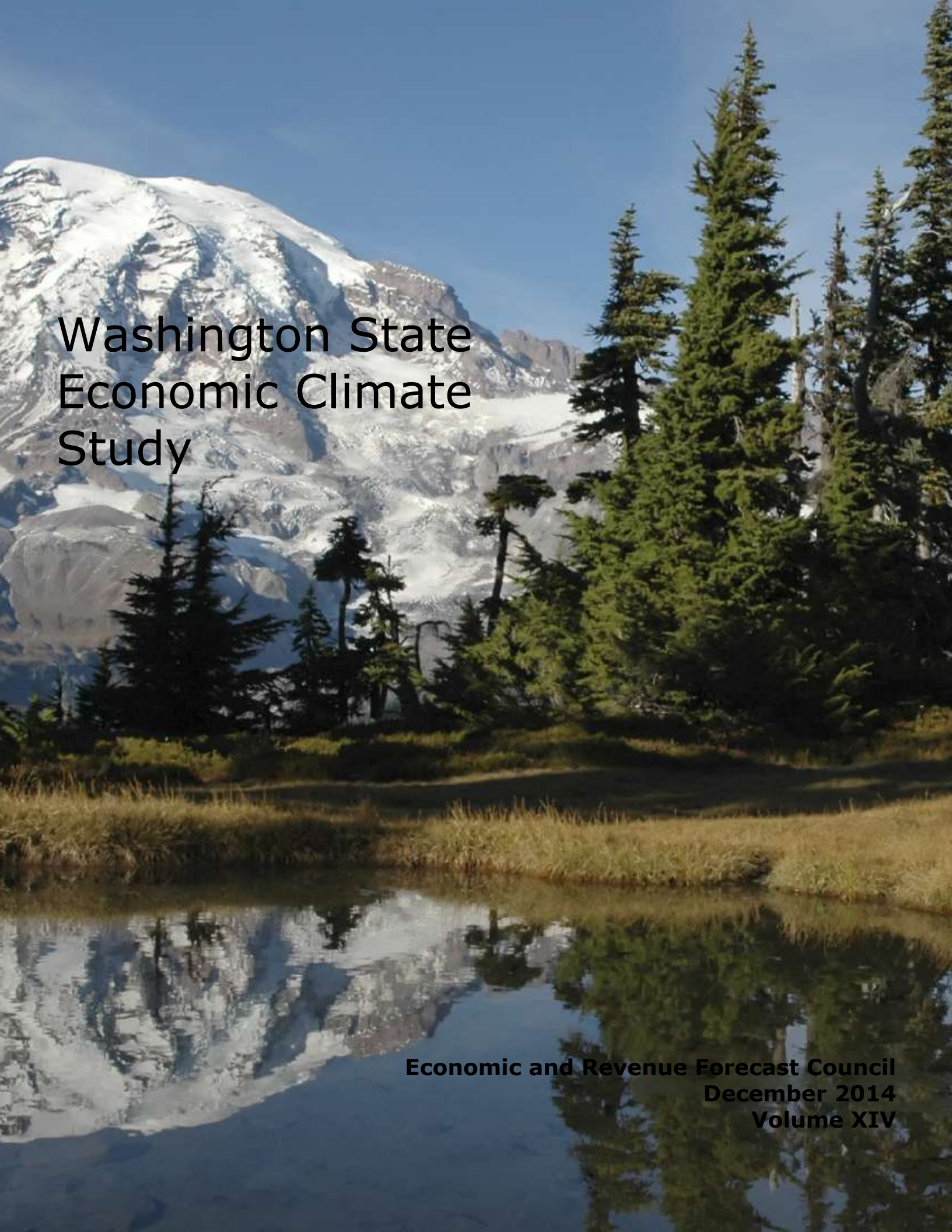

Washington State Economic Climate Study

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
December 2014
Volume XIV

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Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

December 2014
Volume XIV

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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

Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers

Chapter 2: Business Performance

Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Chapter 4: Quality of Life

Chapter 4: Quality of Life (cont.)

Executive Summary

- **The Economic Climate Study is a snapshot of Washington's performance and ranking both compared to other states and to its own history.**
- **The ranking is from best to worst with a rank of one being the best, and is from the perspective of businesses.**
- **In this year's climate study, forty of the forty-five benchmarks and indicators were updated.**
- **Overall, the state's performance improved on balance while Washington's ranking among the states declined.**
- **Washington's Composite Rank dropped to 19th best in the nation, ending five consecutive years with the rank of 18th best.**

Washington's Economic Climate Study

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

This report updates the State of Washington's Economic Climate Study, last published December 2013. 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-five 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-five indicators are presented.

Recent Performance

Forty benchmarks were updated in this year's study

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

No category was notable for exceptional improvements or declines

There were no categories where Washington's performance showed exceptional improvements or declines. Washington showed moderate improvement in "Economic Growth and Competitiveness" in this year's study. The state showed year-over-year improvement in five indicators and worsened in three. Washington did not fare as well when compared to other states, however. The state's rank improved in three indicators, and worsened in four. Washington held steady in the "Quality of Life" measures. Out of the ten indicators in that area, the state improved its performance in four and worsened in four. Relative to other states, Washington's rank improved in four measures and worsened in five. The remaining indicators in "Quality of Life" were unchanged. The state's performance in "Innovation Drivers" was generally negative. Of the twelve indicators that were updated, performance both improved and worsened in six benchmarks each. Washington's rank improved in just two cases and worsened in four, with six remaining the same. "Business Performance" was mixed. The state's performance on an annual basis improved in three indicators and worsened in four. Washington's rank improved in three indicators and worsened in two.

This is a snapshot of Washington's performance both compared to other states and to its own history.

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

Washington Overall Composite Rank

Composite rank is added to this year's study

For the first time, the 2014 Washington State Economic Climate Study incorporates all indicators into a composite rank. The Washington composite rank compares the state's overall performance against all other states in the nation. The composite rank also provides an indication as to how well the state has progressed from year to year.

Each chapter is equally weighted as 25 percent of the overall rank

In constructing the composite ranking, each chapter (Innovation Drivers, Business Performance, Economic Growth and Competitiveness, and Quality of Life) are equally weighted at twenty-five percent of the overall rank. Each benchmark within a chapter is then given equal weight. In cases where multiple areas of a state were measured, they were combined into a single state indicator so they could be appropriately included in the overall rank.

Weighting approach was selected to minimize subjectivity

This benchmark weighting approach was selected to minimize subjectivity regarding the importance of any given measure in constructing the composite state ranks. The drawback to weighting in this manner is that indicators in different chapters have weights that may not appear reasonable when compared. In chapters with only a few indicators, each measure is weighted more heavily than in chapters with a relatively large number of indicators.

An alternative method has also been developed

An alternative method of weighting has also been developed. Like the above mentioned approach, each chapter is given equal weight at twenty-five percent of the total. The weight of each benchmark is then adjusted relative to other benchmarks within their respective categories, with respect to robustness and importance. For example, given that the State Health Index measures 30 separate indicators of a state's health performance, it is given more weight within the Quality of Life category than other measures. This method also provides an opportunity to assign weights according to the relative importance of categories. An example of this would be the environment subcategory (which includes health measures) of Quality of Life is given more weight than the leisure subcategory. The alternate method of weighting also minimizes the chance that highly correlated indicators skew the ranking in a given chapter. For example, in the economic growth subcategory, five of the nine indicators relate to personal income or earnings. Each of these benchmarks is then given a relatively lower weight than the measure for cost of living which has only one benchmark.

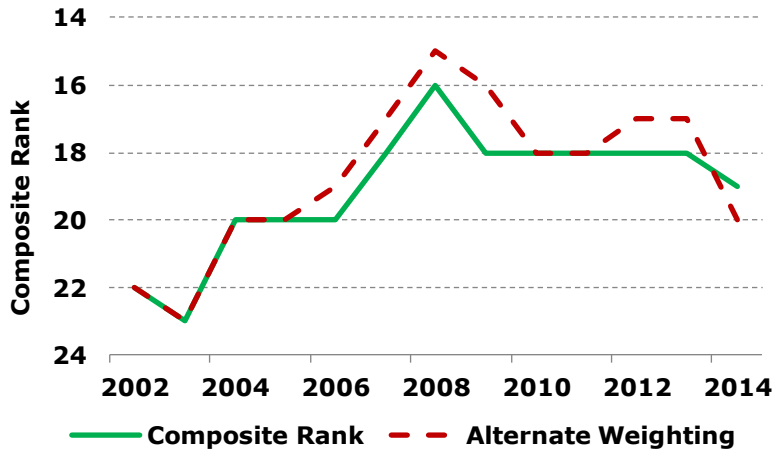
Washington ranked 18th in the 2014 Economic Climate Study

In 2013, Washington ranked 19th in the nation, ending a five-year string of 18th ranked performance. The 2014 rank is the worst since the state's 2006 rank of 20th. Since 2002, currently as far back as composite ranking goes, Washington's overall rank has ranged from a low of 23rd best in 2003 to a high of 16th best in 2008. Since reaching a ranking high in 2008, Washington's has

lost ground amongst the states even as annual performance has generally improved.

Washington's composite rank has declined since 2008

Figure ES.1: Washington Overall Composite Rank



Source: ERFC, data through 2014

Table ES.1: Washington Overall Composite Rank

Year	Composite Rank	Alternative Weights
2002	22	22
2003	23	23
2004	20	20
2005	20	20
2006	20	19
2007	18	17
2008	16	15
2009	18	16
2010	18	18
2011	18	18
2012	18	17
2013	18	17
2014	19	20

Source: ERFC, data through 2014

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Innovation Drivers	***19***	***19***
Talent and Workforce	***20***	***20***
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	31	28
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	16	16
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Student to Teacher Ratio	45	45
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	NA	NA
Fourth Grade Reading	15	21
Fourth Grade Math	10	16
Migration Rate	12	6
Entrepreneurship and Investment	***7***	***9***
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	19	22
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	3	3
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	4	5
Patents Issued Per 100,000	3	4
Infrastructure	***29***	***28***
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	44	37
FAA Air Traffic	25	24
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	39	42
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	89	95
Spokane	24	35
Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita	8	8
Business Performance	***19***	***15***
Business Prosperity	***17***	***12***
Foreign Exports	2	3
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	6	9
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	49	23
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	17	17
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	10	9
Cost of Doing Business	***21***	***19***
Electricity Costs	1	1
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	16	16
Unemployment Insurance Costs	33	35
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	34	23

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5y Avg
Economic Growth and Competitiveness	***23***	***23***
Per Capita Personal Income	12	12
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	21	38
Relative Value of $100	40	40
Total Employment Growth Rate	9	17
Median Household Income	10	8
Annual Earnings Per Job	9	10
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	38	9
Unemployment Rate	28	33
Housing Opportunity Index	36	36
Average Wage by Occupation	NA	NA
Quality of Life	***17***	***15***
Homicide	13	12
Violent Crime	22	23
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	15	15
Air Quality	28	23
Drinking Water	2	1
Toxins Released	11	10
State Health Index	13	12
State Parks and Recreation Areas	10	6
State Arts	45	46
Public Library Service	6	6

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Innovation Drivers		
Talent and Workforce		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Worsened	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	Worsened	Worsened
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	Improved	Improved
Patents Issued Per 100,000	Improved	Unchanged
Infrastructure		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Worsened	Unchanged
FAA Air Traffic	Worsened	Worsened
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index		
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	Not Updated	Not Updated
Spokane	Not Updated	Not Updated
Public Transit Trips Per Capita	Improved	Unchanged
Business Performance		
Business Prosperity		
Foreign Exports	Improved	Improved
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Worsened	Improved
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Worsened	Worsened
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Not Updated	Not Updated
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Not Updated	Not Updated
Cost of Doing Business		
Electricity Costs	Worsened	Unchanged
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	Improved	Unchanged
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Worsened	Worsened
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Improved	Improved
Economic Growth and Competitiveness		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Improved
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Relative Value of $100	Worsened	Unchanged
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Median Household Income	Improved	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job	Improved	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Unemployment Rate	Improved	Improved
Housing Opportunity Index	N/A	N/A
Average Wage by Occupation	N/A	N/A

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Quality of Life		
Homicide	Improved	Improved
Violent Crime	Improved	Worsened
Arrests Per Violent Crime	Worsened	Worsened
Air Quality	Improved	Worsened
Drinking Water	Worsened	Improved
Toxins Released	Worsened	Worsened
State Health Index	Unchanged	Improved
State Parks and Recreation Areas	Unchanged	Worsened
State Arts	Improved	Improved
Public Library Service	Worsened	Unchanged

Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **The state's performance in "Innovation Drivers" was slightly negative on balance. Performance both improved and worsened in six indicators each. Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in two cases and worsened in four.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state improved in two categories and worsened in three. Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in one indicator and worsened in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, a new metric was added, patents issued. Washington's performance improved in three indicators and worsened in one. The state's rank improved and worsened in one indicator each.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, a new metric was added, public transit trips. Washington improved in one indicator and worsened in two. Compared to other states, Washington's rank did not improve in any indicators and worsened in one.**

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.

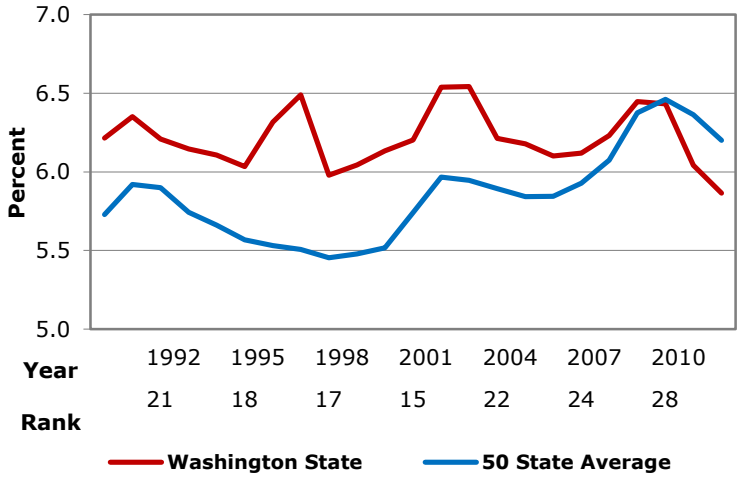
Washington continues to trail the nation in public college participation

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. The fall of 2012 saw Washington's

index rise slightly to 5.9 which is still below the 50-state average of 6.2 and ranked 31st among the other states. Washington's average rate for the years 2008 through 2012 was 6.2 percent, just below the 50-state average and ranking 28th among the states.

Washington's college participation rate dropped again in 2012

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



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2012

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

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

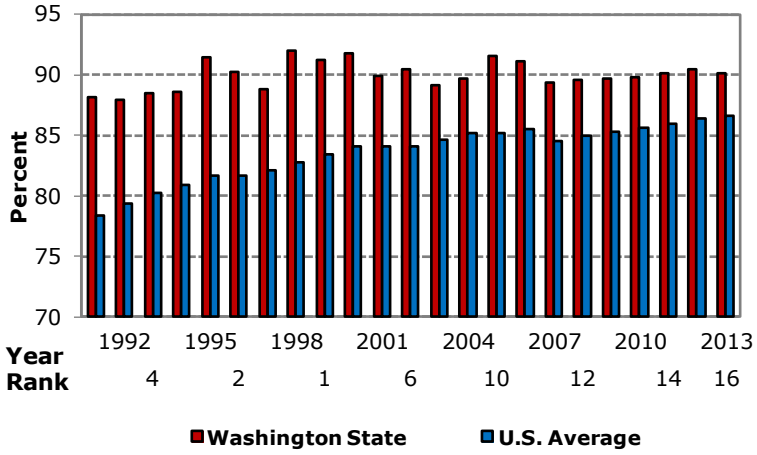
As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, in 2012 the median annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school was only $22,900 while that of a person with a high school diploma was $30,000 according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Washington's rank dropped one spot to 16th in 2013

The 2013 Current Population 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 decrease from 2012's value of 90.4 percent. Washington's rank declined one spot to 16th in 2013. Until 2007, Washington ranked very well in this measure. In fact, the state had the highest rank in the nation in 1998 and 2000. The 2007 rank of 12th 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 90.0 percent ranked 16th among the states, compared to 86.0 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 2013

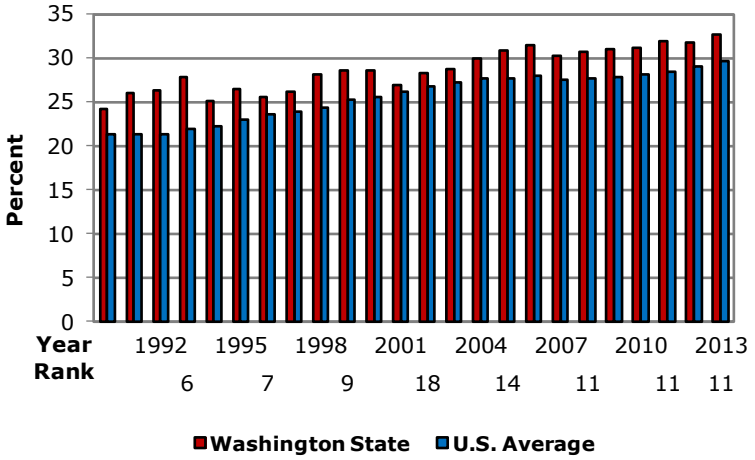
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

Annual earnings serve as a good indication of the economic relevance of completing a bachelor's degree

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 2012, the median earnings for full-time adults with a bachelor's degree was $46,900, while the median was $30,000 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 2013

The state's 2013 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation

In 2013, the percentage of Washington residents age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased from 31.7 percent to 32.7 percent. This is higher than the U.S. average of 28.7 percent. The state's 2013 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation, where it has been for each of the past seven years. The state's five-year average of 31.7 percent also ranked 11th among the states and was above the national average of 28.7 percent.

Student to Teacher Ratios

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

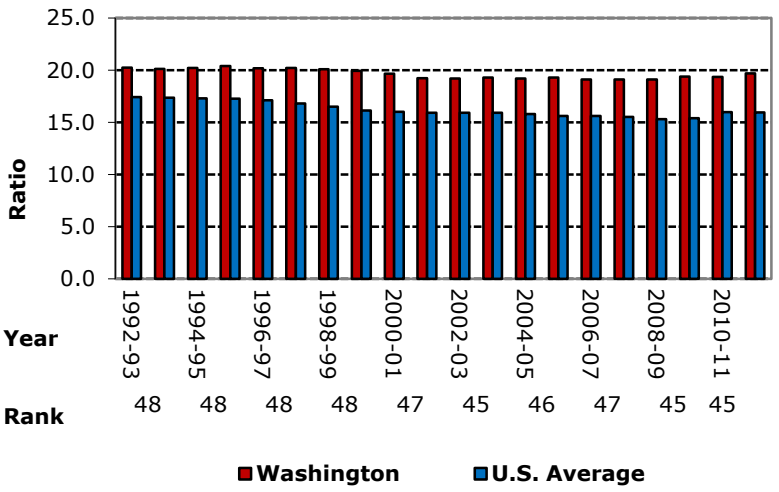
Since the early 1990s there has been a nationwide movement to lower the student to teacher ratios in public schools. The success of this movement to date is evident in the steady decline of the national ratio from 17.4 students per teacher in the 1992-93 school year to a low of 15.3 in 2008-09. While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

Washington has the 6th worst student teacher ratio in the nation

After two consecutive years of increases, the national student to teacher ratio remained unchanged at 16.0. Washington's average increased from the previous year to 19.7, which is tied for the highest ratio since the turn of the century. Washington's 2011-12 rank remained unchanged at 45th in the nation. The state's five-year average of 19.3 students per teacher also ranked 45th 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 2011-12 School Year

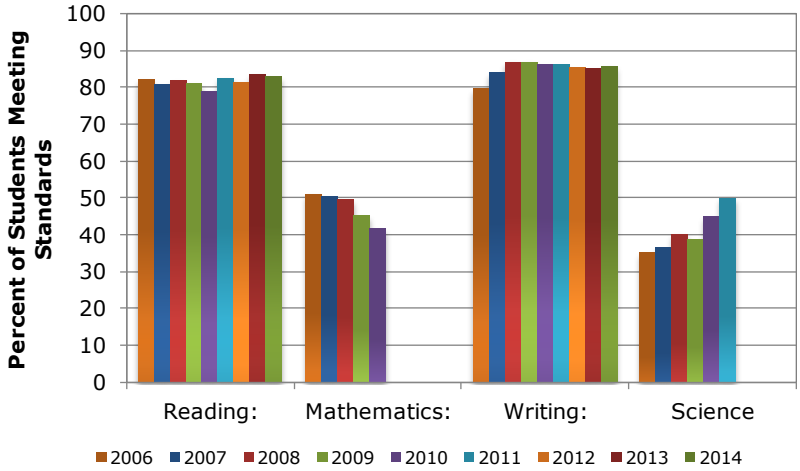
Tenth Grade Proficiency Scores

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.

Figure 1.5a: Tenth Grade Test Scores

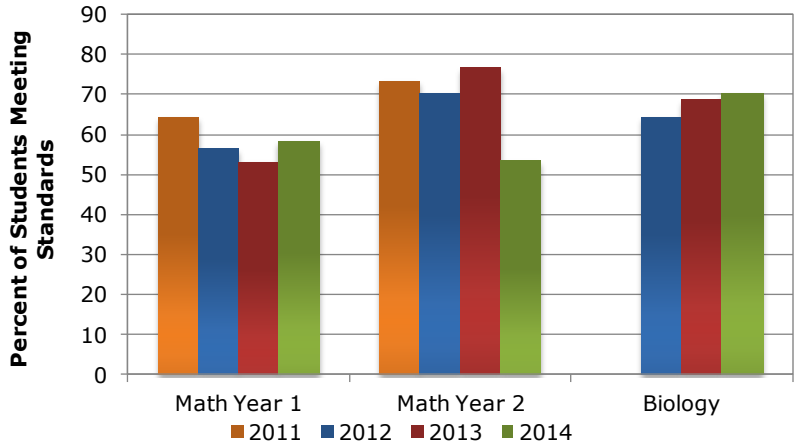
Scores in math and science consistently trail reading and writing



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2014

Figure 1.5b: Tenth Grade Test Scores

Math scores are lower than 2011 while biology scores have steadily improved



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2014

Testing was changed in 2011 for mathematics and in 2012 for science making results after those dates no longer comparable to earlier results. As can be seen in Table 1.5a, tenth-grade scores in 2013 for reading showed a decrease over the previous year, while scores for writing increased. Year one math scores and biology scores showed an improvement over last year while year two math scores declined. This can be seen in table 1.5b.

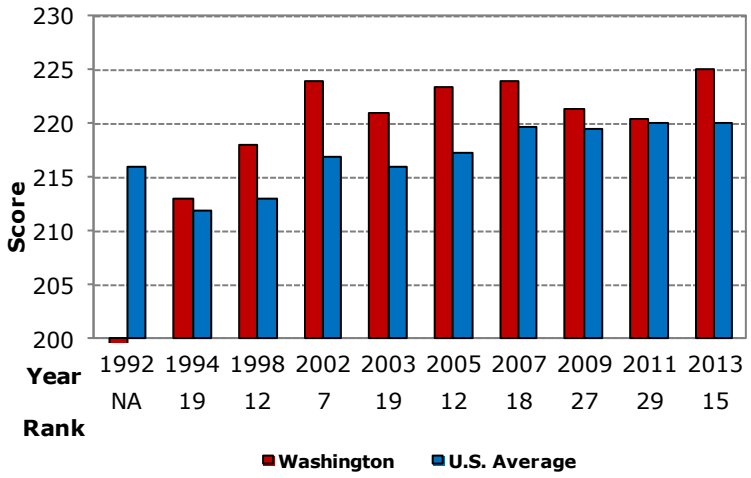
Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics (not updated)

Fourth grade 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 2013

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, 2011, and in 2013.

In reading, Washington's rank among the states improved to 15th

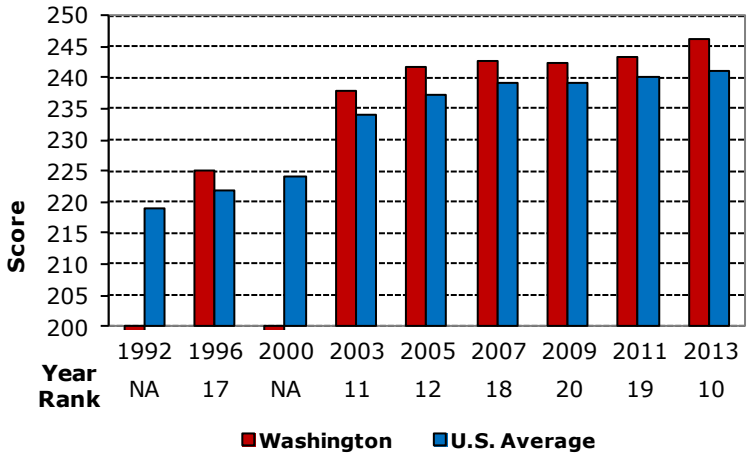
NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions outlined below. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary experience and knowledge retention. In 2013, Washington's rank among the states improved from 29th to 15th. Washington's average since the 2005 test is 223 points, ranking 21st, while the average national score was 219 over the same period.

In math, the state's rank improved to 10th

In the mathematics exam, the skills and content covered include spatial sense, data analysis, statistics, probability, algebra and functions. Washington's 2013 score increased to 246 from 2011's score of 243, while the national average increased to 241 from 240. As a result, the state's rank rose from 19th to 10th this past year. Washington's average score for the years 2005-2013 was 243, ranking 16th among the states, while the average national score was 239.

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 2013

Migration Rate

The state's rank increased from 13th to 12th overall

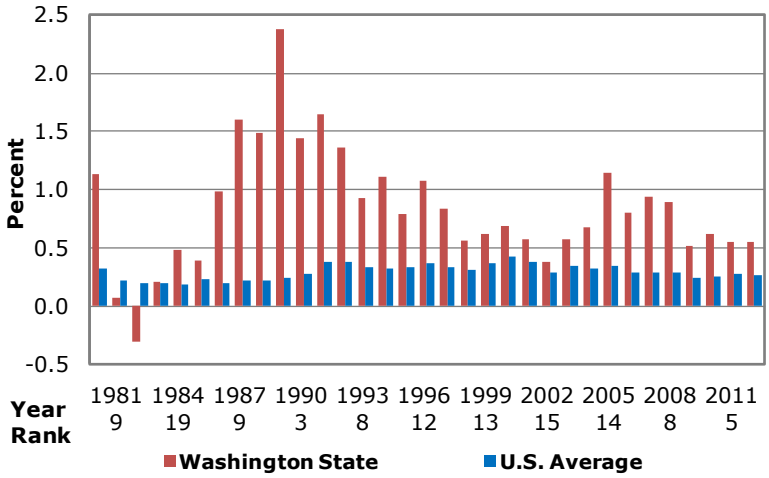
Washington continues to be a relatively popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 12th in terms of total migration in 2013. After a small decrease in 2012, Washington's migration rate increased in 2013. The state's migration rate increased from 0.5 percent to 0.6 percent in 2013 improving Washington's rank from 13th to 12th overall. The national average remained at 0.3 percent in 2013. Washington's 5-year average growth in migration was 0.6 percent, ranking 6th highest among the states.

Over half of the state's population increase came from migration

Population growth for Washington in 2012 was 1.1 percent, while the U.S. as a whole was 0.7 percent. Natural increases accounted for 48.0 percent of the state's growth while 52.0 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 55.7 percent were international and 44.3 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 62.6 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 37.4 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 2013

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.

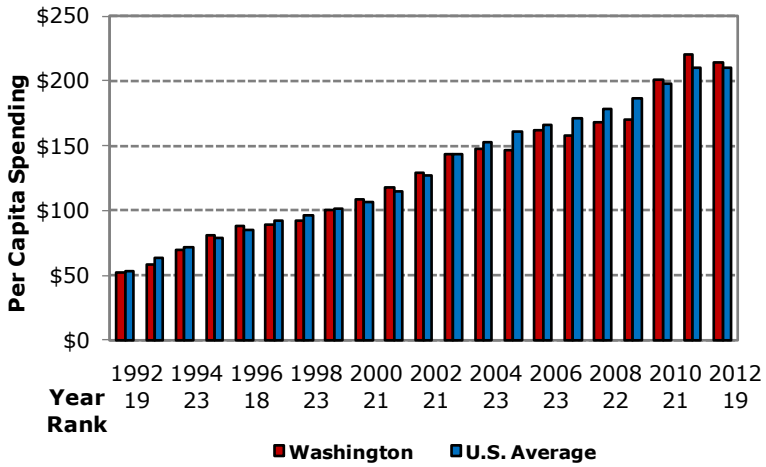
The data are presented on a per-capita basis

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 2012 for university R&D, 2011 for industrial, and 2011 for total spending.

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

Washington university R&D spending mildly outpaced the U.S. average



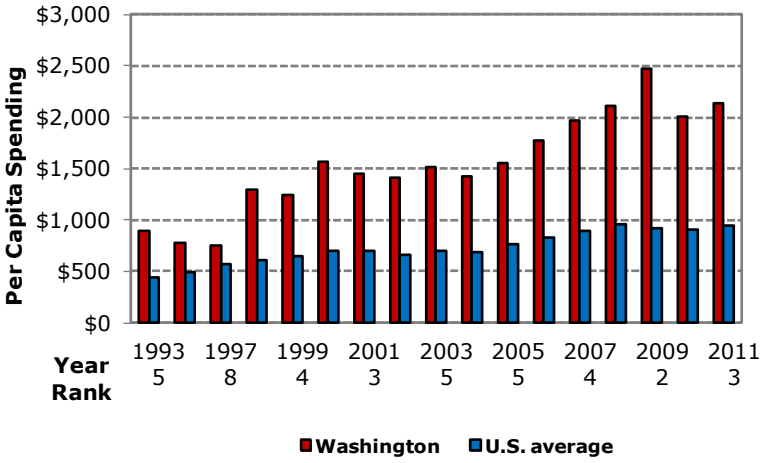
Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2012

WA decreased from 17th to 19th in per capita university R&D

In 2012, Washington decreased from 17th to 19th in per capita university research and development with a spending level of $214 per capita, a level slightly above the U.S. average of $210 per capita. This was only the third time since 2003 that Washington spent more on a per capita basis than the U.S. average. For the period of 2008-2012, the average spending was just below the national average of $197, coming in at $195 per

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

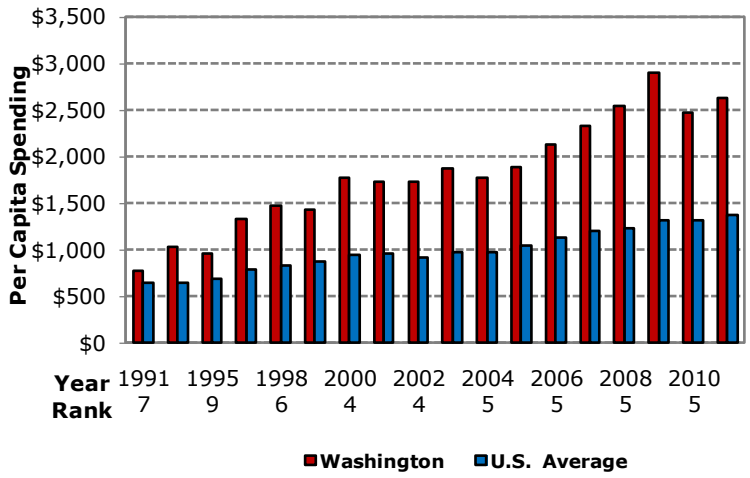


Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2011

capita and ranking 22nd. In industry per capita research and development spending, the state again ranked high in 2011. Washington's per capita industrial research and development spending of $2,134 was over twice as high as the national average of $946, ranking 3rd among the states., Washing also ranked 3rd for the period of 2007-2011 with spending averaging 2,138 per capita compared to the U.S. average of $925. The state's total per capita research and development spending for 2011 of $2,636 was also much higher than the national average of $1,377, ranking 4th.

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

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



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2011

Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population

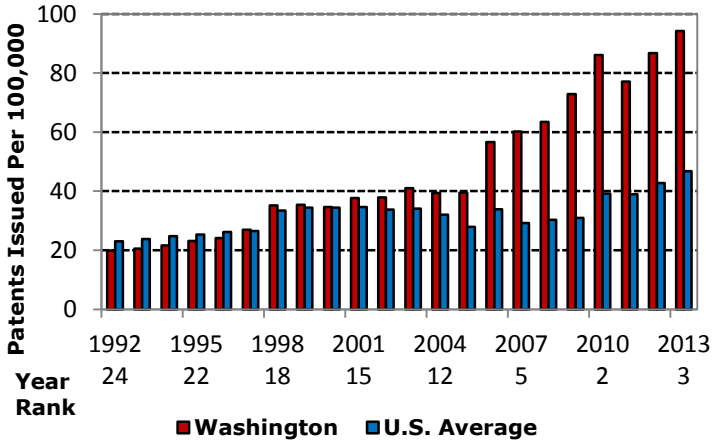
Patents are a good measure of actual innovation

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

Washington ranks high in patents issued

In 2013, Washington ranked 3rd in patents issued per 100,000 residents. The state had more than twice as many patents issued at 94.2 patents per 100,000 residents, compared to the 50 state average of 46.7. In the 2009-2013 span, Washington ranked 4th with a reading of 83.4 versus the national average of 39.7.

Figure 1.12: Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population



Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2013

Infrastructure

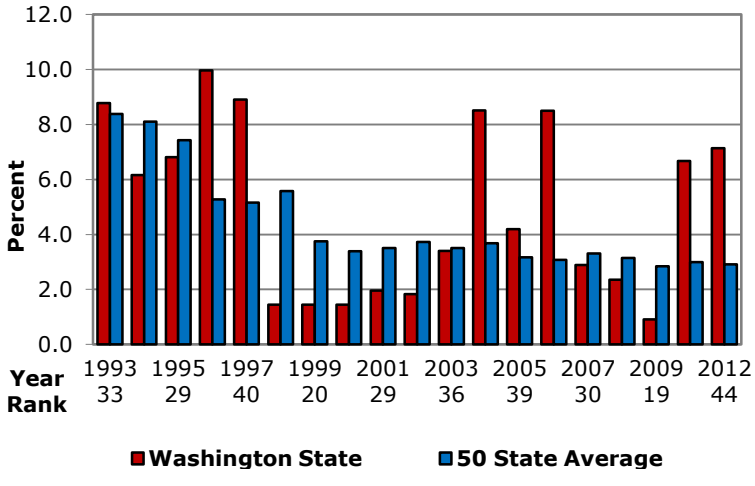
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

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.

Figure 1.13: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

The condition of interstate miles in poor condition is well above the national average



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2012

Washington's highways deteriorated in again 2012

In 2012, Washington saw a slight drop in the conditions of its interstate highways. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition increased from 6.7 in percent in 2011 to 7.1 percent, in 2012. This increase led to no change in the state's ranking, as it remained at 44th in the nation. Washington's five-year average value of 4.0 percent, compared to the national average of 3.0 percent, ranked 37th in the nation.

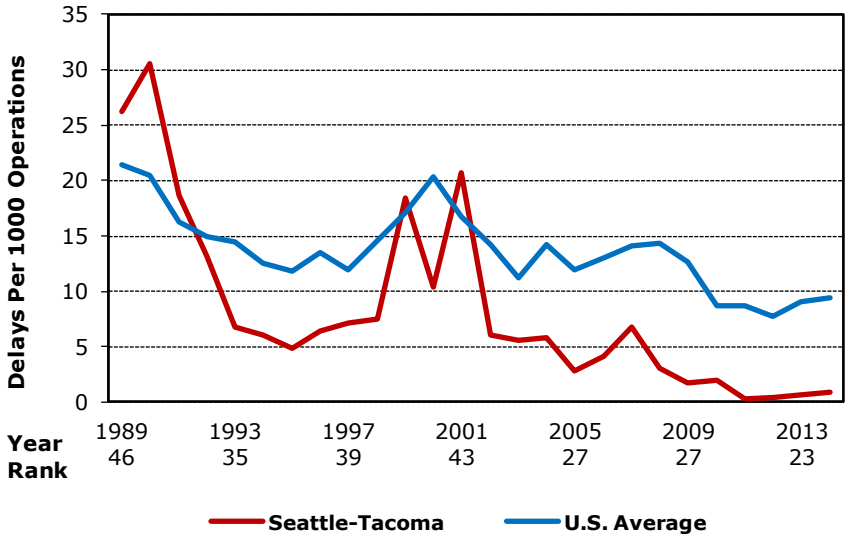
FAA Air Traffic Delays

The FAA provides air traffic information for the 55 largest airports

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 1,000 operations.

Figure 1.14: 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 2013

The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport increased in 2013

Delays have slowly been trending up since 2011 when Seattle-Tacoma airport achieved its best ranking of 18th with 0.3 delays per 1,000 operations. The number of delays at the Seattle-Tacoma airport increased from 0.4 delays per 1,000 operations in 2013 to 0.7 delays in 2013. This lowered Seattle-Tacoma airports rank to 23rd from 19th. By comparison, the average of the 55 largest airports increased from 7.7 delays per 1,000 operations in 2012 to 9.1 in 2013. The Seattle-Tacoma airport's five-year average value of 1.0 delay per 1,000 operations was well below the national average value of 9.4 delays and ranked 23rd among the 55 largest airports.

Urban Roadway Congestion (not updated)

The TTI is the ratio of travel time during periods of peak commuting activity to travel time in periods with no traffic congestion

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. The 2012 Annual Urban Mobility Report shows statistics from 2011.

The TTI for Seattle was above the 101-city average…

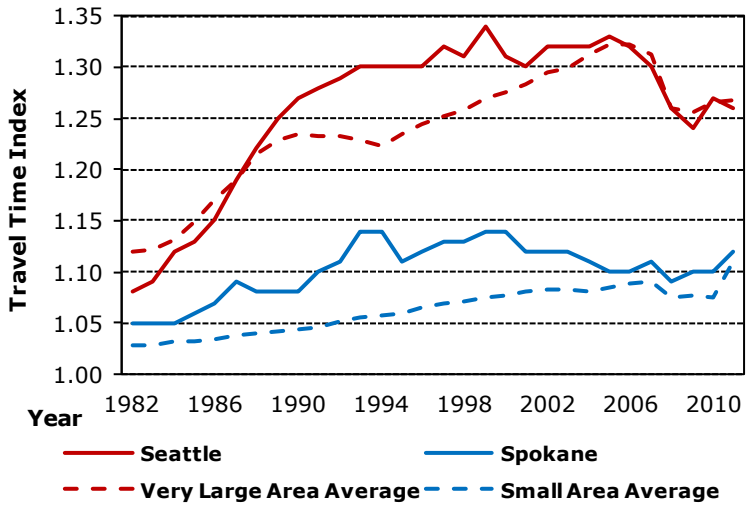
In 2011, the Seattle-Everett-Tacoma region had a TTI of 1.26, down slightly from a value of 1.27 in 2010. This number places the region at a rank of 89th, up from 94th the year before, and above the 101-area average. Its five-year average of 1.27 was above the 101-area average of 1.15, ranking 95th for that period.

… while the TTI for Spokane was below the average

Compared to "Very Large Areas", into which the city of Seattle falls, congestion was slightly below the average of 1.26 for 2012. Spokane, the only other Washington urban area in the survey, had a TTI of 1.12 for 2011. While this was below the 101-city average, it was slightly higher than the "Small Area" average of 1.11 which includes Spokane. The five-year average for Spokane of 1.10 was below the 101-city average and ranked 35th, although it was slightly above the Small Area average of 1.09.

Figure 1.15: Urban Roadway Congestion

Seattle congestion remains close to the "Very Large Area" average



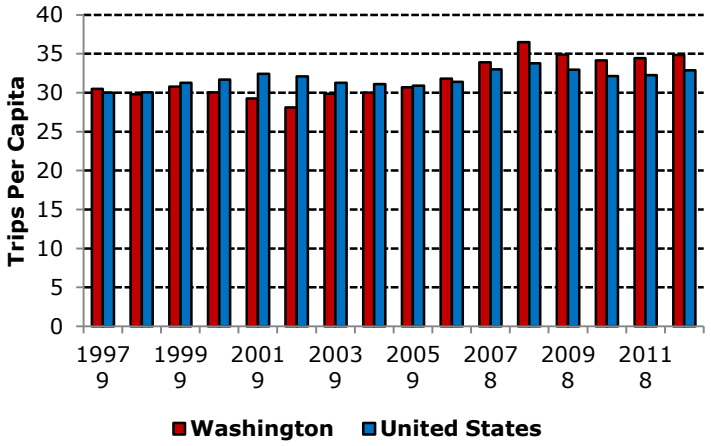
Source: Texas Transportation Institute. 2012 Annual Urban Mobility Report; data through 2011

Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita

The FTA tracks public transit use

A strong public transit system is a key piece of infrastructure for any competitive state. The Federal Transit Administration measures unlinked passenger trips (UPTs), where each leg of the journey counts as a use of the public transit system. For example, if a commuter uses the train and then bus to commute to work, their journey will be recorded as two unlinked passenger trips, as they used public transit twice on their way to work.

Figure 1.16: Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita



Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2012

Washington ranks 8th in public transit use

In 2012, Washington was ranked 8th for the fourth straight year in public transit usage. Per capita, Washington residents used public transit 34.8 times, compared to the national average of 32.9. On a five-year average, Washington was still ranked 8th at 35.0 UPTs per capita, versus a national average of 32.8 UPTs. Since UPTs were first measured in 1997, Washington has continuously ranked inside the top 10, with a low reading of 28.1 UPTs per capita in 2002.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	7.1
Alaska	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.9
Arizona	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.3
Arkansas	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
California	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.9
Colorado	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8
Connecticut	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Delaware	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Florida	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Georgia	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Hawaii	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6
Idaho	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.7	5.8
Illinois	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9
Indiana	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7
Iowa	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4
Kansas	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6
Kentucky	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7
Louisiana	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4
Maine	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7
Maryland	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9
Massachusetts	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Michigan	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.2
Minnesota	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Mississippi	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Missouri	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Montana	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2
Nebraska	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.7
Nevada	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.4
New Hampshire	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
New Jersey	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
New Mexico	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.4
New York	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7
North Carolina	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.4
North Dakota	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.1
Ohio	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9
Oklahoma	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
Oregon	6.2	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Rhode Island	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
South Carolina	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
South Dakota	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.9
Tennessee	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8
Texas	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Utah	8.4	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.9
Vermont	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Virginia	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
Washington	**6.2**	**6.4**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**6.2**
West Virginia	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4
Wisconsin	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
Wyoming	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.4
50 State Average	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3
Washington's Rank	**24**	**27**	**28**	**30**	**31**	**28**

*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)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	82.1	82.1	82.7	84.0	84.5	83.1
Alaska	91.4	91.0	91.8	92.0	91.6	91.6
Arizona	84.2	85.6	85.7	85.7	85.9	85.4
Arkansas	82.4	82.9	83.8	84.8	84.4	83.7
California	80.6	80.7	81.1	81.5	81.7	81.1
Colorado	89.3	89.7	90.2	90.6	90.5	90.1
Connecticut	88.6	88.6	89.1	89.9	89.7	89.2
Delaware	87.4	87.7	87.0	88.5	88.3	87.8
Florida	85.3	85.5	85.9	86.5	86.8	86.0
Georgia	83.9	84.3	84.3	85.0	85.5	84.6
Hawaii	90.4	89.9	90.6	90.4	91.0	90.5
Idaho	88.4	88.3	88.6	89.8	89.4	88.9
Illinois	86.4	86.9	87.2	87.6	87.8	87.2
Indiana	86.6	87.0	87.3	87.6	87.6	87.2
Iowa	90.5	90.6	90.6	91.6	91.6	91.0
Kansas	89.7	89.2	90.0	90.2	90.1	89.8
Kentucky	81.7	81.9	83.1	83.8	84.1	82.9
Louisiana	82.2	81.9	82.5	83.0	83.1	82.5
Maine	90.2	90.3	90.9	91.6	91.8	91.0
Maryland	88.2	88.1	88.9	89.1	89.1	88.7
Massachusetts	89.0	89.1	89.2	89.7	89.9	89.4
Michigan	87.9	88.7	88.8	89.2	89.4	88.8
Minnesota	91.5	91.8	92.0	92.5	92.4	92.0
Mississippi	80.4	81.0	81.1	82.3	82.4	81.4
Missouri	86.8	86.9	87.6	88.0	88.7	87.6
Montana	90.8	91.7	92.3	92.8	92.7	92.1
Nebraska	89.8	90.4	91.0	90.5	90.2	90.4
Nevada	83.9	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.2	84.5
New Hampshire	91.3	91.5	91.4	91.8	92.8	91.8
New Jersey	87.4	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.5	88.1
New Mexico	82.8	83.3	83.2	84.4	84.3	83.6
New York	84.7	84.9	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.1
North Carolina	84.3	84.7	84.7	85.2	85.7	84.9
North Dakota	90.1	90.3	90.7	91.7	91.5	90.9
Ohio	87.6	88.1	88.3	88.8	89.0	88.4
Oklahoma	85.6	86.2	86.3	86.7	86.7	86.3
Oregon	89.1	88.8	89.4	89.9	89.7	89.4
Pennsylvania	87.9	88.4	88.6	88.9	89.2	88.6
Rhode Island	84.7	83.5	84.8	86.1	85.9	85.0
South Carolina	83.6	84.1	84.2	84.9	85.6	84.5
South Dakota	89.9	89.6	90.6	90.5	91.6	90.4
Tennessee	83.1	83.6	84.2	85.1	85.6	84.3
Texas	79.9	80.7	81.1	81.4	81.9	81.0
Utah	90.4	90.6	90.3	91.0	91.5	90.8
Vermont	91.0	91.0	91.8	91.7	91.5	91.4
Virginia	86.6	86.5	87.8	87.9	88.4	87.4
Washington	**89.7**	**89.8**	**90.1**	**90.4**	**90.1**	**90.0**
West Virginia	82.8	83.2	84.2	84.5	84.6	83.9
Wisconsin	89.8	90.1	90.4	90.7	90.9	90.4
Wyoming	91.8	92.3	92.0	91.7	93.5	92.3
U.S. Average	85.3	85.6	85.9	86.4	86.6	86.0
Washington's Rank	**15**	**14**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**16**

*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 1998-2013. (www.census.gov)

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	22.0	21.9	22.3	23.3	23.5	22.6
Alaska	26.6	27.9	26.4	28.0	28.0	27.4
Arizona	25.6	25.9	26.6	27.3	27.4	26.6
Arkansas	18.9	19.5	20.3	21.0	20.6	20.1
California	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.9	31.0	30.4
Colorado	35.9	36.4	36.7	37.5	37.8	36.9
Connecticut	35.6	35.5	36.2	37.1	37.2	36.3
Delaware	28.7	27.8	28.8	29.5	29.8	28.9
Florida	25.3	25.8	25.8	26.8	27.2	26.2
Georgia	27.5	27.3	27.6	28.2	28.3	27.8
Hawaii	29.6	29.5	29.1	30.1	31.2	29.9
Idaho	23.9	24.4	25.2	25.5	26.2	25.0
Illinois	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.6	32.1	31.2
Indiana	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.8	23.1
Iowa	25.1	24.9	25.8	26.3	26.4	25.7
Kansas	29.5	29.8	30.1	30.4	31.1	30.2
Kentucky	21.0	20.5	21.1	21.8	22.6	21.4
Louisiana	21.4	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.5	21.7
Maine	26.9	26.8	28.4	28.0	28.2	27.7
Maryland	35.7	36.1	36.9	36.9	37.4	36.6
Massachusetts	38.2	39.0	39.1	39.3	40.3	39.2
Michigan	24.6	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.9	25.7
Minnesota	31.5	31.8	32.4	33.2	33.5	32.5
Mississippi	19.6	19.5	19.8	20.7	20.4	20.0
Missouri	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.4	27.0	26.1
Montana	27.4	28.8	28.2	29.4	29.0	28.6
Nebraska	27.4	28.6	27.9	29.0	29.4	28.5
Nevada	21.8	21.7	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.2
New Hampshire	32.0	32.8	33.4	34.6	34.6	33.5
New Jersey	34.5	35.4	35.3	36.2	36.6	35.6
New Mexico	25.3	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.4	25.7
New York	32.4	32.5	32.9	33.4	34.1	33.1
North Carolina	26.5	26.5	26.9	27.4	28.4	27.1
North Dakota	25.8	27.6	26.3	27.9	27.1	26.9
Ohio	24.1	24.6	24.7	25.2	26.1	24.9
Oklahoma	22.7	22.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.4
Oregon	29.2	28.8	29.3	29.9	30.7	29.6
Pennsylvania	26.4	27.1	27.0	27.8	28.7	27.4
Rhode Island	30.5	30.2	31.1	31.4	32.4	31.1
South Carolina	24.3	24.5	24.1	25.1	26.1	24.8
South Dakota	25.1	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.1
Tennessee	23.0	23.1	23.6	24.3	24.8	23.8
Texas	25.5	25.9	26.4	26.7	27.5	26.4
Utah	28.5	29.3	29.7	30.7	31.3	29.9
Vermont	33.1	33.6	35.4	35.8	35.7	34.7
Virginia	34.0	34.2	35.1	35.5	36.1	35.0
Washington	**31.0**	**31.1**	**31.9**	**31.7**	**32.7**	**31.7**
West Virginia	17.3	17.5	18.5	18.6	18.9	18.2
Wisconsin	25.7	26.3	26.5	27.1	27.7	26.7
Wyoming	23.8	24.1	24.7	24.7	26.6	24.8
U.S. Average	27.9	28.2	28.5	29.1	29.6	28.7
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 1998-2013. (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

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-2012
Alabama	14.8	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	15.4
Alaska	17.2	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.5
Arizona	20.1	19.9	20.7	21.4	21.3	20.7
Arkansas	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	13.6
California	20.8	20.8	19.8	24.1	23.4	21.8
Colorado	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.8	17.1
Connecticut	14.5	11.7	12.9	13.1	12.7	13.0
Delaware	15.0	15.1	14.7	14.5	15.0	14.9
Florida	15.8	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	14.9
Georgia	14.1	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	14.5
Hawaii	15.8	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.8
Idaho	18.1	18.2	18.2	17.6	17.5	17.9
Illinois	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.8	15.6
Indiana	16.8	16.7	16.8	18.0	16.7	17.0
Iowa	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.3	14.3	13.9
Kansas	13.2	13.1	13.7	14.0	13.0	13.4
Kentucky	15.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	15.8
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	14.5	16.2
Maine	11.9	12.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.1
Maryland	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.5
Massachusetts	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.7
Michigan	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	17.8
Minnesota	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8
Mississippi	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.0
Missouri	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.6
Montana	13.6	14.8	13.5	13.7	14.0	13.9
Nebraska	13.3	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6
Nevada	18.3	19.7	19.4	20.0	20.8	19.6
New Hampshire	13.0	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
New Jersey	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.3
New Mexico	14.8	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.4	14.9
New York	13.1	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
North Carolina	14.0	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	14.5
North Dakota	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5
Ohio	16.6	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.1
Oklahoma	13.7	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	15.0
Oregon	18.8	19.1	20.3	20.3	21.2	19.9
Pennsylvania	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.8	14.2	13.7
Rhode Island	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.8
South Carolina	15.0	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3
South Dakota	12.9	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.4
Tennessee	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	14.9
Texas	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	14.7
Utah	23.7	23.7	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.1
Vermont	10.7	10.7	10.5	11.6	10.7	10.8
Virginia	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	16.7
Washington	**19.1**	**19.1**	**19.4**	**19.4**	**19.7**	**19.3**
West Virginia	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9
Wisconsin	14.8	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.0
Wyoming	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.3
U.S. Average	15.5	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	15.6
Washington's Rank	**47**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics, 2013 (www.nces.ed.gov)

Table 1.5a
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade Test Scores

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Reading:	82.0	80.8	81.8	81.2	78.9	82.6	81.3	83.6	82.9
Mathematics:	51.0	50.4	49.6	45.4	41.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Writing:	79.8	83.9	86.8	86.7	86.0	86.3	85.4	84.9	85.6
Science	35.0	36.4	40.0	38.8	44.8	49.9	NA	NA	NA

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2014 (http://www.k12.wa.us).

Table 1.5b
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade Test Scores

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Math Year 1	64.2	56.5	53.1	58.4
Math Year 2	73.4	70.4	76.5	53.4
Biology	NA	64.3	68.6	70.3

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2014 (http://www.k12.wa.us).

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

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2005-2013
Alabama	208	216	216	220	219	216
Alaska	211	214	211	208	209	211
Arizona	207	210	210	212	213	210
Arkansas	217	217	216	217	219	217
California	207	209	210	211	213	210
Colorado	224	224	226	223	227	225
Connecticut	226	227	229	227	230	228
Delaware	226	225	226	225	226	225
Florida	219	224	226	225	227	224
Georgia	214	219	218	221	222	219
Hawaii	210	213	211	214	215	212
Idaho	222	223	221	221	219	221
Illinois	216	219	219	219	219	219
Indiana	218	222	223	221	225	222
Iowa	221	225	221	221	224	222
Kansas	220	225	224	224	223	223
Kentucky	220	222	226	225	224	224
Louisiana	209	207	207	210	210	209
Maine	225	226	224	222	225	224
Maryland	220	225	226	231	232	227
Massachusetts	231	236	234	237	232	234
Michigan	218	220	218	219	217	219
Minnesota	225	225	223	222	227	225
Mississippi	204	208	211	209	209	208
Missouri	221	221	224	220	222	222
Montana	225	227	225	225	223	225
Nebraska	221	223	223	223	223	223
Nevada	207	211	211	213	214	211
New Hampshire	227	229	229	230	232	230
New Jersey	223	231	229	231	229	229
New Mexico	207	212	208	208	206	208
New York	223	224	224	222	224	223
North Carolina	217	218	219	221	222	220
North Dakota	225	226	226	226	224	225
Ohio	223	226	225	224	224	224
Oklahoma	214	217	217	215	217	216
Oregon	217	215	218	216	219	217
Pennsylvania	223	226	224	227	226	225
Rhode Island	216	219	223	222	223	221
South Carolina	213	214	216	215	214	214
South Dakota	222	223	222	220	218	221
Tennessee	214	216	217	215	220	216
Texas	219	220	219	218	217	218
Utah	221	221	219	220	223	221
Vermont	227	228	229	227	228	228
Virginia	226	227	227	226	229	227
Washington	**223**	**224**	**221**	**221**	**225**	**223**
West Virginia	215	215	215	214	215	215
Wisconsin	221	223	220	221	221	221
Wyoming	223	225	223	224	226	224
U.S. Average	217	220	220	220	220	219
Washington's Rank	**12**	**18**	**27**	**29**	**15**	**21**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 1992, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 Reading Assessments

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

	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2005-2013
Alabama	225	229	228	231	233	229
Alaska	236	237	237	236	236	236
Arizona	230	232	230	235	240	233
Arkansas	236	238	238	238	240	238
California	230	230	232	234	234	232
Colorado	239	240	243	244	247	243
Connecticut	242	243	245	242	243	243
Delaware	240	242	239	240	243	241
Florida	239	242	242	240	242	241
Georgia	234	235	236	238	240	237
Hawaii	230	234	236	239	243	236
Idaho	242	241	241	240	241	241
Illinois	233	237	238	239	239	237
Indiana	240	245	243	244	249	244
Iowa	240	243	243	243	246	243
Kansas	246	248	245	246	246	246
Kentucky	231	235	239	241	241	238
Louisiana	230	230	229	231	231	230
Maine	241	242	244	244	246	244
Maryland	238	240	244	247	245	243
Massachusetts	247	252	252	253	253	252
Michigan	238	238	236	236	237	237
Minnesota	246	247	249	249	253	249
Mississippi	227	228	227	230	231	229
Missouri	235	239	241	240	240	239
Montana	241	244	244	244	244	243
Nebraska	238	238	239	240	243	239
Nevada	230	232	235	237	236	234
New Hampshire	246	249	251	252	253	250
New Jersey	244	249	247	248	247	247
New Mexico	224	228	230	233	233	230
New York	238	243	241	238	240	240
North Carolina	241	242	244	245	245	243
North Dakota	243	245	245	245	246	245
Ohio	242	245	244	244	246	244
Oklahoma	234	237	237	237	239	237
Oregon	238	236	238	237	240	238
Pennsylvania	241	244	244	246	244	244
Rhode Island	233	236	239	242	241	238
South Carolina	238	237	236	237	237	237
South Dakota	242	241	242	241	241	241
Tennessee	232	233	232	233	240	234
Texas	242	242	240	241	242	242
Utah	239	239	240	243	243	241
Vermont	244	246	248	247	248	246
Virginia	240	244	243	245	246	244
Washington	**242**	**243**	**242**	**243**	**246**	**243**
West Virginia	231	236	233	235	237	234
Wisconsin	241	244	244	245	245	244
Wyoming	243	244	242	244	247	244
U.S. Average	237	239	239	240	241	239
Washington's Rank	**12**	**18**	**20**	**19**	**10**	**16**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) 1992, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013 Mathematics Assessments

Table 1.8
Innovation Drivers
Migration Rate
(Percent)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Alaska	0.3	0.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2
Arizona	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Arkansas	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
California	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Colorado	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Connecticut	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Florida	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Georgia	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Hawaii	-0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Idaho	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Illinois	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Kansas	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Kentucky	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Maine	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Maryland	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Massachusetts	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Michigan	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Minnesota	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Missouri	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Nebraska	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3
New Hampshire	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.4	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.1
New York	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
North Carolina	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
North Dakota	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.3
Ohio	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Oklahoma	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
Oregon	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rhode Island	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
South Carolina	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
South Dakota	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
Tennessee	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Texas	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Utah	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Vermont	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Virginia	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Washington	**0.9**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.6**
West Virginia	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wisconsin	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1.4	-0.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Washington's Rank	**4**	**11**	**5**	**13**	**12**	**6**

* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, June 2013

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	154	163	177	187	173	171
Alaska	241	248	253	257	249	250
Arizona	135	143	147	154	159	148
Arkansas	90	87	92	96	98	93
California	198	207	210	218	221	211
Colorado	195	221	234	252	258	232
Connecticut	213	218	248	264	264	241
Delaware	153	153	187	208	203	181
Florida	98	102	106	111	113	106
Georgia	167	169	174	184	188	176
Hawaii	215	231	233	240	241	232
Idaho	75	79	80	90	92	83
Illinois	163	174	173	183	184	175
Indiana	165	174	183	195	200	183
Iowa	179	189	232	236	234	214
Kansas	154	165	169	178	183	170
Kentucky	125	127	132	137	134	131
Louisiana	157	158	157	159	152	157
Maine	114	118	104	105	90	106
Maryland	488	532	542	585	572	544
Massachusetts	370	400	419	446	483	424
Michigan	170	188	206	219	226	202
Minnesota	138	149	157	168	161	155
Mississippi	144	147	149	155	159	151
Missouri	165	172	181	187	182	177
Montana	203	200	210	196	196	201
Nebraska	218	227	201	224	236	221
Nevada	74	70	64	61	56	65
New Hampshire	236	235	237	273	315	259
New Jersey	104	109	122	129	126	118
New Mexico	213	219	205	195	192	205
New York	213	223	255	271	274	247
North Carolina	216	233	258	277	275	252
North Dakota	276	281	303	308	307	295
Ohio	163	169	178	192	184	177
Oklahoma	95	95	107	117	115	106
Oregon	176	186	181	191	185	184
Pennsylvania	213	221	246	260	253	239
Rhode Island	250	260	407	437	470	365
South Carolina	130	137	142	133	135	135
South Dakota	116	137	161	165	155	147
Tennessee	133	140	148	159	159	148
Texas	159	167	175	182	178	172
Utah	162	187	203	223	218	199
Vermont	189	201	212	219	192	203
Virginia	143	145	149	172	168	156
Washington	**168**	**170**	**201**	**220**	**214**	**195**
West Virginia	100	101	105	114	106	105
Wisconsin	212	226	235	253	259	237
Wyoming	140	142	98	101	114	119
U.S. average	178	187	198	210	210	197
Washington's Rank	**22**	**26**	**21**	**17**	**19**	**22**

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	382	657	328	303	391	412
Alaska	85	100	102	104	116	101
Arizona	605	833	738	633	762	714
Arkansas	119	154	245	94	117	146
California	1,772	1,845	1,757	1,739	1,992	1,821
Colorado	1,079	822	796	772	842	862
Connecticut	2,707	2,967	2,987	1,815	2,091	2,513
Delaware	1,702	0	2,294	2,383	2,310	1,738
Florida	250	226	232	272	314	259
Georgia	292	352	406	375	391	363
Hawaii	171	202	178	188	183	184
Idaho	484	626	653	713	739	643
Illinois	889	698	718	952	936	839
Indiana	778	777	808	768	945	815
Iowa	404	500	641	639	755	588
Kansas	470	570	570	522	526	532
Kentucky	209	217	228	204	293	230
Louisiana	85	93	93	94	100	93
Maine	201	231	399	189	222	249
Maryland	650	762	784	758	873	766
Massachusetts	2,998	2,323	2,213	2,136	2,380	2,410
Michigan	1,566	1,382	1,212	1,230	1,383	1,354
Minnesota	1,278	1,092	1,303	1,176	1,155	1,201
Mississippi	95	85	88	82	79	86
Missouri	463	0	0	1,352	NA	454
Montana	140	152	146	146	136	144
Nebraska	276	312	332	288	345	311
Nevada	221	255	231	262	235	241
New Hampshire	1,377	1,648	0	1,381	1,570	1,195
New Jersey	2,072	2,187	2,102	1,809	1,576	1,949
New Mexico	289	366	306	264	227	290
New York	562	596	566	565	619	581
North Carolina	753	671	585	601	642	651
North Dakota	197	461	347	350	381	347
Ohio	631	643	591	594	605	613
Oklahoma	146	162	137	127	160	146
Oregon	972	1,081	1,071	1,146	1,197	1,093
Pennsylvania	829	772	789	727	763	776
Rhode Island	390	510	437	504	516	471
South Carolina	322	270	273	284	299	290
South Dakota	166	166	177	147	165	164
Tennessee	265	257	236	196	224	236
Texas	583	665	617	570	597	606
Utah	662	730	765	745	866	754
Vermont	666	676	669	500	597	622
Virginia	627	784	777	580	686	691
Washington	**1,962**	**2,115**	**2,470**	**2,009**	**2,134**	**2,138**
West Virginia	129	181	189	129	133	152
Wisconsin	609	673	638	690	710	664
Wyoming	71	115	84	69	81	84
U.S. average	894	958	922	904	946	925
Washington's Rank	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**

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

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-11
Alabama	709	1,032	827	781	1,030	876
Alaska	456	391	429	486	527	458
Arizona	787	1,116	1,026	855	998	956
Arkansas	222	260	340	202	231	251
California	2,142	2,222	2,156	2,170	2,427	2,223
Colorado	1,410	1,188	1,224	1,221	1,341	1,277
Connecticut	2,932	3,193	3,214	2,077	2,434	2,770
Delaware	1,858	1,803	2,516	2,586	2,529	2,259
Florida	392	352	381	422	475	404
Georgia	464	550	615	561	589	556
Hawaii	464	498	498	504	542	501
Idaho	744	896	1,006	1,133	1,133	982
Illinois	1,118	938	976	1,232	1,243	1,101
Indiana	942	951	1,000	977	1,163	1,007
Iowa	632	708	860	906	1,026	826
Kansas	611	723	744	700	725	701
Kentucky	330	341	360	345	434	362
Louisiana	245	269	262	264	333	275
Maine	368	388	569	368	403	419
Maryland	2,508	2,921	3,209	3,184	3,291	3,023
Massachusetts	3,778	3,106	3,108	3,077	3,333	3,280
Michigan	1,731	1,559	1,405	1,489	1,658	1,568
Minnesota	1,451	1,276	1,501	1,392	1,383	1,401
Mississippi	287	274	284	287	316	290
Missouri	635	656	741	1,543	NA	894
Montana	897	411	369	394	409	496
Nebraska	508	550	570	511	605	549
Nevada	309	344	314	347	327	328
New Hampshire	1,629	1,897	919	1,640	1,875	1,592
New Jersey	2,264	2,378	2,310	2,031	1,777	2,152
New Mexico	2,876	2,937	2,856	3,015	2,921	2,921
New York	821	858	854	884	952	874
North Carolina	1,015	925	858	915	969	937
North Dakota	512	777	669	694	736	678
Ohio	872	883	875	870	897	879
Oklahoma	255	281	270	274	319	280
Oregon	1,161	1,274	1,277	1,368	1,426	1,301
Pennsylvania	1,079	1,036	1,064	1,029	1,071	1,056
Rhode Island	1,025	1,169	1,093	1,367	1,329	1,197
South Carolina	518	461	496	514	511	500
South Dakota	301	318	326	331	356	326
Tennessee	593	620	622	622	659	623
Texas	749	836	807	773	804	794
Utah	877	947	1,004	1,152	1,164	1,029
Vermont	861	875	882	722	829	834
Virginia	1,227	1,464	1,444	1,254	1,378	1,354
Washington	**2,330**	**2,544**	**2,897**	**2,475**	**2,636**	**2,576**
West Virginia	359	423	356	315	322	355
Wisconsin	813	881	870	940	982	897
Wyoming	246	282	252	184	203	233
U.S. average	1,195	1,228	1,319	1,317	1,377	1,287
Washington's rank	**5**	**5**	**4**	**5**	**4**	**5**

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

Table 1.12
Innovation Drivers
Patents Issued
Per 100,000 Residents

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	8.0	11.2	8.7	9.9	11.8	9.9
Alaska	7.9	4.6	4.4	6.3	7.3	6.1
Arizona	26.7	33.8	34.7	36.2	36.6	33.6
Arkansas	5.3	7.4	6.4	8.1	7.7	7.0
California	63.2	80.5	81.6	91.1	102.1	83.7
Colorado	39.2	48.2	46.8	52.9	60.3	49.5
Connecticut	47.2	59.0	59.2	64.0	66.0	59.1
Delaware	38.6	43.5	50.4	52.9	51.4	47.4
Florida	15.6	19.8	20.2	23.1	24.3	20.6
Georgia	16.9	22.6	22.5	25.2	28.6	23.2
Hawaii	7.4	10.6	9.3	9.4	10.4	9.4
Idaho	63.7	73.9	68.7	61.4	63.8	66.3
Illinois	28.0	34.1	35.7	39.4	41.6	35.8
Indiana	19.4	26.1	25.1	30.0	33.0	26.7
Iowa	24.3	26.5	28.0	29.7	32.2	28.1
Kansas	18.1	25.5	28.0	38.1	37.6	29.5
Kentucky	10.6	13.8	12.6	14.2	14.2	13.1
Louisiana	7.0	7.8	8.0	9.7	9.5	8.4
Maine	9.9	16.6	15.2	16.7	18.3	15.3
Maryland	25.3	29.9	28.1	29.1	31.9	28.9
Massachusetts	61.2	80.2	83.9	92.1	101.1	83.7
Michigan	35.3	43.3	44.5	50.6	57.0	46.1
Minnesotta	56.4	75.4	79.1	79.5	88.4	75.8
Mississippi	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.6
Missouri	14.6	19.0	16.7	19.3	21.5	18.2
Montana	9.3	11.9	11.4	13.2	12.5	11.7
Nebraska	12.6	13.8	13.4	18.1	18.2	15.2
Nevada	16.1	23.6	24.7	32.0	35.9	26.5
New Hampshire	45.9	60.9	61.1	59.9	67.6	59.1
New Jersey	37.4	49.4	48.5	52.5	59.1	49.4
New Mexico	16.4	22.0	19.8	21.3	22.6	20.4
New York	31.4	41.7	40.3	43.7	47.6	41.0
North Carolina	24.5	30.6	29.9	33.3	35.0	30.7
North Dakota	14.2	16.6	13.9	14.0	18.1	15.4
Ohio	26.2	34.5	33.8	35.6	37.1	33.5
Oklahoma	12.1	15.5	14.0	13.7	15.7	14.2
Oregon	52.6	61.0	61.3	63.1	67.7	61.2
Pennsylvania	24.3	30.6	28.7	30.5	34.1	29.6
Rhode Island	29.0	33.6	33.4	39.5	39.0	34.9
South Carolina	12.7	14.0	16.9	20.7	20.3	16.9
South Dakota	6.9	10.0	12.9	15.5	16.1	12.3
Tennessee	12.5	16.3	16.9	16.5	17.1	15.8
Texas	26.0	31.8	31.3	34.3	37.1	32.1
Utah	30.7	41.2	43.1	46.5	48.7	42.1
Vermont	80.4	106.7	85.6	80.8	87.9	88.3
Virginia	15.3	21.5	21.5	22.1	24.5	21.0
Washington	**72.9**	**86.1**	**77.1**	**86.8**	**94.2**	**83.4**
West Virginia	5.6	7.2	5.9	7.7	8.3	6.9
Wisconsin	33.4	39.2	37.7	40.0	43.6	38.8
Wyoming	11.8	15.8	13.0	21.7	23.0	17.0
U.S. Average	31.0	39.2	38.9	42.8	46.7	39.7
Washington's Rank	**2**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**4**

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2013

Table 1.13
Innovation Drivers
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition
(Percent)

	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2007-12*
Alabama	3.4	2.0	5.2	4.6	3.6	3.8
Alaska	5.7	10.2	5.5	10.5	9.6	8.3
Arizona	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.5
Arkansas	4.9	3.5	4.8	6.9	6.9	5.4
California	20.3	20.3	11.5	13.0	10.0	15.0
Colorado	3.3	3.8	6.4	3.0	4.0	4.1
Connecticut	4.1	3.5	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.6
Delaware	5.0	5.0	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.0
Florida	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Hawaii	22.2	22.2	24.1	29.6	29.8	25.6
Idaho	2.6	2.3	2.1	0.0	4.6	2.3
Illinois	1.8	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	1.4
Indiana	1.1	1.1	1.5	6.3	5.9	3.2
Iowa	3.1	3.5	2.9	0.8	1.4	2.3
Kansas	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kentucky	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.6
Louisiana	7.3	5.0	3.5	3.7	8.6	5.6
Maine	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Maryland	5.1	4.3	3.4	6.3	6.1	5.0
Massachusetts	0.4	0.0	0.4	5.7	5.2	2.3
Michigan	4.9	5.0	3.5	5.1	5.0	4.7
Minnesota	2.1	3.0	8.2	4.6	4.4	4.5
Mississippi	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9
Missouri	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.0
Montana	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
Nebraska	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Nevada	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.5
New Hampshire	3.5	0.9	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.6
New Jersey	16.0	16.0	13.6	10.7	9.8	13.2
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
New York	9.2	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.7	8.0
North Carolina	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.2
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.4
Oklahoma	3.6	5.5	5.5	3.2	2.2	4.0
Oregon	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.5
Pennsylvania	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
South Carolina	0.4	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.7
South Dakota	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
Tennessee	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
Texas	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.5
Utah	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
Vermont	4.7	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	2.0
Virginia	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Washington	**2.9**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**4.0**
West Virginia	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.4
Wisconsin	3.9	4.8	4.7	2.4	1.4	3.5
Wyoming	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9
U.S. Average	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
Washington's Rank	**30**	**33**	**19**	**44**	**44**	**37**

Source: Highway Statistics, 1993-2012. Table HM-64, Federal Highway Administration.

Table 1.14
Innovation Drivers
FAA Air Traffic Delays
Delays Per 1000 Operations

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Albuquerque	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anchorage	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6
Andrews AFB	NA	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7
Atlanta Hartsfield	65.5	27.7	12.9	10.1	15.8	26.4
Baltimore-Washington	1.4	1.8	4.5	6.8	1.9	3.3
Boston Logan	21.3	19.0	26.7	10.1	14.1	18.2
Bradley International	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Charlotte Douglas	28.6	9.5	8.9	6.0	10.1	12.6
Chicago Midway	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.3	5.0	3.3
Chicago O'Hare	28.5	31.8	37.1	23.5	35.0	31.2
Cincinnati Tower	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8
Cleveland Hopkins	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9
Dallas/Ft. Worth	5.6	4.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.8
Dayton Cox	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denver Stapleton	5.6	3.2	3.8	3.3	7.9	4.7
Detroit Metro	7.0	5.9	5.9	4.6	9.6	6.6
Fairbanks	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale	3.9	4.0	3.4	7.8	18.6	7.5
Honolulu	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Houston Hobby	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.9
Houston Intercontinental	20.2	11.3	9.4	9.5	4.7	11.0
Indianapolis	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4
Kahului/Maui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Las Vegas McCarran	11.3	5.2	3.0	3.6	10.6	6.7
Los Angeles	0.7	1.4	3.6	4.2	4.9	3.0
Memphis	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Miami	2.7	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	18.2	4.5	4.0	1.7	2.5	6.2
Nashville	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
New Orleans Moisant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
New York Kennedy	55.6	34.3	30.9	22.3	34.6	35.5
New York La Guardia	104.5	84.2	89.5	71.3	94.3	88.8
Newark	130.7	70.3	79.1	84.6	71.7	87.3
Ontario	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Orlando	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Palm Beach	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
Philadelphia	56.7	31.8	41.7	31.9	47.8	42.0
Phoenix Sky Harbor	9.3	13.1	5.3	10.4	5.4	8.7
Pittsburgh	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Portland	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
Raleigh-Durham	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Salt Lake City	3.0	2.5	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.6
San Antonio	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
San Diego Lindbergh	2.1	2.4	1.4	3.1	2.5	2.3
San Francisco	45.9	56.4	50.5	61.8	51.7	53.3
San Jose	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
San Juan	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Seattle-Tacoma	**1.7**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**1.0**
St. Louis Lambert	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Tampa	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Teterboro	16.5	23.0	19.6	10.8	16.3	17.2
Washington Dulles	3.6	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.6	3.3
Washington National	3.7	4.1	8.1	10.7	13.1	7.9
Westchester Co.	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.6
U.S. Major Airport Avg.	12.7	8.7	8.7	7.7	9.1	9.4
Seattle-Tacoma Rank*	**27**	**29**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**26**

* 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 1.15
Innovation Drivers
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index
(Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011
Akron OH	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.12	1.07
Albany-Schenectady NY	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.13
Albuquerque NM	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.13
Allentown-Bethlehem PA-NJ	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.17	1.10
Anchorage AK	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.18	1.08
Atlanta GA	1.27	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24
Austin TX	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.32	1.29
Bakersfield CA	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.11	1.08
Baltimore MD	1.20	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.23	1.19
Baton Rouge LA	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.22	1.23
Beaumont TX	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.08
Birmingham AL	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.19	1.15
Boise ID	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.11
Boston MA-NH-RI	1.30	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.28	1.24
Boulder CO	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.18	1.14
Bridgeport-Stamford CT-NY	1.28	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.26
Brownsville TX	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.18	1.08
Buffalo NY	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.12
Cape Coral FL	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.15	1.13
Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.16
Charlotte NC-SC	1.21	1.19	1.17	1.17	1.20	1.19
Chicago IL-IN	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.25
Cincinnati OH-KY-IN	1.14	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.14
Cleveland OH	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.16	1.11
Colorado Springs CO	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.14
Columbia SC	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.09
Columbus OH	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.12
Corpus Christi TX	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.06
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.28	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.26	1.24
Dayton OH	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.07
Denver-Aurora CO	1.27	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.24
Detroit MI	1.21	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.18
El Paso TX-NM	1.17	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.21	1.17
Eugene OR	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.08
Fresno CA	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07
Grand Rapids MI	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.06
Greensboro NC	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.10	1.06
Hartford CT	1.19	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.16
Honolulu HI	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.36	1.22
Houston TX	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.27
Indianapolis IN	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17
Indio-Cathedral City-Palm Springs CA	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.08	1.10
Jackson MS	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.10	1.08
Jacksonville FL	1.18	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.14	1.13
Kansas City MO-KS	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.12
Knoxville TN	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.16	1.09
Lancaster-Palmdale CA	1.10	1.06	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.09
Laredo TX	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.08
Las Vegas NV	1.28	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.20	1.25
Little Rock AR	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.09

Table 1.15 (continued)
Infrastructure
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index
(Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	1.42	1.35	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.38
Louisville KY-IN	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.18	1.11
Madison WI	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.07
McAllen TX	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.10
Memphis TN-MS-AR	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.18	1.14
Miami FL	1.30	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.25
Milwaukee WI	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.18	1.15	1.16
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN	1.30	1.24	1.21	1.23	1.21	1.24
Nashville-Davidson TN	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.18	1.23	1.18
New Haven CT	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.15
New Orleans LA	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.18
New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT	1.35	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.33	1.30
Oklahoma City OK	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.15	1.10
Omaha NE-IA	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.10
Orlando FL	1.22	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.20	1.20
Oxnard-Ventura CA	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.12
Pensacola FL-AL	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.09
Philadelphia PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.22	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.21
Phoenix AZ	1.20	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.19
Pittsburgh PA	1.21	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.24	1.20
Portland OR-WA	1.27	1.23	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.25
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh NY	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.12	1.06
Providence RI-MA	1.18	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.16	1.15
Provo UT	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.07
Raleigh-Durham NC	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14
Richmond VA	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.07
Riverside-San Bernardino CA	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.23	1.19
Rochester NY	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.13	1.08
Sacramento CA	1.25	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20
Salem OR	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.11
Salt Lake City UT	1.16	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.13
San Antonio TX	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.18
San Diego CA	1.24	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.20
San Francisco-Oakland CA	1.39	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.22	1.29
San Jose CA	1.32	1.26	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.26
San Juan PR	1.24	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.24
Sarasota-Bradenton FL	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.10
Seattle WA	**1.30**	**1.26**	**1.24**	**1.27**	**1.26**	**1.27**
Spokane WA	**1.11**	**1.09**	**1.10**	**1.10**	**1.12**	**1.10**
Springfield MA-CT	1.09	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.13	1.09
St. Louis MO-IL	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.12
Stockton CA	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.10	1.04
Tampa-St. Petersburg FL	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.20	1.17
Toledo OH-MI	1.07	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.13	1.07
Tucson AZ	1.14	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.16	1.13
Tulsa OK	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.12	1.08
Virginia Beach VA	1.23	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.20	1.20
Washington DC-VA-MD	1.36	1.29	1.30	1.33	1.32	1.32
Wichita KS	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.07
Winston-Salem NC	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.07
Worcester MA	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.13	1.09
101 City Average	1.16	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.15
Very Large Area Average (Seattle)	1.31	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27
Small Area Average (Spokane)	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.09
Rank: Seattle	**92**	**91**	**90**	**94**	**89**	**95**
Rank: Spokane	**34**	**35**	**33**	**34**	**24**	**35**

Texas Transportation Institute. 2012 Annual Urban Mobility Report (http:mobility.tamu.edu)

Table 1.16
Innovation Drivers
Unlinked Passenger Trips
(Per Capita)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Alaska	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2
Arizona	14.3	15.4	14.2	13.9	14.5	14.5
Arkansas	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7
California	39.5	39.7	37.4	36.6	37.1	38.1
Colorado	22.2	21.2	20.9	20.7	20.6	21.1
Connecticut	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.0
Delaware	10.9	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.6	11.6
Florida	14.8	13.8	13.4	14.1	14.4	14.1
Georgia	17.9	19.2	18.2	17.3	16.8	17.9
Hawaii	55.4	60.9	54.8	54.6	55.5	56.3
Idaho	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.5
Illinois*	51.8	50.7	50.5	52.0	53.5	51.7
Indiana	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0
Iowa	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.0
Kansas	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Kentucky	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.0
Louisiana	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.8	8.8	7.2
Maine	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.3
Maryland	27.7	28.5	24.4	24.9	25.4	26.2
Massachusetts	61.3	60.0	58.4	62.0	64.9	61.3
Michigan	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1
Minnesota	19.6	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.0	18.9
Mississippi	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Missouri	16.9	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.8
Montana	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3
Nebraska	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
Nevada	29.0	28.7	24.1	23.8	26.7	26.5
New Hampshire	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.9
New Jersey	48.2	47.8	46.2	45.5	45.5	46.6
New Mexico	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.8	6.9
New York	196.6	189.2	194.1	194.7	198.2	194.6
North Carolina	5.8	6.6	6.2	6.8	7.3	6.5
North Dakota	1.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0
Ohio	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.0
Oklahoma	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Oregon	32.4	33.5	32.1	32.0	32.5	32.5
Pennsylvania	35.8	36.1	35.4	36.3	36.8	36.1
Rhode Island	20.9	19.5	19.1	19.1	19.5	19.6
South Carolina	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.0
South Dakota	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Tennessee	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7
Texas	12.3	11.3	10.5	10.7	11.2	11.2
Utah	16.0	14.0	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.1
Vermont	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.1
Virginia	10.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3
Washington	**36.5**	**34.9**	**34.2**	**34.5**	**34.8**	**35.0**
West Virginia	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	4.5	3.0
Wisconsin	14.2	13.2	12.3	12.9	12.9	13.1
Wyoming	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Average	33.8	32.9	32.2	32.3	32.9	32.8
Washington's Rank	**7**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**7.8**

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2012

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Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- ***Business Performance*** **indicators were mixed in this year's study.**
- ***Business Performance*** **has been broken out into two subcategories*: Business Prosperity* and *Cost of Doing Business.***
- **In *Business Prosperity*, Washington's performance improved in one indicator and worsened in two. Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in two indicators and worsened in one.**
- **In *Cost of Doing Business*, Washington's performance on an annual basis both improved and worsened in two indicators each. Washington's rank improved and worsened in one indicator each.**

Business Prosperity

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

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

Washington ranked 2nd in exports as a percentage of personal income in 2013, an improvement over the state's ranking of 3rd since 2010. The state's export value increased from 23.32 percent of personal income in 2012 to 24.54 percent in 2013. This remains well above the national average of 10.71 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 (33.23 percent), and Texas (24.09). The state is 3rd in its five-year ranking with 21.25 percent, just behind Texas (22.15 percent) and Louisiana (28.50 percent). Texas and Lousiana's high ranks in this category are due largely to their exports of refined petroleum products.

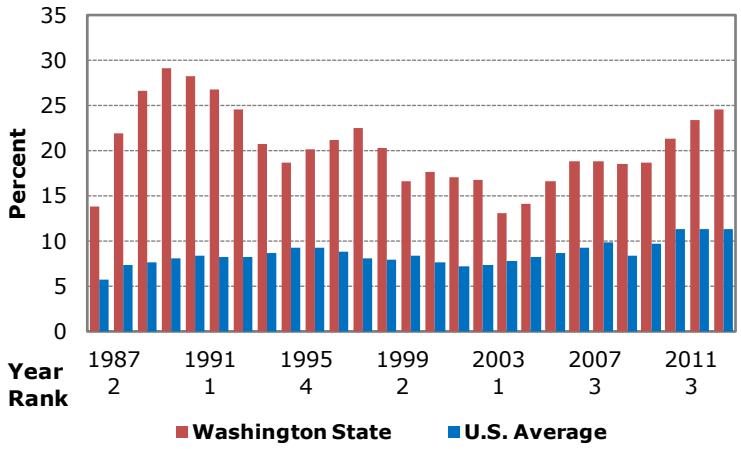
Washington exports are lead by transporta-tion equipment.

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 11.26 percent of personal income, a slight decrease from the previous year of 11.53 percent. However the state's rank in this category

improved from 7th to 6th. This still remains well above the national average of 8.86 percent. Over the past five years, Washington ranks 9th with exports as a percent of personal income of 10.79 percent compared to the national average of 8.52 percent.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports

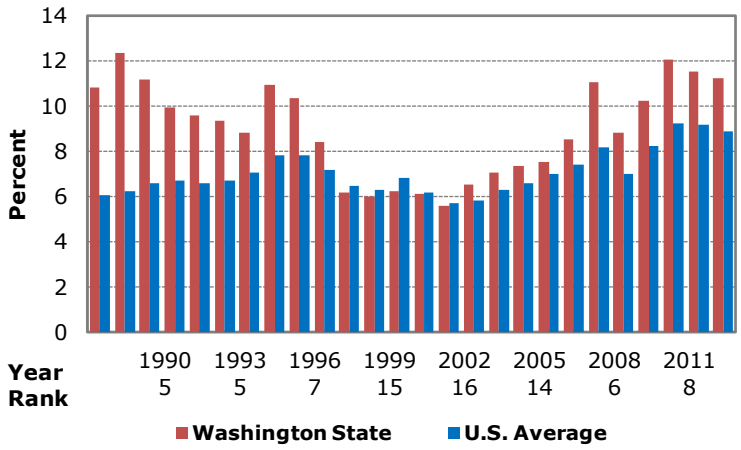
Washington consistently outperforms the rest of the nation in exports



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2013

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 2013

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

… are not included in this measure

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 are 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 in decline since 1991

As measured here, the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been in decline since 1991 for the U.S. as a whole. Aside from the years 2001, 2008, and 2009, the share of high wage jobs compared to total employment has declined. This is due in large part to a long term decline in the share of employment in relatively high paying manufacturing industries.

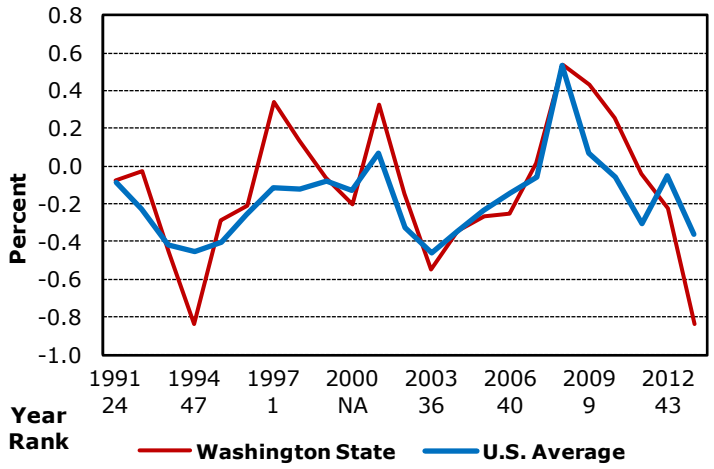
The 0.84 percentage point decrease dropped Washington's rank to 2nd worst in the nation

From 2007 through 2010 Washington's rank in the growth of jobs in "high wage" industries advanced as the state had four consecutive years of improvement in this measure. Washington's rank rose from 11th worst in the nation in 2006 to 9th best in 2009 through 2011. In 2012, however, Washington declined followed by a sharp decline in 2013. The decline in the share of high wages jobs in Washington was the second worst in

the nation at -0.84 percentage points. This was the worst decline for Washington since records began in 1991 and the worst rank the state has achieved. The U.S. average declined as well, but only 0.36 percentage points. Washington actually had a higher rate of growth in high wage jobs than the nation but Washington's total employment growth rate exceeded the national rate by a wide enough margin to cause a reduction in this measure. The percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington fell from 52.0 percent in 2012 to 51.2 percent in 2013. Despite the state's poor performance in 2013, Washington still ranks 13th among the states in the percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries and remains higher than the national share of 49.2 percent. The state's five-year average change in the measure was -0.1 percentage points which ranked 23rd in the nation.

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

Growth in high wage jobs has fallen in the past few years



Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2013

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (not updated)

Value added is the difference between the value of 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 are 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 employees. 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

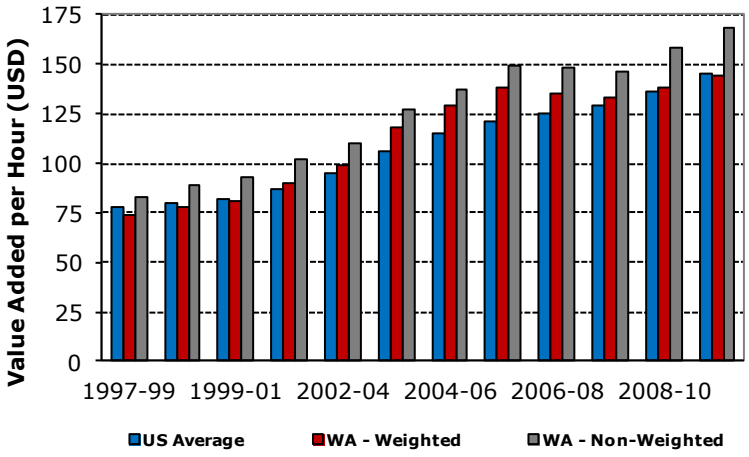
The amount of value added per hour of labor varies greatly among different industries. Capital intensive industries such as semiconductors have very high value added per hour since one person can operate a machine that puts out a large volume of high-value product, while less automated industries such 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. Washington State ranked 10th in the most recent period.

Figure 2.4: Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

Washington continues to outperform the U.S. in non-weighted value added



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures; data through 2011

Weighted value added figures have been…

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

… adjusted so each state has an identical mix of industries

industries. In this case, state worker hours in each of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical 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 (17th) in the most recent period. Despite ranking in the top half of the states in this measure, Washington's weighted value added was less than the U.S. average for the first time since the period 1999-01. This weighting method, however, is still susceptible to error for two 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 unreportable 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.

Cost of Doing Business

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 among states, each state is assumed to have had the same ratio of commercial to industrial sales as the U.S. in each year.

Washington again ranked 1st in the…

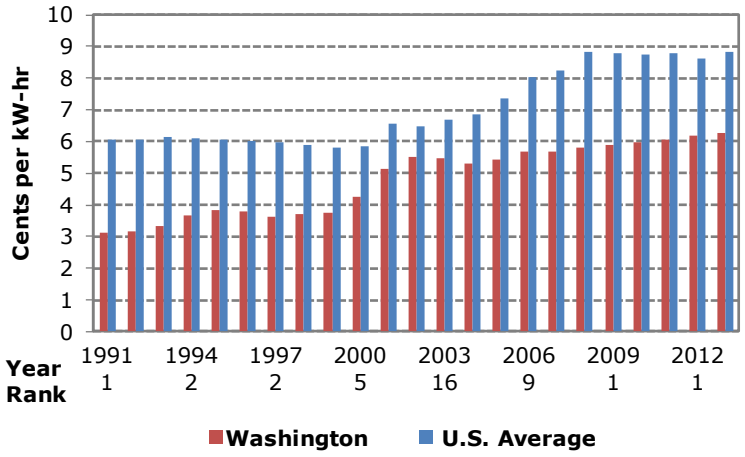
Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington has long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country, ranking either 1st or 2nd in lowest electricity prices

… nation in 2013 with a rate of 6.29 cents per kilowatt hour

among the states in the years 1990 through 1999. Drought and problems related to California's energy market, however, caused electricity prices to soar from late 2000 through 2002. Though prices across the nation increased by 10.9 percent on average over that time span, prices on the West Coast increased dramatically more than that, 62.9 percent in California, 34.5 percent in Oregon and 26.5 percent in Washington. As the effects of the disruptions diminished around 2003, however, Washington's costs began to moderate compared to the rest of the nation. After sinking to a ranking of 24th in 2002, the state's ranking has steadily improved, reaching a ranking of 1st in the nation in 2009 and 2010. Though the state's rank fell slightly to 2nd in 2011 with a rate of 6.04 cents per kilowatt hour, Washington again ranked 1st in the nation in 2012 and 2013 with rates of 6.17 and 6.29 cents per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The state's 5-year average price of 6.08 cents per kilowatt-hour remains well below the national average of 8.85 cents, ranking 1st overall.

Figure 2.5: 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 2013

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 11 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 2012, Washington collected $28.8 billion in state and local tax revenues, which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of $96.82 for each $1,000 of personal income. This was a decrease of $2.13 from FY 2011. Despite the decline in tax burden, the state's rank remained at 16th lowest in the nation. During this time, the national average decreased $3.07 to $105.24 in tax collections per $1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had eleven consecutive years during which its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five year average for this figure was $98.12, ranking 16th in the nation and $8.72 below the national average.

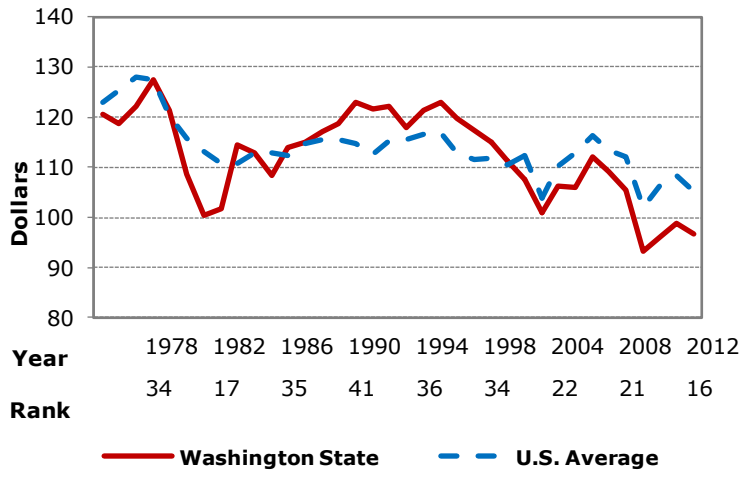
Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

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 has estimated 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 2.6: State and Local Tax Collections Per $1000 Personal Income

The state's tax burden declined in 2012



Source: U.S. Census 2012

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

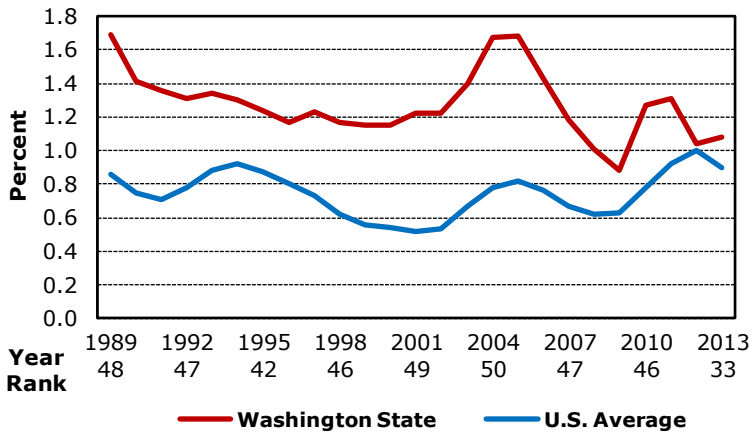
Unemployment insurance is provided by a combined Federal-State system, primarily financed through a payroll tax on employers. Under this system, the Federal Government sets minimum standards of eligibility and benefits that the states are free to exceed. As a result, there is a wide degree of variation 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 2013, Washington had an increase in unemployment insurance cost as a percent of the total wages of covered employees, with an average rate of 1.08 percent. This was up from 1.04 percent in 2012. The national average rate for 2013 was lower at 0.90 percent. The state's rank in 2013 fell from 28th lowest to 33rd lowest in the nation. Washington's five-year average of 1.12 percent ranked 16th 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 2.7: Unemployment Insurance Costs

UI costs in Washington have come down



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2012

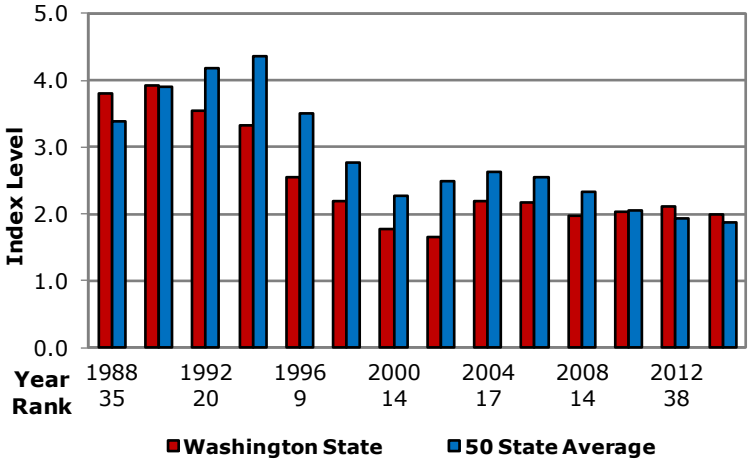
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

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 2.8: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

Workers' Comp costs are slightly above the 50 state average



Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking; data through 2014

Washington premium costs decreased in 2014

In 2014, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were $2.00 per $100 of payroll, a decrease from $2.11 per $100 of payroll in 2012. As a result, the state's rank improved from 38th in 2012 to 34th this past year. Washington's average rate of $2.06 per $100 of payroll for the period from 2006 through 2014 ranked 23rd among the states and was below that national average of $2.15.

The state's system is atypical of other states

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

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	7.88	9.55	10.66	11.31	10.94	10.07
Alaska	10.59	12.77	15.09	12.47	12.28	12.64
Arizona	6.50	7.22	7.79	7.67	7.92	7.42
Arkansas	5.75	5.58	5.60	7.09	6.59	6.12
California	7.81	9.07	9.46	8.96	9.05	8.87
Colorado	2.84	3.20	3.24	3.40	3.46	3.23
Connecticut	7.30	8.11	7.86	7.34	7.53	7.63
Delaware	11.84	13.42	14.23	12.66	12.88	13.00
Florida	6.73	7.64	8.47	8.35	7.56	7.75
Georgia	7.18	8.66	9.76	9.77	9.92	9.06
Hawaii	1.01	1.20	1.49	1.18	0.94	1.17
Idaho	7.87	10.23	11.08	10.91	9.92	10.00
Illinois	7.83	9.28	11.43	11.51	10.92	10.19
Indiana	10.53	12.91	13.64	13.80	13.46	12.87
Iowa	7.69	9.14	10.19	10.81	10.04	9.57
Kansas	8.12	8.92	9.62	9.35	9.70	9.14
Kentucky	12.64	13.51	13.33	14.09	15.94	13.90
Louisiana	19.94	24.47	31.21	33.64	33.23	28.50
Maine	4.55	6.40	6.64	5.76	4.94	5.66
Maryland	3.27	3.51	3.56	3.72	3.68	3.55
Massachusetts	7.19	7.78	7.78	6.80	7.00	7.31
Michigan	9.65	12.95	13.92	14.96	15.18	13.33
Minnesota	7.13	8.36	8.57	8.17	8.07	8.06
Mississippi	7.05	8.98	11.44	11.81	12.21	10.30
Missouri	4.39	5.89	6.20	5.78	5.26	5.50
Montana	3.18	4.06	4.33	4.00	3.77	3.87
Nebraska	6.81	7.97	9.42	8.75	8.39	8.27
Nevada	5.74	5.97	7.85	9.50	7.95	7.40
New Hampshire	5.31	7.38	6.85	5.27	6.20	6.20
New Jersey	6.19	7.17	8.10	7.66	7.45	7.31
New Mexico	1.92	2.25	2.90	3.96	3.64	2.93
New York	6.35	7.25	8.39	7.68	8.08	7.55
North Carolina	6.60	7.36	7.68	7.68	7.70	7.40
North Dakota	8.23	8.68	10.35	10.91	9.69	9.57
Ohio	8.33	9.93	10.41	10.47	10.70	9.97
Oklahoma	3.43	3.97	4.22	4.16	4.29	4.01
Oregon	10.97	12.84	12.56	12.01	11.90	12.06
Pennsylvania	5.51	6.60	7.36	6.68	6.97	6.63
Rhode Island	3.44	4.30	4.89	4.88	4.38	4.38
South Carolina	11.08	13.43	15.53	15.04	15.34	14.08
South Dakota	3.20	3.80	3.99	4.09	4.08	3.83
Tennessee	9.43	11.52	12.63	12.37	12.58	11.71
Texas	17.79	21.54	23.88	23.47	24.09	22.15
Utah	11.71	15.34	19.68	18.79	15.16	16.14
Vermont	13.03	17.03	15.88	14.88	14.13	14.99
Virginia	4.31	4.77	4.75	4.59	4.45	4.57
Washington	**18.46**	**18.60**	**21.32**	**23.32**	**24.54**	**21.25**
West Virginia	8.35	10.93	14.35	17.48	13.10	12.84
Wisconsin	7.69	8.99	9.48	9.51	9.31	8.99
Wyoming	3.80	3.87	4.36	4.70	4.34	4.21
U.S. Average	8.28	9.71	10.74	10.75	10.71	10.04
Washington's Rank	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**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 2014

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	5.30	6.30	7.06	6.87	6.20	6.34
Alaska	10.47	12.53	14.92	12.21	12.12	12.45
Arizona	5.33	6.13	6.58	6.41	6.46	6.18
Arkansas	3.73	4.71	4.83	5.09	4.62	4.60
California	6.98	8.25	8.57	8.07	8.10	7.99
Colorado	2.69	3.03	3.09	3.26	3.26	3.07
Connecticut	3.94	4.57	4.53	4.01	3.85	4.18
Delaware	10.81	12.42	13.31	11.27	11.13	11.79
Florida	5.65	6.48	7.25	7.06	6.43	6.58
Georgia	5.84	6.82	7.33	7.43	7.35	6.95
Hawaii	0.64	0.72	0.85	0.66	0.68	0.71
Idaho	7.75	9.28	10.86	9.72	9.69	9.46
Illinois	7.07	8.29	10.25	10.26	9.62	9.10
Indiana	8.11	9.33	9.64	9.90	9.61	9.32
Iowa	7.13	8.55	9.54	10.10	9.28	8.92
Kansas	5.20	6.50	7.52	7.41	8.03	6.93
Kentucky	7.63	8.87	8.69	8.82	8.85	8.57
Louisiana	19.74	24.11	30.92	33.39	32.84	28.20
Maine	3.85	6.01	5.94	5.07	4.48	5.07
Maryland	2.49	2.75	2.76	2.71	2.60	2.66
Massachusetts	6.86	7.47	7.47	6.50	6.71	7.00
Michigan	5.48	6.62	7.10	7.31	7.68	6.84
Minnesota	6.37	7.44	7.65	7.27	7.08	7.16
Mississippi	6.24	8.28	10.63	10.80	11.12	9.41
Missouri	3.47	4.53	4.73	4.44	4.13	4.26
Montana	2.95	3.66	3.92	3.74	3.51	3.55
Nebraska	6.35	7.47	8.79	8.22	7.93	7.75
Nevada	5.58	5.78	7.66	9.29	7.68	7.20
New Hampshire	5.11	7.13	6.58	5.04	5.98	5.97
New Jersey	5.57	6.56	7.42	7.08	6.80	6.69
New Mexico	1.75	2.06	2.67	3.78	3.33	2.72
New York	5.80	6.69	7.79	7.12	7.53	6.99
North Carolina	5.98	6.58	6.95	6.84	6.85	6.64
North Dakota	7.69	8.13	9.73	10.48	9.29	9.06
Ohio	5.92	6.88	7.30	7.24	7.33	6.93
Oklahoma	3.00	3.53	3.77	3.61	3.70	3.52
Oregon	10.43	12.24	11.93	11.24	11.21	11.41
Pennsylvania	4.92	6.02	6.76	6.14	6.34	6.04
Rhode Island	3.19	4.02	4.61	4.60	4.11	4.11
South Carolina	7.72	9.65	10.29	9.94	9.61	9.44
South Dakota	2.99	3.44	3.67	3.68	3.63	3.48
Tennessee	7.78	9.33	10.33	10.00	9.98	9.48
Texas	16.22	19.59	21.79	21.24	21.99	20.17
Utah	11.10	14.62	19.00	18.00	14.39	15.42
Vermont	12.79	16.66	15.52	14.45	13.80	14.64
Virginia	3.84	4.23	4.22	3.97	4.00	4.05
Washington	**8.85**	**10.25**	**12.06**	**11.53**	**11.26**	**10.79**
West Virginia	7.63	9.86	12.80	15.70	11.25	11.45
Wisconsin	7.01	8.18	8.83	8.76	8.43	8.24
Wyoming	3.78	3.83	4.33	4.66	4.29	4.18
U.S. Average	7.02	8.25	9.25	9.19	8.86	8.52
Washington's Rank	**8**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**6**	**9**

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 2014

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Alaska	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Arizona	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Arkansas	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.1
California	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.4
Colorado	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Connecticut	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Delaware	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Florida	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Georgia	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Hawaii	0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1
Idaho	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Illinois	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Indiana	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Iowa	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Kansas	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Kentucky	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Louisiana	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Maine	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Maryland	0.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Massachusetts	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2
Michigan	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Minnesota	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Missouri	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Montana	0.4	0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Nebraska	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Nevada	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
New Jersey	0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
New Mexico	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0
New York	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
North Carolina	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0
North Dakota	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ohio	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Oklahoma	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.1
Oregon	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Pennsylvania	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Rhode Island	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
South Carolina	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
South Dakota	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
Texas	-0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Utah	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Vermont	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Virginia	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Washington	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**-0.2**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**
West Virginia	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.6	0.1
Wisconsin	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.1
U.S. Average	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.1
Washington's Rank	**9**	**9**	**9**	**43**	**49**	**23**

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, 2013.

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

	Weighted 2007-09	Weighted 2008-10	Weighted 2009-11	Non-Weighted 2007-09	Non-Weighted 2008-10	Non-Weighted 2009-11
Alabama	104.38	110.54	120.02	105.13	111.76	120.53
Alaska	161.25	198.19	226.96	90.31	102.07	107.12
Arizona	157.78	164.79	175.28	155.19	164.93	176.30
Arkansas	92.73	95.57	100.85	83.47	86.33	92.30
California	138.29	148.16	156.81	147.08	156.06	162.97
Colorado	119.76	125.74	136.77	128.35	135.78	148.17
Connecticut	157.29	154.63	150.23	148.77	152.36	154.49
Delaware	140.20	138.73	144.17	169.20	168.02	175.69
Florida	112.91	117.29	123.72	122.73	126.78	133.01
Georgia	110.83	119.59	130.16	103.69	110.83	121.46
Hawaii	156.07	115.75	116.94	133.24	111.37	114.10
Idaho	92.71	119.63	150.57	101.30	124.60	143.23
Illinois	121.72	129.23	142.13	122.53	130.58	143.56
Indiana	155.38	159.84	166.20	133.71	141.88	148.33
Iowa	129.14	133.12	138.18	129.74	135.40	138.14
Kansas	111.07	116.92	127.25	111.18	118.61	129.20
Kentucky	121.40	124.23	130.70	109.99	114.45	119.77
Louisiana	136.69	147.77	163.76	234.62	250.77	288.62
Maine	99.31	105.64	111.76	108.43	113.38	117.68
Maryland	128.85	140.51	153.86	144.44	157.83	171.26
Massachusetts	126.45	129.97	136.65	142.29	148.80	155.36
Michigan	113.85	119.85	126.69	112.43	119.04	124.47
Minnesota	123.62	127.77	137.04	117.77	123.97	131.43
Mississippi	115.22	120.27	121.96	96.30	102.24	104.51
Missouri	115.69	120.15	131.25	116.48	120.64	131.74
Montana	112.88	126.33	142.37	126.42	126.68	147.71
Nebraska	157.77	165.68	177.80	100.49	112.89	123.28
Nevada	138.09	145.67	150.33	138.99	143.69	149.87
New Hampshire	103.15	112.57	122.50	99.85	108.27	116.28
New Jersey	114.96	120.72	125.53	143.25	147.90	151.20
New Mexico	124.67	199.80	379.23	143.72	200.27	339.15
New York	123.22	130.34	133.92	134.38	141.30	145.22
North Carolina	134.13	143.81	155.35	142.13	149.96	160.92
North Dakota	100.76	106.85	113.34	113.60	119.27	123.00
Ohio	122.08	126.43	132.75	117.56	121.32	127.18
Oklahoma	119.93	125.32	126.48	119.59	121.42	121.44
Oregon	137.61	154.22	169.05	165.63	181.57	190.61
Pennsylvania	125.75	131.85	136.35	122.44	127.97	132.81
Rhode Island	117.36	117.95	119.46	97.31	103.92	108.50
South Carolina	104.63	109.10	115.02	106.42	112.77	120.23
South Dakota	91.47	98.49	104.93	91.60	93.82	99.94
Tennessee	133.73	132.53	128.33	116.81	122.34	126.64
Texas	144.59	153.70	167.60	167.21	175.56	195.46
Utah	128.79	151.04	174.57	131.29	156.28	183.08
Vermont	90.14	94.32	109.91	101.03	112.76	122.64
Virginia	121.80	133.74	144.69	132.78	150.25	165.73
Washington	**132.76**	**138.18**	**144.80**	**146.08**	**158.64**	**168.00**
West Virginia	97.85	104.10	112.88	114.35	122.10	130.61
Wisconsin	111.21	112.82	124.77	102.75	105.32	112.15
Wyoming	121.77	153.10	147.62	277.36	288.24	299.68
U.S.	129.04	136.41	145.38	129.04	136.41	145.38
WA Rank	**15**	**17**	**17**	**9**	**8**	**10**

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

Table 2.5
Innovation Drivers
Electricity Prices
(Weighted Average of Industrial and Commercial Rates, Cents per Kilowatt Hour)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	8.36	8.42	8.67	8.75	8.62	8.57
Alaska	13.92	14.03	15.36	15.73	15.68	14.95
Arizona	8.24	8.27	8.24	8.25	8.55	8.31
Arkansas	6.82	6.52	6.70	6.88	7.11	6.81
California	12.09	11.70	11.79	12.17	13.15	12.18
Colorado	7.42	8.19	8.42	8.35	8.77	8.23
Connecticut	16.09	15.63	14.57	13.81	13.82	14.79
Delaware	10.99	10.60	9.90	9.38	9.53	10.08
Florida	10.17	9.38	9.29	8.97	8.74	9.31
Georgia	7.78	7.86	8.47	8.05	8.29	8.09
Hawaii	20.33	24.25	30.67	33.15	32.32	28.14
Idaho	5.95	6.01	5.85	6.27	6.87	6.19
Illinois	8.20	8.01	7.69	7.06	6.98	7.59
Indiana	7.28	7.32	7.66	7.95	8.28	7.70
Iowa	6.61	6.83	6.72	6.86	7.30	6.86
Kansas*	7.14	7.40	7.90	8.32	8.51	7.85
Kentucky	6.51	6.69	7.14	7.29	7.21	6.97
Louisiana	6.68	7.38	7.26	6.48	7.67	7.09
Maine	11.54	11.10	10.83	10.02	10.30	10.76
Maryland	11.15	10.83	10.20	9.43	9.73	10.27
Massachusetts	14.83	14.18	13.92	13.30	13.92	14.03
Michigan	8.31	8.66	9.04	9.52	9.70	9.05
Minnesota	7.24	7.50	7.71	7.86	8.50	7.76
Mississippi	8.31	8.05	8.22	8.01	8.64	8.25
Missouri	6.32	6.66	7.10	7.22	7.65	6.99
Montana	7.14	7.28	7.47	7.41	7.79	7.42
Nebraska	6.68	6.94	7.32	7.80	8.04	7.36
Nevada	9.54	8.77	8.02	7.83	7.98	8.43
New Hampshire	14.10	13.62	13.28	12.71	12.64	13.27
New Jersey	13.04	13.01	12.60	11.82	11.93	12.48
New Mexico	7.29	7.49	7.78	7.83	8.34	7.75
New York	12.55	13.14	12.40	11.50	11.51	12.22
North Carolina	7.16	7.32	7.22	7.71	7.73	7.43
North Dakota	6.17	6.62	7.02	7.39	7.85	7.01
Ohio	8.44	8.32	8.13	8.10	8.01	8.20
Oklahoma	5.96	6.56	6.69	6.37	6.72	6.46
Oregon	6.63	6.67	7.00	7.15	7.34	6.96
Pennsylvania	8.58	9.07	9.05	8.50	8.32	8.70
Rhode Island	13.07	12.56	11.90	11.36	12.58	12.29
South Carolina	7.52	7.57	7.86	8.09	8.20	7.85
South Dakota	6.53	6.93	7.09	7.45	7.81	7.16
Tennessee	8.43	8.36	8.97	8.94	8.52	8.64
Texas	8.46	8.03	7.72	7.06	7.16	7.68
Utah	6.07	6.21	6.39	7.02	7.33	6.61
Vermont	11.40	11.79	12.22	12.47	12.79	12.13
Virginia	7.59	7.23	7.33	7.50	7.47	7.42
Washington	**5.91**	**5.98**	**6.04**	**6.17**	**6.29**	**6.08**
West Virginia	6.14	6.90	7.30	7.53	7.34	7.04
Wisconsin	8.40	8.66	9.10	9.16	9.47	8.96
Wyoming	6.27	6.39	6.73	7.30	7.69	6.88
U.S. Average	8.84	8.79	8.75	8.78	8.63	8.85
Washington's Rank	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**

Source:U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.doe.gov), March 2013.
*2008 year-to-date industrial price for Kansas only includes data through June due to unavailability of data

Table 2.6
Innovation Drivers
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income
(Dollars)

(Fiscal Years)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
Alabama	92.29	83.33	85.49	86.53	84.56	86.44
Alaska	347.31	206.46	204.12	231.04	248.70	247.53
Arizona	105.16	91.18	91.15	97.72	96.61	96.36
Arkansas	105.00	99.86	102.51	104.22	103.76	103.07
California	118.31	105.32	112.94	116.47	108.96	112.40
Colorado	95.53	86.82	99.77	102.21	93.69	95.60
Connecticut	119.11	104.54	112.22	115.96	120.87	114.54
Delaware	107.49	100.28	103.94	114.11	108.23	106.81
Florida	102.81	92.67	94.41	90.61	84.19	92.94
Georgia	101.92	92.44	91.84	92.11	90.42	93.75
Hawaii	128.93	115.55	120.46	115.70	125.20	121.17
Idaho	100.34	88.99	89.98	93.73	91.02	92.81
Illinois	108.47	102.39	102.21	110.25	117.07	108.08
Indiana	107.33	106.51	108.28	104.78	103.44	106.07
Iowa	108.36	102.89	106.27	108.90	103.77	106.04
Kansas	114.38	100.98	105.36	105.42	103.54	105.94
Kentucky	107.09	99.33	99.80	103.45	99.57	101.85
Louisiana	116.07	103.85	99.46	98.75	96.25	102.88
Maine	128.58	116.58	121.78	124.20	119.12	122.05
Maryland	104.59	97.13	102.73	102.27	99.10	101.17
Massachusetts	105.37	96.12	103.10	106.54	103.39	102.90
Michigan	109.58	102.33	107.60	105.36	98.73	104.72
Minnesota	114.23	105.35	111.91	117.88	116.26	113.13
Mississippi	106.74	98.66	101.05	100.53	101.58	101.71
Missouri	95.75	85.97	87.80	88.62	89.33	89.49
Montana	106.17	101.19	97.05	98.84	98.41	100.33
Nebraska	111.93	101.33	105.16	107.42	100.90	105.35
Nevada	100.74	95.88	103.38	102.30	104.35	101.33
New Hampshire	88.30	85.76	89.86	92.54	83.90	88.07
New Jersey	123.67	112.14	117.74	118.02	114.29	117.17
New Mexico	122.61	103.89	99.24	105.16	104.56	107.09
New York	149.49	142.85	151.10	154.04	149.79	149.45
North Carolina	105.08	95.15	101.48	100.80	97.78	100.06
North Dakota	135.60	123.22	131.95	163.27	202.14	151.24
Ohio	115.14	104.87	107.13	108.11	104.95	108.04
Oklahoma	99.40	88.49	90.18	90.20	89.99	91.65
Oregon	93.94	88.50	96.88	100.90	101.32	96.31
Pennsylvania	111.54	101.21	105.55	108.08	102.19	105.71
Rhode Island	115.07	108.02	112.18	114.63	111.69	112.32
South Carolina	93.19	87.67	90.60	91.32	89.57	90.47
South Dakota	86.10	79.32	83.72	83.50	79.09	82.35
Tennessee	90.11	81.51	85.59	85.86	84.04	85.42
Texas	98.37	89.34	95.67	95.32	92.93	94.33
Utah	110.63	96.31	95.83	100.46	99.17	100.48
Vermont	125.38	118.10	121.69	125.10	119.48	121.95
Virginia	98.17	89.88	91.08	90.56	86.94	91.33
Washington	**105.49**	**93.24**	**96.08**	**98.95**	**96.82**	**98.12**
West Virginia	117.83	111.19	112.70	117.58	112.11	114.28
Wisconsin	117.63	112.10	116.51	117.85	113.82	115.58
Wyoming	151.03	150.49	142.92	145.06	137.62	145.42
U.S. Average	111.99	102.10	106.54	108.31	105.24	106.84
Washington's Rank	**21**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**16**

Source: U.S. Census

Table 2.7
Innovation Drivers
Unemployment Insurance Costs
(Contributions collected as percent of total wages of covered employees)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	0.38	0.74	0.92	0.75	0.67	0.69
Alaska	0.97	1.03	1.32	1.64	1.86	1.36
Arizona	0.28	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.41
Arkansas	0.79	1.05	1.14	1.11	1.01	1.02
California	0.70	0.75	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.81
Colorado	0.40	0.51	0.83	0.87	0.71	0.66
Connecticut	0.79	0.86	0.97	1.01	1.00	0.93
Delaware	0.55	0.55	0.63	0.72	0.78	0.65
Florida	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.88	0.78	0.63
Georgia	0.37	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.51
Hawaii	0.26	1.00	1.67	1.77	2.16	1.37
Idaho	0.82	1.69	1.63	1.86	1.59	1.52
Illinois	0.68	0.86	1.17	1.37	1.21	1.06
Indiana	0.55	0.62	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.71
Iowa	0.83	1.17	1.45	1.31	1.15	1.18
Kansas	0.45	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.74
Kentucky	0.75	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.90	0.85
Louisiana	0.25	0.32	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.33
Maine	0.57	0.89	1.03	1.04	1.04	0.91
Maryland	0.44	0.89	1.05	1.11	0.83	0.86
Massachusetts	1.04	1.12	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.12
Michigan	1.06	1.13	1.21	1.25	1.17	1.16
Minnesota	0.82	1.00	1.24	1.32	1.35	1.15
Mississippi	0.33	0.41	0.90	0.92	0.72	0.66
Missouri	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.71
Montana	0.63	0.96	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.05
Nebraska	0.37	0.81	0.69	0.65	0.46	0.60
Nevada	0.74	0.70	0.73	1.26	2.63	1.21
New Hampshire	0.39	0.71	0.85	0.93	0.69	0.71
New Jersey	1.08	1.28	1.01	1.56	1.57	1.30
New Mexico	0.40	1.14	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.83
New York	0.60	0.69	1.49	0.70	0.69	0.83
North Carolina	0.63	0.64	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.77
North Dakota	0.56	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.67
Ohio	0.67	0.75	0.88	0.80	0.65	0.75
Oklahoma	0.28	0.37	0.89	1.08	1.01	0.73
Oregon	1.08	1.57	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.59
Pennsylvania	1.02	1.19	1.46	2.92	1.49	1.62
Rhode Island	1.36	1.52	1.57	1.69	1.58	1.54
South Carolina	0.48	0.51	0.95	0.72	0.78	0.69
South Dakota	0.31	0.75	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.47
Tennessee	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.77	0.62	0.75
Texas	0.29	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.51
Utah	0.33	0.40	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.66
Vermont	0.81	0.96	1.35	1.58	1.60	1.26
Virginia	0.23	0.37	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.43
Washington	**0.88**	**1.27**	**1.31**	**1.04**	**1.08**	**1.12**
West Virginia	0.92	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.02	1.03
Wisconsin	0.80	1.08	1.36	1.38	1.32	1.19
Wyoming	0.59	1.03	1.34	1.47	1.42	1.17
U.S. Average	0.63	0.78	0.92	1.00	0.90	0.85
Washington's Rank	**42**	**46**	**39**	**28**	**33**	**35**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 2013

Table 2.8
Innovation Drivers
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
(Dollar amount per $100 of payroll)

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2006-2014
Alabama	3.17	2.90	2.45	1.97	1.81	2.46
Alaska	5.00	3.97	3.10	3.01	2.68	3.55
Arizona	1.73	1.67	1.71	1.61	1.60	1.66
Arkansas	1.59	1.61	1.18	1.19	1.08	1.33
California	4.13	2.72	2.68	2.92	3.48	3.19
Colorado	2.40	1.76	1.39	1.42	1.50	1.69
Connecticut	2.90	2.46	2.55	2.99	2.87	2.75
Delaware	3.91	2.96	1.85	1.77	2.31	2.56
Florida	3.32	2.20	1.70	1.82	1.82	2.17
Georgia	2.02	2.29	2.08	1.88	1.75	2.00
Hawaii	2.89	2.08	1.70	1.66	1.85	2.04
Idaho	2.29	2.12	1.98	2.02	2.01	2.08
Illinois	2.69	2.79	3.05	2.83	2.35	2.74
Indiana	1.24	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.06	1.17
Iowa	1.75	1.86	1.82	1.90	1.88	1.84
Kansas	1.84	1.77	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.65
Kentucky	3.78	2.96	2.29	1.96	1.51	2.50
Louisiana	3.10	2.76	2.06	2.06	2.23	2.44
Maine	3.21	3.04	2.52	2.24	2.15	2.63
Maryland	2.03	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.64	1.74
Massachusetts	1.70	1.39	1.54	1.37	1.17	1.43
Michigan	2.05	2.15	2.12	1.73	1.68	1.95
Minnesota	2.69	2.33	2.27	2.03	1.99	2.26
Mississippi	2.29	2.33	1.96	1.49	1.59	1.93
Missouri	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.62	1.98	2.04
Montana	3.69	3.50	3.33	2.50	2.21	3.05
Nebraska	2.25	2.15	1.97	1.71	1.78	1.97
Nevada	2.36	2.58	2.13	1.33	1.26	1.93
New Hampshire	2.75	2.70	2.45	2.40	2.18	2.50
New Jersey	2.52	2.66	2.53	2.74	2.82	2.65
New Mexico	2.41	2.15	1.91	1.88	1.99	2.07
New York	3.15	2.55	2.34	2.82	2.75	2.72
North Carolina	2.17	2.43	2.12	1.90	1.85	2.09
North Dakota	1.10	1.08	1.02	1.01	0.88	1.02
Ohio	3.00	3.32	2.24	1.84	1.74	2.43
Oklahoma	2.96	2.89	2.87	2.77	2.55	2.81
Oregon	1.97	1.88	1.69	1.58	1.37	1.70
Pennsylvania	2.80	2.68	2.32	2.15	2.00	2.39
Rhode Island	2.68	2.26	2.02	1.99	1.99	2.19
South Carolina	2.50	2.74	2.38	2.04	2.00	2.33
South Dakota	1.83	2.08	2.02	1.91	1.86	1.94
Tennessee	2.48	2.44	2.19	2.02	1.95	2.22
Texas	2.84	2.61	2.38	1.60	1.61	2.21
Utah	2.06	1.63	1.46	1.35	1.31	1.56
Vermont	3.24	3.14	2.22	2.07	2.33	2.60
Virginia	1.52	1.43	1.39	1.20	1.17	1.34
Washington	**2.17**	**1.98**	**2.04**	**2.11**	**2.00**	**2.06**
West Virginia	2.20	1.86	1.84	1.55	1.37	1.76
Wisconsin	2.18	2.12	2.21	2.15	1.92	2.12
Wyoming	2.40	2.06	1.79	1.74	1.76	1.95
50 State Average*	2.55	2.32	2.06	1.92	1.88	2.15
Washington's Rank	**15**	**14**	**25**	**38**	**34**	**23**

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 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

- **"Economic Growth and Competitiveness" was again the most improved category in this year's Climate Study.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: income, employment, unemployment, earnings, housing, and wages.**
- **One new indicator was added in this category, the relative cost of living.**
- **The state's performance improved in five indicators and worsened in three.**
- **Compared to other states, Washington's rank improved in three indicators and worsened in four.**

Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's rank improved to 12th in per capita income

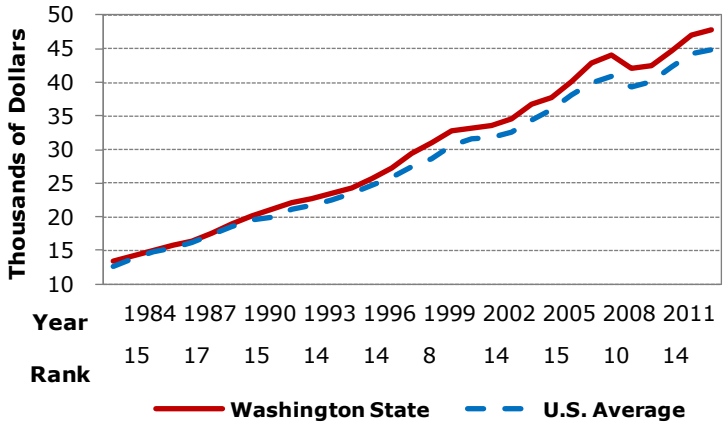
The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is derived by dividing the total personal income of a region by its population. In 2013, Washington had a total personal income of $332.7 billion and a population of 6.97 million, for a per capita personal income of $47,717. This was $662 more than 2012's level, an increase of 1.4 percent. With the increase, Washington's per capita rank improved to 12th highest in the nation. The state's per capita personal income remained higher than the U.S. average of $44,765. The state's five-year average per capita personal income of $44,804 was $2,640 higher than the national average of $42,164, ranking 12th among the states.

Most of Washington's personal income derives from earnings

Most of Washington's personal income derives from earnings, which consists mainly of wages and salaries but also includes proprietor's income and other labor income. In 2013, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled $211.9 billion, which accounted for 63.7 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was $51.0 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was $69.8 billion, representing 15.3 and 21.0 percent of total personal income, respectively.

Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's per capita personal income remains higher than the U.S.



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2013

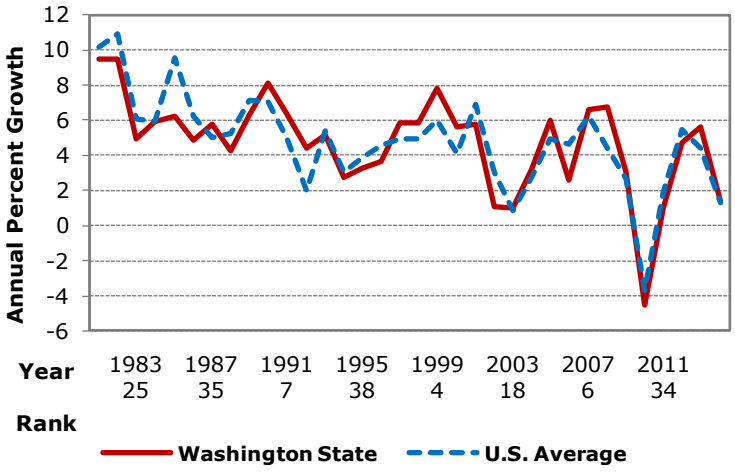
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

WA per capita personal income grew by 2.1 percent in 2013

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 2012 to 2013, Washington total personal income rose by 2.5 percent while population grew at 1.1 percent. As a result, per capita personal income rose by 1.4 percent, which ranked 21st among the states. During the same period, U.S. total personal income increased by 2.0 percent while population grew at 0.7 percent, for a per capita personal income growth rate of 1.3 percent. Since 2009, Washington's per capita personal income growth rate has averaged 1.6 percent, lower than the 1.9 percent U.S. average, and ranking 13th worst in the nation.

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

Both Washington and the U.S. per capita personal income growth fell again in 2013



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2013

Regional Price Parities

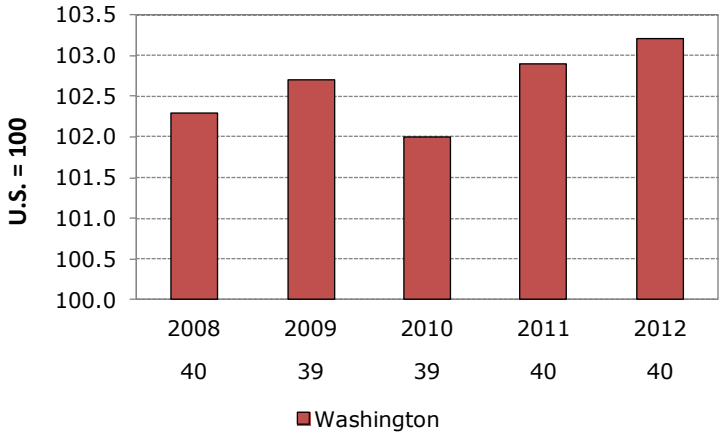
RPPs measure geographic differences in price levels

In April 2014 the Bureau of Economic Analysis released for the first time regional price parities (RPPs) for states and metropolitan areas. RPPs measure the differences in the price levels of consumption goods and services across states and metropolitan areas. They are expressed as a percentage of the overall national price level for each year, which is equal to 100.0. For example, a region with an RPP of 120 would have a price level that is 20% higher than the national average while a region with an RPP of 90 would have a price level that is 10% lower than the national average.

Washington has never ranked better than 39th lowest cost of living

Washington State has consistently had an above average cost of living as measured by the regional price parity indices. In 2012, Washington was the 40th least costly state in the nation with an index value of 103.2, the highest reading in the benchmark's history. The state's five-year average was 102.6 which was the 39th lowest in the nation. In the short time span for which regional price parities have been calculated, Washington's rank has never been better than 39th.

Figure 3.3: Washington Regional Price Parity



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, data through 2012

Total Employment Growth Rate

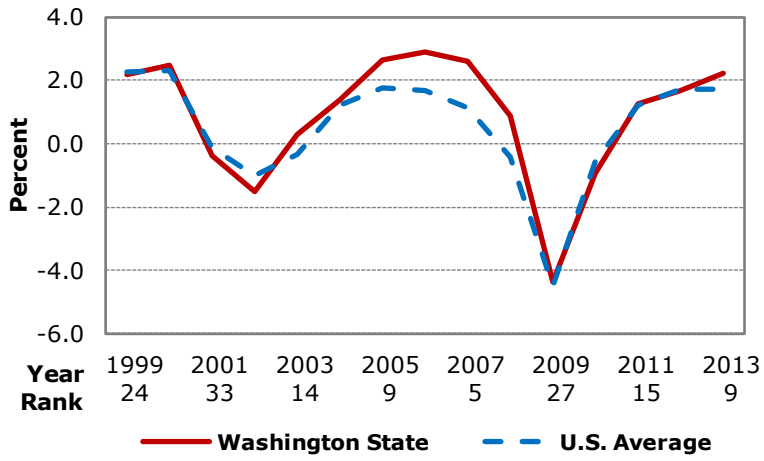
In 2013 Washington's job growth was almost double the U.S. average at 4.0%, ranking 2nd in the nation

The onset of the 2007-09 recession caused employment to drop throughout the United States in 2008. The U.S. average annual employment growth for the year was -0.4 percent. Despite the nation-wide recession, Washington still had positive employment growth for the year of 0.9%, ranking the state 8th in the nation. In 2009, as the recession continued, U.S. average annual employment growth was -4.5%, the lowest since the Great Depression. Washington suffered as well with annual employment declining 4.4%. As the national labor market started to turn a

corner, Washington lagged in job growth. In 2010, the state's employment decline was almost twice that of the national average pushing the Washington ranking to 13th worst in the nation. In 2011 and 2012, Washington rebounded along with the nation back into positive employment growth. In 2013, Washington's job growth was 2.2% compared to 1.7%, causing Washington's rank to climb to 9th in the nation. The state's five-year average employment growth rate is 0.0%, slightly better than the national average of a -0.1% change and ranks the state 17th over the period.

Figure 3.4: Total Employment Growth Rate

Washington's employment growth rate more than doubled from 2012 to 2013



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2013

Median Household Income

Median income measures avoid distortions from extremely high or low incomes

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

The standard error for Washington's 2011-2013 median household income estimate is $1,359

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 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

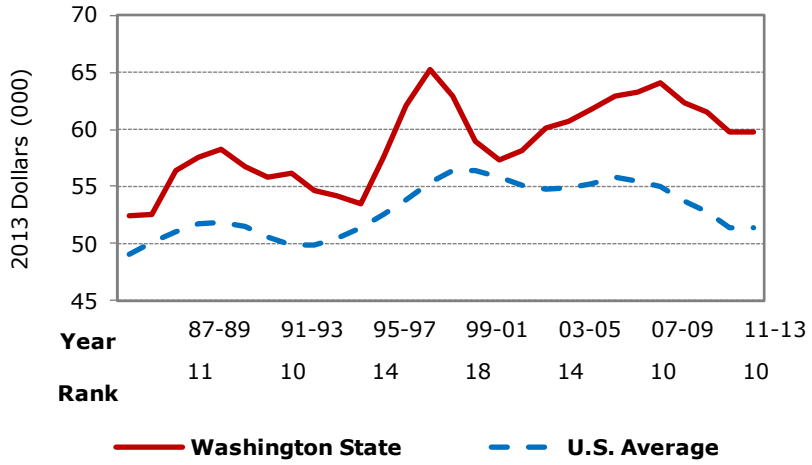
into account when making year-to-year or state-to-state comparisons. The standard error for Washington's 2011-2013 median household income estimate is plus or minus $1,359.

WA median income was 17.1 percent higher than the U.S.

Washington's 2011-13 median household income of $60,692 was 17.1 percent greater than the national average. The state's median household income increased 0.1 percent over the previous three-year average compared to a 0.5 percent decline in the U.S. Washington's rank dropped one place to 10th. The state's 5-year average of $61,534 remains well above the national average of $52,449, ranking 8th among the states. 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 3.5: Median Household Income

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



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2013

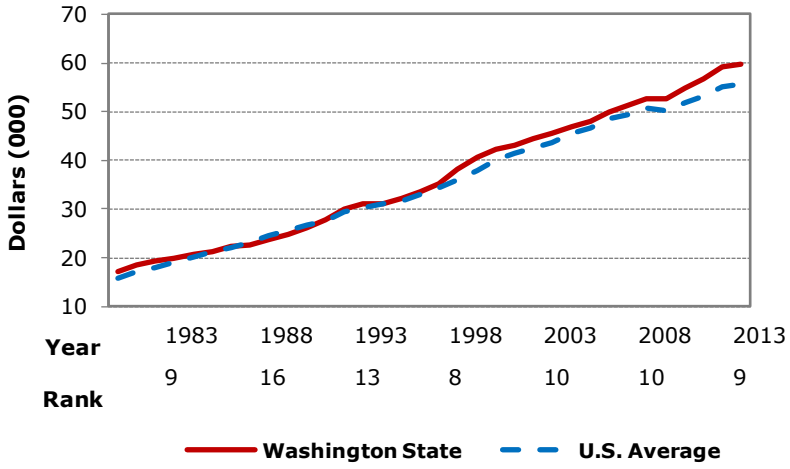
Annual Earnings Per Job

The state's annual earnings per job ranked 9th in the nation in 2013

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines earnings as salary income, other labor income, 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 and technology sectors. Washington's national rank in this measure has been 11th or higher in each of the past 17 years. Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to $59,652 in 2013, up $581 from 2012 and is $3,884 above the national average of $55,768. The state's rank for 2013 fell to 9th highest in the nation. The state's five-year average of $56,642 ranked 10th in the nation.

Figure 3.6: 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 2013

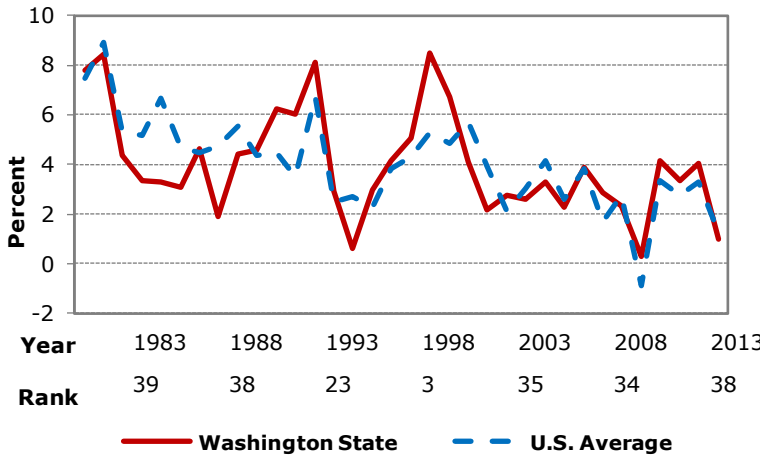
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington's rank declined sharply in 2013

The growth rate of Washington earnings per job fell to 1.0% in 2013 from 4.0% in 2012. Washington's rank fell from 11th highest to 13th lowest among the states. The growth rate per job is now lower than the national average of 1.2%. Washington typically experiences more pronounced swings in the growth rate than the nation.

Figure 3.7: Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington growth rate in earnings fell in 2012



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2013

Washington's five-year-average…

More pronounced swings are also reflected in the state's ranking in this category throughout the years, especially is the past few

… growth rate was higher than the national average

business cycles where the rank has fluctuated from 2nd highest to 3rd lowest. Washington's five-year-average growth rate of 2.6 percent was higher than the national average of 1.9 percent and ranks 9th among the states.

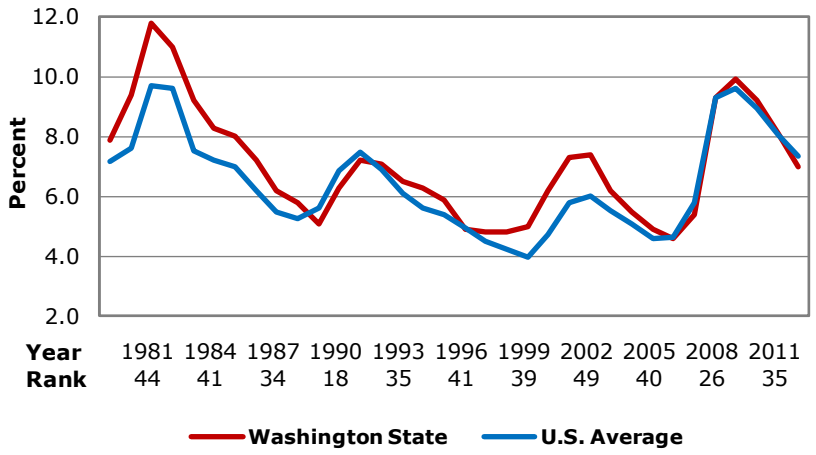
Unemployment Rate

Washington ranked 28th in the nation with a 7.0% unemploy-ment rate in 2013

The average unemployment rate in Washington decreased to 7.0 percent in 2013 from 8.1 percent in 2012. Over the same period, the U.S. average rate similarly declined from 8.1 in 2012 to 7.4 percent in 2013. Washington's rank among the states improved to 28th from 33rd in 2012. For the last five years, the state's rate has been tracking very closely to the national rate. The state's average unemployment rate of 8.7 percent for the past five years is equal to the national average of 8.7 percent, ranking the state 33rd over that period.

Figure 3.8: Unemployment Rate

Washington has typically ranked poorly in the unemploy-ment rate indicator



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2013

Housing Opportunity Index

The HOI measures housing affordability in 227 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 third quarter of 2014 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 227 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 68.2, indicating that 68.2 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 Seattle-Bellevue-Everett. Vancouver was also included but only as part of the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metropolitan area. Mount Vernon, Olympia, Spokane, and Tacoma had an HOI above the national average in the third quarter of 2014. Spokane, which had the highest HOI in the state of 79.3, ranked 62nd among the 227 metropolitan areas included in the index. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett had the lowest HOI in the state of 49.6, which ranked 197th in the nation.

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 15 categories

In fifteen of the twenty-two categories, Washington is ranked within the top ten states in wages. The state ranks 1st in "Computer and Mathematical" and a 2nd in "Healthcare Support." Washington ranked lowest in the category "Community and Social Services", with a rank of 18th best.

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

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	32,961	33,894	35,010	35,942	36,481	34,858
Alaska	44,184	45,565	48,181	49,906	50,150	47,597
Arizona	33,995	33,993	35,512	36,624	36,983	35,421
Arkansas	31,646	32,017	34,089	36,423	36,698	34,175
California	41,587	42,282	44,749	47,505	48,434	44,911
Colorado	41,518	41,689	44,183	46,315	46,897	44,120
Connecticut	53,771	55,216	57,547	60,223	60,658	57,483
Delaware	40,846	40,969	42,696	44,031	44,815	42,671
Florida	37,350	38,478	40,215	41,041	41,497	39,716
Georgia	34,348	34,341	36,422	37,229	37,845	36,037
Hawaii	41,360	41,668	42,989	44,578	45,204	43,160
Idaho	31,688	32,100	33,677	35,142	36,146	33,751
Illinois	41,545	42,033	44,169	46,009	46,980	44,147
Indiana	33,687	34,344	36,367	38,136	38,622	36,231
Iowa	38,749	39,033	42,656	44,014	44,763	41,843
Kansas	38,769	38,811	42,098	43,380	44,417	41,495
Kentucky	32,333	32,929	34,568	35,857	36,214	34,380
Louisiana	36,410	37,199	38,501	40,617	41,204	38,786
Maine	36,842	37,213	38,802	39,863	40,924	38,729
Maryland	49,285	50,035	52,191	53,659	53,826	51,799
Massachusetts	50,330	51,487	54,235	56,713	57,248	54,003
Michigan	34,190	35,082	37,163	38,585	39,055	36,815
Minnesota	41,230	42,572	45,220	47,377	47,500	44,780
Mississippi	30,278	30,834	32,108	33,446	33,913	32,116
Missouri	36,417	36,606	38,016	39,933	40,663	38,327
Montana	33,682	34,612	36,890	39,142	39,366	36,738
Nebraska	39,473	39,926	43,721	45,914	47,157	43,238
Nevada	36,840	36,657	37,445	39,229	39,235	37,881
New Hampshire	43,814	44,963	47,664	50,056	51,013	47,502
New Jersey	50,266	50,941	53,323	54,932	55,386	52,970
New Mexico	32,522	33,175	34,763	35,805	35,965	34,446
New York	47,946	49,582	51,941	54,099	54,462	51,606
North Carolina	34,942	35,435	36,508	38,538	38,683	36,821
North Dakota	40,055	43,275	47,868	56,310	53,182	48,138
Ohio	35,527	36,199	38,631	40,230	41,049	38,327
Oklahoma	34,659	35,912	38,980	41,399	41,861	38,562
Oregon	35,671	35,898	37,707	39,258	39,848	37,676
Pennsylvania	40,636	41,635	43,806	45,577	46,202	43,571
Rhode Island	41,310	43,013	44,571	46,257	46,989	44,428
South Carolina	32,417	32,669	34,079	35,347	35,831	34,069
South Dakota	39,181	40,613	44,439	45,676	46,039	43,190
Tennessee	34,439	35,426	37,151	39,002	39,558	37,115
Texas	36,946	38,065	41,016	43,271	43,862	40,632
Utah	32,413	32,447	34,235	35,891	36,640	34,325
Vermont	39,549	40,134	42,968	44,443	45,483	42,515
Virginia	44,056	44,836	47,076	48,715	48,838	46,704
Washington	**42,137**	**42,547**	**44,565**	**47,055**	**47,717**	**44,804**
West Virginia	31,259	31,798	33,954	35,140	35,533	33,537
Wisconsin	38,380	38,728	40,780	42,475	43,244	40,721
Wyoming	43,488	45,025	49,260	52,469	52,826	48,614
U.S. Average*	39,379	40,144	42,332	44,200	44,765	42,164
Washington's Rank	**10**	**13**	**14**	**13**	**12**	**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, 2014

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	-2.2	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.5	1.6
Alaska	-1.9	3.1	5.7	3.6	0.5	2.2
Arizona	-5.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	1.0	0.7
Arkansas	-2.3	1.2	6.5	6.8	0.8	2.6
California	-4.6	1.7	5.8	6.2	2.0	2.2
Colorado	-4.3	0.4	6.0	4.8	1.3	1.6
Connecticut	-4.1	2.7	4.2	4.7	0.7	1.6
Delaware	-1.3	0.3	4.2	3.1	1.8	1.6
Florida	-5.9	3.0	4.5	2.1	1.1	1.0
Georgia	-4.0	0.0	6.1	2.2	1.7	1.2
Hawaii	-0.2	0.7	3.2	3.7	1.4	1.8
Idaho	-3.4	1.3	4.9	4.4	2.9	2.0
Illinois	-4.1	1.2	5.1	4.2	2.1	1.7
Indiana	-3.6	2.0	5.9	4.9	1.3	2.1
Iowa	-1.8	0.7	9.3	3.2	1.7	2.6
Kansas	-4.5	0.1	8.5	3.0	2.4	1.9
Kentucky	-1.6	1.8	5.0	3.7	1.0	2.0
Louisiana	-3.7	2.2	3.5	5.5	1.4	1.8
Maine	0.5	1.0	4.3	2.7	2.7	2.2
Maryland	-1.0	1.5	4.3	2.8	0.3	1.6
Massachusetts	-2.3	2.3	5.3	4.6	0.9	2.2
Michigan	-3.9	2.6	5.9	3.8	1.2	1.9
Minnesota	-4.3	3.3	6.2	4.8	0.3	2.0
Mississippi	-1.3	1.8	4.1	4.2	1.4	2.0
Missouri	-2.6	0.5	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.7
Montana	-2.9	2.8	6.6	6.1	0.6	2.6
Nebraska	-2.6	1.1	9.5	5.0	2.7	3.2
Nevada	-7.7	-0.5	2.1	4.8	0.0	-0.3
New Hampshire	-1.3	2.6	6.0	5.0	1.9	2.9
New Jersey	-3.0	1.3	4.7	3.0	0.8	1.4
New Mexico	-2.7	2.0	4.8	3.0	0.4	1.5
New York	-2.7	3.4	4.8	4.2	0.7	2.1
North Carolina	-2.2	1.4	3.0	5.6	0.4	1.6
North Dakota	-2.1	8.0	10.6	17.6	-5.6	5.7
Ohio	-2.4	1.9	6.7	4.1	2.0	2.5
Oklahoma	-7.9	3.6	8.5	6.2	1.1	2.3
Oregon	-3.1	0.6	5.0	4.1	1.5	1.6
Pennsylvania	-1.3	2.5	5.2	4.0	1.4	2.4
Rhode Island	-1.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	1.6	2.4
South Carolina	-2.2	0.8	4.3	3.7	1.4	1.6
South Dakota	-2.9	3.7	9.4	2.8	0.8	2.7
Tennessee	-1.8	2.9	4.9	5.0	1.4	2.5
Texas	-6.8	3.0	7.8	5.5	1.4	2.2
Utah	-5.3	0.1	5.5	4.8	2.1	1.4
Vermont	-1.5	1.5	7.1	3.4	2.3	2.6
Virginia	-1.9	1.8	5.0	3.5	0.3	1.7
Washington	**-4.5**	**1.0**	**4.7**	**5.6**	**1.4**	**1.6**
West Virginia	0.8	1.7	6.8	3.5	1.1	2.8
Wisconsin	-0.9	0.9	5.3	4.2	1.8	2.3
Wyoming	-11.3	3.5	9.4	6.5	0.7	1.8
U.S. Average*	-3.7	1.9	5.5	4.4	1.3	1.9
Washington's Rank	**42**	**37**	**34**	**7**	**21**	**38**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, May 2014

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	90.6	90.7	90.9	87.7	88.1	89.6
Alaska	106.1	106.2	104.7	105.9	107.1	106.0
Arizona	100.4	99.7	98.6	98.4	98.1	99.0
Arkansas	89.5	89.1	89.8	87.6	87.6	88.7
California	110.7	110.6	111.1	113.4	112.9	111.7
Colorado	99.6	100.3	100.2	101.3	101.6	100.6
Connecticut	111.2	110.9	110.0	109.4	109.4	110.2
Delaware	104.0	104.5	103.6	102.4	102.3	103.4
Florida	100.1	99.6	98.8	99.2	98.8	99.3
Georgia	94.5	94.2	93.8	92.1	92.0	93.3
Hawaii	117.1	115.8	115.8	116.8	117.2	116.5
Idaho	94.2	93.9	92.7	93.4	93.6	93.6
Illinois	100.2	100.6	100.6	100.9	100.6	100.6
Indiana	92.1	92.4	92.1	91.5	91.1	91.8
Iowa	89.3	89.3	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.4
Kansas	90.5	90.7	91.1	90.0	89.9	90.4
Kentucky	89.7	89.8	89.7	88.7	88.8	89.3
Louisiana	92.8	92.7	92.7	91.0	91.4	92.1
Maine	98.0	98.0	96.5	97.5	98.3	97.7
Maryland	110.4	111.5	111.2	111.5	111.3	111.2
Massachusetts	108.0	107.4	107.2	108.1	107.2	107.6
Michigan	95.8	95.6	95.3	94.5	94.4	95.1
Minnesota	96.5	96.9	96.2	97.1	97.5	96.8
Mississippi	89.4	88.7	88.9	86.9	86.4	88.1
Missouri	88.8	88.9	89.4	88.4	88.1	88.7
Montana	94.9	94.1	93.7	94.2	94.2	94.2
Nebraska	89.8	90.0	90.4	89.8	90.1	90.0
Nevada	100.3	100.4	99.6	99.4	98.2	99.6
New Hampshire	106.6	105.8	105.9	105.7	106.2	106.0
New Jersey	112.7	113.3	114.1	114.1	114.1	113.7
New Mexico	94.2	94.2	94.6	95.1	94.8	94.6
New York	114.4	114.2	114.4	115.5	115.4	114.8
North Carolina	92.6	92.7	92.3	91.5	91.6	92.1
North Dakota	88.0	87.9	88.5	89.3	90.4	88.8
Ohio	91.0	90.4	90.7	89.5	89.2	90.2
Oklahoma	90.7	90.9	91.1	89.6	89.9	90.4
Oregon	97.3	97.9	97.6	98.7	98.8	98.1
Pennsylvania	98.4	98.3	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.5
Rhode Island	100.8	100.7	99.9	99.5	98.7	99.9
South Carolina	91.8	92.5	92.0	90.7	90.7	91.5
South Dakota	87.6	86.5	87.7	86.8	88.2	87.4
Tennessee	91.3	91.5	91.2	90.3	90.7	91.0
Texas	97.3	97.2	97.0	96.4	96.5	96.9
Utah	96.2	96.8	96.1	96.9	96.8	96.6
Vermont	100.3	100.3	99.1	100.1	100.9	100.1
Virginia	102.0	102.7	102.5	103.1	103.2	102.7
Washington	**102.3**	**102.7**	**102.0**	**102.9**	**103.2**	**102.6**
West Virginia	89.0	89.5	90.1	88.6	88.6	89.2
Wisconsin	92.8	92.6	92.4	93.0	92.9	92.7
Wyoming	95.6	95.6	95.5	96.9	96.4	96.0
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington Rank	**40**	**39**	**39**	**40**	**40**	**39.6**

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), April 2014

*U.S. set to 100 by default

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	-5.3	-0.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	-0.9
Alaska	-0.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.9
Arizona	-7.2	-1.9	1.1	2.1	2.1	-0.8
Arkansas	-3.1	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.4
California	-5.7	-1.1	1.0	2.4	3.0	-0.1
Colorado	-4.5	-1.0	1.6	2.4	2.9	0.3
Connecticut	-4.3	-1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	-0.5
Delaware	-4.6	-0.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	-0.4
Florida	-6.3	-0.8	1.1	2.0	2.5	-0.3
Georgia	-5.4	-1.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	-0.4
Hawaii	-4.5	-0.8	1.1	2.2	1.9	0.0
Idaho	-6.0	-1.0	1.2	1.9	2.6	-0.3
Illinois	-4.9	-0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	-0.5
Indiana	-5.7	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	-0.2
Iowa	-3.0	-0.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.1
Kansas	-3.4	-1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	-0.2
Kentucky	-4.4	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.8	-0.2
Louisiana	-1.9	-0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.1
Maine	-3.4	-0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.5
Maryland	-2.9	-0.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.0
Massachusetts	-3.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.3
Michigan	-7.0	-0.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	-0.2
Minnesotta	-3.9	-0.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.1
Mississippi	-4.5	-0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	-0.6
Missouri	-3.7	-1.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	-0.4
Montana	-3.6	-0.2	0.7	2.1	1.9	0.2
Nebraska	-2.1	-0.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.2
Nevada	-9.1	-2.7	0.7	1.7	2.7	-1.3
New Hampshire	-3.3	-0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	-0.3
New Jersey	-3.8	-1.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	-0.5
New Mexico	-4.1	-1.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	-0.8
New York	-2.7	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.3
North Carolina	-5.5	-0.9	1.2	1.8	1.8	-0.3
North Dakota	-0.2	2.5	5.5	8.2	3.6	3.9
Ohio	-5.4	-0.8	1.3	1.8	1.2	-0.4
Oklahoma	-3.1	-0.7	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2
Oregon	-6.2	-0.7	1.1	1.3	2.0	-0.5
Pennsylvania	-3.2	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	-0.2
Rhode Island	-4.5	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	-0.4
South Carolina	-5.9	-0.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	-0.2
South Dakota	-1.9	-0.1	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.3
Tennessee	-5.6	-0.2	1.8	2.0	1.3	-0.1
Texas	-2.8	0.3	2.2	2.9	2.9	1.1
Utah	-5.1	-0.5	2.1	3.5	3.2	0.6
Vermont	-3.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	-0.1
Virginia	-3.2	-0.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0
Washington	**-4.4**	**-0.9**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**0.0**
West Virginia	-2.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	-0.3	0.0
Wisconsin	-4.4	-0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	-0.3
Wyoming	-4.1	-1.2	1.6	1.1	0.4	-0.5
U.S. Average	-4.5	-0.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	-0.1
Washington's Rank	**27**	**38**	**15**	**20**	**9**	**17**

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2013. (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.5
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2012 Dollars)

	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2007-13*
Alabama	46,321	45,106	43,754	43,980	43,196	43,348
Alaska	68,969	66,104	62,610	61,953	61,731	62,780
Arizona	51,159	50,314	49,908	49,396	49,562	49,693
Arkansas	42,781	41,240	41,214	41,196	40,760	40,638
California	61,754	60,277	58,054	57,039	56,883	57,922
Colorado	65,122	63,751	61,823	61,054	60,727	61,455
Connecticut	70,824	70,469	69,361	67,815	66,905	68,331
Delaware	57,594	56,834	57,373	55,096	52,839	54,821
Florida	49,846	48,452	47,744	46,846	47,114	47,596
Georgia	50,576	48,069	47,149	47,857	47,958	47,615
Hawaii	66,308	63,168	61,791	60,616	59,882	60,739
Idaho	52,455	50,779	50,024	49,347	49,847	50,122
Illinois	58,008	56,422	54,669	53,044	54,044	54,750
Indiana	50,587	49,312	47,792	47,386	47,805	48,165
Iowa	54,760	53,958	53,073	52,867	53,696	53,708
Kansas	51,616	49,918	48,435	49,243	50,003	49,556
Kentucky	45,059	44,970	43,827	42,293	41,707	43,074
Louisiana	46,187	44,762	44,338	41,251	40,462	42,543
Maine	52,164	51,370	51,338	50,850	50,487	50,852
Maryland	70,791	69,014	69,850	70,936	69,826	69,556
Massachusetts	65,141	65,090	64,841	65,086	64,373	64,540
Michigan	53,094	51,145	49,981	50,269	50,056	49,912
Minnesota	61,856	58,829	58,821	59,493	61,162	60,060
Mississippi	39,803	39,370	40,464	40,167	40,194	39,889
Missouri	51,486	50,705	49,692	48,949	49,403	50,025
Montana	46,458	44,878	43,248	43,854	43,864	43,922
Nebraska	54,664	55,026	55,766	55,551	54,777	54,858
Nevada	58,607	56,712	53,049	50,482	47,371	50,535
New Hampshire	72,388	70,838	69,632	69,409	69,453	69,840
New Jersey	69,662	69,630	67,149	66,501	64,670	66,327
New Mexico	47,557	47,007	46,337	45,253	43,221	45,035
New York	54,706	54,121	53,371	51,335	51,554	52,477
North Carolina	46,948	46,234	46,365	45,269	43,395	44,505
North Dakota	53,704	54,324	55,565	56,482	55,946	55,343
Ohio	51,922	49,950	48,320	46,762	45,887	47,302
Oklahoma	49,422	48,694	48,724	48,449	47,691	47,790
Oregon	55,242	54,423	53,559	53,319	54,067	53,917
Pennsylvania	54,116	53,234	51,805	51,990	52,768	52,447
Rhode Island	58,194	56,381	53,826	54,273	55,159	55,341
South Carolina	46,639	44,936	43,592	43,704	43,437	43,900
South Dakota	52,582	51,463	48,957	49,166	51,165	50,344
Tennessee	44,413	42,763	43,007	42,880	43,303	43,028
Texas	51,199	50,856	50,913	51,326	52,169	51,713
Utah	63,774	63,951	60,509	59,081	59,877	60,747
Vermont	54,973	57,149	56,755	56,619	54,982	56,304
Virginia	66,411	65,753	65,038	64,973	66,015	65,649
Washington	**64,036**	**62,319**	**61,489**	**60,658**	**60,692**	**61,534**
West Virginia	44,123	43,616	44,326	44,401	42,581	43,484
Wisconsin	56,216	55,005	54,420	53,854	54,342	54,493
Wyoming	56,484	56,877	56,338	56,858	56,835	56,652
U.S. Average**	54,973	53,770	52,798	52,082	51,847	52,449
Washington's Rank	**10**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**10**	**8**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*Average of yearly estimates in 2013 dollars
**U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	42,870	44,105	44,877	45,830	46,717	44,880
Alaska	56,723	58,910	61,359	63,299	64,937	61,046
Arizona	45,919	46,783	48,081	49,335	49,981	48,020
Arkansas	39,374	40,280	41,260	43,359	44,283	41,711
California	56,153	57,982	59,954	62,571	62,408	59,814
Colorado	49,357	50,789	51,801	53,831	54,554	52,066
Connecticut	62,188	64,425	65,678	67,073	67,300	65,333
Delaware	54,568	55,717	57,289	58,973	58,975	57,104
Florida	43,431	44,407	44,396	45,577	46,326	44,827
Georgia	46,924	47,448	48,266	49,973	50,948	48,712
Hawaii	47,227	48,538	50,044	51,477	52,151	49,887
Idaho	38,634	40,113	40,860	41,797	43,271	40,935
Illinois	54,067	55,247	57,044	58,657	59,918	56,987
Indiana	43,648	45,039	46,697	48,261	49,225	46,574
Iowa	43,536	44,462	47,873	48,802	49,893	46,913
Kansas	43,490	44,916	47,695	48,313	49,920	46,867
Kentucky	42,194	43,578	44,727	45,936	46,393	44,566
Louisiana	46,105	47,779	48,752	50,229	51,198	48,813
Maine	40,541	41,726	42,267	43,104	43,981	42,324
Maryland	56,289	58,236	59,849	60,835	61,072	59,256
Massachusetts	60,101	62,606	64,496	66,553	67,020	64,155
Michigan	46,840	48,081	49,074	50,449	50,753	49,039
Minnesota	48,194	50,416	52,416	54,318	54,466	51,962
Mississippi	38,849	39,580	40,075	42,130	42,797	40,686
Missouri	45,398	46,362	46,974	48,652	49,704	47,418
Montana	35,732	37,335	39,192	41,009	41,435	38,941
Nebraska	44,678	45,909	49,886	51,466	53,194	49,027
Nevada	46,933	47,823	47,282	48,553	48,711	47,860
New Hampshire	48,385	50,393	51,446	52,662	53,637	51,305
New Jersey	60,181	61,555	62,375	64,171	64,940	62,644
New Mexico	42,376	44,247	45,736	46,685	46,759	45,161
New York	64,618	67,703	68,325	69,548	69,992	68,037
North Carolina	45,243	47,213	46,909	49,813	50,275	47,891
North Dakota	41,979	45,328	48,131	55,588	52,733	48,752
Ohio	46,224	47,816	49,650	51,098	52,222	49,402
Oklahoma	41,573	44,269	47,655	49,920	50,875	46,858
Oregon	44,253	45,373	46,642	48,680	49,389	46,867
Pennsylvania	51,139	52,611	54,148	55,424	56,559	53,976
Rhode Island	49,981	52,601	53,107	54,933	55,897	53,304
South Carolina	42,427	43,201	43,646	45,236	46,083	44,119
South Dakota	40,205	42,244	46,348	47,139	48,261	44,839
Tennessee	45,033	46,260	47,498	50,030	50,757	47,916
Texas	49,110	51,488	54,042	56,344	57,319	53,661
Utah	42,036	43,238	44,306	45,891	46,981	44,490
Vermont	40,104	41,370	43,139	43,794	44,862	42,654
Virginia	53,669	55,564	56,670	58,026	58,606	56,507
Washington	**52,758**	**54,941**	**56,787**	**59,071**	**59,652**	**56,642**
West Virginia	41,296	42,292	44,598	45,890	46,871	44,189
Wisconsin	45,552	46,400	48,044	49,377	50,506	47,976
Wyoming	45,118	47,256	49,763	51,343	52,420	49,180
U.S. Average	50,228	51,904	53,324	55,085	55,768	53,262
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**9**	**10**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2013

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate
(Dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0
Alaska	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.2	2.6	3.5
Arizona	-1.3	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.3	1.4
Arkansas	-0.8	2.3	2.4	5.1	2.1	2.2
California	-1.0	3.3	3.4	4.4	-0.3	2.0
Colorado	-1.1	2.9	2.0	3.9	1.3	1.8
Connecticut	-0.2	3.6	1.9	2.1	0.3	1.6
Delaware	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	0.0	1.8
Florida	-1.2	2.2	0.0	2.7	1.6	1.1
Georgia	-0.6	1.1	1.7	3.5	2.0	1.5
Hawaii	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	1.3	2.4
Idaho	1.1	3.8	1.9	2.3	3.5	2.5
Illinois	-1.6	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.8
Indiana	-2.1	3.2	3.7	3.3	2.0	2.0
Iowa	-1.2	2.1	7.7	1.9	2.2	2.6
Kansas	-2.2	3.3	6.2	1.3	3.3	2.4
Kentucky	-0.5	3.3	2.6	2.7	1.0	1.8
Louisiana	-1.6	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.8
Maine	1.2	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Maryland	2.2	3.5	2.8	1.6	0.4	2.1
Massachusetts	0.0	4.2	3.0	3.2	0.7	2.2
Michigan	-2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	0.6	1.2
Minnesota	-2.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	0.3	2.0
Mississippi	0.0	1.9	1.3	5.1	1.6	2.0
Missouri	-0.4	2.1	1.3	3.6	2.2	1.8
Montana	-0.4	4.5	5.0	4.6	1.0	2.9
Nebraska	0.0	2.8	8.7	3.2	3.4	3.6
Nevada	-2.2	1.9	-1.1	2.7	0.3	0.3
New Hampshire	1.3	4.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.4
New Jersey	0.2	2.3	1.3	2.9	1.2	1.6
New Mexico	-0.6	4.4	3.4	2.1	0.2	1.9
New York	-1.6	4.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.3
North Carolina	1.2	4.4	-0.6	6.2	0.9	2.4
North Dakota	-1.4	8.0	6.2	15.5	-5.1	4.6
Ohio	-0.2	3.4	3.8	2.9	2.2	2.4
Oklahoma	-7.4	6.5	7.6	4.8	1.9	2.7
Oregon	-0.3	2.5	2.8	4.4	1.5	2.2
Pennsylvania	0.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.1
Rhode Island	0.6	5.2	1.0	3.4	1.8	2.4
South Carolina	1.3	1.8	1.0	3.6	1.9	1.9
South Dakota	-1.3	5.1	9.7	1.7	2.4	3.5
Tennessee	1.3	2.7	2.7	5.3	1.5	2.7
Texas	-4.9	4.8	5.0	4.3	1.7	2.2
Utah	-0.4	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.4	2.2
Vermont	0.0	3.2	4.3	1.5	2.4	2.3
Virginia	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.2
Washington	**0.3**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**1.0**	**2.6**
West Virginia	0.7	2.4	5.5	2.9	2.1	2.7
Wisconsin	0.8	1.9	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.3
Wyoming	-3.8	4.7	5.3	3.2	2.1	2.3
U.S. Average	-0.9	3.3	2.7	3.3	1.2	1.9
Washington's rank	**17**	**14**	**19**	**11**	**38**	**9**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2013

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	9.7	9.2	8.5	7.1	6.5	8.2
Alaska	7.7	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.5	7.3
Arizona	9.8	10.4	9.4	8.3	8.0	9.2
Arkansas	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.7
California	11.3	12.4	11.8	10.4	8.9	11.0
Colorado	8.1	9.0	8.5	7.8	6.8	8.0
Connecticut	8.2	9.3	8.9	8.3	7.8	8.5
Delaware	7.9	8.0	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.4
Florida	10.4	11.3	10.3	8.8	7.2	9.6
Georgia	9.7	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.2	9.4
Hawaii	6.8	6.7	6.5	5.7	4.8	6.1
Idaho	7.4	8.7	8.4	7.3	6.2	7.6
Illinois	10.0	10.5	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.7
Indiana	10.3	10.0	8.8	8.1	7.5	8.9
Iowa	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.2	4.6	5.6
Kansas	7.1	7.1	6.5	5.8	5.4	6.4
Kentucky	10.3	10.2	9.5	8.3	8.3	9.3
Louisiana	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.2	6.8
Maine	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.7	7.6
Maryland	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.6	7.2
Massachusetts	8.2	8.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.5
Michigan	13.5	12.7	10.4	9.1	8.8	10.9
Minnesota	8.0	7.4	6.5	5.6	5.1	6.5
Mississippi	9.5	10.6	10.6	9.2	8.6	9.7
Missouri	9.4	9.3	8.5	7.0	6.5	8.1
Montana	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.2
Nebraska	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.4
Nevada	11.7	13.8	13.2	11.5	9.8	12.0
New Hampshire	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7
New Jersey	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.3	8.2	9.1
New Mexico	6.9	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.3
New York	8.3	8.6	8.2	8.5	7.7	8.3
North Carolina	10.4	10.8	10.2	9.2	8.0	9.7
North Dakota	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.4
Ohio	10.2	10.0	8.7	7.4	7.4	8.7
Oklahoma	6.7	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.4	6.1
Oregon	11.1	10.8	9.7	8.8	7.7	9.6
Pennsylvania	7.9	8.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.9
Rhode Island	10.9	11.7	11.2	10.3	9.5	10.7
South Carolina	11.4	11.1	10.3	9.0	7.6	9.9
South Dakota	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	4.6
Tennessee	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.2	8.2	9.2
Texas	7.5	8.2	7.9	6.8	6.3	7.3
Utah	7.8	8.1	6.8	5.4	4.4	6.5
Vermont	6.9	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.4	5.6
Virginia	7.0	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.4
Washington	**9.3**	**9.9**	**9.2**	**8.1**	**7.0**	**8.7**
West Virginia	7.6	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.5	7.5
Wisconsin	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.9	6.7	7.7
Wyoming	6.3	7.0	6.1	5.4	4.6	5.9
U.S. Average	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	8.7
Washington's Rank	**32**	**34**	**35**	**32**	**28**	**33**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. February 2014 (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Third Quarter 2013)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Abilene, TX	68.5	52.5	150	136
Akron, OH	82.1	62.1	122	45
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	76.9	78.3	196	77
Albuquerque, NM MSA	71.4	57.8	186	114
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	72.7	68.8	178	109
Amarillo, TX	75.7	63.4	153	89
Anchorage, AK	68.6	84.9	280	135
Ann Arbor, MI	71.7	87.4	220	113
Asheville, NC	65.2	56.0	195	149
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	70.3	64.4	179	123
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	70.7	68.1	178	118
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	61.2	75.4	244	167
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	56.8	51.7	185	180
Baltimore-Towson, MD	69.9	83.5	252	126
Barnstable Town, MA	48.3	74.9	323	201
Battle Creek, MI	87.0	52.6	105	15
Bay City, MI	77.0	58.0	88	76
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	77.7	53.9	128	74
Bellingham, WA	**57.8**	**66.7**	**265**	**177**
Bend, OR	55.1	62.4	250	188
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD^^^	66.6	111.3	372	144
Binghamton, NY	90.1	62.9	108	9
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	78.7	61.0	134	67
Boise City-Nampa, ID	61.1	55.6	204	168
Boston-Quincy, MA ^^^	46.8	87.3	380	205
Boulder, CO	64.8	96.8	351	150
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	**68.0**	**74.0**	**244**	**140**
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	41.6	83.7	410	212
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	58.3	36.0	115	175
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	80.0	63.9	129	59
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	72.4	80.2	235	110
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA ^^^	49.1	100.2	422	200
Camden, NJ ^^^	77.2	85.5	194	75
Canton-Massillon, OH	85.6	56.0	115	21
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	68.3	58.0	157	137
Carson City, NV	85.0	67.4	177	26
Champaign-Urbana, IL	82.1	66.8	140	45
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	63.6	61.9	210	160
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	67.2	64.2	189	142
Chattanooga, TN-GA	75.3	54.2	144	95
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL^^^	61.1	72.8	220.0	168
Chico, CA	60.9	54.0	200	170
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	82.0	68.5	141	47
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	80.4	62.6	125	55
College Station-Bryan, TX	62.1	57.5	188	165

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2013

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Third Quarter 2013)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Colorado Springs, CO	75.6	70.0	225	90
Columbus, OH	68.2	70.0	175	139
Corpus Christi, TX	56.3	52.6	178	182
Corvallis, OR	47.3	69.4	260	203
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	70.6	62.8	180	119
Cumberland, MD-WV	94.8	54.1	89	1
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX ^^^	55.0	68.5	230	189
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	93.8	62.8	103	3
Dayton, OH	84.9	60.2	115	28
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	76.8	51.5	120	78
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	64.5	76.7	278	154
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI ^^^	78.4	51.9	92	69
Dover, DE	86.8	62.4	191	16
Duluth, MN-WI	82.0	64.3	138	47
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	71.2	65.7	188	115
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ ^^^	63.6	95.9	295	160
El Centro, CA	56.3	43.0	162	182
El Paso, TX	60.2	44.8	145	172
Elizabethtown, KY	79.0	56.3	127	63
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	86.6	56.8	125	17
Elmira, NY	82.8	63.4	98	36
Erie, PA	82.7	55.5	123	38
Eugene-Springfield, OR	64.1	55.2	198	156
Fairbanks, AK	80.3	73.2	225	56
Fayetteville, NC	78.8	52.8	124	66
Flagstaff, AZ	53.1	57.9	245	192
Flint, MI	84.7	53.3	107	29
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	69.6	73.5	260	130
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL ^^^	64.5	61.2	163	154
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX ^^^	64.6	65.0	178	153
Fresno, CA	47.1	48.7	212	204
Gainesville, FL	81.0	65.4	141	52
Gainesville, GA	64.7	56.1	165	151
Glens Falls, NY	75.4	62.9	153	93
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	82.8	62.8	136	36
Great Falls, MT	66.3	56.2	172	145
Greeley, CO	66.9	62.0	227	143
Greensboro-High Point, NC	75.3	55.1	145	95
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	78.0	58.2	163	73
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	85.6	67.6	160	21
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	70.3	53.7	172	123
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	85.3	71.5	150	25
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	76.2	85.7	210	83
Honolulu, HI	38.3	82.6	480	213
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	55.5	66.6	214	187

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2013

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Third Quarter 2013)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	85.4	64.3	131	24
Ithaca, NY	69.6	78.8	208	130
Jacksonville, FL	74.3	63.2	156	101
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	79.0	58.0	137	63
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	80.1	58.9	149	58
Kingston, NY	72.3	71.3	180	111
Knoxville, TN	73.2	60.5	140	107
Kokomo, IN	94.8	56.9	101	1
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI ^^^	60.6	85.7	250	171
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	75.1	44.4	130	99
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	84.2	50.4	118	32
Lancaster, PA	82.4	67.2	173	42
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	88.3	64.2	113	12
Laredo, TX	44.1	39.0	147	211
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	64.7	58.0	195	151
Lima, OH	90.6	54.8	99	7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA ^^^	16.3	61.4	460	224
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	80.0	64.3	150	59
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	64.1	52.0	189	156
Madison, WI	73.9	80.8	220	105
Manchester-Nashua, NH	72.3	76.5	212	111
Mansfield, OH	92.0	53.7	91	4
Mc Allen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	54.5	35.0	114	191
Medford, OR	49.6	50.5	216	197
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	70.0	56.7	150	125
Merced, CA	58.0	45.0	174	176
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL ^^^	47.7	48.6	200	202
Midland, TX	55.8	70.2	247	186
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	74.3	70.3	170	101
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	76.5	82.9	210	79
Modesto, CA	49.2	52.7	220	199
Monroe, MI	90.5	63.8	130	8
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	**70.8**	**67.2**	**219**	**117**
Napa, CA	10.2	70.3	510	227
Naples-Marco Island, FL	51.9	62.9	260	195
Nassau-Suffolk, NY ^^^	51.7	105.1	390	196
New Haven-Milford, CT	78.5	88.4	190	68
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ ^^^	21.6	65.5	482	220
Newark-Union, NJ-PA ^^^	46.4	89.4	350	206
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	61.8	57.3	183	166
Norwich-New London, CT	73.7	84.6	225	106
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA ^^^	29.4	88.5	517	216
Ocala, FL	81.9	45.7	93	49
Ocean City, NJ	46.1	73.5	334	208
Odessa, TX	69.8	60.3	178	128

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2013

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Third Quarter 2013)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	80.7	71.3	208	53
Oklahoma City, OK	76.4	61.4	145	80
Olympia, WA	**76.4**	**74.2**	**230**	**80**
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	66.2	54.8	165	146
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	33.2	88.7	468	215
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	78.4	60.7	133	69
Palm Coast, FL	75.9	56.3	147	85
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	74.1	59.5	155	103
Peabody, MA ^^^	52.5	82.9	330	194
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	78.1	58.4	139	72
Peoria, IL	78.4	63.7	129	69
Philadelphia, PA ^^^	63.0	75.8	240	162
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	68.3	61.9	200	137
Pittsburgh, PA	79.0	65.6	140	63
Pittsfield, MA	75.5	64.2	165	92
Pocatello, ID	81.6	54.2	135	50
Port St. Lucie, FL	75.4	56.9	136	93
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	79.4	77.3	226	61
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	**53.1**	**69.4**	**278**	**192**
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	69.7	83.1	230	129
Prescott, AZ	65.7	54.8	195	148
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	70.6	72.2	210	119
Provo-Orem, UT	67.4	64.2	242	141
Pueblo, CO	86.5	55.4	130	18
Punta Gorda, FL	74.0	55.7	132	104
Raleigh-Cary, NC	69.9	75.8	236	126
Reading, PA	82.3	66.9	155	44
Redding, CA	56.6	51.5	202	181
Reno-Sparks, NV	54.9	63.0	250	190
Richmond, VA	75.2	72.9	208	97
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	45.6	60.7	265	209
Roanoke, VA	84.5	62.9	146	30
Rochester, NY	82.5	67.0	127	39
Rockford, IL	85.6	55.9	100	21
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH ^^^	68.8	86.3	250	134
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	46.2	68.0	299	207
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	87.3	53.6	96	13
Salem, OR	68.9	55.8	186	133
Salinas, CA	16.7	59.1	410	223
Salisbury, MD	89.3	53.5	135	10
Salt Lake City, UT	65.9	68.7	250	147
San Angelo, TX	75.1	56.1	156	99
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	57.2	58.8	194	179
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	23.4	72.7	437	219
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA ^^^	11.4	100.4	875	226

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2013

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Third Quarter 2013)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	20.9	101.9	689	221
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	28.2	77.0	435	217
Sandusky, OH	83.4	61.1	118	35
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA ^^^	17.4	83.4	579	222
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	37.0	72.8	446	214
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	14.8	77.9	600	225
Santa Fe, NM	63.0	65.3	260	162
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	25.6	76.9	449	218
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	84.5	58.2	110	30
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA ^^^	**49.6**	**86.0**	**369**	**197**
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	71.1	54.7	140	116
Sherman-Denison, TX	82.4	58.7	127	42
Spokane, WA	**79.3**	**63.4**	**174**	**62**
Springfield, IL	85.9	69.6	135	20
Springfield, MA	75.2	65.7	180	97
Springfield, OH	91.3	52.7	95	5
St. George, UT	59.9	53.8	213	174
St. Louis, MO-IL	80.3	67.1	154	56
Stockton, CA	44.3	58.2	258	210
Syracuse, NY	87.3	67.7	120	13
Tacoma, WA ^^^	**70.4**	**69.7**	**225**	**121**
Tallahassee, FL	82.5	64.8	139	39
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	72.8	57.4	138	108
Toledo, OH	82.5	57.1	115	39
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60.1	95.9	285	173
Tucson, AZ	75.9	56.3	162	85
Tulsa, OK	75.9	59.2	157	85
Tyler, TX	69.5	54.6	163	132
Utica-Rome, NY	91.0	59.5	90	6
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	56.0	76.7	300	185
Victoria, TX	62.7	54.2	166	164
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	86.4	59.7	128	19
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	76.3	70.6	195	82
Visalia-Porterville, CA	56.3	45.1	175	182
Waco, TX	70.4	51.7	146	121
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI ^^^	76.0	71.8	167	84
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV ^^^	63.8	105.1	375	158
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL ^^^	63.8	64.1	185	158
Wheeling, WV-OH	83.9	56.2	108	34
Wichita Falls, TX	85.0	54.9	101	26
Wichita, KS	84.1	65.9	138	33
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ ^^^	81.6	78.7	209	50
Winston-Salem, NC	80.6	56.0	132	54
Worcester, MA	75.9	79.6	220	85
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	89.1	52.7	85	11
Yuba City, CA	57.3	51.5	194	178
Yuma, AZ	75.6	43.6	125	90
National	**68.2**	**65.2**	**207**	**NA**

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2013

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2013
(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	50.77	32.16	35.47	38.42	28.09	19.90
Alaska	49.26	35.18	35.10	47.00	33.75	23.65
Arizona	47.86	30.33	36.85	36.38	27.85	19.87
Arkansas	41.48	28.69	30.63	30.65	26.50	18.42
California	59.52	37.37	45.83	45.00	37.64	24.46
Colorado	55.79	34.56	41.06	40.95	34.23	21.43
Connecticut	60.13	38.59	40.88	38.05	39.55	24.47
Delaware	64.84	35.02	40.20	39.88	38.34	21.11
Florida	52.62	30.78	34.11	33.61	28.63	19.87
Georgia	51.74	33.75	37.55	35.98	29.24	20.47
Hawaii	42.21	30.56	34.25	37.09	32.86	21.03
Idaho	37.64	28.71	31.39	36.78	26.37	18.86
Illinois	50.20	34.51	37.63	36.28	33.23	22.51
Indiana	44.37	29.86	32.76	33.16	27.88	19.98
Iowa	41.58	28.75	33.20	31.38	26.96	18.98
Kansas	46.72	30.98	34.22	34.87	28.88	18.63
Kentucky	42.52	28.03	30.23	32.67	24.98	18.78
Louisiana	44.12	27.88	30.38	37.23	30.48	19.59
Maine	41.34	28.90	31.69	33.79	28.08	19.78
Maryland	57.54	37.05	44.35	43.27	39.60	23.03
Massachusetts	58.97	38.37	44.23	40.40	37.17	22.39
Michigan	49.18	31.53	33.68	35.84	28.32	21.61
Minnesota	51.50	31.86	37.90	35.45	31.90	21.29
Mississippi	39.82	26.52	29.09	31.50	28.29	18.31
Missouri	45.67	30.33	34.95	34.92	29.26	18.79
Missouri	37.91	27.76	27.57	30.73	26.25	17.43
Nebraska	46.69	29.96	33.88	31.97	27.65	17.03
Nevada	47.18	30.39	34.69	36.31	30.95	23.55
New Hampshire	52.05	32.10	38.05	35.83	30.66	20.28
New Jersey	64.97	37.19	43.28	41.17	38.28	25.19
New Mexico	43.66	28.97	34.35	38.95	36.35	19.44
New York	65.75	40.90	41.80	37.52	31.88	23.57
North Carolina	54.64	32.84	38.05	34.56	32.24	19.92
North Dakota	46.01	27.20	29.01	30.44	27.08	20.47
Ohio	47.71	30.53	34.72	34.55	30.02	20.82
Oklahoma	42.44	28.16	30.38	39.42	31.21	17.72
Oregon	45.69	30.79	36.50	37.55	28.89	20.78
Pennsylvania	55.65	32.73	36.46	35.82	32.62	19.78
Rhode Island	59.10	35.06	38.06	40.51	35.26	22.30
South Carolina	45.39	28.39	30.98	35.34	27.13	18.40
South Dakota	44.85	27.23	27.55	28.64	24.73	17.45
Tennessee	43.29	29.42	32.86	35.89	29.57	18.70
Texas	53.21	34.44	38.42	42.86	35.28	21.64
Utah	44.45	30.32	34.43	34.98	27.04	18.85
Vermont	45.72	30.19	32.95	33.18	28.15	19.69
Virginia	59.46	38.13	45.80	41.07	37.72	22.25
Washington	**54.47**	**35.58**	**46.88**	**41.02**	**33.14**	**20.94**
West Virginia	37.54	27.28	30.23	32.26	24.66	16.79
Wisconsin	47.08	28.81	33.54	31.79	27.96	20.87
Wyoming	42.18	29.71	29.18	34.00	26.30	20.73
U.S. Average	49.09	31.69	35.55	36.34	30.78	20.44
Washington's Rank	**13**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**14**	**18**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2013.

Table 3.10 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Average Wages, 2013

(Dollars)

	Legal SOC 23-0000	Education, Training, and Library SOC 25-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media SOC 27-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical SOC 29-0000	Healthcare Support SOC 31-0000	Protective Service SOC 33-0000
Alabama	39.01	21.63	19.15	30.33	11.87	17.22
Alaska	47.69	27.55	23.43	41.74	17.75	25.23
Arizona	44.93	21.88	22.28	36.71	14.64	21.26
Arkansas	35.83	21.05	19.98	30.94	11.10	15.96
California	56.65	27.32	35.38	43.87	15.99	25.44
Colorado	49.82	24.07	23.46	36.41	14.85	21.33
Connecticut	50.49	28.06	27.48	40.11	16.13	23.05
Delaware	54.50	24.76	23.56	39.34	14.26	18.81
Florida	42.14	22.71	22.15	34.06	13.14	19.25
Georgia	48.36	21.98	23.57	34.27	12.66	16.18
Hawaii	41.28	23.77	23.63	42.13	15.43	19.52
Idaho	38.03	17.43	18.27	32.51	12.48	18.83
Illinois	49.05	25.23	25.71	34.71	13.59	22.91
Indiana	35.75	21.79	19.49	32.68	12.83	17.74
Iowa	35.78	22.12	18.40	31.97	13.19	19.95
Kansas	36.49	20.01	18.85	32.62	12.48	18.59
Kentucky	33.94	23.61	18.58	31.45	12.64	16.15
Louisiana	39.35	21.57	22.70	29.45	11.16	17.04
Maine	34.33	21.86	17.92	36.41	13.24	17.21
Maryland	43.03	27.35	27.23	39.67	14.73	22.06
Massachusetts	52.52	29.74	27.11	40.05	15.97	23.71
Michigan	43.61	24.79	22.10	34.60	13.09	20.41
Minnesota	46.50	24.88	23.45	36.34	13.95	21.42
Mississippi	34.21	19.18	19.01	29.55	11.02	14.06
Missouri	42.48	22.38	21.56	31.09	12.28	17.88
Montana	29.04	20.73	16.53	32.87	12.96	18.61
Nebraska	35.11	21.38	19.07	31.46	13.13	19.61
Nevada	45.33	23.67	28.40	39.47	15.73	19.55
New Hampshire	39.11	23.23	23.50	39.15	15.01	20.76
New Jersey	51.56	27.45	26.73	41.56	14.09	26.86
New Mexico	36.11	21.02	22.47	34.30	13.18	19.05
New York	59.54	29.77	35.52	39.94	13.88	25.14
North Carolina	38.32	21.78	23.27	33.46	11.98	16.71
North Dakota	32.93	22.46	17.42	31.46	14.21	18.94
Ohio	39.68	26.19	21.59	33.77	12.52	19.45
Oklahoma	37.06	19.49	19.54	30.79	11.97	16.80
Oregon	43.01	23.69	23.25	42.11	15.70	22.97
Pennsylvania	48.41	27.00	24.04	34.30	13.21	20.10
Rhode Island	37.00	29.92	24.31	39.13	14.72	21.95
South Carolina	34.93	21.90	20.06	31.82	12.19	15.96
South Dakota	33.94	19.08	16.54	30.34	12.23	17.48
Tennessee	38.14	20.74	22.97	31.33	12.59	16.45
Texas	47.17	23.21	22.55	34.51	12.83	19.51
Utah	41.67	22.20	21.61	33.44	12.60	18.24
Vermont	36.80	23.53	20.67	34.89	14.82	19.46
Virginia	47.21	24.73	27.00	34.77	13.51	20.44
Washington	**44.12**	**24.49**	**25.48**	**39.04**	**16.22**	**24.56**
West Virginia	31.81	21.00	19.88	29.91	11.35	15.31
Wisconsin	38.97	24.21	20.94	34.78	13.78	19.14
Wyoming	32.58	22.31	18.20	35.55	14.18	20.50
U.S. Average	41.51	23.44	22.52	35.14	13.58	19.70
Washington's Rank	**17**	**16**	**10**	**14**	**2**	**5**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2013.

Table 3.10 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Average Wages, 2013

(Dollars)

	Food Preparation and Serving Related SOC 35-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance SOC 37-0000	Personal Care and Service SOC 39-0000	Sales and Related SOC 41-0000	Office and Administrative Support SOC 43-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry SOC 45-0000
Alabama	9.38	10.66	10.29	15.48	15.03	15.02
Alaska	11.95	14.14	14.18	16.25	19.67	20.19
Arizona	10.63	11.39	11.9	17.45	16.32	9.75
Arkansas	8.91	10.39	9.6	14.9	14.14	13.54
California	10.97	13.68	12.99	19.81	18.64	9.88
Colorado	10.76	12.66	12.55	19.82	17.39	13.41
Connecticut	11.61	14.74	13.73	21.74	19.54	14.03
Delaware	10.62	13.04	13.09	18.48	17.25	16.19
Florida	10.56	11.23	11.58	17.19	15.29	10.6
Georgia	9.48	11.47	10.97	17.3	16.03	13.07
Hawaii	12.89	14.56	13.03	15.94	17.19	13.52
Idaho	9.46	11.59	10.38	15.5	14.76	14.11
Illinois	10.38	13.04	12.39	19.58	17.15	15.2
Indiana	9.53	11.76	10.87	16.81	15.43	14.09
Iowa	9.53	11.9	10.94	16.18	15.49	15.28
Kansas	9.45	11.54	10.86	17.58	15.39	13.9
Kentucky	9.34	11.07	10.67	15.85	15.06	12.43
Louisiana	9.67	10.48	10.16	14.9	14.66	15.48
Maine	10.59	12.49	11.46	15.05	15.65	15.49
Maryland	10.54	12.92	12.99	18.07	18.2	14.76
Massachusetts	12.15	15.44	14.27	21.67	19.3	14.86
Michigan	10.01	12.29	11.49	17.37	16.14	14.31
Minnesota	10	12.71	11.81	18.79	17.4	14.86
Mississippi	9.08	10.28	10.72	13.77	14.38	14.41
Missouri	9.63	11.9	10.66	16.35	15.82	12.49
Montana	9.98	11.78	11.57	15.63	14.95	14.84
Nebraska	9.43	11.42	11.19	16.36	15.11	14.12
Nevada	11.88	13.99	12.29	16.09	16.34	16.42
New Hampshire	10.65	13.36	12.15	18.66	16.75	14.78
New Jersey	11.38	13.73	13.93	20.67	18.26	12.91
New Mexico	9.98	10.85	10.31	14.48	15.11	10.69
New York	11.35	15.31	13.22	23.9	18.63	14.29
North Carolina	9.67	11.18	11.18	17.35	15.89	13.09
North Dakota	10.42	12.31	12.05	16.37	15.72	15.55
Ohio	9.85	12.07	11.39	17.27	16.01	14
Oklahoma	9.29	10.82	10.63	15.9	15.11	13.56
Oregon	10.76	12.95	12.65	17.75	16.99	13.8
Pennsylvania	10.4	12.84	11.55	18.65	16.66	14.33
Rhode Island	10.94	14.12	12.35	18.65	18.03	10.89
South Carolina	9.45	10.8	10.68	14.81	15.13	14.83
South Dakota	9.31	10.99	11.08	16.17	13.5	13.56
Tennessee	9.36	11.03	10.81	16.4	15.48	12.9
Texas	9.75	10.64	10.02	18.66	16.12	12.02
Utah	10.07	11.16	11.69	18	15.4	13.09
Vermont	12.33	13.29	13.2	16.98	16.64	13.73
Virginia	10.72	11.7	12.07	17.92	16.97	14.56
Washington	**12.1**	**14.02**	**13.76**	**19.27**	**18.28**	**14.8**
West Virginia	9.33	10.86	9.78	13.04	13.82	12.86
Wisconsin	9.72	12.37	11.24	17.68	16.2	15.03
Wyoming	9.91	12.86	12.02	16.06	15.69	14.38
U.S. Average	10.30	12.28	11.73	17.29	16.28	13.92
Washington's Rank	**4**	**7**	**4**	**8**	**6**	**15**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2013.

Table 3.10 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2013
(Dollars)

	Construction and Extraction SOC 47-0000	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair SOC 49-0000	Production SOC 51-0000	Transportation and Material Moving SOC 53-0000
Alabama	17.93	20.36	15.85	14.93
Alaska	29.7	26.91	20.45	25.52
Arizona	19.6	21.29	16.57	16.63
Arkansas	16.93	18.47	14.66	14.61
California	26.03	23.6	16.63	16.44
Colorado	21.1	22.19	17.47	17.35
Connecticut	25.48	24.11	19.56	16.82
Delaware	21.86	22.6	16.78	15.59
Florida	17.61	19.05	15.42	15.11
Georgia	18.35	20.26	15.15	16.56
Hawaii	29.22	24.36	17.75	18.29
Idaho	18.26	19.77	15.49	15.18
Illinois	27.67	22.62	17.01	16.7
Indiana	23.28	20.87	16.32	15.85
Iowa	19.83	20.02	16.08	15.85
Kansas	19.66	20.91	17.29	16.17
Kentucky	19.73	20.24	16.41	16.24
Louisiana	18.99	19.81	19.76	17.26
Maine	18.75	20.56	17.81	15.51
Maryland	21.69	22.51	17.82	16.97
Massachusetts	27.24	24.47	18.57	17.06
Michigan	22.53	20.76	17.5	16.33
Minnesota	24.85	21.71	17.21	17.23
Mississippi	17.08	18.47	15.18	14.52
Missouri	23.45	19.89	16.24	15.58
Montana	21.37	20.31	17.2	17.2
Nebraska	18.67	19.96	15.86	15.94
Nevada	24.08	23.6	16.63	17.18
New Hampshire	20.66	21.97	17.38	16.11
New Jersey	26.89	24.32	17.07	16.17
New Mexico	19.3	20.18	16.9	16.02
New York	28.31	23.6	17.33	18.81
North Carolina	17.37	20.07	15.73	14.81
North Dakota	22.91	22.33	18.43	19.36
Ohio	21.94	20.29	16.71	15.14
Oklahoma	18.58	19.4	16.85	16.1
Oregon	23.7	22.05	17.22	15.9
Pennsylvania	22.21	20.71	17.6	16.18
Rhode Island	23.24	21.95	16.25	15.98
South Carolina	17.81	19.55	16.69	14.56
South Dakota	16.55	20.12	14.81	14.44
Tennessee	17.8	19.92	15.83	15.2
Texas	18.6	20.09	16.68	15.91
Utah	19.67	21.54	16.62	16.86
Vermont	19.27	20.7	17.09	16.67
Virginia	19.58	21.88	16.66	16.45
Washington	**25.8**	**24.22**	**19.72**	**18.44**
West Virginia	21.28	18.53	17.19	15.61
Wisconsin	23.4	20.95	16.88	15.42
Wyoming	22.47	24.16	22.86	20.56
U.S. Average	21.57	21.36	17.06	16.51
Washington's Rank	**8**	**5**	**4**	**5**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2013.

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Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **Washington's performance in the "Quality of Life" measures was mixed.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: crime, air and water quality, health, recreation, arts, and library service.**
- **One indicator was changed. Arrests relative to population is now arrests per violent crime.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved and worsened in four indicators each.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states improved in four indicators and worsened in five.**

Homicide Rate, Violent Crime Rate, Arrests Per Violent Crime

The FBI generates consistent criminal statistics across states

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

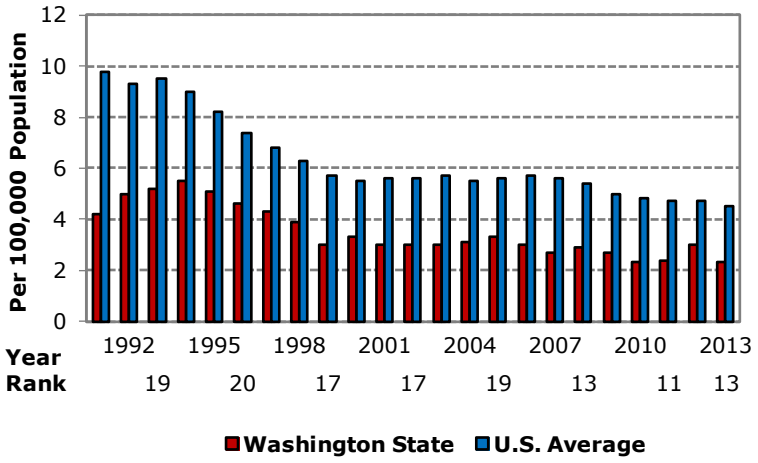
Washington typically ranks well in crime measures

In 2013, Washington's homicide rate, as measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 3.0 to 2.3, equalling the state's lowest rate since 1991. This improved the state's rank to 13th in the nation from 15th in 2012. The rate remains much lower than the U.S. rate at 4.5. The violent crime (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) rate in Washington, also measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 296 in 2012 to 289 in 2013. Despite the improvement, the state's rank fell to 22nd from 21st in 2012. Washington again fares much better than the U.S. average of 368. Both Washington and the nation reached new historic lows

in 2013. Washington's arrests per violent crime decreased slightly from 0.47 to 0.45 in 2013, dropping the state's rank to 15th from 13th the year before. As with the other measures, Washington ranks better than the national average of 0.41 arrests per violent crime.

Figure 4.1: Homicide Rate

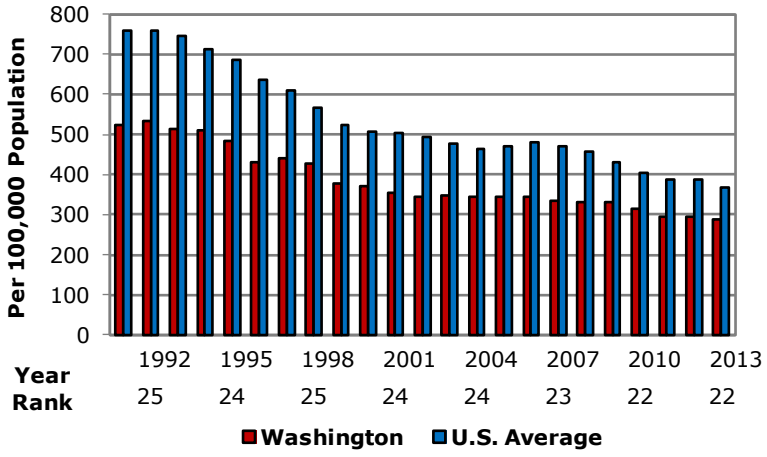
Washington's homicide rate remains below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2013

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate

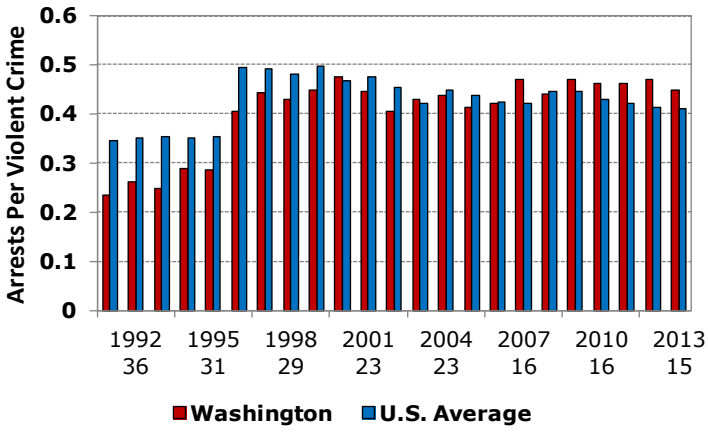
The state's violent crime rate is below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2013

Figure 4.3: Arrests Per Violent Crime

Washington's arrest rate for violent crime is higher than the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2013

Air Quality

Air quality in this study is measured by population living in non-attainment 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.

Metro area populations are assigned to a primary state in calculating non-attainment populations

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 metro area 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.

7.7% of WA residents lived in a…

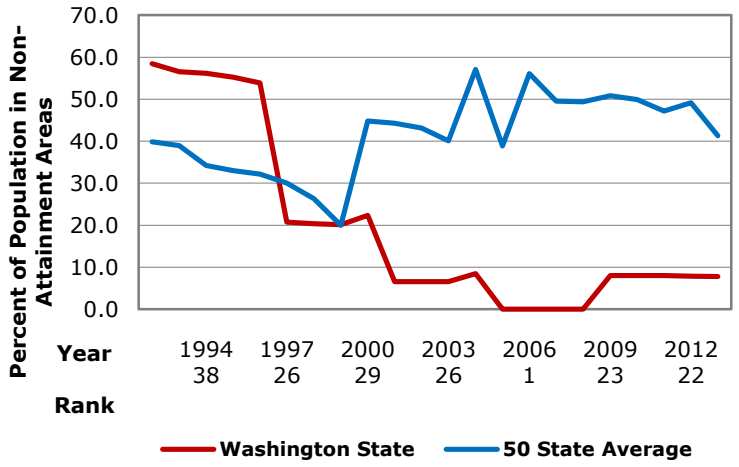
In 2013, 7.7% of Washington's residents lived in nonattainment areas, giving the state a rank of 28th lowest among the states. Washington's five-year average of 7.9 percent ranked 23rd

… non-attainment area

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

Washington ranks 28th in residents living in a nonattain-ment area



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2013

Drinking Water

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

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

The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level

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.

In 2013, 0.3 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that…

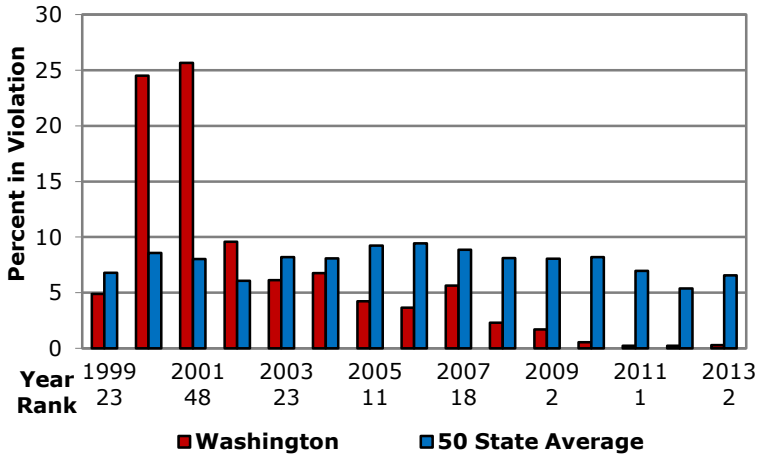
In 2013, 0.3 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that exceeded the MCL at some point during the year, compared to the U.S. average of 6.5 percent. This is higher than the previous two years, which had improved from 0.5 percent in 2010. Despite this, Washington's rank improved from 3rd in 2012 to 2nd in 2013. The state's average from 2009-2013

… exceeded the MCL

was 0.6 percent, beating the U.S. average of 7.0 percent and ranking 1st 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 2013

Toxins Released

The EPA reports the amount of toxic chemical released

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

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

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

U.S. reported a 12.4 percent increase in total release of toxins

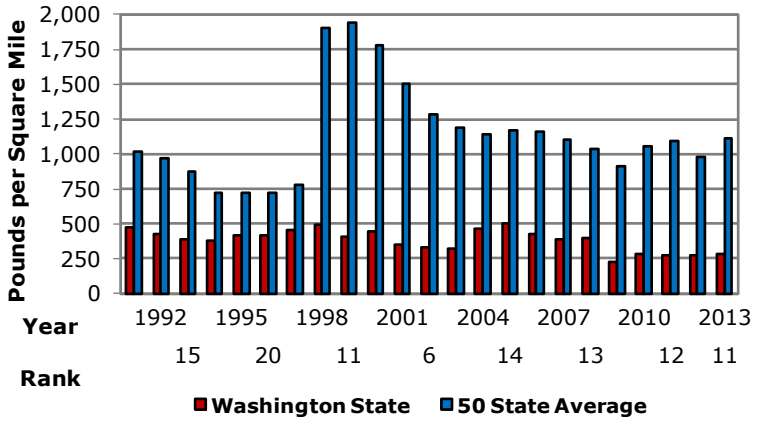
In 2013, U.S. industries reported a 12.4 percent increase in their total releases of toxics, from 3.627 to 4.140 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or off-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities, or underground injection wells.

Washington increased toxins 3.6 percent from 2012 levels

Washington industries reported 20.0 million pounds of toxic releases in 2013, an increase of 3.6 percent from 2012. This increased the state's toxin release to 283 pounds per square mile from 272 the year before. The Washington rank dropped to 11th lowest in the nation from 10th lowest in 2012. The state's 2013 releases remain well below the national average of 1,114 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 267 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,030 pounds and ranked 10th among the states.

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

Figure 4.6: Toxins Released



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; data through 2013

State Health Index

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

The United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The 33 measures that comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants and outcomes. Determinants represent those actions that can affect the future health of the population, whereas outcomes represent what has already occurred. Index values represent scores which are the weighted number of standard deviations a state is above or below the national mean. Defining the index in this manner results in the U.S. index always having a value of zero.

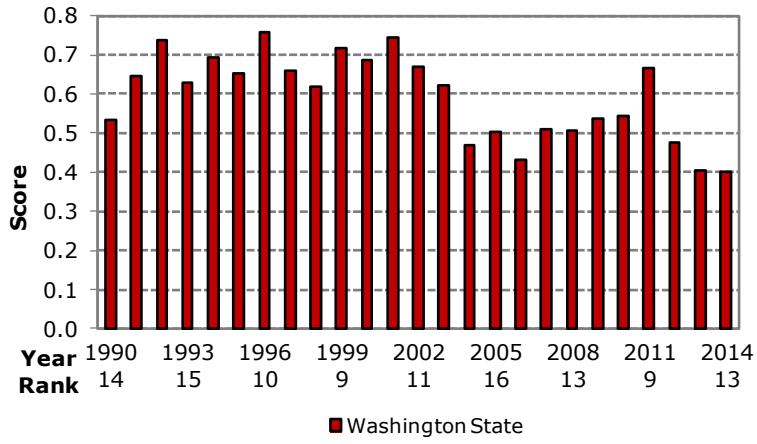
Washington's 2014 index value equaled the state's lowest score in the 24 year history of the measure

Washington's 2014 index value remained unchanged at 0.40. Despite this, state's rank improved to 13th best from 14th best the year before. This was Washington's lowest score in the 24-year history of the measure. The state ranked 14th highest in the nation in health determinants and 19th highest in health outcomes. The study highlighted as strengths: low prevalence of physical inactivity, low prevalence of low birth weight, and low rate of preventable hospitalizations. The study indicated

challenges of: high rate of drug deaths, high incidence of whooping cough, and a large disparity in health status by education level.

Washington score on the State Health Index was unchanged in 2014

Figure 4.7: State Health Index



Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; data through 2014

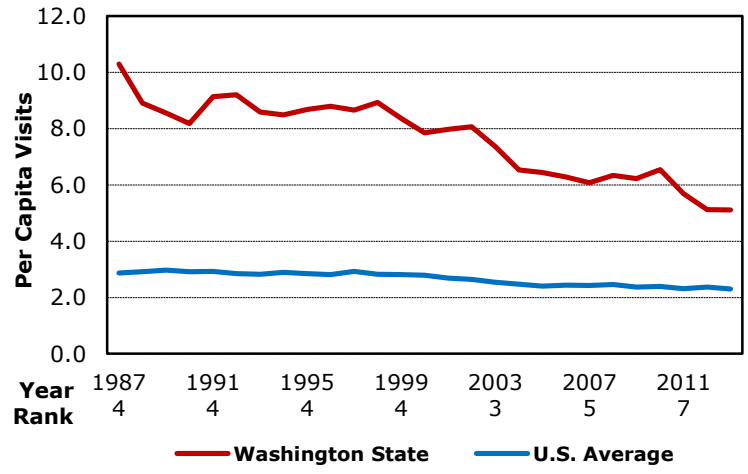
Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington ranked 7th in total park visitors in 2013

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 123,174 acres, Washington ranks 8th among all 50 states in the number of areas operating and 28th in the amount of park acreage managed; it is ranked 7th in terms of total number of visitors, with 35.6 million entering last year.

Figure 4.8: Parks and Recreation Areas

The number of per-capita visits to Washington parks is trending downward



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2013

Washington's rank of 10th highest per-capita park visits was the lowest rank since 1987

Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita remained the same at 5.1 in 2013, dropping the state's rank to 10th in the nation from 8th the year before. The national average number of visits per capita decreased slightly from 2.4 to 2.3 this past year. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 5.7 ranked 6th 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 2013 was the state's lowest rank over this period.

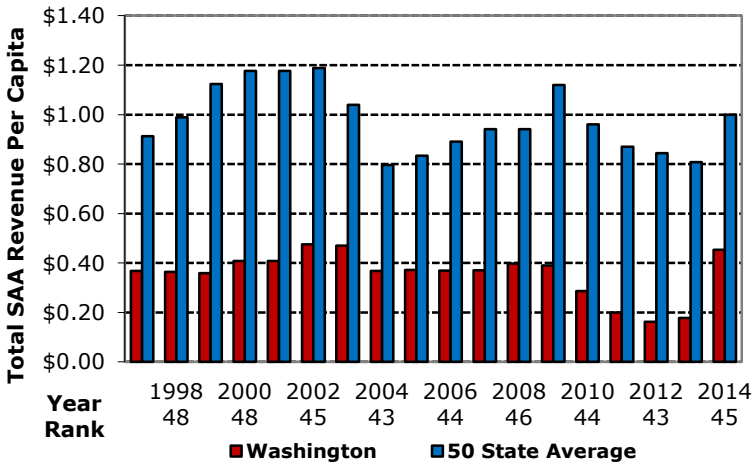
State Arts

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 from sources such as the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), and other non-federal funds received. Though arts agencies are the primary source of funding, some states also fund the arts through other agencies, such as arts education through the Department of Education; this funding is not included.

Figure 4.9: State Arts

Washington funding for state arts has traditionally ranked poorly



Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2014

Per capita arts funding was 6th lowest in the nation

Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal year 2014 increased to $0.45 from $0.18 in fiscal year 2013. This uptick was the second straight year of increased funding, following four previous years of declines. With the increase, Washington's state rank rose from 46th in FY 2013 to 45th in FY 2014. Washington's per capita arts funding of $0.45 remains far below the U.S. average of $1.00. The state's five-year average funding was $0.26, ranking 46th in the nation, while the national average was $0.90 for the same period.

Public Library Service

Measures the amount of circulation per capita

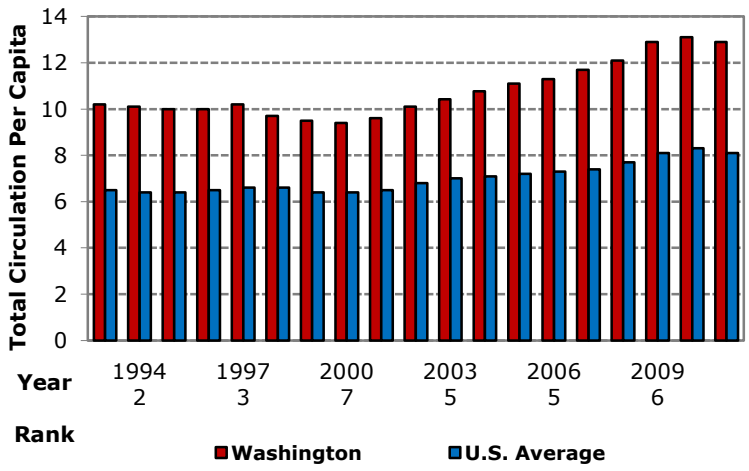
This indicator ranks public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (the checking out of any media such as books, videos, or musical recordings) per capita. These statistics are collected annually by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES).

Washington ranked 6th in per capita circulation in FY 2011

Washington has had excellent performance in this area, with an average state ranking of 6th for the federal fiscal years 2007 to 2011. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 12.5 compared to the national average of 7.9. Washington's fiscal year 2011 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 outperformed the nation in public library service



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2012

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	6.9	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.2	6.6
Alaska	3.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.1
Arizona	5.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.8
Arkansas	6.2	4.7	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5
California	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9
Colorado	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
Connecticut	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.4	3.3
Delaware	4.6	5.3	5.3	6.2	4.2	5.1
Florida	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2
Georgia	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7
Hawaii	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.7
Idaho	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7
Illinois*	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.8
Indiana	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.4	4.8
Iowa	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Kansas	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.7
Kentucky	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.0
Louisiana	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.1
Maine	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Maryland	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.9
Massachusetts	2.6	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.5
Michigan	6.3	5.7	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.3
Minnesota	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.7
Mississippi	6.4	7.0	7.8	7.4	6.5	7.0
Missouri	6.4	7.0	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.4
Montana	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.7
Nebraska	2.2	3.0	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.0
Nevada	5.9	5.9	5.1	4.5	5.8	5.4
New Hampshire	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2
New Jersey	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2
New Mexico	8.7	6.9	7.6	5.6	6.0	7.0
New York	4.0	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.8
North Carolina	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.0
North Dakota	1.5	1.5	3.5	4.0	2.2	2.5
Ohio	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2
Oklahoma	6.2	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.6
Oregon	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.7	5.1
Rhode Island	2.9	2.8	1.9	3.2	2.9	2.7
South Carolina	6.3	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.5
South Dakota	2.6	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.6
Tennessee	7.3	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.0	6.0
Texas	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.7
Utah	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Vermont	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.4
Virginia	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1
Washington	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**2.5**
West Virginia	4.6	3.3	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.0
Wisconsin	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.7
Wyoming	2.4	1.4	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.5
U.S. Average	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7
Washington's Rank	**16**	**11**	**11**	**15**	**13**	**12**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2013. (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)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	450	378	420	450	431	426
Alaska	633	639	610	603	640	625
Arizona	408	408	414	429	417	415
Arkansas	518	505	482	469	460	487
California	472	441	411	423	402	430
Colorado	338	321	314	309	308	318
Connecticut	299	281	276	283	263	280
Delaware	637	621	566	547	491	573
Florida	613	542	515	487	470	525
Georgia	426	403	375	379	366	390
Hawaii	275	263	251	239	252	256
Idaho	228	221	202	208	217	215
Illinois*#	497	435	424	415	380	430
Indiana	333	315	332	346	357	337
Iowa	279	274	257	264	271	269
Kansas	400	748	356	355	340	440
Kentucky	259	243	240	223	210	235
Louisiana	620	549	555	497	519	548
Maine	120	122	123	123	129	123
Maryland	590	548	494	477	474	516
Massachusetts	457	467	427	406	413	434
Michigan	497	490	443	455	450	467
Minnesota	244	236	231	231	234	235
Mississippi	281	270	269	261	275	271
Missouri	492	455	448	451	433	456
Montana	254	272	276	272	253	265
Nebraska	282	280	254	259	262	267
Nevada	702	661	568	608	603	628
New Hampshire	160	167	217	188	215	189
New Jersey	312	308	308	290	289	301
New Mexico	619	589	573	559	613	591
New York	385	392	397	407	394	395
North Carolina	404	363	346	353	342	362
North Dakota	201	225	248	245	270	238
Ohio	332	315	305	300	286	308
Oklahoma	501	480	458	469	441	470
Oregon#	255	252	249	248	254	252
Pennsylvania	381	366	362	349	335	359
Rhode Island	265	257	246	252	257	255
South Carolina	671	598	597	559	509	587
South Dakota	186	269	256	322	317	270
Tennessee	668	613	608	644	591	625
Texas	491	450	409	409	408	433
Utah	213	213	197	206	224	210
Vermont	131	130	148	143	121	135
Virginia	227	214	198	190	196	205
Washington	**331**	**314**	**295**	**296**	**289**	**305**
West Virginia	297	315	296	316	300	305
Wisconsin	257	249	250	281	278	263
Wyoming	228	196	219	201	205	210
United States	432	404	387	387	368	395
Washington's Rank	**23**	**22**	**21**	**21**	**22**	**23**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2013. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2008 were available for Illinois.

Table 4.3
Quality of Life
Arrests Per Violent Crime

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	0.35	0.29	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.16
Alaska	0.50	0.55	0.46	0.58	0.54	0.52
Arizona	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.34
Arkansas	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.32
California	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.68
Colorado	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.39
Connecticut	0.65	0.57	0.50	0.46	0.40	0.52
Delaware	0.50	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.47
Florida	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
Georgia	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.41
Hawaii	0.44	0.43	NA	NA	NA	0.44
Idaho	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.44
Illinois	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57
Indiana	0.49	0.36	0.51	0.41	0.45	0.45
Iowa	0.51	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.55
Kansas	0.32	0.17	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.28
Kentucky	0.60	0.46	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.45
Louisiana	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.53	0.63
Maine	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.46
Maryland	0.37	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.39
Massachusetts	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.44
Michigan	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.29
Minnesota	0.44	NA	0.42	0.00	0.44	0.32
Mississippi	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.45
Missouri	0.45	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.41
Montana	0.39	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.35
Nebraska	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.46
Nevada	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.40
New Hampshire	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.38
New Jersey	0.52	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47
New Mexico	0.38	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.39
New York	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.34
North Carolina	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.62
North Dakota	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.32
Ohio	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28
Oklahoma	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.30	0.31
Oregon	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46
Pennsylvania	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.54
Rhode Island	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.34
South Carolina	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32
South Dakota	0.37	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33
Tennessee	0.40	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.45
Texas	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.30
Utah	0.38	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.33	0.34
Vermont	0.68	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.73	0.67
Virginia	0.39	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.42
Washington	**0.47**	**0.46**	**0.46**	**0.47**	**0.45**	**0.46**
West Virginia	0.53	0.40	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.43
Wisconsin	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.55
Wyoming	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.46
U.S. Average	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.42
Washington's Rank	**16**	**16**	**15**	**13**	**15**	**15**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2013 (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2008 were available for Illinois.
#Because of changes in the state's reporting practices, 2010 figures are not comparable to previous years' data.

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama*	18.2	18.2	18.0	17.8	0.0	14.4
Alaska	44.7	44.7	45.1	43.9	11.8	38.0
Arizona	63.6	63.7	63.7	65.9	65.1	64.4
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	2.2
California	91.9	92.0	92.5	92.0	99.8	93.6
Colorado	65.4	65.4	66.2	64.2	63.2	64.9
Connecticut*	45.3	45.3	45.6	45.4	45.3	45.4
Delaware*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Georgia*	54.7	54.7	57.0	55.6	52.7	54.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	0.7	3.0
Illinois*	70.5	70.5	65.4	71.3	71.6	69.9
Indiana*	26.4	26.4	23.6	23.4	0.8	20.2
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky*	23.2	23.2	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.3
Louisiana	14.2	14.2	0.0	15.9	16.6	12.2
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland*	51.4	51.4	50.5	49.5	44.9	49.5
Massachusetts*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	82.5
Michigan	49.7	48.6	47.6	47.6	2.6	39.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri*	44.8	44.8	43.3	42.7	42.9	43.7
Montana	14.5	14.5	15.3	14.9	14.9	14.8
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	100.0	85.8	87.8	86.0	85.0	88.9
New Hampshire*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
New York*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Carolina*	27.2	27.2	0.0	20.2	19.3	18.8
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	65.5	65.5	49.5	69.0	57.8	61.5
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.3	1.3	5.5
Pennsylvania*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.5	88.1
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*	20.0	18.0	18.2	35.3	35.5	25.4
Texas	51.1	49.2	50.8	49.2	48.5	49.7
Utah	89.3	89.3	88.6	85.8	80.1	86.6
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	**8.0**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**7.8**	**7.7**	**7.9**
West Virginia*	49.7	49.7	58.4	48.0	1.3	41.4
Wisconsin	36.4	36.4	36.5	28.8	2.3	28.1
Wyoming	3.2	3.2	3.0	5.0	4.8	3.9
50 State Average	50.8	49.9	47.2	49.1	41.3	47.7
Washington's Rank	**23**	**23**	**25**	**22**	**28**	**23**

*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, 1996-2012 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)*

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	4.2	3.1	2.0	1.3	4.1	2.9
Alaska	5.8	7.2	7.0	10.8	8.7	7.9
Arizona	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.5	3.1
Arkansas	24.3	14.2	11.0	9.4	10.3	13.9
California	2.4	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.7
Colorado	3.1	4.4	7.1	1.7	1.4	3.6
Connecticut	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.4
Delaware	2.8	2.3	24.6	0.8	12.0	8.5
Florida	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.6	5.6	4.0
Georgia	5.1	6.5	2.7	1.5	11.8	5.5
Hawaii	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.6
Idaho	16.7	16.1	12.5	10.5	6.5	12.5
Illinois	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.3	3.3
Indiana	7.7	2.8	3.6	2.5	1.3	3.5
Iowa	3.4	2.4	6.5	5.2	3.9	4.3
Kansas	6.6	23.9	10.5	4.6	3.8	9.9
Kentucky	7.7	10.2	11.5	10.9	3.3	8.7
Louisiana	15.5	15.2	8.8	12.5	13.3	13.1
Maine	9.0	10.0	9.6	7.9	7.6	8.8
Maryland	32.9	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	7.6
Massachusetts	14.2	8.9	10.8	3.8	2.7	8.1
Michigan	1.6	3.5	3.4	1.0	0.7	2.0
Minnesota	4.9	3.5	3.8	1.0	0.8	2.8
Mississippi	12.3	6.8	8.0	7.8	10.1	9.0
Missouri	5.3	26.4	6.7	4.7	3.9	9.4
Montana	11.0	6.8	9.3	12.3	13.9	10.7
Nebraska	11.1	9.4	10.8	10.8	8.7	10.2
Nevada	4.6	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	2.4
New Hampshire	9.4	12.2	10.9	0.2	10.8	8.7
New Jersey	19.0	7.4	16.2	7.5	5.0	11.0
New Mexico	13.6	10.1	8.5	6.0	7.1	9.1
New York	10.3	8.8	5.3	4.3	48.5	15.5
North Carolina	9.5	8.5	4.2	2.6	2.1	5.4
North Dakota	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.3	1.4
Ohio	3.9	16.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	5.4
Oklahoma	21.3	12.9	15.3	15.1	21.7	17.3
Oregon	2.2	19.3	5.4	2.5	19.8	9.8
Pennsylvania	5.5	4.0	21.0	13.3	5.0	9.7
Rhode Island	7.8	12.2	12.7	5.3	14.9	10.6
South Carolina	10.0	13.6	1.2	1.7	2.5	5.8
South Dakota	5.1	30.7	6.3	7.2	3.7	10.6
Tennessee	5.0	2.3	0.7	14.8	6.1	5.8
Texas	5.9	6.8	8.3	5.9	6.1	6.6
Utah	5.0	7.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	8.1
Vermont	10.5	11.7	15.5	12.0	5.2	11.0
Virginia	2.1	2.0	2.9	8.2	2.9	3.6
Washington	**1.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.6**
West Virginia	9.1	8.2	4.2	2.3	3.9	5.5
Wisconsin	8.5	6.1	6.5	7.0	4.6	6.5
Wyoming	1.7	1.9	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.1
50 State Average**	8.1	8.2	7.0	5.4	6.5	7.0
Washington's Rank	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**

*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 1996-2012. (www.epa.gov)

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	1757	1782	1610	1562	1667	1676
Alaska	1136	1358	1705	1425	1578	1440
Arizona	537	701	857	750	615	692
Arkansas	640	692	663	664	669	665
California	233	221	241	200	300	239
Colorado	193	221	253	275	259	240
Connecticut	606	490	375	386	379	447
Delaware	3378	3687	2570	3157	2303	3019
Florida	1420	1337	1229	1049	1117	1230
Georgia	1359	1323	1216	1109	1211	1244
Hawaii	456	386	402	417	468	426
Idaho	687	800	652	463	581	636
Illinois	1585	1758	1820	2077	2133	1874
Indiana	3639	4264	4098	3834	4202	4008
Iowa	768	735	711	705	698	723
Kansas	256	268	282	236	259	260
Kentucky	3539	2355	2069	1930	1784	2335
Louisiana	2418	2730	2633	2886	2784	2690
Maine	250	284	320	357	358	314
Maryland	2929	977	915	672	673	1233
Massachusetts	584	465	347	386	388	434
Michigan	734	791	843	724	720	763
Minnesota	256	262	290	315	303	285
Mississippi	1129	1286	1166	1152	1391	1225
Missouri	1093	1100	1053	1000	1033	1056
Montana	279	261	230	403	237	282
Nebraska	365	412	349	305	334	353
Nevada	1653	4313	4787	2586	3344	3337
New Hampshire	312	358	227	89	78	213
New Jersey	1573	1953	1722	1554	1329	1626
New Mexico	126	103	118	204	187	147
New York	425	423	350	320	311	366
North Carolina	1206	1251	1120	1029	929	1107
North Dakota	300	298	297	488	679	412
Ohio	3561	3452	3357	2607	2922	3180
Oklahoma	422	524	567	935	432	576
Oregon	154	186	240	239	173	198
Pennsylvania	2714	2545	2205	2139	2122	2345
Rhode Island	406	305	319	218	246	299
South Carolina	1598	1909	1641	1581	1591	1664
South Dakota	60	79	77	67	87	74
Tennessee	2052	2096	2081	1869	1851	1990
Texas	739	770	782	847	837	795
Utah	1705	2496	2320	2261	6189	2994
Vermont	27	29	38	32	28	31
Virginia	1326	1231	1090	1001	1092	1148
Washington	**224**	**285**	**270**	**272**	**283**	**267**
West Virginia	1773	1890	1602	1640	1568	1695
Wisconsin	508	567	551	520	545	538
Wyoming	255	232	195	175	205	213
U.S. Average	910	1055	1097	976	1114	1030
Washington's Rank	**6**	**12**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**10**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports: 1989-2013. (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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	-0.49	-0.80	-0.71	-0.82	-0.66	-0.70
Alaska	0.01	0.04	0.23	0.28	0.13	0.14
Arizona	-0.01	0.14	0.11	0.02	-0.04	0.04
Arkansas	-0.59	-0.72	-0.87	-0.89	-0.93	-0.80
California	0.22	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.29
Colorado	0.52	0.54	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.56
Connecticut	0.86	0.94	0.68	0.65	0.74	0.77
Delaware	-0.04	-0.01	-0.17	-0.10	-0.23	-0.11
Florida	-0.19	-0.16	-0.17	-0.21	-0.15	-0.18
Georgia	-0.22	-0.40	-0.37	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32
Hawaii	0.82	0.96	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.92
Idaho	0.56	0.53	0.32	0.44	0.34	0.44
Illinois	0.03	0.01	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	-0.05
Indiana	-0.31	-0.29	-0.41	-0.49	-0.38	-0.37
Iowa	0.50	0.51	0.38	0.32	0.22	0.38
Kansas	0.25	0.20	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.14
Kentucky	-0.42	-0.60	-0.60	-0.72	-0.75	-0.62
Louisiana	-0.65	-1.13	-1.00	-0.84	-0.80	-0.88
Maine	0.62	0.63	0.40	0.37	0.30	0.46
Maryland	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.28
Massachusetts	0.89	0.87	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.81
Michigan	0.03	-0.09	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	-0.14
Minnesota	0.82	0.88	0.92	0.73	0.73	0.82
Mississippi	-0.74	-1.09	-1.04	-0.89	-1.00	-0.95
Missouri	-0.31	-0.41	-0.40	-0.37	-0.28	-0.35
Montana	0.24	0.17	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.21
Nebraska	0.53	0.46	0.54	0.46	0.50	0.50
Nevada	-0.53	-0.40	-0.29	-0.29	-0.33	-0.37
New Hampshire	0.88	1.09	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.83
New Jersey	0.48	0.46	0.62	0.53	0.47	0.51
New Mexico	-0.07	-0.07	-0.27	-0.18	-0.18	-0.15
New York	0.24	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.34
North Carolina	-0.17	-0.18	-0.26	-0.25	-0.29	-0.23
North Dakota	0.49	0.58	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.57
Ohio	-0.06	-0.28	-0.31	-0.41	-0.36	-0.28
Oklahoma	-0.50	-0.66	-0.72	-0.67	-0.74	-0.66
Oregon	0.51	0.72	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.50
Pennsylvania	0.05	0.11	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.02
Rhode Island	0.55	0.55	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.43
South Carolina	-0.40	-0.64	-0.69	-0.64	-0.64	-0.60
South Dakota	0.30	0.41	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.31
Tennessee	-0.40	-0.42	-0.49	-0.58	-0.71	-0.52
Texas	-0.37	-0.42	-0.27	-0.25	-0.11	-0.28
Utah	0.80	0.89	0.77	0.70	0.73	0.78
Vermont	1.12	1.23	0.95	0.87	0.85	1.00
Virginia	0.26	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.27
Washington	**0.54**	**0.67**	**0.48**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.50**
West Virginia	-0.41	-0.57	-0.85	-0.73	-0.71	-0.65
Wisconsin	0.45	0.55	0.47	0.31	0.23	0.41
Wyoming	0.40	0.31	0.20	0.36	0.21	0.30
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	**11**	**9**	**12**	**14**	**13**	**12**

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings: 1990-2013, (www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Alaska	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	6.3	7.3
Arizona	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arkansas	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8
California	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
Connecticut	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Delaware	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3
Florida	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Georgia	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Hawaii	7.6	7.6	7.5	8.0	9.2	8.0
Idaho	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9
Illinois	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Indiana	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Iowa	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.8
Kansas	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Kentucky	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Maine	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9
Maryland	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Massachusetts	4.8	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.8
Michigan	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Minnesota	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mississippi	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Missouri	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8
Montana	5.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7
Nebraska	5.4	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.1
Nevada	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
New Hampshire	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
New Jersey	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9
New Mexico	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1
New York	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.9
North Carolina	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
North Dakota	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Ohio	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.5
Oklahoma	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.7
Oregon	11.2	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.2
Pennsylvania	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.7	5.4
South Carolina	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
South Dakota	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.5
Tennessee	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.8
Texas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6
Vermont	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Virginia	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Washington	**6.2**	**6.5**	**5.7**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.7**
West Virginia	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.1
Wisconsin	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.6
Wyoming	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.3
U.S. Average	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**6**

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Annual Information Exchange 1981-2013.

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

(Fiscal Years)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	0.99	0.98	0.73	0.96	0.93	0.92
Alaska	1.00	0.99	1.09	0.95	2.54	1.31
Arizona	0.15	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.49	0.17
Arkansas	0.74	0.73	1.00	0.71	0.94	0.82
California	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.13
Colorado	0.24	0.22	0.40	0.47	0.69	0.40
Connecticut	1.84	1.74	2.10	1.70	1.95	1.87
Delaware	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.84	4.33	2.38
Florida	0.14	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.58	0.34
Georgia	0.27	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.13
Hawaii	4.78	3.92	3.75	3.65	4.18	4.06
Idaho	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.87	0.54
Illinois	0.59	0.73	0.70	0.74	0.85	0.72
Indiana	0.48	0.50	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.49
Iowa	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.77	0.42
Kansas	0.45	0.29	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.26
Kentucky	0.77	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.74
Louisiana	1.26	0.87	0.72	0.85	0.65	0.87
Maine	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.49	1.16	0.64
Maryland	2.36	2.33	2.26	2.25	2.77	2.40
Massachusetts	1.49	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.82	1.49
Michigan	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.78	0.27
Minnesota	5.80	5.69	5.55	5.58	6.45	5.81
Mississippi	0.65	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.86	0.64
Missouri	2.30	1.27	1.16	1.26	1.35	1.47
Montana	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.44	2.16	0.80
Nebraska	0.83	0.80	0.74	0.77	1.42	0.91
Nevada	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.72	0.46
New Hampshire	0.46	0.35	0.27	0.35	1.05	0.50
New Jersey	1.96	2.38	1.86	2.34	2.05	2.12
New Mexico	0.99	0.89	0.71	0.85	0.99	0.89
New York	2.67	2.12	1.86	2.20	2.07	2.18
North Carolina	0.94	0.92	0.76	0.89	0.86	0.87
North Dakota	1.07	1.06	1.00	0.98	2.02	1.23
Ohio	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.57	1.10	0.70
Oklahoma	1.35	1.20	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.20
Oregon	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.90	0.59
Pennsylvania	0.96	0.67	0.71	0.66	0.79	0.76
Rhode Island	1.89	2.00	2.01	2.38	2.21	2.10
South Carolina	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.83	0.54
South Dakota	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.80	1.71	1.00
Tennessee	1.35	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.23	1.28
Texas	0.32	0.25	0.10	0.23	0.25	0.23
Utah	1.06	1.01	1.83	0.99	1.80	1.34
Vermont	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.81	3.19	1.29
Virginia	0.57	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.54	0.50
Washington	**0.29**	**0.20**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.45**	**0.26**
West Virginia	1.38	1.37	0.65	0.65	1.31	1.07
Wisconsin	0.43	0.43	0.15	0.42	0.27	0.34
Wyoming	2.15	2.38	2.46	2.25	3.27	2.50
U.S. Average	0.96	0.87	0.84	0.81	1.00	0.90
Washington's Rank	**44**	**46**	**43**	**46**	**45**	**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, June 2014

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007-2011
Alabama	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5
Alaska	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3
Arizona	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.6
Arkansas	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.2
California	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.0
Colorado	11.4	12	13	13.3	13	12.5
Connecticut	9	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.6
Delaware	10	10.4	10.5	11.5	6	9.7
Florida	5.9	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.6
Georgia	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.7
Hawaii	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.4
Idaho	8.6	9.4	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.0
Illinois	8.8	9	9.7	10.3	10.4	9.6
Indiana	13	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.6	13.6
Iowa	10	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.8
Kansas	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.6	11	11.4
Kentucky	6.4	6.7	6.9	7	6.9	6.8
Louisiana	4.1	4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2
Maine	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.0
Maryland	9.6	9.9	10.7	10.7	10.2	10.2
Massachusetts	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.8	9.9	9.0
Michigan	7.6	8	8.6	9	9.2	8.5
Minnesota	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.9
Mississippi	2.8	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.9
Missouri	9.3	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.9
Montana	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.6	6.9
Nebraska	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.2
Nevada	5.9	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.1	6.9
New Hampshire	8.1	8.4	8.9	12.2	11.7	9.9
New Jersey	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.3
New Mexico	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.4
New York	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.3
North Carolina	5.6	5.8	6	6	5.7	5.8
North Dakota	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.2
Ohio	15.9	16.7	17	16.3	16.6	16.5
Oklahoma	6.9	7	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1
Oregon	14.9	15.4	15.4	16.2	17.2	15.8
Pennsylvania	5.6	5.8	6	5.8	5.5	5.7
Rhode Island	6.7	7	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.2
South Carolina	5.2	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7
South Dakota	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.3
Tennessee	4.1	4.1	4	4.2	4.1	4.1
Texas	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0
Utah	12.5	13	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.3
Vermont	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.8	8.9	8.1
Virginia	8.6	9.2	9.8	10	9.9	9.5
Washington	**11.7**	**12.1**	**12.9**	**13.1**	**12.9**	**12.5**
West Virginia	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4	4.2
Wisconsin	10.6	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1
Wyoming	8.4	9	9.5	9.8	9.2	9.2
U.S. Average*	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.9
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996-2010.
*U.S. Average includes Washinton D.C.

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