



Washington State Economic Climate Study

**Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
December 2022
Volume XXII**

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Editor's Note

The 1996 Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2758 creating the Economic Climate Council (ECC). The ECC is responsible for selecting a series of benchmarks that characterize the competitive environment of the state. The benchmarks are indicators of the quality of life, education and skills of the workforce, infrastructure, and the costs of doing business.

Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

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Executive Summary

- **The Economic Climate Study is a snapshot of Washington’s performance and ranking both compared to other states and to its own history.**
- **The rankings are from best to worst from the perspective of businesses with a rank of one being the best.**
- **Washington’s composite rank fell from 5th to 8th best in the nation in this year’s study.**

Washington’s Economic Climate Study

The study provides information about our competitive standing in relation to the other states

This report updates the State of Washington’s Economic Climate Study, last published in November 2021. The study provides information about Washington’s competitive standing in relation to other states. It is based on the premise that, while improving productivity is primarily the domain of Washington’s business sector, appropriate state and local policies, particularly those relating to education, public safety, infrastructure, cost of doing business, and the environment, are essential to promote higher standards of living.

Overall, forty-nine indicators are presented

The benchmarks considered in this study focus on the four themes: innovation drivers, business performance, economic growth and competitiveness, and quality of life. The category “Innovation Drivers” is broken into three sub-groups: talent and workforce, entrepreneurship and investment, and infrastructure. The category “business performance” is further broken down into business prosperity and cost of doing business. Overall, forty-nine indicators are presented.

Recent Performance

Washington declined in three of the four major categories

Washington’s rank improved in nineteen cases, worsened in eighteen cases, and stayed the same in nine. Three indicators were not updated in this year’s climate study. Three of the four major categories in the climate study declined in rank from last year, and one improved.

Innovation Drivers increased from 6th to 4th in the nation

The only major category that Washington's rank improved in was *Innovation Drivers*, which experienced an increase to 4th best in the nation from 6th the year before. Washington has historically performed very well in this category. Washington has never ranked worse than 7th in *Innovation Drivers* since data started being kept in 2002. Six of *Innovation Driver's* indicators improved while six worsened, and five indicators remained unchanged, and one indicator was not updated. The Talent and Workforce subcategory was the worst performing, with three indicators declining. Establishment birth rate had the most significant change in terms of rank, rising 22 spots to 24th in the nation.

Business Performance fell to 7th highest

Washington's ranking in *Business Performance* fell two spots to 7th best in the nation. Of the nine indicators updated (one was not updated) in *Business Performance*, Washington's rank improved in six, worsened in three. In the subcategory *Business Prosperity*, four indicators improved, and two worsened. Two of the four indicators improved and one declined, and another was not updated in the subcategory *Cost of Doing Business*. Unemployment insurance costs had the largest change in rank, declining from 25th to 37th in the nation.

Economic Growth and Competitiveness declined to 26th place in the nation, its worst ranking since 2002

Washington's ranking in the *Economic Growth and Competitiveness* category fell from 19th highest to 26th highest in the nation. This is Washington's lowest performance in this category since 2003. Of the eleven indicators in this category, three improved, five worsened, and three remained unchanged. One new indicator for Labor Force Participation Rate was added this year. Washington's ranking in Employment Growth Rate had the largest change; dropping from 22nd to 40th highest in the nation.

Quality of Life fell to 18th in the nation

Quality of Life decreased to 18th from 16th in the nation in this year's study. The state's rank improved in four instances, worsened in four, while one instance was not updated. Public Library Use had the largest change in this category, dropping from 3rd best to 10th.

This is a snapshot of Washington's performance

This report is a snapshot of Washington's ranking both compared to other states and to its own history. This analysis begins with a description of each indicator followed by a chart. Associated tables can be found at the end of each chapter. Each table ranks the states based on performance and each chart shows how Washington has fared over history. In each case, the ranking is from best to worst with a rank of one being the best.

National Ranking Index

This year's study includes an index which ranks every state

The 2022 Washington State Economic Climate Study includes the composite score of every state in the nation. These scores are

then ranked in order to gauge Washington's economic competitiveness with more accuracy.

The composite score equally weighs four categories

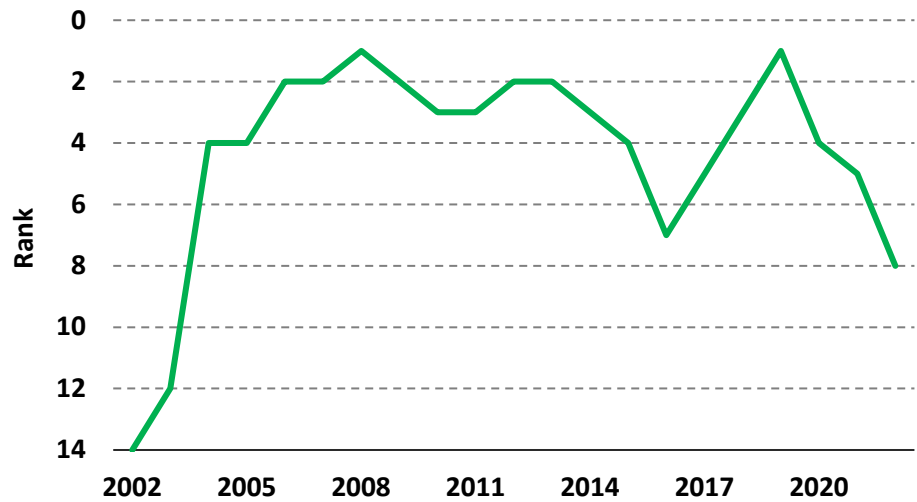
The composite score equally weights each of the four chapters and effectively takes the average of the four. Each chapter's rank is the average of the subcategories or indicators within it. This equal weighting approach was selected to minimize subjectivity regarding the importance of any given measure in constructing the composite state scores. The drawback to weighting in this manner is that indicators in different chapters have weights that may not appear reasonable. In chapters with only a few indicators, each measure is weighted more heavily than in chapters with a relatively large number of indicators.

Each state's composite score is ranked for comparison

After each state's indicators have been compiled into a composite score, these scores are then ranked. The composite score for each state equally weights each chapter and each chapter is an average of the indicator ranks that it contains. The composite score is therefore a rough approximation of where the state tends to rank on average instead of an actual ranking itself. Therefore, it is possible for two states to have almost identical composite scores. For example, both Ohio and California have composite scores of 24.7. These scores do not mean that Ohio and California both rank 25th, they merely both tend to rank about 25th *on average*. In fact, Ohio and California ranked 20th and 21st respectively in 2022. No composite score will actually be 1st or 50th because scores will converge around the average score of 25. This index will rank states based on how much they outperform or underperform the average score of 25. For example, the best composite score in the nation in 2022 is Massachusetts with 19.4 while the worst is Mississippi with 33.5. The new index creates a rank that more accurately compares Washington to the rest of the nation than the composite score alone.

Washington ranked in the top five for more than a decade

Figure ES.1: Washington Overall Rank



Source: ERFC, data through 2022

Washington's composite score ranked 8th best in the nation

Washington's 2022 composite score of 21.9 means that Washington tends to rank around 22nd in any given indicator on average. While this can be used to evaluate Washington's performance over time, it does not actually mean that Washington is the 22nd best state; 21.9 is actually the eighth lowest composite score in the nation, which makes Washington the eighth best state in the nation based on the indicators in the 2022 Washington State Economic Climate Study.

Table ES.1: Washington Overall Rank

Year	Rank
2002	14
2003	12
2004	4
2005	4
2006	2
2007	2
2008	1
2009	2
2010	3
2011	3
2012	2
2013	2
2014	3
2015	4
2016	7
2017	5
2018	3
2019	1
2020	4
2021	5
2022	8

Source: ERFC, data through 2022

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Table ES.2
 Executive Summary
Current and Five-Year Average Rankings

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5Y Avg
<i>Innovation Drivers</i>	4	6
<i>Talent and Workforce</i>		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined College Participation Rate	33	33
Education Attainment: Completed 9th Grade or Less	21	22
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	15	16
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Research Doctorates Awarded Per Capita	36	35
Migration Rate	30	9
H-1B Visas	1	2
<i>Entrepreneurship and Investment</i>		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	24	18
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	1	3
Per Capita Government Research and Development Spending	16	23
Patents Issued Per 100,000 Residents	3	3
Venture Capital Investment	8	7
Establishment Birth Rate	24	21
<i>Infrastructure</i>		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	35	41
FAA Air Traffic	36	42
Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription (Percent)	1	1
Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita	10	6
Rail Freight Value	14	17
<i>Business Performance</i>	7	7
<i>Business Prosperity</i>		
Foreign Exports	11	6
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	13	16
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	10	13
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	10	6
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	9	9
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	4	6
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>		
Electricity Costs	5	4
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	26	22
Unemployment Insurance Costs	37	31
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	29	33

Table ES.2 (continued)
 Executive Summary
Current and Five-Year Average Rankings

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5y Avg
<i>Economic Growth and Competitiveness</i>	26	12
Per Capita Personal Income	7	6
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	34	12
Relative Value of \$100	45	44
Total Employment Growth Rate	40	14
Median Household Income	15	10
Unemployment Rate	30	35
Housing Affordability Index	45	44
Income Spent on Rent	44	37
Average Wage	3	3
Per Capita GDP	3	4
Labor Force Participation	15	18
<i>Quality of Life</i>	18	16
Property Crime	47	46
Violent Crime	16	19
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	19	18
Air Quality	41	37
Drinking Water	8	2
Toxins Released	10	18
State Health Index	10	8
State Parks and Recreation Areas	10	10
State Arts	45	42
Public Library Service	10	4

Table ES.3
 Executive Summary
Changes in Benchmark Performance and Rank

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
<i>Innovation Drivers</i>		
<i>Talent and Workforce</i>		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined College Participation Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Less than 9th Grade	Improved	Improved
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	Improved
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Unchanged
Educational Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded	Unchanged	Worsened
Migration Rate	Worsened	Worsened
H-1B Visas	Worsened	Unchanged
<i>Entrepreneurship and Investment</i>		
Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University	Worsened	Worsened
Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, Industry	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, State Government	Improved	Improved
Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population	Not Updated	Not Updated
Venture Capital Investment	Improved	Worsened
Establishment Birth Rate	Improved	Improved
<i>Infrastructure</i>		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Improved	Improved
FAA Air Traffic Delays	Improved	Improved
Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription (Percent)	Improved	Unchanged
Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita	Improved	Worsened
Rail Freight Value	Worsened	Unchanged
<i>Business Performance</i>		
<i>Business Prosperity</i>		
Total Foreign Exports	Improved	Improved
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Improved	Improved
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Improved	Improved
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Improved	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Worsened	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Worsened	Improved
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>		
Electricity Prices	Worsened	Improved
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	Improved	Improved
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Improved	Worsened
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Not Updated	Not Updated
<i>Economic Growth and Competitiveness</i>		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Worsened
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Regional Price Parities - Relative Value of \$100	Improved	Unchanged
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Real Median Household Income	Worsened	Worsened
Unemployment Rate	Worsened	Improved
Housing Affordability Index	Improved	Worsened
Income Spent on Rent	Worsened	Worsened
Total Average Wages	Improved	Unchanged
Real Per Capita GDP	Improved	Unchanged
Labor Force Participation	Worsened	Improved

Table ES.3 (continued)
 Executive Summary
Changes in Benchmark Performance and Rank

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
<i>Quality of Life</i>		
Property Crime Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Violent Crime Rate	Unchanged	Improved
Arrests Per Violent Crime	Improved	Improved
Air Quality	Worsened	Worsened
Drinking Water	Improved	Worsened
Toxins Released	Improved	Improved
State Health Index	Improved	Improved
State Parks and Recreation Areas	Improved	Unchanged
State Arts	Not Updated	Not Updated
Public Library Service	Worsened	Worsened



Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **Washington ranks 4th best in the nation in *Innovation Drivers* this year, down 6th best from the year before. Seventeen of the eighteen indicators in this category were updated; six improved, six worsened, and five remained unchanged.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, Washington’s rank improved in two indicators, worsened in three, and was unchanged in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, the state’s rank improved in two indicators, worsened in two, and was unchanged in one. One indicator was not updated.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, Washington’s rank improved in two indicators, worsened in one, and was unchanged in two.**

Talent and Workforce

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

Combined two- and four-year college participation rates allow more accurate comparisons

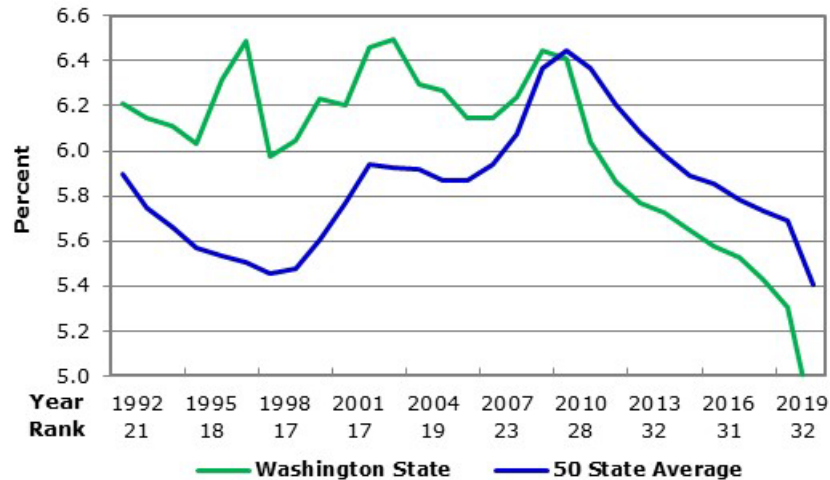
Washington, more than most states, relies heavily on the community college system to provide the first two years of a college education. As a result, Washington and states with similar policies have higher than average two-year participation rates and lower than average four-year participation rates. Since two- and four-year participation rates presented separately give a skewed view of Washington’s overall participation rate, this report combines the two statistics. With this adjustment, states that are more reliant on community college systems can be better compared to other states.

Washington’s combined participation rates experienced a significant drop in 2020

Historically, Washington’s public two- and four-year college participation rate has been higher than the 50-state average. In the fall of 2011, however, the 50-state average rate surpassed that of Washington for the first time in the history of this index, at 6.4 percent compared to Washington’s 6.0 percent. Both the Washington and the 50-state average participation rates have been declining since 2010. In 2020, Washington’s participation rate decreased from 5.3 percent to 4.8 percent, the largest percentage drop in the past 5 years for the state. This year the state’s ranking dropped again to 33rd. Washington’s average

participation rate from 2016-20 is 5.3 percent, below the 50-state average of 5.7 and ranks 33rd among the states.

Figure 1.1: Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2020

Education Attainment: Completed Less than 9th Grade

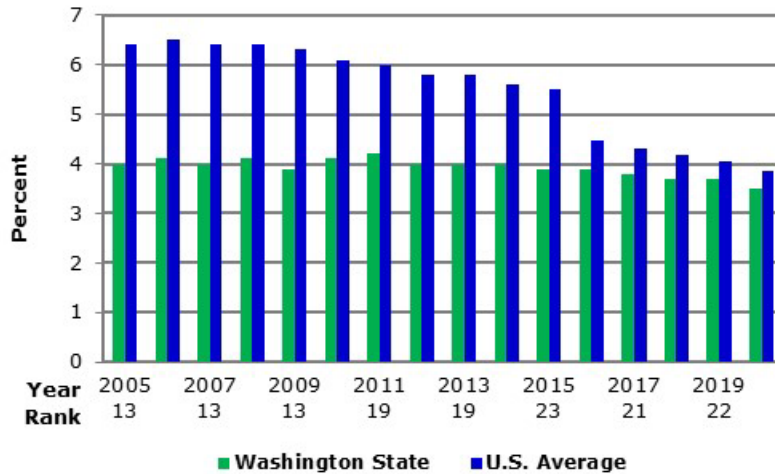
The Census tabulates the percent of the population with less than a 9th grade education

The U.S. Census Bureau, as a part of its annual American Community Survey, tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has less than a 9th grade education. The less than 9th grade education indicator gives an important look at the approximate size of the pool of low-skill workers in the state economy. Additionally, this indicator has economic significance on personal incomes, as there is a positive correlation between earnings and level of education. Combined with other educational attainment indicators, this indicator helps give a complete picture of the educational attainment level of the state's population.

In 2020, 3.5 percent of Washington's population has less than a 9th grade education

In 2020, the Census Bureau reported that 3.5 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older had less than a 9th grade education, which is a minor improvement from previous years. This improvement has been a trend for the past five years, except for 2019, each year saw a decrease in population with less than a 9th grade education. Washington's percentage was significantly better than the United States average of 3.8. The state's five-year average rank was 22nd, with a percentage of 3.7 compared to the nation's five-year average of 4.2.

Figure 1.2: Education Attainment: Completed Less than 9th Grade



Source: U.S. American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census; data through 2020

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

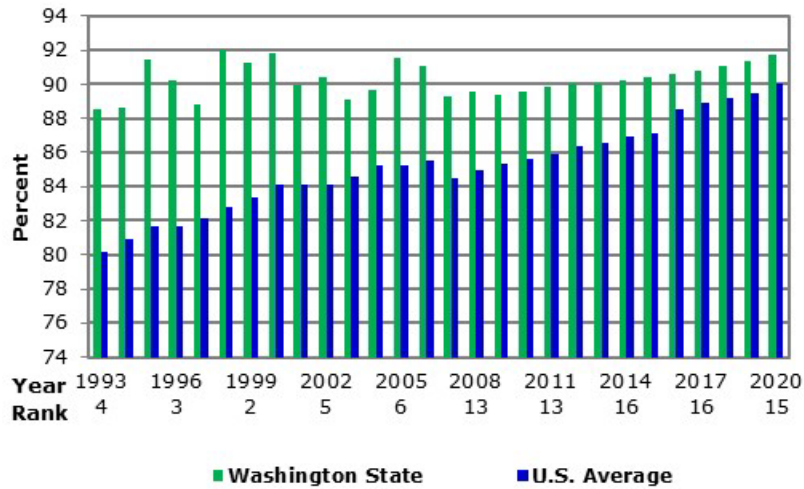
The Census tabulates the percent of the population that has completed high school

In the annual American Community Survey, the U.S. Census Bureau measures the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school. A completed high school level degree is necessary to continue toward associate’s, bachelor’s, or other advanced degrees, so this indicator can be seen as the portion of the population that has completed four years of high school *or more*. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, in 2018 the median income for a household where the householder did not graduate from high school was only \$30,627 while that of a household with only a high school diploma was \$36,441.

In 2020, Washington’s rank rose to 15th place in the nation for high school completion rates

In Washington, 91.7 percent of the population has completed four years of high school or more in 2020, an increase from 91.3 percent in 2019. Washington’s rank decreased to 15th overall. The U.S. average was lower at 90.0 percent in 2020. Historically, Washington performed highly in this category. The state ranked in the top five nationally from 1991 (when data started being collected) to 2000. Since then, however, the state’s ranking has fallen and averaged 16th over the past five years. The state’s five-year average value of 91.1 percent remains 2.1 percentage points higher than the five-year national average of 89.0 percent.

Figure 1.3: Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More



Source: American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census; data through 2020

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor’s Degree or More

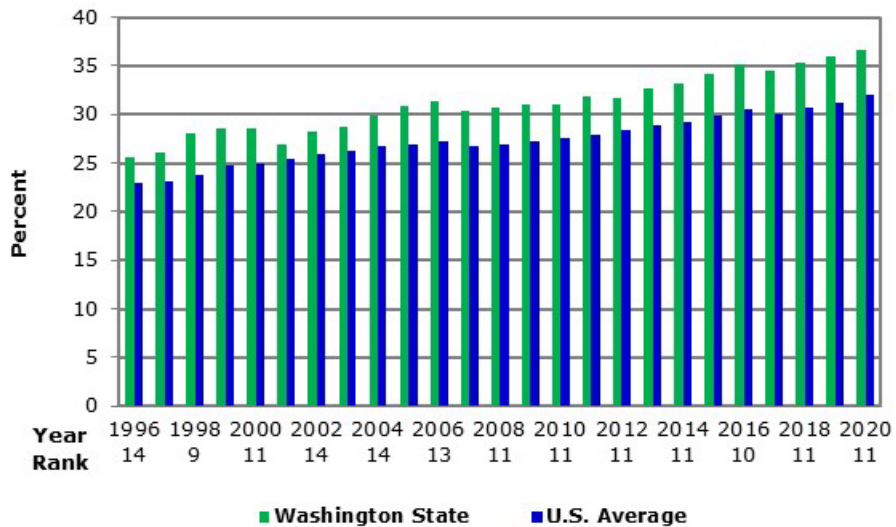
Higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings

The American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, reports the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has obtained a bachelor’s degree or higher. Measuring the number of bachelor’s degrees earned by a population is economically important because a population’s educational attainment is indicative of the skill of its workforce. Additionally, higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings. In 2019, for example, the median income for households where the householder has a bachelor's degree is \$62,447, while the median was \$42,030 for those with only an associate’s degree.

The state’s rank has remained at 11th place for a third year in a row

Washington’s rank has remained at 11th place in the nation for the percent of its population with completed bachelor’s degree or more in 2020. Washington’s position has not changed since it initially fell from 10th place in 2017. The percentage of residents aged 25 or older with a bachelor’s degree or more has been increasing annually from 34.5 percent in 2017 to 36.7 percent in 2020. Washington’s five-year average is 35.5 percent, placing it at 11th in the nation. The five-year national average is 30.9 percent.

Figure 1.4: Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2020

Education Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded

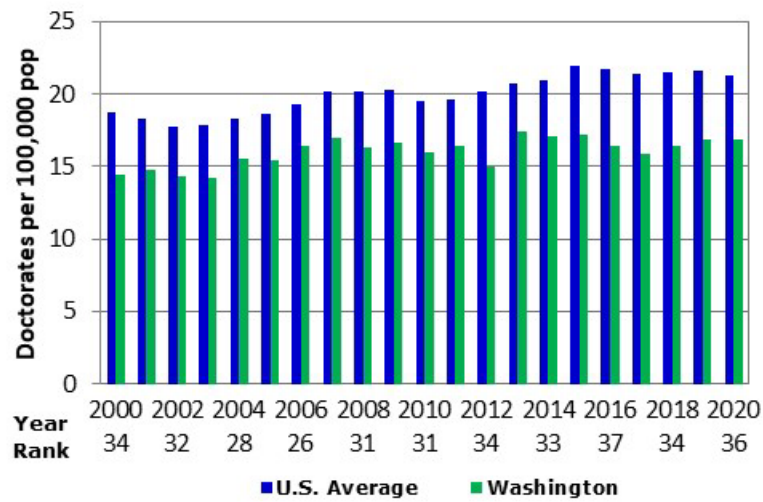
The NSF conducts an annual census of research doctorates received

As part of the Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED), the National Science Foundation conducts an annual census of individuals who received a research doctorate in a given academic year from an accredited institution in the United States. A research doctorate, the most common being a Ph.D., requires the completion of a dissertation or equivalent cumulating project. Professional degrees such as the M.D., D.D.S., O.D., D.V.M., and J.D. are not covered by the SED.

Washington's ranking fell again from 35th in 2019 to 36th in 2020

In 2020, the number of individuals who received research doctorates in Washington was 1,015. Washington's number of doctoral degrees per 100,000 adults remained at 16.8, the same rate as last year. Continuing the trend from 2019, Washington's rank dropped again from 35th to 36th. In 2020, the average amount of doctorates awarded per 100,000 people in the nation was 21.3. Washington's five-year average of 16.5 research doctorates awarded ranked 35th among the states, below the national average of 21.5.

Figure 1.5: Education Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded, per 100,000 population age 18+



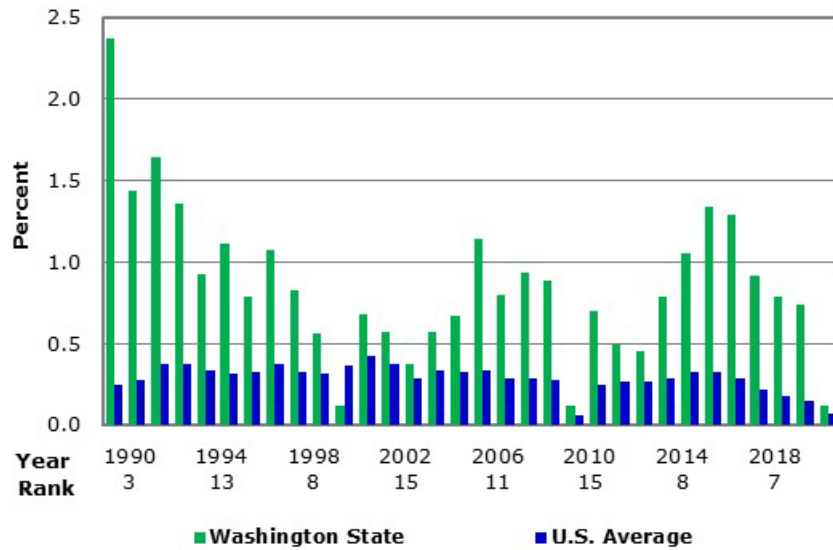
Source: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates; data through 2020

Migration Rate

Washington dropped from 10th in migration rate to 30th in 2021

For the last five years, Washington was a relatively popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 6th in terms of total migration in 2019. 2021 however saw a significant decrease in the migration rate to 0.1 percent compared to 0.7 percent in 2020. This steep decrease has brought Washington’s migration rate closer to the U.S. average rate of 0.07 percent, bringing its ranking down to 30th place from 10th in 2020. Washington’s five-year average migration rate is 0.8 percent, ranking 9th highest among the states listed.

Figure 1.6: Migration Rate



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2021

Washington domestic migration was negative in 2021

Washington population growth in 2021 was 0.3 percent, while the U.S. as a whole was 0.1 percent. Net international migration increased from 554 in 2020, to 9,233 in 2021. But critically, net domestic migration decreased from 9,437 to -29.

H-1B Visas

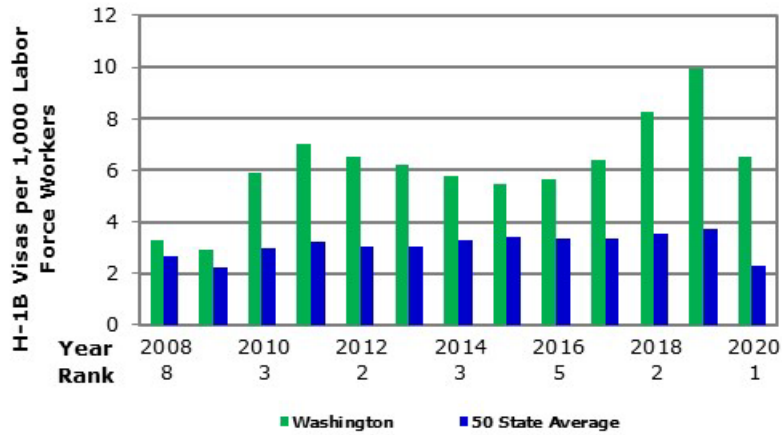
H-1B visas allow U.S. employers to hire foreign workers in "specialty occupations"

H-1B visas allow U.S. employers to hire foreign workers in "specialty occupations" which are defined as "requiring theoretical and practical application of highly specialized knowledge". The applicant must also have at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent. These workers are typically hired for highly skilled jobs in technology or other specialized fields. The quantity of H-1B visa applications relative to the size of the labor force within a state is an indicator of the demand for highly skilled labor in innovative fields.

In 2020, Washington maintained its 1st place ranking for H-1B visas per 1,000 labor force

In 2020, H-1B visa rates fell across the board in the U.S. In Washington, 6.53 out of every 1,000 workers held an H-1B visa. This is a substantial decrease from 9.92 in 2019. But due to the national average also dropping from 3.70 in 2019 to 2.29, Washington maintained its 1st place rank in the country from last year. Washington's five-year average is 7.36, the second highest in the nation.

Figure 1.7: H-1B Visas



Source: Department of Homeland Security; data through 2020

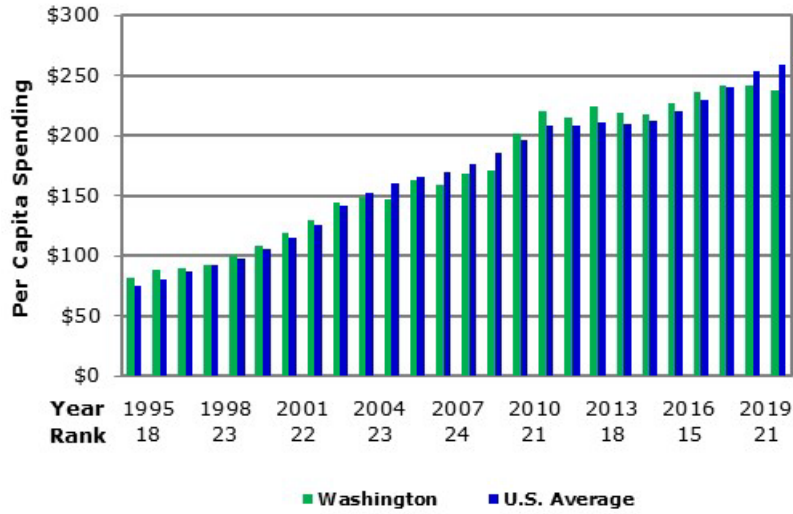
Entrepreneurship and Investment

Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University, Industry, and Government

Research and development is a good indication of innovation

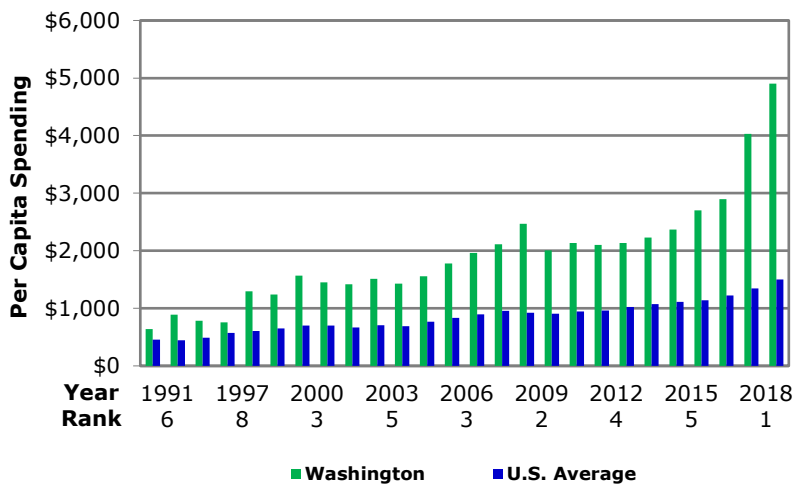
The amount of research and development activity occurring within a state relative to the size of its population provides a good indication of that state’s capacity for innovation. Industrial research and development brings new products and processes for continued growth. University and government research and development can provide basic research to support local technology hubs and can also attract funding from outside of the state.

Figure 1.8: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2020

Figure 1.9: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, Industry



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2019

The data are presented on a per-capita basis

This report indicates the state in which the research and development activity took place

The Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) of the National Science Foundation annually compiles surveys of industries, universities, state government, and other agencies into a report titled National Patterns of Research and Development Resources.

This report indicates the state in which the research and development activity took place regardless of the state of the sponsoring party. The state spending figures for industrial,

university, state government, and total research and development spending can be divided by the state populations to derive per capita spending. The most recent year of state spending data available is 2020 for university R&D, 2019 for industry, and 2020 for state government.

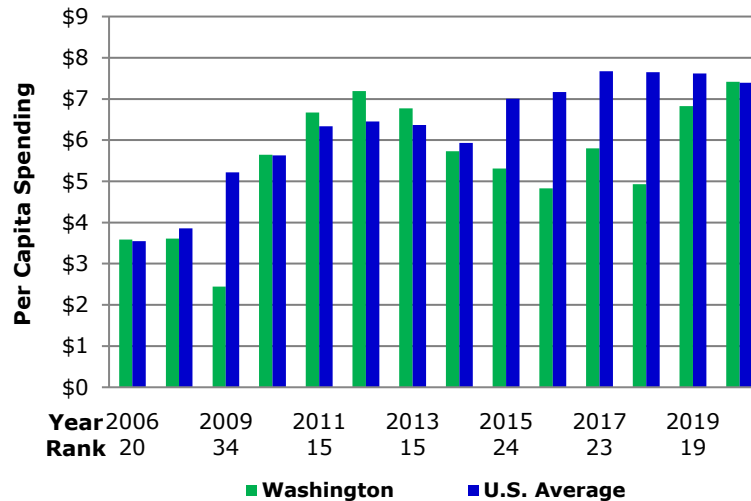
WA's rank in university R&D spending fell

In 2020, Washington's rank in university R&D spending fell to 24th in the nation. In 2020, Washington universities spent \$237 per capita in R&D. Washington is below the U.S. average of \$259. The five-year average for Washington State was \$236, ranking 18th.

WA's industry R&D spending continues to rank 1st in the nation since 2018

For industry R&D, Washington ranked 1st in the nation in 2019, a position held by the state since 2018. Washington's industry R&D for 2019 was \$4,902 per capita, up from just \$2,898 per capita in two years ago in 2017. The five-year average for Washington State is \$3,380, well above the U.S. five-year average of \$1,263.

Figure 1.10: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, State Government



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2020

WA's spending in state govt has passed the U.S. average for the first time in 7 years

In 2020, the Washington state government spent \$7.42 per capita for R&D. This places Washington at 16th in the nation, an improvement from 19th the year before. Government spending in Washington on R&D has consistently been lower than the U.S. average, the last time Washington spent higher than average was in 2013. This year however, Washington's spending passed the U.S. average of \$7.39. The five-year average for Washington is \$5.96, and the U.S. average is \$7.50.

Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population

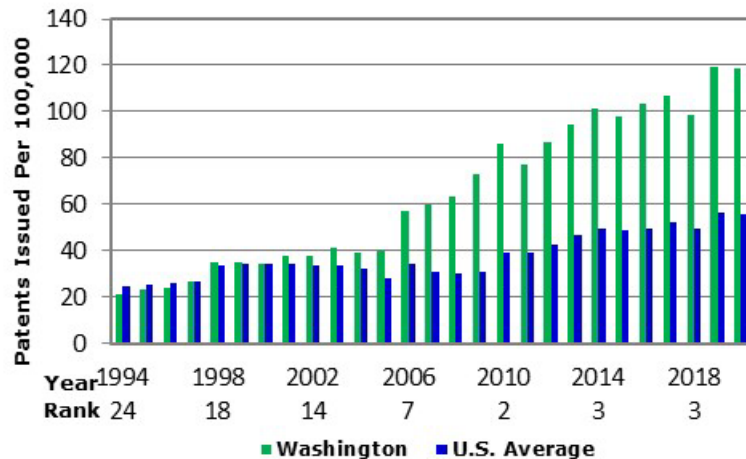
Patents are a good measure of innovation

A patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office grants its holder the sole right to make, use, or sell an invention. The USPTO issues five different types of patents. Some larger states will have more patents issued by virtue of a larger population. Thus, patents issued per 100,000 individuals controls for population differences and measures innovation by private persons, universities, and companies.

Washington ranks 3rd in patents issued

In 2020, Washington had 118.4 patents issued per 100,000 residents. The state's patent issue rate is almost twice the national rate of 55.6, ranking the state 3rd in the nation. In fact, Washington has been ranked 3rd in the nation for the last nine consecutive years. The two other states outperforming Washington are California (128.3) and Massachusetts (127.5). The state's five-year average of 109.4 is more than twice the national five-year average of 52.7, helping Washington also rank 3rd in that category.

Figure 1.11: Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population



Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2020

Venture Capital Investment

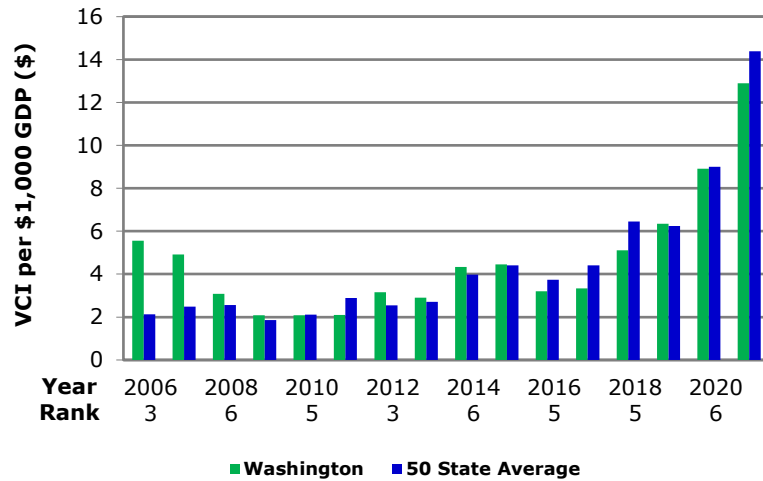
The National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) tracks the number and value of venture capital deals

The National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) tracks the number and value of venture capital deals made across different states and industries. This is reported in the NVCA's annual Yearbook. Venture capital is typically invested in smaller, innovative companies with expectations of high growth. Therefore, venture capital investment is a measure of expectations for growth and innovation in an industry. States with high growth industries such as technology, healthcare, and business/financial services typically attract more investment than others. This indicator measures how much venture capital is invested for every \$1,000 of state GDP.

Despite an increase in venture capital flow, Washington's rank was lowered to 8th in the nation, at \$12.89

Washington's venture capital investment measure increased to \$12.89 in 2021. At the same time, the national average increased significantly to \$14.39, lowering Washington's rank to 8th in the nation. Despite its high ranking, Washington's venture capital flow is lower than the national average; this is because the national average is skewed by a few high performing states. Washington's five-year average for venture capital investment per thousand GDP is \$7.32, 7th in the nation. The national five-year average is \$8.10

Figure 1.12: Venture Capital Investment



Source: National Venture Capital Association Yearbook, data through 2022

Establishment Birth Rate

Birth rate data provides a measure of entrepreneurial activity

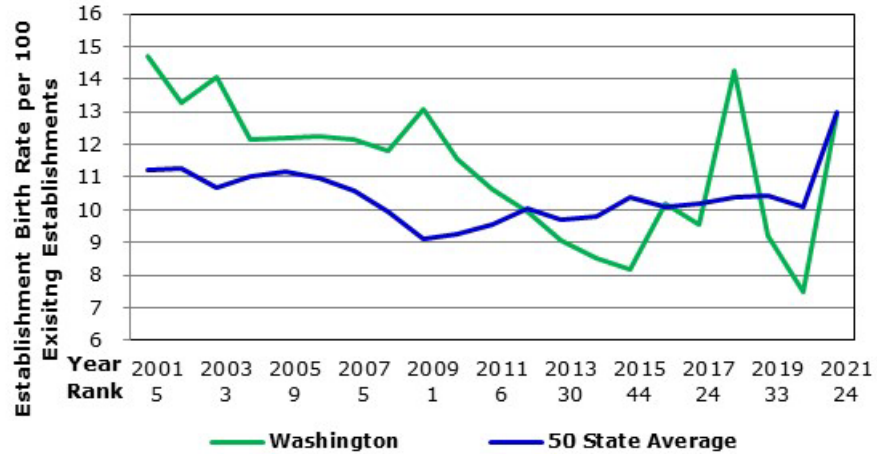
The BLS collects data on establishments through the Census of Employment and Wages and through the Business Employment Dynamics Survey. Birth rate data provides a measure of entrepreneurial activity and growth in new areas of business. The establishment birth rate is the rate of new business establishments per existing 100 establishments. An establishment birth is defined as the first time an establishment begins to pay its first employee. An establishment can be either an entirely new firm or could be a new branch, plant, or expansion of an existing firm. The BLS does not include a seasonal business reopening as a new establishment.

Washington ranked 24th in establishment birth rate in 2021

Washington's establishment birth rate has varied wildly, particularly in recent years. From 2001 to 2011, Washington's ranking in establishment birth rate was always above 15, and was even 1st in the nation in 2009 and 2018. In 2021, Washington's establishment birth rate was 12.92, earning a ranking of 24th, an improvement from the previous year. In 2020, Washington was ranked 46th, its worst ranking in the

series since 2001. The five year average for Washington is 10.68, below the United States average of 10.85, which places Washington at 21st place.

Figure 1.13 Establishment Birth Rate



Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, BLS Survey of Business Employment Dynamics, data through 2021

Infrastructure

Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

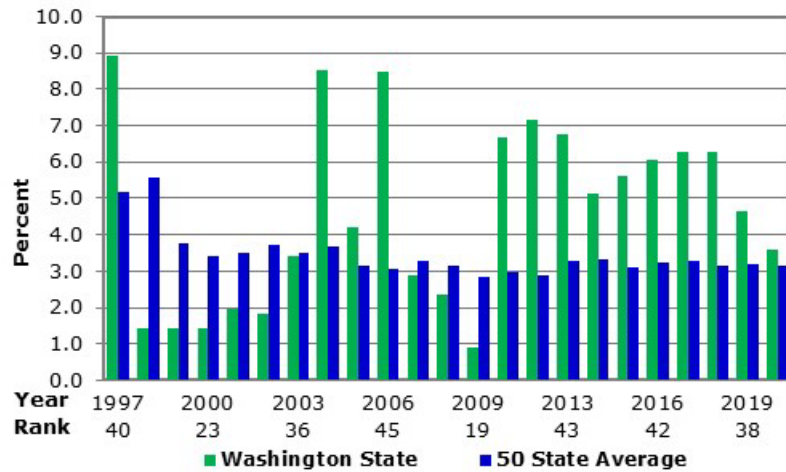
Since 1990 the FHWA has collected data on highway statistics

Since 1990, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has required states to report road roughness according to the International Roughness Index (IRI), a set of standard codes dictated by the Highway Performance Monitoring System Field Manual for the Continuing Analytical and Statistical Database. This information is then collected and published in a consistent format in the FHWA's Highway Statistics. This indicator reports the percentage of interstate miles that have an IRI of 171 or greater.

Washington was ranked 35th in 2020, but its rate of improvement was smaller compared to 2019

The percent of interstate roads in poor condition decreased to 3.6 percent in 2020 from 4.6 percent in 2019. While this is a positive trend for interstate road conditions in Washington, 2020's 1.0 percent improvement is not as drastic as the 1.7 percent improvement in 2019. In 2020 Washington was ranked 35th in the nation, an increase from 38th the last year. The five-year average is 5.4 percent, placing Washington 41st in this category.

Figure 1.14: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2019

FAA Air Traffic Delays

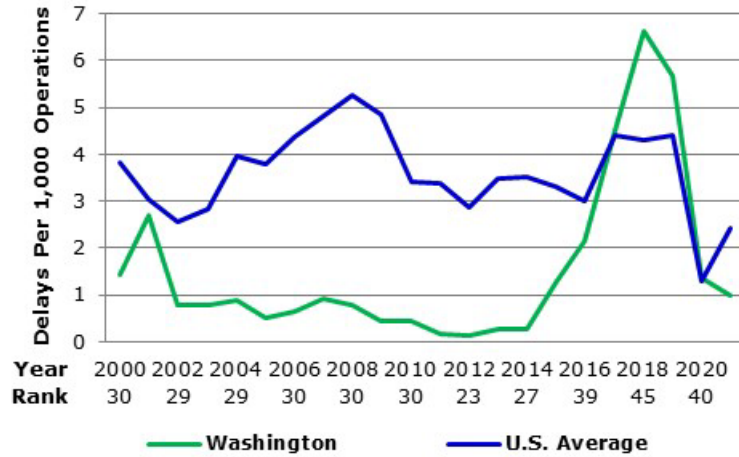
The FAA provides air traffic information for all FAA contract airports

The Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) annual Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report provides air traffic information for all airport facilities under contract with the FAA in each state. Air traffic delays can occur at any phase of the flight and are characterized as delays that exceed 15 minutes. For comparison purposes, this indicator measures the number of delays per 1,000 operations in each state.

While other states experienced an increase in delays in 2021, Washington’s rate decreased to 1.0 per 1,000 operations

Flight operations and delays experienced a major shock in 2020 due to restrictions caused by the pandemic. In 2021, these flight restrictions were gradually lifted. As a result, the U.S. average number of delays per 1,000 operations increased from 1.3 in 2020 to 2.4. However, where other states experienced an increase of delays, Washington continued decrease to 1.0 from 1.4 delays per 1,000 operations in 2020. This improved Washington’s ranking to 36th place, its best ranking in the past 5 years. Despite this, Washington’s five-year average of 4.2 continues to be slightly higher than the U.S. average of 3.4.

Figure 1.15: FAA Air Traffic Delays



Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report; data through 2021

Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription (Percent)

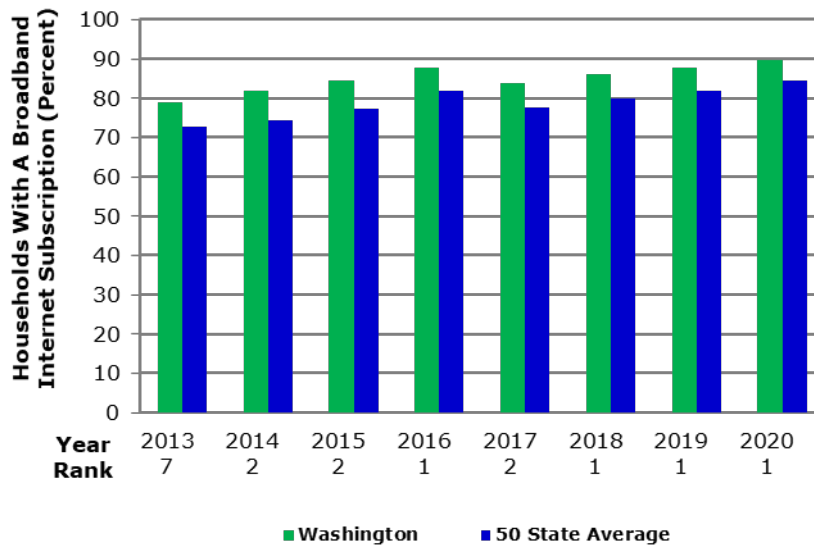
In response to the increasing value placed on internet access, the climate study has recently begun tracking internet subscription statistics

Broadband infrastructure is an important part of improving economic development, public safety, and education. Now that internet services are a large part of the economy, having access to a broadband subscription is essential to staying aware of and educated about the evolving world around us. The United States Census Bureau, as part of its American Community Survey, has listed the percent of households with a broadband internet subscription from each state. This is the third year that this indicator has been used in the climate study.

In 2020, Washington ranked 1st place for percentage of households with a broadband internet subscription

The percentage of households with a broadband internet subscription has increased across the nation over a short period of time. In fact, in the time span between 2013 and 2020, the United States average has increased over 10 percentage points (72.8 to 84.5). Washington has experienced a similar increase in broadband internet subscriptions in recent years. In 2020, Washington ranked 1st in the nation, and its percentage increased 1.7 percentage points to 89.6 percent of households. This has continued the trend of Washington leading the nation in broadband internet subscriptions since 2018.

Figure 1.16: Households with a Broadband Internet Subscription (Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, data through 2020

Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita

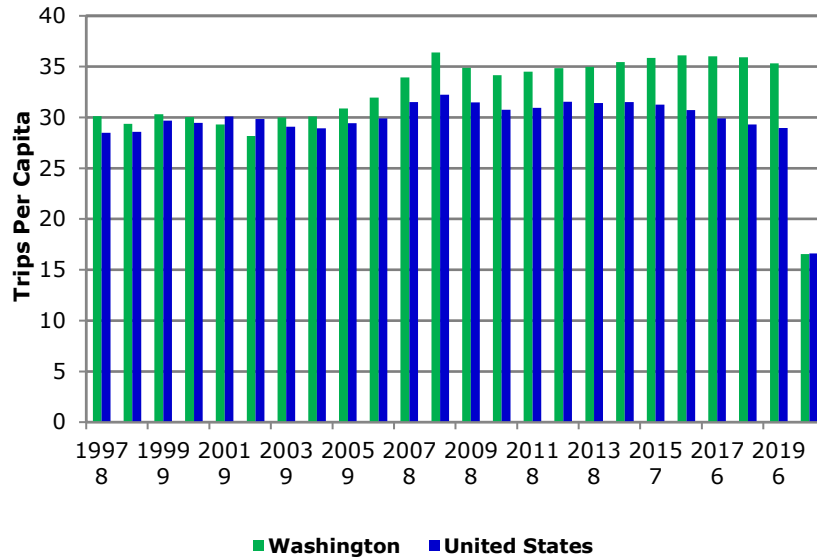
The FTA tracks public transit use

Public transportation systems are a key part of the infrastructure of economically competitive states. The Federal Transit Administration measures public transportation usage through unlinked passenger trips (UPTs), where each leg of a passenger’s journey counts as a use of the public transit system. For example, if a commuter uses the train and then bus to commute to work, their journey will be recorded as two unlinked passenger trips, as they used public transit twice on their way to work.

As the Nation experienced a significant decline in public transit use in 2020, Washington’s rank fell to 10th place

For nearly half a decade, Washington’s ranking in public transit use remained at 6th in the nation. That was until 2020 when the U.S. saw a major shock to Unlinked Passenger Trips Per capita. The average Washington resident used public transit 16.6 times a year in 2020, compared to 35.3 in 2019. As a result, Washington State’s ranking dropped to 10th place. During the same period, the U.S. average dropped to 16.6 from 29.0 in 2019. Washington’s five-year average is 32.0 trips per capita. The U.S. five-year average is 30.0.

Figure 1.17: Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita



Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2020

Rail Freight Value

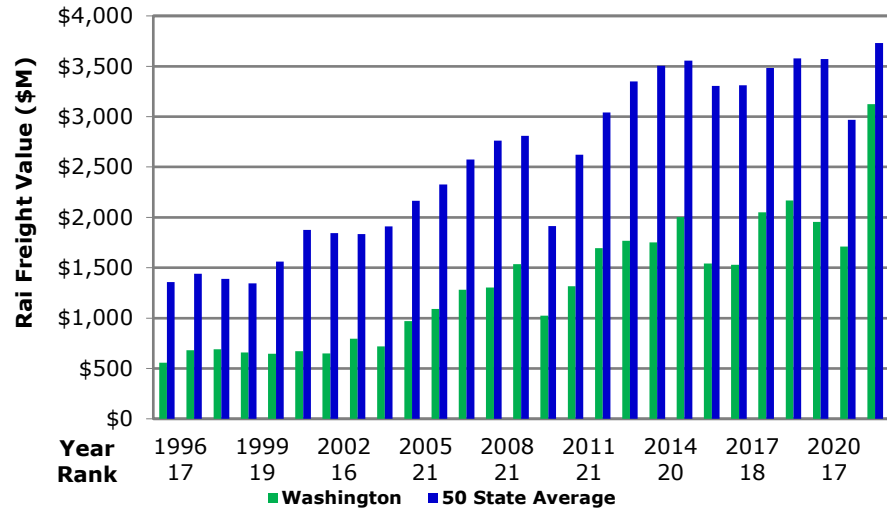
This indicator measures the total trade value of goods transported

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics provides data on the commodity type, port, and dollar value of exports and imports between NAFTA trade partners. This indicator measures the total trade value of goods transported by each state’s railways originating from or destined for other states, Canada, and Mexico. Rail freight value measures a state’s trade infrastructure and ability to move goods through North America by rail.

In 2021, Washington moved \$3.12 billion in freight, achieving 14th place in the nation, its highest ranking in the past five years

In 2021, Washington’s railways moved \$3.12 billion in freight while the 50 state average was \$3.73 billion. Washington’s rail freight value historically ranks lower than the U.S. average. Despite the nation wide shock to freight value during the previous year, Washington’s ranking rose to 14th place in the nation in 2021, its highest ranking in the last 5 years. Washington’s five-year average rail freight value is \$2.20 billion, and the U.S. five-year average is \$3.46 billion.

Figure 1.18: Rail Freight Value



Source: United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2022

Table 1.1
 Innovation Drivers
Total Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate
 (Percent)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.6
Alaska	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.4
Arizona	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.6
Arkansas	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.2
California	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.3
Colorado	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.3
Connecticut	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0
Delaware	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.5
Florida	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.7
Georgia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4
Hawaii	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
Idaho	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.8
Illinois	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.7
Indiana	6.3	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.1
Iowa	7.1	7.1	8.2	6.8	6.4	7.1
Kansas	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	8.0
Kentucky	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8
Louisiana	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9
Maine	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.4
Maryland	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.4
Massachusetts	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8
Michigan	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.9
Minnesota	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Mississippi	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.6
Missouri	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.9
Montana	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4
Nebraska	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9
Nevada	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
New Hampshire	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5
New Jersey	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.7
New Mexico	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.4
New York	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.4
North Carolina	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6
North Dakota	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	8.0
Ohio	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5
Oklahoma	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.7
Oregon	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.7
Pennsylvania	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9
Rhode Island	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7
South Carolina	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0
South Dakota	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.6
Tennessee	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.2
Texas	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.8
Utah	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2
Vermont	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.9
Virginia	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.8
Washington	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.3
West Virginia	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7
Wisconsin	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	6.0
Wyoming	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.2
50 State Average	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.7
Washington's Rank	31	31	32	32	33	33

*Percent participation: Fall enrollment compared to population aged 18 & above
 Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education:
 Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2020

Table 1.2
 Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment: Less than 9th Grade*
 (Percent)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.5
Alaska	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6
Arizona	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.7
Arkansas	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0
California	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.4
Colorado	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5
Connecticut	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Delaware	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5
Florida	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.9
Georgia	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.8
Hawaii	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7
Idaho	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.5
Illinois	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.0
Indiana	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Iowa	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1
Kansas	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7
Kentucky	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.8
Louisiana	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1
Maine	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7
Maryland	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
Massachusetts	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5
Michigan	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.9
Minnesota	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Mississippi	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.3
Missouri	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.3
Montana	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9
Nebraska	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
Nevada	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.7
New Hampshire	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
New Jersey	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0
New Mexico	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.2
New York	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.3
North Carolina	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7
North Dakota	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Oklahoma	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
Oregon	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7
Pennsylvania	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3
Rhode Island	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.3
South Carolina	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.2
South Dakota	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.2
Tennessee	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8
Texas	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.8	8.4
Utah	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.7
Vermont	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4
Virginia	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.3
Washington	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7
West Virginia	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5
Wisconsin	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8
Wyoming	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
U.S. Average	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.2
Washington's Rank	21	21	20	22	21	22

Source: American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census: Educational Attainment, 2019
 * Percent of persons 25 years old and over with less than a 9th grade education

Table 1.3
 Innovation Drivers
**Educational Attainment:
 Completed Four Years of High School or More**
 (Percent)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	84.8	85.3	85.8	86.2	86.9	85.8
Alaska	92.3	92.4	92.7	92.8	93.1	92.7
Arizona	86.2	86.5	86.8	87.1	87.9	86.9
Arkansas	85.2	85.6	86.2	86.6	87.2	86.2
California	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.9	82.9
Colorado	91.0	91.1	91.4	91.7	92.1	91.5
Connecticut	90.1	90.2	90.5	90.6	90.9	90.5
Delaware	88.8	89.3	89.8	90.0	90.6	89.7
Florida	87.2	87.6	88.0	88.2	88.5	87.9
Georgia	85.8	86.3	86.7	87.1	87.9	86.8
Hawaii	91.3	91.6	91.8	92.0	92.5	91.8
Idaho	90.0	90.2	90.6	90.8	91.3	90.6
Illinois	88.3	88.6	88.9	89.2	89.7	88.9
Indiana	88.1	88.3	88.6	88.8	89.3	88.6
Iowa	91.7	91.8	92.0	92.1	92.5	92.0
Kansas	90.3	90.5	90.7	91.0	91.4	90.8
Kentucky	84.6	85.2	85.7	86.3	87.2	85.8
Louisiana	83.8	84.3	84.8	85.2	85.9	84.8
Maine	91.9	92.1	92.3	92.6	93.2	92.4
Maryland	89.6	89.8	90.0	90.2	90.6	90.0
Massachusetts	90.1	90.3	90.4	90.8	91.1	90.5
Michigan	89.9	90.2	90.5	90.8	91.3	90.5
Minnesota	92.6	92.8	93.0	93.1	93.4	93.0
Mississippi	83.0	83.4	83.9	84.5	85.3	84.0
Missouri	88.8	89.2	89.6	89.9	90.6	89.6
Montana	92.9	93.0	93.2	93.6	94.0	93.3
Nebraska	90.7	90.9	91.1	91.4	91.6	91.1
Nevada	85.4	85.8	86.3	86.7	86.9	86.2
New Hampshire	92.6	92.8	92.9	93.1	93.3	92.9
New Jersey	88.9	89.2	89.5	89.8	90.3	89.5
New Mexico	84.6	85.0	85.3	85.6	86.5	85.4
New York	85.9	86.1	86.5	86.8	87.2	86.5
North Carolina	86.3	86.9	87.4	87.8	88.5	87.4
North Dakota	92.0	92.3	92.5	92.6	93.1	92.5
Ohio	89.5	89.8	90.1	90.4	90.8	90.1
Oklahoma	87.3	87.5	87.8	88.0	88.6	87.8
Oregon	90.0	90.2	90.4	90.7	91.1	90.5
Pennsylvania	89.5	89.9	90.2	90.5	91.0	90.2
Rhode Island	87.0	87.3	88.0	88.8	89.2	88.1
South Carolina	86.0	86.5	87.1	87.5	88.3	87.1
South Dakota	91.2	91.4	91.7	91.7	92.2	91.6
Tennessee	86.0	86.5	87.0	87.5	88.2	87.0
Texas	82.3	82.8	83.2	83.7	84.4	83.3
Utah	91.5	91.8	92.0	92.3	93.0	92.1
Vermont	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.7	93.5	92.6
Virginia	88.6	89.0	89.3	89.7	90.3	89.4
Washington	90.6	90.8	91.1	91.3	91.7	91.1
West Virginia	85.3	85.9	86.5	86.9	87.6	86.4
Wisconsin	91.4	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.6	92.0
Wyoming	92.4	92.8	92.9	93.2	93.6	93.0
U.S. Average	88.5	88.9	89.2	89.5	90.0	89.0
Washington's Rank	16	16	15	16	15	16

Source: American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census: Educational Attainment in the US: 2020.

*Percent of persons 25 years or older who have completed 4 years of high school or more.

Table 1.4
 Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More*
 (Percent)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	24.7	24.5	24.9	25.5	26.2	25.2
Alaska	29.6	29.0	29.2	29.6	30.0	29.5
Arizona	28.9	28.4	28.9	29.5	30.3	29.2
Arkansas	22.4	22.0	22.6	23.0	23.8	22.8
California	32.9	32.6	33.3	33.9	34.7	33.5
Colorado	39.9	39.4	40.1	40.9	41.6	40.4
Connecticut	38.6	38.4	38.9	39.3	40	39.0
Delaware	31.0	31.0	31.4	32.0	32.7	31.6
Florida	28.6	28.5	29.2	29.9	30.5	29.3
Georgia	30.5	29.9	30.7	31.3	32.5	31.0
Hawaii	31.9	32	32.5	33	33.6	32.6
Idaho	27.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	28.7	27.5
Illinois	34.0	33.4	34.1	34.7	35.5	34.3
Indiana	25.6	25.3	25.9	26.5	27.2	26.1
Iowa	28.4	27.7	28.2	28.6	29.3	28.4
Kansas	32.8	32.3	32.9	33.4	33.9	33.1
Kentucky	23.4	23.2	23.6	24.2	25	23.9
Louisiana	23.4	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.9	23.9
Maine	30.1	30.3	30.9	31.8	32.5	31.1
Maryland	39.3	39.0	39.6	40.2	40.9	39.8
Massachusetts	42.7	42.1	42.9	43.7	44.5	43.2
Michigan	28.3	28.1	28.6	29.1	30.0	28.8
Minnesota	34.8	34.8	35.4	36.1	36.8	35.6
Mississippi	21.8	21.3	21.8	22.0	22.8	21.9
Missouri	28.5	28.2	28.6	29.2	29.9	28.9
Montana	31.0	30.7	31.2	32.0	33.1	31.6
Nebraska	31.4	30.6	31.3	31.9	32.5	31.5
Nevada	23.5	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.5	24.3
New Hampshire	36.6	36	36.5	37	37.6	36.7
New Jersey	38.6	38.1	38.9	39.7	40.7	39.2
New Mexico	27.2	26.9	27.1	27.3	28.1	27.3
New York	35.7	35.3	35.9	36.6	37.5	36.2
North Carolina	30.4	29.9	30.5	31.3	32	30.8
North Dakota	29.6	28.9	29.5	30.0	30.7	29.7
Ohio	27.5	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.9	27.9
Oklahoma	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.5	26.1	25.4
Oregon	32.7	32.3	32.9	33.7	34.4	33.2
Pennsylvania	30.8	30.1	30.8	31.4	32.3	31.1
Rhode Island	34.1	33	33.3	34.2	35	33.9
South Carolina	27.2	27.0	27.4	28.1	29.0	27.7
South Dakota	28.9	27.8	28.5	28.8	29.3	28.7
Tennessee	26.1	26.1	26.6	27.3	28.2	26.9
Texas	28.9	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.7	29.5
Utah	32.6	32.5	33.3	34.0	34.7	33.4
Vermont	36.4	36.8	37.3	38	39.7	37.6
Virginia	38.1	37.6	38.2	38.8	39.5	38.4
Washington	35.1	34.5	35.3	36	36.7	35.5
West Virginia	20.8	19.9	20.3	20.6	21.3	20.6
Wisconsin	29.5	29	29.5	30.1	30.8	29.8
Wyoming	27.1	26.7	26.9	27.4	28.2	27.3
U.S. Average	30.5	30.1	30.7	31.2	32.0	30.9
Washington's Rank	11	10	11	11	11	11

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Educational Attainment in the United States, 2020
 * Percent of persons 25 years old and over who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 1.5
 Innovation Drivers
Research Doctorates Awarded
 Per 100,000 population age 18+

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020
Alabama	19.1	18.7	17.6	17.1	18.0	18.1
Alaska	8.7	9.4	10.1	7.6	9.8	9.1
Arizona	16.8	14.9	13.8	15.0	18.2	15.7
Arkansas	10.9	8.8	11.5	10.3	11.6	10.6
California	20.3	20.0	19.9	20.7	19.6	20.1
Colorado	25.0	23.1	23.7	23.0	23.7	23.7
Connecticut	26.9	26.3	27.7	28.0	26.9	27.2
Delaware	37.4	31.4	31.2	31.3	27.9	31.8
Florida	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.3	13.6	13.9
Georgia	18.8	18.9	18.9	17.8	18.1	18.5
Hawaii	17.9	16.8	18.0	18.7	17.5	17.8
Idaho	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.1
Illinois	24.6	25.6	25.5	25.3	24.8	25.1
Indiana	30.0	30.9	31.8	30.4	31.1	30.8
Iowa	29.6	29.6	30.6	29.9	29.8	29.9
Kansas	23.4	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.7	24.1
Kentucky	14.0	14.4	14.3	15.1	14.5	14.5
Louisiana	18.4	17.0	16.2	17.3	17.9	17.3
Maine	7.0	5.2	4.6	6.8	6.3	5.9
Maryland	27.3	27.5	29.0	27.4	26.9	27.6
Massachusetts	53.3	52.4	53.2	54.8	50.7	52.9
Michigan	24.6	24.5	24.9	24.3	25.1	24.7
Minnesota	34.6	32.1	33.4	36.4	35.5	34.4
Mississippi	19.8	20.3	20.7	22.7	19.6	20.6
Missouri	19.5	21.6	20.6	20.5	20.1	20.5
Montana	14.5	14.5	13.4	15.0	14.1	14.3
Nebraska	27.1	25.1	23.5	26.3	24.7	25.3
Nevada	10.1	8.6	10.2	9.1	10.3	9.7
New Hampshire	14.2	14.6	15.0	17.5	17.8	15.8
New Jersey	15.3	15.9	16.2	16.5	14.3	15.6
New Mexico	19.2	18.7	20.0	20.2	18.4	19.3
New York	27.0	25.9	27.5	27.0	27.2	26.9
North Carolina	23.1	23.0	21.5	22.1	22.6	22.4
North Dakota	31.8	31.2	33.2	28.9	32.4	31.5
Ohio	22.8	22.4	22.5	22.0	21.4	22.2
Oklahoma	18.2	17.6	16.9	16.0	16.3	17.0
Oregon	14.1	17.5	16.2	17.1	16.3	16.2
Pennsylvania	26.9	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.6	26.0
Rhode Island	38.3	9.9	38.3	39.5	36.4	32.5
South Carolina	14.1	12.9	14.3	13.5	14.7	13.9
South Dakota	17.3	16.8	17.2	15.3	18.7	17.0
Tennessee	17.9	19.8	18.1	17.8	19.0	18.6
Texas	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.3
Utah	25.2	23.4	23.0	24.1	23.4	23.8
Vermont	14.8	12.0	12.3	15.7	11.2	13.2
Virginia	23.3	22.9	22.8	21.5	22.8	22.7
Washington	16.4	15.9	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.5
West Virginia	16.7	12.7	15.2	15.7	15.0	15.0
Wisconsin	24.6	25.0	23.8	23.4	21.3	23.6
Wyoming	18.1	22.8	23.0	17.5	20.9	20.5
U.S. Average	21.7	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.3	21.5
Washington Rank	37	35	34	35	36	35

Source: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2020

Table 1.6
 Innovation Drivers
Migration Rate
 (Percent)*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Alaska	-1.1	-1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.0
Arizona	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4
Arkansas	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
California	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4
Colorado	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6
Connecticut	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.1
Delaware	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9
Florida	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Georgia	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hawaii	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
Idaho	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.6	1.8
Illinois	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8
Indiana	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Iowa	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Kansas	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Kentucky	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5
Maine	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7
Maryland	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Massachusetts	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.0
Michigan	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Minnesota	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Mississippi	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Montana	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.0
Nebraska	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Nevada	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3
New Hampshire	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6
New Jersey	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
New Mexico	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
New York	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.7	-0.9
North Carolina	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
North Dakota	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4
Ohio	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
Oregon	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
South Carolina	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
South Dakota	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4
Tennessee	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Texas	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Utah	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Vermont	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Virginia	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Washington	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8
West Virginia	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.3
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Wyoming	-1.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Washington's Rank	4	7	8	10	30	9

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2021

* The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included in the U.S. average.

Table 1.7
 Innovation Drivers
H-1B Visas
 Per 1,000 Labor Force

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020
Alabama	0.66	0.61	0.60	0.66	0.39	0.59
Alaska	0.88	0.68	3.72	5.20	3.20	2.74
Arizona	2.06	1.83	1.90	1.98	1.48	1.85
Arkansas	1.76	1.55	1.44	1.50	0.97	1.44
California	5.79	5.81	6.55	7.03	4.41	5.92
Colorado	1.88	1.62	1.69	1.67	1.00	1.57
Connecticut	3.85	3.65	3.64	3.43	1.94	3.30
Delaware	3.77	3.70	4.06	4.20	2.34	3.62
Florida	2.85	1.96	1.84	1.74	0.99	1.88
Georgia	2.56	2.48	2.62	2.83	1.66	2.43
Hawaii	2.76	1.08	0.99	1.04	0.56	1.28
Idaho	0.66	0.59	0.66	0.63	0.42	0.59
Illinois	3.62	3.60	3.76	3.82	2.33	3.43
Indiana	1.32	1.41	1.54	1.54	0.96	1.35
Iowa	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.02	0.64	0.95
Kansas	1.40	1.29	1.37	1.39	0.83	1.26
Kentucky	0.85	0.79	0.75	0.73	0.45	0.71
Louisiana	0.77	0.78	0.76	0.72	0.42	0.69
Maine	0.88	0.87	1.31	1.38	0.77	1.04
Maryland	2.16	2.07	2.15	2.23	1.31	1.98
Massachusetts	6.03	6.06	6.43	7.05	4.33	5.98
Michigan	2.87	3.82	5.97	7.42	5.93	5.20
Minnesota	1.97	1.91	2.05	2.16	1.40	1.90
Mississippi	0.46	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.25	0.43
Missouri	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.10	0.71	1.00
Montana	0.42	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.17	0.34
Nebraska	4.51	3.02	2.87	2.44	1.57	2.88
Nevada	1.84	0.83	0.93	1.06	0.72	1.08
New Hampshire	1.85	1.93	1.70	1.77	1.10	1.67
New Jersey	7.63	7.72	8.33	8.57	4.94	7.44
New Mexico	0.90	0.78	0.94	0.89	0.57	0.82
New York	6.78	6.50	6.76	7.11	3.98	6.23
North Carolina	2.05	2.00	2.04	2.10	1.32	1.90
North Dakota	0.93	1.09	1.29	1.48	0.60	1.08
Ohio	1.66	1.66	1.69	1.69	1.06	1.55
Oklahoma	0.63	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.53
Oregon	1.85	1.89	2.09	2.16	1.34	1.86
Pennsylvania	1.96	2.04	2.18	2.30	1.40	1.98
Rhode Island	2.61	2.66	2.91	2.58	1.42	2.44
South Carolina	0.73	0.69	0.77	0.75	0.46	0.68
South Dakota	0.56	0.54	0.59	0.61	0.33	0.53
Tennessee	1.14	1.11	1.16	1.13	0.74	1.06
Texas	3.38	3.07	3.23	3.23	2.02	2.98
Utah	1.13	1.12	1.22	1.26	0.76	1.10
Vermont	1.37	1.44	1.87	1.90	0.80	1.47
Virginia	2.80	2.71	2.87	2.88	1.79	2.61
Washington	5.66	6.43	8.24	9.92	6.53	7.36
West Virginia	0.42	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.25	0.39
Wisconsin	1.37	1.40	1.35	1.32	0.74	1.24
Wyoming	0.35	0.30	0.43	0.40	0.22	0.34
U.S. Average	3.38	3.33	3.54	3.70	2.29	3.25
Washington's Rank	5	3	2	1	1	2

SOURCE: Department of Homeland Security, 2020

Table 1.8
 Innovation Drivers
University Research and Development
 (Dollars Per Capita)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	195	204	216	230	236	216
Alaska	226	238	225	231	242	233
Arizona	168	173	190	197	209	187
Arkansas	101	105	115	122	124	113
California	226	234	258	266	276	252
Colorado	250	261	274	282	288	271
Connecticut	329	350	361	390	390	364
Delaware	207	212	215	235	246	223
Florida	120	123	119	125	126	123
Georgia	211	225	236	252	260	236
Hawaii	223	211	210	213	206	213
Idaho	93	96	98	95	93	95
Illinois	188	196	202	214	217	203
Indiana	213	220	226	248	256	233
Iowa	261	265	282	280	289	275
Kansas	193	199	221	242	252	221
Kentucky	123	131	134	137	142	134
Louisiana	146	148	160	168	172	159
Maine	75	92	96	113	112	98
Maryland	631	664	691	766	769	704
Massachusetts	557	573	591	626	622	594
Michigan	249	267	279	290	285	274
Minnesota	175	174	179	189	191	182
Mississippi	153	161	162	181	172	166
Missouri	184	189	200	216	235	205
Montana	189	219	218	257	268	230
Nebraska	253	268	278	296	299	279
Nevada	65	69	86	92	95	81
New Hampshire	286	339	349	363	352	338
New Jersey	130	140	152	150	149	144
New Mexico	176	178	177	175	178	177
New York	307	322	340	364	356	338
North Carolina	289	300	309	323	324	309
North Dakota	301	340	338	347	345	334
Ohio	189	197	203	214	214	204
Oklahoma	125	129	132	135	153	135
Oregon	187	189	197	205	211	198
Pennsylvania	310	327	345	364	372	344
Rhode Island	438	314	349	369	362	366
South Carolina	139	140	145	145	145	143
South Dakota	126	131	133	135	127	130
Tennessee	164	176	191	196	202	186
Texas	189	194	196	206	227	202
Utah	189	198	258	289	290	245
Vermont	194	196	212	224	303	226
Virginia	174	184	199	213	223	199
Washington	227	236	241	241	237	236
West Virginia	110	117	118	121	123	118
Wisconsin	254	261	266	285	297	273
Wyoming	192	216	196	139	161	181
U.S. average	221	229	241	253	259	240
Washington's Rank	15	16	17	21	24	18

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2020. (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.9
 Innovation Drivers
Industry Research and Development
 (Dollars Per Capita)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-19
Alabama	322	349	389	457	494	402
Alaska	89	46	1,233	34	67	294
Arizona	811	937	903	867	880	879
Arkansas	101	122	155	156	153	138
California	2,766	2,992	3,351	3,662	4,352	3,425
Colorado	802	788	839	884	1,054	873
Connecticut	2,374	2,226	2,423	2,097	2,081	2,240
Delaware	2,840	2,172	2,129	2,460	2,214	2,363
Florida	287	304	308	305	338	308
Georgia	452	509	618	482	456	504
Hawaii	130	115	118	103	112	116
Idaho	942	946	1,018	1,460	1,509	1,175
Illinois	988	1,070	1,125	1,036	1,114	1,067
Indiana	946	897	942	1,042	1,181	1,002
Iowa	814	914	934	1,053	978	939
Kansas	732	758	759	891	943	817
Kentucky	292	241	221	322	331	281
Louisiana	86	58	63	89	151	90
Maine	224	218	219	213	310	237
Maryland	856	942	924	997	968	937
Massachusetts	3,162	3,160	3,448	3,964	4,475	3,642
Michigan	1,728	1,897	2,112	2,245	2,131	2,023
Minnesota	1,244	1,282	1,281	1,321	1,423	1,310
Mississippi	72	74	89	93	109	87
Missouri	1,001	978	867	1,171	1,034	1,010
Montana	219	135	127	170	192	168
Nebraska	305	317	308	296	411	327
Nevada	132	195	208	317	339	238
New Hampshire	1,452	1,437	1,014	1,896	1,869	1,534
New Jersey	1,575	1,750	1,822	2,279	2,296	1,944
New Mexico	241	234	384	334	304	299
New York	773	792	789	897	1,037	858
North Carolina	854	991	997	1,129	1,263	1,047
North Dakota	280	336	402	412	458	378
Ohio	779	765	838	826	910	824
Oklahoma	169	176	212	220	270	210
Oregon	1,583	1,596	1,856	2,093	1,871	1,800
Pennsylvania	809	962	858	946	1,191	953
Rhode Island	711	827	689	664	675	713
South Carolina	263	262	273	328	346	295
South Dakota	163	175	229	229	219	203
Tennessee	238	242	210	213	244	229
Texas	632	622	742	731	824	710
Utah	1,097	1,134	918	959	891	1,000
Vermont	396	398	406	480	391	414
Virginia	536	448	511	673	710	576
Washington	2,368	2,702	2,898	4,028	4,902	3,380
West Virginia	109	100	117	132	137	119
Wisconsin	812	861	938	1,027	1,119	952
Wyoming	302	294	150	68	1,185	400
U.S. average	1111	1138	1223	1344	1501	1263
Washington's Rank	5	3	3	1	1	3

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2020. (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.10
 Innovation Drivers
State Government Research and Development
 (Dollars Per Capita)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	5.10	5.29	4.43	4.03	5.11	4.79
Alaska	13.58	12.43	14.71	17.09	20.74	15.71
Arizona	2.27	2.00	1.81	2.38	2.23	2.14
Arkansas	5.77	5.29	5.42	6.99	6.61	6.02
California	13.92	12.28	16.04	13.34	13.52	13.82
Colorado	3.01	4.56	5.38	6.35	5.94	5.05
Connecticut	13.79	15.49	15.26	16.06	16.34	15.39
Delaware	2.83	3.40	3.99	3.93	3.63	3.56
Florida	7.55	9.62	8.78	7.94	8.56	8.49
Georgia	1.27	1.35	1.72	1.78	1.48	1.52
Hawaii	12.62	8.00	9.14	5.17	7.66	8.52
Idaho	8.63	8.75	8.96	9.98	11.84	9.63
Illinois	1.54	1.45	1.38	1.38	1.26	1.40
Indiana	2.00	2.54	2.96	1.84	1.41	2.15
Iowa	3.93	2.97	3.08	2.98	3.87	3.37
Kansas	2.54	3.56	4.90	4.24	4.48	3.94
Kentucky	6.91	6.83	5.03	5.97	5.95	6.14
Louisiana	5.82	8.85	7.95	7.56	6.96	7.43
Maine	8.59	16.96	11.94	24.25	21.31	16.61
Maryland	4.39	4.88	5.13	4.81	5.41	4.92
Massachusetts	3.43	4.04	3.34	4.12	4.51	3.89
Michigan	1.72	1.70	0.77	0.80	1.11	1.22
Minnesota	4.14	3.29	3.30	3.57	3.59	3.58
Mississippi	0.78	1.43	3.09	4.09	3.47	2.57
Missouri	2.42	2.46	2.67	2.45	2.41	2.48
Montana	17.32	17.35	8.36	8.23	12.09	12.67
Nebraska	13.18	11.77	13.80	14.56	16.53	13.97
Nevada	1.94	3.67	2.41	2.56	1.53	2.42
New Hampshire	1.14	1.43	6.11	6.20	5.97	4.17
New Jersey	3.40	4.15	5.77	2.69	2.56	3.71
New Mexico	2.29	2.14	1.61	1.71	2.47	2.04
New York	20.41	21.88	23.05	23.05	22.52	22.18
North Carolina	3.66	3.16	3.25	3.12	3.43	3.32
North Dakota	11.21	19.66	21.25	15.93	23.19	18.25
Ohio	8.55	9.35	8.55	8.36	6.46	8.25
Oklahoma	8.53	8.53	6.81	7.48	7.58	7.79
Oregon	6.08	7.37	7.47	10.48	7.19	7.72
Pennsylvania	5.72	7.22	7.94	6.64	7.94	7.09
Rhode Island	3.19	3.58	3.18	5.20	4.19	3.87
South Carolina	6.15	6.90	6.74	9.13	9.12	7.61
South Dakota	5.24	4.21	4.71	3.34	3.28	4.16
Tennessee	1.06	1.40	1.36	1.09	1.02	1.19
Texas	9.14	10.40	7.98	8.04	7.02	8.52
Utah	10.34	10.53	8.75	2.49	2.81	6.98
Vermont	1.67	1.83	2.95	4.38	2.60	2.68
Virginia	3.99	3.50	3.60	3.51	4.12	3.74
Washington	4.83	5.80	4.93	6.82	7.42	5.96
West Virginia	4.50	6.16	5.82	6.18	6.07	5.75
Wisconsin	2.33	2.29	2.73	3.00	2.43	2.56
Wyoming	9.28	9.74	8.46	10.37	11.07	9.78
U.S. Average	7.16	7.67	7.65	7.62	7.39	7.50
Washington's Rank	25	23	28	19	16	23

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2020. (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.11
 Innovation Drivers
Patents Issued
 Per 100,000 Residents

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	11.3	11.7	10.4	12.8	12.3	11.7
Alaska	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.5	9.2	8.1
Arizona	42.7	43.6	39.3	44.1	42.3	42.4
Arkansas	10.2	11.6	13.4	19.9	17.7	14.5
California	114.5	117.4	111.5	128.5	128.3	120.0
Colorado	62.1	62.6	57.2	65.7	64.4	62.4
Connecticut	70.2	75.4	83.3	99.9	97.8	85.3
Delaware	35.9	35.5	29.5	30.9	36.3	33.6
Florida	24.6	25.1	23.0	25.8	25.4	24.8
Georgia	28.2	29.9	29.1	31.1	31.4	30.0
Hawaii	12.5	10.7	9.6	10.9	11.4	11.0
Idaho	48.9	44.1	48.1	59.0	66.4	53.3
Illinois	45.5	47.3	44.4	51.1	49.1	47.5
Indiana	34.6	38.1	33.8	40.6	37.4	36.9
Iowa	31.6	36.7	33.5	39.0	38.0	35.8
Kansas	32.4	30.6	30.7	31.3	31.1	31.2
Kentucky	17.7	18.0	16.7	19.1	19.4	18.2
Louisiana	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.9	11.0	10.9
Maine	13.3	15.8	17.0	18.5	16.9	16.3
Maryland	34.4	36.2	33.8	40.0	41.0	37.1
Massachusetts	108.8	115.5	111.6	131.0	127.5	118.9
Michigan	65.7	72.3	73.0	83.2	75.0	73.9
Minnesota	84.5	88.1	80.5	87.4	83.7	84.8
Mississippi	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1
Missouri	22.8	22.6	23.0	28.3	26.9	24.7
Montana	16.9	17.4	16.2	20.9	16.7	17.6
Nebraska	19.2	18.3	16.3	22.0	22.0	19.6
Nevada	30.6	29.6	24.6	31.3	33.3	29.9
New Hampshire	75.8	83.5	73.6	83.6	80.7	79.4
New Jersey	54.8	57.7	52.7	58.5	56.6	56.1
New Mexico	24.9	26.4	25.6	27.7	24.2	25.7
New York	50.4	53.4	50.0	55.7	54.5	52.8
North Carolina	37.5	38.4	36.4	40.8	36.9	38.0
North Dakota	14.2	17.6	16.2	19.4	18.0	17.1
Ohio	36.0	38.6	39.4	45.8	46.1	41.2
Oklahoma	14.7	16.3	15.6	17.5	17.3	16.3
Oregon	81.7	96.9	84.2	96.0	96.5	91.1
Pennsylvania	33.8	37.4	34.8	37.0	37.1	36.0
Rhode Island	39.1	41.2	39.2	44.1	47.6	42.2
South Carolina	23.2	23.9	22.4	26.3	26.5	24.5
South Dakota	18.1	17.3	17.9	19.4	18.5	18.2
Tennessee	18.4	19.5	19.0	19.8	21.7	19.7
Texas	38.7	40.5	39.7	46.3	44.9	42.0
Utah	50.9	59.3	56.9	65.4	62.6	59.0
Vermont	75.3	73.7	62.1	59.6	57.6	65.7
Virginia	26.5	28.1	29.9	34.3	34.9	30.7
Washington	103.3	106.9	98.9	119.5	118.4	109.4
West Virginia	5.6	6.7	8.4	9.1	7.5	7.5
Wisconsin	46.2	47.1	46.5	51.8	50.4	48.4
Wyoming	19.6	21.0	20.4	21.9	27.3	22.1
50 State Average	49.7	52.1	49.5	56.7	55.6	52.7
Washington's Rank	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, 2020

Table 1.12
 Innovation Drivers
Venture Capital Investment
 Dollars per Thousand GDP

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	0.37	0.16	0.26	0.94	1.00	0.54
Alaska	0.04	0.07	0.46	0.32	0.59	0.30
Arizona	0.74	2.27	2.26	1.95	4.75	2.39
Arkansas	0.26	0.37	0.55	1.03	0.91	0.63
California	15.32	26.27	20.94	30.92	46.93	28.07
Colorado	3.51	4.42	6.39	7.48	16.03	7.56
Connecticut	1.97	2.25	3.01	5.14	5.76	3.63
Delaware	1.47	2.48	3.23	13.51	23.12	8.76
Florida	1.53	1.74	2.64	2.06	4.86	2.56
Georgia	2.11	1.79	2.67	3.81	6.18	3.31
Hawaii	0.26	0.17	0.44	0.36	0.70	0.38
Idaho	16.75	0.74	1.04	1.24	3.93	4.74
Illinois	2.36	2.12	2.50	3.49	7.80	3.65
Indiana	0.47	1.01	1.00	1.07	1.17	0.94
Iowa	0.34	0.43	0.21	0.91	0.93	0.56
Kansas	0.44	0.96	1.56	0.64	1.48	1.02
Kentucky	0.44	0.31	1.15	1.39	0.85	0.83
Louisiana	0.42	0.10	0.51	0.44	0.34	0.36
Maine	4.01	0.43	0.68	1.54	1.52	1.63
Maryland	1.66	3.23	2.16	3.28	5.11	3.09
Massachusetts	16.62	20.56	18.16	34.72	55.77	29.16
Michigan	0.67	0.90	0.16	7.47	2.44	2.33
Minnesota	1.60	2.10	3.17	5.51	3.22	3.12
Mississippi	0.01	0.08	0.61	0.00	0.09	0.16
Missouri	0.83	2.03	1.34	1.72	3.40	1.87
Montana	1.73	0.72	2.25	2.43	8.60	3.14
Nebraska	0.69	0.21	0.53	0.92	2.11	0.89
Nevada	0.76	0.66	0.79	2.17	8.93	2.66
New Hampshire	1.00	1.42	1.54	1.90	1.04	1.38
New Jersey	1.32	1.21	2.00	2.23	8.32	3.02
New Mexico	1.06	0.85	0.31	1.18	1.55	0.99
New York	7.62	8.06	11.79	12.94	26.77	13.44
North Carolina	1.66	4.75	2.06	7.29	5.35	4.22
North Dakota	0.19	0.39	0.37	0.13	0.75	0.37
Ohio	0.81	1.58	1.38	2.45	3.19	1.88
Oklahoma	0.11	0.34	0.18	0.21	0.53	0.27
Oregon	1.59	2.23	3.75	2.74	5.92	3.25
Pennsylvania	1.21	1.91	3.28	3.08	8.01	3.50
Rhode Island	1.41	0.89	0.99	1.78	1.36	1.29
South Carolina	0.37	0.40	0.53	0.57	0.93	0.56
South Dakota	0.11	0.40	1.64	0.41	2.76	1.06
Tennessee	0.77	0.61	2.47	1.44	2.45	1.55
Texas	1.09	1.71	2.00	2.83	4.55	2.44
Utah	6.27	5.99	7.22	10.52	18.86	9.77
Vermont	0.31	1.21	2.79	1.08	18.19	4.71
Virginia	1.53	1.46	2.10	2.39	4.34	2.36
Washington	3.34	5.12	6.34	8.91	12.89	7.32
West Virginia	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.33	0.09
Wisconsin	0.35	0.85	0.71	1.00	1.48	0.88
Wyoming	0.32	0.33	1.99	0.25	2.87	1.15
50 State Average	4.42	6.45	6.24	9.00	14.39	8.10
Washington's Rank	8	5	6	6	8	7

SOURCE: National Venture Capital Association Yearbook, 2022

Table 1.13
 Innovation Drivers
Establishment Birth Rate
 Per 100 Existing Establishments

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	8.48	8.37	9.46	8.37	11.26	9.22
Alaska	9.89	9.57	9.81	10.35	13.22	10.61
Arizona	11.47	11.39	11.83	12.70	13.77	12.28
Arkansas	8.95	9.21	9.28	9.19	11.12	9.57
California	12.41	11.96	11.86	11.04	12.68	11.99
Colorado	11.48	11.56	12.07	11.97	14.45	12.36
Connecticut	7.78	7.77	7.70	9.50	13.12	9.24
Delaware	10.78	10.92	10.40	10.16	12.72	11.02
Florida	11.45	12.29	12.60	12.33	16.03	13.03
Georgia	11.00	10.45	13.49	11.41	15.08	12.39
Hawaii	9.31	9.82	9.14	10.10	12.78	10.30
Idaho	12.28	13.45	14.54	14.18	17.36	14.51
Illinois	9.86	9.33	8.66	8.71	10.87	9.49
Indiana	8.00	8.73	8.61	8.48	10.93	8.98
Iowa	8.27	8.02	8.34	7.53	9.44	8.33
Kansas*	8.86	9.02	9.54	9.68	12.59	9.95
Kentucky	8.25	9.24	9.15	8.59	11.47	9.38
Louisiana	8.18	8.43	7.81	7.00	9.32	8.15
Maine	10.03	8.95	9.23	10.11	14.38	10.61
Maryland	9.34	9.16	9.10	6.91	9.92	8.88
Massachusetts	10.49	10.36	9.52	9.64	14.49	10.95
Michigan	7.52	8.20	8.03	7.73	11.16	8.56
Minnesota	8.00	8.17	8.32	7.48	10.42	8.50
Mississippi	8.01	7.73	7.54	7.82	10.20	8.27
Missouri	12.69	11.97	12.43	12.09	14.86	12.83
Montana	9.50	10.30	10.66	11.58	14.99	11.49
Nebraska	9.34	9.68	8.81	10.24	10.46	9.71
Nevada	12.70	13.73	13.78	15.49	19.60	15.21
New Hampshire	9.91	10.43	10.34	11.84	15.47	11.69
New Jersey	9.61	10.35	11.05	11.55	18.15	12.27
New Mexico	10.03	9.64	9.75	9.66	11.71	10.17
New York	9.45	9.22	9.46	8.09	11.72	9.60
North Carolina	9.72	10.41	10.17	10.75	13.89	11.06
North Dakota	8.96	9.13	9.46	9.15	11.03	9.55
Ohio	7.68	8.03	8.03	8.39	10.17	8.48
Oklahoma	9.58	9.52	9.79	9.04	11.85	9.97
Oregon	9.57	9.84	9.50	10.80	11.18	10.20
Pennsylvania	8.23	8.22	8.44	8.23	11.52	8.95
Rhode Island	10.01	10.31	10.53	11.31	15.74	11.68
South Carolina	9.65	12.07	10.70	9.97	13.04	11.12
South Dakota	8.72	8.93	9.41	9.93	13.60	10.18
Tennessee	9.56	9.93	10.08	11.05	14.51	11.13
Texas	10.95	11.17	10.88	10.50	12.94	11.31
Utah	12.65	14.07	13.42	14.71	16.42	14.34
Vermont	8.35	8.91	9.19	6.81	14.76	9.68
Virginia	8.93	8.78	11.82	10.31	11.71	10.34
Washington	9.58	14.28	9.20	7.48	12.92	10.68
West Virginia	7.76	7.77	7.86	8.45	11.53	8.70
Wisconsin	8.98	8.99	9.04	9.19	12.15	9.71
Wyoming	9.63	9.55	10.49	10.20	13.39	10.69
U.S. Average	10.17	10.40	10.44	10.09	12.98	10.85
Washington's Rank	24	1	33	46	24	21

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2021.

Table 1.14
 Innovation Drivers
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition
 (Percent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020
Alabama	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0
Alaska	10.1	10.0	11.0	7.7	9.0	9.6
Arizona	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9
Arkansas	6.1	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.2
California	8.6	8.7	5.8	5.6	7.0	7.1
Colorado	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.1	7.8	6.3
Connecticut	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.9
Delaware	11.2	11.4	9.8	9.3	8.7	10.1
Florida	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.0
Georgia	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9
Hawaii	21.8	21.3	20.0	22.9	25.9	22.4
Idaho	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.3
Illinois	0.4	2.2	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.4
Indiana	5.1	4.2	5.6	5.0	3.3	4.6
Iowa	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.2
Kansas	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1
Kentucky	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3
Louisiana	7.4	8.0	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.4
Maine	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.3
Maryland	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1
Massachusetts	4.3	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.3
Michigan	5.2	5.6	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.7
Minnesota	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	1.7	2.8
Mississippi	3.9	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5
Missouri	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Montana	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3
Nebraska	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.4
Nevada	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.2
New Hampshire	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
New Jersey	9.0	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.8
New Mexico	1.3	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.9	1.7
New York	7.3	7.0	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
North Carolina	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
North Dakota	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ohio	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.3
Oklahoma	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5
Oregon	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Pennsylvania	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.9
Rhode Island	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
South Carolina	2.4	4.0	1.4	4.1	1.0	2.6
South Dakota	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Tennessee	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Texas	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2
Utah	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
Vermont	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.5
Virginia	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Washington	6.0	6.3	6.3	4.6	3.6	5.4
West Virginia	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	3.1
Wisconsin	4.9	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.7	4.2
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8
U.S. Average	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Washington's Rank	42	43	44	38	35	41

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, Table HM-64, 2020

Table 1.15
 Innovation Drivers
FAA Air Traffic Delays
 Delays Per 1000 Operations

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arizona	1.4	3.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.7
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
California	6.0	4.2	3.7	0.8	0.8	3.1
Colorado	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.6	3.0	2.1
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.9	11.2
Florida	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.2	6.3	3.1
Georgia	2.5	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.1
Hawaii	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Illinois	4.1	7.4	9.5	2.0	3.0	5.2
Indiana	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kansas	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Kentucky	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
Maine	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Maryland	1.2	3.0	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.4
Massachusetts	20.2	19.8	23.5	2.2	3.0	13.7
Michigan	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8
Minnesota	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	4.1	2.8	5.8	2.2	5.6	4.1
New Hampshire	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.0
New Jersey	66.0	62.0	63.5	19.3	19.0	45.9
New Mexico	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
New York	17.7	14.6	15.8	2.7	4.9	11.1
North Carolina	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.9
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	2.0	2.9	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.6
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Pennsylvania	14.0	15.7	10.6	2.2	3.0	9.1
Rhode Island	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tennessee	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
Texas	2.7	3.7	4.1	2.3	4.0	3.4
Utah	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Vermont	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Virginia	4.3	4.4	3.8	1.2	2.8	3.3
Washington	4.5	6.6	5.7	1.4	1.0	3.8
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
U.S. Average	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.3	2.4	3.4
Washington Rank	44	45	44	40	36	42

SOURCE: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report, 2021

Table 1.16
 Innovation Drivers
Households With A Broadband Internet Subscription
 (Percent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	75.3	69.5	72.6	75.6	79.0	74.4
Alaska	86.7	82.5	83.9	85.1	86.9	85.0
Arizona	83.8	78.9	81.2	83.5	86.0	82.7
Arkansas	71.1	66.1	69.2	72.4	76.2	71.0
California	85.6	82.1	84.2	86.1	88.3	85.3
Colorado	87.0	83.4	85.2	87.1	89.1	86.4
Connecticut	84.7	81.3	83.0	84.7	86.5	84.0
Delaware	83.8	79.0	81.7	84.3	86.7	83.1
Florida	81.5	78.0	80.1	82.4	84.8	81.4
Georgia	81.1	76.2	78.4	80.6	83.6	80.0
Hawaii	83.8	81.3	82.7	84.2	86.5	83.7
Idaho	79.4	76.8	79.3	82.3	85.5	80.7
Illinois	82.3	77.8	79.9	82.0	84.6	81.3
Indiana	79.9	74.4	76.9	79.4	82.4	78.6
Iowa	81.0	76.1	78.2	80.2	82.4	79.6
Kansas	80.8	76.9	79.0	81.2	83.8	80.3
Kentucky	77.8	72.1	74.7	77.5	80.7	76.6
Louisiana	74.5	69.5	71.9	74.5	78.0	73.7
Maine	81.3	77.1	79.4	81.4	83.7	80.6
Maryland	85.8	82.3	84.0	85.7	87.9	85.1
Massachusetts	85.6	82.4	84.0	85.6	87.5	85.0
Michigan	81.0	75.7	78.2	80.8	83.5	79.8
Minnesota	84.4	80.3	82.3	84.2	86.4	83.5
Mississippi	71.4	63.6	67.2	70.7	74.8	69.5
Missouri	79.9	74.5	76.9	79.5	82.4	78.6
Montana	79.7	75.5	77.5	80.0	82.5	79.0
Nebraska	82.2	78.0	80.5	82.8	84.9	81.7
Nevada	81.3	78.9	80.8	82.6	84.9	81.7
New Hampshire	86.9	84.1	85.7	87.1	88.2	86.4
New Jersey	84.6	81.8	83.4	85.1	87.1	84.4
New Mexico	74.7	69.3	71.6	73.9	77.1	73.3
New York	81.9	78.1	80.0	81.9	84.3	81.3
North Carolina	79.5	75.2	77.6	80.0	82.7	79.0
North Dakota	81.5	76.9	78.3	79.9	82.3	79.8
Ohio	81.4	76.5	79.0	81.2	83.7	80.4
Oklahoma	78.0	72.3	75.2	78.0	80.9	76.9
Oregon	85.2	81.5	83.5	85.5	87.5	84.6
Pennsylvania	80.9	76.2	78.5	80.7	83.2	79.9
Rhode Island	82.9	79.4	81.0	83.2	85.6	82.4
South Carolina	77.3	71.8	74.7	77.5	80.5	76.3
South Dakota	79.9	75.1	77.4	80.0	82.6	79.0
Tennessee	77.1	71.8	74.7	77.6	80.7	76.3
Texas	81.0	76.2	78.7	81.2	84.4	80.3
Utah	86.1	83.4	85.3	87.1	89.0	86.2
Vermont	81.9	78.1	79.5	80.8	82.2	80.5
Virginia	84.1	79.5	81.4	83.3	85.4	82.8
Washington	87.8	83.9	86.0	87.9	89.6	87.0
West Virginia	74.8	69.5	72.0	74.9	77.6	73.8
Wisconsin	82.0	77.6	79.8	81.8	84.0	81.1
Wyoming	83.6	78.7	80.5	82.8	85.1	82.2
U.S. Average	81.9	77.5	79.8	82.0	84.5	81.1
Washington's Rank	1	2	1	1	1	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2020.

Table 1.17
 Innovation Drivers
Unlinked Passenger Trips
 (Per Capita)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.5
Alaska	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	2.7	7.4
Arizona	12.9	13.5	12.9	12.8	10.1	12.4
Arkansas	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.7
California	35.7	33.6	32.8	32.1	25.0	31.8
Colorado	23.3	22.3	23.3	23.3	9.8	20.4
Connecticut	12.7	11.8	11.6	11.4	9.5	11.4
Delaware	9.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	6.8	8.5
Florida	12.6	11.5	10.7	10.6	7.4	10.5
Georgia	15.7	14.5	13.8	13.4	9.8	13.4
Hawaii	51.9	49.7	48.9	47.7	35.5	46.7
Idaho	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.8	1.7
Illinois	50.0	48.5	47.5	46.0	19.9	42.4
Indiana	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.3	4.4
Iowa	8.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	4.6	7.4
Kansas	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.5
Kentucky	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	3.5	5.0
Louisiana	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.3	2.8	6.1
Maine	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	1.7	4.7
Maryland	25.1	23.4	21.8	21.0	16.1	21.5
Massachusetts	64.8	61.0	59.1	58.2	43.1	57.3
Michigan	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	5.9	8.7
Minnesota	19.5	19.3	18.9	18.3	8.2	16.8
Mississippi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.3
Missouri	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.3	7.1	9.4
Montana	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.7
Nebraska	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.1	3.2
Nevada	28.1	26.9	24.8	24.3	20.8	25.0
New Hampshire	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.4	2.5
New Jersey	47.2	46.6	45.6	45.8	26.9	42.4
New Mexico	7.8	7.1	6.8	6.5	4.0	6.4
New York	202.1	201.0	198.8	204.1	89.9	179.2
North Carolina	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.7	4.9	6.5
North Dakota	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	1.4	3.1
Ohio	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.0	4.2	7.7
Oklahoma	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.3	2.4
Oregon	31.5	30.6	29.9	29.3	22.8	28.8
Pennsylvania	36.0	33.4	32.9	32.1	24.7	31.8
Rhode Island	17.2	15.8	15.8	15.6	12.3	15.3
South Carolina	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.0
South Dakota	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	0.5	2.7
Tennessee	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.2
Texas	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.8	6.7	9.2
Utah	16.3	15.9	15.4	15.3	7.4	14.1
Vermont	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.2	3.6	7.9
Virginia	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.8	5.6	7.6
Washington	36.1	36.0	35.9	35.3	16.6	32.0
West Virginia	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	2.3	3.9
Wisconsin	12.0	10.8	10.2	9.8	4.8	9.5
Wyoming	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.0	4.1
U.S. Average	30.7	29.9	29.3	29.0	16.6	30.0
Washington's Rank	6	6	6	6	10	6

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2020

Table 1.18
 Innovation Drivers
Rail Freight Value
 (Millions of Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	3,339	3,521	2,894	2,317	2,984	3,011
Alaska	17	22	52	36	46	35
Arizona	1,927	1,742	2,046	1,475	2,000	1,838
Arkansas	742	832	966	711	947	839
California	26,916	21,519	20,635	19,186	19,717	21,595
Colorado	488	570	446	383	845	546
Connecticut	1,050	1,236	1,204	897	885	1,054
Delaware	475	941	852	272	541	616
Florida	1,165	1,320	1,314	1,297	1,461	1,311
Georgia	2,453	2,505	2,227	1,552	2,058	2,159
Hawaii	1	1	0	0	0	0.38
Idaho	631	778	729	637	872	730
Illinois	9,543	10,380	10,226	8,945	11,413	10,102
Indiana	6,219	5,998	6,557	5,664	7,375	6,363
Iowa	3,083	3,039	2,574	2,682	4,061	3,088
Kansas	1,314	1,433	1,576	1,630	2,124	1,615
Kentucky	5,090	4,902	4,216	3,816	4,281	4,461
Louisiana	2,841	4,053	3,757	2,549	3,436	3,327
Maine	264	295	284	293	429	313
Maryland	437	438	467	427	602	474
Massachusetts	659	749	588	551	774	664
Michigan	52,149	52,147	54,175	41,167	44,932	48,914
Minnesota	2,238	2,250	1,865	1,859	3,431	2,329
Mississippi	1,409	1,393	1,869	1,301	1,671	1,529
Missouri	3,349	3,355	2,936	3,031	3,992	3,333
Montana	282	302	329	316	494	345
Nebraska	1,397	1,678	1,598	1,590	1,860	1,625
Nevada	316	293	349	444	611	403
New Hampshire	100	82	71	69	118	88
New Jersey	2,293	2,256	2,031	2,247	2,860	2,337
New Mexico	108	129	125	120	177	132
New York	1,313	1,563	1,368	998	1,680	1,384
North Carolina	1,293	1,746	1,693	1,526	1,836	1,619
North Dakota	928	1,007	860	771	1,244	962
Ohio	4,522	5,082	5,166	4,331	6,149	5,050
Oklahoma	379	1,029	937	651	1,341	867
Oregon	1,280	1,675	1,689	1,328	2,234	1,641
Pennsylvania	2,943	2,800	2,475	2,069	3,283	2,714
Rhode Island	88	51	47	45	58	58
South Carolina	1,458	1,594	1,594	1,245	1,706	1,519
South Dakota	321	378	309	376	598	396
Tennessee	4,347	5,321	6,550	6,093	6,871	5,837
Texas	16,254	19,123	20,916	16,450	24,248	19,398
Utah	559	653	463	449	885	602
Vermont	176	185	146	122	231	172
Virginia	527	620	526	402	580	531
Washington	2,048	2,168	1,955	1,711	3,124	2,201
West Virginia	614	513	363	255	451	439
Wisconsin	2,624	2,932	2,315	1,915	2,631	2,483
Wyoming	174	235	235	215	312	234
50 State Average	3,483	3,577	3,571	2,968	3,729	3,466
Washington Rank	18	18	18	17	14	17

Source: United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2022



Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- **Washington’s rank fell to 7th from 5th best in the nation in *Business Performance* this year.**
- **Of the ten indicators in this category, six improved, three worsened, and one indicator was not updated.**
- ***Business Performance* has been broken out into two subcategories: *Business Prosperity* and *Cost of Doing Business*.**
- **In the subcategory *Business Prosperity*, Washington’s rank improved in four indicators, worsened in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Cost of Doing Business*, two indicators improved, one indicator worsened, and one indicator was not updated.**

Business Prosperity

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

In 2021 Washington’s foreign exports totalled 9.66 percent of personal income, ranking 11th in the nation

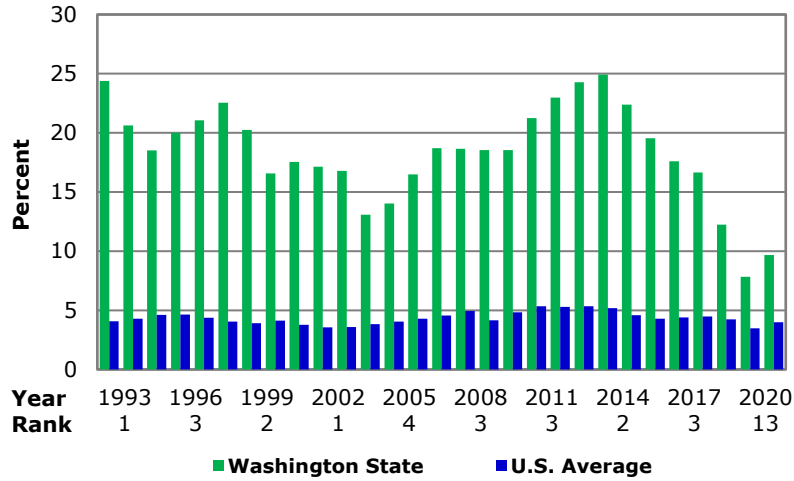
In 2021, Washington’s ranking in foreign exports as a percent of personal income increased to 11th place from 13th the year before. Washington’s foreign exports were 9.66 percent of personal income in 2021, 1.83 percentage points higher than the year before. In 2020, many states saw a drop in exports due to Covid-19 shutdowns. The national average for foreign exports dropped to 3.46 from 4.24. 2021 saw signs of recovery from this shock, but not a return to pre shutdown levels. The 50-state average in 2021 rose back to 3.99. Washington is 6th in its five-year ranking with 12.79 percent, with Texas ranked 2nd and Louisiana ranked 1st. Louisiana ranks high in this category due largely to its exports of petroleum products.

Washington exports are below state average when excluding transportation

Washington’s perennially strong performance in this category is due mainly to the presence of Boeing and PACCAR, two of the world’s leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft and trucks, respectively. Exports of transportation equipment from these and other Washington manufacturers typically account for over half of Washington’s exports. Excluding the exports of these products, Washington’s exports were equivalent to 7.13 percent

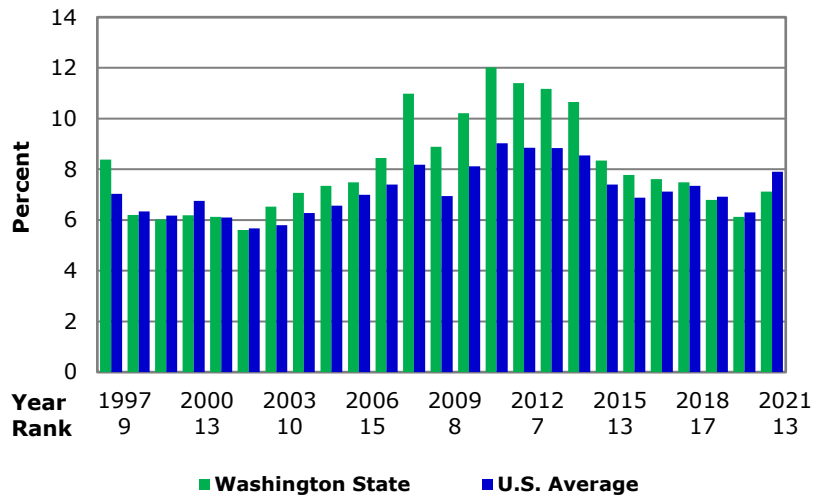
of personal income in 2021, well below the 7.9 percent average for the U.S. The state's ranking has continued to improve for the past 4 years, reaching 13th place in 2021. For the past five years, Washington's average rank has been 16th in the nation.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2021

Figure 2.2: Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2021

It must be noted that the trade data used for this indicator, obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, only include trade

Trade in services, which Washington does well in, are not included in this measure

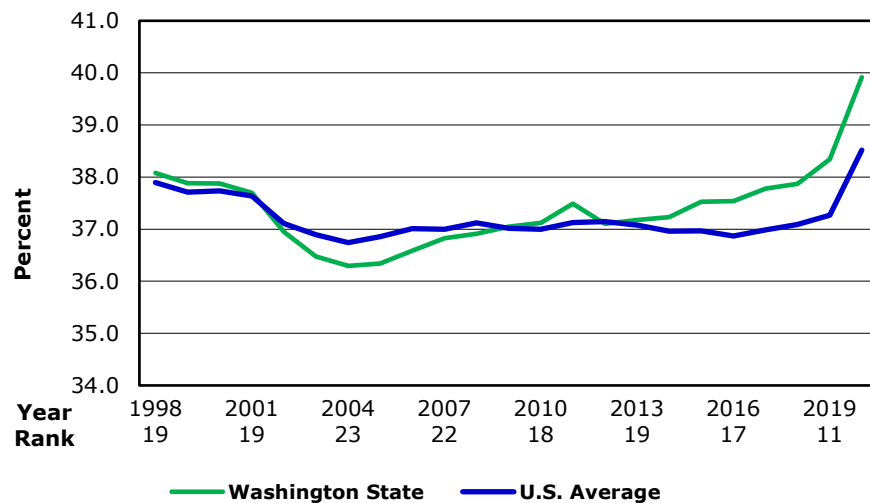
in goods, ignoring trade in service exports, which are difficult to track and credit to specific states. Software, one of Washington’s main exports, is classified as a service when it is not exported on physical media and is therefore not included in the Census measure. As software giant Microsoft contributes greatly to state personal income while the majority of its exports are not included in the trade data, the measure of Washington exports as a percent of personal income understates the contribution of trade to Washington's economy.

High Wage Industries’ Share of Total Employment

Average wages and salaries are derived from data published by the BEA

As part of its annual release of personal income data, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes wages and salaries by industry and full-time and part-time employment by industry for each state and the nation as a whole. The BEA publishes state level data for 93 industry categories corresponding to various combinations of two- to four-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories. By dividing wages and salaries by full-time and part-time employment, average wages and salaries can be computed for each industry.

Figure 2.3: High Wage Industries’ Share of Total Employment



Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council; data through 2020

High wage jobs are jobs in industries whose average wages and salaries are above the national average

In 2020, overall average wages and salaries in the United States was \$55,370 per full-time and part-time job. This measure defines “high wage jobs” as those in industries whose average wages and salaries are higher than the overall average for all industries. The high wage industries are selected based on the data for the United States as a whole. The number of jobs in each state that are in the industries categorized as high wage is

divided by the total number of jobs to determine the high wage industries' share of total employment. Annual growth in high wage industries' share of total employment is calculated as the percent share of jobs that are high wage in a given year minus the percent share of the previous year. It should be noted that the BEA employment statistics used in computing this measure are slightly different from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment statistics reported elsewhere in this publication.

The currently defined ratio is much more cyclical than the previously defined ratio

In our 2015 report we noted that the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs in Washington State has been increasing since 2004. The current tabulation, however, shows an increasing trend only since 2012. The reason is that in the data for 2015 onward, specialty trade contractors, which accounts for about 60% of construction employment, is a higher-than-average-wage sector. Previously it was not. The other 40% of construction employment has always been considered high wage. As construction in general waxes and wanes, the two groups of construction employment used to offset each other. Now they do not. The result is a much more cyclical ratio of high wage to total employment.

Washington's above average growth can be attributed to nonstore retailing, IT and construction

Washington's above average growth in the high wage share can be attributed to nonstore retailing, information technology, and construction. Nonstore retailing was the single largest contributor to Washington's above average performance. In Washington State, electronic shopping (e.g., Amazon) accounts for nearly all of nonstore retail employment. Washington nonstore retail employment increased 113% from 2010 to 2015 compared to just 17% for the nation. Employment in publishing industries except internet employment (94% software in Washington), data processing, hosting, and related services employment, and "other" information services employment (98% internet publishing and web search portals in Washington), also all grew much faster in Washington than in the U.S. as a whole. Finally, Washington has been exceeding the nation in construction employment growth in the last five years. Together, these industries more than account for the difference between the growth of the high wage share in Washington and the high wage share in the nation.

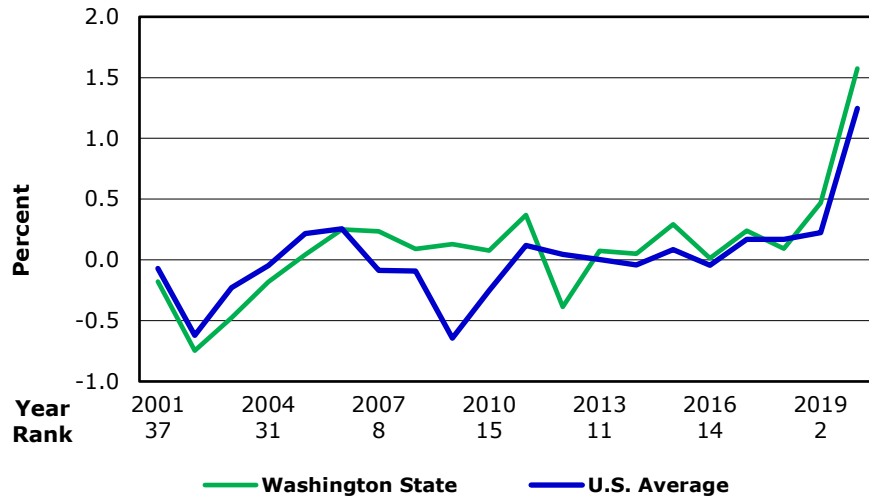
The U.S. experienced a historic level of high wage employment share and employment share growth during 2020

In 2020, the U.S. was reported a record share of high wage employment. High wage industries accounted for 38.5% of all employment. This was a reported increase of 1.25% from last year, the largest yearly growth in high wage employment share ever. However, this increase is not definitive proof that high wage industries are expanding. A possible explanation for this rapid change is the loss of lower wage jobs due to the nation's pandemic response.

Washington's high wage ratio ranked 10th highest in the nation in 2020

During that time, high wage industries accounted for 39.9% of total Washington employment. Washington's ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has exceeded the national average since 2013. Over this period, Washington's rank has steadily improved each year. In 2012, Washington ranked 24th in the nation and has since improved to 10th highest in 2020.

Figure 2.4: Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment



Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2020

Washington growth in its share of high-wage jobs ranked 11th in 2020

Washington's rank in the growth of its share of jobs in high wage industries has fluctuated greatly over the years. As recently as 2012, Washington ranked second worst in the nation. Following that low point, the state's ranking improved and reached best in the nation in 2015. In 2020, Washington rank dropped once again, moving from 2nd to 11th in the nation. Washington's five-year average ranks 6th amongst the states.

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

Value added is the difference between raw and final goods value

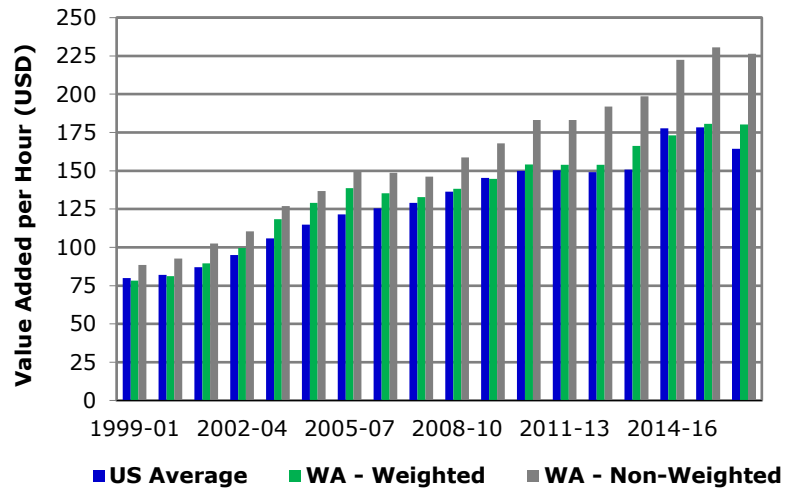
Value added is a measure of manufacturing activity derived by subtracting the value of raw materials from the value of finished, final goods. An industry's total value added represents the amount of revenue the industry has available to pay wages, rent, taxes, interest, profit, and all other business costs aside from raw materials.

Data is presented in 3-year moving averages

The data used to estimate Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing is from the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), published by the Census Bureau. The ASM provides estimates of worker hours and value added for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. However,

because the ASM is a sample survey, its estimates possess varying margins of error. To minimize the effects of these errors, the data in Table 2.5 are presented as three-year moving averages.

Figure 2.5: Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures; data through 2018

The amount of value added differs greatly across industries

The amount of value added per hour of labor varies greatly among different industries in manufacturing. Highly automated industries such as semiconductors have very high value added per hour since one person can operate a machine that puts out a large volume of high-value product, while less automated industries such as furniture manufacturing require more labor per dollar of added value. (Highly automated industries, however, also have much higher equipment costs, so high value added does not necessarily imply high profit.) Within a specific industry, interstate differences in value added per worker hour may be interpreted as differences in worker productivity between states.

Non-weighted values are unadjusted for industry mix

The differences in value-added across industries makes a state's average value added per worker-hour highly dependent upon its particular industry mix. The "Non-Weighted" values presented in Table 2.5 do not account for different industry concentrations among states. Thus, states with a large percentage of high value added industries, such as semiconductors in New Mexico, perform very well in this measure. Washington also performs well, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 6th in the most recent period.

Weighted value added figures assume each state has an identical mix of industries

To minimize the effects of industry mix on estimates of state productivity, the "Weighted" values in Table 2.5 represent value added per worker hour as if each state had an identical mix of industries. In this case, each state's worker hours in all of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical in proportion to the national average.

The weighting system can be problematic

This weighting method, however, is still susceptible to error for two main reasons. The first reason is that most states are either completely lacking in several industries or have only one representative of an industry, which makes the data unreportable by the Census due to disclosure laws (though the data are included in the totals). Alaska and Hawaii no longer report statewide manufacturing data, so these states are omitted. These omissions are treated as an undifferentiated "remainder" industry that can skew a state's average greatly depending upon what the productivity of the hidden industry is and the proportion of total hours the remainder represents. The second reason is that there is still a large degree of productivity variation within major NAICS categories. For example, NAICS group 334 includes semiconductor manufacturing along with computer, electronic instrument, and other electronics manufacturing industries with much lower labor productivity than semiconductors. Each state is given the same number of hours in group 334, therefore, those states who have a large percentage of semiconductor worker hours in that group will still record higher-than-average productivity in that group. For this reason, New Mexico still performs above average in the weighted results. Nevertheless, by accounting for most of the industry mix variation, the weighted results can still provide a general idea of where each state lies in the labor productivity spectrum.

Washington ranks well in both the weighted and non-weighted categories

Looking at the weighted measure, Washington's average value added per worker hour is lower due to the neutralization of its industry-mix advantage. Washington's weighted ranking fell to 9th in the 2016-2018 period after a significant increase to 7th place during the previous period. Washington's weighted value added was higher than the U.S. average. In the "Non-Weighted" category, Washington greatly outperforms the national average. The state's three-year average value added per hour of labor is \$226.38, whereas the national value is \$164.32. Unlike the weighted measure, Washington's unweighted rank increased to 4th in the 2016-2018 period.

Cost of Doing Business

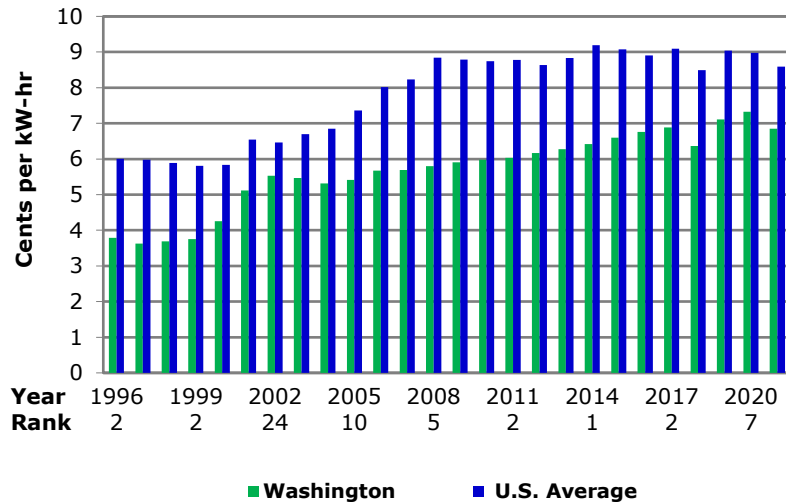
Electricity Prices

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses, except for large industrial facilities relying extensively on fuel oil or natural gas. This indicator presents the average price of the commercial and industrial electricity

purchases made annually in each state, expressed in cents per kilowatt-hour (kW-hr). To facilitate comparisons between states, each state is assumed to have had the same ratio of commercial to industrial sales as the U.S. in each year.

Figure 2.6: Electricity Prices



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>), data through 2021

Washington is 5th in the nation for electricity prices in 2021

Due to the state’s abundant hydrological resources, Washington has long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country. From 2009 through 2018, the state ranked either 1st or 2nd in the nation. Since 2019 however, Washington rank has started to decrease, dropping as low as 7th place in 2020. In 2021, Washington’s has begun to improve. In 2021, the state’s cost of electricity was 6.85 cents per kilowatt-hour, raising the state’s ranking to 5th in the nation. Washington’s five-year average of 6.91 cents per kilowatt-hour ranks third best in the nation, while the U.S. five-year average is 8.90 cents.

State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income

Taxes relative to personal income provides a good measure of tax burden

The relative tax position of Washington is of considerable interest to taxpayers and government officials alike. The Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce annually collects data in order to compare tax burdens across states. Using this figure, tax burdens are then calculated using several different methods; this report compares tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income. This measure is computed by dividing total state and local taxes by total state personal income. It is important to note

a gap in the data in 2001 and 2003. The 2001 recession limited data collection during those periods.

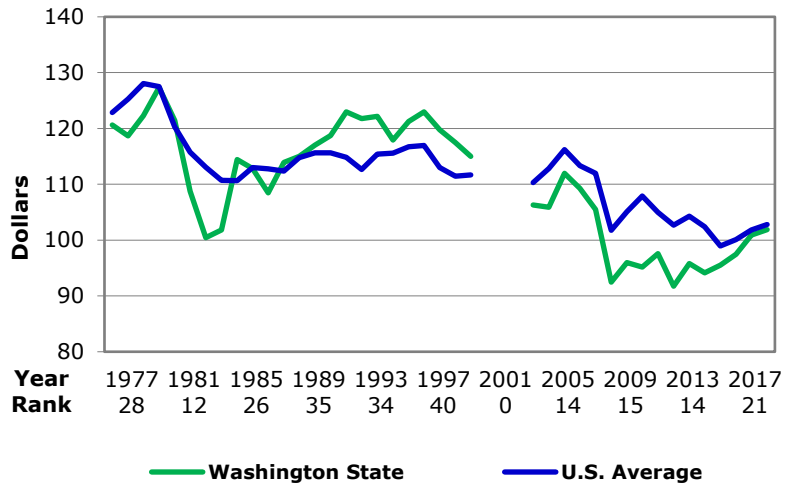
WA's tax burden has been below the national average for 17 straight years

Washington state tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income increased in 2019 to \$101.25 from \$100.90 the year before. With this increase, Washington's ranking increased slightly from 27th in the nation to 26th. Washington's tax collections were below the U.S. average of \$102.82. Washington's rank on average from 2015 to 2019 was 22nd, with \$97.85 per \$1,000 personal income.

The WA DOR estimates that households pay 56 percent of the tax burden

The "initial incidence" of a tax refers to the party from whom the tax is collected. Initial incidence does not always indicate who actually bears the tax burden, because taxes initially paid by business may sometimes be recovered in the form of higher prices or lower wages, shifting the tax burden to consumers or workers. In 2021, The Washington Department of Revenue estimated that households pay 56 percent of total state and local taxes collected, while businesses, tourists, and the government pay the rest.

Figure 2.7: State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income



Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Data through 2019

Unemployment Insurance Costs

UI benefits provide security to the jobless

Unemployment insurance programs are designed to provide economic security against the effects of unemployment by providing temporary compensation to workers who are out of work at no fault of their own.

UI is a combined state-federal system

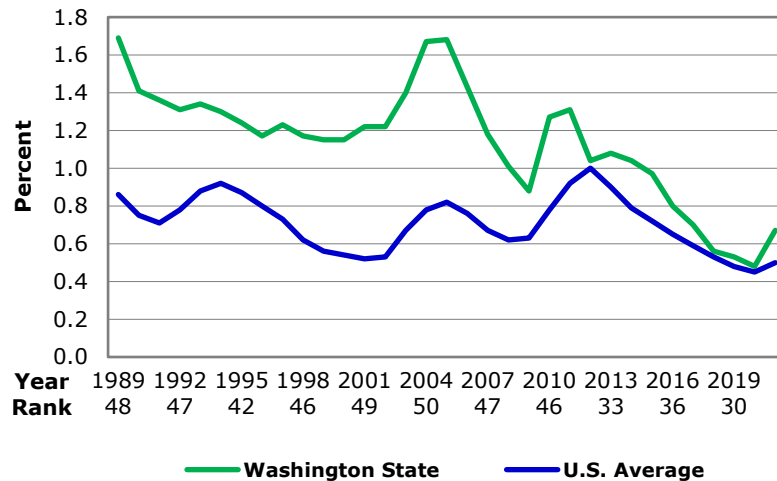
Unemployment insurance is provided by a combined Federal-State system, primarily financed through a payroll tax on

employers. Under this system, the Federal Government sets minimum standards of eligibility and benefits that the states are free to exceed. As a result, there is a wide degree of variation in the eligibility for and benefits paid under the unemployment insurance programs of different states, as well as variation in the number of employers that pay into the programs. This measure indicates the amount that each state collects for unemployment insurance benefits as a percent of the total wages of employees covered by the plans.

In 2021, Washington's ranking in un-employment insurance costs fell to 37th in the nation

Washington has historically had one of the higher-cost unemployment insurance programs in the country, but state costs have been trending towards the national average for the past 5-years. However, in 2021 Washington's average unemployment insurance cost as a percent of the total wages of covered employees rose to 0.67 percent, up from 0.48 percent in 2020. This occurred as the national average rate climbed to 0.5 percent from 0.45 percent. The state's rank in 2021 fell to 37th from 25th the previous year. Washington's five-year average of 0.59 percent ranked 31st lowest in the nation.

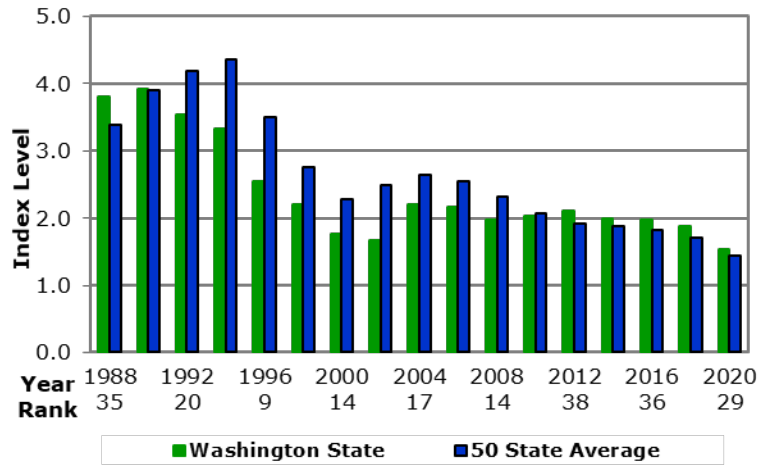
Figure 2.8: Unemployment Insurance Costs



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2021

Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

Figure 2.9: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs



Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking; data through 2020

Index is updated every two years

The Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services produces the workers' compensation premium index every two years in order to make a state-by-state comparison of workers' compensation premiums. The premium index is calculated by selecting Oregon's fifty largest business classes as defined by the workers' compensation costs and computing what those compensation claims would cost in other states.

WA's rank was 29th in 2020, an increase of 6 spots

In 2020, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were \$1.53 per \$100 of payroll, a decrease of \$0.34 per \$100 of payroll in 2018. The state's rank improved from 35th in 2018 to 29th this past year. Washington's average rate of \$1.90 per \$100 of payroll for the period from 2012 through 2020 ranked 33rd among the states and was slightly above the national average of \$1.76.

WA's system is atypical of other states'

Washington's compensation system is atypical of other states' systems as employees pay a portion of their industrial premiums into a state fund and the Department of Labor and Industries acts as both the insurer and administrator of the workers' compensation system.

Table 2.1
Business Performance
Foreign Exports
(Percent of State Personal Income)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	10.90	10.26	9.61	7.43	8.54	9.35
Alaska	11.64	10.89	10.86	9.73	12.18	11.06
Arizona	6.97	7.05	7.33	5.44	6.12	6.58
Arkansas	4.99	4.95	4.63	3.64	3.62	4.36
California	7.21	7.09	6.60	5.54	5.84	6.46
Colorado	2.58	2.49	2.30	2.21	2.26	2.37
Connecticut	5.77	6.51	5.89	4.87	4.91	5.59
Delaware	9.39	9.20	8.30	6.98	8.01	8.38
Florida	5.40	5.29	4.97	3.80	4.21	4.73
Georgia	7.96	8.23	8.06	7.09	7.10	7.69
Hawaii	1.25	0.84	0.56	0.37	0.39	0.68
Idaho	5.32	5.16	4.18	3.84	3.84	4.47
Illinois	9.42	9.00	8.03	6.73	7.77	8.19
Indiana	12.53	12.41	12.01	10.19	10.77	11.58
Iowa	8.96	9.10	8.08	7.24	8.66	8.41
Kansas	7.91	7.76	7.49	6.37	7.20	7.35
Kentucky	16.98	16.84	16.88	11.78	12.93	15.08
Louisiana	27.71	31.23	28.95	25.11	30.34	28.67
Maine	4.36	4.34	4.00	3.20	3.96	3.97
Maryland	2.55	3.20	3.34	3.07	3.84	3.20
Massachusetts	5.87	5.50	5.11	4.53	5.63	5.33
Michigan	13.08	12.16	11.38	8.40	10.02	11.01
Minnesota	6.76	7.05	6.69	5.77	6.28	6.51
Mississippi	10.06	10.27	10.22	8.31	9.62	9.69
Missouri	5.16	5.03	4.50	4.06	4.55	4.66
Montana	3.32	3.26	3.19	2.49	3.16	3.08
Nebraska	7.43	7.80	7.07	6.22	6.53	7.01
Nevada	8.59	7.36	5.74	6.13	5.76	6.72
New Hampshire	6.50	6.38	6.75	6.01	6.36	6.40
New Jersey	5.93	5.86	5.70	5.69	7.13	6.06
New Mexico	4.45	4.47	5.15	3.82	5.23	4.62
New York	6.06	6.32	5.42	4.49	5.95	5.65
North Carolina	7.15	6.83	6.85	5.36	5.76	6.39
North Dakota	15.44	18.44	15.98	11.38	10.23	14.30
Ohio	9.17	9.56	9.07	7.23	7.62	8.53
Oklahoma	3.12	3.38	3.28	2.75	2.94	3.09
Oregon	10.84	10.37	10.52	10.33	11.61	10.73
Pennsylvania	5.67	5.74	5.75	4.70	5.38	5.45
Rhode Island	4.30	4.18	4.48	3.67	4.35	4.19
South Carolina	15.19	15.51	17.72	12.22	10.97	14.32
South Dakota	3.12	3.09	2.84	2.70	3.21	2.99
Tennessee	10.95	10.23	9.35	8.08	9.06	9.54
Texas	19.36	21.57	21.45	17.16	21.36	20.18
Utah	8.46	9.71	11.05	10.41	9.79	9.88
Vermont	8.60	8.74	8.24	6.45	6.71	7.75
Virginia	3.51	3.72	3.50	3.06	3.54	3.47
Washington	17.60	16.64	12.24	7.83	9.66	12.79
West Virginia	10.05	11.08	7.84	5.67	7.44	8.42
Wisconsin	7.82	7.58	6.99	6.33	7.19	7.18
Wyoming	3.66	3.87	3.80	3.16	3.76	3.65
50 State Average	4.38	4.48	4.24	3.46	3.99	4.11
Washington's Rank	3	5	6	13	11	6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021

Table 2.2
 Business Performance
Foreign Exports (Excluding Transportation Equipment)
 (Percent of State Personal Income)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	5.42	5.46	4.85	3.86	4.28	4.77
Alaska	11.42	10.73	10.73	9.52	11.49	10.78
Arizona	5.83	5.81	5.98	4.63	5.02	5.45
Arkansas	3.59	3.71	3.22	2.68	2.76	3.19
California	6.41	6.32	5.74	4.92	5.30	5.74
Colorado	2.46	2.35	2.16	2.05	2.15	2.23
Connecticut	3.40	3.64	3.38	3.15	3.18	3.35
Delaware	7.50	7.51	7.26	6.45	7.15	7.18
Florida	4.47	4.35	3.99	3.12	3.49	3.88
Georgia	5.86	6.11	5.80	4.83	5.14	5.55
Hawaii	0.75	0.77	0.49	0.30	0.33	0.53
Idaho	5.10	4.93	3.99	3.69	3.72	4.29
Illinois	8.26	7.91	7.12	6.05	6.99	7.27
Indiana	8.71	8.50	8.18	7.61	8.17	8.23
Iowa	8.38	8.47	7.51	6.85	8.21	7.88
Kansas	5.81	5.92	5.75	5.11	5.83	5.68
Kentucky	7.28	7.54	7.03	6.31	7.65	7.16
Louisiana	27.43	30.97	28.67	24.94	30.17	28.44
Maine	3.85	3.86	3.49	2.74	3.43	3.48
Maryland	2.04	2.57	2.64	2.41	2.98	2.53
Massachusetts	5.65	5.29	4.92	4.38	5.44	5.14
Michigan	6.71	6.26	5.71	4.65	5.94	5.85
Minnesota	6.09	6.44	6.13	5.32	5.80	5.96
Mississippi	8.88	9.36	9.00	7.72	8.96	8.78
Missouri	3.72	3.67	3.42	3.18	3.64	3.53
Montana	3.20	3.11	2.92	2.34	3.02	2.92
Nebraska	7.10	7.49	6.77	5.98	6.29	6.73
Nevada	8.43	7.17	5.58	6.04	5.62	6.57
New Hampshire	5.72	5.20	5.02	4.80	5.04	5.16
New Jersey	5.52	5.48	5.36	5.41	6.87	5.73
New Mexico	4.19	4.23	4.96	3.67	4.66	4.34
New York	5.74	6.03	5.17	4.29	5.74	5.40
North Carolina	6.18	5.91	5.79	4.90	5.39	5.64
North Dakota	15.18	18.12	15.70	11.18	10.03	14.04
Ohio	6.43	6.62	6.22	5.31	5.60	6.04
Oklahoma	2.62	2.79	2.70	2.29	2.42	2.57
Oregon	10.28	9.50	9.62	9.67	10.80	9.97
Pennsylvania	5.16	5.24	5.27	4.43	5.00	5.02
Rhode Island	4.07	4.00	4.31	3.55	4.24	4.04
South Carolina	6.99	7.09	6.94	5.79	5.80	6.52
South Dakota	2.83	2.82	2.58	2.50	3.02	2.75
Tennessee	8.45	8.01	7.56	6.85	7.96	7.77
Texas	17.72	19.86	19.60	15.95	20.04	18.63
Utah	7.76	9.11	10.38	9.93	9.35	9.31
Vermont	8.38	8.52	7.97	6.28	6.48	7.52
Virginia	3.10	3.24	3.09	2.77	3.27	3.09
Washington	7.61	7.49	6.80	6.13	7.13	7.03
West Virginia	8.87	10.06	6.63	4.59	6.35	7.30
Wisconsin	6.86	6.81	6.28	5.70	6.54	6.44
Wyoming	3.64	3.83	3.75	3.14	3.73	3.62
U.S. Average	7.12	7.34	6.92	6.30	7.90	7.12
Washington's Rank	15	17	16	14	13	16

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis 2021

Trade data prepared by the United States Census Bureau

Table 2.3
 Business Performance
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment
 (Percent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.9	35.7	35.0
Alaska	34.5	34.6	34.7	35.0	36.0	35.0
Arizona	36.6	36.9	37.0	37.4	38.7	37.3
Arkansas	31.9	32.2	32.2	32.4	32.8	32.3
California	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.7	37.3	35.9
Colorado	37.6	37.6	37.9	38.1	39.5	38.1
Connecticut	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.2	39.5	38.5
Delaware	37.2	37.0	36.8	36.8	38.4	37.2
Florida	35.3	35.6	35.8	36.1	37.7	36.1
Georgia	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.2	38.0	37.1
Hawaii	27.7	27.9	28.3	29.0	31.8	29.0
Idaho	32.6	32.5	33.0	33.2	34.0	33.0
Illinois	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.1	39.5	38.4
Indiana	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.4	38.3	37.2
Iowa	33.3	33.2	33.4	33.4	34.0	33.4
Kansas	35.2	35.1	35.1	35.2	35.6	35.3
Kentucky	35.2	35.1	35.0	35.0	35.6	35.2
Louisiana	35.6	35.8	35.6	35.4	36.3	35.7
Maine	34.2	34.3	34.6	34.9	36.4	34.9
Maryland	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.6	41.4	39.8
Massachusetts	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.7	42.9	41.0
Michigan	39.9	40.3	40.4	40.5	41.9	40.6
Minnesota	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	40.5	39.2
Mississippi	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.7	29.1	28.6
Missouri	37.0	37.4	37.5	37.7	38.6	37.6
Montana	33.1	33.2	33.4	33.7	34.9	33.6
Nebraska	34.9	35.0	34.9	35.2	36.0	35.2
Nevada	27.5	27.8	28.6	29.0	31.1	28.8
New Hampshire	36.8	37.1	37.1	37.4	38.9	37.4
New Jersey	39.0	39.0	38.8	38.8	40.6	39.3
New Mexico	34.1	34.4	34.6	35.0	35.8	34.8
New York	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.4	41.6	39.7
North Carolina	33.7	34.0	34.4	34.6	35.7	34.5
North Dakota	37.7	37.7	38.2	38.7	38.5	38.2
Ohio	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.2	40.1	39.3
Oklahoma	35.0	35.2	35.6	35.4	34.8	35.2
Oregon	34.7	34.9	34.9	35.3	36.3	35.2
Pennsylvania	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.2	39.6	38.4
Rhode Island	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.5	39.0	37.9
South Carolina	31.6	31.9	32.1	32.2	33.0	32.2
South Dakota	36.6	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.9	37.0
Tennessee	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.6	36.1	35.7
Texas	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.5	40.1	39.3
Utah	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.9	38.1
Vermont	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.5	35.3	33.7
Virginia	38.3	38.5	39.0	39.3	40.9	39.2
Washington	37.5	37.8	37.9	38.3	39.9	38.3
West Virginia	36.5	37.1	38.1	37.9	38.1	37.5
Wisconsin	36.0	36.0	36.1	36.1	37.1	36.3
Wyoming	32.3	32.4	33.2	33.5	32.8	32.8
U.S. Average	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.3	38.5	37.3
Washington's Rank	17	14	16	11	10	13

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2020.

Table 2.4
 Business Performance
Change in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment
 (Percent)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	-0.16	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.79	0.16
Alaska	-0.40	0.17	0.11	0.21	1.04	0.23
Arizona	0.14	0.32	0.16	0.32	1.36	0.46
Arkansas	-0.20	0.34	0.02	0.16	0.43	0.15
California	-0.08	-0.07	0.04	0.15	1.53	0.31
Colorado	-0.15	0.07	0.27	0.21	1.34	0.35
Connecticut	-0.19	0.06	-0.01	-0.10	1.23	0.20
Delaware	-0.06	-0.12	-0.19	-0.04	1.56	0.23
Florida	0.00	0.28	0.21	0.28	1.61	0.48
Georgia	-0.01	0.11	0.13	0.24	0.87	0.27
Hawaii	0.00	0.17	0.41	0.64	2.87	0.82
Idaho	-0.24	-0.14	0.49	0.22	0.83	0.23
Illinois	-0.13	0.00	-0.07	0.06	1.39	0.25
Indiana	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.40	0.88	0.33
Iowa	-0.15	-0.07	0.19	-0.02	0.63	0.11
Kansas	-0.26	-0.04	-0.01	0.12	0.38	0.04
Kentucky	0.04	-0.11	-0.13	0.07	0.57	0.09
Louisiana	-0.51	0.19	-0.16	-0.21	0.89	0.04
Maine	-0.02	0.08	0.31	0.38	1.47	0.44
Maryland	0.08	-0.06	-0.05	0.21	1.81	0.40
Massachusetts	0.12	0.08	-0.06	0.21	2.27	0.52
Michigan	0.27	0.35	0.11	0.12	1.40	0.45
Minnesota	-0.01	0.12	0.14	0.06	1.43	0.35
Mississippi	-0.42	0.05	0.06	0.22	0.42	0.07
Missouri	0.05	0.36	0.08	0.21	0.88	0.32
Montana	-0.41	0.07	0.22	0.25	1.21	0.27
Nebraska	-0.12	0.10	-0.05	0.24	0.77	0.19
Nevada	0.13	0.30	0.81	0.37	2.14	0.75
New Hampshire	0.16	0.29	0.07	0.26	1.48	0.45
New Jersey	-0.20	-0.03	-0.19	0.00	1.79	0.27
New Mexico	-0.38	0.32	0.19	0.41	0.77	0.26
New York	0.05	0.19	-0.10	0.20	2.21	0.51
North Carolina	0.21	0.28	0.41	0.23	1.07	0.44
North Dakota	-0.98	0.05	0.50	0.42	-0.22	-0.04
Ohio	-0.03	0.25	-0.02	0.13	0.83	0.23
Oklahoma	-0.58	0.22	0.42	-0.24	-0.53	-0.14
Oregon	0.06	0.15	0.01	0.39	1.02	0.33
Pennsylvania	-0.30	0.07	0.15	0.07	1.37	0.27
Rhode Island	-0.18	-0.01	-0.19	0.02	1.46	0.22
South Carolina	0.32	0.38	0.17	0.12	0.82	0.36
South Dakota	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.16	0.93	0.26
Tennessee	-0.08	0.03	-0.06	0.04	0.49	0.09
Texas	-0.46	0.10	0.28	0.34	0.65	0.18
Utah	-0.27	-0.01	0.03	0.19	0.91	0.17
Vermont	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	0.35	1.80	0.41
Virginia	-0.23	0.24	0.46	0.31	1.63	0.48
Washington	0.01	0.24	0.09	0.47	1.57	0.48
West Virginia	-0.62	0.56	1.02	-0.20	0.22	0.20
Wisconsin	-0.12	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.95	0.19
Wyoming	-1.60	0.12	0.75	0.39	-0.73	-0.22
U.S. Average	-0.05	0.17	0.17	0.22	1.25	0.35
Washington's Rank	14	13	26	2	10	6

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2020.

Table 2.5
Business Performance
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing
(Three Year Average, Dollars)

	Weighted 2014-16	Weighted 2015-2017	Weighted 2015-2018	Unweighted 2014-2016	Unweighted 2015-2017	Unweighted 2016-2018
Alabama	145.74	147.12	151.11	125.04	127.39	130.69
Alaska	68.69	71.21	68.61	63.44	99.37	137.05
Arizona	164.58	164.65	173.30	161.67	161.07	165.77
Arkansas	121.26	119.81	113.62	124.20	124.05	114.33
California	165.79	167.25	168.62	171.52	175.16	177.86
Colorado	152.41	154.08	143.91	161.89	156.40	148.45
Connecticut	147.65	144.03	187.20	143.29	140.79	152.86
Delaware	301.87	300.91	188.87	265.98	270.12	205.60
Florida	139.57	142.65	140.79	145.72	146.18	141.73
Georgia	174.30	176.28	157.59	163.28	164.79	147.66
Hawaii	114.68	160.73	198.88	85.43	135.52	187.18
Idaho	115.47	113.85	107.27	133.83	129.55	113.80
Illinois	174.04	171.93	151.67	176.03	172.96	152.48
Indiana	180.22	172.03	166.54	177.19	172.92	153.37
Iowa	181.88	181.37	197.13	197.69	192.20	168.84
Kansas	174.99	178.15	167.86	198.48	201.22	171.76
Kentucky	176.93	178.70	155.97	196.96	196.38	159.83
Louisiana	200.43	200.33	230.59	526.42	536.67	411.06
Maine	103.38	105.25	109.54	110.22	109.95	110.07
Maryland	162.45	160.35	166.59	169.86	166.50	176.50
Massachusetts	138.55	136.64	137.13	150.63	150.80	158.66
Michigan	158.03	156.48	141.27	171.38	170.68	144.45
Minnesota	163.82	161.87	150.85	148.61	147.31	145.97
Mississippi	164.89	163.90	123.54	149.55	150.40	127.97
Missouri	163.06	162.48	151.49	173.46	173.03	156.73
Montana	154.81	157.60	132.13	239.68	249.69	209.09
Nebraska	168.95	163.04	159.80	209.18	202.79	159.47
Nevada	149.91	143.21	151.56	148.07	141.78	139.53
New Hampshire	178.35	175.11	133.46	119.65	117.71	119.44
New Jersey	145.77	141.65	179.22	161.28	162.39	160.65
New Mexico	225.08	228.29	192.71	218.78	229.42	195.24
New York	139.74	139.73	139.01	137.34	138.67	144.32
North Carolina	175.38	172.36	165.34	167.39	165.87	164.20
North Dakota	260.96	236.65	187.37	207.20	203.48	170.98
Ohio	177.68	176.27	163.09	178.49	177.53	154.74
Oklahoma	153.90	154.63	156.79	172.75	174.43	153.12
Oregon	129.09	128.71	130.21	135.49	136.25	133.77
Pennsylvania	156.41	157.11	152.66	150.10	152.03	151.04
Rhode Island	127.27	127.22	127.35	118.86	122.36	126.43
South Carolina	174.84	158.15	153.47	176.40	164.12	126.26
South Dakota	138.90	139.02	123.92	136.98	137.01	127.10
Tennessee	147.41	150.10	161.30	151.61	153.83	156.33
Texas	216.65	220.59	203.33	234.82	241.16	243.70
Utah	157.05	157.33	161.93	164.42	165.28	157.67
Vermont	105.88	106.14	119.49	111.29	113.94	115.16
Virginia	139.75	136.87	141.37	144.52	144.60	156.29
Washington	173.05	180.63	180.30	222.41	230.54	226.38
West Virginia	131.51	132.32	141.37	188.03	184.23	177.34
Wisconsin	166.26	150.60	140.75	141.27	137.98	128.96
Wyoming	125.65	131.36	165.44	287.81	302.51	258.21
U.S.	177.76	178.44	164.32	177.76	178.44	164.32
WA Rank	16	7	9	6	6	4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures (data), Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (calculations), 2021

Table 2.6
 Business Performance
Electricity Prices
 (Weighted Avg of Industrial and Comm Rates, Cents per Kilowatt Hour)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	9.35	8.33	9.18	9.21	8.47	8.91
Alaska	18.25	17.43	18.89	18.46	17.79	18.16
Arizona	8.84	8.21	8.66	8.54	7.88	8.43
Arkansas	7.38	6.69	7.51	7.36	7.29	7.25
California	14.62	14.33	15.44	16.34	16.43	15.43
Colorado	8.83	8.44	8.89	9.07	8.76	8.80
Connecticut	14.93	14.76	15.48	15.43	14.73	15.06
Delaware	9.00	8.52	8.74	8.33	8.02	8.52
Florida	8.89	8.44	8.76	8.34	8.20	8.53
Georgia	8.23	7.49	8.00	8.04	7.73	7.90
Hawaii	25.18	25.85	27.96	26.97	27.27	26.65
Idaho	7.46	7.21	7.01	7.12	6.94	7.15
Illinois	7.82	7.53	7.88	7.90	7.81	7.78
Indiana	9.07	8.74	9.30	9.17	8.79	9.01
Iowa	8.23	7.73	8.75	8.69	8.07	8.29
Kansas*	9.23	8.82	8.97	8.99	8.54	8.91
Kentucky	7.96	7.33	8.03	8.08	7.51	7.78
Louisiana	7.44	6.86	7.24	7.11	7.11	7.15
Maine	10.86	10.53	11.33	11.02	10.61	10.87
Maryland	9.73	9.21	9.03	8.90	8.81	9.14
Massachusetts	14.29	15.03	15.60	14.73	14.73	14.87
Michigan	9.46	8.93	9.67	9.98	9.49	9.51
Minnesota	9.38	8.84	9.35	9.50	9.33	9.28
Mississippi	8.54	7.93	8.59	8.47	7.93	8.29
Missouri	8.37	8.04	7.96	7.77	7.56	7.94
Montana	8.07	7.23	8.31	8.26	7.39	7.85
Nebraska	8.42	8.15	8.47	8.40	8.03	8.29
Nevada	7.20	6.81	7.18	6.74	6.49	6.88
New Hampshire	13.73	13.79	14.73	14.30	14.23	14.16
New Jersey	11.40	11.02	11.39	11.41	11.17	11.28
New Mexico	8.48	7.69	8.01	8.39	7.76	8.07
New York	11.05	9.54	10.47	10.76	9.97	10.36
North Carolina	7.53	7.15	7.73	7.68	7.20	7.46
North Dakota	8.94	8.82	8.75	8.48	8.36	8.67
Ohio	8.59	8.13	8.15	7.90	7.45	8.04
Oklahoma	6.83	6.45	6.55	6.24	6.12	6.44
Oregon	7.75	7.33	7.75	7.80	7.36	7.60
Pennsylvania	8.05	7.67	7.73	7.51	7.30	7.65
Rhode Island	14.96	15.42	16.04	15.87	15.70	15.60
South Carolina	8.64	7.78	8.55	8.39	7.90	8.25
South Dakota	8.83	8.56	8.76	8.84	8.82	8.76
Tennessee	8.62	7.91	8.51	8.35	7.70	8.22
Texas	7.12	6.61	7.00	6.66	6.73	6.82
Utah	7.64	7.01	7.35	7.36	6.83	7.23
Vermont	12.70	12.25	13.81	14.14	13.34	13.25
Virginia	7.48	7.36	7.62	7.19	7.04	7.34
Washington	6.89	6.37	7.11	7.33	6.85	6.91
West Virginia	8.34	7.73	7.73	8.01	7.52	7.87
Wisconsin	9.69	9.00	9.62	9.65	9.05	9.40
Wyoming	8.55	8.03	8.42	8.51	8.03	8.31
U.S. Average	8.90	9.09	8.49	9.04	8.98	8.90
Washington's Rank	2	1	4	7	5	4

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2021

Table 2.7
Business Performance
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income
(Dollars)

(Fiscal Years)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-19
Alabama	84.12	84.92	85.44	86.18	87.07	85.55
Alaska	75.48	63.40	72.60	83.41	84.84	75.94
Arizona	90.65	92.25	91.35	91.24	94.49	92.00
Arkansas	101.07	100.33	99.54	99.55	98.75	99.85
California	113.23	109.76	107.30	112.82	119.03	112.43
Colorado	90.83	90.28	94.75	95.61	97.44	93.78
Connecticut	111.14	107.32	110.49	118.35	112.09	111.88
Delaware	104.98	100.28	100.95	109.74	112.14	105.62
Florida	81.02	79.48	81.84	82.69	78.77	80.76
Georgia	89.53	88.88	88.30	87.68	88.81	88.64
Hawaii	130.29	131.29	129.47	136.86	145.86	134.75
Idaho	91.22	90.18	93.32	93.08	91.26	91.81
Illinois	115.30	106.88	109.64	109.12	109.26	110.04
Indiana	93.09	91.00	90.65	90.93	92.80	91.69
Iowa	106.28	105.87	107.67	108.50	109.03	107.47
Kansas	94.37	96.42	97.92	106.17	104.99	99.97
Kentucky	100.21	97.84	98.25	97.34	99.69	98.67
Louisiana	92.85	91.07	100.52	99.41	97.33	96.24
Maine	120.94	119.60	118.86	119.38	128.98	121.55
Maryland	107.73	107.29	106.44	107.64	110.25	107.87
Massachusetts	106.12	102.29	100.48	102.71	104.08	103.14
Michigan	97.04	94.20	94.02	96.39	93.53	95.04
Minnesota	119.23	117.34	117.36	117.61	118.84	118.08
Mississippi	105.74	102.48	102.58	102.84	104.25	103.58
Missouri	87.04	85.94	86.52	87.78	86.50	86.76
Montana	97.52	88.47	89.67	93.00	93.16	92.36
Nebraska	103.32	101.15	103.76	106.45	106.33	104.20
Nevada	101.35	99.04	101.45	100.51	99.73	100.42
New Hampshire	88.48	88.49	88.47	90.04	84.88	88.07
New Jersey	114.72	110.63	113.11	114.24	118.28	114.19
New Mexico	111.16	98.40	103.92	104.04	122.94	108.09
New York	154.56	152.69	147.58	148.90	150.92	150.93
North Carolina	95.88	94.88	93.60	92.69	93.93	94.20
North Dakota	167.58	123.71	129.02	144.93	152.34	143.52
Ohio	102.38	100.80	102.68	99.22	98.08	100.63
Oklahoma	83.24	80.03	83.85	88.11	91.36	85.32
Oregon	104.24	100.81	102.58	102.64	107.44	103.54
Pennsylvania	101.14	100.35	100.58	102.65	102.67	101.48
Rhode Island	111.95	111.15	109.82	110.24	112.84	111.20
South Carolina	91.95	87.75	87.98	88.84	89.97	89.30
South Dakota	81.99	84.02	88.47	87.48	82.43	84.88
Tennessee	80.36	78.17	75.42	73.32	73.06	76.07
Texas	90.75	88.73	92.18	93.69	92.06	91.48
Utah	97.04	95.44	97.88	95.46	106.05	98.38
Vermont	121.48	120.19	120.99	122.82	125.24	122.14
Virginia	88.57	86.99	89.66	90.17	94.74	90.03
Washington	94.13	95.51	97.44	100.90	101.25	97.85
West Virginia	112.52	106.08	105.79	106.24	107.97	107.72
Wisconsin	103.81	102.32	103.10	102.14	102.92	102.86
Wyoming	110.68	95.17	88.68	89.39	92.82	95.35
U.S. Average	102.41	98.95	100.08	101.82	102.82	101.22
Washington's Rank	18	23	21	27	26	22

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Comparative State and Local Taxes (www.dor.wa.gov) 2020

Table 2.8
 Business Performance
Unemployment Insurance Costs
 (Contributions collected as percent of total wages of covered employees)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.64	0.39	0.37
Alaska	0.96	0.83	0.86	0.94	1.15	0.95
Arizona	0.43	0.42	0.32	0.30	0.36	0.37
Arkansas	0.56	0.43	0.40	0.16	0.24	0.36
California	0.63	0.59	0.55	0.48	0.42	0.53
Colorado	0.53	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.41	0.42
Connecticut	0.84	0.79	0.76	0.71	0.66	0.75
Delaware	0.52	0.46	0.42	1.43	0.72	0.71
Florida	0.21	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.33	0.18
Georgia	0.36	0.31	0.28	0.21	0.22	0.28
Hawaii	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.85	0.94	0.80
Idaho	0.72	0.54	0.48	1.17	0.40	0.66
Illinois	0.71	0.63	0.54	0.47	0.48	0.57
Indiana	0.49	0.43	0.37	0.45	0.33	0.41
Iowa	0.86	0.70	0.69	0.67	0.65	0.71
Kansas	0.45	0.51	0.45	0.42	0.49	0.46
Kentucky	0.73	0.56	0.48	0.46	1.44	0.73
Louisiana	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.26
Maine	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.56	0.55
Maryland	0.45	0.40	0.36	0.33	1.24	0.56
Massachusetts	0.70	0.76	0.80	0.70	0.86	0.76
Michigan	0.67	0.64	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.60
Minnesota	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.54
Mississippi	0.34	0.29	0.26	1.34	0.25	0.50
Missouri	0.41	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.51	0.36
Montana	0.62	0.74	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.65
Nebraska	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.24	0.17	0.21
Nevada	1.12	1.15	1.10	0.99	0.90	1.05
New Hampshire	0.19	0.19	0.11	0.13	0.36	0.20
New Jersey	1.03	0.99	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.95
New Mexico	0.60	0.49	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.46
New York	0.53	0.45	0.39	0.39	0.54	0.46
North Carolina	0.50	0.29	0.27	0.16	0.28	0.30
North Dakota	1.17	0.84	0.60	2.81	0.37	1.16
Ohio	0.62	0.52	0.49	0.43	0.46	0.50
Oklahoma	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.48	0.55	0.42
Oregon	1.32	1.13	1.11	1.00	1.01	1.11
Pennsylvania	1.23	1.16	1.09	0.85	0.73	1.01
Rhode Island	1.23	1.14	1.08	0.93	1.11	1.10
South Carolina	0.50	0.44	0.35	0.28	0.27	0.37
South Dakota	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.51	0.47	0.34
Tennessee	0.24	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.20
Texas	0.45	0.41	0.37	0.31	0.36	0.38
Utah	0.35	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.28
Vermont	1.42	1.25	0.98	0.82	0.53	1.00
Virginia	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.27	0.19	0.24
Washington	0.70	0.56	0.53	0.48	0.67	0.59
West Virginia	0.92	0.93	0.87	0.78	1.57	1.01
Wisconsin	0.66	0.55	0.49	0.44	0.34	0.50
Wyoming	0.67	0.72	0.72	0.79	1.85	0.95
U.S. Average	0.59	0.53	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.51
Washington's Rank	34	30	30	25	37	31

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 2021

Table 2.9
 Business Performance
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
 (Dollar amount per \$100 of payroll)

	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2012-2020
Alabama	1.97	1.81	1.85	1.65	1.33	1.72
Alaska	3.01	2.68	2.74	2.51	1.86	2.56
Arizona	1.61	1.60	1.50	1.30	1.05	1.41
Arkansas	1.19	1.08	1.06	0.90	0.72	0.99
California	2.92	3.48	3.24	2.87	2.16	2.93
Colorado	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.43	1.25	1.43
Connecticut	2.99	2.87	2.74	2.20	1.99	2.56
Delaware	1.77	2.31	2.32	2.50	1.97	2.17
Florida	1.82	1.82	1.66	1.81	1.41	1.70
Georgia	1.88	1.75	1.80	2.27	1.64	1.87
Hawaii	1.66	1.85	1.96	2.01	2.08	1.91
Idaho	2.02	2.01	1.79	1.81	1.56	1.84
Illinois	2.83	2.35	2.23	1.80	1.46	2.13
Indiana	1.16	1.06	1.05	0.87	0.77	0.98
Iowa	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.64	1.54	1.76
Kansas	1.54	1.55	1.41	1.15	1.12	1.35
Kentucky	1.96	1.51	1.52	1.51	1.13	1.53
Louisiana	2.06	2.23	2.11	2.05	1.95	2.08
Maine	2.24	2.15	2.02	1.84	1.62	1.97
Maryland	1.68	1.64	1.50	1.33	1.14	1.46
Massachusetts	1.37	1.17	1.29	1.37	1.17	1.27
Michigan	1.73	1.68	1.57	1.38	1.14	1.50
Minnesota	2.03	1.99	1.91	1.67	1.61	1.84
Mississippi	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.54	1.20	1.50
Missouri	1.62	1.98	1.92	1.68	1.65	1.77
Montana	2.50	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.69	2.10
Nebraska	1.71	1.78	1.67	1.70	1.44	1.66
Nevada	1.33	1.26	1.31	1.18	1.07	1.23
New Hampshire	2.40	2.18	1.96	1.70	1.37	1.92
New Jersey	2.74	2.82	2.92	2.84	2.52	2.77
New Mexico	1.88	1.99	1.92	1.50	1.34	1.73
New York	2.82	2.75	2.83	3.08	2.23	2.74
North Carolina	1.90	1.85	1.91	1.84	1.31	1.76
North Dakota	1.01	0.88	0.89	0.82	0.67	0.85
Ohio	1.84	1.74	1.45	1.40	1.11	1.51
Oklahoma	2.77	2.55	2.23	1.71	1.66	2.18
Oregon	1.58	1.37	1.28	1.15	1.00	1.28
Pennsylvania	2.15	2.00	1.84	1.85	1.55	1.88
Rhode Island	1.99	1.99	2.20	2.19	1.93	2.06
South Carolina	2.04	2.00	1.94	1.95	1.56	1.90
South Dakota	1.91	1.86	1.67	1.73	1.48	1.73
Tennessee	2.02	1.95	1.68	1.52	1.09	1.65
Texas	1.60	1.61	1.45	1.21	0.98	1.37
Utah	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.06	0.85	1.17
Vermont	2.07	2.33	2.02	2.09	2.21	2.14
Virginia	1.20	1.17	1.24	1.28	1.28	1.23
Washington	2.11	2.00	1.97	1.87	1.53	1.90
West Virginia	1.55	1.37	1.22	1.01	0.79	1.19
Wisconsin	2.15	1.92	2.06	2.02	1.74	1.98
Wyoming	1.74	1.76	1.87	1.87	1.44	1.74
50 State Average*	1.92	1.88	1.82	1.71	1.45	1.76
Washington's Rank	38	34	36	35	29	33

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, 2020
 Research and Analysis Section of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.
 *Unweighted average of state values



Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

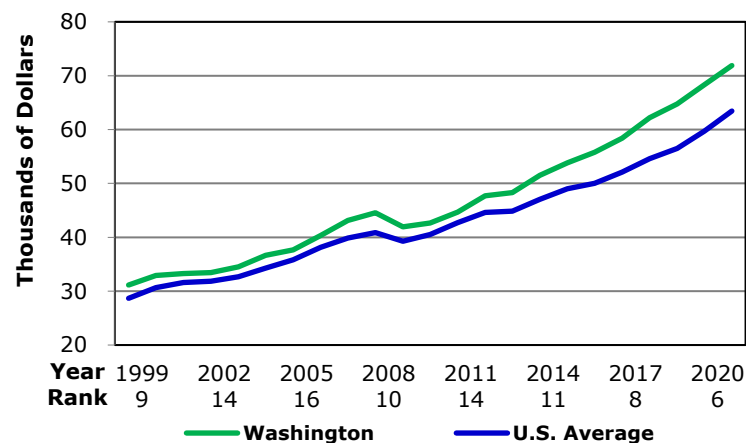
- **Washington’s rank fell from 19th place to 26th in the nation in *Economic Growth and Competitiveness*.**
- **The state’s rank improved in three categories, worsened in five and remained unchanged in three.**
- **One new indicator was added to the report this year.**

Per Capita Personal Income

Washington is 7th in the nation for per capita personal income

Personal income, as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, is the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. The per capita personal income indicator is calculated by dividing the total personal income of a state by its population. In 2021, Washington’s per capita personal income was \$71,889, well above the national average \$63,444.

Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2021

Washington's five-year average is \$65,112, which is also higher than the U.S. average of \$57,265. While income has continued to increase, Washington's ranking dropped one rank to 7th in the nation. Washington has been in the top 17 since the start of our collected data in 1929.

Most of Washington's personal income derives from earnings

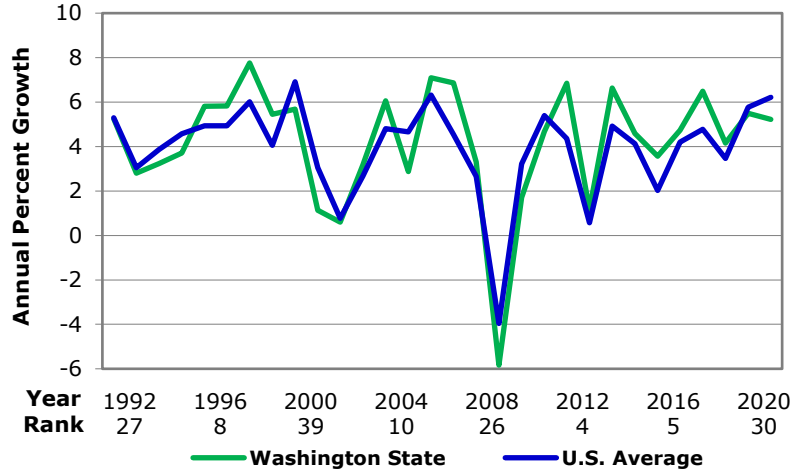
Most of Washington's personal income derives from earnings, which consists mainly of wages and salaries but also includes proprietor's income and other labor income. In 2021, 63.8 percent of total personal income of Washington residents was from net earnings by place of residence at \$355.1 billion. Income from transfer payments totaled \$100.5 billion, continuing the trend of increased government assistance during the pandemic. Income from dividends, interest, and rent was \$100.7 billion, representing 18 percent of total personal income, a 2 percent decrease from last year.

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

WA per capita personal income grew by 5.2 percent, with a rank of 34th

The per capita personal income growth rate describes how quickly personal income is growing for a given population, and this growth rate is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income and the growth rate of the population. Washington's per capita personal income growth rate was 5.2 percent in 2021, down 0.3 percentage points from 2020. Washington's rank declined to 34th in the nation, due to high rates of growth in other states over the pandemic period. Washington's ranking had been improving prior to the shutdowns, ranking 5th in the nation in 2019. Washington's rank has fluctuated drastically over the years, and even was ranked 50th in 2001. From 2017-2021, Washington's average ranking was 12th in the nation.

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2021

Regional Price Parities – Relative Value of \$100

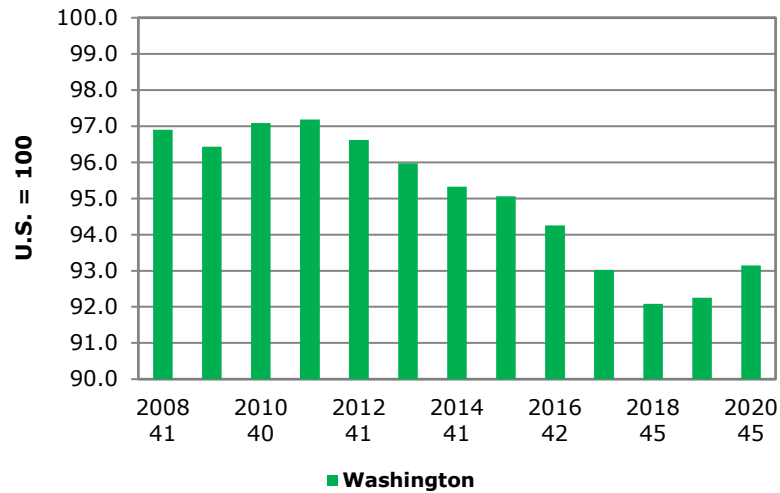
RPPs measure geographic differences in price levels

Regional Price Parities (RPPs), published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, measure geographic differences in the price levels of goods and services. RPPs are weighted averages. To simplify comparisons, this indicator uses the United States as a base of 100. We then compare states in terms of relative value of \$100. For example, if a state’s value is 95, \$100 only buys \$95 worth of goods and services in that state compared to the nation. In other words, prices in that state are on average about five percent higher than the U.S. average (5.3 percent to be more exact). States with a lower relative RPP value have higher price levels.

Washington ranked 45th for the third year in a row in 2020.

In 2020, the relative value of \$100 in Washington was \$93.10. Washington ranked 45th in the nation for regional price parities. The state’s ranking has remained at 45th place for the past 3 years and has historically ranked in the bottom 10 states for the category. Washington’s five-year average is \$93.00, ranking 44th in the U.S.

Figure 3.3: Washington Regional Price Parity



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, data through 2020

Total Employment Growth Rate

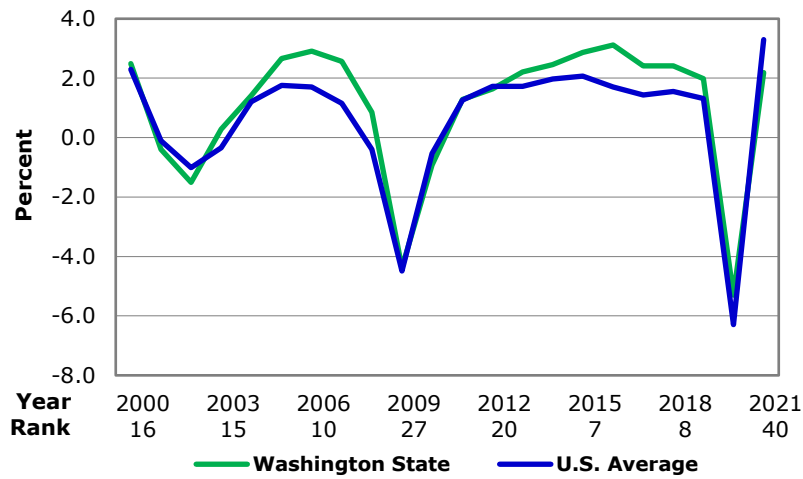
Washington was heavily impacted by the 2009 recession, dropping to 27th in the nation for employment growth.

With the onset of the 2007-09 recession, employment dropped across the United States and the U.S. average annual employment growth rate fell to -0.4 percent in 2008. Despite the nation-wide recession, Washington still had positive employment growth for the year at 0.9 percent, ranking the state 8th in the nation. In 2009, as the recession continued, U.S. average annual employment growth fell to -4.5 percent, the lowest since the Great Depression. Washington suffered along with the nation as annual employment declined 4.4 percent. When the national labor market started to turn a corner, Washington lagged in job growth. In 2010, the state’s employment decline was worse than the national average pushing Washington’s ranking to 13th worst in the nation.

In 2021 Washington’s ranking for employment growth rate declined to 40th in the nation.

Due to the pandemic and subsequent measures to address it, employment growth fell both nationally and in Washington. In 2020, Washington’s rank declined to 22nd. In 2021, pandemic measures were eased across the nation and national employment growth rebounded to slightly above pre-pandemic levels. Despite this, Washington employment growth rates have struggled to recover. The national average growth rates rose to 3.3 percent compared to 1.3 percent in 2019. At the same time, Washington employment only grew by 2.2 percent compared to 2.0 percent in 2019. This resulted in Washington ranking 40th in the nation, 18 places lower than its ranking during the height of the pandemic. Over the past 5 years, Washington’s average employment growth rate was 0.7 percent, ranking 14th highest in the nation.

Figure 3.4: Total Employment Growth Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2021

Real Median Household Income

Median income measures avoid bias due to extremely high or low incomes

A state's median household income is the level of income (before taxes) at which exactly half of that state's households earn more than that amount, and half earn less. While it is related to average or per capita household income, an increase in average household income does not necessarily mean that median household income will increase and vice versa. Unlike average income, median income measures are not biased by the income levels of the highest-income or lowest-income households. Typically, the average or per capita household income of a state is higher than the median.

The standard error for individual states trends higher than the national average in household income measures

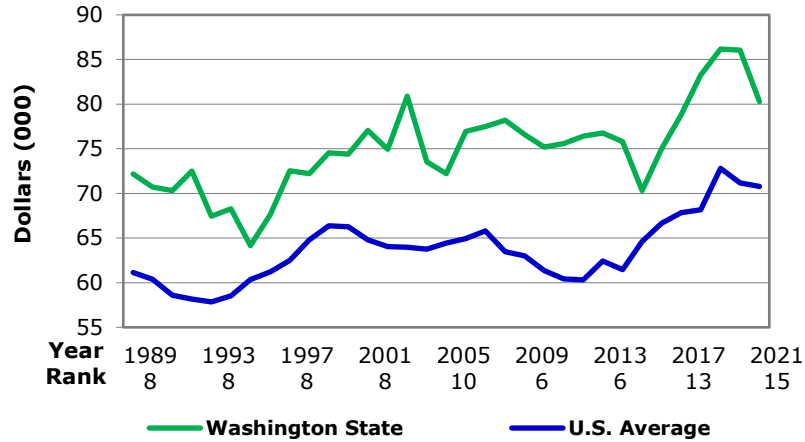
Annual median household income estimates for states are produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data presented here are in current dollars. These estimates are derived from the Annual Social and Economic Supplements to the annual Current Population Survey. As this survey's primary purpose is to arrive at national income and demographic numbers, estimates for individual states have substantial margins of error. The standard error for Washington's 2021 median household income estimate is plus or minus \$3,307 compared to \$368 for the United States.

In 2021, The state's ranking in median income dropped to 15th place, its lowest point in the last 5 years

Real median household income decreased to \$80,268 in 2021 from \$87,053 the year before. Although the national average household income also fell in 2021 to \$70,784, Washington's rank dropped to 15th in the nation, its lowest ranking in the past 5 years. These results are most likely due to impacts from Covid-19 shutdowns and layoffs. Washington has always been above the U.S. median. The five-year average of the annual median income for Washington is \$82,907, compared to the five-

year U.S. average of \$70,156. Washington’s five-year ranking is 10th in the nation.

Figure 3.5: Real Median Household Income



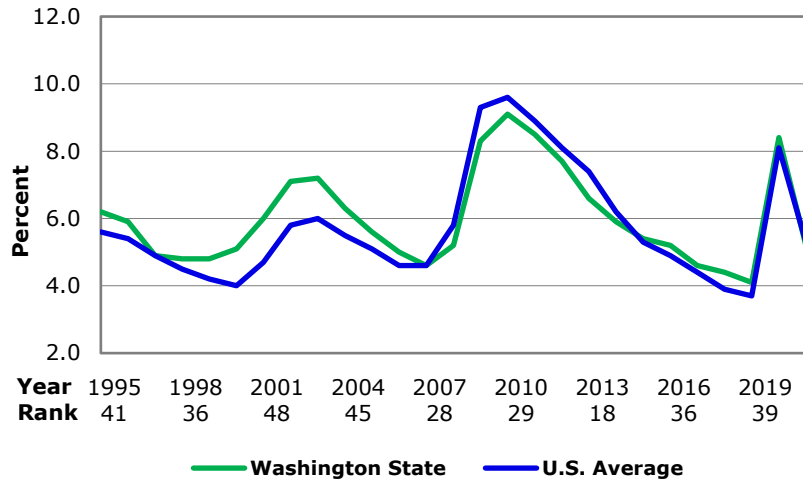
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2021

Unemployment Rate

Washington’s unemployment rate fell to 5.2 percent in 2021. An improvement from 2020, but still higher than pre-pandemic levels

Washington’s unemployment rate has decreased from 8.4 percent in 2020 to 5.2 percent in 2021. This abrupt change can be attributed to the easing of Covid-19 pandemic restrictions after 2020. Its notable despite the significant recovery of the unemployment in 2021, unemployment rates are higher than pre-pandemic levels. The U.S. average unemployment rate was 3.7 percent in 2019, and 5.3 percent in 2021. Washington’s ranking rose to 30th in the nation in 2021, after a low of 39th in 2020. Washington’s five-year average unemployment rate is 5.3 percent, 35th in the nation. The U.S. five-year average is 5.1 percent.

Figure 3.6: Unemployment Rate



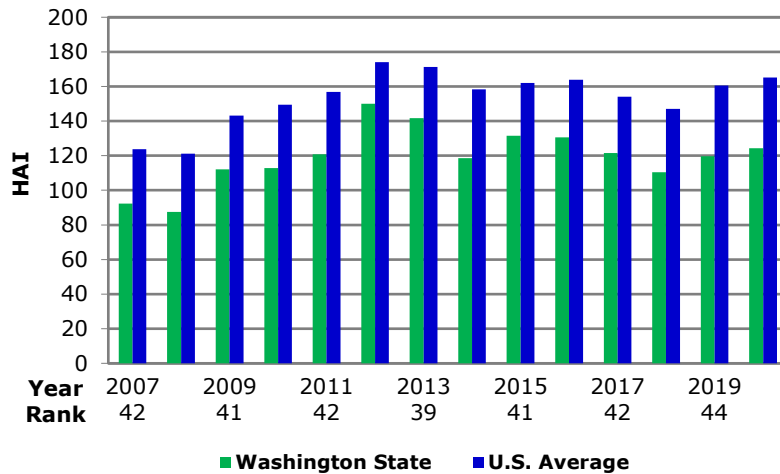
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2021

Housing Affordability Index

The HAI measures housing affordability based on median income and home value

The Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is a measure of how affordable median priced homes are to families earning median incomes. For this indicator, HAI scores are calculated using annual estimates for median household income and median home value from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. HAI scores are also based on the annual percentage rates for mortgage loans given by Freddie Mac and assume a 20 percent down payment.

Figure 3.7: Housing Affordability Index



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, data through 2020

The baseline HAI value is 100

At an HAI of 100, a family earning the median income has exactly enough income to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced house. Higher index values – above 100 – indicate homes are more affordable; lower index values mean homes are less affordable. For example, an HAI value of 125 means that a median income household has 125 percent of the income necessary to qualify for a median priced house.

Washington’s HAI in 2020 was 124, placing it 45th in the nation

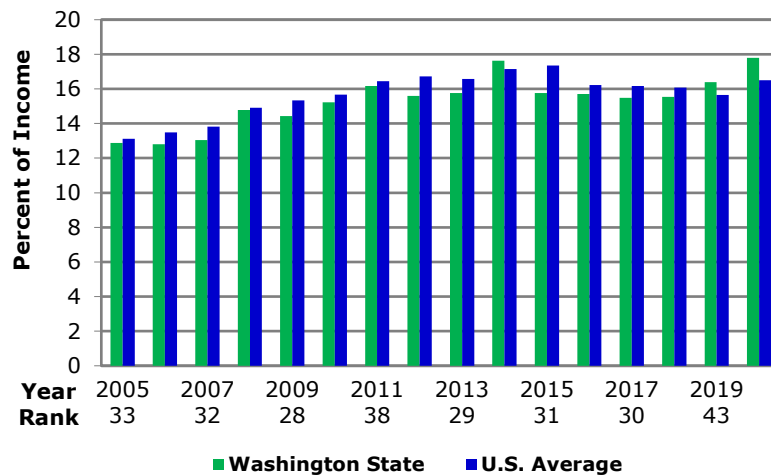
In 2020, Washington’s HAI was 124, up from 120 in 2019. The U.S. average HAI was 165 in 2020. Washington has historically been below the U.S. average HAI. Washington’s ranking declined to 45th in the nation from 44th the year before. Washington’s five-year average HAI is 121, placing it at 44th in the nation.

Income Spent on Rent

Income spent on rent helps measure housing affordability

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey tracks both median contract rent and median household income. Median contract rent is the median amount of monthly rent that is agreed to or contracted for, not including utility payments, fees, meals, or other services. For vacant units, contract rent is the monthly price asked for the unit at the time of interview. Combining contract rent and income data into one indicator – income spent on rent – helps measure shelter costs as well as housing affordability. Renters are typically advised to spend no more than 30 percent of their incomes on rent.

Figure 3.8: Income Spent on Rent



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, data through 2020

In 2020, Washington ranked 7th worst in the nation for income spent on rent

Washington's median rent as a percentage of median income was 17.8 percent in 2020, ranking 44th. This is a 2.4 percentage point increase from the year before. Some of the more expensive states, or states with larger portions of incomes being spent on rent, include: California, New York, Florida, Hawaii, and New Jersey. The five-year average for Washington is 16.2 percent, while the national five-year average is 16.1 percent. Washington ranked 37th in the nation over the period.

Total Average Wage and Average Wage by Occupation

The OES program produces estimates for over 800 occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a yearly mail survey to gather estimates of employment and wages for specific occupations in states and metropolitan areas. The OES program collects data on wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in order to produce estimates for over 800 occupations. Because of the survey technique, data about self-employed workers are not collected and not represented in these estimates. Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-three major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 840 individual occupations. Total average state wages are shown in Table 3.9 and state wages for major groups are presented in Table 3.10. Wages for the 840 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

Washington ranks within the top ten in 19 categories and 3rd overall

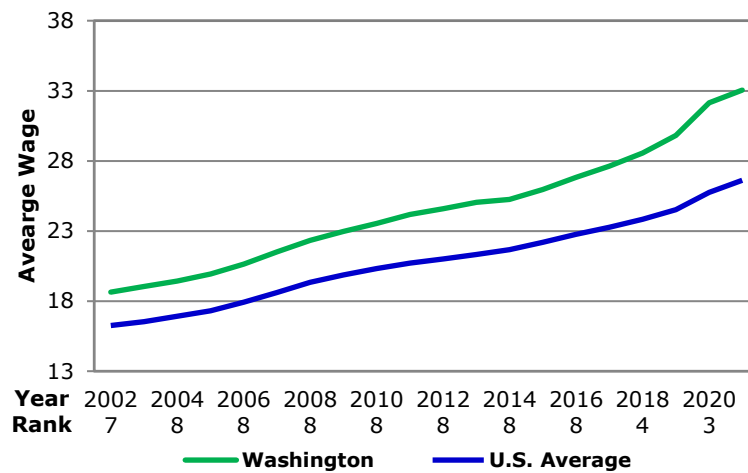
In 2021, Washington ranked in the top ten nationally in nineteen out of twenty-two categories. The state maintained its 1st place ranking in Computer and Mathematical occupations. The state also achieved 1st place in the nation in 2 new categories: Protective Services and Food Preparation. Washington ranked 2nd in Healthcare Support, and Personal Care, the latter of which it ranked in 1st place in 2020. On the other hand, Washington lowest ranking was in Farming, Fishing and Forestry, achieving 14th place in the nation. Washington's total average hourly wages were \$33.05. This is an increase of \$0.90 from 2020. Washington ranked 3rd in the nation, the same ranking it achieved during 2020. For 16 years the ranking has consistently hovered around either 7th or 8th. Washington has also been consistently higher than the U.S. average. From 2017 to 2021, the average hourly wage was \$30.24, ranking 3rd.

Wages alone cannot be used to analyze costs since productivity must also be taken into account

While information on average state wage levels alone can be useful in some business decisions, care must be taken in using them to analyze actual business costs. This is because the OES survey does not attempt to account for differences in productivity or industry mix between the states. A higher-than-average wage level may simply indicate a larger concentration of high-productivity jobs within an occupational group, or higher productivity levels in the same occupation due to differences in

average state levels of capital or training. For example, Washington’s relatively high average wage in Healthcare Support may be due to a higher-than-average number of higher-paid workers in biotechnology labs rather than having higher paid doctors and nurses. Additionally, there are considerable differences in wage levels between different parts of the state, with the highly populated areas affecting the average wage more than more sparsely populated areas that may have lower wages. The specific occupational and metropolitan area data available from the OES can present a clearer picture of the range of labor costs in the states.

Figure 3.9: Total Average Wages



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, data through 2021

Real Per Capita GDP

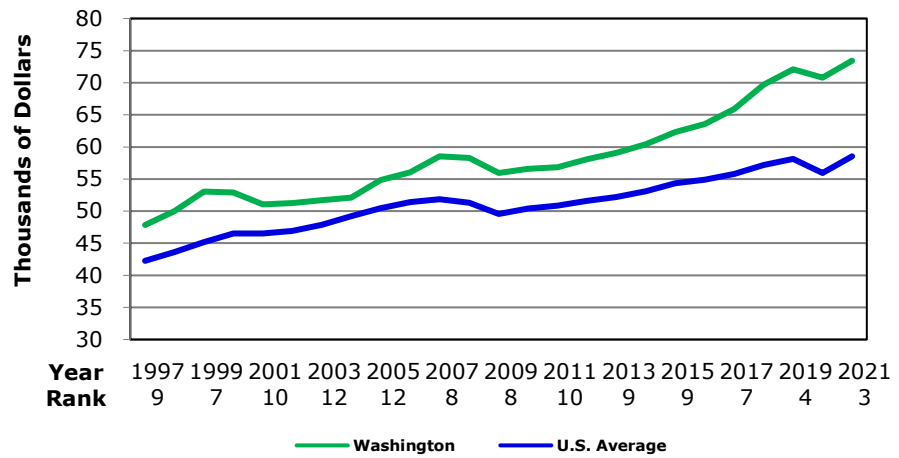
This is the broadest indicator in the climate study

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports each state’s real gross domestic product per capita annually. This is calculated by measuring the income and benefits of labor, total business taxes, and capital income, including depreciation. The total is chained with 2012 dollars and divided by the state population. This is the broadest indicator in the climate study and measures how much each state produces in goods and services per citizen, accounting for inflation.

Washington ranks 3rd best in the nation in real per capita GDP

In 2021, Washington’s per capita GDP rebounded back to \$73,437 from \$70,790 in 2020. At the same time, the 50-state average per capita GDP increased to \$58,535. This resulted in Washington’s rank remaining at 3rd. The five-year average for Washington State is \$70,373 compared to \$57,118 for the 50-state average. Washington’s rank in that same period is 4th.

Figure 3.10: Real Per Capita GDP



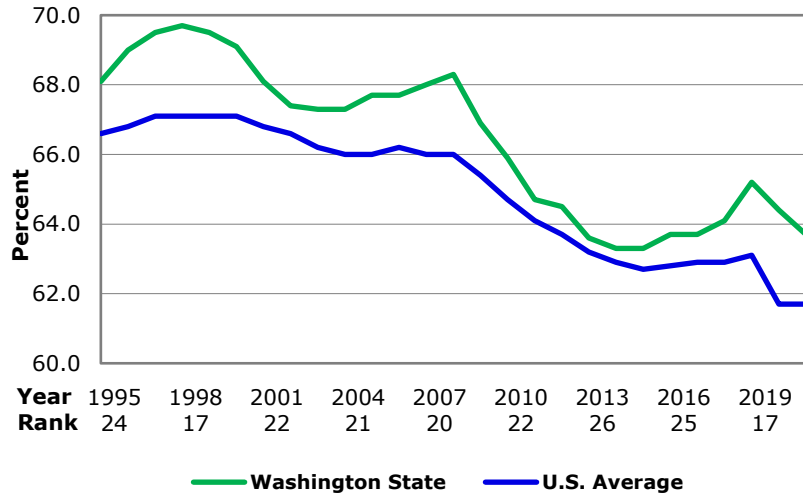
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, data through 2021

Labor Force Participation Rate

The Labor Force participation rate measures the percentage of the population that is either actively working, or looking for work

Not to be confused with employment rate, the labor force participation rate measures the percentage of the potential working population that are either employed or unemployed but seeking work. The working population is defined as all non-incarcerated civilians over the age of 16. A person is considered outside of the labor force if they aren't employed and haven't been seeking employment for at least a month. The labor force participation rate is a strong indicator of a nations productivity and competitiveness. A large percentage of discouraged workers can lead to a low labor force participation rate. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes the annual labor force participation rates of each state.

Figure 3.11: Labor Force Participation Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2021

In 2021, Washington ranked 15th for labor participation, its lowest recorded ranking in the category.

Washington’s labor force participation rate fell to 63.7 percent in 2021 compared to the U.S. average of 61.7. This is a 0.7 percent decrease from 2020. Washington ranked 15th in the nation for labor force participation, its best ranking reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1976. The five-year average for labor participation rates is 64.2 percent in Washington and 62.4 percent for the nation. During this time Washington ranked 18th place.

Table 3.1
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Per Capita Personal Income
(Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	41,000	42,676	44,102	46,908	48,608	44,659
Alaska	57,295	60,234	62,629	64,780	67,138	62,415
Arizona	42,566	44,558	45,975	48,950	54,301	47,270
Arkansas	41,622	43,290	44,582	47,109	51,148	45,550
California	60,581	63,759	66,745	71,480	76,386	67,790
Colorado	55,550	58,836	61,159	63,522	69,016	61,617
Connecticut	71,699	74,791	77,273	79,771	82,082	77,123
Delaware	50,738	52,848	54,323	56,768	59,002	54,736
Florida	48,473	50,939	52,391	55,337	60,761	53,580
Georgia	44,865	46,921	48,188	51,165	55,289	49,286
Hawaii	53,382	55,116	57,026	60,729	60,389	57,328
Idaho	42,218	44,514	45,917	48,616	51,379	46,529
Illinois	54,247	57,138	58,786	62,977	67,095	60,049
Indiana	45,217	47,300	48,687	51,340	56,153	49,739
Iowa	47,629	50,154	51,791	55,218	56,973	52,353
Kansas	48,846	51,236	53,439	56,073	59,324	53,784
Kentucky	40,874	42,309	43,724	46,507	50,699	44,823
Louisiana	43,903	46,159	47,363	50,037	54,435	48,379
Maine	46,525	48,753	50,575	54,225	57,159	51,447
Maryland	60,714	62,642	64,541	68,258	69,266	65,084
Massachusetts	68,405	71,768	74,161	79,721	82,475	75,306
Michigan	45,931	47,762	49,238	52,987	55,551	50,294
Minnesota	54,930	57,346	58,830	61,540	65,486	59,626
Mississippi	36,510	37,828	38,887	41,745	45,438	40,082
Missouri	45,307	47,076	48,631	51,177	55,159	49,470
Montana	46,138	48,141	49,684	53,329	56,672	50,793
Nebraska	50,617	52,893	54,567	57,942	62,095	55,623
Nevada	47,615	49,944	50,985	53,635	58,233	52,082
New Hampshire	58,689	61,399	63,452	66,418	72,003	64,392
New Jersey	64,964	67,801	70,399	75,245	74,805	70,643
New Mexico	39,727	41,650	43,268	45,803	49,320	43,954
New York	65,799	68,609	71,682	75,548	76,415	71,611
North Carolina	44,376	46,172	47,706	50,086	55,043	48,677
North Dakota	52,610	55,643	57,108	59,388	65,544	58,059
Ohio	46,804	48,728	50,167	53,296	56,483	51,096
Oklahoma	43,769	45,806	47,297	49,249	53,156	47,855
Oregon	48,719	51,479	53,212	56,765	60,676	54,170
Pennsylvania	53,277	55,996	58,046	62,198	64,054	58,714
Rhode Island	52,600	54,377	56,426	60,837	61,942	57,236
South Carolina	42,178	43,847	45,359	47,502	52,074	46,192
South Dakota	49,738	52,592	53,812	57,273	64,720	55,627
Tennessee	45,193	47,165	48,676	50,547	54,873	49,291
Texas	48,402	51,144	52,829	54,841	59,674	53,378
Utah	44,142	46,984	48,978	52,251	55,392	49,549
Vermont	51,632	53,493	55,288	58,650	59,704	55,753
Virginia	55,582	57,898	59,509	62,362	65,408	60,152
Washington	58,400	62,185	64,766	68,322	71,889	65,112
West Virginia	38,891	41,154	42,242	45,109	47,817	43,043
Wisconsin	49,239	51,611	53,207	55,487	58,564	53,622
Wyoming	56,421	60,537	62,044	63,263	65,627	61,578
U.S. Average*	52,096	54,581	56,474	59,729	63,444	57,265
Washington's Rank	8	7	6	6	7	6

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021

Table 3.2
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate
(Percent)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	3.8	4.1	3.3	6.4	3.6	4.2
Alaska	1.9	5.1	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.6
Arizona	4.4	4.7	3.2	6.5	10.9	5.9
Arkansas	3.1	4.0	3.0	5.7	8.6	4.9
California	4.3	5.2	4.7	7.1	6.9	5.6
Colorado	5.9	5.9	3.9	3.9	8.6	5.7
Connecticut	2.6	4.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3
Delaware	4.0	4.2	2.8	4.5	3.9	3.9
Florida	5.3	5.1	2.9	5.6	9.8	5.7
Georgia	4.7	4.6	2.7	6.2	8.1	5.2
Hawaii	4.4	3.2	3.5	6.5	-0.6	3.4
Idaho	4.2	5.4	3.2	5.9	5.7	4.9
Illinois	3.5	5.3	2.9	7.1	6.5	5.1
Indiana	3.6	4.6	2.9	5.4	9.4	5.2
Iowa	2.4	5.3	3.3	6.6	3.2	4.1
Kansas	3.1	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.8	4.6
Kentucky	2.9	3.5	3.3	6.4	9.0	5.0
Louisiana	3.3	5.1	2.6	5.6	8.8	5.1
Maine	3.9	4.8	3.7	7.2	5.4	5.0
Maryland	3.0	3.2	3.0	5.8	1.5	3.3
Massachusetts	4.1	4.9	3.3	7.5	3.5	4.7
Michigan	2.9	4.0	3.1	7.6	4.8	4.5
Minnesota	3.5	4.4	2.6	4.6	6.4	4.3
Mississippi	2.4	3.6	2.8	7.3	8.8	5.0
Missouri	2.3	3.9	3.3	5.2	7.8	4.5
Montana	4.9	4.3	3.2	7.3	6.3	5.2
Nebraska	2.1	4.5	3.2	6.2	7.2	4.6
Nevada	5.1	4.9	2.1	5.2	8.6	5.2
New Hampshire	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.7	8.4	5.0
New Jersey	3.4	4.4	3.8	6.9	-0.6	3.6
New Mexico	1.8	4.8	3.9	5.9	7.7	4.8
New York	7.2	4.3	4.5	5.4	1.1	4.5
North Carolina	3.7	4.0	3.3	5.0	9.9	5.2
North Dakota	1.7	5.8	2.6	4.0	10.4	4.9
Ohio	3.5	4.1	3.0	6.2	6.0	4.6
Oklahoma	4.5	4.7	3.3	4.1	7.9	4.9
Oregon	4.7	5.7	3.4	6.7	6.9	5.5
Pennsylvania	2.9	5.1	3.7	7.2	3.0	4.4
Rhode Island	3.9	3.4	3.8	7.8	1.8	4.1
South Carolina	4.1	4.0	3.4	4.7	9.6	5.2
South Dakota	2.2	5.7	2.3	6.4	13.0	5.9
Tennessee	3.7	4.4	3.2	3.8	8.6	4.7
Texas	5.7	5.7	3.3	3.8	8.8	5.5
Utah	4.3	6.4	4.2	6.7	6.0	5.5
Vermont	2.5	3.6	3.4	6.1	1.8	3.5
Virginia	3.4	4.2	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.0
Washington	4.7	6.5	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.2
West Virginia	4.9	5.8	2.6	6.8	6.0	5.2
Wisconsin	3.5	4.8	3.1	4.3	5.5	4.2
Wyoming	4.3	7.3	2.5	2.0	3.7	4.0
U.S. Average*	4.2	4.8	3.5	5.8	6.2	4.9
Washington's Rank	8	2	5	30	34	12

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2021

Table 3.3
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Regional Price Parities
Relative Value of \$100

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	116.1	117.0	116.4	116.6	112.0	115.6
Alaska	94.6	94.4	94.6	95.1	96.9	95.1
Arizona	104.4	104.3	103.7	103.8	100.9	103.4
Arkansas	115.2	116.7	118.1	118.1	112.1	116.0
California	87.2	86.4	86.1	85.9	90.6	87.2
Colorado	98.3	98.4	98.7	98.1	97.2	98.2
Connecticut	93.2	94.2	94.8	95.2	96.7	94.8
Delaware	100.0	100.2	101.3	100.6	102.2	100.9
Florida	99.9	99.7	99.3	99.0	99.3	99.4
Georgia	107.9	107.6	107.4	107.3	105.8	107.2
Hawaii	84.1	83.9	84.4	83.8	89.3	85.1
Idaho	108.5	109.1	108.7	108.5	109.7	108.9
Illinois	101.3	101.8	102.2	102.7	99.5	101.5
Indiana	111.5	111.6	112.1	112.7	108.1	111.2
Iowa	111.1	110.9	111.9	112.4	109.8	111.2
Kansas	111.0	111.1	111.1	112.1	108.3	110.7
Kentucky	114.3	114.8	114.3	114.4	111.4	113.8
Louisiana	111.2	112.5	113.0	113.8	107.9	111.7
Maine	100.6	100.4	99.4	100.7	103.3	100.9
Maryland	91.7	92.3	92.9	92.9	93.9	92.7
Massachusetts	91.6	91.2	90.7	90.6	93.1	91.4
Michigan	107.8	107.9	108.3	108.3	106.3	107.7
Minnesota	102.2	101.8	102.4	102.0	101.4	102.0
Mississippi	116.3	117.9	116.8	118.5	113.9	116.7
Missouri	111.7	111.7	112.7	112.7	108.1	111.4
Montana	107.1	107.1	107.6	107.0	108.2	107.4
Nebraska	111.0	111.2	111.6	111.7	107.7	110.6
Nevada	104.2	104.4	103.3	102.7	103.0	103.5
New Hampshire	93.6	93.5	94.0	93.9	96.4	94.3
New Jersey	87.6	87.3	86.1	86.2	90.0	87.4
New Mexico	108.2	108.9	110.5	109.8	109.2	109.3
New York	85.9	86.0	85.7	86.0	90.7	86.9
North Carolina	109.5	109.3	109.1	109.1	108.9	109.2
North Dakota	109.4	110.4	110.3	112.0	108.6	110.1
Ohio	112.2	112.5	113.0	113.1	109.1	112.0
Oklahoma	112.7	113.6	114.0	114.7	109.5	112.9
Oregon	99.5	98.7	98.2	97.8	97.4	98.3
Pennsylvania	101.9	102.9	103.0	103.1	102.5	102.7
Rhode Island	99.4	100.2	100.1	98.7	98.2	99.3
South Carolina	110.3	110.4	109.9	109.3	109.1	109.8
South Dakota	113.3	112.7	113.5	113.9	109.3	112.5
Tennessee	111.6	112.2	112.0	111.5	108.5	111.2
Texas	103.5	103.6	103.6	103.6	100.5	103.0
Utah	104.2	104.9	104.2	103.6	104.9	104.4
Vermont	97.5	96.3	96.4	97.0	100.7	97.6
Virginia	97.8	98.4	98.4	98.7	99.0	98.5
Washington	94.3	93.0	92.1	92.3	93.1	93.0
West Virginia	113.9	114.7	114.0	114.8	113.7	114.2
Wisconsin	108.0	108.2	108.8	108.8	107.3	108.2
Wyoming	104.3	106.4	108.3	107.8	108.4	107.0
U.S. Average*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington Rank	42	44	45	45	45	44

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2020

*U.S. set to 100 by default

Table 3.4
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Total Employment Growth Rate
(Percent)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	1.1	1.3	1.5	-4.3	2.7	0.5
Alaska	-1.3	-0.5	0.7	-8.7	2.9	-1.4
Arizona	2.5	2.9	3.0	-3.1	3.8	1.8
Arkansas	1.3	1.4	1.1	-3.0	3.3	0.8
California	2.1	2.1	1.5	-7.4	3.5	0.4
Colorado	2.3	2.5	2.3	-5.2	3.8	1.1
Connecticut	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-7.7	3.1	-0.9
Delaware	0.8	1.2	1.1	-6.0	2.4	-0.1
Florida	2.2	2.5	2.1	-5.2	4.9	1.3
Georgia	1.9	1.9	1.9	-4.6	3.7	0.9
Hawaii	1.1	0.5	0.0	-15.4	4.7	-1.8
Idaho	3.0	3.3	2.9	-0.7	5.3	2.8
Illinois	0.7	0.8	0.4	-7.1	2.2	-0.6
Indiana	1.1	1.0	0.7	-5.5	3.4	0.1
Iowa	0.1	0.7	0.2	-5.1	2.0	-0.4
Kansas	0.0	0.8	0.6	-4.6	1.1	-0.4
Kentucky	0.6	0.5	0.8	-5.7	3.3	-0.1
Louisiana	0.0	0.8	0.2	-7.8	1.7	-1.0
Maine	0.9	1.0	1.0	-6.4	4.1	0.1
Maryland	1.1	0.9	0.7	-6.8	2.5	-0.3
Massachusetts	1.3	1.1	1.4	-9.0	4.4	-0.2
Michigan	1.2	1.1	0.4	-9.2	4.0	-0.5
Minnesota	1.4	0.9	0.7	-6.9	2.4	-0.3
Mississippi	0.5	0.2	0.4	-4.3	2.5	-0.1
Missouri	0.9	0.5	0.8	-4.8	2.5	0.0
Montana	1.0	1.2	1.2	-3.1	4.8	1.0
Nebraska	0.4	0.5	0.3	-3.7	1.8	-0.1
Nevada	3.2	3.3	2.8	-10.4	7.2	1.2
New Hampshire	1.0	0.7	1.0	-6.7	3.9	0.0
New Jersey	1.4	0.9	0.9	-8.4	4.5	-0.1
New Mexico	0.4	1.5	1.7	-6.8	2.0	-0.2
New York	1.3	1.3	1.0	-10.3	3.0	-0.7
North Carolina	1.7	1.9	2.0	-4.3	4.7	1.2
North Dakota	-0.6	0.9	1.0	-6.6	1.2	-0.8
Ohio	0.8	0.7	0.6	-6.1	2.3	-0.4
Oklahoma	0.6	1.6	0.9	-4.9	1.3	-0.1
Oregon	2.3	1.9	1.6	-6.6	2.7	0.4
Pennsylvania	1.0	1.2	0.9	-7.6	2.6	-0.4
Rhode Island	0.7	0.7	0.7	-8.8	4.4	-0.5
South Carolina	2.0	2.8	1.6	-5.0	3.2	0.9
South Dakota	0.4	0.9	0.6	-3.4	3.3	0.4
Tennessee	1.6	1.7	1.8	-4.0	3.6	0.9
Texas	1.8	2.4	2.3	-4.3	3.6	1.2
Utah	3.0	3.3	2.7	-1.6	5.2	2.5
Vermont	0.6	0.3	0.1	-9.3	2.4	-1.2
Virginia	1.1	1.3	1.2	-5.0	2.3	0.2
Washington	2.4	2.4	2.0	-5.3	2.2	0.7
West Virginia	-0.2	1.5	-0.6	-6.6	1.8	-0.8
Wisconsin	0.8	1.0	0.3	-5.7	2.3	-0.3
Wyoming	-0.8	0.8	1.5	-6.0	1.8	-0.5
U.S. Average	1.4	1.6	1.3	-6.3	3.3	0.3
Washington's Rank	5	8	8	22	40	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2021

Table 3.5
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(Current dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	56,493	53,879	59,558	57,243	56,929	56,820
Alaska	79,834	74,161	83,079	78,236	81,133	79,289
Arizona	67,559	67,201	74,897	70,220	70,821	70,140
Arkansas	53,969	53,712	57,799	53,148	50,784	53,882
California	77,102	76,055	82,772	81,278	81,575	79,756
Colorado	81,980	78,801	76,832	87,689	84,954	82,051
Connecticut	80,441	78,561	92,507	83,141	80,958	83,122
Delaware	68,878	70,145	78,628	73,292	68,687	71,926
Florida	92,159	92,521	98,675	92,337	90,640	93,266
Georgia	59,332	58,959	61,856	60,460	59,734	60,068
Hawaii	63,018	60,229	60,012	62,033	61,497	61,358
Idaho	81,320	86,433	93,265	84,600	82,199	85,563
Illinois	66,546	63,365	69,932	69,841	76,918	69,320
Indiana	71,410	75,684	78,845	77,805	79,253	76,599
Iowa	65,070	64,621	70,679	69,925	70,190	68,097
Kansas	70,163	74,144	70,002	72,030	72,429	71,754
Kentucky	63,964	68,987	77,523	76,495	75,979	72,590
Louisiana	56,753	58,863	58,989	59,405	55,629	57,928
Maine	48,524	53,919	54,797	53,576	57,206	53,604
Maryland	57,102	63,295	70,523	66,667	71,139	65,745
Massachusetts	89,619	93,031	101,283	99,215	97,332	96,096
Michigan	80,935	93,163	92,949	91,912	86,566	89,105
Minnesota	63,774	65,222	67,951	67,399	64,488	65,767
Mississippi	79,491	77,488	86,292	82,431	80,441	81,229
Missouri	48,014	46,159	47,463	47,242	46,637	47,103
Montana	62,873	66,600	64,218	65,081	63,594	64,473
Nebraska	65,307	62,233	63,792	59,390	64,999	63,144
Nevada	65,895	72,911	77,437	75,622	78,109	73,995
New Hampshire	62,503	66,749	75,143	64,020	64,340	66,551
New Jersey	82,675	87,769	92,093	93,045	88,841	88,885
New Mexico	80,681	80,033	92,969	89,543	88,559	86,357
New York	52,892	52,096	56,287	53,283	53,463	53,604
North Carolina	69,020	72,586	76,149	71,865	72,920	72,508
North Dakota	55,642	57,583	64,814	63,252	62,891	60,836
Ohio	66,190	71,756	74,216	67,109	68,882	69,631
Oklahoma	66,059	66,500	68,527	63,198	62,689	65,395
Oregon	60,796	58,732	62,946	54,921	60,096	59,498
Pennsylvania	71,411	74,626	78,860	80,443	81,855	77,439
Rhode Island	69,823	69,619	74,800	74,094	72,627	72,193
South Carolina	73,378	67,183	74,344	83,918	74,982	74,761
South Dakota	60,757	61,980	65,735	63,159	62,542	62,835
Tennessee	62,883	64,158	68,095	73,467	73,893	68,499
Texas	61,055	60,487	60,011	57,542	62,166	60,252
Utah	65,537	64,506	71,474	71,599	67,404	68,104
Vermont	78,826	83,152	89,574	87,915	87,649	85,423
Virginia	70,521	75,599	78,746	70,398	76,079	74,269
Washington	78,798	83,243	86,172	86,053	80,268	82,907
West Virginia	83,357	86,021	87,381	85,157	87,648	85,913
Wisconsin	50,170	54,566	56,916	54,396	46,836	52,577
Wyoming	70,130	67,574	71,380	70,553	69,943	69,916
U.S. Median*	67,832	68,168	72,808	71,186	70,784	70,156
Washington's Rank	13	7	11	8	15	10

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2021

Table 3.6
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	4.6	3.9	3.0	5.9	3.4	4.2
Alaska	6.5	5.9	5.4	7.8	6.4	6.4
Arizona	4.9	4.8	4.9	7.9	4.9	5.5
Arkansas	3.7	3.7	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.2
California	4.8	4.3	4.2	10.1	7.3	6.1
Colorado	2.6	3.0	2.7	7.3	5.4	4.2
Connecticut	4.4	3.9	3.6	7.9	6.3	5.2
Delaware	4.4	3.7	3.7	7.8	5.3	5.0
Florida	4.2	3.6	3.3	7.7	4.6	4.7
Georgia	4.8	4.0	3.5	6.5	3.9	4.5
Hawaii	2.2	2.4	2.5	11.6	5.7	4.9
Idaho	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.4	3.6	3.6
Illinois	5.0	4.4	4.0	9.5	6.1	5.8
Indiana	3.5	3.4	3.2	7.1	3.6	4.2
Iowa	3.1	2.6	2.8	5.3	4.2	3.6
Kansas	3.6	3.3	3.2	5.9	3.2	3.8
Kentucky	4.8	4.2	4.1	6.6	4.7	4.9
Louisiana	5.1	4.8	4.7	8.3	5.5	5.7
Maine	3.4	3.1	2.7	5.4	4.6	3.8
Maryland	4.1	3.8	3.5	6.8	5.8	4.8
Massachusetts	3.8	3.4	3.0	8.9	5.7	5.0
Michigan	4.6	4.2	4.1	9.9	5.9	5.7
Minnesota	3.4	3.0	3.2	6.2	3.4	3.8
Mississippi	5.2	5.0	5.5	8.1	5.6	5.9
Missouri	3.8	3.2	3.3	6.1	4.4	4.2
Montana	4.1	3.8	3.6	5.9	3.4	4.2
Nebraska	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.2	2.5	3.1
Nevada	5.0	4.4	3.9	12.8	7.2	6.7
New Hampshire	2.8	2.6	2.6	6.7	3.5	3.6
New Jersey	4.5	4.0	3.4	9.8	6.3	5.6
New Mexico	6.1	4.9	5.0	8.4	6.8	6.2
New York	4.6	4.1	3.8	10.0	6.9	5.9
North Carolina	4.5	4.0	3.8	7.3	4.8	4.9
North Dakota	2.7	2.5	2.3	5.1	3.7	3.3
Ohio	5.0	4.5	4.2	8.1	5.1	5.4
Oklahoma	4.0	3.3	3.1	6.1	3.8	4.1
Oregon	4.1	4.0	3.7	7.6	5.2	4.9
Pennsylvania	5.0	4.4	4.5	9.1	6.3	5.9
Rhode Island	4.5	4.1	3.6	9.4	5.6	5.4
South Carolina	4.2	3.4	2.8	6.2	4.0	4.1
South Dakota	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.3
Tennessee	3.7	3.5	3.4	7.5	4.3	4.5
Texas	4.3	3.9	3.5	7.6	5.7	5.0
Utah	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.7	2.7	3.2
Vermont	3.0	2.6	2.3	5.6	3.4	3.4
Virginia	3.7	2.9	2.7	6.2	3.9	3.9
Washington	4.6	4.4	4.1	8.4	5.2	5.3
West Virginia	5.2	5.2	4.9	8.3	5.0	5.7
Wisconsin	3.3	3.0	3.3	6.3	3.8	3.9
Wyoming	4.3	4.0	3.7	5.8	4.5	4.5
U.S. Average *	4.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	5.1
Washington's Rank	34	40	39	39	30	35

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Affordability Index
(Baseline: 100)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	197	198	180	205	204	197
Alaska	161	144	133	157	152	149
Arizona	158	149	138	155	155	151
Arkansas	212	208	200	225	213	211
California	79	75	69	77	81	76
Colorado	128	116	105	103	126	115
Connecticut	157	146	140	175	159	155
Delaware	136	135	136	159	150	143
Florida	147	137	199	134	139	151
Georgia	183	179	154	157	174	169
Hawaii	69	65	47	74	71	65
Idaho	170	159	184	145	159	163
Illinois	187	181	154	200	205	186
Indiana	237	228	255	240	251	242
Iowa	236	233	211	234	250	233
Kansas	223	210	230	252	260	235
Kentucky	190	199	231	206	216	208
Louisiana	152	148	174	169	170	163
Maine	157	148	135	187	180	161
Maryland	137	142	97	162	163	140
Massachusetts	112	104	115	118	122	114
Michigan	221	202	284	213	221	228
Minnesota	189	175	137	186	187	175
Mississippi	205	197	311	196	201	222
Missouri	207	198	141	203	213	192
Montana	150	140	132	133	130	137
Nebraska	228	209	191	238	247	223
Nevada	132	120	124	125	118	124
New Hampshire	173	155	122	174	182	161
New Jersey	119	119	126	141	140	129
New Mexico	165	153	227	165	163	174
New York	116	108	79	119	118	108
North Carolina	185	161	199	178	186	182
North Dakota	186	168	144	192	179	174
Ohio	219	226	235	231	223	227
Oklahoma	219	219	235	227	207	221
Oregon	117	111	85	118	128	112
Pennsylvania	199	190	199	206	210	201
Rhode Island	141	141	126	139	163	142
South Carolina	201	186	195	194	199	195
South Dakota	204	185	179	195	225	198
Tennessee	185	180	179	166	173	177
Texas	205	188	161	189	205	190
Utah	153	142	105	144	154	140
Vermont	155	154	177	179	163	166
Virginia	143	142	133	158	163	148
Washington	131	121	111	120	124	121
West Virginia	214	207	351	242	236	250
Wisconsin	197	194	143	192	199	185
Wyoming	157	147	145	156	161	153
United States	164	154	147	161	165	158
Washington's Rank	43	42	43	44	45	44

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Monthly Income Spent on Rent
(Percent)*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	13.5	12.8	13.3	12.4	13.2	13.0
Alaska	16.8	18.1	19.2	17.2	18.1	17.9
Arizona	16.4	15.9	16.0	15.0	16.6	16.0
Arkansas	13.4	13.0	12.8	12.3	13.7	13.0
California	21.3	21.1	21.9	21.2	22.4	21.6
Colorado	15.8	16.1	17.4	19.2	17.7	17.2
Connecticut	14.5	15.6	15.8	13.7	15.5	15.0
Delaware	17.9	17.3	16.9	15.5	17.0	16.9
Florida	20.5	20.3	20.7	20.7	22.3	20.9
Georgia	15.9	15.4	16.2	17.0	17.2	16.3
Hawaii	21.6	22.0	20.8	19.9	22.3	21.3
Idaho	13.6	13.2	13.8	13.2	13.7	13.5
Illinois	15.6	15.2	14.2	14.0	14.5	14.7
Indiana	12.9	12.6	12.5	11.7	12.1	12.3
Iowa	11.7	11.4	10.7	11.6	11.4	11.4
Kansas	12.5	12.7	11.7	10.7	11.0	11.7
Kentucky	14.1	12.8	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.0
Louisiana	18.2	18.0	15.9	16.2	16.8	17.0
Maine	16.3	16.4	14.5	13.5	14.5	15.0
Maryland	18.1	17.1	16.4	15.5	16.1	16.6
Massachusetts	16.4	16.9	14.8	15.5	16.4	16.0
Michigan	13.6	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.9	13.7
Minnesota	13.4	13.6	14.0	13.1	14.0	13.6
Mississippi	15.6	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.9	15.6
Missouri	12.7	12.7	11.8	12.6	12.6	12.5
Montana	13.3	13.1	13.8	14.2	15.5	14.0
Nebraska	12.2	12.6	11.3	11.1	11.7	11.8
Nevada	18.2	18.3	17.2	16.0	19.8	17.9
New Hampshire	14.2	14.9	13.8	13.4	13.6	14.0
New Jersey	18.9	18.3	18.4	16.3	17.2	17.8
New Mexico	16.4	17.0	16.9	16.2	17.3	16.8
New York	20.3	20.7	19.7	19.4	20.9	20.2
North Carolina	14.3	15.8	15.2	14.1	14.9	14.9
North Dakota	13.2	13.9	12.8	12.7	14.0	13.3
Ohio	13.1	12.2	12.0	11.9	13.1	12.5
Oklahoma	13.4	12.9	13.3	12.7	14.7	13.4
Oregon	16.5	15.9	15.5	15.6	16.2	15.9
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.0	13.5	13.5
Rhode Island	15.7	14.8	15.8	14.8	13.3	14.9
South Carolina	13.7	13.9	13.5	13.3	14.3	13.8
South Dakota	11.7	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.2	11.8
Tennessee	14.2	13.6	13.6	14.3	15.5	14.3
Texas	15.5	16.0	16.4	15.6	16.1	15.9
Utah	14.1	13.8	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.5
Vermont	15.6	15.4	14.2	14.0	15.7	15.0
Virginia	17.2	16.5	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.2
Washington	15.7	15.5	15.5	16.4	17.8	16.2
West Virginia	13.3	13.4	12.2	12.0	12.6	12.7
Wisconsin	13.3	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.3	13.1
Wyoming	14.2	14.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.8
United States	16.2	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.5	16.1
Washington's Rank	32	30	31	43	44	37

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Total Average Hourly Wages
(Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	20.76	21.05	21.60	22.52	23.13	21.81
Alaska	27.77	28.22	28.51	29.69	30.52	28.94
Arizona	23.15	23.70	24.49	25.67	26.53	24.71
Arkansas	19.49	19.97	20.52	21.53	22.36	20.77
California	27.50	28.44	29.47	31.61	32.94	29.99
Colorado	25.99	26.84	27.73	29.25	30.24	28.01
Connecticut	28.56	29.22	29.98	31.46	31.79	30.20
Delaware	25.10	25.63	26.14	27.26	28.76	26.58
Florida	21.53	22.12	22.96	24.05	24.98	23.13
Georgia	22.69	23.21	23.85	24.97	25.93	24.13
Hawaii	25.02	25.43	26.41	27.98	28.73	26.71
Idaho	20.31	20.90	21.58	22.50	23.05	21.67
Illinois	25.20	25.86	26.51	27.92	28.68	26.83
Indiana	21.13	21.77	22.49	23.39	24.25	22.61
Iowa	21.50	22.19	22.76	23.69	24.59	22.95
Kansas	21.43	21.77	22.37	23.37	23.88	22.56
Kentucky	20.39	20.77	21.16	22.11	23.16	21.52
Louisiana	19.99	20.51	21.24	22.34	22.95	21.41
Maine	21.78	22.50	23.30	24.62	25.59	23.56
Maryland	27.53	28.25	28.95	30.58	31.68	29.40
Massachusetts	29.86	30.72	31.58	33.66	35.07	32.18
Michigan	23.22	23.80	24.42	25.67	26.52	24.73
Minnesota	25.35	26.06	26.87	28.23	29.08	27.12
Mississippi	18.71	18.95	19.27	20.00	20.53	19.49
Missouri	21.89	22.33	22.99	24.10	24.71	23.20
Montana	20.39	21.09	21.81	22.73	23.72	21.95
Nebraska	21.89	22.46	23.20	24.16	25.05	23.35
Nevada	21.65	22.20	22.70	24.21	24.56	23.06
New Hampshire	24.54	25.17	25.94	27.27	28.50	26.28
New Jersey	27.39	27.98	28.84	30.62	32.27	29.42
New Mexico	21.56	21.83	22.61	23.87	24.93	22.96
New York	28.90	29.75	30.76	32.62	33.87	31.18
North Carolina	22.15	22.69	23.34	24.52	25.53	23.65
North Dakota	23.14	23.86	24.25	25.22	25.67	24.43
Ohio	22.57	23.18	23.76	24.77	25.56	23.97
Oklahoma	20.84	21.26	21.93	22.76	23.25	22.01
Oregon	24.52	25.00	25.91	27.34	28.40	26.23
Pennsylvania	23.44	24.05	24.68	25.94	26.68	24.96
Rhode Island	25.54	26.35	27.51	28.96	29.87	27.65
South Carolina	20.31	20.78	21.34	22.22	22.83	21.50
South Dakota	19.60	20.10	20.63	21.62	22.50	20.89
Tennessee	20.94	21.47	21.95	22.85	23.72	22.19
Texas	23.42	23.90	24.27	25.19	26.07	24.57
Utah	22.33	23.04	23.76	24.73	25.67	23.91
Vermont	23.48	24.11	24.58	25.68	26.66	24.90
Virginia	25.95	26.59	27.28	28.92	29.97	27.74
Washington	27.63	28.56	29.82	32.15	33.05	30.24
West Virginia	19.90	20.37	20.88	21.82	22.35	21.06
Wisconsin	22.24	22.77	23.49	24.64	25.54	23.74
Wyoming	22.91	23.38	23.92	24.61	25.05	23.97
U.S. Average *	23.26	23.84	24.53	25.75	26.62	24.35
Washington's Rank	5	4	4	3	3	3

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2021
(Dollars)

	Management SOC 11-0000	Business and Financial Operations SOC 13-0000	Computer and Mathematical SOC 15-0000	Architecture and Engineering SOC 17-0000	Life, Physical and Social Science SOC 19-0000	Community and Social Services SOC 21-0000
Alabama	51.06	35.92	42.55	44.88	33.36	22.05
Alaska	51.99	39.38	40.07	49.96	37.71	27.91
Arizona	52.31	35.29	44.48	43.71	33.7	23.65
Arkansas	44.45	32.31	36.7	35.78	30.53	21.75
California	68	43.31	58.75	52.18	43.38	30.68
Colorado	66.17	40.56	50.1	47.66	40.65	26.89
Connecticut	66.21	42.22	47.35	45.39	44.44	29.48
Delaware	70.74	41.82	49.07	44.89	44.09	24.29
Florida	52.63	35.26	41.13	39.91	32.01	23.56
Georgia	55.39	37.15	46.43	41.18	35.28	24.74
Hawaii	53.13	36.42	43.17	42.98	35.84	26.65
Idaho	40.83	32.77	37.68	40.27	29.67	23.89
Illinois	59.16	40.51	44.99	42.49	39.28	25.17
Indiana	50.17	34.06	37.86	38.44	31.9	22.9
Iowa	48.42	34.44	42.18	38.38	31.55	23.51
Kansas	50.29	34.22	39.33	38.57	32.15	22.38
Kentucky	46.69	33.95	35.98	35.89	30.33	22.24
Louisiana	49.86	32.65	34.92	41.96	33.71	22.48
Maine	49.21	36.17	39.32	40.14	33.97	25.08
Maryland	61.88	42.86	53.26	49.93	45.71	27.31
Massachusetts	69.22	45.32	53.97	47.71	48.49	26.84
Michigan	54.57	37.02	40.74	41.15	37.32	24.12
Minnesota	57.48	39.9	46.29	41.97	39.2	26.68
Mississippi	41.34	30.55	34.07	36.45	30.7	20.46
Missouri	50.06	35.95	39.98	40.69	31.33	21.72
Montana	44.46	32.99	34.2	36	28.6	21.35
Nebraska	49.29	33.96	38.99	37.99	30.76	22.59
Nevada	47.19	34.58	37.24	40.09	32.57	27.38
New Hampshire	59.33	38.85	45.79	43.64	38.57	24.43
New Jersey	76.11	45.17	52.31	47.6	44.56	29.11
New Mexico	50.41	36.17	39.99	50.33	42.52	24.72
New York	75.2	48.78	52.15	43.79	42.12	28.77
North Carolina	58	38.86	47.17	39.81	36.65	24.13
North Dakota	48.38	34.15	35.12	39.92	33.49	26.38
Ohio	53.84	35.86	41.33	40.26	36.21	24.3
Oklahoma	48.61	33.6	37.26	42.97	34.91	22.73
Oregon	53.12	38.21	46.78	45.33	35.43	26.75
Pennsylvania	57.98	37.94	42.08	40.73	36.02	23.99
Rhode Island	65.19	42.14	47.75	47.63	42.75	27.24
South Carolina	49.69	34.35	39.47	38.91	31.72	21.43
South Dakota	52.61	33.76	37.12	36.42	28.19	21.39
Tennessee	53.26	32.54	37.25	39.56	34.72	22.67
Texas	55.83	38.31	45.13	45.21	35.84	24.67
Utah	47.74	33.88	41.64	38.64	32.67	25.12
Vermont	45.69	35.83	40.34	38.91	33.48	22.5
Virginia	66	43.04	53.13	46.35	44.46	25.64
Washington	68.2	43.92	59.61	49.1	40.11	28.25
West Virginia	45.19	31.01	34.31	38.06	30.94	20.53
Wisconsin	56.92	36.13	40.23	37.63	32.83	24.48
Wyoming	46.37	35.18	33.06	40.02	31.46	25.54
U.S. Average	59.31	39.72	48.01	44.10	38.81	25.94
Washington's Rank	5	4	1	5	12	5

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2021

Table 3.10 (continued)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2021
(Dollars)

	Legal SOC 23-0000	Education, Training, and Library SOC 25-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media SOC 27-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical SOC 29-0000	Healthcare Support SOC 31-0000	Protective Service SOC 33-0000
Alabama	44.87	26.26	23.34	34.51	13.43	20.06
Alaska	46.52	30.05	24.85	50.8	20.23	30.99
Arizona	43.75	25.05	26.37	44.15	16.32	24.21
Arkansas	35.53	23.97	23.14	37.52	14.08	19.38
California	65.92	36.3	40.32	55.4	17.22	31.33
Colorado	54.27	29.65	30.63	44.74	17.6	27.58
Connecticut	55.92	33.95	36.18	48.22	17.65	28.17
Delaware	57.34	29.63	26.38	44.57	15.64	25.08
Florida	48.3	26.77	27.46	39.85	15.9	22.56
Georgia	47.38	27.28	28.66	39.95	15.43	21.23
Hawaii	41.49	28.35	29.72	54.51	18.21	26.47
Idaho	36.63	22.81	22.06	40.47	14.78	23.67
Illinois	55.97	28.87	28.52	41.9	16.28	29.17
Indiana	43.15	25.88	24.21	40.82	15.38	22.7
Iowa	40.98	25.17	23.7	38.34	15.92	25
Kansas	37.79	23.66	22.9	37.75	14.03	22.11
Kentucky	39.13	24.87	23.49	37.61	15.42	18.48
Louisiana	38.47	23.29	22.23	35.73	12.5	19.67
Maine	38.94	25.6	25.02	43.19	16.67	23.58
Maryland	52.75	34.52	31.93	48.71	17.13	27.76
Massachusetts	64.32	36.4	34.94	49.88	18.41	29.99
Michigan	45.72	27.84	26.34	41.98	15.57	24.26
Minnesota	51.45	28.35	29.74	47.02	16.32	26.73
Mississippi	36.11	22.95	22.34	33.49	12.74	17.11
Missouri	47.23	25.76	24.75	37.82	14	22.54
Montana	36.66	24.55	22.02	43.7	15.62	25.08
Nebraska	40.78	27.38	23.4	43.34	15.78	24.52
Nevada	49.67	32.53	27.55	44.55	15.95	23.48
New Hampshire	47.79	27.42	28	49.78	17.47	26.54
New Jersey	61.46	31.37	34.08	54.26	17.16	30.33
New Mexico	42.45	26.64	33.09	43.63	13.86	22.76
New York	69.74	37.15	42.87	49.29	17.3	29.39
North Carolina	43.66	25.63	28.18	38.73	14.79	21
North Dakota	41.72	26.29	22.24	37.39	17.49	25.9
Ohio	44.57	30	26.99	38.89	15.35	24.41
Oklahoma	40.98	-	21.81	37.64	14.14	22.06
Oregon	49.2	32.63	29.52	49.62	18.4	28.16
Pennsylvania	49.02	31.81	26.47	40.77	15.25	25.17
Rhode Island	55.04	33.83	34.03	49.22	17.26	26.94
South Carolina	38.31	24.71	23.66	38.69	14.44	19.84
South Dakota	38.05	21.71	20.79	36.12	15.18	21.86
Tennessee	42.33	24.96	24.26	37.24	14.92	20.58
Texas	51.82	26.69	27.19	40.53	13.69	24.18
Utah	43.97	26.71	25	39.62	15.95	22.88
Vermont	40.16	27.76	27.64	42.27	17.63	24.77
Virginia	54.74	31.46	30.96	43.47	15.1	24.57
Washington	52.39	32.32	33.67	50.57	19.38	31.64
West Virginia	38	23.41	21.43	36.38	13.3	18.8
Wisconsin	46.92	26.46	25.06	43.67	15.29	24.92
Wyoming	34.82	24.27	23.57	43.41	16.4	23.27
U.S. Average	54.38	29.88	31.78	43.80	16.02	25.68
Washington's Rank	12	9	7	5	2	1

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021

Table 3.10 (continued)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2021
(Dollars)

	Food Preparation and Serving Related SOC 35-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance SOC 37-0000	Personal Care and Service SOC 39-0000	Sales and Related SOC 41-0000	Office and Administrative Support SOC 43-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry SOC 45-0000
Alabama	11.16	13.13	13.49	17.9	17.88	17.16
Alaska	15.74	18.02	18.64	19.95	23.15	21.15
Arizona	16.51	15.96	17.31	21.55	20.11	15.99
Arkansas	12.33	13.61	13.78	18.38	17.86	17.26
California	17.1	19.04	18.82	24.94	23.78	16.08
Colorado	16.46	17.91	18.25	25.73	22	18.03
Connecticut	16.41	18.92	18.21	23.64	23.72	18.27
Delaware	14.33	16.56	16.48	22.12	21.14	18.05
Florida	13.68	14.55	15	20.71	19.31	14.88
Georgia	12.32	14.63	14.31	20.44	19.2	16.9
Hawaii	17.41	18.72	17.6	20.6	22.07	21.55
Idaho	11.95	14.73	14.86	19.39	18.33	17.13
Illinois	13.79	16.49	17.34	22.08	21.33	18.3
Indiana	12.41	14.96	14.28	20.43	19.41	17.04
Iowa	12.83	15.43	14.05	19.26	19.98	18.65
Kansas	12.02	14.76	13.91	20.33	18.76	17.17
Kentucky	11.86	13.95	13.4	18.7	18.77	15.38
Louisiana	11.01	12.62	12.62	16.95	17.95	18.64
Maine	16.49	17.17	16.2	21.43	19.93	19.4
Maryland	15.21	17.11	16.9	23.1	21.98	17.29
Massachusetts	17.27	20.5	19.7	26.66	24.53	19.22
Michigan	14.22	15.59	16.25	21.29	20.18	16.84
Minnesota	14.73	17.44	16.8	23.3	22.21	19.24
Mississippi	10.64	12.4	12.7	15.53	17.19	18.28
Missouri	13.14	15.02	14.93	19.8	19.5	16.66
Montana	12.67	15.65	14.72	19.05	18.4	19.24
Nebraska	12.88	15.33	14.43	20.16	19.01	18.3
Nevada	13.15	15.81	13.54	19.09	19.36	16.9
New Hampshire	14.94	17.57	16.06	23.88	21.52	17.84
New Jersey	16.04	17.96	17.84	26.09	22.49	16.97
New Mexico	12.89	14.01	14.83	17.63	18.58	14.14
New York	17.71	19.49	19.27	29.71	24.32	18.92
North Carolina	12.29	14.5	14.71	21.05	19.3	16.74
North Dakota	14.18	16.72	14.65	21.33	20.67	18.69
Ohio	12.63	15.49	14.51	20.84	19.93	17.52
Oklahoma	11.81	13.47	13.32	18.36	18.23	16.46
Oregon	15.64	17.36	16.94	21.86	21.27	18.29
Pennsylvania	13.07	15.71	15.04	20.87	20.66	17.74
Rhode Island	15.37	18.43	17.46	23.91	22.29	16.15
South Carolina	12.05	13.52	13.79	18.1	18.44	18.27
South Dakota	12.77	14.7	13.92	20.76	17.55	16.51
Tennessee	11.79	13.88	14.28	18.93	19.06	16.88
Texas	12.48	14.18	14.06	20.82	19.68	15.64
Utah	13.38	15.29	14.98	20.98	19.28	16.97
Vermont	16.38	18.4	17.6	20.33	21.33	19.06
Virginia	13.63	15.17	16.01	22.44	20.65	17.39
Washington	18.38	19.11	19.31	25.24	23.94	18.29
West Virginia	12.05	13.75	14.15	15.84	17.37	17.24
Wisconsin	12.81	15.63	15.46	22.25	20.39	17.75
Wyoming	13.49	15.98	14.78	18.81	19.32	16.23
U.S. Average	14.16	16.23	16.17	22.15	20.88	16.70
Washington's Rank	1	3	2	5	3	14

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2021

Table 3.10 (continued)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2021
(Dollars)

	Construction and Extraction SOC 47-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair SOC 49-0000	Production SOC 51-0000	Transportation and Material Moving SOC 53-0000
Alabama	21.11	24.57	18.85	17.06
Alaska	34.34	31.84	25.93	26.9
Arizona	24.11	24.37	20.62	19.83
Arkansas	20.15	22.28	18.47	18.27
California	31.95	28.69	21.83	21.22
Colorado	26.18	27.1	21.83	21.88
Connecticut	30.69	28.66	24.26	20.09
Delaware	26.31	26.31	20.72	19.83
Florida	21.85	22.67	18.7	18.66
Georgia	23	24.31	18.86	19.01
Hawaii	35.27	30.54	24.12	23.94
Idaho	21.77	23.05	19.1	18.99
Illinois	34.18	26.71	20.82	20.44
Indiana	26.43	24.64	21.06	18.98
Iowa	24.9	24.51	20.18	19.88
Kansas	23.7	24.52	20.49	19.14
Kentucky	23.32	24.28	19.89	19.68
Louisiana	23.02	24.24	23.66	20.47
Maine	23.59	24.57	21.18	18.9
Maryland	26.11	27.24	21.98	20.55
Massachusetts	34.27	29.69	22.67	21.06
Michigan	26.4	25.11	20.82	19.41
Minnesota	30.34	27.07	21.36	21.41
Mississippi	21	22.73	18.19	17.68
Missouri	27.68	24.22	20.27	19.08
Montana	25.83	24.39	21.33	19.81
Nebraska	23.36	24.29	20.09	20.63
Nevada	27.36	25.14	20.33	19.6
New Hampshire	25.46	26.83	21.75	18.84
New Jersey	34.47	28.96	21.88	20.29
New Mexico	23	23.5	20.94	18.54
New York	33.69	28.56	22.14	23.02
North Carolina	22.01	24.04	18.69	17.99
North Dakota	27.69	27.35	24.89	22.49
Ohio	26.36	24.64	20.18	18.91
Oklahoma	22.91	23.55	20.58	18.15
Oregon	29.36	26.37	21.08	20.02
Pennsylvania	27.34	25.41	20.9	18.97
Rhode Island	29.03	27.49	21.91	19.79
South Carolina	21.37	22.68	19.97	17.28
South Dakota	21.58	24.01	18.98	18.07
Tennessee	21.82	23.62	19.32	18.16
Texas	23.2	24.67	20.55	19.6
Utah	23.87	24.74	19.96	19.78
Vermont	23.94	25.65	20.8	19.38
Virginia	24.24	25.82	20.59	19.98
Washington	33.41	29.63	24.66	23.45
West Virginia	24.59	22.8	20.39	17.41
Wisconsin	27.76	25.35	20.84	19.29
Wyoming	27.05	28.8	28.29	21.87
U.S. Average	26.87	25.66	20.71	19.88
Washington's Rank	7	4	4	3

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2021

Table 3.11
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Per Capita Real GDP
(Chained 2012 Dollars)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	39,708	40,488	40,919	39,718	40,653	40,297
Alaska	71,292	71,853	72,594	69,268	68,653	70,732
Arizona	42,865	43,831	44,378	43,207	46,373	44,131
Arkansas	38,268	38,743	38,877	37,739	39,893	38,704
California	66,814	68,690	71,011	69,164	73,180	69,772
Colorado	58,481	60,182	61,870	60,448	62,958	60,788
Connecticut	69,386	69,671	70,479	67,769	68,167	69,094
Delaware	64,567	65,319	65,856	62,660	64,121	64,505
Florida	42,995	44,064	44,819	43,053	46,310	44,248
Georgia	49,866	51,213	51,507	49,819	52,589	50,999
Hawaii	56,839	57,764	58,258	53,918	51,250	55,606
Idaho	39,780	41,354	41,886	40,550	40,987	40,911
Illinois	58,878	60,483	61,035	58,969	61,128	60,099
Indiana	48,479	49,587	50,161	48,459	51,811	49,699
Iowa	53,750	54,873	54,917	53,588	56,455	54,717
Kansas	53,062	54,310	54,953	53,301	55,454	54,216
Kentucky	41,431	42,002	42,665	41,053	43,097	42,049
Louisiana	48,959	50,386	51,514	48,826	49,250	49,787
Maine	41,898	42,759	43,687	41,747	45,047	43,028
Maryland	60,691	61,040	61,774	60,136	59,081	60,544
Massachusetts	71,519	73,748	75,413	72,566	75,952	73,839
Michigan	45,841	46,842	47,237	44,775	47,094	46,358
Minnesota	58,835	60,123	60,468	58,061	60,478	59,593
Mississippi	33,796	34,216	34,469	33,625	35,258	34,273
Missouri	45,696	46,474	46,846	45,087	47,944	46,409
Montana	43,156	43,913	44,776	43,020	44,612	43,895
Nebraska	59,340	59,770	60,746	59,331	63,094	60,456
Nevada	48,313	49,382	49,738	46,735	49,462	48,726
New Hampshire	54,987	56,208	56,762	53,872	58,987	56,163
New Jersey	60,829	61,743	62,616	60,134	60,621	61,188
New Mexico	43,851	44,834	47,039	45,449	44,904	45,216
New York	72,722	75,065	76,590	72,526	75,207	74,422
North Carolina	47,590	48,305	48,712	47,047	50,524	48,436
North Dakota	67,778	70,353	70,615	67,974	71,915	69,727
Ohio	50,809	51,892	52,620	50,552	52,242	51,623
Oklahoma	47,833	48,993	49,966	46,695	48,932	48,484
Oregon	50,534	52,415	53,447	51,625	52,855	52,175
Pennsylvania	54,363	55,340	56,737	54,305	55,051	55,159
Rhode Island	49,905	50,159	50,718	48,466	49,491	49,748
South Carolina	40,310	41,050	41,672	39,520	42,516	41,014
South Dakota	52,675	53,773	53,611	52,381	54,702	53,428
Tennessee	46,889	47,700	48,081	45,367	49,238	47,455
Texas	58,369	59,922	60,868	58,005	62,021	59,837
Utah	49,616	51,527	52,692	51,885	54,788	52,102
Vermont	46,890	47,320	47,763	45,234	45,934	46,628
Virginia	55,262	56,261	57,168	55,520	57,002	56,243
Washington	65,891	69,683	72,063	70,790	73,437	70,373
West Virginia	38,348	39,790	40,295	38,298	40,652	39,477
Wisconsin	50,776	52,290	52,887	50,438	51,355	51,549
Wyoming	65,287	66,827	67,597	62,636	63,339	65,137
50 State Average	55,807	57,177	58,148	55,924	58,535	57,118
Washington's Rank	7	5	4	3	3	4

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2021

Table 3.12
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Labor Force Participation Rate

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	56.7	57.3	57.7	57.3	56.5	57.1
Alaska	66.0	65.1	64.8	63.7	65.0	64.9
Arizona	60.7	61.2	62.0	61.2	61.1	61.2
Arkansas	58.3	58.2	58.6	57.9	56.5	57.9
California	62.3	62.3	62.5	60.9	61.0	61.8
Colorado	67.7	68.5	68.6	67.4	68.2	68.1
Connecticut	66.3	66.4	66.9	65.1	63.4	65.6
Delaware	62.2	62.1	61.9	61.2	61.7	61.8
Florida	59.3	59.2	59.4	57.7	58.3	58.8
Georgia	63.9	63.2	62.8	61.2	61.9	62.6
Hawaii	62.0	61.6	60.9	59.0	59.8	60.7
Idaho	63.9	64.1	64.4	63.2	62.5	63.6
Illinois	64.7	64.8	64.9	63.0	62.9	64.1
Indiana	64.2	64.8	64.5	62.8	62.5	63.8
Iowa	68.9	69.3	70.3	67.4	66.9	68.6
Kansas	66.8	66.6	66.8	66.4	66.3	66.6
Kentucky	58.8	58.7	58.9	57.2	57.6	58.2
Louisiana	58.8	58.9	58.8	57.6	57.8	58.4
Maine	63.6	63.2	62.7	59.9	59.9	61.9
Maryland	67.6	67.6	68.6	66.4	65.3	67.1
Massachusetts	65.9	66.9	66.9	65.2	65.5	66.1
Michigan	61.4	61.5	61.7	60.1	59.2	60.8
Minnesota	70.1	69.8	70.3	69.7	67.2	69.4
Mississippi	55.7	55.6	56.0	54.6	55.0	55.4
Missouri	63.9	63.6	63.8	62.9	63.1	63.5
Montana	63.2	63.1	63.5	62.7	62.3	63.0
Nebraska	69.4	69.7	70.2	69.5	69.5	69.7
Nevada	62.6	63.3	64.0	61.2	60.5	62.3
New Hampshire	68.1	68.5	68.7	66.7	65.6	67.5
New Jersey	63.5	63.0	63.8	62.9	63.1	63.3
New Mexico	58.3	58.1	58.6	56.5	56.7	57.6
New York	60.8	60.7	60.8	59.1	59.0	60.1
North Carolina	61.3	61.2	61.5	59.0	59.6	60.5
North Dakota	70.7	70.0	70.0	69.2	68.5	69.7
Ohio	63.0	62.7	63.1	61.5	61.5	62.4
Oklahoma	61.1	61.2	61.0	60.5	60.6	60.9
Oregon	62.4	61.8	61.6	61.3	62.3	61.9
Pennsylvania	62.6	62.6	63.0	62.2	61.5	62.4
Rhode Island	64.4	64.3	64.2	63.3	63.6	64.0
South Carolina	58.0	57.7	58.0	57.4	57.4	57.7
South Dakota	69.2	68.9	68.9	68.4	68.5	68.8
Tennessee	60.5	61.0	61.9	60.5	60.4	60.9
Texas	63.8	63.8	63.7	62.7	63.3	63.5
Utah	68.8	68.5	68.4	67.9	67.9	68.3
Vermont	67.3	67.2	66.9	63.8	61.0	65.2
Virginia	65.7	65.7	66.3	64.6	62.9	65.0
Washington	63.7	64.1	65.2	64.4	63.7	64.2
West Virginia	53.5	54.4	54.8	54.1	54.7	54.3
Wisconsin	68.0	67.4	66.8	66.2	66.5	67.0
Wyoming	65.9	65.7	65.8	65.3	64.1	65.4
U.S. Average *	62.9	62.9	63.1	61.7	61.7	62.5
Washington's Rank	25	21	17	16	15	18

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021

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Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

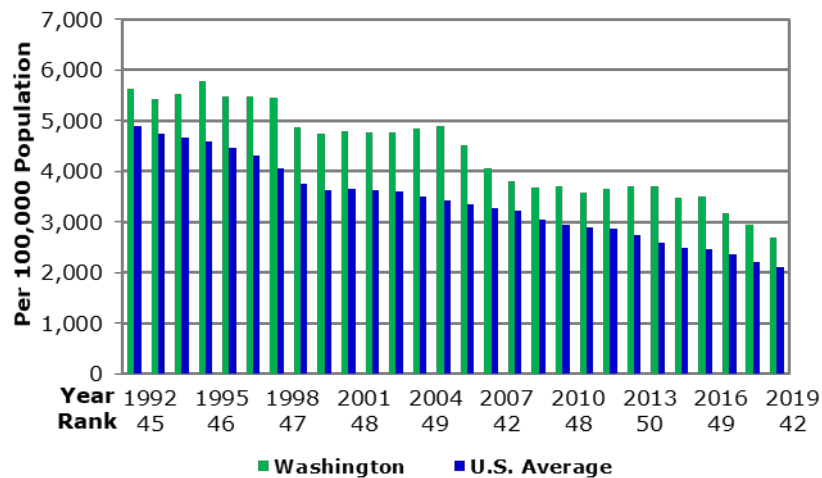
- **Washington’s rank decreased to 18th place in the nation in *Quality of Life* this year.**
- **The state’s rank relative to other states improved in four indicators, worsened in four. One indicator remained unchanged. One indicator was not updated.**

Property Crime, Violent Crime Rate, Arrests Per Violent Crime

The FBI generates consistent criminal statistics across states

Due to former discrepancies including variable reporting methods, crime definitions, multiple reports for different arrests, charges and convictions for a crime, the International Association of Chiefs of Police established the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Reported by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the program’s primary objective is to generate a reliable set of criminal statistics by mandating specific reporting requirements and criteria for gathering data.

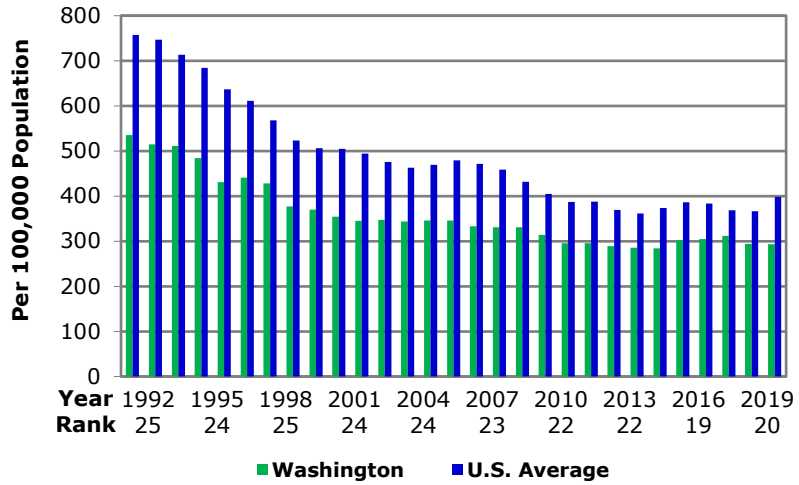
Figure 4.1: Property Crime Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2020

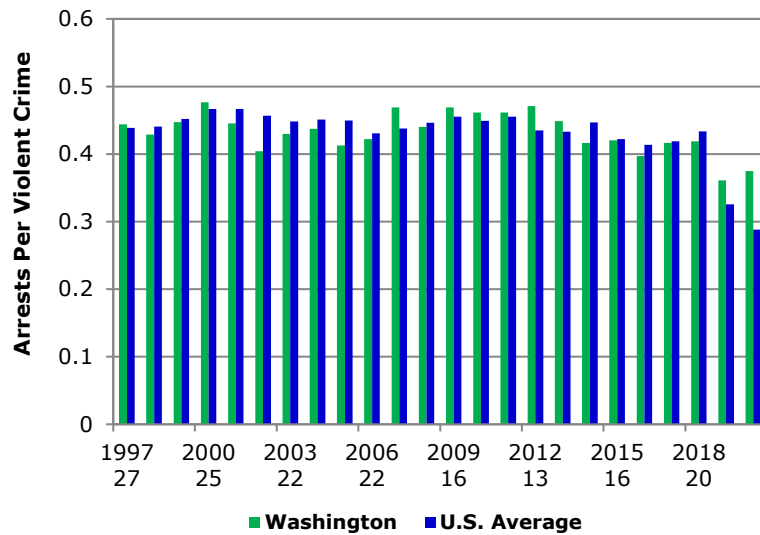
Nationwide this statistical effort includes data from over 17,000 cities, counties, and state law enforcement agencies, with data in this report going back to 1991.

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2020

Figure 4.3: Arrests per Violent Crime



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2020

Washington's violent crimes rank increased to 16th

Property crime fell to 47th while arrest rate increased to 19th

Washington's violent crime (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), as measured per 100,000 people, remained unchanged from last year at 264. Washington's 2020 ranking increased to 16th in the nation, as the national average rate of violent crime increased to 399. The property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) rate in Washington, also measured per 100,000 people, increased to 2,743 crimes from 2,682 the year before. Washington's rank fell to 47th in the nation for property crime. In Washington there were 0.37 arrests per violent crime in 2020, an increase of 0.014 from last year. Washington's rank increased to 19th in the nation.

Air Quality

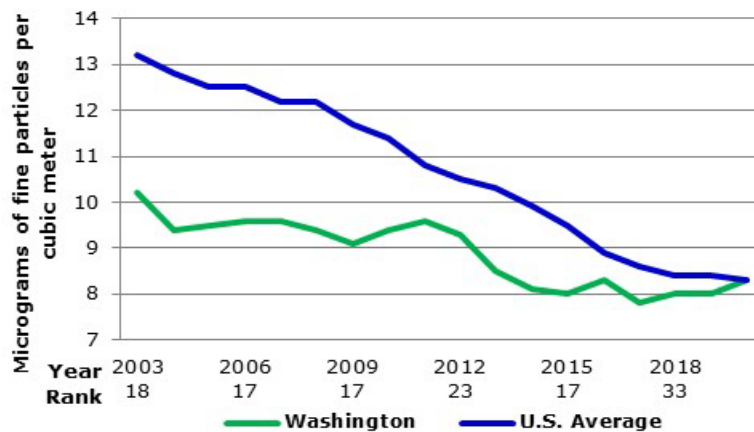
The United Health Foundation measures air pollution

Air quality is measured by the amount of micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in the air we breathe. The United Health Foundation measures air pollution by particulate matter of 2.5 microns and smaller. The smaller particles are, the more risk there is for health problems. Particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less is known as fine particulate, which is found in smoke and haze.

Data show the micrograms per cubic meter in each state

Air pollution is monitored in places where population density is significant or where pollution has been a problem in the past. The average exposure of the general public to fine particles is found by pollution reports provided by each county reporting in a state, which is weighted by population. In counties where pollution data are not available, it is assumed that pollution is equal to the average of the lowest reported pollution areas in the state or region for each of the last three years. The data report the micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in each state.

Figure 4.4: Air Quality



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2021

Washington ranked in the bottom 10 in the nation for air pollution in 2021

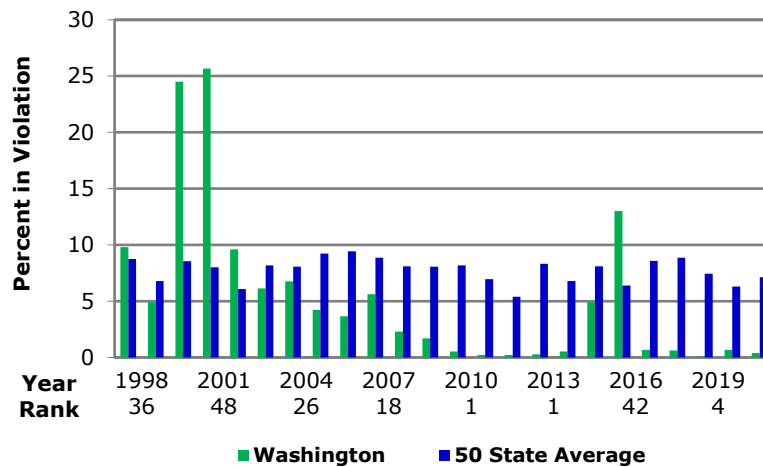
Washington has experienced yearly increases in air pollution since 2017. In 2021, there were 8.5 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in Washington, an increase from 8.3 in 2020. This year the national average remained unchanged at 8.3. Washington's ranking dropped to 41st in the nation. Washington's five-year average was 8.1 micrograms, ranking of 37th in the nation.

Drinking Water

Public water systems must abide by the standards established by the EPA

Public water systems must abide by the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). These standards are designed to prevent microbial, chemical, and radiological contaminants in drinking water, and to assure the protection of public health if contamination does occur. The number of contaminants regulated by the EPA has risen from 23 in 1986 to over 100 today.

Figure 4.5: Drinking Water



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Community Public Water Systems Compliance Statistics; data through 2021

The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has violated SDWA standards

The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has violated SDWA standards and the total number of people served by these systems. There are five major categories of violations: Maximum Contaminant Level, Monitoring, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, Treatment Technique, and Consumer Confidence and Public/State Notification violations. Each of the violation categories is associated with multiple sub-categories and different Rules, Rule Codes, and Contaminants. The corresponding table, found at the end of the chapter, indicates the percentage of each state's population served by a water

system subject to the SDWA that is in violation of any of its rules.

Washington's rank has been falling since 2018, in 2021 the state ranked 8th in the nation for drinking water

It is important to note that some states represent very large outliers that will affect the results. In the past 5 years, Washington has experienced little change in its nominal drinking water index, but its ranking has been decreasing since 2018. This year Washington's drinking water index decreased from 0.7 percent to 0.4 percent. Washington's rank also fell to 8th from 5th the prior year. The U.S. average for 2021 was 7.1 percent. Washington's five-year average is 0.5 percent, which is below the five-year U.S. average of 7.7 percent.

Toxins Released

The EPA reports the amount of toxic chemical releases

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), reported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), provides the public with information concerning toxic chemical releases from industrial facilities. Each year, facilities that meet certain thresholds must report their releases and other waste management activities for listed toxic chemicals to the EPA and to the state or tribal entity in whose jurisdiction the facility is located.

Washington doesn't have a widespread presence of high pollutant industries

Before 1998, only facilities in the manufacturing sector were required to report to TRI. Starting in 1994, federal facilities began to report to TRI and in 1998 seven additional industries were added to the required report list. This is the basis for the dramatic increases in the national average for toxins released in 1998 and beyond. States that housed the newly added reporting industries saw a large jump in toxins released beginning in 1998. Washington never saw a noticeable increase in its TRI reports because many of the added industries, such as metal and coal mining, are not widespread in the state.

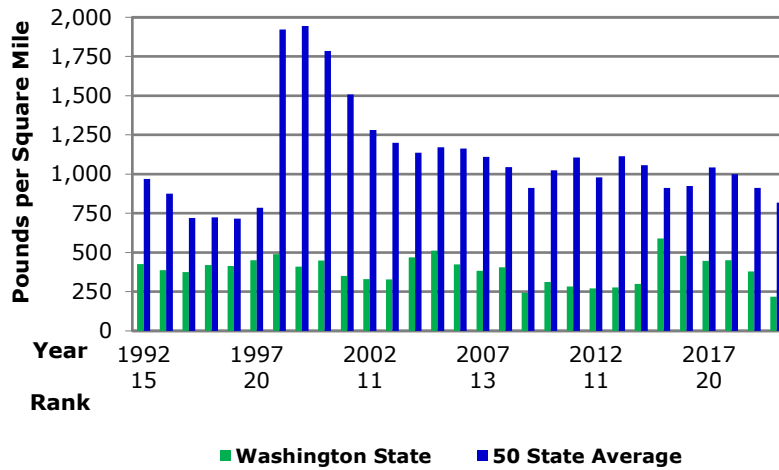
The U.S. reported an 10.2% percent decrease in toxins in 2020

In 2020, U.S. industries reported a 10.2 percent decrease in their total releases of toxics, from 3.38 billion pounds to 3.04 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or off-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities, or underground injection wells.

Washington's toxin releases decreased by 42.3%

The amount of toxins released in Washington decreased in 2020 to 218 pounds per square mile. This is well below the U.S. average of 819 pounds per square mile. Washington's ranking improved to 10th in the nation. Washington's five-year average is 395 pounds per square mile, and the U.S. average in that same period is 940. Washington's five-year average ranking is 18th in the nation.

Figure 4.6: Toxins Release



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; data through 2020

State Health Index

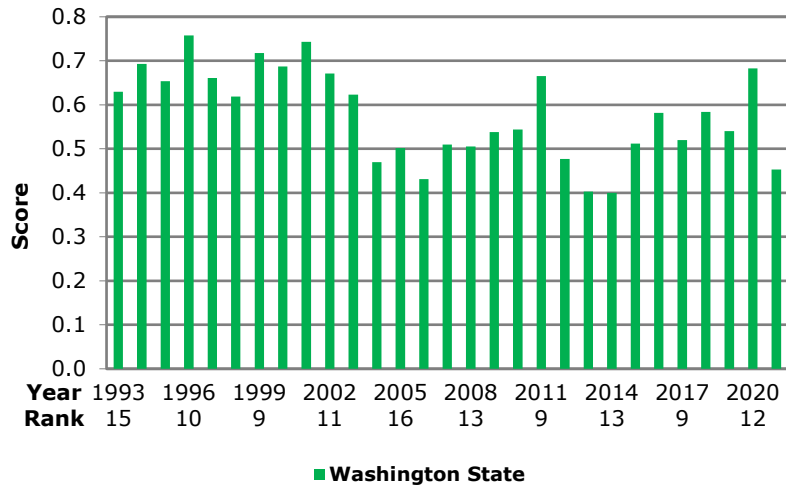
The United Health Foundation provides a composite health index for each state

The United Health Foundation America’s Health Rankings provide a composite indicator that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The measures that comprise America’s Health Rankings are of two types – determinants and outcomes. Determinants represent those actions that can affect the future health of the population, whereas outcomes represent what has already occurred. Index values represent scores which are the weighted number of standard deviations a state is above or below the national mean.

WA’s health index dropped to 0.45, while the rank rose to 10th in the nation

Washington’s health index fell to 0.45 in 2021. Despite this decrease, Washington’s national ranking improved to 10th, from 12th in the previous year. Over the years, Washington ranks high amongst the other states. The five-year average for the index is 0.56, ranking Washington 8th. According to the United Health Foundation, Washington’s strengths were: low economic hardship index score, low racial gap in low birthweight, and low prevalence of physical inactivity. Washington’s challenges were: high prevalence of non-medical drug use, high premature death racial inequality, and low percentage of fluoridated water.

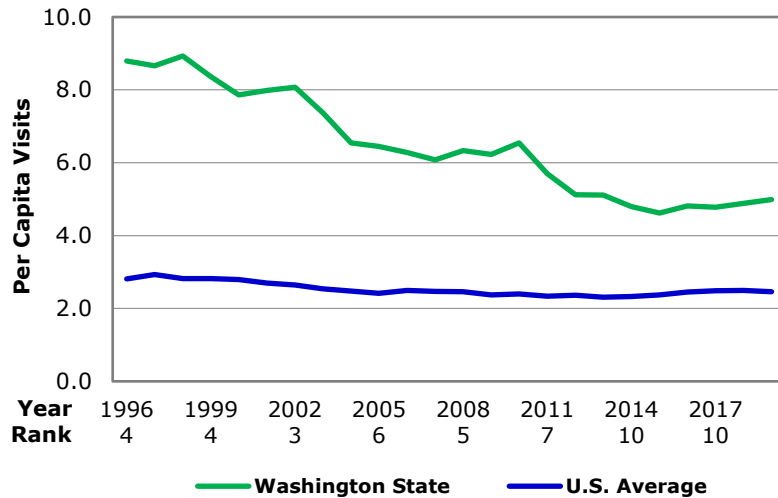
Figure 4.7: State Health Index



Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; data through 2021

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Figure 4.8: State Parks and Recreation Areas



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2019

Washington's park system is more than a century old

Established in 1913, the Washington state park system has provided the public with places to recreate and enjoy for over a century. Washington's park system is one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the nation. With over 130 state parks and recreation areas covering about 120,000 acres, Washington ranks 3rd among all 50 states in the number of operating parks and 19th in the amount of park acreage managed.

Washington's per capita visits increased but its ranking remained at 10th in the nation

In 2017, the number of per capita park visits was 5.0, a 0.1 increase from the previous year. Washington's ranking, however, remained at 10th in the nation. The U.S. average was 2.5 park visits per capita. Washington's five-year average was 4.8 visits per capita compared to a U.S. average of 2.5. In 2016 and 2017 complete data for Hawaii had not been collected. Absence of these data will affect the U.S. average.

State Arts

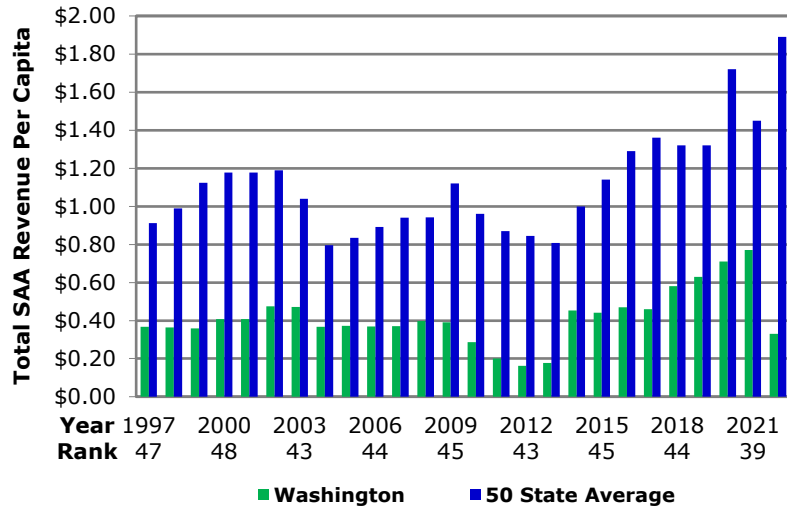
Measures art agency funding

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports annual, fiscal year summaries about state art agency revenue. Using data from these fiscal year reports, the State Arts indicator expresses funding for state art programs and allows for state-to-state comparisons. The estimates for total per capita state arts agency revenue that are shown in Table 4.9 are calculated by totaling state legislative appropriations, other state funds, federal funds from sources such as the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), and other non-federal funds received. Though arts agencies are the primary source of funding, some states also fund the arts through other agencies, such as arts education through the Department of Education; this funding is not included in the data.

Washington's per capita arts funding is projected to be the lowest it has been for the past five years

Washington's per capita state arts revenue is projected to decrease to \$0.33 in 2022. If accurate, this new level of state arts revenue would lower Washington's ranking to 45th, its worst ranking in the past 5 years. This is notable considering the previous year was Washington's highest state arts revenue per capita to date at \$0.77. Washington's per capita state art revenue has always been lower than the U.S. average. Washington's five-year average is \$0.60 per capita compared to the national average at \$1.54. In the past five years, Washington has on average ranked 8th lowest in the nation.

Figure 4.9: State Arts



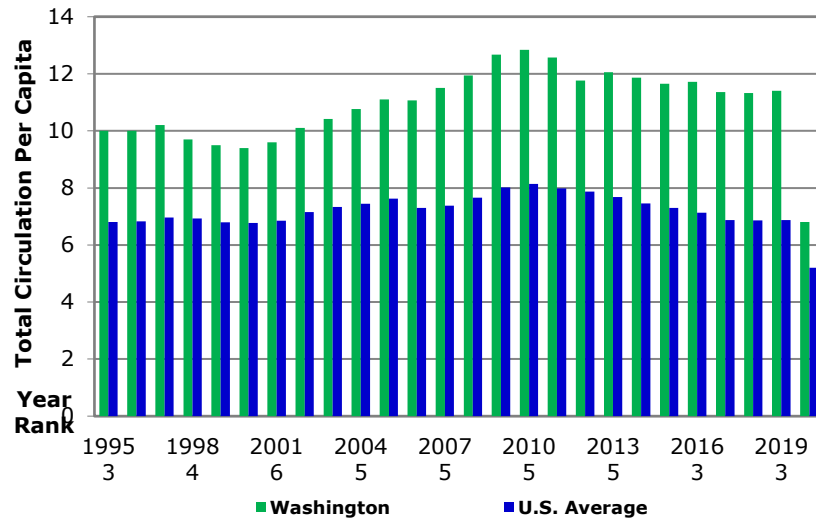
Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2022

Public Library Service

Measures the amount of circulation per capita

The United States Institute of Museum and Library Services administers the Public Library Survey. The survey has been conducted annually since 1988 and monitors the state of public libraries across the nation. In this climate study, the public library service indicator ranks each state’s public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (or the amount of media such as books, videos, or musical recordings checked out at each library) per capita.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2020

Washington's ranking dropped to 10th in public library usage during 2020

The United States experienced a significant decline in library usage in 2020, likely due to the pandemic. National circulation per capita dropped to 5.2 in 2020 from 6.9 in 2019. Washington experienced a shock to public library service as well, only achieving a circulation rate of 6.8 and overall ranking of 10th place. Washington has consistently ranked high in the nation for library usage. Between 2002 and 2019, the Washington ranked top 5 in the United States. Washington's average for the past 5 years is 10.5, ranking 4th among the states.

Table 4.1
Quality of Life
Property Crime Rate
(Per 100,000 Population)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	2,948	2,957	2,817	2,674	2,137	2,707
Alaska	3,353	3,542	3,301	2,911	2,261	3,073
Arizona	2,978	2,915	2,677	2,441	2,278	2,658
Arkansas	3,269	3,079	2,913	2,858	2,613	2,946
California	2,553	2,497	2,380	2,331	2,139	2,380
Colorado	2,741	2,702	2,672	2,591	2,834	2,708
Connecticut	1,808	1,770	1,681	1,427	1,565	1,650
Delaware	2,766	2,441	2,324	2,252	1,961	2,349
Florida	2,687	2,512	2,282	2,146	1,769	2,279
Georgia	3,005	2,860	2,574	2,376	2,007	2,564
Hawaii	2,993	2,830	2,870	2,841	2,411	2,789
Idaho	1,744	1,635	1,461	1,220	1,112	1,434
Illinois	2,049	2,011	1,933	1,847	1,559	1,880
Indiana	2,589	2,417	2,179	1,971	1,783	2,188
Iowa	2,086	2,125	1,692	1,734	1,698	1,867
Kansas	2,696	2,801	2,634	2,315	2,199	2,529
Kentucky	2,190	2,129	1,963	1,897	1,780	1,992
Louisiana	3,298	3,367	3,276	3,162	2,884	3,197
Maine	1,646	1,507	1,358	1,246	1,156	1,382
Maryland	2,285	2,222	2,033	1,950	1,610	2,020
Massachusetts	1,561	1,437	1,263	1,180	1,053	1,299
Michigan	1,910	1,800	1,654	1,585	1,361	1,662
Minnesota	2,133	2,192	1,994	2,079	2,125	2,104
Mississippi	2,768	2,734	2,403	2,376	2,102	2,476
Missouri	2,799	2,834	2,647	2,639	2,531	2,690
Montana	2,684	2,592	2,496	2,193	2,121	2,417
Nebraska	2,263	2,274	2,080	2,039	1,909	2,113
Nevada	2,587	2,612	2,438	2,322	1,927	2,377
New Hampshire	1,513	1,382	1,249	1,209	1,099	1,290
New Jersey	1,545	1,556	1,405	1,336	1,158	1,400
New Mexico	3,937	3,942	3,420	3,113	2,842	3,451
New York	1,546	1,514	1,441	1,373	1,411	1,457
North Carolina	2,738	2,545	2,494	2,357	2,227	2,472
North Dakota	2,296	2,198	2,040	1,977	2,124	2,127
Ohio	2,578	2,419	2,177	2,056	1,850	2,216
Oklahoma	2,983	2,876	2,875	2,845	2,706	2,857
Oregon	2,964	2,987	2,894	2,731	2,659	2,847
Pennsylvania	1,743	1,649	1,490	1,403	1,644	1,586
Rhode Island	1,899	1,752	1,661	1,535	1,246	1,618
South Carolina	3,244	3,196	3,018	2,940	2,721	3,024
South Dakota	1,981	1,876	1,729	1,771	1,957	1,863
Tennessee	2,854	2,941	2,825	2,653	2,593	2,773
Texas	2,760	2,563	2,367	2,391	2,245	2,465
Utah	2,952	2,780	2,378	2,169	2,464	2,549
Vermont	1,697	1,437	1,283	1,424	1,217	1,412
Virginia	1,859	1,793	1,666	1,643	1,456	1,683
Washington	3,494	3,174	2,946	2,682	2,743	3,008
West Virginia	2,047	1,852	1,486	1,583	1,399	1,674
Wisconsin	1,933	1,808	1,560	1,471	1,486	1,652
Wyoming	1,957	1,830	1,785	1,571	1,611	1,751
United States	2,452	2,363	2,200	2,110	1,958	2,216
Washington's Rank	49	46	46	42	47	46

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2020

Table 4.2
Quality of Life
Violent Crime Rate
(Per 100,000 Population)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	532	524	520	511	454	508
Alaska	804	829	885	867	838	845
Arizona	470	508	475	455	485	479
Arkansas	551	555	544	585	672	581
California	445	449	447	441	442	445
Colorado	343	368	397	381	423	382
Connecticut	227	228	207	184	182	206
Delaware	509	453	424	423	432	448
Florida	430	408	385	378	384	397
Georgia	398	357	327	341	400	364
Hawaii	309	251	249	286	254	270
Idaho	230	226	227	224	243	230
Illinois	436	439	404	407	426	422
Indiana	405	399	382	371	358	383
Iowa	291	293	250	267	304	281
Kansas	380	413	439	411	425	414
Kentucky	232	226	212	217	259	229
Louisiana	566	557	538	549	639	570
Maine	124	121	112	115	109	116
Maryland	472	500	469	454	400	459
Massachusetts	377	358	338	328	309	342
Michigan	459	450	449	437	478	455
Minnesota	243	238	220	236	278	243
Mississippi	281	286	234	278	291	274
Missouri	519	530	502	495	543	518
Montana	368	377	374	405	470	399
Nebraska	291	306	285	301	334	303
Nevada	678	556	541	494	460	546
New Hampshire	198	199	173	153	147	174
New Jersey	245	229	208	207	196	217
New Mexico	703	784	857	832	778	791
New York	376	357	351	359	364	361
North Carolina	372	364	378	372	419	381
North Dakota	251	281	281	285	329	285
Ohio	300	298	280	293	309	296
Oklahoma	450	456	466	432	459	453
Oregon	265	282	286	284	292	282
Pennsylvania	316	313	306	306	390	326
Rhode Island	239	232	219	221	231	228
South Carolina	502	506	488	511	531	508
South Dakota	418	434	405	399	501	431
Tennessee	633	652	624	595	673	635
Texas	434	439	411	419	447	430
Utah	243	239	233	236	261	242
Vermont	158	166	172	202	173	174
Virginia	218	208	200	208	209	209
Washington	302	305	312	294	294	301
West Virginia	358	351	290	317	356	334
Wisconsin	306	320	295	293	323	308
Wyoming	244	238	212	217	234	229
United States	386	384	369	367	399	381
Washington's Rank	19	19	23	20	16	19

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2020

Table 4.3
Quality of Life
Arrests Per Violent Crime

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.00	0.02	0.19
Alaska	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.42	0.40
Arizona	0.37	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.33	0.36
Arkansas	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.27	0.30
California	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.58	0.60
Colorado	0.39	0.41	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.39
Connecticut	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.42	0.46
Delaware	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.42	0.46
Florida	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.42
Georgia	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.06	0.15	0.26
Hawaii	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.21	0.36	0.30
Idaho	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.40	0.43
Illinois	0.32	0.31	0.48	0.01	0.01	0.23
Indiana	0.42	0.49	0.47	0.13	0.18	0.34
Iowa	0.60	0.60	NA	0.53	0.55	0.57
Kansas	0.30	0.28	0.07	0.18	0.21	0.21
Kentucky	0.34	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.18	0.30
Louisiana	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.35	0.35	0.42
Maine	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.44	0.48	0.48
Maryland	0.40	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.05	0.31
Massachusetts	0.40	0.40	0.33	0.28	0.33	0.35
Michigan	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.28
Minnesota	0.43	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.36	0.42
Mississippi	0.41	0.38	0.44	0.17	0.14	0.31
Missouri	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.30
Montana	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.40	0.42	0.35
Nebraska	0.38	0.23	0.39	0.38	0.27	0.33
Nevada	0.42	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.40	0.45
New Hampshire	0.35	0.35	0.38	0.35	0.33	0.35
New Jersey	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.51	0.52	0.47
New Mexico	0.38	0.42	0.35	0.19	0.16	0.30
New York	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.16	0.13	0.26
North Carolina	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.23	0.23	0.38
North Dakota	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.35	0.40	0.38
Ohio	0.25	0.29	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.26
Oklahoma	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
Oregon	0.38	0.35	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.38
Pennsylvania	0.49	0.52	0.51	0.12	0.00	0.33
Rhode Island	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.39
South Carolina	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.25	0.27	0.29
South Dakota	0.39	0.55	0.32	0.32	0.45	0.41
Tennessee	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.30	0.35
Texas	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.24	0.27
Utah	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.34
Vermont	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.68	0.70	0.65
Virginia	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.39	0.38	0.41
Washington	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.36	0.37	0.39
West Virginia	0.43	0.45	0.38	0.16	0.20	0.33
Wisconsin	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.44
Wyoming	0.37	0.47	0.56	0.35	0.35	0.42
U.S. Average	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.33	0.29	0.38
Washington's Rank	21	21	20	21	19	18

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2020

Table 4.4
Quality of Life
Air Quality
(Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.8	8.2
Alaska	8.7	7.4	6.4	6.9	6.8	7.2
Arizona	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.6	9.1	9.4
Arkansas	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2
California	11.7	11.9	12.8	12.6	13.3	12.5
Colorado	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
Connecticut	8.6	7.7	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.6
Delaware	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.5
Florida	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
Georgia	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.3
Hawaii	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.3	5.2
Idaho	5.9	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.5
Illinois	10.2	6.7	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.1
Indiana	9.7	9.6	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0
Iowa	7.8	8.7	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7
Kansas	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.2
Kentucky	8.8	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.2
Louisiana	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
Maine	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.7
Maryland	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.8
Massachusetts	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.0	6.5
Michigan	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.2
Minnesota	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.0
Mississippi	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.8
Missouri	8.3	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7
Montana	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.5	6.2
Nebraska	7.0	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.2	6.9
Nevada	9.1	4.5	9.0	8.3	9.3	8.0
New Hampshire	5.9	7.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.2
New Jersey	8.5	5.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.5
New Mexico	5.7	8.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.4
New York	7.2	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5
North Carolina	7.8	8.8	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.5
North Dakota	4.2	7.0	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.1
Ohio	9.6	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.9
Oklahoma	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.2
Oregon	6.8	7.7	7.8	8.3	9.2	8.0
Pennsylvania	10.1	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.5	9.3
Rhode Island	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.3
South Carolina	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.4
South Dakota	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3
Tennessee	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.5
Texas	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5
Utah	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1
Vermont	5.5	7.2	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.5
Virginia	7.5	5.2	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.6
Washington	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.1
West Virginia	7.7	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.3
Wisconsin	7.4	7.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2
Wyoming	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5
U.S. Average	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Washington's Rank	25	33	34	39	41	37

Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, Air Pollution. 2021. (www.ameriashealthrankings.org)

Table 4.5
Quality of Life
Drinking Water Index
(Percent)*

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	1.7	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.3
Alaska	12.6	10.3	6.2	9.0	6.0	8.8
Arizona	26.3	4.8	7.7	8.7	1.3	9.8
Arkansas	9.9	10.3	9.4	5.6	4.3	7.9
California	11.4	1.4	10.9	1.9	0.6	5.2
Colorado	1.4	6.3	5.9	1.7	3.9	3.8
Connecticut	2.0	1.4	3.8	1.4	2.1	2.1
Delaware	0.4	0.2	12.3	0.6	2.8	3.3
Florida	6.7	2.5	3.8	0.5	3.6	3.4
Georgia	3.5	1.8	8.6	7.8	1.1	4.6
Hawaii	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.3
Idaho	7.6	2.8	5.7	2.0	1.7	3.9
Illinois	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Indiana	4.3	2.3	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.2
Iowa	4.5	10.1	1.2	3.4	3.1	4.4
Kansas	7.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.3
Kentucky	33.2	12.5	8.5	8.5	4.9	13.5
Louisiana	17.4	6.7	13.4	23.0	13.9	14.9
Maine	2.2	1.4	1.9	6.5	4.6	3.3
Maryland	33.0	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.0	7.4
Massachusetts	4.3	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
Michigan	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.5	2.0
Minnesota	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.4
Mississippi	4.5	3.3	8.1	9.0	8.5	6.7
Missouri	3.5	2.2	0.1	10.5	0.9	3.4
Montana	7.4	10.2	12.0	1.5	1.2	6.5
Nebraska	6.4	1.8	3.1	2.6	0.9	3.0
Nevada	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
New Hampshire	4.9	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.3	3.7
New Jersey	5.2	4.5	11.0	16.7	20.1	11.5
New Mexico	6.2	16.1	10.1	5.6	8.4	9.3
New York	48.6	47.7	48.0	46.7	52.4	48.7
North Carolina	5.9	4.4	2.1	3.4	1.6	3.5
North Dakota	0.1	17.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
Ohio	2.5	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.1
Oklahoma	16.4	16.0	13.9	13.4	9.9	13.9
Oregon	3.2	1.7	19.3	18.5	16.5	11.8
Pennsylvania	7.8	20.9	14.9	7.6	8.1	11.8
Rhode Island	24.2	46.2	32.5	4.3	0.3	21.5
South Carolina	1.3	3.7	3.4	1.2	11.6	4.2
South Dakota	5.4	1.8	6.4	3.7	4.3	4.3
Tennessee	7.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.8	3.0
Texas	5.7	3.9	6.7	3.1	7.3	5.3
Utah	8.7	21.5	7.2	2.4	0.6	8.1
Vermont	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.1
Virginia	1.1	3.8	2.0	2.4	0.5	2.0
Washington	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
West Virginia	11.1	9.3	20.1	21.1	21.3	16.6
Wisconsin	4.3	7.2	6.3	6.3	3.6	5.5
Wyoming	4.2	5.4	3.5	4.1	5.6	4.6
50 State Average**	8.6	8.9	7.4	6.3	7.1	7.7
Washington's Rank	6	2	4	5	8	2

* Lack of data for Hawaii and Rhode Island will effect results for 50 state average

**Percent of population served by water supply in violation of EPA standards.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, GPRA Summary Report, 2021

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-20
Alabama	1,579	1,480	1,515	1,498	1,341	1,483
Alaska	1,355	1,908	1,580	1,385	1,020	1,450
Arizona	746	680	765	753	471	683
Arkansas	576	601	690	950	581	680
California	217	165	217	229	195	205
Colorado	311	305	235	271	191	263
Connecticut	311	311	393	437	328	356
Delaware	1,619	2,057	2,702	2,596	3,225	2,440
Florida	1,066	982	1,027	892	815	956
Georgia	916	819	857	839	772	841
Hawaii	456	474	459	451	395	447
Idaho	553	430	399	402	477	452
Illinois	1,891	1,878	2,111	1,706	1,040	1,725
Indiana	3,569	3,462	3,548	3,386	2,887	3,371
Iowa	528	609	718	713	675	649
Kansas	222	214	294	298	293	264
Kentucky	1,321	1,218	1,182	1,091	1,191	1,200
Louisiana	2,800	2,899	2,938	2,700	2,490	2,765
Maine	281	352	342	280	235	298
Maryland	462	410	497	395	455	444
Massachusetts	287	479	381	338	328	363
Michigan	727	959	814	786	636	785
Minnesota	277	265	313	258	234	269
Mississippi	1,174	1,366	1,278	1,163	1,103	1,217
Missouri	960	795	873	780	759	833
Montana	234	268	350	420	385	331
Nebraska	231	214	241	229	211	225
Nevada	2,866	3,597	3,068	3,043	4,204	3,356
New Hampshire	28	33	46	42	48	40
New Jersey	1,280	1,295	1,532	1,710	1,422	1,448
New Mexico	159	146	138	136	102	136
New York	260	236	350	337	282	293
North Carolina	1,043	989	1,050	1,079	1,021	1,036
North Dakota	511	454	632	597	571	553
Ohio	2,154	2,487	2,516	2,320	2,034	2,302
Oklahoma	427	431	452	409	407	425
Oregon	173	184	215	189	174	187
Pennsylvania	1,214	1,135	1,202	1,083	1,072	1,141
Rhode Island	240	303	348	271	434	319
South Carolina	1,082	1,056	1,186	1,150	1,039	1,102
South Dakota	81	83	98	93	113	93
Tennessee	1,926	1,953	2,077	1,957	1,744	1,931
Texas	755	757	799	705	689	741
Utah	3,196	3,582	3,432	2,338	2,158	2,941
Vermont	41	42	38	40	44	41
Virginia	923	814	816	826	814	839
Washington	480	447	452	379	218	395
West Virginia	1,326	1,244	1,235	1,120	929	1,171
Wisconsin	449	462	502	497	444	471
Wyoming	187	206	219	189	192	199
U.S. Average	925	1,043	1,000	912	819	940
Washington's Rank	22	20	19	16	10	18

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics. Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports, 2020

Table 4.7
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017-21
Alabama	-0.76	-0.84	-0.82	-1.17	-0.60	-0.84
Alaska	-0.07	-0.12	0.07	0.37	-0.09	0.03
Arizona	-0.11	-0.11	-0.15	-0.64	-0.09	-0.22
Arkansas	-0.77	-0.67	-0.84	-0.71	-0.71	-0.74
California	0.35	0.43	0.40	0.36	0.11	0.33
Colorado	0.62	0.59	0.54	0.46	0.45	0.53
Connecticut	0.70	0.80	0.73	1.05	0.59	0.77
Delaware	-0.10	-0.11	-0.09	0.40	0.19	0.06
Florida	-0.15	-0.09	-0.21	-0.96	-0.08	-0.30
Georgia	-0.43	-0.39	-0.45	-1.40	-0.28	-0.59
Hawaii	0.85	0.88	0.84	1.13	0.62	0.86
Idaho	0.38	0.34	0.33	-0.54	0.29	0.16
Illinois	0.03	0.35	0.09	0.23	0.13	0.17
Indiana	-0.36	0.06	-0.49	-0.22	-0.24	-0.25
Iowa	0.38	-0.43	0.29	0.77	0.28	0.26
Kansas	0.12	0.04	-0.02	-0.17	-0.04	-0.01
Kentucky	-0.51	-0.62	-0.61	0.35	-0.48	-0.37
Louisiana	-0.91	-1.02	-0.91	-0.45	-1.00	-0.86
Maine	0.21	0.87	0.25	0.63	0.48	0.49
Maryland	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.66	0.47	0.42
Massachusetts	0.92	0.35	0.85	1.84	0.73	0.94
Michigan	-0.21	-0.19	-0.21	0.66	-0.10	-0.01
Minnesota	0.68	0.67	0.57	0.94	0.65	0.70
Mississippi	-1.04	-0.35	-1.01	-1.25	-0.79	-0.89
Missouri	-0.42	-1.01	-0.41	-0.38	-0.28	-0.50
Montana	0.23	0.30	0.20	0.51	0.06	0.26
Nebraska	0.40	-0.19	0.32	0.28	0.33	0.23
Nevada	-0.29	0.42	-0.26	-0.81	-0.32	-0.25
New Hampshire	0.62	0.38	0.61	0.72	0.76	0.62
New Jersey	0.47	0.69	0.55	0.07	0.40	0.44
New Mexico	-0.25	0.46	-0.27	-0.05	-0.42	-0.10
New York	0.51	-0.20	0.51	0.83	0.17	0.36
North Carolina	-0.18	-0.27	-0.26	-0.68	-0.03	-0.28
North Dakota	0.33	0.48	0.37	0.73	0.26	0.43
Ohio	-0.41	-0.42	-0.40	0.31	-0.26	-0.24
Oklahoma	-0.59	-0.74	-0.78	-0.93	-0.61	-0.73
Oregon	0.30	0.30	0.23	0.49	0.31	0.33
Pennsylvania	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.71	0.03	0.15
Rhode Island	0.47	0.38	0.38	1.32	0.42	0.60
South Carolina	-0.61	-0.57	-0.60	-0.71	-0.44	-0.58
South Dakota	0.20	0.07	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.15
Tennessee	-0.64	-0.57	-0.64	-0.53	-0.38	-0.55
Texas	-0.19	-0.29	-0.24	-1.64	-0.20	-0.51
Utah	0.73	0.70	0.63	-0.35	0.57	0.46
Vermont	0.79	0.31	0.85	1.30	0.68	0.78
Virginia	0.30	0.72	0.35	0.07	0.38	0.37
Washington	0.52	0.58	0.54	0.68	0.45	0.56
West Virginia	-0.70	0.22	-0.66	0.02	-0.62	-0.35
Wisconsin	0.27	-0.60	0.20	0.62	0.23	0.14
Wyoming	0.07	0.21	0.30	-0.35	-0.11	0.02
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	9	9	9	12	10	8

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.

Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, 2021

Table 4.8
Quality of Life
State Parks and Recreational Areas
(Per Capita Park Visits) (Fiscal Years)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015-19
Alabama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Alaska	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Arizona	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arkansas	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
California	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Colorado	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Connecticut	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6
Delaware	6.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Florida	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Georgia	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Hawaii	10.4	0.7	2.1	8.0	8.4	5.9
Idaho	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
Illinois	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Indiana	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Iowa	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8
Kansas	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3
Kentucky	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.2
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Maine	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1
Maryland	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
Massachusetts	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1
Michigan	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Minnesota	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mississippi	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Missouri	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3
Montana	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Nebraska	6.2	6.4	6.6	5.7	7.2	6.4
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
New Hampshire	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
New Jersey	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
New Mexico	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
New York	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.6
North Carolina	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8
North Dakota	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Ohio	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
Oklahoma	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Oregon	12.5	13.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	12.9
Pennsylvania	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
Rhode Island	3.4	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.5	6.9
South Carolina	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
South Dakota	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.7
Tennessee	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6
Texas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Vermont	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Virginia	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Washington	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8
West Virginia	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.9
Wisconsin	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0
Wyoming	7.6	8.3	8.4	7.8	6.3	7.7
U.S. Average	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Washington's Rank	9	9	10	10	10	10

*Complete data has not been collected for Hawaii for 2016 and 2017

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Annual Information Exchange, 2019

Table 4.9
 Quality of Life
State Arts
 Total Per Capita State Arts Agency Revenue*

(Fiscal Years)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018-22
Alabama	1.17	1.30	1.37	1.41	1.43	1.34
Alaska	3.13	3.57	5.14	3.72	0.95	3.30
Arizona	0.61	0.57	0.61	0.26	0.27	0.46
Arkansas	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.80	0.58	0.73
California	0.70	0.96	1.66	1.07	3.16	1.51
Colorado	0.57	0.62	0.84	0.37	0.35	0.55
Connecticut	1.74	1.89	1.97	1.97	9.69	3.45
Delaware	4.27	4.31	4.70	4.74	3.92	4.39
Florida	1.48	0.39	1.19	0.84	1.41	1.06
Georgia	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.19
Hawaii	5.07	5.15	5.43	5.16	4.56	5.07
Idaho	0.92	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.48	0.84
Illinois	0.84	0.96	5.07	1.13	1.05	1.81
Indiana	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.54	0.68
Iowa	0.79	0.80	0.88	0.89	0.32	0.74
Kansas	0.30	0.30	0.41	0.43	0.17	0.32
Kentucky	0.79	0.59	0.61	0.52	0.39	0.58
Louisiana	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.66	0.46	0.61
Maine	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.38	0.75	1.25
Maryland	3.49	3.77	4.05	4.54	4.35	4.04
Massachusetts	2.23	2.54	2.84	3.30	3.10	2.80
Michigan	1.08	1.08	0.98	0.92	0.84	0.98
Minnesota	6.31	7.18	7.36	6.52	8.23	7.12
Mississippi	0.82	0.82	0.88	0.81	0.56	0.78
Missouri	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.02	1.15
Montana	1.93	1.69	1.84	1.75	0.49	1.54
Nebraska	1.65	2.04	2.10	2.19	1.31	1.86
Nevada	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.60	0.62	0.76
New Hampshire	1.01	1.01	1.28	1.33	0.60	1.05
New Jersey	1.92	1.94	1.95	2.39	3.59	2.36
New Mexico	0.96	0.96	0.97	1.06	0.67	0.92
New York	2.33	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.37
North Carolina	0.91	1.02	0.93	0.91	0.78	0.91
North Dakota	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.13	1.09	1.89
Ohio	1.38	1.38	1.60	1.55	1.71	1.52
Oklahoma	0.93	0.93	1.22	1.37	0.75	1.04
Oregon	0.97	0.90	1.29	1.33	2.13	1.32
Pennsylvania	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.82	0.88
Rhode Island	11.44	10.10	5.37	4.44	1.55	6.58
South Carolina	1.13	1.26	2.70	1.25	8.77	3.02
South Dakota	1.98	1.97	2.03	2.15	1.21	1.87
Tennessee	1.20	1.19	1.44	1.50	1.37	1.34
Texas	0.24	0.23	0.57	0.40	0.39	0.37
Utah	1.61	1.82	2.42	2.42	2.88	2.23
Vermont	2.80	2.86	3.03	3.07	1.16	2.58
Virginia	0.51	0.53	0.54	0.75	0.46	0.56
Washington	0.58	0.63	0.71	0.77	0.33	0.60
West Virginia	1.16	1.35	1.33	1.29	0.53	1.13
Wisconsin	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.15	0.26
Wyoming	3.05	3.07	3.08	2.92	1.60	2.74
U.S. Average	1.32	1.32	1.72	1.45	1.89	1.54
Washington's Rank	44	41	41	39	45	42

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, State Arts Agency Revenues, FY2022

*Though state arts agencies are the primary source for state funding, some states also fund the arts through other agencies, such as arts education funding through the Department of Education.

Table 4.10
Quality of Life
Public Library Service
(Circulation per Capita)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016-2020
Alabama	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.1	3.9
Alaska	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.3	6.3
Arizona	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.4
Arkansas	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.0	4.3
California	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.8	4.5	5.3
Colorado	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.1	7.5	10.4
Connecticut	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.3	5.8	6.9
Delaware	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.2	5.6
Florida	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.7
Georgia	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3
Hawaii	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.0
Idaho	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	6.8	8.6
Illinois	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.2
Indiana	11.2	10.6	10.7	9.7	6.2	9.7
Iowa	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	7.7
Kansas	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.7	6.0	8.1
Kentucky	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.4
Louisiana	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.2	4.3
Maine	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	4.3	5.9
Maryland	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	7.2	9.0
Massachusetts	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	6.7	7.9
Michigan	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.5
Minnesota	9.1	8.8	9.3	9.1	5.7	8.4
Mississippi	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.2
Missouri	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.5
Montana	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.6	5.5
Nebraska	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.1	4.9	6.4
Nevada	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.6	5.8
New Hampshire	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	5.2	7.1
New Jersey	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.6	5.4
New Mexico	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.6	4.3
New York	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	3.4	5.7
North Carolina	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.7
North Dakota	5.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.1	4.6
Ohio	15.8	14.6	15.0	15.3	9.9	14.1
Oklahoma	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	5.3	6.0
Oregon	13.5	13.0	13.0	12.9	10.2	12.5
Pennsylvania	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.0	3.6	4.6
Rhode Island	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.8
South Carolina	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.8	3.6	4.6
South Dakota	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	4.6	6.3
Tennessee	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.0
Texas	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	2.9	3.9
Utah	11.6	10.9	11.2	11.1	8.3	10.6
Vermont	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.2	6.6
Virginia	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.1	5.7	7.2
Washington	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	6.8	10.5
West Virginia	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4
Wisconsin	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.3	5.9	8.8
Wyoming	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.0	7.8
U.S. Average*	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.2	6.6
Washington's Rank	3	3	3	3	10	4

Source: U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries in the United States Survey, 2020.

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