Washington State Economic Climate Study

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
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Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

December 2012
Volume XVII

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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, performance in Washington generally increased, as did the state's ranking relative to other states.**
- **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, and is from the perspective of businesses.**

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 2011. 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 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

Development Commission

measure economic growth and vitality. This was done with the 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 and Washington's ranking among the states also improved. Of the thirty-five updated benchmarks and indicators that include ranks relative to the other states, Washington's rank improved in sixteen cases, regressed in nine, and stayed the same in ten. Of the thirty-five updated benchmarks and indicators that indicate year-to-year performance, the state improved in twenty-five cases, worsened in eight, and remained unchanged in two. Five indicators were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.

Overall, the state's performance was positive

Washington had the greatest improvement in "Economic Growth and Competitiveness" in this year's study. The state showed year-over-year improvement in six indicators and worsened in just one. Washington fared well when compared to other states as well. The state's rank improved in four indicators, remained unchanged in three, and did not worsen in any. Like the 2011 study, 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 seven and worsened in two. Relative to other states, Washington's rank improved in five measures and worsened in three. The remaining indicators in "Quality of Life" were unchanged. The state's performance in "Innovation Drivers" was also generally positive. Of the thirteen indicators that were updated, performance improved in seven and worsened in five, while one was unchanged. The performance in this category was similar when compared to other states. Of the thirteen indicators updated, Washington's rank improved in seven cases and worsened in four, with two remaining the same. "Business Performance" was again the weakest category in this year's study. The state's performance did well on an annual basis, improving in all five indicators updated. Relative to other states, however, Washington's rank did not improve in any indicators, worsened in two indicators, while three were 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	**18**	**18**
Talent and Workforce	**22**	**21**
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	28	27
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	16	15
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Student to Teacher Ratio	45	46
Tenth Grade Test Scores	NA	NA
Fourth Grade Reading	29	23
Fourth Grade Math	19	18
Migration Rate	4	8
Entrepreneurship and Investment	**9**	**10**
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	21	22
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	2	3
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	5	5
Infrastructure*	**23**	**24**
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	19	35
FAA Air Traffic	18	30
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	NA	NA
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	94	92
Spokane	35	33
Electricity Costs	3	2
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	15	17
Unemployment Insurance Costs	39	46
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	38	20
Business Performance	**10**	**9**
Foreign Exports	3	3
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	8	8
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	13	10
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	16	14
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	9	8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness	**17**	**17**
Per Capita Personal Income	14	12
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	27	31
Total Employment Growth Rate	11	17
Median Household Income	10	10
Annual Earnings Per Job	10	10
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	10	8
Unemployment Rate	35	34
Housing Opportunity Index	NA	NA
Average Wage by Occupation	NA	NA

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Quality of Life	**16**	**17**
Homicide	11	14
Violent Crime	21	23
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	25	26
Air Quality	25	21
Drinking Water	1	3
Toxins Released	10	13
State Health Index	13	11
State Parks and Recreation Areas	7	5
State Arts	43	46
Public Library Service	6	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	Unchanged	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Unchanged
Student to Teacher Ratio	Worsened	Unchanged
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	Mixed	N/A
Fourth Grade Reading	Not Updated	Not Updated
Fourth Grade Math	Not Updated	Not Updated
Migration Rate	Improved	Improved
Entrepreneurship and Investment		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	Improved	Improved
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	Improved	Improved
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	Not Updated	Not Updated
Infrastructure		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Improved	Improved
FAA Air Traffic	Improved	Improved
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index		
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	Not Updated	Not Updated
Spokane	Not Updated	Not Updated
Electricity Costs	Worsened	Worsened
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	Worsened	Improved
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Worsened	Improved
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Worsened	Worsened
Business Performance		
Foreign Exports	Improved	Unchanged
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Improved	Unchanged
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Improved	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Improved	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Improved	Unchanged
Economic Growth and Competitiveness		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Median Household Income	Worsened	Improved
Annual Earnings Per Job	Improved	Unchanged
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Unemployment Rate	Improved	Unchanged
Housing Opportunity Index	N/A	N/A
Average Wage by Occupation	N/A	N/A
Quality of Life		
Homicide	Worsened	Unchanged
Violent Crime	Improved	Improved
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	Improved	Improved
Air Quality	Unchanged	Worsened

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

Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **Performance in Innovation Drivers generally improved on an annual basis, and in comparison to other states. The state improved performance in seven indicators, worsened in five, and one remained unchanged. Washington's rank relative to other states improved in seven indicators, worsened in four, and remained unchanged in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state did well in performance but fell behind in ranking. Three indicators improved, one worsened, and one was unchanged. Relative to other states, Washington had improvement in just one indicator while two worsened; two were unchanged.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, two of the three indicators were updated. Performance and the state's ranking improved for both.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, which includes traditional infrastructure measures as well as business climate measures, Washington improved in two indicators and worsened in four. Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in four indicators and worsened in two.**

Talent and Workforce

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

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

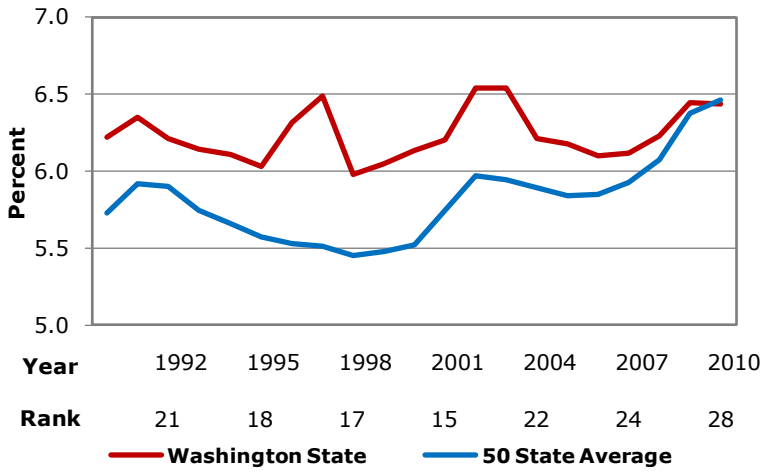
Washington, more than most states, relies heavily on the community college system to provide the first two years of a college education. As a result of this, Washington and states with a similar policy have higher than average two-year participation rates and lower than average four-year participation 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.

Historically, Washington's public two- and four-year college participation rate has been higher than the 50-state average. In recent years, however, the 50-state average participation rate has been growing faster than Washington's. In the fall of 2010, the 50-state average rate surpassed that of Washington for the

first time in the history of this index, at 6.5 percent compared to Washington's 6.4 percent. Despite maintaining the same participation rate as 2009, Washington's rank declined from 27th to 28th. Washington's average rate for the years 2006 through 2010 was 6.3 percent, just above the 50-state average and ranking 27th 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 2010

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

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

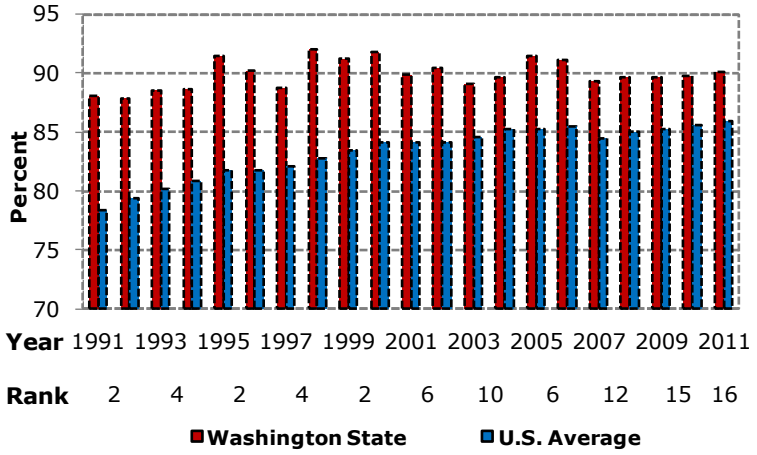
As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, the 2009 survey found that the average annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school was only $24,520 while that of a person with a high school diploma or GED was $33,213.

Washington's rank has fallen in recent years.

The 2011 survey reported that 90.1 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older completed four or more years of high school, a slight increase from 2010's value of 89.8 percent. Washington inched down to the rank of 16th. Washington's rank in this category has fallen in recent years. 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 of 89.7 percent ranked 15th among the states, compared to 85.3 percent 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 2011

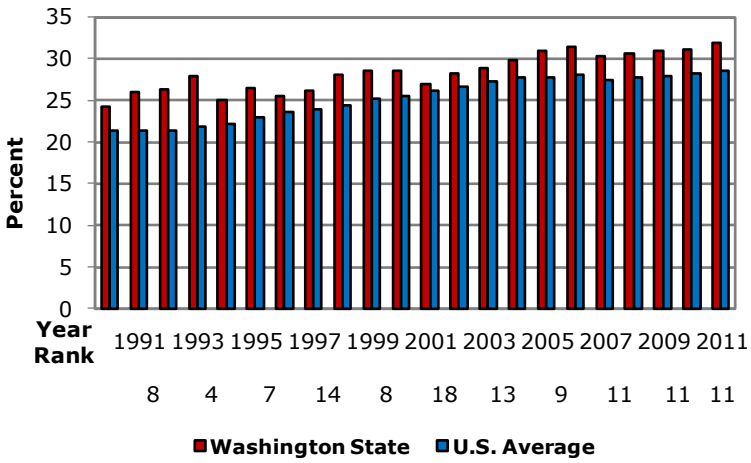
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

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. Annual earnings serve as a good indication of the economic relevance of completing a bachelor's degree. Higher educational attainment was associated with higher earnings. In 2009, the median earnings for full-time adults with a bachelor's degree was $56,472, while the median was $33,213 for those with only a high school diploma.

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 2011

The percentage of people with a bachelor's degree increased in 2011

In 2011, the percentage of Washington residents age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased from 31.1 percent to 31.9 percent, well above the U.S. average of 28.5 percent. The state's 2011 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation, where it has been for each of the past five years. Washington, as well as the nation, now has the highest ever percent of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher. The state's five-year average of 31.0 percent also ranked 11th among the states and was above the national average of 28.0 percent.

Student to Teacher Ratios

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

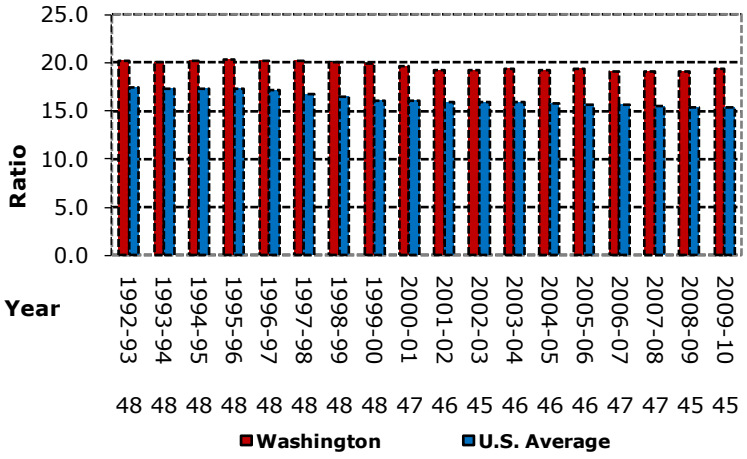
Since the early 1990s there has been a nationwide movement to lower the student to teacher ratios in public schools. The success of this movement to date is evident in the steady decline of the national ratio from 17.4 students per teacher in the 1992-93 school year to a low of 15.3 in 2008-09. While 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.

The student-teacher ratio increased nationally in the 2009-10 school year.

The 2009-10 school year marked the first time since 1992-93 (first year of data available) that the student teacher ratio increased nationally. Both Washington's and the national average ratios increased for the 2009-10 school year. Washington's student-teacher ratio increased to 19.4, the highest since the 2000-01 school year, and the national average increased to 15.4. Despite the changes, Washington's rank remained at 45th. The state's five-year value of 19.2 students per teacher ranked 46th among the states.

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 2009-10 School Year

Tenth Grade Proficiency Scores

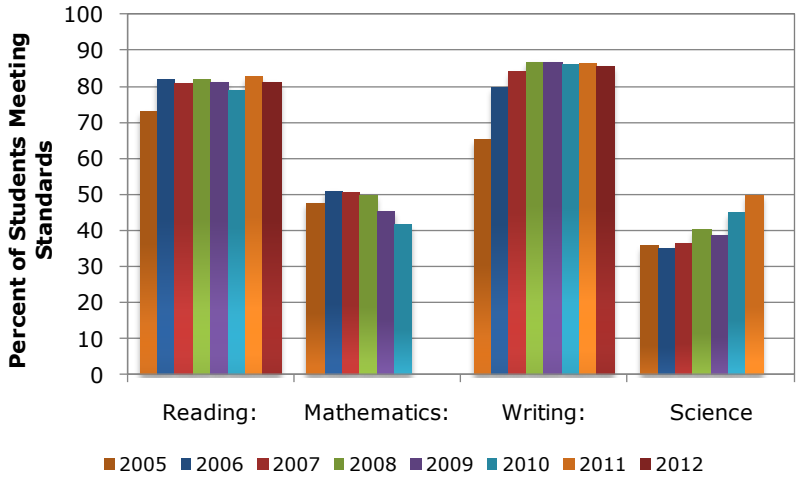
Proficiency exams are given in reading, writing, science and mathematics

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.

As can be seen in Table 1.5a, tenth-grade scores for 2012 showed a decrease in both categories still consistent with historical data: reading, and writing. The math scores, shown in table 1.5b showed an improvement over last year. Science scores for 2012 are not comparable to previous.

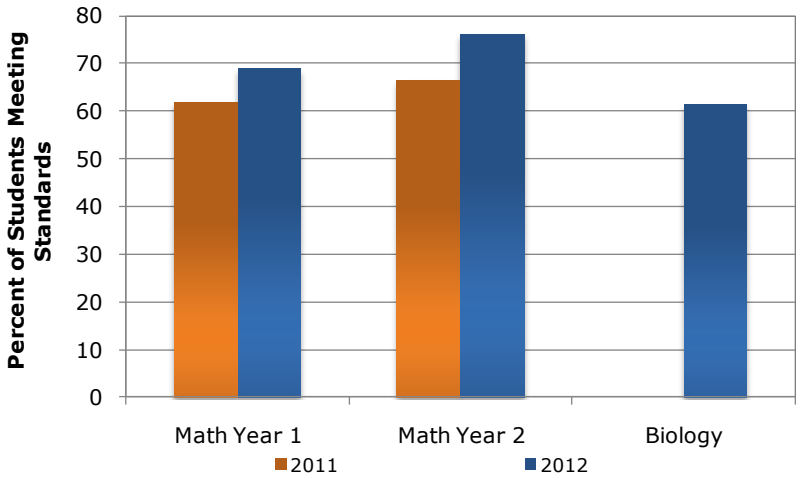
Figure 1.5a: Tenth Grade Test Scores

Scores in math and science consistently trail reading and writing



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2012

Figure 1.5b: Tenth Grade Test Scores



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2012

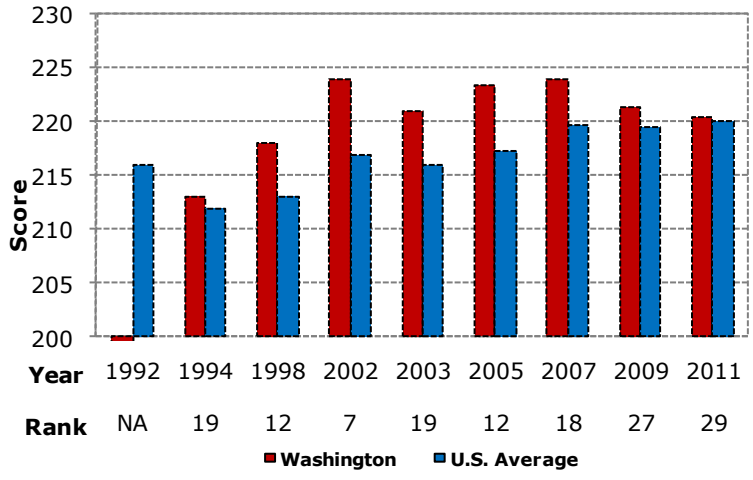
Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics*

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.

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

[z]Not updated due to unavailability of data

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.

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…

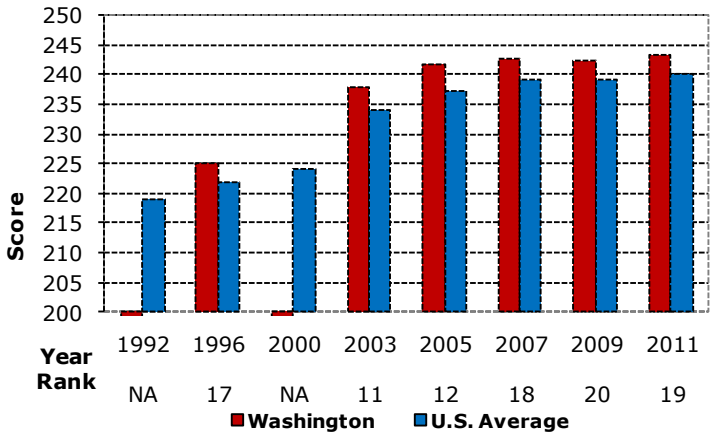
NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions outlined below. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary experience and knowledge retention. In 2011, Washington's 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

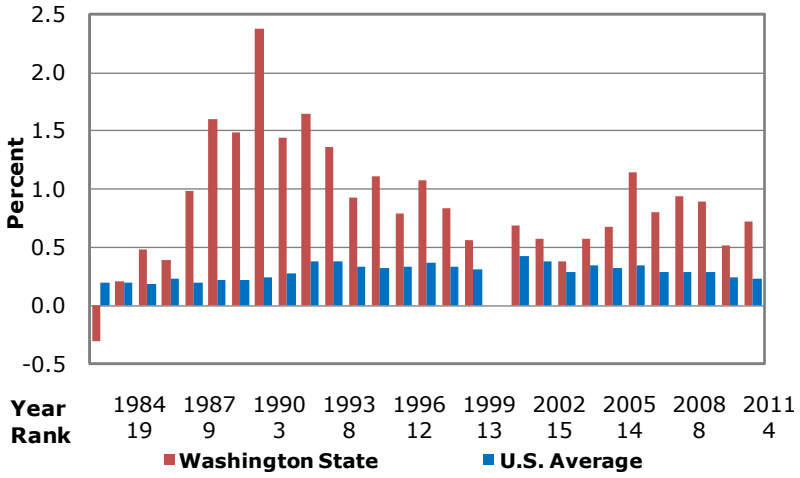
Washington continues to be a popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 4th in terms of total migration in 2011. The state's migration rate increased to 0.7 percent in 2011 improving Washington's rank from 11th to 4th overall. The national average remained at 0.2 percent.

Washington outpaced the nation in migration.

2011's total population growth for Washington was 1.3 percent, while the national average was 0.7 percent. Natural increases accounted for 44.0 percent of the state's growth while 55.9 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 35.2 percent were international and 64.8 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 68.9 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 31.1 percent from international migration.

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 2011

Entrepreneurship and Investment

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

Research and development is a good indication of innovation

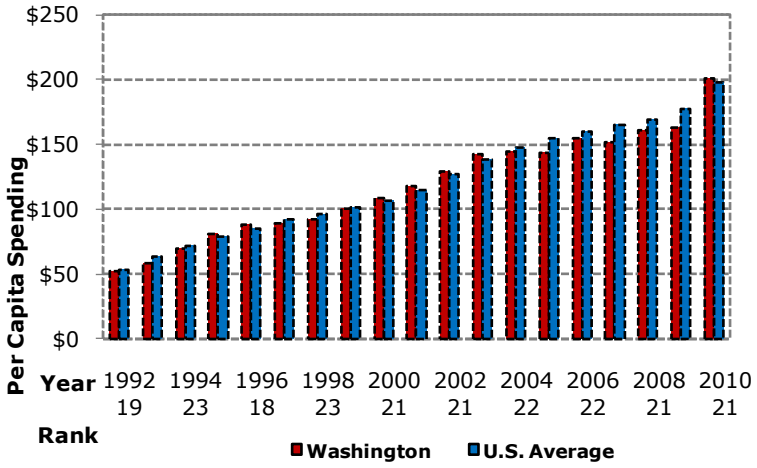
The amount of research and development activity occurring within a state relative to the size of its population provides a good indication of that state's capacity for innovation. Industrial research and development brings new products and processes for continued growth. University and government research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

The data is presented in a per-capita basis

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 state populations to derive per capita spending. The most recent year of state spending data available is 2010 for university R&D, 2009 for industrial, and 2008 for total spending.

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

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



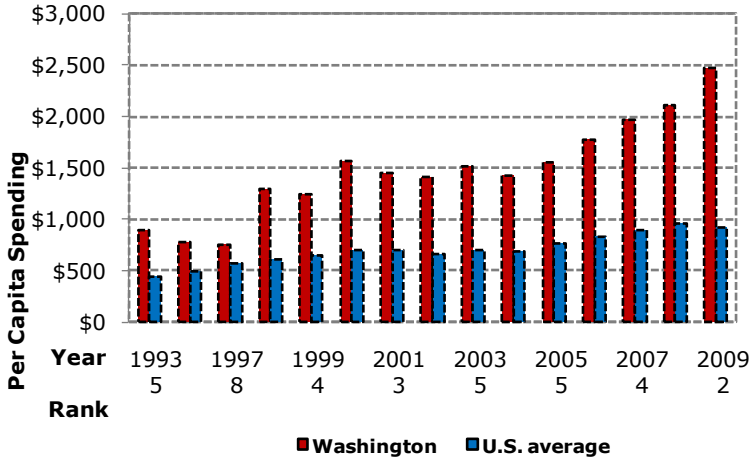
Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2010

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

In 2010, Washington increased from 26th to 21st in per capita university research and development with a spending level of $201 per capita, a dramatic increase from $163 per capita in 2009 and more than the U.S. average of $198 per capita. This was the first time since 2003 that Washington spent more on a per capita basis than the U.S. However, for the period of 2006-2010, the average spending was less than the national average of $174, coming in at $166 per capita and ranking 22nd. In industry per capita research and development spending, the state again ranked high in 2009. Washington's per capita industrial research and development spending of $2,472 was well over twice as high as the national average of $922, ranking 2nd among the states, and 3rd for the period of 2005-2009. The state's total per capita research and development spending for 2008 of $2,543 was also much higher than the national average of $1,227, ranking 5th.

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

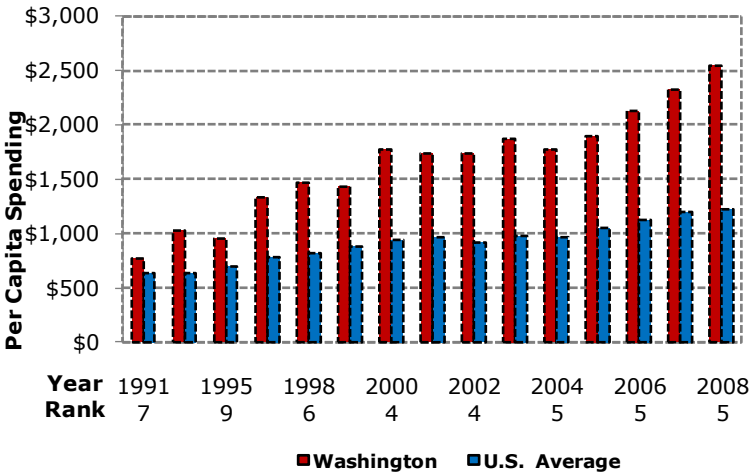
Washington's industry R&D spending is one of the highest in the nation per capita



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2009

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

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



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2008

Infrastructure

Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

Since 1990 the FHWA has collected data on highway statistics

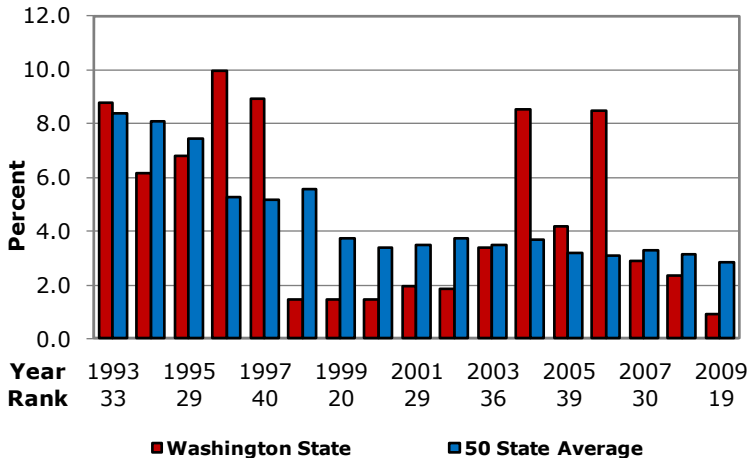
Since 1990, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has required states to report road roughness according to the International Roughness Index (IRI), a set of standard codes dictated by the Highway Performance Monitoring System Field Manual for the Continuing Analytical and Statistical Database. This 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.

Washington's highways improved in 2009

In 2009, Washington again had improvement in the condition of its interstate highways. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition decreased from 2.4 percent to 0.9 percent, and the state's rank improved from 33rd to 19th in the nation. This is the best condition of Washington interstate miles in the seventeen years of data reviewed, and the best ranking since 1998 when Washington was ranked 18th. Washington's five-year average value of 3.8 percent, compared to the national average of 3.1 percent, ranked 35th in the nation.

Figure 1.12: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

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



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2009

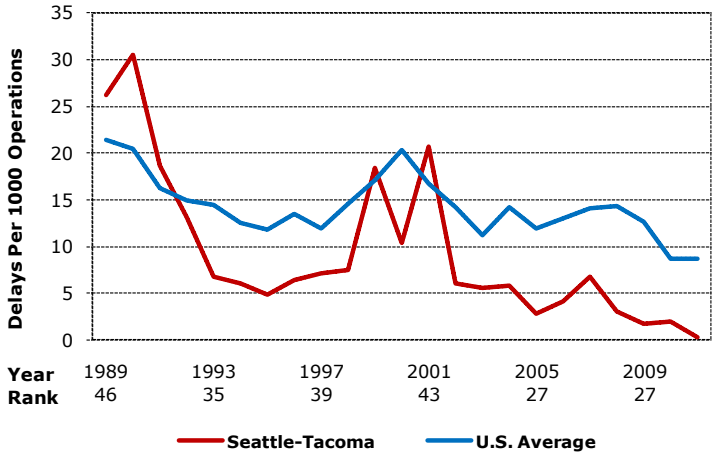
FAA Air Traffic Delays

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 2011

The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport decreased in 2011

The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport decreased from 2.0 delays per 1,000 operations in 2010 to 0.3 delays this past year, the lowest total in the 23 years of available recordings. The 2011 ranking was the best ever for the Seattle-Tacoma airport, improving to 18th among the 55 largest airports, up from 29th in 2010. By comparison, the U.S. major airport delay average was 8.7 delays in both 2010 and 2011. The Seattle-Tacoma airport's five-year average value of 2.8 delays per 1,000 operations was well below the national average value of 11.7 delays and ranked 30th among the 55 largest airports.

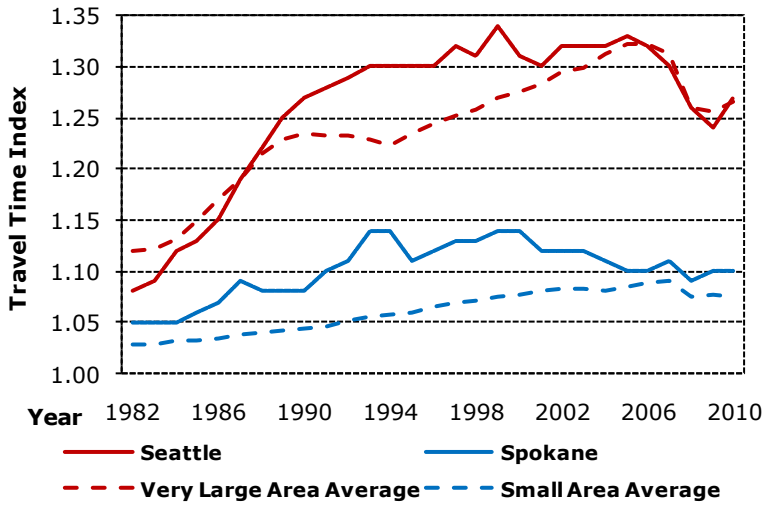
Urban Roadway Congestion*

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 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

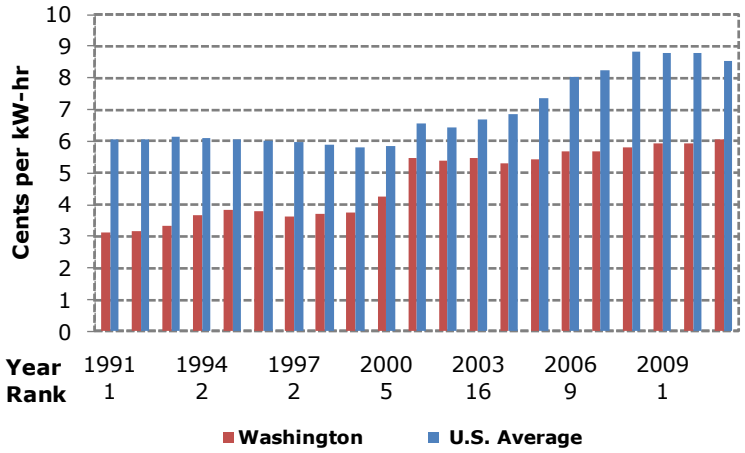
While many large industrial and commercial operations make extensive use of other energy sources such as oil and natural gas, electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses. This indicator presents the average price of the commercial and industrial electricity purchases made annually in each state, expressed in cents per kilowatt-hour (kW-hr). To facilitate comparisons between states, each state is assumed to have had the same ratio of commercial to industrial sales as the U.S. in each year.

Energy prices soared in WA in 2000 through 2002

Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington has 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 though 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 moderate compared to the rest of the nation. After sinking to a ranking of 22nd in 2001, the

Figure 1.15: Electricity Prices

Washington has some of the lowest electricity prices in the nation



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

state's ranking has steadily improved, reaching a ranking of 1st in the nation in 2009 and 2010. Though falling slightly to 3rd in 2011 with a rate of 6.04 cents, the state's 5-year average price of 5.88 cents per kilowatt-hour, well below the national average of 8.64 cents, ranked 2nd 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 $1,000 of personal income. This measure is computed by dividing total state and local taxes by total state personal income.

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

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 2010, Washington collected $27.2 billion in state and local tax revenues, which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of $96.08 for each $1,000 of personal income. Despite the increase of $2.84 from 2009, the state's rank improved from 16th to 15th lowest in the nation. During this time, the national average increased $4.44 to $106.54 in tax collections per $1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had nine straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five year average for this figure was $103.21, ranking 17th in the nation and $6.83 below the national average.

A special dividend temporarily skewed the data

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.

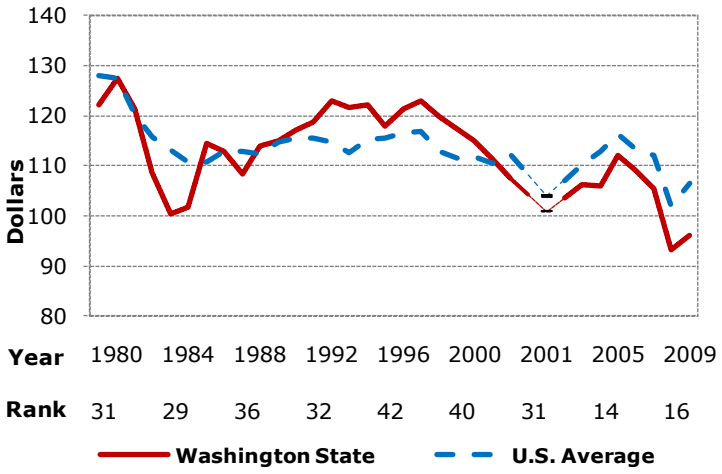
Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

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 increased slightly in 2010



Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes; data through 2010

Unemployment Insurance Costs

UI benefits provide security to the jobless

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

UI is a combined state federal system.

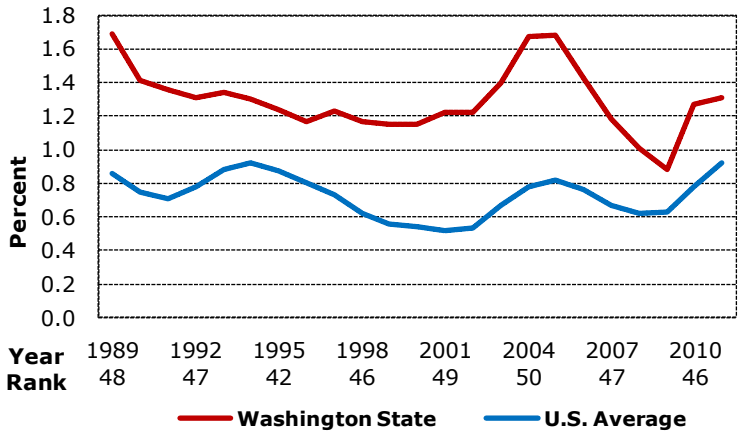
Unemployment insurance is provided by a combined Federal-State system, primarily financed through a payroll tax on employers. Under this system, the Federal Government sets minimum standards of eligibility and benefits that the states are free to exceed. As a result, there is a wide degree of variation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

WA has some of the most generous UI benefits in the country

In 2011, Washington had the country's twelfth highest unemployment insurance cost as a percent of the total wages of covered employees, with an average rate of 1.31 percent. The national average rate for 2011 was much lower at 0.92 percent. Washington's five-year average of 1.13 percent ranked fifth 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

Washington consistently ranks poorly in UI costs



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2011

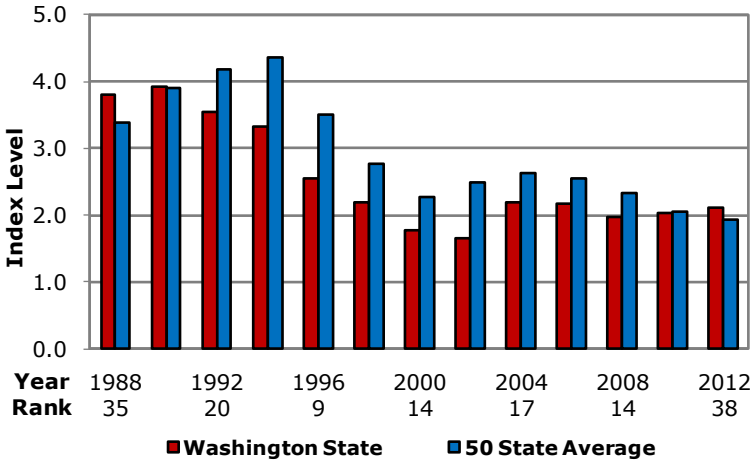
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

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.

Figure 1.18: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

Worker's Comp costs are slightly above the 50 state average



Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking; data through 2012

Washington premium costs increased in 2011

In 2012, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were $2.11 per $100 of payroll, an increase from $2.04 per $100 of payroll in 2010. As a result, the state's rank worsened from 25th in 2010 to 38th this past year. Washington's average rate of $2.10 per $100 of payroll for the period from 2004 through 2012 ranked 20th among the states and was well below that national average of $2.30.

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.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.0
Alaska	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.9
Arizona	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.2
Arkansas	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.6
California	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.0	8.0
Colorado	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.6
Connecticut	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.4
Delaware	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9
Florida	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0
Georgia	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.4
Hawaii	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.4
Idaho	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Illinois	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9
Indiana	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.3
Iowa	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.1
Kansas	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.4
Kentucky	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.6
Louisiana	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.2
Maine	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7
Maryland	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.6
Massachusetts	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1
Michigan	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.0
Minnesota	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.5
Mississippi	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.1	7.2	6.8
Missouri	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.2
Montana	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.0
Nebraska	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.5
Nevada	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
New Hampshire	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2
New Jersey	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0
New Mexico	8.4	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.0
New York	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5
North Carolina	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.3
North Dakota	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.0
Ohio	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.6
Oklahoma	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.7
Oregon	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.3
Pennsylvania	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Rhode Island	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
South Carolina	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.6
South Dakota	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.3	6.7
Tennessee	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7
Texas	6.4	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.3	6.8
Utah	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.4	8.7
Vermont	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.2
Virginia	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.4
Washington	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.2**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.3**
West Virginia	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.3
Wisconsin	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.6
Wyoming	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.5
50 State Average	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.1
Washington's Rank	**23**	**24**	**24**	**27**	**28**	**27**

*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)*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	80.4	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.7	81.8
Alaska	90.5	91.6	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.3
Arizona	83.5	83.8	84.2	85.6	85.7	84.6
Arkansas	81.1	82.0	82.4	82.9	83.8	82.4
California	80.2	80.2	80.6	80.7	81.1	80.6
Colorado	88.9	88.9	89.3	89.7	90.2	89.4
Connecticut	88.0	88.6	88.6	88.6	89.1	88.6
Delaware	87.4	87.2	87.4	87.7	87.0	87.3
Florida	84.9	85.2	85.3	85.5	85.9	85.4
Georgia	82.9	83.9	83.9	84.3	84.3	83.9
Hawaii	89.4	90.3	90.4	89.9	90.6	90.1
Idaho	88.4	87.9	88.4	88.3	88.6	88.3
Illinois	85.7	85.9	86.4	86.9	87.2	86.4
Indiana	85.8	86.2	86.6	87.0	87.3	86.6
Iowa	89.6	90.3	90.5	90.6	90.6	90.3
Kansas	89.1	89.5	89.7	89.2	90.0	89.5
Kentucky	80.1	81.3	81.7	81.9	83.1	81.6
Louisiana	79.9	81.2	82.2	81.9	82.5	81.5
Maine	89.4	89.7	90.2	90.3	90.9	90.1
Maryland	87.4	88.0	88.2	88.1	88.9	88.1
Massachusetts	88.4	88.7	89.0	89.1	89.2	88.9
Michigan	87.4	88.1	87.9	88.7	88.8	88.2
Minnesota	91.0	91.6	91.5	91.8	92.0	91.6
Mississippi	78.5	79.9	80.4	81.0	81.1	80.2
Missouri	85.6	86.5	86.8	86.9	87.6	86.7
Montana	90.0	90.9	90.8	91.7	92.3	91.1
Nebraska	89.6	90.1	89.8	90.4	91.0	90.2
Nevada	83.7	83.5	83.9	84.7	84.0	84.0
New Hampshire	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.5	91.4	91.1
New Jersey	87.0	87.4	87.4	88.0	88.1	87.6
New Mexico	82.3	82.4	82.8	83.3	83.2	82.8
New York	84.1	84.1	84.7	84.9	85.0	84.6
North Carolina	83.0	83.6	84.3	84.7	84.7	84.1
North Dakota	89.0	89.6	90.1	90.3	90.7	89.9
Ohio	87.1	87.6	87.6	88.1	88.3	87.7
Oklahoma	84.8	85.5	85.6	86.2	86.3	85.7
Oregon	88.0	88.6	89.1	88.8	89.4	88.8
Pennsylvania	86.8	87.5	87.9	88.4	88.6	87.8
Rhode Island	83.0	83.7	84.7	83.5	84.8	83.9
South Carolina	82.1	83.2	83.6	84.1	84.2	83.4
South Dakota	88.2	90.3	89.9	89.6	90.6	89.7
Tennessee	81.4	83.0	83.1	83.6	84.2	83.1
Texas	79.1	79.6	79.9	80.7	81.1	80.1
Utah	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.6	90.3	90.4
Vermont	90.3	90.6	91.0	91.0	91.8	90.9
Virginia	85.9	85.9	86.6	86.5	87.8	86.5
Washington	**89.3**	**89.6**	**89.7**	**89.8**	**90.1**	**89.7**
West Virginia	81.2	82.2	82.8	83.2	84.2	82.7
Wisconsin	89.0	89.6	89.8	90.1	90.4	89.8
Wyoming	91.2	91.7	91.8	92.3	92.0	91.8
U.S. Average	84.5	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.9	85.3
Washington's Rank	**12**	**13**	**15**	**14**	**16**	**15**

*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 1998-2011. (www.census.gov)

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.9	22.3	21.9
Alaska	26.0	27.3	26.6	27.9	26.4	26.8
Arizona	25.3	25.1	25.6	25.9	26.6	25.7
Arkansas	19.3	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.3	19.4
California	29.5	29.6	29.9	30.1	30.3	29.9
Colorado	35.0	35.6	35.9	36.4	36.7	35.9
Connecticut	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.5	36.2	35.5
Delaware	26.1	27.5	28.7	27.8	28.8	27.8
Florida	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.8	25.8	25.7
Georgia	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.4
Hawaii	29.2	29.1	29.6	29.5	29.1	29.3
Idaho	24.5	24.0	23.9	24.4	25.2	24.4
Illinois	29.5	29.9	30.6	30.8	31.0	30.4
Indiana	22.1	22.9	22.5	22.7	23.0	22.6
Iowa	24.3	24.3	25.1	24.9	25.8	24.9
Kansas	28.8	29.6	29.5	29.8	30.1	29.6
Kentucky	20.0	19.7	21.0	20.5	21.1	20.5
Louisiana	20.4	20.3	21.4	21.4	21.1	20.9
Maine	26.7	25.4	26.9	26.8	28.4	26.8
Maryland	35.2	35.2	35.7	36.1	36.9	35.8
Massachusetts	37.9	38.1	38.2	39.0	39.1	38.5
Michigan	24.7	24.7	24.6	25.2	25.6	25.0
Minnesota	31.0	31.5	31.5	31.8	32.4	31.6
Mississippi	18.9	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.8	19.4
Missouri	24.5	25.0	25.2	25.6	26.1	25.3
Montana	27.0	27.1	27.4	28.8	28.2	27.7
Nebraska	27.5	27.1	27.4	28.6	27.9	27.7
Nevada	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.7	22.5	21.9
New Hampshire	32.5	33.3	32.0	32.8	33.4	32.8
New Jersey	33.9	34.4	34.5	35.4	35.3	34.7
New Mexico	24.8	24.7	25.3	25.0	25.6	25.1
New York	31.7	31.9	32.4	32.5	32.9	32.3
North Carolina	25.6	26.1	26.5	26.5	26.9	26.3
North Dakota	25.7	26.9	25.8	27.6	26.3	26.5
Ohio	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.6	24.7	24.3
Oklahoma	22.8	22.2	22.7	22.9	23.8	22.9
Oregon	28.3	28.1	29.2	28.8	29.3	28.7
Pennsylvania	25.8	26.3	26.4	27.1	27.0	26.5
Rhode Island	29.8	30.0	30.5	30.2	31.1	30.3
South Carolina	23.5	23.7	24.3	24.5	24.1	24.0
South Dakota	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.3	26.3	25.6
Tennessee	21.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.6	22.9
Texas	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.4	25.7
Utah	28.7	29.1	28.5	29.3	29.7	29.1
Vermont	33.6	32.1	33.1	33.6	35.4	33.6
Virginia	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.2	35.1	34.1
Washington	**30.3**	**30.7**	**31.0**	**31.1**	**31.9**	**31.0**
West Virginia	17.3	17.1	17.3	17.5	18.5	17.5
Wisconsin	25.4	25.7	25.7	26.3	26.5	25.9
Wyoming	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.7	23.9
U.S. Average	27.5	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.5	28.0
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1998-2011. (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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2005-2010
Alabama	12.8	13.2	14.8	15.6	15.8	14.4
Alaska	16.8	16.8	17.2	16.5	16.3	16.7
Arizona	21.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	20.7	20.5
Arkansas	14.4	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.9	13.6
California	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.0	20.6
Colorado	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.9
Connecticut	14.5	14.7	14.5	11.7	12.9	13.7
Delaware	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.1	14.7	15.0
Florida	16.8	16.4	15.8	14.1	14.3	15.5
Georgia	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.3
Hawaii	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.9	15.8	16.0
Idaho	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.1
Illinois	15.8	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.4
Indiana	17.1	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.9
Iowa	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.6
Kansas	13.9	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.7	13.4
Kentucky	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.6
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Maine	11.7	11.5	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.8
Maryland	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.6
Massachusetts	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.5
Michigan	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.7
Minnesota	16.4	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.0
Mississippi	15.7	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.1
Missouri	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Montana	14.0	13.9	13.6	14.8	13.5	14.0
Nebraska	13.4	13.4	13.3	14.4	13.3	13.6
Nevada	19.0	18.5	18.3	19.7	19.4	19.0
New Hampshire	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.9
New Jersey	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.3
New Mexico	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.5	14.7	14.7
New York	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.9
North Carolina	14.8	12.9	14.0	13.6	14.1	13.9
North Dakota	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.8
Ohio	15.6	16.6	16.6	16.1	15.8	16.1
Oklahoma	15.2	15.1	13.7	13.9	15.3	14.6
Oregon	19.5	18.8	18.8	19.1	20.3	19.3
Pennsylvania	15.0	15.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	14.2
Rhode Island	10.8	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.6
South Carolina	14.6	14.4	15.0	14.4	15.4	14.8
South Dakota	13.4	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.3	13.3
Tennessee	16.0	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.3
Texas	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7
Utah	22.1	22.1	23.7	23.7	22.9	22.9
Vermont	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.7
Virginia	11.7	15.3	17.1	17.3	17.6	15.8
Washington	**19.3**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**19.4**	**19.2**
West Virginia	14.1	14.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.1
Wisconsin	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.9	14.8
Wyoming	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5
U.S. Average	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.4	15.5
Washington's Rank	**46**	**47**	**47**	**45**	**45**	**46**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics, 2012 (www.nces.ed.gov)

Table 1.5a
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade Test Scores

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Reading:	72.9	82.0	80.8	81.8	81.2	78.9	82.6	81.3
Mathematics:	47.5	51.0	50.4	49.6	45.4	41.7	NA	NA
Writing:	65.2	79.8	83.9	86.8	86.7	86.0	86.3	85.4
Science	35.8	35.0	36.4	40.0	38.8	44.8	49.9	NA

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October 2012 (http://www.k12.wa.us).

Table 1.5b
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade Test Scores

	2011	2012
Math Year 1	61.8	68.8
Math Year 2	66.4	76.1
Biology	NA	61.3

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, October 2012 (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**

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**

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)*

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Alaska	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
Arizona	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
Arkansas	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
California	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Colorado	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Connecticut	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Delaware	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Florida	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6
Georgia	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Hawaii	-0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Idaho	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
Illinois	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Indiana	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Iowa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Kentucky	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Louisiana	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9
Maine	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Maryland	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Massachusetts	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Michigan	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6
Minnesota	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Mississippi	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Missouri	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Montana	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Nebraska	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Nevada	2.1	1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.7
New Hampshire	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
New Jersey	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
New Mexico	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
New York	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
North Carolina	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0
North Dakota	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3
Ohio	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Oklahoma	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
Oregon	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7
Pennsylvania	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rhode Island	-0.8	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
South Carolina	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9
South Dakota	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Texas	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Utah	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
Vermont	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Virginia	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Washington	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**0.8**
West Virginia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Wyoming	1.4	1.1	1.4	-0.1	0.1	0.8
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Washington's Rank	**15**	**8**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**8**

* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, June 2012

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	131	141	151	162	178	153
Alaska	241	200	189	190	253	214
Arizona	124	123	128	132	147	131
Arkansas	84	85	86	83	92	86
California	180	186	192	200	210	194
Colorado	173	180	187	211	234	197
Connecticut	199	198	209	214	249	214
Delaware	143	145	152	151	187	156
Florida	84	85	86	90	106	90
Georgia	140	146	157	159	167	154
Hawaii	202	215	217	232	233	220
Idaho	76	76	74	78	80	77
Illinois	143	146	154	164	175	156
Indiana	131	141	149	156	183	152
Iowa	193	197	176	187	232	197
Kansas	129	135	144	157	169	147
Kentucky	114	118	118	125	132	121
Louisiana	130	138	148	149	157	145
Maine	91	104	97	97	104	99
Maryland	451	451	485	530	543	492
Massachusetts	328	334	347	374	419	361
Michigan	146	150	159	175	206	167
Minnesota	118	123	134	144	157	135
Mississippi	127	141	138	141	149	139
Missouri	154	159	161	168	181	165
Montana	182	187	192	186	210	192
Nebraska	204	206	211	219	201	208
Nevada	78	75	73	69	64	72
New Hampshire	240	233	228	225	236	233
New Jersey	100	100	101	105	123	106
New Mexico	217	208	210	217	205	211
New York	197	204	207	216	255	216
North Carolina	193	208	214	230	258	221
North Dakota	251	266	282	287	302	278
Ohio	142	153	158	164	178	159
Oklahoma	83	83	91	91	107	91
Oregon	152	154	157	166	181	162
Pennsylvania	195	195	207	216	246	212
Rhode Island	217	218	225	234	407	260
South Carolina	121	129	128	134	142	131
South Dakota	92	102	114	126	161	119
Tennessee	122	123	126	132	148	130
Texas	140	143	154	161	175	155
Utah	160	156	156	180	203	171
Vermont	199	185	189	201	212	197
Virginia	124	126	135	138	150	134
Washington	**155**	**152**	**161**	**163**	**201**	**166**
West Virginia	83	92	93	96	105	94
Wisconsin	187	190	199	213	235	205
Wyoming	174	152	140	143	98	141
U.S. average	160	165	169	178	198	174
Washington's Rank	**22**	**25**	**21**	**26**	**21**	**22**

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

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	312	399	382	663	332	417
Alaska	48	72	85	100	102	81
Arizona	499	580	605	805	710	640
Arkansas	98	101	119	154	245	144
California	1,416	1,624	1,772	1,846	1,757	1,683
Colorado	922	980	1,079	814	788	917
Connecticut	2,267	2,374	2,707	3,003	3,024	2,675
Delaware	1,799	1,695	1,702	NA	2,312	1,877
Florida	234	229	250	227	234	235
Georgia	251	299	292	345	397	317
Hawaii	133	122	171	209	185	164
Idaho	450	427	484	629	657	529
Illinois	766	846	889	693	712	781
Indiana	737	771	778	781	813	776
Iowa	352	356	404	504	646	452
Kansas	727	749	470	572	573	618
Kentucky	158	199	209	218	229	202
Louisiana	67	87	85	92	93	85
Maine	267	192	201	233	402	259
Maryland	664	610	650	766	788	696
Massachusetts	2,068	2,407	2,998	2,297	2,187	2,391
Michigan	1,660	1,634	1,566	1,374	1,204	1,487
Minnesota	1,242	1,223	1,278	1,095	1,306	1,229
Mississippi	67	80	95	86	88	83
Missouri	448	456	463	NA	NA	456
Montana	82	109	140	153	148	126
Nebraska	232	254	276	315	335	282
Nevada	159	215	221	259	234	217
New Hampshire	1,103	1,352	1,377	1,641	NA	1,368
New Jersey	1,533	1,694	2,072	2,199	2,114	1,922
New Mexico	211	348	289	370	310	306
New York	490	492	562	588	559	538
North Carolina	595	619	753	675	590	646
North Dakota	164	188	197	472	357	276
Ohio	514	596	631	642	590	595
Oklahoma	119	133	146	163	138	140
Oregon	899	930	972	1,077	1,066	989
Pennsylvania	712	787	829	775	792	779
Rhode Island	1,302	1,254	390	511	437	779
South Carolina	329	322	322	271	275	304
South Dakota	87	120	166	165	176	143
Tennessee	208	235	265	258	236	240
Texas	545	571	583	665	618	596
Utah	494	493	662	713	748	622
Vermont	582	581	666	679	672	636
Virginia	579	630	627	788	781	681
Washington	**1,555**	**1,776**	**1,962**	**2,113**	**2,472**	**1,976**
West Virginia	134	122	129	184	192	152
Wisconsin	492	542	609	675	639	592
Wyoming	59	53	71	118	86	77
U.S. average	766	831	894	957	922	874
Washington's Rank	**5**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**

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

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-08
Alabama	612	617	718	709	1,041	739
Alaska	410	397	430	456	391	417
Arizona	615	693	769	787	1,079	788
Arkansas	187	190	203	222	260	213
California	1,676	1,784	1,983	2,142	2,223	1,962
Colorado	1,195	1,246	1,295	1,410	1,177	1,265
Connecticut	2,268	2,584	2,596	2,932	3,232	2,723
Delaware	1,430	1,947	1,862	1,858	1,819	1,783
Florida	311	350	350	392	354	351
Georgia	410	425	476	464	540	463
Hawaii	391	405	406	464	515	436
Idaho	723	722	633	744	900	744
Illinois	894	988	1,070	1,118	931	1,000
Indiana	826	872	918	942	957	903
Iowa	552	566	579	632	713	608
Kansas	794	863	886	611	725	776
Kentucky	242	272	318	330	341	301
Louisiana	216	215	229	245	268	235
Maine	294	400	342	368	391	359
Maryland	2,587	2,532	2,582	2,508	2,934	2,629
Massachusetts	2,478	2,752	3,182	3,778	3,070	3,052
Michigan	1,657	1,821	1,804	1,731	1,550	1,713
Minnesota	1,180	1,398	1,389	1,451	1,280	1,339
Mississippi	226	268	262	287	275	263
Missouri	528	625	623	635	652	612
Montana	319	340	324	897	414	459
Nebraska	425	457	477	508	554	484
Nevada	267	255	318	309	349	300
New Hampshire	1,288	1,365	1,617	1,629	1,888	1,557
New Jersey	1,447	1,728	1,885	2,264	2,391	1,943
New Mexico	2,703	2,747	2,980	2,876	2,973	2,856
New York	679	730	742	821	847	764
North Carolina	761	845	870	1,015	931	885
North Dakota	877	449	496	512	797	626
Ohio	682	720	821	872	882	795
Oklahoma	232	230	248	255	283	250
Oregon	1,025	1,084	1,116	1,161	1,269	1,131
Pennsylvania	873	960	1,037	1,079	1,040	998
Rhode Island	1,718	1,869	1,886	1,025	1,170	1,534
South Carolina	381	495	499	518	463	471
South Dakota	192	201	242	301	316	250
Tennessee	537	502	536	593	620	558
Texas	636	696	730	749	836	729
Utah	657	755	753	877	925	793
Vermont	883	797	795	861	879	843
Virginia	983	1,133	1,290	1,227	1,472	1,221
Washington	**1,768**	**1,895**	**2,132**	**2,330**	**2,543**	**2,133**
West Virginia	290	314	295	359	429	337
Wisconsin	667	686	742	813	883	758
Wyoming	194	241	252	246	289	244
U.S. average	969	1,051	1,125	1,195	1,227	1,113
Washington's rank	**5**	**6**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

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

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	14.8	5.4	3.4	2.0	5.2	6.2
Alaska	4.0	8.4	5.7	10.2	5.5	6.8
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arkansas	3.5	3.8	4.9	3.5	4.8	4.1
California	8.1	8.1	20.3	20.3	11.5	13.7
Colorado	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.8	6.4	3.9
Connecticut	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
Delaware	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	6.0
Florida	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hawaii*	25.0	23.6	22.2	22.2	24.1	23.4
Idaho	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
Illinois	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.0
Indiana	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9
Iowa	5.0	4.0	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kentucky	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Louisiana	3.9	8.4	7.3	5.0	3.5	5.6
Maine	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Maryland	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.3	3.4	4.4
Massachusetts	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Michigan	10.3	10.0	4.9	5.0	3.5	6.7
Minnesota	0.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	8.2	3.2
Mississippi	2.6	6.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.1
Missouri	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0
Montana	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.9
Nebraska	3.5	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
Nevada	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
New Hampshire	0.0	19.6	3.5	0.9	0.3	4.9
New Jersey	12.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	13.6	14.8
New Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
New York	14.7	10.0	9.2	8.6	8.6	10.2
North Carolina	6.5	3.3	3.0	1.9	1.9	3.3
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Oklahoma	4.5	3.7	3.6	5.5	5.5	4.6
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.9
South Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
Tennessee	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.8
Texas	0.9	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.1
Utah	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.1	1.5
Vermont	1.2	1.2	4.7	3.4	1.3	2.4
Virginia	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
Washington	**4.2**	**8.5**	**2.9**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**3.8**
West Virginia	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.6
Wisconsin	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.7	3.9
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
U.S. Average	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1
Washington's Rank	**39**	**45**	**30**	**33**	**19**	**35**

Source: Highway Statistics, 1993-2009. Table HM-64, Federal Highway Administration.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Albuquerque	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anchorage	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1
Andrews AFB	0.3	0.3	NA	0.6	0.5	0.4
Atlanta Hartsfield	28.9	38.8	65.5	27.7	12.9	34.8
Baltimore-Washington	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	4.5	2.4
Boston Logan	22.6	22.3	21.3	19.0	26.7	22.4
Bradley International	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Charlotte Douglas	14.0	27.8	28.6	9.5	8.9	17.7
Chicago Midway	9.1	7.4	3.0	3.3	3.0	5.2
Chicago O'Hare	65.5	73.1	28.5	31.8	37.1	47.2
Cincinnati Tower	3.4	2.8	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.8
Cleveland Hopkins	3.3	2.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.8
Dallas/Ft. Worth	15.2	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.0	6.6
Dayton Cox	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Denver Stapleton	4.9	3.2	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.1
Detroit Metro	6.3	3.8	7.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
Fairbanks	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale	8.1	6.6	3.9	4.0	3.4	5.2
Honolulu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Houston Hobby	4.5	3.9	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.9
Houston Intercontinental	20.4	22.6	20.2	11.3	9.4	16.8
Indianapolis	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kahului/Maui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Las Vegas McCarran	22.7	23.8	11.3	5.2	3.0	13.2
Los Angeles	5.1	3.1	0.7	1.4	3.6	2.8
Memphis	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.2
Miami	3.9	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.2	3.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	18.8	3.5	18.2	4.5	4.0	9.8
Nashville	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
New Orleans Moisant	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
New York Kennedy	75.2	73.8	55.6	34.3	30.9	53.9
New York La Guardia	123.5	129.2	104.5	84.2	89.5	106.2
Newark	126.5	153.0	130.7	70.3	79.1	111.9
Ontario	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9
Orlando	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.9
Palm Beach	5.9	4.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.3
Philadelphia	47.9	62.8	56.7	31.8	41.7	48.2
Phoenix Sky Harbor	13.6	12.5	9.3	13.1	5.3	10.8
Pittsburgh	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Portland	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Raleigh-Durham	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Salt Lake City	4.2	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.3	2.4
San Antonio	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
San Diego Lindbergh	2.3	5.5	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.8
San Francisco	34.2	46.2	45.9	56.4	50.5	46.7
San Jose	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
San Juan	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.6
Seattle-Tacoma	**6.8**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**2.8**
St. Louis Lambert	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Tampa	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.5
Teterboro	38.2	15.9	16.5	23.0	19.6	22.6
Washington Dulles	6.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.7
Washington National	4.7	2.8	3.7	4.1	8.1	4.7
Westchester Co.	11.8	7.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	5.4
U.S. Major Airport Avg.	14.1	14.3	12.7	8.7	8.7	11.7
Seattle-Tacoma Rank*	**37**	**30**	**27**	**29**	**18**	**30**

* 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. 2010 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	7.21	8.25	8.36	8.52	8.30	8.13
Alaska	12.38	13.87	13.92	14.13	15.03	13.87
Arizona	7.30	7.91	8.24	8.29	7.55	7.86
Arkansas	6.19	6.87	6.82	6.47	6.17	6.50
California	11.59	11.46	12.04	12.67	11.30	11.81
Colorado	6.90	7.74	7.42	8.15	7.71	7.59
Connecticut	14.32	16.18	16.06	15.58	14.91	15.41
Delaware	10.22	11.37	10.89	10.63	10.33	10.69
Florida	8.88	9.33	10.17	9.41	9.55	9.47
Georgia	6.97	8.04	7.78	7.86	8.20	7.77
Hawaii	20.38	28.14	20.33	24.26	26.89	24.00
Idaho	4.59	5.19	5.95	6.02	5.70	5.49
Illinois	7.72	8.67	8.10	7.91	7.60	8.00
Indiana	6.25	6.80	7.28	7.39	7.56	7.06
Iowa	6.08	6.16	6.61	6.81	6.45	6.42
Kansas*	6.09	6.68	7.14	7.29	7.52	6.94
Kentucky	5.76	6.23	6.51	6.69	6.86	6.41
Louisiana	8.10	9.18	6.68	7.37	7.02	7.67
Maine	13.45	12.43	11.48	10.89	11.43	11.94
Maryland	10.64	11.73	11.12	10.73	10.52	10.95
Massachusetts	14.26	15.39	14.84	14.38	13.75	14.52
Michigan	7.77	8.14	8.31	8.88	8.78	8.38
Minnesota	6.70	7.01	7.24	7.49	7.38	7.17
Mississippi	7.54	8.53	8.31	8.08	8.23	8.14
Missouri	5.65	5.88	6.32	6.67	6.31	6.17
Montana	6.82	7.40	7.14	7.27	7.38	7.20
Nebraska	5.69	6.03	6.68	6.91	6.80	6.42
Nevada	9.30	9.17	9.54	8.84	7.75	8.92
New Hampshire	13.20	13.83	14.25	13.60	13.56	13.69
New Jersey	11.72	12.92	13.00	12.94	12.60	12.64
New Mexico	6.76	7.68	7.29	7.55	7.21	7.30
New York	12.79	13.96	12.82	13.36	12.33	13.05
North Carolina	6.58	6.68	7.16	7.30	7.01	6.95
North Dakota	6.00	6.28	6.17	6.55	6.49	6.30
Ohio	7.40	7.92	8.44	8.31	8.08	8.03
Oklahoma	6.50	7.03	5.96	6.48	6.24	6.44
Oregon	6.27	6.39	6.65	6.72	6.95	6.60
Pennsylvania	8.19	8.36	8.58	9.11	9.09	8.67
Rhode Island	12.40	14.86	13.08	12.83	12.23	13.08
South Carolina	6.47	7.11	7.52	7.55	7.63	7.26
South Dakota	5.95	6.26	6.53	6.86	6.91	6.50
Tennessee	6.83	7.97	8.43	8.41	8.59	8.05
Texas	8.97	9.91	8.46	7.96	7.79	8.62
Utah	5.66	5.77	6.07	6.23	5.85	5.92
Vermont	10.82	11.07	11.40	11.78	12.16	11.45
Virginia	5.81	6.67	7.59	7.28	7.10	6.89
Washington	**5.69**	**5.81**	**5.92**	**5.92**	**6.04**	**5.88**
West Virginia	5.02	5.27	6.14	6.91	7.06	6.08
Wisconsin	7.60	8.09	8.40	8.63	8.87	8.32
Wyoming	5.32	5.75	6.27	6.41	6.49	6.05
U.S. Average	8.23	8.84	8.78	8.80	8.55	8.64
Washington's Rank	**6**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**

*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)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-2010
Alabama	95.97	93.17	92.29	83.33	85.49	90.05
Alaska	150.98	188.17	347.31	206.46	204.12	219.41
Arizona	110.25	112.75	105.16	91.18	91.15	102.10
Arkansas	116.91	110.65	105.00	99.86	102.51	106.99
California	121.45	115.63	118.31	105.32	112.94	114.73
Colorado	98.01	95.85	95.53	86.82	99.77	95.20
Connecticut	118.89	114.74	119.11	104.54	112.22	113.90
Delaware	116.09	109.85	107.49	100.28	103.94	107.53
Florida	108.06	105.70	102.81	92.67	94.41	100.73
Georgia	109.21	106.28	101.92	92.44	91.84	100.34
Hawaii	140.00	133.64	128.93	115.55	120.46	127.72
Idaho	111.58	102.99	100.34	88.99	89.98	98.78
Illinois	112.35	109.04	108.47	102.39	102.21	106.89
Indiana	118.70	102.01	107.33	106.51	108.28	108.57
Iowa	110.04	108.85	108.36	102.89	106.27	107.28
Kansas	116.55	115.21	114.38	100.98	105.36	110.50
Kentucky	114.51	108.32	107.09	99.33	99.80	105.81
Louisiana	140.46	122.76	116.07	103.85	99.46	116.52
Maine	142.94	127.06	128.58	116.58	121.78	127.39
Maryland	111.08	107.07	104.59	97.13	102.73	104.52
Massachusetts	109.26	105.32	105.37	96.12	103.10	103.83
Michigan	108.99	110.81	109.58	102.33	107.60	107.86
Minnesota	118.05	114.99	114.23	105.35	111.91	112.91
Mississippi	110.65	107.62	106.74	98.66	101.05	104.94
Missouri	100.68	96.61	95.75	85.97	87.80	93.36
Montana	110.58	107.41	106.17	101.19	97.05	104.48
Nebraska	119.19	113.53	111.93	101.33	105.16	110.23
Nevada	108.23	106.77	100.74	95.88	103.38	103.00
New Hampshire	92.30	88.38	88.30	85.76	89.86	88.92
New Jersey	125.34	124.91	123.67	112.14	117.74	120.76
New Mexico	129.17	125.83	122.61	103.89	99.24	116.15
New York	156.52	157.36	149.49	142.85	151.10	151.46
North Carolina	112.59	108.96	105.08	95.15	101.48	104.65
North Dakota	116.82	121.86	135.60	123.22	131.95	125.89
Ohio	118.16	117.88	115.14	104.87	107.13	112.64
Oklahoma	105.74	100.63	99.40	88.49	90.18	96.89
Oregon	108.13	100.03	93.94	88.50	96.88	97.50
Pennsylvania	113.58	113.02	111.54	101.21	105.55	108.98
Rhode Island	121.91	117.74	115.07	108.02	112.18	114.98
South Carolina	102.76	102.86	93.19	87.67	90.60	95.42
South Dakota	91.03	90.04	86.10	79.32	83.72	86.04
Tennessee	93.38	92.32	90.11	81.51	85.59	88.58
Texas	99.70	99.53	98.37	89.34	95.67	96.52
Utah	118.13	113.64	110.63	96.31	95.83	106.91
Vermont	135.30	130.97	125.38	118.10	121.69	126.29
Virginia	104.75	102.59	98.17	89.88	91.08	97.29
Washington	**111.99**	**109.25**	**105.49**	**93.24**	**96.08**	**103.21**
West Virginia	122.83	117.55	117.83	111.19	112.70	116.42
Wisconsin	122.60	117.52	117.63	112.10	116.51	117.27
Wyoming	165.92	141.71	151.03	150.49	142.92	150.41
U.S. Average	116.22	113.32	111.99	102.10	106.54	110.03
Washington's Rank	**23**	**25**	**21**	**16**	**15**	**17**

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes, 2012. (www.dor.wa.gov)

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.74	0.92	0.56
Alaska	1.44	1.17	0.97	1.03	1.32	1.19
Arizona	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.39	0.44	0.35
Arkansas	0.78	0.79	0.79	1.05	1.14	0.91
California	0.76	0.72	0.70	0.75	0.86	0.76
Colorado	0.49	0.45	0.40	0.51	0.83	0.54
Connecticut	0.66	0.68	0.79	0.86	0.97	0.79
Delaware	0.49	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.63	0.54
Florida	0.34	0.31	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.43
Georgia	0.37	0.35	0.37	0.48	0.53	0.42
Hawaii	0.63	0.35	0.26	1.00	1.67	0.78
Idaho	0.74	0.56	0.82	1.69	1.63	1.09
Illinois	0.98	0.81	0.68	0.86	1.17	0.90
Indiana	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.80	0.63
Iowa	0.81	0.84	0.83	1.17	1.45	1.02
Kansas	0.51	0.47	0.45	0.79	0.84	0.61
Kentucky	0.69	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.86	0.77
Louisiana	0.31	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.37	0.30
Maine	0.67	0.58	0.57	0.89	1.03	0.75
Maryland	0.43	0.39	0.44	0.89	1.05	0.64
Massachusetts	1.05	0.98	1.04	1.12	1.19	1.08
Michigan	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.13	1.21	1.11
Minnesota	0.89	0.83	0.82	1.00	1.24	0.96
Mississippi	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.90	0.47
Missouri	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.70
Montana	0.77	0.66	0.63	0.96	1.22	0.85
Nebraska	0.49	0.40	0.37	0.81	0.69	0.55
Nevada	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.70	0.73	0.74
New Hampshire	0.24	0.21	0.39	0.71	0.85	0.48
New Jersey	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.28	1.01	1.10
New Mexico	0.48	0.30	0.40	1.14	0.90	0.64
New York	0.55	0.53	0.60	0.69	1.49	0.77
North Carolina	0.72	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.83	0.70
North Dakota	0.64	0.54	0.56	0.73	0.71	0.64
Ohio	0.64	0.64	0.67	0.75	0.88	0.72
Oklahoma	0.46	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.89	0.46
Oregon	1.15	1.42	1.08	1.57	1.77	1.40
Pennsylvania	1.19	1.07	1.02	1.19	1.46	1.19
Rhode Island	1.22	1.18	1.36	1.52	1.57	1.37
South Carolina	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.51	0.95	0.59
South Dakota	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.75	0.48	0.42
Tennessee	0.39	0.45	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.64
Texas	0.26	0.24	0.29	0.58	0.58	0.39
Utah	0.54	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.82	0.49
Vermont	0.74	0.72	0.81	0.96	1.35	0.92
Virginia	0.31	0.24	0.23	0.37	0.48	0.33
Washington	**1.18**	**1.01**	**0.88**	**1.27**	**1.31**	**1.13**
West Virginia	0.78	0.74	0.92	1.02	1.09	0.91
Wisconsin	0.79	0.75	0.80	1.08	1.36	0.96
Wyoming	0.62	0.59	0.59	1.03	1.34	0.83
U.S. Average	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.78	0.92	0.72
Washington's Rank	**47**	**44**	**42**	**46**	**39**	**46**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, September 2012

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

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2004-2012
Alabama	2.88	3.17	2.90	2.45	1.97	2.67
Alaska	4.39	5.00	3.97	3.10	3.01	3.89
Arizona	1.49	1.73	1.67	1.71	1.61	1.64
Arkansas	1.57	1.59	1.61	1.18	1.19	1.43
California	6.08	4.13	2.72	2.68	2.92	3.71
Colorado	2.33	2.40	1.76	1.39	1.42	1.86
Connecticut	3.23	2.90	2.46	2.55	2.99	2.83
Delaware	3.44	3.91	2.96	1.85	1.77	2.79
Florida	4.20	3.32	2.20	1.70	1.82	2.65
Georgia	2.14	2.02	2.29	2.08	1.88	2.08
Hawaii	3.73	2.89	2.08	1.70	1.66	2.41
Idaho	2.25	2.29	2.12	1.98	2.02	2.13
Illinois	2.65	2.69	2.79	3.05	2.83	2.80
Indiana	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.21
Iowa	1.91	1.75	1.86	1.82	1.90	1.85
Kansas	1.81	1.84	1.77	1.55	1.54	1.70
Kentucky	3.48	3.78	2.96	2.29	1.96	2.89
Louisiana	3.37	3.10	2.76	2.06	2.06	2.67
Maine	3.08	3.21	3.04	2.52	2.24	2.82
Maryland	2.06	2.03	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.82
Massachusetts	1.70	1.70	1.39	1.54	1.37	1.54
Michigan	2.34	2.05	2.15	2.12	1.73	2.08
Minnesota	2.74	2.69	2.33	2.27	2.03	2.41
Mississippi	2.19	2.29	2.33	1.96	1.49	2.05
Missouri	2.67	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.62	2.18
Montana	3.41	3.69	3.50	3.33	2.50	3.29
Nebraska	2.10	2.25	2.15	1.97	1.71	2.04
Nevada	2.58	2.36	2.58	2.13	1.33	2.20
New Hampshire	3.19	2.75	2.70	2.45	2.40	2.70
New Jersey	2.38	2.52	2.66	2.53	2.74	2.57
New Mexico	2.56	2.41	2.15	1.91	1.88	2.18
New York	2.97	3.15	2.55	2.34	2.82	2.77
North Carolina	2.32	2.17	2.43	2.12	1.90	2.19
North Dakota	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.01	1.05
Ohio	3.59	3.00	3.32	2.24	1.84	2.80
Oklahoma	3.07	2.96	2.89	2.87	2.77	2.91
Oregon	2.05	1.97	1.88	1.69	1.58	1.83
Pennsylvania	2.82	2.80	2.68	2.32	2.15	2.55
Rhode Island	3.01	2.68	2.26	2.02	1.99	2.39
South Carolina	2.08	2.50	2.74	2.38	2.04	2.35
South Dakota	2.05	1.83	2.08	2.02	1.91	1.98
Tennessee	2.62	2.48	2.44	2.19	2.02	2.35
Texas	3.08	2.84	2.61	2.38	1.60	2.50
Utah	1.63	2.06	1.63	1.46	1.35	1.63
Vermont	2.99	3.24	3.14	2.22	2.07	2.73
Virginia	1.57	1.52	1.43	1.39	1.20	1.42
Washington	**2.20**	**2.17**	**1.98**	**2.04**	**2.11**	**2.10**
West Virginia	2.64	2.20	1.86	1.84	1.55	2.02
Wisconsin	2.27	2.18	2.12	2.21	2.15	2.19
Wyoming	2.43	2.40	2.06	1.79	1.74	2.08
50 State Average*	2.63	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.92	2.30
Washington's Rank	**17**	**15**	**14**	**25**	**38**	**20**

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, Calendar Years 1986 - 2012
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 improved in comparison to last year's Economic Climate Study but fell behind in the state's ranking.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: exports, high wage growth, and manufacturing value added.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in all five indicators.**
- **Washington's rank relative to other states worsened in two indicators and remained unchanged in three; 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.

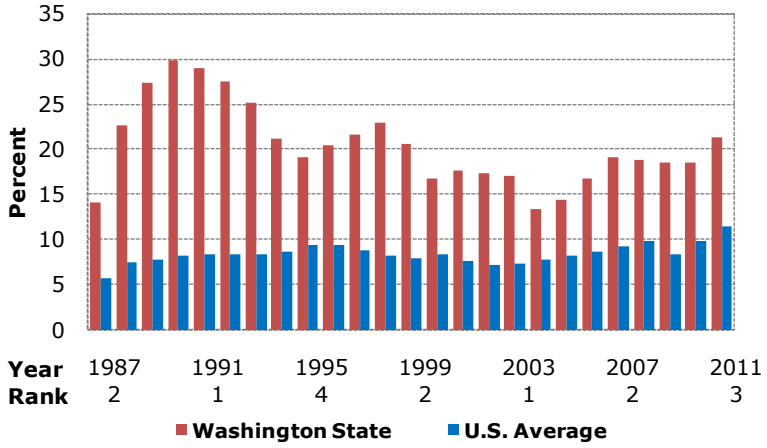
Washington ranked 3rd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2011 after being ranked 3rd in 2010 and 2nd in 2009. The state's export value increased from 18.58 percent in 2010 to 21.36 percent of personal income in 2011. This remains well above the national average of 11.40 percent. Washington was only one of three states to have exports as a percent of personal income above twenty percent this past year with the other two being Louisiana (31.23 percent), and Texas (24.58). The state is 3rd in its five-year ranking with 19.29 percent, just behind Texas (20.66 percent) and Louisiana with 24.04 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 12.07 percent of personal income, an increase over the previous year of 10.24 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 9.21 percent. Over the past five years, Washington ranks 8th with exports as a percent of personal income of 10.19 percent compared to the national average of 8.03 percent.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports

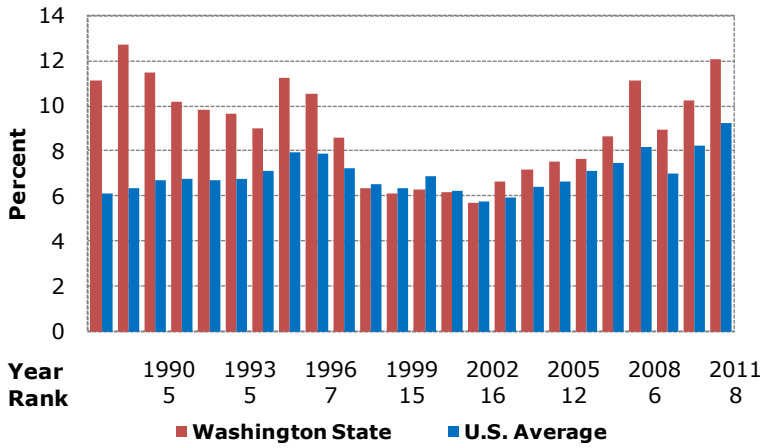
Washington consistently outperforms the rest of the nation in exports



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2011

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 2011

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 trade in service exports which are difficult to track and credit to specific states. Software, one of Washington's main exports, is classified as a service when it is not exported on physical media and is therefore not included in the Census measure. As software giant Microsoft contributes greatly to state personal income while the majority of its exports are not included in the trade data, the measure of Washington exports as a percent of personal income understates the contribution of trade to Washington's economy. 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 through 2007

As measured here, the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been predominately in decline from 1991 through 2007 for the U.S. as a whole. Since then, however, three of the last four years have seen the percentage of high wage jobs increase. Values may be artificially low 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.

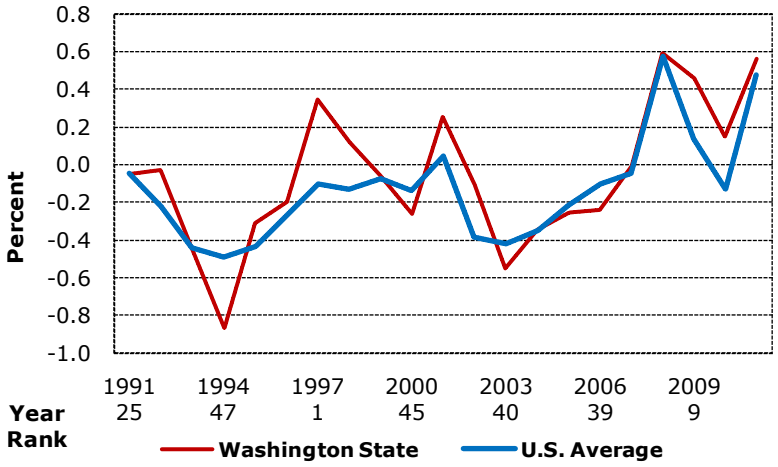
The percentage "high wage" jobs in WA increased in 2011

Since 2003, the percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries has been declining at a slowing pace and finally increased in 2008 and again in 2009 before declining slightly in 2010 and again improving this past year. The percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington increased from 51.2 percent in 2010 to 51.8 percent in 2011. This increase of 0.6 percentage points was higher than the U.S. average of 0.5 percentage points. Despite the relatively strong increase for Washington, the state's rank

dropped from 9th to 13th in 2011. This was the fourth 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 0.4 percentage points which ranked 10th 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 2011

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

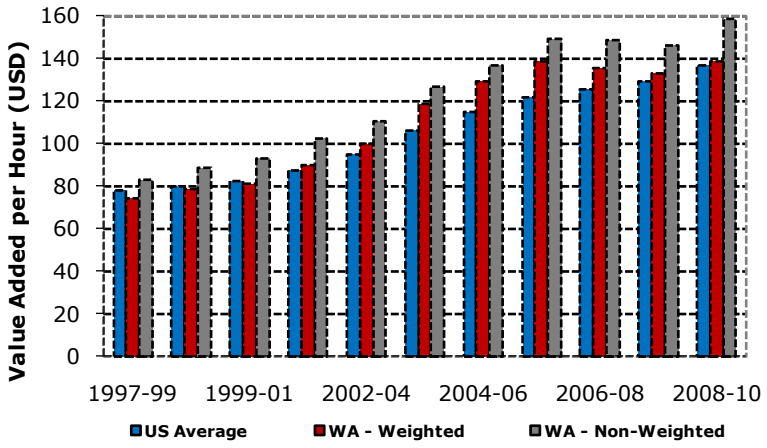
The differences in value-added across industries makes a state's average value added per worker hour highly dependent upon its particular industry mix. States with a large percentage of high value added industries (such as semiconductors in New Mexico and Arizona) perform very well in this measure, reported 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 highly (16th) 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

are 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 Oregon 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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	9.48	9.91	7.95	9.67	10.75	9.55
Alaska	14.27	11.50	10.82	13.15	15.92	13.13
Arizona	8.80	8.74	6.51	7.06	7.53	7.73
Arkansas	5.47	6.11	5.67	5.44	5.56	5.65
California	8.58	8.99	7.87	9.02	9.50	8.79
Colorado	3.58	3.57	2.85	3.15	3.25	3.28
Connecticut	7.00	7.62	7.40	8.28	7.95	7.65
Delaware	11.60	13.66	12.40	13.76	14.59	13.20
Florida	6.22	7.32	6.72	7.69	8.59	7.31
Georgia	7.07	8.07	7.25	8.58	9.80	8.15
Hawaii	1.07	1.73	1.03	1.21	1.54	1.31
Idaho	9.58	9.85	8.05	10.29	11.17	9.79
Illinois	9.18	9.68	7.93	9.27	11.37	9.48
Indiana	12.09	11.82	10.64	13.03	13.90	12.30
Iowa	8.98	10.49	8.03	9.38	10.72	9.52
Kansas	9.80	11.01	8.22	8.89	9.96	9.58
Kentucky	14.81	13.71	12.81	13.77	13.64	13.75
Louisiana	19.36	24.95	20.07	24.56	31.23	24.04
Maine	5.93	6.22	4.65	6.48	6.86	6.03
Maryland	3.38	4.10	3.38	3.58	3.66	3.62
Massachusetts	7.86	8.45	7.27	7.82	7.85	7.85
Michigan	12.94	12.86	9.83	13.06	14.08	12.55
Minnesota	8.33	8.41	7.14	8.32	8.49	8.14
Mississippi	5.99	8.03	7.11	8.92	11.40	8.29
Missouri	6.45	5.75	4.42	5.86	6.15	5.73
Montana	3.49	4.04	3.17	4.00	4.33	3.81
Nebraska	6.31	7.46	6.95	8.04	9.89	7.73
Nevada	5.51	5.78	5.78	5.92	7.67	6.13
New Hampshire	5.17	6.45	5.47	7.59	7.11	6.36
New Jersey	7.07	7.85	6.28	7.15	8.15	7.30
New Mexico	4.10	4.13	1.92	2.24	2.90	3.06
New York	7.77	8.57	6.50	7.39	8.43	7.73
North Carolina	7.37	7.54	6.75	7.44	7.72	7.37
North Dakota	8.66	10.31	8.29	8.77	10.80	9.37
Ohio	10.52	10.89	8.42	9.94	10.64	10.08
Oklahoma	3.67	3.67	3.49	4.02	4.40	3.85
Oregon	12.35	13.73	11.04	12.68	12.46	12.45
Pennsylvania	5.97	6.75	5.68	6.76	7.58	6.55
Rhode Island	3.86	4.47	3.50	4.41	4.97	4.24
South Carolina	11.66	13.29	11.35	13.50	15.66	13.09
South Dakota	5.16	5.13	3.27	3.90	4.24	4.34
Tennessee	10.35	10.59	9.62	11.69	12.81	11.01
Texas	19.03	19.96	18.01	21.71	24.58	20.66
Utah	9.18	11.37	11.89	15.30	19.97	13.54
Vermont	15.63	15.02	13.25	17.03	16.21	15.43
Virginia	5.03	5.41	4.40	4.83	4.87	4.91
Washington	**19.11**	**18.83**	**18.59**	**18.58**	**21.36**	**19.29**
West Virginia	7.37	9.80	8.39	10.85	14.48	10.18
Wisconsin	9.11	9.55	7.98	9.10	9.63	9.07
Wyoming	3.31	4.03	3.80	3.87	4.55	3.91
U.S. Average	9.15	9.81	8.38	9.77	11.40	9.70
Washington's Rank	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**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, June 2012

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	5.59	6.36	5.35	6.38	7.11	6.16
Alaska	14.11	10.81	10.70	12.91	15.75	12.85
Arizona	7.26	7.28	5.34	5.99	6.35	6.44
Arkansas	3.97	4.40	3.68	4.60	4.79	4.29
California	7.68	7.97	7.03	8.20	8.61	7.90
Colorado	3.46	3.42	2.70	2.99	3.09	3.13
Connecticut	4.05	4.40	4.00	4.68	4.58	4.34
Delaware	9.88	11.89	11.33	12.74	13.63	11.89
Florida	5.20	6.08	5.64	6.53	7.35	6.16
Georgia	5.75	6.51	5.89	6.74	7.39	6.46
Hawaii	0.90	0.98	0.65	0.73	0.82	0.81
Idaho	9.35	9.42	7.92	9.34	10.94	9.39
Illinois	7.74	8.65	7.16	8.29	10.19	8.41
Indiana	8.45	8.77	8.20	9.42	9.81	8.93
Iowa	8.27	9.76	7.45	8.77	10.04	8.86
Kansas	6.08	6.70	5.27	6.48	7.78	6.46
Kentucky	8.95	8.82	7.74	9.04	8.89	8.69
Louisiana	18.83	24.52	19.87	24.21	30.95	23.68
Maine	5.53	5.35	3.93	6.08	6.15	5.41
Maryland	2.64	2.88	2.57	2.81	2.82	2.74
Massachusetts	7.57	8.08	6.93	7.51	7.54	7.53
Michigan	6.17	6.86	5.58	6.67	7.17	6.49
Minnesota	7.28	7.47	6.38	7.40	7.56	7.22
Mississippi	5.45	7.30	6.29	8.22	10.59	7.57
Missouri	4.20	4.17	3.50	4.50	4.70	4.21
Montana	3.11	3.60	2.94	3.60	3.92	3.44
Nebraska	5.58	6.79	6.48	7.54	9.22	7.12
Nevada	5.30	5.60	5.63	5.73	7.49	5.95
New Hampshire	4.92	6.19	5.27	7.34	6.83	6.11
New Jersey	6.26	6.82	5.65	6.54	7.47	6.55
New Mexico	3.79	3.92	1.75	2.05	2.67	2.84
New York	7.10	7.81	5.94	6.83	7.80	7.10
North Carolina	6.73	6.85	6.12	6.65	6.98	6.67
North Dakota	7.97	9.44	7.74	8.21	10.15	8.70
Ohio	6.67	7.13	5.98	6.89	7.45	6.82
Oklahoma	3.21	3.16	3.05	3.58	3.93	3.38
Oregon	11.03	12.68	10.49	12.08	11.84	11.62
Pennsylvania	5.30	5.94	5.07	6.16	6.97	5.89
Rhode Island	3.72	4.30	3.25	4.12	4.69	4.01
South Carolina	7.68	8.49	7.91	9.70	10.37	8.83
South Dakota	4.76	4.84	3.05	3.53	3.90	4.02
Tennessee	8.38	8.73	7.93	9.46	10.49	9.00
Texas	17.17	18.20	16.42	19.75	22.45	18.80
Utah	8.36	10.48	11.27	14.58	19.28	12.79
Vermont	15.10	14.63	13.01	16.65	15.83	15.05
Virginia	4.39	4.75	3.92	4.29	4.33	4.34
Washington	**8.64**	**11.10**	**8.92**	**10.24**	**12.07**	**10.19**
West Virginia	6.48	8.64	7.66	9.80	12.91	9.10
Wisconsin	7.96	8.33	7.28	8.28	8.96	8.16
Wyoming	3.23	3.99	3.77	3.84	4.51	3.87
U.S. Average	7.49	8.18	7.02	8.25	9.21	8.03
Washington's Rank	**9**	**6**	**8**	**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, June 2012

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Alaska	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4
Arizona	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5
Arkansas	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
California	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.2
Colorado	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.5
Connecticut	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1
Delaware	-0.4	1.0	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.1
Florida	0.1	1.0	0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.3
Georgia	-0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.2
Hawaii	-0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1
Idaho	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Illinois	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Indiana	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.1
Iowa	0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2
Kentucky	0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.2
Louisiana	-0.3	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Maine	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Maryland	-0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.4
Massachusetts	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.2
Michigan	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	1.0	0.1
Minnesota	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.2
Mississippi	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0
Missouri	0.1	0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Montana	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Nebraska	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Nevada	0.7	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.4
New Hampshire	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.2
New Jersey	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
New Mexico	-0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
New York	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.0
North Carolina	-0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3
North Dakota	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.6	0.7
Ohio	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.1
Oklahoma	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.5
Oregon	0.0	0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.2
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
South Carolina	-0.3	0.7	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.1
South Dakota	0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3
Tennessee	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1
Texas	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.2	1.2	0.4
Utah	-0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.1	1.2	0.4
Vermont	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.2
Washington	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**0.4**
West Virginia	-0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4
Wisconsin	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.6	0.2
Wyoming	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3
U.S. Average	0.0	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2
Washington's Rank	**23**	**16**	**9**	**9**	**13**	**10**

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 2010.

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

	Weighted 2006-08	Weighted 2007-09	Weighted 2008-10	Non-Weighted 2006-08	Non-Weighted 2007-09	Non-Weighted 2008-10
Alabama	100.39	104.38	109.37	100.51	105.13	111.19
Alaska	158.42	161.25	157.35	84.04	90.31	106.14
Arizona	146.24	157.78	163.88	146.23	155.19	164.23
Arkansas	94.70	92.73	96.89	85.85	83.47	86.34
California	130.85	138.29	148.24	139.26	147.08	156.93
Colorado	117.20	119.76	122.97	122.71	128.35	135.68
Connecticut	162.25	157.29	154.78	150.03	148.77	152.57
Delaware	157.88	140.20	136.58	177.25	169.20	169.36
Florida	108.63	112.91	117.48	117.12	122.73	127.77
Georgia	105.96	110.83	118.16	99.11	103.69	111.82
Hawaii	165.34	156.07	114.97	130.05	133.24	111.60
Idaho	89.42	92.71	90.98	97.47	101.30	124.82
Illinois	115.81	121.72	128.23	116.54	122.53	129.62
Indiana	138.77	155.38	167.19	125.30	133.71	141.34
Iowa	131.18	129.14	133.74	126.30	129.74	137.83
Kansas	105.90	111.07	120.80	107.95	111.18	119.35
Kentucky	114.90	121.40	142.61	111.56	109.99	114.39
Louisiana	132.90	136.69	159.86	279.43	234.62	253.47
Maine	98.63	99.31	105.05	102.35	108.43	115.40
Maryland	122.80	128.85	139.17	137.92	144.44	159.00
Massachusetts	127.85	126.45	127.82	141.72	142.29	148.33
Michigan	110.50	113.85	119.78	106.98	112.43	120.10
Minnesota	119.46	123.62	124.53	113.33	117.77	123.80
Mississippi	108.91	115.22	122.73	89.57	96.30	100.47
Missouri	109.08	115.69	120.92	109.41	116.48	122.44
Montana	131.09	112.88	114.33	134.71	126.42	126.49
Nebraska	99.55	157.77	222.94	94.51	100.49	112.76
Nevada	118.98	138.09	156.80	129.34	138.99	144.83
New Hampshire	99.05	103.15	110.77	96.80	99.85	108.93
New Jersey	110.24	114.96	120.16	139.80	143.25	147.42
New Mexico	132.96	124.67	98.49	160.26	143.72	198.99
New York	118.97	123.22	130.50	130.60	134.38	142.01
North Carolina	130.72	134.13	144.18	140.15	142.13	150.09
North Dakota	99.19	100.76	103.38	112.34	113.60	119.28
Ohio	118.74	122.08	127.38	114.60	117.56	122.47
Oklahoma	113.78	119.93	126.78	116.24	119.59	125.41
Oregon	136.05	137.61	153.03	162.77	165.63	180.30
Pennsylvania	122.82	125.75	132.20	120.52	122.44	128.27
Rhode Island	105.47	117.36	128.65	103.74	97.31	102.47
South Carolina	102.83	104.63	108.20	102.57	106.42	111.86
South Dakota	87.13	91.47	101.33	91.46	91.60	92.09
Tennessee	133.07	133.73	143.53	114.27	116.81	126.27
Texas	140.50	144.59	151.86	166.24	167.21	175.38
Utah	118.82	128.79	151.73	118.86	131.29	156.26
Vermont	94.06	90.14	88.19	103.99	101.03	115.64
Virginia	115.85	121.80	132.88	123.77	132.78	150.17
Washington	**135.26**	**132.76**	**138.21**	**148.65**	**146.08**	**158.79**
West Virginia	97.68	97.85	103.33	110.85	114.35	122.69
Wisconsin	114.63	111.21	112.78	103.39	102.75	105.18
Wyoming	153.50	121.77	124.88	226.65	277.36	290.55
U.S.	125.53	129.04	136.83	125.53	129.04	136.83
WA Rank	**10**	**15**	**16**	**8**	**9**	**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

- **"Economic Growth and Competitiveness" was the best performing category in this year's Climate Study.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: income, employment, unemployment, earnings, housing, and wages.**
- **Economic Growth and Competitiveness indicators improved over the year and relative to other states.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in six indicators and worsened in one.**
- **Washington fared well when compared to other states. The state's rank improved in four indicators, remained unchanged in three, and did not worsen in any.**

Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's per capita personal income increased in 2011

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 2011, Washington had a total personal income of $299.7 billion and a population of 6.8 million, for a per capita personal income of $43,878. This was a $1,854 increase from 2010 and represented a 4.4 percent rate of increase. Despite the increase, Washington's rank remained 14th highest. The state's 2011 per capita personal income remained higher than the U.S. average of $41,560. Per capita personal income in the state for the last five years was $2,653 higher than the national average at $42,741 and ranks 12th among the states.

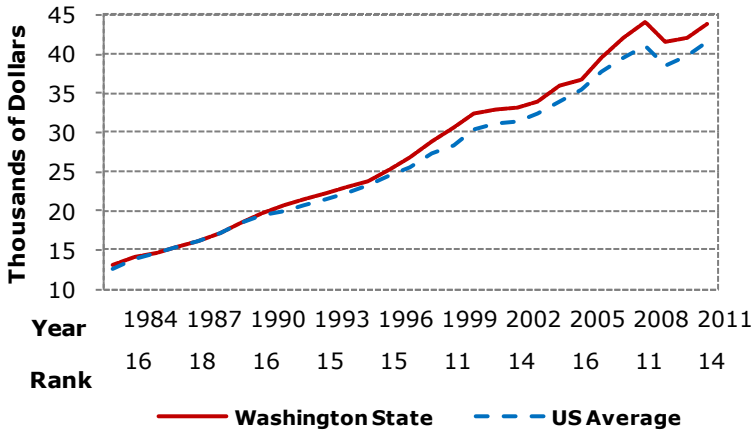
Earnings made up 66.6 percent of total personal income

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 2011, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled $199.5 billion, which accounted for 66.6 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was $49.2 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was $51.0 billion,

representing 16.5 and 17.0 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 2011

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

WA per capita personal income grew by 4.4 percent in 2011

The growth rate of per capita personal income is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income and the growth rate of population. From 2010 to 2011, Washington total personal income rose by 5.8 percent while population grew at 1.3 percent. As a result, per capita personal income rose by 4.4 percent, which ranked 27th among the states. During the same period, U.S. total personal income increased by 5.2 percent while population grew at 0.7 percent, for a per capita personal income growth rate of 4.4 percent as well.

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

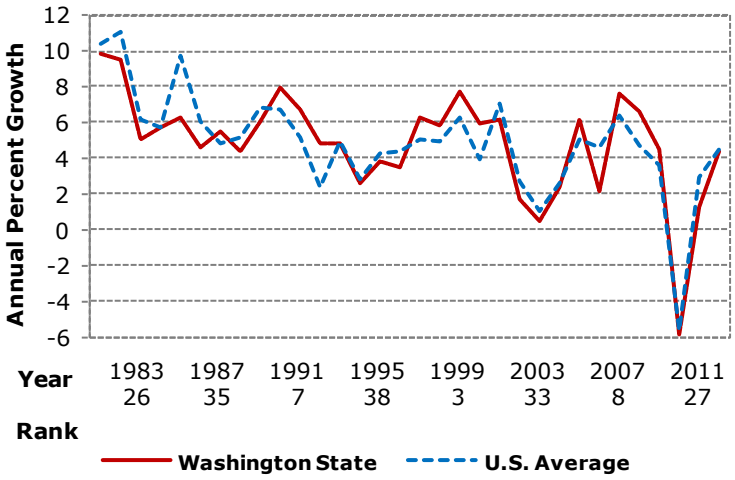
It should be noted that the growth rate of Washington's per capita personal income in 2005 was reduced by Microsoft's December 2004 special dividend. Of the approximately $32 billion distributed in the one-time dividend, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimated that $24.9 billion was distributed 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

While Washington's boost in per capita personal income growth is equal to that of the U.S., its ranking improved in 2011. The state went from having the fourth lowest growth in 2010 to ranking 27th in 2011. The state's 2007-11 average rate of growth was 2.2 percent, slightly above the national average of 2.0 percent and ranked 31st 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 2011



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2011

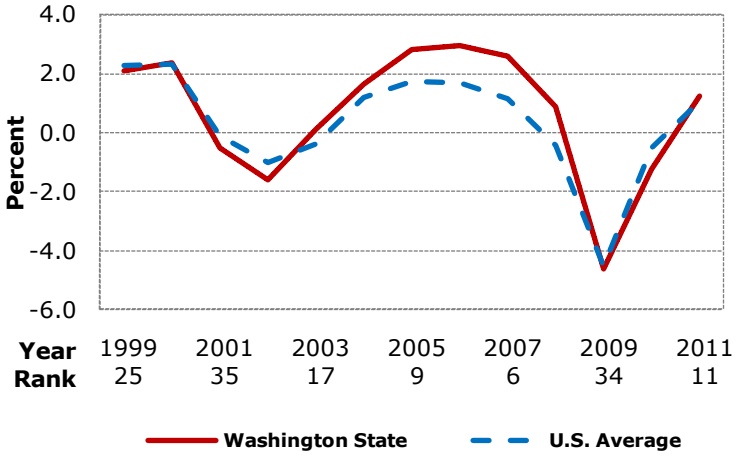
Total Employment Growth Rate

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. In 2009, both the nation and the state experienced large decreases in employment of 4.5 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively and Washington's rank declined to 34th in the nation. The state's rank dropped to 48th in 2010 but rebounded to 11th in 2011 by increasing employment 1.2 percent, just above the national average of 1.1 percent. The state's five-year average employment growth rate was negative, decreasing 0.2 percent, though still above the national 5-year average of a 0.7 percent decrease. Over this period, Washington ranked 17th in average 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 2011

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. Unlike average income, median income measures are not biased by the income levels of the highest-income or lowest-income households. Typically, the average or per capita household income of a state is higher than the median.

2010-11 estimates are within $2,876 at the 90% confidence level

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 2009-2011 median household income estimate is plus or minus $2,876.

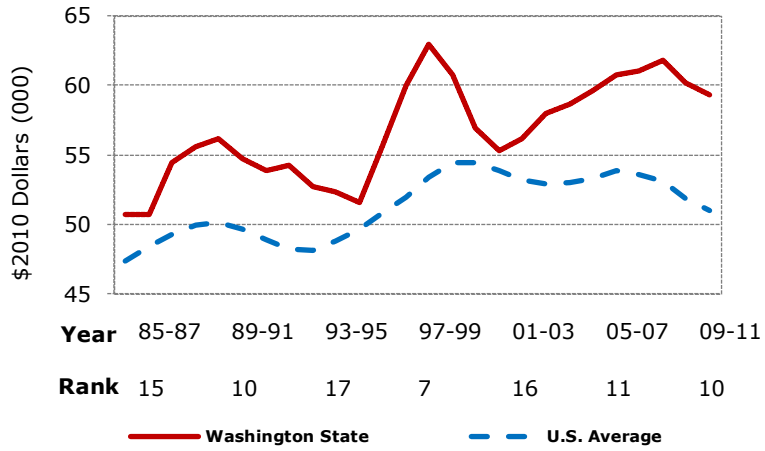
WA median income was 16 percent higher than the U.S.

Washington's 2009-11 median household income of $59,370 was 16.4 percent greater than that of the national average. The state's median household income decreased 1.3 percent over the previous three-year average compared to a 1.6 percent decline in the U.S. Washington's rank improved one place to 10th. The

state's 5-year average of $60,854 remains well above the national average of $52,515 ranking 10th as well. 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 2011

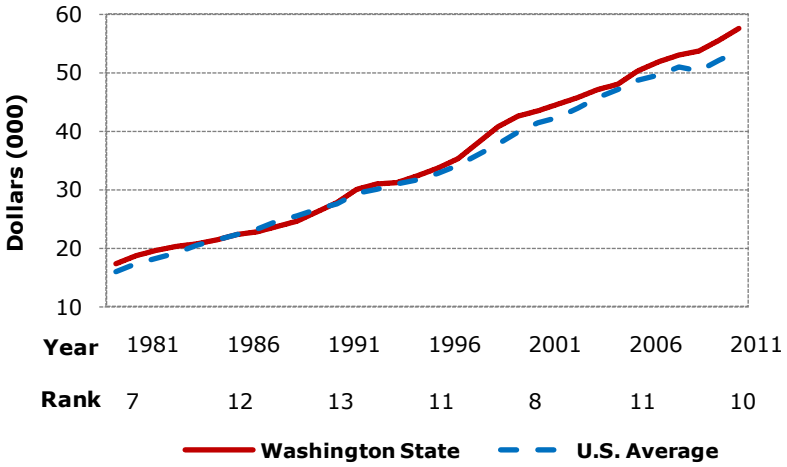
Annual Earnings Per Job

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 2011

and technology sectors. Washington's national rank in this measure has been 13th or higher in each of the past 22 years. Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to $57,495 in 2011, up $2,025 from 2010 and $3,727 above the national average of $53,768. The state's rank for 2011 remained 10th, and the state's five-year average of $54,308 ranked 10th in the nation as well.

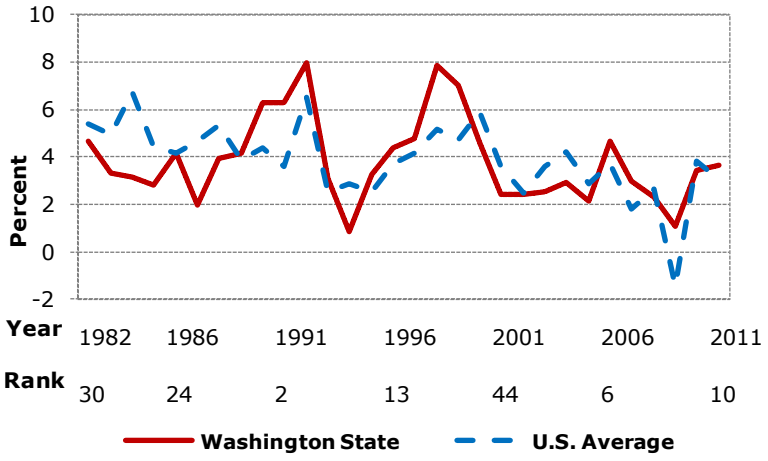
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington's rank improved over 2010

The growth rate of Washington earnings per job increased to 3.7% in 2011 from 3.4% in 2010, the highest since 2006. This improved Washington's rank from 29th highest to 10th highest among the states. The growth rate per job is now higher than the national average of 3.1%. 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 grew in 2011



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2011

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

The is also reflected in the state's ranking in this category throughout the years, especially is the past few business cycles where the rank has fluctuated from 4th highest to 3rd lowest. Washington's five-year-average growth rate of 2.7 percent, however, was higher than to the national average of 2.0 percent and ranks 8th among the states.

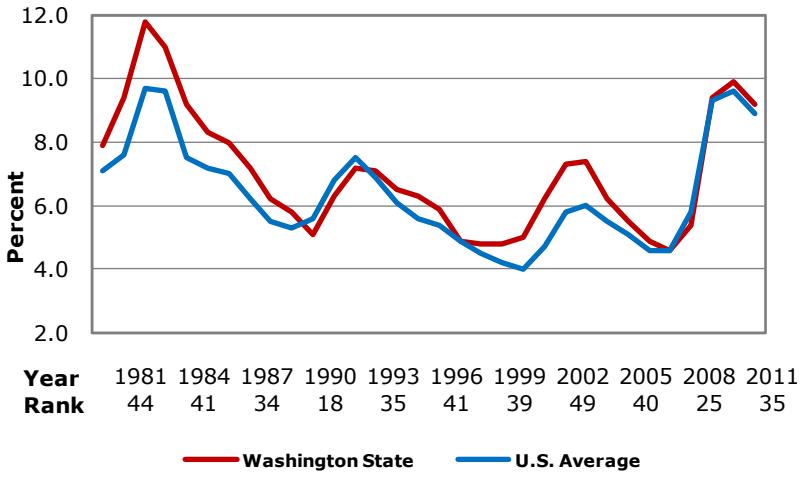
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate declined in 2011

The average unemployment rate in Washington decreased to 9.2 percent in 2011 after spiking to 9.9 percent in 2010. Over the same period, the U.S. average rate similarly declined from 9.6 to 8.9 percent. As a result, Washington's rank among the states remained at 35th. For the last six years, the state's rate has been tracking very closely to the national rate, dipping below the national rate in 2007 and 2008 but rising just above in subsequent years. The state's average unemployment rate of 7.7 percent for the past five years is consequently just above the national average of 7.6 percent, despite the state's rank of 34th over that period.

Figure 3.7: Unemployment Rate

Washington has typically ranked poorly in the unemployment rate



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2011

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 2012 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 225 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 79.1, indicating that 79.1 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. Olympia, Spokane and Tacoma had an HOI above the national average in the second quarter of 2012. Olympia, which had the highest HOI in the state of 83.8, ranked 91st among the 225 metropolitan areas included in the index, while Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, with the lowest HOI in the state, ranked 199th with an HOI of 65.9.

Average Wage by Occupation

The OES program produces estimates for over 800 occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, 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. Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-three major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 840 specific occupations. State wages for the major groups are presented in Table 3.9, while wages for the 840 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

Washington 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 3rd in four categories: "Protective Service", "Food Preparation and Serving", "Personal Care and Service", and "Production." Washington ranked lowest in the category "Legal", with a ranking of 22nd.

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	32,528	33,949	32,406	33,710	34,880	33,495
Alaska	41,316	44,816	42,713	43,749	45,665	43,652
Arizona	35,441	36,059	33,560	33,773	35,062	34,779
Arkansas	31,353	32,861	31,688	32,373	33,740	32,403
California	43,211	44,003	41,034	41,893	43,647	42,758
Colorado	42,724	44,180	41,154	42,107	44,053	42,844
Connecticut	55,859	56,959	52,900	55,427	57,902	55,809
Delaware	39,808	40,565	38,695	39,425	41,449	39,988
Florida	39,256	39,978	36,849	38,345	39,636	38,813
Georgia	35,369	35,857	33,887	34,531	35,979	35,125
Hawaii	39,946	41,520	40,242	40,952	42,925	41,117
Idaho	32,607	33,110	30,809	31,556	32,881	32,193
Illinois	41,950	43,502	40,865	42,025	43,721	42,413
Indiana	33,645	34,894	33,163	34,028	35,689	34,284
Iowa	35,843	38,314	36,977	37,882	41,156	38,034
Kansas	37,663	40,466	37,988	38,545	40,883	39,109
Kentucky	31,175	32,516	31,754	32,504	33,989	32,388
Louisiana	35,794	37,861	36,062	37,116	38,549	37,076
Maine	34,930	36,429	35,981	36,629	38,299	36,454
Maryland	46,839	48,864	47,419	48,621	50,656	48,480
Massachusetts	50,150	51,902	49,578	51,143	53,471	51,249
Michigan	34,419	35,288	33,221	34,326	36,264	34,704
Minnesota	41,642	43,466	40,950	42,528	44,560	42,629
Mississippi	29,568	30,945	30,013	30,841	32,000	30,673
Missouri	35,521	37,738	35,837	36,406	37,969	36,694
Montana	33,651	35,323	33,364	34,405	36,016	34,552
Nebraska	37,887	40,396	38,438	39,445	42,450	39,723
Nevada	39,872	39,879	35,919	35,777	36,964	37,682
New Hampshire	42,984	44,199	42,418	43,968	45,881	43,890
New Jersey	50,256	52,141	49,221	50,428	52,430	50,895
New Mexico	31,675	33,490	32,200	32,940	34,133	32,888
New York	47,852	49,408	46,739	49,119	51,126	48,849
North Carolina	34,761	35,741	34,001	34,604	36,028	35,027
North Dakota	36,208	40,877	39,372	42,462	47,236	41,231
Ohio	35,183	36,401	35,001	35,931	37,836	36,070
Oklahoma	34,329	37,694	34,082	35,535	37,679	35,864
Oregon	35,950	37,407	35,159	35,906	37,527	36,390
Pennsylvania	38,927	40,674	39,210	40,444	42,291	40,309
Rhode Island	40,349	41,822	40,460	42,001	43,875	41,701
South Carolina	31,990	32,971	31,448	32,193	33,388	32,398
South Dakota	36,993	40,313	38,147	39,558	44,217	39,846
Tennessee	34,221	35,112	33,711	35,103	36,567	34,943
Texas	37,098	39,615	36,595	38,222	40,147	38,335
Utah	32,761	34,025	31,778	32,121	33,509	32,839
Vermont	37,820	39,433	38,530	39,736	41,572	39,418
Virginia	43,261	44,691	42,929	44,134	46,107	44,224
Washington	**42,192**	**44,106**	**41,504**	**42,024**	**43,878**	**42,741**
West Virginia	29,497	31,286	30,968	31,806	33,403	31,392
Wisconsin	36,831	38,172	36,859	38,010	39,575	37,889
Wyoming	45,281	49,104	42,828	45,353	47,898	46,093
U.S. Average*	39,506	40,947	38,637	39,791	41,560	40,088
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**10**	**14**	**14**	**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, 2012

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	4.2	4.4	-4.5	4.0	3.5	2.3
Alaska	6.1	8.5	-4.7	2.4	4.4	3.3
Arizona	3.2	1.7	-6.9	0.6	3.8	0.5
Arkansas	6.7	4.8	-3.6	2.2	4.2	2.9
California	4.1	1.8	-6.7	2.1	4.2	1.1
Colorado	3.7	3.4	-6.8	2.3	4.6	1.4
Connecticut	6.8	2.0	-7.1	4.8	4.5	2.2
Delaware	2.6	1.9	-4.6	1.9	5.1	1.4
Florida	3.3	1.8	-7.8	4.1	3.4	1.0
Georgia	3.8	1.4	-5.5	1.9	4.2	1.2
Hawaii	6.5	3.9	-3.1	1.8	4.8	2.8
Idaho	3.5	1.5	-6.9	2.4	4.2	1.0
Illinois	5.1	3.7	-6.1	2.8	4.0	1.9
Indiana	3.0	3.7	-5.0	2.6	4.9	1.8
Iowa	6.3	6.9	-3.5	2.4	8.6	4.2
Kansas	5.6	7.4	-6.1	1.5	6.1	2.9
Kentucky	3.8	4.3	-2.3	2.4	4.6	2.5
Louisiana	7.5	5.8	-4.8	2.9	3.9	3.1
Maine	4.3	4.3	-1.2	1.8	4.6	2.8
Maryland	4.4	4.3	-3.0	2.5	4.2	2.5
Massachusetts	5.4	3.5	-4.5	3.2	4.6	2.4
Michigan	3.2	2.5	-5.9	3.3	5.6	1.8
Minnesota	4.5	4.4	-5.8	3.9	4.8	2.3
Mississippi	5.9	4.7	-3.0	2.8	3.8	2.8
Missouri	4.4	6.2	-5.0	1.6	4.3	2.3
Montana	5.3	5.0	-5.5	3.1	4.7	2.5
Nebraska	6.9	6.6	-4.8	2.6	7.6	3.8
Nevada	2.8	0.0	-9.9	-0.4	3.3	-0.8
New Hampshire	4.6	2.8	-4.0	3.7	4.4	2.3
New Jersey	5.8	3.8	-5.6	2.5	4.0	2.1
New Mexico	4.9	5.7	-3.9	2.3	3.6	2.5
New York	7.4	3.3	-5.4	5.1	4.1	2.9
North Carolina	4.2	2.8	-4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6
North Dakota	10.0	12.9	-3.7	7.8	11.2	7.7
Ohio	3.5	3.5	-3.8	2.7	5.3	2.2
Oklahoma	3.9	9.8	-9.6	4.3	6.0	2.9
Oregon	3.6	4.1	-6.0	2.1	4.5	1.7
Pennsylvania	5.3	4.5	-3.6	3.1	4.6	2.8
Rhode Island	5.5	3.7	-3.3	3.8	4.5	2.8
South Carolina	3.9	3.1	-4.6	2.4	3.7	1.7
South Dakota	9.0	9.0	-5.4	3.7	11.8	5.6
Tennessee	4.1	2.6	-4.0	4.1	4.2	2.2
Texas	5.1	6.8	-7.6	4.4	5.0	2.8
Utah	5.6	3.9	-6.6	1.1	4.3	1.6
Vermont	5.4	4.3	-2.3	3.1	4.6	3.0
Virginia	5.0	3.3	-3.9	2.8	4.5	2.3
Washington	**6.6**	**4.5**	**-5.9**	**1.3**	**4.4**	**2.2**
West Virginia	4.0	6.1	-1.0	2.7	5.0	3.3
Wisconsin	3.5	3.6	-3.4	3.1	4.1	2.2
Wyoming	3.3	8.4	-12.8	5.9	5.6	2.1
U.S. Average*	4.7	3.6	-5.6	3.0	4.4	2.0
Washington's Rank	**8**	**17**	**36**	**47**	**27**	**31**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, March 2012

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	1.3	-0.7	-5.3	-0.8	-0.2	-1.1
Alaska	0.9	1.3	-0.4	1.3	1.1	0.9
Arizona	1.5	-2.1	-7.3	-1.9	1.0	-1.8
Arkansas	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6
California	0.8	-1.3	-6.0	-1.1	0.9	-1.3
Colorado	2.3	0.8	-4.5	-1.0	1.5	-0.2
Connecticut	1.0	0.0	-4.3	-1.1	1.0	-0.7
Delaware	0.2	-0.5	-4.6	-0.7	0.8	-0.9
Florida	0.2	-3.5	-6.2	-0.8	1.1	-1.9
Georgia	1.4	-1.0	-5.4	-1.0	1.0	-1.0
Hawaii	1.3	-0.9	-4.4	-0.8	0.9	-0.8
Idaho	2.6	-0.9	-6.0	-1.0	0.5	-1.0
Illinois	0.8	-0.5	-4.9	-0.8	0.9	-0.9
Indiana	0.4	-1.0	-5.7	0.3	1.2	-1.0
Iowa	1.0	0.3	-3.0	-0.7	0.6	-0.3
Kansas	1.9	0.8	-3.4	-1.1	0.6	-0.2
Kentucky	1.1	-0.8	-4.4	0.1	1.1	-0.6
Louisiana	3.4	1.1	-1.9	-0.9	1.1	0.6
Maine	0.5	-0.1	-3.4	-0.6	0.1	-0.7
Maryland	0.7	-0.3	-2.9	-0.2	1.2	-0.3
Massachusetts	1.1	0.3	-3.3	0.3	0.6	-0.2
Michigan	-1.4	-2.5	-7.0	-0.2	1.9	-1.8
Minnesotta	0.5	-0.3	-3.9	-0.5	1.3	-0.6
Mississippi	1.0	-0.5	-4.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9
Missouri	0.7	-0.2	-3.8	-1.2	0.0	-0.9
Montana	2.9	0.2	-3.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Nebraska	1.7	0.8	-2.1	-0.5	0.4	0.1
Nevada	1.0	-2.2	-9.1	-2.7	0.7	-2.5
New Hampshire	0.7	0.1	-3.4	-0.4	0.4	-0.5
New Jersey	0.2	-0.7	-3.9	-1.1	0.1	-1.1
New Mexico	1.4	0.4	-4.1	-1.1	0.1	-0.7
New York	1.3	0.7	-2.7	0.1	1.4	0.2
North Carolina	2.6	-0.2	-5.5	-0.8	1.1	-0.6
North Dakota	1.8	2.5	-0.2	2.6	4.8	2.3
Ohio	-0.1	-1.2	-5.4	-0.7	1.0	-1.3
Oklahoma	1.8	1.5	-3.2	-0.8	1.3	0.2
Oregon	1.6	-0.7	-6.2	-0.7	1.0	-1.0
Pennsylvania	0.7	0.0	-3.2	0.1	1.1	-0.2
Rhode Island	-0.1	-2.2	-4.4	-0.3	0.2	-1.4
South Carolina	2.0	-1.0	-5.8	-0.2	1.1	-0.8
South Dakota	2.0	1.2	-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.4
Tennessee	0.5	-0.8	-5.6	-0.2	1.6	-0.9
Texas	3.3	2.0	-2.8	0.3	2.1	1.0
Utah	4.1	-0.1	-5.1	-0.5	2.2	0.1
Vermont	0.2	-0.4	-3.2	0.1	0.7	-0.5
Virginia	0.9	0.0	-3.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.2
Washington	**2.6**	**0.9**	**-4.6**	**-1.2**	**1.2**	**-0.2**
West Virginia	0.3	0.5	-2.1	0.1	1.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.6	-0.2	-4.4	-0.9	0.4	-0.9
Wyoming	4.2	3.2	-4.0	-1.2	1.0	0.6
U.S. Average	1.1	-0.4	-4.5	-0.5	1.1	-0.7
Washington's Rank	**6**	**8**	**34**	**47**	**11**	**17**

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2012. (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.4
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2011 Dollars)

	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2007-11*
Alabama	43,641	44,861	44,723	43,535	42,245	44,098
Alaska	65,218	66,036	66,590	63,704	60,566	64,860
Arizona	51,796	50,756	49,394	48,447	48,319	49,139
Arkansas	42,607	42,313	41,305	39,823	39,806	40,930
California	60,597	60,574	59,624	58,137	56,074	58,717
Colorado	62,191	64,037	62,876	61,480	59,803	62,690
Connecticut	68,222	68,918	68,381	67,882	67,165	68,306
Delaware	58,912	56,891	55,607	54,855	55,420	55,945
Florida	50,051	49,161	48,126	46,720	46,136	47,459
Georgia	53,572	52,031	48,832	46,414	45,642	48,001
Hawaii	68,516	67,055	64,021	61,344	59,605	63,370
Idaho	51,932	51,479	50,645	49,040	48,348	50,118
Illinois	55,669	55,625	56,007	54,465	52,801	55,087
Indiana	50,339	50,240	48,842	47,549	46,166	48,530
Iowa	53,436	53,038	52,871	52,042	51,322	52,294
Kansas	50,613	51,144	49,836	48,136	46,847	49,253
Kentucky	43,040	43,274	43,505	43,373	42,331	43,229
Louisiana	42,805	42,281	44,593	43,169	42,946	43,580
Maine	51,156	50,733	50,365	49,528	49,648	50,134
Maryland	70,642	69,588	68,349	66,694	67,469	67,818
Massachusetts	63,224	62,716	62,894	62,708	62,809	62,885
Michigan	53,579	53,276	51,263	49,324	48,281	50,381
Minnesota	62,713	61,018	59,722	56,720	56,869	58,284
Mississippi	39,019	39,085	38,430	38,072	39,078	38,663
Missouri	49,718	49,241	49,711	48,830	48,058	49,098
Montana	45,398	46,007	44,856	43,265	41,753	44,287
Nebraska	54,086	53,345	52,778	53,051	53,927	53,124
Nevada	57,500	58,048	56,585	54,644	51,263	55,643
New Hampshire	69,360	70,519	69,892	68,369	67,287	69,602
New Jersey	71,520	69,924	67,259	67,032	65,072	66,683
New Mexico	45,878	45,582	45,917	45,398	44,732	46,077
New York	53,744	53,198	52,819	52,239	51,547	52,452
North Carolina	46,682	45,479	45,329	44,666	44,787	45,300
North Dakota	48,534	49,612	51,852	52,322	53,827	52,042
Ohio	51,795	51,163	50,131	48,156	46,696	49,432
Oklahoma	44,524	46,123	47,717	46,912	47,008	46,904
Oregon	52,632	53,685	53,336	52,571	51,736	53,052
Pennsylvania	53,319	53,437	52,249	51,348	50,087	51,646
Rhode Island	58,585	58,120	56,187	54,336	52,142	55,453
South Carolina	46,167	45,396	45,030	43,382	42,065	44,526
South Dakota	50,246	51,642	50,768	49,579	47,353	49,772
Tennessee	45,159	43,850	42,881	41,255	41,524	42,113
Texas	48,662	48,942	49,433	49,034	49,195	49,264
Utah	60,717	61,443	61,574	61,716	58,438	60,803
Vermont	55,935	54,119	53,077	55,173	54,804	54,231
Virginia	62,566	64,213	64,121	63,487	62,776	63,658
Washington	**60,798**	**61,067**	**61,828**	**60,139**	**59,370**	**60,854**
West Virginia	43,500	42,734	42,601	42,090	42,801	42,982
Wisconsin	54,908	55,589	54,277	53,049	52,574	53,692
Wyoming	52,289	53,688	54,536	54,860	54,458	54,364
U.S. Average**	53,876	53,601	53,077	51,857	51,027	52,515
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**10**	**11**	**10**	**10**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*Average of yearly estimates in 2011 dollars
**U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	41,236	42,744	42,981	44,525	45,428	43,383
Alaska	52,641	55,074	56,658	58,165	59,801	56,468
Arizona	46,321	47,204	46,691	47,859	49,246	47,464
Arkansas	39,351	40,620	40,503	41,538	42,834	40,969
California	56,825	57,552	56,774	58,612	60,528	58,058
Colorado	50,236	51,471	50,485	52,518	54,178	51,778
Connecticut	63,496	63,395	62,351	65,032	66,740	64,203
Delaware	51,874	52,268	51,855	53,564	55,177	52,948
Florida	43,711	44,152	43,867	45,042	45,866	44,528
Georgia	46,738	47,290	46,934	48,309	49,619	47,778
Hawaii	46,620	47,776	48,375	49,938	51,279	48,798
Idaho	38,245	38,850	38,328	40,096	41,445	39,393
Illinois	53,919	55,264	54,147	56,145	57,943	55,484
Indiana	43,263	44,640	43,946	45,575	47,108	44,906
Iowa	40,268	42,500	41,961	43,643	47,238	43,122
Kansas	42,762	44,907	44,064	45,695	47,735	45,033
Kentucky	40,623	42,121	42,388	43,662	45,092	42,777
Louisiana	44,154	46,965	45,746	47,271	48,504	46,528
Maine	39,484	40,319	40,605	41,970	42,769	41,029
Maryland	53,276	55,025	55,897	58,081	59,641	56,384
Massachusetts	59,842	60,653	60,266	62,717	64,503	61,596
Michigan	47,045	47,462	46,074	47,426	49,088	47,419
Minnesota	47,631	49,737	48,429	50,680	52,184	49,732
Mississippi	38,056	39,630	39,598	40,612	41,482	39,876
Missouri	43,756	46,315	45,663	46,779	47,985	46,100
Montana	35,323	36,363	36,029	37,423	38,868	36,801
Nebraska	42,243	44,364	44,113	45,875	49,010	45,121
Nevada	47,440	47,544	46,563	47,141	48,051	47,348
New Hampshire	47,538	48,075	48,028	49,894	51,273	48,962
New Jersey	59,445	60,659	59,939	61,721	62,908	60,934
New Mexico	41,665	43,351	43,095	44,800	45,988	43,780
New York	64,967	65,868	63,878	67,423	68,976	66,222
North Carolina	43,936	45,158	44,989	46,722	47,948	45,751
North Dakota	38,872	43,335	42,573	46,006	50,037	44,165
Ohio	44,652	45,976	45,791	47,289	48,816	46,505
Oklahoma	41,834	45,470	42,073	44,771	47,157	44,261
Oregon	43,657	44,722	44,027	45,360	46,976	44,948
Pennsylvania	48,729	50,079	49,748	51,293	52,821	50,534
Rhode Island	48,419	49,531	49,603	51,658	52,867	50,416
South Carolina	39,506	40,655	40,643	41,898	43,015	41,143
South Dakota	38,012	40,749	39,868	41,310	46,618	41,311
Tennessee	43,834	44,598	44,741	46,653	47,828	45,531
Texas	50,418	52,817	49,911	52,531	54,589	52,053
Utah	40,791	42,009	41,914	43,347	44,461	42,504
Vermont	38,768	39,521	39,637	41,064	42,129	40,224
Virginia	52,921	54,178	54,763	57,012	58,375	55,450
Washington	**51,868**	**53,064**	**53,642**	**55,470**	**57,495**	**54,308**
West Virginia	39,722	41,567	41,710	43,065	44,571	42,127
Wisconsin	43,045	44,126	43,806	45,689	47,248	44,783
Wyoming	43,605	46,580	44,691	46,935	48,820	46,126
U.S. Average	49,697	50,998	50,267	52,172	53,768	51,380
Washington's Rank	**11**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2012

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	0.8	3.7	0.6	3.6	2.0	2.1
Alaska	1.8	4.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9
Arizona	1.3	1.9	-1.1	2.5	2.9	1.5
Arkansas	2.5	3.2	-0.3	2.6	3.1	2.2
California	0.9	1.3	-1.4	3.2	3.3	1.5
Colorado	-0.1	2.5	-1.9	4.0	3.2	1.5
Connecticut	2.8	-0.2	-1.6	4.3	2.6	1.6
Delaware	0.0	0.8	-0.8	3.3	3.0	1.3
Florida	0.6	1.0	-0.6	2.7	1.8	1.1
Georgia	1.9	1.2	-0.8	2.9	2.7	1.6
Hawaii	1.9	2.5	1.3	3.2	2.7	2.3
Idaho	1.9	1.6	-1.3	4.6	3.4	2.0
Illinois	2.0	2.5	-2.0	3.7	3.2	1.9
Indiana	1.1	3.2	-1.6	3.7	3.4	2.0
Iowa	3.9	5.5	-1.3	4.0	8.2	4.1
Kansas	2.0	5.0	-1.9	3.7	4.5	2.7
Kentucky	1.4	3.7	0.6	3.0	3.3	2.4
Louisiana	2.4	6.4	-2.6	3.3	2.6	2.4
Maine	1.5	2.1	0.7	3.4	1.9	1.9
Maryland	1.3	3.3	1.6	3.9	2.7	2.6
Massachusetts	2.9	1.4	-0.6	4.1	2.8	2.1
Michigan	0.5	0.9	-2.9	2.9	3.5	1.0
Minnesota	2.8	4.4	-2.6	4.6	3.0	2.4
Mississippi	2.1	4.1	-0.1	2.6	2.1	2.2
Missouri	1.8	5.8	-1.4	2.4	2.6	2.3
Montana	2.5	2.9	-0.9	3.9	3.9	2.4
Nebraska	4.3	5.0	-0.6	4.0	6.8	3.9
Nevada	2.8	0.2	-2.1	1.2	1.9	0.8
New Hampshire	0.5	1.1	-0.1	3.9	2.8	1.6
New Jersey	2.5	2.0	-1.2	3.0	1.9	1.6
New Mexico	2.1	4.0	-0.6	4.0	2.7	2.4
New York	3.6	1.4	-3.0	5.5	2.3	2.0
North Carolina	1.4	2.8	-0.4	3.9	2.6	2.1
North Dakota	7.0	11.5	-1.8	8.1	8.8	6.7
Ohio	1.0	3.0	-0.4	3.3	3.2	2.0
Oklahoma	0.5	8.7	-7.5	6.4	5.3	2.7
Oregon	1.4	2.4	-1.6	3.0	3.6	1.8
Pennsylvania	2.4	2.8	-0.7	3.1	3.0	2.1
Rhode Island	1.3	2.3	0.1	4.1	2.3	2.0
South Carolina	0.9	2.9	0.0	3.1	2.7	1.9
South Dakota	7.7	7.2	-2.2	3.6	12.8	5.9
Tennessee	1.3	1.7	0.3	4.3	2.5	2.0
Texas	1.9	4.8	-5.5	5.2	3.9	2.1
Utah	2.2	3.0	-0.2	3.4	2.6	2.2
Vermont	1.4	1.9	0.3	3.6	2.6	2.0
Virginia	2.4	2.4	1.1	4.1	2.4	2.5
Washington	**3.0**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**3.4**	**3.7**	**2.7**
West Virginia	0.1	4.6	0.3	3.2	3.5	2.4
Wisconsin	1.4	2.5	-0.7	4.3	3.4	2.2
Wyoming	1.8	6.8	-4.1	5.0	4.0	2.7
U.S. Average	1.8	2.6	-1.4	3.8	3.1	2.0
Washington's rank	**6**	**33**	**4**	**29**	**10**	**8**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2012

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	3.4	5.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	7.4
Alaska	6.1	6.4	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.2
Arizona	3.7	6.0	9.9	10.5	9.5	7.9
Arkansas	5.3	5.4	7.5	7.9	8.0	6.8
California	5.4	7.2	11.3	12.4	11.7	9.6
Colorado	3.8	4.8	8.1	8.9	8.3	6.8
Connecticut	4.6	5.6	8.2	9.3	8.8	7.3
Delaware	3.5	4.8	7.9	8.0	7.3	6.3
Florida	4.0	6.3	10.4	11.3	10.5	8.5
Georgia	4.6	6.3	9.8	10.2	9.8	8.1
Hawaii	2.7	4.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	5.5
Idaho	3.0	4.7	7.4	8.8	8.7	6.5
Illinois	5.1	6.4	10.0	10.5	9.8	8.4
Indiana	4.6	5.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.0
Iowa	3.8	4.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.2
Kansas	4.1	4.4	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.9
Kentucky	5.6	6.6	10.3	10.2	9.5	8.4
Louisiana	3.8	4.4	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.9
Maine	4.7	5.4	8.1	8.2	7.5	6.8
Maryland	3.4	4.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.0
Massachusetts	4.5	5.3	8.2	8.3	7.4	6.7
Michigan	7.1	8.3	13.4	12.7	10.3	10.4
Minnesota	4.7	5.4	8.0	7.3	6.4	6.4
Mississippi	6.3	6.8	9.4	10.5	10.7	8.7
Missouri	5.0	5.9	9.4	9.4	8.6	7.7
Montana	3.4	4.5	6.1	6.9	6.8	5.5
Nebraska	3.0	3.3	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.0
Nevada	4.7	7.0	11.6	13.7	13.5	10.1
New Hampshire	3.5	3.9	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.0
New Jersey	4.3	5.5	9.0	9.6	9.3	7.5
New Mexico	3.5	4.5	6.8	7.9	7.4	6.0
New York	4.6	5.4	8.3	8.6	8.2	7.0
North Carolina	4.8	6.3	10.5	10.9	10.5	8.6
North Dakota	3.1	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5
Ohio	5.6	6.5	10.1	10.0	8.6	8.2
Oklahoma	4.1	3.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
Oregon	5.2	6.5	11.1	10.7	9.5	8.6
Pennsylvania	4.4	5.4	8.0	8.5	7.9	6.8
Rhode Island	5.2	7.7	10.9	11.7	11.3	9.4
South Carolina	5.6	6.8	11.5	11.2	10.3	9.1
South Dakota	2.9	3.0	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.2
Tennessee	4.8	6.6	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.2
Texas	4.4	4.9	7.5	8.2	7.9	6.6
Utah	2.6	3.5	7.6	8.0	6.7	5.7
Vermont	3.9	4.5	6.9	6.4	5.6	5.5
Virginia	3.1	4.0	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.4
Washington	**4.6**	**5.4**	**9.4**	**9.9**	**9.2**	**7.7**
West Virginia	4.2	4.2	7.7	8.5	8.0	6.5
Wisconsin	4.8	4.8	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.9
Wyoming	2.8	3.1	6.3	7.0	6.0	5.0
U.S. Average	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	7.6
Washington's Rank	**28**	**25**	**32**	**35**	**35**	**34**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2012 (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Abilene, TX	79.7	52.9	121	132
Akron, OH	87.6	66.5	113	52
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	79.4	78.1	188	134
Albuquerque, NM MSA	80.6	61.9	175	123
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	83.7	73.3	171	93
Amarillo, TX	79.3	58.9	136	138
Anchorage, AK	75.9	85.2	262	162
Ann Arbor, MI	86.1	87.4	157	65
Asheville, NC	71.8	58.4	183	182
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	83.2	69.3	134	100
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	72.8	72.1	195	176
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	64.8	75.9	224	202
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	70.3	54.1	145	188
Baltimore-Towson, MD	78.2	85.6	235	148
Barnstable Town, MA	62.0	80.0	303	208
Battle Creek, MI	91.1	49.5	73	27
Bay City, MI	95.0	58.5	80	7
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	85.0	57.5	118	77
Bellingham, WA	**68.7**	**67.8**	**242**	**192**
Bend, OR	78.5	66.4	173	144
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD*	73.5	113.4	341	171
Binghamton, NY	88.5	61.8	110	46
Boise City-Nampa, ID	75.1	62.9	177	165
Boston-Quincy, MA *	62.2	88.8	322	206
Boulder, CO	71.6	93.8	325	183
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	**72.4**	**75.6**	**239**	**178**
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	43.3	87.1	395	224
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	61.7	34.1	106	210
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	91.8	66.1	105	19
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	77.9	76.7	223	151
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA *	66.9	106.4	363	195
Camden, NJ *	89.0	87.2	170	43
Canton-Massillon, OH	91.7	58.9	95	21
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	70.8	57.0	138	185
Carson City, NV	95.4	69.3	125	4
Champaign-Urbana, IL	84.9	68.0	140	81
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	69.8	63.0	193	189
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	74.2	68.5	168	168
Chattanooga, TN-GA	82.9	57.8	134	104
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL*	74.6	77.3	180	167
Chico, CA	81.8	58.7	155	111
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	88	71.3	125	50
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	86.7	63.7	112	61
College Station-Bryan, TX	78.2	58.2	156	148
Colorado Springs, CO	84.6	73.4	200	85

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2012

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Columbia, SC	90.2	64.5	134	35
Columbus, OH	76.6	67.5	146	159
Corpus Christi, TX	72.2	54.2	145	179
Corvallis, OR	73.1	74.2	245	174
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	76	68.4	181	161
Cumberland, MD-WV	94.2	53	96	10
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX *	71.6	70.6	175	183
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	94.8	65	94	8
Dayton, OH	92	63.3	92	17
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	80.6	57.9	120	123
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	76.8	79.3	235	158
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI *	86.1	51.2	80	65
Dover, DE	53.2	63.2	280	216
Duluth, MN-WI	79.4	62.3	138	134
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	77.5	68.7	190	153
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ *	70.6	96.6	268	186
El Centro, CA	83.7	45	126	93
El Paso, TX	66	41.7	131	198
Elizabethtown, KY	84.7	57.1	135	84
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	90.2	51.8	112	35
Erie, PA	85.6	58.7	118	70
Eugene-Springfield, OR	80.1	59.2	173	128
Fairbanks, AK	98.7	92.9	222	1
Fayetteville, NC	80.7	52.7	125	121
Flagstaff, AZ	74.9	61.8	199	166
Flint, MI	94.3	58.4	81	9
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	83.9	77.7	225	89
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL *	77.3	62.6	118	156
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX *	80	69.2	144	130
Fresno, CA	79.2	55.5	147	140
Gainesville, FL	81.2	55.6	120	115
Gainesville, GA	84	62	124	88
Glens Falls, NY	83.9	62.6	156	89
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	89	60.3	109	43
Great Falls, MT	85.4	56.3	155	73
Greeley, CO	85.6	68.4	188	70
Greensboro-High Point, NC	78.5	55.3	144	144
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	83.3	59	150	97
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	90.3	67.7	144	31
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	87.4	54.3	149	54
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	90.6	73.5	147	29
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	81.2	87.7	199	115
Honolulu, HI	49.7	82.7	410	218
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	69.6	66.9	172	190
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	91.7	66.9	114	21

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2012

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Ithaca, NY	78.8	73.8	184	141
Jacksonville, FL	80.9	67.3	154	119
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	89.6	63.2	119	40
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	81.2	56.7	145	115
Knoxville, TN	81.1	62.2	140	118
Kokomo, IN	95.4	59.9	85	4
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI *	76.9	91.6	185	157
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	87.6	51.2	117	52
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	90.3	54.5	94	31
Lancaster, PA	88.1	69.5	165	47
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	95.1	68.7	89	6
Laredo, TX	58.9	39.6	130	213
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	78.5	64.3	136	144
Lima, OH	94	58.8	85	11
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA *	46	64.8	316	221
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	85	63.8	133	77
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	90.2	54.6	130	35
Madison, WI	75.9	82.9	206	162
Manchester-Nashua, NH	83.3	77	180	97
Mc Allen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	65.2	34.2	94	201
Medford, OR	79.7	58.5	170	132
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	82.9	59.1	118	104
Merced, CA	89.8	51.2	112	38
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL *	62.1	52.6	160	207
Midland, TX	73	66.9	202	175
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	78.7	73.2	166	142
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	85.9	83.9	173	68
Modesto, CA	91.5	62	135	24
Monroe, MI	85	63.9	124	77
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	**70.6**	**65.9**	**212**	**186**
Napa, CA	67.5	86.1	324	194
Naples-Marco Island, FL	66.3	72.8	216	196
Nassau-Suffolk, NY *	66.1	107.5	350	197
New Haven-Milford, CT	85	84.9	175	77
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ *	29.4	68.3	430	226
Newark-Union, NJ-PA *	60.1	91.9	307	211
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	73.7	59.9	142	170
Norwich-New London, CT	80.3	84.4	206	127
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA *	65.5	93.5	320	200
Ocala, FL	91.7	50.5	89	21
Ocean City, NJ	43.8	71.1	350	223
Odessa, TX	84.1	56.5	143	87
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	91.5	71.5	170	24
Oklahoma City, OK	82.8	61.5	138	106
Olympia, WA	**83.8**	**75**	**220**	**91**

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2012

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	82	58.2	121	110
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	63.4	89.3	355	205
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	83.5	58.6	110	95
Palm Coast, FL	85.4	57.6	117	73
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	59.6	58.3	202	212
Peabody, MA *	73.2	87.3	265	173
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	82.5	59.2	135	108
Peoria, IL	86	69.1	122	67
Philadelphia, PA *	75.7	79.2	200	164
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	77.7	66.4	155	152
Pittsburgh, PA	82.1	64.9	133	109
Pittsfield, MA	80.4	69.8	155	125
Pocatello, ID	87.3	55.4	124	55
Port St. Lucie, FL	79.4	57	115	134
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	77.4	73.3	214	155
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	**72.2**	**73**	**228**	**179**
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	80.7	87.2	210	121
Prescott, AZ	80.1	57.7	155	128
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	80.4	75.6	179	125
Provo-Orem, UT	84.4	67.1	202	86
Pueblo, CO	90.5	53.6	120	30
Punta Gorda, FL	83	55.8	105	103
Raleigh-Cary, NC	81.7	79.9	213	113
Reading, PA	86.2	68	147	64
Redding, CA	85.5	59	158	72
Reno-Sparks, NV	86.4	71.4	153	63
Richmond, VA	83.5	75.6	186	95
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	74	63.3	180	169
Roanoke, VA	88.1	63.2	170	47
Rochester, NY	87.3	68.7	124	55
Rockford, IL	93.7	64.3	99	12
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH *	83.2	88.8	200	100
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	78.7	76.1	197	142
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	91.2	55.5	76	26
Salem, OR	85.4	60	153	73
Salinas, CA	61.8	68.7	265	209
Salisbury, MD	93.3	64.4	135	15
Salt Lake City, UT	80.8	71.3	207	120
San Angelo, TX	87.3	55.7	117	55
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	69.3	60.8	169	191
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	54.3	75.9	327	215
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA *	32	103	650	225
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	47	105	510	220
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	49.5	75.4	350	219
Sandusky, OH	92	64.1	108	17

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2012

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2012)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA *	44.8	85.3	425	222
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	56.1	73.3	307	214
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	50.6	87	400	217
Santa Fe, NM	64.8	68.7	257	202
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	67.6	82.6	305	193
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	87.8	58.9	104	51
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA *	**65.9**	**88**	**305**	**199**
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	72.6	53.8	131	177
Sherman-Denison, TX	89.7	59.8	89	39
Spokane, WA	**82.7**	**62.9**	**161**	**107**
Springfield, IL	90.7	70	125	28
Springfield, MA	83.8	70.2	162	91
Springfield, OH	95.9	56.8	82	3
St. George, UT	64.2	57.1	211	204
St. Louis, MO-IL	88.1	70.4	127	47
Stockton, CA	84.8	66.3	160	83
Syracuse, NY	89.6	66.6	116	40
Tacoma, WA *	**81.8**	**71.7**	**195**	**111**
Tallahassee, FL	79.3	64.3	147	138
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	79.4	56.4	110	134
Toledo, OH	89.3	62.6	93	42
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	77.5	95.7	205	153
Tucson, AZ	87.1	60.4	135	58
Tulsa, OK	78.3	60.4	145	147
Tyler, TX	79.8	58.7	148	131
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	84.9	82.6	195	81
Victoria, TX	78.2	56.7	145	148
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	90.3	63.3	139	31
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	83.1	70.9	189	102
Visalia-Porterville, CA	83.3	49.5	128	97
Waco, TX	81.4	54.7	126	114
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI *	88.8	74.8	117	45
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV *	73.3	105.7	325	172
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL *	71.9	64.1	145	181
Wheeling, WV-OH	93.2	51.1	71	16
Wichita Falls, TX	86.5	55.8	101	62
Wichita, KS	86.9	65	130	59
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ *	90.3	81.9	193	31
Winston-Salem, NC	85.1	62	131	76
Worcester, MA	85.7	83.6	181	69
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	93.4	55.7	80	14
Yuba City, CA	91.8	59.4	137	19
Yuma, AZ	86.8	44.5	105	60
National	**79.1**	**67.6**	**176**	**NA**

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2012

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2011
(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	48.32	31.21	33.98	37.19	28.11	19.64
Alaska	45.54	31.61	32.86	45.48	29.91	21.99
Arizona	46.17	29.36	35.79	35.57	27.03	19.20
Arkansas	40.61	26.29	27.93	29.53	26.34	17.99
California	58.64	35.71	42.30	42.38	35.37	24.27
Colorado	53.47	32.89	39.19	38.51	33.73	20.70
Connecticut	56.19	37.15	38.33	36.08	35.48	24.00
Delaware	61.02	32.37	37.06	36.44	34.36	20.46
Florida	50.62	28.86	32.28	32.18	27.94	19.47
Georgia	50.81	33.64	35.75	33.26	29.63	19.80
Hawaii	43.56	29.04	32.66	33.72	30.31	22.56
Idaho	36.45	26.94	28.24	33.39	24.34	18.07
Illinois	48.29	32.47	36.12	35.22	35.57	21.89
Indiana	44.28	28.88	30.85	31.53	25.78	19.07
Iowa	42.03	27.00	30.56	31.19	25.78	17.67
Kansas	45.50	29.01	32.13	32.70	27.70	17.86
Kentucky	41.58	26.28	29.80	30.21	24.25	18.12
Louisiana	43.12	26.60	28.12	35.42	28.61	19.16
Maine	38.37	27.75	29.56	31.69	27.63	18.64
Maryland	53.97	35.62	41.10	40.57	39.97	23.10
Massachusetts	58.40	37.07	42.32	39.05	35.43	20.96
Michigan	48.49	31.35	33.02	35.56	27.02	20.76
Minnesota	50.67	29.93	36.47	33.38	30.47	19.86
Mississippi	37.49	25.35	26.07	29.15	26.49	16.85
Missouri	43.86	28.66	33.32	32.83	27.40	18.31
Montana	36.74	25.31	25.81	29.57	22.72	16.44
Nebraska	45.77	28.60	31.50	30.13	26.31	17.04
Nevada	46.43	29.99	31.45	35.52	29.60	23.18
New Hampshire	51.02	30.00	37.43	34.29	29.10	18.79
New Jersey	63.35	35.24	41.14	38.68	37.45	24.23
New Mexico	42.20	30.41	34.61	38.32	34.58	18.56
New York	63.87	39.74	38.47	36.06	31.28	22.57
North Carolina	52.00	30.37	36.63	32.62	30.87	18.72
North Dakota	42.31	25.55	25.80	30.68	23.36	18.16
Ohio	48.21	29.69	33.44	33.26	29.08	20.09
Oklahoma	39.87	25.88	28.32	35.72	30.49	17.56
Oregon	45.54	29.53	35.22	34.96	27.36	20.15
Pennsylvania	51.85	31.79	35.47	33.47	32.02	18.87
Rhode Island	57.91	31.44	35.86	38.64	31.86	22.08
South Carolina	44.96	27.55	29.26	33.14	26.26	18.97
South Dakota	41.88	25.85	26.07	27.11	22.58	17.07
Tennessee	41.99	28.73	30.65	33.73	27.40	17.75
Texas	50.38	31.94	37.21	38.27	31.83	20.98
Utah	44.03	28.38	31.57	33.80	26.02	17.36
Vermont	45.13	29.52	32.29	35.73	31.12	18.97
Virginia	56.93	35.72	42.66	37.86	37.08	21.09
Washington	**54.75**	**33.38**	**40.86**	**38.35**	**30.97**	**20.91**
West Virginia	35.77	26.34	28.45	29.05	25.42	15.28
Wisconsin	45.41	28.50	31.87	31.52	28.13	20.44
Wyoming	39.35	28.75	27.16	32.04	24.47	20.07
U.S. Average	51.64	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 2010.

Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **"Quality of Life" indicators were again one of Washington's strongest 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 seven indicators and worsened in two, with one unchanged.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states improved in five indicators, worsened in three, and remained unchanged in two.**

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.

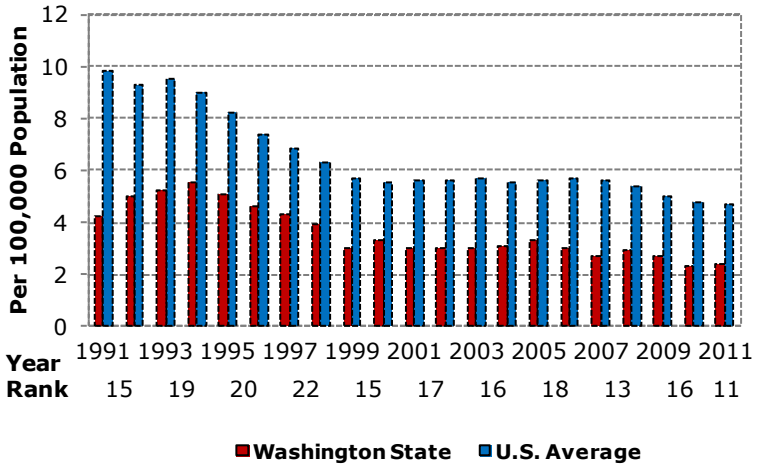
Washington's crime measures are consistently below the national average

In 2011, Washington's homicide rate, as measured per 100,000 people, marginally increased from 2.3 to 2.4, although its rank remained 11th in the nation. The rate is still much lower than the U.S., although during this time, the national average dropped from 4.8 to a new low of 4.7. 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 from 314 in 2010 to 295 in 2011. The state's rank improved to 21st from 22nd in 2010. Washington again fares much better than the U.S. average which posted a violent crime rate of 386 which was a new low in the nation for this category. Washington's arrest rate

for violent crime slightly decreased from 145 to 136 in 2011, improving the state's rank to 25th. As with the other measures, Washington ranks well below the national arrest rate of 176 per 100,000 people.

Figure 4.1: Homicide Rate

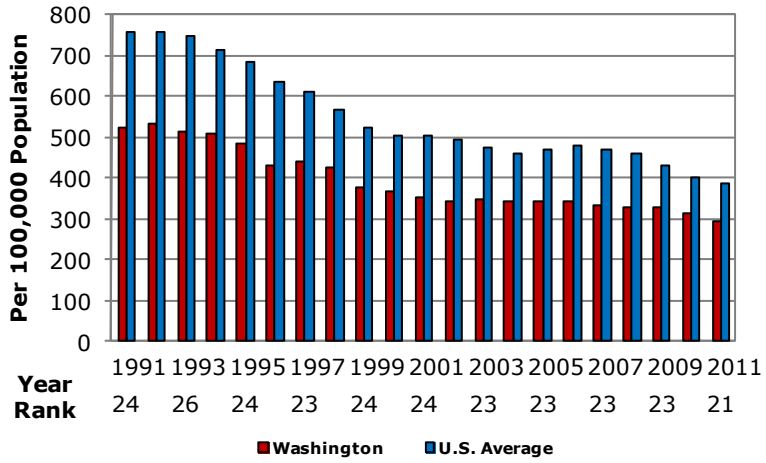
Washington's homicide rate is only about half of the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2011

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate

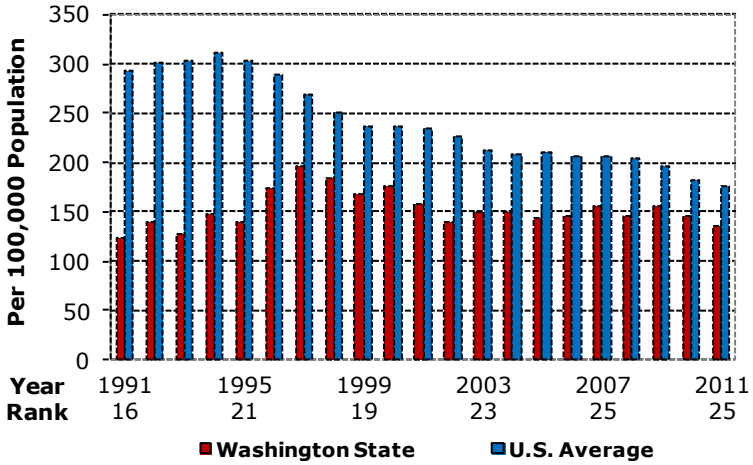
The state's violent crime rate improved and is well below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2011

Figure 4.3: Arrest Rate for Violent Crime

Washington's arrest rate for violent crime now ranks 25th in the nation



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2011

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

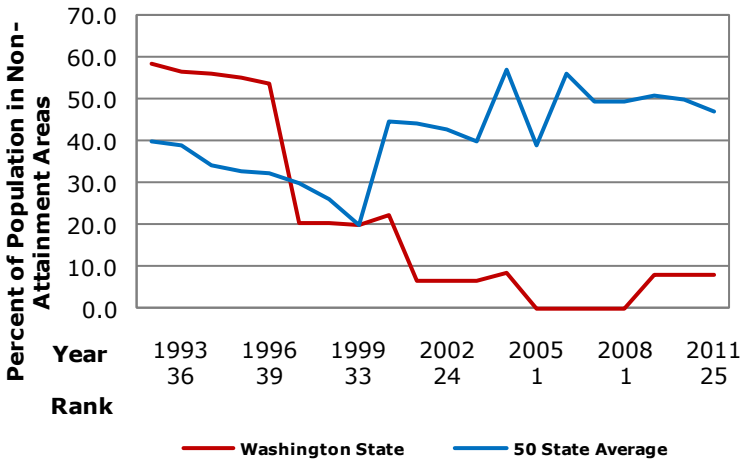
Nonattainment areas are defined by metropolitan zones which may cover several states. The 2007-2010 population for these areas is based upon 2000 census data, the 2011 population is based upon 2010 census data and the nonattainment area is wholly assigned to the primary state (i.e. the New York metropolitan 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 starting in 2004.

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

In 2011, 8.0% of Washington's residents lived in nonattainment areas giving the state a rank of 25th lowest among the states. Washington's five-year average value of 4.8 percent ranked 21st 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 2011

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 today.

The EPA annually reports contaminants over an MCL

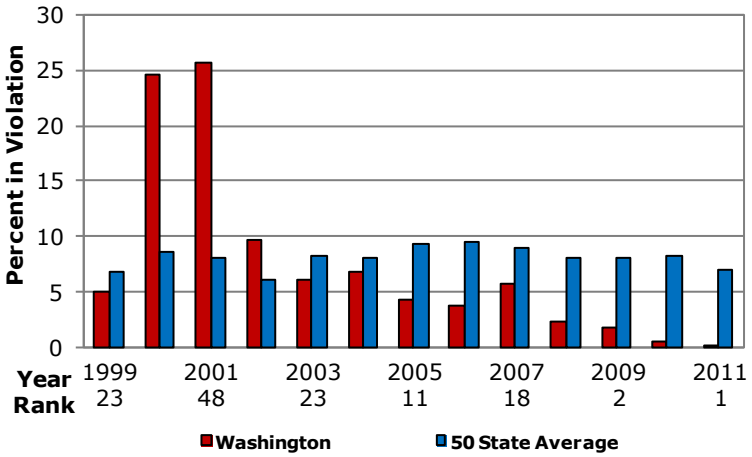
The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for any contaminant and the number of people those systems serve. An MCL, according to the EPA, is the highest permissible level for a contaminant to still be safe. In addition, the EPA also calculates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

Washington's rank is #1 for the second straight year.

In 2011, 0.2 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 7.0 percent. This improvement from 0.5 percent in 2010 and maintained Washington's rank of 1st in the country for the second straight year. Washington was ranked 2nd in 2009 and 8th in 2008 at 1.7 and 2.3 percent, respectively. The state's average from 2007-2011 was 2.1 percent, beating the U.S. average of 8.0 percent and ranking 3rd 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 2011

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.

U.S. reported a 4.0 percent increase in total release of toxins

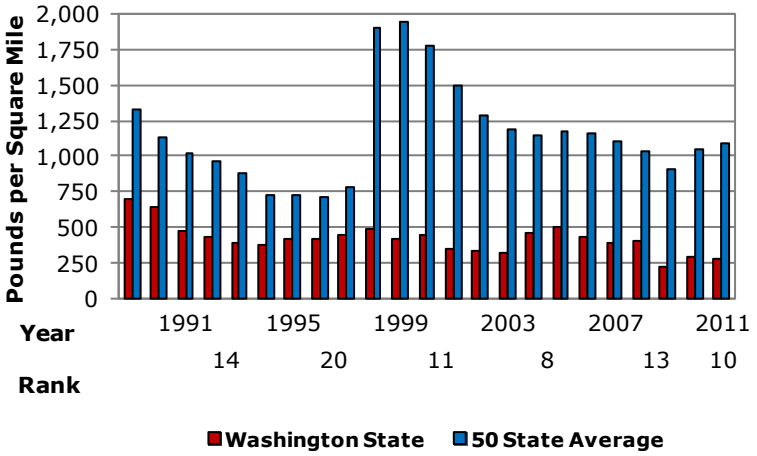
In 2011, U.S. industries reported a 4.0 percent increase in their total releases of toxics, from 3.92 to 4.08 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or off-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities or underground injection wells.

Washington decreased toxins 5.1 percent from 2010 levels

Washington industries reported 19.1 million pounds of toxic releases in 2011, a decrease of 5.1 percent from 2010. This decreased the state's toxin release to 270 pounds per square mile, improving its national ranking from 12th to 10th. The state's 2011 releases were again well below the national average of 1,097 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 312 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,042 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 2011

State Health Index

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

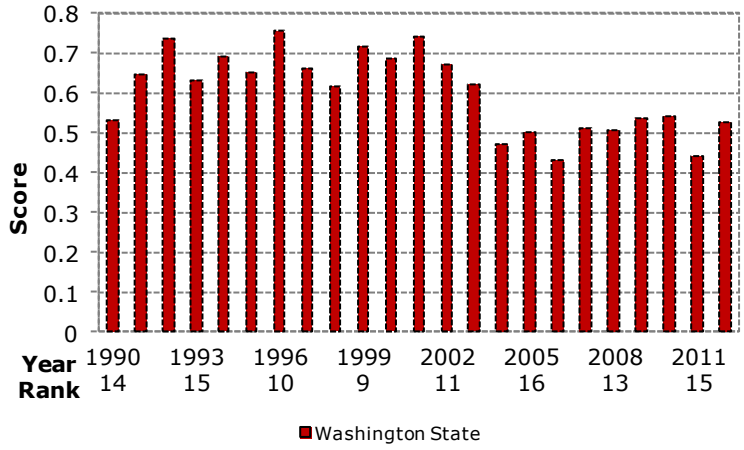
The United Health Foundation America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator, by state, that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The 20+ measures than comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants 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 rank 13th

Washington's 2012 index value increased to 0.53 from 2011's value of 0.44, improving the state's rank to 13th. The state ranked among the top ten states in seven of the twenty-four ranked individual measures: prevalence of smoking (7th), sedentary lifestyle (9th), occupational fatalities (5th), preventable hospitalizations (5th), low birthrate (5th), premature death (10th), and infant mortality (7th). Washington did not rank in the bottom 10 states in any category, although areas considered challenges identified in the study include: immunization coverage (39th), geographic disparity (36th), and high school graduation rate (37th). Washington's five-year average index value of 0.51 ranked 11th 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 2012

Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington is one of the most abundant & busiest state park systems

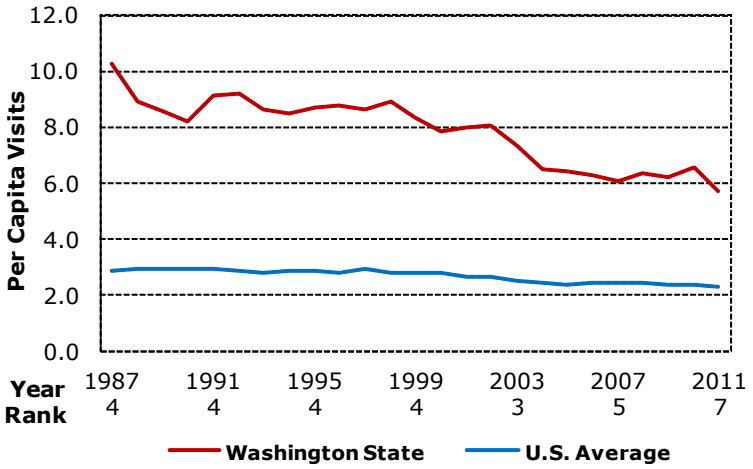
Washington lays claim to one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the United States. With over 200 state parks and recreation areas covering more than 120,555 acres, Washington ranks 7th among all 50 states in the number of areas operating and 27th in the amount of park acreage managed; it is ranked 6th in terms of total number of visitors, with 38.9 million entering last year.

Visits to parks declined both in Washington and the nation in 2011

Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita decreased from 6.5 in 2010 to 5.7 in 2011, dropping the state's rank to 7th in the nation from 5th the year before. The national average number of visits per capita also decreased slightly from 2.4 to 2.3 this past year. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 6.2 ranked 5th 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 ranked very high, although 2011 was the state's lowest rank over this period.

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 2011

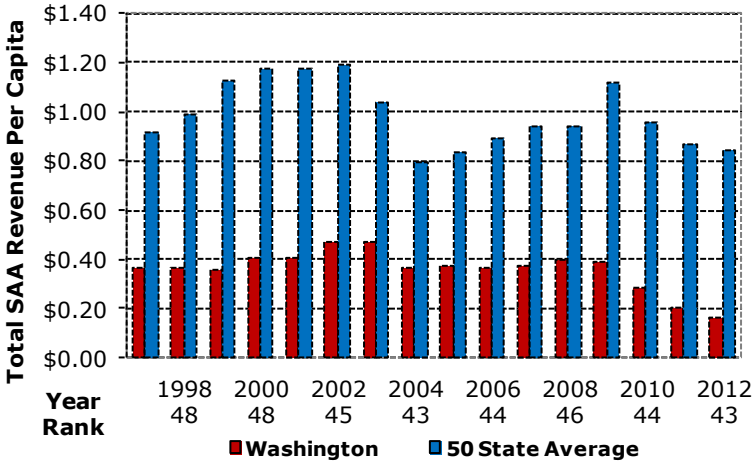
State Arts

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 2012

Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal year 2012 decreased to $0.16 from 2011's value of $0.20, extending

Per capita arts funding decreased for the fourth straight year

decreases to a fourth straight year. Despite the decline, Washington's state rank improved to 43rd, up from 46th in 2011, as legislative appropriations to state arts agencies decreased by 4.0% nationally. However, Washington's per capita arts funding of $0.16 remains far below the U.S. average of $0.84, and remains one of eight states that had a funding level below $0.30 per capita. The state's five-year average funding was $0.29, ranking 46th in the nation, while the national average was $0.95 for the same period.

Public Library Service

Measures the amount of circulation per capita

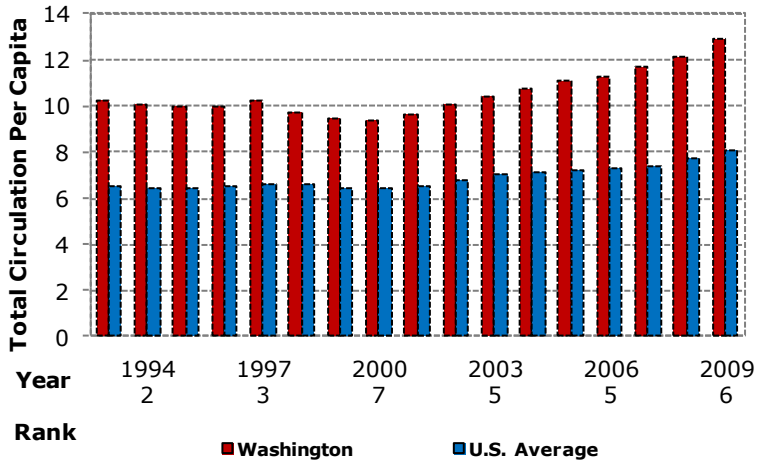
This indicator ranks public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (the checking out of any media such as books, videos, or musical recordings) per capita. These statistics are collected annually by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES).

The state circulates 11.8 items per capita

Washington has had excellent performance in this area, with an average state ranking of 5th for the federal fiscal years 2005 to 2008. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 11.8 compared to the national average of 7.5. Washington's fiscal 2009 state ranking was 6th, with per capita circulation of 12.9 compared to the national average of 8.1.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service

Washington again ranked 6th in the nation in public library service



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2009

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	8.9	7.6	6.9	5.7	6.3	7.1
Alaska	6.4	4.1	3.1	4.4	4.0	4.4
Arizona	7.4	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.3
Arkansas	6.7	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.5	5.8
California	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.4
Colorado	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.0
Connecticut	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.3
Delaware	4.3	6.5	4.6	5.3	4.5	5.0
Florida	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.8
Georgia	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.3
Hawaii	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.7
Idaho	3.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.0
Illinois*	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8
Indiana	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0
Iowa	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Kansas	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
Kentucky	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.3
Louisiana	14.2	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.2	12.1
Maine	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
Maryland	9.8	8.8	7.7	7.4	6.8	8.1
Massachusetts	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.8
Michigan	6.7	5.4	6.3	5.7	6.2	6.1
Minnesota	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8
Mississippi	7.1	8.1	6.4	7.0	8.0	7.3
Missouri	6.5	7.7	6.4	7.0	6.1	6.7
Montana	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.4
Nebraska	3.8	3.8	2.2	3.0	3.6	3.3
Nevada	7.5	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.2
New Hampshire	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0
New Jersey	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
New Mexico	8.2	7.2	8.7	6.9	7.5	7.7
New York	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2
North Carolina	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.7
North Dakota	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.8
Ohio	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.4
Oklahoma	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.5	5.8
Oregon	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.4
Rhode Island	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.3	2.3
South Carolina	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.8
South Dakota	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6
Tennessee	6.4	6.6	7.3	5.6	5.8	6.3
Texas	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.3
Utah	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.7
Vermont	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6
Virginia	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.5
Washington	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.6**
West Virginia	3.5	3.3	4.6	3.3	4.3	3.8
Wisconsin	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.7
Wyoming	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.4	3.2	2.4
U.S. Average	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1
Washington's Rank	**13**	**16**	**16**	**11**	**11**	**14**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2011. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2009 were available for Illinois.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	448	453	450	378	420	430
Alaska	661	652	633	639	607	638
Arizona	483	447	408	408	406	430
Arkansas	529	503	518	505	481	507
California	523	504	472	441	411	470
Colorado	348	343	338	321	320	334
Connecticut	256	298	299	281	273	281
Delaware	689	703	637	621	560	642
Florida	723	689	613	542	515	616
Georgia	493	479	426	403	373	435
Hawaii	273	273	275	263	287	274
Idaho	239	229	228	221	201	224
Illinois*#	533	525	497	435	429	484
Indiana	334	334	333	315	332	329
Iowa	295	284	279	274	256	277
Kansas	453	411	400	748	354	473
Kentucky	295	296	259	243	238	266
Louisiana	730	656	620	549	555	622
Maine	118	118	120	122	123	120
Maryland	642	628	590	548	494	580
Massachusetts	432	449	457	467	428	447
Michigan	536	502	497	490	445	494
Minnesota	289	263	244	236	221	251
Mississippi	291	285	281	270	270	279
Missouri	505	504	492	455	447	481
Montana	288	258	254	272	268	268
Nebraska	302	304	282	280	253	284
Nevada	751	725	702	661	562	680
New Hampshire	137	157	160	167	188	162
New Jersey	329	327	312	308	308	317
New Mexico	664	650	619	589	568	618
New York	414	398	385	392	398	397
North Carolina	466	467	404	363	350	410
North Dakota	142	167	201	225	247	196
Ohio	343	348	332	315	307	329
Oklahoma	500	527	501	480	455	492
Oregon#	288	257	255	252	248	260
Pennsylvania	417	410	381	366	355	386
Rhode Island	227	249	265	257	248	249
South Carolina	788	730	671	598	572	672
South Dakota	169	201	186	269	254	216
Tennessee	753	722	668	613	608	673
Texas	511	508	491	450	409	474
Utah	235	222	213	213	195	215
Vermont	124	136	131	130	135	131
Virginia	270	256	227	214	197	233
Washington	**333**	**331**	**331**	**314**	**295**	**321**
West Virginia	275	274	297	315	316	295
Wisconsin	291	274	257	249	237	262
Wyoming	239	232	228	196	219	223
United States	472	459	432	404	386	430
Washington's Rank	**23**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**21**	**23**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2011. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2008 were available for Illinois.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	179	173	156	110	18**	155
Alaska	264	318	314	349	281	305
Arizona	143	144	144	140	140	142
Arkansas	157	198	161	151	149	163
California	348	343	330	305	286	322
Colorado	132	142	143	132	123	134
Connecticut	169	184	195	159	137	169
Delaware	335	337	320	275	257	305
Florida	287	288	269	240	228	262
Georgia	215	192	192	173	156	186
Hawaii	NA	115	121	114	NA	117
Idaho	105	99	103	92	87	97
Illinois	295	292	276	253	243	272
Indiana	163	179	165	113	169	158
Iowa	156	153	143	152	147	150
Kansas	131	131	128	129	111	126
Kentucky	212	275	154	113	87	168
Louisiana	306	374	410	356	346	358
Maine	55	56	54	52	57	55
Maryland	225	233	220	231	199	221
Massachusetts	201	214	212	212	193	206
Michigan	152	143	139	142	135	142
Minnesota	117	111	106	NA	96	108
Mississippi	165	149	127	126	133	140
Missouri	216	226	220	183	184	206
Montana	108	91	99	88	92	96
Nebraska	113	120	122	124	127	121
Nevada	227	256	295	262	234	255
New Hampshire	40	60	60	67	84	62
New Jersey	162	167	161	147	136	155
New Mexico	244	240	238	239	221	236
New York	153	144	146	144	124	142
North Carolina	280	285	257	236	213	254
North Dakota	57	70	76	71	77	70
Ohio	101	99	90	87	90	93
Oklahoma	157	164	169	153	148	158
Oregon	140	133	117	120	116	125
Pennsylvania	216	214	199	197	196	205
Rhode Island	53	83	91	91	80	80
South Carolina	256	165	215	201	187	205
South Dakota	68	74	69	87	84	76
Tennessee	281	275	269	304	272	280
Texas	153	146	143	133	127	141
Utah	78	86	81	78	57	76
Vermont	72	89	89	86	92	86
Virginia	99	99	89	92	84	93
Washington	**156**	**146**	**155**	**145**	**136**	**148**
West Virginia	84	115	158	127	130	123
Wisconsin	146	145	140	144	141	143
Wyoming	124	120	107	87	102	108
50 State Average	206	205	197	182	176	197
Washington's Rank	**25**	**24**	**27**	**28**	**25**	**26**

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
**Data for these years not comparable to prior years due to change in reporting practices
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: 1991-2011 (www.fbi.gov)

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama*	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.1
Alaska	33.3	33.3	44.7	44.7	45.1	40.2
Arizona	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.7	63.7	63.6
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	93.1	90.9	91.9	92.0	92.5	92.1
Colorado	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	66.2	65.5
Connecticut*	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.4
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*	53.6	54.7	54.7	54.7	57.0	54.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7
Illinois*	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	65.4	69.5
Indiana*	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	23.6	25.9
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky*	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.3
Louisiana	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	0.0	11.4
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland*	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	50.5	51.2
Massachusetts*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	50.7	49.7	49.7	48.6	47.6	49.3
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri*	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	43.3	44.5
Montana	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.3	14.7
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	85.8	85.8	100.0	85.8	87.8	89.1
New Hampshire*	56.6	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6
New Jersey*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
New York*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Carolina*	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	0.0	21.7
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	60.7	68.2	65.5	65.5	49.5	61.9
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	9.3	5.3	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.9
Pennsylvania*	98.2	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Carolina*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee*	36.7	36.7	20.0	18.0	18.2	25.9
Texas	51.1	51.1	51.1	49.2	50.8	50.6
Utah	62.0	62.0	89.3	89.3	88.6	78.3
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**4.8**
West Virginia*	49.7	41.3	49.7	49.7	58.4	49.8
Wisconsin	38.5	38.5	36.4	36.4	36.5	37.2
Wyoming	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2
50 State Average	49.5	49.3	50.8	49.9	47.2	49.4
Washington's Rank	**1**	**1**	**23**	**23**	**25**	**21**

*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, 1996-2011 data: effective September 1st of each year from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.
2007-2010 Population data relies on information from 2000 Census

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	1.8	2.5	4.2	3.1	2.0	2.7
Alaska	6.0	7.2	5.8	7.2	7.0	6.7
Arizona	9.3	4.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.6
Arkansas	11.7	14.7	24.3	14.2	11.0	15.2
California	3.9	1.9	2.4	3.8	2.8	3.0
Colorado	1.6	3.0	3.1	4.4	7.1	3.8
Connecticut	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.7
Delaware	24.9	0.7	2.8	2.3	24.6	11.1
Florida	7.4	6.1	4.4	3.7	3.6	5.0
Georgia	5.9	6.5	5.1	6.5	2.7	5.3
Hawaii	6.7	3.4	6.2	0.9	0.5	3.5
Idaho	13.3	14.4	16.7	16.1	12.5	14.6
Illinois	6.7	6.5	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.9
Indiana	3.9	2.4	7.7	2.8	3.6	4.1
Iowa	8.2	4.1	3.4	2.4	6.5	4.9
Kansas	8.2	8.0	6.6	23.9	10.5	11.4
Kentucky	10.6	8.9	7.7	10.2	11.5	9.8
Louisiana	11.6	10.3	15.5	15.2	8.8	12.3
Maine	4.8	8.3	9.0	10.0	9.6	8.3
Maryland	1.3	1.2	32.9	2.8	1.3	7.9
Massachusetts	14.9	17.4	14.2	8.9	10.8	13.3
Michigan	3.2	3.5	1.6	3.5	3.4	3.0
Minnesota	4.1	5.9	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.4
Mississippi	7.0	8.7	12.3	6.8	8.0	8.6
Missouri	4.7	30.4	5.3	26.4	6.7	14.7
Montana	7.6	8.8	11.0	6.8	9.3	8.7
Nebraska	11.1	8.7	11.1	9.4	10.8	10.2
Nevada	2.6	1.6	4.6	2.3	2.6	2.7
New Hampshire	18.2	13.1	9.4	12.2	10.9	12.8
New Jersey	7.0	6.8	19.0	7.4	16.2	11.3
New Mexico	14.8	12.0	13.6	10.1	8.5	11.8
New York	18.5	9.9	10.3	8.8	5.3	10.6
North Carolina	9.2	6.2	9.5	8.5	4.2	7.5
North Dakota	1.8	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.8	2.0
Ohio	13.1	3.5	3.9	16.2	3.1	8.0
Oklahoma	22.5	24.0	21.3	12.9	15.3	19.2
Oregon	10.3	3.0	2.2	19.3	5.4	8.0
Pennsylvania	6.8	19.7	5.5	4.0	21.0	11.4
Rhode Island	37.7	31.7	7.8	12.2	12.7	20.4
South Carolina	11.4	3.0	10.0	13.6	1.2	7.8
South Dakota	6.3	5.6	5.1	30.7	6.3	10.8
Tennessee	4.1	5.1	5.0	2.3	0.7	3.4
Texas	4.9	8.3	5.9	6.8	8.3	6.9
Utah	4.0	5.5	5.0	7.2	5.0	5.3
Vermont	17.4	16.4	10.5	11.7	15.5	14.3
Virginia	3.3	4.9	2.1	2.0	2.9	3.0
Washington	**5.6**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**2.1**
West Virginia	9.6	9.9	9.1	8.2	4.2	8.2
Wisconsin	9.0	10.4	8.5	6.1	6.5	8.1
Wyoming	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.5	2.4
50 State Average**	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.0	8.0
Washington's Rank	**18**	**8**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**

*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 1996-2011. (www.epa.gov)

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	2218	2177	1757	1782	1610	1909
Alaska	961	933	1136	1358	1705	1219
Arizona	782	836	537	701	857	743
Arkansas	852	778	640	692	663	725
California	345	268	233	221	241	262
Colorado	235	218	193	221	253	224
Connecticut	734	725	606	490	375	586
Delaware	7415	5273	3378	3687	2570	4465
Florida	2014	1313	1420	1337	1229	1463
Georgia	2042	1830	1359	1323	1216	1554
Hawaii	467	502	456	386	402	443
Idaho	895	828	687	800	652	772
Illinois	2013	1946	1585	1758	1820	1824
Indiana	6436	5747	3639	4264	4098	4837
Iowa	809	778	768	735	711	760
Kansas	317	299	256	268	282	284
Kentucky	2470	2339	3539	2355	2069	2554
Louisiana	2645	2830	2418	2730	2633	2651
Maine	333	311	250	284	320	300
Maryland	4041	4067	2929	977	915	2586
Massachusetts	696	624	584	465	347	543
Michigan	1016	989	734	791	843	875
Minnesota	324	293	256	262	290	285
Mississippi	1319	1217	1129	1286	1166	1223
Missouri	1464	1319	1093	1100	1053	1206
Montana	333	320	279	261	230	284
Nebraska	433	436	365	412	349	399
Nevada	1822	1806	1653	4313	4787	2876
New Hampshire	456	338	312	358	227	339
New Jersey	2509	2203	1573	1953	1722	1992
New Mexico	151	157	126	103	118	131
New York	660	597	425	423	350	491
North Carolina	2444	1793	1206	1251	1120	1563
North Dakota	313	320	300	298	297	306
Ohio	6060	4998	3561	3452	3357	4286
Oklahoma	462	483	422	524	567	492
Oregon	258	222	154	186	240	212
Pennsylvania	3585	3310	2714	2545	2205	2871
Rhode Island	422	381	406	305	319	366
South Carolina	2118	2104	1598	1909	1641	1874
South Dakota	101	99	60	79	77	83
Tennessee	2877	2680	2052	2096	2081	2357
Texas	831	794	739	770	782	783
Utah	1993	2532	1705	2496	2320	2209
Vermont	36	35	27	29	38	33
Virginia	1623	1531	1326	1231	1090	1360
Washington	**385**	**396**	**224**	**285**	**270**	**312**
West Virginia	3650	2805	1773	1890	1602	2344
Wisconsin	714	668	508	567	551	602
Wyoming	159	205	255	232	195	209
U.S. Average	1107	1041	910	1055	1097	1042
Washington's Rank	**13**	**15**	**6**	**12**	**10**	**13**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports: 1989-2011. (www.epa.gov)
US Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995.

Table 4.7
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	-0.48	-0.55	-0.49	-0.61	-0.52	-0.53
Alaska	-0.01	-0.09	0.01	-0.17	0.08	-0.03
Arizona	0.11	0.08	-0.01	0.05	0.14	0.07
Arkansas	-0.47	-0.42	-0.59	-0.62	-0.72	-0.56
California	0.33	0.28	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.27
Colorado	0.50	0.61	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.55
Connecticut	0.94	0.78	0.86	1.01	0.82	0.88
Delaware	-0.08	-0.08	-0.04	-0.03	-0.06	-0.06
Florida	-0.19	-0.20	-0.19	-0.12	-0.14	-0.17
Georgia	-0.35	-0.47	-0.22	-0.28	-0.26	-0.31
Hawaii	1.05	0.89	0.82	0.94	0.98	0.93
Idaho	0.62	0.52	0.56	0.34	0.43	0.49
Illinois	0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.10	-0.06	0.01
Indiana	-0.19	-0.19	-0.31	-0.29	-0.34	-0.26
Iowa	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.44
Kansas	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.13	0.15	0.22
Kentucky	-0.34	-0.43	-0.42	-0.48	-0.47	-0.43
Louisiana	-0.70	-0.53	-0.65	-0.82	-0.94	-0.73
Maine	0.52	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.62	0.58
Maryland	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.34	0.30
Massachusetts	0.85	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.88	0.89
Michigan	0.00	-0.06	0.03	-0.03	-0.27	-0.07
Minnesota	0.93	0.83	0.82	0.76	0.82	0.83
Mississippi	-0.85	-0.79	-0.74	-0.82	-0.94	-0.83
Missouri	-0.32	-0.24	-0.31	-0.34	-0.40	-0.32
Montana	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.14	0.04	0.18
Nebraska	0.60	0.48	0.53	0.41	0.51	0.51
Nevada	-0.42	-0.48	-0.53	-0.47	-0.28	-0.44
New Hampshire	0.86	0.89	0.88	1.03	0.90	0.91
New Jersey	0.50	0.41	0.48	0.50	0.64	0.51
New Mexico	0.06	-0.07	-0.07	-0.14	-0.07	-0.06
New York	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.39	0.40	0.29
North Carolina	-0.20	-0.21	-0.17	-0.07	-0.11	-0.15
North Dakota	0.53	0.42	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.49
Ohio	-0.10	-0.08	-0.06	-0.23	-0.25	-0.14
Oklahoma	-0.48	-0.57	-0.50	-0.67	-0.46	-0.54
Oregon	0.43	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.53	0.49
Pennsylvania	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.05
Rhode Island	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.56
South Carolina	-0.48	-0.49	-0.40	-0.52	-0.54	-0.48
South Dakota	0.38	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.09	0.26
Tennessee	-0.56	-0.48	-0.40	-0.31	-0.32	-0.41
Texas	-0.34	-0.32	-0.37	-0.51	-0.33	-0.37
Utah	0.92	1.01	0.80	0.72	0.81	0.85
Vermont	0.93	1.06	1.12	1.20	1.20	1.10
Virginia	0.37	0.28	0.26	0.34	0.27	0.30
Washington	**0.51**	**0.54**	**0.54**	**0.44**	**0.53**	**0.51**
West Virginia	-0.45	-0.45	-0.41	-0.41	-0.66	-0.48
Wisconsin	0.44	0.53	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.48
Wyoming	0.41	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.34
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	**13**	**11**	**11**	**15**	**13**	**11**

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings: 1990-2012, (www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
Alaska	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Arizona	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Arkansas	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9
California	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Connecticut	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1
Delaware	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.3
Florida	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Georgia	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Hawaii	0.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.2
Idaho	NA	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7
Illinois	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Indiana	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6
Iowa	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6
Kansas	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.4
Kentucky	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Maine	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
Maryland	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Massachusetts	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.6	5.0
Michigan	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Minnesota	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Mississippi	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Missouri	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6
Montana	5.9	5.5	5.6	1.9	1.8	4.1
Nebraska	5.4	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.6	5.9
Nevada	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
New Hampshire	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.5
New Jersey	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
New Mexico	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
New York	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
North Carolina	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
North Dakota	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4
Ohio	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.5
Oklahoma	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.2
Oregon	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	10.9	11.3
Pennsylvania	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
Rhode Island	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.7
South Carolina	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
South Dakota	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.4
Tennessee	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9
Texas	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4
Vermont	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Virginia	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Washington	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**6.2**
West Virginia	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Wisconsin	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wyoming	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.8
U.S. Average	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**7**	**5**

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Annual Information Exchange 1981-2011.

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

(Fiscal Years)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	1.26	1.18	0.99	0.98	0.73	1.03
Alaska	0.90	0.98	1.00	0.99	1.09	0.99
Arizona	0.32	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.17
Arkansas	0.55	0.56	0.74	0.73	1.00	0.72
California	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11
Colorado	0.32	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.40	0.30
Connecticut	1.66	2.70	1.84	1.74	2.10	2.01
Delaware	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.90	1.85	2.08
Florida	0.70	0.39	0.14	0.34	0.32	0.38
Georgia	0.42	0.40	0.27	0.08	0.06	0.25
Hawaii	5.24	5.14	4.78	3.92	3.75	4.57
Idaho	0.64	0.63	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.53
Illinois	0.84	1.24	0.59	0.73	0.70	0.82
Indiana	0.63	0.63	0.48	0.50	0.42	0.53
Iowa	0.42	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.36
Kansas	0.60	0.62	0.45	0.29	0.00	0.39
Kentucky	0.99	0.84	0.77	0.71	0.70	0.80
Louisiana	1.35	1.69	1.26	0.87	0.72	1.18
Maine	0.60	0.57	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.55
Maryland	2.70	2.52	2.36	2.33	2.26	2.44
Massachusetts	1.90	1.96	1.49	1.38	1.40	1.63
Michigan	0.75	0.75	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.38
Minnesota	1.97	1.97	5.80	5.69	5.55	4.20
Mississippi	0.64	0.65	0.65	0.57	0.56	0.61
Missouri	1.37	2.47	2.30	1.27	1.16	1.71
Montana	0.57	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.49
Nebraska	0.72	0.83	0.83	0.80	0.74	0.78
Nevada	0.75	0.66	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.52
New Hampshire	0.64	0.59	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.46
New Jersey	2.59	2.55	1.96	2.38	1.86	2.27
New Mexico	0.93	1.28	0.99	0.89	0.71	0.96
New York	2.36	2.58	2.67	2.12	1.86	2.32
North Carolina	1.05	1.18	0.94	0.92	0.76	0.97
North Dakota	0.92	0.91	1.07	1.06	1.00	0.99
Ohio	0.98	0.93	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.74
Oklahoma	1.43	1.42	1.35	1.20	1.06	1.29
Oregon	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.54
Pennsylvania	1.23	1.17	0.96	0.67	0.71	0.95
Rhode Island	1.20	1.98	1.89	2.00	2.01	1.82
South Carolina	0.94	0.92	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.66
South Dakota	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.81
Tennessee	1.14	1.31	1.35	1.29	1.28	1.27
Texas	0.15	0.15	0.32	0.25	0.10	0.19
Utah	1.11	1.38	1.06	1.01	1.83	1.28
Vermont	0.88	0.86	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.84
Virginia	0.81	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.47	0.60
Washington	**0.40**	**0.39**	**0.29**	**0.20**	**0.16**	**0.29**
West Virginia	0.62	1.54	1.38	1.37	0.65	1.11
Wisconsin	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.15	0.38
Wyoming	1.35	2.40	2.15	2.38	2.46	2.15
U.S. Average	0.94	1.12	0.96	0.87	0.84	0.95
Washington's Rank	**46**	**45**	**44**	**46**	**43**	**46**

*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, February 2012

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
Alabama	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3
Alaska	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
Arizona	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.2
Arkansas	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.8
California	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.6
Colorado	11.0	11.2	11.4	12.0	13.0	11.7
Connecticut	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.2
Delaware	6.9	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.5	9.5
Florida	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.0
Georgia	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.7
Hawaii	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.3
Idaho	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.4	10.3	9.0
Illinois	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.7	9.0
Indiana	12.2	12.8	13.0	13.7	14.1	13.2
Iowa	9.4	9.7	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.7
Kansas	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.3
Kentucky	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.4
Louisiana	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1
Maine	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.6
Maryland	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.7	9.8
Massachusetts	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.2
Michigan	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.6
Minnesota	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.7	11.2	10.5
Mississippi	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9
Missouri	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.3
Montana	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.4
Nebraska	10.1	9.4	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.1
Nevada	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.3
New Hampshire	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.2
New Jersey	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.0
New Mexico	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.4
New York	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.4	7.9
North Carolina	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.7
North Dakota	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.4
Ohio	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.7	17.0	16.0
Oklahoma	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0
Oregon	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6
Rhode Island	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.9
South Carolina	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.1	5.4
South Dakota	9.1	8.1	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.4
Tennessee	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Texas	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9
Utah	12.9	12.9	12.5	13.0	13.4	12.9
Vermont	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.5
Virginia	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.8	8.9
Washington	**11.1**	**11.3**	**11.7**	**12.1**	**12.9**	**11.8**
West Virginia	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Wisconsin	10.3	10.6	10.6	10.9	11.5	10.8
Wyoming	9.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	9.5	8.9
U.S. Average*	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.5
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**5**

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996-2009.
*U.S. Average includes Washinton D.C.

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