

Kitsap County Profile

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[Overview](#) | [Geographic facts](#) | [Outlook](#) | [Labor force and unemployment](#) | [Industry employment](#) | [Wages and income](#) | [Population](#) | [Useful links](#)

Overview

Regional context

Kitsap County, originally part of King and Jefferson counties, is the northern end of the Kitsap peninsula, jutting into the Puget Sound positioned between the Olympic Peninsula to the west and King County to the east. It is located between Hood Canal and Admiralty Strait. Water transportation is dominant in the culture and economy of the county. The county, initially named Slaughter County for a U.S. Army officer, was formed in 1857. Voters later changed the name to honor Kitsap, the Suquamish war chief. The county seat is at Port Orchard.

Kitsap County is one of the smallest counties in the state in terms of land area at about 395 square miles. It ranks third, however, in the state in terms of its population density, with 636 people per square mile.

Local economy

Native Americans were the first residents in the area. They lived in permanent settlements, fishing, hunting and gathering. Contact with Europeans and the introduction of diseases such as smallpox in the 1780s decimated their numbers.

The 1850 gold rush in California triggered non-native settlement in the area as the demand for lumber spurred migration to the region's great stands of timber. Shipyards sprang up near the mill towns, where lumber was shipped mainly to California but also across the Pacific to Asia. In the mid to late 19th century, the Kitsap Peninsula had the distinction of having the greatest per capita income on Puget Sound.

Port Orchard was selected in the 1880s as a ship repair facility nearer to the open Pacific Ocean. The U.S. Navy established the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in 1891, which soon became a magnet for other businesses and workers. During other periods of conflict, military installations dotted the coastline of the county, including Fort Ward on Bainbridge Island. Today spending by the Department of Defense, including U.S. Navy centers at Bremerton, Keyport and Bangor, continues to dominate the economy of the county as demonstrated by an annual military and civilian payroll in excess of \$2.1 billion.

Because of Kitsap County's geographic configuration, the Washington State Ferry system is an important infrastructure link for Kitsap residents. In 2020, more than 2.57 million passenger trips were taken on the Seattle-Bainbridge ferry run, and more than 8.74 thousand trips were taken on the

Seattle-Bremerton route. In the north part of the county, the ferries serving the Edmonds and Kingston run hosted over 2.93 million passenger trips during the year. More than half of all ridership on the Washington State Ferries originates or ends in Kitsap County, with all routes showing sharp downturns in passenger trips in 2020 following the COVID-19 disruption.

The Hood Canal, bordering the west side of the Kitsap Peninsula, is traversed by the Hood Canal floating bridge linking Kitsap and Jefferson counties. The bridge is the third-longest floating bridge in the world and the longest crossing salt water. (Washington state’s 520 and I-90 bridges across Lake Washington are the first and second-longest floating bridges in the world, respectively.)

This infrastructure supports the economy based on public sector Department of Defense jobs, as well as over 15,000 uniform service personnel based there. The balance of economic activity in the county includes a thriving gaming industry with large casinos located on tribal properties, a major medical center and a regional retail hub attracting shoppers from Kitsap County as well as the surrounding rural counties: Clallam, Jefferson and Mason.

Geographic facts

	Kitsap County	Rank in state
Land area, 2010 (square miles)	394.94	36
People per square mile, 2010	635.9	3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts

Outlook

Kitsap County, like the state, nation and the world economy, faced unprecedented hardships as the COVID-19 pandemic hit the economy hard beginning in March 2020.

While the economic outlook for Kitsap County appeared to be steadily improving, the economic engine came to a sudden halt in 2020. The county registered climbing unemployment rates and nonfarm payrolls have suffered as the pandemic has made looking ahead challenging to say the least.

Nonfarm employment has grown since 2011. Between 2018 and 2019, nonfarm job growth was 2.1 percent, just above the statewide average of 2.0 percent. The arrival of COVID-19 has put this growth in the rear-view mirror with the view out the front windshield less than optimal.

Labor force and unemployment

Current labor force and unemployment statistics are available on the [Labor area summaries](#) page on ESD’s labor market information website.

In 2020, the preliminary civilian labor force, through November 2020 averaged 133,120, higher than the 2019 level of 128,764. On an annual average basis, there has been yearly increases in the labor force since 2014, another indicator of a healthy job market.

In 2020, the preliminary county unemployment rate was 7.7 percent through November 2020 compared to 4.6 percent in 2019. The increase in the unemployment rate will be a sign of the new reality as we enter 2021; a return to 2019 levels will prove to be challenging in the near term.

The military and its federal employees continue to be a steady source of economic fuel for the economy with over 16,200 active military and nearly 17,600 civilian workers based in Kitsap County; it is a city on to itself. In addition, over 7,500 defense contractors add to the benefits seen by this federal presence.

Source: Employment Security Department

Industry employment

Current industry employment statistics are available on the [Labor area summaries](#) page on ESD's labor market information website.

In Kitsap County, nonfarm job totals averaged 91,300 through November of 2020. That total represents a 4,000 job drop from the 2019 total of 95,300.

The largest component of Kitsap County nonfarm employment is government. This sector typically accounts for over a third of the nonfarm total with a preliminary 2020 total of 33,200 jobs. Of that total, 20,600 was federal government employment. The second-largest group was local government, with 10,800 jobs.

For historical industry employment data, [contact an economist](#).

Source: Employment Security Department

Industry employment by age and gender

The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) database, a joint project of state employment departments and the U.S. Census Bureau, matches state employment data with federal administrative data. Among the products is industry employment by age and gender. All workers covered by state unemployment insurance data are included; federal workers and non-covered workers, such as the self-employed, are not. Data are presented by place of work, not place of residence.

Kitsap County highlights:

Industry employment by age in 2019 shows younger workers ages 14 to 24 dominating employment in the accommodation and food services industry and also having strong participation in retail trade. They are minimally represented in public sector jobs, mining, utilities or private sector educational services jobs. Workers age 55 and over are evenly represented in all sectors except for accommodation and food services and construction. Their numbers are most concentrated in utilities, educational services, healthcare and social assistance and management

Gender divisions in the labor force also follow typical patterns with males dominating construction, transportation and warehousing and manufacturing, while females make up the majority of the labor force in healthcare and social assistance, finance and insurance and educational services.

In 2019, females held 53.6 percent and men held 46.4 percent of the jobs in Kitsap County. There were substantial differences in gender dominance by industry.

- Male-dominated industries included construction (82.1 percent), mining (88.8 percent), manufacturing (72.1 percent) and transportation and warehousing (72.0 percent).
- Female-dominated industries included healthcare and social assistance (78.9 percent), finance and insurance (72.5 percent) and educational services (72.8 percent).

Source: The Local Employment Dynamics

Wages and income

In 2019, Kitsap County recorded 91,911 jobs covered by unemployment insurance, with a total payroll of nearly \$5 billion.

The 2019 average annual wage for Kitsap County was \$53,938, below the state's average annual wage of approximately \$69,615.

The Kitsap County median hourly wage in 2018 was \$21.73, less than the state's median at \$25.98 and the state less King County at \$22.37 (unadjusted for inflation).

Personal income

Personal income includes earned income, investment income and government payments such as Social Security and Veterans Benefits. Investment income includes income imputed from pension funds and from owning a home. Per capita personal income equals total personal income divided by the resident population.

Per capita income in the county in 2019 was \$58,874, below that of Washington state at \$64,758 and above the nation at \$56,490. Kitsap County ranks third in per capita income in the state.

Kitsap County's poverty rate was 7.5 percent in 2019. The state rate was 9.8 percent, while the nation posted a rate of 12.3 percent. The state and national rates are not directly comparable to the county rate because they each use different data sources.

Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Population

Kitsap County's population in 2019 was 271,473. It grew from 251,143 in 2010. Kitsap County's largest city, Bremerton, recorded a population of 41,405 in 2019. The city had a population of 37,865 in 2010.

Population facts

	Kitsap County	Washington state
Population 2019	271,473	7,614,893
Population 2010	251,143	6,724,540
Percent change, 2010 to 2019	8.1%	13.2%

Age, gender and ethnicity

Kitsap County's population is somewhat older than that of the state.

- Those residents 65 years and older made up 18.4 percent of the county's population in 2019 compared to 15.9 percent of the state's population.
- There were also proportionately fewer residents under 18 years of age and less than five years of age in Kitsap County compared to the state.

In 2019, females made up 48.9 percent of the population compared to 49.9 percent for the state.

Kitsap County showed less diversity in 2019 than did the state in all racial/ethnic categories including American Indians and Alaskan Natives, who accounted for 1.7 percent of the population in the county.

Demographics

	Kitsap County	Washington state
Population by age, 2019		
Under 5 years old	5.7%	6.0%
Under 18 years old	20.2%	21.8%
65 years and older	18.4%	15.9%
Females, 2019	48.9%	49.9%
Race/ethnicity, 2019		
White	82.5%	78.5%
Black	3.2%	4.4%
American Indian, Alaskan Native	1.7%	1.9%
Asian, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander	6.4%	10.4%
Hispanic or Latino, any race	8.2%	13.0%

Educational attainment

Most Kitsap County residents age 25 and older (94.8 percent) were high school graduates, which compares with 91.3 percent of Washington state's residents and 88.0 percent of U.S. residents in the period 2015 through 2019.

Those with a bachelor's degree or higher made up 33.2 percent of Kitsap County residents age 25 and older compared to 36.0 percent of state residents, and 32.1 percent of U.S. residents during the same period.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts

Useful links

- [County data tables](#)
- [Census Bureau Profile](#)
- [Bremerton Chamber of Commerce](#)
- [Kitsap County History](#)
- [Kitsap County home page](#)
- [Kitsap County on ChooseWashington.com](#)
- [Kitsap County on ofm.wa.gov](#)
- [Kitsap Economic Development Alliance](#)
- [Kitsap and the Nation's Defense Industry](#)
- [Port of Bremerton](#)
- [Port of Brownsville](#)
- [Port of Keyport](#)
- [Port of Kingston](#)
- [Port of Manchester](#)
- [Port of Poulsbo](#)
- [Port of Silverdale](#)
- [Port of Tracyton](#)
- [Self Sufficiency Calculator for Washington State](#)
- [U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts](#)
- [Washington Ports](#)

- [Washington State Ferries Overview](#)
- [Workforce Development Areas and WorkSource Office Directory](#)
- [Puget Sound Regional Council](#)

Employment Security Department is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Language assistance services for limited English proficient individuals are available free of charge. Washington Relay Service: 711.