

## LEGISLATORS - SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS

(Parenthese indicate area represented by legislator.  
Leaders interviewed represent King, Lewis, Thurston,  
Mason, Grays Harbor, Kitsap and Pierce)

### CURRENT ISSUES:

#### Education

Strengthening TESC as a regional university that continues to serve the needs of state government and of the people in the southwest portion of the state and is considered an integral part of the state higher educational system (Thurston)

Strengthening K-12 and higher education in the state. Allowing for more local control and funding of K-12 system through removal of levy lid. Supporting growth in UW as a research university and growth in enrollment at community colleges and four-year institutions such as TESC. Making sure that higher education is responsive to the needs of the people, particularly the life long retraining needs of working people in a rapidly changing economy and technology. (King)

Setting up partnerships between business and higher education. Telecommunication link between UW and Boeing enabling faculty and employees to exchange ideas more efficiently was given as an example. (King)

#### Economic Development

Diversifying a labor market now heavily dependent on the ailing timber and wood products industries and on state government in Olympia. Diversification might include expansion of tourism industry and service sector related to that, attraction of light industry or high tech companies, development of the airport and business development parks and the increased practice of aquaculture. (Thurston, Lewis, Grays Harbor, Mason, Kitsap)

Protecting farmland from disappearing due to suburban development (Pierce, Thurston)

Creating more jobs as unemployment is too high (Pierce, Thurston, Mason, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Lewis)

#### Public Services

Continuing economic distress in some counties necessitates more governmental services to unemployed people at the same time that revenues coming in to governmental coffers are less (Lewis, Thurston)

Improving the infrastructure through increased

tax revenues. A broader tax base and a more progressive tax structure are needed. (Mason, Grays Harbor, Kitsap, Thurston)

Negotiating a comparable worth settlement between the State Employees Union and the State government and getting it approved by the legislature and the court so that approximate 40 million can go to 32,000 state employees to equalize wages. Particularly, since women usually are laid off more quickly in times of economic downturns, and they tend to be underemployed and underpaid anyway, the comparable worth settlement would come at a good time. (Thurston)

Managing economic growth wisely with governmental jurisdictions cooperating instead of quarreling over control issues (Thurston)

Providing day care for children of working women; half of all women who have children under six are now full-time employees (Thurston)

#### Environmental Concerns

Promoting recreational resources found in the counties for tourists (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

Protecting and cleaning up the environment (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

Completing a comprehensive plan for the management of the Nisqually River system (Thurston)

Managing the land in Pierce County to protect rich farm land, to allow the individual owners some part in the land use decision making process, and to provide clean water and sewage disposal to new housing developments (Pierce, Thurston)

#### Society/Culture

Continuing support of cultural activities like those held at the Washington Performing Arts Center and a movement away from parochialism towards more cultural diversity, particularly in Thurston County. Some state workers who now live in Seattle and commute to Olympia would be more likely to live in Olympia if it offered more cultural opportunities. (Lewis, Thurston)

Coping with rising crime such as housebreaking in unincorporated areas (Pierce, Thurston)

#### FUTURE DIRECTIONS:

Year 2000 Best Scenario

#### Education

Education becomes a higher priority and is funded

generously. Washington's excellent educational system attracts professionals who want good education for their children and good graduate training and research facilities available for themselves. (King)

### Economic Development

People work together to solve the economic problems that face them. Economic Development Councils are attract new businesses and encourage local businesses to grow. (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

There will be a partial recovery in the wood products industry. (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

A stabilized and diversified economy is a reality. (Thurston)

Pronounced growth takes place in the Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland area as the service sector of the economy connects to international trade. Microsoft is now a worldwide player in computer software, for example. In addition to the export of high technology products, services such as consulting engineering and business expertise are in demand. (King)

### Public Services

Planned growth has resulted in preservation of the quality of life. Parks, open space and clean water and air are a part of the urban environment. (King)

### Environmental Concerns

The cleanup of Puget Sound is progressing as citizens are willing to pay for a clean environment. (King)

Farmlands have been protected by the public's willingness to buy development rights in order to stabilize the farmland values and prevent development (Pierce, Thurston)

Predicted Obstacles to Best Scenario or Year 2000 Worst Scenario

### Education

Lack of funding and valuing of education is seen as an obstacle to economic growth. (King)

### Economic Development

If the economy doesn't continue to diversify, the timber industry stays flat, there is no out-migration

of people nor influx of new businesses, then this community might become a new Appalachia. (Lewis)

A strong dollar and flooding of the market by Canadian forest products causes a loss of markets and jobs in these counties. (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

Trade protectionism on the federal level would have a chilling effect on Washington's international trade. (King)

#### Public Services

Without adequate revenues, state government can not provide needed services for its people. (Thurston)

Growth must be managed by governmental leaders and citizen input if quality of life is to be assured. (King)

#### Environmental Concerns

The environmental quality of Washington, one of its main attractions to visitors, could be lost by inadequate protection as growth and development proceeds. (King, Pierce, Thurston)

### PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:

#### Education

The Boeing Company and UW link up their employees through telecommunications networks. (King)

#### Economic Development

Feasibility study of former Camp Grisdale as a tourist destination for hiking, fishing, historical study and camping is underway. (Mason, Kitsap, Thurston, Grays Harbor)

Spin-off companies such as Microsoft and Microrim compete in world markets for computer services. (King)

Small towns in Pierce County struggle to develop jobs; Dupont actively pursues Weyerhaeuser's development of a port and pulp mill, and Eatonville is beginning to encourage more tourist trade from people coming to Northwest Trek, Mt. Rainier, Pioneer Farms and Alder Lake. (Pierce, Thurston)

#### Public Services

Comparable worth wage settlement being negotiated between state employees union and the state government and settlement then being approved by the legislature and the court. A 1983 statute mandates that comparable

worth pay equity will be achieved in the state by 1993. Washington is one of twenty-two states working on this issue; Minnesota leads with fifty million dollars spend in implementation of their settlement. (Thurston)

Community moves to approve a bond issue for \$18 in order to buy development rights on endangered, rich farmlands. (Pierce, Thurston)

Citizens participate in development of county's landuse plan. (Pierce, Thurston)

#### Environmental Concerns

Management plan for Nisqually River system is under study by local and state agencies and governmental leaders (Thurston)

Citizens attempt to protect farmlands. (Pierce, Thurston)

### RESOURCES NEEDED TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS AND ISSUES:

#### Education

Educational level of work force must remain high if the area is to attract new businesses. TESC seen as potential provider of junior and senior level courses in personnel management, accounting, finance, business management and economics to help Lewis County people get background essential to sound business practices. Local community college seen currently as provider of first two years of study in these subjects. TESC does not attract many high school graduates from Lewis County because TESC appeals primarily to the self-directed and well-disciplined student who are uncommon in the high school setting. Nor does TESC attract the older student seeking "training" since TESC is not in the "training" business, according to this leader. (Lewis, Thurston)

TESC was suggested as provider of policy research for state government. Data for long range planning is needed. Conferences that would include governmental leaders could be sponsored by TESC. Joint relationships between agencies and TESC could be encouraged. The Washington State Policy Institute is providing some research for state government, but it is very small, minimally funded and its board very political and reluctant to deal with controversial issues. (Thurston)

More information on TESC's mission and curriculum needed by citizens in Pierce County, particularly those living in outlying areas. (Pierce, Thurston)

#### Economic Development

To attract new businesses, Lewis County has adopted

a more laissez-faire attitude towards business, requiring only basic standards from them. (Lewis, Thurston)

### Public Services

Leadership, public support and funding are needed if the now abandoned Camp Grisdale in Mason and Grays Harbor counties is to be converted into living history as a logging camp with its own rail support system. (Mason, Grays Harbor, Thurston, Kitsap)

Creative, strong leadership is needed in both the public and private sectors in this state if pressing problems are to be managed. (Thurston)

Adequate and licensed day care for children of working mothers is needed. (Thurston)

LEGISLATORS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED

Senator Dan McDonald  
4650 92nd N.E.  
Bellevue, WA 98004  
658-7206 SCAN

Representative J. Vander Stoep  
727 S.W. 16th Street  
Chehalis, WA 98532  
234-1417 SCAN  
736-8200 O.

Representative Doug Sayan  
211 E. Shore Drive  
Grapeview, WA 98546  
426-7440 O.  
786-7966 O. Olympia daytime  
491-6086 O. Olympia evenings

Representative Jennifer Belcher  
6015 Hansen Road S.E.  
Olympia, WA 98503  
786-7992 O.  
491-1074 H.

Representative Ken Madsen  
P.O. Box 355  
Roy, WA. 98580  
786-7912 O. Olympia  
843-2659 H.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW OF SENATOR DAN MCDONALD, DISTRICT  
#48, WITH PAT MCLACHLAN

Definition of Community:

Senator McDonald's community is the 48th district, which geographically is comprised of most of Bellevue, a third of Kirkland and a third of Redmond.

Personal Future Hopes or Expectations:

Senator McDonald hopes to continue to represent his constituents. For the most part, his district is heavily Republican; citizens vote for farmlands preservation and support K-12 and higher education. His constituents want government to deliver basic services and not to focus the regulatory function.

Year 2000 Best Scenario for this Community:

Education becomes a higher priority and is funded generously. Washington's excellent educational system attracts professionals who want good education for their children and good graduate training and research facilities available for themselves.

Pronounced growth takes place in the Bellevue, Redmond, Kirkland area as the service sector of the economy connects to international trade. Microsoft is now a worldwide player in computer software, for example. In addition to the export of high technology products, services such as consulting engineering and business expertise are in demand.

Planned growth has resulted in preservation of the quality of life. Parks, open space and clean water and air are a part of the urban environment. The cleanup of Puget Sound is progressing as citizens are willing to pay for a clean environment.

Year 2000 Worst Scenario for this Community:

Lack of funding and valuing of education is seen as an obstacle to economic growth.

Trade protectionism on the federal level has a chilling effect on Washington's international trade.

Growth must be managed by governmental leaders and citizen input if quality of life is to be assured. The environmental quality, one of this area's main attractions to visitors, could be lost by inadequate protection as growth and development proceeds.



#### Problems or Issues Facing this Community:

Particular of concern to Senator McDonald are issues surrounding the maintenance of a strong K-12 and higher educational system in the state. Recommendations made by Senator McDonald were: 1) allowing for more local control and funding of K-12 education through removal of the levy lid; 2) supporting the growth in the UW as a research university and the growth in enrollment at community colleges and four-year institutions such as TESC; 3) making sure that higher education is responsive to the needs of the people, especially retraining needs of working people in a rapidly changing economy and technology, and 4) setting up partnerships between business and higher education. Pertaining to the last recommendation, a telecommunication between UW and Boeing enabling faculty and employees to exchange ideas more efficiently was given as an example.

#### Projects and Resources Needed:

The Boeing Company and the University of Washington link up their employees through telecommunications networks.

Spin-off companies such as Microsoft and Microrim compete in world markets for computer services.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE J. VANDER STOEP,  
DISTRICT #20, WITH PAT MCLACHLAN

Definition of Community:

Representative Vander Stoep, who is from Chehalis, defines his community as a legislator to be Lewis County and Western Thurston County and the towns of Rochester, Littlerock, Tumwater and West Olympia.

Personal Future Hopes or Expectations:

Representative Vander Stoep will continue to do business as a stock broker and to be involved in politics.

Year 2000 Best Scenario for this Community:

Economically, the best scenario would show diversification in a labor market now heavily dependent on the ailing timber industry. Culturally, this community will continue to support the theater and the arts. Socially, he doesn't foresee a great deal of change.

Year 2000 Worst Scenario for this Community:

If the economy doesn't continue to diversify, the timber industry stays flat, there is no out-migration of people nor influx of new people involved in new businesses, then Representative Vander Stoep believes this community might become a new Appalachia.

Problems or Issues Facing this Community:

Lewis County and Southern Thurston County need to diversify their economies. Adequate social services need to be available for people who are unemployed, but the level of social services must not be so high that it discourages people from seeking employment.

Projects and Resources Needed:

First, in order to attract new businesses, Lewis County has adopted a more laissez-faire attitude towards business, requiring only basic services or standards. Secondly, the educational level of the potential work force must remain high. As far as The Evergreen State College's part in the education of the work force for this community is concerned, Evergreen doesn't attract very many high school graduates and older students seeking "training" who are from Lewis County. What are the reasons? High school students must be self-directed and well-disciplined to succeed at The Evergreen State College and, in his opinion, not many high school students qualify. Also, TESC is not in the "training"

business, according to Representative Vander Stoep.

Students now go in large numbers from his community to a community college to get skills in personnel management, accounting, finance, business management and economics. He believes that TESC should offer courses in these subjects, which would have more depth and which would help people who wanted to learn how to set up small businesses in their community.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE DOUG SAYAN,  
DISTRICT #35, WITH PAT MCLACHLAN

Definition of Community:

Representative Sayan defines his community as a legislator as the 35th District which is part of Mason, Kitsap, Thurston and Grays Harbor Counties.

Personal Future Hopes or Expectations:

Representative Sayan hopes to continue as a legislator where he can work to help with the economic diversification of his district which has long been dependent on the timber and wood products industries for its economic well being. He favors the promotion of the recreational resources found in his district.

Year 2000 Best Scenario for this Community:

Representative Sayan believes that the people of his district will work together to solve the economic problems that face them now. Already the Intergovernmental Council and the Economic Development Council in his community are working to try to broaden the economic job base. Representative Sayan believes that there will be a partial recovery in the solid wood products industry.

Year 2000 Worst Scenario for this Community:

Representative Sayan named the extremely high exchange rate for the dollar and the flooding of the lumber market with low-cost Canadian timber as two causes of the downturn in jobs and trade for his district which is a producer of forest products. He declined to project a negative scenario for the future, preferring instead to talk about opportunities.

Problems or Issues Facing this Community:

Representative Sayan named the opportunity to broaden the economic base as the top priority of his district. The district must move away from its dependence on the timber industry. Diversification might include expansion of the tourism industry and service sector related to that, development of the airport and industrial sites for light industry and increased practice of aquaculture. Specifically, he mentioned the recreational potential of Camp Grisdale and the land along Hammersley Inlet, formerly used by Simpson as a log dump and now available for recreational as well as commercial uses.

Representative Sayan also believes that his district

needs to have a broader tax base and improved tax structure so that public infrastructure needs can be adequately financed.

He also believes that the pristine environmental setting of his community must be protected.

Projects and Resources Needed:

The resources needed are education, natural resources, money, leadership and public support. For example, in order to convert the now abandoned Camp Grisdale into living history as a logging camp with its own rail support, the resources of money, a feasibility study, educational support, and local leadership and public commitment are needed.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE JENNIFER  
BELCHER, DISTRICT #22, WITH PAT MCLACHLAN

Definition of Community:

Representative Belcher defines her community as the 22nd legislative district, which is most of Thurston County, and as the women's community.

Personal Future Hopes or Expectations:

Representative Belcher would like to continue to influence public policy as an elected official and to help improve the quality of life in both of the communities that she represents.

Year 2000 Best Scenario for this Community:

A best scenario for Thurston County would show a stabilized and diversified economy that is not so dependent on government. Adequate revenues would then be available to fund needed social services.

TESC continues to grow and to strengthen as a positive force in the community and as a regional university that provides programs for southwestern Washington as well as all of the Puget Sound area. TESC's mission should fit into the total picture of higher education in the state.

Year 2000 Worst Scenario for this Community:

Without adequate revenues, state government is not able to provide needed services for its people.

In an economic downturn, small businesses fail. Women who hold low paying jobs and head households suffer.

Problems or Issues Facing this Community:

Issues facing this community are the need for: 1) planned growth; 2) economic diversification; 3) cooperation amongst governmental jurisdictions; 4) cultural enrichment; 5) a negotiated comparable worth settlement, and 6) adequate daycare for children of working parents.

Projects and Resources Needed:

Representative Belcher believes that creative and assertive leaders are needed to help solve the problems in this community. A major goal that she has supported has been the negotiation of a comparable worth settlement between the State Employees Union and the State government. She will continue to support a settlement as it moves through the

process of getting legislative and judicial approval. The settlement hoped for is approximately \$40 million which would be distributed among 32,000 state employees to help equalize wages. Particularly, since women usually are laid off more quickly in times of economic downturns, and they tend to be underemployed and underpaid anyway, according to Representative Belcher, the comparable worth settlement would come at a good time.

Another resource that is needed is more daycare for children of working women; half of all women who have children under six are now full-time employees.

Continuing support of cultural activities like those held at the Washington Performing Arts Center and movement away from parochialism and towards more cultural diversity are needed. Some state workers who now live in Seattle and commute to Olympia would be more likely to live in Olympia if it offered more cultural opportunities.

The environment of the state has some real treasures, like the Nisqually River system, for instance, and these areas should be protected and cleaned up. A management plan for the Nisqually River system is under study by local and state agencies and governmental leaders.

TESC should be strengthened as a regional university that continues to serve the needs of state government and of the people of the southwest portion of the state. TESC should be considered as an integral part of the state higher educational system.

Specifically, Representative Belcher suggested that TESC serve as a provider of policy research for state government. Data for long range planning is needed. Conferences that would include governmental leaders could be sponsored by TESC. Joint relationships between agencies and TESC could be encouraged.

Representative Belcher mentioned that the Washington State Policy Institute is providing some research for state government, but the Institute is small, minimally funded and its board very political and reluctant to deal with controversial issues.

SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE KEN MADSEN,  
DISTRICT #2, WITH PAT MCLACHLAN

Definition of Community:

Representative Madsen defines his community as the 2nd district, which is comprised of the Pierce County, between Ft. Lewis and Mt. Rainier and of the eastern part of Thurston County. This district is in transition from a rural and agricultural community to a suburban "bedroom" community.

Personal Future Hopes or Expectations:

Representative Madsen hopes to help his community plan its growth so that the quality of life is protected. Farmlands need to be preserved, and adequate K-12 education provided.

Year 2000 Best Scenario for this Community:

As growth occurs, the land in Pierce County is managed to protect rich farmland, to allow the individual owners some part in the land use decision making process, and to provide clean water and sewage disposal to new housing developments.

Jobs are created in the small towns of Orting, Eatonville, which has suffered due to the downturn in the timber industry, Roy and Rainier. Northwest Trek, Pioneer Farm and Mt. Rainier attract tourists, and jobs in the services industry soon follow.

Year 2000 Worst Scenario for this Community:

The environmental quality of Washington is lost due to inadequate protection as growth and development occurs.

A continued decline in the timber industry leads to more layoffs.

Problems or Issues Facing this Community:

Issues are: 1) a need for more jobs; 2) protection of the environment and farmlands as suburban development proceeds; 3) planning of adequate utilities, sewer and water resources for new housing developments, and 4) coping with rising crime, such as housebreaking in unincorporated areas.

Projects and Resources Needed:

Small towns in Pierce County struggle to develop jobs; Dupont actively pursues Weyerhaeuser's development of



a port and pulp mill, and Eatonville is beginning to encourage more tourist trade from people coming to Northwest Trek, Mt. Rainier, Pioneer Farms and Alder Lake.

The community moves to approve a bond issue for \$18 in order to buy development rights on endangered, rich farmlands.

Citizens participate in development of county's land use plan.

More information on TESC's mission and curriculum is needed by citizens in Pierce County, particularly by residents living in the outlying areas.

Citizens need education at a community college or a vocational institute that would give them marketable skills. A liberal arts degree like one might be awarded from TESC is not marketable, in Representative Madsen's opinion.

LEGISLATORS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED

Senator Dan McDonald  
4650 92nd N.E.  
Bellevue, WA 98004  
658-7206 SCAN

Represents KING;  
District #48

Representative J. Vander Stoep  
727 S.W. 16th Street  
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234-1417 SCAN  
736-8200 O.

Represents LEWIS &  
western THURSTON;  
District #20

Representative Doug Sayan  
211 E. Shore Drive  
Grapeview, WA 98546  
426-7440 O.  
786-7966 O. Olympia daytime  
491-6086 O. Olympia evenings

Represents MASON,  
eastern GRAYS  
HARBOR, parts of  
KITSAP & THURSTON;  
District #35

Representative Jennifer Belcher  
6015 Hansen Road S.E.  
Olympia, WA 98503  
786-7992 O.  
491-1074 H.

Represents THURSTON;  
District #22

Representative Ken Madsen  
P.O. Box 355  
Roy, WA. 98580  
786-7912 O. Olympia  
843-2659 H.

Represents southern  
PIERCE & part of  
THURSTON;  
District #2

WASHINGTON STATE

Summary of Occupational Employment Projections 1984-1989 in Manufacturing, Nonmanufacturing and Government Industries with Specific Detail in Categories of Professional and Technical, and Managers and Officers

Occupational Title	No. Projected New Jobs for 1989	Percent Change
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Total All Occupations*	220680	15
Professional & Technical	32580	16
Engineers	5290	19
Life & Physical Scientists	630	14
Mathematical Specialists	70	13
Technicians	7380	15
Medical Workers Excl. Tech.	6040	17
Computer Specialists	1980	20
Social Scientists	350	16
Teachers, ad. & voc.ed., ele., dance	530	17
Writers, Artists, Enter- tainers	1730	15
Other Professional	8580	15
Managers & Officers	22890	15
Buyers, Sales & Loan Managers	1720	12
Other Managers & Officers	21170	15
Sales Workers	12150	11
Clerical Workers	42500	14
Craft Workers & Supervisors	27060	16
Operatives	20180	11
Service Workers	53170	22
Laborers Except Farm	10070	12
Farm Workers	80	16

\*The only exceptions are the agriculture, forestry and fishing, railroad, private household, and educational service industries, for which occupational employment survey data have not been developed.

Note: The basis for the data is the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, with data collected during 1980, 1981 and 1982. Column 1 is rounded to tens; column 2 to ones. Column 2 is the percentage change for each occupational category between the base year 1984 and the projected year 1989.

SOURCE: Washington State Employment Security, Occupational Projections 1984-89, November, 1984.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, MANAGERIAL AND OFFICE OCCUPATIONS  
 WASHINGTON STATE TOTALS 1984 & 1989 PROJECTED

SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT,  
 "OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1984 - 1989", NOVEMBER 1984

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	1442500	100.00	1663180	100.00	220680	15.30
***PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL***	202730	14.05	235310	14.15	32580	16.07
ENGINEERS	27830	1.93	33120	1.99	5290	19.01
AERONAUTICAL & ASTRONAUTICAL ENG	4910	0.34	5780	0.35	870	17.72
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER	30	0.00	40	0.00	10	33.33
CHEMICAL ENGINEER	650	0.05	790	0.05	140	21.54
CIVIL ENGINEER	3380	0.23	4100	0.25	720	21.30
TRAFFIC ENGINEER	970	0.07	1080	0.06	110	11.34
ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS	6320	0.44	7590	0.46	1270	20.09
NUCLEAR ENGINEER	370	0.03	450	0.03	80	21.62
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER	1880	0.13	2200	0.13	320	17.02
SAFETY ENGINEER	120	0.01	140	0.01	20	16.67
MECHANICAL ENGINEER	3830	0.27	4490	0.27	660	17.23
MARINE ENGINEER	100	0.01	120	0.01	20	20.00
METALLURGIST & METALLURGICAL ENGR	390	0.03	520	0.03	130	33.33
MINING ENGINEER	80	0.01	100	0.01	20	25.00
ENGINEERS	100	0.01	120	0.01	20	20.00
ALL OTHER ENGINEERS	4660	0.32	5540	0.33	880	18.88
LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTRS	4460	0.31	5090	0.31	630	14.13
AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST	310	0.02	340	0.02	30	9.68
METEOROLOGIST	50	0.00	60	0.00	10	20.00
BIOLOGICAL SCIENTIST	1140	0.08	1280	0.08	140	12.28
CHEMIST	1030	0.07	1180	0.07	150	14.56
GEOLOGISTS & GEOPHYSICISTS	450	0.03	530	0.03	80	17.78
OCEANOGRAPHER	130	0.01	150	0.01	20	15.38
PHYSICISTS	270	0.02	320	0.02	50	18.52
NATURAL & MATHEMATICAL SCIENTIST	70	0.00	80	0.00	10	14.29
ALL OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	440	0.03	500	0.03	60	13.64
LIFE SCIENTIST	40	0.00	40	0.00	0	0.00
MEDICAL SCIENTIST	100	0.01	120	0.01	20	20.00

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
ALL OTHER LIFE SCIENTIST	200	0.01	230	0.01	30	15.00
ALL OTHER-NAT. & MATH SCIENTIST	230	0.02	260	0.02	30	13.04
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	550	0.04	620	0.04	70	12.73
ACTUARY	90	0.01	100	0.01	10	11.11
MATHEMATICAL SCIENTIST	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
MATHEMATICIAN	70	0.00	80	0.00	10	14.29
ALL OTHER MATH SCIENTISTS	30	0.00	30	0.00	0	0.00
STATISTICIAN	320	0.02	360	0.02	40	12.50
TECHNICIANS	49950	3.46	57330	3.45	7380	14.77
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE TECH	2390	0.17	2750	0.17	360	15.06
DIETETIC TECHNICIAN	170	0.01	190	0.01	20	11.76
DRAFTER	5890	0.41	6800	0.41	910	15.45
ESTIMATOR & DRAFTER, UTILITIES	140	0.01	160	0.01	20	14.29
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR	80	0.01	80	0.00	0	0.00
CAMERA OPERATOR (TELEVISION)	100	0.01	100	0.01	0	0.00
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC TECH	6850	0.47	8290	0.50	1440	21.02
BROADCAST TECH	300	0.02	310	0.02	10	3.33
SOUND RECORDING & REPR. TECH	30	0.00	30	0.00	0	0.00
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECH	790	0.05	920	0.06	130	16.46
TESTER	1270	0.09	1430	0.09	160	12.60
SURVEYOR	1010	0.07	1190	0.07	180	17.82
CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN	1050	0.07	1180	0.07	130	12.38
ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS	720	0.05	790	0.05	70	9.72
SCIENCE TECHNICIAN	1370	0.09	1550	0.09	180	13.14
PHYSICAL SCIENCE TECHNICIAN	720	0.05	820	0.05	100	13.89
MEDICAL & DENTAL TECHNICIAN	320	0.02	350	0.02	30	9.37
MICROBIOLOGY TECHNOLOGIST	90	0.01	100	0.01	10	11.11
CYTOTECHNOLOGIST	120	0.01	140	0.01	20	16.67
HISTOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST	150	0.01	170	0.01	20	13.33
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGIST	2490	0.17	2780	0.17	290	11.65

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	630	0.04	700	0.04	70	11.11
ALL OTHER MED & DENTAL TECH	530	0.04	620	0.04	90	16.98
BLOOD BANK TECHNOLOGY SPECIALIST	410	0.03	480	0.03	70	17.07
DENTAL HYGIENIST	2050	0.14	2480	0.15	430	20.98
MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIAN	460	0.03	530	0.03	70	15.22
X-RAY TECHNICIAN	1280	0.09	1500	0.09	220	17.19
RADIOLOGIC &/OR NUCLEAR MED TECH	720	0.05	840	0.05	120	16.67
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	850	0.06	1000	0.06	150	17.65
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	450	0.03	510	0.03	60	13.33
BIOCHEMISTRY TECHNOLOGIST	130	0.01	140	0.01	10	7.69
PROSTHETIC / ORTHOTIST	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH TECHNICIAN	260	0.02	300	0.02	40	15.38
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH TECHNICIAN	70	0.00	90	0.01	20	28.57
AIRPLANE PILOT	1620	0.11	1810	0.11	190	11.73
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER	790	0.05	930	0.06	140	17.72
EMBALMER	180	0.01	210	0.01	30	16.67
FLIGHT ENGINEER	150	0.01	120	0.01	-30	-20.00
TOOL PROGRAMMER, NUMERICAL CONTROL	240	0.02	260	0.02	20	8.33
MUSEUM TECH &/OR RESTORER	20	0.00	20	0.00	0	0.00
TAXIDERMIST	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
TRAFFIC TECHNICIAN	720	0.05	800	0.05	80	11.11
SPECTROSCOPIST	20	0.00	20	0.00	0	0.00
ALL OTHER ENGINEERING TECH	4720	0.33	5330	0.32	610	12.92
ALL OTHER SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	280	0.02	320	0.02	40	14.29
ALL OTHER TECHNICIANS	7170	0.50	8020	0.48	850	11.85
MEDICAL WORKERS EXC TECH	36090	2.50	42130	2.53	6040	16.74
CHIROPRACTOR	280	0.02	330	0.02	50	17.86
DENTIST	1280	0.09	1540	0.09	260	20.31
DIETITION / NUTRITIONIST	620	0.04	710	0.04	90	14.52
OPTOMETRIST	250	0.02	280	0.02	30	12.00
PHARMACIST	2510	0.17	2790	0.17	280	11.16

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
PHYSICIAN &/OR SURGEON	4770	0.33	5620	0.34	850	17.82
PODIATRIST	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
NURSE PROFESSIONAL	23230	1.61	27100	1.63	3870	16.66
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	1070	0.07	1290	0.08	220	20.56
ALL OTHER THERAPISTS	370	0.03	440	0.03	70	18.92
SPEECH AND HEARING CLINICIANS	210	0.01	250	0.02	40	19.05
AUDIOMETRIST	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
CORRECTIVE THERAPIST	10	0.00	20	0.00	10	100.00
INHALATION THERAPIST	730	0.05	840	0.05	110	15.07
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	500	0.03	610	0.04	110	22.00
MANUAL ARTS, MUSIC, REC THERAPIST	150	0.01	180	0.01	30	20.00
VETERINARIAN	60	0.00	70	0.00	10	16.67
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	10050	0.70	12030	0.72	1980	19.70
COMPUTER PROGRAMMER	2320	0.16	2940	0.18	620	26.72
COMPUTER PROGRAMMER BUSINESS	980	0.07	1080	0.06	100	10.20
COMPUTER PROGRAMMER SCI & TECH	260	0.02	290	0.02	30	11.54
SYSTEMS ANALYST EDP	2530	0.18	3390	0.20	860	33.99
SYSTEMS ANALYST BUSINESS	2590	0.18	2840	0.17	250	9.65
SYSTEMS ANALYST SCI & TECH	1370	0.09	1490	0.09	120	8.76
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	2170	0.15	2520	0.15	350	16.13
FINANCIAL ANALYST	380	0.03	450	0.03	70	18.42
ECONOMIST	230	0.02	270	0.02	40	17.39
MARKET RESEARCH ANALYST	60	0.00	70	0.00	10	16.67
MEDIA ANALYST	30	0.00	40	0.00	10	33.33
PSYCHOLOGIST	470	0.03	540	0.03	70	14.89
SOCIOLOGIST	10	0.00	20	0.00	10	100.00
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNER	530	0.04	590	0.04	60	11.32
ALL OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	460	0.03	540	0.03	80	17.39
TEACHERS	3200	0.22	3730	0.22	530	16.56
TEACHER ADULT EDUCATION	760	0.05	880	0.05	120	15.79
TEACHER, ELEM. &/OR PRESCHOOL	1260	0.09	1480	0.09	220	17.46
INSTRUCTOR TEXTILE & APPAREL	20	0.00	20	0.00	0	0.00

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
TEACHER, VOC. ED.	720	0.05	830	0.05	110	15.28
DANCE INSTRUCTOR	260	0.02	310	0.02	50	19.23
ALL OTHER TEACHERS	180	0.01	210	0.01	30	16.67
WRITERS ARTISTS ENTERTAINERS	11780	0.82	13510	0.81	1730	14.69
ACTOR OR ACTRESS	150	0.01	180	0.01	30	20.00
ATHLETE	280	0.02	330	0.02	50	17.86
COACH PROFESSIONAL ATHLETICS	20	0.00	30	0.00	10	50.00
SPORTS INSTRUCTOR	980	0.07	1170	0.07	190	19.39
DANCER	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
DESIGNER	2660	0.18	2920	0.18	260	9.77
WRITER &/OR EDITOR	1810	0.13	2080	0.13	270	14.92
FILM EDITOR	70	0.00	70	0.00	0	0.00
REPORTERS & CORRESPONDANTS	1030	0.07	1220	0.07	190	18.45
CHOIR LEADER/CHORAL DIRECTOR	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
MUSIC DIRECTOR	20	0.00	20	0.00	0	0.00
MUSICIAN INSTRUMENTAL	750	0.05	910	0.05	160	21.33
SINGER	80	0.01	90	0.01	10	12.50
COMMERCIAL ARTIST	1110	0.08	1260	0.08	150	13.51
PAINTER, ARTISTIC	50	0.00	60	0.00	10	20.00
PHOTO RETOUCHER,AIRBRUSH ARTIST	60	0.00	70	0.00	10	16.67
PHOTOGRAPHER	400	0.03	460	0.03	60	15.00
PHOTOGRAPHER, PORTRAIT/COMMERCIAL	210	0.01	240	0.01	30	14.29
ALL OTHER PHOTOGRAPHERS	90	0.01	100	0.01	10	11.11
PUBLIC RELATIONS PRACTITIONERS	940	0.07	1070	0.06	130	13.83
ANNOUNCER	870	0.06	980	0.06	110	12.64
BROADCAST NEWS ANALYST	100	0.01	120	0.01	20	20.00
SPECIFICATIONS WRITER	20	0.00	30	0.00	10	50.00
OTHER PROFESSIONAL	56650	3.93	65230	3.92	8580	15.15
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	13470	0.93	15770	0.95	2300	17.07
TAX PREPARER	710	0.05	880	0.05	170	23.94



OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
TAX EXAMINER	970	0.07	1090	0.07	120	12.37
BUDGET ANALYST	240	0.02	270	0.02	30	12.50
ARCHITECT LANDSCAPE	200	0.01	230	0.01	30	15.00
ARCHITECT	1270	0.09	1480	0.09	210	16.54
ARCHIVIST	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
CURATOR MUSEUM	80	0.01	80	0.00	0	0.00
CLERGY	150	0.01	170	0.01	20	13.33
DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS ACT & REC	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
TIMBER CRUISER	140	0.01	150	0.01	10	7.14
FORESTER & CONSERVATION SCIENTIST	980	0.07	1120	0.07	140	14.29
FOREST CONSERVATION WORKER	110	0.01	120	0.01	10	9.09
JUDGE	490	0.03	550	0.03	60	12.24
MAGISTRATE	60	0.00	60	0.00	0	0.00
LAW CLERK	750	0.05	860	0.05	110	14.67
LAWYER	4340	0.30	5010	0.30	670	15.44
LIBRARIAN	910	0.06	1030	0.06	120	13.19
EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER	1980	0.14	2220	0.13	240	12.12
PERSONNEL & LABOR RELATIONS SPEC.	3560	0.25	4030	0.24	470	13.20
CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR	70	0.00	80	0.00	10	14.29
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	940	0.07	1090	0.07	150	15.96
DIRECTOR, CAMP	10	0.00	10	0.00	0	0.00
GROUP RECREATION WORKER	2410	0.17	2740	0.16	330	13.69
CASE WORKER	5810	0.40	6500	0.39	690	11.88
WELFARE INVESTIGATOR	50	0.00	50	0.00	0	0.00
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKER	1310	0.09	1490	0.09	180	13.74
SOCIAL SERVICE AIDE	1530	0.11	1780	0.11	250	16.34
CLAIMS TAKER UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS	60	0.00	70	0.00	10	16.67
AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALIST	20	0.00	20	0.00	0	0.00
VOCATIONAL & EDUCATIONAL COUNSEL	1190	0.08	1350	0.08	160	13.45
ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL	12790	0.89	14870	0.89	2080	16.26
****MANAGERS AND OFFICERS****	156170	10.83	179060	10.77	22890	14.66

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	1984 EMPLOYMENT		1989 EMPLOYMENT		CHANGE 1984-1989	
	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT	NUMBER	PCT
BUYERS SALES & LOAN MANAGERS	14110	0.98	15830	0.95	1720	12.19
BUYER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRD	4230	0.29	4680	0.28	450	10.64
PURCHASING AGENT &/OR BUYER	3640	0.25	4150	0.25	510	14.01
RIGHT OF WAY AGENT	190	0.01	210	0.01	20	10.53
MANAGER, MERCHANDISE	5380	0.37	6070	0.36	690	12.83
SALES CLERK SUPERVISOR	670	0.05	720	0.04	50	7.46
OTHER MANAGERS & OFFICERS	142060	9.85	163230	9.81	21170	14.90
ASSESSOR	370	0.03	410	0.02	40	10.81
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR	720	0.05	820	0.05	100	13.89
PUBLIC ADMIN INSPECTOR EXC. CONSTR.	2730	0.19	3070	0.18	340	12.45
FISH AND GAME WARDENS	460	0.03	510	0.03	50	10.87
TOWN CLERK	260	0.02	290	0.02	30	11.54
POSTMASTER/MAIL SUPERINTENDANT	460	0.03	530	0.03	70	15.22
CAPTAIN, WATER VESSEL	300	0.02	340	0.02	40	13.33
PILOT, SHIP	40	0.00	50	0.00	10	25.00
MANAGER, RESTAURANT	6420	0.45	8440	0.51	2020	31.46
MANAGERS & OFFICERS	86090	5.97	99600	5.99	13510	15.69
CHIEF EXEC, GEN. ADMIN & LEGIS.	2010	0.14	2220	0.13	210	10.45
DIRECTOR FOOD & BEVERAGE	680	0.05	900	0.05	220	32.35
TRAVEL AGENT/ACCOMODATION APPRAIS.	1900	0.13	2350	0.14	450	23.68
MANAGER STORE	18040	1.25	19320	1.16	1280	7.10
MANAGER, AUTO SVC. DEPT.	1040	0.07	1100	0.07	60	5.77
MANAGER, PARTS DEPT.	740	0.05	780	0.05	40	5.41
WHOLESALE	3940	0.27	4570	0.27	630	15.99
ALL OTHER MANAGERS & OFFICERS	15860	1.10	17930	1.08	2070	13.05