor Force	81,303	94,295	108,262	122,359	124,277	127,828	131,702	131,770	130,969
Persons Employed	77,417	88,660	103,321	116,176	118,563	122,239	125,210	121,885	120,176
Persons Unemployed	3,886	5,635	4,941	6,183	5,714	5,589	6,492	9,885	10,793
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	6.0%	4.6%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%	5.0%	7.5%	8.2%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov.

Table IV-18
Thurston County Total Employment Projections, 2010-2040

Industry	Projected						
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & related	2,400	2,740	2,880	2,910	2,910	2,910	2,910
Mining	130	160	170	190	200	220	240
Utilities	220	270	290	300	320	330	350
Construction	7,610	8,780	9,940	10,880	11,930	13,000	14,150
Manufacturing	2,800	3,540	3,760	3,840	3,980	4,110	4,240
Durable Goods	1,450	2,080	2,220	2,240	2,310	2,370	2,440
Nondurable Goods	1,350	1,460	1,540	1,600	1,670	1,740	1,800
Wholesale trade	2,960	3,430	3,710	3,910	4,150	4,380	4,620
Retail trade	15,500	16,800	18,300	19,500	20,700	21,900	23,200
Transportation and warehousing	2,470	2,900	3,260	3,540	3,840	4,150	4,490
Information	1,540	1,740	1,880	1,970	2,080	2,190	2,300
Finance and insurance	4,130	4,550	5,140	5,570	6,020	6,490	7,010
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,210	5,510	5,920	6,230	6,540	6,870	7,240
Professional and business services	12,800	15,900	18,200	20,600	23,200	25,900	28,600
Education, Health, & Social Services	17,800	19,900	22,000	23,600	25,300	26,900	28,600
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,500	3,070	3,520	3,960	4,460	4,960	5,460
Accommodation and food services	8,690	9,600	10,460	11,150	11,850	12,560	13,290
Other services, except public administration	8,460	9,600	10,870	11,850	12,880	13,950	15,100
Federal government - civilian	1,040	1,020	1,170	1,120	1,260	1,200	1,340
State government	24,200	26,000	27,500	29,000	30,500	32,000	33,500
State government, except education	22,700	24,400	25,700	27,100	28,400	29,800	31,200
State education	1,540	1,660	1,780	1,890	2,030	2,170	2,320
Local government	11,700	12,900	14,500	15,800	17,100	18,500	19,900
Total Local Employment ¹	132,200	148,600	163,500	175,900	189,100	202,500	216,500
Net Outbound Civilian Commuters ²	10,900	12,350	15,400	17,450	19,550	21,900	24,600
Total Civilian Employed Persons ³	121,200	133,600	147,600	159,500	172,200	185,100	198,900
Civilian Unemployed Persons	10,800	8,500	7,900	8,400	9,100	9,700	10,500
Military	3,350	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Total Labor Force ⁴	135,350	145,600	159,000	171,400	184,800	198,300	212,900
Total Thurston County Population	253,400	275,000	309,000	340,000	370,000	398,000	427,000

Source: TRPC - Population and Employment Forecast Work Program, 2009.

Explanations: Medium Growth Scenario. Employment figures represent annual averages. Population figures are for April 1 of each year. (Detail may not add to total due to rounding.)

¹Total Local Employment is the number of positions available in Thurston County.

²Net Outbound Civilian Commuters is calculated by subtracting persons commuting into Thurston County from persons commuting out of Thurston County.

³Total Employed Persons is the number of Thurston County residents that are employed.

⁴Total Labor Force is calculated by adding Military, Total Civilian Employed Persons and Civilian Unemployed Persons.

Table IV-19
Thurston County Total Employment Estimate (2003) by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Resources ⁴	Const. ⁵	Man. ⁶	T. C. U ⁷	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I.R.E. ⁸	Services & Tribal Ent.	Government	Total Employ.	Percent
Lacey & UGA	376	1,309	679	853	603	4,949	1,896	6,939	6,796	24,401	21.2%
Olympia & UGA	272	1,027	1,087	880	765	10,066	3,478	17,641	18,219	53,436	46.3%
Tumwater & UGA	89	1,217	1,871	622	1,387	2,479	879	3,211	6,991	18,748	16.3%
Yelm & UGA	60	203	364	78	75	748	205	800	815	3,349	2.9%
Bucoda & UGA	0	4	1	1	0	6	6	14	4	35	0.0%
Rainier & UGA	6	37	1	3	0	46	15	79	199	386	0.3%
Tenino & UGA	60	47	5	63	36	142	77	147	283	859	0.7%
Grand Mound UGA	18	9	51	9	5	236	30	55	298	711	0.6%
Rochester Sub-Area	71	189	68	98	7	143	112	376	360	1,423	1.2%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	792	0	855	0.7%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	5	3	8	1	0	0	6	490	189	703	0.6%
Total Cities & UGAs²	952	4,042	4,127	2,608	2,879	18,815	6,698	29,261	33,966	103,348	89.6%
Total Reservations¹	67	3	8	1	0	0	6	1,283	189	1,557	1.3%
Rural Unincorporated County³	1,154	1,760	647	368	245	499	748	3,390	1,632	10,442	9.1%
Total Thurston County	2,172	5,806	4,782	2,977	3,124	19,314	7,452	33,934	35,787	115,347	100.0%

Source: TRPC Population & Employment Forecast, 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

⁴Resources includes forestry, fishing, mining, and agriculture.

⁵Construction

⁶Manufacturing

⁷T.C.U - transportation, communications, and utilities.

⁸F.I.R.E - finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table IV-20
Thurston County Total Employment Forecast (2030) by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Resources ⁴	Const. ⁵	Man. ⁶	T. C. U ⁷	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	F.I.R.E. ⁸	Services & Tribal Ent.	Government	Total Employ.	Percent
Lacey & UGA	411	2,277	909	1,812	1,659	7,733	3,556	13,312	10,447	42,116	22.8%
Olympia & UGA	131	1,896	1,047	1,391	936	13,508	5,368	27,537	21,602	73,416	39.8%
Tumwater & UGA	117	1,807	1,621	1,297	2,415	4,390	2,025	7,276	12,215	33,163	18.0%
Yelm & UGA	61	404	514	452	382	1,607	990	2,848	1,368	8,626	4.7%
Bucoda & UGA	0	9	1	10	10	44	16	74	8	172	0.1%
Rainier & UGA	6	69	1	30	20	161	81	365	352	1,086	0.6%
Tenino & UGA	66	98	24	284	89	362	192	518	554	2,188	1.2%
Grand Mound UGA	33	27	152	80	105	407	64	236	314	1,418	0.8%
Rochester Sub-Area	143	255	68	161	17	250	209	647	598	2,348	1.3%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	0	38	0	1	0	0	2	2,432	0	2,472	1.3%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	5	28	8	2	0	0	10	1,263	335	1,651	0.9%
Total Cities & UGAs²	967	6,843	4,337	5,517	5,633	28,462	12,500	52,814	47,459	164,532	89.1%
Total Reservations¹	5	66	8	3	0	0	12	3,694	335	4,123	2.2%
Rural Unincorporated County³	1,753	2,491	704	580	367	688	1,390	5,494	2,557	16,024	8.7%
Total Thurston County	2,725	9,400	5,050	6,100	6,001	29,150	13,902	62,001	50,350	184,679	100.0%

Source: TRPC Population & Employment Forecast, 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

⁴Resources includes forestry, fishing, mining, and agriculture.

⁵Construction

⁶Manufacturing

⁷T.C.U - transportation, communications, and utilities.

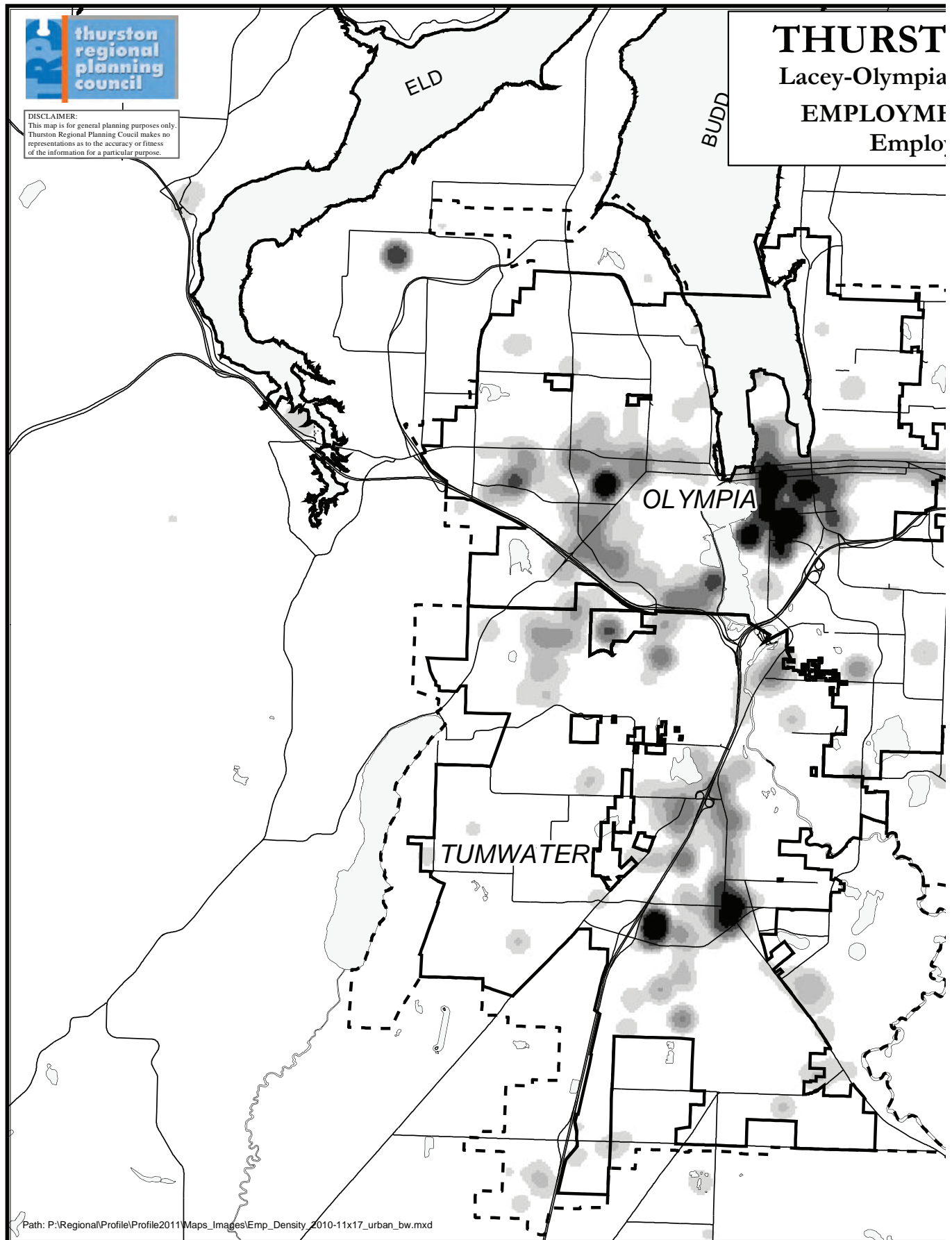
⁸F.I.R.E - finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table IV-21
Employment by Industry by Jurisdiction
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimates

	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Thurston County	Chehalis Res. ¹	Nisqually Res. ¹
Ag., forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	12	217	192	25	30	54	0	1,714	2	6
Construction	23	934	1,353	60	129	391	257	8,739	5	8
Manufacturing	6	1,081	849	36	38	448	47	6,678	8	6
Wholesale trade	3	304	307	35	7	302	30	2,751	0	9
Retail trade	38	1,783	2,264	100	118	870	218	12,658	50	18
Trans., warehousing, utilities	22	761	598	53	55	219	57	4,517	0	0
Information	16	199	432	4	12	144	38	1,594	0	0
Finance, ins., real est., rental, leasing	20	1,006	1,271	33	60	660	99	6,988	0	0
Prof., sci., mgt. admin., waste mgt svcs	27	1,286	2,148	26	66	651	168	9,785	5	17
Educational, health and social svcs	10	3,450	5,017	155	121	1,374	440	23,124	19	32
Arts, ent., rec., accomm., food svcs	34	1,422	2,661	65	47	520	140	9,400	77	60
Other svcs (except public admin.)	11	383	1,508	70	17	326	53	4,951	6	9
Public administration	44	3,478	4,403	113	169	1,523	284	20,601	42	59
	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm	Thurston County	Chehalis Res. ¹	Nisqually Res. ¹
Ag., forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	4.5%	1.3%	0.8%	3.2%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.9%	2.7%
Construction	8.6%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%	14.8%	5.2%	14.0%	7.7%	2.3%	3.6%
Manufacturing	2.3%	6.6%	3.7%	4.6%	4.4%	6.0%	2.6%	5.9%	3.7%	2.7%
Wholesale trade	1.1%	1.9%	1.3%	4.5%	0.8%	4.0%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	4.0%
Retail trade	14.3%	10.9%	9.8%	12.9%	13.6%	11.6%	11.9%	11.2%	23.4%	8.0%
Trans., warehousing, utilities	8.3%	4.7%	2.6%	6.8%	6.3%	2.9%	3.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Information	6.0%	1.2%	1.9%	0.5%	1.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Finance, ins., real est., rental, leasing	7.5%	6.2%	5.5%	4.3%	6.9%	8.8%	5.4%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Prof., sci., mgt. admin., waste mgt svcs	10.2%	7.9%	9.3%	3.4%	7.6%	8.7%	9.2%	8.6%	2.3%	7.6%
Educational, health and social svcs	3.8%	21.2%	21.8%	20.0%	13.9%	18.4%	24.0%	20.4%	8.9%	14.3%
Arts, ent., rec., accomm., food svcs	12.8%	8.7%	11.6%	8.4%	5.4%	7.0%	7.6%	8.3%	36.0%	26.8%
Other svcs (except public admin.)	4.1%	2.3%	6.6%	9.0%	2.0%	4.4%	2.9%	4.4%	2.8%	4.0%
Public administration	16.5%	21.3%	19.1%	14.6%	19.4%	20.4%	15.5%	18.2%	19.6%	26.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

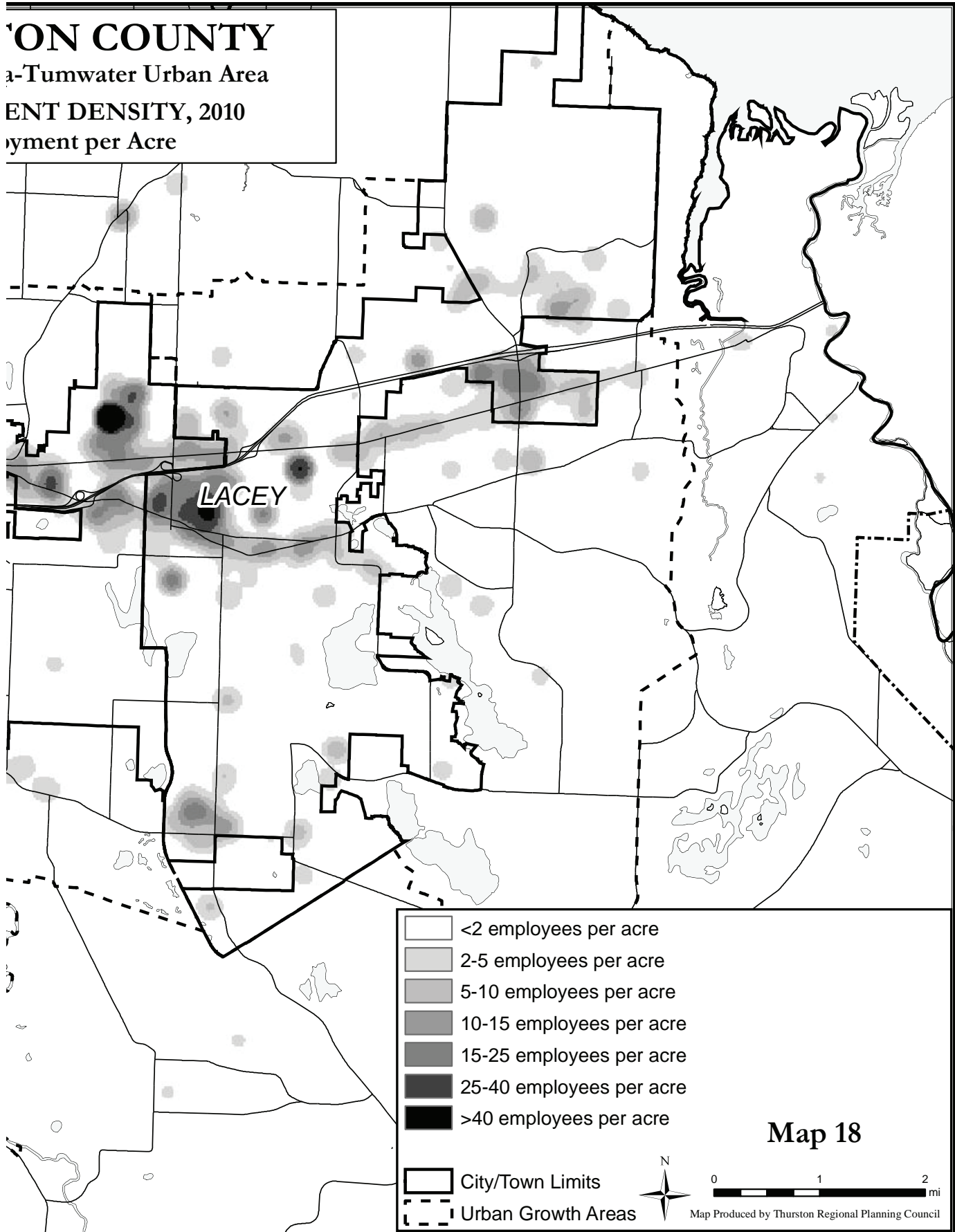


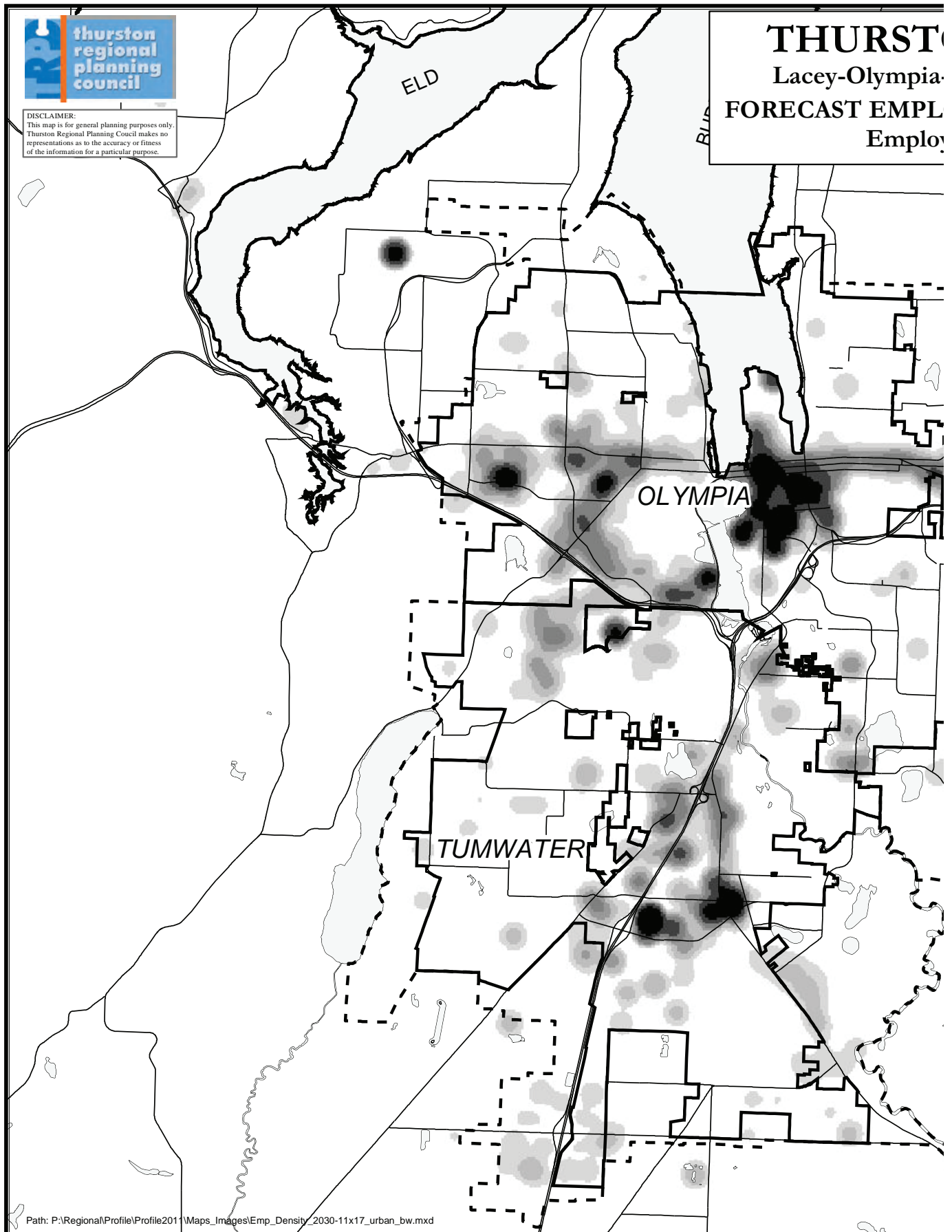
YAKIMA COUNTY

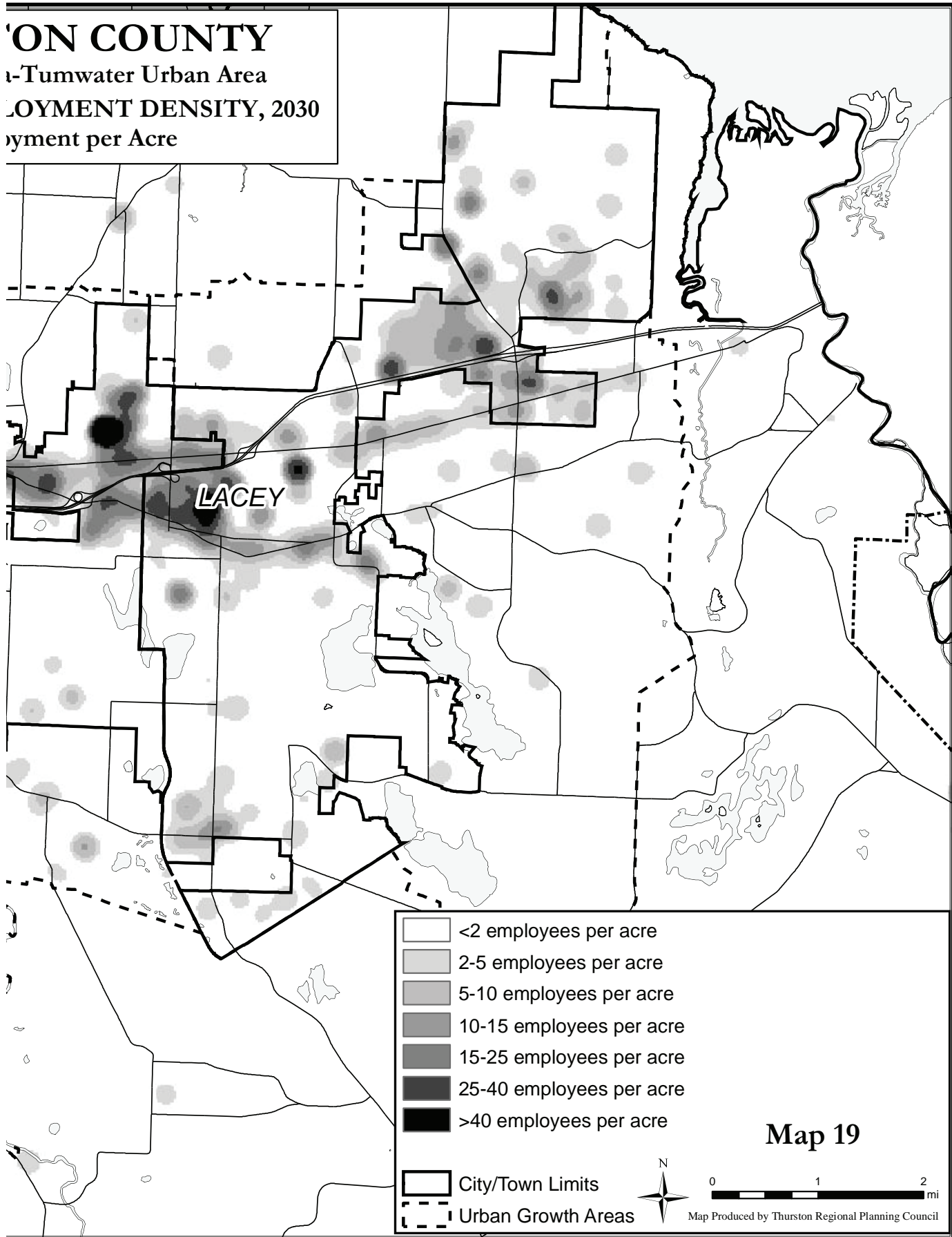
Yakima-Tumwater Urban Area

EMPLOYMENT DENSITY, 2010

Employees per Acre







Economics

The economy of Thurston County is related in some way to every chapter of The Profile. Economic conditions are a product of employment and housing factors, income and inflation, land use, retail sales, demographic trends, and availability of infrastructure. With this acknowledgment, the Economics chapter presents economic data and issues that are not directly covered within other chapters of The Profile.

Income

Median Household Income

Median household income measures the value at which half of all households earn more than that income and half of all households earn less than that income. The measure assesses money income only and does not include additional benefits such as employer contributions to pension plans and medical benefits.

Thurston County's median household income was estimated to be \$57,988 in 2010. This level was below the ten-year high in 2006 (\$60,161) and slightly below the median household income estimated for 2009 (\$58,496). Nevertheless, the County continued to have a higher median household income than several adjacent counties, and maintain a slightly higher median household income than the state.

According to the American Community Survey (ACS) data released by the US Census, the five year average median household income from 2005 to 2009 was \$59,453. Geographical differences within this income however did exist. For example, according to the data, none of the communities within Thurston County had a median household income that was above the Countywide Median Household Income. This indicates that, according to the ACS sample data, the median household income in unincorporated portions of the County was higher than in the incorporated communities.

Certain communities also had a higher median household income than others. Yelm had the highest median household income according to the data (\$57,598), followed by Tumwater and then Bucoda. Tenino had the lowest median household income among Thurston County cities (\$40,972) and the Nisqually Tribe and Chehalis Tribe also

Table V-1 presents median household income for Thurston County, its neighboring counties and Washington State.

Tables V-2 and **Figure V-1** show a comparison of median incomes for the specific jurisdictions in Thurston County based on the 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS).

lower than average median household incomes (\$45,724 and \$36,951 respectively). Due to small sample sizes associated with the data in some of the communities and the proportionately high margins of error in relation to the population, the actual numbers and order of these cities, however may be different from the figures listed above.

Per Capita Personal Income

Personal income is a measure of the income received from most major sources, including earned income, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Earned income is comprised of wages, salaries, fees, commissions, and profits received in exchange for labor.

Per capita personal income is determined by dividing Thurston County's total personal income by its population. This gives an average income for all residents (including children) as if income were divided equally among all. This income is often expressed in "nominal" or "real" dollars. Nominal dollars represent the actual dollar value at the point in time for which the income was measured and do not include the effects of inflation. Real (or constant) dollars have been adjusted to account for inflation and can be used to compare the buying power of money at two different points in time.

Table V-3 shows real and nominal per capita income for Thurston County and Washington.

Real per capita personal income has risen steadily in Thurston County since the 1970s. This trend continued between 2000 and 2009, albeit in an uneven manner. Real per capita income increased approximately \$4,500 over the period, but decreased between 2001 and 2002, and did not reach its 2001 level again till 2004. Real per capita income fell again between 2008 and 2009. From 2008 to 2009, real per capita income decreased in the County from \$41,194 to \$40,801.

Wealth and Poverty

Tables V-4 includes the full range of household incomes by jurisdiction from the 2005-2009 ACS.

Figure V-2 illustrates the distribution of household income in Thurston County.

Table V-5 shows national poverty thresholds for the year 2009.

Thurston County had a smaller proportion of its population fall below the poverty line than the State according to the 2005 to 2009 ACS data. Over the period, the County had 10.0 percent of its population fall below the poverty line, compared to 11.8 percent of the population of the state. This better than-than-State average holds true when poverty was examined in relation to the population under 18 and over 65, and continued the trend of lower poverty rates in the County seen over the previous two decades. Despite this trend, the proportion of individuals that fell below the poverty level in the County did rise from 8.8 percent in 1999 to 10 percent in the 2005 to 2009 survey.

Two additional findings are suggested when comparing Thurston County communities with this countywide data. The first of these findings is: every community within Thurston County, except Bucoda, saw their poverty levels stay the same or rise from 1999 to the five-year average between 2005 and 2009. The second major finding is: if the ACS data is correct, the poverty rate in Bucoda dropped significantly over the period (from 25.1 percent of the population to 2.0 percent of the population according to the 2005-2009 data). Due to the small sample size and large margin of errors associated with the ACS data in proportion to the size of the population in Bucoda the exact extent of this decline is unclear. However, regardless of the exact number, the data does appear to indicate that the proportion of the town living in poverty is decreasing.

Table V-6 shows individuals below the poverty level.

Table V-7 shows families below the poverty level.

ACCRA Urban Area Cost of Living Index

A measure of the prices for specific items in differing locations at a single point in time can be derived from the Cost of Living Index compiled by ACCRA – The Council for Community and Economic Research. This index is not intended to measure inflation over time. Instead, it affords the opportunity to compare different cities against each other and a national average for a fixed basket of goods and services on a quarterly basis. As the number of items and services that are priced is limited, it is not valid to treat percentage differences between cities as exact measures, but rather a reasonable indication of the extent of differences.

Table V-8 presents the Cost of Living Index for the Olympia-Tumwater-Lacey region and other select cities.

TRPC updates ACCRA information on a quarterly basis. Please check the website www.trpc.org for updates.

The Olympia-Lacey-Tumwater area cost of living generally hovers around the national average of the approximately 300 cities that participate in the survey. In the second quarter of 2011, the area was 6.5 percent higher than the national average.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices paid for a fixed “market basket” of goods and services over time. The CPI provides a way to compare the cost of the market basket of goods and services now with the same market basket, say, a year ago in the same place. The index is based on the prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors’ and dentists’ services, drugs, and other goods that people buy for day-to-day living. Taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of the items are also included.

Parts of this introduction to the CPI were excerpted from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ publication “Understanding the CPI: Answers to Some Questions.”

Tables V-9 and V-10 show the Consumer Price Index for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton area, the Western region, and the United States.

The CPI is most commonly used as a measure of inflation in a given geographic area. Because the CPI measures inflation as experienced by consumers in their day-to-day living expenses, it is a good tool for analyzing the “purchasing power” of the average consumers’ money over time. The CPI is not, however, a cost-of-living index that can compare the relative costs of living in one place to another place. In other words, the index cannot be used to compare the prices in multiple areas.

The Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is the closest region to Thurston County for which consumer price data is generated. While the index itself may be slightly higher in the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton MSA than it would be for Thurston County, the relative changes that the index measures are representative of the overall economy for the Puget Sound region. This index has a smaller sample size than national or regional indexes and is subject to a greater sampling or measurement error.

Taxable Retail Sales

The change from SIC to NAICS affects the reporting of taxable retail sales data in this document beginning with 2000 data. The SIC and NAICS systems are not compatible, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Measuring taxable retail sales has changed over the last decade as a result of the development of a new industry classification system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico in order to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

The change from SIC to NAICS affected the reporting of taxable retail sales data in this document beginning in 2000. SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable across industrial classification, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended. Comparing total taxable retail sales by jurisdiction however is appropriate.

Taxable retail sales measure purchasing and consumption activity in the County, and both residential and nonresidential spending is included in the statistics. These measures are important to local government finance in particular, because taxable retail sales contribute to a jurisdiction’s collected sales tax. This sales tax helps to fund government services including public transportation and law enforcement.

This injection of sales tax revenue into a jurisdiction's coffers is a major reason that residential growth must be complemented by commercial growth. Having a solely residential area that does not have commercial uses puts increased burden on property taxpayers, who must then fund a greater proportion of the services that they expect through property taxes and other fees. Property tax alone accounts for only a portion of the revenue needed to provide local government services. Property tax increases are limited to one percent annual increase and in many years this does not keep pace with inflation.

The County as a whole experienced a 2.6 percent increase in taxable retail sales between 2009 and 2010. This number was greater than the 0.5 percent average annual increase that the County experienced in taxable retail sales from 2005 to 2010, and much greater than the period from 2008 to 2009, when the County experienced an annual decrease in taxable retail sales of 6.7 percent.

Between 2000 and 2010, the County as a whole experienced an average annual increase in taxable retail sales of 4.1 percent. This increase however was not spread evenly across the region. Areas such as Lacey, Yelm, and Rainier experienced above average annual growth in taxable retail sales over the period, and areas such as Olympia and Bucoda received below average growth when compared with the rest of the County. As of 2010, Olympia accounted for 43.9 percent of the total taxable retail sales in the County, followed by Lacey (24.3 percent), unincorporated portions of the County (14.3 percent), and Tumwater (10.5 percent).

Per capita, Olympia had the highest amount of taxable retail sales (\$37,492 per person), and was followed by Tumwater, Yelm, and Lacey, which were all above the per capita average for taxable retail sales countywide. Bucoda had the lowest amount of taxable retail sales per capita, \$2,011 per person, or nearly 5 percent of Olympia's total. The communities of Rainier and Tenino were also below the county average. This indicates that the incomes of community members in Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino and unincorporated Thurston County continued to be used to buy goods in other jurisdictions, and supplement the government revenues in those communities, rather than the communities in which they lived.

Table V-11 and **Figure V-3** provide details about taxable retail sales in Thurston County.

Table V-12 provides details about taxable retail sales by NAICS Categories in Thurston County.

Table V-13 reflects the change in Thurston County's taxable retail sales by SIC Categories from 2000, 2003-2004.

Local Government Finance

Tables V-14 and V-15 contains jurisdictional detail on local revenues and expenditures.

Table V-16 contains per capita statistics by jurisdiction.

Data on school district revenues and expenditures are provided in Chapter VI, Education and Quality of Life.

Fiscal activities of local governments play an important role as jurisdictions seek to meet their current service needs, while planning for future growth. Property taxes accounted for 17 percent of total regional revenues in 2009, down from 19 percent in 2008, and sales taxes accounted for 10 percent of the total regional revenues, down from 13 percent in 2008. These declines were attributable in part to an increase in the category “Other Revenue,” which included fines and forfeits, interest and investment earnings, debt proceeds, rents, insurance premiums and donations. Property taxes collected in 2009 increased for all jurisdictions over 2008 levels (in nominal dollars), but the sales taxes collected fell in all communities except one, the City of Tenino.

“Other, Capital and Debt Service” accounted for the largest regional governmental expenditure in 2009. Jurisdictions within the County spent approximately 130 million on debt service and capital projects, among other expenditures during the year. “Public Safety” accounted for the second largest share of regional expenses, totalling \$123 million or 26 percent of all expenses in the County.

Economic Development

Economic Development Council

The lead organization for addressing economic vitality in Thurston County is the Thurston Economic Development Council (EDC), whose mission is to create a vital and sustainable economy that supports the livelihood and values of the County’s residents. The EDC strives to help the County maintain its economic vitality by encouraging the development of a more diverse family-wage employment base, and the retention of businesses currently operating in the region through the expansion of market opportunities and workforce development resources. The EDC also houses the Business Resource Center, which provides technical assistance and business counseling for new and existing small businesses in the region.

The EDC estimates it was successful in expanding markets for Thurston County during 2009 and 2010, infusing over \$30 million into the local economy in the form of wages, locally procured goods, and taxes back to the cities to fund infrastructure.

Several additional major projects have also been completed by the EDC. In 2007, the EDC launched the Northwest Manufacturers Alliance (NWMA), in concert with partners at the Pacific Mountain Workforce Development Council, South Puget Sound Community College and a strong representation from local private companies. This alliance's sole purpose is to support the innovation and competitiveness of the region's manufacturers. NWMA has been a successful retention tool to ensure that local employers have an opportunity to participate on a national and even global economic stage.

In 2008, the EDC published its first annual Thurston County Economic Vitality Index (EVI). This index measures the economic activity of Thurston County and tracks changes over time, and has become a useful tool in understanding the local economic climate through its incorporation of confidence surveys from consumers and local CEOs. Through a partnership with the Thurston Chamber of Commerce, the EDC also developed and incorporated a Small Business survey as part of the index to be more inclusive of small business enterprises, the largest component of employers in the community.

For more information about economic development efforts and opportunities in Thurston County, visit the Economic Development Council's website, www.thurstonedc.com.

Port of Olympia

The Port of Olympia is a municipal corporation that has been fostering the economic growth of the region as part of its primary mission since its creation in 1922. Viewing commercial marine transportation as vital to the health of the local economy, the formation of the countywide Port District was approved by citizens of Thurston County in a vote in 1922. The Port of Olympia is currently one of 75 port authorities in the State of Washington.

Tables V-17 and V-18 provide information on the Port of Olympia's revenues and expenses.

The Port of Olympia undertook a comprehensive planning process in the early 1990s. Economic objectives that came out of the process, including the shipping terminal, the Olympia Regional Airport, Swantown Marina and Boatworks, and industrial and commercial property development reflect the diversity of the Port's interests.

Shipping Terminal

The Port's recently renovated 60-acre marine terminal consists of three deepwater berths, a U.S. Customs bonded warehouse, activated Foreign-Trade zone, and a cargo yard that services breakbulk, bulk, rolling stock, and containerized cargoes.

Olympia Regional Airport

The Port of Olympia also owns the Olympia Regional Airport, one of the oldest public airports in the United States. Even prior to formal construction of the airport, aircraft operated from the location formerly known as the Bush Prairie airfield and air shows were held at the location as early as 1911.

The City of Olympia bought the airport property in 1928 and with the aid of federal funding and the state Department of Transportation began paving runways, taxiways, and building facilities in the area. In 1942, the military obtained control of the airport and it operated as a satellite facility to McChord Field. The federal government also acquired an additional 1,000 acres adjoining the airport during World War II.

The airport and adjoining property was transferred back to the City of Olympia under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, with permanent restrictions that specified that the land and facilities would be maintained and operated as a public airport. The Port of Olympia purchased the airport and 700 acres of adjoining property from the City of Olympia in 1963.

The airport is a key asset in the Federal Aviation Administration's National Program of Integrated Airport Systems (NPIAS). This program identifies more than 3,400 existing and proposed airports that are significant to national air transportation. The Olympia Regional Airport, currently a general aviation facility, provides convenient access to South Puget Sound for corporate jets, commuter-size planes, and is capable of accommodating commercial air service. The airport is also host to a wide range of public and private aviation activities. Aviation activity at the airport includes Washington State Patrol law enforcement, Department of Natural Resources firefighting support services, State Department of Fish and Wildlife enforcement and wildlife restoration programs, air ambulances, a World War II flight museum, fixed wing and helicopter flight instruction, aerial photography, tourism, aircraft maintenance and overhaul, and various private and business aviation uses. Additionally, the airport hosts the Olympic Air Show, which brings over 10,000 visitors to the area over Father's Day weekend each year.

Swantown Marina and Boatworks

In the 1980s, the Port of Olympia dedicated some of its East Bay waterfront property to a recreational boat marina. Now called the

Swantown Marina, the facility was initially leased to a private operator, but has been managed by the Port since 1987. The marina offers a wide range of boating services, including day visits, permanent moorage, and vessel haulout, and can accommodate up to 733 vessels. Plans are underway for the development of retail and commercial services in a marina village setting to serve the area.

Swantown Boatworks, created by the Port in 1999, compliments this marina and is intended to serve as an economic catalyst for the continued development of the Swantown commercial area. The boatworks operates a 77-ton Travelift and offers storage, repair, and maintenance services for boats.

Real Estate

The Port of Olympia has significant real estate holdings in the region and has been involved with several development efforts including revitalization of the East Bay District, a district intended to connect the east waterfront with Olympia's downtown. In the center of this district will be the new, expanded Hands On Children's Museum, a public plaza and gathering space, and the new LOTT Clean Water Alliance Business Office and Water Education Technology Center. A \$5 million infrastructure project associated with underground utilities, roads and frontage improvements offers "pad ready" building sites for the remaining parcels.

In addition to these properties along or near the Olympia waterfront, the Port of Olympia is also a major land-owner in the Tumwater Town Center and the New Market Industrial Campus. This property is directly north of the Olympia Regional Airport in Tumwater.

For more information about the Port of Olympia, visit their website at www.portolympia.com.

International Trade

International trade has always played a key role in Washington State's economy. Washington exports have contributed to nearly one-half of the state's new jobs over the past 30 years and state analysts note that trade is a prime driver of Washington's business success. Washington State's merchandise exports totaled more than \$53.4 billion in 2010, a total up from \$51.9 billion in 2009, but down from \$54.5 billion in 2008.

Asia remained a very strong region for Washington's exports. China ranked as Washington's number one export market in 2010 (totaling \$10.3 billion in trade) and four additional Asian markets, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, and Taiwan ranked among the top six export markets

For more information on the role of trade in Washington State's economy, visit the US Department of Commerce International Trade Administration Website at www.trade.gov

for the state during the year. Canada also continued to be a strong market. Canada received the second largest share of Washington State goods in 2010 (totaling \$7.0 billion in trade).

Transportation equipment was the largest export category for the State in 2010, totaling \$24.0 billion or approximately 45 percent of Washington's total merchandise exports. Other top exports included agricultural products (\$9.2 billion), computers and electronic products (\$3.3 billion), and processed foods (\$2.8 billion).

South Puget Sound Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ #216)

In the 1990s, the Port of Olympia took the lead in preparing and sponsoring an application to the U.S. Department of Commerce for Foreign-Trade Zone (FTZ) status for properties in Thurston, Lewis, Mason, and Kitsap counties. This FTZ status was granted by the federal government and the Port of Olympia now serves as the Grantee of this status, administering the 13 designated FTZ sites and providing oversight for the two activated FTZ sites.

A FTZ is an area under U.S. Customs supervision where foreign products may be brought into the country and the payment of customs duties may be deferred until the goods leave the zone. A basic advantage of this status is that imports may be stored, exhibited, processed or assembled, without having to pay duties until such time as the goods are physically moved out of the zone. Moreover, if the imported goods are later exported, no customs duties are paid at all. These FTZs provide administrative efficiencies and enable importers to address U.S. Customs compliance issues prior to entry into U.S. commerce.

The South Puget Sound FTZ #216, which was created as part of the Port's application, is a multi-site FTZ that includes the following areas in a four county region over South Puget Sound:

- Port of Olympia - Port Peninsula, New Market Industrial Campus, and the Olympia Regional Airport
- City of Lacey - Hawks Prairie and Meridian Campus
- Yelm Industrial Park
- Port of Centralia
- Port of Chehalis - Industrial Area and City of Chehalis

- Port of Shelton - Sanderson Field and Johns Prairie Industrial Park
- Port of Bremerton - Bremerton National Airport and Olympic View

Agriculture

Agriculture remains an important component of Thurston County's economy. Activity on farms is varied, and ranges from tree farming to growing berries, to egg farms and organic farming. Much of the economic viability of this farming is tied to access to local markets.

The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducts a Census of Agriculture every five years. This census is the most comprehensive source of statistics for the country's agriculture, and is the only source of uniform agricultural data for every county in the United States.

The Census of Agriculture attempts to reach every agricultural operator in America through a mail survey. Follow-ups by telephone or personal interview are also conducted for individuals who do not respond by mail. The data collected represents all agricultural operations, which are defined as any place that sells, or normally sells, more than \$1,000 worth of agricultural products during the census year.

The most recent agricultural census was performed in 2007. This census revealed that there were 1,288 farms, encompassing a total of 80,600 acres, operating in Thurston County. This number of farms continued to increase over previous censuses, but the average size of farms continued to decrease. In 1974, the average farm size was 123 acres. In 2007, the average farm was 63 acres.

The total value of all crops in Thurston County, including nursery crops, was over \$42 million in 2007 and the total value of all livestock, poultry, and their products in the County was over \$74 million. Both of these figures are higher than that of adjacent counties, excluding the livestock values for Lewis County.

Tables V-19 and V-20 show the pattern of agricultural land use in Thurston County from the Census of Agriculture.

For more information on the USDA 2007 Census of Agriculture, visit www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp.

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Table V-1
Median Household Income
Thurston and Adjacent Counties, Washington State, 1989, 1999, 2005-2010

Jurisdiction	Census 1989	Census 1999	Estimate 2005	Estimate 2006	Estimate 2007	Estimate 2008	Estimate 2009	Projection 2010
Grays Harbor County	\$23,042	\$34,160	\$38,982	\$40,936	\$39,472	\$19,184	\$36,246	\$36,361
Lewis County	\$24,410	\$35,551	\$39,431	\$42,044	\$4,474	\$39,982	\$42,272	\$42,407
Mason County	\$26,304	\$39,586	\$45,348	\$48,349	\$46,874	\$44,865	\$45,417	\$45,371
Pierce County	\$30,412	\$45,204	\$55,785	\$57,905	\$55,531	\$52,957	\$55,436	\$55,302
Thurston County	\$30,976	\$46,975	\$56,575	\$60,161	\$58,809	\$56,880	\$58,496	\$57,988
Washington State	\$31,183	\$45,776	\$54,618	\$56,808	\$55,771	\$54,086	\$56,317	\$55,379

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 1990, Census 2000, and 2000 Supplemental Survey; Office of Financial Management, Population Trends 2009.

Explanations: In current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). Estimate of median household income measures the point at which half of all households have more income and half have less. The estimation relies on Census's 1990 and 2000 decennial and ACS data. These estimates are based on past relationships between available indicator data and median household income. The estimates shown may differ from other median household income data developed from the Office of Financial Management's State Population Survey, Bureau of the Census surveys, or other sources. Survey data, which are subject to sampling variability and bias, are not necessarily more correct than the estimate data.

Table V-2
Median and Per Capita Incomes by Jurisdiction
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Jurisdiction	Median Income				Per Capita Income
	Household	Family	Male Full-Time	Female Full-Time	
Bucoda	\$54,531	\$52,917	\$40,250	\$31,136	\$26,047
Lacey	\$53,692	\$62,644	\$49,380	\$35,542	\$26,497
Olympia	\$51,435	\$69,444	\$49,976	\$42,257	\$29,519
Rainier	\$53,939	\$57,895	\$43,269	\$35,268	\$22,663
Tenino	\$40,972	\$62,917	\$38,333	\$32,305	\$21,973
Tumwater	\$55,765	\$70,799	\$52,953	\$40,354	\$27,658
Yelm	\$57,598	\$59,746	\$50,939	\$36,503	\$22,896
Thurston County¹	\$59,453	\$70,404	\$51,654	\$40,049	\$29,385
Chehalis Reservation ²	\$36,591	\$37,500	\$36,667	\$25,208	\$15,192
Nisqually Reservation ²	\$45,724	\$47,500	\$48,672	\$35,000	\$19,836
Washington State	\$56,384	\$68,457	\$51,275	\$38,585	\$29,320

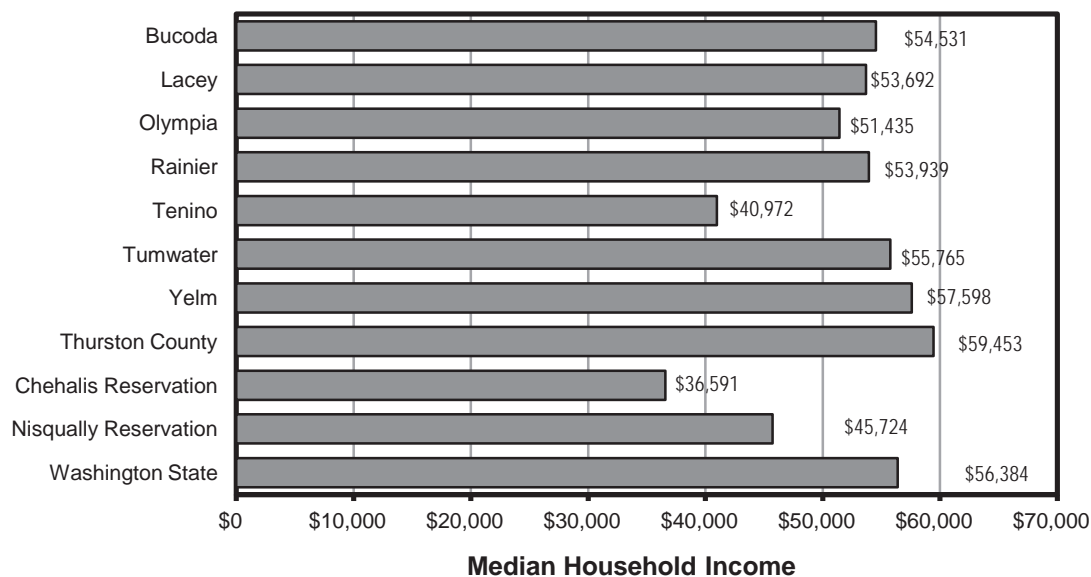
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Explanations: ACS surveys are sent out throughout the year. Data collected reflects the respondent's income in the 12 months prior to their reception of the survey and not necessarily a calendar year.

¹Thurston County includes unincorporated and incorporated Thurston County.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Figure V-1
Median Household Income by Jurisdiction, Thurston County,
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census.

Explanations: Thurston County includes unincorporated and incorporated Thurston County. Income earned by all household members 15 years of age and older. See Table V-2 for supporting data.

Table V-3
Real and Nominal Per Capita Personal Incomes for Washington State
and Thurston County, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990-2009

Year	Implicit Price Deflator	Thurston County		Washington State	
		Nominal Income	Real Income (2009 Dollars)	Nominal Income	Real Income (2009 Dollars)
1970	0.217	\$4,280	\$19,720	\$4,189	\$19,301
1975	0.295	\$6,298	\$21,372	\$6,535	\$22,176
1980	0.427	\$9,860	\$23,065	\$10,810	\$25,288
1985	0.549	\$13,676	\$24,899	\$14,619	\$26,616
1990	0.661	\$18,037	\$27,284	\$19,637	\$29,704
1991	0.685	\$19,348	\$28,250	\$20,583	\$30,053
1992	0.705	\$20,419	\$28,974	\$21,581	\$30,622
1993	0.720	\$21,033	\$29,202	\$22,139	\$30,738
1994	0.735	\$21,730	\$29,550	\$22,981	\$31,251
1995	0.752	\$22,304	\$29,677	\$23,778	\$31,638
1996	0.768	\$23,250	\$30,270	\$25,280	\$32,913
1997	0.783	\$24,640	\$31,481	\$26,749	\$34,176
1998	0.790	\$26,134	\$33,092	\$28,821	\$36,495
1999	0.802	\$27,054	\$33,718	\$30,521	\$38,039
2000	0.822	\$29,786	\$36,217	\$32,407	\$39,404
2001	0.838	\$31,166	\$37,189	\$32,954	\$39,322
2002	0.850	\$31,241	\$36,764	\$33,105	\$38,957
2003	0.867	\$32,060	\$36,988	\$33,858	\$39,062
2004	0.889	\$33,543	\$37,718	\$35,966	\$40,443
2005	0.916	\$35,135	\$38,357	\$36,743	\$40,113
2006	0.941	\$37,274	\$39,623	\$39,561	\$42,054
2007	0.966	\$39,485	\$40,870	\$42,169	\$43,648
2008	0.998	\$41,112	\$41,194	\$43,711	\$43,798
2009	1.000	\$40,801	\$40,801	\$42,870	\$42,870

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Economic Information System (REIS); Washington State Employment Security Department.

Explanations: "Nominal Income" reflects per capita without compensation for the effects of inflation. "Real Income" reflects per capita income adjusted for inflation, in constant 2009 dollars.

Table V-4
Household Income
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Income	Percentage of Households							Thurston County ¹	Chehalis Reservation ²	Nisqually Reservation ²
	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino	Tumwater	Yelm			
Less than \$10,000	0.0%	4.5%	8.0%	2.2%	9.0%	6.1%	6.1%	5.0%	11.7%	19.5%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5.1%	4.0%	6.1%	1.0%	8.3%	3.6%	4.9%	4.0%	10.1%	2.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15.7%	10.7%	11.6%	6.0%	3.5%	11.4%	9.0%	9.1%	13.3%	2.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19.0%	12.5%	8.5%	19.3%	21.7%	8.7%	9.7%	9.5%	11.2%	10.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1.4%	15.3%	14.1%	16.8%	17.7%	15.8%	7.4%	13.7%	17.0%	23.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24.5%	22.3%	19.7%	30.5%	19.5%	19.1%	26.3%	21.6%	18.6%	17.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22.7%	13.5%	12.9%	15.8%	12.8%	15.7%	15.4%	14.5%	5.3%	14.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9.7%	14.1%	12.4%	8.5%	7.1%	13.6%	13.3%	15.3%	9.6%	8.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1.9%	1.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.4%	4.0%	5.4%	4.3%	0.0%	1.8%
\$200,000 or more	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Median Income	\$54,531	\$53,692	\$51,435	\$53,939	\$40,972	\$55,765	\$57,598	\$59,453	\$36,591	\$45,724
# of Households	216	15,467	19,491	696	719	6,356	1,735	94,040	188	221

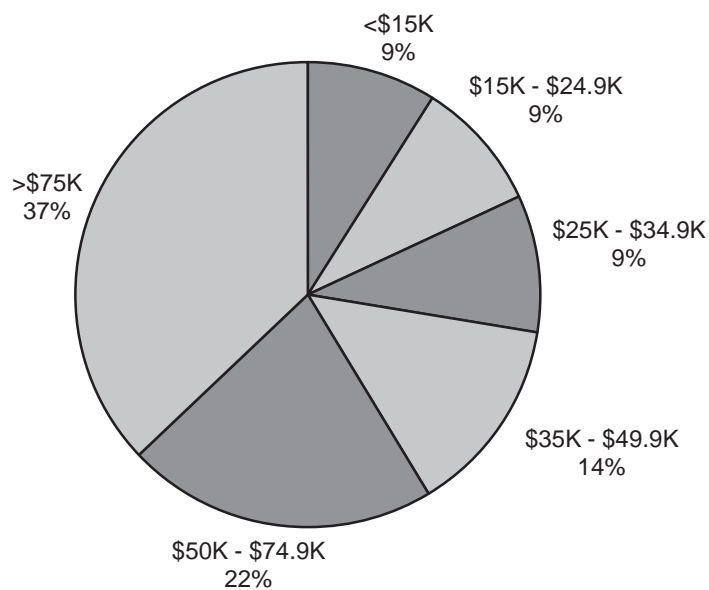
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimate.

Explanations: Income earned by all household members 15 years of age and older. ACS surveys are sent out throughout the year. Data collected reflects the respondent's income in the 12 months prior to their reception of the survey and not necessarily a calendar year. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Data includes both incorporated and unincorporated Thurston County.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Figure V-2
Distribution of Household Income
Thurston County, 2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimate.

Explanations: See Table V-4 for supporting data.

Table V-5
National Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and
Number of Related Children Under 18 Years, 2010

Size of Family Unit	Related Children Under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)									
Under 65 years	\$11,344								
65 years and over	\$10,458								
Two persons									
Householder under 65 years	\$14,602	\$15,030							
Householder 65 years and over	\$13,180	\$14,973							
Three persons	\$17,057	\$17,552	\$17,568						
Four persons	\$22,491	\$22,859	\$22,113	\$22,190					
Five persons	\$27,123	\$27,518	\$26,675	\$26,023	\$25,625				
Six persons	\$31,197	\$31,320	\$30,675	\$30,056	\$29,137	\$28,591			
Seven persons	\$35,896	\$36,120	\$35,347	\$34,809	\$33,805	\$32,635	\$31,351		
Eight persons	\$40,146	\$40,501	\$39,772	\$39,133	\$38,227	\$37,076	\$35,879	\$35,575	
Nine persons or more	\$48,293	\$48,527	\$47,882	\$47,340	\$46,451	\$45,227	\$44,120	\$43,845	\$42,156

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Poverty.

Table V-6
Individuals Below Poverty Level
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Jurisdiction	Total Individuals		18+ Years		65+ Years		Related Children Under 18 Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Bucoda ¹	10	2.0%	10	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lacey	4,160	11.1%	2,620	9.2%	401	7.3%	1,498	16.6%
Olympia	6,566	14.9%	5,224	14.9%	347	6.4%	1,279	14.2%
Rainier	186	10.6%	106	7.9%	0	0.0%	71	17.3%
Tenino	151	9.1%	113	8.9%	31	19.5%	38	9.6%
Tumwater	1,765	11.7%	1,086	9.4%	131	7.0%	660	18.5%
Yelm	686	12.9%	339	9.5%	83	17.5%	318	18.7%
Thurston County	23,511	10.0%	16,662	9.2%	1,634	5.7%	6,586	12.4%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	166	25.8%	93	22.3%	16	30.2%	70	31.4%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	125	19.7%	117	23.1%	2	5.4%	8	6.3%
Washington State	749,120	11.8%	516,001	10.7%	60,899	8.2%	223,690	14.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Estimates.

Explanations: Income in the past 12 months used to calculate poverty statistics. Percent denotes percent of total population in specified age category. Refer to Table II-10 for total population by age category.

¹Data is likely lower than actual numbers due to the small sample size in the community.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table V-7
Families Below Poverty Level
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

Jurisdiction	Total Families	All Families Below Poverty Line				Female Head of Household Below Poverty Line			
		Total Families	With Children Under 18	With Children Under 5	Total Families	Total Families	With Children Under 18	With Children Under 5	Total Families
		#	#	#	#	%	#	#	%
Bucoda ¹	122	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Lacey	9,614	839	718	392	479	8.7%	479	226	5.0%
Olympia	10,545	1,052	748	336	693	10.0%	653	261	6.2%
Rainier	526	49	43	22	28	9.3%	26	19	5.3%
Tenino	409	30	17	14	30	7.3%	17	14	4.2%
Tumwater	3,989	339	302	221	208	8.5%	208	176	5.2%
Yelm	1,383	134	134	113	110	9.7%	110	89	8.0%
Uninc. Thurston County	36,035	1,875	1,458	773	902	5.2%	848	384	2.4%
Thurston County	62,623	4,318	3,420	1,871	2,450	6.9%	2,341	1,169	3.7%
Chehalis Reservation ²	142	40	36	35	15	28.2%	15	7	10.6%
Nisqually Reservation ²	156	23	6	2	22	14.7%	6	2	1.3%
Washington State	1,620,376	128,160	101,104	49,791	65,429	7.9%	60,096	28,621	3.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Explanations: Income over the past 12 months used to calculate poverty statistics. Total families sampled is families for whom poverty status is determined. Percent denotes percent of families below poverty line as a percent of total families in specified age category.

¹Data is likely lower than actual numbers due to the small sample size in the community.

²Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table V-8
ACCRA Cost of Living Index
Select U.S. Metropolitan Areas, Third Quarter, 2011

City	100% Composite Index	13% Grocery Items	29% Housing	10% Utilities	10% Trans- portation	4% Health Care	33% Misc. Goods & Services
Average of Cities Participating in the Survey this Quarter	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Everett, WA	109.2	110.9	124.7	88.3	106.5	128.0	99.8
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	98.0	99.2	103.1	88.1	103.7	109.4	93.0
Olympia, WA	104.5	108.1	109.0	88.7	105.0	110.7	102.9
Seattle, WA	115.2	109.0	126.9	90.1	112.8	119.3	115.3
Spokane, WA	94.4	95.2	88.2	82.9	102.4	105.1	99.4
Tacoma, WA	106.1	102.2	106.3	95.3	101.5	100.0	112.9
Yakima, WA	92.3	105.6	85.0	83.5	98.3	114.2	91.4
Portland, OR	117.1	111.9	136.3	89.5	118.7	113.6	110.6
Eugene, OR	109.2	94.0	131.9	89.3	107.9	115.5	100.9
New York (Manhattan), NY	223.9	148.9	426.5	131.4	127.5	127.1	144.4
Atlanta, GA	98.8	94.2	89.7	102.0	106.8	102.2	105.0
Chicago, IL	114.4	115.7	133.6	99.0	113.1	107.3	102.9
Denver, CO	105.3	102.6	114.2	89.5	94.0	105.4	106.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	131.1	105.8	192.1	112.4	106.3	110.1	103.3

Sources: ACCRA - The Council for Community and Economic Research; Thurston Regional Planning Council.

Notes: The Cost of Living Index compiles costs of consumer products on a quarterly basis. Currently, the cost of living in the Olympia-Lacey-Tumwater region is 4.5 percent higher than the average of all 309 urban areas participating in the survey. The average cost of living of all the cities participating in the survey is always scaled to equal 100. The purpose of the index is to compare living costs in a particular location to this average. The index cannot, however, be used to compare changes in costs over time, as the cities participating in the survey change each quarter. Think of the index in terms of percentages. The average cost of living of all cities participating in the survey is 100 percent of itself.

Table V-9
Consumer Price Index for Select Regions,
1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010

Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton MSA¹

Year	Semiannual		Annual Average	Percent Average Annual Change		
	1st Half	2nd Half		1st Half	2nd Half	Annual
1990	124.2	129.4	126.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
1995	151.2	153.3	152.3	4.0%	3.4%	3.7%
2000	177.3	181.1	179.2	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%
2005	199.2	201.3	200.2	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
2006	205.8	209.5	207.6	3.3%	4.1%	3.7%
2007	213.8	217.5	215.7	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%
2008	223.6	225.9	224.7	4.6%	3.9%	4.2%
2009	225.6	226.5	226.0	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
2010	226.2	227.2	226.7	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Western Region - Urban (Overall)

Year	Semiannual		Annual Average	Percent Average Annual Change		
	1st Half	2nd Half		1st Half	2nd Half	Annual
1990	129.4	133.5	131.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
1995	152.9	154.1	153.5	3.4%	2.9%	3.1%
2000	173.1	176.5	174.8	2.5%	2.8%	2.6%
2005	197.1	200.7	198.9	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
2006	204.5	206.9	205.7	3.8%	3.1%	3.4%
2007	210.9	213.6	212.2	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%
2008	219.0	220.3	219.6	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%
2009	217.8	219.9	218.8	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.4%
2010	220.8	221.6	221.2	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%

United States City Average

Year	Semiannual		Annual Average	Percent Average Annual Change		
	1st Half	2nd Half		1st Half	2nd Half	Annual
1990	128.7	132.6	130.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
1995	151.5	153.2	152.4	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%
2000	170.8	173.6	172.2	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
2005	193.2	197.4	195.3	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
2006	200.6	202.6	201.6	3.8%	2.6%	3.2%
2007	205.7	209.0	207.3	2.5%	3.2%	2.8%
2008	214.4	216.2	215.3	4.2%	3.4%	3.9%
2009	213.1	215.9	214.5	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.4%
2010	217.5	218.6	218.1	2.0%	1.2%	1.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S Bureau of Labor (www.bls.gov).

Explanation: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers population group (CPI-U) with a 1982-84 reference year (index is 100 for the reference year), not seasonally adjusted.

¹MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Table V-10
Consumer Price Index Specific Classifications
Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton MSA¹, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010

Item	Consumer Price Index										Average Annual % Change		
	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	80-90	90-00	00-10
Food and Beverage	84.5	133.0	152.0	173.7	200.7	206.5	215.1	226.8	229.4	228.8	4.6%	2.7%	2.8%
Housing	82.7	125.4	151.5	184.8	205.2	215.1	225.5	235.7	240.2	234.6	4.3%	4.0%	2.4%
Apparel	95.0	112.0	121.2	126.6	123.1	126.9	134.7	132.7	132.3	133.7	1.7%	1.2%	0.5%
Transportation	83.1	116.1	139.5	159.6	186.7	194.3	197.8	208.4	199.5	213.3	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%
Medical Care	75.8	154.6	209.4	246.6	304.4	314.0	329.4	335.8	343.1	349.6	7.4%	4.8%	3.6%
Entertainment ²	82.0	129.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7%	N/A	N/A
Education and Communication ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	104.5	117.4	118.4	118.6	122.9	126.5	128.3	N/A	N/A	2.1%
Recreation ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	101.1	91.7	92.5	94.7	97.3	97.8	94.7	N/A	N/A	-0.7%
Other Goods and Services	N/A	146.8	198.0	267.5	318.3	332.0	350.4	356.3	365.3	383.5	N/A	6.2%	3.7%
All Items Average	82.7	126.8	152.3	179.2	200.2	207.6	215.7	224.7	226.0	226.7	4.4%	3.5%	2.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (www.bls.gov).

Explanations: Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers population group (CPI-U) with a 1982-84 reference year (index is 100 for the reference year), unless otherwise noted. Not seasonally adjusted.

¹MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area.

²Beginning in 1998, the Entertainment Category was dropped and the Education and Communication and Recreation categories added. Data in the new categories are considered against a 1997 reference year.

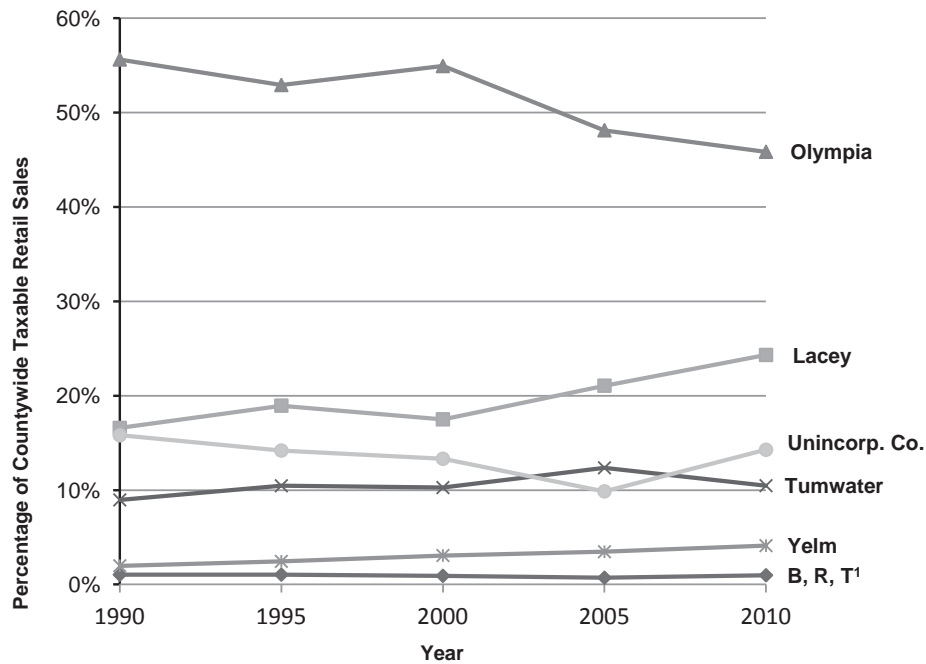
Table V-11
Taxable Retail Sales, Thurston County Jurisdictions, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010

Jurisdiction	Taxable Retail Sales					Average Annual Percent Change	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Bucoda	\$699,419	\$1,081,088	\$1,077,985	\$1,711,717	\$1,130,354	4.4%	0.5%
Lacey	\$229,175,649	\$361,012,388	\$443,262,850	\$763,330,219	\$924,304,180	6.8%	7.6%
Olympia	\$768,421,602	\$1,008,392,985	\$1,391,499,232	\$1,744,047,109	\$1,742,558,948	6.1%	2.3%
Rainier	\$4,236,901	\$7,939,038	\$7,633,999	\$8,831,652	\$14,324,993	6.1%	6.5%
Tenino	\$9,359,153	\$10,816,648	\$14,500,935	\$15,387,904	\$21,734,105	4.5%	4.1%
Turnwater	\$123,771,517	\$199,278,540	\$260,117,197	\$447,883,229	\$397,914,280	7.7%	4.3%
Yelm	\$27,375,025	\$46,648,768	\$77,792,761	\$125,801,677	\$156,390,959	11.0%	7.2%
Unincorp. County	\$218,349,234	\$270,430,246	\$337,326,350	\$357,570,093	\$542,436,303	4.4%	4.9%
Thurston County	\$1,381,388,500	\$1,905,414,863	\$2,533,211,309	\$3,624,052,873	\$3,800,794,121	6.3%	4.1%

Jurisdiction	Taxable Retail Sales (as Percentage of the Total County)					Difference in Percentage	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
Bucoda	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.05%	0.03%	-0.01%	-0.01%
Lacey	16.59%	18.95%	17.50%	21.06%	24.32%	0.91%	6.82%
Olympia	55.63%	52.92%	54.93%	48.12%	45.85%	-0.70%	-9.08%
Rainier	0.31%	0.42%	0.30%	0.24%	0.38%	-0.01%	0.08%
Tenino	0.68%	0.57%	0.57%	0.42%	0.57%	-0.11%	0.00%
Turnwater	8.96%	10.46%	10.27%	12.36%	10.47%	1.31%	0.20%
Yelm	1.98%	2.45%	3.07%	3.47%	4.11%	1.09%	1.04%
Unincorp. County	15.81%	14.19%	13.32%	9.87%	14.27%	-2.49%	0.96%
Thurston County	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-	-

Explanation: Thurston County total is not equal to the sum of individual jurisdictions (as reported by the State).

Figure V-3
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction as a
Percentage of the Overall County
1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010



Source: Washington Department of Revenue, Research Division. Quarterly Business Review.

Explanations: See Table V-11 for supporting data.

¹ B, R, T is a combination of Bucoda, Rainier and Tenino that has been used for ease of graph readability.

Table V-12
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction, NAICS Categories, 2010

Industry Sector	Bucoda	Lacey	Olympia	Rainier	Tenino
Retail Trade	\$395,762	\$581,376,927	\$858,941,052	\$4,842,669	\$9,559,831
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	\$0	\$128,037	\$686,793	\$120,673	\$16,140
Mining	D	\$359,510	\$298,632	D	\$17,999
Utilities	\$0	\$133,228	\$181,622	D	\$131,008
Construction	\$171,481	\$82,217,354	\$291,129,869	\$4,245,758	\$4,935,889
Manufacturing	\$10,887	\$12,900,148	\$29,061,462	\$876,338	\$278,070
Wholesale Trade	\$122,945	\$37,597,783	\$150,937,684	\$1,378,387	\$1,289,574
Transportation & Warehousing	\$0	\$367,945	\$1,436,172	\$2,965	\$156,463
Information	\$239,780	\$32,911,572	\$78,839,332	\$993,772	\$1,265,605
Finance, Insurance	\$4,079	\$2,388,886	\$15,363,348	\$50,538	\$82,416
Real Estate, Rental/Leasing	\$13,014	\$12,580,162	\$32,899,892	\$192,487	\$434,411
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	\$4,995	\$7,346,386	\$35,870,474	\$259,102	\$422,730
Management, Education & Health Services	\$12,637	\$24,242,193	\$38,311,553	\$296,291	\$817,652
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	D	\$8,541,620	\$8,859,202	\$25,478	\$13,539
Accommodations & Food Services	\$0	\$94,173,945	\$147,305,271	\$331,400	\$1,660,202
Other Services	\$1,977	\$26,687,305	\$48,605,457	\$658,868	\$650,117
Public Administration, Other	\$0	\$351,178	\$3,831,134	D	\$2,459
Total	\$1,130,354	\$924,304,180	\$1,742,558,948	\$14,324,993	\$21,734,105
Total (Per Capita)	\$2,011	\$21,803	\$37,492	\$7,985	\$12,822

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Research Division, Quarterly Business Review, www.dor.wa.gov.

Explanations: Figures based upon local 0.5-1.0 percent County/City sales tax collections, through fourth quarter of each year. Total Thurston County is not equal to the sum of individual jurisdictions (as reported by the State). The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

D - Data has been withheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm information. This is required by the excise tax confidentiality statute.

Table V-12, continued
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction, NAICS Categories, 2010

Industry Sector	Tumwater	Yelm	Unincorporated		Total County
			Thurston County	County	
Retail Trade	\$202,376,977	\$91,382,341	\$165,749,229		\$1,914,624,788
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	\$120,992	\$331,178	\$1,850,415		\$3,254,228
Mining	\$357,531	\$580,046	\$3,028,423		\$4,659,991
Utilities	\$984,241	\$976	\$226,205		\$1,691,604
Construction	\$51,790,066	\$19,859,598	\$162,467,272		\$616,817,288
Manufacturing	\$11,773,627	\$1,260,048	\$14,744,290		\$70,904,870
Wholesale Trade	\$29,708,681	\$5,112,552	\$35,146,119		\$261,293,724
Transportation & Warehousing	\$557,816	\$139,738	\$797,712		\$3,458,813
Information	\$14,708,029	\$5,293,567	\$60,812,303		\$195,063,960
Finance, Insurance	\$1,084,915	\$575,145	\$649,174		\$20,198,501
Real Estate, Rental/Leasing	\$7,413,543	\$2,093,548	\$4,870,807		\$60,497,864
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	\$5,634,861	\$1,297,914	\$5,291,852		\$56,128,315
Management, Education & Health Services	\$5,692,516	\$2,041,839	\$37,510,544		\$108,925,224
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	\$7,351,436	\$873,768	\$4,036,805		\$29,707,770
Accommodations & Food Services	\$43,677,244	\$20,423,135	\$26,469,660		\$334,185,734
Other Services	\$13,261,292	\$5,121,475	\$18,463,243		\$113,449,734
Public Administration, Other	\$1,420,512	\$4,089	\$322,248		\$5,931,713
Total	\$397,914,280	\$156,390,959	\$542,436,303		\$3,800,794,121
Total (Per Capita)	\$22,907	\$22,837	\$4,014		\$15,067

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Research Division, Quarterly Business Review, www.dor.wa.gov.

Explanations: Figures based upon local 0.5-1.0 percent County/City sales tax collections, through fourth quarter of each year. Total Thurston County is not equal to the sum of individual jurisdictions (as reported by the State). The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

D - Data has been withheld to avoid disclosure of individual firm information. This is required by the excise tax confidentiality statute.

Table V-13
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction, SIC Categories, 2000, 2003, 2004

JURISDICTION	Taxable Retail Sales			Average Ann.
	2000	2003	2004	2000-2004
TOTAL THURSTON COUNTY				
Contracting	\$353,250,467	\$474,851,509	\$548,415,856	11.6%
Manufacturing	\$45,177,544	\$60,226,479	\$64,520,646	9.3%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$100,158,362	\$145,309,095	\$141,959,872	9.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$243,753,044	\$232,165,396	\$261,761,802	1.8%
Retail Trade	\$1,425,743,880	\$1,741,186,332	\$1,839,588,263	6.6%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$25,497,239	\$44,763,551	\$35,909,795	8.9%
Services	\$311,082,516	\$312,170,897	\$336,504,773	2.0%
Other Business	\$28,548,257	\$38,583,105	\$45,968,893	12.6%
Total	\$2,533,211,309	\$3,049,256,364	\$3,274,629,900	6.6%
BUCODA				
Contracting	\$307,964	\$102,653	\$233,343	-6.7%
Manufacturing	\$2,136	\$2,368	\$25,925	86.7%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$234,079	\$275,705	\$214,140	-2.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$20,459	\$58,820	\$49,846	24.9%
Retail Trade	\$430,872	\$476,052	\$361,677	-4.3%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Services	\$70,642	\$82,183	\$107,000	10.9%
Other Business	N/A	\$5,448	\$6,699	N/A
Total	\$1,077,985	\$1,009,400	\$1,002,523	-1.8%
LACEY				
Contracting	\$60,769,712	\$76,877,466	\$106,297,203	15.0%
Manufacturing	\$5,754,925	\$9,163,172	\$11,757,948	19.6%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$14,457,312	\$18,053,830	\$18,646,120	6.6%
Wholesale Trade	\$49,184,026	\$30,201,699	\$31,968,751	-10.2%
Retail Trade	\$256,225,533	\$355,356,124	\$374,047,398	9.9%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$4,500,880	\$6,869,225	\$6,676,414	10.4%
Services	\$49,363,819	\$53,712,561	\$62,478,949	6.1%
Other Business	\$3,006,643	\$5,923,478	\$8,994,307	31.5%
Total	\$443,262,850	\$556,157,555	\$620,867,090	8.8%

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Research Division, Quarterly Business Review, www.dor.wa.gov.

Explanation: Figures based upon local 0.5-1.0 percent County/City sales tax collections, through fourth quarter of each year. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table V-13, continued
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction, SIC Categories, 2000, 2003, 2004

JURISDICTION	Taxable Retail Sales			Average Ann.
	2000	2003	2004	2000-2004
OLYMPIA				
Contracting	\$140,770,399	\$170,483,130	\$196,564,341	8.7%
Manufacturing	\$21,448,909	\$22,736,010	\$23,052,668	1.8%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$52,995,280	\$70,251,241	\$68,034,361	6.4%
Wholesale Trade	\$134,725,707	\$134,806,602	\$152,409,852	3.1%
Retail Trade	\$853,072,199	\$996,127,036	\$1,031,222,958	4.9%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$15,572,753	\$32,374,765	\$20,458,459	7.1%
Services	\$163,942,164	\$155,463,475	\$164,467,053	0.1%
Other Business	\$8,971,821	\$13,090,978	\$13,191,777	10.1%
Total	\$1,391,499,232	\$1,595,333,237	\$1,669,401,469	4.7%
RAINIER				
Contracting	\$1,441,796	\$1,892,258	\$1,377,139	-1.1%
Manufacturing	\$27,928	\$125,347	\$65,235	23.6%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$709,157	\$870,461	\$740,782	1.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$794,714	\$442,220	\$611,387	-6.3%
Retail Trade	\$2,981,614	\$3,172,242	\$2,918,645	-0.5%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$87,099	\$407,282	\$222,653	26.4%
Services	\$1,549,227	\$598,444	\$1,104,964	-8.1%
Other Business	\$42,464	\$165,147	\$184,520	44.4%
Total	\$7,633,999	\$7,673,401	\$7,225,325	-1.4%
TENINO				
Contracting	\$2,146,222	\$2,725,423	\$2,264,148	1.3%
Manufacturing	\$40,641	\$115,946	\$205,431	49.9%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$1,688,600	\$895,553	\$954,293	-13.3%
Wholesale Trade	\$1,522,322	\$1,050,004	\$946,151	-11.2%
Retail Trade	\$7,041,991	\$6,914,093	\$7,057,685	0.1%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$182,833	\$266,754	\$247,505	7.9%
Services	\$1,744,190	\$1,549,281	\$1,415,717	-5.1%
Other Business	\$134,136	\$222,889	\$235,864	15.2%
Total	\$14,500,935	\$13,739,943	\$13,326,794	-2.1%

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Research Division, Quarterly Business Review, www.dor.wa.gov.

Explanation: Figures based upon local 0.5-1.0 percent County/City sales tax collections, through fourth quarter of each year. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table V-13, continued
Taxable Retail Sales by Jurisdiction, SIC Categories, 2000, 2003, 2004

JURISDICTION	Taxable Retail Sales			Average Ann.
	2000	2003	2004	2000-2004
TUMWATER				
Contracting	\$27,556,638	\$38,912,661	\$52,484,185	17.5%
Manufacturing	\$6,590,344	\$12,177,662	\$11,933,904	16.0%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$9,308,928	\$10,092,755	\$10,500,015	3.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$21,523,603	\$26,060,071	\$35,219,145	13.1%
Retail Trade	\$162,645,823	\$211,637,460	\$240,604,277	10.3%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$1,641,597	\$2,050,438	\$1,366,082	-4.5%
Services	\$28,384,648	\$36,145,897	\$35,144,840	5.5%
Other Business	\$2,465,616	\$4,817,283	\$6,097,665	25.4%
Total	\$260,117,197	\$341,894,227	\$393,350,113	10.9%
YELM				
Contracting	\$14,049,341	\$15,284,148	\$16,052,664	3.4%
Manufacturing	\$945,678	\$1,290,022	\$887,836	-1.6%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$2,749,135	\$3,113,702	\$3,059,481	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	\$9,354,916	\$5,131,832	\$5,056,527	-14.3%
Retail Trade	\$40,165,586	\$51,699,590	\$55,817,856	8.6%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$1,305,409	\$2,030,289	\$1,540,165	4.2%
Services	\$8,715,763	\$11,075,670	\$11,191,073	6.4%
Other Business	\$506,933	\$484,009	\$820,873	12.8%
Total	\$77,792,761	\$90,109,262	\$94,426,475	5.0%
UNINCORPORATED THURSTON COUNTY				
Contracting	\$106,208,395	\$119,453,551	\$134,939,015	6.2%
Manufacturing	\$10,366,983	\$13,147,254	\$13,949,386	7.7%
Trans., Comm., Util.	\$18,015,871	\$28,428,037	\$15,132,573	-4.3%
Wholesale Trade	\$26,627,297	\$28,793,439	\$29,764,267	2.8%
Retail Trade	\$103,180,262	\$79,458,365	\$82,529,588	-5.4%
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	\$2,195,061	\$542,251	\$591,941	-27.9%
Services	\$57,312,063	\$42,492,421	\$44,791,460	-6.0%
Other Business	\$13,420,418	\$9,683,863	\$11,607,851	-3.6%
Total	\$337,326,350	\$321,999,181	\$333,306,081	-0.3%

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Research Division, Quarterly Business Review, www.dor.wa.gov.

Explanation: Figures based upon local 0.5-1.0 percent County/City sales tax collections, through fourth quarter of each year. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. NAICS was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America. The SIC and NAICS systems are not comparable, so performing calculations between the two systems is not recommended.

Table V-14
2009 Revenues by Thurston County Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction ¹	Taxes and Assessments				Intergov't Revenues	Service Receipts	Other Revenue	Total Revenues
	Property	Sales	Business	Other				
Bucoda	\$58,630 8%	\$23,968 3%	\$40,823 5%	\$4,140 1%	\$431,786 58%	\$133,676 18%	\$54,974 7%	\$747,997 100%
Lacey	\$9,983,221 13%	\$8,758,312 12%	\$7,475,358 10%	\$2,313,319 3%	\$8,097,068 11%	\$32,454,961 43%	\$6,780,122 9%	\$75,862,362 100%
Olympia	\$10,448,992 7%	\$15,023,344 10%	\$16,409,366 11%	\$1,919,427 1%	\$7,712,205 5%	\$42,229,843 28%	\$57,770,210 38%	\$151,513,386 100%
Rainier ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tenino	\$268,291 2%	\$258,073 2%	\$196,172 2%	\$32,660 0%	\$5,010,155 40%	\$2,474,835 20%	\$4,389,497 35%	\$12,629,683 100%
Tumwater	\$5,074,341 17%	\$3,867,342 13%	\$4,430,113 15%	\$846,829 3%	\$2,665,619 9%	\$10,787,509 35%	\$2,836,921 9%	\$30,508,673 100%
Yelm	\$1,253,666 13%	\$1,354,931 15%	\$1,046,196 11%	\$115,983 1%	\$621,237 7%	\$3,943,813 42%	\$1,000,876 11%	\$9,336,702 100%
Unincorporated Thurston County	\$59,197,727 26%	\$20,762,823 9%	-	\$5,692,141 2%	\$52,074,913 23%	\$33,505,783 15%	\$58,005,875 25%	\$229,239,263 100%
County Total ³	\$86,284,868 17%	\$50,048,793 10%	\$29,598,028 6%	\$10,924,499 2%	\$76,612,983 15%	\$125,530,420 25%	\$130,838,475 26%	\$509,838,066 100%

Source: Washington State Auditor's Office, "Local Government Finance Reporting System" (<http://www.sao.wa.gov/applications/lgrfs/>).

Explanations: "Taxes and Assessments" includes amounts received for General Property taxes and Special Assessments, Sales and Use Taxes, Business and Occupation Taxes, and Other Taxes; "Intergovernmental Revenues" includes Federal Aid and State Aid; "Service Receipts" includes Charges for Services, and Licenses and Permits; "Other Revenue" includes Fines and Forfeits, Interest and Investment Earnings, Debt Proceeds, and Rents, Insurance Premiums, Miscellaneous Revenues, and Donations.

¹Special purpose tax district statistics are not included. Revenue from special purpose districts are collected differently.

²Rainier data for 2009 is not reported in the Local Government Finance Reporting System.

³County total does not include expenses for the City of Rainier.

Table V-15
2009 Expenses by Thurston County Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction ¹	General Government	Public Safety	Utilities	Transportation	Social/Phys. Environ.	Other, Capital, & Debt Service	Total Expenses
Bucoda	\$82,217 10%	\$78,521 10%	\$117,655 15%	\$43,227 5%	\$20,850 3%	\$451,572 57%	\$794,042 100%
Lacey	\$4,090,179 6%	\$13,845,788 20%	\$23,573,960 34%	\$2,297,345 3%	\$8,304,724 12%	\$16,697,747 24%	\$68,809,744 100%
Olympia	\$11,495,039 9%	\$25,500,886 20%	\$32,498,018 26%	\$3,859,410 3%	\$14,909,083 12%	\$36,884,583 29%	\$125,147,018 100%
Rainier ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tenino	\$164,173 1%	\$511,720 4%	\$388,401 3%	\$74,669 1%	\$403,636 3%	\$11,664,359 88%	\$13,206,958 100%
Tumwater	\$2,736,157 7%	\$7,212,388 19%	\$9,582,079 26%	\$1,253,381 3%	\$4,890,009 13%	\$11,467,173 31%	\$37,141,187 100%
Yelm	\$802,319 8%	\$2,485,820 25%	\$2,218,890 22%	\$406,842 4%	\$997,279 10%	\$3,033,552 31%	\$9,944,699 100%
Unincorporated Thurston County	\$10,898,249 5%	\$73,905,708 33%	\$20,949,497 9%	\$22,050,450 10%	\$43,569,290 20%	\$50,253,155 23%	\$221,626,348 100%
County Total ³	\$30,268,333 6%	\$123,540,831 26%	\$89,328,500 19%	\$29,985,324 6%	\$73,094,871 15%	\$130,452,141 27%	\$476,669,996 100%

Source: Washington State Auditor's Office, "Local Government Finance Reporting System" (<http://www.sao.wa.gov/applications/lgrfs/>).

Explanations: "General Government" includes all costs of government operation. "Public Safety" includes all law enforcement functions within the boundaries of the municipal corporation. "Utilities" include all costs associated with the operation, maintenance or creation of utilities. "Transportation" includes all aspects and types of transportation services. "Social/Physical Environment" includes health & human services, and natural resources. "Other" includes all other expenditures, capital, and debt service interest & principal.

¹Special purpose tax district statistics are not included. Expenses from special purpose districts are reported differently.

²Rainier data for 2009 is not reported in the Local Government Finance Reporting System.

³County total does not include expenses for the City of Rainier.

Table V-16
2009 Per Capita Revenues and Expenses by Thurston County Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction¹	Total Population	Total Revenues	Per capita Revenues	Total Expenses	Per capita Expenses
Bucoda	665	\$747,997	\$1,125	\$794,042	\$1,194
Lacey	39,250	\$75,862,362	\$1,933	\$68,809,744	\$1,753
Olympia	45,250	\$151,513,386	\$3,348	\$125,147,018	\$2,766
Rainier ²	1,755	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tenino	1,535	\$12,629,683	\$8,228	\$13,206,958	\$8,604
Tumwater	16,710	\$30,508,673	\$1,826	\$37,141,187	\$2,223
Yelm	5,625	\$9,336,702	\$1,660	\$9,944,699	\$1,768
Unincorporated					
Thurston County	139,010	\$229,239,263	\$1,649	\$221,626,348	\$1,594
Total County³	245,300	\$509,838,066	\$2,078	\$447,637,133	\$1,825

Source: Washington State Auditor's Office, "Local Government Finance Reporting System" (<http://www.sao.wa.gov/applications/lgrfs/>).

Explanations:

¹Special purpose tax district statistics are not included. Revenue and Expenses from special purpose districts are collected differently.

²Rainier data for 2009 is not reported in the Local Government Finance Reporting System.

³County total does not include expenses for the City of Rainier.

Table V-17
Port of Olympia Revenues, 1997-2009

Year	Airport	Marina	Marine Terminal	Property Leases/Rentals	Non-Operating	Total Revenues
1997	\$403,966	\$905,146	\$2,330,880	\$965,499	\$7,999,165	\$12,604,565
	3.2%	7.2%	18.5%	7.7%	63.5%	100.0%
1998	\$358,160	\$931,780	\$2,343,375	\$1,044,319	\$3,912,751	\$8,590,385
	4.2%	10.8%	27.3%	12.2%	45.5%	100.0%
1999	\$368,299	\$1,204,329	\$817,878	\$1,264,434	\$3,581,341	\$7,236,281
	5.1%	16.6%	11.3%	17.5%	49.5%	100.0%
2000	\$427,000	\$1,272,300	\$861,500	\$1,352,000	\$6,123,500	\$10,036,300
	4.3%	12.7%	8.6%	13.5%	61.0%	100.0%
2001	\$471,972	\$1,373,357	\$773,961	\$1,498,022	\$7,365,304	\$11,482,616
	4.1%	12.0%	6.7%	13.0%	64.1%	100.0%
2002	\$556,011	\$1,468,842	\$1,247,416	\$1,610,497	\$6,128,696	\$11,011,462
	5.0%	13.3%	11.3%	14.6%	55.7%	100.0%
2003	\$640,279	\$1,540,627	\$2,242,716	\$1,600,626	\$7,477,925	\$13,502,173
	4.7%	11.4%	16.6%	11.9%	55.4%	100.0%
2004	\$623,076	\$1,878,807	\$3,458,627	\$1,555,013	\$9,749,750	\$17,265,273
	3.6%	10.9%	20.0%	9.0%	56.5%	100.0%
2005	\$566,317	\$2,051,471	\$2,706,490	\$1,635,456	\$9,153,112	\$16,112,846
	3.5%	12.7%	16.8%	10.2%	56.8%	100.0%
2006	\$593,742	\$2,269,297	\$1,789,013	\$1,886,212	\$11,659,367	\$18,197,631
	3.3%	12.5%	9.8%	10.4%	64.1%	100.0%
2007	\$662,958	\$2,443,465	\$2,373,972	\$2,112,010	\$8,224,216	\$15,816,621
	4.2%	15.4%	15.0%	13.4%	52.0%	100.0%
2008	\$702,692	\$2,433,754	\$1,619,571	\$2,063,044	\$11,880,198	\$18,699,259
	3.8%	13.0%	8.7%	11.0%	63.5%	100.0%
2009	\$764,032	\$2,519,698	\$2,449,145	\$2,218,467	\$9,712,784	\$17,664,126
	4.3%	14.3%	13.9%	12.6%	55.0%	100.0%

Source: Washington State Auditor's Office, Local Government Financial Reporting System (<http://www.sao.wa.gov/applications/lgrfs/>).

Explanation: "Non-Operating Revenues" refer to those revenues that are not directly related to the Port's primary service activities.

Table V-18
Port of Olympia Expenses, 1997-2009

Year	Airport	Marina	Marine Terminal	Property Leases/Rentals	General Administration	Non-Operating	Debt Service	Total Expenses
1997	\$485,400 4.3%	\$640,600 5.7%	\$2,878,600 25.7%	\$500,100 4.5%	\$1,585,200 14.1%	\$2,783,100 24.8%	\$2,346,800 20.9%	\$11,219,800 100.0%
1998	\$506,500 4.0%	\$572,300 4.6%	\$3,623,800 28.9%	\$257,100 2.1%	\$2,436,700 19.4%	\$2,446,400 19.5%	\$2,686,200 21.4%	\$12,529,000 100.0%
1999	\$500,000 4.2%	\$881,400 7.4%	\$2,063,200 17.3%	\$608,300 5.1%	\$2,070,700 17.4%	\$829,300 7.0%	\$4,966,600 41.7%	\$11,919,500 100.0%
2000	\$487,900 5.0%	\$933,400 9.5%	\$1,960,600 19.9%	\$660,500 6.7%	\$2,062,700 21.0%	\$2,288,700 23.3%	\$1,439,900 14.6%	\$9,833,700 100.0%
2001	\$698,518 6.1%	\$956,644 8.3%	\$1,989,192 17.3%	\$927,908 8.1%	\$2,608,716 22.7%	\$2,434,562 21.2%	\$1,861,035 16.2%	\$11,476,575 100.0%
2002	\$615,720 5.2%	\$991,031 8.3%	\$1,969,534 16.5%	\$1,184,671 9.9%	\$2,237,603 18.7%	\$2,327,762 19.5%	\$2,617,899 21.9%	\$11,944,220 100.0%
2003	\$921,149 7.3%	\$1,082,830 8.5%	\$2,507,045 19.8%	\$1,022,267 8.1%	\$2,581,658 20.3%	\$1,762,366 13.9%	\$2,816,158 22.2%	\$12,693,473 100.0%
2004	\$1,007,893 7.7%	\$1,188,567 9.0%	\$3,401,655 25.8%	\$996,453 7.6%	\$2,426,404 18.4%	\$1,461,832 11.1%	\$2,682,169 20.4%	\$13,164,973 100.0%
2005	\$1,081,143 8.1%	\$1,462,988 11.0%	\$3,413,048 25.6%	\$977,469 7.3%	\$2,645,019 19.9%	\$877,969 6.6%	\$2,852,530 21.4%	\$13,310,166 100.0%
2006	\$1,243,009 9.3%	\$1,591,527 11.9%	\$3,123,054 23.3%	\$995,861 7.4%	\$3,051,317 22.8%	\$376,606 2.8%	\$3,011,868 22.5%	\$13,393,242 100.0%
2007	\$1,207,912 8.6%	\$1,658,851 11.9%	\$3,192,409 22.8%	\$1,044,640 7.5%	\$3,282,205 23.5%	\$586,251 4.2%	\$3,022,994 21.6%	\$13,995,262 100.0%
2008	\$1,494,195 7.3%	\$1,753,540 8.6%	\$2,566,245 12.6%	\$810,805 4.0%	\$3,305,253 16.2%	\$2,405,795 11.8%	\$8,060,494 39.5%	\$20,396,327 100.0%
2009	\$1,301,870 8.9%	\$1,844,953 12.6%	\$3,258,273 22.2%	\$1,117,275 7.6%	\$2,500,247 17.1%	\$1,014,739 6.9%	\$3,612,208 24.7%	\$14,649,565 100.0%

Source: Washington State Auditor's Office, Local Government Financial Reporting System (<http://www.sao.wa.gov/applications/lgrfs/>).

Table V-19
Agriculture Statistics, Thurston and Adjacent Counties, 2007

Characteristics	Grays Harbor	Lewis	Mason	Pierce	Thurston	Washington State
Total number of farms ¹	628	1,717	471	1,448	1,288	39,284
Land in farms (acres)	119,267	131,554	25,185	47,677	80,617	14,972,789
Average size of farm (acres)	190	77	53	33	63	381
Farms by size						
1 to 9 acres	131	259	149	582	425	9,211
10 to 49 acres	261	831	227	643	565	14,790
50 to 179 acres	154	464	70	194	197	7,307
180 to 499 acres	63	139	19	23	75	3,479
500 to 999 acres	15	14	4	4	14	1,731
1,000 acres or more	4	10	2	2	12	2,766
Estimated market value of land and buildings						
Average per farm	\$508,492	\$453,053	\$439,720	\$485,594	\$535,414	\$759,146
Average per acre	\$2,677	\$5,913	\$8,223	\$14,748	\$8,554	\$1,992
Market value of ag products sold (\$1,000)	\$32,821	\$109,996	\$36,963	\$83,402	\$117,885	\$6,792,856
Average per farm	\$52,263	\$64,063	\$78,478	\$57,598	\$91,525	\$172,917
Total value of all crops, including nursery and greenhouse (\$1,000)	\$17,521	\$28,774	\$1,606	\$32,323	\$42,984	\$4,754,898
Total value of all livestock, poultry, and their products (\$1,000)	\$15,301	\$81,222	\$35,357	\$51,079	\$74,901	\$2,037,958
Net cash farm income of operation (\$1,000)	\$9,976	\$19,185	\$9,472	\$4,577	\$23,071	\$1,785,615
Average per farm	\$15,886	\$11,174	\$20,111	\$3,161	\$17,912	\$45,454
Principal Operator						
Farming, principal occupation	276	710	165	607	521	18,021
Other, principal occupation	352	1,007	306	841	767	21,263
Average age	58	58	57	58	57	57

Source: U.S.D.A. National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2007 Census of Agriculture.

Explanation: ¹A farm is defined by the USDA Census of Agriculture as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the reference year.

Table V-20
Trends in Agriculture, Thurston County
1974, 1978, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007

Characteristic	1974	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997 ²	2002 ²	2007
Total Number of Farms ¹	529	618	856	806	811	1,372	1,155	1,288
Land in Farms (square miles)	101.9	99.4	105.7	88.8	93.6	103.7	116.3	126.0
Land in Farms (square acres)	65,211	63,610	67,628	56,799	59,890	66,341	74,442	80,617
Average Size of Farm (acres)	123	103	79	70	74	48	64	63
Farms by Size								
1 to 9 acres	49	73	151	143	171	404	334	425
10 to 49 acres	177	268	405	412	387	701	544	565
50 to 179 acres	190	183	209	174	170	189	190	197
180 to 499 acres	93	79	78	66	64	60	63	75
500 to 999 acres	17	11	9	7	14	13	17	14
1,000 acres or more	3	4	4	4	5	1	7	12
Characteristics of Principal Operator								
Average Age	51.3	49.0	49.1	52.0	53.1	52.7	56.0	56.9
Farming, Principal Occupation	198	222	280	295	338	470	584	521
Other, Principal Occupation	314	396	576	511	473	902	571	767

Source: U.S.D.A. National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1974, 1978, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2007 Census of the Agriculture.

Explanations: ¹A farm is defined by the USDA Census of Agriculture as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the reference year.

²The 2002 Census of Agriculture introduced a new methodology to account for all farms in the United States. For comparability purposes, 1997 data was reweighted to account for the earlier undercoverage.

Education and Quality of Life

Thurston County residents enjoy a high overall quality of life that is generated by a wide variety of factors. Some of these factors, including those related to housing, employment, and the local economy are addressed in other chapters of The Profile. This chapter attempts to provide information on factors that are not addressed elsewhere.

Education

Thurston County has a variety of educational opportunities available to the students and adults of the community. These include both public and private primary, secondary, and higher education institutions.

Public Schools

Eight school districts provide primary and secondary education to most of Thurston County's students. These school districts offer a wide variety of services and opportunities for students, including the Head Start program for preschoolers, advanced placement courses for high school students, and numerous community-based learning experiences for all grade levels.

School districts in the County range in size from rural Griffin, with a total of 650 students district-wide, to the more urban North Thurston Public Schools, which had 14,194 students during the 2010-2011 school year. Most of the students however are educated in the three school districts that serve the metropolitan area in the north portion of the County. In the 2010-2011 school year, North Thurston served 35 percent of the students in the Thurston County, Olympia served 23 percent, and Tumwater served 16 percent of the total students in the County. Yelm was the next largest school district and served 14 percent of the Thurston County's students.

The County contains 76 public K-12 schools. Most of these schools are traditional public schools and offer a full range of academic and activity programs, but some non-traditional public schools are also available. The County contains 11 traditional high schools, 14 middle schools, one school that serves grades K-8 and 40 elementary schools. Ten non-traditional schools that focus primarily on high school age students also exist.

Table VI-1 lists school enrollment by jurisdiction.

Map 4 in Chapter II shows the boundaries of public school districts in Thurston County.

For more information about South Sound High School, call (360) 412-4880 or visit www.nthurston.k12.wa.us/southsound.

For more information about New Market, visit www.newmarketskills.com.

Tables VI-2 to VI-5 shows statistics for Thurston County's public schools.

To learn about tools used for measuring student progress and test scores, see the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction's web site at www.k12.wa.us under Assessment, Research, and Curriculum.

Table VI-6 illustrates Thurston County private school enrollment.

Table VI-7 displays enrollment figures for Thurston County's institutes of higher education.

For more information about South Puget Sound Community College, visit www.spscc.ctc.edu.

For more information about The Evergreen State College, visit www.evergreen.edu.

South Sound High School, part of North Thurston Public Schools, offers alternative school options for secondary students in the North Thurston Public Schools. The school provides a standard high school curriculum focused on graduation requirements in a three period day structured to meet the needs of the individual. The school also offers a work based learning program for qualified students.

New Market Skills Center provides career and technical education classes for high school juniors and seniors from 25 high schools in Thurston, Mason, Grays Harbor, and Lewis Counties. New Market serves an average of 800 students per year and provides academic support classes for students returning to school to complete their high school diploma requirements. Students can earn high school or college credits, as well as a variety of industry certifications and licenses that meet national industry standards.

Private Schools

In addition to these public schooling options, there were 19 private State Board of Education approved schools in Thurston County that served a total of 1,978 students during the 2010-2011 academic year. Most of the students enrolled in these private schools were in elementary and middle schools, but some were also enrolled in high school. Of the private schools, six provide programs through grade 12, and two of the schools (Northwest Christian High School and the new Pope John Paul II High School) are solely targeted to high school students.

Higher Education

South Puget Sound Community College is the largest institution of higher education in Thurston County, with an enrollment of approximately 7,000 students. The college offers day and evening classes, continuing education courses, basic education, job skills training, and personal enrichment courses. While about 47 percent of the College's students are enrolled in academic programs in preparation for transfer to four-year colleges, South Puget Sound's historic foundation of technical training continues, with more than 30 professional-technical programs currently offered. The College also cooperates with private companies and public agencies to provide customized training and professional development.

The Evergreen State College is a public college of liberal arts and sciences with a national reputation for innovation in teaching and learning. Founded in 1967, Evergreen opened its doors in 1971 and

now enrolls more than 4,800 students. While most of Evergreen's students are enrolled at the Olympia campus in fulltime undergraduate programs, the College also provides an evening and weekend studies program, and three graduate programs in Environmental Studies, Public Administration, and Teaching. In addition, Evergreen offers educational programs at its Tacoma site, a Tribal program at reservation sites, and a program in Grays Harbor County.

Saint Martin's University is a four-year co-educational, comprehensive university with a strong liberal arts foundation. It offers 20 undergraduate programs in the liberal arts and professions, 6 graduate programs and numerous pre-professional and certification programs. Established in 1895 by the Roman Catholic Benedictine Order, Saint Martin's is located on a 280-acre campus in Lacey. More than 1,100 students attend the university's main campus, and about 650 students are enrolled in courses at extension campuses at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Centralia Community College, Tacoma Community College, and Olympic College in Bremerton. The University and Abbey employ about 450 people.

For more information about Saint Martin's University, visit www.stmartin.edu.

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment in Thurston County exceeds national levels and was slightly higher than state levels according to the 2005/2009 American Community Survey data. While little more than 28 percent of the national population (when averaged over the years from 2005 to 2009) aged 25 or older had obtained a bachelor or graduate degree, almost 31.2 of the County and 30.8 percent of the State's population achieved this level of education. Conversely, almost 15 percent of the national population aged 25 or older had left school without getting a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) degree, compared with roughly 11 percent of the State population and 8 percent of the County population.

These proportions of the national, state, and local populations without a high school diploma or GED were lower than in 2000 (when 20 percent of the national population, 13 percent of the State population, and 10 percent of the County population aged 25 and over had not graduated or received their GED), and show that the County has maintained a higher level of educational attainment than the rest of the nation and state, even as education levels have increased nationwide.

Table VI-8 lists educational attainment by jurisdiction and compares educational attainment locally with state and national figures.

Timberland Regional Library

For more information about Timberland Regional Library, visit www.TRL.org or call (360) 704-4636 in the Olympia area. Outside the Olympia area call toll-free at 1-800-562-6022.

The Timberland Regional Library (TRL) District serves 464,420 residents in Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties by providing library services through 27 branches, and five Cooperative Library Centers. Statistics gathered throughout 2010 revealed:

- 369,617 library cardholders
- More than 4.8 million items circulated
- Over 2.6 million visitors
- 560,000+ public computer sessions

In Thurston County, TRL has five branches located in Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, Yelm, and Tenino. In addition, library kiosks have been installed in the Rochester Community Center in Rochester, the Hawks Prairie campus of South Puget Sound Community College, the Rainier Historic School building in Rainier, and the Nisqually Tribal Library.

TRL also offers an annual one-book, one-community program entitled “Timberland Reads Together” which encourages citizens to all read one book or from one author and enjoy related events and book discussions. TRL offers free Wi-Fi access from 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. seven days a week and most libraries provide meeting space that can be reserved for free to businesses and other community organizations.

Social Services

Table VI-9 reviews public assistance in Thurston County.

To learn more about Thurston County’s Public Health and Social Services Department and their publications, The Health Status of Thurston County and Strategies to Improve Access to Care, refer to their web site at www.co.thurston.wa.us/health.

Thurston County is home to many organizations and agencies that provide human services to its citizens. In addition to state agencies which are part of the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), there are many private non-profit service organizations which fit into the following general categories: emergency services, children’s services, health and related services, family and senior services, and youth services.

The Crisis Clinic of Thurston and Mason Counties is a 24-hour free, confidential and anonymous hotline for crisis intervention, information and community referral. The clinic can help with emotional support, assistance in identifying problems, identifying steps to resolve problems and locating resources. People have called the Crisis Clinic every hour since 1972 to talk with skilled volunteers about

stress, loneliness, depression, relationships, anger, illness, job loss, chemical dependency, domestic violence, child abuse/neglect, suicide issues, single parenting and much more. The clinic can refer callers to over 800 community resources, including emergency material needs, support groups, financial assistance, mental health support, employment assistance, and more.

Call the Crisis Clinic at:
360-586-2800.

Call the Youth Help Line at:
360-586-2777.

Toll-free from North Mason
County: 1-800-627-2211.

Please visit
www.crisis-clinic.org to learn
more.

Fire Protection

Fifteen fire districts and three city fire departments in Olympia, Tumwater and Bucoda serve the residents of Thurston County. Fire districts also provide Emergency Medical Services (Medic One), funded by a countywide special levy administered by Thurston County.

Map 5 and **Map 6** in Chapter II provide an overview of the County's fire districts and coordinated fire response areas.

Law Enforcement

A total of nine agencies provide law enforcement in Thurston County. Of these agencies, the City of Olympia and Thurston County have the largest number of full-time employees. These law enforcement employees do not include those individuals employed by correctional facilities.

The crime index for Thurston County can be found in **Table VI-10**.

Adult Correctional Facilities

Thurston County has three adult correctional facilities: the Thurston County Corrections Facility, the Corrections Services Program in Olympia, and the Nisqually Department of Corrections. The Thurston County Corrections facility has a total operational bed capacity of 408 inmates and provides direct supervision to minimum-security, Chemical Dependency, and internal inmate worker program beds. As part of this facility, the Correctional Options Annex can house up to 92 inmates serving sentences in work release or community betterment labor projects and serves as the processing and monitoring center for up to 100 court-ordered offenders on Correctional Options Programs, such as Electronic Monitoring, Day Reporting, and Day Jail.

In 2008, inmate labor activity from the Thurston County Corrections facility produced over 16,712 hours of community betterment and inmate worker activities. Community betterment projects included litter control, noxious weed removal, park cleanup, and fairground details. Inmate worker activities included janitorial work, car washing, and serving as court runners.

The Nisqually Department of Corrections is a 45-bed facility run by the Nisqually Tribe. The inmate population is made up of both tribal and non-tribal individuals, and inmates range from those being held pending arraignment following their initial arrest to individuals who have been sentenced to one year or less. Types of confinement include those held on outstanding warrants, those awaiting pre-trial services, and those in treatment programs and/or community corrections program placement. While inmates are held, the facility offers correctional services such as Work Release Programs and Day Reporting. Once individuals have left the facility, the facility offers programs such as continuing education, Drug and Alcohol Assessment and Counseling Services, and religious and spiritual services.

The Corrections Services Program in Olympia is responsible for ensuring that the City meets its legal mandate to provide for the incarceration of misdemeanor offenders. To that end, the City operates a 28-bed, short-term municipal jail and contracts with other providers for longer-term sentences. The program seeks to use alternatives to incarceration wherever possible and the implementation of inmate work crews in recent years has helped to control the costs of the facility and enabled more people to serve sentences locally.

Juvenile Correctional Facilities

The Thurston County Juvenile Court provides legal intervention for youth up to 18 years of age who have been arrested and/or charged with criminal activity or have had legal issues pursuant to a civil procedure, which may include Truancy, Youth at Risk or Children in Need of Services. The Juvenile Court provides Court Services, Probation Services, and Detention Services to the citizens of Thurston County.

Maple Lane School, in the Rochester/Grand Mound area, also served as a state run medium/maximum security juvenile correctional facility in Thurston County, but was closed in 2011. The facility offered serious and middle offenders academic programs as well as on-campus work experience, but was closed as a result of State budget cuts. Juveniles at the facility were transferred to other state run facilities.

Table VI-1
Student Enrollment, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010, and Classroom Teachers, 2010-2011
Thurston County Public School Districts

School District	Student Enrollment								Average Annual Rate of Change		2010 - 2011		
	1990-1991	1995-1996	2000-2001	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	90/91-00/01	00/01-10/11	Classroom Teachers (Total FTE)	Students/Teacher
Griffin	557	657	604	663	677	656	637	667	650	0.8%	0.7%	34	19.1
North Thurston	11,793	13,150	12,231	13,370	13,601	13,843	14,025	13,952	14,194	0.4%	1.5%	733	19.4
Olympia	7,677	8,632	8,650	9,231	9,055	9,331	9,435	9,381	9,386	1.2%	0.8%	469	20.0
Rainier	619	846	921	935	940	952	1,803	929	900	4.1%	-0.2%	46	19.6
Rochester	1,405	1,967	1,773	2,096	2,330	2,285	2,300	2,367	2,312	2.4%	2.7%	123	18.8
Tenino	1,355	1,493	1,370	1,419	1,362	1,377	1,321	1,274	1,262	0.1%	-0.8%	69	18.3
Tumwater ¹	5,431	6,242	6,039	6,901	6,279	6,339	6,274	6,287	6,367	1.1%	0.5%	340	18.7
Yelm	3,301	4,172	4,172	5,064	5,232	5,452	5,560	5,470	5,529	2.4%	2.9%	276	20.0
Total	32,138	37,159	35,760	39,679	39,476	40,235	41,355	40,327	40,600	1.1%	1.3%	2,090	19.8

Source: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, www.k12.wa.us.

Explanations: ¹ Enrollment includes New Market Skills Center and Tumwater West Educational Center (juvenile detention facility) for 1995 on. Centralia School District 401L of Lewis County serves a small portion of southern Thurston County, and is not included in the data in this report.

See Map 4 in Chapter II for School Districts.

Table VI-2
General Fund Expenditures and Revenue by Thurston County School Districts
Fiscal Year 2009-2010

District	FTE Enrollment	Expenditures		Revenue		Revenue Sources Per Pupil			
		Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Local	State	Federal	Other
Griffin	626.69	\$6,537,563	\$10,432	\$6,891,198	\$10,996	\$2,713	\$6,739	\$812	\$224
						24.7%	61.3%	7.4%	2.0%
North Thurston	13,475.86	\$120,866,114	\$8,969	\$124,637,985	\$9,249	\$1,763	\$6,184	\$1,002	\$16
						19.1%	66.9%	10.8%	0.2%
Olympia	9,027.16	\$84,191,933	\$9,327	\$83,893,187	\$9,293	\$1,862	\$6,134	\$786	\$62
						20.0%	66.0%	8.5%	0.7%
Rainier	884.94	\$7,934,943	\$8,967	\$7,900,582	\$8,928	\$1,534	\$6,079	\$1,037	\$0
						17.2%	68.1%	11.6%	0.0%
Rochester	2,203.64	\$20,771,319	\$9,426	\$21,682,175	\$9,839	\$1,462	\$6,985	\$1,195	\$0
						14.9%	71.0%	12.1%	0.0%
Tenino	1,221.09	\$12,461,967	\$10,206	\$12,025,949	\$9,849	\$1,815	\$6,560	\$1,118	\$5
						18.4%	66.6%	11.4%	0.1%
Turnwater	6,677.63	\$59,450,468	\$8,903	\$60,482,326	\$9,057	\$1,646	\$6,282	\$760	\$16
						18.2%	69.4%	8.4%	0.2%
Yelm	5,264.60	\$45,565,223	\$8,655	\$46,107,150	\$8,758	\$1,346	\$6,216	\$936	\$1
						15.4%	71.0%	10.7%	0.0%
County Total	39,381.61	\$357,779,531	\$9,085	\$363,620,551	\$9,233	\$1,705	\$6,256	\$915	\$26
						18.5%	67.8%	9.9%	0.3%
State Total	1,012,356.69	\$9,661,442,054	\$9,544	\$9,874,105,866	\$9,754	\$1,657	\$6,400	\$1,292	\$73
						17.0%	65.6%	13.2%	0.7%

Source: Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, "General Fund Expenditures, Revenue, and Ending Total Fund Balance Per Pupil by County", Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (www.k12.wa.us).

Explanations: "FTE" refers to Full-Time Equivalent students and typically reflects a lower number than simple headcount.

Table VI-3
Graduation and Dropout Rates, Thurston County High Schools
School Year 2009-2010

School District	Graduation Rates, Grade 12			Dropout Rates, Grades 9-12 ¹		
	Oct. 2009 Net Enrollment/ Net Served	Total Graduates	Percent Graduated	Oct. 2009 Net Enrollment	Total Dropouts	Percent Dropouts
North Thurston						
North Thurston HS	289	272	94.1%	1,374	47	3.4%
River Ridge HS	228	213	93.4%	1,122	39	3.5%
Timberline HS	331	305	92.1%	1,531	56	3.7%
Olympia						
Capital HS	325	313	96.3%	1,310	26	2.0%
Olympia HS	404	391	96.8%	1,713	28	1.6%
Rainier						
Rainier Senior High	62	57	91.9%	332	10	3.0%
Rochester						
Rochester HS	97	91	93.8%	526	17	3.2%
Tenino						
Tenino HS	80	79	98.8%	395	13	3.3%
Tumwater						
A. G. West Black Hills HS	192	177	92.2%	838	28	3.3%
Tumwater HS	253	223	88.1%	1,092	43	3.9%
Yelm						
Yelm HS	326	313	96.0%	1,129	36	3.2%
Thurston County²	2,824	2,578	91.3%	12,711	489	3.8%
Washington State	70,684	65,545	92.7%	320,793	14,781	4.6%

Source: Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools: School Year 2009-2010, Appendix A: School Level Graduation Dropout Data; Appendix C: County Level Graduation Dropout Data (www.k12.wa.us).

Explanation: Net Enrollment is total enrollment less transfers.

¹Dropout rates are now reported in aggregate form. Previously, total dropouts were broken out into "Known Dropouts", "GED", and "Unknown Location" categories.

²Thurston County total includes the following alternative and/or vocational schools: South Sound High School; Avanti High School; H.E.A.R.T. High; New Market Skills Center; Secondary Options; Yelm Extension School.

Table VI-4
Racial and Ethnic Distribution of Students
Thurston County Public School Districts, School Year 2010-2011

District	Black/African American		Asian		Pacific Islander		American Indian		Hispanic ¹		Two or More Races		White		Total ²
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Griffin	17	2.6%	18	2.8%	3	0.5%	23	3.5%	25	3.8%	21	3.2%	542	83.4%	650
N. Thurston	924	6.5%	1,348	9.5%	193	1.4%	226	1.6%	2,116	14.9%	1,324	9.3%	8,029	56.6%	14,194
Olympia	176	1.9%	706	7.5%	45	0.5%	75	0.8%	645	6.9%	446	4.8%	7,293	77.7%	9,386
Rainier	9	1.0%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	11	1.2%	37	4.1%	46	5.1%	790	87.8%	900
Rochester	45	1.9%	15	0.6%	2	0.1%	69	3.0%	412	17.8%	77	3.3%	1,692	73.2%	2,312
Tenino	18	1.4%	7	0.6%	5	0.4%	10	0.8%	62	4.9%	19	1.5%	1,141	90.4%	1,262
Tumwater ³	126	2.0%	196	3.1%	36	0.6%	78	1.2%	530	8.3%	344	5.4%	5,052	79.3%	6,367
Yelm	71	1.3%	61	1.1%	33	0.6%	84	1.5%	491	8.9%	370	6.7%	4,418	79.9%	5,529
Total	1,386	3.4%	2,355	5.8%	320	0.8%	576	1.4%	4,318	10.6%	2,647	6.5%	28,957	71.3%	40,600

Source: Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, www.k12.wa.us.

Explanations: ¹Hispanic is not duplicated in other categories in this dataset.

²Total column includes individuals for whom racial and ethnic data was not provided.

³Asian and Pacific Islander data provided by Tumwater School District.

Table VI-5
School-Age Poverty Population: Thurston County School Districts
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimate

School District	Total Population²	Population Age 5-17³	Age 5-17 Below Poverty³	Percent Below Poverty
Centralia ¹	22,301	3,981	1,029	25.8%
Griffin	4,984	746	0	0.0%
North Thurston	87,160	14,661	1,694	11.6%
Olympia	58,885	9,701	1,065	11.0%
Rainier	4,894	669	133	19.9%
Rochester ¹	11,844	1,564	139	8.9%
Tenino	9,536	1,439	67	4.7%
Tumwater	34,503	6,233	659	10.6%
Yelm ¹	27,363	5,251	720	13.7%
Thurston County S.D. Total	261,470	44,245	5,506	12.4%
Washington State Total	6,332,211	1,095,815	157,358	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

Explanation: ¹District boundaries cross outside Thurston County.

²Data represents the population of the entire school district.

³Data represents the population for whom poverty has been determined.

Table VI-6
Private School Enrollment for Thurston County
School Years 2000-2001 to 2010-2011

School Name	Students Enrolled										
	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11
Griffin School District											
Sunrise Beach School (P-12)	7	7	2	13	16	N/A	41	55	89	60	53
North Thurston School District											
Community Christian Academy (K-8)	273	247	241	217	177	190	183	193	226	209	220
Faith Lutheran School (P-6)	107	129	109	104	123	137	147	155	163	180	133
Gospel Outreach of Olympia (K-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	N/A	37	42	66	57	56	49
Holy Family School (P-8)	187	166	142	152	172	176	143	147	137	101	78
Northwest Christian High School (9-12)	130	138	146	169	188	185	209	220	222	207	196
Pope John Paul II High School (9-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
Olympia School District											
Cornerstone Christian School (P-8)	78	85	91	83	89	100	106	102	104	96	73
Evergreen Christian School (P-8)	510	486	347	410	425	441	418	444	358	327	345
Nova School (6-8)	52	32	81	51	94	93	89	91	97	105	107
Olympia Christian School (K-8)	54	74	63	20	76	63	59	76	63	38	43
Olympia Community School (P-5)	20	26	17	N/A	23	28	25	23	20	19	21
Rising Tide School (K-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17
St. Michael School (K-8)	252	252	254	261	254	256	267	267	271	269	265
The Children's Inn (P-6)	24	31	34	27	48	48	46	26	30	20	17
Rainier School District											
Children's School of Excellence (P-9)	N/A	60	64	29	40	41	56	64	56	70	22
Tumwater School District											
Olympia Waldorf School (P-8)	98	103	144	168	149	156	158	164	144	141	148
Serendipity Children's Center (P-3)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19	29	33
Yelm School District											
Eagle View Christian School (P-12)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	137
Our Redeemer Lutheran School (1-8)	46	38	35	31	26	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total for Schools in Thurston County	1,838	1,874	1,770	1,786	1,900	1,963	1,989	2,093	2,056	1,927	1,978

Source: Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, P-105 Reporting Form (www.k12.wa.us).

Explanation: Only schools receiving approval from the State Board of Education are included in this table.

Table VI-7
Thurston County College Enrollment, 1990, 1995, 2000-2010

Enrollment		South Puget Sound Community College	St. Martin's University	The Evergreen State College
Fall 1990	Head Count	4,684	625	3,340
	<i>FTE</i>	2,301	472	3,310
Fall 1995	Head Count	5,151	923	3,625
	<i>FTE</i>	2,960	724	3,586
Fall 2000	Head Count	5,796	974	4,125
	<i>FTE</i>	3,418	776	3,996
Fall 2001	Head Count	5,769	926	4,227
	<i>FTE</i>	3,466	768	4,151
Fall 2002	Head Count	6,030	965	4,367
	<i>FTE</i>	3,730	807	4,290
Fall 2003	Head Count	6,548	998	4,380
	<i>FTE</i>	3,995	866	4,265
Fall 2004	Head Count	6,160	1,084	4,410
	<i>FTE</i>	3,722	906	4,292
Fall 2005	Head Count	6,426	1,268	4,470
	<i>FTE</i>	3,773	1,085	4,364
Fall 2006	Head Count	6,974	1,256	4,416
	<i>FTE</i>	3,964	1,035	4,294
Fall 2007	Head Count	7,458	1,270	4,586
	<i>FTE</i>	4,015	1,093	4,483
Fall 2008	Head Count	8,361	1,228	4,696
	<i>FTE</i>	4,404	1,063	4,616
Fall 2009	Head Count	7,133	1,272	4,891
	<i>FTE</i>	4,672	1,073	4,835
Fall 2010	Head Count	7,110	*	4,833
	<i>FTE</i>	4,857	*	4,779

Source: TRPC Survey.

Explanations: Includes only those persons enrolled at campuses located in Thurston County. Head count includes both full- and part-time persons. FTE is Full-Time Equivalent. Data for St. Martin's not collected for 2010.

*No data was provided for 2010.

Table VI-8
Highest Level of Education by Jurisdiction
2005-2009 Five-Year Estimates

Jurisdiction	Highest Educational Attainment of all People Aged 25 or Older									
	No HS Diploma		HS Grad/GED		Some College		Assoc. Degree		Bachelor Degree	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bucoda	52	14.7%	133	37.6%	90	25.4%	27	7.6%	29	8.2%
Lacey	2,541	10.0%	5,780	22.7%	7,506	29.5%	2,416	9.5%	4,993	19.6%
Olympia	1,767	5.8%	5,900	19.3%	6,931	22.7%	2,536	8.3%	7,769	25.4%
Rainier	164	13.4%	557	45.5%	259	21.2%	116	9.5%	85	7.0%
Tenino	139	12.8%	389	35.8%	284	26.1%	143	13.2%	106	9.8%
Tumwater	779	7.4%	2,650	25.3%	2,838	27.1%	943	9.0%	2,248	21.5%
Yelm	461	14.1%	949	29.1%	905	27.7%	345	10.6%	369	11.3%
Unincorporated County	6,786	7.5%	24,083	26.7%	23,894	26.5%	9,567	10.6%	15,659	17.3%
County Total	12,689	7.8%	40,441	24.9%	42,707	26.3%	16,093	9.9%	31,258	19.2%
Chehalis Reservation ¹	66	22.9%	128	44.4%	68	23.6%	13	4.5%	11	3.8%
Nisqually Reservation ¹	115	28.1%	158	38.6%	60	14.7%	31	7.6%	30	7.3%
Washington State	456,307	10.6%	1,056,338	24.6%	1,057,672	24.7%	398,582	9.3%	853,672	19.9%
United States	30,445,177	15.4%	57,861,698	29.3%	40,105,283	20.3%	14,663,437	7.4%	34,384,717	17.4%
									19,980,460	10.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates.

Explanation: Based on population aged 25 years and older.

¹Data is for the reservation as a whole, including those portions outside Thurston County.

Table VI-9
Public Assistance Programs, Thurston County, Fiscal Year 2009

Assistance Category	Total Grant Money	Persons Served	
		Monthly Average	Percentage of Population
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$10,839,041	4,654	1.86%
Diversion	\$448,142	88	0.04%
Refugee Assistance	\$17,556	6	0.00%
General Assistance	\$3,634,204	975	0.39%
Food Assistance	\$31,837,759	23,347	9.35%
Medical Assistance	\$118,779,395	41,335	16.9%
State Supplemental SSI	\$455,265	767	1.86%

Source: Office of Financial Management 2009 Washington State Data Book, (www.ofm.wa.gov/databook) and Department of Social and Health Services.

Explanations: Persons living in one county may be served by a local office in another county. Services are reported by county of service rather than county of residence.

Table VI-10
Crime Index for Thurston County Jurisdictions and Washington State, 2000, 2005, 2008-2010

Jurisdiction	Incidence of Crime Index Offenses Per 1,000 People														
	All Crime Index Offenses					Violent Crimes					Property Crimes				
	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
Lacey	49.9	56.0	48.2	40.9	41.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	46.9	53.2	45.6	38.4	38.9
Olympia	71.7	61.6	53.5	49.7	59.7	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.3	68.0	58.9	50.1	47.0	56.4
Rainier	35.8	26.5	14.4	21.7	15.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	35.2	25.9	13.2	18.2	14.4
Tenino	64.8	41.9	32.0	34.5	27.3	1.8	2.8	1.8	3.2	0.5	63.0	39.1	30.2	31.4	26.9
Tumwater	40.5	45.3	45.7	33.9	40.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	38.1	41.5	43.0	30.5	37.0
Yelm	69.0	59.7	47.6	43.7	41.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.6	1.7	67.0	57.5	44.9	40.2	39.7
Unincorp. County	27.9	28.2	26.0	23	23.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	25.5	25.6	23.7	20.8	21.1
Thurston County	42.0	41.2	36.6	32.4	34.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	39.2	38.5	34.0	30.0	32.4
Washington State	51.6	52.9	40.7	40	39.8	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	47.9	49.4	37.4	36.6	36.8

Source: Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs & Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission, "Preliminary Crime in Washington 2010 Annual Report."

Note: Care should be taken in drawing conclusions and making decisions about problems based solely on crime and arrest data that is reported to WUCR. Factors relating to crime reporting practices, law enforcement policies, population characteristics and attitudes all contribute to variation in reported data.

Explanations: Offenses included in the Crime Index are murder and non-negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The offenses in the Crime Index were selected as indicators of the total amount of criminal activity because they are serious offenses that are the focus of widespread concern. They occur with sufficient frequency to reflect fluctuations in the overall level of criminal activity. They are most likely to be reported accurately to law enforcement due to their seriousness. They are offenses that can be clearly and specifically defined. The varying severity of offenses is not taken into account in the All Crime Index, resulting in equal weight being given to a shoplifting and a forcible rape. For this reason, the Crime Index is broken out into violent crimes and property crimes for some general distinction between these different offenses.

The way crime statistics are reported is currently changing in Washington State. The data has previously been reported using the Summary Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). Since additional facts are generally collected by most law enforcement agencies, the National Uniform Crime Reporting program was redesigned to include new guidelines and greater depth to the data. The program—National Incident-Based Reporting (NIBRS)—collects a multitude of data on each single crime occurrence. There is already a small percentage of agencies that are providing NIBRS data. Eventually, Washington State will provide NIBRS crime statistics rather than Summary data for all reporting agencies.

Transportation

Regional Transportation System

Communities throughout the Thurston region have adopted comprehensive strategies to meet the mobility needs of people, goods, and services well into the future. These strategies address all aspects of the region's transportation system, including streets and roads, public transportation, rail, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and marine and aviation facilities. To ensure the system works seamlessly, individual efforts of local agencies are guided by principles established in the 2025 Regional Transportation Plan: Guiding Our Future (TRPC, May 2004).

Map 20 shows the transportation infrastructure in Thurston County.

Vehicle Ownership Trends

The challenge of efficiently maintaining and operating a system comprised of almost 2,000 miles of roadway, dozens of transit routes and services, hundreds of miles of bike lanes and sidewalks, almost 90 miles of rail, a marine terminal, and a regional airport is compounded by trends in personal travel. In 2010, more people were traveling on our region's transportation facilities than ever before. While population in the Thurston region has increased at an average annual rate of 3 percent from 1970 to 2010, vehicle registration rates during the same time period averaged 5 percent per year. In general, the average annual rate of change in vehicle registrations has declined from nearly 11 percent in 1980 to 2.2 percent in 2010. In fact, the total number of combined vehicle registrations decreased 4 percent between 2008 and 2010.

Table VII-1 provides Federal functional classification for roads in Thurston County.

Table VII-2 shows a historical comparison between population and registered vehicles.

Table VII-3 presents driver and vehicle statistics.

Vehicle ownership is drastically different today than in 1960 when two-thirds of households owned only one car or none. By 1990 most households owned 2 or more cars (64.4%). Between 1990 and 2010, trends in the number of automobiles per household have not changed radically. The majority of households use two vehicles, but the number of three car households has increased from 23.6 percent in 1990 to 27 percent by 2009.

Table VII-4 shows historical trends in cars per household between 1960, 1990, 2000, and 2005 through 2009.

Table VII-5 shows data on household size by vehicles available between 2005 and 2009.

Vehicle ownership in the region corresponds to trends in "vehicle miles traveled" at the state level. "Vehicle Miles Traveled" (VMT) is a measure of how many miles are driven, in this case, how many miles

Table VII-6 provides historical and forecasted Washington State vehicle miles traveled statistics.

Table VII-7 shows information on outbound and inbound commuters.

Tables VII-8 shows means of travel to work and travel time.

Outbound commuters are people who live in Thurston County and work in a different county, whereas **inbound commuters** work in Thurston County and live in a different county.

the average driver puts on his or her vehicle in the course of a year. In Washington State in 2000, the average driver put 19 percent more miles on their car daily than they did in 1980. Since 2000, the average daily mileage of each driver has decreased by over 10 percent.

Travel Behavior

People travel for a variety of reasons. For most, it is a personal need to accommodate activities of daily living. People need to commute to work, run household errands, take a family member to a medical appointment, or simply recreate. Non-personal trips include the shipment of goods (freight) or the delivery of services (business, commerce, and governance). How an individual chooses to travel is influenced by many factors such as trip purpose, age, financial status, distance of the trip, or the infrastructure and transportation services available to reach one's desired destination.

Commuting Trends

Census 2000 data on county-to-county commute flows indicate that increased driving trends are not only a result of trips within Thurston County, but also an increasing number of outbound and inbound commute trips.

In 1980, 18.6 percent of the total working residents of Thurston County commuted to employment located outside the County. Between 2006 and 2008, the share of outbound commuters had increased to a 26.4 percent share of the County's total working residents. Conversely, inbound commuting is growing as well. In 1980, inbound commuters made up 11.2 percent of total workers with jobs in Thurston County. Between 2006 and 2008, the percent of total workers with jobs in Thurston County who lived outside the County had grown to 18.2 percent.

As a share of total commuters, the percent of those who drove alone dropped slightly between 1990 and 2009, from 78.7 percent to 77.2 percent. The share of commuters who carpooled decreased slightly, from a 12.1 percent share to a 11.7 percent share of commuters. Those using public transportation grew from 1.4 percent to 3.3 percent.

Public Transportation Services

Another important goal is to provide viable travel alternatives that help mitigate the impacts of growth in vehicular traffic, and provide higher quality transportation choices to all residents in the region. These alternatives, like public transportation, bike lanes, sidewalks, and rail, provide more people with feasible options for getting from Point A to Point B. These alternatives also improve the quality of life for neighborhoods, downtown core areas, and busy corridors linking important activity centers.

Table VII-9 shows a summary of Intercity Transit service.

The majority of public transportation needs in Thurston County are met by Intercity Transit. The public transit system offers a mix of programs and services including fixed-service routes throughout the urban area, express routes providing service connections to the central Puget Sound area, vanpools serving longer distance area commuters, and demand response “Dial-a-Lift” services for people who qualify under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) who are unable to use regular fixed-route buses. Intercity Transit complements these basic services with a variety of other programs including regional commuter ride-match services, employer based trip reduction program support, and a “Village Vans” program targeted to the needs of certified Work First clients.

Nearly a decade ago, Intercity Transit faced challenges in offering public transportation to its service district when a 45 percent reduction in revenue occurred. This was a result of the Washington State Legislature repealing the collection of local Motor Vehicle Excise Tax, an important source of revenue for public transit systems. This required Intercity Transit to significantly reduce service between 2000 and 2002. It also precipitated a 2002 reduction of the system’s service boundary. The emphasis then shifted to serving the more populated urbanized areas of Thurston County (Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater and Yelm). In late 2002, voters within the redrawn service district approved a local sales tax increase to help sustain, re-establish and expand Intercity Transit’s service. Starting in 2003, Intercity Transit implemented a phased approach for restoring routes, increasing frequency, and providing limited but new service in areas where there was market demand. By early 2006, many of the services previously reduced or cut in the urban areas had been re-established. And in February 2008, the system added service frequency and more hours. Overall, fixed route service hours increased by 43 percent over the past eight years (2003–10) and average monthly boardings increased

by over 65 percent. However, with a significant downturn in the local and national economy that began by mid-2008, further service improvements were put on hold. By 2010, the continued decline in tax revenue meant the transit system would be facing a service reduction of over 23 percent. In response to this issue, in August 2010 voters approved a 0.2% increase in local sales tax that allowed a very modest increase in service hours but mainly sustained Intercity Transit's current levels of service. These economic conditions have continued to impact the system's ability to improve service. And until local revenues recover and can grow again, projections for future improvements remain limited.

Intercity Transit continues to be recognized for its efforts, outstanding achievements and on-going increases in ridership

In 2009, the American Public Transportation Association (APTA) named Intercity Transit the best medium-sized transit service provider in America. The system was recognized for its service record including safety, customer service delivery, financial management, ridership growth, operational innovations, sustainable practices, technological applications, and community involvement from 2006 - 2008. In addition, Intercity Transit was one of ten U.S. transit systems to win a Federal Transit Administration, "Success in Enhancing Ridership Award" for systems serving populations of 50,000 to 200,000. The award recognizes outstanding efforts in public transportation for the years 2006 and 2007, which saw fixed-route ridership jump by 12.8 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively. Intercity Transit achieved substantial ridership increases through a combination of efforts that included, improving frequency of transit service along major corridors, enhancing bus stops and facilities, and implementing successful marketing and commuter programs.

While the past few years have seen a sustained economic downturn with impacts to sales tax revenue continuing to be a concern in the region, Intercity Transit ridership continues to grow. While there was a very small decline in total fixed route ridership in 2009 of .50%, 2010 showed a 28.6% increase above 2009. The 2010 total mirrored 2008 ridership, when fuel prices went over \$4 a gallon. By the end of 2010, monthly ridership continued to increase, and setting new monthly records.

Fixed-Route Bus Service

Intercity Transit provides general-purpose public transit service throughout the greater vicinity of the cities of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and Yelm. There are currently over 950 bus stops, 233 with shelters, to help facilitate safe boarding and de-boarding of customers. The public transit system offers a mix of programs and services to meet diverse community needs, including both fixed route and paratransit service. Intercity Transit provides express bus service to the Tacoma/Lakewood area, where transfers to Pierce Transit local service and Sound Transit regional bus and commuter rail service is available for the Central Puget Sound region. Intercity Transit also provides a regional transportation hub in downtown Olympia for inter-county service provided by Grays Harbor Transit, and Mason Transit. The operation of express Pierce Transit service to and from Thurston County was terminated in October 2011. Additional regional connections are also available via Intercity Transit to Greyhound bus service and Amtrak rail service. In addition, all fixed route buses carry bike racks, capable of carrying two bicycles, for riders that combine bus and bicycle travel.

Vanpools, Carpools, and Park and Ride Lots

Intercity Transit owns and manages a fleet of 223 vans that serves groups of commuters with common origins and destinations throughout western Washington. Intercity Transit's vanpools travel into Thurston County, out of the county, and within the county. Area vanpool service is also offered by Mason, Pierce, and Metro Transit service agencies. Individual vanpoolers save, on average, \$6,000 a year over the cost of driving alone.

Intercity Transit operates and provides direct transit service at two regional park and ride lots. Area commuters may travel part of their journey to work by car and ride transit for the remainder of their trip. The current park and ride lot facilities open to the public include:

- Martin Way Park and Ride (Lacey): Exit 109, off I-5 at Martin Way. Intercity Transit Routes 62A, 62B, Express Route 603, 605, 612, 620,. Expanded from 139 to 318 stalls in 2009.
- Centennial Station Park and Ride (Thurston County), Amtrak Terminal, 6600 Yelm Highway SE. Routes 64 and 94. 110 stalls.

- A new park and ride lot with approximately 300 parking stalls is planned to open at the Thurston County Hawks Prairie Waste Transfer and Recovery Center fall 2012.

Area commuters also can arrange to carpool and coordinate ridesharing on their own or through services such as RideshareOnline.com. Carpoolers generally travel in privately owned vehicles. Carpoolers and vanpoolers in Thurston County can coordinate rides and park their vehicles at one of three park and ride lots in Thurston County:

- Grand Mound Park & Ride (Thurston County): off of I-5 at SR-12
- Summit Lake Road at SR-8
- Mud Bay Lot (Madrona Beach Road, Thurston County/SR101)

Special Needs and Rural Transportation Services

Non-traditional providers, like social service organizations, non-profit groups, and for-profit companies meet other transportation needs. The region continues to pilot coordinated transportation models to serve rural and special needs residents. The Thurston Regional Planning Council, TOGETHER! and the Thurston County Human Services Transportation Forum developed the Rural and Tribal Transportation Program (R/T) for residents of Rochester, Tenino, Bucoda, Rainier, and Yelm and other rural portions of the County. R/T also serves the Nisqually Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation and connects to Intercity Transit and Twin Transit. The R/T service connects to, but does not duplicate local transit service.

Interstate & International Bus Transportation

Passenger bus service to destinations throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico is provided by Greyhound via the Downtown Olympia Greyhound Station at 7th Avenue and Capitol Way. In 2009, Intercity Transit received a \$2.23 million federal allocation to expand the Downtown Olympia Transit Center and relocate Greyhound to the transit center. Greyhound will likely co-locate by 2013, providing more effective public transit options for the region's residents and visitors.

Passenger Rail Service

Amtrak national passenger rail service is available with connections accessed through the Lacey-Olympia Centennial (train) Station on Yelm Highway in southeast Lacey. Intercity Transit provides daily bus

service to the station. The Amtrak Cascades also offers daily service with connections running between Eugene, Oregon and Vancouver, British Columbia. The Coast Starlight route provides additional connections between Seattle and Los Angeles, California.

Commuter rail service from and to Thurston County is currently not available. Sound Transit, whose service district includes parts of the three counties in the Central Puget Sound region, provides commuter rail service between Tacoma, Seattle and Everett. Nine weekday trips are scheduled between the Tacoma Dome Station and the Seattle King Street Station with stops in Puyallup, Sumner, Auburn, Kent, and Tukwila. Future expansion includes service to the City of Lakewood, anticipated in fall 2012, just 20 miles north of Lacey along I-5. Sound Transit also provides commuter rail service with six weekday runs between Seattle and Everett, with stops in Mukilteo and Edmonds.

Non-Motorized Transportation

Walking

High density residential development with a mix of land uses such as retail, services, business, and employment promotes shorter distance trips in urban environments that can be completed conveniently and safely by walking. Sidewalks with street lighting, plantings, and well-marked crosswalks are essential for creating walkable environments. All new development within Thurston County and its cities include these types of pedestrian amenities. In addition, communities are striving to retrofit older suburban neighborhoods and streets with sidewalks as more people realize the personal health and environmental benefits of walking.

Bicycling

Bicycling has also grown in popularity as many households find new ways to travel or save money by reducing their auto trips. There are nearly 80 miles of striped bicycle lanes and nearly 260 miles of wide shoulders throughout Thurston County that are accessible to cyclists. Bicycle lanes provide cyclists a dedicated path for traveling. Cyclists are not legally bound to remain in the bicycle lane at all times, for example while making left turns. As more cyclists use the roadway, both cyclists and motorists must adapt to sharing the roadway and operate their vehicles in a safe and courteous manner at all times.

Multi-Purpose Shared-Use Trails

There are nearly 57 miles of paved shared-use trails in Thurston County, most notably the Chehalis Western, Yelm to Tenino, and Woodland Trails. These 10 foot wide trails with marked intersections, signs, benches, restrooms, and other amenities offer people the opportunity to travel and recreate by walking, hiking, running, skating, cycling, and a variety of other uses. These trails follow former railroad lines, so their relatively flat grade offers people of all ages and abilities a method of connecting to their community.

Travel Forecasting

Maps 21 and 22 show the average weekday afternoon peak hour traffic volumes (number of cars) on selected arterials and major collectors.

As the region's population continues to grow, more people will travel state, county, and municipal roads to work, drop children off at school, go shopping, or fulfill other activities of daily living. Traffic count forecasts show the number of vehicles for each direction of travel for a given segment of road. The Regional Travel Demand Model, from which travel forecasts are derived, indicates that over time, our public roadways will continue to see an increase in the number of vehicles on all types of roads, from highways to local neighborhood streets. More information about future travel conditions is available in the 2025 Regional Transportation Plan: Guiding our Future (TRPC, May 2004).

Maximizing System Performance

Because of the significant social, environmental, and financial costs associated with road building, policies in the region focus on making the existing transportation system work as well as possible before spending limited public resources on expanding it. This means reducing wasted capacity and improving operational efficiency wherever possible. This increasingly involves the use of transportation technologies, or Intelligent Transportation Systems, and travel demand management programs. Both of these efforts help communities across the region provide more transportation capacity with the same finite resources.

Travel Demand Management programs are sponsored by the Washington State Department of Transportation, Thurston Regional Planning Council, and the communities of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater,

Yelm, and Thurston County. Their goal is to decrease the number of vehicles needed for commuters to get to work, which helps postpone or even eliminate the need to make costly expansions in roadway capacity.

Commute Trip Reduction

The cities of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater, and Thurston County are affected under the state's Commute Trip Reduction law. This legislation requires jurisdictions to reduce vehicle miles traveled and drive-alone trips by working with major employers to encourage employees' use of biking, walking, transit, ridesharing, telework and alternative work schedules.

Tables VII-10 and VII-11 show trends in mode of travel.

In 2009 the state Legislature passed the Commute Trip Reduction for State Agencies Act, which aims to increase the leadership role of state agencies. The law requires state agencies located in the urban growth areas of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater to participate in a Joint Comprehensive Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Plan."

The Legislature intends for state agencies to aggressively develop substantive programs to reduce commute trips by state employees. Implementation of these programs will reduce energy consumption, congestion in urban areas, and air and water pollution associated with automobile travel.

TRPC serves as the lead agency on behalf of the jurisdictions in supporting CTR efforts, in partnership with Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, Thurston County, Intercity Transit, and the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Freight Transportation

Transporting and managing freight represented a \$371 billion Washington industry in 2002. The movement of cargo is expected to grow to \$1.24 trillion by 2035. Much of this traffic is managed through or near ports. Thurston County is situated on the main truck and rail corridors serving the Pacific Northwest complex of mega ports: Vancouver, British Columbia, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland/Vancouver, as well as on the primary West Coast corridor serving Los Angeles, Long Beach and a host of other Ports, including the Port of Olympia. Nearly 477 million tons of goods shipped to, from, and within Washington State in 2002. By 2035, freight is projected to

Tables VII-12 and VII-13 show data on freight transportation.

more than double to 976 million tons. Much of that freight will move through Thurston County.

The largest volumes of freight in Washington State include gravel, lumber/wood products, nonmetallic minerals, farm products, food/kindred products, and general freight. While volumes are projected to grow in all these categories, food/kindred products and general freight will see the largest increases, projected to more than double by 2020. The highest value products include transportation equipment, food/kindred products, general freight, machinery, and chemicals/allied products. The value of these products is expected to at least double, quadrupling in some cases by 2020. Primarily, these are products destined for domestic markets.

Industrial Activity

Freight transportation is closely associated with industrial activity, especially manufacturing. A host of industries manufacture products in Thurston County and several major distribution hubs have opened here along the Interstate 5 corridor. Some of the larger manufacturing employers include bottling, box and can plants, plastic products, concrete, windows, and lumber. These and many other small- and medium-sized industries contribute to locally generated freight flows. The region has several manufacturing hubs, such as Mottman Industrial Park, the Hawks Prairie area in Lacey, and the Port of Olympia's marine terminal, airport, and New Market Industrial Campus. The local freight industry itself, especially warehousing, trucking, marine and air cargo, has been growing steadily for many years. The new distribution centers have brought additional employment to Thurston County's freight sector. This, however, is balanced by the loss in recent years of some of the larger manufacturing employers, such as the brewery in Tumwater.

Truck

About two thirds of all cargo shipped to, from, and within Washington moves by truck, an amount that is expected to grow 105 percent between 2002 and 2035, with the value of those goods growing over 200 percent. While Interstate 90, U.S. 395, and State Route 12 will carry some of the volumes, the majority will be transported on Interstate 5 between Everett and Vancouver, Washington. The number of local freight transportation employees continues to steadily increase as well. Truck traffic will have a continuing impact on the region's

transportation system. For example, in 2001, trucks accounted for 26 percent of all southbound traffic leaving Thurston County on Interstate 5 during the day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.), and 35 percent at night (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

Rail

Washington's main north/south rail line runs through Thurston County and the small rural jurisdictions of Tenino and Bucoda. The primary freight rail flows connect Chicago, Illinois and Omaha, Nebraska with western Washington, traveling along the Columbia River and the north/south Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) mainline to/from Puget Sound. Rail freight in Washington State is forecast to nearly double in volume by 2035 and increase in value by 43 percent. This means Thurston County will see a significant increase in train traffic moving through the region.

Table VII-14 shows length of active railroad lines in Thurston County.

There are nearly 90 miles of rail lines throughout Thurston County. Active rail lines include portions of the Tacoma Rail Mountain Division, BNSF St. Clair Line, the Puget Sound and Pacific Railroad, Union Pacific and BNSF mainline. These make important intermodal connections at the Ports of Tacoma and Centralia. The Union Pacific branch line connects the Port of Olympia with the BNSF mainline as well as connecting to another BNSF branch which serves the Mottman Industrial Area. The Port of Olympia's marine terminal is served by Tacoma Rail operating on Union Pacific rail. The Yelm Prairie Line, owned by the City of Yelm, connects to their industrial area, although this portion of the Prairie Line is currently inactive.

Thurston County was previously traced with a web of small logging railroads as well as now defunct lines originally owned by the national railroads. Some of these, most notably the Chehalis Western, Yelm-to-Tenino (Prairie Line), Lacey and Olympia Woodland (St. Clair), and Gate-to-Belmore, were converted to non-motorized shared-use trails.

Table VII-1
Federal Functional Classification of Roads in Thurston County, 2011

Jurisdiction	Centerline Miles of Federally Functionally Classified Roads							
						Proposed		Urban Total
	Urban Interstate	Urban Other Freeways and Expressways	Urban Principal Arterial	Urban Minor Arterial	Urban Collector	Urban Minor Arterial	Proposed Urban Collector	
Lacey	4.1		12.3	15.3	6.3	2.8		40.7
Olympia	3.0	2.0	13.1	27.5	25.4	1.0	0.3	72.1
Tumwater	4.0	0.5	3.1	14.8	12.0			34.5
Thurston County	5.2	4.3	12.4	60.1	20.4	2.6		105.0
County Total	16.3	6.8	40.9	117.7	64.0	6.4	0.3	252.4

Jurisdiction						Proposed Rural Minor Arterial	Proposed Rural Major Collector	Rural Total
	Rural Interstate	Rural Principal Arterial	Rural Minor Arterial	Rural Major Collector	Rural Minor Collector			
Bucoda				1.3				1.3
Rainier			1.1	2.0				3.1
Tenino			2.1	2.9				5.1
Yelm			2.5	6.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	9.6
Thurston County	13.1	21.5	30.0	219.8	56.8	5.6	0.8	347.6
County Total	13.1	21.5	35.8	232.5	56.8	5.9	1.0	366.5

Source: WSDOT Data Office, 2010. Data summarized by TRPC.

Explanations: Federal Functional Classification of roads reflects established criteria concerning traffic volume, adjacent land uses, proximity of additional roads, etc. It includes all National Highway System routes as well as any other facilities considered part of the regional transportation system. This table does not include local access streets or roads, which account for the vast majority of centerline miles in the region.

Table VII-2
Trends in Population Compared to Vehicle Registration
Thurston County, 1970-2010

Year	Population		Registered Vehicles	
	Count	Avg. Annual Rate of Change	Count	Avg. Annual Rate of Change
1970	76,890	-	42,948	-
1980	124,264	4.9%	119,479	10.8%
1990	161,238	2.6%	173,118	3.8%
2000	207,355	2.5%	238,830	3.3%
2010	252,264	2.0%	297,690	2.2%
1970-2010 Change	175,374	3.0%	254,742	5.0%

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census; Washington State Department of Licensing; TRPC.

**Table VII-3
Driver and Vehicle Statistics
Thurston County, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2007-2010**

Registered Vehicles	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Passenger	74,054	104,211	145,860	177,808	180,156	177,654	176,089
Trucks	24,885	40,989	55,865	58,523	57,769	57,197	64,820
Misc. (including recreation)	10,847	13,169	18,142	28,053	28,190	27,538	26,383
Trailers	9,499	14,721	18,819	26,377	27,012	26,790	27,077
Other	194	28	209	18,726	17,041	18,948	3,321
Total Registered Vehicles	119,479	173,118	238,895	309,487	310,168	308,127	297,690
Licensed Drivers	76,628	117,464	158,858	183,380	181,052	193,183	196,015
Vehicles Per Driver	1.56	1.47	1.50	1.69	1.71	1.60	1.52

Source: Washington State Department of Licensing.

**Table VII-4
Automobile Trends Per Household
Thurston County, 1960, 1990, 2000, 2005-2009**

Cars Per Household	1960	1990	2000	2005-2009
None	13.3%	5.6%	6.3%	4.6%
1	53.3%	30.0%	29.8%	29.5%
2	28.4%	40.8%	40.3%	38.9%
3+	5.0%	23.6%	23.6%	27.0%
Mean	--	1.9	1.9	N/A

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2005-2009 American Community Survey

Table VII-5
Household Size by Vehicles Available
Thurston County, American Community Survey 2005-2009 Five Year Estimate

Household Size	Vehicles Available					Total Households
	0	1	2	3	4+	
1-person household	2,834	16,109	4,422	889	428	24,682
Percent of 1-person households	11.5%	65.3%	17.9%	3.6%	1.7%	100%
2-person household	1,051	6,905	17,900	6,526	2,392	34,774
Percent of 2-person households	3.0%	19.9%	51.5%	18.8%	6.9%	100%
3-person household	150	2,817	5,729	4,242	1,789	14,727
Percent of 3-person households	1.0%	19.1%	38.9%	28.8%	12.1%	100%
4-or-more-person household	235	1,928	8,112	5,834	3,749	19,858
Percent of 4-or-more-person households	1.2%	9.7%	40.9%	29.4%	18.9%	100%
Total households	4,270	27,759	36,163	17,491	8,358	94,041
Percent of total households	4.5%	29.5%	38.5%	18.6%	8.9%	100%

Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009.

Table VII-6
Washington State Vehicle Miles Traveled Statistics
Fiscal Years 1980-2025

Washington Annual Statistics	Estimate					Forecast			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2025
Vehicle Registrations	3,092,000	4,219,000	5,195,000	5,720,000	5,832,000	5,978,000	6,161,000	6,430,000	8,200,000
Licensed Drivers	2,663,000	3,377,000	4,155,000	4,682,000	4,791,000	4,886,000	4,954,000	5,110,000	6,110,000
Vehicles Per Driver	1.16	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.26	1.34
Net Highway Use in Millions of Gallons ¹	2,087	2,568	3,140	3,237	3,282	3,284	3,273	3,348	4,452
Gallons Fuel/Vehicle	675	609	604	566	563	549	531	520	543
Gallons Fuel/Driver	784	761	756	691	685	672	661	655	728
Avg Miles/Gallon	13.78	17.11	16.98	17.17	17.06	17.07	17.18	17.32	17.95
Vehicle Miles (Billions)	28.77	43.93	53.32	55.58	55.99	56.06	56.24	58.01	79.90
Avg Annual Miles/Vehicle	9,303	10,413	10,264	9,717	9,601	9,377	9,128	9,017	9,746
Avg Annual Miles/Driver	10,803	13,011	12,834	11,872	11,687	11,474	11,352	11,350	13,069
Avg Daily Miles/Driver	29.52	35.65	35.07	32.53	32.02	31.44	31.10	31.10	35.81

Source: Washington State Department of Transportation, "Forecast of Fuel, Vehicles, and Related Data Through 2025, Forecast June 2008."

Explanation: Motorized vehicle registrations include privately owned passenger cars, motorhomes, motorcycles, tow trucks, trucks, busses, restored & antiques, and mopeds.
¹Net Highway Use Consumption is gross fuel consumption with non-highway refunds and transfers subtracted out.

Table VII-7
Outbound and Inbound Commuters, Thurston County, 1960-2006-08

County of Workplace	Outbound Commuters ¹					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006-08
Pierce	1,937	1,975	3,768	8,526	14,352	18,965
Lewis	331	702	1,950	2,610	2,843	2,760
King	155	359	812	2,064	5,350	5,110
Mason	127	243	717	1,086	1,597	1,485
Grays Harbor	102	67	1,651	683	951	790
Kitsap	12	23	40	180	267	275
Snohomish	22	21	38	172	243	205
Other	395	326	776	974	1,305	1,305
Total outbound commuters	3,081	3,716	9,752	16,295	26,908	30,545
Total working residents of Thurston County	19,326	27,107	52,411	75,364	100,986	115,785
Percent outbound commuters	--	15.9%	--	21.6%	--	26.4%
County of Residence	Inbound Commuters ²					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2006-08
Pierce	379	1,029	2,355	3,750	4,953	6,740
Lewis	277	530	842	1,749	2,383	3,500
King	171	288	864	1,304	1,792	1,920
Mason	111	350	770	1,438	2,841	3,090
Grays Harbor	39	216	329	953	1,595	2,335
Kitsap	12	8	54	109	325	245
Snohomish	0	0	13	108	263	470
Other	12	79	170	270	719	719
Total inbound commuters	1,001	2,500	5,397	9,681	14,871	19,028
Total workers with jobs in Thurston County	17,246	25,891	48,056	68,750	88,949	104,268
Percent inbound commuters	--	5.8%	--	14.1%	--	18.2%
Net Outbound Commuters	2,080	1,216	4,355	6,614	12,037	11,517
Ratio of Outbound to Inbound Commuters	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2006-2008 Census Transportation Planning Products.

Explanations: ¹"Outbound commuters" refers to people who live in Thurston County and work in a different county.

²"Inbound commuters" refers to people who work in Thurston County and live in a different county.

Table VII-8
Transportation to Work
Thurston County, 1990, 2000, 2005-2009

Subject	1990 Census		2000 Census		2005-2009 ACS		Avg. Annual Change 1990 to 2000		Avg. Annual Change 2000-2005/2009	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK										
Drove alone	59,337	78.7%	77,933	77.2%	88,307	77.2%	18,596	2.8%	10,374	1.7%
Carpooled	9,116	12.1%	12,808	12.7%	13,398	11.7%	3,692	3.5%	590	0.6%
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1,089	1.4%	2,184	2.2%	2,741	2.4%	1,095	7.2%	557	3.2%
Bicycle or walked	2,539	3.4%	3,521	3.5%	3,825	3.3%	982	3.3%	304	1.1%
Motorcycle or other means	655	0.9%	653	0.6%	1,180	1.0%	-2	0.0%	527	8.5%
Worked at home	2,628	3.5%	3,887	3.8%	4,896	4.3%	1,259	4.0%	1,009	3.2%
Total workers 16 years and over	75,364	100.0%	100,986	100.0%	114,347	100%	25,622	3.0%	13,361	1.7%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK										
Less than 5 minutes	2,006	2.8%	2,935	3.0%	3,188	2.9%	929	3.9%	253	1.1%
5 to 9 minutes	7,828	10.8%	9,736	10.0%	10,694	9.8%	1,908	2.2%	958	1.3%
10 to 14 minutes	14,078	19.4%	16,197	16.7%	17,352	15.9%	2,119	1.4%	1,155	1.0%
15 to 19 minutes	15,704	21.6%	18,443	19.0%	19,475	17.8%	2,739	1.6%	1,032	0.8%
20 to 29 minutes	16,452	22.6%	21,698	22.3%	25,127	23.0%	5,246	2.8%	3,429	2.0%
30 to 44 minutes	10,006	13.8%	15,240	15.7%	18,742	17.1%	5,234	4.3%	3,502	2.9%
45 or more minutes	6,662	9.2%	12,850	13.2%	14,873	13.6%	6,188	6.8%	2,023	2.0%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	(N/A)	24.4	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	3.7	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
Total workers who did not work at home	72,736	100.0%	97,099	100.0%	109,451	100%	24,363	2.9%	12,352	1.7%
TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK										
5:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	18,078	24.9%	26,461	27.3%	31,505	28.8%	8,383	3.9%	5,044	2.4%
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	27,367	37.6%	32,439	33.4%	33,515	30.6%	5,072	1.7%	1,076	0.5%
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10,839	14.9%	13,369	13.8%	16,654	15.2%	2,530	2.1%	3,285	3.1%
9:00 a.m. to 9:59 a.m.	3,205	4.4%	5,118	5.3%	5,457	5.0%	1,913	4.8%	339	0.9%
10:00 a.m. to 11:59 a.m.	2,213	3.0%	3,900	4.0%	4,470	4.1%	1,687	5.8%	570	1.9%
12:00 p.m. to 11:59 p.m.	9,122	12.5%	12,071	12.4%	13,058	11.9%	2,949	2.8%	987	1.1%
12:00 a.m. to 4:59 a.m.	1,912	2.6%	3,741	3.9%	4,792	4.4%	1,829	6.9%	1,051	3.5%
Total workers who did not work at home	72,736	100.0%	97,099	100.0%	109,451	100%	24,363	2.9%	10,035	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 & 2000 Censuses; American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009.

Note: ACS data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The original data source includes 90% Margin of Error values that are not published in this table.

Table VII-9
Intercity Transit System Service Summary
2000, 2005-2011

Service	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹
Annual Boardings (millions)								
Fixed Route	2.78	2.87	3.26	3.64	4.31	4.30	4.31	4.32
Vanpool	0.23	0.38	0.47	0.53	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.06
Dial-A-Lift	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.01
Boardings per Revenue Service Hour								
Fixed Route	22.0	19.1	18.9	20.8	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.5
Vanpool ²	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Dial-A-Lift	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

Source: Intercity Transit

Explanations: Passenger trips reflect individual boardings, not people. Service reductions in 2000-2002 reflected a 45% decrease in revenue due to reductions in the motor vehicle excise tax.

¹Estimates.

²Figures for vanpool passengers per vehicle hour are based on the number of active vanpools.

Table VII-10
Mode Share at Commute Trip Reduction Work Sites
Thurston County, 1993, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009

	Travel Mode						
	Drive Alone	Car & Vanpool	Transit	CWW ¹	Walk	Bike	Other
1993 (Base Year)							
Unincorp. County	78.5%	12.3%	4.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Lacey	80.2%	11.2%	1.3%	2.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.9%
Olympia	79.0%	11.3%	2.4%	3.1%	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%
Tumwater	83.4%	11.1%	1.2%	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%
Yelm	76.2%	21.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%
2001							
Unincorp. County	74.3%	14.8%	4.7%	2.4%	1.5%	2.0%	0.3%
Lacey	75.8%	14.4%	2.2%	3.8%	0.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Olympia	75.0%	13.1%	2.8%	4.9%	2.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Tumwater	77.9%	13.6%	1.3%	4.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%
Yelm	77.6%	19.6%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%
2003							
Unincorp. County	77.2%	12.1%	4.9%	1.6%	1.0%	2.5%	0.7%
Lacey	76.7%	13.0%	1.9%	4.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%
Olympia	76.2%	12.0%	2.5%	4.6%	2.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Tumwater	74.6%	15.6%	2.2%	4.8%	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%
Yelm ²	82.2%	16.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%
2005							
Unincorp. County	66.9%	14.5%	4.2%	4.2%	1.6%	6.9%	1.6%
Lacey	75.6%	12.6%	2.9%	4.1%	0.7%	2.3%	1.8%
Olympia	76.2%	11.6%	2.8%	4.5%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%
Tumwater	74.2%	15.0%	2.4%	5.1%	0.8%	0.6%	1.9%
2007							
Unincorp. County	64.7%	12.0%	8.5%	1.0%	2.5%	7.6%	0.6%
Lacey	78.0%	13.4%	2.7%	1.6%	0.6%	2.5%	0.7%
Olympia	76.4%	13.3%	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	0.9%
Tumwater	76.7%	16.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
2008/09							
Unincorp. County	59.0%	15.6%	10.4%	0.7%	2.4%	8.2%	0.0%
Lacey	77.5%	13.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%	0.8%
Olympia	74.7%	14.0%	3.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%	0.7%
Tumwater	72.6%	19.8%	2.4%	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%

Source: Washington State Department of Transportation Commute Trip Reduction Office.

Explanations: Reported by work site location. The Washington State Commute Trip Reduction law stipulates that all employers with 100 or more employees arriving at a work site during the morning commute period must take measures to reduce the share of drive-alone trips and the number of vehicle miles traveled. Data are based on mandated employee surveys. In 2004, mode split calculations were revised to better handle the effects of compressed workweeks. This revision was applied to all past surveys.

¹CWW refers to Compressed Work Week, whereby full-time employees compress their schedules into something less than the traditional 5-day work week.

²In 2005 Yelm's only CTR worksite was a voluntary worksite with few employees. It did not survey in 2007.

Table VII-11
Current Commute Practices, 2009

Travel Mode	Percent of Commute Trips
Drive Alone, Single Adult	53.1%
Single Adult with Children	17.0%
Adult Carpool	6.0%
Rider	5.3%
Transit	8.1%
Vanpool	3.9%
Bike	2.7%
Walk	2.6%
Mix of modes	1.0%
Telecommute, compressed week, or part time	0.3%

Source: Intercity Transit 2009 Worksite Commuter Survey.

Table VII-12
Estimate and Forecast of Freight Shipments
To, From, and Within Washington, 2002 and 2035

	Tons (millions)		Value (billions)	
	2002	2035	2002	2035
State Total	477	976	\$371	\$1,239
By Mode				
Truck	283	581	\$238	\$812
Rail	45	86	\$14	\$20
Water	48	124	\$4	\$11
Air, Air & Truck	<0.4	<0.7	\$10	\$50
Truck & Rail	<1.7	3	\$2	\$4
Other Intermodal	3	7	\$37	\$152
Pipeline & Unknown	98	176	\$67	\$190

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Freight Management and Operations Freight Transportation Profile - Washington Freight Analysis Framework, November 2002.

Explanations: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table VII-13
Top Five Commodities Shipped To, From, and Within
Washington by All Modes: Weight and Value, 2008

Commodity	Tons (millions)		Value (billions)
Within State Total	284.4	Within State Total	\$283.6
Gravel	76.8	Unknown	\$122.4
Gasoline	28.2	Transport Equipment	\$34.5
Waste/scrap	23.2	Mixed Freight	\$22.1
Logs	19.3	Machinery	\$13.7
Coal-n.e.c. ¹	14.5	Gasoline	\$8.8
From State Total	124.8	From State Total	\$97.7
Coal-n.e.c. ¹	25.2	Electronics	\$11.4
Cereal grains	15.7	Coal-n.e.c. ¹	\$9.9
Gravel	15.5	Machinery	\$9.7
Other Agricultural Products	10.4	Mixed freight	\$5.8
Wood Products	9.3	Precision Instruments	\$4.2
To State Total	138.5	To State Total	\$184.3
Coal-n.e.c. ¹	33.7	Machinery	\$62.3
Crude Petroleum	25.7	Electronics	\$21.8
Cereal Grains	8.6	Mixed Freight	\$13.5
Coal	6.6	Coal-n.e.c. ¹	\$11.0
Machinery	5.8	Motorized Vehicles ²	\$7.5

Source: TRPC Analysis of US Dept of Transportation, Federal Highway Admin, Freight Analysis Framework Version 2 Provisional Annual Commodity Origin-Destination Data, 2008.

Explanation: ¹Coal and petroleum products, not elsewhere classified.

²Motorized and other vehicles (including parts).

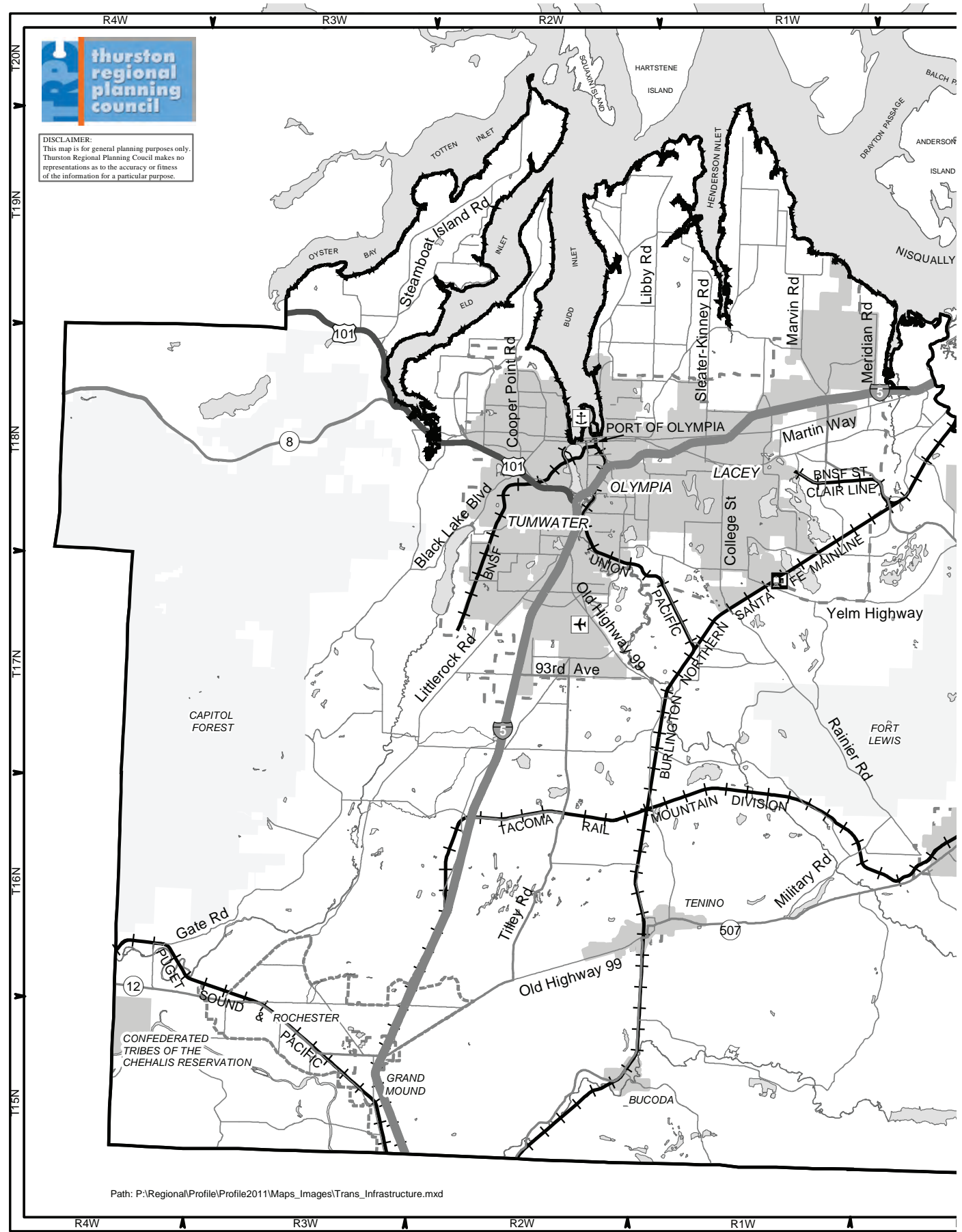
Table VII-14
Rail Lines in Thurston County, 2010

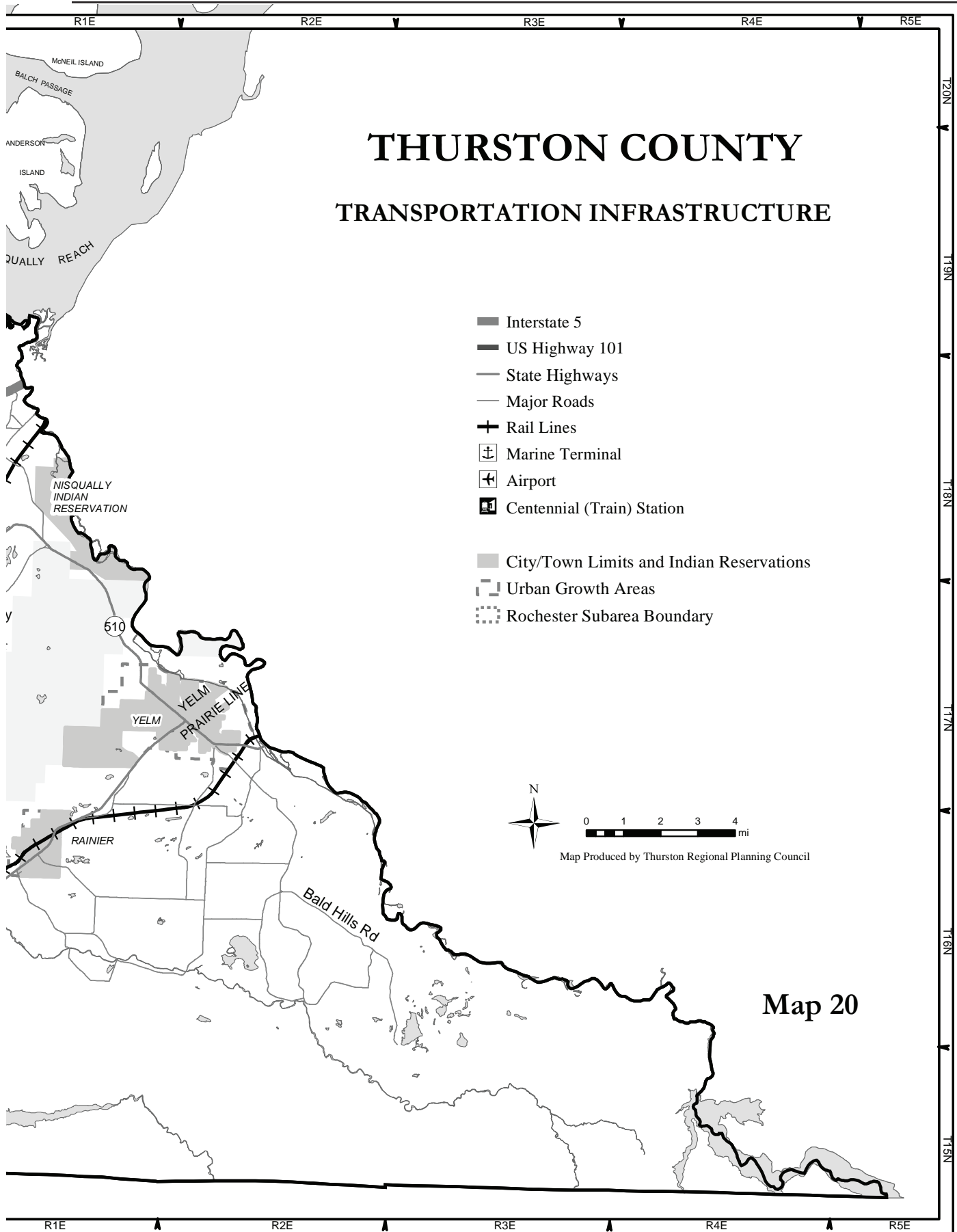
	Miles (Approx.)
Rail Lines	
Burlington Northern Santa Fe	36.0
Port of Olympia	1.0
Puget Sound and Pacific	10.0
Tacoma Rail	31.5
Union Pacific	8.0
City of Yelm (inactive)	2.5
Total Rail Lines¹	89.0

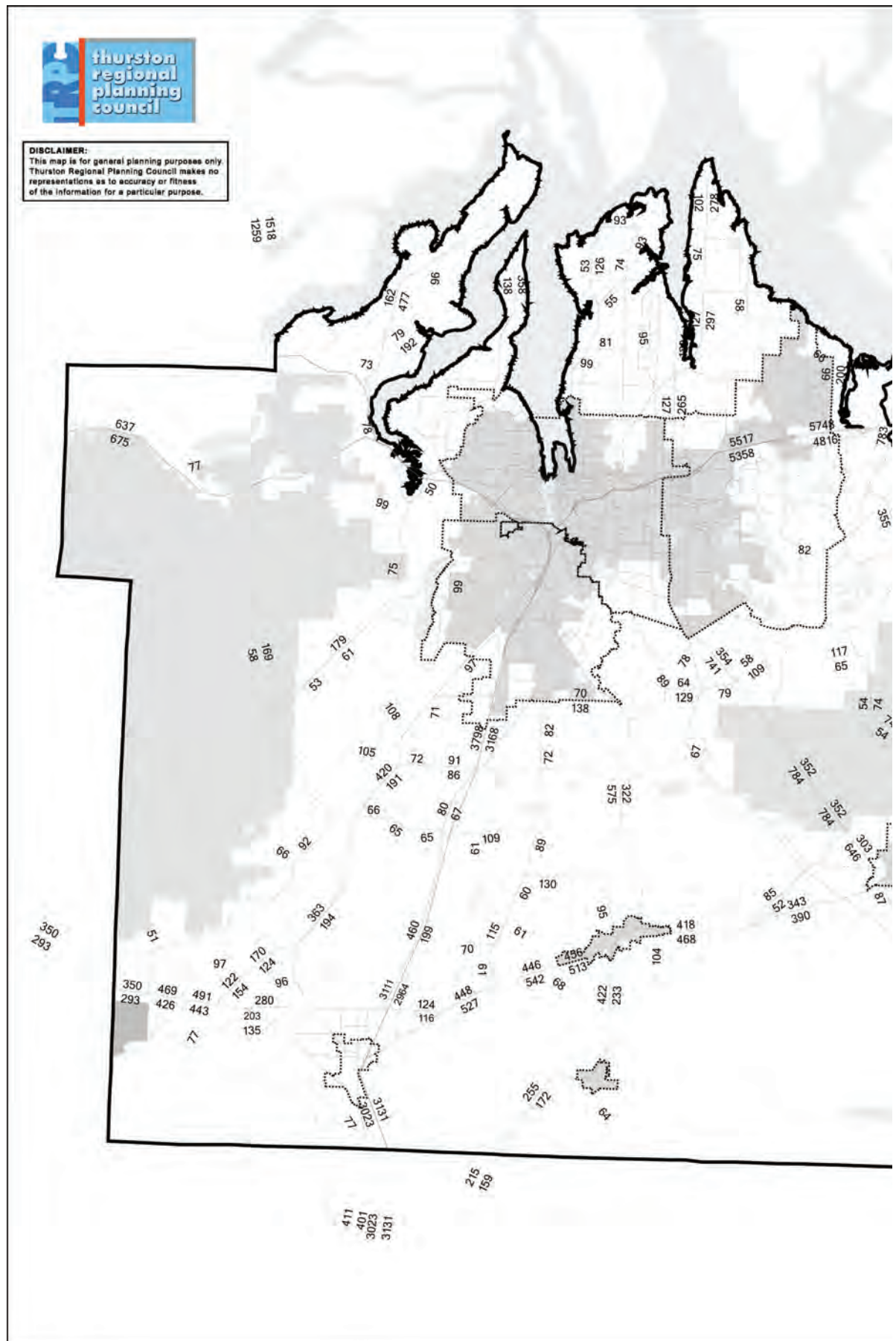
Source: TRPC and information provided by local jurisdictions.

Explanation: See Map 15 for rail lines.

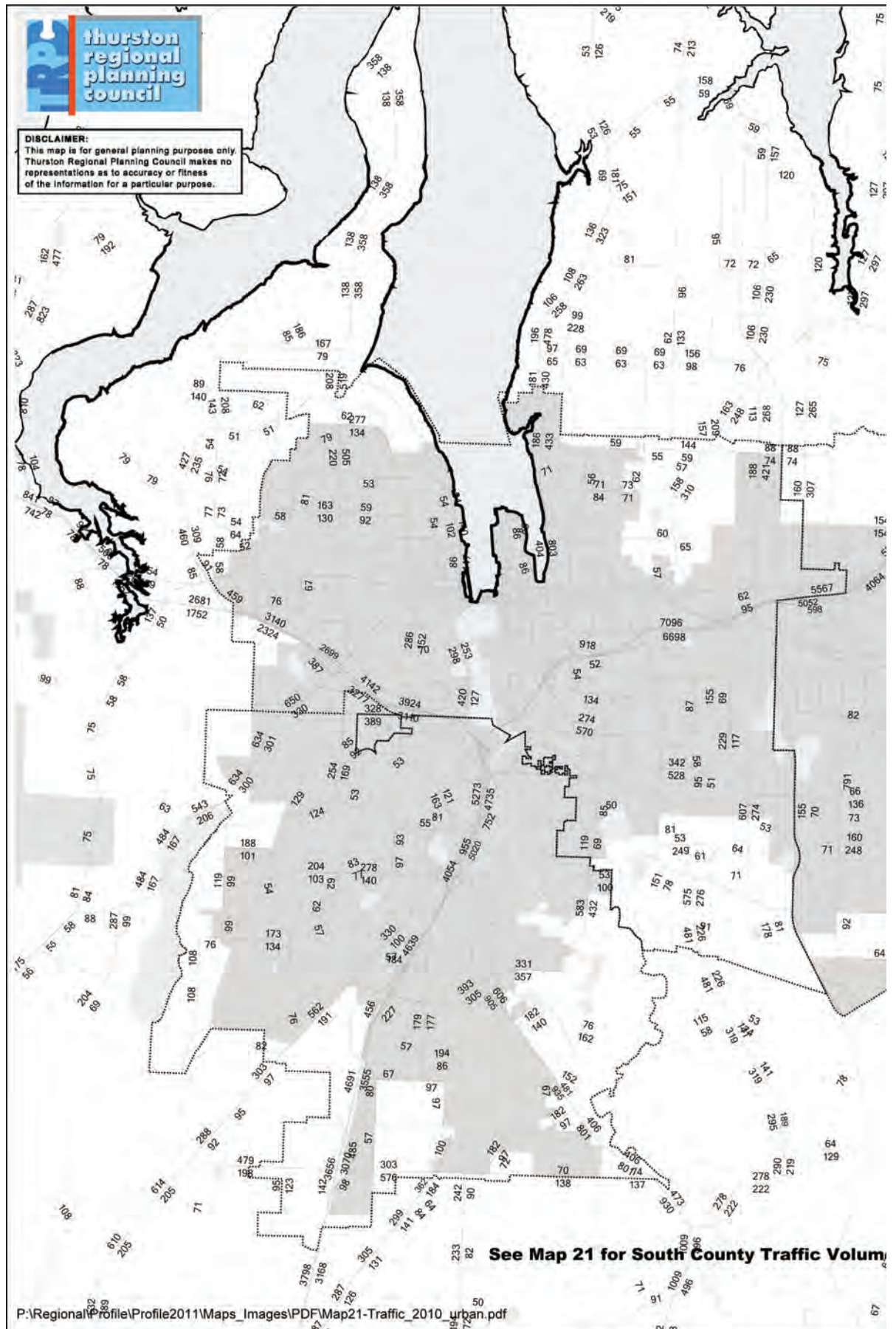
¹The length values in this table are rounded. Actual distances may vary slightly.

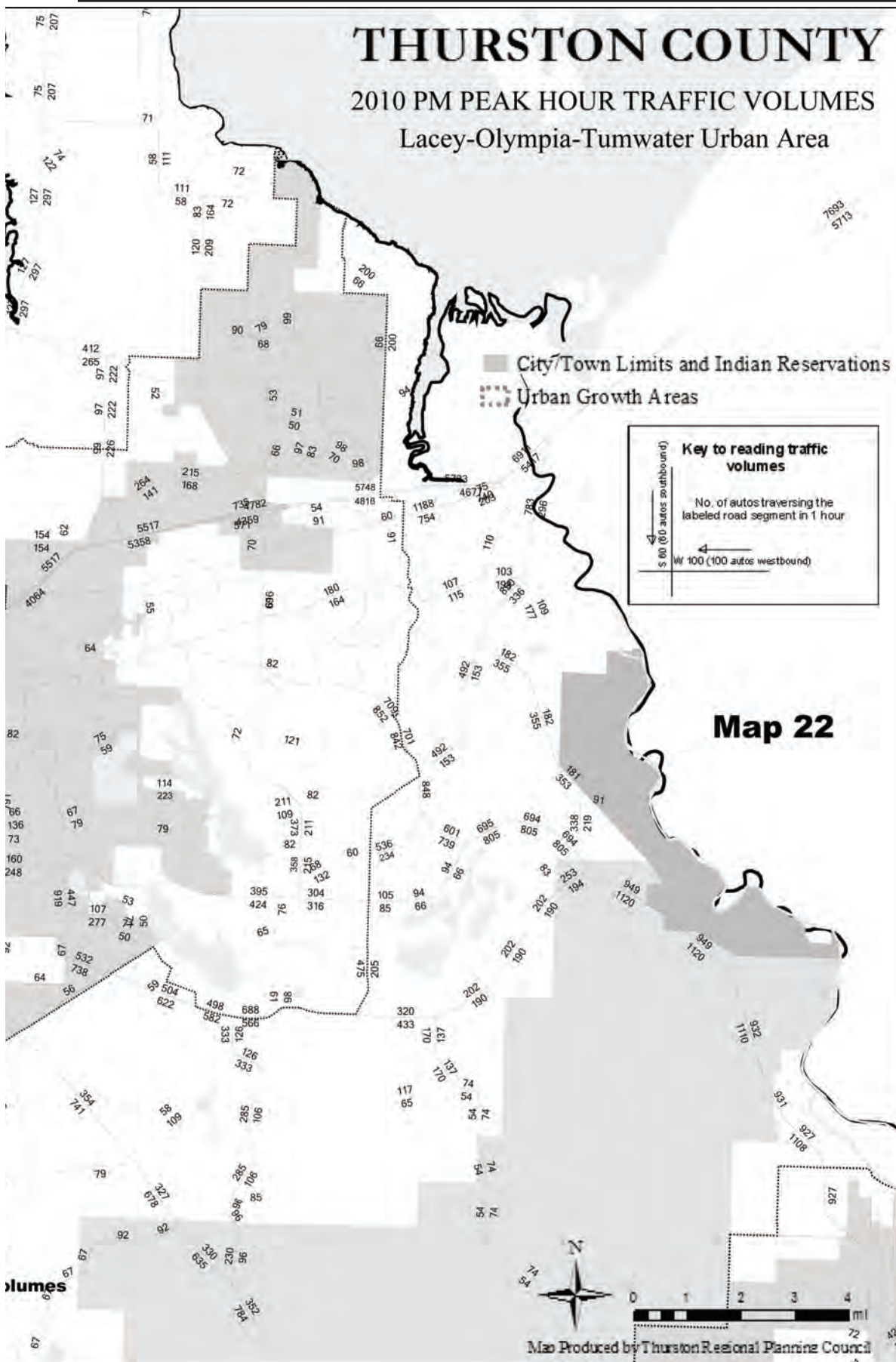












Environment and Natural Resources

The preservation and conservation of open space, food and forest production land, and areas of scenic beauty are important to the residents of Thurston County, but as Thurston County's population grows, increasing demands are placed on the area's natural resources. This chapter provides information on a variety of areas related to the region's environmental health and sustainability and examines trends that may have long-term impacts on the region.

Urbanization

Trends in urbanization over time provide insight into changes in the physical environment of Thurston County. The urban landscape is composed of a variety of physical features, including distinctly urban features such as roads and buildings, as well as trees, lawns, and other non-urban land cover. Measuring the past changes in land cover of built or urban features in Thurston County provides insight into conditions in the future.

Large-scale change detectable from satellite imagery indicate that approximately 23,500 acres of land were converted from forest stands, agricultural lands, or large expanses of shrub vegetation to urban landscapes between 1991 and 2006. Watersheds experiencing the highest percentages of this conversion were Henderson Inlet which saw 14 percent of the total land be converted to urban uses and the Budd/Deschutes watershed which saw 7 percent of its land urbanized. Due to differences in the density of development in the urban and rural areas, significantly more land was consumed for rural types of this development than urban.

Watersheds or basins that have an urban or built land cover of less than 10 percent are generally considered protected in terms of water quality. Most of the rural basins in Thurston County fall under this threshold, though the Chehalis watershed and the Black River watershed are approaching this mark. Several of the urban watersheds however are over this level. Urban land cover within the Henderson Inlet watershed is 38 percent of the total land (a number which is due in part to the relatively small size of the watershed) and the land cover in the Budd/Deschutes watershed is 21 percent of the total land area. Other watersheds that have more than ten percent of their land developed

Tables VIII-1 through VIII-6 show urbanization of various land covers by watershed in Thurston County between 1991 and 2006.

Map 23 shows the watersheds to hydrology of Thurston County.

For a complete report about urbanization, forest harvest and estimates of impervious area in Thurston County, visit the Thurston Regional Planning Council's website at www.trpc.org.

as urban uses include the Nisqually River and Eld Inlet watersheds, which both have 12 percent of their total land area developed with urban types of land cover.

This urbanization can be directly linked to impervious surfaces. Parking lots, roof tops, and even compacted lawns all lead to increased water runoff, and less water returning to our groundwater systems. Recent scientific evidence has found a correlation between forest cover, urban cover (impervious area), and stream conditions. TRPC has worked with the Stormwater Utilities of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and Thurston County to develop forecasts of impervious area by linking forecasts of housing and commercial and industrial building space to land cover by watershed for the year 2030. While urban or built land cover data represent only one factor that influences stream health, this factor can be used as a prioritizing tool in the development of basin plans.

Parks and Public Lands

Map 24 shows parks and trails in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7 lists all municipal parks, including their acreage and facilities.

Table VIII-8 addresses county, state, and federal parks.

Figure VIII-1 compares per capita park acreage by jurisdiction.

Table VIII-9 shows miles of multi-use trails in Thurston County.

As the population grows, the demand for public parks and open space increases, at the same time as the pressure to develop available land with commercial and residential structures rises. As a result, parks and natural resource departments at all governmental levels are playing an increasingly important role in the acquisition of land to be used for public parks and open space preserves. These city and county parks and preserves offer recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to Thurston County. They can provide beneficial environmental services such as the protection of sensitive areas, the enhancement of air and water quality, the provision of flood control, and the conservation of wildlife habitat.

The seven cities and towns in Thurston County have approximately 2,000 acres of land devoted to park, recreation, and open space facilities. Facilities encompassed within this total include memorials, playfields, natural areas, and campgrounds. Thurston County manages an additional 2,714 acres beyond this total, including the Chehalis Western trail, a paved non-motorized shared-use path.

To locate Washington Fish and Wildlife recreation areas visit their web site at wdfw.wa.gov.

In addition to the facilities and preserves, Thurston County residents have access to a number of state- and federally-managed public lands. These lands offer a variety of recreational activities such as boating and fishing, biking, camping, hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing. Within Thurston County there are over 100,000 acres of state and

federal lands including 3,000 acres at the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, 840 acres at Millersylvania State Park, and approximately 92,000 acres in Capitol Forest.

Agricultural and Forest Lands

Although Thurston County is not commonly noted as a county with a strong agricultural base, approximately 17 percent of the County's land use is given to agricultural activities and add to the support of local food production, conservation of rural landscapes, and economic diversification of the County. Actions to promote a healthy agricultural economy include zoning, designation of urban growth areas, and protecting agricultural land owners from high tax rates.

Forest lands are additionally important to the community for the economic, environmental, and quality of life benefits they provide. The management of forest lands in timber production provides a variety of environmental benefits including the reduction of soil erosion, the protection of wildlife habitat, the improvement of water and air quality, the mitigation of the effects of storm and flood damage, and the provision of recreational and scenic opportunities. The County has implemented several strategies for forest land conservation including long-term zoning, designation of urban growth areas, close monitoring of forest practice activity, especially in the designated urban areas, and tax programs for forest land owners to keep their land as forest.

Open Space Tax Program

Thurston County administers a voluntary tax program that provides a tax break to property owners that preserve their natural resources for the benefit of the public. The Open Space Tax Program, which was established in 1970 by the Washington State Open Space Tax Act, provides a tax break to property owners that forego the development of their land in favor of preserving wildlife habitat, recreation sites, forest land, agriculture, and other natural resource amenities that benefit the community. Properties enrolled in the program are valued based on their current land use, rather than their "highest and best" use (e.g., residential or commercial development) and this valuation results in reduced property taxes for the owner. In 2011, 168,303 acres in Thurston County were enrolled in the Open Space Tax program.

Table VIII-10 shows the amount of land enrolled in forest and open space tax protection programs.

Thurston Conservation District

Thurston Conservation District works to assist both rural and urban landowners in implementing conservation practices while meeting the management objectives of the landowner. District projects are conducted to improve or protect soil resources, water and air quality, native plant communities, fish and wildlife habitat (particularly salmon and shellfish production areas), and farm productivity. Examples of the areas where assistance is provided include pasture and manure management, restoration of streams and wetlands, maintenance and improvement of wildlife habitat and forest lands, education and information programs, and the development of conservation plans tailored to address the natural resource concerns on a particular property. The District is involved in both large and small conservation projects and projects may involve an individual landowner or a group of several landowners, as well as projects conducted in cooperation with other agencies. The District's services are free of charge to Thurston County residents, and financial assistance may be available to implement the conservation effort.

Conservation Districts exist in nearly every county throughout the United States, and are non-regulatory legal subdivisions of state government that administer programs to conserve natural resources. Thurston Conservation District was created by Thurston County landowners in 1948. Its mission is "to conserve and sustain the beneficial use and protection of our natural resources through rural and urban partnerships fostering volunteerism, cooperation, education, leadership and technical and financial assistance."

Air Quality

Table VIII-11 shows point source pollutants in Thurston County.

Air is an essential part of life. Every day a person breathes about 35 pounds of air. Clean air is essential for public health and safety. High concentrations of air pollutants pose serious health risk for children, the elderly, and for people who have respiratory diseases or immune system deficiencies. Air pollutants may also impact wildlife and habitat.

In order to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality for current and future generations, the Washington Clean Air Act was passed in 1967. As a result of the Act, the Olympic Regional Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) (formerly the Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority) was

established as the local government agency having the regulatory and enforcement authority for Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, and Thurston Counties. ORCAA is responsible for enforcing federal, state, and local air pollution standards and governing air pollutant emissions from new and existing sources.

PM10 Maintenance Area

In the Thurston region, the air quality is generally considered very good, and has improved measurably over the past two decades. In the 1980s, the region's air quality suffered from high levels of PM10 (particulate matter less than 10 microns in size), a pollutant that can become trapped in the lungs and reduce the lung's ability to absorb oxygen. In 1985, the region's maximum readings for PM10 hovered in the range of 250 micrograms over a 24 hour period, well over the national standard of 150 micrograms. Residential woodstove combustion was the major source of the emissions.

Areas that experience persistent air quality problems are designated by the federal government as non-attainment areas. Each non-attainment area is declared for a specific pollutant within a specific boundary, and requires air pollution controls for that pollutant under the federal Clean Air Act.

In the late 1980s, the urbanized part of the Thurston region was designated as a non-attainment area for PM10. In response, ORCAA launched an aggressive campaign to curb the PM10 emissions through the use of more efficient woodstoves and restrictions on outdoor burning. As a result, the region experienced a steady decrease in PM10, falling below the national standard in 1990 and dropping even further below that standard today. In 2000, the PM10 non-attainment area was re-designated as a maintenance area and was allocated a PM10 budget, or a maximum acceptable level of the pollutant.

Table VIII-12 displays air quality monitoring data for Thurston County.

For more information on regional air quality see ORCAA's web site at www.orcaa.org or the Washington State Department of Ecology at www.ecy.wa.gov.

Water Quality

Puget Sound Water Quality

Clean water is paramount to human and environmental health and quality of life. Over time however, human activity within the Puget Sound basin has degraded the water quality. Excess run-off from developed areas which contains contaminants that are harmful to shellfish and marine life has flowed into the Sound; structured surfaces, such as bulkheads, have replaced valuable marine habitat

For more information on the Puget Sound Partnership see their web site at www.psp.wa.gov.

along the shoreline; and excessive affluent discharge into the Sound has raised fecal coliform levels, which poses serious health risks for water related activities and can lead to the closure of commercial shellfish beds.

Table VIII-13 lists the water quality concern index for south Puget Sound Inlets.

The Washington Department of Ecology generates a Water Quality Concern Index for the inlets of the Puget Sound. Of the five inlets studied in the County from 2001 to 2005, Budd Inlet was given a very high level of concern (due to the presence of high levels of ammonium and fecal coliform bacteria), Nisqually Reach received a high concern level (due to the high level of dissolved nutrients) and Totten, Henderson and Eld Inlets had low levels of concern.

Groundwater

The Thurston region is entirely dependent on its groundwater resources for residential, agricultural, and industrial use. More than 1,200 public water supplies and over 8,000 private wells use groundwater in Thurston County. These sources account for approximately 99 percent of the drinking water supplies for County residents.

The same groundwater is also the primary source of stream flow during dry summer months. This contribution to stream flow is essential to maintaining the health of the Thurston County's ecosystems and fisheries, as well as some of its recreational opportunities, and can be compromised by excessive withdrawal.

Development significantly affects the ability of stormwater to recharge groundwater sources and can introduce potential pollutants into the groundwater. Impervious surfaces, such as roads and rooftops limit the ability of water to flow into the ground, and storm ditches and pipes can channel flows directly into surface water bodies or other facilities, providing less time for water to recharge groundwater sources.

Even when stormwater is recharged through a stormwater pond or trench, the water can carry pollutants in amounts that over time may contaminate groundwater. Septic system releases, lawn and garden chemical applications, and pollutants associated with vehicle use, can also cause groundwater pollution.

To protect supplies of groundwater, local jurisdictions have developed joint wellhead protection policies. These programs are designed to protect recharge areas near municipal water sources, such as wells and springs, from groundwater pollution to maintain the quality of the existing groundwater sources.

For more information on groundwater monitoring, visit Thurston County's web site at: www.co.thurston.wa.us/monitoring.

Water Conservation Measures

While wellhead protection policies are a measure to protect the quality of the groundwater source, conservation measures are a proven way to extend groundwater supplies and wastewater treatment capacity in Thurston County. The Cities of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater, with funding from the LOTT Clean Water Alliance, have participated in several indoor water conservation projects since 1997. These water conservation projects have resulted in a reduction in water use (and the corresponding wastewater flow) of over 600,000 gallons per day. This amount equals over 200 million gallons of water saved annually, and is equivalent to a wastewater flow reduction of approximately 8 percent per capita per day since the programs began. In 2009, LOTT offered rebates for the purchase of water-efficient washing machines, free showerheads and faucet aerators, and free high-efficiency toilets to eligible sewer customers to further water conservation.

Wastewater Management Systems

LOTT Clean Water Alliance

The LOTT Clean Water Alliance helps preserve and protect public health, the environment, and water resources by providing wastewater management and reclaimed water production services for the urbanized area of north Thurston County. The acronym “LOTT” stands for its four government partners – Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and Thurston County.

LOTT was formed in 1976 through an intergovernmental agreement between the three cities and Thurston County. This agreement provided for cooperative use and development of the Olympia wastewater treatment plant, established major sewer lines (interceptors) servicing multiple jurisdictions, and initiated a major upgrade of the Budd Inlet Treatment Plant in 1983 to provide secondary treatment of wastewater. The City of Olympia continued to legally own, operate, and maintain the treatment plant and other LOTT facilities on behalf of the four partners.

Today, the LOTT partners serve about 90,000 people over a 23,000-acre area. In addition to this central wastewater treatment plant, pump stations and major interceptor sewer lines, LOTT is responsible for flow management, long range planning, and a new service – production of reclaimed water.

LOTT treatment volume in 2010 averaged 10.85 million gallons per day (mgd), which was up from 10.11 mgd in 2009. The peak month in 2010 was December, averaging 14.62 mgd. The peak day was December 12, 2010 when volume reached 33.2 mgd.

Wastewater Treatment Processes:

Primary treatment processes remove floating and settled solids. The resulting fluids are then disinfected and discharged.

Secondary treatment introduces bacteria that dissolve the organic parts of the waste before the disinfection process.

Tertiary treatment extends the process further by removing nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, and a higher percentage of suspended solids.

The move to reclaimed water production occurred as the result of a long-range planning process that began in the fall 1995 and resulted in the Wastewater Resource Management Plan. This plan set the stage for new approaches to wastewater management in the Lacey-Olympia-Tumwater area to 2020 and beyond. To implement the plan, LOTT was reorganized from a paperwork partnership to an independent non-profit organization, owned by the four governments.

LOTT was incorporated as the LOTT Wastewater Alliance in 2000, and became a stand-alone entity in July 2001. The agency continued contracting with the City of Olympia for operation and maintenance of the Budd Inlet Plant and other facilities through 2004, but at the beginning of 2005, the contract was discontinued and LOTT assumed full operational responsibility. Reflecting its role as a producer of reclaimed water, LOTT took the further step of eliminating “Wastewater” from its name to become the LOTT Alliance, effective January 2005. A logo for the agency included a tag line summarizing the expanded mission: “Cleaning and restoring water for our community.” In 2010, the Board of Directors approved a new name and graphic identity for the organization, incorporating the concept from the tag line into the name itself – LOTT Clean Water Alliance.

As the focal point of its long-range plan, LOTT now treats a portion of its wastewater to tertiary standards for Class A reclaimed water. At the Budd Inlet Reclaimed Water Plant, housed at the Budd Inlet Treatment Plant, the agency uses a continuously back-flushing sand filter to produce Class A reclaimed water, the highest quality of reclaimed water designated by the State Departments of Health and Ecology. Class A reclaimed water is clean enough for public contact and most uses except drinking. Up to one million gallons per day is filtered to Class A reclaimed water standards at the Budd Inlet facility. The reclaimed water is currently being used for irrigation in Heritage Park, Percival Landing, and the Port of Olympia.

For more information on the LOTT Clean Water Alliance, visit their website at www.lottcleanwater.org.

To address future wastewater treatment needs, the Wastewater Resource Management Plan focuses on creating additional capacity in small increments at the Budd Inlet Reclaimed Water Plant and at new satellite treatment plants. Each new increment of capacity is meant to be built “just in time” and is based on population and employment projections, the remaining capacity in existing facilities, and other factors.

Construction of the first satellite facility, the Hawks Prairie Reclaimed Water Satellite, was completed in 2006. This satellite includes the Martin Way Reclaimed Water Plant, which uses membrane bioreactor technology to treat up to two million gallons per day (mgd) to Class A reclaimed water standards. The plant was originally designed to expand to five mgd, but may ultimately be expanded to eight mgd. Distribution of the reclaimed water to users by the cities of Lacey and Olympia is expected to begin in 2012. Reclaimed water is currently piped to the 40-acre Hawks Prairie Reclaimed Water Ponds, where it circulates through a series of constructed wetlands in an attractive park-like setting, before flowing into groundwater recharge basins.

The heart of the wastewater treatment system, however, remains the central Budd Inlet Treatment Plant in downtown Olympia. To gain maximum benefits from the existing Budd Inlet Treatment Plant, LOTT sought permission from the State Department of Ecology to increase the amount of its advanced secondary treated additional discharge water that can be discharged into Budd Inlet in the wintertime. This helps LOTT manage peak winter flow conditions and provides a “reserve capacity” buffer while each new increment of reclaimed water production capacity is built. An interim discharge permit was issued by Ecology in fall 2005. This permit included the requested increase in wintertime limits, up to 28 million gallons per day and included a phased reduction in summertime discharges, from 15 mgd to about 12.5 mgd.

A number of major projects are planned for the Budd Inlet Treatment Plant in the next few years. Among these is the Primary Sedimentation Basins project. Construction began on this project in August of 2011 and is expected to be completed in two years.

The Regional Services Center, which was completed in 2010 and certified LEED Platinum for its environmentally-sustainable design, is a recent addition to the Budd Inlet Treatment Plant site. This building houses the Water Education and Technology (WET) Science Center, as well as a water quality laboratory and offices. The WET Science Center features free, fun, interactive activities and displays for all ages that address the importance of clean water, how LOTT uses science and technology to clean used water, and what the public can do to help conserve the resource. The WET Center is expanding LOTT’s educational reach, and is meant to provide a more complete picture of how wastewater treatment fits into the water cycle and the overall health of our environment.

Yelm's Class A Water Reclamation Facility

The City of Yelm has been a pioneer in the treatment and collection of its wastewater since 1994 when Yelm was one of the first cities in the south county to implement a septic tank effluent pump (STEP) collection system. Subsequently, in 1999 the City expanded this system into one of the first Class A reclaimed water facilities in the State of Washington. This plant expansion increased the plant capacity from 300,000 gallons per day to 1,000,000 gallons per day, and allowed for future connections within the present city limits and the short-term urban growth boundary. STEP collection tanks still serve as the primary phase of treatment prior to delivery of the effluent to the water reclamation facility.

This reclaimed water project also included the construction of Cochrane Memorial Park, a human engineered reclaimed water wetland park, featuring walking trails, picnic areas, a trout pond, waterfowl habitat, and a groundwater recharge facility. In 2002, Yelm received Ecology's Environmental Excellence Award for successfully implementing Class A reclaimed water into its community. "Purple pipe" distributes Yelm's reclaimed water to schools, churches, city park facilities, city streetscapes, the Yelm to Tenino Trail, and the Thurston County Rails to Trails trailhead for irrigation purposes. The reclaimed water is also used for dust control, vehicle washdown, treatment plant equipment process water, and to irrigate the City's tree nursery and greenhouse.

This project allows the City of Yelm to reclaim 100 percent of its wastewater with upland use and streamflow augmentation. Benefits of the project include a cleaner Nisqually River and improved Puget Sound salmon habitat. Additionally, the use of reclaimed water is an example of environmental stewardship and conservation that lessens a community's dependence upon regular potable groundwater.

Grand Mound Wastewater Facility

The Grand Mound Wastewater Facility has served the Grand Mound area since 1998 and is now operating with an average wastewater flow of 310,000 gallons a day. The bulk of this wastewater comes from Great Wolf Lodge, a 200 plus room resort, water park, and conference center, though other contributors include the WA State Department of Transportation I-5 rest areas, local businesses, and residential areas. The plant type is an activated sludge oxidation ditch system with a UV

For more details about specific facilities and programs throughout the County, visit the Department of Water and Waste Management, Solid Waste Division at www.co.thurston.wa.us/wwm.

disinfection system, and the plant's receiving water is the Chehalis River.

Tenino Wastewater Treatment Plant

The City of Tenino historically utilized septic disposal for all of its wastewater treatment. In 2007, the City adopted a General Sewer Plan and a Sewer Facility Plan and in April of 2008, the community broke ground on a new conveyance and treatment system. Funding for the system was provided by local, state, and federal sources. The wastewater treatment plant went online in February 2010.

Solid Waste Management

Thurston County Solid Waste is responsible for receiving, processing, and disposing of all the County's solid waste. The Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) guides this effort. This plan emphasizes the importance of diversion strategies for wastes, and sets goals for recycling and recovery. The Board of County Commissioners adopted the current plan in January of 2002 and the plan will be revised in 2011 to reflect changes in waste management practices that have occurred since that time.

Disposal

Until 2000, all County solid waste was buried at the Hawks Prairie Landfill. The area was used as a dumping and burning site since the 1940s, and was converted to a landfill in 1972, but was capped and closed in April 2000. A state of the art transfer station opened at the site in May 2000. This transfer station can accommodate 600 tons of waste per day. Waste is loaded into trucks, hauled to Centralia, placed on rail cars, and transported by train to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County (in eastern Washington).

A portion of the landfill site is also home to the Recycle Center, Compost Center, Closed Loop Park (a park demonstrating earth-friendly gardening techniques), an off-leash dog park, HazoHouse, an electronic waste collection station, and new scales to improve traffic flow at the site. Due to these changes in the management of waste at the site, the area is now called the Waste and Recovery Center.

Table VIII-14 displays Thurston County recycling and solid waste.

Thurston County Solid Waste Education and Outreach staff provide programs and outreach materials to assist the public. A new database at www.WhereDoITakeMy.org compiles all the local reuse and recycling opportunities by commodity. School presentations and assistance, transfer station tours, brownbag workshops, business assist visits, composting demonstrations, and more are available free of charge by calling 360-867-2491 or visiting www.ThurstonSolidWaste.org.

Waste Reduction

The volume of trash disposed has dropped significantly since 2008 due to the state of the economy and local waste reduction programs. The 2001 SWMP emphasized the importance of waste reduction and reuse efforts, beyond just recycling efforts.

Recycling

The County's recycling program includes curbside collection for single-family and multifamily residences, three drop-off recycling stations distributed around the county, and a staffed Recycle Center at the Waste and Recovery Center. The County also manages www.WhereDoITakeMy.org, a database of reuse and recycling options throughout the area as well as www.2good2toss.com where residents can sell or give away usable items.

In 2007, a new single-stream curbside recycling program replaced the 3-bin system in areas of the County serviced by LeMay. The system is more convenient and simple to use for residents, and has greatly increased recycling tonnage. All residents that have LeMay curbside trash service are provided with a recycling cart. Residents in these areas may also subscribe to "recycle only" service without trash service. Olympia operates as its own hauler and has had single stream recycling for several years.

Organics

Diversion of organic waste is also a key element of the Solid Waste program. In 2008, both LeMay and the City of Olympia residential customers began placing food and compostable paper in their curbside yard waste bins or organics bins. These two items traditionally make up 19 percent of the residential waste stream going to landfill. The amount of organics recycled has increased significantly with the new program.

Yard and garden trimmings can be managed at home through backyard composting, collected at the curb as mentioned above, or self-hauled to the compost center at the Waste and Recovery Center or the new Silver Springs composting facility in Rainier. Thurston County Solid Waste subsidizes the cost of home composting bins, making them affordable for residents. Compost bins can be purchased through the local Master Composters organization.

Business Waste

In 2007, LeMay Enterprises rolled out a new Certified Green recycling program for businesses and schools. The bundled program, offered for one low rate (which includes food waste), has made recycling cost effective and saves most businesses a significant amount of money compared with just trash service. The program is available countywide, including in Olympia. Additionally, both the City of Olympia and the County offer business assistance programs to help organizations green their purchasing and reduce their waste stream.

Hazardous Waste

Residents are also provided with information to encourage the use of safer alternatives to hazardous products. Placing hazardous products in the trash or down the drain is harmful and illegal. Residents can safely dispose of unwanted household hazardous products for free at the HazoHouse, located at the Waste and Recovery Center. The WasteMobile also services rural locations throughout the County. As of 2009, latex paint is no longer collected as hazardous waste and residents can place it in their trash with the lid off once the paint has been thoroughly solidified.

Education

Thurston County Solid Waste Education and Outreach staff provide programs and outreach materials to assist the public with their waste reduction efforts. A new database at www.WhereDoITakeMy.org compiles all the local reuse and recycling opportunities by commodity and customized presentations and workshops are available for groups of all ages. Staff have booths at special events, loan out recycling containers for events, hold transfer station tours, offer business assistance visits, and much more.

**Table VIII-1
Thurston County Land Cover, 2006**

Jurisdiction		Total Acres	Urban	Forest	Non-Forest Veg./Soils	Wetland	Water
Bucoda	City	380	48%	18%	27%	8%	0%
Lacey	City	10,550	64%	24%	5%	4%	2%
	UGA	10,645	60%	23%	10%	3%	5%
	Total	21,195	62%	23%	8%	4%	3%
Olympia	City	11,859	65%	25%	4%	3%	2%
	UGA	4,119	57%	27%	10%	6%	1%
	Total	15,978	63%	26%	5%	4%	2%
Rainier	City	1,105	56%	27%	14%	3%	0%
	UGA	319	9%	38%	43%	10%	0%
	Total	1,424	45%	30%	21%	4%	0%
Tenino	City	924	46%	16%	35%	3%	0%
	UGA	65	11%	73%	8%	8%	0%
	Total	989	44%	19%	33%	3%	0%
Tumwater	City	9,274	63%	18%	11%	7%	0%
	UGA	5,812	42%	29%	16%	13%	1%
	Total	15,086	56%	22%	13%	9%	0%
Yelm	City	3,634	41%	25%	30%	4%	0%
	UGA	2,396	25%	19%	51%	5%	0%
	Total	6,030	35%	22%	38%	4%	0%
Grand Mound UGA	Total	983	62%	5%	28%	4%	1%
<hr/>							
Total Cities		37,725	61%	23%	10%	5%	1%
Total UGAs²		24,339	51%	24%	16%	6%	2%
Rural Unincorporated County³		408,775	6%	54%	31%	8%	1%
Thurston County Total		470,839	13%	50%	29%	7%	1%

Source: Washington State Dept. of Ecology; NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program, 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Data is for Thurston County portion of reservation only.

²UGA - Urban Growth Area. Unincorporated area designated to be annexed into city limits over 20 years time to accommodate urban growth.

³Rural unincorporated county is the portion of the unincorporated county that lies outside UGA and Reservation boundaries.

Table VIII-2
Thurston County Land Cover, 1991

Watershed	Total Acres	Urban	Forest	Non-Forest Veg./Soils	Wetland	Water
Black River	80,093	5%	50%	32%	13%	0%
Budd/Deschutes	103,609	14%	52%	27%	5%	2%
Chehalis River	47,160	6%	40%	46%	8%	0%
Eld Inlet	23,826	6%	69%	18%	7%	0%
Henderson Inlet	29,453	24%	44%	24%	6%	2%
Nisqually River	90,832	6%	54%	30%	8%	2%
Skookumchuck River	55,996	4%	57%	33%	4%	1%
Totten Inlet	20,401	4%	74%	16%	4%	2%
West Capitol Forest	19,470	1%	80%	17%	2%	0%
Total	470,839	8%	54%	30%	7%	1%

Source: Washington State Dept. of Ecology; NOAA Costal Change Analysis Program, 1991.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table VIII-3
Thurston County Land Cover, 2006

Watershed	Total Acres	Urban	Forest	Non-Forest Veg./Soils	Wetland	Water
Black River	80,093	8%	47%	32%	13%	0%
Budd/Deschutes	103,609	21%	47%	25%	5%	2%
Chehalis River	47,160	9%	38%	44%	8%	0%
Eld Inlet	23,826	12%	65%	16%	7%	0%
Henderson Inlet	29,453	38%	39%	15%	6%	2%
Nisqually River	90,832	12%	50%	28%	8%	2%
Skookumchuck River	55,996	3%	56%	35%	4%	2%
Totten Inlet	20,401	5%	66%	23%	4%	2%
West Capitol Forest	19,470	1%	77%	20%	2%	0%
Total	470,839	13%	50%	29%	7%	1%

Source: Washington State Dept. of Ecology; NOAA Costal Change Analysis Program, 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table VIII-4
Change in Thurston County Land Cover, 1991-2006

Watershed	Total Acres	Urban	Forest	Non-Forest Veg./Soils	Wetland	Water
Black River	80,093	3%	-3%	0%	0%	0%
Budd/Deschutes	103,609	7%	-5%	-2%	0%	0%
Chehalis River	47,160	4%	-2%	-2%	0%	0%
Eld Inlet	23,826	6%	-4%	-2%	0%	0%
Henderson Inlet	29,453	14%	-5%	-9%	0%	0%
Nisqually River	90,832	6%	-4%	-2%	0%	0%
Skookumchuck River	55,996	-1%	-1%	2%	0%	0%
Totten Inlet	20,401	1%	-8%	7%	0%	0%
West Capitol Forest	19,470	-1%	-3%	3%	0%	0%
Total	470,839	5%	-4%	-1%	0%	0%

Source: Washington State Dept. of Ecology; NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program, 1991 & 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table VIII-5
Estimate of Canopy Cover by Watershed, 1991-2006

Watershed	Total Acres	% Canopy Cover	% Forested ¹		
		2006	1991	2006	Change ²
Black River	80,093	49.3%	53.2%	57.9%	4.6%
Budd Inlet/Deschutes River	103,609	47.4%	52.6%	54.3%	1.7%
Chehalis River	47,160	38.2%	42.0%	43.8%	1.8%
Eld Inlet	23,826	64.3%	70.4%	73.4%	3.0%
Henderson Inlet	29,453	42.0%	44.3%	49.0%	4.7%
Nisqually River	90,832	48.6%	55.8%	56.3%	0.6%
Skookumchuck River	55,996	54.3%	58.5%	61.2%	2.7%
Totten Inlet	20,401	62.8%	75.6%	70.4%	-5.2%
West Capitol Forest	19,470	72.8%	81.2%	80.6%	-0.6%
Total Thurston County	470,839	50.1%	55.5%	57.5%	2.0%

Source: Washington State Dept. of Ecology; NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program, 1991 & 2006.

Explanations: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹Forested is defined here as areas with canopy cover greater than or equal to 40%.

²Increase measured as % Forested in Year 2 minus % Forested in Year 1.

Table VIII-6
Estimate of Total Impervious Area by Watershed, 1991-Buildout

Watershed	Total Acres	Total Impervious Area				Increase*	
		1991	2006	2030	Buildout	1991-2006	2006-Buildout
Black River	80,093	1.5%	2.5%	3.3%	3.8%	1.0%	1.2%
Budd Inlet/Deschutes River	103,609	5.8%	8.3%	10.0%	10.6%	2.5%	2.3%
Chehalis River	47,160	2.2%	3.2%	4.2%	4.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Eld Inlet	23,826	2.2%	4.1%	5.0%	5.3%	1.9%	1.3%
Henderson Inlet	29,453	10.0%	15.3%	18.8%	20.2%	5.3%	4.9%
Nisqually River	90,832	2.0%	4.1%	5.8%	6.5%	2.1%	2.4%
Skookumchuck River	55,996	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Totten Inlet	20,401	1.1%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%
West Capitol Forest	19,470	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Total Thurston County	470,839	3.0%	4.7%	5.9%	6.5%	1.8%	1.8%

Source: Estimates of Current and Future Impervious Area For Watershed Based Land Use Planning, Thurston County, 2011. Thurston Regional Planning Council. www.trpc.org.

Note: *Increase measured as TIA % in Year 2 minus TIA % in Year 1.

Table VIII-7
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
<u>Bucoda</u>	
Bucoda Volunteer Park	7.88
Baseball, river, kitchen, playground equipment, and horseshoes.	
Bucoda Memorial Park	0.55
Memorial and picnic area and small swing set.	
Bucoda RV Park	0.4
Sixteen campsites with water and power. Campfire areas, restrooms with showers, and dumpstation. Located next to Bucoda Volunteer Park.	
Bucoda Penitentiary Park	1.7
Picnic area, trails to and along river.	
Total Bucoda	11
<u>Lacey</u>	
Avonlea Park	5.5
Picnic facilities and shelter, half basketball court, playground equipment, open play area	
Brooks Park	1.2
Turf, picnic facilities, and parking lot.	
City Center Parks (2)	1.2
Limited development.	
Civic Plaza	0.2
Flag plaza and armed forces monument.	
Community Center	
9,000 square foot banquet facility/meeting rooms, located in Woodland Creek Community Park.	
Homann Park	8.1
Baseball diamond, running track, basketball court, picnic facilities and playground equipment, restrooms and parking lot.	
Horizon Pointe	10.7
Playground, picnic shelter, two athletic fields.	
Huntamer Park	1.5
Picnic facilities, covered stage, playground and restrooms.	
I-5 Park	3
Picnic facilities/adjacent to bike path.	

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Jacob Smith House	3.2
National historic register; rental facility for small meetings, weddings/receptions, etc.	
Lacey Museum	0.5
Restored house, periodic historic displays on exhibit.	
Lake Lois Park	7
Picnic facilities, nature trails, interpretive signs.	
Lake Lois Park Habitat Reserve	31.5
Interpretive trail and signs.	
Lakepointe	9.6
Picnic facilities, 2 athletic fields, tennis court, playground equipment, and basketball court.	
Long Lake Park	10.9
Swim, beach, picnic facilities, walking trails, restrooms, two sand volleyball courts.	
McAllister Park	59.1
Undeveloped.	
Meridian Campus North Park	5
Undeveloped.	
Meridian Neighborhood Park	24.2
Picnic facilities and shelter, basketball half-court, playground equipment, open play meadow, restroom.	
Pleasant Glade Neighborhood and Community Park Expansion	109.1
Undeveloped.	
Rainier Vista	46.6
3 baseball/softball fields, 3 soccer fields, 3 sand volleyball courts, skate park, 4 tennis courts, walking trails, 2 large picnic shelters, playground equipment, parking lot, restrooms.	
Regional Athletic Complex	98.5
1 baseball, 4 softball, and 6 soccer fields, trails, picnic shelters and facilities, 3 basketball half courts, restrooms and concessions.	
Senior Center	
5,000 square feet facility located in Woodland Creek Community Park.	
Thornbury Park	8.2
Turf play area, playground equipment, picnic shelter and facilities.	

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Wanschers Community Park	14.4
Wooded park area, lake.	
William Ives Trail	1.7
Wooded area, trail.	
William A. Bush Neighborhood Park	9.8
Playground equipment, picnic shelter and equipment, and grass play area.	
Wonderwood Park	38.3
2 Picnic shelters and facilities, playground equipment, paved trails, restrooms, 2 softball/baseball/soccer fields, 4 tennis courts.	
Woodland Creek Community Park	68.2
Lacey Community Center; youth fishing pond, future cultural arts building, site for new Senior Center, walking trails, picnic facilities and shelters, playground equipment and restrooms.	
Woodland Trail	25.1
Asphalt shared use path	
Total Lacey Parks, Community Buildings and Trails	602.3
<u>Olympia</u>	
8th Ave Neighborhood Park	4
Undeveloped neighborhood park.	
Decatur Woods Park	6.3
Picnic tables, playground, restrooms, trail, public art.	
Bigelow Park	1.9
Picnic and playground equipment, restrooms, small play field, basketball court, public art.	
Bigelow Springs	1.3
Spring, interpretive signs, seating areas, view of city, picnic areas.	
Burri Park	2.3
Neighborhood park with swings, small grassy area, and picnic tables.	
Chambers Lake Parcel	46.2
Undeveloped open space.	
Cooper Crest Parcel	13.4
Forested ravine with nature trail.	

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
East Bay Waterfront Park Scenic waterfront park, interpretive signs, picnic areas, viewing platform.	1.9
Evergreen Park Neighborhood park with swings, small grassy area, picnic tables and bocce court.	4
Friendly Grove Park Shelter, playground, picnic area, skate court, basketball court, tennis court, paved trail, public art.	14.5
Garfield Nature Trail Forested ravine nature trail between West Bay Drive and Rogers Street.	7.4
Grass Lake Nature Park Wildlife refuge with minimally improved trails.	172.4
Greene Parcel Undeveloped community park.	3.5
Harry Fain's Legion Park Picnic shelter, playground equipment, nature trail.	1.2
Kettle View Park Undeveloped neighborhood park.	4.8
Heritage Fountain Scenic park, walkways, benches, interactive fountain.	1.2
Yashiro Japanese Garden Small Japanese ornamental garden, walkway, water features, public art. Present from sister city Yashiro, Japan.	0.7
LBA Park Picnic shelter and picnic areas, playgrounds, basketball, tennis, ballfield complex, restrooms, paved trail, summer concession stands.	22.6
Lions Park Play equipment, picnic shelter and picnic areas, restrooms, horseshoe pits, 2 tennis courts, play field, public art.	3.7
Log Cabin Road Park Undeveloped neighborhood park.	2.4
Madison Scenic Park Park with walkways, benches, scenic views.	2.2

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Margaret McKenny Park	4.1
Neighborhood park with swings, grassy area, short trail, picnic tables, and basketball hoop.	
McGrath Woods Park	4
Neighborhood park with swings, small grassy area, and picnic tables.	
McRostie Parcel	0.2
Undeveloped open space.	
Mission Creek Nature Park	7.6
Undeveloped neighborhood park.	
Mission Creek Nature Park	29.2
Open space with trail network.	
O'Connor Parcel	4.5
Undeveloped open space.	
Olympia Woodland Trail	31
Urban trail corridor with paved, multi-use trail and restrooms.	
Percival Landing	3.4
Walking and picnic areas, playground, overnight boat moorage, 4,000 ft. boardwalk, public showers/restrooms, public art.	
Priest Point Park	313.5
Large forested park, memorial garden, picnic and group gathering facilities, playground equipment, basketball, beach, nature trails.	
South Capitol View Point	0.9
Small scenic viewpoint with benches.	
Stevens Field	13
Ballfield complex, playground, picnic areas, restrooms, 2 tennis courts.	
Sunrise Park	5.7
Playground and picnic areas, off-leash dog area, restroom, basketball court, paved trail, view of Mt. Rainier.	
The Olympia Center	1.3
Community center, meeting rooms, gymnasium, classrooms, kitchen facilities.	
Trillium Park	4.5
Forested ravine with nature trail that leads to small pond.	

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Ward Lake Park	9.1
Undeveloped freshwater swimming access - closed to public access	
Watershed Park	153
Large forested open space with springs and creek, 1-1/2 mile trail, and old growth temperate rain forest.	
West Bay Park	17
Waterfront Park saltwater beach access, non-motorized boat put-in, and viewpoint	
Wildwood Glen	2.4
Undeveloped open space.	
Woodruff Park	2.4
Tennis courts, picnic tables, sand volleyball court, restrooms.	
Yauger Park	39.8
Ballfield complex, skate court, restrooms, concession building, picnic shelter, horseshoe pits, playground, jogging track, open space, picnic facilities, interpretive trail, basketball.	
Total Olympia	965
<u>Rainier</u>	
Gehrke Park	3.5
Playground equipment, open space, shelter, and ballfield.	
Raintree Park	0.5
Basketball court, picnic tables, grassy park.	
Veteran's Memorial Park	0.3
Wall of remembrance, flag plaza, benches, paved pathways connecting with Yelm to Tenino trail, flowering cherry trees and grassy area.	
Wilkowski Park	3.5
Grassy open space, BBQ pit, three fire rings, picnic shelter, baseball field, restrooms.	
Total Rainier	8
<u>Tenino</u>	
Tenino City Park	45
Overnight camping, picnic areas, restrooms, softball, swimming, playground equipment, trails, 4 ball fields, covered shelter, Quarry House (rental facility), Depot Museum, 75 percent of park in natural state.	
Total Tenino	45

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-7, continued
Municipal Parks by Jurisdiction, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
<u>Tumwater</u>	
5th and Grant Park	0.3
Playground equipment, basketball hoop, scenic view of Capitol Dome and Lake.	
Barclift Park	3
Picnic area, shelter, basketball and tennis courts, walking trail and children's play toys.	
Jim Brown Park	1.4
Basketball court, play toys, tennis court, picnic areas.	
Overlook Park	1
Picnic areas, scenic views.	
Palermo Pocket Park	0.3
Playground equipment, basketball court.	
Pioneer Park	85
Restrooms, 3 soccer fields, 3 ball fields, 1 1/2 mile trails, river access.	
Tumwater Hill Park	9
Baseball field, picnic areas, and 3/4 mile of trails.	
Tumwater Historical Park	17
Canoe launch, picnic and playground equipment, reservable picnic shelter, nature trail, restrooms.	
Tumwater Valley Municipal Golf Course	232
18-hole golf course with driving range, pro-shop, and restaurant.	
V Street Park	0.6
Playground equipment, basketball court.	
Total Tumwater	350
<u>Yelm</u>	
Cochrane Park	8
Pedestrian paths, picnic tables, benches, catch & release pond with dock, barbecue pits and two covered picnic shelters.	
Yelm City Park	4
Playground equipment, picnic areas, kitchen, stage, softball, restrooms, 3 buildings for fair booths and bingo, outside amphitheater and skateboard park.	
Longmire Community Park	13
Recreational ballfields, trails, and playground equipment. Restrooms and concession.	
Total Yelm	25

Source: TRPC survey of Lacey, Olympia, and Tumwater Parks Departments, Cities/Towns of Bucoda, Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County.

Table VIII-8
County, State, and Federal Managed Lands and Parks in Thurston County, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Thurston County	
Black River - Mima Prairie Glacial Heritage Preserve	1,020
Southwest of Littlerock on the Black River, undeveloped.	
Black River Natural Area	13
Natural habitat area on the Black River near Rochester. Currently no public access.	
Boston Harbor Boat Launch	1
Boat launch, saltwater access, restrooms.	
Burfoot County Park	60
Saltwater access, picnic areas, playground equipment and shelters (reserve picnics for large groups), trails, restrooms.	
Chehalis Western Trail	202
20.8 miles of railroad right-of-way for trail from Woodard Bay in Lacey to Vail; 19.8 miles of trail paved with trailhead facilities at Woodard Bay, 14th Avenue, 67th Avenue and Fir Tree Road. Trail connection to Yelm-Tenino Trail completed and opened for public use in 2003. In 2009, the County acquired an additional 5.3 miles of the trail from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. The Chehalis Western Trail and Woodard Bay Natural Resource Conservation Area (NCRA) are linked.	
Chehalis Western Trailhead (89th Avenue)	10
Proposed trailhead to access Chehalis Western Trail, undeveloped; Phase I development to be constructed in 2012.	
Chehalis Western Trailhead (Vail Loop)	3
Proposed trailhead to access the southern end of the Chehalis Western Trail, undeveloped; 1/2 mile Deschutes River frontage.	
Cooper Point Park	30
Saltwater access, undeveloped.	
Deschutes Falls County Park	155
River access in Bald Hills area, undeveloped.	
Deschutes River Park	50
Future access point to Chehalis Western Trail, including 3/4 mile frontage along Deschutes River, undeveloped.	
Fort Eaton Monument Site	1
Historic site, stone monument marking the site of the fort used during the Indian War of 1855.	
Frye Cove County Park	86
Saltwater access, nature trails, picnic areas, shelters, restrooms, play area.	

Source: TRPC survey of Thurston County Parks Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest Service, Washington State Department of Game, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County. As of 2010 Thurston County Fairgrounds (27 acres) is no longer shown as a park in this table.

Table VIII-8, continued
County, State, and Federal Managed Lands and Parks in Thurston County, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Gate to Belmore Trail	243
12.45 miles of abandoned railroad right-of-way for trail linking Kenneydell Park, Tumwater and the Rochester-Gate area; includes several access points along Black River and various preserve areas. Undeveloped.	
Griffin Athletic Fields	40
Joint county/Griffin School District athletic complex that includes two soccer fields and a softball/baseball field, walking path, picnic areas and parking.	
Guerin County Park	41
Black Lake access, undeveloped.	
Indian Road County Park	5
Saltwater access, undeveloped.	
Johnson Point Wetlands Preserve	26
Undeveloped.	
Kenneydell Park	41
Freshwater beach including restrooms, nature trails, playground, individual and group picnic facilities, disabled-accessible swimming area, and indoor lodge reserved for group rentals. Phase II development completed and includes 1 soccer field and 1 baseball/softball field, paved walking path, additional individual and group picnicing and large playground.	
Lake Lawrence County Park	15
Lake Lawrence access, undeveloped.	
Louise H. Meyers County Park	38
On Totten Inlet, no water access, undeveloped.	
Mima Prairie Pioneer Cemetery	2
Historic site.	
Rainier View Park	54
Destination park located along the Chehalis Western Trail near Vail, undeveloped; Deschutes River frontage.	
Ruth Prairie Park	35
Destination park located along the Chehalis Western Trail near Vail, undeveloped; Deschutes River frontage.	
Thurston County/Lacey Regional Athletic Complex (RAC)	See Lacey in Table 7
Joint county/city athletic complex includes 6 soccer and 5 softball/baseball fields, basketball courts, picnic areas, shelters, restrooms and other amenities. Phase I development of 4 soccer fields and support facilities opened for public use in 2005. Development plans ongoing. Phase II development for facility completion accomplished 2008.	

Source: TRPC survey of Thurston County Parks Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest Service, Washington State Department of Game, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County. As of 2010 Thurston County Fairgrounds (27 acres) is no longer shown as a park in this table.

Table VIII-8, continued
County, State, and Federal Managed Lands and Parks in Thurston County, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Woodland Creek Wetlands Preserve	75
South Bay near Henderson Inlet, undeveloped.	
Yelm to Tenino Trail	400
14.42 miles of railroad right-of-way for trail linking Yelm, Rainier, Tenino, and Chehalis Western Trail; 3/4 mile frontage on McIntosh Lake and access to Deschutes River. 12.5 miles paved from Yelm to Tenino, with trailheads in each city. Development plans ongoing.	
Total Thurston County	2,714
 <u>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</u>	
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	2,945
Wildlife habitat, wildlife-related recreation; 1 mile accessible hiking trail open year round; Environmental Education Center (reservation only); observation deck open to public; \$3.00 entrance fee per family; Visitor Center is open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Wednesday through Sunday.	
Total U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2,945
 <u>U.S. Forest Service</u>	
Mount Baker - Snoqualmie National Forest	640
Public access via low standard forest service roads (land administered by Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Cowlitz Valley Ranger District).	
Total U.S. Forest Service	640
 <u>Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife</u>	
Black River Habitat Management Area	112
Wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing, hunting.	
Deschutes River Fish Culture Facility	4
Tumwater Falls Park; viewing of salmon spawning.	
McAllister Salmon Hatchery	7
Fish rearing can be viewed.	
Nisqually River Access	7
Bank fishing, suitable for wheel chair access.	
Nisqually Wildlife Area	522
Wildlife habitat, boat dock, nature center, waterfowl hunting, fishing.	
Scatter Creek Wildlife Area	1,085
Wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing.	

Source: TRPC survey of Thurston County Parks Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest Service, Washington State Department of Game, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County. As of 2010 Thurston County Fairgrounds (27 acres) is no longer shown as a park in this table.

Table VIII-8, continued
County, State, and Federal Managed Lands and Parks in Thurston County, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
Skookumchuck Wildlife Area	31
Wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing.	
Public Fishing/Boat Ramps on:	
<i>Lakes:</i> Pattison, Long, Munn, Ward, St. Clair, Black, Offut, Summit, McIntosh, Clear, Lawrence, Hicks, Chambers; <i>Rivers:</i> Black (2); Nisqually (2), includes a wheelchair accessible bank for fishing and saltwater site at Luhr's Beach; Skookumchuck (1).	
Total Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife	1,768
 <u>Washington State Department of Natural Resources</u>	
Capitol Forest Multiple Use Area (In Thurston County)	92,000
Overnight camping; trails: hikers only, horse/hiker, mountain bike, ORV; picnicking; vistas; fishing; hunting.	
McLane Creek Nature Trail	240
Beaver pond and stream with boardwalk and nature trails. Interpretive signs along nature trails.	
Mima Mounds Natural Area	625
Interpretive center; trails; handicap facilities.	
Woodard Bay Natural Resource Conservation Area	450
Day use trails, nature viewing. Chehalis Western Trail and Woodard Bay Natural Resource Conservation Area (N.R.C.A) are linked.	
Total Washington State Department of Natural Resources	93,315
 <u>Washington State General Administration</u>	
Capitol Campus	21
Public open space, fountain, rose garden, memorials, trail to Capitol Lake, and an overlook plaza North of the Temple of Justice.	
Capitol Lake Basin, Heritage Park, and Marathon Park	77
Linking trails and sidewalks, restrooms, and picnic tables at Marathon Park and Heritage Park. Heritage Park is developed with a trail from the West Capitol Campus, lake edge promenade, great lawn and lawn amphitheater, and restrooms. Future development may include a new restroom, and completion of plans for additional landscaping and park furnishings.	
Sylvester Park	1.5
Benches and performance gazebo.	
Total Washington State General Administration	100

Source: TRPC survey of Thurston County Parks Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest Service, Washington State Department of Game, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County. As of 2010 Thurston County Fairgrounds (27 acres) is no longer shown as a park in this table.

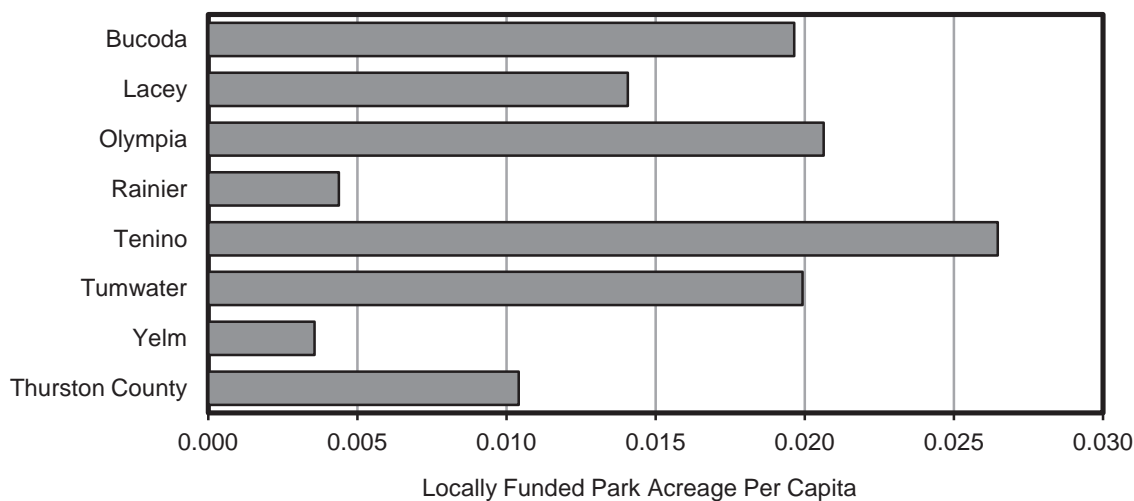
Table VIII-8, continued
County, State, and Federal Managed Lands and Parks in Thurston County, 2011

Site, Facilities, and Services Available	Acreage
<u>Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission</u>	
Elbow Lake State Park	320
Undeveloped, boating, fishing, and hiking, walk in only.	
Millersylvania State Park	844
Picnicking, swimming, fishing, boat launch, hiking, both tent camping and full hook-up, lakefront, exercise and fitness trails, kitchens, reservable cottage, and Environmental Learning Center.	
Nisqually-Mashel State Park	1,230
At confluence of Nisqually and Mashel Rivers in southeast county; undeveloped. Fishing, rafting, hiking, bird watching, picnicking and mountain biking.	
Tolmie State Park	106
Puget Sound frontage, picnicking, beach walking, clamming, fishing, underwater reefs for scuba diving, kitchens, mooring buoys, and hiking trails. No overnight camping.	
Total Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	2,500
Total Federal and State Lands 103,982	

Source: TRPC survey of Thurston County Parks Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Forest Service, Washington State Department of Game, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Parks.

Note: Map 24 shows all parks in Thurston County. As of 2010 Thurston County Fairgrounds (27 acres) is no longer shown as a park in this table.

Figure VIII-1
Per Capita Park Acreage for Locally Funded Facilities
Thurston County Jurisdictions, 2011



Source: TRPC; Parks Departments of Lacey, Olympia, Tumwater, and Thurston County; City Halls of Rainier, Tenino, and Yelm. **Explanations:** See Tables VIII-7 and VIII-8 for supporting data. Park acreage used to determine per capita figures in this graph include only those facilities funded by each respective jurisdiction and may not include all parks located in those jurisdictions. The Thurston County Comprehensive Plan states that “the county focuses on providing parks, trails and preserves that contain special features intended to be used by all residents of the County, inside and outside cities.” Therefore, Thurston County parks per capita reflect County-owned parks and preserves compared to total County population, rather than the unincorporated portion of the County.

Table VIII-9
Multi-Use Trails in Thurston County, 2011

	Miles (Approx.)
Paved Trails	
Capitol Lake Interpretive Trail	0.5
Capitol Switchback Trail	0.5
Chehalis Western Trail	20.5
Evergreen Parkway Bike & Ped Trail	4.5
Heritage Park Trail	1.0
I-5 Bicycle Trail	3.0
McLane Forest/Elem School Trail	2.0
Lacey Woodland Trail	2.0
Olympia Woodland Trail	2.5
Yelm to Tenino Trail	13.5
Yelm Prairie Line Trail	1.5
Total Paved Trails¹	51.0

Source: TRPC and information provided by local jurisdictions.

Explanation: See Map 24 for trails status

¹The length values in this table are rounded. Actual distances may vary slightly.

Table VIII-10
Acres of Land Enrolled in Various Tax Protection Programs
Thurston County, Tax Years 1990-2011

Years	Open Space Tax Program			Other Forest Lands		
	Agriculture	Open Space	Timber Lands	Classified	Designated	Total Classified and Designated
1990	39,970	2,291	2,046	62,858	74,894	137,752
1991	40,825	2,278	2,030	61,507	72,227	133,734
1992	40,991	2,278	2,082	60,736	68,138	128,874
1993	40,868	2,358	2,186	60,736	69,987	130,723
1994	40,614	2,366	2,143	60,741	69,417	130,158
1995	39,135	2,468	2,203	60,736	70,066	130,801
1996	38,984	2,524	2,202	60,736	69,616	130,352
1997	38,966	2,556	2,238	60,150	69,573	129,723
1998	37,994	2,594	2,235	44,376	83,643	128,019
1999	39,333	2,594	2,259	45,598	85,124	130,721
2000	38,766	2,594	2,203	45,598	84,684	130,282
2001	38,426	2,603	2,181	45,588	84,614	130,202
2002 ¹	38,078	2,603	2,265	N/A	128,989	N/A
2003	37,911	2,619	2,230	N/A	130,448	N/A
2004	37,783	2,705	2,203	N/A	130,336	N/A
2005	36,963	2,798	2,146	N/A	129,550	N/A
2006	35,905	2,840	2,110	N/A	128,726	N/A
2007	35,207	3,106	2,170	N/A	127,255	N/A
2008	34,774	3,125	2,156	N/A	126,968	N/A
2009 ²	34,492	3,224	2,156	N/A	129,907	N/A
2010	35,172	3,309	2,303	N/A	127,612	N/A
2011	34,864	3,221	2,299	N/A	127,919	N/A

Source: Thurston County Assessor's Office; TRPC.

Explanations: Includes those lands subject to current use assessments under the Open Space Taxation Act (CH. 84.34 RCW), classified as timberlands (RCW 84.33.120), or designated as timberlands (RCW 84.33.130). ¹Substitute Senate Bill 5702 which passed in the 2001 legislative session combined classified forest land and designated forest land into one category - designated forest land. The classified forest land category was eliminated. ²Data analyzed by TRPC in 2009. May be incompatible with previous years.

Table VIII-11
Annual Emission Inventory, 1997-2010
Thurston County Regulated Point Source Pollutants
in Tons per Year

Year	Pollutant				
	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	CO	VOCs
1997	13	12	71	17	794
1998	15	35	77	23	681
1999	15	12	76	26	637
2000	14	30	68	56	522
2001	14	15	76	67	558
2002	15	21	94	84	475
2003	14	15	53	39	501
2004	12	7	39	37	496
2005	13	1	41	31	516
2006	16	1	59	31	559
2007	17	1	73	39	435
2008	13	0	49	30	283
2009	19	0	41	21	238
2010	16	0	34	23	305

Source: Olympic Region Clean Air Agency (ORCAA) (www.orcaa.org).

Explanations: Actual emissions for criteria pollutants. Sources must have emissions of approximately five tons or more a year. ORCAA (formerly the Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority) regulates facilities that emit large volumes of pollutants from a single location.

PM10 = Particulate matter.

SO2 = Sulfur dioxide.

NO2 = Nitrogen dioxide.

CO = Carbon monoxide.

VOCs = Volatile organic compounds, a precursor for the formation of Ozone.

Table VIII-12
Air Quality Monitoring, Thurston County, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005-2010

Pollutant	National Standards	Readings	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Particulate Matter ¹ (PM10)	150 micrograms per cubic meter	1st Maximum	254	141	76	47	32	41	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷
24 Hour Average		2nd Maximum	249	86	65	36	32	16	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷	N/A ⁷
Particulate Matter ² (PM10)	150 micrograms per cubic meter	1st Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	35	53 ⁷	47 ⁷	58 ⁷	50 ⁷	32
24 Hour Average		2nd Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	35	45 ⁷	47 ⁷	52 ⁷	40 ⁷	29
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)	35 ⁶ micrograms per cubic meter	1st Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.3	47.6 ⁸	47.3 ⁸	41.4 ⁸	51.8 ⁸	44.5 ⁸	26.2 ⁸
24 Hour Average		2nd Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.8	36.1 ⁸	39.3 ⁸	41.4 ⁸	46.4 ⁸	34.4 ⁸	23.7 ⁸
Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Annual Average	15 micrograms per cubic meter		N/A	N/A	N/A	10.3	8.7 ⁸	7.7 ⁸	7.8 ⁸	8.4 ⁸	7.1 ⁸	4.5 ⁸
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	9 parts per million	1st Maximum	N/A	N/A	6.0	6.6	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹
8 Hour Average ³		2nd Maximum	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.4	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹	N/A ⁹
Ozone	0.12 parts per million ⁴	1st Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.086	0.074	0.093	0.093	0.081	0.094	0.070
1 Hour Average ⁴		2nd Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.079	0.070	0.081	0.073	0.075	0.086	0.069
Ozone	0.075 parts per million ⁵	1st Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.073	0.063	0.084	0.068	0.067	0.077	0.061
8 Hour Average ⁵		4th Maximum	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.059	0.068	0.054	0.06	0.076	0.059

Source: Olympic Region Clean Air Agency, www.orcaa.org (formerly the Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority).

Explanations: ¹Particulate matter 10 micrometers or smaller in diameter at standard conditions.

²Particulate matter 10 micrometers or smaller in diameter at local conditions.

³No permanent site to measure CO prior to 1992.

⁴As of June 15, 2005, EPA revoked the 1 hour ozone standard in Washington State.

⁵To attain this standard the 3-year average of the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm. (effective May 27, 2008).

⁶PM2.5 Standard revised from 65 to 35 micrograms per cubic meter effective December 17, 2006 (3-year average of the 98 percentile of 24-hour concentrations must be less than 35).

⁷PM10 Reference Method sampling discontinued April 30, 2006 and replaced with continuous method sampling.

⁸PM2.5 Reference Method sampling discontinued February 27, 2004 and replaced with continuous method sampling at local conditions.

⁹CO sampling discontinued July 16, 2002.

Table VIII-13
Water Quality Concern Index for South Puget Sound Inlets
1994-2000 and 2001-2005

Inlet	Year	DO	FCB	DIN	NH4	Stratif	Concern
Budd Inlet	1994-2000	Very Low	High	Low	High	P	Very High
Budd Inlet - South Port	2001-2005	Very Low	Hlgh	High	High	SI	Very High
Budd Inlet - Olympia Shoal	2001-2005	Very Low	Hlgh	Moderate	Moderate	MI	Very High
Nisqually Reach	2001-2005	Very Low	Low	High	Moderate	WI	High
Totten Inlet	1994-2000	-	-	Moderate	Moderate	E	Moderate
Totten Inlet	2001-2005	High	Low	High	Moderate	MI	Low
Henderson Inlet	2001-2005	Low	Low	High	Low	WI	Low
Eld Inlet	1994-2000	-	-	Moderate	-	S	Low

Source: Department of Ecology, Water Quality - http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/mar_wat/flight_examples.html (1994-2000) and http://www.psp.wa.gov/downloads/SOS07/2007_PS_Update.pdf (2001-2005).

Explanations: DO indicates when waters have had low (<5 mg/L) or very low (<3 mg/L) oxygen concentrations, which can be harmful to some marine organisms, such as fish.

FCB refers to where fecal coliform bacteria have been detected at moderate (>14 orgs/100 mL once or more), high (chronic >14 or >50 once), or very high levels (chronic and >50 orgs/100 mL), which can often be indicative of sewage or agricultural contamination.

DIN refers to where nitrogen dissolved nutrients are at presumably limiting concentrations for consecutive months (3 mo = moderate; 5 mo = low), indicating areas that would be susceptible to added nutrients from point and non-point sources, resulting in reduced water quality.

NH4 relates the finding of high (>0.14 mg/L) or moderate (0.07 mg/L) concentrations of ammonium, which is sometimes indicative of human sources of organic waste, such as sewage or agricultural runoff.

Stratif stands for the natural amount of density stratification that the location has, which influences how readily pollutants will be mixed out or low oxygen concentrations persist. For 1994-2000 data - P=persistent; S=seasonal; E=episodic; W=weak.

For 2001-2005 data: SP = Strong and persistent; SI = Strong and intermittent; MI = Moderate and infrequent;

M Int = Moderate and intermittent; WI = Weak and infrequent.

Table VIII-14
Solid Waste, Thurston County, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007-2010

	1995	2000 ¹	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Recycling (tons)							
Residential Organics collection	7,102	6,000	13,079	20,947	20,693	28,545	33,085
Regional Blue Box Sites	1,972	1,585	3,194	2,791	2,669	675	670
Curbside - Thurston County	10,172	7,225	9,508	13,169	14,041	14,957	14,974
Curbside - Olympia	3,194	4,400	4,989	5,115	5,128	4,900	4,961
Recycle Center at transfer station	1,736	1,500	1,504	1,438	1,200	1,713	1,090
Total Recycling²	24,176	20,710	32,274	43,460	43,731	50,790	54,780
Landfill Solid Waste (tons)	123,771	149,842	175,945	196,221	177,660	162,701	159,933
Population	189,201	204,700	224,100	238,000	245,300	249,800	252,400
Recycling Pounds per Capita	256	202	288	365	357	407	434
Landfill Waste Pounds per Capita	1,308	1,464	1,570	1,649	1,449	1,303	1,267

Source: Thurston County Solid Waste.

Explanations: ¹Some 2000 data are estimated.

²Does not include business recycling, backyard composting or self-haulers that take recyclables to Pacific Disposal or other locations.

Notes:

Several Regional Blue Boxes closed Jan 1, 2009.

Recycling figures do not include business recycling, backyard composting or self-haulers that take recyclables to Pacific Disposal or other locations.

