Washington State Economic Climate Study

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
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Volume XV

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Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

December 2010
Volume XV

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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

- **This year's Economic Climate Study has been reformatted to better reflect and measure economic growth and vitality.**
- **In this year's climate study, thirty-five of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated.**
- **Six indicators were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.**
- **The following report is a snapshot of Washington's performance and ranking both compared to other states and itself historically.**
- **The ranking is from best to worst with a rank of one being the best.**

Washington's Economic Climate Study

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

This report updates the State of Washington's Economic Climate Study, last published October 2009. The study provides information about Washington's competitive standing in relation to the other U.S. states. It is based on the premise that, while improving productivity is primarily the domain of Washington's business sector, appropriate state and local policies, particularly those relating to education, public safety, infrastructure, cost of doing business, and the environment, are essential to promote higher standards of living.

Overall, forty-one indicators are presented.

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

Guidance provided by the Economic Development Commission

This year's Economic Climate Study has been reformatted to better reflect and measure economic growth and vitality. This was done with the guidance of the Washington State Economic Development Commission and Dr. Egils Milsberg.

Recent Performance

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

In this year's climate study, thirty-five of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated. Overall, the state's performance was mixed. Of the thirty-two updated benchmarks and indicators that include ranks relative to the other states, Washington's rank improved in twelve cases, regressed in eleven, and stayed the same in nine. Of the thirty-three updated benchmarks and indicators that indicate year-to-year performance, the state improved in fourteen cases, worsened in sixteen, and remained unchanged in three. Six indicators were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.

Overall, the state's performance was mixed.

Washington again had improvement in "Quality of Life". Out of the ten indicators that were updated in that area, the state improved its performance in five and worsened in four. Relative to other states, Washington's rank improved in three measures and worsened in two. The remaining indicators in "Quality of Life" were unchanged. The state's performance was mixed in "Innovation Drivers". Of the twelve indicators that were updated, performance improved in six and worsened in four, while two were unchanged. The performance in this category was weaker when compared to other states. Of the eleven indicators updated, Washington's rank improved in four cases and worsened in five, with two remaining the same. "Business Performance" was weak on balance. The state's performance in this category improved in only one case and worsened in three. Relative to other states, Washington's rank both improved and worsened in two of the four indicators. "Economic Growth and Competitiveness" regressed from a year ago on a performance basis, but actually had improvement compared with other states. Only two of the seven indicators in this category improved over the year with the rest worsening. On a relative basis, however, Washington's rank improved in three indicators and only worsened in two, with two remaining unchanged.

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

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

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Innovation Drivers	**19**	**18**
Talent and Workforce	**21**	**19**
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	23	19
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	15	8
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Student to Teacher Ratio	46	46
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	NA	NA
Fourth Grade Reading	27	16
Fourth Grade Math	20	17
Migration Rate	4	13
Entrepreneurship and Investment	**11**	**10**
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	25	22
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	4	3
Per Capita Total Research and Development Spending	5	5
Infrastructure	**25**	**27**
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	33	41
FAA Air Traffic	27	32
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	NA	NA
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	68	73
Spokane	2	2
Electricity Costs	1	6
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	21	18
Unemployment Insurance Costs	43	48
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	25	16
Business Performance	**8**	**10**
Foreign Exports	2	2
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	8	8
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	13	19
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	10	10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness	**17**	**14**
Per Capita Personal Income	9	11
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	19	16
Total Employment Growth Rate	30	8
Median Household Income	10	11
Annual Earnings Per Job	10	11
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	8	10
Unemployment Rate	31	34
Housing Opportunity Index	NA	NA
Average Wage by Occupation	NA	NA
Quality of Life	**16**	**17**
Homicide	16	16
Violent Crime	23	24

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank Current	Rank 5Y Avg
Quality of Life (continued)		
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	27	20
Air Quality	23	16
Drinking Water	2	7
Toxins Released	6	13
State Health Index	11	16
State Parks and Recreation Areas	5	4
State Arts	44	46
Public Library Service	5	5

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

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Drinking Water	Improved	Improved
Toxins Released	Improved	Improved
State Health Index	Improved	Unchanged
State Parks and Recreation Areas	Worsened	Unchanged
State Arts	Worsened	Improved
Public Library Service	Improved	Unchanged

Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **Performance in Innovation Drivers was mixed. The state improved performance in six indicators, worsened in four, and two remained unchanged. Washington's rank relative to other states improved in four indicators, worsened in five, and remained unchanged in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state had two indicators each that improved, worsened, and were unchanged. Relative to other states, Washington had improvement in one indicator while three worsened; one was unchanged.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, only one indicator was updated. Performance improved, but the state's ranking remained unchanged.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, which includes traditional infrastructure measures as well as business climate measures, Washington improved in three indicators and worsened in two on both a performance and ranking basis.**

Talent and Workforce

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

Combined two and four year college participation rates allow better comparison for Washington State

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 to produce a participation rate inclusive of two and four-year participants. With this adjustment, states that are more reliant on the community college system can be better compared to other states.

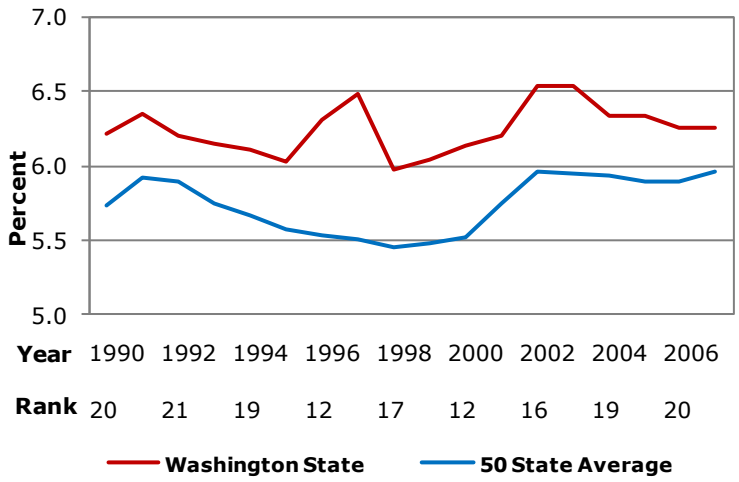
Washington's college participation rate is unchanged over the past four years

In the fall of 2007, Washington had a public two and four year college participation rate of 6.3 percent, unchanged over the past four years. Washington's rank declined from 20th to 23rd during this time. Washington achieved its highest rank in 1997 at 10th in the nation with a rate of 6.5 percent. The U.S. average participation rate improved slightly in 2007 from 5.9 percent to

6.0 percent. Washington's rate for the years 2003 through 2007 was 6.3 percent, ranking Washington 19th among the states.

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

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



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2007

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

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

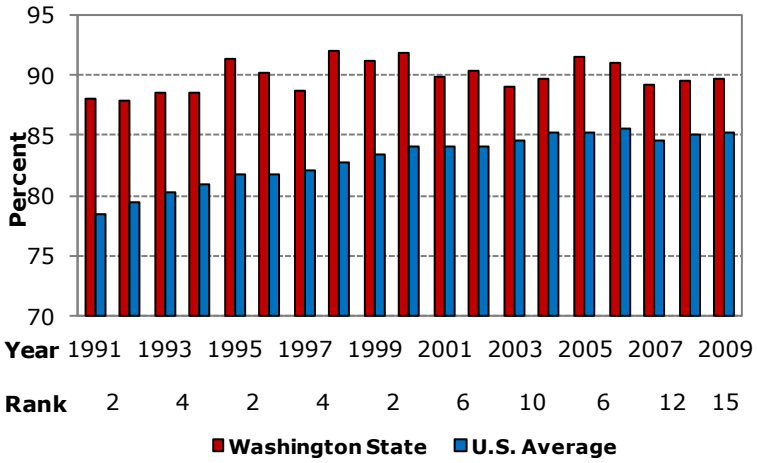
As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, the 2008 survey found that the average annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school was only $24,686 while that of a person with a high school diploma or GED was $33,618.

While the high school completion rate improved in 2009, the state's rank dropped

The 2009 survey reported that 89.7 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older completed four or more years of high school, a slight increase from 2008's value of 89.6 percent. Despite the increase, the percent who have complete high school in the state is still down from the average of the previous ten years of 90.4. The state's 2009 rank dropped again to 15th from 13th in 2008. The 2007 rank ended sixteen straight years (data goes back to 1991) that Washington ranked in the top 10 in this measure. The state's five-year average value still ranked 8th among the states with a value of 90.2 percent, compared to just 85.1 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 2009

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

Bachelor's and advanced degrees significantly improve earnings

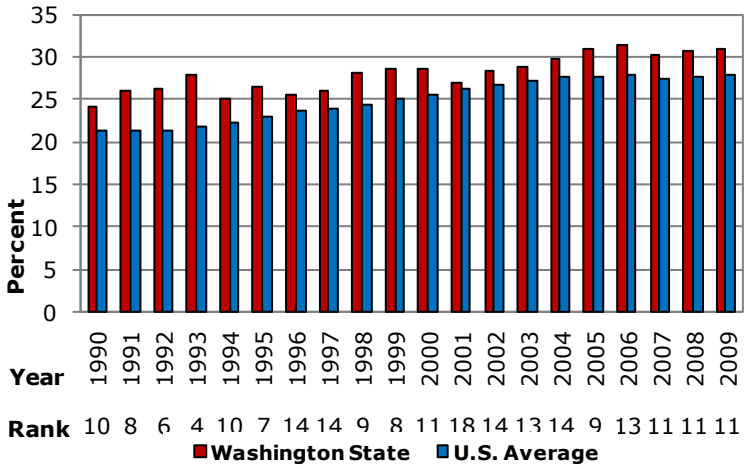
As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Just like the measure comparing educational attainment of those who have complete four years of high school, annual earnings serves as a good indication of the economic relevance of those who completed a bachelor's degree. The data also demonstrate the extent to which having such a degree pays off: average earnings in 2008 totaled $83,144 for those with an advanced degree, compared with $58,613 for those with a bachelor's degree only. People whose highest level of attainment was a school diploma or GED was $33,618.

The percentage of residents who completed a bachelor's degree or more increased in 2009

In 2009, the percentage of Washington residents of age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased from 30.7 percent to 31.0 percent, well above the U.S. average of 27.9 percent. The state's 2009 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation. Washington, as well as the nation, peaked in this category in 2006 with 31.4 and 28.0 percent, respectively, of the population over 25 obtaining a bachelor's degree or higher. The state's five-year average of 30.9 percent also ranked 11th among the states.

Figure 1.3: Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

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



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2009

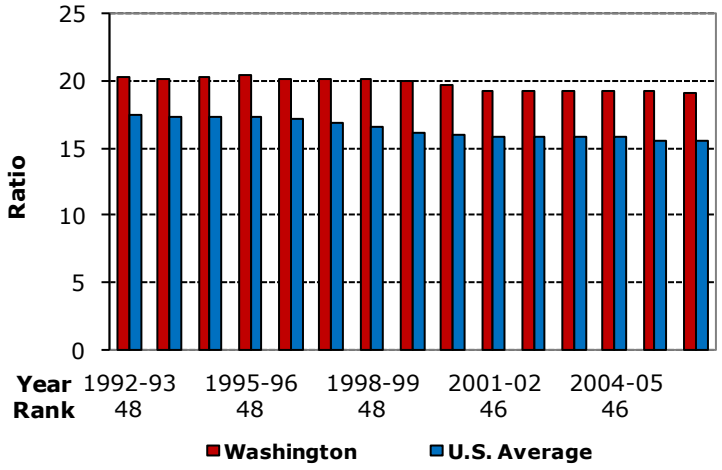
Student to Teacher Ratios (Not updated due to unavailability of data)

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

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

Figure 1.4: Student to Teacher Ratios

Washington consistently ranks poorly in student teacher ratio



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics; data through 2006-07 School Year

Washington ranks low in the number of students per teacher

Washington's student-teacher ratio decreased slightly from 19.3 in the 2005-06 school year down to a new low of 19.1 in the 2006-07 school year. Despite the decrease, Washington's rank remained unchanged at 46th as the national average also reached a new low of 15.5 for the 2006-07 school year. The state's five-year value of 19.2 students per teacher also ranked 46th among the states.

Tenth Grade WASL Scores

The WASL includes a variety of questions

The Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) is a statewide assessment designed to measure critical thinking skills and how well students can apply knowledge. Unlike traditional standardized tests, takers are required to answer a variety of types of questions including multiple choice, short-answer and essay.

The WASL is being replaces by new tests

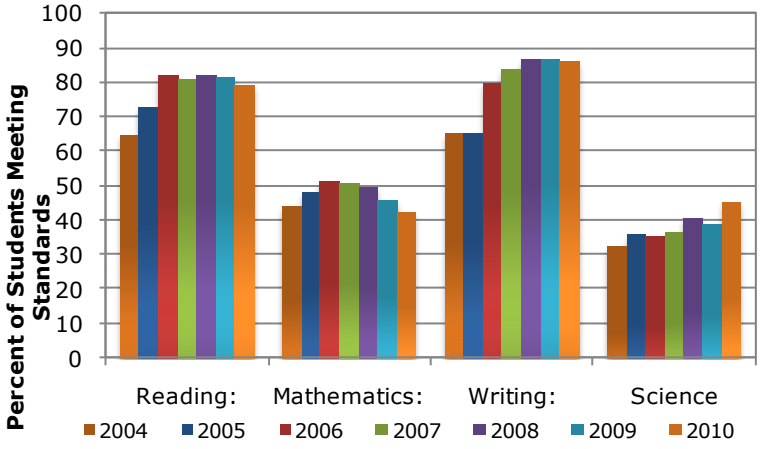
The test is designed to measure achievement in meeting the state's Essential Academic Learning Requirements in reading and mathematics in grades 3 through 10, writing in grades 4, 7 and 10, and science in grades 5, 8 and 10. The WASL is administered each spring. Beginning in the 2009-10 school year, the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) is being replaced by two new tests: the grades 3-8 Measurements of Student Progress (MSP) and the High School Proficiency Exam (HSPE).

The WASL is incomparable to other states

As the WASL is 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 by the tenth grade.

Figure 1.5: Tenth Grade WASL Scores

Scores in math and science consistently trail reading and writing



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction; data through 2010

WASL scores generally declined in 2010

As can be seen in Table 1.5, tenth-grade WASL scores for 2010 showed a decline in three of the four categories: reading, math and writing. Science improved with 44.8 percent of the tenth-grade students taking the test having met the standards in 2010, compared to 38.8 percent in 2009. Additionally, of the tenth-graders that took the test, 78.9 percent met the standards in reading (down from 81.2), 41.7 percent met the standards in mathematics (down from 45.4), and 86.0 percent met the standards in writing (down from 86.7).

Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics (Math not updated due to unavailability of data)

Fourth grade math scores can be tracked across states

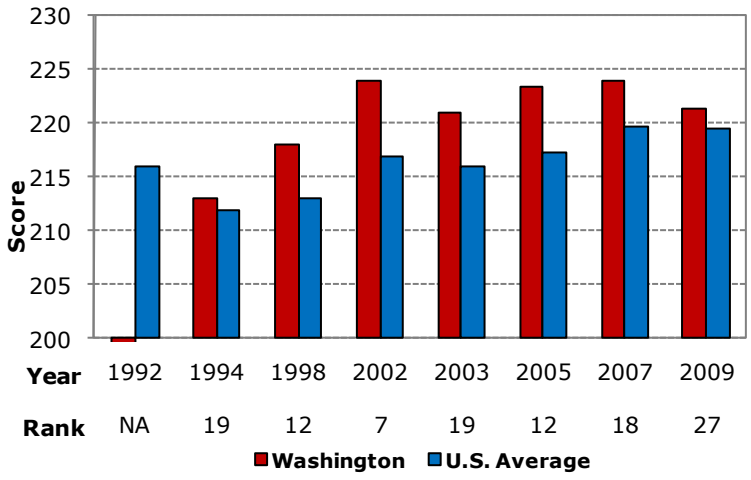
The National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, is the only testing program that provides valid uniform educational achievement indicators allowing for state comparisons. The NAEP assesses students in grades 4, 8, and 12 in various academic subjects. These subjects include the arts, geography, reading, science, civics, mathematics, U.S. History, and writing. The Washington State Economic Climate Study tracks the average scale score of fourth grade reading and mathematics by state.

Participation in the tests is now mandatory

Prior to the 2002-03 school year, participation in the NAEP tests was voluntary, with single-subject tests held every two years, alternating subjects every two years. As such, states that either declined to participate or had an insufficient number of participating schools to create a valid average state score are excluded from the state rankings. Washington did not participate in the inaugural 1992 mathematics and reading tests, and had insufficient voluntary participation in the 2000 mathematics test.

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 2009

As of the 2002-03 school year, however, state participation in the NAEP test is mandatory to receive a Title 1 grant due to the provisions of the "No Child Left Behind Act", which was passed by the Federal Government in 2001. Under the act, the NAEP tests in both reading and mathematics will be given to students in the 4th and 8th grades every two years, starting in the 2002-03 school year.

Reading scores dropped in Washington in 2009

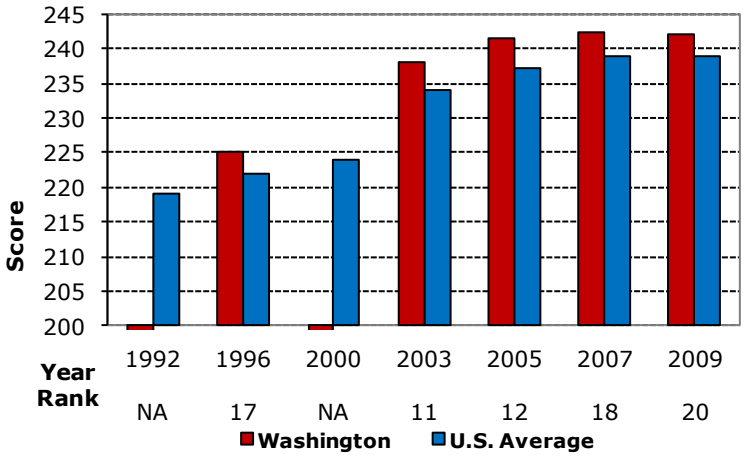
NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary experience and knowledge retention. In 2009, Washington's rank among the states declined from 18th to 27th as its average reading score dropped three points to 221. Washington's average since the 2002 test is 223 points, ranking 16th, while the average national score was 218 over the same period.

Washington's math scores also dropped in 2009

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

Figure 1.7: Fourth Grade Mathematics

Washington Math scores also lead the U.S.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational; data through 2009

Migration Rate

Washington ranked 4th in migration in 2009

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

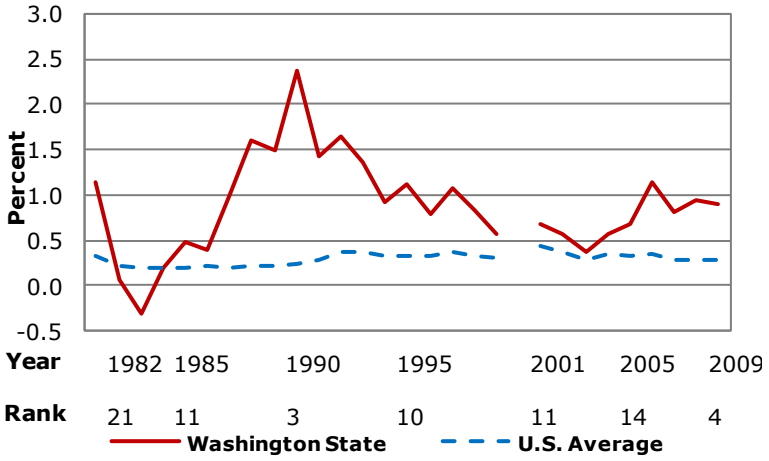
The majority of the state's population growth came from migration

2008's total population growth for Washington was 1.5 percent, while the national average was 1.5 percent. Natural increase accounted for 40.6 percent of the state's growth while 59.3 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 34.3 percent were international and 65.7 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 67.5 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 32.5 percent from international migration.

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

Figure 1.8: Migration Rate

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



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

Entrepreneurship and Investment

Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University (not updated), Industry (not updated), 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.

R&D is broken out into university, industry, and total

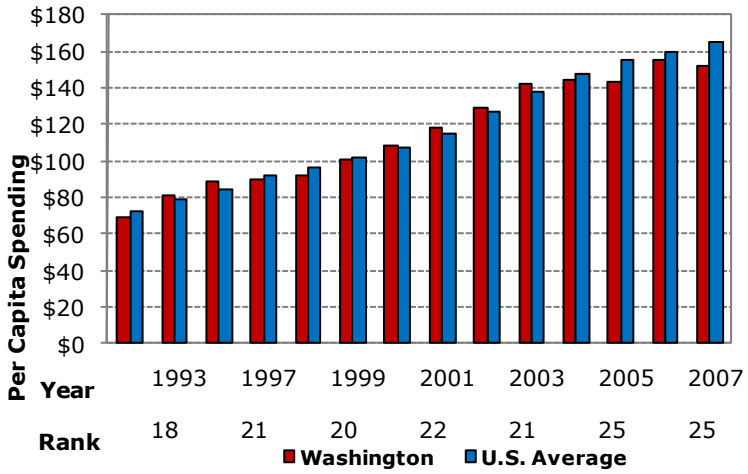
The Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) of the National Science Foundation annually compiles surveys of industries, universities, and other agencies into a report titled National Patterns of Research and Development Resources. This report indicates the state in which the research and development 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 2007, although industrial and university spending has not been updated since last year's report.

The state's rank dropped in 2007

In 2007, Washington dropped from 22nd to 25th in per capita university research and development with a spending level of $152 per capita, slightly less than the U.S. average of $165. For the period of 2002-06, the average spending was also slightly less than the national average of $153, coming in at $148 per capita and ranking 22nd. In industry per capita research and development spending, however, the state ranked much higher. Washington's per capita industrial research and development spending of $1,962 was over twice as high as the national average of $894, ranking 4th among the states. The state's total per capita research and development spending for 2007 of $2,330 was also much higher than the national average of $1,195, ranking 5th.

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

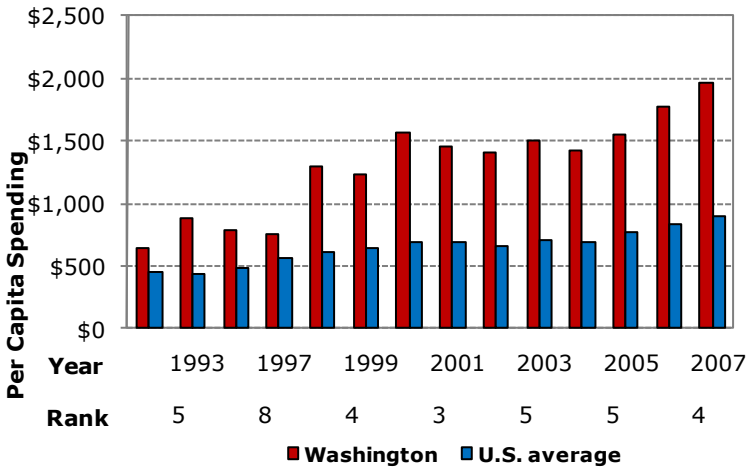
Washington trails the U.S. average in university R&D spending



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2007

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

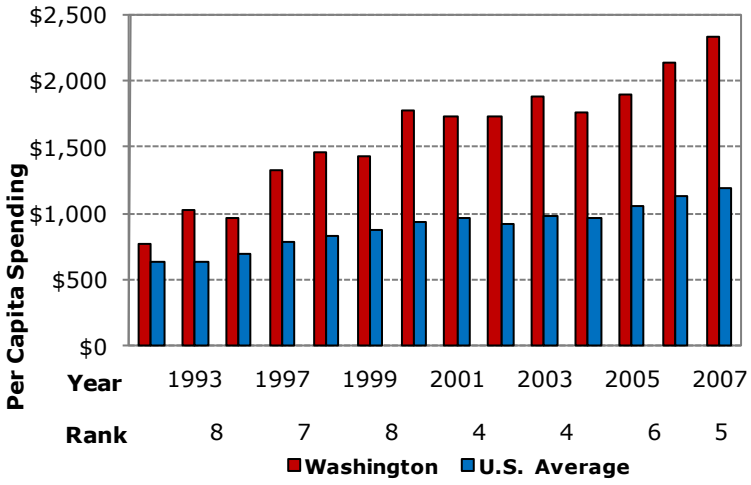
Washington's industry R&D spending is one of the highest in the nation per capita



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2007

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

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



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2007

Infrastructure

Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

Since 1990 the FHWA has collected data on highway statistics

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

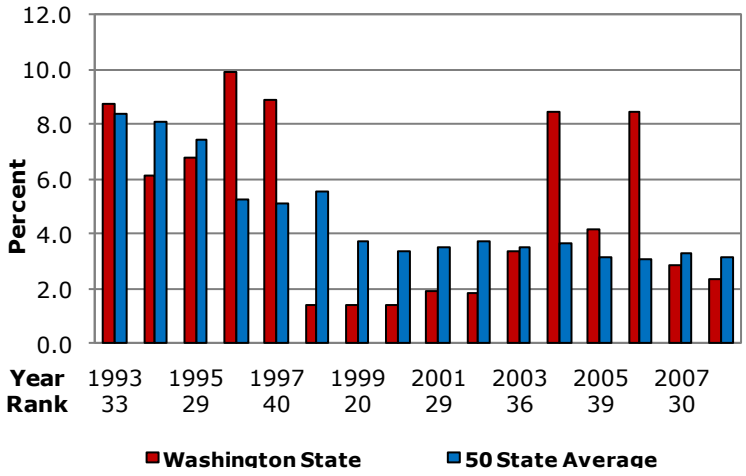
format in the FHWA's Highway Statistics. This measure reports the percentage of interstate miles that have an IRI of 171 or greater.

Although the state's rank dropped, the percentage of miles in poor condition decreased

In 2008, Washington again had improvement in the condition of its interstate highways. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition decreased from 2.9 percent to 2.4 percent, although the state's rank dropped from 30th to 33rd in the nation. This is the best condition of Washington interstate miles since 2002 when just 1.8 percent of interstate miles were in poor condition and the state ranked 27th. Washington's five-year average value of 5.3 percent, compared to the national average of 3.3 percent, ranked 41st in the nation.

Figure 1.12: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

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



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

FAA Air Traffic Delays

This report compares the 55 largest airports across the country

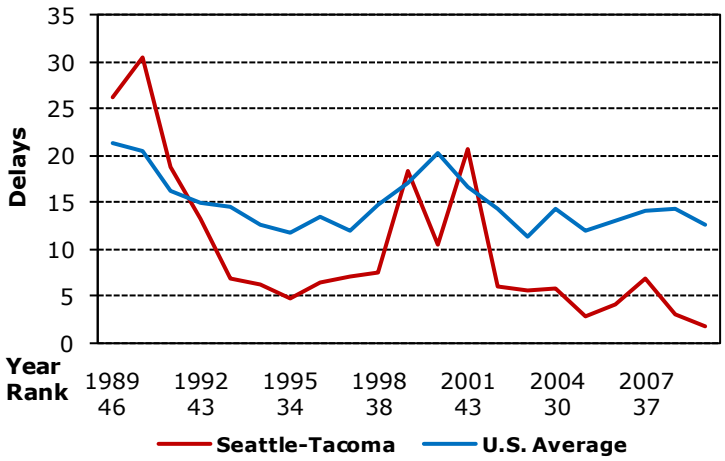
The Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) annual Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report provides air traffic information for the 55 largest airports. Air traffic delays can occur at any phase of the flight and are characterized as delays that exceed 15 minutes. For comparison purposes, the report states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

SeaTac again reduced the number of delays in 2008

The Seattle-Tacoma airport reduced the number of delays again from 3.1 delays per 1000 operations in 2008 to 1.7 delays this past year. This improved the airports rank in 2009 to 27th among the 55 largest airports from 30th in 2008. During this time the U.S. major airport delay average decreased from 14.3 delays to 12.7. The Seattle-Tacoma airport's five-year average value of 3.7 delays per 1000 operations was also well below the multiple-airport average value of 13.2 delays and ranked 32nd among the 55 largest airports in the nation.

Figure 1.13: FAA Air Traffic Delays

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



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

Urban Roadway Congestion (Not updated due to unavailability of data)

This report compares 90 urban areas across the country

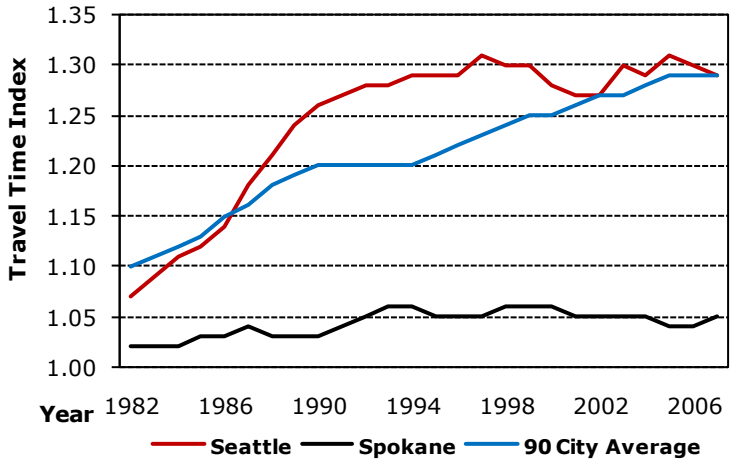
The Travel Time Index (TTI), calculated by the Texas Transportation Institute, is the ratio of travel time during periods of peak commuting activity to travel time in periods with no traffic congestion. For example, a TTI of 1.2 indicates that a trip that takes 20 minutes when there is no congestion takes an average of 24 minutes during peak commuting periods. While the institute reports composite statistics on all 437 urban areas in the United States, it publishes individual indexes for only 90 urban areas selected to represent the major metropolitan areas within each state. The 2009 study reported statistics from 2007.

The Seattle area had an improvement in travel time in 2007

In 2007, the Seattle-Everett-Tacoma region had a TTI of 1.29, down slightly from a value of 1.30 in 2006. Though this was equal to the 90-area average, it still ranked 68th among the areas, up from 72nd the year before. The Seattle-Everett-Tacoma rank of 68 was the best the metropolitan area has done, relative to other areas, since 1983 when it ranked 66th. Its five-year average of 1.30 was above the 90-area average of 1.28, ranking 73rd for that period. Spokane, the only other Washington urban area in the survey, fared better with a TTI of 1.05 and a five-year average of 1.05 as well. This ranked the area as the 2nd least congested of the 90 areas both in 2007 and in its five-year average value.

Figure 1.14: Urban Roadway Congestion

Seattle congestion is now equal to the 90 city average



Source: Texas Transportation Institute. 2009 Annual Urban Mobility Report; data through 2007

Electricity Prices

Electrical power represents the main energy costs for most businesses

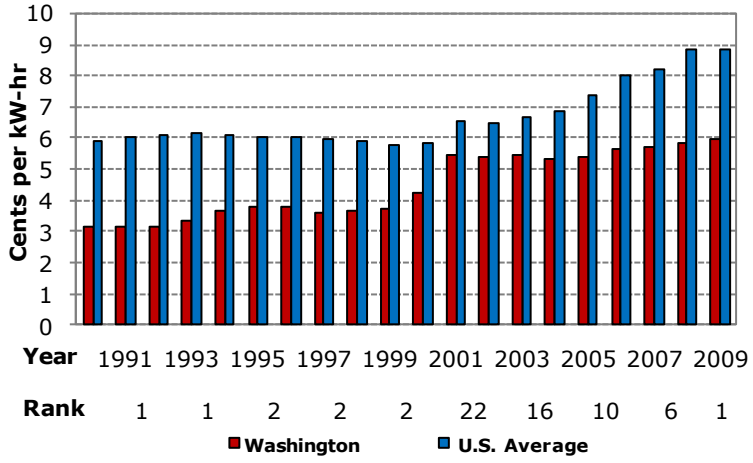
While many large industrial and commercial operations make extensive use of other energy sources such as oil and natural gas, electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses. This indicator presents the average price of the commercial and industrial electricity purchases made annually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

Washington ranks 1st in the nation in electricity prices

Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country, ranking either 1st or 2nd in lowest electricity prices among the states in the years 1990 though 1999. Drought and problems related to California's energy market, however, caused electricity prices to soar from late 2000 through 2002. Though prices across the nation increased by 10.9 percent on average over that time span, prices on the West Coast increased dramatically more than that, 62.9 percent in California, 34.5 percent in Oregon and 26.5 percent in Washington. As the effects of the disruptions diminished around 2003, however, Washington's costs began to moderate compared to the rest of the nation. After sinking to a ranking of 22nd in 2001, the state's ranking has steadily improved, reaching a ranking of 1st in the nation in 2009 at a rate of 5.95 cents. The state's 5-year average price of 5.71 cents per kilowatt-hour, well below the national average of 8.26 cents, ranked 6th overall.

Figure 1.15: Electricity Prices

Washington has the lowest electricity prices in the nation



Source: Texas Transportation Institute. 2009 Annual Urban Mobility Report; data through 2007

State and Local Tax Collections Per $1000 Personal Income

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

The relative tax position of Washington is of considerable interest to taxpayers and government officials alike. The Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce annually collects data in order to compare tax burdens across states. Using this figure, tax burdens are then calculated using several different methods; this report compares tax collections per $1000 personal income. This measure is computed by dividing the total state and local taxes by total state personal income.

Washington's tax burden decreased in 2008

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 2008, Washington collected $28.6 billion in state and local tax revenues; which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of $105.49 for each $1,000 of personal income. This decrease of $3.76 from 2007 improved the state's rank from 25th to 21st lowest in the nation. During this time, the national average dropped $1.33 to $111.99 in tax collections per $1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had seven straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five year average for this figure was $107.78, ranking 18th in the nation and $5.16 below the national average.

2005 and 2006 figures were skewed in Washington

In comparing previous years, the tax burden for fiscal 2006 appears to have increased substantially, but the value in 2005 was artificially low due to a special dividend causing a jump in personal income. Without this dividend, the increase would have been more gradual. Fiscal 2006 also saw the introduction of new

taxes on cigarettes and liquor as well as the reinstatement of the estate tax which was temporarily suspended in fiscal 2005.

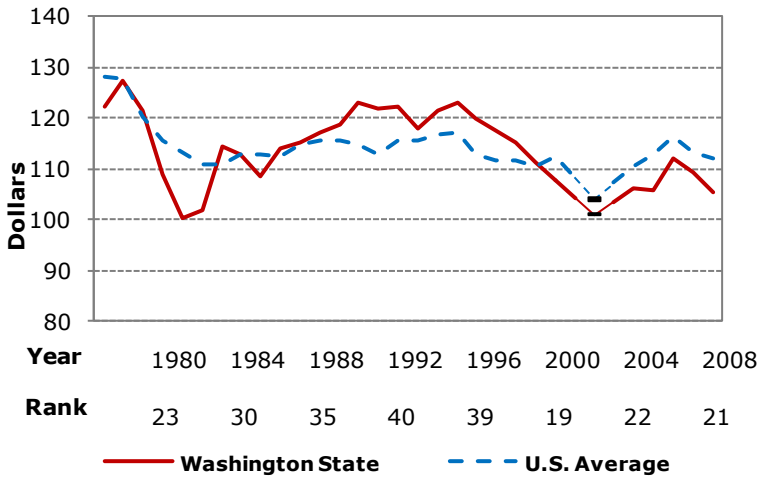
Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

Households pay 50.4 percent of a tax, on average, while business directly pays 45.6 percent

The "initial incidence" of a tax refers to the party from whom the tax is collected. Initial incidence does not always indicate who actually bears the tax burden, because taxes initially paid by business may sometimes be recovered in the form of higher prices or lower wages, shifting the tax burden to consumers or workers. The Washington Department of Revenue estimates that businesses directly paid 45.6 percent of major state and local taxes, government paid 4.0 percent and households paid 50.4 percent.

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

The state's tax burden has dropped recently



Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes; data through 2008

Unemployment Insurance Costs (Not updated due to unavailability of data)

UI benefits provide security to the jobless

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

UI is a combined federal and state system

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

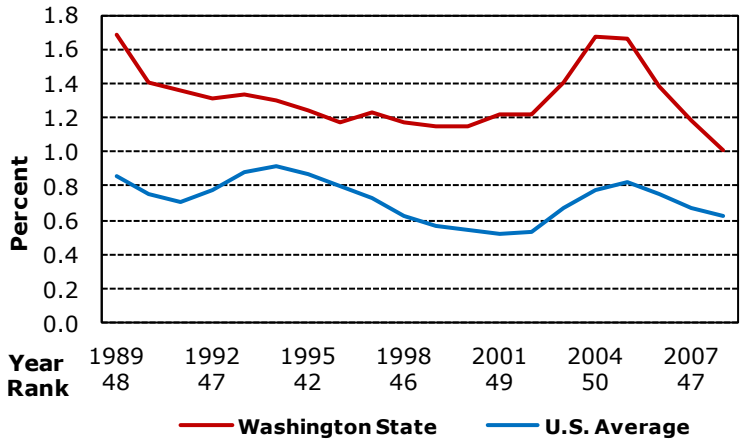
indicates the amount that each state collects for unemployment insurance benefits as a percent of the total wages of employees covered by the plans.

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

In 2008, Washington had the eighth highest unemployment insurance cost as a percent of total wages of employees covered by unemployment insurance in the country with an average rate of 1.01 percent, down over 14 percent from the previous year. The national average rate for 2008 was much lower at 0.62 percent, a 7 percent decrease from 2007. The state cost decrease in 2008 brought the value to the lowest level since 1989 (the first year of data in this report), although the costs in Washington remains much higher than the nation. Washington's five-year average of 1.38 percent ranked third highest in the nation due to the state having one of the most generous unemployment insurance programs in the country in terms of benefits, eligibility and duration.

Figure 1.17: Unemployment Insurance Costs

Total employment was revised lower



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2008

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.

Premium costs increased in 2010

In 2010, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were $2.04 per $100 of payroll, an increase from $1.98 per $100 of payroll in 2008. As a result, the

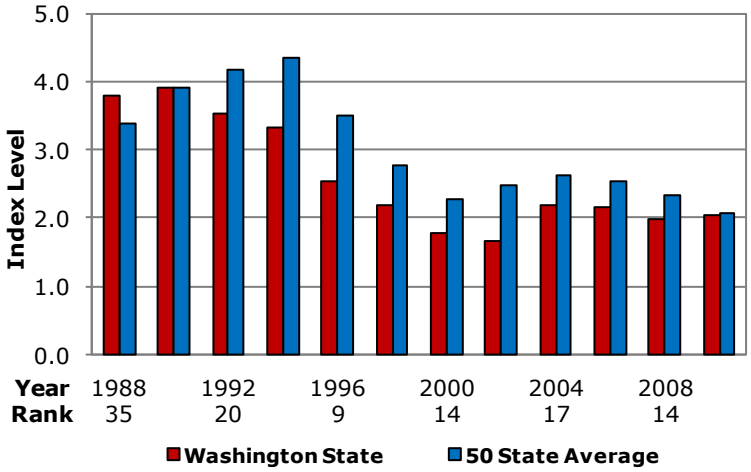
state's rank worsened from 14th in 2008 to 25th this past year. Washington's average rate of $2.01 per $100 of payroll for the period from 2002 through 2010 ranked 16th among the states and was well below that national average of $2.41.

The state's system is typical of other states

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

Figure 1.18: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

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



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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-07
Alabama	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7
Alaska	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2
Arizona	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.7
Arkansas	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.1
California	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.7
Colorado	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.8
Connecticut	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Delaware	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.1
Florida	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
Georgia	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2
Hawaii	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Idaho	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.0
Illinois	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
Indiana	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7
Iowa	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7
Kansas	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3
Kentucky	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4
Louisiana	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.8
Maine	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Maryland	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
Massachusetts	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8
Michigan	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6
Minnesota	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
Mississippi	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
Missouri	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
Montana	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
Nebraska	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2
Nevada	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9
New Hampshire	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Jersey	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7
New Mexico	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7
New York	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
North Carolina	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
North Dakota	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7
Ohio	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Oklahoma	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Oregon	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0
Pennsylvania	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Rhode Island	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8
South Carolina	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
South Dakota	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
Tennessee	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Texas	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
Utah	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.7
Vermont	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Virginia	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
Washington	**6.5**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**6.3**
West Virginia	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9
Wisconsin	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Wyoming	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
50 State Average	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9
Washington's Rank	**17**	**19**	**18**	**20**	**23**	**19**

*Percent participation: Fall headcount compared to population aged 17 & 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)*

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	80.9	82.1	80.4	81.9	82.1	81.5
Alaska	91.7	92.0	90.5	91.6	91.4	91.4
Arizona	85.8	83.1	83.5	83.8	84.2	84.1
Arkansas	81.4	82.5	81.1	82.0	82.4	81.9
California	80.4	80.8	80.2	80.2	80.6	80.4
Colorado	89.3	90.0	88.9	88.9	89.3	89.3
Connecticut	90.0	88.4	88.0	88.6	88.6	88.7
Delaware	86.9	86.0	87.4	87.2	87.4	87.0
Florida	86.8	86.7	84.9	85.2	85.3	85.8
Georgia	85.7	84.2	82.9	83.9	83.9	84.1
Hawaii	87.2	88.7	89.4	90.3	90.4	89.2
Idaho	89.1	88.9	88.4	87.9	88.4	88.5
Illinois	87.2	87.6	85.7	85.9	86.4	86.6
Indiana	87.2	88.2	85.8	86.2	86.6	86.8
Iowa	89.8	90.4	89.6	90.3	90.5	90.1
Kansas	91.4	90.2	89.1	89.5	89.7	90.0
Kentucky	78.9	79.9	80.1	81.3	81.7	80.4
Louisiana	80.2	79.7	79.9	81.2	82.2	80.6
Maine	87.2	89.3	89.4	89.7	90.2	89.2
Maryland	86.9	87.2	87.4	88.0	88.2	87.5
Massachusetts	87.5	89.9	88.4	88.7	89.0	88.7
Michigan	88.6	89.7	87.4	88.1	87.9	88.3
Minnesota	92.7	93.0	91.0	91.6	91.5	92.0
Mississippi	79.8	81.1	78.5	79.9	80.4	79.9
Missouri	85.5	87.1	85.6	86.5	86.8	86.3
Montana	92.1	91.4	90.0	90.9	90.8	91.0
Nebraska	89.8	91.0	89.6	90.1	89.8	90.1
Nevada	86.6	85.6	83.7	83.5	83.9	84.7
New Hampshire	91.9	91.6	90.5	90.9	91.3	91.2
New Jersey	86.9	86.7	87.0	87.4	87.4	87.1
New Mexico	81.2	81.8	82.3	82.4	82.8	82.1
New York	85.7	85.1	84.1	84.1	84.7	84.7
North Carolina	84.0	84.2	83.0	83.6	84.3	83.8
North Dakota	90.0	88.7	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.5
Ohio	87.9	88.1	87.1	87.6	87.6	87.7
Oklahoma	85.2	87.5	84.8	85.5	85.6	85.7
Oregon	88.6	89.7	88.0	88.6	89.1	88.8
Pennsylvania	86.3	87.5	86.8	87.5	87.9	87.2
Rhode Island	83.9	84.0	83.0	83.7	84.7	83.9
South Carolina	83.0	83.1	82.1	83.2	83.6	83.0
South Dakota	88.4	89.9	88.2	90.3	89.9	89.3
Tennessee	81.8	80.7	81.4	83.0	83.1	82.0
Texas	78.2	78.7	79.1	79.6	79.9	79.1
Utah	92.5	91.2	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.9
Vermont	90.0	91.0	90.3	90.6	91.0	90.6
Virginia	86.0	86.5	85.9	85.9	86.6	86.2
Washington	**91.5**	**91.1**	**89.3**	**89.6**	**89.7**	**90.2**
West Virginia	82.5	81.5	81.2	82.2	82.8	82.0
Wisconsin	90.4	91.1	89.0	89.6	89.8	90.0
Wyoming	90.9	91.1	91.2	91.7	91.8	91.3
U.S. Average	85.2	85.5	84.5	85.0	85.3	85.1
Washington's Rank	**6**	**6**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**8**

*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 1998-2009. (www.census.gov)

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	19.8	20.8	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.2
Alaska	28.6	27.7	26.0	27.3	26.6	27.2
Arizona	28.0	24.5	25.3	25.1	25.6	25.7
Arkansas	17.5	19.0	19.3	18.8	18.9	18.7
California	30.6	29.8	29.5	29.6	29.9	29.9
Colorado	35.5	36.4	35.0	35.6	35.9	35.7
Connecticut	36.8	36.0	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.7
Delaware	25.6	26.2	26.1	27.5	28.7	26.8
Florida	25.4	27.2	25.8	25.8	25.3	25.9
Georgia	27.1	28.1	27.1	27.5	27.5	27.5
Hawaii	30.4	32.3	29.2	29.1	29.6	30.1
Idaho	25.9	25.1	24.5	24.0	23.9	24.7
Illinois	29.6	31.2	29.5	29.9	30.6	30.2
Indiana	22.6	21.9	22.1	22.9	22.5	22.4
Iowa	24.5	24.7	24.3	24.3	25.1	24.6
Kansas	30.4	31.6	28.8	29.6	29.5	30.0
Kentucky	18.9	20.2	20.0	19.7	21.0	20.0
Louisiana	19.6	21.2	20.4	20.3	21.4	20.6
Maine	24.3	26.9	26.7	25.4	26.9	26.0
Maryland	36.3	35.7	35.2	35.2	35.7	35.6
Massachusetts	36.6	40.4	37.9	38.1	38.2	38.2
Michigan	24.6	26.1	24.7	24.7	24.6	24.9
Minnesota	34.2	33.5	31.0	31.5	31.5	32.3
Mississippi	21.8	21.1	18.9	19.4	19.6	20.2
Missouri	25.0	24.3	24.5	25.0	25.2	24.8
Montana	25.4	25.1	27.0	27.1	27.4	26.4
Nebraska	25.4	27.2	27.5	27.1	27.4	26.9
Nevada	23.4	20.8	21.8	21.9	21.8	21.9
New Hampshire	32.8	32.1	32.5	33.3	32.0	32.5
New Jersey	36.3	35.6	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.9
New Mexico	27.4	26.7	24.8	24.7	25.3	25.8
New York	30.4	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.4	31.7
North Carolina	25.3	25.6	25.6	26.1	26.5	25.8
North Dakota	27.2	28.7	25.7	26.9	25.8	26.9
Ohio	23.0	23.3	24.1	24.1	24.1	23.7
Oklahoma	24.0	22.9	22.8	22.2	22.7	22.9
Oregon	29.0	28.3	28.3	28.1	29.2	28.6
Pennsylvania	26.0	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.4	26.2
Rhode Island	29.2	30.9	29.8	30.0	30.5	30.1
South Carolina	24.2	22.6	23.5	23.7	24.3	23.7
South Dakota	25.0	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1
Tennessee	21.5	22.0	21.8	22.9	23.0	22.2
Texas	25.5	25.5	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.4
Utah	29.8	27.0	28.7	29.1	28.5	28.6
Vermont	34.4	34.0	33.6	32.1	33.1	33.4
Virginia	30.6	32.1	33.6	33.7	34.0	32.8
Washington	**30.9**	**31.4**	**30.3**	**30.7**	**31.0**	**30.9**
West Virginia	15.1	15.9	17.3	17.1	17.3	16.5
Wisconsin	25.0	24.6	25.4	25.7	25.7	25.3
Wyoming	21.9	20.8	23.4	23.6	23.8	22.7
U.S. Average	27.7	28.0	27.5	27.7	27.9	27.8
Washington's Rank	**9**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**11**	**11**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1998-2009. (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

	School Year					
	2002-03	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2002-2007**
Alabama	15.7	12.6	14.2	12.8	13.2	13.7
Alaska	16.6	17.2	17.1	16.8	16.8	16.9
Arizona	19.9	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.2	20.8
Arkansas	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.6	14.5
California	20.6	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.9	20.9
Colorado	16.6	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.9
Connecticut	13.5	13.6	14.9	14.5	14.7	14.2
Delaware	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2
Florida	18.4	17.9	17.0	16.8	16.4	17.3
Georgia	15.6	15.7	14.8	14.7	14.3	15.0
Hawaii	16.8	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.0	16.4
Idaho	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.0
Illinois	15.9	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.0	15.8
Indiana	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.1	16.9
Iowa	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.8
Kansas	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.9	13.3	14.0
Kentucky	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Maine	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.7
Maryland	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.6	15.4
Massachusetts	13.2	13.6	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3
Michigan	19.9	18.1	17.4	17.8	17.5	18.1
Minnesota	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.4	16.2	16.2
Mississippi	15.6	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.3	15.5
Missouri	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.7
Montana	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.0	13.9	14.2
Nebraska	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5
Nevada	18.4	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.5	18.8
New Hampshire	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.2	13.1	13.5
New Jersey	12.8	12.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
New Mexico	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.0
New York	13.7	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1
North Carolina	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.8	13.8	14.8
North Dakota	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.5
Ohio	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.6	16.6	15.5
Oklahoma	15.4	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.5
Oregon	20.4	20.6	20.1	19.5	21.3	20.4
Pennsylvania	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.2
Rhode Island	14.2	13.4	13.3	10.8	13.3	13.0
South Carolina	14.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.1	14.8
South Dakota	14.0	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.6
Tennessee	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	15.7	15.8
Texas	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.9
Utah	21.8	22.4	22.6	22.1	22.1	22.2
Vermont	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.9	10.8	11.2
Virginia	11.8	13.2	12.9	11.7	11.6	12.2
Washington	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.2**	**19.3**	**19.1**	**19.2**
West Virginia	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.5	14.1
Wisconsin	14.6	15.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.7
Wyoming	13.0	13.3	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8
U.S. Average	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.7
Washington's Rank	**45**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics, 2008 (www.nces.ed.gov)

Table 1.5
Innovation Drivers
Tenth Grade WASL\HSPE Test Scores

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reading:	64.5	72.9	82.0	80.8	81.8	81.2	78.9
Mathematics:	43.9	47.5	51.0	50.4	49.6	45.4	41.7
Writing:	65.2	65.2	79.8	83.9	86.8	86.7	86.0
Science	32.2	35.8	35.0	36.4	40.0	38.8	44.8

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2010 (http://www.k12.wa.us).

Table 1.6
Innovation Drivers
Fourth Grade Reading
Average Reading Scale Scores

	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2002-2009
Alabama	207	207	208	216	216	211
Alaska	NA	212	211	214	211	212
Arizona	205	209	207	210	210	208
Arkansas	213	214	217	217	216	215
California	206	206	207	209	210	207
Colorado	NA	224	224	224	226	224
Connecticut	229	228	226	227	229	228
Delaware	224	224	226	225	226	225
Florida	214	218	219	224	226	220
Georgia	215	214	214	219	218	216
Hawaii	208	208	210	213	211	210
Idaho	220	218	222	223	221	221
Illinois	NA	216	216	219	219	218
Indiana	222	220	218	222	223	221
Iowa	223	223	221	225	221	223
Kansas	222	220	220	225	224	222
Kentucky	219	219	220	222	226	221
Louisiana	207	205	209	207	207	207
Maine	225	224	225	226	224	225
Maryland	217	219	220	225	226	221
Massachusetts	234	228	231	236	234	233
Michigan	219	219	218	220	218	219
Minnesota	225	223	225	225	223	224
Mississippi	203	205	204	208	211	206
Missouri	220	222	221	221	224	222
Montana	224	223	225	227	225	225
Nebraska	222	221	221	223	223	222
Nevada	209	207	207	211	211	209
New Hampshire	NA	228	227	229	229	228
New Jersey	NA	225	223	231	229	227
New Mexico	208	203	207	212	208	207
New York	222	222	223	224	224	223
North Carolina	222	221	217	218	219	219
North Dakota	224	222	225	226	226	225
Ohio	222	222	223	226	225	223
Oklahoma	213	214	214	217	217	215
Oregon	220	218	217	215	218	218
Pennsylvania	221	219	223	226	224	223
Rhode Island	220	216	216	219	223	219
South Carolina	214	215	213	214	216	214
South Dakota	NA	222	222	223	222	222
Tennessee	214	212	214	216	217	215
Texas	217	215	219	220	219	218
Utah	222	219	221	221	219	221
Vermont	227	226	227	228	229	227
Virginia	225	223	226	227	227	225
Washington	**224**	**221**	**223**	**224**	**221**	**223**
West Virginia	219	219	215	215	215	216
Wisconsin	NA	221	221	223	220	221
Wyoming	221	222	223	225	223	223
U.S. Average	217	216	217	220	220	218
Washington's Rank	**7**	**19**	**12**	**18**	**27**	**16**

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

Table 1.7
Innovation Drivers
Fourth Grade Mathematics
Average Mathematics Scale Scores

	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2003-2009
Alabama	217	223	225	229	228	226
Alaska	NA	233	236	237	237	236
Arizona	219	229	230	232	230	230
Arkansas	216	229	236	238	238	235
California	213	227	230	230	232	230
Colorado	NA	235	239	240	243	239
Connecticut	234	241	242	243	245	243
Delaware	NA	236	240	242	239	239
Florida	NA	234	239	242	242	239
Georgia	219	230	234	235	236	234
Hawaii	216	227	230	234	236	232
Idaho	224	235	242	241	241	240
Illinois	223	233	233	237	238	235
Indiana	233	238	240	245	243	241
Iowa	231	238	240	243	243	241
Kansas	232	242	246	248	245	245
Kentucky	219	229	231	235	239	234
Louisiana	218	226	230	230	229	229
Maine	230	238	241	242	244	241
Maryland	222	233	238	240	244	239
Massachusetts	233	242	247	252	252	249
Michigan	229	236	238	238	236	237
Minnesota	234	242	246	247	249	246
Mississippi	211	223	227	228	227	226
Missouri	228	235	235	239	241	238
Montana	228	236	241	244	244	241
Nebraska	225	236	238	238	239	238
Nevada	220	228	230	232	235	231
New Hampshire	NA	243	246	249	251	247
New Jersey	NA	239	244	249	247	245
New Mexico	213	223	224	228	230	226
New York	225	236	238	243	241	239
North Carolina	230	242	241	242	244	242
North Dakota	230	238	243	245	245	243
Ohio	230	238	242	245	244	242
Oklahoma	224	229	234	237	237	234
Oregon	224	236	238	236	238	237
Pennsylvania	NA	236	241	244	244	241
Rhode Island	224	230	233	236	239	235
South Carolina	220	236	238	237	236	237
South Dakota	NA	237	242	241	242	240
Tennessee	220	228	232	233	232	231
Texas	231	237	242	242	240	240
Utah	227	235	239	239	240	238
Vermont	232	242	244	246	248	245
Virginia	230	239	240	244	243	242
Washington	**NA**	**238**	**242**	**243**	**242**	**241**
West Virginia	223	231	231	236	233	233
Wisconsin	NA	237	241	244	244	241
Wyoming	229	241	243	244	242	242
U.S. Average	224	234	237	239	239	237
Washington's Rank	**NA**	**11**	**12**	**18**	**20**	**17**

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

Table 1.8
Innovation Drivers

Migration Rate
(Percent)*

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

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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-07
Alabama	123	127	130	131	141	130
Alaska	219	221	230	241	234	229
Arizona	111	113	121	124	123	118
Arkansas	68	67	75	84	85	76
California	152	169	175	180	186	172
Colorado	153	168	177	173	180	170
Connecticut	171	187	193	199	198	190
Delaware	128	139	138	143	145	139
Florida	71	75	81	84	85	79
Georgia	135	137	140	140	146	139
Hawaii	149	193	190	202	215	190
Idaho	77	84	84	76	76	79
Illinois	128	135	140	143	146	139
Indiana	117	135	121	131	126	126
Iowa	170	181	186	193	197	185
Kansas	114	122	127	129	135	125
Kentucky	92	102	108	114	118	107
Louisiana	115	125	129	127	137	126
Maine	64	76	74	91	104	82
Maryland	371	409	422	451	451	421
Massachusetts	282	310	322	334	334	317
Michigan	138	138	144	146	150	143
Minnesota	103	105	109	118	123	112
Mississippi	113	120	122	127	141	125
Missouri	141	146	154	154	159	151
Montana	154	167	183	182	187	175
Nebraska	173	187	206	204	206	195
Nevada	69	70	74	78	74	73
New Hampshire	197	214	221	240	233	221
New Jersey	88	93	100	100	100	96
New Mexico	164	161	189	219	208	188
New York	160	173	186	196	204	184
North Carolina	166	170	191	193	208	186
North Dakota	211	238	236	251	266	241
Ohio	111	115	133	142	157	132
Oklahoma	84	81	83	83	83	83
Oregon	123	141	148	152	154	144
Pennsylvania	163	178	190	195	195	184
Rhode Island	175	180	188	217	218	195
South Carolina	105	109	115	121	129	115
South Dakota	65	76	86	92	102	84
Tennessee	102	111	121	122	123	116
Texas	125	128	135	140	143	134
Utah	162	167	160	160	155	161
Vermont	173	187	190	197	185	186
Virginia	105	114	120	124	126	118
Washington	**142**	**145**	**144**	**155**	**152**	**148**
West Virginia	67	72	80	82	92	79
Wisconsin	160	174	180	187	190	178
Wyoming	120	119	165	174	152	146
U.S. average	138	148	155	160	165	153
Washington's Rank	**21**	**22**	**25**	**22**	**25**	**22**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: See Appendix A

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Albuquerque	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Anchorage	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	1.7
Andrews AFB	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	NA	0.6
Atlanta Hartsfield	68.0	51.4	28.9	38.8	65.5	50.5
Baltimore-Washington	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.2
Boston Logan	27.7	28.9	22.6	22.3	21.3	24.5
Bradley International	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
Charlotte Douglas	8.8	13.4	14.0	27.8	28.6	18.5
Chicago Midway	5.9	8.5	9.1	7.4	3.0	6.8
Chicago O'Hare	57.7	68.6	65.5	73.1	28.5	58.7
Cincinnati Tower	5.9	3.0	3.4	2.8	1.6	3.3
Cleveland Hopkins	4.6	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.4	3.4
Dallas/Ft. Worth	6.1	8.9	15.2	4.4	5.6	8.0
Dayton Cox	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Denver Stapleton	2.6	2.8	4.9	3.2	5.6	3.8
Detroit Metro	7.7	8.6	6.3	3.8	7.0	6.7
Fairbanks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	NA	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale	26.6	7.0	8.1	6.6	3.9	10.4
Honolulu	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston Hobby	3.5	2.1	4.5	3.9	1.6	3.1
Houston Intercontinental	19.5	24.7	20.4	22.6	20.2	21.5
Indianapolis	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Kahului/Maui	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Las Vegas McCarran	14.6	23.9	22.7	23.8	11.3	19.3
Los Angeles	2.5	4.3	5.1	3.1	0.7	3.1
Memphis	3.4	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.9
Miami	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.0	2.7	3.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	7.2	3.1	18.8	3.5	18.2	10.2
Nashville	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
New Orleans Moisant	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
New York Kennedy	39.5	60.5	75.2	73.8	55.6	60.9
New York La Guardia	67.0	91.4	123.5	129.2	104.5	103.1
Newark	87.9	119.8	126.5	153.0	130.7	123.6
Ontario	0.4	1.7	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.2
Orlando	2.5	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.5
Palm Beach	7.4	5.6	5.9	4.2	0.5	4.7
Philadelphia	50.3	55.6	47.9	62.8	56.7	54.7
Phoenix Sky Harbor	23.7	11.1	13.6	12.5	9.3	14.0
Pittsburgh	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Portland	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6
Raleigh-Durham	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Salt Lake City	2.1	4.4	4.2	1.9	3.0	3.1
San Antonio	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3
San Diego Lindbergh	3.7	2.5	2.3	5.5	2.1	3.2
San Francisco	25.5	28.7	34.2	46.2	45.9	36.1
San Jose	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
San Juan	0.1	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.3
Seattle-Tacoma	**2.8**	**4.1**	**6.8**	**3.1**	**1.7**	**3.7**
St. Louis Lambert	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Tampa	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.6
Teterboro	26.2	27.3	38.2	15.9	16.5	24.8
Washington Dulles	18.9	5.6	6.3	4.5	3.6	7.8
Washington National	6.2	5.6	4.7	2.8	3.7	4.6
Westchester Co.	2.4	2.7	11.8	7.2	3.1	5.5
U.S. Major Airport Avg.	11.9	13.0	14.1	14.3	12.7	13.2
Seattle-Tacoma Rank*	**27**	**32**	**37**	**30**	**27**	**32**

* Out of the 55 largest airports

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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007
Akron OH	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08
Albany-Schenectady NY	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.08
Albuquerque NM	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.16
Allentown-Bethlehem PA-NJ	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.14	1.14
Anchorage AK	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Atlanta GA	1.33	1.33	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.34
Austin TX	1.28	1.29	1.31	1.29	1.29	1.29
Bakersfield CA	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.08
Baltimore MD	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.30
Beaumont TX	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Birmingham AL	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Boston MA-NH-RI	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.26	1.26
Boulder CO	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.09	1.10
Bridgeport-Stamford CT-NY	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.25	1.24
Brownsville TX	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.07
Buffalo NY	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08
Cape Coral FL	1.13	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.14
Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.18
Charlotte NC-SC	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.24
Chicago IL-IN	1.43	1.44	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.44
Cincinnati OH-KY-IN	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Cleveland OH	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09
Colorado Springs CO	1.13	1.12	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13
Columbia SC	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.08
Columbus OH	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19
Corpus Christi TX	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.05
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.31
Dayton OH	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.10
Denver-Aurora CO	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.31
Detroit MI	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.30
El Paso TX-NM	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.13
Eugene OR	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08
Fresno CA	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.12
Grand Rapids MI	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hartford CT	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11
Honolulu HI	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.22
Houston TX	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.33	1.33
Indianapolis IN	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.22
Indio-Cathedral City-Palm Springs CA	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.14	1.14
Jacksonville FL	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.22
Kansas City MO-KS	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.08
Knoxville TN	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11
Lancaster-Palmdale CA	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Laredo TX	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.10
Las Vegas NV	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30
Little Rock AR	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.07
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	1.47	1.48	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.49
Louisville KY-IN	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.20	1.22
Memphis TN-MS-AR	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.13
Miami FL	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.38

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007
Milwaukee WI	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.12	1.13	1.13
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.25
Nashville-Davidson TN	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.16
New Haven CT	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
New Orleans LA	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.16
New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT	1.33	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.37
Oklahoma City OK	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.10
Omaha NE-IA	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.16
Orlando FL	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30
Oxnard-Ventura CA	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.22
Pensacola FL-AL	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.12
Philadelphia PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.27	1.28	1.27
Phoenix AZ	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.29	1.30	1.29
Pittsburgh PA	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Portland OR-WA	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.28
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh NY	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Providence RI-MA	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.16
Raleigh-Durham NC	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.16	1.17	1.17
Richmond VA	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Riverside-San Bernardino CA	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.34
Rochester NY	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.06
Sacramento CA	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.32
Salem OR	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.09
Salt Lake City UT	1.24	1.21	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.20
San Antonio TX	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23
San Diego CA	1.36	1.39	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.38
San Francisco-Oakland CA	1.37	1.39	1.42	1.44	1.42	1.41
San Jose CA	1.34	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.36	1.35
Sarasota-Bradenton FL	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19
Seattle WA	**1.30**	**1.29**	**1.31**	**1.30**	**1.29**	**1.30**
Spokane WA	**1.05**	**1.05**	**1.04**	**1.04**	**1.05**	**1.05**
Springfield MA-CT	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.06
St. Louis MO-IL	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.13	1.16
Tampa-St. Petersburg FL	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.29
Toledo OH-MI	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09
Tucson AZ	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.23
Tulsa OK	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10
Virginia Beach VA	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Washington DC-VA-MD	1.38	1.38	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.38
Wichita KS	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
90 City Average	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.28
Rank: Spokane	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Rank: Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	**75**	**70**	**73**	**72**	**68**	**73**

Texas Transportation Institute. 2009 Annual Urban Mobility Report (http:mobility.tamu.edu)

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	6.18	6.74	7.21	8.25	8.42	7.36
Alaska	10.55	11.76	12.38	13.87	14.14	12.54
Arizona	6.71	7.00	7.30	7.91	8.28	7.44
Arkansas	5.54	6.21	6.19	6.87	6.91	6.34
California	10.87	11.67	11.59	11.46	12.42	11.60
Colorado	6.78	6.79	6.90	7.74	7.47	7.14
Connecticut	10.58	13.01	14.32	16.18	16.73	14.16
Delaware	6.98	9.10	10.22	11.37	10.90	9.71
Florida	7.40	8.95	8.88	9.33	10.12	8.94
Georgia	6.61	6.75	6.97	8.04	7.79	7.23
Hawaii	17.60	19.91	20.38	28.14	20.37	21.28
Idaho	4.75	4.48	4.59	5.19	5.97	5.00
Illinois	6.36	6.52	7.72	8.67	8.00	7.45
Indiana	5.61	6.22	6.25	6.80	7.18	6.41
Iowa	5.89	6.25	6.08	6.16	6.54	6.18
Kansas*	5.82	6.19	6.09	6.68	7.25	6.41
Kentucky	4.94	5.39	5.76	6.23	6.50	5.77
Louisiana	7.74	8.08	8.10	9.18	6.82	7.99
Maine	9.14	10.85	13.45	12.43	11.50	11.47
Maryland	8.10	10.36	10.64	11.73	11.15	10.40
Massachusetts	11.00	14.45	14.26	15.39	15.32	14.08
Michigan	6.72	7.43	7.77	8.14	8.63	7.74
Minnesota	5.89	6.26	6.70	7.01	7.23	6.62
Mississippi	7.10	7.87	7.54	8.53	8.34	7.88
Missouri	5.31	5.42	5.65	5.88	6.26	5.70
Montana	6.28	6.42	6.82	7.40	7.17	6.82
Nebraska	5.29	5.48	5.69	6.03	6.67	5.83
Nevada	8.69	9.21	9.30	9.17	9.55	9.18
New Hampshire	11.80	13.00	13.20	13.83	14.25	13.21
New Jersey	10.23	11.09	11.72	12.92	13.16	11.83
New Mexico	6.83	6.72	6.76	7.68	7.45	7.09
New York	11.64	12.83	12.79	13.96	13.12	12.87
North Carolina	6.05	6.32	6.58	6.68	7.12	6.55
North Dakota	5.31	5.73	6.00	6.28	6.43	5.95
Ohio	6.67	7.20	7.40	7.92	8.43	7.53
Oklahoma	6.16	6.52	6.50	7.03	6.12	6.46
Oregon	5.76	5.93	6.27	6.39	6.88	6.25
Pennsylvania	7.52	7.93	8.19	8.36	8.60	8.12
Rhode Island	10.95	13.07	12.40	14.86	13.29	12.92
South Carolina	6.13	6.34	6.47	7.11	7.48	6.71
South Dakota	5.64	5.76	5.95	6.26	6.49	6.02
Tennessee	6.09	6.76	6.83	7.97	8.42	7.21
Texas	8.09	8.96	8.97	9.91	8.70	8.92
Utah	5.26	5.30	5.66	5.77	6.10	5.62
Vermont	9.75	10.21	10.82	11.07	11.45	10.66
Virginia	5.34	5.54	5.81	6.67	7.61	6.20
Washington	**5.41**	**5.67**	**5.69**	**5.81**	**5.95**	**5.71**
West Virginia	4.78	4.77	5.02	5.27	6.15	5.20
Wisconsin	6.66	7.27	7.60	8.09	8.38	7.60
Wyoming	5.20	5.30	5.32	5.75	6.31	5.57
U.S. Average	7.36	8.02	8.23	8.84	8.86	8.26
Washington's Rank	**10**	**9**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**6**

Source:U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.doe.gov), March 2010.
*2008 year-to-date industrial price for Kansas only includes data through June due to unavailability of data

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

(Fiscal Years)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-2008
Alabama	88.89	92.27	95.97	93.17	92.29	92.52
Alaska	110.93	132.40	150.98	188.17	347.31	185.96
Arizona	108.64	111.69	110.25	112.75	105.16	109.70
Arkansas	105.14	113.67	116.91	110.65	105.00	110.27
California	113.06	115.62	121.45	115.63	118.31	116.81
Colorado	92.86	95.22	98.01	95.85	95.53	95.49
Connecticut	115.71	119.17	118.89	114.74	119.11	117.52
Delaware	108.41	111.85	116.09	109.85	107.49	110.74
Florida	105.06	105.95	108.06	105.70	102.81	105.52
Georgia	102.32	103.83	109.21	106.28	101.92	104.71
Hawaii	126.25	134.30	140.00	133.64	128.93	132.62
Idaho	109.82	109.41	111.58	102.99	100.34	106.83
Illinois	105.83	111.09	112.35	109.04	108.47	109.36
Indiana	104.37	113.78	118.70	102.01	107.33	109.24
Iowa	107.30	106.38	110.04	108.85	108.36	108.19
Kansas	114.23	109.75	116.55	115.21	114.38	114.02
Kentucky	107.27	109.60	114.51	108.32	107.09	109.36
Louisiana	112.44	117.44	140.46	122.76	116.07	121.83
Maine	133.65	133.04	142.94	127.06	128.58	133.05
Maryland	108.25	108.34	111.08	107.07	104.59	107.87
Massachusetts	105.77	107.31	109.26	105.32	105.37	106.61
Michigan	105.18	110.21	108.99	110.81	109.58	108.95
Minnesota	112.02	113.76	118.05	114.99	114.23	114.61
Mississippi	105.74	107.86	110.65	107.62	106.74	107.72
Missouri	97.31	100.40	100.68	96.61	95.75	98.15
Montana	101.19	105.57	110.58	107.41	106.17	106.18
Nebraska	118.04	117.97	119.19	113.53	111.93	116.13
Nevada	111.33	113.97	108.23	106.77	100.74	108.21
New Hampshire	91.61	91.43	92.30	88.38	88.30	90.40
New Jersey	115.55	117.19	125.34	124.91	123.67	121.33
New Mexico	116.38	119.69	129.17	125.83	122.61	122.74
New York	146.76	149.70	156.52	157.36	149.49	151.97
North Carolina	106.60	108.25	112.59	108.96	105.08	108.30
North Dakota	104.17	114.62	116.82	121.86	135.60	118.61
Ohio	114.34	118.31	118.16	117.88	115.14	116.77
Oklahoma	101.35	100.70	105.74	100.63	99.40	101.56
Oregon	100.82	99.77	108.13	100.03	93.94	100.54
Pennsylvania	108.75	111.27	113.58	113.02	111.54	111.63
Rhode Island	120.35	122.68	121.91	117.74	115.07	119.55
South Carolina	103.77	103.85	102.76	102.86	93.19	101.29
South Dakota	90.60	87.46	91.03	90.04	86.10	89.05
Tennessee	89.97	91.68	93.38	92.32	90.11	91.49
Texas	99.46	100.12	99.70	99.53	98.37	99.44
Utah	109.81	115.06	118.13	113.64	110.63	113.45
Vermont	122.50	131.91	135.30	130.97	125.38	129.21
Virginia	99.56	103.69	104.75	102.59	98.17	101.75
Washington	**106.27**	**105.91**	**111.99**	**109.25**	**105.49**	**107.78**
West Virginia	111.93	121.14	122.83	117.55	117.83	118.26
Wisconsin	121.83	121.28	122.60	117.52	117.63	120.17
Wyoming	138.58	150.76	165.92	141.71	151.03	149.60
U.S. Average	110.33	112.84	116.22	113.32	111.99	112.94
Washington's Rank	**22**	**14**	**23**	**25**	**21**	**18**

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State and Local Taxes, 2008. (www.dor.wa.gov)

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

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004-08
Alabama	0.52	0.58	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.45
Alaska	1.51	1.89	1.83	1.44	1.17	1.57
Arizona	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.79	0.41
Arkansas	0.93	0.91	0.86	0.78	0.31	0.76
California	0.83	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.72	0.80
Colorado	0.52	0.70	0.59	0.49	0.45	0.55
Connecticut	0.90	0.85	0.71	0.66	0.68	0.76
Delaware	0.47	0.49	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.49
Florida	0.45	0.51	0.45	0.34	0.31	0.41
Georgia	0.58	0.55	0.46	0.37	0.35	0.46
Hawaii	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.63	0.35	0.71
Idaho	0.82	0.94	0.99	0.74	0.56	0.81
Illinois	1.00	1.31	1.14	0.98	0.81	1.05
Indiana	0.54	0.72	0.66	0.61	0.58	0.62
Iowa	0.69	0.85	0.85	0.81	0.84	0.81
Kansas	0.79	0.88	0.78	0.51	0.47	0.69
Kentucky	0.71	0.76	0.72	0.69	0.72	0.72
Louisiana	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.26	0.33
Maine	0.59	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.58	0.64
Maryland	0.64	0.62	0.51	0.43	0.39	0.52
Massachusetts	1.16	1.30	1.18	1.05	0.34	1.01
Michigan	0.95	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.05
Minnesota	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.89	0.83	0.87
Mississippi	0.64	0.51	0.48	0.38	1.08	0.62
Missouri	0.53	0.66	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.65
Montana	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.66	0.75
Nebraska	0.47	0.61	0.68	0.72	0.40	0.58
Nevada	0.74	0.81	0.82	0.64	0.76	0.75
New Hampshire	0.42	0.40	0.31	0.49	0.21	0.37
New Jersey	0.89	0.85	0.71	0.79	1.06	0.86
New Mexico	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.24	0.30	0.38
New York	0.82	0.74	0.67	1.06	0.53	0.76
North Carolina	0.99	0.91	0.85	0.48	0.69	0.78
North Dakota	0.87	0.80	0.72	0.55	0.54	0.70
Ohio	0.58	0.61	0.68	0.64	0.64	0.63
Oklahoma	0.80	0.77	0.58	0.46	0.32	0.59
Oregon	1.62	1.53	1.35	1.15	1.42	1.41
Pennsylvania	1.43	1.22	1.19	1.19	1.07	1.22
Rhode Island	1.23	1.39	1.37	1.22	1.18	1.28
South Carolina	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.54
South Dakota	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.24
Tennessee	0.66	0.55	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.50
Texas	0.52	0.64	0.55	0.26	0.24	0.44
Utah	0.57	0.79	0.75	0.54	0.36	0.60
Vermont	0.57	0.66	0.67	0.74	0.72	0.67
Virginia	0.39	0.45	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.36
Washington	**1.67**	**1.66**	**1.38**	**1.18**	**1.01**	**1.38**
West Virginia	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.81
Wisconsin	0.81	0.91	0.86	0.79	0.75	0.82
Wyoming	0.46	0.65	0.77	0.62	0.59	0.62
U.S. Average	0.78	0.82	0.75	0.67	0.62	0.73
Washington's Rank	**50**	**49**	**49**	**47**	**43**	**48**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, October 2009

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

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

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

Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- **Business Performance indicators were weak on balance in this year's Economic Climate Study.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: exports, high wage growth, and manufacturing value added.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in just one indicator and worsened in three.**
- **Washington's rank relative to other states both improved in worsened in two indicators each.**

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

Washington now trails only one state in total exports as a percent of personal income

Washington improved to 2nd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2009 after being ranked 3rd in 2008. The state's export value decreased from 18.98 percent in 2008 to 18.12 percent in 2009. This is still well ahead of the national average of 8.24 percent. Washington was only one of three states to have exports as a percent of personal income above fifteen percent this past year with the other two being Louisiana (19.35 percent) and Texas (17.06 percent). The state dropped to 2nd in its five year ranking with 18.75 percent, just behind Louisiana with 18.84 percent.

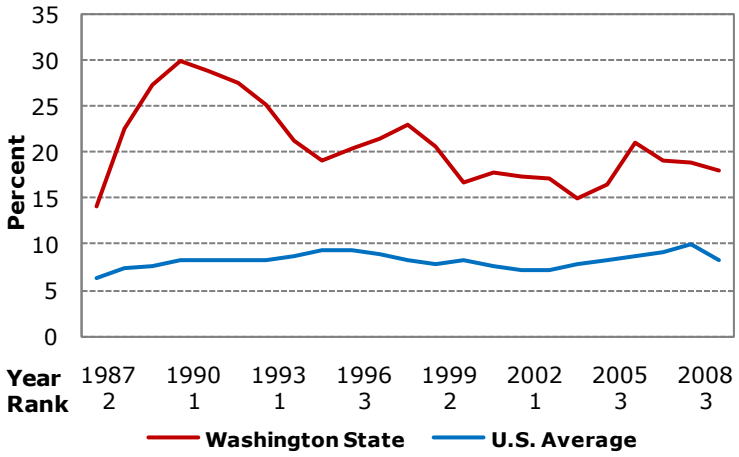
Washington exports are lead by trans. equipment manufactu-ring

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 8.69 percent of personal income, a sharp decrease over the previous year of 11.19 percent. This decrease dropped the state's rank in this category from 6th to 8th. This still remains well above the national average of 6.90 percent. Over the past five years,

Washington now ranks 8th with exports as a percent of personal income of 8.76 percent compared to the national average of 7.29 percent. After transportation, agricultural products were 2009's highest value export, followed by computer and electronic products, food and kindred products, and petroleum and coal products.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports

Washington consistently outperforms the rest of the nation in exports



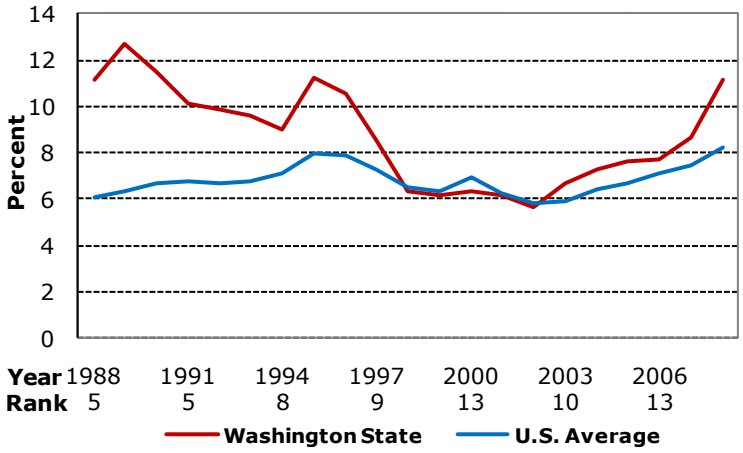
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2009

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

It must be noted that the trade data used for this indicator, obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, only includes trade in goods, ignoring trades in service exports which are difficult to track and credit to specific states. Software, one of Washington's main exports, is classified as a service when it is not exported on physical media and is therefore not included in the Census 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.

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 2009

Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment

Average earnings per job is derived from data published by the BEA

As part of its annual release of personal income data, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes annual earnings and employment statistics by industry for each state and the nation as a whole. Total employment and earnings data is broken down into 94 different industry categories corresponding to various combinations of two-to-four digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories. By dividing earnings by employment, average earnings per job can be computed for each industry.

High wage jobs are those with higher average earnings 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.

High wage jobs have been in decline in recent years

As measured here, the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been predominately in decline since 1998 in both Washington and the U.S. as a whole. The negative values may be due to the use of the U.S. average wage to define high-wage jobs. As the average wage may be skewed higher by the presence of a

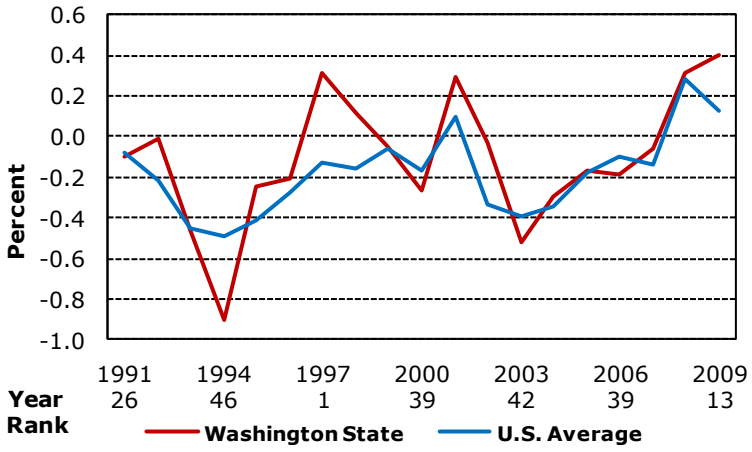
relatively small number of exceptionally high-paid workers, the presence of such workers will cause the average wage to grow faster than the median wage, resulting in more "low wage" workers for those years. There are, however, no BEA data on median wages to make this comparison.

The percentage of high wage jobs increased in the state in 2008 and 2009

Since 2003, the percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries has been declining at a slowing pace and finally increased in 2008 and again in 2009. The percentage of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington increased from 49.8 percent in 2008 to 50.2 percent in 2009. This increase of 0.4 percentage points was higher than the U.S. average of a 0.1 percentage point increase and ranked 13th among the states. This was the first time since 1997-98 that the share of jobs in "high wage" industries in Washington didn't drop for two years in a row. The state's five-year average change in the measure was 0.1 percent which ranked 19th in the nation.

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

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



Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2009

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

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

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

Data is presented in 3 year moving averages

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), published by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides estimates of worker hours and value added for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employee. As it is a sample survey, its estimates possess

varying margins of error. To minimize the effects of these errors, the ASM estimates are presented in Table 2.4 as three-year moving averages. Due to ASM reclassification from the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 1997, survey estimates prior to that date are not included due to non-comparability.

The amount of value added differs greatly across industries

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

Non-weighted values are unadjusted for industry mix

The differences in value-added across industries makes a state's average value added per worker hour highly dependent upon its particular industry mix. States with a large percentage of high value added industries (such as semiconductors in New Mexico and Arizona) perform very well in this measure, reported as "Non-Weighted" in Table 2.4. Washington also performs well in this measure, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 9th in the most recent period.

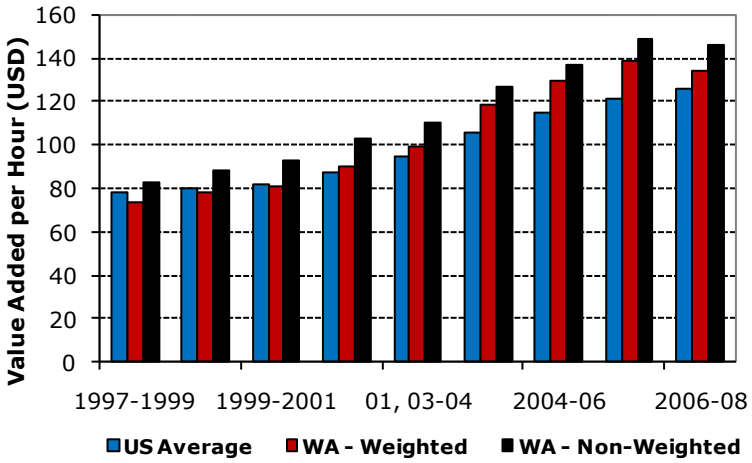
Weighted value added figures have been adjusted so each state has an identical mix of industries

To minimize the effects of industry mix on estimates of state productivity, the "Weighted" values in Table 2.4 represent value added per worker hour as if each state had an identical mix of industries. In this case, state worker hours in each of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical in proportion to the national average. When measured in this way, Washington's average value added per worker hour is lower due to the neutralization of its industry-mix advantage, but the state still ranked well (10th) in the most recent period. 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 is included in the totals). These omissions are treated as an undifferentiated "remainder" industry that can skew a state's average greatly depending upon what the productivity of the hidden industry is and the proportion of total hours the remainder represents. Alaska is a prime example, with all industries except food products hidden by disclosure laws. The second reason is that there is still a large degree of productivity variation within major NAICS categories. For example, NAICS group 334 includes semiconductor manufacturing along with computer, electronic instrument, and other electronics manufacturing industries with

much lower labor productivity than semiconductors. When each state is given the same number of hours in group 334, therefore, those states who have a large percentage of semiconductor worker hours in that group will still record higher-than-average productivity in that group. For this reason, both Arizona and New Mexico still perform above average in the weighted results. Nevertheless, by accounting for most of the industry mix variation, the weighted results can still provide a general idea of where each state lies in the labor productivity spectrum.

Figure 2.4: Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

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



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures; data through 2009

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	8.02	9.62	9.49	10.01	7.87	9.00
Alaska	14.68	15.38	14.25	11.59	10.84	13.35
Arizona	7.94	8.84	8.80	8.82	6.40	8.16
Arkansas	5.00	5.14	5.46	6.16	5.62	5.48
California	8.41	8.54	8.56	8.99	7.64	8.43
Colorado	3.77	4.09	3.58	3.59	2.79	3.57
Connecticut	5.78	6.65	7.00	7.67	7.22	6.86
Delaware	7.93	11.20	11.60	13.70	12.19	11.33
Florida	5.28	5.59	6.23	7.35	6.50	6.19
Georgia	7.06	6.45	7.07	8.06	7.11	7.15
Hawaii	2.28	1.41	1.07	1.76	1.03	1.51
Idaho	7.76	8.06	9.58	9.94	7.92	8.65
Illinois	7.66	8.35	9.17	9.69	7.69	8.51
Indiana	11.04	10.96	12.11	11.87	10.52	11.30
Iowa	7.72	8.38	8.99	10.60	7.99	8.74
Kansas	7.41	8.76	9.80	11.15	8.06	9.03
Kentucky	12.56	13.62	14.82	13.78	12.66	13.49
Louisiana	14.34	16.39	19.38	24.72	19.35	18.84
Maine	5.55	5.96	5.93	6.26	4.64	5.67
Maryland	3.01	3.01	3.38	4.16	3.35	3.38
Massachusetts	7.81	7.89	7.84	8.50	7.21	7.85
Michigan	11.62	12.09	12.95	12.78	9.54	11.80
Minnesota	7.60	7.94	8.34	8.48	7.05	7.88
Mississippi	5.17	5.53	6.00	8.11	7.03	6.37
Missouri	5.63	6.43	6.48	5.87	4.43	5.77
Montana	2.54	2.96	3.49	4.09	3.10	3.24
Nebraska	5.00	5.78	6.32	7.57	6.91	6.32
Nevada	4.29	5.62	5.51	5.84	5.69	5.39
New Hampshire	5.11	5.24	5.17	6.51	5.43	5.49
New Jersey	5.56	6.62	7.07	7.98	6.26	6.70
New Mexico	4.59	4.88	4.10	4.17	1.90	3.93
New York	6.59	6.94	7.76	8.69	6.47	7.29
North Carolina	7.02	7.15	7.38	7.64	6.69	7.18
North Dakota	5.80	7.11	8.67	10.42	8.32	8.06
Ohio	9.44	9.77	10.50	10.96	8.30	9.80
Oklahoma	4.02	3.70	3.67	3.77	3.34	3.70
Oregon	10.55	12.01	12.37	13.90	10.79	11.92
Pennsylvania	5.17	5.70	5.96	6.82	5.61	5.85
Rhode Island	3.29	3.77	3.86	4.49	3.44	3.77
South Carolina	11.22	10.15	11.67	13.38	11.18	11.52
South Dakota	3.67	4.48	5.17	5.24	3.26	4.36
Tennessee	10.22	10.81	10.36	10.61	9.50	10.30
Texas	17.09	18.31	19.05	19.87	17.06	18.28
Utah	8.48	8.68	9.18	11.59	11.74	9.94
Vermont	22.57	17.34	15.62	15.17	13.27	16.80
Virginia	4.15	4.48	5.03	5.43	4.33	4.68
Washington	**16.50**	**21.05**	**19.11**	**18.98**	**18.12**	**18.75**
West Virginia	6.57	6.25	7.38	9.87	8.27	7.67
Wisconsin	8.02	8.65	9.12	9.64	7.91	8.67
Wyoming	3.36	3.64	3.32	4.01	3.53	3.57
U.S. Average	8.21	8.76	9.18	9.90	8.24	8.86
Washington's Rank	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**

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, August 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	5.71	5.87	5.60	6.42	5.29	5.78
Alaska	14.02	15.00	14.09	10.90	10.72	12.95
Arizona	6.62	7.48	7.26	7.35	5.24	6.79
Arkansas	3.69	3.69	3.96	4.44	3.65	3.89
California	7.46	7.64	7.67	7.96	6.82	7.51
Colorado	3.62	3.96	3.46	3.44	2.64	3.42
Connecticut	3.41	3.73	4.05	4.43	3.90	3.90
Delaware	7.08	10.28	9.89	11.92	11.13	10.06
Florida	4.39	4.64	5.21	6.10	5.46	5.16
Georgia	5.35	5.19	5.75	6.50	5.78	5.71
Hawaii	0.77	0.82	0.90	0.99	0.65	0.83
Idaho	7.55	7.85	9.34	9.49	7.80	8.41
Illinois	6.95	7.41	7.73	8.66	6.95	7.54
Indiana	7.51	7.58	8.47	8.81	8.10	8.09
Iowa	7.34	7.90	8.28	9.86	7.41	8.16
Kansas	4.74	5.40	6.08	6.78	5.16	5.63
Kentucky	7.81	8.31	8.96	8.86	7.65	8.32
Louisiana	13.95	15.90	18.85	24.29	19.15	18.43
Maine	5.31	5.68	5.53	5.38	3.92	5.16
Maryland	2.48	2.47	2.64	2.92	2.55	2.61
Massachusetts	7.64	7.71	7.56	8.13	6.87	7.58
Michigan	5.78	5.76	6.17	6.81	5.42	5.99
Minnesota	6.87	7.07	7.28	7.54	6.29	7.01
Mississippi	4.14	4.80	5.46	7.37	6.23	5.60
Missouri	3.72	3.92	4.22	4.26	3.50	3.92
Montana	2.45	2.75	3.12	3.64	2.88	2.97
Nebraska	4.43	5.10	5.58	6.89	6.43	5.69
Nevada	4.19	5.47	5.30	5.65	5.54	5.23
New Hampshire	4.96	5.05	4.93	6.24	5.23	5.28
New Jersey	4.99	6.07	6.26	6.93	5.63	5.98
New Mexico	4.39	4.56	3.79	3.95	1.73	3.68
New York	5.90	6.30	7.09	7.91	5.92	6.62
North Carolina	6.46	6.54	6.74	6.94	6.06	6.55
North Dakota	5.46	6.55	7.98	9.54	7.77	7.46
Ohio	5.82	6.37	6.66	7.18	5.90	6.38
Oklahoma	2.92	3.08	3.21	3.25	2.92	3.07
Oregon	9.14	10.53	11.04	12.84	10.25	10.76
Pennsylvania	4.60	5.07	5.30	6.00	5.00	5.19
Rhode Island	3.17	3.65	3.71	4.31	3.19	3.61
South Carolina	7.95	7.59	7.69	8.55	7.79	7.91
South Dakota	3.38	4.00	4.77	4.94	3.04	4.02
Tennessee	7.91	8.59	8.39	8.74	7.84	8.30
Texas	15.25	16.46	17.20	18.12	15.56	16.52
Utah	7.72	7.89	8.36	10.68	11.13	9.15
Vermont	19.98	16.78	15.10	14.78	13.03	15.93
Virginia	3.55	3.83	4.39	4.76	3.86	4.08
Washington	**7.59**	**7.68**	**8.64**	**11.19**	**8.69**	**8.76**
West Virginia	5.61	5.60	6.49	8.70	7.56	6.79
Wisconsin	7.12	7.48	7.97	8.41	7.21	7.64
Wyoming	3.31	3.61	3.24	3.97	3.51	3.53
U.S. Average	6.69	7.11	7.49	8.25	6.90	7.29
Washington's Rank	**11**	**13**	**9**	**6**	**8**	**8**

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, December 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Alaska	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Arizona	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1
Arkansas	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
California	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Colorado	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Connecticut	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Delaware	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.3
Florida	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Georgia	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Hawaii	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
Idaho	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
Illinois	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Indiana	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.2
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.0
Kansas	-0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2
Kentucky	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Maine	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Maryland	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
Massachusetts	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Michigan	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Mississippi	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Missouri	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Montana	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Nebraska	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Nevada	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Jersey	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
New York	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
North Carolina	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
North Dakota	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Ohio	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Oklahoma	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Oregon	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Rhode Island	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
South Carolina	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
South Dakota	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Tennessee	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Texas	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Utah	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Vermont	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Virginia	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
Washington	**-0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**
West Virginia	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Wisconsin	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0
Wyoming	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
U.S. Average	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Washington's Rank	**31**	**39**	**19**	**25**	**13**	**19**

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2010.

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

	Weighted 2004-06	Weighted 2005-07	Weighted 2006-08	Non-Weighted 2004-06	Non-Weighted 2005-07	Non-Weighted 2006-08
Alabama	92.12	97.81	100.35	89.68	95.26	100.48
Alaska	202.07	192.87	158.05	88.15	89.11	82.37
Arizona	118.89	135.39	148.61	121.91	133.19	148.73
Arkansas	117.96	109.93	95.33	85.78	87.21	86.19
California	115.42	122.59	131.37	121.23	130.20	139.79
Colorado	101.12	112.85	118.67	106.95	118.95	124.99
Connecticut	145.32	157.71	162.49	132.06	141.36	150.02
Delaware	250.56	261.67	159.33	191.74	207.56	176.91
Florida	96.18	103.45	109.61	102.25	110.72	118.19
Georgia	97.26	101.60	106.17	94.04	97.08	98.81
Hawaii	125.38	172.91	165.80	98.59	129.48	130.05
Idaho	143.62	93.66	88.73	120.93	109.35	98.11
Illinois	112.12	115.64	115.90	109.73	114.33	116.69
Indiana	118.66	129.30	138.81	106.50	115.89	125.34
Iowa	130.10	130.76	131.28	117.35	121.20	126.55
Kansas	91.19	100.51	105.07	93.62	100.89	106.73
Kentucky	115.73	117.26	115.23	103.11	109.21	111.67
Louisiana	124.44	133.60	133.48	293.89	314.72	279.52
Maine	108.93	104.37	98.92	93.40	98.67	101.88
Maryland	114.77	120.08	121.62	123.49	131.61	135.90
Massachusetts	121.95	127.96	128.85	129.55	136.88	142.01
Michigan	101.43	106.31	110.67	97.17	103.72	107.34
Minnesota	107.37	115.73	119.10	104.41	109.40	112.96
Mississippi	84.73	95.87	107.73	70.58	78.30	89.61
Missouri	105.62	111.42	108.86	103.90	110.92	109.15
Montana	144.41	143.04	132.48	115.51	132.68	134.51
Nebraska	93.93	97.37	99.44	88.68	90.05	93.94
Nevada	109.92	117.61	118.69	117.34	124.04	129.10
New Hampshire	91.82	94.73	99.34	94.04	95.57	96.76
New Jersey	100.31	105.12	110.29	125.59	132.86	139.61
New Mexico	328.52	339.27	136.75	315.69	278.87	173.77
New York	109.04	114.66	119.35	121.40	127.08	130.81
North Carolina	115.54	124.28	131.55	123.03	133.43	140.46
North Dakota	93.38	102.06	101.16	99.93	106.27	113.39
Ohio	109.43	114.78	117.79	105.06	110.45	114.04
Oklahoma	107.46	109.80	113.97	102.89	109.05	116.26
Oregon	127.01	130.18	131.91	145.28	148.38	153.30
Pennsylvania	114.94	119.16	123.12	112.14	116.82	120.70
Rhode Island	93.57	99.74	109.40	100.00	100.93	105.41
South Carolina	123.66	114.34	104.38	93.80	98.66	102.92
South Dakota	90.91	90.68	89.55	87.25	91.37	92.93
Tennessee	121.34	127.34	132.53	106.02	110.03	113.75
Texas	128.32	136.58	140.99	154.61	164.87	167.04
Utah	106.35	113.53	119.79	101.57	112.05	120.07
Vermont	111.38	101.49	96.81	109.93	105.97	104.87
Virginia	118.80	117.19	116.04	117.97	119.56	124.05
Washington	**129.07**	**138.69**	**133.79**	**136.84**	**149.21**	**146.35**
West Virginia	98.93	100.96	97.98	102.92	107.70	111.39
Wisconsin	119.63	121.52	118.54	98.30	102.65	105.68
Wyoming	157.87	158.53	148.70	174.24	205.25	222.87
U.S.	114.72	121.57	125.64	114.72	121.57	125.64
WA Rank	**9**	**8**	**10**	**7**	**6**	**9**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures* (data), Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (calculations)
*Data not available for 2002

Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

- **Indicators in this chapter include: income, employment, unemployment, earnings, housing, and wages.**
- **Economic Growth and Competitiveness indicators were also weak on balance.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in just two indicators and worsened in five.**
- **Washington fared better when compared to other states. The state's rank improved in three indicators, worsened in two, and remained unchanged in two.**

Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's personal income declined in 2009, although less than the U.S. average

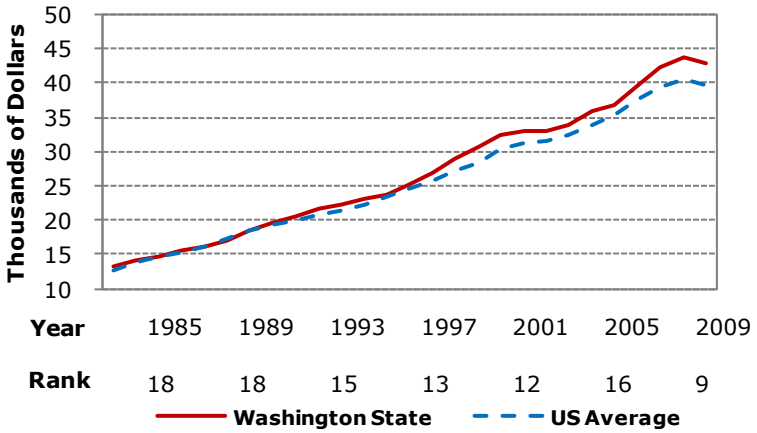
The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is derived by dividing the total personal income of a region by its population. In 2009, Washington had a total personal income of $286.1 billion and a population of 6.7 million, for a per capita personal income of $42,933. This was a $799 decrease from 2008 and represented a 1.8 percent rate of decline. The state's decline was slightly less than the U.S. average, however, improving Washington's rank from 10th to 9th. Median income in the state remained higher than the national average of $39,626 in 2009 and ranks 11th amongst the states over the last five years.

Earnings made up 64.1 percent of total personal income in 2009

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 2009, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled $183.5 billion, which accounted for 64.1 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was $44.8 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was $57.7 billion; representing 15.7 and 20.2 percent of total personal income respectively.

Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income

Washington's per capita personal income has outperformed the nation



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2009

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

WA per capita personal income fell by 1.8 percent in 2009

As The growth rate of per capita personal income is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income as well as the growth rate of population. From 2008 to 2009, Washington total personal income fell by 0.4 percent while population grew at 1.5 percent. As a result, per capita personal income fell by 1.8 percent, which ranked 19th among the states. During the same period, U.S. total personal income fell by 1.7 percent while population grew at 0.9 percent, for a per capita personal income growth rate of -2.6 percent.

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

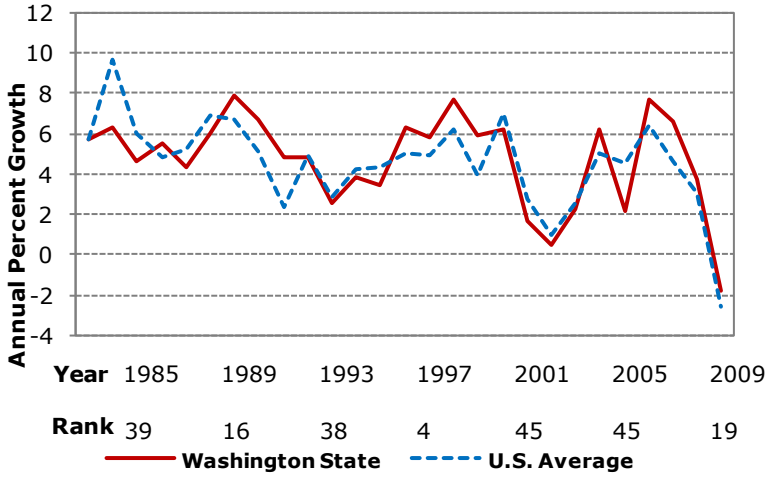
It should be noted that the growth rate of Washington's per capita personal income in 2005 was reduced by Microsoft's December 2004 special dividend. Of the approximately $32 billion distributed in the one-time dividend, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimated that $24.9 billion was distributed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

WA's rank has fallen recently

While Washington's decline in per capita personal income is less than that of the U.S., its ranking has fallen in recent years. The state went from having the eighth highest growth in 2007 with a 6.6 percent rate to the -1.8 percent rate mentioned above, ranking 19th. The state's 2005-09 average rate of growth was 3.7 percent, slightly above the national average of 3.2 percent and ranking 16th among the states.

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

Both Washington and the U.S. experienced negative personal income growth in 2009



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2009

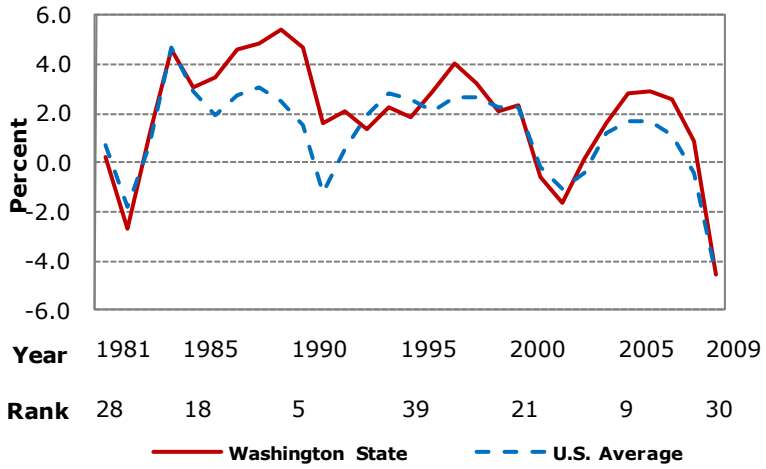
Total Employment Growth Rate

Both the nation and the state had an employment decrease of 4.5 percent in 2009

While Washington suffered a greater percent decline in employment than the nation as a whole during the 2001 recession and subsequent "jobless recovery," it also snapped back from the recovery at a faster rate than that of the nation. Due to its faster growth, the state regained its pre-recession employment peak in December 2004, two months sooner than the U.S., despite having suffered sharper recessionary losses. The state showed positive annual growth in 2003 while the U.S. showed negative growth, and continued to outpace the national growth rate through 2008. Both the nation and the state experienced a decrease in employment in 2009 of 4.5 percent. After ranking in the top ten amongst the states through 2008, the state's rank dropped to 30th in 2009. The state's five-year average employment growth rate was 0.9 percent compared to a 0.1 percent decline for the U.S. average. Over this period, Washington ranked 8th in employment growth in the nation.

Figure 3.3: Total Employment Growth Rate

Washington's rank in employment growth has fluctuated sharply



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2009

Median Household Income

Median income measures are not upwardly biased by top level incomes

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

2007-09 estimates are within a standard error of $1,199

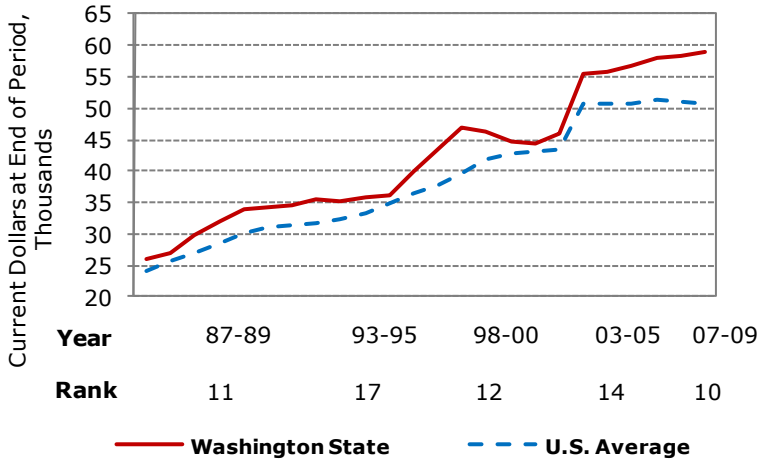
Median household income estimates for the states are produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates are derived from the Annual Social and Economic Supplements to the annual Current Population Survey. As this survey's primary purpose is to arrive at national income and demographic numbers, estimates for individual states have substantial margins of error. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau reports and recommends the use of two or three year moving averages for state median household income estimates. The resulting margins of error are reported by the Census Bureau and should be taken into account when making year-to-year or state-to-state comparisons. The 90 percent confidence interval for Washington's 2007-2009 median household income estimate is $1,199.

WA median income was 16.5 percent higher than the U.S.

Washington's 2007-09 median household income of $58,964 was 16.5 percent greater than that of the nation as a whole. The state's median household income increased 6.6 percent over 2008 compared to a 1.0 percent decline in the U.S. Washington was one of 18 states to have an increase in median income in 2009, while its rank improved to 10th. The state's 5-year average of $56,094 remains well above the national average of $48,766, ranking 11th. Washington's median household income has been higher than that of the nation for all of the years that the Current Population Survey has reported state estimates.

Figure 3.4: Median Household Income

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



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2009

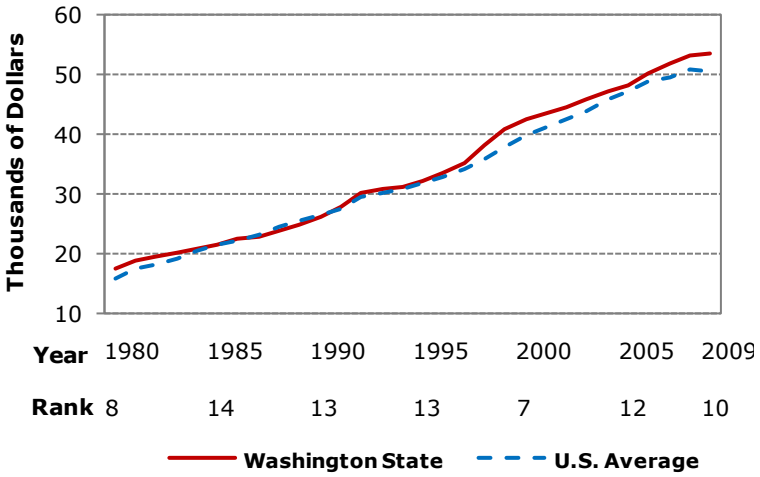
Annual Earnings Per Job

The state's annual earnings per job ranked 10th in the nation in 2009

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 13th or higher in each of the past 20 years. Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to $53,569 in 2009, up $487 from 2008 and $2,891 above the national average of $50,678. The state's rank for 2009 remained 10th, and the state's five-year average of $51,399 ranked 11th in the nation.

Figure 3.5: Annual Earnings Per Job

Washington has outpaced the nation in earnings per job



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2009

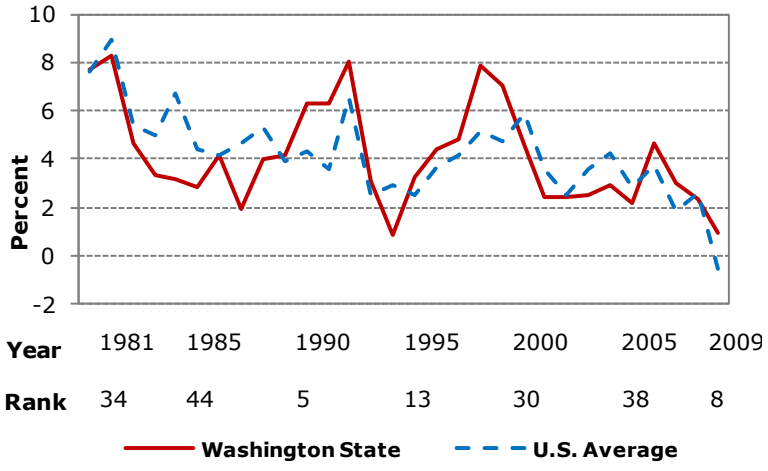
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington earnings per job grew 0.9 percent compared to a 0.6 percent contraction nationwide

The growth rate of Washington earnings per job slowed in 2009, growing at a rate of 0.9 percent after 2.4 percent growth in 2008. This rate, was much better than the national average which contracted by 0.6 percent. The state's ranking improved significantly over 2008 from 29th to 8th in the nation. Washington typically experiences more pronounced swings in the growth rate than the nation as displayed in the graph below.

Figure 3.6: Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

Washington growth rate in earnings fell in 2009, but remained positive



Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2009

This is also reflected in the state's ranking in this category throughout the years, especially is the past two 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 also higher than to the national average of 2.1 percent and ranks 10th among the states.

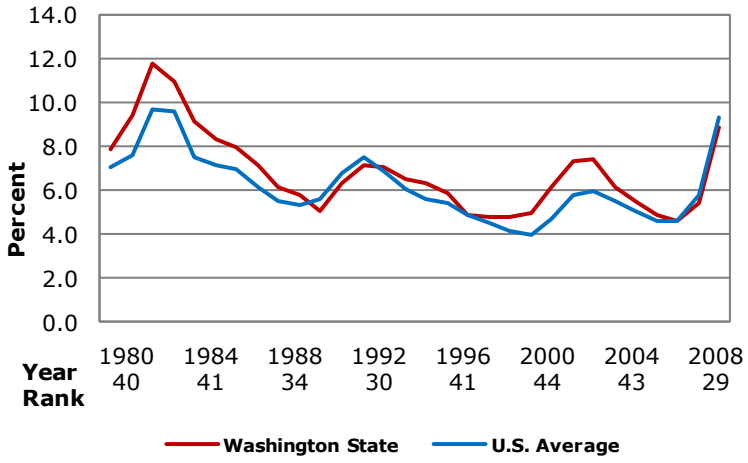
Unemployment Rate

Washington had the same percentage point increase in the unemploy-ment rate as the nation

The unemployment rate in Washington increased in 2009 to 8.9 percent from the 2008 rate of 5.4 percent. This was equal in terms of percentage points to the U.S. increase from 5.8 to 9.3 percent over the same time period. Washington's rank among the states worsened from 29th in 2007 to 31st this past year. The state's rank has remained relatively stable the past few years after having almost the worst rate in the nation in 2002 of 7.3 percent, which ranked 49th. The state has also had a lower unemployment rate than the nation as a whole for two straight years for the first time since the early 1990s. Despite this, the average unemployment rate for the past five years of 5.9 percent in Washington is equal to the national average of and ranks just 34th.

Figure 3.7: Unemployment Rate

Washington has typically ranked poorly in the unemploy-ment rate



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2009

Housing Opportunity Index

The HOI measures housing affordability in 225 metropolitan areas nationwide

The The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), created by the National Association of Home Builders, is a measure of the percentage of new and existing homes sold in an area that a family earning the median income in that area can afford to buy. The index for the second quarter of 2010 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 225 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 72.3,

indicating that 72.3 percent of the homes sold in these metropolitan areas would be affordable to someone earning the median income for each of the areas. The NAHB uses the annual median family income estimates for metropolitan areas published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

Seven Washington metropolitan areas are included in the index: Bellingham, Bremerton-Silverdale, Mount Vernon-Anacortes, Olympia, Spokane, Tacoma and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area. Vancouver was also included but only as part of the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metropolitan area. Of the Washington areas included both Spokane and Tacoma had an HOI above the national average in the second quarter of 2010. Spokane, which had the highest HOI in the state of 80.1, ranked 113th among the 225 metropolitan areas included in the index, while Mount Vernon-Anacortes, with the lowest HOI in the state, ranked 208th with an HOI of 53.6. The Seattle-Bellevue-Everett metropolitan division, ranked 204th overall with an affordability index of 57.4.

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.

Occupations are grouped into 22 major categories

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

WA ranked in the top 10 in fourteen categories

In fourteen of the twenty-two categories, Washington is ranked within the top ten of national wages. The state reaches a high ranking of 3rd in four categories: "Protective Service", "Food Preparation and Serving", "Production" and "Transportation and Material Moving".

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

While information on average state wage levels alone can be useful in some business decisions, care must be taken in using them to analyze actual business costs. This is because the OES survey does not attempt to account for differences in productivity or industry mix between the states. A higher-than-average wage level may simply indicate a larger concentration of high-productivity jobs within an occupational group, or higher productivity levels in the same occupation due to differences in average state levels of capital or training. For example, Washington's relatively high average wage in Healthcare Practitioners and Technical may be due to a higher-than-average number of higher-paid workers in biotechnology labs rather than having higher paid doctors and nurses. There are also considerable differences in wage levels between different parts of the state, with the highly populated areas affecting the average wage more than more sparsely populated areas that may have lower wages. The specific occupational and metropolitan area data available from the BLS can present a clearer picture of the range of labor costs in the states.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	29,843	31,421	32,744	33,900	33,360	32,254
Alaska	36,770	38,835	41,230	44,395	43,209	40,888
Arizona	31,491	33,423	34,346	34,500	33,244	33,401
Arkansas	27,907	29,455	31,498	32,695	32,423	30,796
California	38,767	41,567	43,291	44,038	42,548	42,042
Colorado	38,555	40,898	42,367	43,509	41,839	41,434
Connecticut	48,543	52,809	56,510	57,248	55,063	54,035
Delaware	37,001	39,096	40,098	40,806	39,949	39,390
Florida	35,605	38,161	39,417	40,054	38,890	38,425
Georgia	32,157	33,425	34,659	35,217	33,980	33,888
Hawaii	35,804	38,510	41,130	42,418	42,075	39,987
Idaho	29,594	31,585	32,761	32,979	31,662	31,716
Illinois	37,246	39,668	41,727	43,154	41,904	40,740
Indiana	31,268	32,827	33,762	34,939	33,912	33,342
Iowa	32,368	33,927	36,060	38,222	37,623	35,640
Kansas	33,145	35,772	37,792	40,134	39,263	37,221
Kentucky	28,489	30,033	31,165	32,368	32,306	30,872
Louisiana	30,086	33,776	35,747	38,086	37,520	35,043
Maine	32,007	33,695	35,191	36,524	36,479	34,779
Maryland	42,480	44,979	46,923	48,410	48,275	46,213
Massachusetts	43,757	47,144	49,727	51,028	49,643	48,260
Michigan	32,283	33,212	34,227	35,321	34,334	33,875
Minnesota	37,988	39,985	41,739	43,238	41,859	40,962
Mississippi	26,808	27,992	29,565	30,730	30,426	29,104
Missouri	32,162	33,903	35,230	36,766	35,938	34,800
Montana	30,144	32,177	33,897	35,237	34,794	33,250
Nebraska	34,289	35,679	38,156	40,116	39,277	37,503
Nevada	38,125	39,241	40,389	40,076	37,691	39,104
New Hampshire	38,441	40,982	42,789	43,587	42,585	41,677
New Jersey	44,034	47,709	50,494	51,583	50,009	48,766
New Mexico	28,876	30,513	32,022	33,584	33,212	31,641
New York	40,687	43,987	47,188	48,107	46,459	45,286
North Carolina	32,037	33,562	34,935	35,533	34,719	34,157
North Dakota	32,331	33,568	36,999	41,493	40,727	37,024
Ohio	32,412	33,975	35,180	36,113	35,590	34,654
Oklahoma	30,469	33,223	34,529	36,917	35,840	34,196
Oregon	32,515	34,644	35,806	36,798	36,125	35,178
Pennsylvania	34,808	37,102	39,090	40,418	40,161	38,316
Rhode Island	36,217	38,355	40,468	41,738	41,324	39,620
South Carolina	29,226	30,925	32,107	32,947	32,338	31,509
South Dakota	33,110	33,711	36,671	39,248	38,208	36,190
Tennessee	31,302	32,881	34,199	35,098	34,245	33,545
Texas	33,185	35,272	37,037	39,806	38,546	36,769
Utah	28,616	30,335	31,953	32,596	31,612	31,022
Vermont	33,446	36,035	38,012	39,236	39,021	37,150
Virginia	38,966	41,362	43,460	44,756	44,129	42,535
Washington	**36,743**	**39,561**	**42,157**	**43,732**	**42,933**	**41,025**
West Virginia	26,685	28,697	29,839	31,513	32,067	29,760
Wisconsin	33,664	35,637	36,843	37,916	37,398	36,292
Wyoming	39,446	44,676	46,220	50,588	48,178	45,822
U.S. Average*	35,424	37,698	39,458	40,673	39,626	38,576
Washington's Rank	**16**	**13**	**11**	**10**	**9**	**11**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C., which makes it higher than the 50 State Average
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	5.2	5.3	4.2	3.5	-1.6	3.3
Alaska	5.4	5.6	6.2	7.7	-2.7	4.4
Arizona	6.7	6.1	2.8	0.4	-3.6	2.5
Arkansas	4.0	5.5	6.9	3.8	-0.8	3.9
California	5.1	7.2	4.1	1.7	-3.4	3.0
Colorado	5.2	6.1	3.6	2.7	-3.8	2.7
Connecticut	4.5	8.8	7.0	1.3	-3.8	3.6
Delaware	3.6	5.7	2.6	1.8	-2.1	2.3
Florida	6.2	7.2	3.3	1.6	-2.9	3.1
Georgia	5.0	3.9	3.7	1.6	-3.5	2.1
Hawaii	6.1	7.6	6.8	3.1	-0.8	4.6
Idaho	4.2	6.7	3.7	0.7	-4.0	2.3
Illinois	3.4	6.5	5.2	3.4	-2.9	3.1
Indiana	2.1	5.0	2.8	3.5	-2.9	2.1
Iowa	2.0	4.8	6.3	6.0	-1.6	3.5
Kansas	3.8	7.9	5.6	6.2	-2.2	4.3
Kentucky	3.7	5.4	3.8	3.9	-0.2	3.3
Louisiana	7.2	12.3	5.8	6.5	-1.5	6.1
Maine	1.7	5.3	4.4	3.8	-0.1	3.0
Maryland	4.8	5.9	4.3	3.2	-0.3	3.6
Massachusetts	4.1	7.7	5.5	2.6	-2.7	3.5
Michigan	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.2	-2.8	1.7
Minnesota	2.5	5.3	4.4	3.6	-3.2	2.5
Mississippi	6.6	4.4	5.6	3.9	-1.0	3.9
Missouri	2.6	5.4	3.9	4.4	-2.3	2.8
Montana	5.3	6.7	5.3	4.0	-1.3	4.0
Nebraska	3.2	4.1	6.9	5.1	-2.1	3.4
Nevada	8.1	2.9	2.9	-0.8	-6.0	1.4
New Hampshire	2.1	6.6	4.4	1.9	-2.3	2.5
New Jersey	3.8	8.3	5.8	2.2	-3.1	3.4
New Mexico	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.9	-1.1	4.1
New York	5.9	8.1	7.3	1.9	-3.4	4.0
North Carolina	4.8	4.8	4.1	1.7	-2.3	2.6
North Dakota	6.6	3.8	10.2	12.1	-1.8	6.2
Ohio	2.7	4.8	3.5	2.7	-1.4	2.5
Oklahoma	5.8	9.0	3.9	6.9	-2.9	4.6
Oregon	2.9	6.5	3.4	2.8	-1.8	2.7
Pennsylvania	3.2	6.6	5.4	3.4	-0.6	3.6
Rhode Island	3.2	5.9	5.5	3.1	-1.0	3.4
South Carolina	4.7	5.8	3.8	2.6	-1.8	3.0
South Dakota	3.0	1.8	8.8	7.0	-2.6	3.6
Tennessee	3.5	5.0	4.0	2.6	-2.4	2.5
Texas	6.8	6.3	5.0	7.5	-3.2	4.5
Utah	6.6	6.0	5.3	2.0	-3.0	3.4
Vermont	2.2	7.7	5.5	3.2	-0.5	3.6
Virginia	5.6	6.1	5.1	3.0	-1.4	3.7
Washington	**2.2**	**7.7**	**6.6**	**3.7**	**-1.8**	**3.7**
West Virginia	3.5	7.5	4.0	5.6	1.8	4.5
Wisconsin	2.9	5.9	3.4	2.9	-1.4	2.7
Wyoming	8.8	13.3	3.5	9.5	-4.8	6.0
U.S. Average*	4.6	6.4	4.7	3.1	-2.6	3.2
Washington's Rank	**45**	**10**	**8**	**19**	**19**	**16**

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	2.3	1.8	1.3	-0.7	-5.3	-0.1
Alaska	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.3	-0.3	1.1
Arizona	5.4	5.0	1.5	-2.1	-7.3	0.5
Arkansas	1.7	1.8	0.5	-0.2	-3.1	0.1
California	1.8	1.7	0.8	-1.3	-6.0	-0.6
Colorado	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.8	-4.5	0.6
Connecticut	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	-4.2	-0.3
Delaware	1.8	1.2	0.1	-0.5	-4.7	-0.4
Florida	4.0	2.6	0.2	-3.5	-6.1	-0.6
Georgia	2.6	2.2	1.4	-1.0	-5.5	-0.1
Hawaii	3.1	2.6	1.3	-0.9	-4.5	0.3
Idaho	4.0	4.4	2.6	-0.9	-6.0	0.8
Illinois	0.8	1.2	0.8	-0.5	-4.9	-0.5
Indiana	0.9	0.6	0.4	-1.0	-5.7	-1.0
Iowa	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.3	-3.0	0.3
Kansas	0.6	1.6	1.9	0.8	-3.3	0.3
Kentucky	1.4	1.2	1.1	-0.8	-4.4	-0.3
Louisiana	-1.3	-2.0	3.4	1.1	-2.0	-0.2
Maine	0.0	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-3.6	-0.5
Maryland	1.5	1.3	0.7	-0.3	-3.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	-3.6	-0.1
Michigan	-0.2	-1.4	-1.4	-2.5	-6.9	-2.5
Minnesotta	1.6	1.3	0.5	-0.3	-4.1	-0.2
Mississippi	0.5	1.0	1.0	-0.5	-4.4	-0.5
Missouri	1.5	1.4	0.7	-0.2	-3.6	0.0
Montana	2.3	2.8	2.9	0.2	-3.7	0.9
Nebraska	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	-2.1	0.6
Nevada	6.1	4.6	1.0	-2.2	-9.1	0.1
New Hampshire	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	-3.4	-0.1
New Jersey	1.0	0.8	0.2	-0.7	-3.9	-0.5
New Mexico	2.3	2.9	1.4	0.4	-4.1	0.6
New York	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	-2.7	0.2
North Carolina	2.1	3.2	2.6	-0.2	-5.3	0.5
North Dakota	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.5	-0.3	1.6
Ohio	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-5.4	-1.2
Oklahoma	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.5	-3.4	1.1
Oregon	3.0	3.0	1.6	-0.7	-6.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	-3.3	-0.1
Rhode Island	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-2.2	-4.8	-1.2
South Carolina	1.8	2.2	2.0	-0.9	-5.5	-0.1
South Dakota	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.2	-1.9	1.0
Tennessee	1.4	1.4	0.5	-0.8	-5.6	-0.6
Texas	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.0	-2.8	1.7
Utah	4.0	4.9	4.1	-0.1	-4.8	1.6
Vermont	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.4	-3.4	-0.4
Virginia	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.0	-3.4	0.3
Washington	**2.8**	**3.0**	**2.6**	**0.9**	**-4.5**	**0.9**
West Virginia	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.5	-2.3	0.2
Wisconsin	1.2	0.9	0.6	-0.2	-4.5	-0.4
Wyoming	3.3	5.1	4.2	3.2	-4.0	2.4
U.S. Average	1.7	1.7	1.1	-0.4	-4.5	-0.1
Washington's Rank	**9**	**9**	**6**	**8**	**30**	**8**

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2010. (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.4
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2009 Dollars)

	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2005-09*
Alabama	41,953	40,928	41,620	42,783	42,652	40,354
Alaska	61,463	61,318	62,197	62,977	63,505	60,179
Arizona	49,170	49,712	49,396	48,405	47,106	46,354
Arkansas	39,108	39,808	40,634	40,353	39,392	38,127
California	56,751	57,202	57,790	57,768	56,862	55,191
Colorado	57,151	57,488	59,310	61,071	59,964	56,832
Connecticut	63,039	63,800	65,062	65,726	65,213	62,583
Delaware	56,007	55,546	56,183	54,255	53,032	52,216
Florida	46,238	47,285	47,733	46,884	45,897	44,990
Georgia	48,830	49,831	51,090	49,621	46,570	46,696
Hawaii	63,261	64,554	65,342	63,949	61,055	60,250
Idaho	49,441	49,357	49,526	49,094	48,299	46,754
Illinois	52,719	52,425	53,090	53,049	53,413	51,140
Indiana	48,057	47,666	48,007	47,913	46,579	45,224
Iowa	49,542	50,520	50,961	50,581	50,422	48,879
Kansas	48,131	47,089	48,268	48,775	47,527	45,734
Kentucky	41,278	40,921	41,046	41,270	41,489	39,890
Louisiana	40,452	40,365	40,822	40,322	42,528	40,007
Maine	46,157	47,915	48,786	48,383	48,032	46,438
Maryland	64,113	66,353	67,370	66,365	65,183	63,541
Massachusetts	60,014	59,826	60,296	59,811	59,981	57,901
Michigan	50,319	50,068	51,097	50,808	48,888	47,946
Minnesota	61,626	61,025	59,808	58,192	56,956	55,900
Mississippi	37,918	37,512	37,212	37,274	36,650	35,282
Missouri	48,705	47,501	47,415	46,960	47,408	45,675
Montana	39,778	41,094	43,295	43,875	42,778	41,082
Nebraska	51,219	51,197	51,580	50,874	50,333	49,113
Nevada	53,088	54,063	54,836	55,359	53,964	52,145
New Hampshire	63,976	64,350	66,147	67,252	66,654	63,367
New Jersey	65,917	68,264	68,207	66,685	64,143	64,404
New Mexico	42,886	43,433	43,753	43,470	43,790	41,795
New York	50,811	51,278	51,255	50,734	50,372	49,004
North Carolina	45,125	44,746	44,519	43,373	43,229	42,040
North Dakota	46,007	44,853	46,286	47,314	49,450	46,030
Ohio	49,404	48,762	49,396	48,793	47,809	46,403
Oklahoma	42,738	42,554	42,461	43,986	45,507	42,338
Oregon	47,876	48,388	50,194	51,199	50,866	48,462
Pennsylvania	50,342	50,842	50,850	50,962	49,829	48,558
Rhode Island	53,648	55,322	55,871	55,428	53,584	52,461
South Carolina	44,337	43,427	44,028	43,293	42,945	41,463
South Dakota	46,727	47,472	47,919	49,250	48,416	46,484
Tennessee	43,430	43,273	43,067	41,819	40,895	40,303
Texas	46,106	46,197	46,408	46,675	47,143	44,949
Utah	58,485	58,702	57,904	58,596	58,722	56,800
Vermont	53,302	54,917	53,344	51,612	50,619	50,620
Virginia	59,667	58,625	59,668	61,239	61,151	58,136
Washington	**55,913**	**56,850**	**57,981**	**58,238**	**58,964**	**56,094**
West Virginia	38,716	39,603	41,485	40,755	40,627	39,088
Wisconsin	51,650	51,993	52,365	53,014	51,763	50,011
Wyoming	50,104	50,242	49,867	51,201	52,010	49,262
U.S. Average**	50,587	50,840	51,381	51,118	50,618	48,766
Washington's Rank	**14**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**10**	**11**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
*Average of yearly estimates in 2009 dollars
**U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	39,713	40,908	41,269	42,679	43,093	41,532
Alaska	49,576	51,735	52,612	54,423	55,697	52,809
Arizona	43,845	45,716	46,450	47,307	47,338	46,131
Arkansas	37,336	38,386	39,483	40,503	40,655	39,273
California	54,228	56,310	57,040	57,935	57,761	56,655
Colorado	48,313	50,272	50,284	51,805	51,356	50,406
Connecticut	59,454	61,745	63,532	63,751	62,894	62,275
Delaware	50,326	51,852	51,926	51,916	51,980	51,600
Florida	41,964	43,465	43,724	44,256	44,466	43,575
Georgia	44,950	45,857	46,659	47,683	47,813	46,592
Hawaii	43,993	45,747	46,543	47,560	48,268	46,422
Idaho	36,055	37,537	38,268	38,525	38,078	37,693
Illinois	50,875	52,878	53,870	55,471	54,565	53,532
Indiana	41,673	42,802	43,165	44,868	44,414	43,384
Iowa	38,030	38,751	40,151	42,352	42,081	40,273
Kansas	40,448	41,939	42,789	44,872	44,203	42,850
Kentucky	38,999	40,081	40,518	42,075	42,545	40,844
Louisiana	40,858	43,123	44,147	46,824	46,492	44,289
Maine	37,579	38,915	39,488	40,224	40,398	39,321
Maryland	50,729	52,569	53,237	54,512	55,491	53,308
Massachusetts	56,004	58,162	60,048	61,170	60,718	59,220
Michigan	46,358	46,804	47,154	48,225	47,365	47,181
Minnesota	45,217	46,340	47,565	49,369	48,388	47,376
Mississippi	36,631	37,265	37,949	39,459	39,654	38,192
Missouri	41,694	42,973	43,598	45,508	44,947	43,744
Montana	33,696	34,467	35,298	36,374	36,336	35,234
Nebraska	39,999	40,491	42,199	44,238	44,127	42,211
Nevada	44,890	46,136	47,596	47,487	47,000	46,622
New Hampshire	45,356	47,308	47,591	47,979	47,836	47,214
New Jersey	55,799	58,018	59,330	60,183	59,815	58,629
New Mexico	39,361	40,795	41,681	43,186	43,284	41,661
New York	58,923	62,681	64,906	65,489	63,121	63,024
North Carolina	41,934	43,325	43,844	44,652	44,768	43,705
North Dakota	35,978	36,321	38,681	43,049	42,243	39,254
Ohio	42,987	44,195	44,743	45,747	45,773	44,689
Oklahoma	39,211	41,619	41,774	44,249	43,125	41,996
Oregon	41,476	43,041	43,575	44,413	44,264	43,354
Pennsylvania	45,980	47,587	48,535	49,790	50,013	48,381
Rhode Island	46,091	47,815	48,460	49,904	50,271	48,508
South Carolina	37,829	39,141	39,563	40,499	40,866	39,580
South Dakota	36,122	35,278	37,751	40,450	40,092	37,939
Tennessee	41,771	43,286	43,704	44,696	44,650	43,621
Texas	47,356	49,459	50,332	52,671	51,527	50,269
Utah	38,372	39,919	40,795	41,609	41,797	40,498
Vermont	37,114	38,251	38,832	39,520	39,648	38,673
Virginia	49,886	51,693	52,937	54,556	55,565	52,927
Washington	**48,120**	**50,364**	**51,859**	**53,082**	**53,569**	**51,399**
West Virginia	37,738	39,667	39,732	41,464	42,162	40,153
Wisconsin	41,130	42,435	42,934	43,984	43,666	42,830
Wyoming	39,205	42,830	43,601	46,636	45,490	43,552
U.S. Average	47,057	48,808	49,697	50,973	50,678	49,443
Washington's Rank	**12**	**11**	**11**	**10**	**10**	**11**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2010

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	2.9	3.0	0.9	3.4	1.0	2.2
Alaska	4.6	4.4	1.7	3.4	2.3	3.3
Arizona	3.8	4.3	1.6	1.8	0.1	2.3
Arkansas	1.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	0.4	2.0
California	3.1	3.8	1.3	1.6	-0.3	1.9
Colorado	3.3	4.1	0.0	3.0	-0.9	1.9
Connecticut	3.0	3.9	2.9	0.3	-1.3	1.8
Delaware	4.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5
Florida	4.1	3.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.0
Georgia	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	0.3	1.7
Hawaii	3.8	4.0	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.6
Idaho	1.6	4.1	1.9	0.7	-1.2	1.4
Illinois	1.6	3.9	1.9	3.0	-1.6	1.7
Indiana	1.4	2.7	0.8	3.9	-1.0	1.6
Iowa	1.2	1.9	3.6	5.5	-0.6	2.3
Kansas	3.5	3.7	2.0	4.9	-1.5	2.5
Kentucky	3.5	2.8	1.1	3.8	1.1	2.5
Louisiana	5.1	5.5	2.4	6.1	-0.7	3.7
Maine	1.6	3.6	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.8
Maryland	3.4	3.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.5
Massachusetts	2.6	3.9	3.2	1.9	-0.7	2.2
Michigan	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.3	-1.8	0.7
Minnesota	1.3	2.5	2.6	3.8	-2.0	1.7
Mississippi	3.2	1.7	1.8	4.0	0.5	2.3
Missouri	2.2	3.1	1.5	4.4	-1.2	2.0
Montana	4.3	2.3	2.4	3.0	-0.1	2.4
Nebraska	2.6	1.2	4.2	4.8	-0.3	2.5
Nevada	3.6	2.8	3.2	-0.2	-1.0	1.7
New Hampshire	2.5	4.3	0.6	0.8	-0.3	1.6
New Jersey	2.2	4.0	2.3	1.4	-0.6	1.9
New Mexico	3.8	3.6	2.2	3.6	0.2	2.7
New York	4.1	6.4	3.5	0.9	-3.6	2.3
North Carolina	3.2	3.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	2.0
North Dakota	4.7	1.0	6.5	11.3	-1.9	4.3
Ohio	1.7	2.8	1.2	2.2	0.1	1.6
Oklahoma	3.2	6.1	0.4	5.9	-2.5	2.6
Oregon	1.4	3.8	1.2	1.9	-0.3	1.6
Pennsylvania	2.3	3.5	2.0	2.6	0.4	2.2
Rhode Island	2.8	3.7	1.3	3.0	0.7	2.3
South Carolina	3.3	3.5	1.1	2.4	0.9	2.2
South Dakota	0.6	-2.3	7.0	7.1	-0.9	2.3
Tennessee	2.3	3.6	1.0	2.3	-0.1	1.8
Texas	3.8	4.4	1.8	4.6	-2.2	2.5
Utah	3.1	4.0	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.3
Vermont	2.4	3.1	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.8
Virginia	4.1	3.6	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.0
Washington	**2.2**	**4.7**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**2.6**
West Virginia	3.0	5.1	0.2	4.4	1.7	2.9
Wisconsin	2.0	3.2	1.2	2.4	-0.7	1.6
Wyoming	4.6	9.2	1.8	7.0	-2.5	4.0
U.S. Average	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.6	-0.6	2.1
Washington's rank	**38**	**6**	**8**	**29**	**8**	**10**

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), October 2010

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	3.8	3.5	3.5	5.2	10.1	5.2
Alaska	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.5	8.0	6.8
Arizona	4.7	4.2	3.9	5.9	9.1	5.6
Arkansas	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.3	5.6
California	5.4	4.9	5.3	7.2	11.4	6.8
Colorado	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.9	7.7	5.2
Connecticut	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.6	8.2	5.5
Delaware	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.1	4.8
Florida	3.8	3.4	4.1	6.3	10.5	5.6
Georgia	5.2	4.7	4.6	6.2	9.6	6.1
Hawaii	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.0	6.8	3.8
Idaho	3.7	3.0	3.0	4.9	8.0	4.5
Illinois	5.8	4.6	5.1	6.4	10.1	6.4
Indiana	5.4	5.0	4.6	5.8	10.1	6.2
Iowa	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	4.4
Kansas	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.4	6.7	4.9
Kentucky	6.0	5.9	5.6	6.6	10.5	6.9
Louisiana	6.7	3.9	3.8	4.5	6.8	5.1
Maine	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.3	8.0	5.5
Maryland	4.1	3.8	3.5	4.4	7.0	4.6
Massachusetts	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.3	8.4	5.5
Michigan	6.8	6.9	7.1	8.3	13.6	8.5
Minnesota	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.4	8.0	5.3
Mississippi	7.8	6.7	6.2	6.8	9.6	7.4
Missouri	5.4	4.8	5.1	6.1	9.3	6.1
Montana	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.6	6.2	4.2
Nebraska	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.6	3.5
Nevada	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.7	11.8	6.4
New Hampshire	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	6.3	4.2
New Jersey	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.5	9.2	5.6
New Mexico	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.5	7.2	4.9
New York	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.3	8.4	5.6
North Carolina	5.3	4.7	4.7	6.2	10.6	6.3
North Dakota	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.4
Ohio	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.6	10.2	6.7
Oklahoma	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.7	6.4	4.5
Oregon	6.2	5.3	5.1	6.5	11.1	6.8
Pennsylvania	5.0	4.5	4.3	5.3	8.1	5.4
Rhode Island	5.1	5.1	5.2	7.6	11.2	6.8
South Carolina	6.8	6.4	5.6	6.9	11.7	7.5
South Dakota	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	4.8	3.5
Tennessee	5.6	5.2	4.9	6.7	10.5	6.6
Texas	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.9	7.6	5.4
Utah	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.7	6.6	4.0
Vermont	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.5	6.9	4.5
Virginia	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.9	6.7	4.0
Washington	**5.5**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**5.4**	**8.9**	**5.9**
West Virginia	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.3	7.9	5.2
Wisconsin	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	8.5	5.5
Wyoming	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	6.4	3.9
U.S. Average	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	5.9
Washington's Rank	**40**	**37**	**29**	**29**	**31**	**34**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. March 2010 (www.bls.gov)

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2010)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Abilene, TX	88.9	51.7	110	41
Akron, OH	88.9	64.8	110	41
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	85.6	75.5	176	70
Albuquerque, NM MSA	80.0	60.3	168	115
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	79.0	70.0	185	123
Amarillo, TX	87.0	56.9	116	57
Anchorage, AK	76.5	83.6	245	138
Asheville, NC	64.9	55.4	176	191
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	78.9	71.8	150	126
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	73.2	69.2	203	160
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	81.5	73.8	178	103
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	77.5	51.9	139	132
Baltimore-Towson, MD	73.7	82.2	225	155
Barnstable Town, MA	51.8	75.3	290	209
Battle Creek, MI	94.6	55.2	85	13
Bay City, MI	96.3	56.2	80	4
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	88.7	55.5	113	44
Bellingham, WA	**55.1**	**64.4**	**239**	**206**
Bend, OR	71.6	63.2	170	168
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD^^^	73.8	109.6	300	154
Binghamton, NY	94.0	60.4	97	15
Boise City-Nampa, ID	73.5	61.9	165	157
Boston-Quincy, MA ^^^	60.7	85.2	290	200
Boulder, CO	62.7	89.6	290	197
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	**67.0**	**71.9**	**235**	**185**
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	44.7	86.6	375	215
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	70.3	33.5	99	173
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	93.3	63.7	112	21
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	75.3	73.8	218	148
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA ^^^	60.8	98.7	338	199
Camden, NJ ^^^	87.8	83.5	185	53
Canton-Massillon, OH	95.0	57.7	82	10
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	84.8	61.6	93	75
Carson City, NV	83.4	65.0	170	83
Champaign-Urbana, IL	88.0	64.9	139	48
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	67.8	62.1	185	183
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	72.9	67.2	163	163
Chattanooga, TN-GA	82.9	55.9	125	92
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL^^^	69.4	74.7	212	175
Chico, CA	64.0	53.8	168	195
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	88.4	69.5	124	46
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	88.7	64.8	115	44
College Station-Bryan, TX	85.3	57.0	151	71
Colorado Springs, CO	78.6	70.6	186	128
Columbia, SC	85.3	62.4	136	71

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2010

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2010)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Columbus, OH	88.1	68.6	131	47
Corpus Christi, TX	83.9	51.9	132	79
Corvallis, OR	70.7	71.8	233	171
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	69.9	65.5	186	174
Cumberland, MD-WV	95.2	52.2	96	9
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX ^^^	78.8	68.9	164	127
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	94.7	62.7	96	12
Dayton, OH	92.8	61.7	98	28
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	82.9	56.0	118	92
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	72.2	75.9	216	166
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI ^^^	93.8	55.9	85	16
Dover, DE	68.1	59.1	200	181
Duluth, MN-WI	83.0	60.0	120	90
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	72.4	66.5	181	165
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ ^^^	67.8	93.6	287	183
El Centro, CA	77.3	45.2	125	134
El Paso, TX	73.3	40.9	128	159
Elizabethtown, KY	78.2	55.6	140	130
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	95.6	58.6	98	8
Elmira, NY	93.2	57.2	96	23
Erie, PA	87.9	57.1	110	49
Eugene-Springfield, OR	64.8	57.5	190	192
Fairbanks, AK	85.2	76.8	217	73
Fayetteville, NC	80.9	52.5	135	106
Flagstaff, AZ	54.9	60.5	225	207
Flint, MI	89.2	56.5	90	39
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	76.3	74.9	213	140
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL ^^^	79.0	66.2	117	123
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX ^^^	86.9	67.3	134	59
Fresno, CA	68.2	52.2	160	180
Gainesville, FL	81.9	61.3	150	101
Gainesville, GA	77.9	60.2	139	131
Glens Falls, NY	82.6	59.6	140	96
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	91.2	62.5	106	33
Great Falls, MT	86.0	55.1	143	66
Greeley, CO	75.7	65.0	175	143
Greensboro-High Point, NC	81.3	58.0	138	104
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	74.9	58.0	149	150
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	83.5	67.4	155	81
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	75.5	52.9	159	145
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	90.5	71.0	152	35
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	83.4	84.7	205	83
Honolulu, HI	35.0	81.7	412	220
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	80.3	65.1	149	110
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	94.3	68.7	113	14

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2010

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2010)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Jacksonville, FL	83.3	65.8	140	85
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	90.5	61.0	112	35
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	86.7	54.9	136	61
Kingston, NY	79.8	70.1	189	117
Knoxville, TN	79.0	59.7	139	123
Kokomo, IN	95.8	61.4	89	7
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI ^^^	75.2	89.3	205	149
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	79.4	47.6	113	120
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	91.7	52.7	95	31
Lancaster, PA	86.0	66.7	168	66
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	96.2	65.9	93	6
Laredo, TX	65.3	38.0	126	189
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	81.7	65.7	143	102
Lima, OH	93.6	57.0	83	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA ^^^	33.3	63.0	321	221
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	84.0	61.8	130	78
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	80.8	51.7	135	107
Madison, WI	86.8	80.0	191	60
Manchester-Nashua, NH	80.8	75.6	200	107
Mansfield, OH	96.4	55.1	71	3
Mc Allen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	60.9	33.2	109	198
Medford, OR	65.8	55.0	175	187
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	83.0	58.1	120	90
Merced, CA	82.6	49.7	120	96
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL ^^^	68.7	52.2	134	178
Midland, TX	80.2	63.0	162	112
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	84.6	71.1	160	76
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	86.1	84.0	175	65
Modesto, CA	83.7	59.5	142	80
Monroe, MI	96.3	69.0	115	4
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	**53.6**	**62.8**	**235**	**208**
Napa, CA	46.7	81.8	335	213
Naples-Marco Island, FL	64.8	72.3	200	192
Nassau-Suffolk, NY ^^^	58.1	103.6	375	202
New Haven-Milford, CT	80.0	80.9	190	115
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ ^^^	19.9	65.6	426	225
Newark-Union, NJ-PA ^^^	57.9	88.8	310	203
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	76.4	62.2	133	139
Norwich-New London, CT	81.1	81.2	206	105
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA ^^^	59.3	90.3	300	201
Ocala, FL	87.9	49.7	90	49
Ocean City, NJ	39.4	68.1	338	218
Odessa, TX	87.9	53.2	125	49
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	82.9	68.8	180	92
Oklahoma City, OK	85.8	59.4	125	68

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2010

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2010)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Olympia, WA	**64.2**	**71.9**	**240**	**194**
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	85.0	60.9	120	74
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	46.9	86.7	355	212
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	86.7	62.9	115	61
Palm Coast, FL	83.3	56.3	130	85
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	63.7	57.4	170	196
Peabody, MA ^^^	68.0	83.9	260	182
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	79.8	57.5	140	117
Peoria, IL	93.1	66.7	118	25
Philadelphia, PA ^^^	65.5	76.2	249	188
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	80.8	66.6	142	107
Pittsburgh, PA	87.0	63.0	125	57
Pittsfield, MA	73.4	65.7	175	158
Pocatello, ID	93.1	55.6	119	25
Port St. Lucie, FL	85.7	59.6	108	69
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	80.3	72.8	205	110
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	**67.0**	**71.2**	**230**	**185**
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	82.8	83.4	212	95
Prescott, AZ	69.2	54.0	159	176
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	77.0	72.1	186	135
Provo-Orem, UT	73.0	65.1	202	162
Pueblo, CO	87.4	50.7	117	54
Punta Gorda, FL	83.1	54.5	101	88
Raleigh-Cary, NC	76.1	77.7	205	141
Reading, PA	89.0	65.5	150	40
Redding, CA	70.9	54.6	170	169
Reno-Sparks, NV	72.9	71.2	185	163
Richmond, VA	78.3	73.9	190	129
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	68.6	65.0	188	179
Roanoke, VA	76.1	62.8	170	141
Rochester, NY	91.6	66.6	124	32
Rockford, IL	94.9	63.5	106	11
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH ^^^	83.1	87.0	213	88
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	70.9	73.1	210	169
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	93.8	54.1	80	16
Salem, OR	77.0	57.7	170	135
Salinas, CA	55.2	66.1	237	205
Salisbury, MD	86.5	61.7	149	63
Salt Lake City, UT	73.2	70.0	208	160
San Angelo, TX	90.1	51.8	99	37
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	79.1	57.8	149	121
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	44.0	75.5	321	216
San Francisco-San mateo-Redwood City, CA ^^^	21.0	99.4	610	224
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	39.9	103.5	468	217
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	31.6	72.5	359	223

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2010

Table 3.8 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2010)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Sandusky, OH	92.9	64.0	112	27
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA ^^^	32.9	87.2	425	222
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	46.0	71.4	305	214
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	35.6	84.2	418	219
Santa Fe, NM	51.7	66.9	255	210
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	49.5	80.4	319	211
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	87.2	56.5	100	55
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA ^^^	**57.4**	**85.6**	**305**	**204**
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	75.5	59.6	118	145
Sherman-Denison, TX	92.6	57.6	90	29
Spokane, WA	**80.1**	**60.3**	**162**	**113**
Springfield, IL	91.0	66.6	125	34
Springfield, MA	84.1	67.4	163	77
Springfield, OH	96.6	56.8	76	2
St. George, UT	65.0	54.9	173	190
St. Louis, MO-IL	86.3	68.3	138	64
Stockton, CA	75.7	63.1	168	143
Syracuse, NY	97.2	64.3	88	1
Tacoma, WA ^^^	**73.7**	**69.6**	**211**	**155**
Tallahassee, FL	74.3	63.7	155	152
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	79.1	59.4	125	121
Toledo, OH	82.4	61.5	108	98
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	77.0	91.3	228	135
Tucson, AZ	74.1	59.0	157	153
Tulsa, OK	82.0	59.3	137	100
Tyler, TX	82.4	56.2	137	98
Utica-Rome, NY	93.6	56.4	91	18
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	77.5	79.2	209	132
Victoria, TX	87.1	55.6	119	56
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	88.9	60.0	145	41
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	75.4	68.2	192	147
Visalia-Porterville, CA	70.4	48.2	145	172
Waco, TX	87.9	51.9	112	49
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI ^^^	93.2	79.6	121	23
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV ^^^	72.2	101.7	289	166
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL ^^^	69.2	67.6	160	176
Wheeling, WV-OH	93.4	48.9	76	20
Wichita Falls, TX	89.9	53.2	96	38
Wichita, KS	92.5	63.7	122	30
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ ^^^	83.5	78.3	200	81
Winston-Salem, NC	83.2	59.8	134	87
Worcester, MA	80.1	79.9	195	113
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	93.3	53.5	74	21
Yuba City, CA	79.6	55.5	161	119
Yuma, AZ	74.8	44.6	128	151
National	**72.3**	**64.4**	**179**	**NA**

^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2010

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2009
(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	44.06	29.60	33.15	34.95	27.28	19.20
Alaska	39.83	30.84	32.04	44.00	30.33	20.91
Arizona	43.40	28.28	34.23	34.06	27.80	18.96
Arkansas	38.33	25.08	27.55	29.27	25.17	16.93
California	55.78	34.45	41.79	41.19	35.05	24.37
Colorado	49.31	32.67	39.34	38.32	33.26	19.94
Connecticut	53.35	35.92	38.66	35.44	34.22	24.26
Delaware	56.03	31.51	37.29	37.03	33.86	20.40
Florida	49.78	28.47	31.28	31.28	27.97	19.46
Georgia	47.68	33.21	35.43	32.64	28.98	19.75
Hawaii	42.47	28.03	31.94	33.84	29.59	21.94
Idaho	35.01	25.87	27.43	32.91	23.94	18.11
Illinois	48.88	32.17	36.38	34.76	33.00	21.52
Indiana	43.32	28.15	30.14	30.89	24.93	18.80
Iowa	40.62	26.34	30.50	30.67	25.70	17.36
Kansas	41.86	28.06	31.24	32.07	26.81	17.33
Kentucky	39.35	25.70	29.22	29.89	24.61	18.24
Louisiana	39.49	25.68	27.41	32.80	27.62	18.87
Maine	38.07	26.59	29.08	30.80	27.37	18.49
Maryland	51.76	34.81	40.68	38.96	37.58	22.85
Massachusetts	56.56	37.01	42.60	38.69	35.92	21.07
Michigan	47.12	30.97	32.99	34.75	27.99	20.83
Minnesota	49.32	28.73	36.28	32.81	31.51	19.53
Mississippi	36.45	24.38	26.31	28.95	25.91	16.99
Missouri	44.87	27.85	32.37	32.55	27.80	18.19
Montana	34.10	24.70	24.95	27.47	22.26	16.41
Nebraska	42.00	27.40	31.55	29.36	26.43	16.61
Nevada	44.27	28.54	31.23	34.12	30.02	23.63
New Hampshire	49.67	28.68	37.31	32.96	28.77	19.00
New Jersey	60.00	34.97	40.57	37.70	36.74	23.92
New Mexico	40.32	29.65	34.02	35.62	34.71	18.66
New York	60.44	39.00	37.94	35.61	31.29	22.04
North Carolina	48.64	28.90	35.79	31.76	29.47	18.34
North Dakota	39.96	25.39	25.34	28.31	23.75	17.33
Ohio	48.03	29.07	33.03	32.63	28.97	20.22
Oklahoma	37.04	24.87	27.69	32.47	27.61	17.18
Oregon	45.10	28.42	34.03	33.72	27.64	19.70
Pennsylvania	47.99	31.16	35.15	32.85	31.69	18.65
Rhode Island	52.69	30.33	36.10	37.13	29.93	21.35
South Carolina	43.68	26.73	28.99	32.06	25.11	17.42
South Dakota	39.25	24.99	25.38	26.54	23.04	17.05
Tennessee	39.31	27.94	30.03	32.23	27.25	17.37
Texas	48.49	30.96	36.39	37.14	32.16	20.57
Utah	41.15	27.62	32.56	33.06	24.86	17.35
Vermont	42.72	28.39	31.30	35.15	28.90	19.00
Virginia	53.28	34.75	42.19	36.78	35.94	21.14
Washington	**53.15**	**31.68**	**40.50**	**37.53**	**32.31**	**20.90**
West Virginia	34.64	25.42	27.65	28.72	24.34	14.57
Wisconsin	44.35	27.63	31.39	30.75	28.26	20.22
Wyoming	37.17	27.91	26.21	31.86	23.72	19.21
U.S. Average	49.47	31.68	36.68	35.38	31.57	20.55
Washington's Rank	**8**	**11**	**6**	**7**	**11**	**13**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2010.

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2009
(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	41.40	21.52	19.17	28.72	10.85	16.07
Alaska	37.59	27.16	21.03	37.07	17.15	22.29
Arizona	39.53	20.30	21.68	33.60	13.05	19.87
Arkansas	31.52	19.36	18.07	28.92	10.71	15.25
California	55.50	27.22	31.32	39.85	14.45	25.06
Colorado	45.20	22.88	23.68	34.38	14.21	20.95
Connecticut	46.51	27.27	25.72	36.69	15.31	22.19
Delaware	49.66	24.33	25.13	36.23	14.14	18.81
Florida	39.83	22.56	22.31	31.93	12.57	18.44
Georgia	47.04	21.02	23.62	31.28	11.83	16.16
Hawaii	36.23	22.66	21.45	39.98	14.88	19.18
Idaho	33.61	21.11	17.07	31.35	11.74	18.20
Illinois	53.91	27.41	23.94	32.69	13.42	22.61
Indiana	33.35	20.55	18.60	30.48	12.40	17.10
Iowa	33.08	20.09	17.82	28.26	12.32	17.63
Kansas	36.95	19.05	17.91	29.98	11.84	17.36
Kentucky	34.02	22.11	17.30	29.46	12.17	15.27
Louisiana	33.54	19.96	18.75	28.92	10.55	16.24
Maine	34.31	20.08	18.16	34.02	12.42	16.78
Maryland	*	27.14	25.08	38.70	14.34	21.33
Massachusetts	48.04	28.00	26.50	37.69	15.38	22.03
Michigan	42.55	23.90	22.41	33.21	12.75	19.65
Minnesota	45.69	22.27	23.39	36.64	13.37	19.56
Mississippi	30.91	18.49	18.76	27.85	10.17	13.48
Missouri	39.40	20.91	21.71	28.63	11.62	16.97
Montana	27.32	17.39	15.59	29.91	11.66	17.16
Nebraska	35.46	19.91	18.36	29.00	12.18	17.67
Nevada	44.70	22.11	22.75	38.23	14.18	19.57
New Hampshire	35.42	21.88	22.14	34.36	14.36	19.42
New Jersey	48.96	25.81	25.99	38.74	13.64	25.11
New Mexico	32.24	21.34	20.28	33.28	11.50	17.70
New York	57.83	27.72	32.20	37.24	13.77	22.52
North Carolina	37.79	19.85	21.61	31.68	11.53	16.48
North Dakota	32.47	19.51	15.96	28.11	11.74	17.09
Ohio	37.33	23.51	20.33	31.81	12.07	18.79
Oklahoma	34.46	18.87	18.17	27.67	11.17	16.22
Oregon	37.72	22.10	23.16	37.50	14.16	21.24
Pennsylvania	46.99	25.00	21.86	31.30	12.71	19.96
Rhode Island	45.93	27.87	24.62	34.53	14.27	21.30
South Carolina	34.45	20.80	19.77	30.41	11.66	15.71
South Dakota	30.82	18.01	15.68	27.78	11.72	16.46
Tennessee	39.83	19.77	20.38	29.26	11.98	15.87
Texas	43.25	22.85	22.20	31.64	11.36	18.24
Utah	41.73	20.55	20.59	31.54	11.90	17.11
Vermont	35.81	21.28	20.80	33.41	13.68	18.63
Virginia	47.32	24.33	25.53	33.15	12.43	19.86
Washington	**40.19**	**23.47**	**24.95**	**36.57**	**14.76**	**24.82**
West Virginia	28.09	19.37	17.71	27.73	10.60	14.30
Wisconsin	36.93	22.71	19.92	33.95	12.94	18.65
Wyoming	29.76	22.30	16.24	32.14	13.05	19.49
U.S. Average	46.07	23.81	24.87	33.51	12.84	20.07
Washington's Rank	**19**	**15**	**9**	**12**	**5**	**3**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2010.

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2009
(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	8.73	10.31	10.33	14.13	14.08	13.88
Alaska	11.59	14.50	13.31	15.07	17.95	16.33
Arizona	10.21	11.31	12.77	16.95	15.49	9.60
Arkansas	8.65	10.04	9.45	13.99	13.46	13.74
California	10.54	13.07	12.81	18.66	17.65	10.00
Colorado	10.54	11.96	12.61	18.84	16.76	12.87
Connecticut	11.52	14.45	12.99	20.87	18.45	16.25
Delaware	10.71	12.09	12.71	17.10	16.56	15.53
Florida	10.09	11.02	11.63	17.72	14.57	10.34
Georgia	9.37	10.92	11.48	16.52	15.40	12.85
Hawaii	11.98	14.05	12.73	15.43	16.36	15.75
Idaho	9.21	11.52	10.41	15.58	14.29	12.55
Illinois	10.06	12.66	12.24	18.16	16.47	15.12
Indiana	9.23	11.39	11.17	15.92	14.71	13.39
Iowa	9.28	11.41	11.00	15.38	14.46	13.51
Kansas	9.16	11.17	10.14	16.12	14.26	13.62
Kentucky	8.98	10.52	10.78	14.90	14.16	12.47
Louisiana	8.97	9.90	10.26	13.53	13.58	14.36
Maine	10.15	12.50	11.06	15.21	14.63	14.77
Maryland	10.28	12.34	12.90	17.07	17.07	13.16
Massachusetts	12.07	14.74	13.98	20.15	18.32	13.75
Michigan	9.87	12.51	11.87	16.82	15.83	13.21
Minnesota	10.24	12.65	11.70	18.41	16.33	13.21
Mississippi	8.72	9.78	10.45	12.92	13.51	12.63
Missouri	9.33	11.22	10.61	16.26	14.92	12.87
Montana	9.23	10.87	10.31	13.68	14.02	14.59
Nebraska	9.08	10.72	10.33	15.07	14.03	12.78
Nevada	11.56	12.90	12.08	15.51	15.89	17.16
New Hampshire	10.63	12.91	11.68	17.46	15.70	13.89
New Jersey	11.20	13.26	14.33	20.61	17.14	11.91
New Mexico	9.26	10.52	10.21	13.75	14.06	10.31
New York	11.45	14.14	12.91	21.61	17.42	14.37
North Carolina	9.32	10.81	11.08	15.87	15.04	13.07
North Dakota	9.16	11.02	10.12	14.25	13.87	11.94
Ohio	9.46	11.68	11.25	16.39	15.21	13.76
Oklahoma	8.70	9.96	9.71	13.84	13.54	12.63
Oregon	10.83	12.27	12.18	17.69	15.95	14.63
Pennsylvania	10.17	12.35	11.45	17.41	15.66	13.63
Rhode Island	10.56	13.31	12.18	16.74	16.49	10.77
South Carolina	9.10	10.63	10.75	14.34	14.35	13.00
South Dakota	8.82	10.39	10.22	14.41	12.78	12.34
Tennessee	9.12	10.82	10.53	15.11	14.53	13.46
Texas	9.10	10.30	10.47	16.77	15.21	11.02
Utah	9.71	11.03	11.55	16.18	14.06	12.34
Vermont	11.84	12.73	11.50	15.60	15.70	13.13
Virginia	10.05	11.25	11.85	17.13	15.99	13.82
Washington	**11.85**	**13.56**	**13.19**	**18.49**	**17.05**	**14.23**
West Virginia	8.90	10.26	9.43	12.92	13.11	13.06
Wisconsin	9.46	12.07	11.15	16.35	15.20	13.82
Wyoming	9.74	12.12	11.37	14.10	14.48	15.26
U.S. Average	10.04	12.00	11.87	17.32	15.86	11.53
Washington's Rank	**3**	**6**	**4**	**7**	**8**	**13**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), September 2010.

Table 3.9 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2009
(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	16.40	18.97	15.14	14.07
Alaska	28.47	25.83	19.19	21.19
Arizona	18.41	19.78	15.74	15.65
Arkansas	16.31	17.30	13.78	13.86
California	24.36	22.47	15.79	15.91
Colorado	20.21	20.94	16.35	16.28
Connecticut	24.39	23.14	18.36	15.78
Delaware	21.09	21.54	16.30	15.21
Florida	17.71	18.50	15.00	14.91
Georgia	17.13	19.44	14.42	14.95
Hawaii	27.55	22.67	16.88	16.40
Idaho	18.28	18.29	14.65	13.97
Illinois	27.19	22.01	16.18	15.92
Indiana	21.19	19.98	16.58	15.21
Iowa	18.84	18.82	15.45	15.18
Kansas	18.85	19.70	15.89	14.94
Kentucky	18.54	18.92	15.67	15.99
Louisiana	18.15	18.35	17.94	15.39
Maine	17.95	19.10	16.50	14.33
Maryland	20.74	21.54	17.34	16.40
Massachusetts	25.79	23.06	17.43	16.51
Michigan	22.42	21.13	18.03	15.82
Minnesota	24.38	21.21	16.72	15.95
Mississippi	15.96	17.25	14.06	13.78
Missouri	22.43	19.34	15.59	15.12
Montana	19.02	18.95	15.75	15.71
Nebraska	18.22	18.79	14.90	16.47
Nevada	24.64	21.97	15.86	15.78
New Hampshire	19.92	20.53	16.14	15.56
New Jersey	25.87	22.59	16.68	15.96
New Mexico	17.21	18.53	15.86	15.16
New York	26.40	21.96	16.22	17.75
North Carolina	16.38	19.38	14.70	14.18
North Dakota	20.35	19.48	16.08	15.60
Ohio	21.16	19.85	16.43	14.79
Oklahoma	16.85	18.68	15.15	14.46
Oregon	22.02	20.91	16.18	15.49
Pennsylvania	21.33	19.80	16.53	15.36
Rhode Island	22.37	20.60	15.42	15.12
South Carolina	16.55	18.44	15.74	13.82
South Dakota	15.72	18.13	13.80	13.51
Tennessee	16.65	18.90	15.16	14.39
Texas	17.12	18.66	15.33	14.75
Utah	18.62	19.79	15.30	15.40
Vermont	18.65	19.43	16.03	15.45
Virginia	18.59	20.77	15.82	15.66
Washington	**24.32**	**22.75**	**18.58**	**17.38**
West Virginia	19.82	17.46	16.03	14.38
Wisconsin	22.68	20.20	16.52	15.32
Wyoming	21.02	21.89	20.52	17.30
U.S. Average	20.84	20.30	16.01	15.47
Washington's Rank	**11**	**4**	**3**	**3**

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

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Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **Quality of Life indicators were again generally positive in this year's Economic Climate Study.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: crime, air and water quality, health, recreation, arts, and library service.**
- **The state year-over-year performance improved in five indicators and worsened in four, with one unchanged.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states improved in three indicators, worsened in two, and remained unchanged in five.**

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

The FBI generates criminal statistics consistent across states

Due to former discrepancies including variable reporting methods, crime definitions, multiple reports for different arrests, charges and convictions for a crime, International Association of Chiefs of Police established the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Reported by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the program's primary objective is to generate a reliable set of criminal statistics by mandating specific reporting requirements and criterion for gathering data that ensures consistency among states. The UCR program is a nationwide, statistical effort of over 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies, with data in this report going back to 1991.

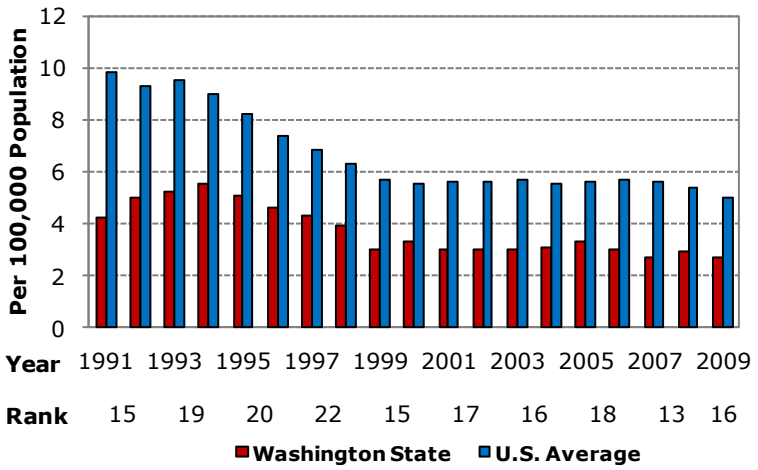
Washington's crime measures are consistently below the national average

In 2009, Washington's homicide rate, as measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 2.9 to 2.7, although its rank remained the same at 16th in the nation. The rate is still much lower than the U.S., although during this time, the national average dropped from 5.4 to a new low of 5.0. The violent crime rate in Washington (violent crime includes the offenses of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), also measured per 100,000 people, remained unchanged at 331 in 2009. The state's rank remained at 23rd where it has remained the past five years. Washington again

fares much better than the U.S. average which posted a violent crime rate of 429 which was a new low in the nation for this category. Washington's arrest rate for violent crime increased from 146 to 155 in 2008, dropping the rank to 27th. As with the other measures, Washington ranks well below the national arrest rate of 197 per 100,000 people.

Figure 4.1: Homicide Rate

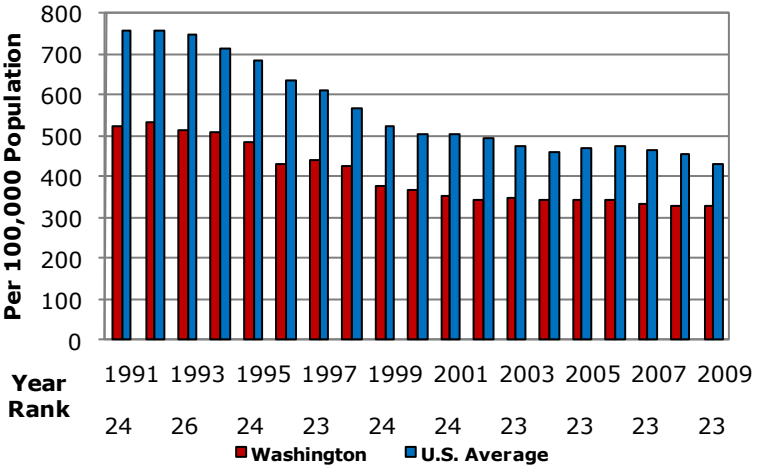
Washington's homicide rate is only about half of the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2009

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate

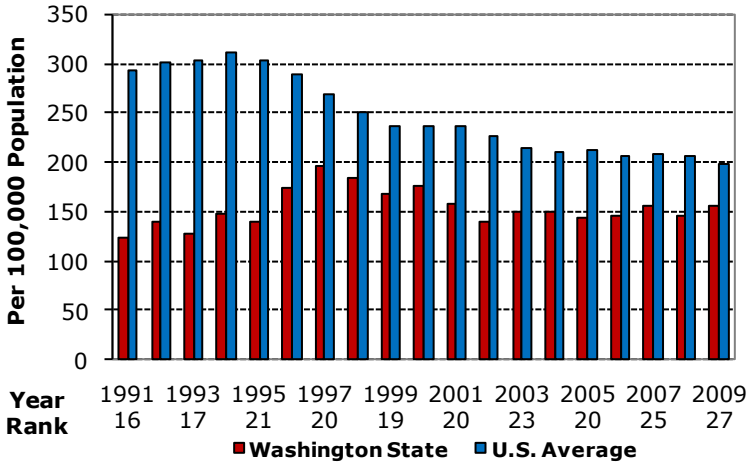
The state's violent crime rate was unchanged, although it is still well below the U.S. average



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2009

Figure 4.3: Arrest Rate for Violent Crime

Washington's arrest rate for violent crime increased in 2009 and now ranks 27th in the nation



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2009

Air Quality

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

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

Data from metropolitan areas is designed to the primary state

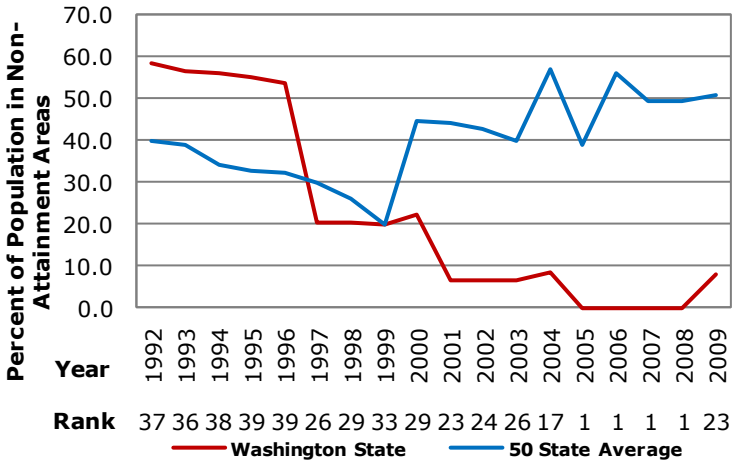
Nonattainment areas are defined by metropolitan zones which may cover several states. The population for these areas is based upon 2000 census data and the nonattainment area is wholly designated to the primary state (i.e. the New York metropolitan area nonattainment population is put into New York State,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

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

In 2009, 8.0% of Washington's residents lived in nonattainment areas. This was the first time since 2004 that Washington had residents living in a nonattainment area. The state's five-year average value of 1.6 percent ranked 16th among the states. The percent of Washington residents living in nonattainment areas has been well below the national average since 2000.

Figure 4.4: Air Quality

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



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2009

Drinking Water

Now over 100 contaminants are regulated by the EPA

Public water systems must abide by the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). These standards are designed to prevent microbial, chemical and radiological contaminants in drinking water and to assure the protection of public health if contamination does occur. The number of contaminants regulated by the EPA has risen from 23 in 1986 to over 100 in 2009.

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

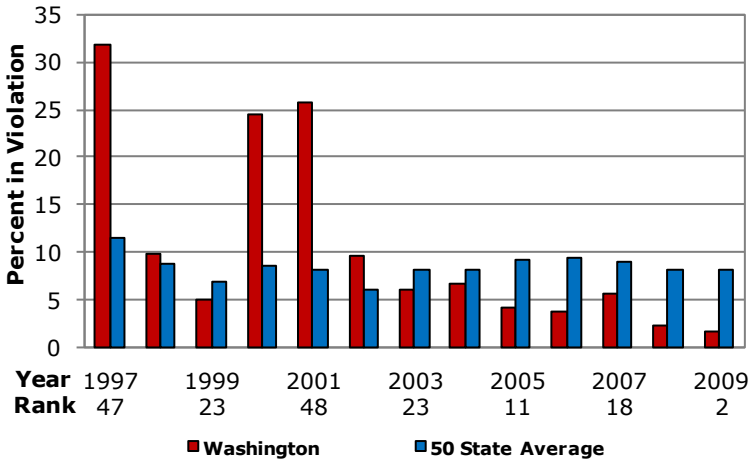
The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for any contaminant and the number of people those systems serve. A MCL, according to the EPA, is the highest permissible level for a contaminant to still be safe. In addition, the EPA also calculates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

Washington's rank in water quality improved to 2nd

In 2009, 1.7 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that exceeded the MCL at some point during the year, compared to the U.S. average of 8.1 percent. This improved Washington's rank to 2nd in the country, up from 8th in 2008 when the percentage was 2.3. The state's average from 2005-09 was 3.5 percent, beating the U.S. average of 8.7 percent and ranking 7th 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 2009

Toxins Released

The EPA also reports on the amount of toxic chemical releases

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

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

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

The U.S. had a 12.1% decrease in toxins released in 2009

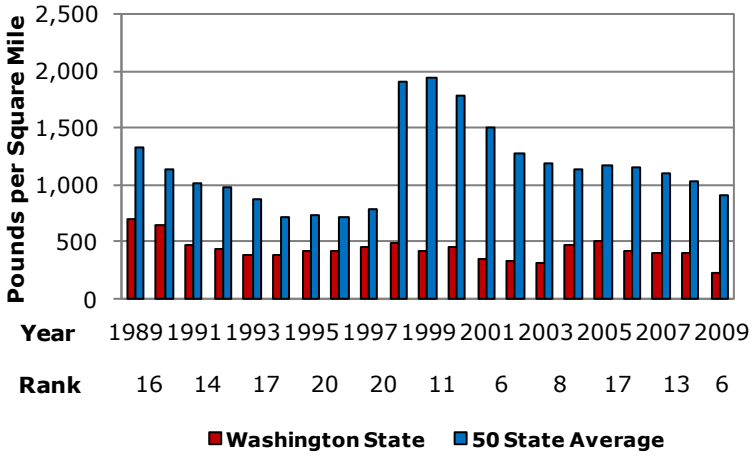
In 2009, U.S. industries reported a 12.1 percent decrease in their total releases of toxics, from 3.85 to 3.38 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or of-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities or underground injection wells.

Washington cut its toxins released almost in half in 2009

Washington industries reported 15.6 million pounds of toxic releases in 2009, a decrease of 43.5 percent from 2008. This decreased the state's toxin release to 221 pounds per square mile, improving its national ranking from 15th to 6th. The state's 2009 releases were again well below the national average of 910 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 388 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,076 pounds and ranked 13th among the states.

Figure 4.6: Toxins Released

Washington again ranks in the top 10 in the amount of toxins released



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; data through 2009

State Health Index

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

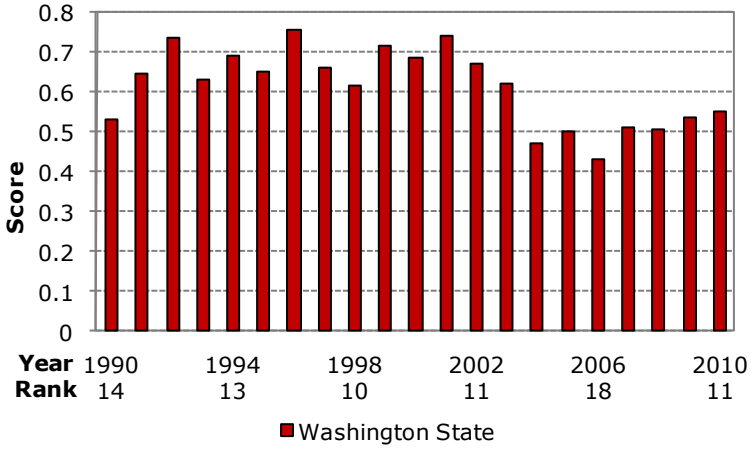
The United Health Foundation America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator, by state, that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The 22 measures than comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants and outcomes. Determinants represent those actions that can affect the future health of the population, whereas outcomes represent what has already occurred. Index values represent scores which are the weighted number of standard deviations a state is above or below the national mean.

Washington's health index improved slightly in 2009

Washington's 2010 index value increased to 0.55 from 2009's value of 0.54, although the rank remained unchanged at 11th. The state ranked among the top ten states in five of the twenty-two ranked individual measures: low prevalence of smoking (3rd), low occupational fatalities (2nd), low rate of preventable hospitalizations (4th), low premature death rate (7th), and low infant mortality rate (1st). Areas considered challenges identified in the study include: limited access to prenatal care (42nd), low immunization coverage (36th), high geographic disparity within the state (33rd), low high school graduation rate (31st), and poor physical health days (30th). Washington's five-year average index value of 0.51 ranked 16th among the states.

Figure 4.7: State Health Index

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



Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; data through 2010

Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington ranked 6th in the total number of park visitors in 2009

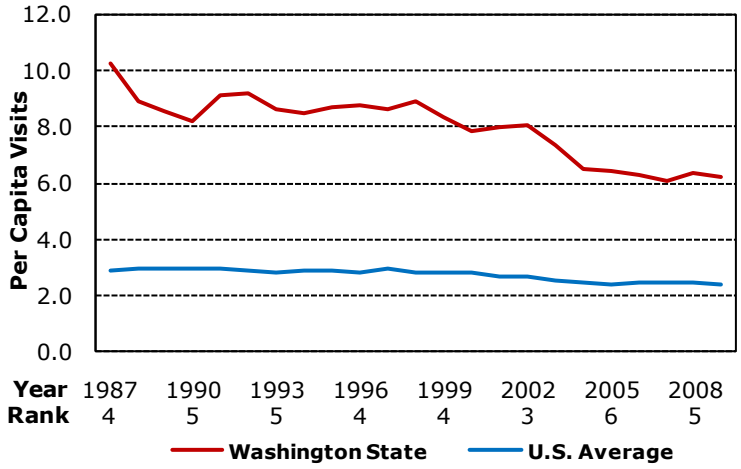
Washington lays claim to one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the United States. With over 200 state parks and recreation areas covering more than 98,000 acres, Washington ranks 8th among all 50 states in the number of areas operating and 30th in the amount of park acreage managed; and is ranked 6th in terms of total number of visitors, with over 41 million entering last year.

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

Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita decreased from 6.3 in 2008 to 6.2 in 2009, although the state's rank remained unchanged at 5th in the nation. The national average number of visits per capita decreased slightly from 2.5 to 2.4 this past year. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 6.3 ranked 4th among the states and was well above the national average of 2.4 for that period. Since state park visits per capita began being recorded in 1987, Washington has always placed 6th or higher in the state rankings.

Figure 4.8: Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington has historically been a population destination for park visitors



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2009

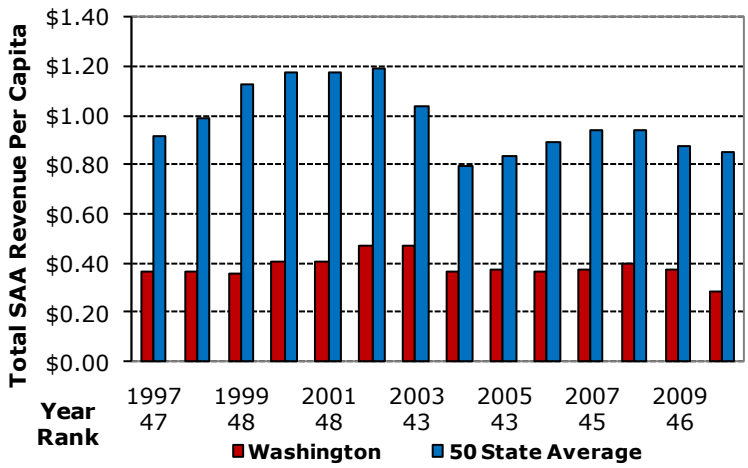
State Arts

This study measures art agency funding

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies compiles annual fiscal year summaries of state art agency revenue. Total state art agency revenue for this study is calculated by using state legislative appropriations, other state funds, federal funds such as the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), and other non-federal funds received. Though arts agencies are the primary source of funding, some states also fund the arts through other agencies, such as arts education through the Department of Education, and this funding is not included.

Figure 4.9: State Arts

Washington funding for state arts has traditionally ranked poorly



Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2010

Washington's rank dropped to 5th worst in the nation in 2010

Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal year 2010 decreased to $0.29 from 2009's value of $0.37. This spending level ranked 44th in the nation, up from 46th in 2009, and was below the national average of $0.85. This past year, Washington was one of only six states that had a funding level of below $0.30 per capita. The state's five-year average funding was $0.36, ranking 46th in the nation, while the national average was $0.90 for that period.

Public Library Service

This study measures the amount of circulation per capita

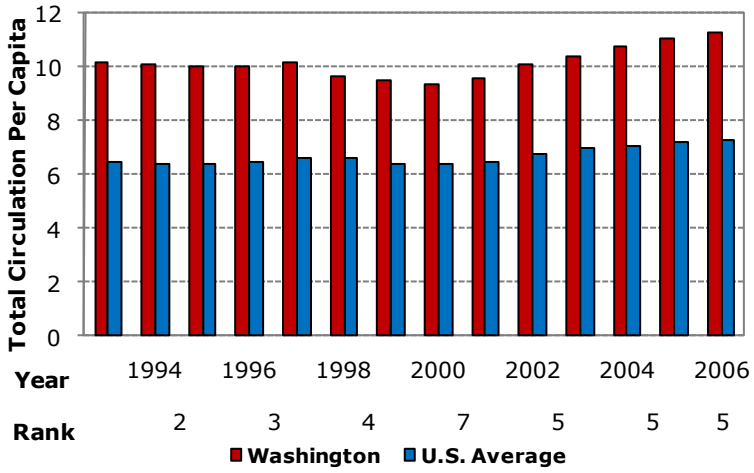
This indicator ranks public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (the checking out of any media such as books, videos, or musical recordings) per capita. These statistics are collected annually by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES).

Washington has had excellent performance in this arena

Washington has had excellent performance in this arena, with an average state ranking of 5th from the federal fiscal years 2002 to 2006. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 10.7 compared to the national average of 7.1. Washington's fiscal 2006 state ranking was again 5th, with per capita circulation of 11.3 compared to the national average of 7.3.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service

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



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2006

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	8.2	8.3	8.9	7.6	6.9	8.0
Alaska	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.1	3.1	4.8
Arizona	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.3	5.4	6.8
Arkansas	6.7	7.3	6.7	5.7	6.2	6.5
California	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.3	6.2
Colorado	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4
Connecticut	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.1
Delaware	4.4	4.9	4.3	6.5	4.6	4.9
Florida	5.0	6.2	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.9
Georgia	6.2	6.4	7.5	6.6	5.8	6.5
Hawaii	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Idaho	2.4	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.4	2.2
Illinois*	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
Indiana	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.8	5.4
Iowa	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.6
Kansas	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Kentucky	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.4
Louisiana	9.9	12.4	14.2	11.9	11.8	12.0
Maine	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.8
Maryland	9.9	9.7	9.8	8.8	7.7	9.2
Massachusetts	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7
Michigan	6.1	7.1	6.7	5.4	6.3	6.3
Minnesota	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.1
Mississippi	7.3	7.7	7.1	8.1	6.4	7.3
Missouri	6.9	6.3	6.5	7.7	6.4	6.8
Montana	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.9	2.1
Nebraska	2.5	2.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	3.0
Nevada	8.5	9.0	7.5	6.3	5.9	7.4
New Hampshire	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1
New Jersey	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.4
New Mexico	7.4	6.8	8.2	7.2	8.7	7.7
New York	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4
North Carolina	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.3	6.2
North Dakota	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.3
Ohio	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Oklahoma	5.3	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.2	5.8
Oregon	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Pennsylvania	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.7
Rhode Island	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
South Carolina	7.4	8.3	8.0	6.8	6.3	7.4
South Dakota	2.3	1.2	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.3
Tennessee	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.6	7.3	6.9
Texas	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8
Utah	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.8
Vermont	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.8
Virginia	6.1	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.4	5.1
Washington	**3.3**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.9**
West Virginia	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.6	4.0
Wisconsin	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.0
Wyoming	2.7	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.4
U.S. Average	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.5
Washington's Rank	**18**	**17**	**13**	**16**	**16**	**16**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2009. (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)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	432	425	448	453	450	442
Alaska	632	688	661	652	633	653
Arizona	513	501	483	447	408	471
Arkansas	528	552	529	503	518	526
California	526	533	523	504	472	511
Colorado	397	392	348	343	338	363
Connecticut	275	281	256	298	299	282
Delaware	632	682	689	703	637	669
Florida	708	712	723	689	613	689
Georgia	449	471	493	479	426	464
Hawaii	255	281	273	273	275	271
Idaho	257	247	239	229	228	240
Illinois*	552	542	533	525	497	530
Indiana	324	315	334	334	333	328
Iowa	291	284	295	284	279	287
Kansas	387	425	453	411	400	415
Kentucky	267	263	295	296	259	276
Louisiana	594	698	730	656	620	660
Maine	112	116	118	118	120	117
Maryland	703	679	642	628	590	648
Massachusetts	457	447	432	449	457	448
Michigan	552	562	536	502	497	530
Minnesota	297	312	289	263	244	281
Mississippi	278	299	291	285	281	287
Missouri	525	546	505	504	492	514
Montana	282	254	288	258	254	267
Nebraska	287	282	302	304	282	291
Nevada	607	742	751	725	702	705
New Hampshire	132	139	137	157	160	145
New Jersey	355	352	329	327	312	335
New Mexico	702	643	664	650	619	656
New York	446	435	414	398	385	416
North Carolina	468	476	466	467	404	456
North Dakota	98	128	142	167	201	147
Ohio	351	350	343	348	332	345
Oklahoma	509	497	500	527	501	507
Oregon	287	280	288	257	255	273
Pennsylvania	425	439	417	410	381	414
Rhode Island	251	228	227	249	265	244
South Carolina	761	766	788	730	671	743
South Dakota	176	171	169	201	186	181
Tennessee	753	760	753	722	668	731
Texas	530	516	511	508	491	511
Utah	227	224	235	222	213	224
Vermont	120	137	124	136	131	130
Virginia	283	282	270	256	227	263
Washington	**346**	**346**	**333**	**331**	**331**	**337**
West Virginia	273	280	275	274	297	280
Wisconsin	242	284	291	274	257	269
Wyoming	230	240	239	232	228	234
United States	469	474	467	455	429	459
Washington's Rank	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**24**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2009. (www.fbi.gov)
*Limited data for 2000-2008 were available for Illinois.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	166	161	179	173	156	166
Alaska	268	255	264	318	314	267
Arizona	158	146	143	144	144	150
Arkansas	218	243	157	198	161	204
California	342	341	348	343	330	345
Colorado	147	157	132	142	143	147
Connecticut	172	211	169	184	195	181
Delaware	287	300	335	337	320	302
Florida	287	282	287	288	269	287
Georgia	284	323	215	192	192	263
Hawaii	95	106	NA	115	121	106
Idaho	102	108	105	99	103	103
Illinois	337	13	295	292	276	253
Indiana	244	149	163	179	165	195
Iowa	166	155	156	153	143	156
Kansas	83	122	131	131	128	115
Kentucky	168	207	212	275	154	208
Louisiana	299	352	306	374	410	327
Maine	56	56	55	56	54	58
Maryland	214	223	225	233	220	223
Massachusetts	144	211	201	214	212	185
Michigan	151	148	152	143	139	149
Minnesota	128	NA	117	111	106	110
Mississippi	144	140	165	149	127	150
Missouri	302	276	216	226	220	257
Montana	100	NA	108	91	99	99
Nebraska	110	102	113	120	122	108
Nevada	175	197	227	256	295	218
New Hampshire	48	57	40	60	60	51
New Jersey	170	169	162	167	161	169
New Mexico	232	221	244	240	238	234
New York	164	170	153	144	146	156
North Carolina	295	276	280	285	257	282
North Dakota	41	48	57	70	76	51
Ohio	108	115	101	99	90	104
Oklahoma	166	163	157	164	169	163
Oregon	127	134	140	133	117	135
Pennsylvania	225	230	216	214	199	221
Rhode Island	85	73	53	83	91	82
South Carolina	281	266	256	165	215	240
South Dakota	94	42	68	74	69	71
Tennessee	301	273	281	275	269	277
Texas	147	147	153	146	143	149
Utah	84	80	78	86	81	84
Vermont	60	74	72	89	89	70
Virginia	112	117	99	99	89	105
Washington	**143**	**146**	**156**	**146**	**155**	**148**
West Virginia	110	100	84	115	158	101
Wisconsin	112	153	146	145	140	151
Wyoming	116	114	124	120	107	117
Ave. of Reporting States	212	207	207	206	197	208
Washington's Rank	**20**	**19**	**25**	**24**	**27**	**20**

*Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
**Data for these years not comparable to prior years due to change in reporting practices
NA: Complete arrest data were not available.
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2009 (www.fbi.gov)

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama*	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Alaska	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	44.7	35.6
Arizona	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.6	63.5
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	93.1	93.1	93.1	90.9	91.9	92.4
Colorado	65.6	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4	65.4
Connecticut*	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
Delaware*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia*	54.7	54.7	53.6	54.7	54.7	54.5
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	9.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.8
Illinois*	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Indiana*	50.6	45.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	35.1
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky*	24.0	24.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.5
Louisiana	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Maine	43.1	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
Maryland*	53.3	53.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	52.1
Massachusetts*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	77.9	77.9	50.7	49.7	49.7	61.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri*	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.8
Montana	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	100.0	88.7
New Hampshire*	0.0	0.0	56.6	56.4	0.0	22.6
New Jersey*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
New York*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
North Carolina*	59.2	59.2	27.2	27.2	27.2	40.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	0.0	81.4	60.7	68.2	65.5	55.2
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.0	9.3	9.3	5.3	6.8	6.1
Pennsylvania*	0.0	100.0	98.2	96.4	100.0	78.9
Rhode Island	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0
South Carolina*	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee*	0.0	59.6	36.7	36.7	20.0	30.6
Texas	0.0	58.6	51.1	51.1	51.1	42.4
Utah	0.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	89.3	55.1
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia*	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Washington	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.0**	**1.6**
West Virginia*	0.0	49.7	49.7	41.3	49.7	38.1
Wisconsin	0.0	38.8	38.5	38.5	36.4	30.4
Wyoming	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6
50 State Average	38.9	56.1	49.5	49.3	50.8	48.9
Washington's Rank	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**23**	**16**

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

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1996-2009 data: effective September 1st of each year from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.
Population data relies on information from 2000 Census

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.5	4.2	2.3
Alaska	9.1	12.5	6.0	7.2	5.8	8.1
Arizona	10.6	4.5	9.3	4.1	3.3	6.4
Arkansas	12.4	9.8	11.7	14.7	24.3	14.6
California	5.0	1.0	3.9	1.9	2.4	2.8
Colorado	3.1	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.1	2.6
Connecticut	3.8	4.3	1.9	1.0	2.7	2.7
Delaware	0.4	18.9	24.9	0.7	2.8	9.5
Florida	5.0	4.5	7.4	6.1	4.4	5.5
Georgia	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.1	5.5
Hawaii	1.9	7.0	6.7	3.4	6.2	5.0
Idaho	6.8	12.2	13.3	14.4	16.7	12.7
Illinois	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.5	4.4	6.6
Indiana	2.7	2.8	3.9	2.4	7.7	3.9
Iowa	9.9	8.1	8.2	4.1	3.4	6.7
Kansas	8.9	13.5	8.2	8.0	6.6	9.0
Kentucky	12.9	9.2	10.6	8.9	7.7	9.9
Louisiana	19.8	15.2	11.6	10.3	15.5	14.5
Maine	7.2	6.5	4.8	8.3	9.0	7.2
Maryland	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	32.9	8.5
Massachusetts	17.8	15.2	14.9	17.4	14.2	15.9
Michigan	1.0	1.8	3.2	3.5	1.6	2.2
Minnesota	5.2	5.5	4.1	5.9	4.9	5.1
Mississippi	5.6	3.5	7.0	8.7	12.3	7.4
Missouri	5.9	6.1	4.7	30.4	5.3	10.5
Montana	16.3	7.2	7.6	8.8	11.0	10.2
Nebraska	17.1	10.4	11.1	8.7	11.1	11.7
Nevada	1.3	5.0	2.6	1.6	4.6	3.0
New Hampshire	6.8	14.8	18.2	13.1	9.4	12.5
New Jersey	10.1	5.1	7.0	6.8	19.0	9.6
New Mexico	11.0	12.2	14.8	12.0	13.6	12.7
New York	47.3	47.1	18.5	9.9	10.3	26.6
North Carolina	18.8	7.2	9.2	6.2	9.5	10.2
North Dakota	7.1	8.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	4.4
Ohio	4.9	13.1	13.1	3.5	3.9	7.7
Oklahoma	39.6	25.5	22.5	24.0	21.3	26.6
Oregon	5.8	3.6	10.3	3.0	2.2	5.0
Pennsylvania	2.7	4.3	6.8	19.7	5.5	7.8
Rhode Island	14.1	16.5	37.7	31.7	7.8	21.6
South Carolina	5.6	22.5	11.4	3.0	10.0	10.5
South Dakota	3.6	7.3	6.3	5.6	5.1	5.6
Tennessee	4.8	13.7	4.1	5.1	5.0	6.5
Texas	7.2	10.2	4.9	8.3	5.9	7.3
Utah	5.2	5.6	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.1
Vermont	10.1	15.2	17.4	16.4	10.5	13.9
Virginia	5.4	5.0	3.3	4.9	2.1	4.1
Washington	**4.2**	**3.7**	**5.6**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**3.5**
West Virginia	11.4	8.8	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.8
Wisconsin	15.6	14.8	9.0	10.4	8.5	11.7
Wyoming	10.4	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	4.2
50 State Average**	9.2	9.4	8.9	8.1	8.1	8.7
Washington's Rank	**11**	**9**	**18**	**8**	**2**	**7**

*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 1996-2009. (www.epa.gov)

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	2338	2257	2212	2172	1744	2145
Alaska	892	1085	950	922	1131	996
Arizona	561	864	776	836	534	714
Arkansas	955	976	855	778	639	841
California	277	271	343	268	231	278
Colorado	247	237	235	218	194	226
Connecticut	874	885	736	725	598	764
Delaware	5328	6592	7414	5271	3373	5596
Florida	2184	1989	2011	1312	1416	1782
Georgia	2251	2206	1998	1827	1353	1927
Hawaii	481	468	467	502	456	475
Idaho	801	814	829	828	573	769
Illinois	2118	1965	1979	2028	1642	1946
Indiana	6845	6526	6407	5749	3626	5831
Iowa	749	842	772	766	826	791
Kansas	360	335	319	300	257	314
Kentucky	2565	2536	2448	2289	3529	2673
Louisiana	2537	2668	2630	2816	2713	2673
Maine	342	315	333	311	285	317
Maryland	3484	3241	4110	4060	2908	3561
Massachusetts	830	747	712	624	582	699
Michigan	1069	1001	1013	992	732	961
Minnesota	314	314	324	293	256	300
Mississippi	1212	1262	1245	1212	1121	1210
Missouri	1736	1580	1390	1259	1086	1410
Montana	402	295	333	320	280	326
Nebraska	485	450	425	436	382	436
Nevada	2941	1963	2005	1806	1658	2075
New Hampshire	568	454	442	338	312	423
New Jersey	2894	2657	2516	2248	1576	2378
New Mexico	128	195	151	157	126	151
New York	787	659	659	601	431	627
North Carolina	2645	2550	2405	1765	1207	2115
North Dakota	326	316	313	320	300	315
Ohio	6180	6474	6150	4999	3536	5468
Oklahoma	391	426	488	482	423	442
Oregon	239	247	229	185	178	216
Pennsylvania	3524	3430	3573	3314	2631	3294
Rhode Island	499	414	422	381	321	407
South Carolina	2447	2419	2159	2090	1584	2140
South Dakota	103	94	101	99	60	91
Tennessee	3392	3119	2863	2678	2114	2833
Texas	993	898	821	777	710	840
Utah	2033	2279	1991	2532	1736	2114
Vermont	44	42	37	35	27	37
Virginia	1909	1692	1639	1531	1324	1619
Washington	**505**	**418**	**402**	**391**	**221**	**388**
West Virginia	4015	4198	3546	2802	1772	3267
Wisconsin	700	704	710	665	503	656
Wyoming	160	158	159	205	255	187
U.S. Average	1171	1159	1103	1035	910	1076
Washington's Rank	**17**	**14**	**13**	**15**	**6**	**13**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports: 1989-2009. (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

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	-0.87	-0.75	-0.48	-0.55	-0.52	-0.63
Alaska	-0.08	-0.13	-0.01	-0.09	0.03	-0.05
Arizona	0.01	-0.06	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.03
Arkansas	-0.90	-0.86	-0.47	-0.42	-0.61	-0.65
California	0.33	0.27	0.33	0.28	0.23	0.29
Colorado	0.58	0.59	0.50	0.61	0.55	0.56
Connecticut	0.99	0.92	0.94	0.78	0.87	0.90
Delaware	0.03	-0.10	-0.08	-0.08	-0.03	-0.05
Florida	-0.30	-0.19	-0.19	-0.20	-0.21	-0.22
Georgia	-0.54	-0.36	-0.35	-0.47	-0.21	-0.38
Hawaii	0.94	0.89	1.05	0.89	0.85	0.92
Idaho	0.42	0.47	0.62	0.52	0.57	0.52
Illinois	0.17	0.10	0.02	-0.06	0.03	0.05
Indiana	-0.44	-0.25	-0.19	-0.19	-0.32	-0.28
Iowa	0.68	0.57	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.55
Kansas	0.47	0.19	0.35	0.25	0.26	0.30
Kentucky	-0.76	-0.72	-0.34	-0.43	-0.46	-0.54
Louisiana	-0.94	-0.87	-0.70	-0.53	-0.66	-0.74
Maine	0.52	0.54	0.52	0.57	0.63	0.56
Maryland	-0.01	0.22	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.23
Massachusetts	0.85	0.78	0.85	0.91	0.91	0.86
Michigan	0.01	-0.14	0.00	-0.06	0.02	-0.03
Minnesota	1.01	0.97	0.93	0.83	0.84	0.92
Mississippi	-1.06	-1.14	-0.85	-0.79	-0.77	-0.92
Missouri	-0.26	-0.21	-0.32	-0.24	-0.33	-0.27
Montana	0.30	0.34	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.27
Nebraska	0.65	0.55	0.60	0.48	0.55	0.56
Nevada	-0.46	-0.47	-0.42	-0.48	-0.53	-0.47
New Hampshire	0.89	0.82	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.87
New Jersey	0.48	0.35	0.50	0.41	0.49	0.45
New Mexico	-0.32	-0.24	0.06	-0.07	-0.06	-0.13
New York	0.02	0.16	0.22	0.20	0.25	0.17
North Carolina	-0.17	-0.23	-0.20	-0.21	-0.18	-0.20
North Dakota	0.76	0.66	0.53	0.42	0.51	0.58
Ohio	0.07	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	-0.07	-0.06
Oklahoma	-0.86	-0.88	-0.48	-0.57	-0.52	-0.66
Oregon	0.14	0.30	0.43	0.53	0.52	0.38
Pennsylvania	-0.03	0.11	0.00	-0.03	0.05	0.02
Rhode Island	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.56	0.55	0.56
South Carolina	-0.80	-0.49	-0.48	-0.49	-0.40	-0.53
South Dakota	0.47	0.48	0.38	0.29	0.32	0.39
Tennessee	-0.87	-0.70	-0.56	-0.48	-0.42	-0.61
Texas	-0.17	-0.20	-0.34	-0.32	-0.36	-0.28
Utah	0.88	0.82	0.92	1.01	0.83	0.89
Vermont	0.96	1.08	0.93	1.06	1.13	1.03
Virginia	0.33	0.31	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.31
Washington	**0.43**	**0.51**	**0.51**	**0.54**	**0.55**	**0.51**
West Virginia	-0.90	-0.81	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.61
Wisconsin	0.61	0.57	0.44	0.53	0.47	0.52
Wyoming	0.13	0.21	0.41	0.34	0.42	0.30
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	**18**	**15**	**13**	**11**	**11**	**16**

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings: 1990-2010, (www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-09
Alabama	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Alaska	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.0
Arizona	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Arkansas	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
California	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Connecticut	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Delaware	4.1	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.1
Florida	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Georgia	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hawaii	7.3	NA	0.9	7.9	7.9	6.0
Idaho	2.0	NA	NA	2.6	2.6	2.4
Illinois	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5
Indiana	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8
Iowa	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
Kansas	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Kentucky	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Louisiana	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Maine	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Maryland	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Massachusetts	1.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.3
Michigan	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1
Minnesota	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5
Mississippi	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7
Missouri	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
Montana	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.7	5.7
Nebraska	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.6
Nevada	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
New Hampshire	0.0	NA	2.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
New Jersey	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
New Mexico	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2
New York	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9
North Carolina	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
North Dakota	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ohio	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3
Oklahoma	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5
Oregon	12.2	11.5	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.6
Pennsylvania	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8
Rhode Island	5.1	5.5	6.2	5.9	4.9	5.5
South Carolina	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
South Dakota	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.2	10.0	9.4
Tennessee	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.9
Texas	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Utah	1.7	1.8	0.3	1.7	1.7	1.4
Vermont	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Virginia	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Washington	**6.4**	**6.3**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.2**	**6.3**
West Virginia	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
Wisconsin	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Wyoming	6.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9
U.S. Average	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Washington's Rank	**6**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**4**

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Annual Information Exchange 1981-2009.

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

(Fiscal Years)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006-10
Alabama	0.86	1.06	1.26	1.07	0.99	1.05
Alaska	0.81	0.90	0.90	0.97	1.00	0.92
Arizona	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.22	0.15	0.26
Arkansas	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.74	0.59
California	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10
Colorado	0.15	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.24	0.27
Connecticut	1.10	1.10	1.66	1.57	0.91	1.27
Delaware	2.11	2.42	2.39	2.10	1.99	2.20
Florida	1.43	1.87	0.70	0.37	0.14	0.90
Georgia	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.39	0.27	0.38
Hawaii	4.93	4.80	5.24	5.12	4.78	4.98
Idaho	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.59	0.52	0.59
Illinois	1.06	1.06	0.84	0.83	0.59	0.87
Indiana	0.54	0.58	0.63	0.59	0.48	0.56
Iowa	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.40
Kansas	0.55	0.56	0.60	0.52	0.45	0.54
Kentucky	0.99	1.00	0.99	0.80	0.77	0.91
Louisiana	1.06	0.92	1.35	1.48	1.26	1.22
Maine	0.58	0.57	0.60	0.53	0.55	0.57
Maryland	2.01	2.56	2.70	2.52	2.36	2.43
Massachusetts	1.52	1.88	1.90	1.95	1.49	1.75
Michigan	1.03	0.64	0.75	0.73	0.14	0.66
Minnesota	1.67	1.66	1.97	1.96	5.80	2.61
Mississippi	0.54	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.61
Missouri	0.18	0.63	1.37	0.89	1.72	0.96
Montana	0.43	0.42	0.57	0.47	0.48	0.47
Nebraska	0.67	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.70
Nevada	0.70	0.62	0.75	0.66	0.42	0.63
New Hampshire	0.55	0.56	0.64	0.61	0.46	0.57
New Jersey	2.66	2.25	2.59	2.27	1.71	2.30
New Mexico	0.65	0.87	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.85
New York	2.22	2.20	2.36	2.32	2.48	2.32
North Carolina	0.86	0.91	1.05	1.00	0.89	0.94
North Dakota	0.79	0.79	0.92	0.91	0.98	0.88
Ohio	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.88	0.57	0.88
Oklahoma	1.20	1.24	1.43	1.41	1.35	1.33
Oregon	0.17	0.19	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.41
Pennsylvania	1.17	1.22	1.23	1.25	0.96	1.17
Rhode Island	1.89	1.14	1.20	1.22	1.30	1.35
South Carolina	0.77	1.20	0.94	0.73	0.58	0.84
South Dakota	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.83	0.80
Tennessee	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.24	1.31	1.17
Texas	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.32	0.19
Utah	1.05	1.14	1.11	1.04	1.01	1.07
Vermont	0.79	0.85	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.83
Virginia	0.47	0.64	0.81	0.67	0.57	0.63
Washington	**0.37**	**0.37**	**0.40**	**0.37**	**0.29**	**0.36**
West Virginia	0.62	0.54	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.60
Wisconsin	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.44
Wyoming	1.28	1.57	1.35	2.35	2.15	1.74
U.S. Average	0.89	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.85	0.90
Washington's Rank	**44**	**45**	**46**	**46**	**44**	**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, August 2010

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002-2006
Alabama	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Alaska	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Arizona	7.0	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.8	7.2
Arkansas	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.4
California	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
Colorado	9.9	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.2	10.6
Connecticut	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1
Delaware	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.9	9.7	7.1
Florida	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5
Georgia	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Hawaii	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3
Idaho	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2
Illinois	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.3
Indiana	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.8	12.1
Iowa	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.3
Kansas	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.9	11.1	10.6
Kentucky	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.8
Louisiana	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0
Maine	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3
Maryland	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4
Massachusetts	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.8
Michigan	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.4
Minnesota	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.9
Mississippi	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.2
Missouri	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.5
Montana	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0
Nebraska	8.7	8.8	8.8	10.1	9.4	9.2
Nevada	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9
New Hampshire	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.6
New Jersey	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
New Mexico	4.9	4.8	5.3	6.5	6.4	5.6
New York	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.2
North Carolina	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
North Dakota	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4
Ohio	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.5	14.9
Oklahoma	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.5
Oregon	13.4	14.3	14.5	14.9	15.0	14.4
Pennsylvania	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.3
Rhode Island	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8
South Carolina	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.9
South Dakota	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.1	8.7
Tennessee	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
Texas	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7
Utah	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.4
Vermont	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2
Virginia	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5
Washington	**10.1**	**10.4**	**10.8**	**11.1**	**11.3**	**10.7**
West Virginia	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Wisconsin	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.1
Wyoming	7.8	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.4
U.S. Average*	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1
Washington's Rank	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics,
Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996-2006.
*U.S. Average includes Washinton D.C.

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