Washington State Economic Climate Study

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
December 2011
Volume XVI

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Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

December 2011
Volume XVI

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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. In 2007, it was added that the council shall consult with the Washington Economic Development Commission on the selection of benchmarks.

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Executive Summary

- **Overall, while performance in Washington generally improved, the State's ranking declined from last year's study.**
- **In this year's climate study, thirty-six of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated.**
- **Five indicators were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.**
- **The following report is a snapshot of Washington's performance and ranking both compared to other states and itself historically.**
- **The ranking is from best to worst with a rank of one being the best.**

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 December 2010. The study provides information about Washington's competitive standing in relation to the other U.S. 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-one indicators are presented.

The benchmarks considered in this study focus on the four themes specified in the Substitute House Bill 2758, RCW 82.33A: quality of life, education and skills of the workforce, infrastructure, and the cost of doing business. In addition, this study also presents economic performance indicators related to income, employment, population, research and development expenditures, and foreign trade. Overall, forty-one indicators are presented.

Guidance provided by the Economic…

This year's Economic Climate Study follows the same format as the 2010 study which was reformatted to better reflect and measure economic growth and vitality. This was done with the

…Development Commission

guidance of the Washington State Economic Development Commission and Dr. Egils Milsberg.

Recent Performance

Thirty-six of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated.

In this year's climate study, thirty-six of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated. Overall, the state's performance improved on balance while Washington's ranking among the states declined. Of the thirty-four updated benchmarks and indicators that include ranks relative to the other states, Washington's rank improved in just seven cases, regressed in eighteen, and stayed the same in nine. Of the thirty-six updated benchmarks and indicators that indicate year-to-year performance, the state improved in twenty cases, worsened in twelve, and remained unchanged in four. Five indicators were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.

Overall, the state's performance was mixed.

Washington again had improvement in "Quality of Life". Out of the ten indicators that were updated in that area, the state improved its performance in six and worsened in three. Relative to other states, Washington's rank improved in three measures and worsened in four. The remaining indicators in "Quality of Life" were unchanged. While this was still a net decrease in ranking, it was the best category in terms of ranking for the state in this year's study. The state's performance in "Innovation Drivers" was also generally positive. Of the fourteen indicators that were updated, performance improved in eight and worsened in three, while three were unchanged. The performance in this category was weaker when compared to other states. Of the thirteen indicators updated, Washington's rank improved in four cases and worsened in six, with three remaining the same. "Business Performance" was the weakest category in this year's study. The state's performance in this category improved in only one case and worsened in four. Relative to other states, Washington's rank worsened in two indicators while two were unchanged. "Economic Growth and Competitiveness" showed year-over-year improvement, but regressed compared to other states. Five of the seven indicators in this category improved over the year with two worsening. On a relative basis, however, Washington's rank worsened in six indicators, with one remaining unchanged.

This is a snapshot of Washington's performance both compared to other states and itself historically.

The following report is a snapshot of Washington's performance and ranking both compared to other states and itself historically. This analysis begins on page four with a description of each indicator and is then followed by a chart. Associated tables can be found at the end of each chapter. Each table ranks the states based on its 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.

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Innovation Drivers	**19**	**19**
Talent and Workforce	**21**	**21**
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	24	23
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	14	11
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Student to Teacher Ratio	45	46
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	NA	NA
Fourth Grade Reading	29	23
Fourth Grade Math	19	18
Migration Rate	4	13
Entrepreneurship and Investment	**12**	**11**
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	26	24
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	4	3
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	5	5
Infrastructure*	**24**	**25**
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	33	41
FAA Air Traffic	29	33
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	NA	NA
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	94	92
Spokane	35	33
Electricity Costs	1	5
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	16	17
Unemployment Insurance Costs	46	46
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	25	16
Business Performance	**9**	**8**
Foreign Exports	3	3
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	8	8
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	8	12
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	15	10
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	9	7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness	**28**	**15**
Per Capita Personal Income	13	12
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	45	21
Total Employment Growth Rate	48	11
Median Household Income	11	10
Annual Earnings Per Job	10	10
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	37	7
Unemployment Rate	33	33
Housing Opportunity Index	NA	NA
Average Wage by Occupation	NA	NA

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Quality of Life	**17**	**17**
Homicide	11	15
Violent Crime	22	24
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	28	25
Air Quality	23	16
Drinking Water	1	6
Toxins Released	12	13
State Health Index	15	13
State Parks and Recreation Areas	5	4
State Arts	46	45
Public Library Service	5	5

*FAA Air Traffic and Urban Roadway Travel Time Index not included in average

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Innovation Drivers		
Talent and Workforce		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	Improved	Unchanged
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	Improved
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Unchanged
Student to Teacher Ratio	Unchanged	Improved
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	Improved	N/A
Fourth Grade Reading	Unchanged	Worsened
Fourth Grade Math	Improved	Improved
Migration Rate	Not Updated	Not Updated
Entrepreneurship and Investment		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	Improved	Worsened
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	Not Updated	Not Updated
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	Not Updated	Not Updated
Infrastructure		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Not Updated	Not Updated
FAA Air Traffic	Worsened	Worsened
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index		
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	Worsened	Worsened
Spokane	Unchanged	Worsened
Electricity Costs	Improved	Unchanged
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	Improved	Improved
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Worsened	Worsened
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Not Updated	Not Updated
Business Performance		
Foreign Exports	Worsened	Worsened
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Improved	Unchanged
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Worsened	Unchanged
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Worsened	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Worsened	Worsened
Economic Growth and Competitiveness		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Worsened
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Improved	Worsened
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Worsened
Median Household Income	Worsened	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job	Improved	Unchanged
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	Improved	Worsened
Unemployment Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Housing Opportunity Index	N/A	N/A
Average Wage by Occupation	N/A	N/A
Quality of Life		
Homicide	Improved	Improved
Violent Crime	Improved	Improved
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	Improved	Worsened
Air Quality	Unchanged	Unchanged

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Quality of Life (continued)		
Drinking Water	Improved	Improved
Toxins Released	Worsened	Worsened
State Health Index	Worsened	Worsened
State Parks and Recreation Areas	Improved	Unchanged
State Arts	Worsened	Worsened
Public Library Service	Improved	Unchanged

Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **Performance in Innovation Drivers improved on an annual basis, but showed mixed performance in comparisons to other states. The state improved performance in eight indicators, worsened in three, and three remained unchanged. Washington's rank relative to other states improved in four indicators, worsened in six, and remained unchanged in three.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state did well. Five indicators improved, none worsened, and one was unchanged. Relative to other states, Washington had improvement in three indicators while one worsened; two were unchanged.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, only one indicator was updated. Performance improved, but the state's ranking worsened.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, which includes traditional infrastructure measures as well as business climate measures, Washington improved in two indicators and worsened in three while two were unchanged. Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in just one indicator, worsened in four, and one was unchanged.**

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 of this, Washington and states with a similar policy 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 the community college system can be better compared to other states.

Participation rate increased…

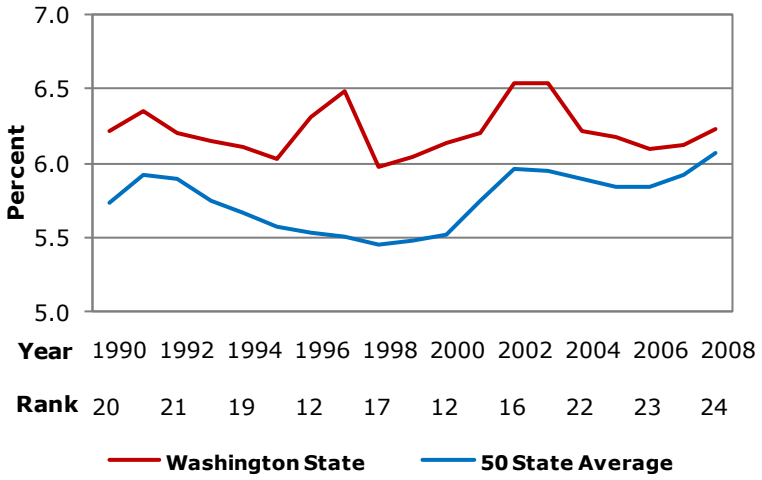
In the fall of 2008, Washington had a public two- and four-year college participation rate of 6.2 percent. Washington's rank declined from 23rd in 2006 to 24th in 2007 and 2008.

… yet the 5-year ranking remained unchanged

Washington achieved its highest rank in 1997 at 10th in the nation with a rate of 6.5 percent. The U.S. average participation rate improved slightly in 2008 from 5.9 percent to 6.1 percent. Washington's average rate for the years 2004 through 2008 was 6.2 percent, ranking 23rd among the states.

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

Washington's college participation rate has been steady while the U.S. average has increased recently



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2008

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

Annual earnings are significantly higher for people who have completed high school

As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, the 2010 survey found that the average annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school (but at least had a ninth grade education) was only $21,950 while that of a person with a high school diploma or GED was $32,501.

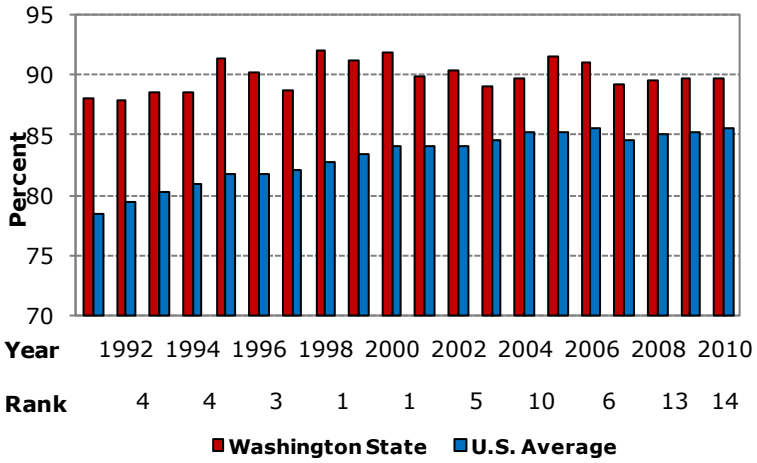
The high school completion rate improved in 2010

The 2010 survey reported that 89.8 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older completed four or more years of high school, a slight increase from 2009's value of 89.7 percent. This inched Washington into the rank of 14th. Despite the increase, the percent that complete high school in the state is still down from the average of the previous ten years of 90.0. The 2007 rank ended sixteen straight years (data goes back to 1991) that Washington ranked in the top 10 in this measure.

The state's five-year average value still ranked 11th among the states with a value of 89.9 percent, compared to just 85.2 for the national average.

Figure 1.2: Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

Washington remains well above the U.S. average in its high school completion rate



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2010

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

Bachelor's and advanced degrees significantly improve earnings

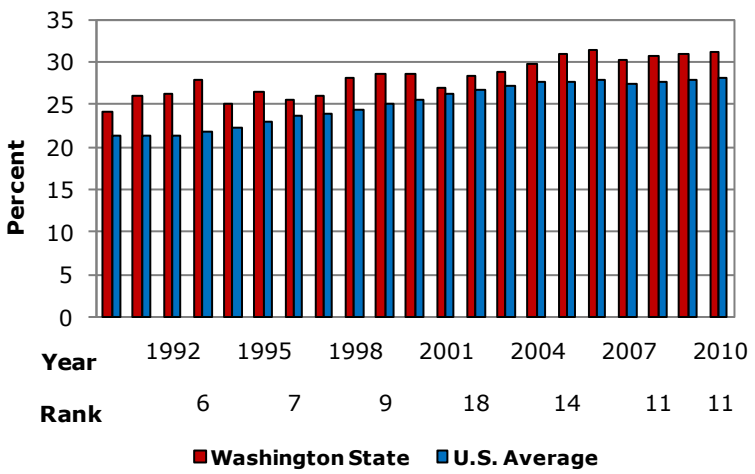
As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Just like the measure comparing educational attainment of those who have complete four years of high school, annual earnings serves as a good indication of the economic relevance of those who completed a bachelor's degree. The data also demonstrate the extent to which having such a degree pays off: average earnings in 2010 totaled $63,265 for those with a bachelor's degree or more, compared with $39,738 for those with some college. Earnings for people whose highest level of educational attainment was a school diploma or GED were $32,501.

Washington consistently ranks 11th among the states.

In 2010, the percentage of Washington residents of age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased marginally from 31.0 percent to 31.1 percent, well above the U.S. average of 28.2 percent. The state's 2010 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation. Washington, as well as the nation, peaked in this category in 2006 with 31.4 and 28.0 percent, respectively, of the population over 25 obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher. The state's five-year average of 30.9 percent also ranked 11th among the states.

Figure 1.3: Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

Washington remains above the U.S. average in educational attainment



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2010

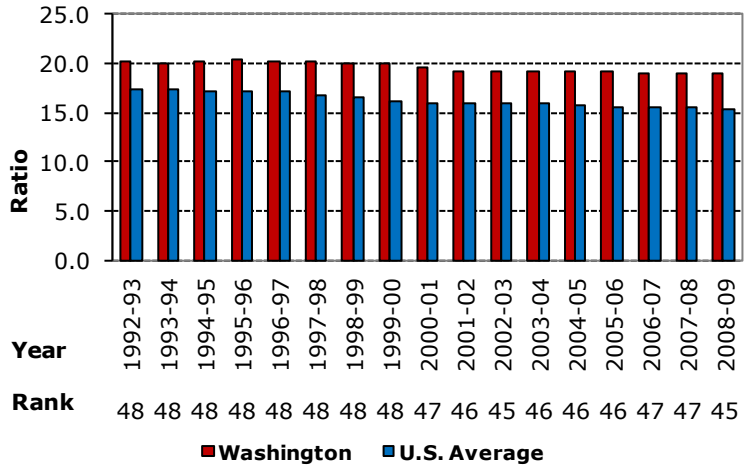
Student to Teacher Ratios

Since the early 1990's, the student to teacher ratio has decreased across the nation

Since the early 1990s there has been a nationwide movement to lower the student to teacher ratios in public schools. The success of this movement to date is evident in the steady decline of the national ratio from 17.4 students per teacher in the 1992-93 school year to 15.5 in 2006-07. While Washington has shared in this movement, its progress has been somewhat slower, with a decline from 20.2 to 19.1 over the same period.

Figure 1.4: Student to Teacher Ratios

Washington consistently ranks poorly in student to teacher ratio



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics; data through 2008-09 School Year

Washington ranks low in the number of students per teacher

Washington's student-teacher ratio remained unchanged at 19.1 in 2008-09 school year from the year before. Despite no change, Washington's rank declined from 47th in the school year 2007-2008 to 45th as the national average also reached a new low of 15.3 for the 2008-09 school year. The state's five-year value of 19.2 students per teacher also ranked 46th among the states.

Tenth Grade Proficiency Scores

Proficiency exams are given in reading, writing, science and mathematics

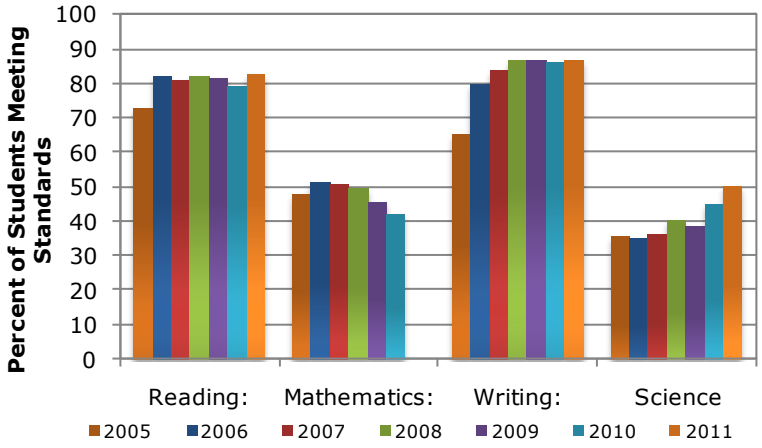
The Measurements of Student Progress (MSP), for grades 3-8, and the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE), replaced The Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) beginning in the spring of 2010. The tests are designed to measure achievement in meeting the state's Essential Academic Learning Requirements in reading and mathematics in grades 3 through 10, writing in grades 4, 7 and 10, and science in grades 5, 8 and 10. The tests continue to be administered each spring. As the tests are unique to Washington, test results cannot be compared to those in other states. The results are included here, however, as they provide an indication of Washington's progress in maximizing the number of students who are able to pass the WASL/HSPE by the tenth grade.

Exam scores increased in 2011

As can be seen in Table 1.5, tenth-grade scores for 2011 showed an increase in three of the four categories: reading, science and writing. The math scores were not comparable to previous years. Science improved with 49.9 percent of the tenth-grade students taking the test having met the standards in 2011, compared to 44.8 percent in 2010. Additionally, of the tenth-graders that took the test, 82.6 percent met the standards in reading (up from 78.9), and 86.3 percent met the standards in writing (up from 86.0).

Figure 1.5: Tenth Grade Test Scores

Scores in math and science consistently trail reading and writing



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2011

Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics*

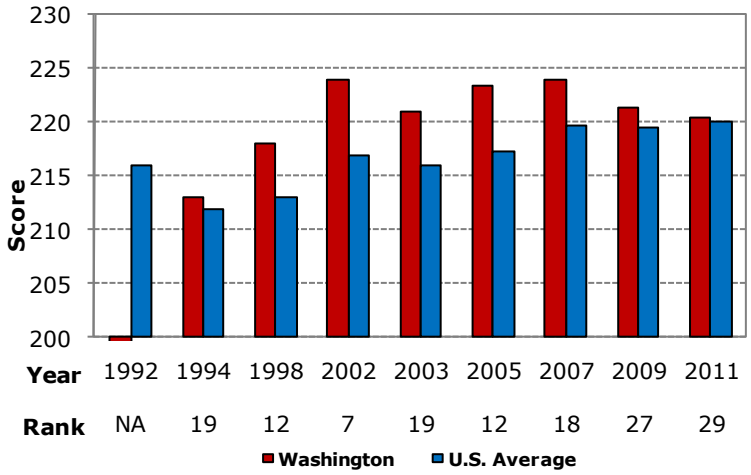
Fourth grade math scores can be tracked across states

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the largest nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Assessments are conducted periodically in mathematics, reading, science, writing, the arts, civics, economics, geography, and U.S. history.

Since NAEP assessments are administered uniformly using the same sets of test booklets across the nation, NAEP results serve as a common metric for all states and selected urban districts. The assessment stays essentially the same from year to year, with only carefully documented changes. This permits NAEP to provide a clear picture of student academic progress over time.

Figure 1.6: Fourth Grade Reading

Washington typically outperforms the U.S. in fourth grade reading



Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational; data through 2011

State assessments began in 1990

State assessments began in 1990; results for each participating state may be found using the State Profiles tool. The Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) is a multiyear study of the feasibility of a trial district-level NAEP in selected urban districts that is supported by federal appropriations authorized under the No Child Left Behind Act. The first TUDA took place in conjunction with the 2002 state NAEP reading and writing assessments. TUDA again took place in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, and in 2011.

In reading, Washington's rank among the states…

NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions outlined below. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary

[z]Not updated due to unavailability of data

… declined from 27th to 29th

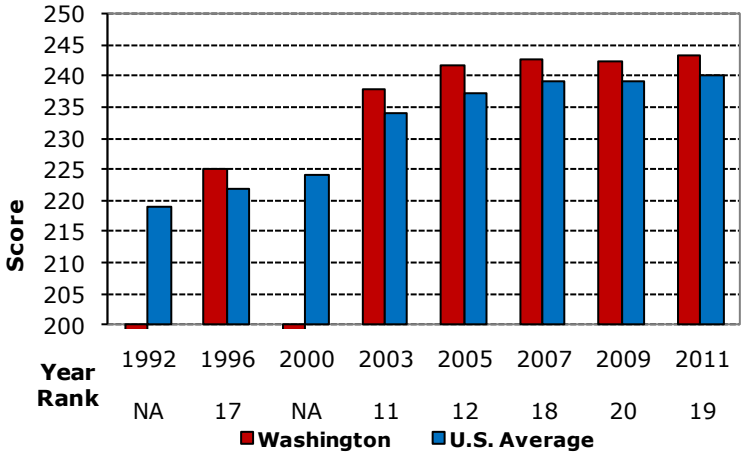
experience and knowledge retention. In 2011, Washington's rank among the states declined from 27th to 29th although its average reading score remained at 221. Washington's average since the 2003 test is 222 points, ranking 23rd, while the average national score was 219 over the same period.

In math, the state's rank dropped from 18th to 20th

In the mathematics exam, the skills and content covered include spatial sense, data analysis, statistics, probability, algebra and functions. Washington's 2009 score slipped to 242 from 2007's score of 243, while the national average held constant at 239. As a result, the state's rank dropped from 18th to 20th this past year. Washington's average score for the years 2003-2009 was 241, ranking 17th among the states, while the average national score was 237 over the same period.

Figure 1.7: Fourth Grade Mathematics

Washington Math scores also lead the U.S.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational; data through 2011

Migration Rate*

Washington ranked 4th in migration in 2009

Washington continues to be a popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 4th in terms of total migration in 2009. The migration rate remained unchanged at 0.9 percent in 2009, although Washington's rank still improved to 4th overall from 8th the previous year. The national average has remained at 0.3 percent since 2004.

The majority of the state's population growth…

Total population growth for Washington in 2009 was 1.5 percent, while the national average was 1.5 percent. Natural increase accounted for 40.6 percent of the state's growth while 59.3 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 34.3

* Not updated due to unavailability of data

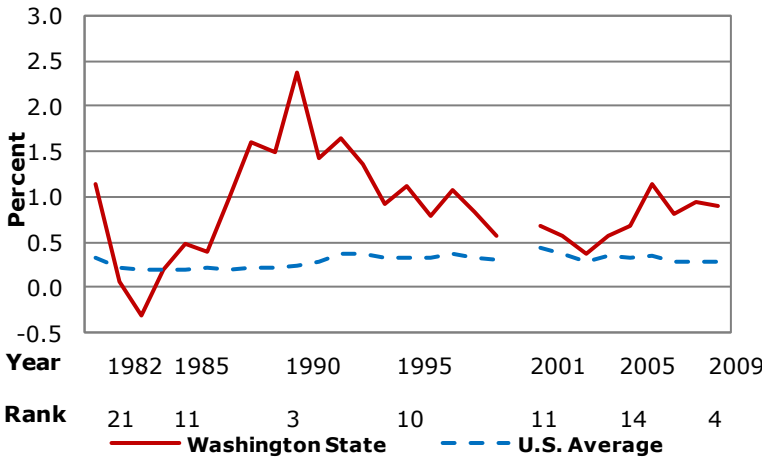
…came from migration

percent were international and 65.7 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 67.5 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 32.5 percent from international migration.

The U.S. Census Bureau did not release migration data for the year 2000.

Figure 1.8: Migration Rate

Washington's migration has been consistently higher than the U.S. average



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2009

Entrepreneurship and Investment

Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University, Industry*, and Total*

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.

The most recent year of data available is 2009 for University R&D, and…

The Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) of the National Science Foundation annually compiles surveys of industries, universities, 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, and total research and development spending can be divided by the

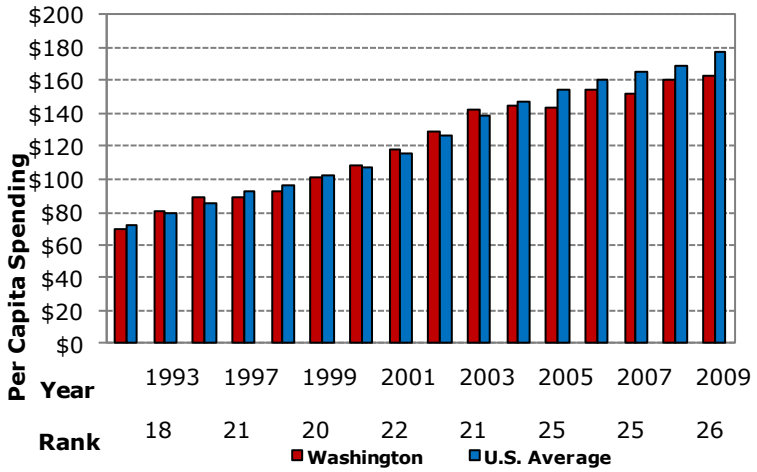
* Not updated due to unavailability of data

…2007 for industrial and total spending

state populations to derive per capita spending. The most recent year of state spending data available is 2009 for University R&D, and industrial and total spending has not been updated since 2007.

Washington trails the U.S. average in university R&D spending

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



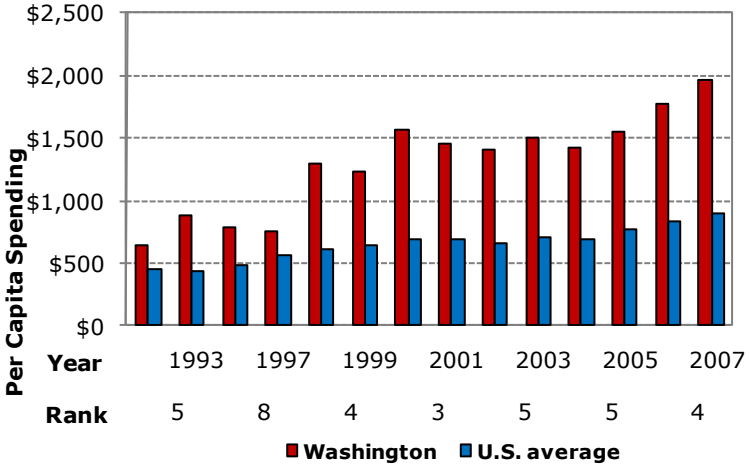
Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2009

WA dropped from 21st to 26th in per capita university R&D

In 2009, Washington dropped from 21st to 26th in per capita university research and development with a spending level of $163 per capita, a slight increase from $161 per capita in 2008 and less than the U.S. average of $178 per capita. For the period of 2005-09, the average spending was also less than the national average of $166, coming in at $155 per capita and

Figure 1.10: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, Industry

Washington's industry R&D spending is one of the highest in the nation per capita

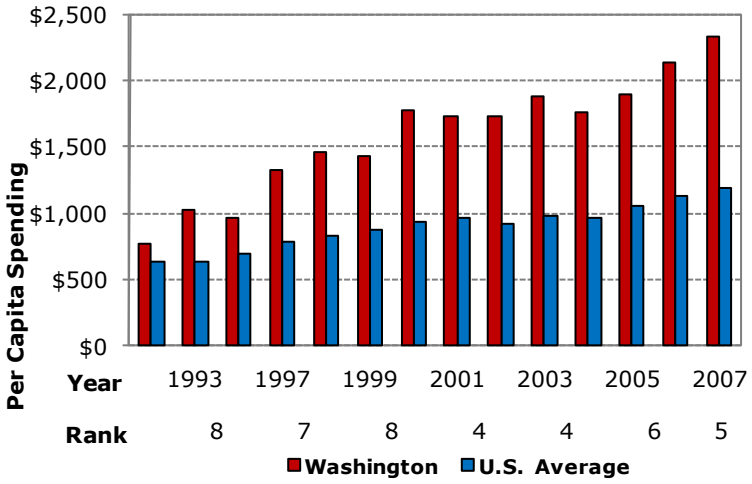


Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2007

ranking 24th. In industry per capita research and development spending, however, the state ranked much higher in 2007. Washington's per capita industrial research and development spending of $1,967 was over twice as high as the national average of $895, ranking 4th among the states. The state's total per capita research and development spending for 2007 of $2,330 was also much higher than the national average of $1,195, ranking Washington 5th in the nation.

Total R&D spending per capita in the state far outpaces the U.S. average

Figure 1.11: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, Total



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2007

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 measure reports the percentage of interstate miles that have an IRI of 171 or greater.

Although the state's rank dropped, the percentage of miles in…

In 2008, Washington again had improvement in the condition of its interstate highways. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition decreased from 2.9 percent to 2.4 percent, although the state's rank dropped from 30th to 33rd in the nation. This is the best condition of Washington interstate miles since

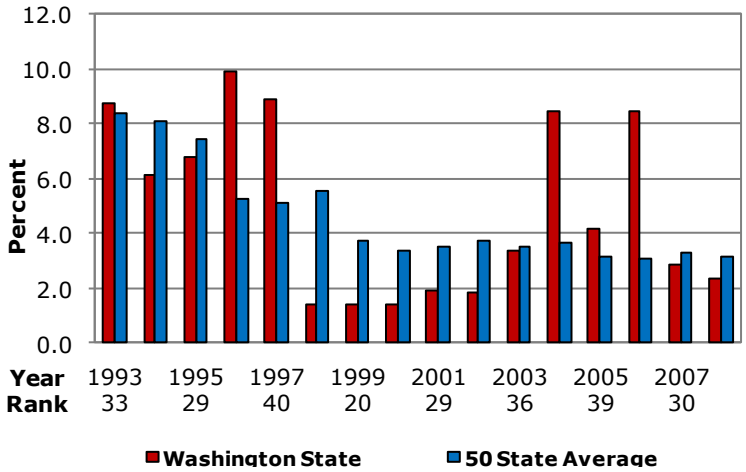
* Not updated due to unavailability of data

…poor condition decreased

2002 when just 1.8 percent of interstate miles were in poor condition and the state ranked 27th. Washington's five-year average value of 5.3 percent, compared to the national average of 3.3 percent, ranked 41st in the nation.

Figure 1.12: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

Washington trails the U.S. in condition of interstate miles



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2008

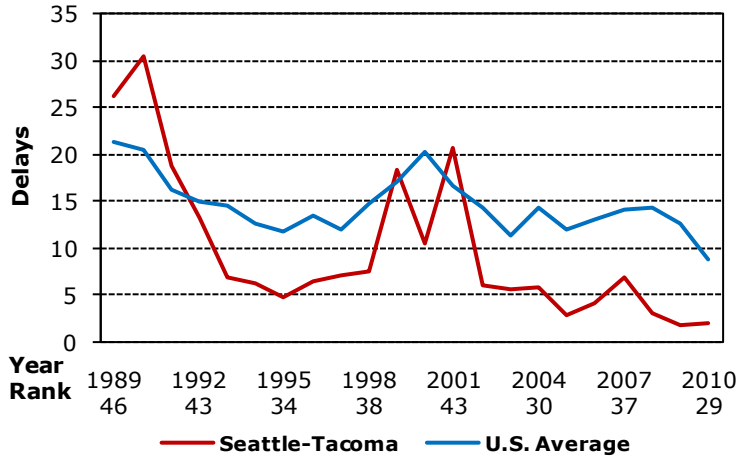
FAA Air Traffic Delays

This report compares the 55 largest airports across the country

The Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) annual Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report provides air traffic information for the 55 largest airports. Air traffic delays can occur at any phase of the flight and are characterized as delays that exceed 15 minutes. For comparison purposes, the report states the number of delays per 1000 operations.

Figure 1.13: FAA Air Traffic Delays

SeaTac has consistently had fewer delays than other airports in recent years



Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report; data through 2009

The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport increased in 2009

The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport increased slightly from 1.7 delays per 1000 operations in 2009 to 2.0 delays this past year. This decreased the airports rank in 2010 to 29th among the 55 largest airports from 27th in 2009. During this time the U.S. major airport delay average decreased from 12.7 delays to 8.7. The Seattle-Tacoma airport's five-year average value of 3.5 delays per 1000 operations was well below the multiple-airport average value of 12.6 delays and ranked 33rd among the 55 largest airports in the nation.

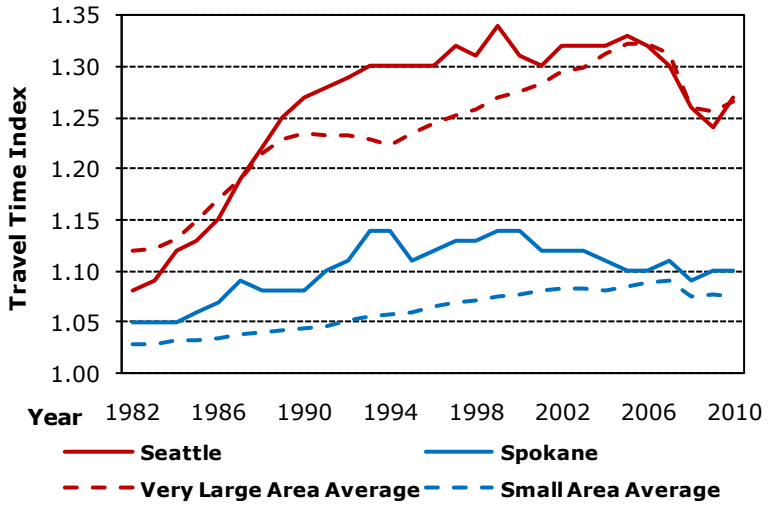
Urban Roadway Congestion

This report compares 101 urban areas across the country

The Travel Time Index (TTI), calculated by the Texas Transportation Institute, is the ratio of travel time during periods of peak commuting activity to travel time in periods with no traffic congestion. For example, a TTI of 1.2 indicates that a trip that takes 20 minutes when there is no congestion takes an average of 24 minutes during peak commuting periods. While the institute reports composite statistics on all 439 urban areas in the United States, it publishes individual indexes for only 101 urban areas selected to represent the major metropolitan areas within each state.

Figure 1.14: Urban Roadway Congestion

Seattle congestion is now equal to the "Very Large Area" average



Source: Texas Transportation Institute. 2010 Annual Urban Mobility Report; data through 2010

Spokane ranked as the 35th least congested…

In 2010, the Seattle-Everett-Tacoma region had a TTI of 1.27, up slightly from a value of 1.24 in 2009. This number places the region at rank 94th, up from 90th the year before, and equal to the "Very Large Area" average. The value of 1.27 indicates that a

…of the 101 areas in 2010

trip takes 27 percent longer in the peak period compared to free-flow. Its five-year average of 1.28, again equal to the "Very Large Area", ranked 92nd for that period. Spokane, the only other Washington urban area in the survey, fared better with a TTI of 1.10 in 2010 and a five-year average of 1.10 as well. This ranked the area as the 35th least congested of the 101 areas in 2010 and 33rd in its five-year average value.

Electricity Prices

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses

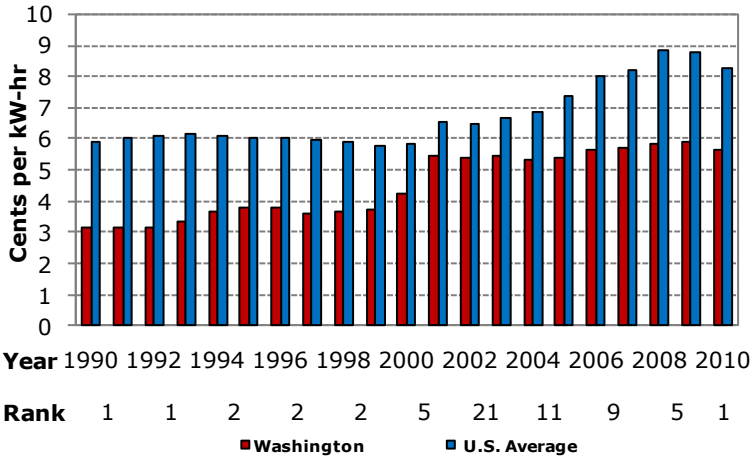
While many large industrial and commercial operations make extensive use of other energy sources such as oil and natural gas, electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses. This indicator presents the average price of the commercial and industrial electricity purchases made annually in each state, expressed in cents per kilowatt-hour (kW-hr). To enable 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.

The state's ranking has steadily improved since 2001, reaching a ranking of 1st in the nation in 2009 and again this past year

Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country, ranking either 1st or 2nd in lowest electricity prices among the states in the years 1990 through 1999. Drought and problems related to California's energy market, however, caused electricity prices to soar from late 2000 through 2002. Though prices across the nation increased by 10.9 percent on average over that time span, prices on the West Coast increased dramatically more than that, 62.9 percent in California, 34.5 percent in Oregon and 26.5 percent in Washington. As the effects of the disruptions diminished around 2003, however, Washington's costs began to

Figure 1.15: Electricity Prices

Washington has the lowest electricity prices in the nation



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.doe.gov), March 2011

moderate compared to the rest of the nation. After sinking to a ranking of 22nd in 2001, the state's ranking has steadily improved, reaching a ranking of 1st in the nation in 2009 and again this past year with a rate of 5.65 cents. The state's 5-year average price of 5.75 cents per kilowatt-hour, well below the national average of 8.43 cents, ranked 5th overall.

State and Local Tax Collections Per $1000 Personal Income

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

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 $1000 personal income. This measure is computed by dividing the total state and local taxes by total state personal income.

Washington has now had eight straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average

As the Census Bureau did not compile state and local tax data for fiscal years 2001 and 2003, data for those years are unavailable for this report. For fiscal year 2009, Washington collected $27.0 billion in state and local tax revenues; which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of $93.24 for each $1,000 of personal income. This decrease of $12.25 from 2008 improved the state's rank from 21st to 16th lowest in the nation. During this time, the national average dropped $9.89 to $102.10 in tax collections per $1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had eight straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five year average for this figure was $105.18, ranking 17th in the nation and $6.12 below the national average.

A special dividend caused a jump in personal income

In comparing previous years, the tax burden for fiscal 2006 appears to have increased substantially, but the value in 2005 was artificially low due to a special dividend causing a jump in personal income. Without this dividend, the increase would have been more gradual. Fiscal 2006 also saw the introduction of new taxes on cigarettes and liquor as well as the reinstatement of the estate tax which was temporarily suspended in fiscal 2005.

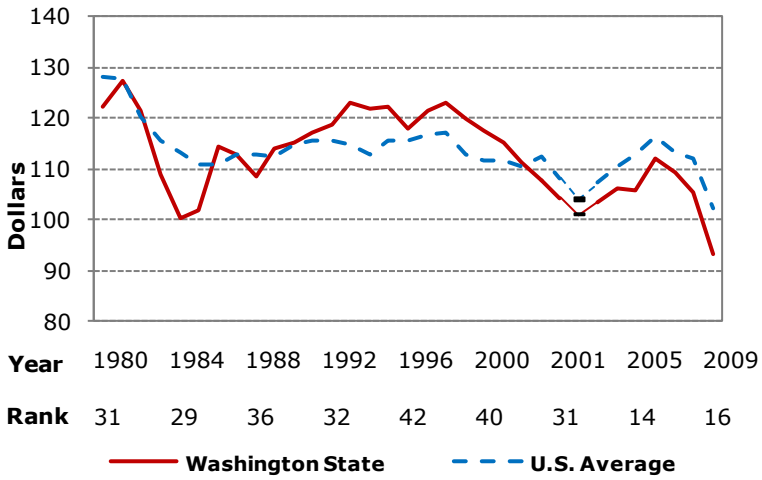
Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

The WA DOR estimates that households paid 50.4 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. The Washington Department of Revenue estimates that businesses directly paid 45.6 percent of major state and local taxes, government paid 4.0 percent and households paid 50.4 percent.

Figure 1.16: State and Local Tax Collections Per $1000 Personal Income

The state's tax burden has dropped recently



Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes; data through 2009

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 federal and state 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.

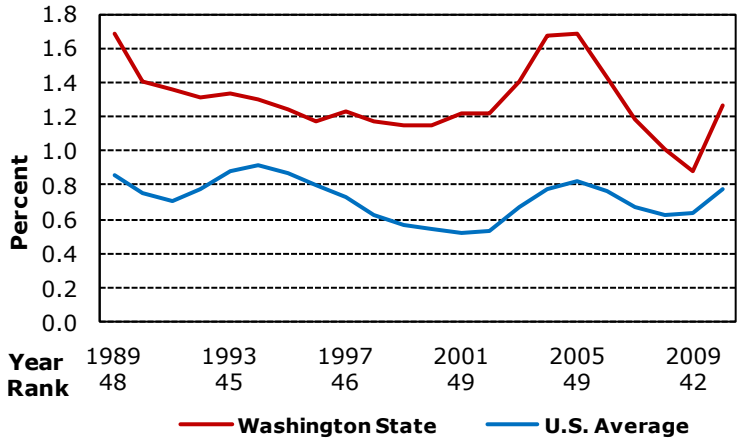
Washington typically has high UI costs as a result of more generous benefits

In 2010, Washington had the fourth highest unemployment insurance cost as a percent of total wages of employees covered by unemployment insurance in the country with an average rate of 1.27 percent The national average rate for 2010 was much lower at 0.63 percent. 2009 marked the lowest percentage ever with 0.88 percent. This is attributed to the Experience Rating System that is in place and reflects a high benefit payment period in fiscal year 2003 with a low benefit payment period in fiscal year 2008. Washington's five-year average of 1.15 percent ranked fourth highest in the nation due to the state having one of

the most generous unemployment insurance programs in the country in terms of benefits, eligibility and duration.

Figure 1.17: Unemployment Insurance Costs

Total employment was revised lower



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2009

Workers' Compensation Premium Costs*

Oregon's 50 largest business classes comprise the index

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.

Washington premium costs increased in 2010

In 2010, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were $2.04 per $100 of payroll, an increase from $1.98 per $100 of payroll in 2008. As a result, the state's rank worsened from 14th in 2008 to 25th this past year. Washington's average rate of $2.01 per $100 of payroll for the period from 2002 through 2010 ranked 16th among the states and was well below that national average of $2.41.

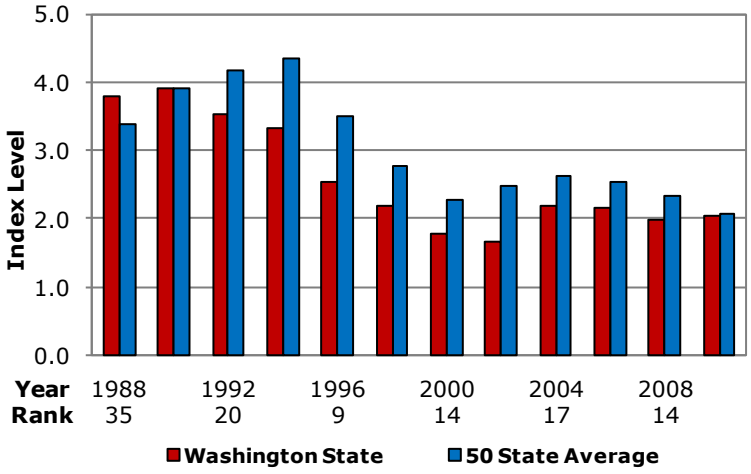
The state's system is typical of other states

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.

* Not updated due to unavailability of data

Figure 1.18: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

Worker's Comp costs are now close to the 50 state average



Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking; data through 2010

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-08
Alabama	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.7
Alaska	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0
Arizona	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.3
Arkansas	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2
California	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.8
Colorado	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5
Connecticut	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Delaware	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
Florida	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.8
Georgia	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1
Hawaii	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2
Idaho	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6
Illinois	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Indiana	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.9
Iowa	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.7
Kansas	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
Kentucky	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4
Louisiana	6.2	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Maine	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Maryland	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3
Massachusetts	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
Michigan	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7
Minnesota	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.3
Mississippi	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4
Missouri	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0
Montana	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
Nebraska	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.2
Nevada	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
New Hampshire	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
New Jersey	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.7
New Mexico	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	9.0	8.6
New York	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
North Carolina	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1
North Dakota	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.7
Ohio	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
Oklahoma	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6
Oregon	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.2	5.9
Pennsylvania	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
Rhode Island	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.9
South Carolina	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
South Dakota	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5
Tennessee	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Texas	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5
Utah	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.5
Vermont	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0
Virginia	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.2
Washington	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**6.2**
West Virginia	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Wisconsin	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
Wyoming	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.3
50 State Average	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9
Washington's Rank	**22**	**19**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**23**

*Percent participation: Fall headcount compared to population aged 18 & above.
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census

Table 1.2
Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment:
Completed Four Years of High School or More
(Percent)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	82.1	80.4	81.9	82.1	82.1	81.7
Alaska	92.0	90.5	91.6	91.4	91.0	91.3
Arizona	83.1	83.5	83.8	84.2	85.6	84.0
Arkansas	82.5	81.1	82.0	82.4	82.9	82.2
California	80.8	80.2	80.2	80.6	80.7	80.5
Colorado	90.0	88.9	88.9	89.3	89.7	89.4
Connecticut	88.4	88.0	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.4
Delaware	86.0	87.4	87.2	87.4	87.7	87.1
Florida	86.7	84.9	85.2	85.3	85.5	85.5
Georgia	84.2	82.9	83.9	83.9	84.3	83.8
Hawaii	88.7	89.4	90.3	90.4	89.9	89.7
Idaho	88.9	88.4	87.9	88.4	88.3	88.4
Illinois	87.6	85.7	85.9	86.4	86.9	86.5
Indiana	88.2	85.8	86.2	86.6	87.0	86.8
Iowa	90.4	89.6	90.3	90.5	90.6	90.3
Kansas	90.2	89.1	89.5	89.7	89.2	89.5
Kentucky	79.9	80.1	81.3	81.7	81.9	81.0
Louisiana	79.7	79.9	81.2	82.2	81.9	81.0
Maine	89.3	89.4	89.7	90.2	90.3	89.8
Maryland	87.2	87.4	88.0	88.2	88.1	87.8
Massachusetts	89.9	88.4	88.7	89.0	89.1	89.0
Michigan	89.7	87.4	88.1	87.9	88.7	88.4
Minnesota	93.0	91.0	91.6	91.5	91.8	91.8
Mississippi	81.1	78.5	79.9	80.4	81.0	80.2
Missouri	87.1	85.6	86.5	86.8	86.9	86.6
Montana	91.4	90.0	90.9	90.8	91.7	91.0
Nebraska	91.0	89.6	90.1	89.8	90.4	90.2
Nevada	85.6	83.7	83.5	83.9	84.7	84.3
New Hampshire	91.6	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.5	91.2
New Jersey	86.7	87.0	87.4	87.4	88.0	87.3
New Mexico	81.8	82.3	82.4	82.8	83.3	82.5
New York	85.1	84.1	84.1	84.7	84.9	84.6
North Carolina	84.2	83.0	83.6	84.3	84.7	84.0
North Dakota	88.7	89.0	89.6	90.1	90.3	89.5
Ohio	88.1	87.1	87.6	87.6	88.1	87.7
Oklahoma	87.5	84.8	85.5	85.6	86.2	85.9
Oregon	89.7	88.0	88.6	89.1	88.8	88.8
Pennsylvania	87.5	86.8	87.5	87.9	88.4	87.6
Rhode Island	84.0	83.0	83.7	84.7	83.5	83.8
South Carolina	83.1	82.1	83.2	83.6	84.1	83.2
South Dakota	89.9	88.2	90.3	89.9	89.6	89.6
Tennessee	80.7	81.4	83.0	83.1	83.6	82.4
Texas	78.7	79.1	79.6	79.9	80.7	79.6
Utah	91.2	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.6	90.6
Vermont	91.0	90.3	90.6	91.0	91.0	90.8
Virginia	86.5	85.9	85.9	86.6	86.5	86.3
Washington	**91.1**	**89.3**	**89.6**	**89.7**	**89.8**	**89.9**
West Virginia	81.5	81.2	82.2	82.8	83.2	82.2
Wisconsin	91.1	89.0	89.6	89.8	90.1	89.9
Wyoming	91.1	91.2	91.7	91.8	92.3	91.6
U.S. Average	85.5	84.5	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.2
Washington's Rank	**6**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**14**	**11**

*Percent of persons 25 years or older who have completed 4 years of high school or more.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1998-2010. (www.census.gov)

Table 1.3
Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More
(Percent)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	20.8	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.6
Alaska	27.7	26.0	27.3	26.6	27.9	27.1
Arizona	24.5	25.3	25.1	25.6	25.9	25.3
Arkansas	19.0	19.3	18.8	18.9	19.5	19.1
California	29.8	29.5	29.6	29.9	30.1	29.8
Colorado	36.4	35.0	35.6	35.9	36.4	35.9
Connecticut	36.0	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.5	35.5
Delaware	26.2	26.1	27.5	28.7	27.8	27.3
Florida	27.2	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.8	26.0
Georgia	28.1	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.5
Hawaii	32.3	29.2	29.1	29.6	29.5	29.9
Idaho	25.1	24.5	24.0	23.9	24.4	24.4
Illinois	31.2	29.5	29.9	30.6	30.8	30.4
Indiana	21.9	22.1	22.9	22.5	22.7	22.4
Iowa	24.7	24.3	24.3	25.1	24.9	24.7
Kansas	31.6	28.8	29.6	29.5	29.8	29.9
Kentucky	20.2	20.0	19.7	21.0	20.5	20.3
Louisiana	21.2	20.4	20.3	21.4	21.4	20.9
Maine	26.9	26.7	25.4	26.9	26.8	26.5
Maryland	35.7	35.2	35.2	35.7	36.1	35.6
Massachusetts	40.4	37.9	38.1	38.2	39.0	38.7
Michigan	26.1	24.7	24.7	24.6	25.2	25.1
Minnesota	33.5	31.0	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.9
Mississippi	21.1	18.9	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.7
Missouri	24.3	24.5	25.0	25.2	25.6	24.9
Montana	25.1	27.0	27.1	27.4	28.8	27.1
Nebraska	27.2	27.5	27.1	27.4	28.6	27.6
Nevada	20.8	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.6
New Hampshire	32.1	32.5	33.3	32.0	32.8	32.5
New Jersey	35.6	33.9	34.4	34.5	35.4	34.8
New Mexico	26.7	24.8	24.7	25.3	25.0	25.3
New York	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.1
North Carolina	25.6	25.6	26.1	26.5	26.5	26.1
North Dakota	28.7	25.7	26.9	25.8	27.6	26.9
Ohio	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.6	24.0
Oklahoma	22.9	22.8	22.2	22.7	22.9	22.7
Oregon	28.3	28.3	28.1	29.2	28.8	28.5
Pennsylvania	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.4	27.1	26.4
Rhode Island	30.9	29.8	30.0	30.5	30.2	30.3
South Carolina	22.6	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.5	23.7
South Dakota	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.3	25.4
Tennessee	22.0	21.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.6
Texas	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.9	25.5
Utah	27.0	28.7	29.1	28.5	29.3	28.5
Vermont	34.0	33.6	32.1	33.1	33.6	33.3
Virginia	32.1	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.2	33.5
Washington	**31.4**	**30.3**	**30.7**	**31.0**	**31.1**	**30.9**
West Virginia	15.9	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.0
Wisconsin	24.6	25.4	25.7	25.7	26.3	25.5
Wyoming	20.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.1	23.1
U.S. Average	28.0	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.2	27.9
Washington's Rank	**13**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1998-2010. (www.census.gov)
* Percent of persons 25 years old and over who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 1.4
Innovation Drivers
Student to Teacher Ratios in Elementary and Secondary Public Schools

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-2008	2008-2009	2004-2009
Alabama	14.2	12.8	13.2	14.8	15.6	14.1
Alaska	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.2	16.5	16.9
Arizona	21.3	21.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	20.6
Arkansas	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	14.0
California	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9
Colorado	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.9
Connecticut	14.9	14.5	14.7	14.5	11.7	14.1
Delaware	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.1
Florida	17.0	16.8	16.4	15.8	14.1	16.0
Georgia	14.8	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4
Hawaii	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.9	16.1
Idaho	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1
Illinois	16.0	15.8	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.6
Indiana	16.9	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.9
Iowa	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.6
Kansas	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.5
Kentucky	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	15.8
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Maine	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.9	12.1	11.8
Maryland	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.8
Massachusetts	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.4
Michigan	17.4	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.6
Minnesota	16.1	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.7	16.0
Mississippi	15.8	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	15.2
Missouri	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.6
Montana	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.6	14.8	14.1
Nebraska	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.4	13.6
Nevada	19.1	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.7	18.9
New Hampshire	13.5	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.6	13.1
New Jersey	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.3
New Mexico	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.8
New York	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.9
North Carolina	15.0	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1
North Dakota	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.6	12.1
Ohio	15.6	15.6	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.1
Oklahoma	15.6	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	14.7
Oregon	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.8	19.1	19.3
Pennsylvania	15.1	15.0	15.2	13.3	13.7	14.5
Rhode Island	13.3	10.8	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.7
South Carolina	15.0	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	14.7
South Dakota	13.5	13.4	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.4
Tennessee	15.7	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	15.5
Texas	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.8
Utah	22.6	22.1	22.1	23.7	23.7	22.8
Vermont	11.3	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.9
Virginia	12.9	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	14.9
Washington	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**19.2**
West Virginia	14.0	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.1
Wisconsin	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.6
Wyoming	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.6
U.S. Average	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.6
Washington's Rank	**46**	**46**	**47**	**47**	**45**	**46**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics, 2010 (www.nces.ed.gov)

Table 1.5
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade Test Scores

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Reading:	72.9	82.0	80.8	81.8	81.2	78.9	82.6
Mathematics:	47.5	51.0	50.4	49.6	45.4	41.7	NA
Writing:	65.2	79.8	83.9	86.8	86.7	86.0	86.3
Science	35.8	35.0	36.4	40.0	38.8	44.8	49.9

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October 2011 (http://www.k12.wa.us).

Table 1.6
Innovation Drivers
Grade 4 Public School Students:
Average Reading Scale Scores

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2003-2011
Alabama	207	208	216	216	220	214
Alaska	212	211	214	211	208	211
Arizona	209	207	210	210	212	210
Arkansas	214	217	217	216	217	216
California	206	207	209	210	211	208
Colorado	224	224	224	226	223	224
Connecticut	228	226	227	229	227	227
Delaware	224	226	225	226	225	225
Florida	218	219	224	226	225	222
Georgia	214	214	219	218	221	217
Hawaii	208	210	213	211	214	211
Idaho	218	222	223	221	221	221
Illinois	216	216	219	219	219	218
Indiana	220	218	222	223	221	221
Iowa	223	221	225	221	221	222
Kansas	220	220	225	224	224	223
Kentucky	219	220	222	226	225	222
Louisiana	205	209	207	207	210	208
Maine	224	225	226	224	222	224
Maryland	219	220	225	226	231	224
Massachusetts	228	231	236	234	237	233
Michigan	219	218	220	218	219	219
Minnesota	223	225	225	223	222	224
Mississippi	205	204	208	211	209	207
Missouri	222	221	221	224	220	222
Montana	223	225	227	225	225	225
Nebraska	221	221	223	223	223	222
Nevada	207	207	211	211	213	210
New Hampshire	228	227	229	229	230	229
New Jersey	225	223	231	229	231	228
New Mexico	203	207	212	208	208	207
New York	222	223	224	224	222	223
North Carolina	221	217	218	219	221	219
North Dakota	222	225	226	226	226	225
Ohio	222	223	226	225	224	224
Oklahoma	214	214	217	217	215	215
Oregon	218	217	215	218	216	217
Pennsylvania	219	223	226	224	227	224
Rhode Island	216	216	219	223	222	219
South Carolina	215	213	214	216	215	215
South Dakota	222	222	223	222	220	222
Tennessee	212	214	216	217	215	215
Texas	215	219	220	219	218	218
Utah	219	221	221	219	220	220
Vermont	226	227	228	229	227	227
Virginia	223	226	227	227	226	226
Washington	**221**	**223**	**224**	**221**	**221**	**222**
West Virginia	219	215	215	215	214	216
Wisconsin	221	221	223	220	221	221
Wyoming	222	223	225	223	224	223
U.S. Average	216	217	220	220	220	219
Washington's Rank	**19**	**12**	**18**	**27**	**29**	**23**

NA: State did not participate in the NAEP assessment during this year.
Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 1992, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 Reading Assessments

Table 1.7
Innovation Drivers
Grade 4 Public School Students:
Average Mathematics Scale Scores

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2003-2011
Alabama	223	225	229	228	231	227
Alaska	233	236	237	237	236	236
Arizona	229	230	232	230	235	231
Arkansas	229	236	238	238	238	236
California	227	230	230	232	234	231
Colorado	235	239	240	243	244	240
Connecticut	241	242	243	245	242	243
Delaware	236	240	242	239	240	239
Florida	234	239	242	242	240	239
Georgia	230	234	235	236	238	235
Hawaii	227	230	234	236	239	233
Idaho	235	242	241	241	240	240
Illinois	233	233	237	238	239	236
Indiana	238	240	245	243	244	242
Iowa	238	240	243	243	243	241
Kansas	242	246	248	245	246	245
Kentucky	229	231	235	239	241	235
Louisiana	226	230	230	229	231	229
Maine	238	241	242	244	244	242
Maryland	233	238	240	244	247	241
Massachusetts	242	247	252	252	253	249
Michigan	236	238	238	236	236	237
Minnesota	242	246	247	249	249	247
Mississippi	223	227	228	227	230	227
Missouri	235	235	239	241	240	238
Montana	236	241	244	244	244	242
Nebraska	236	238	238	239	240	238
Nevada	228	230	232	235	237	232
New Hampshire	243	246	249	251	252	248
New Jersey	239	244	249	247	248	245
New Mexico	223	224	228	230	233	228
New York	236	238	243	241	238	239
North Carolina	242	241	242	244	245	243
North Dakota	238	243	245	245	245	243
Ohio	238	242	245	244	244	242
Oklahoma	229	234	237	237	237	235
Oregon	236	238	236	238	237	237
Pennsylvania	236	241	244	244	246	242
Rhode Island	230	233	236	239	242	236
South Carolina	236	238	237	236	237	237
South Dakota	237	242	241	242	241	241
Tennessee	228	232	233	232	233	231
Texas	237	242	242	240	241	241
Utah	235	239	239	240	243	239
Vermont	242	244	246	248	247	245
Virginia	239	240	244	243	245	242
Washington	**238**	**242**	**243**	**242**	**243**	**242**
West Virginia	231	231	236	233	235	233
Wisconsin	237	241	244	244	245	242
Wyoming	241	243	244	242	244	243
U.S. Average	234	237	239	239	240	238
Washington's Rank	**11**	**12**	**18**	**20**	**19**	**18**

NA: State did not participate in the NAEP assessment during this year.
Source: National Center for Education Statistics. National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) 1992, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 Mathematics Assessments

Table 1.8
Innovation Drivers
Migration Rate
(Percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Alaska	0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.1
Arizona	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.9
Arkansas	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
California	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Colorado	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9
Connecticut	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1
Delaware	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
Florida	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.0
Georgia	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.1
Hawaii	0.3	0.0	-0.7	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Idaho	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.2
Illinois	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Indiana	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Iowa	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kansas	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Kentucky	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Louisiana	-0.3	-6.1	2.6	1.1	0.4	-0.5
Maine	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Maryland	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.0
Massachusetts	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Michigan	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6
Minnesota	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Missouri	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Montana	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Nebraska	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1
Nevada	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	0.3	1.8
New Hampshire	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
New Jersey	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
New Mexico	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
New York	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
North Carolina	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.3
North Dakota	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.1
Ohio	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Oklahoma	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Oregon	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rhode Island	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6
South Carolina	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.2
South Dakota	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tennessee	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8
Texas	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Utah	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.1
Vermont	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Virginia	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Washington	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
West Virginia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wyoming	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Washington's Rank	**14**	**11**	**15**	**8**	**4**	**13**

* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	130	131	141	151	162	143
Alaska	230	241	200	189	190	210
Arizona	121	124	123	128	132	125
Arkansas	75	84	85	86	83	83
California	175	180	186	192	200	187
Colorado	177	173	180	187	211	186
Connecticut	193	199	198	209	214	202
Delaware	138	143	145	152	151	146
Florida	81	84	85	86	90	85
Georgia	140	140	146	157	159	148
Hawaii	190	202	215	217	232	211
Idaho	84	76	76	74	78	78
Illinois	140	143	146	154	164	149
Indiana	121	131	141	149	156	140
Iowa	186	193	197	176	187	188
Kansas	127	129	135	144	157	138
Kentucky	108	114	118	118	125	117
Louisiana	130	130	138	148	149	139
Maine	74	91	104	97	97	93
Maryland	422	451	451	485	530	468
Massachusetts	322	328	334	347	374	341
Michigan	144	146	150	159	175	155
Minnesota	109	118	123	134	144	125
Mississippi	122	127	141	138	141	134
Missouri	154	154	159	161	168	159
Montana	183	182	187	192	186	186
Nebraska	206	204	206	211	219	209
Nevada	74	78	75	73	69	74
New Hampshire	221	240	233	228	225	230
New Jersey	100	100	100	101	105	101
New Mexico	189	217	208	210	217	208
New York	187	197	204	207	216	202
North Carolina	191	193	208	214	230	207
North Dakota	236	251	266	282	287	264
Ohio	133	142	153	158	164	150
Oklahoma	83	83	83	91	91	86
Oregon	148	152	154	157	166	155
Pennsylvania	191	195	195	207	216	201
Rhode Island	188	217	218	225	234	216
South Carolina	115	121	129	128	134	125
South Dakota	86	92	102	114	126	104
Tennessee	121	122	123	126	132	125
Texas	135	140	143	154	161	147
Utah	160	160	156	156	180	162
Vermont	190	199	185	189	201	193
Virginia	120	124	126	135	138	129
Washington	**144**	**155**	**152**	**161**	**163**	**155**
West Virginia	81	83	92	93	96	89
Wisconsin	180	187	190	199	213	194
Wyoming	165	174	152	140	143	155
U.S. average	155	160	165	169	178	166
Washington's Rank	**25**	**22**	**25**	**21**	**26**	**24**

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov)

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-07
Alabama	222	272	312	399	382	317
Alaska	55	53	48	72	85	63
Arizona	466	446	499	580	605	519
Arkansas	99	105	98	101	119	104
California	1,337	1,311	1,416	1,624	1,772	1,492
Colorado	779	871	922	980	1,079	926
Connecticut	1,682	2,066	2,267	2,374	2,707	2,219
Delaware	1,593	1,281	1,799	1,695	1,702	1,614
Florida	187	201	234	229	250	220
Georgia	241	242	251	299	292	265
Hawaii	107	105	133	122	171	127
Idaho	546	489	450	427	484	479
Illinois	660	676	766	846	889	768
Indiana	592	677	737	771	778	711
Iowa	284	327	352	356	404	345
Kansas	615	661	727	749	470	644
Kentucky	146	136	158	199	209	170
Louisiana	66	69	67	87	85	75
Maine	153	163	267	192	201	195
Maryland	727	690	664	610	650	668
Massachusetts	1,720	1,832	2,068	2,407	2,998	2,205
Michigan	1,514	1,504	1,660	1,634	1,566	1,576
Minnesota	991	1,024	1,242	1,223	1,278	1,151
Mississippi	356	55	67	80	95	131
Missouri	305	374	448	456	463	409
Montana	71	76	82	109	140	96
Nebraska	209	220	232	254	276	238
Nevada	171	179	159	215	221	189
New Hampshire	1,052	1,029	1,103	1,352	1,377	1,183
New Jersey	1,328	1,277	1,533	1,694	2,072	1,581
New Mexico	187	238	211	348	289	254
New York	445	456	490	492	562	489
North Carolina	526	535	595	619	753	606
North Dakota	341	596	164	188	197	297
Ohio	547	481	514	596	631	554
Oklahoma	165	117	119	133	146	136
Oregon	837	855	899	930	972	899
Pennsylvania	574	646	712	787	829	710
Rhode Island	1,123	1,232	1,302	1,254	390	1,060
South Carolina	235	229	329	322	322	288
South Dakota	98	93	87	120	166	113
Tennessee	257	275	208	235	265	248
Texas	501	490	545	571	583	538
Utah	418	447	494	493	662	503
Vermont	584	684	582	581	666	619
Virginia	563	536	579	630	627	587
Washington	**1,509**	**1,429**	**1,555**	**1,776**	**1,962**	**1,646**
West Virginia	122	112	134	122	129	124
Wisconsin	479	480	492	542	609	520
Wyoming	74	46	59	53	71	60
U.S. average	704	688	766	831	894	777
Washington's Rank	**5**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**3**

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.11
Innovation Drivers
Total Research and Development
(Dollars Per Capita)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-07
Alabama	566	612	617	718	709	644
Alaska	493	410	397	430	456	437
Arizona	640	615	693	769	787	701
Arkansas	187	187	190	203	222	198
California	1,693	1,676	1,784	1,983	2,142	1,856
Colorado	1,102	1,195	1,246	1,295	1,410	1,249
Connecticut	1,888	2,268	2,584	2,596	2,932	2,454
Delaware	1,735	1,430	1,947	1,862	1,858	1,766
Florida	305	311	350	350	392	342
Georgia	449	410	425	476	464	445
Hawaii	353	391	405	406	464	404
Idaho	886	723	722	633	744	742
Illinois	877	894	988	1,070	1,118	989
Indiana	726	826	872	918	942	857
Iowa	495	552	566	579	632	565
Kansas	744	794	863	886	611	780
Kentucky	246	242	272	318	330	282
Louisiana	213	216	215	229	245	224
Maine	285	294	400	342	368	338
Maryland	1,849	2,587	2,532	2,582	2,508	2,412
Massachusetts	2,424	2,478	2,752	3,182	3,778	2,923
Michigan	1,677	1,657	1,821	1,804	1,731	1,738
Minnesota	1,157	1,180	1,398	1,389	1,451	1,315
Mississippi	530	226	268	262	287	314
Missouri	478	528	625	623	635	578
Montana	269	319	340	324	897	430
Nebraska	410	425	457	477	508	455
Nevada	259	267	255	318	309	282
New Hampshire	1,298	1,288	1,365	1,617	1,629	1,439
New Jersey	1,491	1,447	1,728	1,885	2,264	1,763
New Mexico	2,662	2,703	2,747	2,980	2,876	2,794
New York	678	679	730	742	821	730
North Carolina	754	761	845	870	1,015	849
North Dakota	604	877	449	496	512	588
Ohio	750	682	720	821	872	769
Oklahoma	277	232	230	248	255	248
Oregon	1,006	1,025	1,084	1,116	1,161	1,078
Pennsylvania	805	873	960	1,037	1,079	951
Rhode Island	1,640	1,718	1,869	1,886	1,025	1,627
South Carolina	390	381	495	499	518	456
South Dakota	194	192	201	242	301	226
Tennessee	512	537	502	536	593	536
Texas	670	636	696	730	749	696
Utah	633	657	755	753	877	735
Vermont	798	883	797	795	861	827
Virginia	1,028	983	1,133	1,290	1,227	1,132
Washington	**1,876**	**1,768**	**1,895**	**2,132**	**2,330**	**2,000**
West Virginia	299	290	314	295	359	311
Wisconsin	665	667	686	742	813	715
Wyoming	226	194	241	252	246	232
U.S. average	978	969	1,051	1,125	1,195	1,064
Washington's rank	**4**	**5**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.12
Innovation Drivers
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition
(Percent)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-08
Alabama	14.6	14.8	5.4	3.4	2.0	8.0
Alaska	2.0	4.0	8.4	5.7	10.2	6.1
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Arkansas	7.4	3.5	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.6
California	13.3	8.1	8.1	20.3	20.3	14.0
Colorado	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3
Connecticut	4.6	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.8
Delaware	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Florida	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii*	20.4	25.0	23.6	22.2	22.2	22.7
Idaho	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
Illinois	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0
Indiana	NA	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8
Iowa	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.1	3.5	4.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Louisiana	5.5	3.9	8.4	7.3	5.0	6.0
Maine	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4
Maryland	7.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.3	5.3
Massachusetts	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
Michigan	10.4	10.3	10.0	4.9	5.0	8.1
Minnesota	1.3	0.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.8
Mississippi	1.9	2.6	6.1	3.3	2.0	3.2
Missouri	5.8	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.1
Montana	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
Nebraska	2.3	3.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.6
Nevada	NA	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
New Hampshire	NA	0.0	19.6	3.5	0.9	6.0
New Jersey	16.5	12.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.4
New Mexico	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
New York	14.7	14.7	10.0	9.2	8.6	11.4
North Carolina	5.7	6.5	3.3	3.0	1.9	4.1
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0
Oklahoma	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.6	5.5	4.3
Oregon	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Pennsylvania	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.5
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
South Dakota	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
Tennessee	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Texas	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.0
Utah	2.9	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.0
Vermont	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.7	3.4	2.1
Virginia	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
Washington	**8.5**	**4.2**	**8.5**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**5.3**
West Virginia	0.5	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
Wisconsin	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.6
Wyoming	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.1
U.S. Average	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3
Washington's Rank	**41**	**39**	**45**	**30**	**33**	**41**

Source: Highway Statistics, 1993-2008. Table HM-64, Federal Highway Administration.

Table 1.13
Innovation Drivers
FAA Air Traffic Delays
Delays Per 1000 Operations

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Albuquerque	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Anchorage	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.5
Andrews AFB	0.8	0.3	0.3	NA	0.6	0.5
Atlanta Hartsfield	51.4	28.9	38.8	65.5	27.7	42.5
Baltimore-Washington	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.9
Boston Logan	28.9	22.6	22.3	21.3	19.0	22.8
Bradley International	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Charlotte Douglas	13.4	14.0	27.8	28.6	9.5	18.6
Chicago Midway	8.5	9.1	7.4	3.0	3.3	6.3
Chicago O'Hare	68.6	65.5	73.1	28.5	31.8	53.5
Cincinnati Tower	3.0	3.4	2.8	1.6	0.8	2.3
Cleveland Hopkins	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.4	0.7	2.6
Dallas/Ft. Worth	8.9	15.2	4.4	5.6	4.9	7.8
Dayton Cox	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Denver Stapleton	2.8	4.9	3.2	5.6	3.2	3.9
Detroit Metro	8.6	6.3	3.8	7.0	5.9	6.3
Fairbanks	0.0	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale	7.0	8.1	6.6	3.9	4.0	5.9
Honolulu	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston Hobby	2.1	4.5	3.9	1.6	2.6	3.0
Houston Intercontinental	24.7	20.4	22.6	20.2	11.3	19.8
Indianapolis	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Kahului/Maui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Las Vegas McCarran	23.9	22.7	23.8	11.3	5.2	17.4
Los Angeles	4.3	5.1	3.1	0.7	1.4	2.9
Memphis	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.4
Miami	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.1	18.8	3.5	18.2	4.5	9.6
Nashville	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
New Orleans Moisant	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
New York Kennedy	60.5	75.2	73.8	55.6	34.3	59.9
New York La Guardia	91.4	123.5	129.2	104.5	84.2	106.6
Newark	119.8	126.5	153.0	130.7	70.3	120.1
Ontario	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.2
Orlando	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1
Palm Beach	5.6	5.9	4.2	0.5	0.4	3.3
Philadelphia	55.6	47.9	62.8	56.7	31.8	51.0
Phoenix Sky Harbor	11.1	13.6	12.5	9.3	13.1	11.9
Pittsburgh	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Portland	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
Raleigh-Durham	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Salt Lake City	4.4	4.2	1.9	3.0	2.5	3.2
San Antonio	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
San Diego Lindbergh	2.5	2.3	5.5	2.1	2.4	3.0
San Francisco	28.7	34.2	46.2	45.9	56.4	42.3
San Jose	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
San Juan	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.3
Seattle-Tacoma	**4.1**	**6.8**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**3.5**
St. Louis Lambert	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Tampa	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.4
Teterboro	27.3	38.2	15.9	16.5	23.0	24.2
Washington Dulles	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	5.0
Washington National	5.6	4.7	2.8	3.7	4.1	4.2
Westchester Co.	2.7	11.8	7.2	3.1	2.5	5.5
U.S. Major Airport Avg.	13.0	14.1	14.3	12.7	8.7	12.6
Seattle-Tacoma Rank*	**32**	**37**	**30**	**27**	**29**	**33**

* Out of the 55 largest airports

Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report (http://www.apo.data.faa.gov).

Table 1.14
Innovation Drivers
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index
(Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-2010
Akron OH	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06
Albany-Schenectady NY	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.10
Albuquerque NM	1.17	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.14
Allentown-Bethlehem PA-NJ	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08
Anchorage AK	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.06
Atlanta GA	1.28	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.25
Austin TX	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28
Bakersfield CA	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08
Baltimore MD	1.20	1.20	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.18
Baton Rouge LA	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.23
Beaumont TX	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07
Birmingham AL	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15
Boise ID	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.13
Boston MA-NH-RI	1.32	1.30	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.25
Boulder CO	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.14
Bridgeport-Stamford CT-NY	1.28	1.28	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.26
Brownsville TX	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.05
Buffalo NY	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.11
Cape Coral FL	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.13
Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.18	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.16
Charlotte NC-SC	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.17	1.19
Chicago IL-IN	1.28	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.26
Cincinnati OH-KY-IN	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.13
Cleveland OH	1.12	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10
Colorado Springs CO	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.14
Columbia SC	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09
Columbus OH	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.10
Corpus Christi TX	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.06
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.29	1.28	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.25
Dayton OH	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Denver-Aurora CO	1.27	1.27	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.24
Detroit MI	1.21	1.21	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.18
El Paso TX-NM	1.18	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.16
Eugene OR	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.09
Fresno CA	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08
Grand Rapids MI	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05
Greensboro NC	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06
Hartford CT	1.19	1.19	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.16
Honolulu HI	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.19
Houston TX	1.32	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.27	1.29
Indianapolis IN	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.16
Indio-Cathedral City-Palm Springs CA	1.13	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.11
Jackson MS	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.08
Jacksonville FL	1.17	1.18	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.14
Kansas City MO-KS	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.12
Knoxville TN	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.07
Lancaster-Palmdale CA	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.10	1.09
Laredo TX	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07
Las Vegas NV	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.27
Little Rock AR	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.09

Table 1.14 (continued)
Infrastructure
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index
(Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-2010
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	1.43	1.42	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.39
Louisville KY-IN	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.10
Madison WI	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.05
McAllen TX	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.09
Memphis TN-MS-AR	1.18	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.14
Miami FL	1.31	1.30	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.27
Milwaukee WI	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.16
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN	1.31	1.30	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.26
Nashville-Davidson TN	1.19	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.17
New Haven CT	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.14
New Orleans LA	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.18
New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT	1.36	1.35	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.31
Oklahoma City OK	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.09
Omaha NE-IA	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.10
Orlando FL	1.22	1.22	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.20
Oxnard-Ventura CA	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.12
Pensacola FL-AL	1.12	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.09
Philadelphia PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.22	1.22	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.21
Phoenix AZ	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.20
Pittsburgh PA	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.19
Portland OR-WA	1.28	1.27	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.25
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh NY	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Providence RI-MA	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.15
Provo UT	1.05	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.05
Raleigh-Durham NC	1.16	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14
Richmond VA	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Riverside-San Bernardino CA	1.20	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.18
Rochester NY	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.07
Sacramento CA	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.21
Salem OR	1.14	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.11
Salt Lake City UT	1.16	1.16	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.13
San Antonio TX	1.19	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.18
San Diego CA	1.25	1.24	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.21
San Francisco-Oakland CA	1.41	1.39	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.33
San Jose CA	1.33	1.32	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.28
San Juan PR	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.24
Sarasota-Bradenton FL	1.11	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.10
Seattle WA	**1.32**	**1.30**	**1.26**	**1.24**	**1.27**	**1.28**
Spokane WA	**1.10**	**1.11**	**1.09**	**1.10**	**1.10**	**1.10**
Springfield MA-CT	1.10	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.09
St. Louis MO-IL	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.13
Stockton CA	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03
Tampa-St. Petersburg FL	1.19	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17
Toledo OH-MI	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.06
Tucson AZ	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.13
Tulsa OK	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.06
Virginia Beach VA	1.24	1.23	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.21
Washington DC-VA-MD	1.35	1.36	1.29	1.30	1.33	1.33
Wichita KS	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.07
Winston-Salem NC	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
Worcester MA	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.08
101 City Average	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.15
Very Large Area Average (Seattle)	1.32	1.31	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.28
Small Area Average (Spokane)	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Rank: Seattle	**94**	**92**	**91**	**90**	**94**	**92**
Rank: Spokane	**29**	**34**	**35**	**33**	**35**	**33**

Texas Transportation Institute. 2011 Annual Urban Mobility Report (http:mobility.tamu.edu)

Table 1.15
Innovation Drivers
Electricity Prices
(Weighted Average of Industrial and Commercial Rates, Cents per Kilowatt Hour)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	6.74	7.21	8.25	8.36	7.78	7.67
Alaska	11.76	12.38	13.87	13.92	13.56	13.10
Arizona	7.00	7.30	7.91	8.24	7.83	7.66
Arkansas	6.21	6.19	6.87	6.82	6.38	6.49
California	11.67	11.59	11.46	12.04	11.70	11.69
Colorado	6.79	6.90	7.74	7.42	7.51	7.27
Connecticut	13.01	14.32	16.18	16.06	15.56	15.03
Delaware	9.10	10.22	11.37	10.89	10.19	10.35
Florida	8.95	8.88	9.33	10.17	9.52	9.37
Georgia	6.75	6.97	8.04	7.78	7.36	7.38
Hawaii	19.91	20.38	28.14	20.33	21.42	22.03
Idaho	4.48	4.59	5.19	5.95	5.79	5.20
Illinois	6.52	7.72	8.67	8.10	7.65	7.73
Indiana	6.22	6.25	6.80	7.28	6.91	6.69
Iowa	6.25	6.08	6.16	6.61	6.36	6.29
Kansas*	6.19	6.09	6.68	7.14	6.95	6.61
Kentucky	5.39	5.76	6.23	6.51	6.15	6.01
Louisiana	8.08	8.10	9.18	6.68	6.61	7.73
Maine	10.85	13.45	12.43	11.48	10.98	11.84
Maryland	10.36	10.64	11.73	11.12	10.64	10.90
Massachusetts	14.45	14.26	15.39	14.84	14.56	14.70
Michigan	7.43	7.77	8.14	8.31	8.30	7.99
Minnesota	6.26	6.70	7.01	7.24	7.14	6.87
Mississippi	7.87	7.54	8.53	8.31	7.75	8.00
Missouri	5.42	5.65	5.88	6.32	6.29	5.91
Montana	6.42	6.82	7.40	7.14	6.73	6.90
Nebraska	5.48	5.69	6.03	6.68	6.54	6.08
Nevada	9.21	9.30	9.17	9.54	8.78	9.20
New Hampshire	13.00	13.20	13.83	14.25	13.99	13.65
New Jersey	11.09	11.72	12.92	13.00	12.69	12.29
New Mexico	6.72	6.76	7.68	7.29	6.96	7.08
New York	12.83	12.79	13.96	12.82	11.94	12.87
North Carolina	6.32	6.58	6.68	7.16	6.90	6.73
North Dakota	5.73	6.00	6.28	6.17	6.06	6.05
Ohio	7.20	7.40	7.92	8.44	7.99	7.79
Oklahoma	6.52	6.50	7.03	5.96	5.90	6.38
Oregon	5.93	6.27	6.39	6.65	6.37	6.32
Pennsylvania	7.93	8.19	8.36	8.58	8.47	8.31
Rhode Island	13.07	12.40	14.86	13.08	12.51	13.18
South Carolina	6.34	6.47	7.11	7.52	7.10	6.91
South Dakota	5.76	5.95	6.26	6.53	6.45	6.19
Tennessee	6.76	6.83	7.97	8.43	7.99	7.60
Texas	8.96	8.97	9.91	8.46	7.76	8.81
Utah	5.30	5.66	5.77	6.07	5.80	5.72
Vermont	10.21	10.82	11.07	11.40	10.98	10.90
Virginia	5.54	5.81	6.67	7.59	7.23	6.57
Washington	**5.67**	**5.69**	**5.81**	**5.92**	**5.65**	**5.75**
West Virginia	4.77	5.02	5.27	6.14	6.26	5.49
Wisconsin	7.27	7.60	8.09	8.40	8.08	7.89
Wyoming	5.30	5.32	5.75	6.27	5.93	5.71
U.S. Average	8.02	8.23	8.84	8.78	8.26	8.43
Washington's Rank	**9**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**5**

Source:U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.doe.gov), March 2011.
*2008 year-to-date industrial price for Kansas only includes data through June due to unavailability of data

Table 1.16
Innovation Drivers
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income
(Dollars)

(Fiscal Years)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
Alabama	92.27	95.97	93.17	92.29	83.33	91.41
Alaska	132.40	150.98	188.17	347.31	206.46	205.06
Arizona	111.69	110.25	112.75	105.16	91.18	106.21
Arkansas	113.67	116.91	110.65	105.00	99.86	109.22
California	115.62	121.45	115.63	118.31	105.32	115.27
Colorado	95.22	98.01	95.85	95.53	86.82	94.29
Connecticut	119.17	118.89	114.74	119.11	104.54	115.29
Delaware	111.85	116.09	109.85	107.49	100.28	109.11
Florida	105.95	108.06	105.70	102.81	92.67	103.04
Georgia	103.83	109.21	106.28	101.92	92.44	102.74
Hawaii	134.30	140.00	133.64	128.93	115.55	130.48
Idaho	109.41	111.58	102.99	100.34	88.99	102.66
Illinois	111.09	112.35	109.04	108.47	102.39	108.67
Indiana	113.78	118.70	102.01	107.33	106.51	109.67
Iowa	106.38	110.04	108.85	108.36	102.89	107.30
Kansas	109.75	116.55	115.21	114.38	100.98	111.37
Kentucky	109.60	114.51	108.32	107.09	99.33	107.77
Louisiana	117.44	140.46	122.76	116.07	103.85	120.12
Maine	133.04	142.94	127.06	128.58	116.58	129.64
Maryland	108.34	111.08	107.07	104.59	97.13	105.64
Massachusetts	107.31	109.26	105.32	105.37	96.12	104.68
Michigan	110.21	108.99	110.81	109.58	102.33	108.38
Minnesota	113.76	118.05	114.99	114.23	105.35	113.28
Mississippi	107.86	110.65	107.62	106.74	98.66	106.31
Missouri	100.40	100.68	96.61	95.75	85.97	95.88
Montana	105.57	110.58	107.41	106.17	101.19	106.18
Nebraska	117.97	119.19	113.53	111.93	101.33	112.79
Nevada	113.97	108.23	106.77	100.74	95.88	105.12
New Hampshire	91.43	92.30	88.38	88.30	85.76	89.23
New Jersey	117.19	125.34	124.91	123.67	112.14	120.65
New Mexico	119.69	129.17	125.83	122.61	103.89	120.24
New York	149.70	156.52	157.36	149.49	142.85	151.18
North Carolina	108.25	112.59	108.96	105.08	95.15	106.01
North Dakota	114.62	116.82	121.86	135.60	123.22	122.42
Ohio	118.31	118.16	117.88	115.14	104.87	114.87
Oklahoma	100.70	105.74	100.63	99.40	88.49	98.99
Oregon	99.77	108.13	100.03	93.94	88.50	98.07
Pennsylvania	111.27	113.58	113.02	111.54	101.21	110.12
Rhode Island	122.68	121.91	117.74	115.07	108.02	117.08
South Carolina	103.85	102.76	102.86	93.19	87.67	98.07
South Dakota	87.46	91.03	90.04	86.10	79.32	86.79
Tennessee	91.68	93.38	92.32	90.11	81.51	89.80
Texas	100.12	99.70	99.53	98.37	89.34	97.41
Utah	115.06	118.13	113.64	110.63	96.31	110.75
Vermont	131.91	135.30	130.97	125.38	118.10	128.33
Virginia	103.69	104.75	102.59	98.17	89.88	99.82
Washington	**105.91**	**111.99**	**109.25**	**105.49**	**93.24**	**105.18**
West Virginia	121.14	122.83	117.55	117.83	111.19	118.11
Wisconsin	121.28	122.60	117.52	117.63	112.10	118.23
Wyoming	150.76	165.92	141.71	151.03	150.49	151.98
U.S. Average	112.84	116.22	113.32	111.99	102.10	111.29
Washington's Rank	**14**	**23**	**25**	**21**	**16**	**17**

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes, 2009. (www.dor.wa.gov)

Table 1.17
Innovation Drivers
Unemployment Insurance Costs
(Contributions collected as percent of total wages of covered employees)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.74	0.46
Alaska	1.69	1.44	1.17	0.97	1.03	1.26
Arizona	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.39	0.33
Arkansas	0.88	0.78	0.79	0.79	1.05	0.86
California	0.82	0.76	0.72	0.70	0.75	0.75
Colorado	0.60	0.49	0.45	0.40	0.51	0.49
Connecticut	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.79	0.86	0.74
Delaware	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.51
Florida	0.45	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.48	0.38
Georgia	0.47	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.48	0.41
Hawaii	0.87	0.63	0.35	0.26	1.00	0.62
Idaho	0.81	0.74	0.56	0.82	1.69	0.92
Illinois	1.17	0.98	0.81	0.68	0.86	0.90
Indiana	0.66	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.60
Iowa	0.75	0.81	0.84	0.83	1.17	0.88
Kansas	0.77	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.79	0.60
Kentucky	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.75
Louisiana	0.40	0.31	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.31
Maine	0.68	0.67	0.58	0.57	0.89	0.68
Maryland	0.54	0.43	0.39	0.44	0.89	0.54
Massachusetts	1.19	1.05	0.98	1.04	1.12	1.08
Michigan	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.09
Minnesota	1.01	0.89	0.83	0.82	1.00	0.91
Mississippi	0.49	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.39
Missouri	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.68
Montana	0.76	0.77	0.66	0.63	0.96	0.76
Nebraska	0.67	0.49	0.40	0.37	0.81	0.55
Nevada	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.70	0.76
New Hampshire	0.30	0.24	0.21	0.39	0.71	0.37
New Jersey	0.93	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.28	1.08
New Mexico	0.49	0.48	0.30	0.40	1.14	0.56
New York	0.67	0.55	0.53	0.60	0.69	0.61
North Carolina	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.69
North Dakota	0.74	0.64	0.54	0.56	0.73	0.64
Ohio	0.67	0.64	0.64	0.67	0.75	0.67
Oklahoma	0.61	0.46	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.41
Oregon	1.37	1.15	1.42	1.08	1.57	1.32
Pennsylvania	1.30	1.19	1.07	1.02	1.19	1.15
Rhode Island	1.36	1.22	1.18	1.36	1.52	1.33
South Carolina	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.51
South Dakota	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.75	0.36
Tennessee	0.44	0.39	0.45	0.75	0.79	0.56
Texas	0.45	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.58	0.36
Utah	0.74	0.54	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.47
Vermont	0.64	0.74	0.72	0.81	0.96	0.77
Virginia	0.41	0.31	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.31
Washington	**1.43**	**1.18**	**1.01**	**0.88**	**1.27**	**1.15**
West Virginia	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.92	1.02	0.86
Wisconsin	0.86	0.79	0.75	0.80	1.08	0.86
Wyoming	0.69	0.62	0.59	0.59	1.03	0.70
U.S. Average	0.82	0.76	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.70
Washington's Rank	**49**	**47**	**44**	**42**	**46**	**46**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, September 2011

Table 1.18
Innovation Drivers
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
(Dollar amount per $100 of payroll)

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2002-2010
Alabama	2.96	2.88	3.17	2.90	2.45	2.87
Alaska	2.87	4.39	5.00	3.97	3.10	3.87
Arizona	1.63	1.49	1.73	1.67	1.71	1.65
Arkansas	1.62	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.18	1.51
California	5.23	6.08	4.13	2.72	2.68	4.17
Colorado	2.73	2.33	2.40	1.76	1.39	2.12
Connecticut	2.90	3.23	2.90	2.46	2.55	2.81
Delaware	3.38	3.44	3.91	2.96	1.85	3.11
Florida	4.47	4.20	3.32	2.20	1.70	3.18
Georgia	2.32	2.14	2.02	2.29	2.08	2.17
Hawaii	3.51	3.73	2.89	2.08	1.70	2.78
Idaho	2.37	2.25	2.29	2.12	1.98	2.20
Illinois	2.74	2.65	2.69	2.79	3.05	2.78
Indiana	1.37	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.16	1.25
Iowa	1.74	1.91	1.75	1.86	1.82	1.82
Kansas	1.84	1.81	1.84	1.77	1.55	1.76
Kentucky	2.87	3.48	3.78	2.96	2.29	3.08
Louisiana	3.19	3.37	3.10	2.76	2.06	2.90
Maine	3.19	3.08	3.21	3.04	2.52	3.01
Maryland	1.84	2.06	2.03	1.72	1.63	1.86
Massachusetts	1.98	1.70	1.70	1.39	1.54	1.66
Michigan	2.25	2.34	2.05	2.15	2.12	2.18
Minnesota	2.60	2.74	2.69	2.33	2.27	2.53
Mississippi	2.21	2.19	2.29	2.33	1.96	2.20
Missouri	2.42	2.67	2.50	2.20	1.90	2.34
Montana	3.05	3.41	3.69	3.50	3.33	3.40
Nebraska	1.93	2.10	2.25	2.15	1.97	2.08
Nevada	3.03	2.58	2.36	2.58	2.13	2.54
New Hampshire	2.85	3.19	2.75	2.70	2.45	2.79
New Jersey	2.25	2.38	2.52	2.66	2.53	2.47
New Mexico	2.01	2.56	2.41	2.15	1.91	2.21
New York	3.14	2.97	3.15	2.55	2.34	2.83
North Carolina	2.24	2.32	2.17	2.43	2.12	2.26
North Dakota	1.24	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.10
Ohio	2.89	3.59	3.00	3.32	2.24	3.01
Oklahoma	2.82	3.07	2.96	2.89	2.87	2.92
Oregon	2.06	2.05	1.97	1.88	1.69	1.93
Pennsylvania	2.57	2.82	2.80	2.68	2.32	2.64
Rhode Island	3.29	3.01	2.68	2.26	2.02	2.65
South Carolina	1.82	2.08	2.50	2.74	2.38	2.30
South Dakota	1.61	2.05	1.83	2.08	2.02	1.92
Tennessee	2.30	2.62	2.48	2.44	2.19	2.41
Texas	3.30	3.08	2.84	2.61	2.38	2.84
Utah	1.67	1.63	2.06	1.63	1.46	1.69
Vermont	2.45	2.99	3.24	3.14	2.22	2.81
Virginia	1.50	1.57	1.52	1.43	1.39	1.48
Washington	**1.66**	**2.20**	**2.17**	**1.98**	**2.04**	**2.01**
West Virginia	2.54	2.64	2.20	1.86	1.84	2.22
Wisconsin	2.22	2.27	2.18	2.12	2.21	2.20
Wyoming	1.97	2.43	2.40	2.06	1.79	2.13
50 State Average*	2.49	2.63	2.55	2.32	2.06	2.41
Washington's Rank	**7**	**17**	**15**	**14**	**25**	**16**

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, Calendar Years 1986 - 2010
Research and Analysis Section of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.
*Unweighted average of state values

Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- ***Business Performance*** **indicators suffered in comparison to last year's Economic Climate Study but still remained strong.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: exports, high wage growth, and manufacturing value added.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in just one indicator and worsened in four.**
- **Washington's rank relative to other states worsened in two indicators and remained unchanged in two; no indicators improved relative to other states.**

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

Washington's rank is still well above the national average in exports as a percent of personal income.

Washington is ranked 3rd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2010 after being ranked 2nd in 2009. The state's export value decreased slightly from 18.61 percent in 2009 to 18.58 percent in 2010. This is still well above the national average of 9.63 percent. Washington was only one of five states to have exports as a percent of personal income above fifteen percent this past year with the other four being Louisiana (24.58 percent), Texas (21.73 percent), Utah (15.32 percent), and Vermont (17.04 percent). The state ranks 3rd in its five year ranking with 18.39 percent, just behind Texas (19.40 percent) and Louisiana with 21.06 percent.

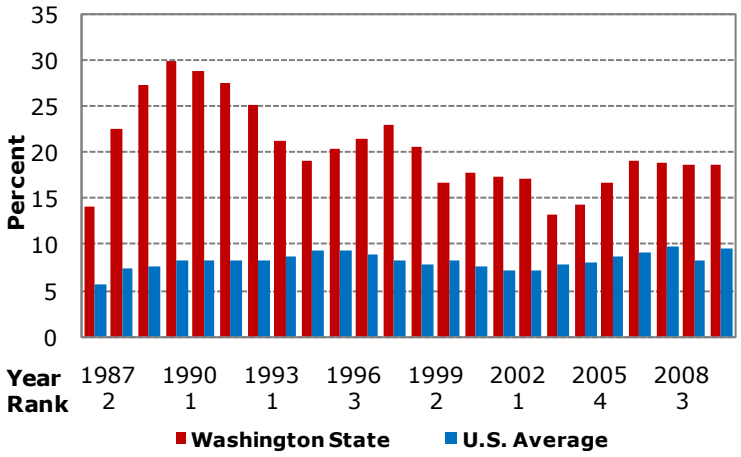
Washington exports are lead by transportation equipment manufacturing

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 regularly account for over half of Washington's exports. Excluding exports of these products, Washington's exports were equivalent to 10.24 percent of personal income, a 15 percent increase over the previous year of 8.92 percent. This increase, however, did not change the state's rank in this category from 8th. This still remains well above the national average of 8.28 percent. Over the past five

years, Washington ranks 8th with exports as a percent of personal income of 9.31 percent compared to the national average of 7.62 percent.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports

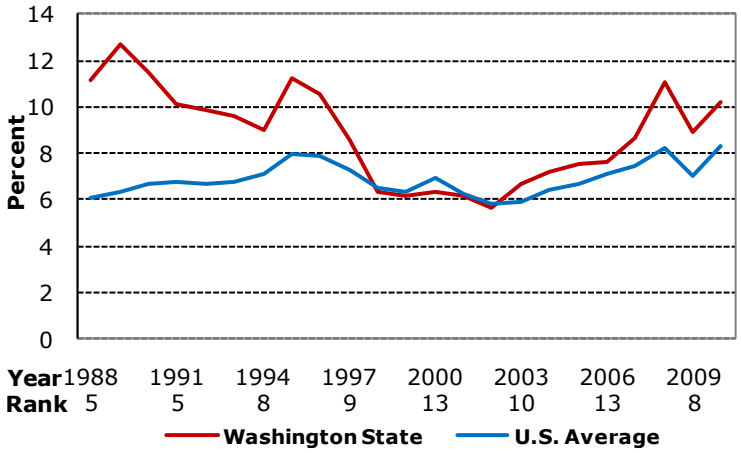
Washington consistently outperforms the rest of the nation in exports



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2010

Figure 2.2: Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment

Washington ranks high in exports outside of trans. equipment as well



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2010

Trade in services, which Washington does well in…

It must be noted that the trade data used for this indicator, obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, only includes trade in goods, ignoring trades 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

…are not included in this measure

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. This growing understatement is part of the reason that exports excluding transportation products as a percentage of personal income, as shown in Figure 2.2, begins to decline in 1997, as this year coincides with the period where Microsoft's contribution to personal income began its greatest growth.

Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment

Average earnings per job is 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 annual earnings and employment statistics by industry for each state and the nation as a whole. Total employment and earnings data is broken down into 94 different industry categories corresponding to various combinations of two-to-four digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories. By dividing earnings by employment, average earnings per job can be computed for each industry.

This measure defines "high wage jobs" as those in industries that have higher average earnings per job than the national average

This measure defines "high wage jobs" as those in industries that have higher average earnings per job than the national average, which is calculated by dividing total earnings by the total number of jobs. The number of jobs in each state that are in the industries categorized nationally as high wage are divided by the total to determine their share of total jobs. 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 that this measure uses are slightly different from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment statistics reported elsewhere in this publication.

The ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been predominately in decline since 1998

As measured here, the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been predominately in decline since 1998 in both Washington and the U.S. as a whole. The negative values may be due to the use of the U.S. average wage to define high-wage jobs. As the average wage may be skewed higher by the presence of a relatively small number of exceptionally high-paid workers, the presence of such workers will cause the average wage to grow faster than the median wage, resulting in more "low wage" workers for those years. There are, however, no BEA data on median wages to make this comparison.

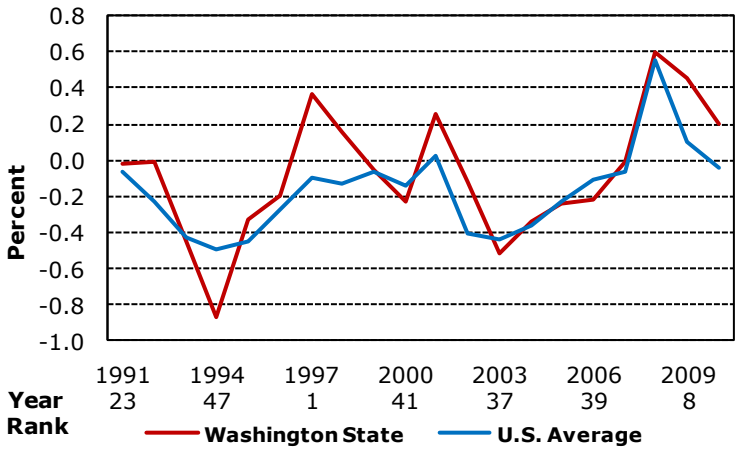
The percentage "high wage" jobs in WA increased in 2010

Since 2003, the percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries had been declining at a slowing pace before increasing the past three years. The percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington increased from 51.1 percent in 2009 to 51.3 percent in 2010. This increase of 0.2 percentage points was higher than

the U.S. average which remained flat ranking Washington 8th among the states. This was the third year in a row that the share of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington increased. The state's five-year average change in the measure was 0.2 percentage points which ranked 12th in the nation.

Figure 2.3: Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment

Growth in high wage jobs has outperformed the nation the past two years



Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2010

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

Value added is the difference between the initial raw materials and final goods

"Value added" in manufacturing is a measure of the difference between the value of a finished object and the value of the raw materials that went into its production. The total value added of an industry represents the amount of revenue available for payment of wages, rent, taxes, interest, profit, and all other business costs aside from raw materials.

Data is presented in 3 year moving averages

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), published by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides estimates of worker hours and value added for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employee. As it is a sample survey, its estimates possess varying margins of error. To minimize the effects of these errors, the ASM estimates are presented in Table 2.4 as three-year moving averages. Due to ASM reclassification from the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 1997, survey estimates prior to that date are not included due to non-comparability.

The amount of value added differs greatly across industries

The amount of value added per hour of labor varies greatly among different industries. 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

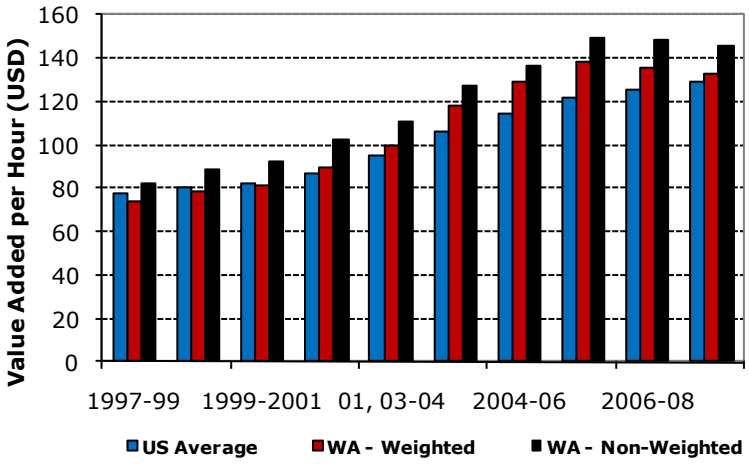
The differences in value-added across industries makes a state's average value added per worker hour highly dependent upon its particular industry mix. States with a large percentage of high value added industries (such as semiconductors in New Mexico and Arizona) perform very well in this measure, reported as "Non-Weighted" in Table 2.4. Washington also performs well in this measure, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 8th in the most recent period.

Weighted value added figures have been adjusted so 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 2.4 represent value added per worker hour as if each state had an identical mix of industries. In this case, state worker hours in each of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical in proportion to the national average. When measured in this way, Washington's average value added per worker hour is lower due to the neutralization of its industry-mix advantage, but the state still ranked well (15th) in the most recent period. This weighting method, however, is still susceptible to error for two

Figure 2.4: Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

Washington has outperformed the U.S. in both weighted and non-weighted value added



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures; data through 2010

main reasons. The first reason is that most states are either totally lacking in several industries or have only one representative of an industry, which makes the data not

reportable by the Census due to disclosure laws (though the data is included in the totals). 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. Alaska is a prime example, with all industries except food products hidden by disclosure laws. 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. When 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, both Arizona and New Mexico still perform 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.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	9.62	9.48	9.91	7.95	9.67	9.33
Alaska	15.38	14.27	11.50	10.82	13.16	13.03
Arizona	8.84	8.80	8.74	6.51	7.06	7.99
Arkansas	5.14	5.47	6.12	5.69	5.47	5.58
California	8.54	8.58	8.99	7.86	9.00	8.59
Colorado	4.09	3.58	3.57	2.86	3.16	3.45
Connecticut	6.65	7.00	7.63	7.33	8.18	7.36
Delaware	11.68	11.60	13.67	12.52	13.91	12.68
Florida	5.59	6.22	7.33	6.72	7.69	6.71
Georgia	6.45	7.07	8.07	7.24	8.56	7.48
Hawaii	1.41	1.07	1.74	1.03	1.20	1.29
Idaho	8.06	9.58	9.85	8.04	10.26	9.16
Illinois	8.35	9.18	9.68	7.92	9.27	8.88
Indiana	10.96	12.09	11.82	10.63	13.01	11.70
Iowa	8.38	8.98	10.49	8.04	9.37	9.05
Kansas	8.76	9.80	11.02	8.23	8.88	9.34
Kentucky	13.62	14.81	13.70	12.79	13.75	13.73
Louisiana	16.39	19.36	24.90	20.08	24.58	21.06
Maine	5.96	5.93	6.22	4.65	6.49	5.85
Maryland	3.01	3.38	4.10	3.38	3.58	3.49
Massachusetts	7.89	7.86	8.45	7.27	7.82	7.86
Michigan	12.09	12.94	12.86	9.84	13.06	12.16
Minnesota	7.94	8.33	8.41	7.13	8.31	8.03
Mississippi	5.53	5.99	8.03	7.11	8.92	7.12
Missouri	6.43	6.45	5.75	4.41	5.83	5.77
Montana	2.96	3.49	4.05	3.18	4.00	3.53
Nebraska	5.78	6.31	7.46	6.95	8.01	6.91
Nevada	5.62	5.51	5.79	5.79	5.92	5.72
New Hampshire	5.24	5.17	6.45	5.48	7.61	5.99
New Jersey	6.62	7.07	7.85	6.28	7.14	6.99
New Mexico	4.88	4.10	4.13	1.92	2.24	3.46
New York	6.94	7.77	8.58	6.52	7.42	7.45
North Carolina	7.15	7.37	7.54	6.76	7.45	7.25
North Dakota	7.11	8.66	10.31	8.32	8.79	8.64
Ohio	9.77	10.52	10.89	8.42	9.94	9.91
Oklahoma	3.70	3.67	3.67	3.49	4.02	3.71
Oregon	12.01	12.35	13.73	11.00	12.64	12.35
Pennsylvania	5.70	5.97	6.75	5.68	6.77	6.17
Rhode Island	3.77	3.86	4.48	3.49	4.40	4.00
South Carolina	10.15	11.66	13.30	11.35	13.51	11.99
South Dakota	4.48	5.16	5.13	3.28	3.90	4.39
Tennessee	10.81	10.35	10.59	9.61	11.68	10.61
Texas	18.31	19.03	19.92	18.03	21.73	19.40
Utah	8.68	9.18	11.37	11.90	15.32	11.29
Vermont	17.34	15.63	15.03	13.26	17.04	15.66
Virginia	4.48	5.03	5.41	4.40	4.83	4.83
Washington	**16.82**	**19.11**	**18.83**	**18.61**	**18.58**	**18.39**
West Virginia	6.25	7.37	9.79	8.40	10.87	8.54
Wisconsin	8.65	9.11	9.56	7.99	9.11	8.88
Wyoming	3.64	3.31	4.02	3.80	3.88	3.73
U.S. Average	8.64	9.15	9.87	8.21	9.63	9.10
Washington's Rank	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, September 2011

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	5.85	5.59	6.36	5.35	6.38	5.91
Alaska	14.98	14.11	10.81	10.70	12.92	12.70
Arizona	7.40	7.26	7.28	5.34	5.98	6.65
Arkansas	3.69	3.97	4.41	3.69	4.61	4.08
California	7.63	7.68	7.97	7.02	8.19	7.70
Colorado	3.95	3.46	3.42	2.70	2.99	3.30
Connecticut	3.72	4.05	4.40	3.96	4.62	4.15
Delaware	10.27	9.88	11.89	11.43	12.88	11.27
Florida	4.60	5.20	6.08	5.64	6.52	5.61
Georgia	5.16	5.75	6.51	5.88	6.73	6.01
Hawaii	0.81	0.90	0.98	0.65	0.72	0.81
Idaho	7.85	9.35	9.42	7.92	9.31	8.77
Illinois	7.40	7.74	8.66	7.16	8.28	7.85
Indiana	7.57	8.45	8.77	8.19	9.41	8.48
Iowa	7.71	8.27	9.76	7.46	8.76	8.39
Kansas	5.23	6.08	6.70	5.28	6.47	5.95
Kentucky	8.28	8.95	8.81	7.72	9.03	8.56
Louisiana	15.89	18.83	24.47	19.88	24.23	20.66
Maine	5.68	5.53	5.35	3.93	6.09	5.32
Maryland	2.47	2.64	2.88	2.57	2.81	2.67
Massachusetts	7.71	7.57	8.08	6.93	7.50	7.56
Michigan	5.74	6.17	6.86	5.59	6.67	6.20
Minnesota	7.02	7.28	7.47	6.37	7.39	7.11
Mississippi	4.79	5.45	7.30	6.30	8.23	6.41
Missouri	3.91	4.20	4.17	3.49	4.48	4.05
Montana	2.75	3.11	3.61	2.94	3.60	3.20
Nebraska	5.10	5.58	6.79	6.48	7.51	6.29
Nevada	5.47	5.30	5.60	5.63	5.73	5.55
New Hampshire	5.04	4.92	6.19	5.28	7.36	5.76
New Jersey	6.03	6.26	6.82	5.65	6.54	6.26
New Mexico	4.56	3.79	3.91	1.75	2.04	3.21
New York	6.29	7.10	7.81	5.96	6.85	6.80
North Carolina	6.53	6.73	6.85	6.13	6.66	6.58
North Dakota	6.55	7.97	9.44	7.77	8.24	7.99
Ohio	6.34	6.67	7.14	5.98	6.89	6.60
Oklahoma	3.03	3.21	3.16	3.05	3.58	3.20
Oregon	10.52	11.03	12.68	10.46	12.05	11.35
Pennsylvania	5.06	5.30	5.94	5.07	6.17	5.51
Rhode Island	3.64	3.72	4.30	3.24	4.10	3.80
South Carolina	7.58	7.68	8.49	7.91	9.70	8.27
South Dakota	4.00	4.76	4.84	3.06	3.53	4.04
Tennessee	8.58	8.38	8.72	7.93	9.45	8.61
Texas	16.45	17.17	18.16	16.43	19.77	17.60
Utah	7.88	8.36	10.47	11.28	14.60	10.52
Vermont	16.78	15.10	14.65	13.02	16.67	15.24
Virginia	3.83	4.39	4.75	3.92	4.29	4.24
Washington	**7.64**	**8.64**	**11.10**	**8.92**	**10.24**	**9.31**
West Virginia	5.59	6.48	8.64	7.68	9.81	7.64
Wisconsin	7.48	7.96	8.34	7.28	8.29	7.87
Wyoming	3.61	3.23	3.98	3.78	3.84	3.69
U.S. Average	7.09	7.49	8.20	7.05	8.28	7.62
Washington's Rank	**13**	**9**	**6**	**8**	**8**	**8**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analy
Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, October 2011

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Arizona	-0.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
Arkansas	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0
California	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Colorado	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3
Connecticut	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Delaware	-0.4	-0.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Florida	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Georgia	-0.3	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Hawaii	0.0	-0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1
Idaho	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Illinois	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Indiana	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Iowa	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.0
Kansas	0.3	0.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.2
Kentucky	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Louisiana	-0.4	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0
Maine	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Massachusetts	-0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Michigan	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Mississippi	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Missouri	-0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.1
Montana	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Nebraska	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Nevada	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
New Hampshire	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1
New Jersey	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0
New Mexico	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
New York	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
North Carolina	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
North Dakota	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3
Ohio	0.0	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.4
Oregon	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
South Carolina	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.0
South Dakota	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2
Tennessee	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Texas	0.1	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.2
Utah	-0.4	-0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Virginia	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Washington	**-0.2**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**
West Virginia	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
Wyoming	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2
U.S. Average	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Washington's Rank	**39**	**23**	**15**	**8**	**8**	**12**

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, September 2011.

Table 2.4
Business Performance
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing
(Three Year Average, Dollars)

	Weighted 2005-07	Weighted 2006-08	Weighted 2007-09	Non-Weighted 2005-07	Non-Weighted 2006-08	Non-Weighted 2007-09
Alabama	97.81	100.39	104.38	95.26	100.51	105.13
Alaska	192.87	158.42	161.25	89.11	84.04	90.31
Arizona	135.39	146.24	157.78	133.19	146.23	155.19
Arkansas	109.93	94.70	92.73	87.21	85.85	83.47
California	122.59	130.85	138.29	130.20	139.26	147.08
Colorado	112.85	117.20	119.76	118.95	122.71	128.35
Connecticut	157.71	162.25	157.29	141.36	150.03	148.77
Delaware	261.67	157.88	140.20	207.56	177.25	169.20
Florida	103.45	108.63	112.91	110.72	117.12	122.73
Georgia	101.60	105.96	110.83	97.08	99.11	103.69
Hawaii	172.91	165.34	156.07	129.48	130.05	133.24
Idaho	93.66	89.42	92.71	109.35	97.47	101.30
Illinois	115.64	115.81	121.72	114.33	116.54	122.53
Indiana	129.30	138.77	155.38	115.89	125.30	133.71
Iowa	130.76	131.18	129.14	121.20	126.30	129.74
Kansas	100.51	105.90	111.07	100.89	107.95	111.18
Kentucky	117.26	114.90	121.40	109.21	111.56	109.99
Louisiana	133.60	132.90	136.69	314.72	279.43	234.62
Maine	104.37	98.63	99.31	98.67	102.35	108.43
Maryland	120.08	122.80	128.85	131.61	137.92	144.44
Massachusetts	127.96	127.85	126.45	136.88	141.72	142.29
Michigan	106.31	110.50	113.85	103.72	106.98	112.43
Minnesota	115.73	119.46	123.62	109.40	113.33	117.77
Mississippi	95.87	108.91	115.22	78.30	89.57	96.30
Missouri	111.42	109.08	115.69	110.92	109.41	116.48
Montana	143.04	131.09	112.88	132.68	134.71	126.42
Nebraska	97.37	99.55	157.77	90.05	94.51	100.49
Nevada	117.61	118.98	138.09	124.04	129.34	138.99
New Hampshire	94.73	99.05	103.15	95.57	96.80	99.85
New Jersey	105.12	110.24	114.96	132.86	139.80	143.25
New Mexico	339.27	132.96	124.67	278.87	160.26	143.72
New York	114.66	118.97	123.22	127.08	130.60	134.38
North Carolina	124.28	130.72	134.13	133.43	140.15	142.13
North Dakota	102.06	99.19	100.76	106.27	112.34	113.60
Ohio	114.78	118.74	122.08	110.45	114.60	117.56
Oklahoma	109.80	113.78	119.93	109.05	116.24	119.59
Oregon	130.18	136.05	137.61	148.38	162.77	165.63
Pennsylvania	119.16	122.82	125.75	116.82	120.52	122.44
Rhode Island	99.74	105.47	117.36	100.93	103.74	97.31
South Carolina	114.34	102.83	104.63	98.66	102.57	106.42
South Dakota	90.68	87.13	91.47	91.37	91.46	91.60
Tennessee	127.34	133.07	133.73	110.03	114.27	116.81
Texas	136.58	140.50	144.59	164.87	166.24	167.21
Utah	113.53	118.82	128.79	112.05	118.86	131.29
Vermont	101.49	94.06	90.14	105.97	103.99	101.03
Virginia	117.19	115.85	121.80	119.56	123.77	132.78
Washington	**138.69**	**135.26**	**132.76**	**149.21**	**148.65**	**146.08**
West Virginia	100.96	97.68	97.85	107.70	110.85	114.35
Wisconsin	121.52	114.63	111.21	102.65	103.39	102.75
Wyoming	158.53	153.50	121.77	205.25	226.65	277.36
U.S.	121.57	125.53	129.04	121.57	125.53	129.04
WA Rank	**8**	**10**	**15**	**6**	**8**	**9**

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

Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

- **Indicators in this chapter include: income, employment, unemployment, earnings, housing, and wages.**
- **Economic Growth and Competitiveness indicators improved over the year, but did not improve relative to other states.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in five indicators and worsened in two.**
- **Washington fared poorly when compared to other states. The state's rank did not improve in any indicators, worsened in six, and remained unchanged in one.**

Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's per capita personal income increased in 2010, although less than the U.S. average

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is derived by dividing the total personal income of a region by its population. In 2010, Washington had a total personal income of $287.1 billion and a population of 6.7 million, for a per capita personal income of $42,570. This was a $775 increase from 2009 and represented 1.9 percent growth. The state's increase was less than the increase in the U.S. average, however, worsening Washington's rank from 10th to 13th. Personal income in the state remained higher than the national average of $39,945 in 2010 and ranks 12th amongst the states over the last five years.

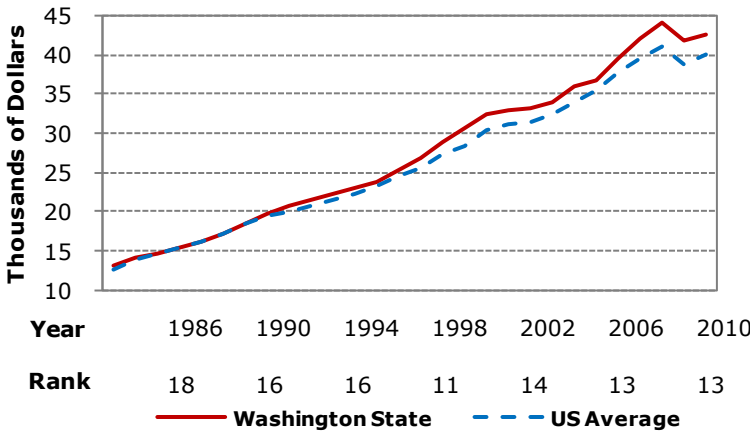
Earnings made up 64.5 percent of total personal income in 2010

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 2010, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled $185.1 billion, which accounted for 64.5 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was $49.0 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was $53.0 billion;

representing 17.1 and 18.5 percent of total personal income respectively.

Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's per capita personal income has outperformed the nation



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2010

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

WA per capita personal income grew by 1.9 percent in 2010

The growth rate of per capita personal income is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income as well as the growth rate of population. From 2009 to 2010, Washington total personal income grew by 3.0 percent while population grew 1.2 percent. As a result, per capita personal income grew by 1.9 percent, which ranked 45th among the states. During the same period, U.S. total personal income grew by 3.7 percent while population grew at 0.8 percent, for a per capita personal income growth rate of 2.8 percent.

Microsoft's special divided in 2004 skewed the growth rates in 2004 and 2005

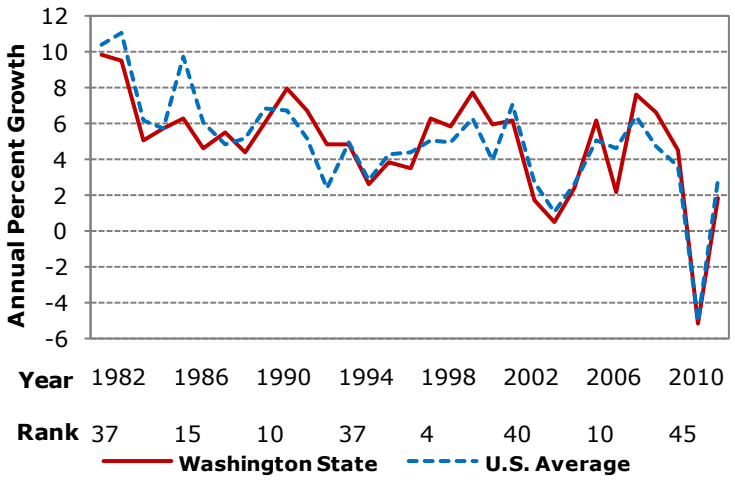
It should be noted that the growth rate of Washington's per capita personal income in 2005 was reduced by Microsoft's December 2004 special dividend. Of the approximately $32 billion distributed in the one-time dividend, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimated that $24.9 billion was distributed to individuals in the U.S. as personal income. Due to the presence of several large shareholders in the state, the BEA attributed $5.6 billion of the dividend to Washington residents. This raised the 2004 growth rate and lowered the 2005 rate. Without the special dividend, Washington's per capita personal income growth rate for 2004 would have been 3.6 percent, ranking 42nd, and its 2005 rate would have been 4.8 percent, ranking 23rd. U.S. per capita personal income growth would have been 4.7 percent in 2004 and 4.8 percent in 2005 without the dividend.

WA's rank has fallen recently

Washington's increase in per capita personal income has been less than that of the U.S., causing its ranking to fall in recent years. The state went from having the eighth highest growth in 2007 with a 6.6 percent rate to the sixth lowest in 2010 with a 1.9 percent rate. The state's 2006-10 average rate of growth was 3.1 percent, still above the national average of 2.5 percent and ranking 21st among the states.

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

Both Washington and the U.S. rebounded in per capita personal income growth in 2010



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2010

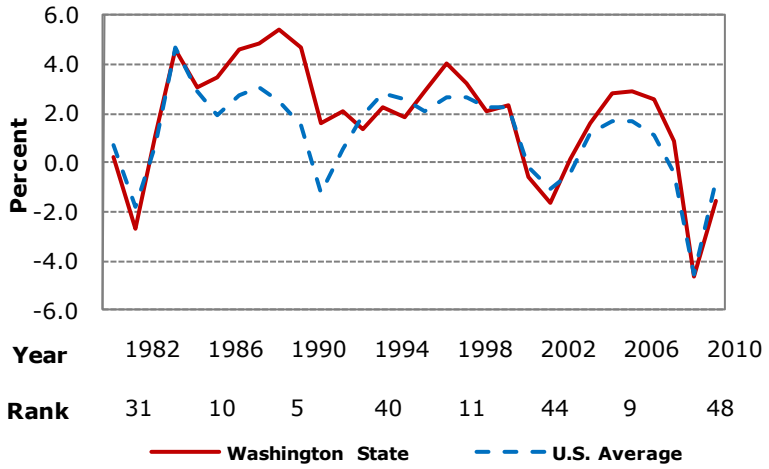
Total Employment Growth Rate

After ranking in the top ten amongst the states in 2008, the state's rank dropped to 34th in 2009 and 48th in 2010.

While Washington suffered a greater percent decline in employment than the nation as a whole during the 2001 recession and subsequent "jobless recovery," it also snapped back from the recovery at a faster rate than that of the nation. Due to its faster growth, the state regained its pre-recession employment peak in December 2004, two months sooner than the U.S., despite having suffered sharper recessionary losses. The state showed positive annual growth in 2003 while the U.S. showed negative growth, and continued to outpace the national growth rate through 2008. Both the nation and the state experienced a decrease in employment in 2010 of 1.6 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively. After ranking in the top ten amongst the states through 2008, the state's rank dropped to 34th in 2009 and 48th in 2010. The state's five-year average employment growth rate was 0.04 percent compared to a 0.6 percent decline for the U.S. average. Over this period, Washington ranked 11th in employment growth in the nation.

Figure 3.3: Total Employment Growth Rate

Washington's rank in employment growth has fluctuated sharply



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2010

Median Household Income

Median income measures are not upwardly biased by top level 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. Median income measures offer the advantage over average measures that they are not upwardly biased by the income levels of the highest-income households. Typically, the average or per capita household income of a state is higher than the median.

2008-10 estimates have a standard error of $1,961

Median household income estimates for the states are produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. 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. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau reports and recommends the use of two or three year moving averages for state median household income estimates. The resulting margins of error are reported by the Census Bureau and should be taken into account when making year-to-year or state-to-state comparisons. The 90 percent confidence interval for Washington's 2008-2010 median household income estimate is $3,226.

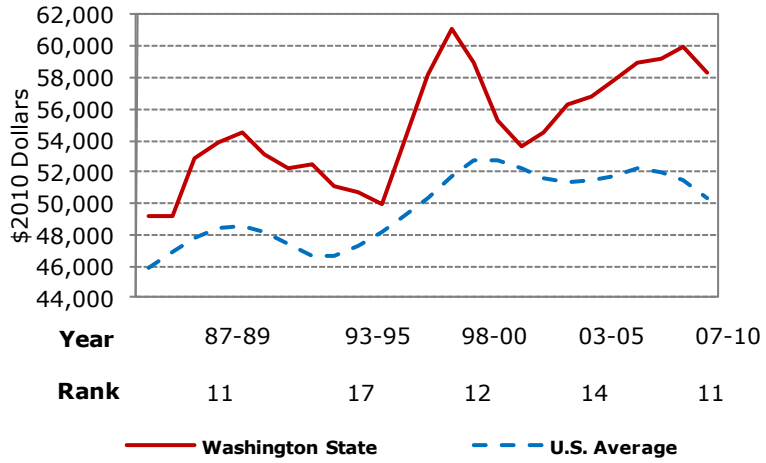
WA median income was 16 percent higher than the U.S.

Washington's 2008-10 median household income of $58,330 was 16 percent greater than that of the nation as a whole. The state's median household income decreased 2.7 percent in 2010 compared to a 2.2 percent decline in the U.S. Washington's rank

fell to 11th. The state's 5-year average of $59,048 remains well above the national average of $51,186, ranking 10th. Washington's median household income has been higher than that of the nation for all of the years that the Current Population Survey has reported state estimates.

Figure 3.4: Median Household Income

Median household income is consistently higher in the state than the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2010

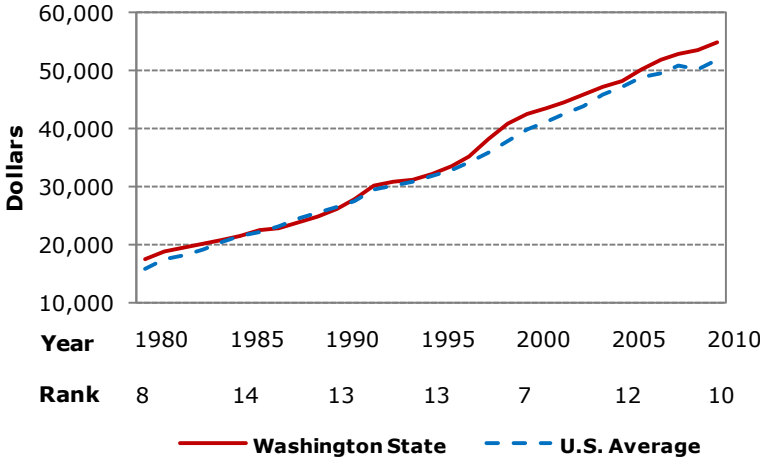
Annual Earnings Per Job

The state's annual earnings per job ranked 10th

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines earnings as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income. Historically, Washington has ranked high in annual earnings per job due to the presence in its economy of large firms in both manufacturing

Figure 3.5: Annual Earnings Per Job

Washington has outpaced the nation in earnings per job



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2010

and technology sectors. Washington's national rank in this measure has been 13th or higher in each of the past 20 years. Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to $54,866 in 2010, up $1446 from 2009 and $3,127 above the national average of $51,739. The state's rank for 2010 remained 10th, and the state's five-year average of $52,718 ranked 10th in the nation.

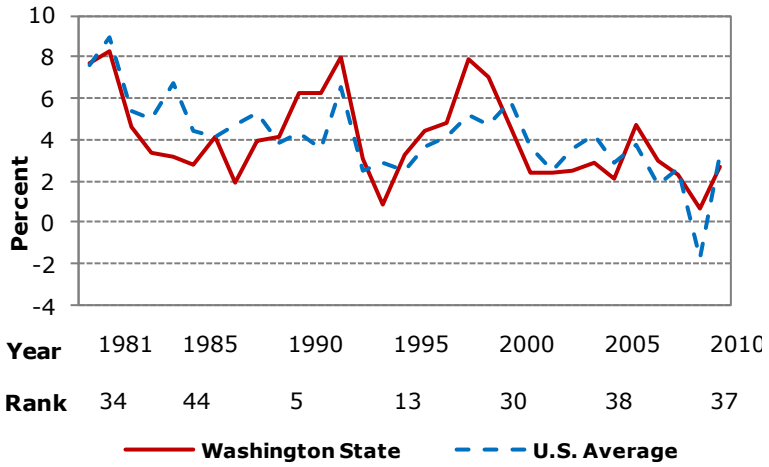
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington's rank declined significantly over 2010

The growth rate of Washington earnings per job picked back up in 2010 to 2.7 percent from 0.7 percent in 2009. This was lower than the U.S. average of 3.3 percent. The state's ranking declined significantly over 2009 from 7th to 37th in the nation. Washington typically experiences more pronounced swings in the growth rate than the nation.

Figure 3.6: Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington growth rate in earnings fell in 2009



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2010

WA's five-year-average growth rate was higher than the national average

The swings in growth are reflected in the state's ranking throughout the years, especially is the past few business cycles where the rank has fluctuated from 6th highest to 13th lowest. Washington's five-year-average growth rate of 2.7 percent, however, was higher than the national average of 1.9 percent and ranks 7th among the states.

Unemployment Rate

Washington had the same percentage point increase…

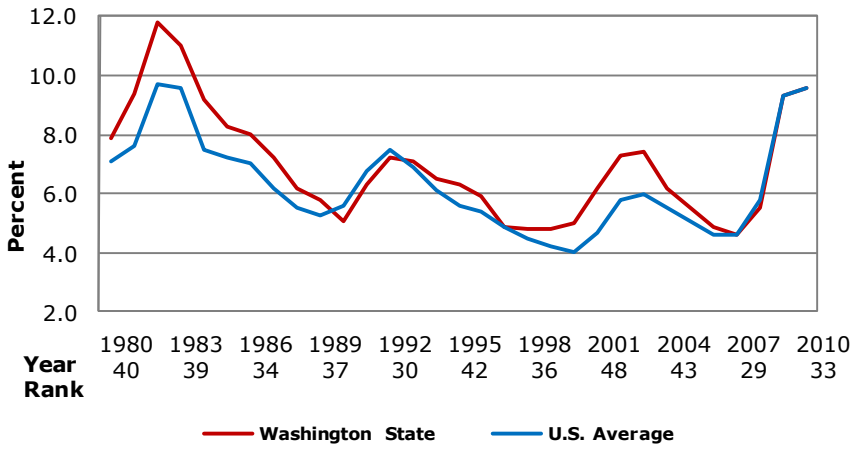
The unemployment rate in Washington increased in 2011 to 9.6 percent from the 2009 rate of 9.3 percent. This was equal in terms of percentage points to the U.S. increase from 9.3 to 9.6 percent over the same time period. Washington's rank among the states worsened from 29th in 2007 to 33rd this past year.

…in the unemploy-ment rate as the nation

The average unemployment rate for the past five years of 6.8 percent in Washington is equal to the national average and ranks 33rd among the states.

Figure 3.7: Unemployment Rate

Washington has typically ranked poorly in the unemploy-ment rate



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2010

Housing Opportunity Index

The HOI measures housing affordability in 225 metropolitan areas nationwide

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), created by the National Association of Home Builders, is a measure of the percentage of new and existing homes sold in an area that a family earning the median income in that area can afford to buy. The index for the second quarter of 2011 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 225 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 72.3, indicating that 72.3 percent of the homes sold in these metropolitan areas would be affordable to someone earning the median income for each of the areas. The NAHB uses the annual median family income estimates for metropolitan areas published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Of the seven WA areas included, Olympia, Spokane and Tacoma were more affordable than the national average

Seven Washington metropolitan areas are included in the index: Bellingham, Bremerton-Silverdale, Mount Vernon-Anacortes, Olympia, Spokane, Tacoma and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area. Vancouver was also included but only as part of the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metropolitan area. Of the Washington areas included Olympia, Spokane and Tacoma had an HOI above the national average in the second quarter of 2011. Spokane, which had the highest HOI in the state of 81.5, ranked 87th among the 225 metropolitan areas included in the index, while Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, with the lowest HOI in the state, ranked 190th with an HOI of 65.4.

Average Wage by Occupation

The OES program produces estimates for over 800 occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a yearly mail survey designed to produce 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 employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. Data from self-employed persons are not collected and are not included in the estimates.

Occupations are grouped into 22 major categories

Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-two major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 821 specific occupations. State wages for the major groups are presented in Table 3.9, while wages for the 821 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

Washington is ranks within the top ten in 16 categories.

In sixteen of the twenty-two categories, Washington is ranked within the top ten of national wages. The state reaches a high ranking of 4th in three categories: "Protective Service", "Food Preparation and Serving", and "Production."

Wages alone cannot be used to analyze costs since they do not take into account differences in productivity

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 Practitioners and Technical may be due to a higher-than-average number of higher-paid workers in biotechnology labs rather than having higher paid doctors and nurses. There are also 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 BLS can present a clearer picture of the range of labor costs in the states.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	31,208	32,528	33,952	32,661	33,516	32,773
Alaska	38,951	41,316	44,801	43,233	44,205	42,501
Arizona	34,326	35,441	36,054	33,957	34,553	34,866
Arkansas	29,385	31,353	32,834	31,969	32,678	31,644
California	41,518	43,211	43,993	41,353	42,578	42,531
Colorado	41,181	42,724	44,164	41,317	42,226	42,322
Connecticut	52,324	55,859	56,904	53,573	54,877	54,707
Delaware	38,812	39,808	40,549	38,626	39,664	39,492
Florida	37,996	39,256	39,958	37,387	38,222	38,564
Georgia	34,061	35,369	35,863	34,081	34,800	34,835
Hawaii	37,507	39,946	41,507	40,681	41,661	40,260
Idaho	31,493	32,607	33,108	31,031	31,986	32,045
Illinois	39,900	41,950	43,498	41,058	42,057	41,693
Indiana	32,667	33,645	34,890	33,363	34,042	33,721
Iowa	33,719	35,843	38,313	37,074	38,084	36,607
Kansas	35,678	37,663	40,456	38,246	39,005	38,210
Kentucky	30,034	31,175	32,525	31,957	32,376	31,613
Louisiana	33,287	35,794	37,944	36,157	37,021	36,041
Maine	33,474	34,930	36,434	36,058	36,717	35,523
Maryland	44,858	46,839	48,854	47,674	49,070	47,459
Massachusetts	47,559	50,150	51,897	49,816	51,302	50,145
Michigan	33,365	34,419	35,282	33,514	34,691	34,254
Minnesota	39,867	41,642	43,463	41,223	42,847	41,808
Mississippi	27,917	29,568	30,949	30,006	31,046	29,897
Missouri	34,013	35,521	37,737	36,243	36,965	36,096
Montana	31,959	33,651	35,302	33,708	35,068	33,938
Nebraska	35,432	37,887	40,391	38,657	39,674	38,408
Nevada	38,786	39,872	39,824	36,519	36,919	38,384
New Hampshire	41,092	42,984	44,194	42,443	43,586	42,860
New Jersey	47,500	50,256	52,128	49,568	51,167	50,124
New Mexico	30,209	31,675	33,505	32,394	33,368	32,230
New York	44,567	47,852	49,369	46,699	48,450	47,387
North Carolina	33,373	34,761	35,740	34,108	34,977	34,592
North Dakota	32,914	36,208	40,903	39,644	42,764	38,487
Ohio	34,008	35,183	36,392	35,145	36,180	35,382
Oklahoma	33,040	34,329	37,690	34,004	35,396	34,892
Oregon	34,706	35,950	37,399	35,571	36,427	36,011
Pennsylvania	36,984	38,927	40,671	39,420	40,599	39,320
Rhode Island	38,251	40,349	41,819	40,706	42,095	40,644
South Carolina	30,794	31,990	32,962	31,646	32,460	31,970
South Dakota	33,948	36,993	40,306	38,240	39,593	37,816
Tennessee	32,885	34,221	35,126	33,802	34,955	34,198
Texas	35,287	37,098	39,704	36,458	37,706	37,251
Utah	31,035	32,761	34,034	31,886	32,473	32,438
Vermont	35,867	37,820	39,403	38,849	40,098	38,407
Virginia	41,218	43,261	44,688	43,187	44,246	43,320
Washington	**39,570**	**42,192**	**44,098**	**41,795**	**42,570**	**42,045**
West Virginia	28,372	29,497	31,310	31,075	31,999	30,451
Wisconsin	35,598	36,831	38,151	36,927	38,177	37,137
Wyoming	43,836	45,281	49,222	43,489	44,861	45,338
U.S. Average*	37,725	39,506	40,947	38,846	39,945	39,394
Washington's Rank	**13**	**11**	**11**	**10**	**13**	**12**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C., which makes it higher than the 50 State Average
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 2011

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	5.1	4.2	4.4	-3.8	2.6	2.5
Alaska	5.5	6.1	8.4	-3.5	2.2	3.8
Arizona	6.5	3.2	1.7	-5.8	1.8	1.5
Arkansas	5.5	6.7	4.7	-2.6	2.2	3.3
California	7.2	4.1	1.8	-6.0	3.0	2.0
Colorado	6.2	3.7	3.4	-6.4	2.2	1.8
Connecticut	8.7	6.8	1.9	-5.9	2.4	2.8
Delaware	5.6	2.6	1.9	-4.7	2.7	1.6
Florida	7.1	3.3	1.8	-6.4	2.2	1.6
Georgia	3.9	3.8	1.4	-5.0	2.1	1.3
Hawaii	7.0	6.5	3.9	-2.0	2.4	3.6
Idaho	6.6	3.5	1.5	-6.3	3.1	1.7
Illinois	6.6	5.1	3.7	-5.6	2.4	2.4
Indiana	4.9	3.0	3.7	-4.4	2.0	1.9
Iowa	4.7	6.3	6.9	-3.2	2.7	3.5
Kansas	7.8	5.6	7.4	-5.5	2.0	3.5
Kentucky	5.4	3.8	4.3	-1.7	1.3	2.6
Louisiana	12.6	7.5	6.0	-4.7	2.4	4.8
Maine	5.2	4.3	4.3	-1.0	1.8	2.9
Maryland	5.8	4.4	4.3	-2.4	2.9	3.0
Massachusetts	7.9	5.4	3.5	-4.0	3.0	3.2
Michigan	2.9	3.2	2.5	-5.0	3.5	1.4
Minnesota	5.2	4.5	4.4	-5.2	3.9	2.6
Mississippi	4.3	5.9	4.7	-3.0	3.5	3.1
Missouri	5.5	4.4	6.2	-4.0	2.0	2.8
Montana	6.6	5.3	4.9	-4.5	4.0	3.3
Nebraska	3.9	6.9	6.6	-4.3	2.6	3.2
Nevada	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-8.3	1.1	-0.4
New Hampshire	6.7	4.6	2.8	-4.0	2.7	2.6
New Jersey	8.2	5.8	3.7	-4.9	3.2	3.2
New Mexico	5.5	4.9	5.8	-3.3	3.0	3.2
New York	8.4	7.4	3.2	-5.4	3.7	3.5
North Carolina	4.6	4.2	2.8	-4.6	2.5	1.9
North Dakota	3.5	10.0	13.0	-3.1	7.9	6.3
Ohio	4.8	3.5	3.4	-3.4	2.9	2.2
Oklahoma	8.9	3.9	9.8	-9.8	4.1	3.4
Oregon	6.6	3.6	4.0	-4.9	2.4	2.3
Pennsylvania	6.5	5.3	4.5	-3.1	3.0	3.2
Rhode Island	5.9	5.5	3.6	-2.7	3.4	3.2
South Carolina	5.7	3.9	3.0	-4.0	2.6	2.2
South Dakota	1.9	9.0	9.0	-5.1	3.5	3.7
Tennessee	5.0	4.1	2.6	-3.8	3.4	2.3
Texas	6.2	5.1	7.0	-8.2	3.4	2.7
Utah	6.6	5.6	3.9	-6.3	1.8	2.3
Vermont	7.7	5.4	4.2	-1.4	3.2	3.8
Virginia	6.0	5.0	3.3	-3.4	2.5	2.7
Washington	**7.6**	**6.6**	**4.5**	**-5.2**	**1.9**	**3.1**
West Virginia	7.3	4.0	6.1	-0.8	3.0	3.9
Wisconsin	5.8	3.5	3.6	-3.2	3.4	2.6
Wyoming	12.9	3.3	8.7	-11.6	3.2	3.3
U.S. Average*	6.4	4.7	3.6	-5.1	2.8	2.5
Washington's Rank	**10**	**8**	**17**	**36**	**45**	**21**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 2011

Table 3.3
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Total Employment Growth Rate
(Percent)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	1.8	1.3	-0.7	-5.3	-0.9	-0.8
Alaska	1.7	0.9	1.3	-0.4	1.1	0.9
Arizona	5.0	1.5	-2.1	-7.3	-2.1	-1.0
Arkansas	1.8	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	-0.1	-0.2
California	1.7	0.8	-1.3	-6.0	-1.4	-1.2
Colorado	2.4	2.3	0.8	-4.5	-1.1	0.0
Connecticut	1.1	1.0	0.0	-4.3	-1.1	-0.6
Delaware	1.2	0.2	-0.5	-4.6	-0.9	-0.9
Florida	2.6	0.2	-3.5	-6.2	-1.1	-1.6
Georgia	2.2	1.4	-1.0	-5.4	-1.4	-0.9
Hawaii	2.6	1.3	-0.9	-4.4	-0.8	-0.5
Idaho	4.4	2.6	-0.9	-6.0	-1.1	-0.2
Illinois	1.2	0.8	-0.5	-4.9	-0.8	-0.8
Indiana	0.6	0.4	-1.0	-5.7	0.2	-1.1
Iowa	1.6	1.0	0.3	-3.0	-0.7	-0.1
Kansas	1.6	1.9	0.8	-3.4	-1.5	-0.1
Kentucky	1.2	1.1	-0.8	-4.4	0.0	-0.6
Louisiana	-2.0	3.4	1.1	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1
Maine	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-3.4	-0.6	-0.6
Maryland	1.3	0.7	-0.3	-2.9	-0.4	-0.3
Massachusetts	1.1	1.1	0.3	-3.3	0.2	-0.1
Michigan	-1.4	-1.4	-2.5	-7.0	-0.3	-2.5
Minnesotta	1.3	0.5	-0.3	-3.9	-0.7	-0.6
Mississippi	1.0	1.0	-0.5	-4.5	-0.6	-0.7
Missouri	1.4	0.7	-0.2	-3.8	-1.4	-0.6
Montana	2.8	2.9	0.2	-3.5	-0.4	0.4
Nebraska	1.2	1.7	0.8	-2.1	-0.6	0.2
Nevada	4.6	1.0	-2.2	-9.1	-2.8	-1.7
New Hampshire	1.0	0.7	0.1	-3.4	-0.6	-0.4
New Jersey	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-3.9	-1.0	-0.9
New Mexico	2.9	1.4	0.4	-4.1	-1.3	-0.1
New York	1.0	1.3	0.7	-2.7	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	3.2	2.6	-0.2	-5.5	-1.2	-0.2
North Dakota	2.2	1.8	2.5	-0.2	2.4	1.7
Ohio	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-5.4	-0.8	-1.5
Oklahoma	2.7	1.8	1.5	-3.2	-1.0	0.4
Oregon	3.0	1.6	-0.7	-6.2	-0.8	-0.6
Pennsylvania	0.9	0.7	0.0	-3.2	0.0	-0.3
Rhode Island	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	-4.4	-0.4	-1.3
South Carolina	2.2	2.0	-1.0	-5.8	-0.5	-0.6
South Dakota	2.2	2.0	1.2	-1.9	-0.2	0.7
Tennessee	1.4	0.5	-0.8	-5.6	-0.3	-0.9
Texas	3.3	3.3	2.0	-2.8	0.3	1.2
Utah	4.9	4.1	-0.1	-5.1	-0.7	0.6
Vermont	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-3.2	0.1	-0.5
Virginia	1.7	0.9	0.0	-3.2	-0.4	-0.2
Washington	**3.0**	**2.6**	**0.9**	**-4.6**	**-1.6**	**0.0**
West Virginia	1.3	0.3	0.5	-2.1	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-4.4	-0.6	-0.7
Wyoming	5.1	4.2	3.2	-4.0	-1.3	1.4
U.S. Average	1.7	1.1	-0.4	-4.5	-0.7	-0.6
Washington's Rank	**9**	**6**	**8**	**34**	**48**	**11**

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2011. (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.4
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2010 Dollars)

	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2006-10*
Alabama	41,604	42,307	43,489	43,356	42,218	42,417
Alaska	62,330	63,224	64,016	64,553	61,872	62,574
Arizona	50,532	50,212	49,204	47,884	47,094	48,277
Arkansas	40,465	41,304	41,019	40,042	38,600	39,754
California	58,147	58,744	58,721	57,801	56,418	57,537
Colorado	58,437	60,289	62,079	60,954	59,670	60,707
Connecticut	64,854	66,136	66,810	66,290	65,958	66,561
Delaware	56,463	57,110	55,151	53,907	53,196	54,739
Florida	48,065	48,521	47,658	46,655	45,351	46,720
Georgia	50,653	51,934	50,440	47,339	44,992	47,897
Hawaii	65,620	66,421	65,005	62,063	59,125	62,018
Idaho	50,171	50,344	49,905	49,097	47,528	48,856
Illinois	53,291	53,966	53,924	54,295	52,810	53,255
Indiana	48,453	48,799	48,704	47,348	46,156	47,494
Iowa	51,354	51,802	51,416	51,255	50,504	50,997
Kansas	47,866	49,065	49,580	48,312	46,722	48,085
Kentucky	41,597	41,724	41,951	42,174	42,091	42,092
Louisiana	41,031	41,496	40,988	43,230	41,896	41,718
Maine	48,706	49,592	49,182	48,825	48,082	48,793
Maryland	67,449	68,482	67,460	66,259	64,596	66,330
Massachusetts	60,814	61,291	60,798	60,971	60,923	60,816
Michigan	50,894	51,941	51,647	49,696	47,871	49,627
Minnesota	62,032	60,796	59,152	57,896	55,063	57,405
Mississippi	38,131	37,826	37,889	37,255	36,850	37,462
Missouri	48,285	48,198	47,735	48,190	47,459	47,793
Montana	41,773	44,010	44,600	43,484	42,005	43,274
Nebraska	52,043	52,432	51,714	51,164	51,504	51,657
Nevada	54,955	55,742	56,273	54,855	53,082	54,525
New Hampshire	65,412	67,239	68,362	67,754	66,303	67,397
New Jersey	69,391	69,333	67,786	65,202	65,173	66,549
New Mexico	44,150	44,476	44,188	44,513	43,998	44,384
New York	52,124	52,101	51,571	51,204	50,657	51,117
North Carolina	45,484	45,254	44,089	43,942	43,275	43,723
North Dakota	45,594	47,050	48,095	50,266	50,847	49,313
Ohio	49,567	50,211	49,598	48,598	46,752	48,305
Oklahoma	43,256	43,162	44,713	46,258	45,577	44,835
Oregon	49,187	51,023	52,044	51,705	50,939	51,313
Pennsylvania	51,681	51,689	51,803	50,651	49,826	50,567
Rhode Island	56,236	56,794	56,343	54,469	52,772	54,686
South Carolina	44,144	44,755	44,007	43,653	42,059	43,102
South Dakota	48,256	48,710	50,063	49,216	48,168	48,488
Tennessee	43,987	43,778	42,509	41,570	40,025	41,480
Texas	46,959	47,174	47,446	47,921	47,600	47,612
Utah	59,671	58,860	59,564	59,691	59,857	58,987
Vermont	55,824	54,225	52,464	51,454	53,490	53,303
Virginia	59,593	60,653	62,249	62,160	61,544	61,722
Washington	**57,788**	**58,938**	**59,200**	**59,937**	**58,330**	**59,048**
West Virginia	40,257	42,170	41,427	41,298	40,824	41,656
Wisconsin	52,851	53,229	53,889	52,617	51,484	52,855
Wyoming	51,071	50,690	52,046	52,868	53,236	52,367
U.S. Average**	51,679	52,229	51,962	51,454	50,328	51,186
Washington's Rank	**13**	**11**	**11**	**10**	**11**	**10**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*Average of yearly estimates in 2010 dollars
**U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

Table 3.5
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Annual Earnings Per Job
(Dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	40,908	41,236	42,750	43,042	43,990	42,385
Alaska	51,735	52,641	55,088	57,345	59,031	55,168
Arizona	45,716	46,321	47,204	46,615	47,753	46,722
Arkansas	38,386	39,351	40,608	40,411	41,227	39,997
California	56,310	56,825	57,550	56,601	58,631	57,183
Colorado	50,272	50,236	51,459	50,122	51,511	50,720
Connecticut	61,745	63,496	63,402	61,871	63,737	62,850
Delaware	51,852	51,874	52,260	51,828	53,333	52,229
Florida	43,465	43,711	44,149	43,826	44,843	43,999
Georgia	45,857	46,738	47,295	46,867	48,062	46,964
Hawaii	45,747	46,620	47,785	48,352	49,868	47,674
Idaho	37,537	38,245	38,853	38,122	39,768	38,505
Illinois	52,878	53,919	55,274	53,928	55,097	54,219
Indiana	42,802	43,263	44,630	43,920	44,652	43,853
Iowa	38,751	40,268	42,510	41,991	43,420	41,388
Kansas	41,939	42,762	44,908	43,856	45,327	43,758
Kentucky	40,081	40,623	42,128	42,375	42,659	41,573
Louisiana	43,123	44,154	46,918	45,585	46,951	45,346
Maine	38,915	39,484	40,317	40,663	41,833	40,242
Maryland	52,569	53,276	55,026	55,712	57,537	54,824
Massachusetts	58,162	59,842	60,658	59,920	61,823	60,081
Michigan	46,804	47,045	47,468	46,162	47,468	46,989
Minnesota	46,340	47,631	49,744	48,396	50,512	48,525
Mississippi	37,265	38,056	39,630	39,452	40,444	38,969
Missouri	42,973	43,756	46,316	45,637	46,758	45,088
Montana	34,467	35,323	36,370	35,947	37,596	35,941
Nebraska	40,491	42,243	44,372	44,070	45,551	43,345
Nevada	46,136	47,440	47,528	46,447	47,101	46,930
New Hampshire	47,308	47,538	48,077	47,924	49,422	48,054
New Jersey	58,018	59,445	60,667	59,761	61,548	59,888
New Mexico	40,795	41,665	43,353	43,025	44,837	42,735
New York	62,681	64,967	65,848	63,415	66,327	64,648
North Carolina	43,325	43,936	45,171	45,031	46,785	44,850
North Dakota	36,321	38,872	43,339	42,406	46,172	41,422
Ohio	44,195	44,652	45,971	45,788	47,155	45,552
Oklahoma	41,619	41,834	45,470	41,347	43,635	42,781
Oregon	43,041	43,657	44,719	44,059	45,297	44,155
Pennsylvania	47,587	48,729	50,088	49,710	51,049	49,433
Rhode Island	47,815	48,419	49,531	49,530	50,934	49,246
South Carolina	39,141	39,506	40,650	40,714	41,787	40,360
South Dakota	35,278	38,012	40,751	39,756	41,454	39,050
Tennessee	43,286	43,834	44,612	44,679	46,263	44,535
Texas	49,459	50,418	52,822	49,347	51,590	50,727
Utah	39,919	40,791	42,009	41,731	42,976	41,485
Vermont	38,251	38,768	39,526	39,561	40,736	39,368
Virginia	51,693	52,921	54,184	54,714	56,320	53,966
Washington	**50,364**	**51,868**	**53,071**	**53,420**	**54,866**	**52,718**
West Virginia	39,667	39,722	41,619	41,366	42,588	40,992
Wisconsin	42,435	43,045	44,091	43,723	45,349	43,729
Wyoming	42,830	43,605	46,578	44,438	46,448	44,780
U.S. Average	48,808	49,697	50,998	50,098	51,739	50,268
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2011

Table 3.6
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate
(Dollars)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	3.0	0.8	3.7	0.7	2.2	2.1
Alaska	4.4	1.8	4.6	4.1	2.9	3.6
Arizona	4.3	1.3	1.9	-1.2	2.4	1.7
Arkansas	2.8	2.5	3.2	-0.5	2.0	2.0
California	3.8	0.9	1.3	-1.6	3.6	1.6
Colorado	4.1	-0.1	2.4	-2.6	2.8	1.3
Connecticut	3.9	2.8	-0.1	-2.4	3.0	1.4
Delaware	3.0	0.0	0.7	-0.8	2.9	1.2
Florida	3.6	0.6	1.0	-0.7	2.3	1.3
Georgia	2.0	1.9	1.2	-0.9	2.5	1.4
Hawaii	4.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	3.1	2.5
Idaho	4.1	1.9	1.6	-1.9	4.3	2.0
Illinois	3.9	2.0	2.5	-2.4	2.2	1.6
Indiana	2.7	1.1	3.2	-1.6	1.7	1.4
Iowa	1.9	3.9	5.6	-1.2	3.4	2.7
Kansas	3.7	2.0	5.0	-2.3	3.4	2.3
Kentucky	2.8	1.4	3.7	0.6	0.7	1.8
Louisiana	5.5	2.4	6.3	-2.8	3.0	2.9
Maine	3.6	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.9	2.2
Maryland	3.6	1.3	3.3	1.2	3.3	2.6
Massachusetts	3.9	2.9	1.4	-1.2	3.2	2.0
Michigan	1.0	0.5	0.9	-2.8	2.8	0.5
Minnesota	2.5	2.8	4.4	-2.7	4.4	2.3
Mississippi	1.7	2.1	4.1	-0.4	2.5	2.0
Missouri	3.1	1.8	5.9	-1.5	2.5	2.3
Montana	2.3	2.5	3.0	-1.2	4.6	2.2
Nebraska	1.2	4.3	5.0	-0.7	3.4	2.7
Nevada	2.8	2.8	0.2	-2.3	1.4	1.0
New Hampshire	4.3	0.5	1.1	-0.3	3.1	1.7
New Jersey	4.0	2.5	2.1	-1.5	3.0	2.0
New Mexico	3.6	2.1	4.1	-0.8	4.2	2.7
New York	6.4	3.6	1.4	-3.7	4.6	2.5
North Carolina	3.3	1.4	2.8	-0.3	3.9	2.2
North Dakota	1.0	7.0	11.5	-2.2	8.9	5.2
Ohio	2.8	1.0	3.0	-0.4	3.0	1.9
Oklahoma	6.1	0.5	8.7	-9.1	5.5	2.4
Oregon	3.8	1.4	2.4	-1.5	2.8	1.8
Pennsylvania	3.5	2.4	2.8	-0.8	2.7	2.1
Rhode Island	3.7	1.3	2.3	0.0	2.8	2.0
South Carolina	3.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	2.6	2.0
South Dakota	-2.3	7.7	7.2	-2.4	4.3	2.9
Tennessee	3.6	1.3	1.8	0.2	3.5	2.1
Texas	4.4	1.9	4.8	-6.6	4.5	1.8
Utah	4.0	2.2	3.0	-0.7	3.0	2.3
Vermont	3.1	1.4	2.0	0.1	3.0	1.9
Virginia	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.0	2.9	2.5
Washington	**4.7**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**0.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**
West Virginia	5.1	0.1	4.8	-0.6	3.0	2.5
Wisconsin	3.2	1.4	2.4	-0.8	3.7	2.0
Wyoming	9.2	1.8	6.8	-4.6	4.5	3.6
U.S. Average	3.7	1.8	2.6	-1.8	3.3	1.9
Washington's rank	**6**	**6**	**33**	**7**	**37**	**7**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2011

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	3.5	3.4	5.0	9.7	9.5	6.2
Alaska	6.5	6.1	6.4	7.8	8.0	7.0
Arizona	4.1	3.8	5.9	9.7	10.0	6.7
Arkansas	5.3	5.2	5.3	7.4	7.9	6.2
California	4.9	5.3	7.2	11.3	12.4	8.2
Colorado	4.3	3.7	4.8	8.3	8.9	6.0
Connecticut	4.4	4.6	5.6	8.3	9.1	6.4
Delaware	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.0	8.5	5.7
Florida	3.3	4.0	6.2	10.2	11.5	7.0
Georgia	4.7	4.7	6.3	9.7	10.2	7.1
Hawaii	2.5	2.7	4.0	6.8	6.6	4.5
Idaho	3.0	2.9	4.7	7.7	9.3	5.5
Illinois	4.6	5.1	6.4	10.0	10.3	7.3
Indiana	5.0	4.6	5.9	10.4	10.2	7.2
Iowa	3.7	3.8	4.3	5.6	6.1	4.7
Kansas	4.4	4.1	4.5	7.1	7.0	5.4
Kentucky	5.9	5.6	6.6	10.7	10.5	7.9
Louisiana	3.9	3.8	4.4	6.6	7.5	5.2
Maine	4.7	4.7	5.4	8.2	7.9	6.2
Maryland	3.8	3.6	4.4	7.1	7.5	5.3
Massachusetts	4.8	4.5	5.3	8.2	8.5	6.3
Michigan	6.9	7.1	8.3	13.3	12.5	9.6
Minnesota	4.1	4.6	5.4	8.1	7.3	5.9
Mississippi	6.8	6.2	6.8	9.6	10.4	8.0
Missouri	4.8	5.1	6.1	9.3	9.6	7.0
Montana	3.2	3.3	4.5	6.3	7.2	4.9
Nebraska	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.8	4.7	3.7
Nevada	4.2	4.6	6.7	12.5	14.9	8.6
New Hampshire	3.5	3.5	3.9	6.3	6.1	4.7
New Jersey	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.1	9.5	6.6
New Mexico	4.1	3.4	4.5	7.0	8.4	5.5
New York	4.6	4.5	5.3	8.4	8.6	6.3
North Carolina	4.8	4.7	6.2	10.8	10.6	7.4
North Dakota	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.5
Ohio	5.4	5.6	6.6	10.1	10.1	7.6
Oklahoma	4.1	4.1	3.7	6.6	7.1	5.1
Oregon	5.3	5.2	6.5	11.1	10.8	7.8
Pennsylvania	4.5	4.3	5.3	8.0	8.7	6.2
Rhode Island	5.1	5.3	7.7	10.8	11.6	8.1
South Carolina	6.4	5.6	6.8	11.3	11.2	8.3
South Dakota	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.0	4.8	3.8
Tennessee	5.2	4.9	6.6	10.4	9.7	7.4
Texas	4.9	4.4	4.9	7.6	8.2	6.0
Utah	2.9	2.7	3.7	7.1	7.7	4.8
Vermont	3.7	3.9	4.5	6.9	6.2	5.0
Virginia	3.0	3.0	4.0	6.8	6.9	4.7
Washington	**4.9**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**9.3**	**9.6**	**6.8**
West Virginia	4.5	4.2	4.2	7.7	9.1	5.9
Wisconsin	4.7	4.8	4.9	8.7	8.3	6.3
Wyoming	3.2	2.8	3.1	6.5	7.0	4.5
U.S. Average	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	6.8
Washington's Rank	**37**	**29**	**30**	**32**	**33**	**33**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2011 (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2011)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Abilene, TX	79.7	52.2	126	111
Akron, OH	85.4	65.6	100	53
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	77.7	77.0	188	131
Albuquerque, NM MSA	82.1	61.0	169	83
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	79.5	72.3	173	113
Amarillo, TX	81.1	58.1	127	92
Anchorage, AK	73.7	84.0	247	150
Ann Arbor, MI	83.4	86.3	162	69
Asheville, NC	61.4	57.6	193	199
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	78.1	68.3	140	128
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	66.2	71.1	203	187
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	71.5	74.9	191	169
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	81.6	53.3	124	86
Baltimore-Towson, MD	75.7	84.5	225	145
Barnstable Town, MA	59.5	79.0	287	202
Battle Creek, MI	85.6	48.8	88	50
Bay City, MI	94.3	57.7	75	4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	82.7	56.7	115	77
Bellingham, WA	**68.1**	**66.8**	**232**	**182**
Bend, OR	75.8	65.5	160	144
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD*	72.7	111.9	310	159
Binghamton, NY	88.4	61.0	99	25
Boise City-Nampa, ID	82.5	62.1	148	78
Boston-Quincy, MA *	58.5	87.6	315	203
Boulder, CO	65.4	92.5	300	190
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	**68.9**	**74.5**	**235**	**181**
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	52.7	105.3	370	212
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	55.7	33.7	104	208
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	88.1	65.3	97	27
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	73.0	75.7	217	157
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA *	62.8	105.0	347	196
Camden, NJ *	83.7	86.0	175	66
Canton-Massillon, OH	91.5	58.1	88	12
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	77.2	56.2	102	134
Carson City, NV	89.9	68.3	131	19
Champaign-Urbana, IL	83.9	67.1	135	64
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	67.6	62.2	188	184
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	65.8	67.5	183	188
Chattanooga, TN-GA	77.3	57.0	129	132
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL*	71.1	76.2	180	172
Chico, CA	79.1	57.9	147	118
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	83.9	70.4	125	64
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	82.2	62.8	115	82
College Station-Bryan, TX	76.7	57.4	152	141
Colorado Springs, CO	83.1	72.5	185	72

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2011

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2011)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Columbia, SC	81.5	63.6	142	87
Columbus, OH	83.0	66.6	128	74
Corpus Christi, TX	73.4	53.5	138	153
Corvallis, OR	73.6	73.2	230	151
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	62.8	67.5	215	196
Cumberland, MD-WV	90.4	52.3	96	17
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX *	70.5	69.6	167	176
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	93.1	64.1	100	8
Dayton, OH	90.7	62.4	90	15
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	84.2	57.1	100	63
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	73.2	78.2	220	154
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI *	85.2	50.5	81	57
Dover, DE	85.3	62.4	176	56
Duluth, MN-WI	86.4	61.5	120	42
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	71.7	67.8	190	166
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ *	65.7	95.3	275	189
El Centro, CA	73.2	44.4	130	154
El Paso, TX	58.0	41.1	131	204
Elizabethtown, KY	78.2	56.3	131	126
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	88.6	51.1	108	23
Erie, PA	86.7	57.9	108	37
Eugene-Springfield, OR	72.3	58.4	179	161
Fairbanks, AK	86.7	91.7	225	37
Fayetteville, NC	76.9	52.0	139	138
Flagstaff, AZ	67.0	60.9	209	186
Flint, MI	92.3	57.7	80	10
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	79.9	76.7	212	107
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL *	72.8	61.8	118	158
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX *	79.4	68.2	138	116
Fresno, CA	79.9	54.7	138	107
Gainesville, FL	78.3	54.8	135	124
Gainesville, GA	79.1	61.2	135	118
Glens Falls, NY	80.5	61.8	140	100
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	81.1	59.5	112	92
Great Falls, MT	83.1	55.5	151	72
Greeley, CO	86.5	67.5	162	41
Greensboro-High Point, NC	71.7	54.6	144	166
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	79.3	58.3	140	117
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	88.6	65.0	136	23
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	85.5	53.6	138	52
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	87.9	72.5	145	29
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	75.1	86.5	208	146
Honolulu, HI	43.7	81.6	400	216
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	70.6	66.0	155	175
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	91.6	66.0	113	11

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2011

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2011)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Ithaca, NY	76.5	72.8	177	143
Jacksonville, FL	79.9	66.4	136	107
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	85.9	62.4	117	47
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	80.6	55.9	136	99
Knoxville, TN	76.9	61.3	139	138
Kokomo, IN	95.8	59.1	78	1
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI *	70.3	90.3	215	180
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	87.0	50.5	107	34
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	90.0	53.8	90	18
Lancaster, PA	85.7	68.6	163	48
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	94.4	67.8	91	3
Laredo, TX	43.2	39.1	140	218
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	82.8	63.4	125	75
Lima, OH	89.9	58.0	81	19
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA *	41.6	64.0	310	219
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	82.3	62.9	126	80
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	86.8	53.8	125	36
Madison, WI	79.5	81.8	200	113
Manchester-Nashua, NH	82.5	85.2	183	78
Mc Allen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	53.8	33.7	104	211
Medford, OR	77.0	57.7	160	137
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	76.7	58.3	121	141
Merced, CA	85.4	50.5	115	53
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL *	63.0	51.9	144	195
Midland, TX	70.5	66.0	167	176
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	80.2	72.3	155	103
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	85.0	82.7	167	59
Modesto, CA	86.7	61.1	135	37
Monroe, MI	78.3	63.0	125	124
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	**67.3**	**65.0**	**210**	**185**
Napa, CA	60.5	85.0	310	200
Naples-Marco Island, FL	62.0	71.8	210	198
Nassau-Suffolk, NY *	57.2	106.1	365	206
New Haven-Milford, CT	76.9	81.4	188	138
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ *	25.2	67.4	424	223
Newark-Union, NJ-PA *	55.4	90.6	306	209
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	72.0	59.1	135	163
Norwich-New London, CT	79.7	83.2	180	111
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA *	68.1	92.3	277	182
Ocala, FL	87.3	49.9	83	32
Ocean City, NJ	40.9	70.1	360	220
Odessa, TX	85.1	55.7	132	58
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	87.8	70.6	168	30
Oklahoma City, OK	77.1	60.6	139	136
Olympia, WA	**81.0**	**74.0**	**215**	**96**

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2011

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2011)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	81.1	57.4	116	92
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	58.0	88.1	335	204
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	78.1	57.8	112	128
Palm Coast, FL	81.5	56.8	120	87
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	72.2	57.5	141	162
Peabody, MA *	70.4	86.2	255	178
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	77.2	58.4	135	134
Peoria, IL	89.4	68.2	124	21
Philadelphia, PA *	70.7	78.1	213	174
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	83.6	65.5	125	67
Pittsburgh, PA	80.4	64.0	129	101
Pittsfield, MA	71.9	68.9	175	165
Pocatello, ID	64.4	54.7	154	193
Port St. Lucie, FL	81.7	56.2	105	85
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	74.5	70.1	205	147
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	**71.5**	**72.0**	**215**	**169**
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	78.2	86.1	215	126
Prescott, AZ	79.5	56.9	140	113
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	78.4	74.5	177	123
Provo-Orem, UT	84.5	66.2	184	62
Pueblo, CO	88.8	52.8	115	22
Punta Gorda, FL	80.8	55.1	106	98
Raleigh-Cary, NC	71.2	78.8	225	171
Reading, PA	85.4	67.1	140	53
Redding, CA	83.2	58.2	147	70
Reno-Sparks, NV	87.0	70.5	142	34
Richmond, VA	81.3	74.6	178	91
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	72.0	62.5	170	163
Roanoke, VA	77.9	62.4	169	130
Rochester, NY	85.6	67.8	125	50
Rockford, IL	91.0	63.4	93	14
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH *	78.6	87.6	200	122
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	79.8	75.1	185	110
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	93.2	54.8	83	7
Salem, OR	83.5	59.2	152	68
Salinas, CA	60.3	67.8	242	201
Salisbury, MD	85.0	63.5	138	59
Salt Lake City, UT	79.0	70.4	193	120
San Angelo, TX	86.6	55.0	112	40
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	70.4	59.9	153	178
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	52.1	74.9	308	213
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA *	27.5	101.6	630	222
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	48.4	103.6	454	215
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	49.4	74.4	320	214
Sandusky, OH	93.5	63.3	100	6

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2011

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2011)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA *	40.5	84.2	410	221
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	54.2	72.3	277	210
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	43.7	85.8	402	216
Santa Fe, NM	56.9	67.8	264	207
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	64.0	81.5	290	194
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	87.6	58.1	100	31
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA *	**65.4**	**86.8**	**283**	**190**
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	71.7	53.1	125	166
Sherman-Denison, TX	90.7	59.0	88	15
Spokane, WA	**81.5**	**62.1**	**155**	**87**
Springfield, IL	86.1	69.1	130	44
Springfield, MA	81.1	69.3	164	92
Springfield, OH	91.1	56.1	83	13
St. George, UT	73.5	56.3	171	152
St. Louis, MO-IL	82.3	69.5	135	80
Stockton, CA	83.2	65.4	153	70
Syracuse, NY	92.6	65.7	90	9
Tacoma, WA *	**80.3**	**70.8**	**194**	**102**
Tallahassee, FL	80.0	63.4	135	106
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	77.3	55.7	110	132
Toledo, OH	87.3	61.7	95	32
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	71.1	94.4	218	172
Tucson, AZ	84.6	59.6	130	61
Tulsa, OK	78.7	59.6	140	121
Tyler, TX	72.5	57.9	146	160
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	85.7	81.5	178	48
Victoria, TX	86.0	55.9	125	46
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	65.2	62.4	160	192
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	80.1	69.9	180	105
Visalia-Porterville, CA	80.2	48.8	127	103
Waco, TX	74.1	54.0	129	149
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI *	88.4	73.8	115	25
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV *	73.2	104.3	290	154
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL *	74.4	63.3	126	148
Wheeling, WV-OH	94.7	50.4	75	2
Wichita Falls, TX	86.2	55.0	100	43
Wichita, KS	86.1	64.1	125	44
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ *	82.8	80.8	190	75
Winston-Salem, NC	82.0	61.2	137	84
Worcester, MA	81.5	82.5	185	87
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	93.7	54.9	78	5
Yuba City, CA	88.0	58.6	142	28
Yuma, AZ	80.9	43.9	113	97
National	**72.3**	**64.4**	**179**	**NA**

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2011

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2010
(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	46.39	30.34	33.73	36.40	27.05	19.33
Alaska	42.99	31.61	32.86	45.48	29.91	21.99
Arizona	44.71	29.36	35.79	35.57	27.03	19.20
Arkansas	39.48	26.29	27.93	29.53	26.34	17.99
California	57.44	35.71	42.30	42.38	35.37	24.27
Colorado	51.67	32.89	39.19	38.51	33.73	20.70
Connecticut	54.81	37.15	38.33	36.08	35.48	24.00
Delaware	58.26	32.37	37.06	36.44	34.36	20.46
Florida	50.22	28.86	32.28	32.18	27.94	19.47
Georgia	49.40	33.64	35.75	33.26	29.63	19.80
Hawaii	43.81	29.04	32.66	33.72	30.31	22.56
Idaho	36.02	26.94	28.24	33.39	24.34	18.07
Illinois	48.32	32.47	36.12	35.22	35.57	21.89
Indiana	43.70	28.88	30.85	31.53	25.78	19.07
Iowa	41.21	27.00	30.56	31.19	25.78	17.67
Kansas	44.00	29.01	32.13	32.70	27.70	17.86
Kentucky	40.59	26.28	29.80	30.21	24.25	18.12
Louisiana	41.31	26.60	28.12	35.42	28.61	19.16
Maine	37.95	27.75	29.56	31.69	27.63	18.64
Maryland	52.69	35.62	41.10	40.57	39.97	23.10
Massachusetts	57.97	37.07	42.32	39.05	35.43	20.96
Michigan	47.82	31.35	33.02	35.56	27.02	20.76
Minnesota	49.96	29.93	36.47	33.38	30.47	19.86
Mississippi	36.33	25.35	26.07	29.15	26.49	16.85
Missouri	45.05	28.66	33.32	32.83	27.40	18.31
Montana	35.59	25.31	25.81	29.57	22.72	16.44
Nebraska	44.14	28.60	31.50	30.13	26.31	17.04
Nevada	45.28	29.99	31.45	35.52	29.60	23.18
New Hampshire	50.13	30.00	37.43	34.29	29.10	18.79
New Jersey	62.05	35.24	41.14	38.68	37.45	24.23
New Mexico	41.50	30.41	34.61	38.32	34.58	18.56
New York	62.34	39.74	38.47	36.06	31.28	22.57
North Carolina	50.16	30.37	36.63	32.62	30.87	18.72
North Dakota	40.94	25.55	25.80	30.68	23.36	18.16
Ohio	48.04	29.69	33.44	33.26	29.08	20.09
Oklahoma	38.32	25.88	28.32	35.72	30.49	17.56
Oregon	45.71	29.53	35.22	34.96	27.36	20.15
Pennsylvania	50.05	31.79	35.47	33.47	32.02	18.87
Rhode Island	55.30	31.44	35.86	38.64	31.86	22.08
South Carolina	44.94	27.55	29.26	33.14	26.26	18.97
South Dakota	40.61	25.85	26.07	27.11	22.58	17.07
Tennessee	41.05	28.73	30.65	33.73	27.40	17.75
Texas	49.44	31.94	37.21	38.27	31.83	20.98
Utah	42.35	28.38	31.57	33.80	26.02	17.36
Vermont	44.04	29.52	32.29	35.73	31.12	18.97
Virginia	55.44	35.72	42.66	37.86	37.08	21.09
Washington	**53.99**	**33.38**	**40.86**	**38.35**	**30.97**	**20.91**
West Virginia	35.33	26.34	28.45	29.05	25.42	15.28
Wisconsin	45.28	28.50	31.87	31.52	28.13	20.44
Wyoming	38.99	28.75	27.16	32.04	24.47	20.07
U.S. Average	50.69	32.54	37.13	36.32	31.92	20.76
Washington's Rank	**9**	**9**	**6**	**8**	**16**	**14**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2011.

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2010
(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	42.18	21.98	18.44	29.02	11.10	16.37
Alaska	37.51	28.05	21.07	41.30	17.88	22.52
Arizona	39.95	21.14	21.74	35.48	13.26	21.10
Arkansas	29.41	20.04	18.66	28.85	10.66	15.68
California	57.27	27.89	31.43	41.24	14.51	25.28
Colorado	44.24	23.61	23.77	35.15	14.04	20.89
Connecticut	49.68	27.28	26.69	37.83	15.55	22.51
Delaware	53.72	24.91	23.55	36.95	14.07	18.61
Florida	41.93	23.16	22.31	32.79	12.66	18.99
Georgia	44.92	21.16	23.85	31.95	12.12	16.40
Hawaii	39.54	22.93	21.65	39.77	15.05	19.44
Idaho	34.82	20.14	17.30	32.54	11.81	18.40
Illinois	51.81	27.06	23.67	33.86	13.12	22.35
Indiana	35.32	21.06	18.32	30.67	12.45	17.40
Iowa	33.93	20.68	18.17	29.22	12.33	17.92
Kansas	37.70	19.78	18.07	30.82	12.01	17.43
Kentucky	34.49	22.50	18.16	29.82	12.42	15.50
Louisiana	35.04	21.01	19.50	29.27	10.78	16.81
Maine	35.03	20.64	18.23	35.04	12.53	16.71
Maryland	41.00	27.41	25.89	38.68	14.46	21.87
Massachusetts	49.65	28.02	27.74	38.66	15.31	22.24
Michigan	41.97	24.79	22.40	33.45	12.65	19.75
Minnesota	46.43	22.67	23.12	36.30	13.36	20.03
Mississippi	31.32	18.03	17.99	27.74	10.14	13.97
Missouri	40.16	20.05	21.10	29.73	11.69	17.13
Montana	28.12	18.13	16.74	30.69	11.84	18.13
Nebraska	36.25	20.81	18.17	30.17	12.35	17.96
Nevada	46.40	22.55	23.56	39.67	14.62	19.74
New Hampshire	37.87	21.85	22.12	34.97	14.74	19.80
New Jersey	49.65	26.14	26.29	39.58	13.54	25.83
New Mexico	33.22	21.55	20.27	34.40	12.05	17.91
New York	57.53	28.71	32.87	38.00	13.75	23.09
North Carolina	38.68	21.32	22.05	31.86	11.59	16.65
North Dakota	31.15	19.74	16.22	27.98	12.46	18.07
Ohio	38.99	23.59	20.47	32.16	12.02	19.30
Oklahoma	35.28	18.84	17.99	28.35	11.44	16.99
Oregon	39.05	22.62	23.53	38.74	14.24	21.60
Pennsylvania	48.01	25.73	22.03	32.39	12.89	20.25
Rhode Island	44.71	27.97	24.98	35.93	14.22	21.61
South Carolina	35.59	21.16	19.77	30.54	11.82	15.90
South Dakota	29.14	18.58	16.10	28.90	11.78	17.20
Tennessee	39.43	19.98	21.47	29.55	12.21	16.03
Texas	42.97	23.30	22.46	32.41	11.81	18.91
Utah	41.99	19.82	20.18	33.24	12.14	17.20
Vermont	34.57	22.29	20.31	34.01	13.78	18.82
Virginia	46.54	24.88	27.03	33.80	12.73	20.44
Washington	**40.82**	**24.18**	**24.61**	**37.14**	**15.03**	**25.17**
West Virginia	29.57	19.47	17.71	28.25	10.74	14.53
Wisconsin	38.01	22.87	20.24	34.75	12.88	18.52
Wyoming	30.52	22.65	17.35	32.78	13.36	20.87
U.S. Average	46.60	24.25	25.14	34.27	12.94	20.43
Washington's Rank	**21**	**14**	**9**	**11**	**5**	**3**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2011.

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2010
(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	9.16	10.57	10.40	14.62	14.37	14.43
Alaska	11.40	14.45	13.66	15.83	18.42	N.A
Arizona	10.28	11.49	11.76	17.14	15.81	9.52
Arkansas	9.02	10.29	9.95	14.84	13.64	13.26
California	10.57	13.27	12.78	18.97	17.95	10.08
Colorado	10.63	12.12	12.61	19.12	16.89	13.20
Connecticut	11.58	14.43	13.44	21.42	18.68	15.81
Delaware	10.58	12.21	12.65	17.62	16.71	15.11
Florida	10.12	10.94	11.49	17.94	14.74	10.23
Georgia	9.61	11.21	10.88	16.62	15.57	13.41
Hawaii	11.90	14.02	12.60	15.60	16.70	15.95
Idaho	9.39	11.54	10.37	16.01	14.43	13.82
Illinois	10.28	12.85	12.37	18.85	16.52	15.41
Indiana	9.54	11.53	11.33	16.42	14.88	13.18
Iowa	9.37	11.45	11.25	15.45	14.75	13.87
Kansas	9.40	11.28	10.58	16.77	14.36	13.20
Kentucky	9.29	10.55	10.73	15.06	14.34	12.03
Louisiana	9.39	10.22	10.39	14.24	13.97	15.25
Maine	10.19	12.46	11.37	15.18	14.82	14.99
Maryland	10.61	12.65	13.12	17.62	17.32	13.88
Massachusetts	12.31	15.08	14.38	20.72	18.58	14.15
Michigan	10.00	12.45	11.62	17.13	15.72	13.56
Minnesota	10.35	12.61	11.86	18.47	16.59	13.61
Mississippi	9.01	10.05	10.84	13.19	13.55	13.58
Missouri	9.50	11.19	10.61	16.21	14.98	13.19
Montana	9.46	11.16	10.54	14.26	14.13	15.24
Nebraska	9.40	10.94	10.98	15.88	14.28	13.62
Nevada	11.77	13.10	12.24	15.59	16.09	16.78
New Hampshire	10.58	12.91	11.85	17.69	15.96	13.97
New Jersey	11.32	13.34	13.43	20.75	17.27	12.58
New Mexico	9.49	10.67	10.22	14.28	14.44	10.24
New York	11.46	14.41	12.93	22.04	17.72	15.32
North Carolina	9.66	10.89	11.09	16.56	15.30	14.05
North Dakota	9.34	11.28	11.18	14.69	14.14	12.37
Ohio	9.55	11.79	11.41	16.60	15.37	13.60
Oklahoma	9.06	10.27	10.31	14.31	13.76	12.60
Oregon	11.25	12.37	11.60	17.64	16.16	14.60
Pennsylvania	10.41	12.54	11.49	17.91	15.97	14.15
Rhode Island	10.73	13.30	12.78	18.08	17.02	11.65
South Carolina	9.41	10.74	11.01	14.75	14.70	13.48
South Dakota	9.16	10.72	10.64	15.12	12.92	12.60
Tennessee	9.41	10.89	10.48	15.71	14.81	13.01
Texas	9.34	10.62	10.29	17.14	15.58	11.48
Utah	9.95	11.31	11.59	16.69	14.35	12.56
Vermont	12.07	12.64	11.91	16.16	15.84	13.43
Virginia	10.35	11.23	11.77	17.67	16.21	14.45
Washington	**11.83**	**13.72**	**13.35**	**18.57**	**17.43**	**14.57**
West Virginia	9.15	10.35	9.80	13.02	13.39	13.50
Wisconsin	9.66	12.23	11.04	16.81	15.36	13.91
Wyoming	9.92	12.20	11.72	14.78	14.99	13.69
U.S. Average	10.21	12.16	11.82	17.69	16.09	11.70
Washington's Rank	**4**	**6**	**5**	**8**	**6**	**11**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2011.

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Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **"Quality of Life" indicators were again one of Washington's best performing categories.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: crime, air and water quality, health, recreation, arts, and library service.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in six indicators and worsened in three, with one unchanged.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states improved in three indicators, worsened in four, and remained unchanged in three.**

Homicide Rate, Violent Crime Rate, Arrest Rate for Violent Crimes

The FBI generates criminal statistics consistent 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 criterion for gathering data that ensures consistency among states. The UCR program is a nationwide, statistical effort of over 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies, with data in this report going back to 1991.

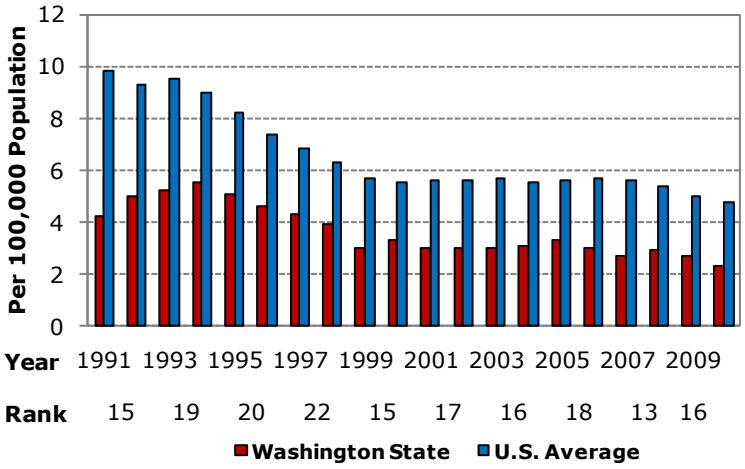
Washington's crime measures are consistently below the national average

In 2010, Washington's homicide rate, as measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 2.7 to 2.3, and its rank dropped to 11th in the nation. The rate is still much lower than the U.S., although during this time, the national average dropped from 5.0 to a new low of 4.8. The violent crime rate in Washington (violent crime includes the offenses of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), also measured per 100,000 people, improved to 314 in 2010. The state's rank lowered to 22nd after six consecutive years ranked at 23rd. Washington again fares much better than the U.S. average of

404, a new low in the nation for this category. Washington's arrest rate for violent crime decreased from 155 to 145 in 2010, dropping the rank to 28th. As with the other measures, Washington ranks well below the national arrest rate of 182 per 100,000 people.

Figure 4.1: Homicide Rate

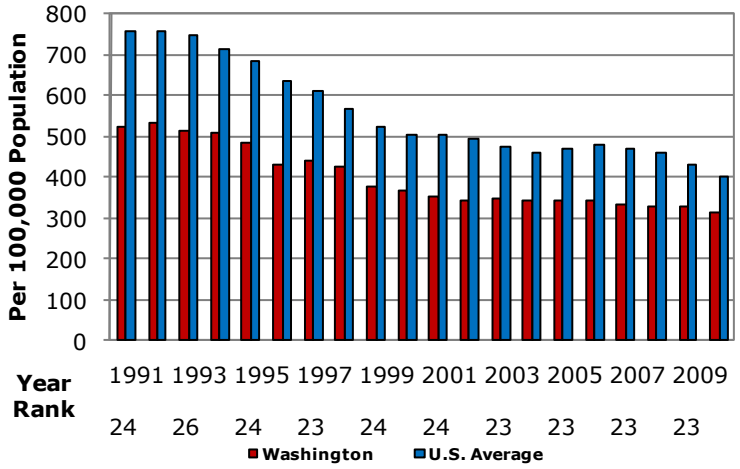
Washington's homicide rate is only about half of the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2010

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate

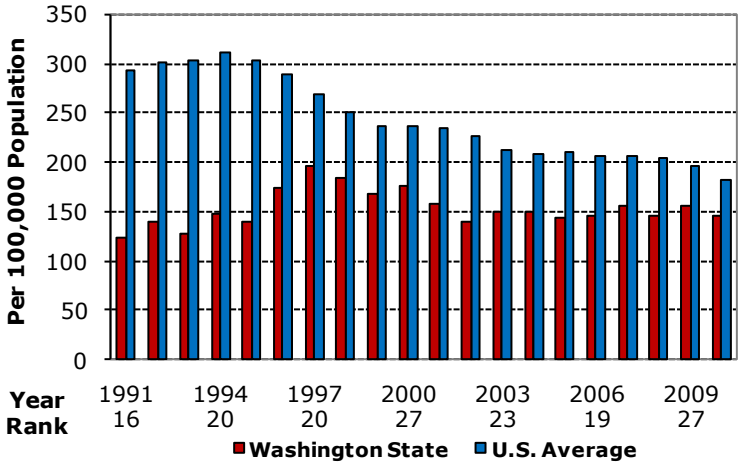
The state's violent crime rate improved and is well below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2010

Figure 4.3: Arrest Rate for Violent Crime

Washington's arrest rate for violent crime decreased in 2008 and now ranks 28th in the nation



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2010

Air Quality

Air quality in this study is measured by population living in nonattain-ment areas

The air quality index measures the percentage of a state's population living in areas which are deemed to be in "nonattainment" of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These standards as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cover carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide as "criteria pollutants", all of which have been shown to have adverse effects on the environment and human health. For an area to be reclassified as an "attainment" area, its air must meet the NAAQS standards for three consecutive years. The measure reported is the nonattainment status of metropolitan areas as of September 1st of each year.

Data from metropolitan areas are designated to the primary state

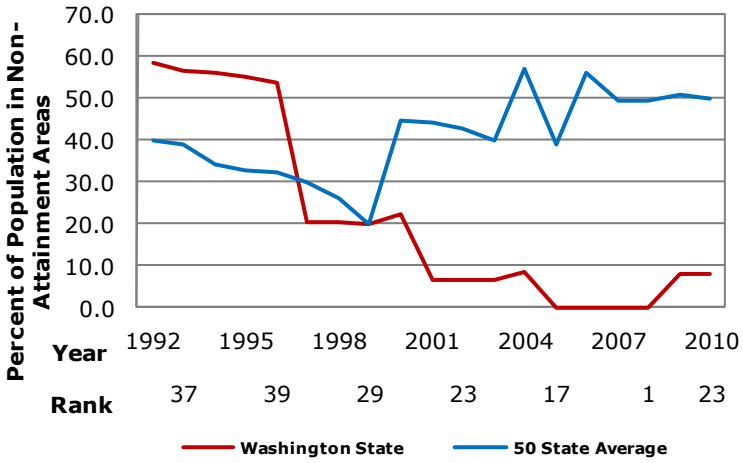
Nonattainment areas are defined by metropolitan zones which may cover several states. The population for these areas is based upon 2000 census data and the nonattainment area is wholly designated to the primary state (i.e. the New York metropolitan area nonattainment population is put into New York State, although the city enters parts of New Jersey and Connecticut as well). In some cases where the metropolitan area includes large out-of-state populations this unfortunately results in nonattainment percentages greater than 100 percent. It should also be noted that the large increase in the total nonattainment population in 2004 through 2006 was the result of more stringent ozone standards being phased in 2004.

8% of WA residents lived in a nonattain-ment area

In 2010, 8.0 percent of Washington's residents lived in nonattainment areas. The state's five-year average value of 3.2 percent ranked 16th among the states. The percent of Washington residents living in nonattainment areas has been well below the national average since 2000.

Figure 4.4: Air Quality

2009 was the first time since 2004 that any WA residents lived in a nonattain-ment area



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2010

Drinking Water

Now over 100 contaminants are regulated 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 in 2009.

This report looks at the number of systems that have had water contaminant over the highest level considered safe

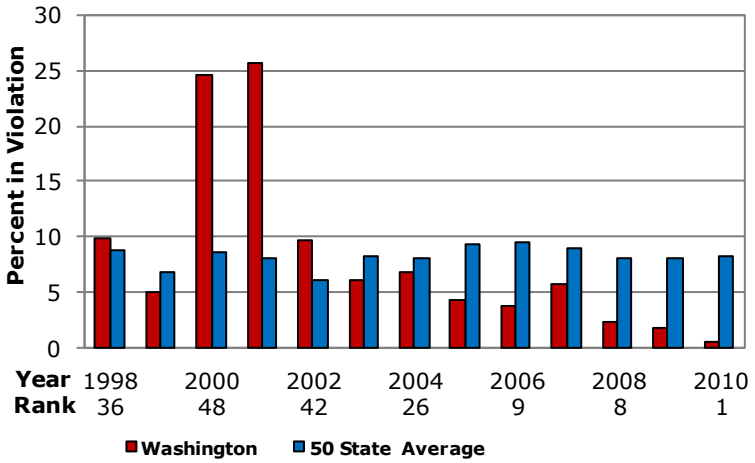
The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for any contaminant and the number of people those systems serve. A MCL, according to the EPA, is the highest permissible level for a contaminant to still be safe. In addition, the EPA also calculates the number of systems that have violated a treatment technique, the requirement to have properly operating treatment facilities in order to remove contaminants. The measure indicates the percentage of each state's population served by a water system subject to the SDWA that violated either a coliform MCL or a surface water treatment technique.

Washington ranked number 1 in drinking water quality

In 2010, 0.5 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that exceeded the MCL at some point during the year, compared to the U.S. average of 8.2 percent. This improved Washington's rank to 1st in the country, up from 2nd in 2009 and 8th in 2008 when the percentages were 1.7 and 2.3, respectively. The state's average from 2006-10 was 2.8 percent, beating the U.S. average of 8.5 percent and ranking 6th in the country.

Figure 4.5: Drinking Water

Washington's water quality has improved significantly in recent years



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Community Public Water Systems Compliance Statistics; data through 2010

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 the amounts of 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, however, because many of these added industries, such as metal and coal mining, are not widespread in the state.

The U.S. had a 16% increase in toxins released in 2010

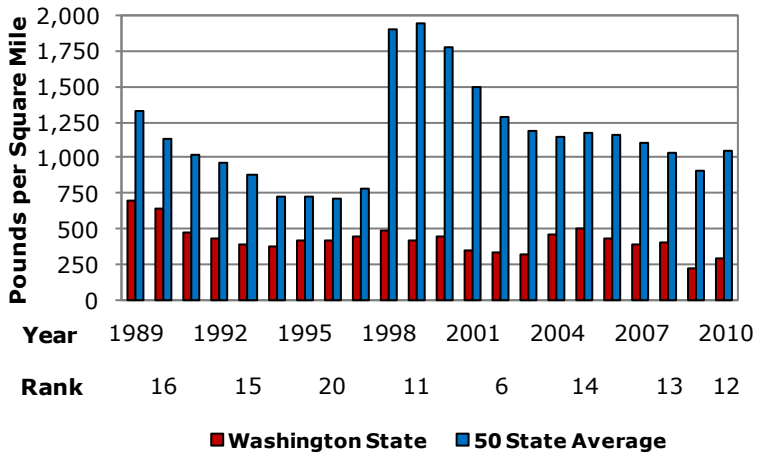
In 2010, U.S. industries reported a 16.0 percent increase in their total releases of toxics, from 3.38 to 3.92 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or of-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities or underground injection wells.

Washington's rank in toxins released dropped to 12th in 2010

Washington industries reported 20.1 million pounds of toxic releases in 2010, an increase of 26.8 percent from 2009. This increased the state's toxin release to 285 pounds per square mile, lowering its national ranking from 6th to 12th. The state's 2010 releases were again well below the national average of 1055 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 343 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,055 pounds and ranked 13th among the states.

Figure 4.6: Toxins Released

The amount of toxins released in Washington remains well below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; data through 2010

State Health Index

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

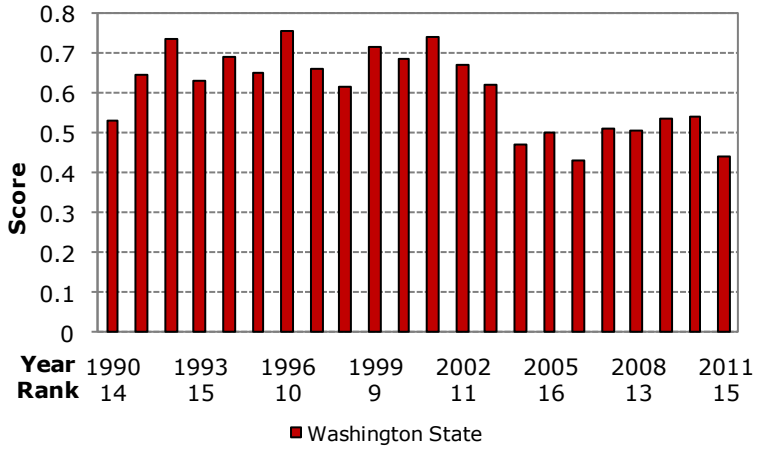
The United Health Foundation America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator, by state, that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The 20+ measures than comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants 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.

Washington's health index worsened in 2011

Washington's 2011 index value decreased to 0.44 from 2010's value of 0.54, reducing its rank to 15th. The state ranked among the top ten states in four of the twenty-three ranked individual measures: low prevalence of smoking (10th), low occupational fatalities (5th), low rate of preventable hospitalizations (5th), and low infant mortality rate (5th). Areas considered challenges identified in the study include: limited access to prenatal care (36th), low immunization coverage (39th), and low high school graduation rate (38th). Washington's five-year average index value of 0.51 ranked 13th among the states.

Figure 4.7: State Health Index

Washington's health score remains below the level of the prior decade



Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; data through 2011

Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington ranked 4th in the total number of park visitors in 2010

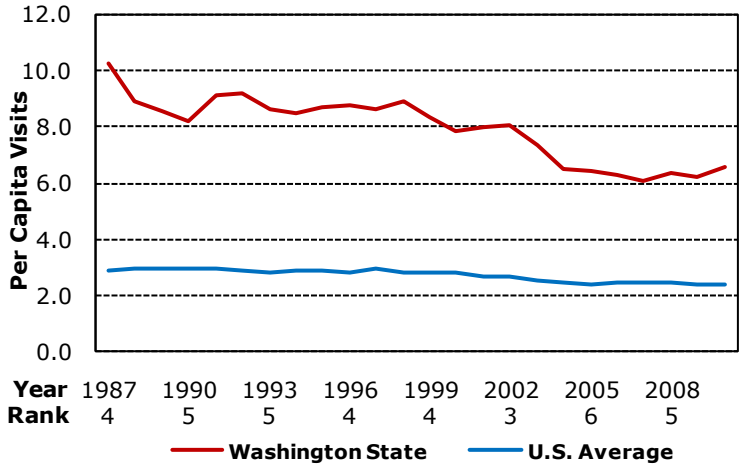
Washington lays claim to one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the United States. With over 200 state parks and recreation areas covering 109,000 acres, Washington ranks 27th in the amount of park acreage managed; and is ranked 4th in terms of total number of visitors, with over 44 million entering last year.

Visits per capita increased slightly, although the state's rank remained 5th in the nation

Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita increased from 6.2 in 2009 to 6.5 in 2010, although the state's rank remained unchanged at 5th in the nation. The national average number of visits per capita remained at 2.4 this past year. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 6.3 ranked 4th among the states and was well above the national average of 2.4 for that period. Since state park visits per capita began being recorded in 1987, Washington has always placed 6th or higher in the state rankings.

Figure 4.8: Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington has historically been a population destination for park visitors



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2010

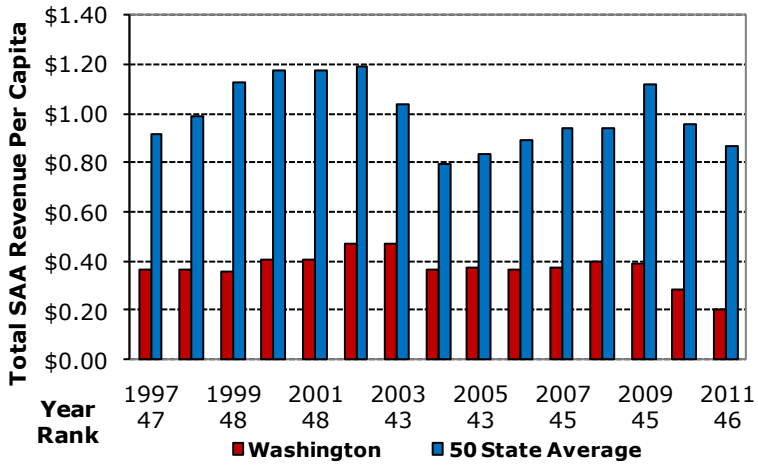
State Arts

This study measures art agency funding

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies compiles annual fiscal year summaries of state art agency revenue. Total state art agency revenue for this study is calculated by using state legislative appropriations, other state funds, federal funds 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, and this funding is not included.

Figure 4.9: State Arts

Washington funding for state arts has traditionally ranked poorly



Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2011

Washington's rank dropped to 5th worst in the nation in 2011.

Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal year 2011 decreased to $0.20 from 2010's value of $0.29. This spending level ranked 46th in the nation, down from 44th in 2010, and was below the national average of $0.87. This past year, Washington was one of eight states that had a funding level of below $0.30 per capita. The state's five-year average funding was $0.33, ranking 45th in the nation, while the national average was $0.97 for the same period.

Public Library Service

This study measures the amount of circulation per capita

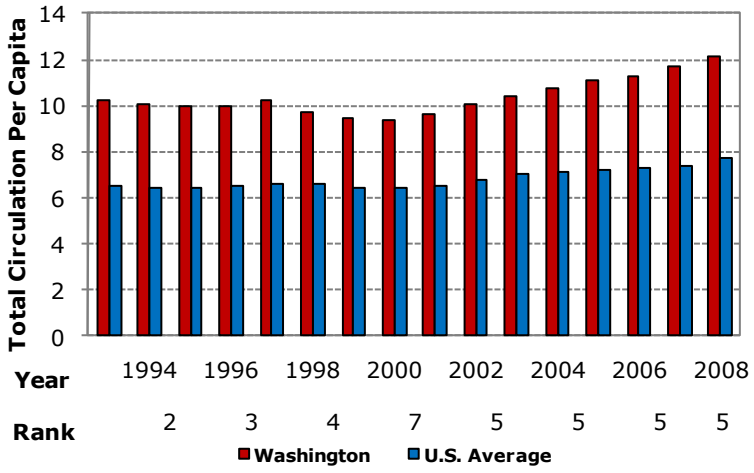
This indicator ranks public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (the checking out of any media such as books, videos, or musical recordings) per capita. These statistics are collected annually by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES).

Washington has excellent performance in public library service

Washington has had excellent performance in this arena, with an average state ranking of 5th from the federal fiscal years 2004 to 2008. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 11.4 compared to the national average of 7.3. Washington's fiscal 2008 state ranking was again 5th, with per capita circulation of 12.1 compared to the national average of 7.7.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service

Washington again ranked 5th in the nation in public library service



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2008

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	8.3	8.9	7.6	6.9	5.7	7.5
Alaska	5.4	6.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	4.7
Arizona	7.5	7.4	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.6
Arkansas	7.3	6.7	5.7	6.2	4.7	6.1
California	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.9	5.8
Colorado	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.4	3.1
Connecticut	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.2
Delaware	4.9	4.3	6.5	4.6	5.3	5.1
Florida	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.2	6.0
Georgia	6.4	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.8	6.4
Hawaii	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Idaho	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.0
Illinois*	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.9
Indiana	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	5.2
Iowa	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.6
Kansas	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.0
Kentucky	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4
Louisiana	12.4	14.2	11.9	11.8	11.2	12.3
Maine	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Maryland	9.7	9.8	8.8	7.7	7.4	8.7
Massachusetts	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.8
Michigan	7.1	6.7	5.4	6.3	5.7	6.2
Minnesota	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.0
Mississippi	7.7	7.1	8.1	6.4	7.0	7.3
Missouri	6.3	6.5	7.7	6.4	7.0	6.8
Montana	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.2
Nebraska	2.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	3.0	3.1
Nevada	9.0	7.5	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.9
New Hampshire	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
New Jersey	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.3
New Mexico	6.8	8.2	7.2	8.7	6.9	7.6
New York	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.4
North Carolina	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.9
North Dakota	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Ohio	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.5
Oklahoma	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.8
Oregon	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.5
Rhode Island	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
South Carolina	8.3	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.1	7.1
South Dakota	1.2	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
Tennessee	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.3	5.6	6.5
Texas	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.6
Utah	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.7
Vermont	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.7
Virginia	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.8
Washington	**3.0**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.7**
West Virginia	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.6	3.3	3.8
Wisconsin	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8
Wyoming	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.1
U.S. Average	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.3
Washington's Rank	**17**	**13**	**16**	**16**	**11**	**15**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2010. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2010 were available for Illinois.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	425	448	453	450	378	431
Alaska	688	661	652	633	639	655
Arizona	501	483	447	408	408	450
Arkansas	552	529	503	518	505	521
California	533	523	504	472	441	494
Colorado	392	348	343	338	321	348
Connecticut	281	256	298	299	281	283
Delaware	682	689	703	637	621	666
Florida	712	723	689	613	542	656
Georgia	471	493	479	426	403	455
Hawaii	281	273	273	275	263	273
Idaho	247	239	229	228	221	233
Illinois*#	542	533	525	497	435	507
Indiana	315	334	334	333	315	326
Iowa	284	295	284	279	274	283
Kansas	425	453	411	400	748	487
Kentucky	263	295	296	259	243	271
Louisiana	698	730	656	620	549	651
Maine	116	118	118	120	122	119
Maryland	679	642	628	590	548	617
Massachusetts	447	432	449	457	467	450
Michigan	562	536	502	497	490	517
Minnesota	312	289	263	244	236	269
Mississippi	299	291	285	281	270	285
Missouri	546	505	504	492	455	500
Montana	254	288	258	254	272	265
Nebraska	282	302	304	282	280	290
Nevada	742	751	725	702	661	716
New Hampshire	139	137	157	160	167	152
New Jersey	352	329	327	312	308	325
New Mexico	643	664	650	619	589	633
New York	435	414	398	385	392	405
North Carolina	476	466	467	404	363	435
North Dakota	128	142	167	201	225	173
Ohio	350	343	348	332	315	338
Oklahoma	497	500	527	501	480	501
Oregon#	280	288	257	255	252	266
Pennsylvania	439	417	410	381	366	403
Rhode Island	228	227	249	265	257	245
South Carolina	766	788	730	671	598	710
South Dakota	171	169	201	186	269	199
Tennessee	760	753	722	668	613	703
Texas	516	511	508	491	450	495
Utah	224	235	222	213	213	221
Vermont	137	124	136	131	130	132
Virginia	282	270	256	227	214	250
Washington	**346**	**333**	**331**	**331**	**314**	**331**
West Virginia	280	275	274	297	315	288
Wisconsin	284	291	274	257	249	271
Wyoming	240	239	232	228	196	227
United States	479	472	459	432	404	449
Washington's Rank	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**24**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2010. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2010 were available for Illinois.

Table 4.3
Quality of Life
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime
(Per 100,000 Population)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	161	179	173	156	110	156
Alaska	255	264	318	314	349	300
Arizona	146	143	144	144	140	143
Arkansas	243	157	198	161	151	182
California	341	348	343	330	305	333
Colorado	157	132	142	143	132	141
Connecticut	211	169	184	195	159	184
Delaware	300	335	337	320	275	313
Florida	282	287	288	269	240	273
Georgia	323	215	192	192	173	219
Hawaii	106	NA	115	121	114	114
Idaho	108	105	99	103	92	101
Illinois	13	295	292	276	253	226
Indiana	149	163	179	165	113	154
Iowa	155	156	153	143	152	152
Kansas	122	131	131	128	129	128
Kentucky	207	212	275	154	113	192
Louisiana	352	306	374	410	356	360
Maine	56	55	56	54	52	55
Maryland	223	225	233	220	231	226
Massachusetts	211	201	214	212	212	210
Michigan	148	152	143	139	142	145
Minnesota	NA	117	111	106	NA	111
Mississippi	140	165	149	127	126	141
Missouri	276	216	226	220	183	224
Montana	NA	108	91	99	88	96
Nebraska	102	113	120	122	124	116
Nevada	197	227	256	295	262	247
New Hampshire	57	40	60	60	67	57
New Jersey	169	162	167	161	147	161
New Mexico	221	244	240	238	239	236
New York	170	153	144	146	144	151
North Carolina	276	280	285	257	236	267
North Dakota	48	57	70	76	71	64
Ohio	115	101	99	90	87	99
Oklahoma	163	157	164	169	153	161
Oregon	134	140	133	117	120	129
Pennsylvania	230	216	214	199	197	211
Rhode Island	73	53	83	91	91	78
South Carolina	266	256	165	215	201	220
South Dakota	42	68	74	69	87	68
Tennessee	273	281	275	269	304	280
Texas	147	153	146	143	133	144
Utah	80	78	86	81	78	80
Vermont	74	72	89	89	86	82
Virginia	117	99	99	89	92	99
Washington	**146**	**156**	**146**	**155**	**145**	**150**
West Virginia	100	84	115	158	127	117
Wisconsin	153	146	145	140	144	145
Wyoming	114	124	120	107	87	110
50 State Average	206	206	205	197	182	199
Washington's Rank	**19**	**25**	**24**	**27**	**28**	**25**

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

NA: Complete arrest data were not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2010 (www.fbi.gov)

Table 4.4
Quality of Life
Air Quality
(Percent of State Population in Non-Attainment Areas)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama*	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Alaska	33.4	33.3	33.3	44.7	44.7	37.9
Arizona	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.7	63.6
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	93.1	93.1	90.9	91.9	92.0	92.2
Colorado	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4
Connecticut*	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
Delaware*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia*	54.7	53.6	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.5
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
Illinois*	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Indiana*	45.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	30.3
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky*	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.4
Louisiana	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Maine	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
Maryland*	53.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.7
Massachusetts*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	77.9	50.7	49.7	49.7	48.6	55.3
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri*	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8
Montana	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	85.8	85.8	85.8	100.0	85.8	88.7
New Hampshire*	0.0	56.6	56.4	0.0	0.0	22.6
New Jersey*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
New York*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Carolina*	59.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	33.6
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	81.4	60.7	68.2	65.5	65.5	68.3
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	9.3	9.3	5.3	6.8	6.7	7.5
Pennsylvania*	100.0	98.2	96.4	100.0	100.0	98.9
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Carolina*	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee*	59.6	36.7	36.7	20.0	18.0	34.2
Texas	58.6	51.1	51.1	51.1	49.2	52.2
Utah	62.0	62.0	62.0	89.3	89.3	72.9
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia*	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Washington	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**3.2**
West Virginia*	49.7	49.7	41.3	49.7	49.7	48.0
Wisconsin	38.8	38.5	38.5	36.4	36.4	37.7
Wyoming	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
50 State Average	56.1	49.5	49.3	50.8	49.9	51.1
Washington's Rank	**1**	**1**	**1**	**23**	**23**	**16**

*Due to areas that span more than one state, these states may have more or less non-attainment areas than specified but are not documented to avoid double counting.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1996-2010 data: effective September 1st of each year from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.
Population data relies on information from 2000 Census

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	1.6	1.8	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.6
Alaska	12.5	6.0	7.2	5.8	7.2	7.7
Arizona	4.5	9.3	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.9
Arkansas	9.8	11.7	14.7	24.3	14.2	15.0
California	1.0	3.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.6
Colorado	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.1	4.4	2.8
Connecticut	4.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	2.3
Delaware	18.9	24.9	0.7	2.8	2.3	9.9
Florida	4.5	7.4	6.1	4.4	3.7	5.2
Georgia	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.1	6.5	5.8
Hawaii	7.0	6.7	3.4	6.2	0.9	4.8
Idaho	12.2	13.3	14.4	16.7	16.1	14.5
Illinois	7.5	6.7	6.5	4.4	3.6	5.7
Indiana	2.8	3.9	2.4	7.7	2.8	3.9
Iowa	8.1	8.2	4.1	3.4	2.4	5.2
Kansas	13.5	8.2	8.0	6.6	23.9	12.0
Kentucky	9.2	10.6	8.9	7.7	10.2	9.3
Louisiana	15.2	11.6	10.3	15.5	15.2	13.5
Maine	6.5	4.8	8.3	9.0	10.0	7.7
Maryland	1.3	1.3	1.2	32.9	2.8	7.9
Massachusetts	15.2	14.9	17.4	14.2	8.9	14.1
Michigan	1.8	3.2	3.5	1.6	3.5	2.7
Minnesota	5.5	4.1	5.9	4.9	3.5	4.8
Mississippi	3.5	7.0	8.7	12.3	6.8	7.7
Missouri	6.1	4.7	30.4	5.3	26.4	14.6
Montana	7.2	7.6	8.8	11.0	6.8	8.3
Nebraska	10.4	11.1	8.7	11.1	9.4	10.2
Nevada	5.0	2.6	1.6	4.6	2.3	3.2
New Hampshire	14.8	18.2	13.1	9.4	12.2	13.5
New Jersey	5.1	7.0	6.8	19.0	7.4	9.1
New Mexico	12.2	14.8	12.0	13.6	10.1	12.5
New York	47.1	18.5	9.9	10.3	8.8	18.9
North Carolina	7.2	9.2	6.2	9.5	8.5	8.1
North Dakota	8.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	0.9	3.1
Ohio	13.1	13.1	3.5	3.9	16.2	10.0
Oklahoma	25.5	22.5	24.0	21.3	12.9	21.2
Oregon	3.6	10.3	3.0	2.2	19.3	7.6
Pennsylvania	4.3	6.8	19.7	5.5	4.0	8.0
Rhode Island	16.5	37.7	31.7	7.8	12.2	21.2
South Carolina	22.5	11.4	3.0	10.0	13.6	12.1
South Dakota	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	30.7	11.0
Tennessee	13.7	4.1	5.1	5.0	2.3	6.0
Texas	10.2	4.9	8.3	5.9	6.8	7.2
Utah	5.6	4.0	5.5	5.0	7.2	5.5
Vermont	15.2	17.4	16.4	10.5	11.7	14.2
Virginia	5.0	3.3	4.9	2.1	2.0	3.4
Washington	**3.7**	**5.6**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**2.8**
West Virginia	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.1	8.2	9.1
Wisconsin	14.8	9.0	10.4	8.5	6.1	9.8
Wyoming	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5
50 State Average**	9.4	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5
Washington's Rank	**9**	**18**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**6**

*Percent of population served by water supply in violation of EPA standards.
**The 50 state average is an average of indicators listed. It may differ from the U.S. average.
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Community Public Water Systems Compliance Statistics Safe Drinking Drinking Water Information System. FY 1996-2010. (www.epa.gov)

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	2265	2218	2177	1757	1782	2040
Alaska	1087	961	933	1136	1358	1095
Arizona	865	782	836	537	701	744
Arkansas	970	852	778	640	692	786
California	271	345	268	233	221	268
Colorado	237	235	218	193	221	221
Connecticut	886	734	725	606	490	688
Delaware	6592	7415	5273	3378	3687	5269
Florida	1992	2014	1313	1420	1337	1615
Georgia	2248	2042	1830	1359	1323	1761
Hawaii	468	467	502	456	386	456
Idaho	814	895	828	687	800	805
Illinois	1955	2013	1946	1585	1758	1851
Indiana	6522	6436	5747	3639	4264	5322
Iowa	860	809	778	768	735	790
Kansas	339	317	299	256	268	296
Kentucky	2547	2470	2339	3539	2355	2650
Louisiana	2654	2645	2830	2418	2730	2655
Maine	315	333	311	250	284	299
Maryland	3181	4041	4067	2929	977	3039
Massachusetts	747	696	624	584	465	623
Michigan	1003	1016	989	734	791	907
Minnesota	314	324	293	256	262	290
Mississippi	1337	1319	1217	1129	1286	1257
Missouri	1580	1464	1319	1093	1100	1311
Montana	295	333	320	279	261	297
Nebraska	455	433	436	365	412	420
Nevada	1965	1822	1806	1653	4313	2312
New Hampshire	460	456	338	312	358	385
New Jersey	2659	2509	2203	1573	1953	2179
New Mexico	195	151	157	126	103	146
New York	659	660	597	425	423	553
North Carolina	2595	2444	1793	1206	1251	1858
North Dakota	316	313	320	300	298	309
Ohio	6333	6060	4998	3561	3452	4881
Oklahoma	431	462	483	422	524	464
Oregon	266	258	222	154	186	217
Pennsylvania	3436	3585	3310	2714	2545	3118
Rhode Island	417	422	381	406	305	386
South Carolina	2437	2118	2104	1598	1909	2033
South Dakota	95	101	99	60	79	87
Tennessee	3128	2877	2680	2052	2096	2567
Texas	904	831	794	739	770	808
Utah	2280	1993	2532	1705	2496	2201
Vermont	42	36	35	27	29	34
Virginia	1692	1623	1531	1326	1231	1481
Washington	**425**	**385**	**396**	**224**	**285**	**343**
West Virginia	4218	3650	2805	1773	1890	2867
Wisconsin	707	714	668	508	567	633
Wyoming	158	159	205	255	232	202
U.S. Average	1162	1107	1041	910	1055	1055
Washington's Rank	**14**	**13**	**15**	**6**	**12**	**13**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports: 1989-2010. (www.epa.gov)
US Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Statistical Abstract of the United States

Table 4.7
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	-0.75	-0.48	-0.55	-0.49	-0.61	-0.57
Alaska	-0.13	-0.01	-0.09	0.01	-0.17	-0.08
Arizona	-0.06	0.11	0.08	-0.01	0.05	0.03
Arkansas	-0.86	-0.47	-0.42	-0.59	-0.62	-0.59
California	0.27	0.33	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.27
Colorado	0.59	0.50	0.61	0.52	0.56	0.55
Connecticut	0.92	0.94	0.78	0.86	1.01	0.90
Delaware	-0.10	-0.08	-0.08	-0.04	-0.03	-0.07
Florida	-0.19	-0.19	-0.20	-0.19	-0.12	-0.18
Georgia	-0.36	-0.35	-0.47	-0.22	-0.28	-0.33
Hawaii	0.89	1.05	0.89	0.82	0.94	0.92
Idaho	0.47	0.62	0.52	0.56	0.34	0.50
Illinois	0.10	0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04
Indiana	-0.25	-0.19	-0.19	-0.31	-0.29	-0.24
Iowa	0.57	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.49
Kansas	0.19	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.23
Kentucky	-0.72	-0.34	-0.43	-0.42	-0.48	-0.48
Louisiana	-0.87	-0.70	-0.53	-0.65	-0.82	-0.71
Maine	0.54	0.52	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.57
Maryland	0.22	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.28
Massachusetts	0.78	0.85	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.87
Michigan	-0.14	0.00	-0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.04
Minnesota	0.97	0.93	0.83	0.82	0.76	0.86
Mississippi	-1.14	-0.85	-0.79	-0.74	-0.82	-0.87
Missouri	-0.21	-0.32	-0.24	-0.31	-0.34	-0.28
Montana	0.34	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.24
Nebraska	0.55	0.60	0.48	0.53	0.41	0.51
Nevada	-0.47	-0.42	-0.48	-0.53	-0.47	-0.47
New Hampshire	0.82	0.86	0.89	0.88	1.03	0.89
New Jersey	0.35	0.50	0.41	0.48	0.50	0.45
New Mexico	-0.24	0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.14	-0.09
New York	0.16	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.39	0.24
North Carolina	-0.23	-0.20	-0.21	-0.17	-0.07	-0.18
North Dakota	0.66	0.53	0.42	0.49	0.49	0.52
Ohio	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.23	-0.12
Oklahoma	-0.88	-0.48	-0.57	-0.50	-0.67	-0.62
Oregon	0.30	0.43	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.45
Pennsylvania	0.11	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.13	0.05
Rhode Island	0.55	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.56
South Carolina	-0.49	-0.48	-0.49	-0.40	-0.52	-0.47
South Dakota	0.48	0.38	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.34
Tennessee	-0.70	-0.56	-0.48	-0.40	-0.31	-0.49
Texas	-0.20	-0.34	-0.32	-0.37	-0.51	-0.35
Utah	0.82	0.92	1.01	0.80	0.72	0.85
Vermont	1.08	0.93	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.08
Virginia	0.31	0.37	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.31
Washington	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.54**	**0.54**	**0.44**	**0.51**
West Virginia	-0.81	-0.45	-0.45	-0.41	-0.41	-0.51
Wisconsin	0.57	0.44	0.53	0.45	0.48	0.49
Wyoming	0.21	0.41	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.34
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	**15**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**15**	**13**

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings: 1990-2011, (www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0
Alaska	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.3
Arizona	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Arkansas	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1
California	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Connecticut	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0
Delaware	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.3
Florida	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
Georgia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hawaii	NA	0.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	5.9
Idaho	NA	NA	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7
Illinois	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.5
Indiana	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.7
Iowa	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.6
Kansas	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5
Kentucky	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Maine	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.7
Maryland	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Massachusetts	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.1
Michigan	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Minnesota	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5
Mississippi	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Missouri	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
Montana	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.6	1.9	5.0
Nebraska	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.7
Nevada	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
New Hampshire	NA	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7
New Jersey	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
New Mexico	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
New York	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0
North Carolina	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
North Dakota	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4
Ohio	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.4
Oklahoma	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.4
Oregon	11.6	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.4
Pennsylvania	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9
Rhode Island	5.5	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.6	5.6
South Carolina	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6
South Dakota	9.4	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.5
Tennessee	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.9
Texas	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	1.8	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Vermont	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Virginia	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Washington	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**6.3**
West Virginia	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Wisconsin	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
Wyoming	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.6
U.S. Average	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Washington's Rank	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**4**

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Annual Information Exchange 1981-2010.

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

(Fiscal Years)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	1.06	1.26	1.18	0.99	0.98	1.09
Alaska	0.90	0.90	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.95
Arizona	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.23
Arkansas	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.74	0.73	0.63
California	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Colorado	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.28
Connecticut	1.10	1.66	2.70	1.84	1.74	1.81
Delaware	2.42	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.90	2.20
Florida	1.87	0.70	0.39	0.14	0.34	0.69
Georgia	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.27	0.08	0.32
Hawaii	4.80	5.24	5.14	4.78	3.92	4.78
Idaho	0.61	0.64	0.63	0.52	0.46	0.57
Illinois	1.06	0.84	1.24	0.59	0.73	0.89
Indiana	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.48	0.50	0.56
Iowa	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.39
Kansas	0.56	0.60	0.62	0.45	0.29	0.50
Kentucky	1.00	0.99	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.86
Louisiana	0.92	1.35	1.69	1.26	0.87	1.22
Maine	0.57	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.50	0.56
Maryland	2.56	2.70	2.52	2.36	2.33	2.49
Massachusetts	1.88	1.90	1.96	1.49	1.38	1.72
Michigan	0.64	0.75	0.75	0.14	0.14	0.48
Minnesota	1.66	1.97	1.97	5.80	5.69	3.42
Mississippi	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.57	0.63
Missouri	0.63	1.37	2.47	2.30	1.27	1.61
Montana	0.42	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.48
Nebraska	0.66	0.72	0.83	0.83	0.80	0.77
Nevada	0.62	0.75	0.66	0.42	0.42	0.57
New Hampshire	0.56	0.64	0.59	0.46	0.35	0.52
New Jersey	2.25	2.59	2.55	1.96	2.38	2.35
New Mexico	0.87	0.93	1.28	0.99	0.89	0.99
New York	2.20	2.36	2.58	2.67	2.12	2.39
North Carolina	0.91	1.05	1.18	0.94	0.92	1.00
North Dakota	0.79	0.92	0.91	1.07	1.06	0.95
Ohio	0.98	0.98	0.93	0.57	0.57	0.81
Oklahoma	1.24	1.43	1.42	1.35	1.20	1.33
Oregon	0.19	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.47
Pennsylvania	1.22	1.23	1.17	0.96	0.67	1.05
Rhode Island	1.14	1.20	1.98	1.89	2.00	1.64
South Carolina	1.20	0.94	0.92	0.58	0.45	0.82
South Dakota	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81
Tennessee	1.07	1.14	1.31	1.35	1.29	1.23
Texas	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.25	0.21
Utah	1.14	1.11	1.38	1.06	1.01	1.14
Vermont	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.82	0.82	0.84
Virginia	0.64	0.81	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.63
Washington	**0.37**	**0.40**	**0.39**	**0.29**	**0.20**	**0.33**
West Virginia	0.54	0.62	1.54	1.38	1.37	1.09
Wisconsin	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44
Wyoming	1.57	1.35	2.40	2.15	2.38	1.97
U.S. Average	0.94	0.94	1.12	0.96	0.87	0.97
Washington's Rank	**45**	**46**	**45**	**44**	**46**	**45**

*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.
Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, August 2011

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-2008
Alabama	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2
Alaska	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2
Arizona	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.2
Arkansas	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.6
California	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.5
Colorado	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.2
Connecticut	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.1
Delaware	6.4	6.9	9.7	10.0	10.4	8.7
Florida	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.7
Georgia	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
Hawaii	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2
Idaho	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.4	8.6
Illinois	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	8.7
Indiana	11.9	12.2	12.8	13.0	13.7	12.7
Iowa	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.6
Kansas	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.0
Kentucky	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.2
Louisiana	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Maine	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.5
Maryland	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.6
Massachusetts	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.0
Michigan	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.0	7.1
Minnesota	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.2
Mississippi	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Missouri	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.1
Montana	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.2
Nebraska	8.8	10.1	9.4	10.2	10.5	9.8
Nevada	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.1
New Hampshire	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	7.9
New Jersey	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.3	6.7
New Mexico	5.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.1
New York	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.2	7.7
North Carolina	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6
North Dakota	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Ohio	14.8	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.6
Oklahoma	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8
Oregon	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.4	14.9
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.5
Rhode Island	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.8
South Carolina	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1
South Dakota	9.0	9.1	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.5
Tennessee	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Texas	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
Utah	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.5	13.0	12.8
Vermont	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.5
Virginia	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.2	8.6
Washington	**10.8**	**11.1**	**11.3**	**11.7**	**12.1**	**11.4**
West Virginia	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Wisconsin	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.5
Wyoming	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	8.7
U.S. Average*	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.3
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics,
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*U.S. Average includes Washinton D.C.

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