

APPENDIX C

Socioeconomic Evaluation of Maury Island

Socioeconomic Evaluation of Maury Island

Introduction to Socioeconomics

The purpose of this socioeconomic profile is to improve the understanding of the current economic conditions for Maury Island, by presenting a quantitative description of the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of Maury Island. This includes such items as income, land use, employment, housing characteristics, and other population demographic characteristics. These items are presented in order to provide a better understanding of the socioeconomic circumstances and population demographics of the residents and households that are located at or near the area of focus of this study. In order to provide a profile of Maury Island a number of sources for demographic and economic information were used. These sources include: 2000 U.S. Census, the Washington State Office of Financial Management, the Puget Sound Regional Council, and other sources of descriptive information about Maury Island and the Puget Sound area.

Block Group Four and Block Group One, of Census Tract 277.02, were identified as the area of relevance for the purposes of this study (see Figure C-1).

Location and Regional Setting

Maury Island is located in the middle of southern Puget Sound, midway between the cities of Seattle and Tacoma. It is in the western portion of King County, next to King County's border with Kitsap County. King County is in the heart of the Puget Sound region, which is the thirteenth largest metropolitan area in the country (Economic Development Council of King County 2004). The county is the most populated county in the State of Washington, and the eleventh most populous county in the U.S. In 2003, the population of King County was 1,779,300, spread out amongst 39 cities and unincorporated areas (Washington State Office of Financial Management 2004).

Maury Island is unique to the Puget Sound Region because it has remained relatively rural, while the rest of the region has developed and substantially grown in population. No incorporated communities exist on Maury Island, and of all the areas within King County, Maury Island has seen the least development, in part due to its limited water supply, and its limited accessibility to the mainland of Puget Sound.

In order to further explain this fact, Table C-1 shows land use types for Maury Island. Slightly more than 27 percent of the island is currently developed for residential and commercial purposes, while approximately 73 percent of the island has remained in an undeveloped state. In total, Maury Island encompasses approximate 1,853 hectares, or 7.15 square miles. Deciduous forest is the largest land cover type followed by low and medium residential housing. Industrial and high-density residential uses cover only slightly more than one three percent of the island's surface, respectively.

Table C-1. Maury Island land cover.

| Land Use | Hectares | Percentage of Sub Basin |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Industrial & Commercial | 21.4 | 1.15 |
| Bare Rock/Concrete | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| Conifer – Early | 170.3 | 9.19 |
| Conifer – Mature | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Conifer – Middle | 5.0 | 0.27 |
| Deciduous Forest | 665.2 | 35.89 |
| City Center, Industrial & Mining | 20.0 | 1.08 |
| Low & Medium Density Residential | 382.3 | 20.63 |
| High Density Residential | 58.3 | 3.14 |
| Grass – Brown | 133.3 | 7.19 |
| Grass – Green | 51.3 | 2.77 |
| Mixed Forest | 203.0 | 10.95 |
| Open Water | 32.0 | 1.73 |
| Recently Cleared | 21.2 | 1.10 |
| Scrub/Shrub | 89.8 | 4.80 |
| Shadow | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 1,853.2 | |

Source: KCORPP 2000.

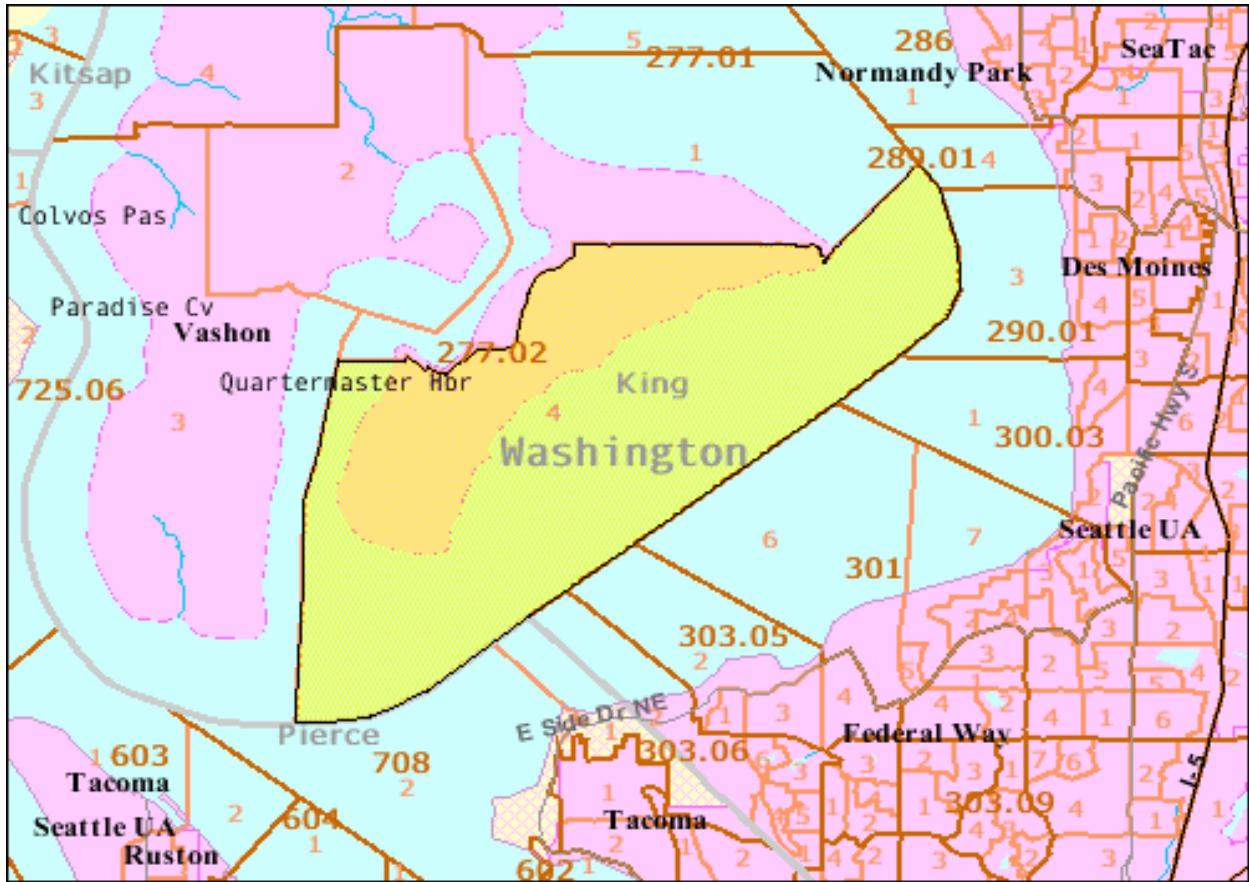
Government Structure

Due to Maury Island’s rural character no incorporated communities exist on the island. Although on the island, pockets containing higher levels of residential densities exist, the island communities have remained unincorporated. The governance of the island community is therefore the responsibility of King County, which has established the Vashon-Maury Island Community Council as an advisory body. This council operates in a town hall style forum with open discussion of issues relevant to the residents of Vashon and Maury Islands. The Council is recognized by King County, as an Unincorporated Area Community Council (VMICC 2004).

The following section describes the employment and income characteristics of residents of Maury Island.

Employment and Income

Comparisons between the employment and income characteristics for Maury Island and King and Kitsap counties, are presented where they are considered relevant. King County was selected for comparison because it is the county in which Maury Island is located, and Kitsap County was selected in order to provide a contrast to the socioeconomic characteristics of Maury Island, and King County at large.



Source: 2000 Census.

 **King County**
Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Water and Land Resources Division

Prepared for King County by
Herrera Environmental Consultants

Figure C-1. Picture of Block Groups One and Four, 2000 Census.

Employment

A labor force within a community provides a measure of how much employment and economic activity a community may have. Labor force data can demonstrate the extent to which people are able to find jobs, the extent to which people are dropping out of the labor force, and the characteristics of people unable or not wanting to find work.

A community's labor force is composed of those with a job, the employed, and those without a job but who are actively looking for one, the unemployed. Individuals without a job but who are not looking for one are not considered part of the labor force.

A relatively large percentage of Maury Island residents are no longer in the labor force, this is due to high number of retirees and/or persons that no longer need to seek employment. This fact is apparent when considering the 2000 Census data for labor force characteristics in association with other age, and income characteristics.

Table C-2 shows the values and percentages of labor force characteristics. Employment characteristics by gender, and for the population as a whole are presented for King and Kitsap Counties, and Maury Island.

Table C-2. Labor force comparison, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Male Population, 16 Years+ | 706,850 | | 90,801 | | 765 | |
| In labor force | 544,466 | 77.03 | 65,686 | 72.34 | 521 | 68.10 |
| In Armed Forces | 1,795 | 0.33 | 10,294 | 15.67 | 9 | 1.73 |
| Civilian | 542,671 | 99.67 | 55,392 | 84.33 | 512 | 98.27 |
| Employed | 517,322 | 73.19 | 52,063 | 73.19 | 500 | 95.97 |
| Unemployed | 25,349 | 4.66 | 3,329 | 5.07 | 12 | 2.30 |
| Not in labor force | 162,384 | 22.97 | 25,115 | 27.66 | 244 | 31.90 |
| Female Population, 16 Years+ | 721,554 | | 89,691 | | 824 | |
| In labor force | 458,673 | 63.57 | 51,750 | 57.7 | 548 | 66.50 |
| In Armed Forces | 258 | 0.06 | 985 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Civilian | 458,415 | 99.94 | 50,765 | 98.1 | 548 | 100.00 |
| Employed | 438,240 | 73.19 | 47,631 | 73.19 | 529 | 96.53 |
| Unemployed | 20,175 | 4.4 | 3,134 | 6.06 | 19 | 3.47 |
| Not in labor force | 262,881 | 36.43 | 37,941 | 42.3 | 276 | 33.50 |
| Total Population , 16 Years+ | 1,428,404 | | 180,492 | | 1,589 | |
| In labor force | 1,003,139 | 70.23 | 117,436 | 65.06 | 1,069 | 67.28 |
| In Armed Forces | 2,053 | 0 | 11,279 | 0.1 | 9 | 0.84 |
| Civilian | 1,001,086 | 487.62 | 106,157 | 9.41 | 1,060 | 99.16 |
| Employed | 955,562 | 0.95 | 99,694 | 0.94 | 1,029 | 96.26 |
| Unemployed | 45,524 | 0.05 | 6,463 | 0.06 | 31 | 2.90 |
| Not in labor force | 262,881 | 18.4 | 63,056 | 34.94 | 520 | 32.72 |

Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Note: Percentages for Armed Forces and civilian are based upon labor force, and percentages for employed and unemployed are based upon labor force.

The percent of males, 16 years and older, that are considered “in the labor force”, is approximately 77 percent for King County, and 72 percent for Kitsap County, while approximately 68 percent of Maury Island male residents 16 years and older, are “in the labor force”. Approximately 67 percent of the Maury Island female population is considered in the labor force. As demonstrated in Table C-2, this is typical of residents of King County. Labor force participation for females in neighboring Kitsap County is slightly lower, at approximately 58 percent of the female population, 16 years and older.

The unemployment rate for Kitsap County is higher than King County (six percent versus five percent), while the unemployment rate for Maury Island is less than both counties, at less than three percent. Notice that although the unemployment rate in Maury Island is lower than the two counties, a higher percentage of the Maury Island population does not consider themselves “in the labor force”.

Table C-3 shows the occupation of the employed civil labor force in King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island. The majority of workers in each geographic area are employed in occupations described as management, professional, and related occupations. A higher percentage of Maury Islanders are employed in service occupations (16 percent), when compared to the two counties (13 percent for King County, and 12 percent for Kitsap County). Service occupations include: healthcare related occupations, food preparation and service occupations, building and lawn care, and personal and service care.

When compared to King and Kitsap counties, lower percentage of the Maury Island population is employed in manual labor types of employment, which are described as construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations, or production, transportation, or material moving occupations, in Table C-3.

Table C-3. Occupation types for employed workers by gender, 2000.

| Type of Occupation | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|---|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 403,287 | 43.40 | 68,369 | 47.14 | 531 | 51.01 |
| Service occupations | 119,770 | 12.89 | 17,068 | 11.77 | 168 | 16.14 |
| Sales and office occupations | 244,907 | 26.36 | 24,305 | 16.76 | 168 | 16.14 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 2,472 | 0.27 | 519 | 0.36 | 6 | 0.58 |
| Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations | 64,467 | 6.94 | 11,801 | 8.14 | 68 | 6.53 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 94,306 | 10.15 | 10,209 | 7.04 | 100 | 9.61 |
| Total Employed Workers | 929,209 | | 145,028 | | 1,041 | |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-4 shows occupations for Maury Island residents, by gender according to the 2000 Census data.

Table C-4. Maury Island occupation by gender, 2000.

| Type of Occupation | Male | Percent | Female | Percent |
|---|------|---------|--------|---------|
| Management, professional, and related occupations | 258 | 51.09 | 273 | 50.93 |
| Service occupations | 40 | 7.92 | 128 | 23.88 |
| Sales and office occupations | 62 | 12.28 | 106 | 19.78 |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 6 | 1.19 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations | 61 | 12.08 | 7 | 1.31 |
| Production, transportation, and material moving occupations | 78 | 15.45 | 22 | 4.10 |
| Total of each gender | 505 | | 536 | |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-5 shows the place of work for workers 16 years and older. This information demonstrates that Maury Island residents' place of work is quite typical for King County residents. The majority of Maury Islanders' place of work is within King County, and none of the residents of Maury Island are employed in positions outside of Washington State. In contrast, Table C-5 also reveals that a higher percentage of Kitsap County residents are employed in positions outside their county of residency (22 percent), unlike residents of King County (6 percent) and Maury Island (10 percent).

Table C-5. Place of work for workers 16 years and over.

| | King County | | Kitsap County | | Maury Island | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total: | 911,677 | | 106,877 | | 1025 | |
| Worked in state of residence: | 905,020 | 99.27 | 105,302 | 98.53 | 1025 | 100.00 |
| Worked in county of residence | 849,709 | 93.20 | 82,265 | 76.97 | 921 | 89.85 |
| Worked outside county of residence | 55,311 | 6.07 | 23,037 | 21.55 | 104 | 10.15 |
| Worked outside state of residence | 6,657 | 0.73 | 1,575 | 1.47 | 0 | 0.00 |

Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Table C-6 presents the total number of workers, and the number of workers that worked from home as well as the number who were not working from home in 2000. A much higher percentage of Maury Island workers work at or from home as compared to both King and Kitsap Counties. Slightly more than 14 percent of Maury Island workers work from home, while only approximately 4.5 percent of King and Kitsap county workers work from home.

For those workers, working away from home, an estimated travel time to work was collected for the 2000 Census. This information is also provided in Table C-6. Commuting travel to time work is substantial greater for residents of Maury Island when compared to residents and workers of King and Kitsap counties. The median transportation time for workers residing in King and Kitsap counties is between 20 to 24 minutes, while the median travel time for a worker residing on Maury Island is between 60 to 89 minutes.

Table C-6. Travel time to work, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total: | 911,677 | | 106,877 | | 1,025 | |
| Worked at home | 40,415 | 4.43 | 4,963 | 4.64 | 144 | 14.05 |
| Did not work at home: | 871,262 | 95.57 | 101,914 | 95.36 | 881 | 85.95 |
| Less than 5 minutes | 17,995 | 2.07 | 3,157 | 3.10 | 31 | 3.02 |
| 5 to 9 minutes | 64,993 | 7.46 | 10,377 | 10.18 | 52 | 5.07 |
| 10 to 14 minutes | 104,065 | 11.94 | 15,194 | 14.91 | 73 | 7.12 |
| 15 to 19 minutes | 130,658 | 15.00 | 16,416 | 16.11 | 119 | 11.61 |
| 20 to 24 minutes | 143,755 | 16.50 | 14,391 | 14.12 | 37 | 3.61 |
| 25 to 29 minutes | 64,750 | 7.43 | 4,826 | 4.74 | 7 | 0.68 |
| 30 to 34 minutes | 144,601 | 16.60 | 10,033 | 9.84 | 13 | 1.27 |
| 35 to 39 minutes | 30,200 | 3.47 | 1,902 | 1.87 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 40 to 44 minutes | 39,639 | 4.55 | 2,246 | 2.20 | 6 | 0.59 |
| 45 to 59 minutes | 73,091 | 8.39 | 4,476 | 4.39 | 45 | 4.39 |
| 60 to 89 minutes | 40,889 | 4.69 | 8,194 | 8.04 | 223 | 21.76 |
| 90 or more minutes | 16,626 | 1.91 | 10,702 | 10.50 | 275 | 26.83 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

The majority of residents from the three areas of focus reported commuting primarily via car, truck, or van; however, fewer Maury Islanders commute via car, truck, or van, than in the counties of Kitsap and King due to the fact that more Maury Islanders work from home. According to the 2000 Census, approximately, 81 percent of King County and Kitsap County resident commute to work by car, truck, or van, while slightly less than 64 percent of Maury Island residents commute via car, truck, or van.

The following section profiles the incomes of residents of Maury Island. Once again the counties of King and Kitsap are used to provide a regional comparison, between Maury Island and the counties.

Income

Personal income is the income received by people from all sources—private sector and government wages, salary disbursements, other labor income, farm and non-farm self employment income, rental income of people, personal dividend income, personal interest income, retirement income, and transfer payments. Personal income does not have taxes subtracted from it.

Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents of an area divided by the number of residents. Per capita personal income is a measure of economic well-being. The amount of goods and services that people can afford is directly related to their personal income.

Table C-7 presents per capita income, as reported in the 2000 Census, for 1999, for residents of King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island. Per capita income for Maury Island residents is approximately 16 percent higher than the average King County resident, and over 53 percent higher than the average Kitsap County resident. The economic wellbeing of residents of the average Maury Island resident appears to be substantially higher than that of the typical King County resident, and Kitsap County residents. Figure C-2 shows income distribution for Maury Island residents.

Table C-7. Per capita income, 1999.

| | King County | Kitsap County | Maury Island |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Per capita income in 1999 | 29,521 | 22,317 | 34,187 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-8 presents the number and percent of residents (16 years and older) with and without retirement income. When compared to King County, a larger percentage of Maury Islanders County has a similar proportion of residents receiving retirement income when compared to Maury Island residents.

Table C-8. Population with retirement incomes, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Total: | 711,235 | | 86,393 | | 870 | |
| With retirement income | 101,851 | 14.32 | 20,907 | 24.20 | 220 | 25.29 |
| No retirement income | 609,384 | 85.68 | 65,486 | 75.80 | 650 | 74.71 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-9 shows the poverty status for residents of King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island. The percentage of the population below the poverty level is higher in King and Kitsap Counties (over 8 percent) than it is in Maury Island (over 6 percent). The age group that has the highest level of poverty in the counties and for Maury Island is adults age 18 to 64 years. The poverty rate is a commonly used as an indicator of the level of economic need in a community.

The following section presents information on the demographics of Maury Island, as well as Kitsap and King counties.

Demographics

Maury Island, and King and Kitsap counties have some distinct demographic characteristics that will be discussed in this section. Demographics provide description of population characteristics and lead to insights about the particular populations that reside in specific geographic areas.

Table C-9 Poverty status, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total: | 1,706,305 | | 224,006 | | 1,987 | |
| Income in 1999 below poverty level: | 142,546 | 8.35 | 19,601 | 8.75 | 121 | 6.09 |
| Under 5 years | 10,890 | 7.64 | 2,052 | 10.47 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 years | 2,187 | 1.53 | 404 | 2.06 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6 to 11 years | 13,041 | 9.15 | 2,534 | 12.93 | 18 | 14.88 |
| 12 to 17 years | 11,836 | 8.30 | 1,983 | 10.12 | 17 | 14.05 |
| 18 to 64 years | 91,655 | 64.30 | 11,227 | 57.28 | 80 | 66.12 |
| 65 to 74 years | 6,128 | 4.30 | 647 | 3.30 | 6 | 4.96 |
| 75 years and over | 6,809 | 4.78 | 754 | 3.85 | 0 | 0.00 |

Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Population

King County is a heavily populated urban county while Kitsap County is composed of both rural and urban geographic areas. As mentioned previously, Maury Island is a unique portion of King County due to its sustained rural character.

King County covers more than 2,200 square miles (about King County 2004), while Kitsap County covers 393 square miles, and Maury Island covers 7.15 square miles. The subsequent population densities, according to the population counts identified for the 2000 Census, are 790 persons/square mile for King County, 590 persons/square mile in Kitsap County, and 278 persons/square mile in Maury Island.

Table C-10 shows the total populations for King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island as reported in the 2000 Census.

Table C-10. Populations, 2000.

| Area | Population |
|---------------|------------|
| King County | 1,737,034 |
| Kitsap County | 231,969 |
| Maury Island | 1,987 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Race

The majority of residents in King and Kitsap counties, and Maury Island are Caucasian, however Maury Island is less ethnically diverse than the larger geographic areas of King and Kitsap counties. As shown in Table C-11 below, over 97 percent of the Maury Island population is Caucasian, and less than three percent of the population is either Asian, or two or more race,

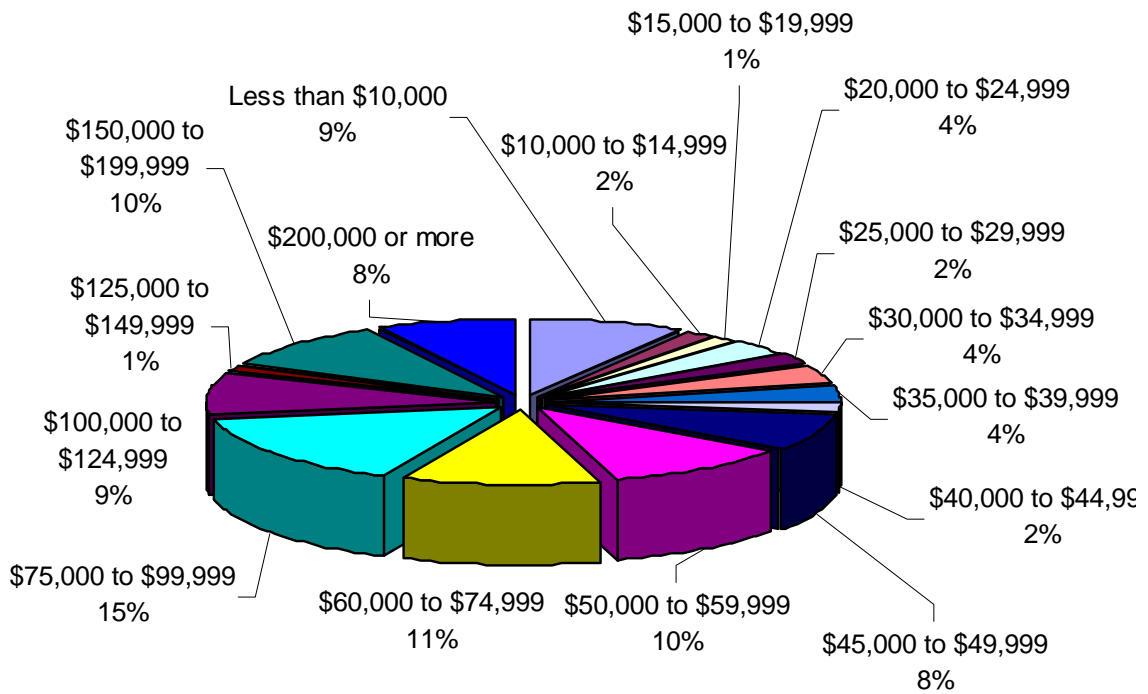


Figure C-2. Per capita income for Maury Island residents.

according to the 2000 Census. Approximately 25 percent of King County’s population is non-Caucasian, and approximately 16 percent of Kitsap County’s population is non-Caucasian as well.

TableC-11. Population by race, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|--|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total: | 1,737,034 | | 231,969 | | 1,987 | |
| Caucasian | 1,312,830 | 75.58 | 194,741 | 83.95 | 1,934 | 97.33 |
| Black or African American alone | 91,538 | 5.27 | 6,233 | 2.69 | 0 | 0.00 |
| American Indian and Alaska Native alone | 15,728 | 0.91 | 3,324 | 1.43 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Asian alone | 187,788 | 10.81 | 10,465 | 4.51 | 23 | 1.16 |
| Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander alone | 8,270 | 0.48 | 1,698 | 0.73 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Some other race alone | 44,239 | 2.55 | 3,558 | 1.53 | 6 | 0.00 |
| Two or more races | 76,641 | 4.41 | 11,950 | 5.15 | 12 | 0.60 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Age and Gender

This section presents information on the age and gender of populations in Maury Island, and King and Kitsap counties. Age distribution gives an indication of whether the population of a community is generally young or old and growing or declining.

Table C-12 presents populations of King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island according to age groups and gender.

Table C-12. Age and gender, 2000.

| | Under 18 | 18 to 24 | 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 and Older | Total | Male | Female |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| King County | 389,035 | 159,259 | 607,790 | 399,065 | 181,885 | 1,737,034 | 863,676 | 873,358 |
| Kitsap County | 62,000 | 21,265 | 69,335 | 54,906 | 24,463 | 231,969 | 117,354 | 114,615 |
| Maury Island | 447 | 31 | 455 | 718 | 336 | 1,987 | 934 | 1,053 |

Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

The following figures (Figures C-3, C-4, and C-5) are “population pyramids.” These figures show the age-sex structures for Maury Island, King County, and Kitsap County, respectively. A more top-heavy pyramid, such as Maury Island, is an indication of a negative population growth and an older-aged population, which is likely due to low birthrates, and increased immigration to the area. In the case of Maury Island, it is also an indication of a high number of retirees or affluent population that has chosen to relocate to an island setting, after they are well-established professionally or monetarily. The dearth of residents in their twenties and early thirties on the island probably results from a lack of professional opportunities on the island.

The opposite scenario of a top-heavy pyramid, such as Maury Island, is a bottom-heavy pyramid. A bottom heavy pyramid suggests high birthrates, falling or stable death rates, and the potential for rapid population growth. Most areas such as King and Kitsap counties, however, fall somewhere between the two extremes of a top or bottom heavy population pyramid.

Figure C-4 and Figure C-5 both have population pyramids that are somewhat similar to a square, with the population fairly evenly dispersed amongst all age groups. King County has higher portion of residents of working age. This distribution reflects Seattle’s importance as the regional employment center.

Households

All of Maury Islanders live in household type settings (Census 2004). Therefore no institutional or dormitory style of housing units is in operation in Maury Island. This section further describes number and value of housing units that exist in Maury Island.

The vacancy rate for housing units in Maury Island is much higher than in typical King County and adjacent Kitsap County, as demonstrated in Table C-13. Almost 22 percent of housing units are vacant in Maury Island, while the vacancy rates for King County, in general are slightly more than four percent, and vacancy rates in Kitsap County are under seven percent.

The high rate of housing unit vacancies is partially explained by the relatively high proportion of seasonal, recreational, and occasional use residency in Maury Island, as shown in Table C-14.

Table C-13. Status of housing units, 2000.

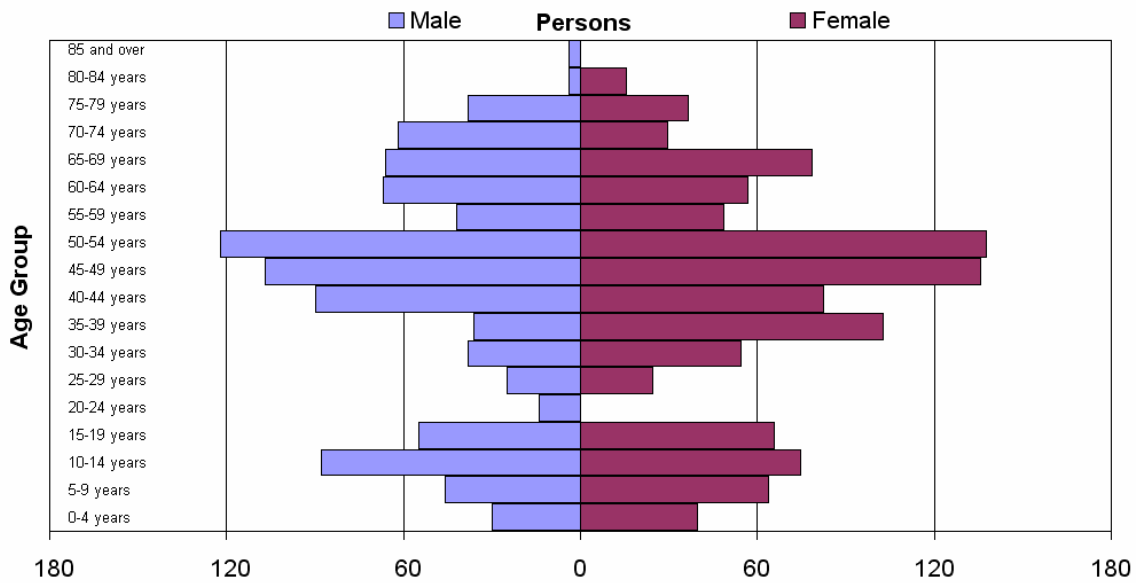
| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|----------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Total: | 742,237 | | 92,644 | | 1,053 | |
| Occupied | 710,916 | 95.78 | 86,416 | 93.28 | 825 | 78.35 |
| Vacant | 31,321 | 4.22 | 6,228 | 6.72 | 228 | 21.65 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-14. Status of vacant housing units in Maury Island, 2000.

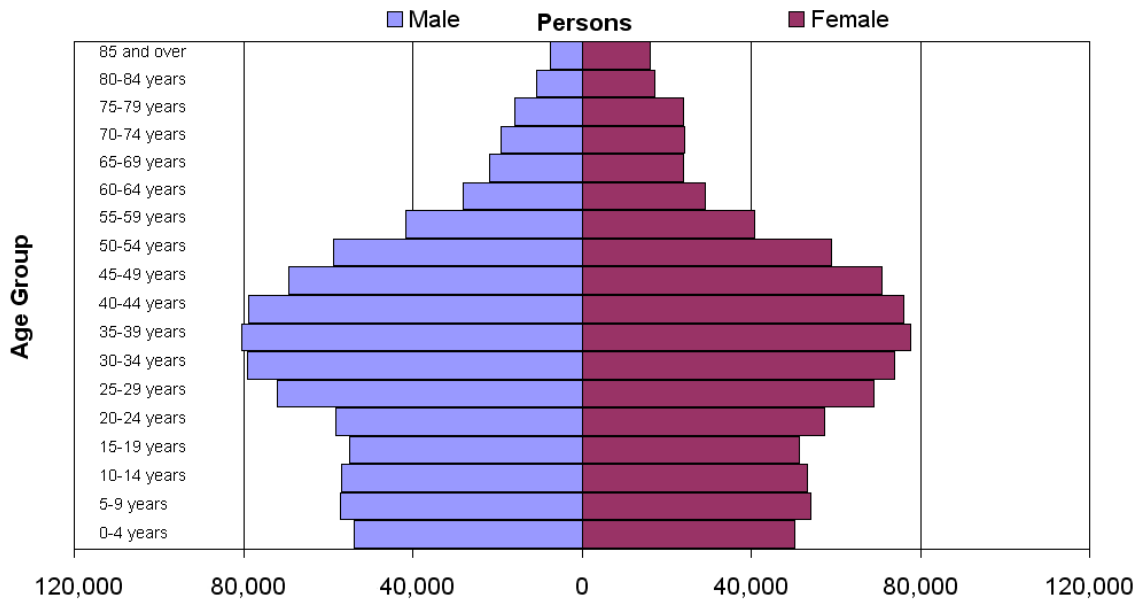
| | Maury Island |
|---|--------------|
| Total Vacant Units | 228 |
| For rent | 0 |
| For sale only | 21 |
| Rented or sold, not occupied | 0 |
| For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use | 201 |
| For migrant workers | 0 |
| Other vacant | 6 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.



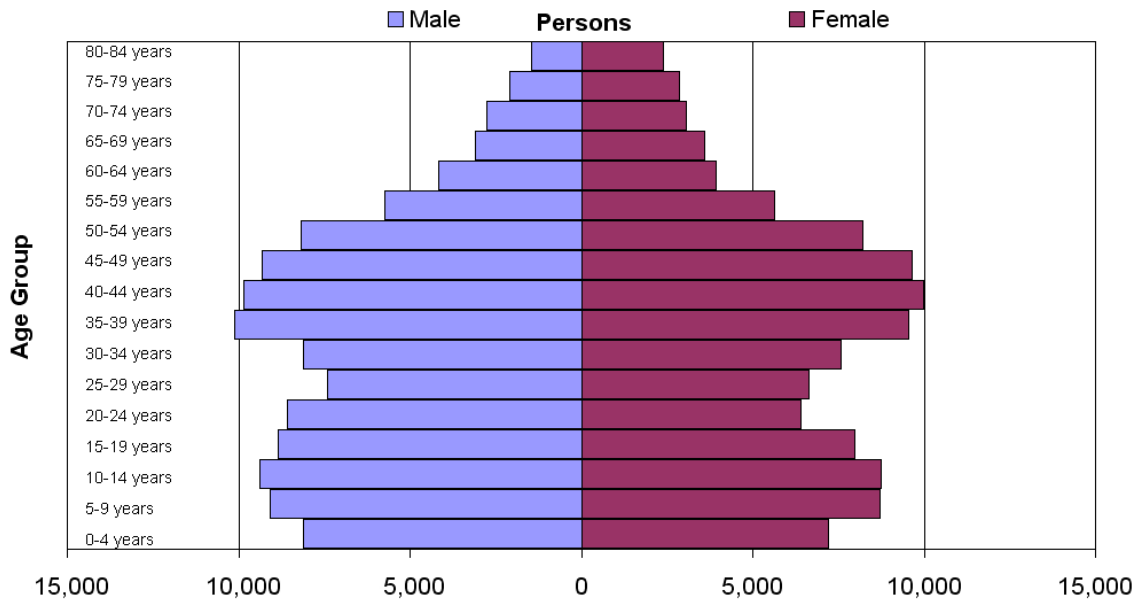
Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Figure C-3. Maury Island gender and age distribution, 2000.



Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Figure C-4. King County age and gender distribution, 2000.



Source: Census 2000 SF-3.

Figure C-5. Kitsap county age and gender distribution, 2000.

Table C-15 shows the value of owner-occupied housing units by dollar increments, for King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island. The highest percentage of Maury Island housing units is valued between \$300,000 to \$399,999, while the highest percentage of King County housing units are typically valued between \$200,000 to \$249,999, and the highest percentage of Kitsap County houses are valued between \$125,000 to \$149,999.

Table C-15. Value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Total: | 355,508 | | 46,779 | | 597 | |
| Less than \$19,999 | 966 | 0.27 | 88 | 0.19 | 0 | 0.00 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 1,174 | 0.33 | 157 | 0.34 | 0 | 0.00 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 595 | 0.17 | 447 | 0.96 | 0 | 0.00 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | 1,634 | 0.46 | 1,802 | 3.85 | 0 | 0.00 |
| \$80,000 to \$99,999 | 5,078 | 1.43 | 4,503 | 9.63 | 6 | 1.01 |
| \$100,000 to \$124,999 | 13,683 | 3.85 | 7,171 | 15.33 | 26 | 4.36 |
| \$125,000 to \$149,999 | 28,677 | 8.07 | 8,738 | 18.68 | 6 | 1.01 |
| \$150,000 to \$174,999 | 38,367 | 10.79 | 5,851 | 12.51 | 37 | 6.20 |
| \$175,000 to \$199,999 | 39,895 | 11.22 | 4,279 | 9.15 | 49 | 8.21 |
| \$200,000 to \$249,999 | 64,556 | 18.16 | 4,650 | 9.94 | 133 | 22.28 |
| \$250,000 to \$299,999 | 50,803 | 14.29 | 3,011 | 6.44 | 103 | 17.25 |
| \$300,000 to \$399,999 | 51,416 | 14.46 | 3,033 | 6.48 | 153 | 25.63 |
| \$400,000 to \$499,999 | 25,749 | 7.24 | 1,434 | 3.07 | 45 | 7.54 |
| \$500,000 to \$749,999 | 20,736 | 5.83 | 1,080 | 2.31 | 33 | 5.53 |
| \$750,000 to \$999,999 | 6,625 | 1.86 | 365 | 0.78 | 6 | 1.01 |
| \$1,000,000 or more | 5,554 | 1.56 | 170 | 0.36 | 0 | 0.00 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

Table C-16 presents the median value for a typical housing unit in King County, Kitsap County, and Maury Island.

Table C-16. Housing unit median value, 2000.

| | King County | Kitsap County | Maury Island |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Housing Unit Median Value | 236,900 | 152,100 | 268,550 |

Source: 2000 Census SF-3.

The following section describes the educational levels of the resident populations of the areas of focus.

Education

Maury Island residents tend to be more highly educated than the population in general for the counties of King and Kitsap. As shown in Table C-17, almost 84 percent of residents of Maury Island have attended college, and almost 50 percent of Maury Island residents have at least a Bachelor's degree (if not a Master's, or above). Approximately 71 percent of King County

residents, in general, have attended college, while slightly more than 65 percent of Kitsap County residents have attended college. Almost 40 percent of King County residents have a bachelor's degree or higher, and almost 25 percent of Kitsap County residents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table C-17. Educational attainment by gender for the population 25 years and older.

| | King County | Percent | Kitsap County | Percent | Maury Island | Percent |
|---|----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total: | 1,188,740 | | 148,704 | | 1,509 | |
| Less than H.S. | 115,728 | 9.74 | 13,731 | 9.23 | 56 | 3.71 |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 227,931 | 19.17 | 37,804 | 25.42 | 187 | 12.39 |
| Total population H.S. graduate or less | 343,659 | 28.91 | 51,535 | 34.66 | 243 | 16.10 |
| Some college | 280,812 | 23.62 | 46,047 | 30.97 | 403 | 26.71 |
| Associate degree | 89,321 | 7.51 | 13,455 | 9.05 | 113 | 7.49 |
| Bachelor's degree | 316,451 | 26.62 | 25,276 | 17.00 | 391 | 25.91 |
| Master's degree | 105,659 | 8.89 | 8,679 | 5.84 | 245 | 16.24 |
| Professional school degree | 34,234 | 2.88 | 2,724 | 1.83 | 75 | 4.97 |
| Doctorate degree | 18,604 | 1.57 | 988 | 0.66 | 39 | 2.58 |
| Total population with some college education or more | 845,081 | 71.09 | 97,169 | 65.35 | 1266 | 83.90 |

Source: Census 2000, SF-3.

Recreation and the outdoors is an important component of lives of Maury Island residents. The following section describes the recreational activities and resources available to Maury Island residents.

Recreation

Outdoor recreation is an important part of life for Maury Island residents and Maury Island provides extensive recreational opportunities for both residents and non-residents alike. Recreational activities include: beach walks, horseback riding, bicycling, and strolling. Parks of interest for recreationists on Maury Island are Dockton Park, Maury Island Marine Park, and Point Robinson Park and Lighthouse. Additionally, comments and statements provided during the public processes surrounding the proposed expansion of gravel mining activities on the island indicate that the island is also an important site for water-based recreation such as diving, sailing, kayaking, and recreational clamming (Maury Island Gravel Mine Final EIS 2000).

Located on Maury Island, Dockton Park lies at the middle of the east shore of Quartermaster Harbor; this separates Vashon and Maury islands. The beach is fairly flat. Since it lies in a cove in a harbor, the limited wave action permits the deposition of fine sediments; thus the substrate is mostly mud below the +1 foot level. The beach is sand and gravel above that level. There are a few patches of gravel near the sea wall and the boat ramp. The beach is protected from erosion both by its location as well as the sea wall (King County Beach Assessment 2004).

Maury Island Marine Park is one of the newest of the King County parks. It is located on the east side of Maury Island (which is connected to Vashon Island) on the site of an old gravel pit. This gravel operation may be the source of the high proportion of cobbles on the beach. The beach is more than a mile long, and an old wooden dock is located at about the center of the beach (King County Beach Assessment 2004).

This beach is a Vashon Island Parks facility located north of the U.S. Coast Guard lighthouse on Point Robinson on the east side of Maury Island. Point Robinson Lighthouse is located on the easternmost point of Maury Island (King County Beach Assessment 2004).

