

Washington State Economic Climate Study



**Office of the Forecast Council
October 2005
Volume X**

Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

October 2005
Volume X

**Washington State
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council**

ChangMook Sohn, Executive Director

Economic and Revenue Forecast Council Members

Representative Jim McIntire, Chair

Senator Joseph Zarelli

Representative Ed Orcutt

Senator Mark Doumit

Cindi Yates, Director, Department of Revenue

Victor Moore, Director, Office of Financial Management

Economic Climate Study Advisory Board Members

Mr. Robert Helsell, Chair

Mr. Rick Bender

Dr. Dick Conway

Mr. Greg Devereux

Mr. Larry Stanley

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 work force, infrastructure, and the costs of doing business.

To ensure public participation, the ECC established an advisory committee of six members to assist in the selection of the benchmarks. The advisory committee, along with staff of the House of Representatives, Senate, Office of Financial Management and other state agencies, including the staff of the Office of the Forecast Council, assisted in the preparation of the first report. The Economic and Revenue Forecast Council continues to function as the ECC. Each year the Office of the Forecast Council updates and publishes the Climate Study. This is the tenth annual Economic Climate Study.

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
Economic Performance Indicators	
<i>Economic Performance</i>	5
Total Employment Growth Rate	6
Median Household Income	8
Per Capita Personal Income	10
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	12
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment Growth	14
Annual Earnings Per Job	16
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	18
Migration Rate	20
Foreign Exports	22
Foreign Exports (<i>Excluding Transportation Equipment</i>)	24
Per Capita Spending in Research and Development	26
University Spending	27
Industry Spending	29
Total Spending	31
Unemployment Rate	32
Economic Climate Benchmarks	
<i>Quality of Life</i>	35
Safety	
Homicide	36
Violent Crime	38
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	40
Environment	
Air Quality	42
Drinking Water	44
Toxins Released	46
Health	
State Health Index	48
Recreation	
State Parks and Recreation Areas	50
State Arts	52
Information Access	
Public Library Service	54
Cost of Living	
Housing Opportunity Index	56

<i>Education and Skills of the Workforce</i>	61
Fourth Grade Reading	62
Fourth Grade Math	64
10th Grade WASL Scores	66
Student to Teacher Ratio	68
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	70
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor’s Degree or More	72
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	74
Value added per hour of Labor in Manufacturing	76
<i>Infrastructure</i>	79
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	80
FAA Air Traffic Delays	82
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	84
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>	87
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	88
Initial Incidence of State and Local Taxes	
Unemployment Insurance Costs	90
Workers’ Compensation Premium Costs	92
Electricity Prices	94
Average Wage by Sector	96
Acknowledgments	101

Executive Summary

This report updates the State of Washington’s Economic Climate Study, last published September 2004. 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.

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.

Recent Performance

In this year’s climate study, thirty-six of the forty-one benchmarks and indicators were updated. Overall, the state’s performance was positive. Of the thirty-three updated benchmarks and indicators that include ranks relative to the other states, Washington’s rank improved in sixteen cases, regressed in twelve, and stayed the same in five. Of the thirty-four updated benchmarks and indicators that indicate year-to-year performance, the state improved in twenty-three cases, worsened in ten and stayed the same in one. Five indicators and benchmarks were not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.

The two areas in which the state showed the most improvement were “Economic Performance” and “Education and Skills of the Workforce.” Out of the eleven indicators that were updated in “Economic Performance,” the state improved its performance in ten and its ranking in seven, with one ranking unchanged. In “Education and Skills of the Workforce,” out of the seven indicators updated the state improved its performance in six and as unchanged in one, and only worsened its ranking in two of the six ranked indicators that were updated. While most of the indicators in “Quality of Life” improved, the state did not improve its performance in any of the “Infrastructure” indicators and in only one indicator in “Cost of Doing Business.”

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 six with a description of each indicator and is then followed by an associated table and chart. 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.

This page intentionally left blank.

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
<i>Economic Performance</i>		
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Median Household Income	Improved	Improved
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Improved
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment Growth	Improved	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job	Improved	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Migration Rate	Improved	Improved
Foreign Exports	Worsened	Worsened
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Improved	No Change
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	Not Updated	Not Updated
Unemployment Rate	Improved	Improved
<i>Quality of Life</i>		
Homicide	Worsened	Worsened
Violent Crime	Improved	Worsened
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	Worsened	Improved
Air Quality	Improved	No Change
Drinking Water	Improved	Improved
Toxins Released	Improved	Improved
State Health Index	Worsened	Worsened
State Parks and Recreation Areas	Worsened	Worsened
State Arts	Improved	No Change
Public Library Service	Improved	Improved
Housing Opportunity Index	N/A	N/A
<i>Education and Skills of the Workforce</i>		
Fourth Grade Reading	Improved	Improved
Fourth Grade Math	Improved	Worsened
Tenth Grade WASL Scores	Improved	N/A
Student to Teacher Ratio	No Change	Improved
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	No Change
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Worsened
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	Not Updated	Not Updated
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing	Improved	Improved
<i>Infrastructure</i>		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Worsened	Improved
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	Worsened	Worsened
FAAAir Traffic	Worsened	Worsened
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>		
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	Not Updated	Not Updated
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Worsened	No Change
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Worsened	Worsened
Electricity Costs	Improved	Improved
Average Wage by Sector	N/A	N/A

This page intentionally left blank.

Economic Performance

Total Employment Growth Rate

While Washington suffered a greater percent decline in employment than the nation as a whole during the 2001 recession and subsequent “jobless recovery,” it has also snapped back from the recovery at a faster rate than that of the nation. The state showed positive annual growth in 2003 while the U.S. showed negative growth, and outpaced the national growth rate in 2004. As a result, even though the Washington downturn was steeper, both the U.S. and the state regained their pre-recession employment peaks at roughly the same time in early 2005.

Most of the state’s annual employment growth was accounted for by construction, trade, professional and business services, education and health services, and leisure and hospitality. While aerospace and other manufacturing employment began to increase in late 2004, it did not grow fast enough to produce annual gains.

Washington’s 2004 employment growth rate of 1.5 percent ranked 14th in the nation. The nation’s growth rate for the same period was 1.1 percent. The sharp declines in 2001 and 2002, however, lowered the state’s five-year average growth rate to 0.4 percent, ranking near the middle of the rest of the states and equaling the average growth rate of the nation as a whole.

Total Washington Payroll Employment

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2,711,200	2,697,000	2,654,100	2,657,800	2,698,200

Chart 1
Total Employment Growth Rate



Table 1
Economic Performance
Total Employment Growth Rate
(Percent)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	0.6	-1.2	-1.3	-0.4	1.4	-0.2
Alaska	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8
Arizona	3.7	1.0	0.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
Arkansas	1.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.3
California	3.5	0.8	-1.0	-0.5	1.0	0.8
Colorado	3.8	0.6	-1.9	-1.4	1.3	0.5
Connecticut	1.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	0.4	-0.2
Delaware	1.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.0	2.3	0.5
Florida	3.7	1.3	0.1	1.1	3.3	1.9
Georgia	2.5	-0.2	-1.9	-0.6	1.2	0.2
Hawaii	3.1	0.7	0.3	1.9	2.6	1.7
Idaho	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.7	2.6	1.7
Illinois	1.4	-0.8	-1.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5
Indiana	1.0	-2.2	-1.1	-0.2	1.2	-0.3
Iowa	0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-0.5	1.1	-0.2
Kansas	1.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.7	0.8	-0.1
Kentucky	1.6	-1.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.8	0.0
Louisiana	1.2	-0.1	-1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
Maine	2.9	0.8	-0.3	0.0	1.2	0.9
Maryland	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0
Massachusetts	2.7	0.1	-2.4	-1.9	-0.1	-0.3
Michigan	2.0	-2.5	-1.7	-1.5	-0.4	-0.8
Minnesota	2.4	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	0.7	0.4
Mississippi	0.0	-2.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.9	-0.5
Missouri	0.8	-0.7	-1.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.2
Montana	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.8	1.6
Nebraska	1.8	0.6	-0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6
Nevada	4.5	2.4	0.1	3.5	5.9	3.2
New Hampshire	2.7	0.8	-1.4	-0.1	1.4	0.7
New Jersey	2.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.5
New Mexico	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6
New York	2.1	-0.5	-1.5	-0.6	0.5	-0.0
North Carolina	1.6	-0.9	-1.6	-1.2	1.1	-0.2
North Dakota	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.8
Ohio	1.1	-1.5	-1.8	-0.9	0.2	-0.6
Oklahoma	1.9	1.2	-1.3	-1.9	0.8	0.1
Oregon	2.0	-0.8	-1.3	-0.7	2.0	0.2
Pennsylvania	1.9	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.5	0.2
Rhode Island	2.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.0
South Carolina	1.6	-1.9	-1.0	0.2	0.8	-0.1
South Dakota	1.2	0.2	-0.3	0.2	1.2	0.5
Tennessee	1.6	-1.5	-0.9	-0.1	1.4	0.1
Texas	3.0	0.9	-1.0	-0.5	1.2	0.7
Utah	2.6	0.5	-0.7	0.1	2.7	1.0
Vermont	2.4	1.1	-0.9	-0.0	1.3	0.8
Virginia	3.1	0.0	-0.6	0.1	2.5	1.0
Washington	2.4	-0.5	-1.6	0.1	1.5	0.4
West Virginia	1.3	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	1.2	0.3
Wisconsin	1.8	-0.7	-1.1	-0.3	1.0	0.1
Wyoming	2.7	2.5	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.8
U.S. Average	2.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	1.1	0.4
Washington's Rank	21	35	44	17	14	26

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2005. (www.bls.gov)

Median Household Income

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.

Median household income estimates for the states are produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in Money Income in the United States. These estimates are derived from the annual Current Population Survey. As this survey's primary purpose is to arrive at national income and demographic numbers, however, estimates for individual states have substantial margins of error. To minimize these errors, the Census Bureau reports and recommends using 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 2002-2004 median household income estimate is \$840.

After losing ground for three years, Washington's median household income has climbed for the past two. The 2002-04 median income household estimate of \$48,688, which ranked 14th in the nation, was 5.9 percent higher than that of last period's \$45,960. The national average also increased, but at only 2.2 percent. Washington's 5-year average remains well above the national average at \$47,610, earning it 16th place. 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.

Chart 2
Median Household Income

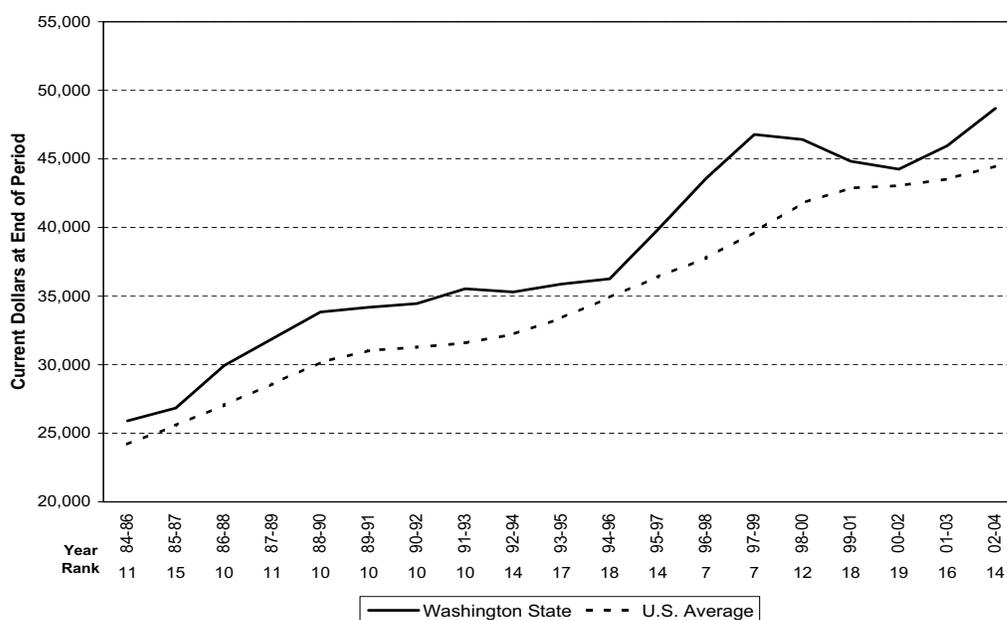


Table 2
Economic Performance
Median Household Income
(Current Dollars at End of Period)

	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2000-04*
Alabama	36,268	36,693	36,771	37,419	38,111	38,142
Alaska	52,492	55,426	55,412	55,143	54,627	56,612
Arizona	39,653	40,965	41,554	42,062	42,590	43,396
Arkansas	30,082	31,798	32,423	33,259	33,948	33,999
California	45,070	47,243	48,113	48,979	49,894	50,294
Colorado	49,216	50,053	49,617	50,224	51,022	51,739
Connecticut	50,647	52,887	53,325	55,004	55,970	55,974
Delaware	47,438	50,301	50,878	50,451	50,152	51,726
Florida	37,305	38,141	38,533	38,572	40,171	40,400
Georgia	41,481	42,508	43,316	43,535	43,217	44,209
Hawaii	45,657	49,232	49,775	49,839	53,123	53,306
Idaho	37,760	38,310	38,613	40,230	42,519	41,924
Illinois	46,649	47,578	45,906	45,607	45,787	47,432
Indiana	41,315	41,921	41,581	42,124	43,003	43,384
Iowa	41,560	42,255	41,827	41,985	43,042	43,563
Kansas	38,393	41,097	42,523	43,622	43,725	44,081
Kentucky	36,826	37,184	37,893	38,161	37,396	38,596
Louisiana	32,500	33,194	33,312	34,307	35,523	35,164
Maine	39,815	38,733	37,654	37,619	39,395	39,626
Maryland	52,846	55,013	55,912	55,213	56,763	57,446
Massachusetts	45,769	49,018	50,587	52,084	52,354	52,821
Michigan	46,034	46,929	45,335	45,176	44,476	46,284
Minnesota	50,088	52,804	54,931	54,480	55,914	56,693
Mississippi	31,963	33,305	32,447	31,887	33,659	34,157
Missouri	44,247	43,884	43,995	43,492	43,988	45,109
Montana	32,553	32,929	33,900	34,375	35,201	35,168
Nebraska	39,029	42,518	43,566	44,357	44,623	45,241
Nevada	43,262	45,493	46,289	46,118	46,984	47,919
New Hampshire	48,029	50,866	53,549	55,166	57,352	56,538
New Jersey	51,739	52,137	53,266	55,221	56,772	56,170
New Mexico	34,035	34,599	35,251	35,265	37,587	37,320
New York	40,822	42,157	42,432	43,160	44,228	44,463
North Carolina	38,413	39,040	38,432	38,096	39,000	39,951
North Dakota	33,769	35,830	36,717	38,212	39,594	39,292
Ohio	41,972	42,631	43,332	43,535	44,160	44,839
Oklahoma	34,020	34,554	35,500	36,733	38,281	37,683
Oregon	41,915	42,704	42,704	42,429	42,617	43,702
Pennsylvania	41,394	42,320	43,577	43,869	44,286	45,108
Rhode Island	43,428	44,825	44,311	45,205	46,199	46,735
South Carolina	36,671	38,362	38,460	38,791	39,326	39,891
South Dakota	35,986	38,407	38,755	39,829	40,518	40,779
Tennessee	35,874	36,542	36,329	37,529	38,550	38,247
Texas	39,296	40,547	40,659	40,934	41,275	41,955
Utah	46,539	48,378	48,537	49,143	50,614	50,904
Vermont	40,908	41,888	41,929	43,212	45,692	44,808
Virginia	47,701	49,085	49,974	52,587	53,275	53,034
Washington	46,412	44,835	44,252	45,960	48,688	47,610
West Virginia	29,217	30,342	30,072	31,210	32,589	32,339
Wisconsin	45,441	46,734	46,351	46,782	47,220	47,901
Wyoming	38,291	40,007	40,499	41,501	43,641	43,355
U.S. Average**	41,789	42,873	43,052	43,527	44,473	44,907
Washington's Rank	12	18	19	16	14	16

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

*Average of yearly estimates in 2004 dollars

**U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

Per Capita Personal Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is derived by dividing the total personal income of a region by its population. In 2004, Washington had a total personal income of \$217.2 billion and a population of 6.2 million, for a per capita personal income of \$35,017. This level of income ranked 12th among the states and was well above the national average of \$33,041. Washington has performed well in this measure for the last five years as well, ranking 13th during that period.

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 2004, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled \$149.7 billion, which accounted for 68.9 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was \$28.5 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was \$39.0 billion. These income sources represented 13.1 and 18.0 percent of total personal income respectively.

Chart 3
Per Capita Personal Income

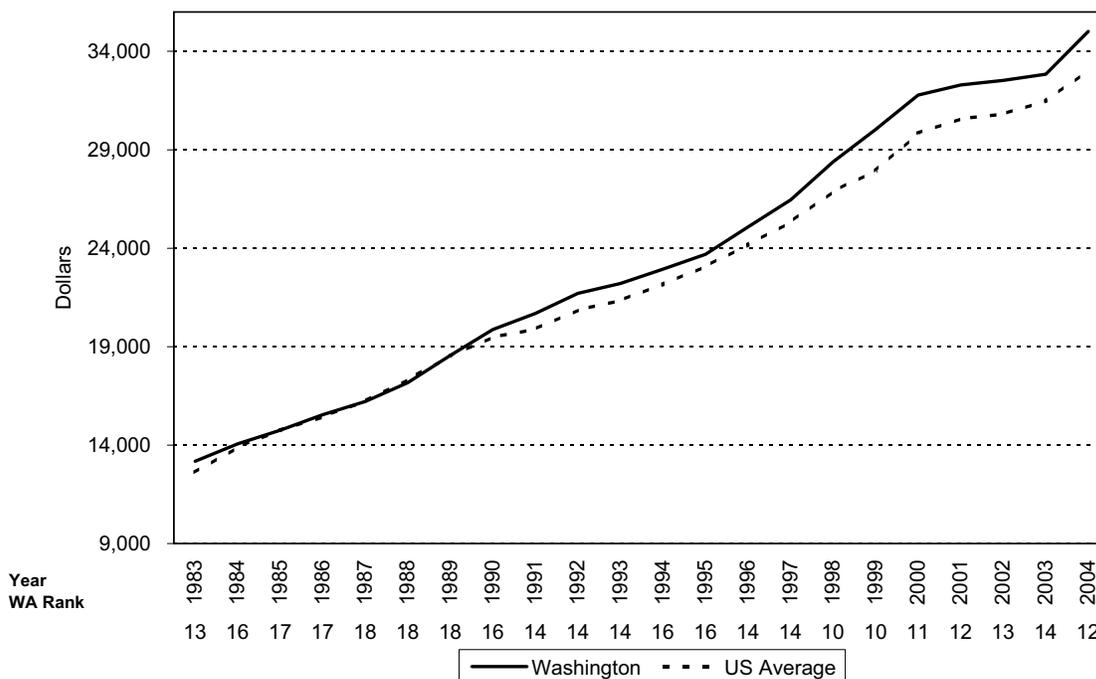


Table 3
Economic Performance
Per Capita Personal Income
(Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	23,764	24,714	25,392	26,307	27,630	25,561
Alaska	29,867	31,704	32,316	33,015	34,085	32,197
Arizona	25,660	26,214	26,494	27,193	28,609	26,834
Arkansas	21,925	23,018	23,388	24,226	25,724	23,656
California	32,464	32,877	32,807	33,389	35,172	33,342
Colorado	33,370	34,491	34,032	34,542	36,109	34,509
Connecticut	41,489	42,920	42,545	42,810	45,506	43,054
Delaware	30,869	32,097	32,886	33,822	35,559	33,047
Florida	28,509	29,268	29,700	30,116	31,460	29,811
Georgia	27,989	28,675	28,683	28,890	30,074	28,862
Hawaii	28,422	28,745	29,462	30,531	32,606	29,953
Idaho	24,075	25,018	25,181	25,354	26,839	25,293
Illinois	32,185	32,532	32,895	33,774	34,725	33,222
Indiana	27,132	27,397	27,993	28,843	30,070	28,287
Iowa	26,554	27,103	28,107	28,562	30,970	28,259
Kansas	27,694	28,714	28,956	29,651	31,003	29,204
Kentucky	24,412	24,914	25,335	25,907	27,151	25,544
Louisiana	23,078	24,685	25,175	25,853	27,219	25,202
Maine	25,969	27,286	27,713	28,453	29,973	27,879
Maryland	34,257	35,628	36,531	37,464	39,629	36,702
Massachusetts	37,756	38,949	38,975	39,776	42,102	39,512
Michigan	29,552	29,940	30,225	31,589	32,052	30,672
Minnesota	32,017	32,609	33,229	34,221	36,173	33,650
Mississippi	21,005	21,950	22,291	23,126	24,379	22,550
Missouri	27,241	27,813	28,363	29,199	30,516	28,626
Montana	22,929	24,672	25,083	26,244	27,666	25,319
Nebraska	27,625	28,684	29,162	30,750	32,276	29,699
Nevada	30,437	30,721	30,738	31,947	33,783	31,525
New Hampshire	33,396	33,850	34,055	34,547	36,676	34,505
New Jersey	38,365	39,142	39,392	39,737	41,636	39,654
New Mexico	22,135	24,088	24,247	24,903	26,154	24,305
New York	34,897	35,622	35,343	35,933	38,333	36,026
North Carolina	27,068	27,493	27,505	27,852	29,303	27,844
North Dakota	25,106	25,876	26,450	28,725	29,247	27,081
Ohio	28,207	28,594	29,194	29,938	31,135	29,414
Oklahoma	24,407	26,009	25,848	26,556	27,819	26,128
Oregon	28,097	28,502	28,922	29,175	30,584	29,056
Pennsylvania	29,695	30,275	31,005	31,730	33,257	31,192
Rhode Island	29,214	30,680	31,475	32,452	34,180	31,600
South Carolina	24,424	24,985	25,343	25,950	27,153	25,571
South Dakota	25,720	26,944	26,864	29,063	30,617	27,842
Tennessee	26,097	26,864	27,468	28,412	29,806	27,729
Texas	28,313	29,044	28,853	29,453	30,697	29,272
Utah	23,878	24,809	25,073	25,645	26,946	25,270
Vermont	27,680	28,944	29,245	30,103	31,737	29,542
Virginia	31,087	32,534	33,018	33,993	36,175	33,361
Washington	31,779	32,289	32,523	32,838	35,017	32,889
West Virginia	21,900	23,256	23,969	24,450	25,681	23,851
Wisconsin	28,570	29,392	30,011	30,613	32,063	30,130
Wyoming	28,460	30,301	31,013	32,316	34,199	31,258
U.S. Average*	29,845	30,575	30,814	31,487	33,041	31,152
Washington's Rank	11	12	13	14	12	13

*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 28, 2005.

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

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 2003 to 2004, Washington total personal income grew by 7.9 percent while population grew at 1.2 percent. As a result, per capita personal income grew by 6.6 percent, which ranked 4th among the states. During the same period, U.S. total personal income grew by 6.6 percent while its population grew at 1.0 percent, for a per capita personal income growth rate of 4.9 percent.

It should be noted that much of Washington's high per capita personal income growth in 2004 was the result of Microsoft's December 2004 special dividend. Of the approximately \$32 billion distributed, 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 can be seen in the large growth rate of the dividends, income, and rent component of the state's personal income, which grew at a rate of 20.7 percent in 2004. Without the special dividend, Washington's per capita personal income growth rate for 2004 would have been 3.9 percent and that of the U.S. would have been 4.6 percent.

Washington's slow income growth in the years 2001 through 2003 brought its five-year average growth rate down to 3.1 percent. Though only slightly lower than the U.S. average rate of 3.4 percent, Washington's growth over this period ranked only 43rd among the states.

Chart 4
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate



Table 4
Economic Performance
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate
(Percent)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	4.6	4.0	2.7	3.6	5.0	4.0
Alaska	6.3	6.2	1.9	2.2	3.2	4.0
Arizona	6.7	2.2	1.1	2.6	5.2	3.5
Arkansas	3.7	5.0	1.6	3.6	6.2	4.0
California	8.8	1.3	-0.2	1.8	5.3	3.4
Colorado	9.4	3.4	-1.3	1.5	4.5	3.5
Connecticut	8.2	3.4	-0.9	0.6	6.3	3.5
Delaware	6.7	4.0	2.5	2.8	5.1	4.2
Florida	6.0	2.7	1.5	1.4	4.5	3.2
Georgia	6.2	2.5	0.0	0.7	4.1	2.7
Hawaii	5.4	1.1	2.5	3.6	6.8	3.9
Idaho	5.7	3.9	0.7	0.7	5.9	3.4
Illinois	6.5	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.8
Indiana	5.9	1.0	2.2	3.0	4.3	3.3
Iowa	5.7	2.1	3.7	1.6	8.4	4.3
Kansas	5.7	3.7	0.8	2.4	4.6	3.4
Kentucky	7.2	2.1	1.7	2.3	4.8	3.6
Louisiana	4.8	7.0	2.0	2.7	5.3	4.4
Maine	6.1	5.1	1.6	2.7	5.3	4.1
Maryland	7.7	4.0	2.5	2.6	5.8	4.5
Massachusetts	10.3	3.2	0.1	2.1	5.8	4.3
Michigan	5.2	1.3	1.0	4.5	1.5	2.7
Minnesota	6.3	1.8	1.9	3.0	5.7	3.8
Mississippi	4.7	4.5	1.6	3.7	5.4	4.0
Missouri	6.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.5	3.5
Montana	6.2	7.6	1.7	4.6	5.4	5.1
Nebraska	4.4	3.8	1.7	5.4	5.0	4.1
Nevada	4.3	0.9	0.1	3.9	5.7	3.0
New Hampshire	9.9	1.4	0.6	1.4	6.2	3.9
New Jersey	8.9	2.0	0.6	0.9	4.8	3.5
New Mexico	5.2	8.8	0.7	2.7	5.0	4.5
New York	6.3	2.1	-0.8	1.7	6.7	3.2
North Carolina	5.9	1.6	0.0	1.3	5.2	2.8
North Dakota	8.3	3.1	2.2	8.6	1.8	4.8
Ohio	5.0	1.4	2.1	2.5	4.0	3.0
Oklahoma	8.2	6.6	-0.6	2.7	4.8	4.3
Oregon	6.1	1.4	1.5	0.9	4.8	2.9
Pennsylvania	6.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	4.8	3.6
Rhode Island	6.4	5.0	2.6	3.1	5.3	4.5
South Carolina	5.8	2.3	1.4	2.4	4.6	3.3
South Dakota	5.1	4.8	-0.3	8.2	5.3	4.6
Tennessee	4.8	2.9	2.2	3.4	4.9	3.7
Texas	7.9	2.6	-0.7	2.1	4.2	3.2
Utah	6.6	3.9	1.1	2.3	5.1	3.8
Vermont	7.0	4.6	1.0	2.9	5.4	4.2
Virginia	6.4	4.7	1.5	3.0	6.4	4.4
Washington	5.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	6.6	3.1
West Virginia	5.6	6.2	3.1	2.0	5.0	4.4
Wisconsin	5.3	2.9	2.1	2.0	4.7	3.4
Wyoming	7.3	6.5	2.3	4.2	5.8	5.2
U.S. Average*	6.8	2.4	0.8	2.2	4.9	3.4
Washington's Rank	33	40	35	45	4	43

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, September 28, 2005.

High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment Growth

This indicator identifies the industries that have higher wages than the national average wage and then measures the percentage of new jobs each year that are represented by those industries in each state. While this indicator is easy to interpret when jobs of both wage categories are increasing, years in which employment in one or both of the wage categories experiences a decline produces numbers whose meanings are less clear. For example, values greater than 100 percent indicate that lower wage jobs declined while higher wage jobs increased, making the number of new higher-wage jobs greater than the total change in employment for a given year. When the total change is quite small, the value of the measure can become quite large. In contrast, when the number of higher-wage jobs contract in a given year while total employment increases, the measure acquires a negative value. If both wage categories decrease, however, the measure once again acquires a positive value. Years in which this occurred are designated in the table with an asterisk. It should also be noted that the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (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.

Beginning in 2001, the BEA began reporting wages classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Prior to this time, industries were classified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Because of the differences in classification from 2000 to 2001, this measure could not be computed for that period, as some of the change for that period would be the result of reclassification instead of economic growth.

Though the national recession ended in 2001, jobs continued to decline nationwide in 2002. This makes the value of this measure difficult to interpret for that year, with the national value and those of most of the states marked with an asterisk (this period is omitted from Chart 5). In this case, Washington having a smaller value for that period meant that high wage employment shrank less as a percentage of total declining employment than high-wage employment shrank relative to declining total U.S. employment. The period of 2002-2003, however, saw positive overall growth in the BEA employment statistics for Washington and most of the rest of the country, although higher wage employment growth was negative. During this time Washington high wage employment declined less than that of the nation. Finally, the 2003-04 period saw positive growth in both high-wage and total employment in both Washington and the U.S., with the state's value of 27.0 percent beating the national average of 22.4 percent and ranking 29th among the states.

Chart 5

High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment Growth

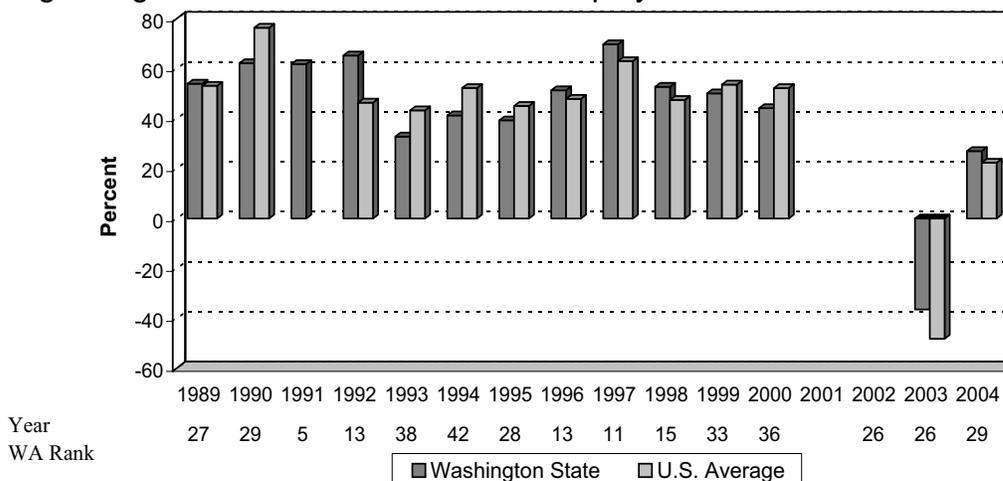


Table 5
Economic Performance
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment Growth
(Percent)

	1998-99	1999-00	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	1998-04
Alabama	66.8	105.6	110.2*	-19.1	42.2	45.0
Alaska	-132.5	51.8	18.3	29.0	38.0	33.1
Arizona	54.7	56.6	7.0	22.6	32.0	40.8
Arkansas	61.8	63.7	343.1*	-8.7	10.8	33.5
California	48.0	57.4	265.6*	-53.9	16.4	29.2
Colorado	52.4	46.2	97.8*	619.6*	29.2	31.2
Connecticut	44.8	34.7	280.0*	345.6*	-20.8	-10.3
Delaware	51.1	39.2	147.9*	-36.7	29.1	27.8
Florida	71.4	57.5	11.8	19.2	29.7	43.7
Georgia	59.6	53.3	160.5*	-40.4	28.5	37.6
Hawaii	-3684.6*	47.8	20.1	28.5	38.5	44.3
Idaho	64.7	52.1	0.2	2.8	36.5	41.4
Illinois	48.0	39.4	93.0*	252.9*	-52.2	-45.0
Indiana	52.1	39.0	88.1*	-80.0	19.4	20.1
Iowa	56.2	56.7	96.8*	429.7*	34.2	27.5
Kansas	70.3	51.6	151.2*	171.1*	25.2	4.9
Kentucky	56.9	68.5	104.4*	-13.2	18.9	38.1
Louisiana	-8.8	32.9	-177.6	21.8	20.2	14.2
Maine	45.9	55.4	-31.9	-43.5	26.5	35.7
Maryland	54.7	47.9	19.4	11.0	18.0	35.5
Massachusetts	49.3	51.0	108.0*	157.8*	-106.9	-46.9
Michigan	57.8	50.7	95.5*	158.4*	-150.8	-9.2
Minnesota	48.3	48.4	1816.3*	-82.6	27.4	22.1
Mississippi	27.2	30.6	-56.9	2562.1*	22.7	13.8
Missouri	52.2	51.1	190.9*	-182.3	8.1	15.3
Montana	82.0	41.8	23.7	39.6	34.2	43.2
Nebraska	40.9	56.1	-338.3*	-7.5	27.3	52.1
Nevada	31.5	40.7	66.0	24.5	32.0	34.1
New Hampshire	49.1	57.7	992.3*	-2.6	32.6	30.5
New Jersey	51.7	52.3	-200.9	-47.3	18.9	24.8
New Mexico	77.6	60.6	17.4	34.8	40.8	43.5
New York	51.9	52.2	142.3*	-111.4	7.5	17.2
North Carolina	67.2	70.4	160.5*	-96.5	40.4	51.1
North Dakota	91.7	80.2	20.8	86.8	45.2	60.9
Ohio	59.6	38.2	90.0*	367.8*	-7.1	-9.4
Oklahoma	56.8	48.6	75.3*	79.8*	37.1	30.1
Oregon	43.3	54.3	126.4*	-200.6	32.7	27.0
Pennsylvania	43.7	44.0	185.9*	-805.2	1.8	12.1
Rhode Island	8.8	33.6	-86.7	19.7	13.2	14.4
South Carolina	71.8	84.6	90.4*	-0.7	21.0	50.4
South Dakota	57.3	51.2	-46.7	-19.4	29.7	37.4
Tennessee	67.0	43.3	157.2*	-7.8	29.0	36.1
Texas	42.4	53.7	-196.5	6.1	30.4	37.1
Utah	53.0	51.2	-262.2	16.9	35.3	40.7
Vermont	63.0	50.1	-108.5	-60.3	31.1	32.2
Virginia	71.9	62.0	-1692.3	10.5	42.4	48.9
Washington	50.1	44.3	84.3*	-36.4	27.0	25.8
West Virginia	190.6	21.6	-194.3	1465.2*	29.2	9.6
Wisconsin	51.0	46.3	224.9*	-28.8	24.4	26.2
Wyoming	112.5	38.1	1.3	49.5	50.9	47.8
U.S. Average	53.7	52.2	233.3*	-48.1	22.4	29.9
Washington's Rank	33	36	26	26	29	34

* Total employment growth rate was negative.

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, September 2005.

Annual Earnings Per Job

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 12th or higher for the last ten years. The state's rank is 11th.

Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to \$46,243 in 2004, up \$1,806 from 2003 and \$1,761 above the national average of \$44,482. The state's five-year average of \$43,527 ranked 10th in the nation.

2004 Annual Earnings Per Job Top 10 States

	2004	Rank
Connecti	57701	1
New Yor	56452	2
New Jers	54254	3
Massach	53993	4
California	50222	5
Delaware	48820	6
Illinois	48075	7
Maryland	47806	8
Michigan	46455	9
Virginia	46429	10

Chart 6
Annual Earnings Per Job

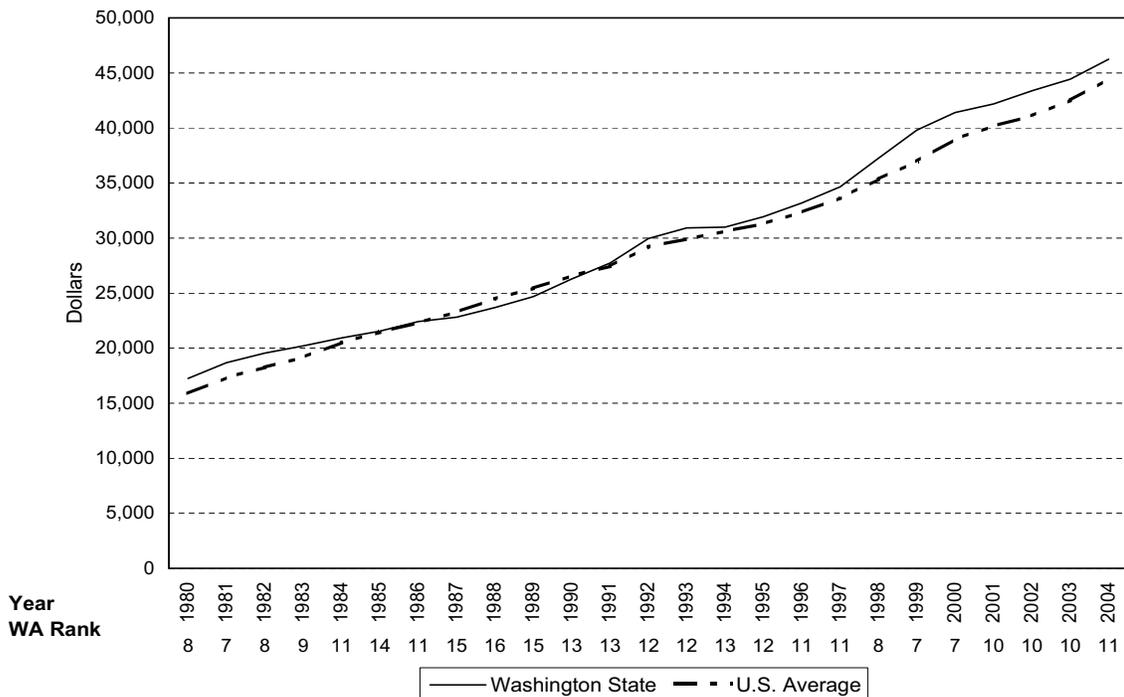


Table 6
Economic Performance
Annual Earnings Per Job
(Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	31,856	33,624	34,919	36,534	38,025	34,992
Alaska	37,655	40,381	41,464	42,762	44,620	41,376
Arizona	35,694	36,782	37,832	38,998	41,093	38,080
Arkansas	28,639	30,195	30,890	32,638	34,648	31,402
California	44,539	45,168	46,005	47,487	50,222	46,684
Colorado	39,869	41,842	42,408	43,310	45,204	42,527
Connecticut	50,453	52,593	53,119	54,531	57,701	53,679
Delaware	40,329	43,184	44,814	46,938	48,820	44,817
Florida	33,975	34,604	35,702	36,863	38,716	35,972
Georgia	38,230	39,548	40,266	41,327	43,121	40,498
Hawaii	34,690	35,142	37,136	38,812	40,834	37,323
Idaho	29,766	30,772	31,261	31,790	33,740	31,466
Illinois	42,207	43,165	44,572	46,750	48,075	44,954
Indiana	34,104	34,976	36,442	38,233	39,611	36,673
Iowa	29,645	30,425	31,640	32,837	35,855	32,080
Kansas	31,501	32,687	33,396	34,979	36,370	33,787
Kentucky	31,677	32,730	33,827	35,217	36,642	34,019
Louisiana	31,367	33,367	34,295	35,677	37,029	34,347
Maine	29,500	31,174	31,953	33,140	34,663	32,086
Maryland	40,250	42,240	43,861	45,372	47,806	43,906
Massachusetts	47,806	48,654	49,405	50,805	53,993	50,133
Michigan	41,066	42,217	43,505	46,206	46,455	43,890
Minnesota	37,510	38,400	39,662	40,963	43,240	39,955
Mississippi	28,132	29,421	29,976	31,725	33,308	30,512
Missouri	33,864	34,745	35,904	37,054	38,562	36,026
Montana	25,616	27,529	27,989	29,650	30,909	28,339
Nebraska	30,524	31,861	32,648	34,946	36,511	33,298
Nevada	37,383	38,398	39,116	40,675	43,025	39,719
New Hampshire	37,467	38,169	39,232	40,394	42,618	39,576
New Jersey	49,090	49,786	51,076	52,191	54,254	51,279
New Mexico	30,008	32,671	33,552	34,147	35,814	33,238
New York	51,516	52,535	52,750	53,445	56,452	53,340
North Carolina	34,269	35,475	36,105	37,191	38,957	36,399
North Dakota	27,543	28,071	28,705	31,945	31,938	29,640
Ohio	35,713	36,584	37,970	39,409	40,702	38,076
Oklahoma	30,569	32,765	32,944	34,502	36,047	33,365
Oregon	35,106	35,924	37,238	38,223	40,036	37,305
Pennsylvania	38,457	39,172	40,482	41,934	43,822	40,773
Rhode Island	36,434	38,133	39,472	41,183	42,850	39,614
South Carolina	31,616	32,803	33,773	34,963	36,306	33,892
South Dakota	27,377	28,409	28,088	31,263	32,995	29,626
Tennessee	33,524	35,051	36,612	38,274	39,917	36,676
Texas	39,985	41,465	41,851	43,118	45,164	42,317
Utah	31,531	33,211	34,098	35,276	36,828	34,189
Vermont	30,246	31,481	32,097	33,397	34,911	32,426
Virginia	39,141	41,237	42,326	43,828	46,429	42,592
Washington	41,399	42,175	43,381	44,437	46,243	43,527
West Virginia	30,398	31,922	32,638	33,651	35,168	32,755
Wisconsin	33,486	34,759	36,040	37,230	38,936	36,090
Wyoming	29,545	31,587	32,351	33,807	35,537	32,565
U.S. Average	39,007	40,164	41,114	42,502	44,482	41,454
Washington's Rank	7	10	10	10	11	10

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), September 2005.

Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

From 2003 to 2004 Washington earnings per job grew at a rate of 4.1 percent. Although this rate was below the national average, it was an improvement from the state's performance in the previous year and increased the state's rank from 45th to 38th. While high rates of growth in the past, especially in the late 1990s, have left the level of Washington's annual earnings per job comfortably higher than the U.S. measure, the State's earnings per job growth rate has slowed of late, with a five-year average growth rate of 3.0 percent ranking 49th among the states.

Chart 7
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

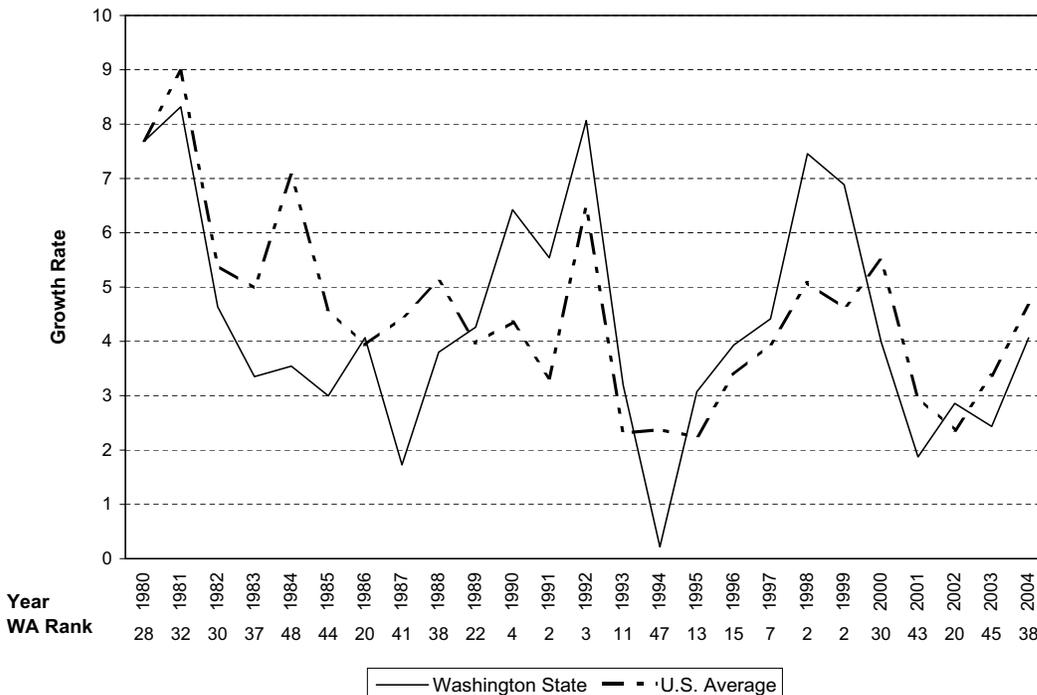


Table 7
Economic Performance
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate
(Dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	2.9	5.5	3.9	4.6	4.1	4.2
Alaska	2.1	7.2	2.7	3.1	4.3	3.9
Arizona	6.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	5.4	4.2
Arkansas	2.3	5.4	2.3	5.7	6.2	4.4
California	8.3	1.4	1.9	3.2	5.8	4.1
Colorado	8.5	4.9	1.4	2.1	4.4	4.3
Connecticut	7.3	4.2	1.0	2.7	5.8	4.2
Delaware	4.3	7.1	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.8
Florida	4.9	1.9	3.2	3.3	5.0	3.6
Georgia	5.6	3.4	1.8	2.6	4.3	3.6
Hawaii	2.4	1.3	5.7	4.5	5.2	3.8
Idaho	4.0	3.4	1.6	1.7	6.1	3.4
Illinois	4.5	2.3	3.3	4.9	2.8	3.6
Indiana	4.2	2.6	4.2	4.9	3.6	3.9
Iowa	4.0	2.6	4.0	3.8	9.2	4.7
Kansas	4.0	3.8	2.2	4.7	4.0	3.7
Kentucky	5.1	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.0
Louisiana	2.9	6.4	2.8	4.0	3.8	4.0
Maine	2.8	5.7	2.5	3.7	4.6	3.9
Maryland	5.8	4.9	3.8	3.4	5.4	4.7
Massachusetts	8.9	1.8	1.5	2.8	6.3	4.3
Michigan	3.5	2.8	3.1	6.2	0.5	3.2
Minnesota	5.5	2.4	3.3	3.3	5.6	4.0
Mississippi	3.2	4.6	1.9	5.8	5.0	4.1
Missouri	4.9	2.6	3.3	3.2	4.1	3.6
Montana	3.5	7.5	1.7	5.9	4.2	4.6
Nebraska	2.3	4.4	2.5	7.0	4.5	4.1
Nevada	2.6	2.7	1.9	4.0	5.8	3.4
New Hampshire	8.1	1.9	2.8	3.0	5.5	4.2
New Jersey	5.4	1.4	2.6	2.2	4.0	3.1
New Mexico	3.0	8.9	2.7	1.8	4.9	4.3
New York	5.4	2.0	0.4	1.3	5.6	2.9
North Carolina	5.7	3.5	1.8	3.0	4.7	3.8
North Dakota	6.2	1.9	2.3	11.3	-0.0	4.3
Ohio	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.3
Oklahoma	5.6	7.2	0.5	4.7	4.5	4.5
Oregon	5.4	2.3	3.7	2.6	4.7	3.8
Pennsylvania	3.5	1.9	3.3	3.6	4.5	3.4
Rhode Island	4.8	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.3
South Carolina	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.7
South Dakota	3.3	3.8	-1.1	11.3	5.5	4.6
Tennessee	3.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2
Texas	6.8	3.7	0.9	3.0	4.7	3.8
Utah	4.8	5.3	2.7	3.5	4.4	4.1
Vermont	5.2	4.1	2.0	4.1	4.5	4.0
Virginia	6.1	5.4	2.6	3.5	5.9	4.7
Washington	4.0	1.9	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.0
West Virginia	3.9	5.0	2.2	3.1	4.5	3.8
Wisconsin	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.7
Wyoming	4.5	6.9	2.4	4.5	5.1	4.7
U.S. Average	5.5	3.0	2.4	3.4	4.7	3.8
Washington's rank	30	43	20	45	38	49

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), September 2005.

Migration Rate

Washington continues to be a popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 9th in terms of total migration in 2004. On a per capita basis, the state ranked 12th, with a migration rate of 0.7 percent as compared to the national rate of 0.4 percent.

2004's total population growth for Washington was 1.2 percent, while the national average was 1.0 percent. Natural increase accounted for 42.3 percent of growth while 57.7 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 62.0 percent were international and 38.0 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 57.4 percent of population growth came from natural increase and 42.6 percent from international migration.

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

Chart 8
Migration Rate

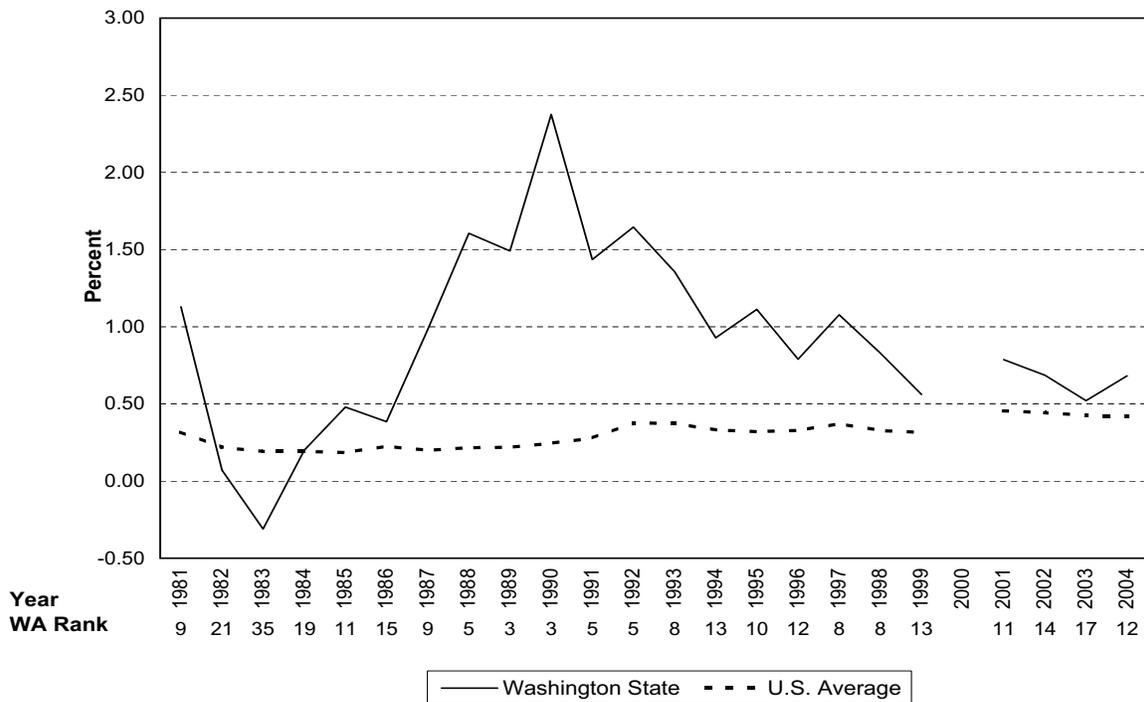


Table 8
Economic Performance
Migration Rate
(Percent)*

	1998	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	0.3	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.3
Alaska	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Arizona	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1
Arkansas	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
California	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Colorado	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Connecticut	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Delaware	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Florida	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1
Georgia	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Hawaii	-0.7	-1.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Idaho	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Illinois	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Indiana	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Iowa	-0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.3	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Kentucky	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Louisiana	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
Maine	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
Maryland	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3
Massachusetts	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
Michigan	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1
Minnesota	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Missouri	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Montana	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7
Nebraska	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.0
Nevada	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.5
New Hampshire	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
New Jersey	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
New Mexico	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
New York	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
North Carolina	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
North Dakota	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1
Ohio	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Oklahoma	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oregon	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.5
Pennsylvania	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rhode Island	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2
South Carolina	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8
South Dakota	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3
Tennessee	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Texas	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Utah	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Vermont	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Virginia	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Washington	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7
West Virginia	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Wisconsin	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Wyoming	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Washington's Rank	8	13	11	14	17	12

* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, August 2005.

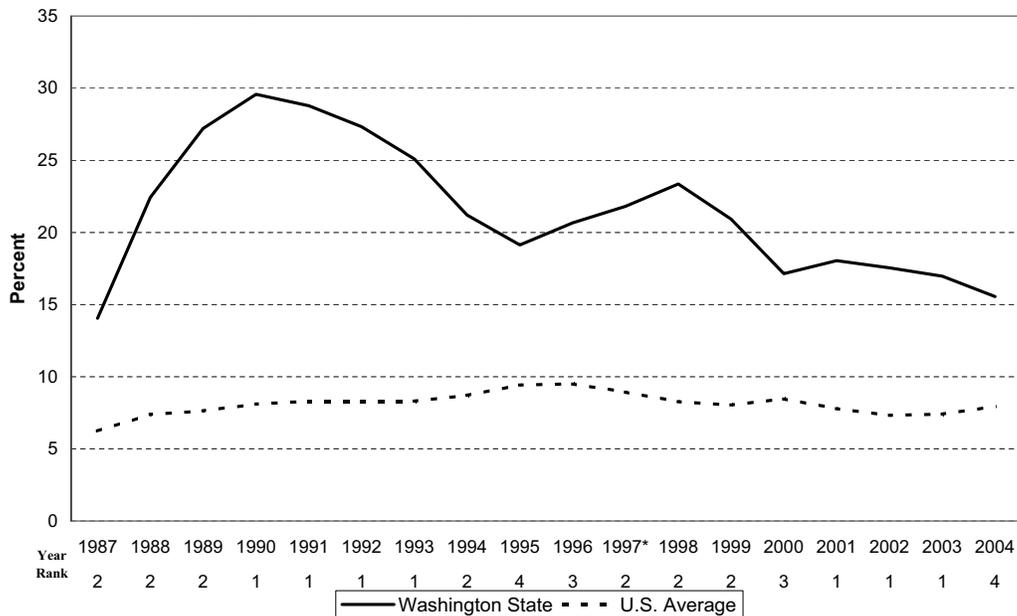
Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

After three years of ranking first in exports as a percent of total personal income, Washington's rank fell to a still-strong 4th in 2004 with an export value of 15.56 percent of personal income. Despite the 2004 ranking, however, the state still ranked first in the five-year average of this measure with a value of 17.06 percent.

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 7.41 percent of personal income, still above the national average of 6.52 percent and ranking 10th among the states.

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 and is therefore not included in this data. As software giant Microsoft contributes greatly to state personal income while 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 Chart 10, begins to decline in 1997, as this year coincides with the period where Microsoft's contribution to personal income began its greatest growth.

Chart 9
Foreign Exports



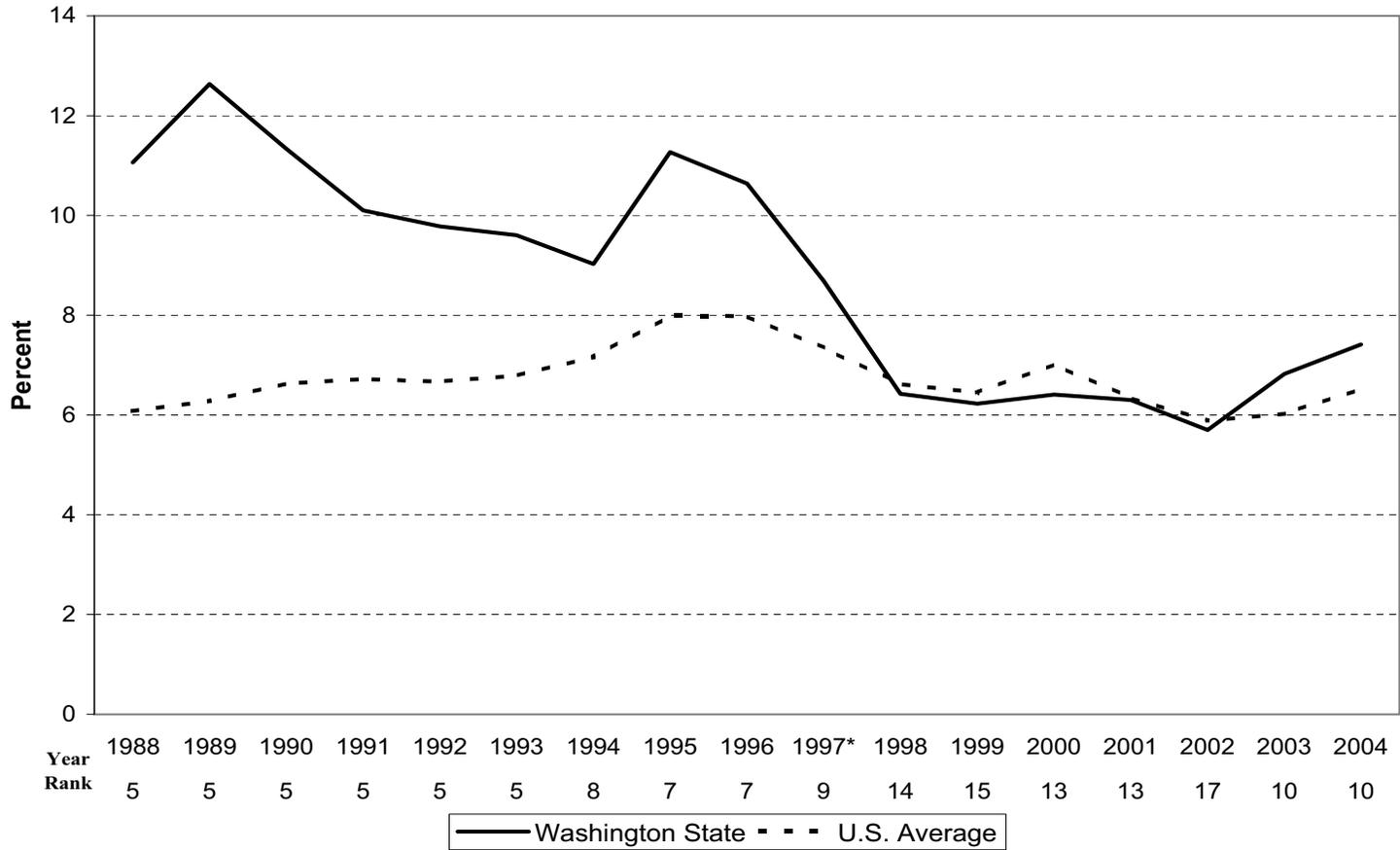
*Trade data from 1997 to 2004 is coded under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
Prior data is coded under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Table 9
 Economic Performance
Foreign Exports
 (Percent of State Personal Income)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	6.92	6.86	7.27	7.04	7.22	7.06
Alaska	13.15	12.06	12.15	12.80	14.13	12.86
Arizona	10.81	9.01	8.24	8.78	8.17	9.00
Arkansas	4.43	4.70	4.43	4.48	4.93	4.59
California	10.84	9.41	8.03	7.94	8.71	8.99
Colorado	4.57	4.01	3.61	3.89	4.00	4.02
Connecticut	5.68	5.84	5.65	5.45	5.37	5.60
Delaware	9.05	7.77	7.56	6.82	6.95	7.63
Florida	5.80	5.68	4.95	4.87	5.30	5.32
Georgia	6.48	6.09	5.88	6.50	7.39	6.47
Hawaii	1.12	1.05	1.41	0.97	0.98	1.11
Idaho	11.37	6.42	5.82	6.05	7.79	7.49
Illinois	7.85	7.47	6.20	6.20	6.84	6.91
Indiana	9.31	8.56	8.66	9.17	10.19	9.18
Iowa	5.74	5.86	5.76	6.23	6.99	6.12
Kansas	6.90	6.45	6.35	5.64	5.81	6.23
Kentucky	9.72	8.93	10.24	10.06	11.54	10.10
Louisiana	16.30	15.05	15.59	15.83	16.21	15.79
Maine	5.36	5.16	5.49	5.87	6.16	5.61
Maryland	2.52	2.60	2.25	2.39	2.61	2.47
Massachusetts	8.54	7.02	6.68	7.31	8.08	7.53
Michigan	11.50	10.81	11.13	10.34	10.99	10.95
Minnesota	6.52	6.47	6.23	6.50	6.87	6.52
Mississippi	4.55	5.67	4.78	3.84	4.49	4.67
Missouri	4.25	3.93	4.22	4.33	5.12	4.37
Montana	2.61	2.18	1.69	1.50	2.20	2.04
Nebraska	5.31	5.48	5.02	5.10	4.11	5.00
Nevada	2.41	2.21	1.77	2.84	3.69	2.58
New Hampshire	5.73	5.63	4.29	4.34	4.80	4.96
New Jersey	5.76	5.69	5.03	4.90	5.30	5.34
New Mexico	5.93	3.18	2.66	4.97	4.11	4.17
New York	6.46	6.20	5.46	5.68	6.02	5.97
North Carolina	8.21	7.45	6.44	6.91	7.24	7.25
North Dakota	3.89	4.90	5.13	4.69	5.43	4.81
Ohio	8.21	8.32	8.32	8.69	8.75	8.46
Oklahoma	3.64	2.95	2.71	2.86	3.24	3.08
Oregon	11.87	8.99	9.90	9.96	10.16	10.18
Pennsylvania	5.15	4.68	4.13	4.15	4.48	4.52
Rhode Island	3.86	3.91	3.33	3.37	3.48	3.59
South Carolina	8.72	9.81	9.28	10.94	11.73	10.10
South Dakota	3.50	2.91	2.92	3.02	3.50	3.17
Tennessee	7.79	7.33	7.30	7.59	9.17	7.84
Texas	17.51	15.33	15.22	15.18	16.98	16.05
Utah	6.01	6.20	7.81	6.82	7.33	6.83
Vermont	24.27	15.95	13.98	14.09	16.65	16.99
Virginia	5.30	4.98	4.50	4.33	4.31	4.68
Washington	17.15	18.05	17.55	16.97	15.56	17.06
West Virginia	5.61	5.35	5.17	5.37	7.00	5.70
Wisconsin	6.84	6.60	6.54	6.87	7.19	6.81
Wyoming	3.57	3.36	3.57	3.58	3.93	3.60
U.S. Average	8.47	7.80	7.32	7.40	7.94	7.79
Washington's Rank	3	1	1	1	4	1

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 2005.

Chart 10 Foreign Exports (Excluding Transportation Equipment)



*Trade data from 1997 to 2004 is coded under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
Prior data is coded under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Table 10
Economic Performance
Foreign Exports (Excluding Transportation Equipment)
(Percent of State Personal Income)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	5.43	5.13	5.10	4.90	5.32	5.18
Alaska	12.90	11.79	12.01	12.68	14.05	12.69
Arizona	9.11	7.20	6.67	7.37	6.64	7.40
Arkansas	4.04	4.09	3.46	3.68	3.96	3.85
California	10.10	8.66	7.42	7.21	7.78	8.23
Colorado	4.39	3.82	3.43	3.71	3.83	3.84
Connecticut	3.45	3.14	2.86	3.24	3.38	3.21
Delaware	7.67	6.82	6.70	6.14	5.82	6.63
Florida	5.05	4.92	4.22	4.15	4.42	4.55
Georgia	5.40	5.18	4.85	5.25	5.69	5.27
Hawaii	0.99	0.83	0.74	0.72	0.84	0.82
Idaho	11.26	6.36	5.76	5.99	7.68	7.41
Illinois	6.24	5.99	5.42	5.51	6.13	5.86
Indiana	6.22	5.87	5.88	6.22	6.88	6.22
Iowa	5.27	5.46	5.47	5.91	6.62	5.75
Kansas	4.48	4.32	4.21	4.06	3.89	4.19
Kentucky	6.15	5.93	5.93	6.59	7.23	6.36
Louisiana	16.05	14.79	14.94	15.57	15.80	15.43
Maine	5.18	4.94	5.20	5.43	5.33	5.22
Maryland	2.18	2.18	1.79	1.90	2.18	2.05
Massachusetts	8.27	6.84	6.55	7.16	7.92	7.35
Michigan	4.82	4.61	4.68	4.66	5.28	4.81
Minnesota	6.08	5.95	5.59	5.84	6.23	5.94
Mississippi	4.25	4.05	4.59	3.61	4.13	4.13
Missouri	3.19	2.79	2.79	3.02	3.45	3.05
Montana	2.57	2.14	1.65	1.45	2.16	2.00
Nebraska	4.86	4.96	4.60	4.66	3.73	4.56
Nevada	2.20	1.80	1.71	2.76	3.59	2.41
New Hampshire	5.58	5.49	4.11	4.16	4.60	4.79
New Jersey	5.23	5.22	4.57	4.49	4.92	4.88
New Mexico	5.83	3.11	2.53	4.79	3.94	4.04
New York	5.87	5.55	4.80	5.02	5.38	5.32
North Carolina	7.71	7.05	6.06	6.41	6.69	6.79
North Dakota	3.37	4.44	4.79	4.40	5.01	4.40
Ohio	5.39	5.14	4.95	5.04	5.58	5.22
Oklahoma	2.73	2.40	2.16	2.35	2.71	2.47
Oregon	10.98	8.37	8.95	8.89	8.93	9.22
Pennsylvania	4.72	4.27	3.72	3.70	4.05	4.09
Rhode Island	3.76	3.83	3.27	3.32	3.40	3.52
South Carolina	7.21	6.76	6.63	6.91	7.90	7.08
South Dakota	3.39	2.80	2.81	2.91	3.34	3.05
Tennessee	6.03	5.76	5.57	6.15	7.27	6.16
Texas	15.53	13.51	13.54	13.66	15.16	14.28
Utah	4.86	5.16	6.97	6.05	6.60	5.93
Vermont	23.65	15.27	13.48	13.67	16.14	16.44
Virginia	4.80	4.52	4.03	3.75	3.63	4.15
Washington	6.41	6.30	5.70	6.82	7.41	6.53
West Virginia	5.41	4.92	4.64	4.83	6.01	5.16
Wisconsin	6.00	5.90	5.86	6.05	6.33	6.03
Wyoming	3.56	3.34	3.55	3.55	3.87	3.58
U.S. Average	7.01	6.34	5.88	6.02	6.52	6.36
Washington's Rank	13	13	17	10	10	13

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 2005.

Per Capita Spending in Research and Development

- Industrial R&D
- University R&D
- Total Per Capita R&D

(Not Updated Due to Unavailability of Data)

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

The 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 available is 2002.

In 2002, Washington ranked 23rd in per capita university research and development with a spending level of \$123 per capita, slightly below the U.S. average of \$125. For the period 1998-2002 its average rank was 21st. In both industry and total 2002 per capita research and development spending, however, the state ranked much higher. Washington's 2002 per capita industrial research and development spending, at \$1414, was over twice as high as the national average of \$633, ranking 4th among the states. The state's total 2002 per capita research and development spending of \$1732 was also much higher than the national average of \$879, ranking 4th.

Chart 11
University Research and Development

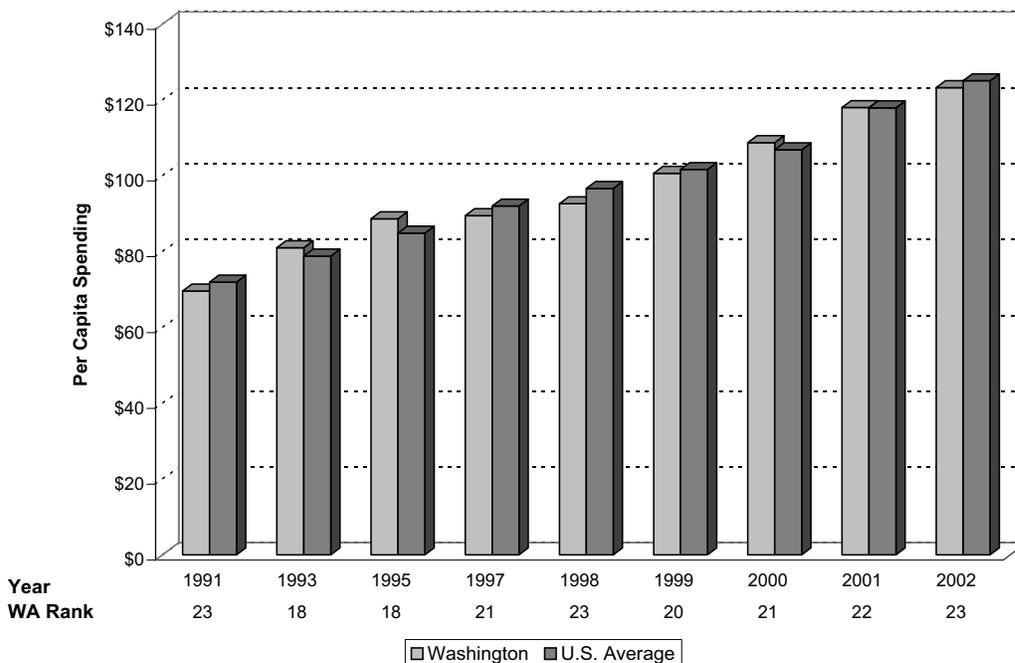


Table 11
University Research and Development
(Dollars Per Capita)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Alabama	100	94	96	100	112	100
Alaska	122	150	171	182	200	165
Arizona	83	87	90	94	97	90
Arkansas	44	42	49	52	52	48
California	101	109	119	128	139	119
Colorado	119	120	126	130	143	128
Connecticut	120	123	137	146	155	136
Delaware	95	98	99	100	109	101
Florida	46	50	53	61	65	55
Georgia	102	104	113	118	126	113
Hawaii	122	130	133	128	139	130
Idaho	58	56	57	62	69	61
Illinois	85	89	94	103	114	97
Indiana	71	76	84	96	106	86
Iowa	123	129	143	150	165	142
Kansas	80	88	96	100	110	95
Kentucky	53	68	68	73	81	69
Louisiana	79	84	89	97	108	92
Maine	28	35	45	53	53	43
Maryland	256	264	284	306	344	291
Massachusetts	214	222	234	247	265	236
Michigan	89	93	100	111	123	103
Minnesota	76	77	84	94	100	86
Mississippi	54	57	76	85	99	74
Missouri	88	99	110	121	124	108
Montana	81	94	110	119	134	108
Nebraska	110	120	122	141	154	129
Nevada	45	47	53	55	58	52
New Hampshire	97	104	122	156	173	130
New Jersey	58	62	67	72	80	68
New Mexico	127	124	135	150	158	139
New York	103	109	121	130	145	122
North Carolina	115	127	129	139	153	133
North Dakota	88	96	105	133	167	118
Ohio	71	73	81	88	98	82
Oklahoma	61	69	73	74	81	72
Oregon	92	94	101	105	110	101
Pennsylvania	110	114	126	137	155	128
Rhode Island	109	116	123	135	152	127
South Carolina	63	67	73	89	97	78
South Dakota	34	34	36	43	50	39
Tennessee	62	66	71	74	85	72
Texas	84	89	97	105	116	98
Utah	115	124	137	149	155	136
Vermont	96	107	106	125	146	116
Virginia	71	76	83	85	95	82
Washington	93	101	109	118	123	109
West Virginia	35	36	41	44	54	42
Wisconsin	101	105	123	135	148	122
Wyoming	99	96	87	84	84	90
U.S. average	97	102	107	118	125	110
Washington's Rank	23	20	21	22	23	21

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov), 2002.

Economic Performance

Chart 12 Industry Research and Development

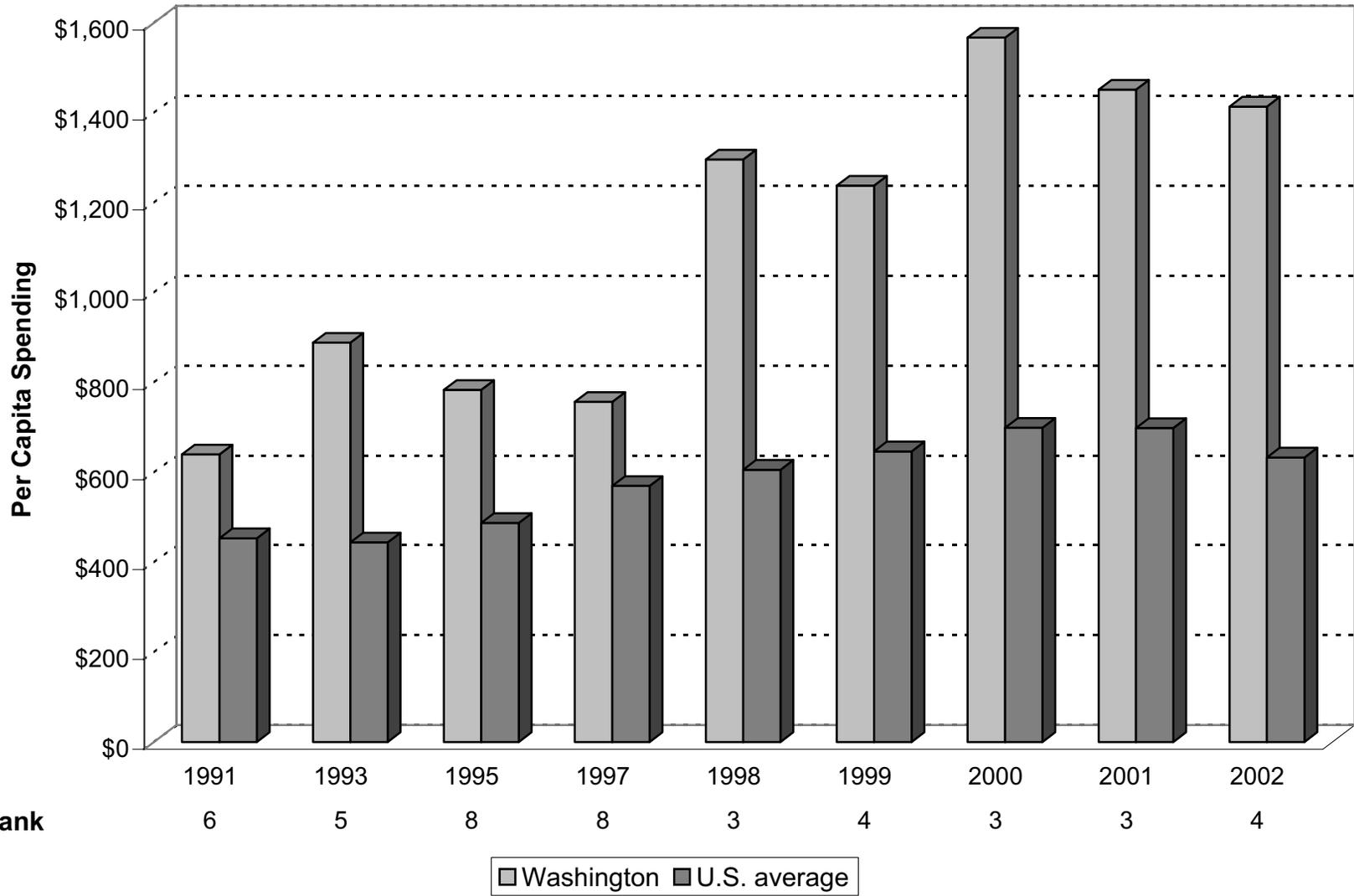


Table 12
Industry Research and Development
(Dollars Per Capita)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Alabama	161	126	136	203	189	163
Alaska	D	D	14	107	79	67
Arizona	354	883	473	425	587	544
Arkansas	45	81	102	94	83	81
California	1,078	1,166	1,346	1,172	1,130	1,178
Colorado	866	742	726	698	626	732
Connecticut	925	1,176	1,281	1,368	1,756	1,301
Delaware	3,244	1,627	1,836	1,547	1,509	1,953
Florida	213	171	200	229	222	207
Georgia	184	227	192	228	246	215
Hawaii	14	22	36	76	82	46
Idaho	821	949	1,029	669	740	842
Illinois	562	624	857	659	604	661
Indiana	437	372	438	586	580	483
Iowa	218	192	184	279	257	226
Kansas	481	479	423	482	526	478
Kentucky	107	170	144	156	160	148
Louisiana	23	42	28	71	55	44
Maine	65	111	157	194	193	144
Maryland	335	324	382	685	696	484
Massachusetts	1,691	1,474	1,550	1,762	1,599	1,615
Michigan	1,284	1,790	1,772	1,430	1,350	1,525
Minnesota	690	693	754	876	889	780
Mississippi	26	40	35	77	78	51
Missouri	238	249	338	318	281	285
Montana	92	37	31	77	73	62
Nebraska	55	104	116	179	198	130
Nevada	234	174	123	138	156	165
New Hampshire	984	899	472	1,063	904	865
New Jersey	1,257	1,131	1,430	1,198	1,346	1,272
New Mexico	672	742	636	126	178	471
New York	596	603	555	572	482	562
North Carolina	431	497	454	505	414	460
North Dakota	53	116	80	547	242	208
Ohio	472	575	525	589	545	541
Oklahoma	72	106	96	157	118	110
Oregon	445	454	481	1,429	659	693
Pennsylvania	578	728	641	730	573	650
Rhode Island	1,280	1,215	1,037	1,071	1,048	1,130
South Carolina	177	167	194	227	257	204
South Dakota	7	17	58	115	69	53
Tennessee	366	314	213	262	222	275
Texas	417	483	428	461	493	457
Utah	512	510	436	471	482	482
Vermont	187	526	649	553	464	476
Virginia	392	355	382	411	400	388
Washington	1,296	1,238	1,567	1,451	1,414	1,393
West Virginia	124	119	130	117	147	127
Wisconsin	362	365	369	457	487	408
Wyoming	4	D	14	57	42	29
U.S. average	606	647	699	698	633	657
Washington's Rank	3	4	3	3	4	4

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov), 2002.

Chart 13

Per Capita Research and Development

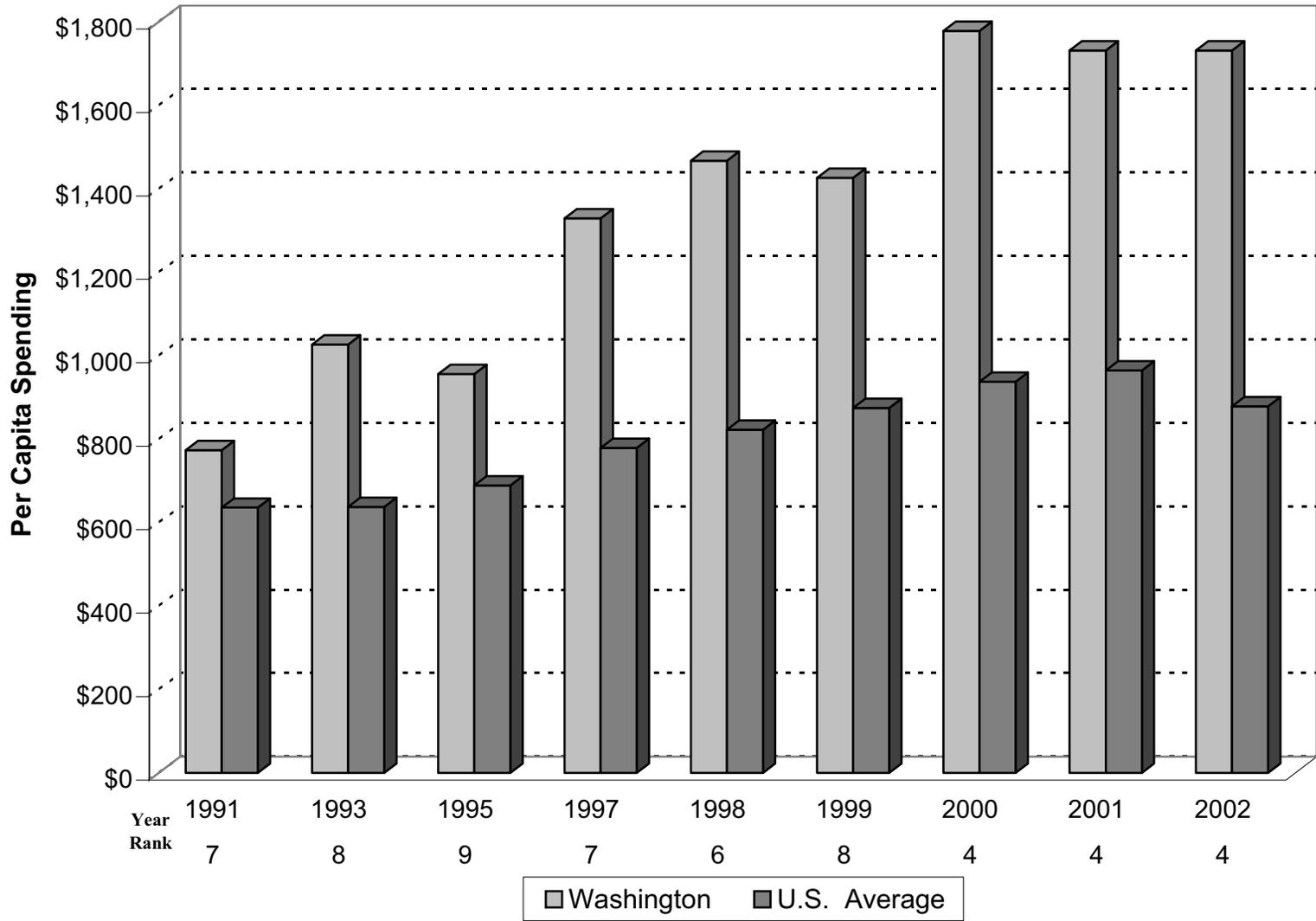


Table 13
Total Research and Development
(Dollars Per Capita)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Alabama	437	398	389	504	518	449
Alaska	D	243	313	467	478	375
Arizona	475	1,013	601	574	751	683
Arkansas	108	143	170	168	158	149
California	1,331	1,432	1,620	1,477	1,463	1,465
Colorado	1,109	996	978	976	936	999
Connecticut	1,057	1,310	1,433	1,551	1,958	1,462
Delaware	3,348	1,733	1,948	1,653	1,633	2,063
Florida	308	271	290	344	329	308
Georgia	317	368	340	386	460	374
Hawaii	199	223	240	292	366	264
Idaho	900	1,026	1,103	953	1,022	1,001
Illinois	720	786	1,026	839	809	836
Indiana	515	457	534	693	702	580
Iowa	363	344	347	453	458	393
Kansas	571	581	527	593	687	592
Kentucky	162	241	214	234	276	225
Louisiana	122	140	140	185	191	156
Maine	126	177	250	302	331	237
Maryland	1,541	1,539	1,625	2,117	1,654	1,695
Massachusetts	2,134	1,930	2,044	2,299	2,227	2,127
Michigan	1,387	1,899	1,898	1,555	1,501	1,648
Minnesota	793	801	871	1,008	1,045	904
Mississippi	131	168	180	228	241	189
Missouri	338	361	461	453	437	410
Montana	214	188	188	264	260	223
Nebraska	186	245	256	338	383	282
Nevada	308	237	187	211	241	237
New Hampshire	1,111	1,028	625	1,260	1,125	1,030
New Jersey	1,372	1,260	1,557	1,343	1,516	1,410
New Mexico	1,690	1,813	1,694	2,158	2,528	1,977
New York	732	747	713	759	697	730
North Carolina	584	663	624	712	617	640
North Dakota	184	261	227	727	465	373
Ohio	616	713	674	773	728	701
Oklahoma	151	193	191	252	227	203
Oregon	570	582	617	1,569	821	832
Pennsylvania	715	872	801	908	792	818
Rhode Island	1,626	1,587	1,428	1,491	1,532	1,533
South Carolina	252	246	280	356	406	308
South Dakota	80	79	112	186	145	121
Tennessee	449	406	361	462	443	424
Texas	534	605	551	597	653	588
Utah	690	669	607	658	679	661
Vermont	292	643	763	689	646	607
Virginia	715	729	713	771	808	747
Washington	1,467	1,427	1,779	1,732	1,732	1,627
West Virginia	232	242	253	259	301	257
Wisconsin	472	481	501	601	659	543
Wyoming	133	134	123	167	161	144
U.S. average	822	875	938	965	879	896
Washington's rank	6	8	4	4	4	6

Source: The National Science Foundation (www.nsf.gov), 2002.

Unemployment Rate

After three years of increases, the national unemployment rate declined in 2004, decreasing from 6.0 percent to 5.5 percent. Washington's unemployment rate also declined from 7.4 percent to 6.2 percent, improving its ranking from 48th to 43rd among the states. Washington's 2004 value was below its five-year average value of 6.4 percent, a value that ranked 48th among the states.

Chart 14
Unemployment Rate



Table 14
Economic Performance
Unemployment Rate

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	4.1	4.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.2
Alaska	6.2	6.2	7.1	7.7	7.5	6.9
Arizona	4.0	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.1
Arkansas	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.2
California	5.0	5.4	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.0
Colorado	2.6	3.9	5.9	6.2	5.5	4.8
Connecticut	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.5	4.9	4.1
Delaware	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.7
Florida	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.8
Georgia	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3
Hawaii	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.9
Idaho	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.0
Illinois	4.5	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.9
Indiana	2.9	4.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.6
Iowa	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.8	3.8
Kansas	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	4.9
Kentucky	4.2	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.3
Louisiana	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.7
Maine	3.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.3
Maryland	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2
Massachusetts	2.7	3.7	5.3	5.8	5.1	4.5
Michigan	3.7	5.2	6.2	7.1	7.1	5.9
Minnesota	3.2	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3
Mississippi	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.1
Missouri	3.3	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	4.9
Montana	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Nebraska	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5
Nevada	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.1	4.3	5.0
New Hampshire	2.6	3.4	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.8
New Jersey	3.7	4.3	5.8	5.9	4.8	4.9
New Mexico	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.4
New York	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.6
North Carolina	3.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.5	5.6
North Dakota	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.2
Ohio	4.0	4.4	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.3
Oklahoma	3.1	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.4
Oregon	5.2	6.4	7.6	8.1	7.4	6.9
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.1
Rhode Island	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.9
South Carolina	3.5	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.8	5.7
South Dakota	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2
Tennessee	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.9
Texas	4.4	5.0	6.3	6.7	6.1	5.7
Utah	3.4	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.9
Vermont	2.6	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.7	3.6
Virginia	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.5
Washington	5.0	6.2	7.3	7.4	6.2	6.4
West Virginia	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.6
Wisconsin	3.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	4.9	4.7
Wyoming	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.0
U.S. Average	4.0	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.2
Washington's Rank	43	48	49	48	43	48

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. July 2005. (www.bls.gov)

This page intentionally left blank.

Quality of Life

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

Because of 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 and comparability among states. The UCR program is a nationwide, statistical effort of over 17,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies. During 2004, law enforcement agencies active in the UCR Program represented 94.2 percent of the total population. The coverage amounted to 95.4 percent of the United States population in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 86.9 percent of the population in cities outside metropolitan areas, and 89.2 percent in rural counties.

In 2004, Washington's homicide rate, as measured per 100,000 people, increased slightly from 3.0 to 3.1, decreasing its rank among the states to 19th. The violent crime rate (violent crime includes the offenses of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), also measured per 100,000 people, declined from 347 to 344. The state's rank in this measure, however, also declined from 23rd to 24th. While the arrest rate for violent crime increased from 149 to 150, Washington's rank increased from 23rd to 21st. As in all years since UCR statistics began being reported, Washington continues to rank well below the national average in incidences of all of these categories of crime.

Chart 15
Homicide Rate

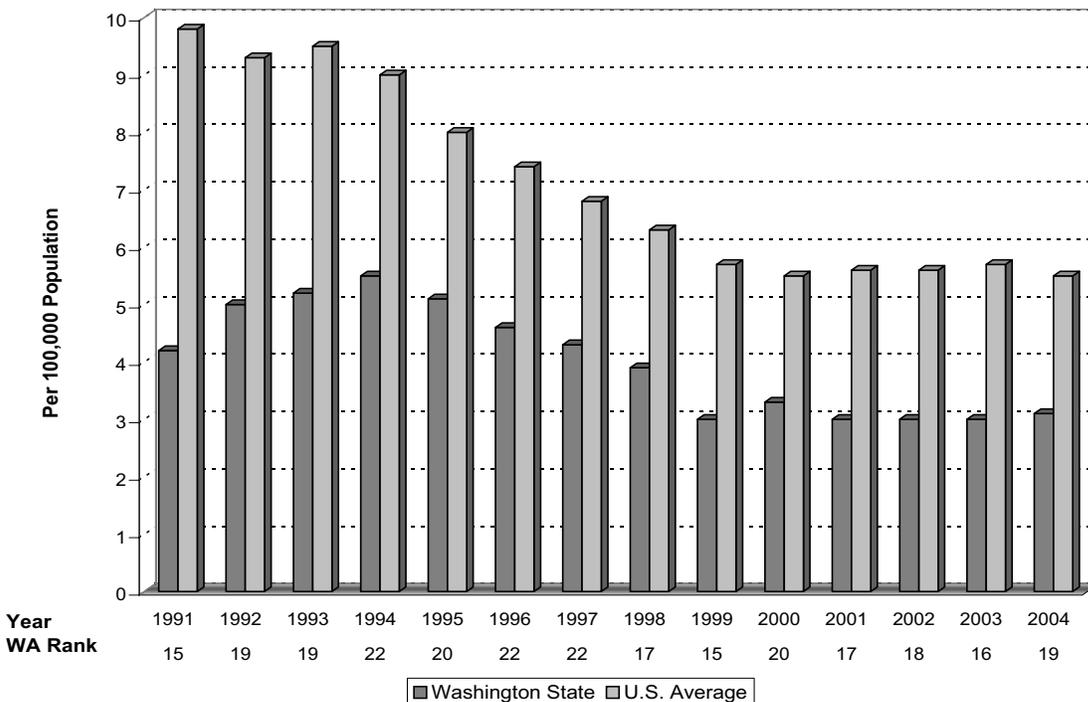


Table 15
Quality of Life
Homicide Rate
(Per 100,000 Population)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	7.4	8.5	6.8	6.6	5.6	7.0
Alaska	4.3	6.2	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.4
Arizona	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.3
Arkansas	6.3	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.0
California	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6
Colorado	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.8
Connecticut	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.8
Delaware	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.0	2.8
Florida	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Georgia	8.0	7.1	7.1	7.6	6.9	7.3
Hawaii	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.3
Idaho	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.0
Illinois*	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.1	7.1
Indiana	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.8
Iowa	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Kansas	6.3	3.4	2.9	4.5	4.5	4.3
Kentucky	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.7	4.8
Louisiana	12.5	11.2	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.5
Maine	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Maryland	8.1	8.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	8.9
Massachusetts	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.3
Michigan	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.5
Minnesota	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.5
Mississippi	9.0	9.9	9.2	9.3	7.8	9.0
Missouri	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.0	6.2	6.0
Montana	1.8	3.8	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.8
Nebraska	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.9
Nevada	6.5	8.6	8.3	8.8	7.4	7.9
New Hampshire	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Jersey	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.1
New Mexico	7.4	5.4	8.2	6.0	8.9	7.2
New York	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8
North Carolina	7.0	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
North Dakota	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.2
Ohio	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
Oklahoma	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.3
Oregon	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2
Pennsylvania	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2
Rhode Island	4.3	3.7	3.8	2.3	2.4	3.3
South Carolina	5.8	8.1	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.1
South Dakota	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.4
Tennessee	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.8	5.9	6.9
Texas	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1
Utah	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
Vermont	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.9
Virginia	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.4
Washington	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
West Virginia	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.0
Wisconsin	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.1
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.4
U.S. Average	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6
Washington's Rank	20	17	18	16	19	19

*Limited data for 2000-2004 were available for Illinois.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States- Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2004. (www.fbi.gov)

Chart 16 Violent Crime Rate

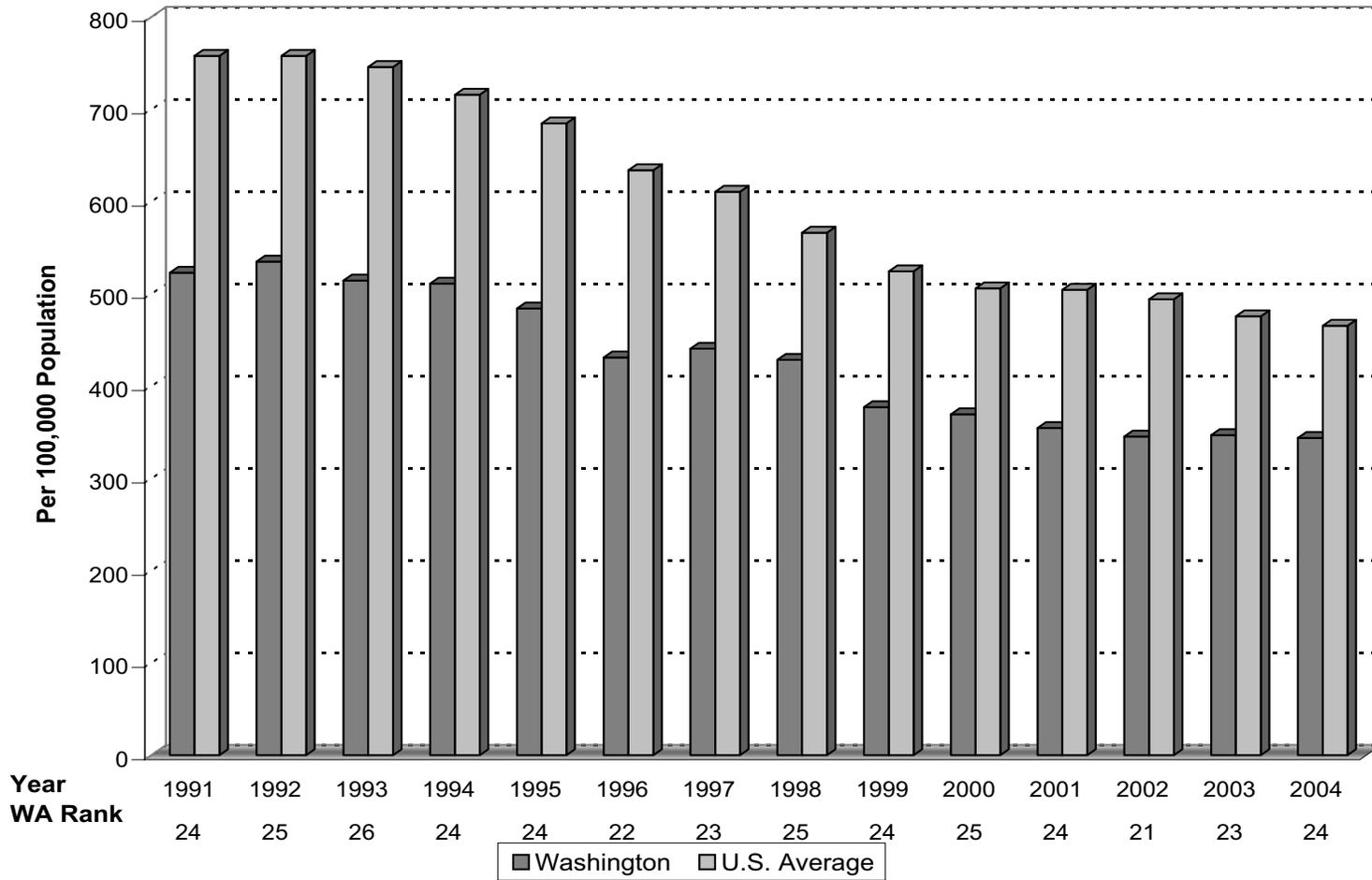


Table 16
 Quality of Life
Violent Crime Rate
 (Per 100,000 Population)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	486	438	444	430	427	445
Alaska	567	590	563	593	635	590
Arizona	532	540	553	513	504	528
Arkansas	445	452	424	456	499	455
California	622	615	593	579	552	592
Colorado	334	350	352	345	374	351
Connecticut	325	335	311	308	286	313
Delaware	684	611	599	658	568	624
Florida	812	798	770	730	711	764
Georgia	505	496	459	454	456	474
Hawaii	244	254	262	270	254	257
Idaho	253	243	255	243	245	248
Illinois*	657	633	621	557	543	602
Indiana	349	371	357	353	325	351
Iowa	266	268	286	272	271	273
Kansas	389	404	377	396	375	388
Kentucky	295	258	279	262	245	268
Louisiana	681	686	662	646	639	663
Maine	110	118	108	109	104	110
Maryland	787	481	770	704	701	688
Massachusetts	476	478	484	469	459	473
Michigan	555	554	540	511	490	530
Minnesota	281	264	268	263	270	269
Mississippi	361	350	343	326	295	335
Missouri	490	541	539	473	491	507
Montana	241	352	352	365	294	321
Nebraska	328	303	314	289	309	308
Nevada	524	589	638	614	616	596
New Hampshire	175	170	161	149	167	165
New Jersey	384	389	375	366	356	374
New Mexico	758	780	740	665	687	726
New York	554	514	496	465	442	494
North Carolina	498	493	470	455	448	473
North Dakota	81	79	78	78	79	79
Ohio	334	351	351	333	342	342
Oklahoma	498	511	503	506	501	504
Oregon	351	307	292	296	298	309
Pennsylvania	420	410	402	398	411	408
Rhode Island	298	309	285	286	247	285
South Carolina	805	815	822	794	784	804
South Dakota	167	154	177	173	172	169
Tennessee	707	744	717	688	695	710
Texas	545	572	579	553	541	558
Utah	256	233	237	249	236	242
Vermont	114	105	107	110	112	110
Virginia	282	291	291	276	276	283
Washington	370	355	345	347	344	352
West Virginia	317	280	234	258	271	272
Wisconsin	237	231	225	221	210	225
Wyoming	267	258	274	262	230	258
United States	506	505	494	476	466	489
Washington's Rank	25	24	21	23	24	25

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports: 1991-2004. (www.fbi.gov)

Chart 17 Arrests Rates for Violent Crime

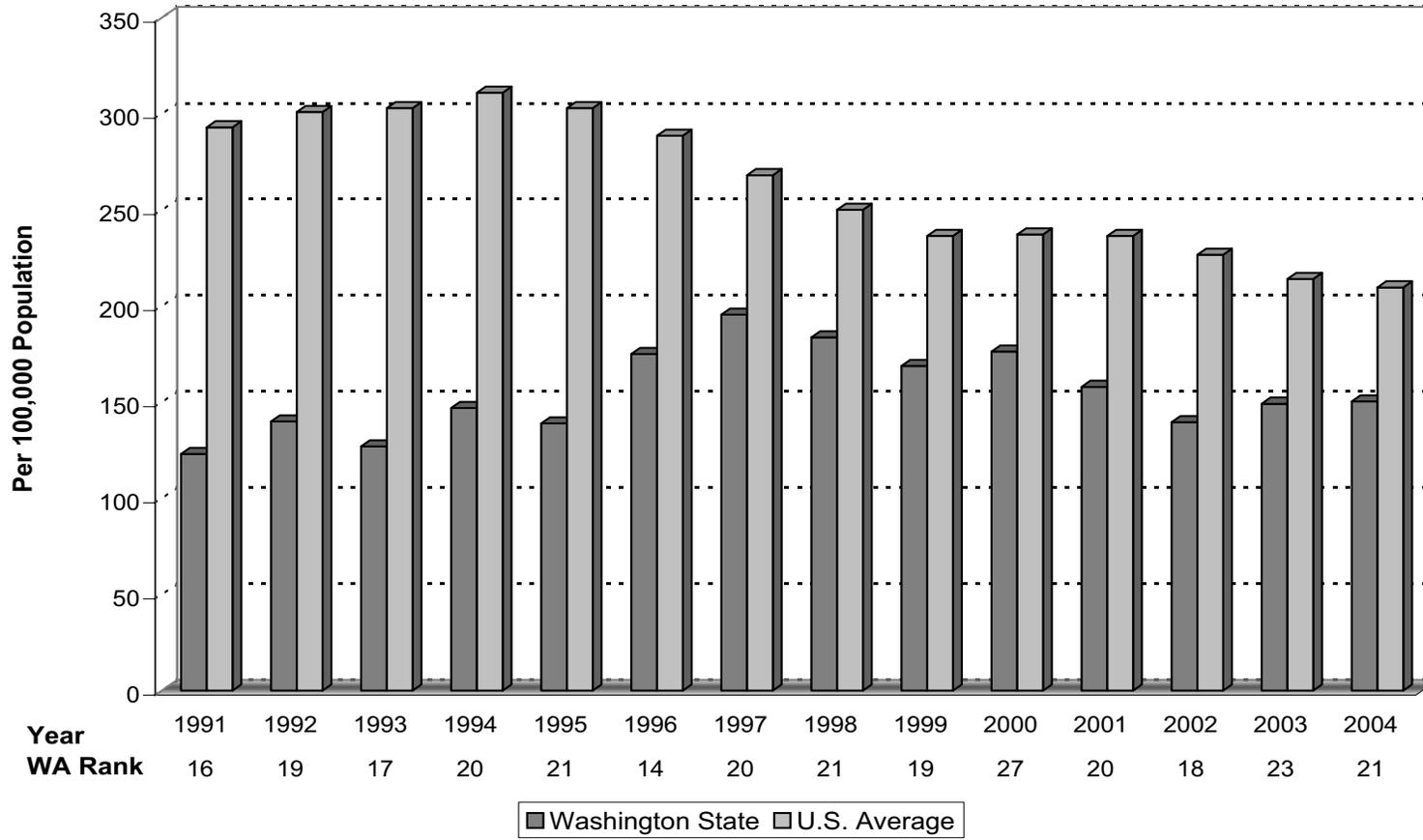


Table 17
 Quality of Life
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime
 (Per 100,000 Population)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	184	169	178	159	152	168
Alaska	211	221	217	225	233	221
Arizona	176	175	175	161	161	170
Arkansas**	215	158	207	184	202	193
California	383	387	372	366	351	372
Colorado	159	162	160	164	156	160
Connecticut	176	207	155	163	170	174
Delaware	583	197	179	304	252	303
Florida	344	352	323	310	292	324
Georgia	291	262	269	250	299	274
Hawaii	120	110	120	108	107	113
Idaho	107	102	104	101	103	103
Illinois	360	364	336	330	330	344
Indiana	260	259	254	232	237	249
Iowa	160	139	158	150	149	151
Kansas	NA	NA	95	88	106	96
Kentucky	161	317	336	203	175	238
Louisiana	334	336	319	303	305	319
Maine	71	67	61	63	66	66
Maryland	228	242	173	222	219	217
Massachusetts	281	251	243	154	153	216
Michigan	110	117	188	172	151	148
Minnesota	140	76	89	80	84	94
Mississippi	179	161	156	147	151	159
Missouri	266	282	317	265	263	278
Montana	201	137	131	141	NA	152
Nebraska	93	94	85	86	96	91
Nevada	163	197	179	NA	235	193
New Hampshire**	57	59	63	41	52	54
New Jersey	190	189	184	179	176	183
New Mexico	243	267	254	218	235	244
New York	175	166	177	150	146	163
North Carolina	322	332	315	293	271	307
North Dakota	26	32	28	33	38	31
Ohio	175	173	147	93	96	137
Oklahoma	173	178	178	172	165	173
Oregon	119	116	95	96	141	113
Pennsylvania	257	240	223	210	220	230
Rhode Island	105	116	120	127	116	117
South Carolina	271	294	297	55	232	230
South Dakota	96	98	94	77	76	88
Tennessee	208	210	228	243	256	229
Texas	153	150	148	146	150	149
Utah	98	79	80	97	94	90
Vermont	58	55	63	53	56	57
Virginia	121	102	100	88	97	101
Washington	176	158	140	149	150	155
West Virginia	148	112	92	96	96	109
Wisconsin	NA	359	207	111	198	219
Wyoming	131	127	127	114	111	122
U. S. Average	237	236	227	214	210	225
Washington's Rank	27	20	18	23	21	22

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

**2003 Data for these states 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: 1991-2004
 (www.fbi.gov)

Air Quality

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.

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 and 2005 was the result of more stringent ozone standards being phased in 2004.

In 2005, only 1.9 percent of Washington's population lived in nonattainment areas. While this represented a large decrease from 2004's value of 8.5 percent, the state's ranking remained constant at 17th. The state's five-year average value of 6.0 percent ranked 16th among the states. The percent of Washington residents living in nonattainment areas has been well below the national average since 1999.

Chart 18
Air Quality Index

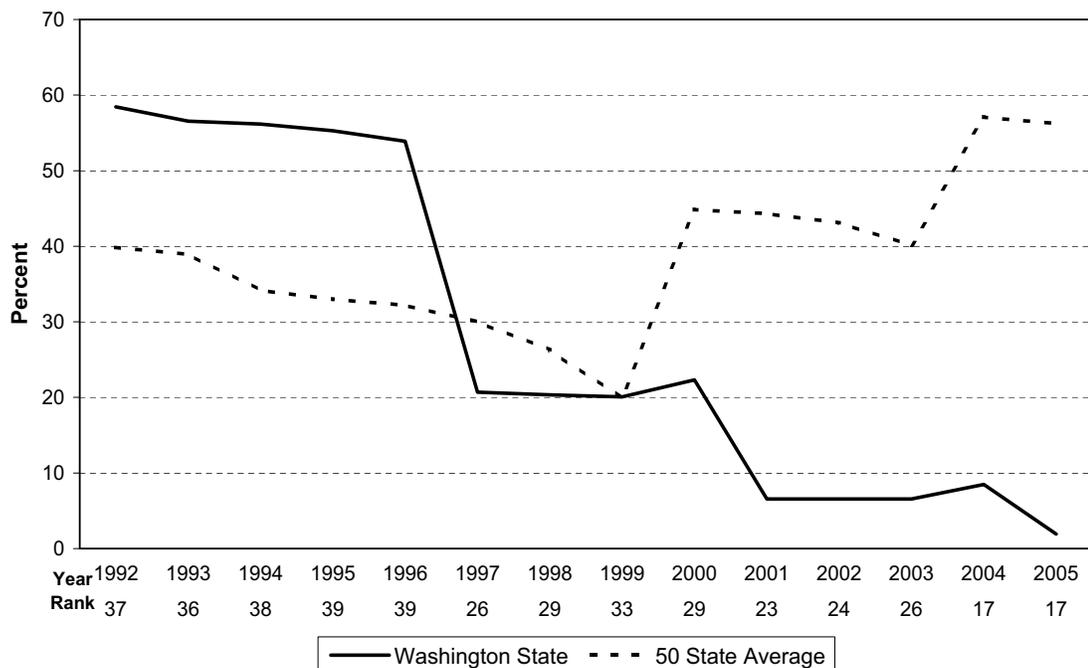


Table 18
Quality of Life

Air Quality

(Percent of State Population)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-05
Alabama*	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.1
Alaska	49.2	49.2	49.2	39.6	33.4	44.1
Arizona	63.9	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.6
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	93.0	93.0	83.5	93.1	93.1	91.2
Colorado	59.4	59.4	3.8	65.8	65.6	50.8
Connecticut*	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	45.3	68.5
Delaware*	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	16.0
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia*	45.2	45.2	45.2	53.5	54.7	48.8
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	23.2	23.2	23.2	9.0	9.0	17.5
Illinois*	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Indiana*	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	50.6	20.0
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*	21.9	0.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	14.0
Louisiana	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Maine	61.3	61.3	61.3	62.8	43.1	58.0
Maryland*	48.6	48.6	48.6	53.3	53.3	50.5
Massachusetts*	105.5	105.5	105.5	111.3	111.0	107.7
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9	77.9	31.1
Minnesota	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri*	44.5	44.5	0.2	44.9	44.8	35.8
Montana	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	85.9	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.8	85.9
New Hampshire*	45.1	45.1	45.1	15.6	0.0	30.2
New Jersey*	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	3.4
New Mexico	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.1	1.6
New York*	115.6	115.6	115.6	125.4	126.3	119.7
North Carolina*	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.2	59.2	23.7
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio*	30.9	28.1	28.1	81.4	81.4	50.0
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.1	8.1	8.8
Pennsylvania*	101.6	85.2	85.2	117.1	115.2	100.8
Rhode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Carolina*	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	32.2	12.9
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee*	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.3	59.6	24.4
Texas	49.5	49.5	49.5	59.1	58.6	53.2
Utah	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia*	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	39.3	15.7
Washington	6.6	6.6	6.6	8.5	1.9	6.0
West Virginia*	4.4	4.4	4.4	41.2	49.7	20.8
Wisconsin	39.4	36.4	36.4	36.7	36.7	37.1
Wyoming	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
50 State Average	44.3	43.1	40.1	57.1	56.2	48.2
Washington's Rank	23	24	26	17	17	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, 1996-2005 data: effective September 1st of each year from the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

Population data relies on information from 2000 Census

Drinking Water

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 91 in 2004 and is expected to surpass 130 by 2010.

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 attached table 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.

In 2004, 7.0 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 26th in the country, up from 29th in 2003. The State's average for 2000-04 was 7.3 percent, beating the U.S. average of 7.6 percent and ranking 32nd in the country.

Chart 19
Drinking Water

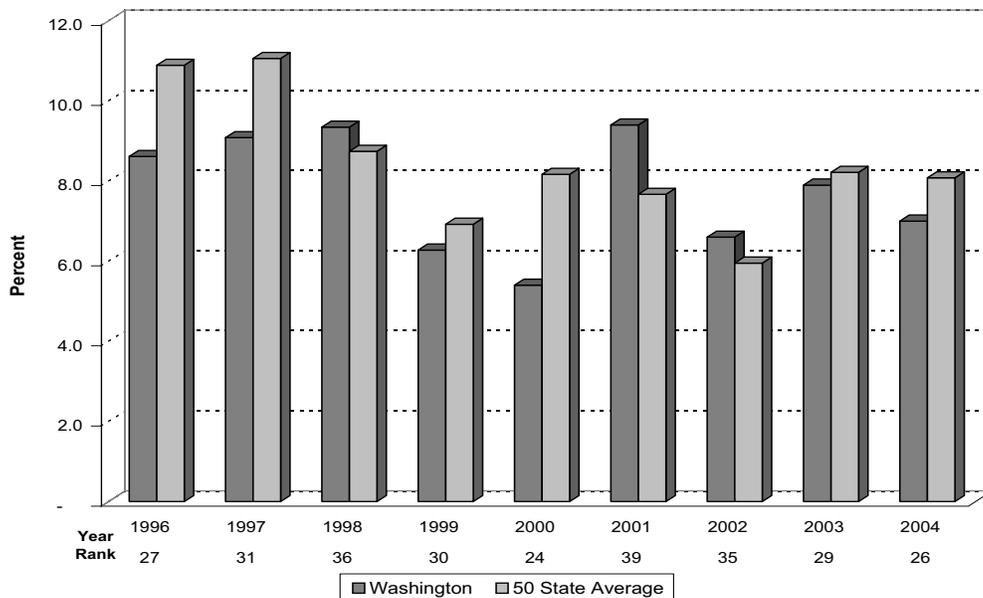


Table 19
Quality of Life
Drinking Water Index
(Percent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	2.0	3.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.8
Alaska	14.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	9.4
Arizona	9.0	5.0	6.0	11.0	31.0	12.4
Arkansas	8.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	8.8
California	6.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	13.0	4.4
Colorado	10.0	10.0	1.0	11.0	12.0	8.8
Connecticut	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Delaware	17.0	8.0	3.0	1.0	20.0	9.8
Florida	4.0	5.0	4.0	9.0	10.0	6.4
Georgia	1.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	2.8
Hawaii	5.0	9.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.6
Idaho	17.0	3.0	8.0	11.0	13.0	10.4
Illinois	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.8
Indiana	7.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.6
Iowa	5.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	4.0
Kansas	5.0	6.0	3.0	11.0	7.0	6.4
Kentucky	3.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	11.0	6.2
Louisiana	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	9.0	7.4
Maine	35.0	11.0	13.0	16.0	20.0	19.0
Maryland	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.6
Massachusetts	58.0	54.0	15.0	14.0	8.0	29.8
Michigan	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Minnesota	1.0	1.0	13.0	2.0	1.0	3.6
Mississippi	9.0	9.0	10.0	5.0	2.0	7.0
Missouri	2.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Montana	4.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	5.4
Nebraska	19.0	53.0	16.0	19.0	27.0	26.8
Nevada	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.4
New Hampshire	8.0	12.0	24.0	9.0	8.0	12.2
New Jersey	15.0	13.0	4.0	12.0	2.0	9.2
New Mexico	7.0	7.0	9.0	6.0	9.0	7.6
New York	12.0	12.0	9.0	52.0	9.0	18.8
North Carolina	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	5.2
North Dakota	4.0	4.0	3.0	10.0	5.0	5.2
Ohio	1.0	12.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	4.6
Oklahoma	6.0	7.0	18.0	30.0	29.0	18.0
Oregon	6.0	7.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	6.2
Pennsylvania	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	21.0	6.8
Rhode Island	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	2.0	3.4
South Carolina	23.0	13.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	10.8
South Dakota	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	2.6
Tennessee	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	4.2
Texas	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.4
Utah	6.0	1.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.2
Vermont	7.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	6.6
Virginia	2.0	2.0	3.0	11.0	11.0	5.8
Washington	5.4	9.4	6.6	7.9	7.0	7.3
West Virginia	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.6
Wisconsin	15.0	15.0	16.0	9.0	8.0	12.6
Wyoming	3.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.6
50 State Average**	8.2	7.7	6.0	8.2	8.1	7.6
Washington's Rank	24	39	35	29	26	32

*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 Water Information System. FY 1996-2004. (www.epa.gov)

Toxins Released

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. The TRI list for 2003 included over 650 chemicals in 30 chemical categories.

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.

In 2003, U.S. industries reported a 6.3 percent decrease in the toxic level, from 4.7 to 4.4 billion pounds of toxic releases. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it be in on-site or of-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities or underground injection wells.

Washington industries reported 22.4 million pounds of toxic releases in 2003, down 0.5 percent from 2002. This brought the state's per capita toxin release to 317 pounds, and improved its ranking from 10th to 8th. Washington's five-year average release per capita of 369 pounds was well below the national average of 1,538 pounds and ranked 7th among the states.

Chart 20
Toxins Released

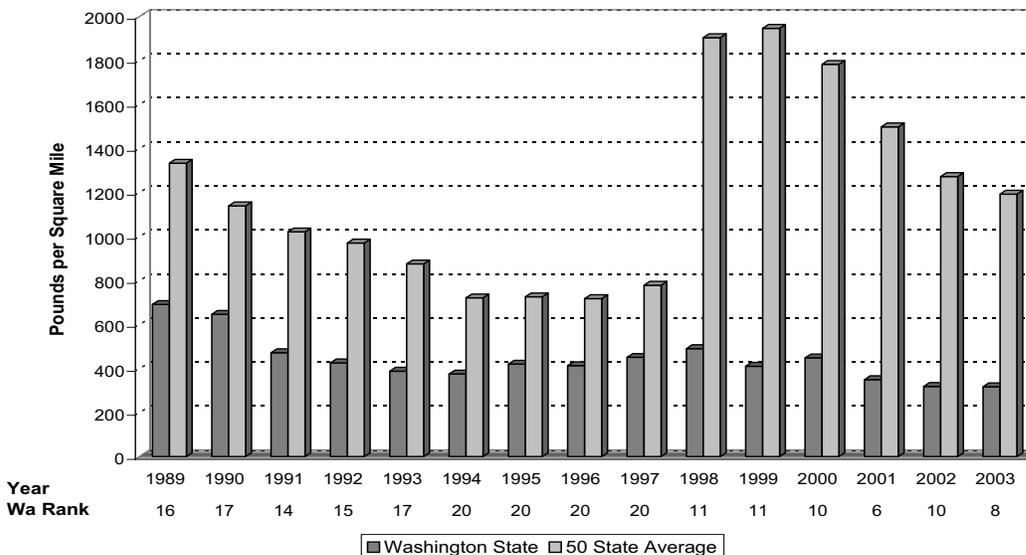


Table 20
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square miles

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999-2003
Alabama	2,929	3,086	2,638	2,444	2,268	2,673
Alaska	667	871	848	893	877	831
Arizona	8,448	6,523	5,324	2,889	423	4,721
Arkansas	759	898	832	716	763	794
California	409	462	371	313	364	384
Colorado	251	288	396	251	216	280
Connecticut	1,441	1,587	1,728	2,125	979	1,572
Delaware	4,754	5,675	5,081	5,067	5,672	5,250
Florida	2,456	2,408	2,173	2,310	2,109	2,291
Georgia	2,219	2,134	1,984	2,214	2,140	2,138
Hawaii	260	197	475	572	483	397
Idaho	1,049	1,158	901	756	734	919
Illinois	2,907	2,646	2,316	2,311	2,286	2,493
Indiana	5,373	5,563	5,677	5,994	6,445	5,810
Iowa	873	802	671	644	665	731
Kansas	536	469	383	326	353	414
Kentucky	2,501	2,515	2,531	2,390	2,240	2,435
Louisiana	3,111	3,122	2,585	2,557	2,545	2,784
Maine	302	314	306	285	277	297
Maryland	3,588	3,847	3,862	3,680	3,700	3,735
Massachusetts	1,306	1,595	1,123	981	972	1,196
Michigan	1,474	1,464	1,371	1,390	1,079	1,356
Minnesota	368	397	393	357	362	375
Mississippi	1,612	1,742	1,473	1,280	1,306	1,483
Missouri	1,811	1,899	1,690	1,630	1,470	1,700
Montana	869	834	432	229	310	535
Nebraska	349	361	345	416	665	427
Nevada	10,626	9,120	7,084	4,209	3,648	6,937
New Hampshire	639	666	514	485	640	589
New Jersey	3,528	3,584	4,025	2,817	2,809	3,353
New Mexico	1,414	1,029	870	123	147	716
New York	1,327	1,070	905	833	816	990
North Carolina	3,017	2,995	2,810	2,447	2,465	2,747
North Dakota	358	364	359	360	334	355
Ohio	6,900	6,372	5,688	5,665	5,579	6,041
Oklahoma	537	474	410	418	428	454
Oregon	695	790	386	267	434	514
Pennsylvania	5,176	5,181	4,058	3,700	3,648	4,353
Rhode Island	1,170	1,046	932	835	725	942
South Carolina	2,702	2,580	2,631	2,571	2,762	2,649
South Dakota	157	124	176	155	134	149
Tennessee	3,677	3,876	3,475	3,704	3,384	3,623
Texas	1,200	1,094	940	1,007	1,004	1,049
Utah	8,498	5,389	2,977	2,058	2,850	4,354
Vermont	60	42	35	38	36	42
Virginia	1,975	1,939	1,928	1,912	1,755	1,902
Washington	410	448	349	319	317	369
West Virginia	4,172	4,081	3,356	3,871	4,216	3,939
Wisconsin	892	758	713	690	775	766
Wyoming	200	212	182	188	197	196
U.S. Average	1,946	1,782	1,498	1,272	1,192	1,538
Washington's Rank	11	10	6	10	8	7

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports: 1989-2005. (www.epa.gov)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1995.

State Health Index

The UnitedHealth Group State 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. Rankings are based on states' performance in four components: personal behavior, community environment, health policies and outcomes. These components are in turn divided into a total of eighteen subcomponents, each contributing to the overall score according to different component weights. To prevent an extreme value from excessively influencing the overall score, the maximum value any state can receive for a component is limited to the national average (which becomes a benchmark of zero) plus or minus two standard deviations. These components are then calculated into the state health index, which is simply the percentage a state is above or below the national average.

Washington's 2004 index value declined to 9 from 2003's value of 13, and its ranking among the states slipped from 11th to 15th. The state ranked among the top ten states in five of the eighteen individual measures: low prevalence of smoking, low infant mortality (5.3 per 1,000), low occupational fatalities, low motor vehicle deaths and low premature death rate. Washington's five-year average index value of 12 ranked 13th among the states.

Chart 21
State Health Index

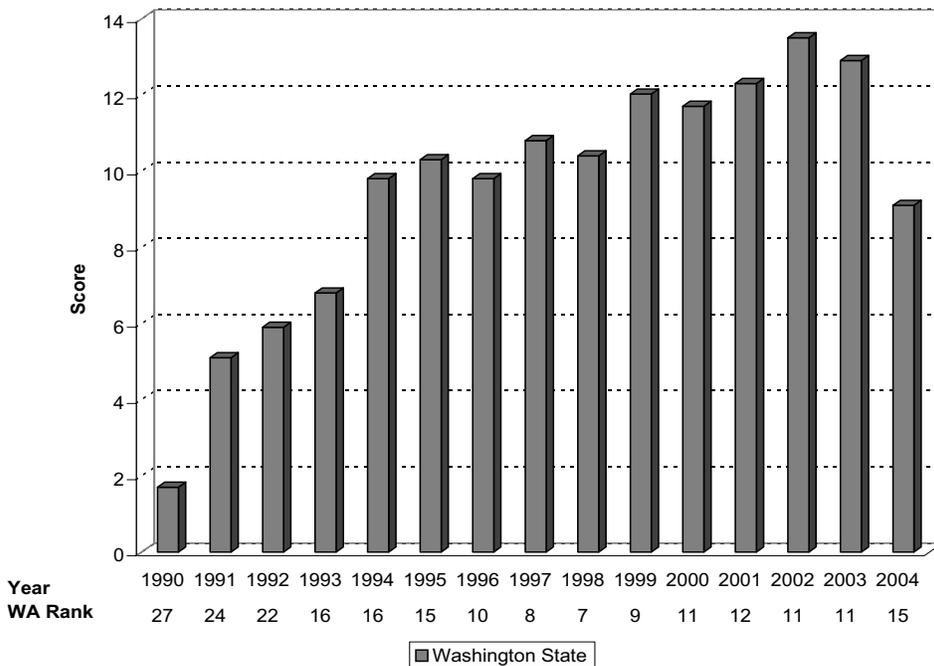


Table 21
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	-12	-11	-13	-11	-10	-11
Alaska	-2	2	0	-6	3	-0
Arizona	-6	-4	-4	-2	3	-3
Arkansas	-14	-9	-15	-14	-12	-13
California	4	5	4	6	4	5
Colorado	15	14	15	14	12	14
Connecticut	13	17	17	15	15	15
Delaware	-5	-6	-4	-3	-0	-4
Florida	-11	-13	-12	-11	-8	-11
Georgia	-5	-5	-9	-8	-11	-7
Hawaii	15	14	12	13	18	14
Idaho	4	7	8	9	6	7
Illinois	-1	-2	-1	0	0	-1
Indiana	1	5	4	2	-0	2
Iowa	11	14	15	15	13	13
Kansas	7	7	7	8	7	7
Kentucky	-7	-6	-8	-7	-7	-7
Louisiana	-18	-21	-24	-20	-21	-21
Maine	12	14	14	14	14	13
Maryland	2	2	1	1	-2	1
Massachusetts	16	15	19	16	17	17
Michigan	-1	0	1	2	0	0
Minnesota	22	23	22	24	25	23
Mississippi	-19	-19	-22	-22	-20	-20
Missouri	-3	-2	-3	-3	-4	-3
Montana	1	2	4	3	2	2
Nebraska	9	9	11	10	12	10
Nevada	-12	-9	-6	-5	-6	-7
New Hampshire	23	20	24	24	24	23
New Jersey	5	7	9	9	7	7
New Mexico	-9	-8	-10	-8	-7	-8
New York	-4	-3	-3	-1	0	-2
North Carolina	-4	-4	-5	-5	-8	-5
North Dakota	10	11	14	13	16	13
Ohio	2	3	2	2	2	2
Oklahoma	-11	-8	-13	-12	-7	-10
Oregon	7	8	9	9	5	8
Pennsylvania	2	2	4	4	3	3
Rhode Island	7	10	12	12	11	10
South Carolina	-15	-15	-16	-16	-13	-15
South Dakota	6	6	10	12	6	8
Tennessee	-10	-10	-12	-13	-13	-12
Texas	-5	-5	-6	-4	-3	-4
Utah	17	19	18	20	18	18
Vermont	15	15	16	19	23	18
Virginia	9	10	9	7	6	8
Washington	12	12	14	13	9	12
West Virginia	-14	-13	-9	-11	-10	-11
Wisconsin	13	12	14	12	14	13
Wyoming	-2	-2	3	6	2	1
U.S. Average	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington's Rank	11	12	11	11	15	13

*Scores reflect the percentage above or below the national average.

Source: UnitedHealth Group, United Health Group State Health Rankings: 1990-2004. (www.unitedhealthfoundation.org)

Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington lays claim to one of the largest and busiest state park systems in the United States. With over 250 parks and recreation areas covering more than 250,000 acres, Washington ranks 14th among all 50 states in the number of areas operating and 13th in the amount of acreage managed, but is ranked 4th in terms of total number of visitors, with almost 43 million entering last year.

Washington park and recreation area visits per capita decreased from 7.3 in 2003 to 6.5 in 2004, decreasing its rank among the states from 3rd to 5th. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 7.5, however, ranked 4th. Both measures were well above the national average. Since state park visits per capita began being recorded in 1987, Washington has always placed 5th or higher in the state rankings.

Chart 22
State Parks and Recreation Areas

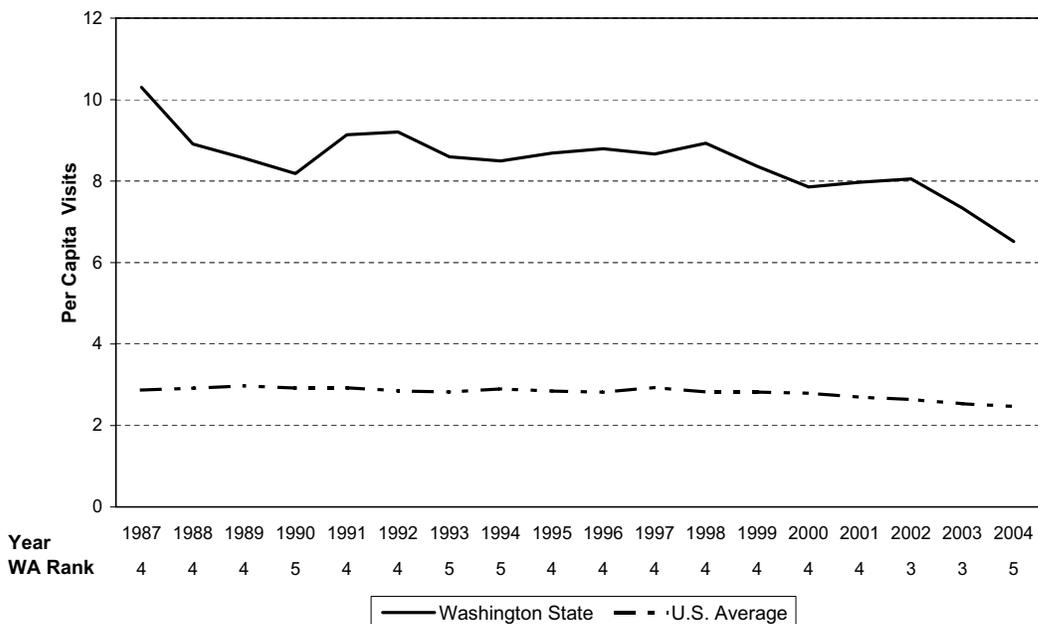


Table 22
 Quality of Life
State Parks and Recreational Areas
 (Per Capita Park Visits)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Alaska	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.3
Arizona	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arkansas	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.1
California	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Connecticut	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.2
Delaware	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.8	4.7	4.9
Florida	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Georgia	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7
Hawaii	15.0	15.3	5.1	3.6	7.3	9.3
Idaho	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9
Illinois	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.4
Indiana	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.8
Iowa	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.1
Kansas	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8
Kentucky	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Louisiana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Maine	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Maryland	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Massachusetts	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8
Michigan	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4
Minnesota	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Mississippi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3
Missouri	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
Montana	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
Nebraska	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7
Nevada	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6
New Hampshire	4.1	5.3	5.3	4.2	2.2	4.2
New Jersey	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
New Mexico	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
New York	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
North Carolina	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5
North Dakota	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Ohio	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.0
Oklahoma	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2
Oregon	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.0	12.6	11.5
Pennsylvania	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Rhode Island	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.1	7.0	6.4
South Carolina	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
South Dakota	9.3	10.0	11.6	11.9	12.0	10.9
Tennessee	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8
Texas	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7
Utah	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Vermont	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
Virginia	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Washington	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.5
West Virginia	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.4
Wisconsin	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.9
Wyoming	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.4	4.5	4.9
U.S. Average	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Washington's Rank	4	4	3	3	5	4

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Annual Information Exchange 1981-2005.

State Arts

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.

After decreasing in fiscal 2004, Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal 2005 increased to \$0.80 from 2004's value of \$0.77. This spending level ranked 37th in the nation, the same as 2004, and was below the national average of \$1.12. While the state's five-year average funding was slightly higher at \$0.81, this level ranked 40th in the nation and strayed even farther from the national average of \$1.35.

Chart 23
State Arts

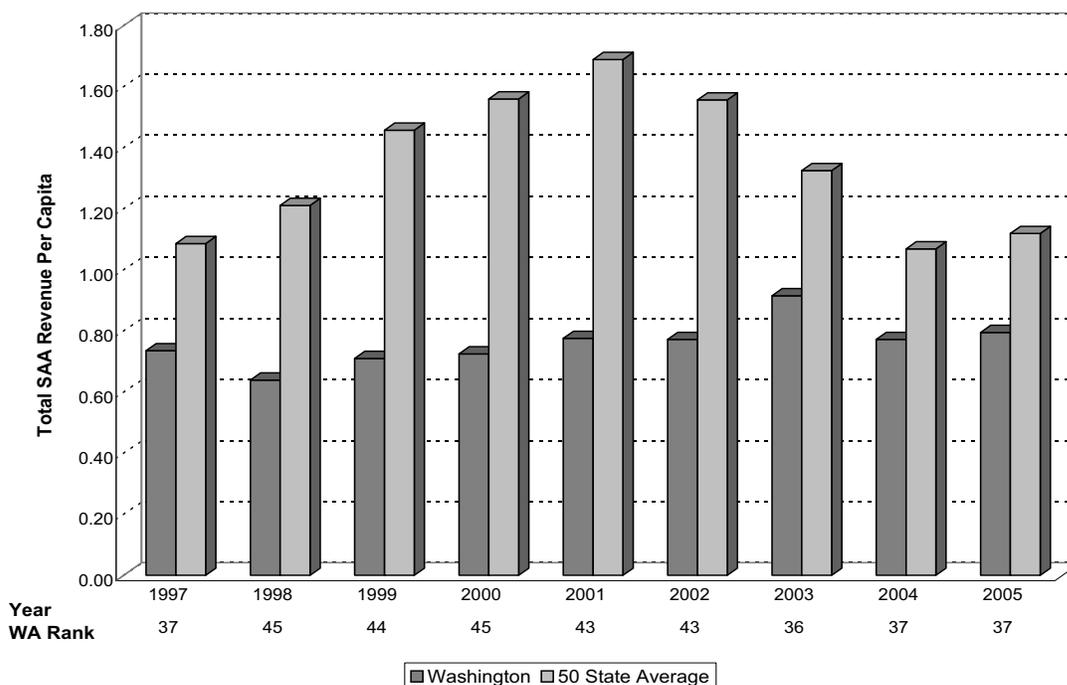


Table 23
Quality of Life

State Arts

Total Per Capita State Arts Agency Revenue*

(Fiscal Years)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001-05
Alabama	1.51	1.41	1.22	1.16	0.85	1.23
Alaska	1.70	1.66	1.70	1.60	1.62	1.65
Arizona	0.96	0.93	0.90	0.77	0.76	0.87
Arkansas	0.80	0.93	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.80
California	2.03	1.28	0.62	0.09	0.09	0.82
Colorado	0.92	0.81	0.44	0.19	0.25	0.52
Connecticut	6.28	6.56	5.39	4.95	4.52	5.54
Delaware	2.81	2.84	2.84	2.78	3.07	2.87
Florida	2.34	2.04	1.84	0.43	0.91	1.51
Georgia	0.66	0.69	0.60	0.59	0.49	0.61
Hawaii	5.35	5.63	5.35	5.29	5.65	5.45
Idaho	1.12	1.19	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.12
Illinois	1.66	1.67	1.48	1.52	1.54	1.58
Indiana	0.72	0.69	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.68
Iowa	0.92	0.72	0.63	0.66	0.59	0.70
Kansas	0.78	0.78	0.76	0.78	0.76	0.77
Kentucky	1.31	1.28	1.30	1.22	1.17	1.26
Louisiana	1.23	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.25
Maine	1.01	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.22	1.09
Maryland	2.52	2.67	2.40	2.16	2.15	2.38
Massachusetts	3.02	3.19	1.31	1.34	1.54	2.08
Michigan	2.65	2.75	2.30	1.23	1.23	2.03
Minnesota	2.78	2.84	2.65	2.08	1.90	2.45
Mississippi	1.46	2.22	1.87	2.52	1.88	1.99
Missouri	2.22	1.18	0.74	0.70	0.57	1.08
Montana	1.65	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.75	1.79
Nebraska	1.38	1.29	1.08	1.35	1.21	1.26
Nevada	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.96	1.04	0.98
New Hampshire	0.86	0.97	0.98	1.04	1.11	0.99
New Jersey	2.71	2.76	2.63	2.30	3.44	2.77
New Mexico	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.29	1.09	1.26
New York	3.02	2.74	2.73	2.37	2.35	2.64
North Carolina	1.05	0.87	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.86
North Dakota	1.47	1.63	1.72	1.69	1.76	1.66
Ohio	1.49	1.38	1.23	1.20	1.09	1.28
Oklahoma	1.49	1.55	1.41	1.33	1.34	1.42
Oregon	0.66	0.49	0.47	0.38	0.41	0.48
Pennsylvania	1.20	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.23	1.20
Rhode Island	2.15	2.93	2.96	2.70	3.07	2.76
South Carolina	1.59	1.37	1.20	1.05	1.02	1.25
South Dakota	1.40	1.54	1.62	1.49	1.58	1.53
Tennessee	0.96	0.84	0.95	1.02	1.11	0.98
Texas	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.28
Utah	1.86	1.65	1.39	1.37	1.39	1.53
Vermont	2.74	2.56	2.15	2.23	2.39	2.41
Virginia	0.74	0.76	0.66	0.48	0.49	0.63
Washington	0.78	0.77	0.92	0.77	0.80	0.81
West Virginia	2.18	2.61	2.85	2.57	3.31	2.71
Wisconsin	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.78	0.60
Wyoming	2.00	2.18	2.36	2.68	2.46	2.34
U.S. Average	1.69	1.56	1.33	1.07	1.12	1.35
Washington's Rank	43	43	36	37	37	40

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

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, June 2005.

Public Library Service

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, with an average state ranking of 7th from the federal fiscal years 1998 to 2002. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 9.7 compared to the national average of 6.5. Washington's 2002 state ranking was 5th, with per capita circulation of 10.1 compared to the national average of 6.8.

Chart 24
Public Library Service

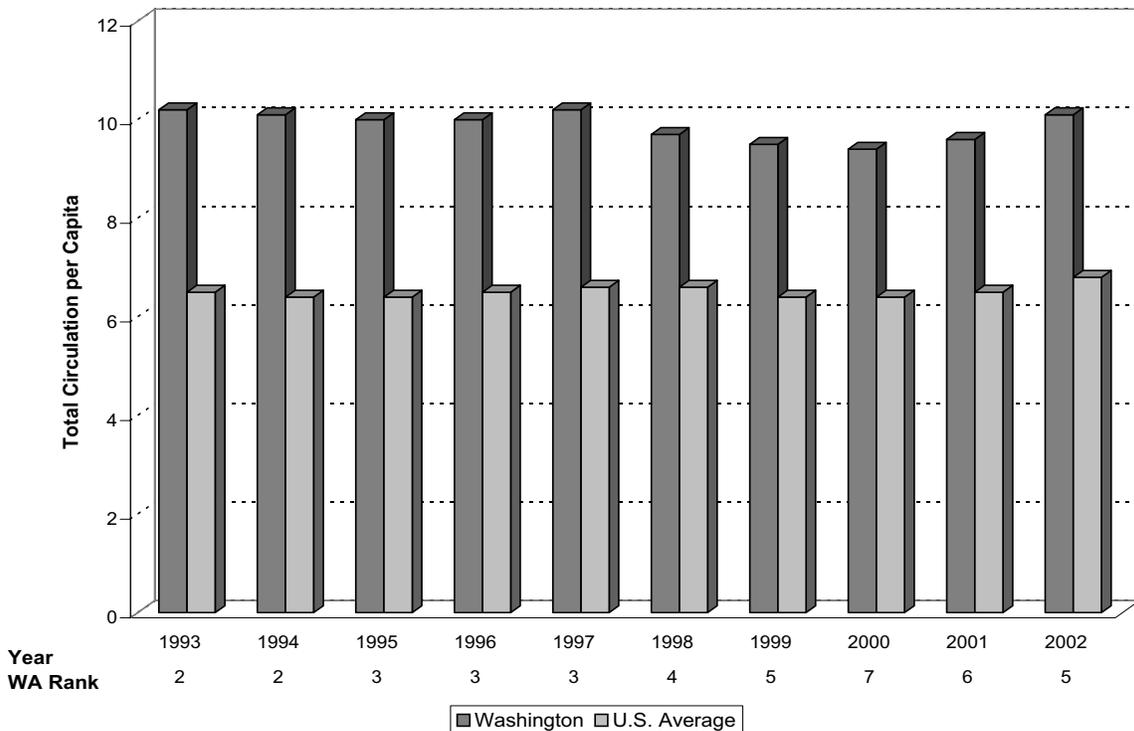


Table 24
Quality of Life
Public Library Service
(Circulation per Capita)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002
Alabama	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
Alaska	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
Arizona	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.5
Arkansas	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.1
California	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.0
Colorado	9.2	9.5	9.5	10.4	9.9	9.7
Connecticut	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.5
Delaware	5.5	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.9
Florida	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.0
Georgia	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6
Hawaii	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.0
Idaho	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.7
Illinois	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.9	7.7
Indiana	10.9	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.1
Iowa	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.8
Kansas	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.1	9.7
Kentucky	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3
Louisiana	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
Maine	7.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.2
Maryland	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.0
Massachusetts	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5
Michigan	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.5
Minnesota	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.7	9.1
Mississippi	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Missouri	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.7	8.1
Montana	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6
Nebraska	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.2
Nevada	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.0
New Hampshire	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.3
New Jersey	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.3	5.9
New Mexico	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.2
New York	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2
North Carolina	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
North Dakota	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.3
Ohio	12.5	12.4	12.8	13.8	14.6	13.2
Oklahoma	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8
Oregon	10.2	10.3	11.1	12.2	13.4	11.4
Pennsylvania	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.8
Rhode Island	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.5
South Carolina	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5
South Dakota	8.9	8.6	7.4	8.0	8.4	8.3
Tennessee	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9
Texas	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3
Utah	9.7	9.8	10.0	11.0	11.7	10.4
Vermont	6.9	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.9
Virginia	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.9	8.5	7.9
Washington	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.7
West Virginia	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.6
Wisconsin	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.2	9.7	9.1
Wyoming	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7
U.S. Average*	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.5
Washington's Rank	4	5	7	6	5	7

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, Public Libraries in the United States: FY 1996-2002.

*U.S. Average includes Washinton D.C.

Housing Opportunity Index

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 2005 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 158 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 45.9, indicating that 45.9 percent of the homes sold in these metropolitan areas would be affordable to someone earning the median income for all of the areas. The NAHB uses the annual median family income estimates for metropolitan areas published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Six Washington metropolitan areas are included in the index: Bellingham, Bremerton-Silverdale, Olympia, Spokane, Tacoma and the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett area. Of these areas, two, Bellingham and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, had HOIs below the national average in the second quarter of 2005 with index values of 42.4 and 40.1, respectively. Spokane, with a HOI of 73.5, had the highest HOI among the included Washington areas. Spokane's HOI ranked 41st among the 158 metropolitan areas included in the index, while Seattle-Bellevue-Everett ranked 111th.

Table 25
 Quality of Life
Housing Opportunity Index
 (Second Quarter 2005)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Akron, OH	81.8	60.7	118	21
Albuquerque, NM	63.2	53.5	173	64
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	60.0	63.0	183	77
Asheville, NC	58.0	49.6	165	81
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	76.3	69.3	173	34
Atlantic City, NJ	42.4	61.3	225	108
Austin-Round Rock, TX	61.5	68.6	193	72
Bakersfield, CA	29.2	46.5	225	129
Baltimore-Towson, MD	60.7	72.2	220	74
Barnstable Town, MA	15.4	65.7	365	138
Bellingham, WA	42.4	56.3	225	108
Bethesda-Gaithersburg-Frederick, MD*	45.5	97.5	390	106
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	75.3	54.4	130	35
Boise City-Nampa, ID	57.0	56.4	193	86
Boston-Quincy, MA*	25.0	76.4	375	132
Boulder, CO	57.2	82.0	293	85
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	47.7	62.0	230	99
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	29.7	91.2	428	126
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	89.5	57.0	75	4
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA*	34.1	89.4	395	122
Camden, NJ*	70.5	73.4	170	49
Canton-Massillon, OH	88.8	54.5	100	5
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	38.4	53.7	219	115
Champaign-Urbana, IL	79.6	59.6	130	28
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	52.0	55.6	203	93
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	71.2	62.5	161	47
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL*	48.2	68.5	250	96
Chico, CA	27.9	48.2	253	130
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	78.2	63.8	139	29
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	80.1	60.9	128	27
Colorado Springs, CO	70.5	63.6	191	49
Columbia, SC	82.6	58.1	122	20
Columbus, OH	73.8	63.9	153	40
Corvallis, OR	63.1	68.2	200	65
Cumberland, MD-WV	90.5	47.5	74	3
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX*	61.9	65.0	181	69
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	88.6	57.8	91	7
Dayton, OH	88.4	59.3	106	8
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	47.9	48.2	172	98
Denver-Aurora, CO	65.3	71.7	230	57

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2005.

Table 25 (cont.)

Housing Opportunity Index

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Detroit-Litonia-Dearborn, MI*	86.8	55.8	99	13
Dover, DE	61.6	56.6	185	71
Duluth, MN-WI	80.3	54.9	111	25
Edison, NJ*	39.3	83.1	310	112
El Paso, TX	56.7	38.6	112	87
Erie, PA	85.4	52.1	94	16
Essex County, MA*	34.4	76.7	338	120
Eugene-Springfield, OR	59.0	54.2	179	79
Fayetteville, NC	73.9	46.5	110	39
Flagstaff, AZ	37.9	52.2	240	116
Flint, MI	85.0	57.0	110	18
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	71.6	69.2	211	46
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Bea	39.0	58.1	235	113
Fort Walton Beach, FL	50.0	55.1	203	94
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX*	70.7	61.5	150	48
Fresno, CA	15.4	45.5	275	138
Gainesville, FL	61.2	52.3	160	73
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	85.9	60.7	130	15
Great Falls, MT	75.1	47.3	128	36
Greeley, CO	63.9	58.3	189	62
Greensboro-High Point, NC	73.0	55.4	144	43
Greenville, SC	80.4	55.9	129	24
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	52.5	56.3	200	92
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	80.7	61.5	133	23
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	64.7	76.4	210	60
Honolulu, HI	37.3	67.8	349	117
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	62.6	59.4	159	67
Indianapolis, IN	88.8	64.0	120	5
Jacksonville, FL	63.0	57.7	175	66
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI*	57.3	82.2	250	84
Lakeland, FL	61.8	47.6	146	70
Lancaster, PA	75.0	61.3	151	37
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	88.3	64.2	112	9
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	30.4	59.1	280	124
Lima, OH	91.2	51.8	88	2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA*	3.6	54.5	461	157
Manchester-Nashua, NH	40.6	72.8	250	110
Mansfield, OH	93.2	52.3	87	1
Medford, OR	29.5	52.7	250	127
Merced, CA	4.7	44.8	315	154

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2005.

Table 25 (cont.)

Housing Opportunity Index

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL*	22.0	46.4	240	133
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	68.6	65.2	165	52
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	64.6	77.0	230	61
Modesto, CA	6.1	52.6	345	151
Naples-Marco Island, FL	29.9	63.2	325	125
Nassau-Suffolk, NY*	9.2	88.9	440	145
New Haven-Milford, CT	57.7	71.4	215	82
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ*	8.6	57.6	429	148
Newark-Union, NJ-PA*	25.2	81.2	364	131
Norwich-New London, CT	56.6	70.5	230	88
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA*	11.0	81.2	545	142
Ocala, FL	66.3	43.1	120	55
Oklahoma City, OK	80.2	52.4	107	26
Olympia, WA	59.2	63.1	205	78
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	47.1	55.1	200	101
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	11.2	76.8	550	141
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	44.7	49.3	200	107
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	64.8	49.8	147	59
Peoria, IL	85.1	59.2	106	17
Philadelphia, PA*	63.5	66.5	180	63
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	49.3	58.3	225	95
Pittsburgh, PA	74.6	54.9	115	38
Pittsfield, MA	62.3	60.5	165	68
Pocatello, ID	77.4	50.5	124	31
Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	34.1	52.5	217	122
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	56.3	65.9	225	89
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	47.1	71.7	235	101
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	34.4	64.8	255	120
Provo-Orem, UT	60.3	56.1	200	75
Pueblo, CO	81.7	47.1	118	22
Punta Gorda, FL	46.8	49.1	180	103
Raleigh-Cary, NC	66.8	69.8	194	54
Redding, CA	21.0	47.5	247	135
Reno-Sparks, NV	21.9	63.8	316	134
Richmond, VA	65.7	66.0	197	56
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	12.6	55.6	350	140
Roanoke, VA	77.4	57.0	158	31
Rockford, IL	88.2	60.6	102	10
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH*	47.4	73.0	260	100
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA	9.1	63.4	390	146

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2005.

Table 25 (cont.)

Housing Opportunity Index

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	87.1	53.1	82	12
Salem, OR	72.5	56.5	158	44
Salinas, CA	3.7	60.3	573	156
Salt Lake City, UT	58.8	61.6	211	80
San Antonio, TX	64.9	51.5	133	58
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	5.1	62.9	474	153
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA*	8.9	88.5	750	147
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	15.6	93.9	630	137
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	8.5	61.7	509	149
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA*	4.4	75.7	589	155
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA	3.2	63.7	515	158
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	5.3	73.1	660	152
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	10.0	72.9	540	143
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, F	39.0	55.9	235	113
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA*	40.1	73.0	311	111
Spokane, WA	73.5	53.0	137	41
Springfield, MA	69.2	61.8	172	51
St. Louis, MO-IL	84.6	63.8	117	19
Stockton, CA	7.3	55.3	390	150
Tacoma, WA*	46.4	59.8	224	104
Tallahassee, FL	68.2	56.3	156	53
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	54.0	52.1	172	90
Toledo, OH	86.1	58.4	112	14
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	60.3	81.3	223	75
Tucson, AZ	48.1	50.6	190	97
Tulsa, OK	78.2	53.1	118	29
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	17.2	71.7	425	136
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	72.2	53.7	124	45
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	57.7	59.1	189	82
Visalia-Porterville, CA	29.3	42.7	200	128
Warren-Farmington Hills-Troy, MI*	77.3	78.4	175	33
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-	36.3	86.2	380	119
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach,	37.3	61.9	268	117
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ*	73.2	73.8	200	42
Worcester, MA	46.1	70.4	257	105
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	87.7	51.3	90	11
Yuba City, CA	10.0	46.6	295	143
Yuma, AZ	53.5	39.5	135	91
National	45.9	58.0	241	NA

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Source: National Association of Home Builders (www.nahb.org), August 2005

Education and Skills of the Workforce

Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics

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.

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. As of the 2002-03 school year, however, participation in the NAEP test is mandatory 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.

NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions outlined on page 64. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary experience and knowledge retention. In 2005, Washington’s rank among the states improved from 19th to 12th as reading scores rose two points to 223. Washington’s average since the 1994 test is 21st, with a point total of 220 slightly above the national average of 215.

In the mathematics exam, the skills and content covered include spatial sense, data analysis, statistics, probability, algebra and functions. Washington’s 2003 participation in the mathematics assessment was the first since 1996. While the state’s 2005 score increased to 242 from 2003’s score of 238, the state slipped slightly in rank, moving from 11th to 12th. Washington’s average score for the years 1992-2005 is 235, ranking 9th among the states.

Chart 26
Grade 4 Public School Students:
Average Reading Scale Scores

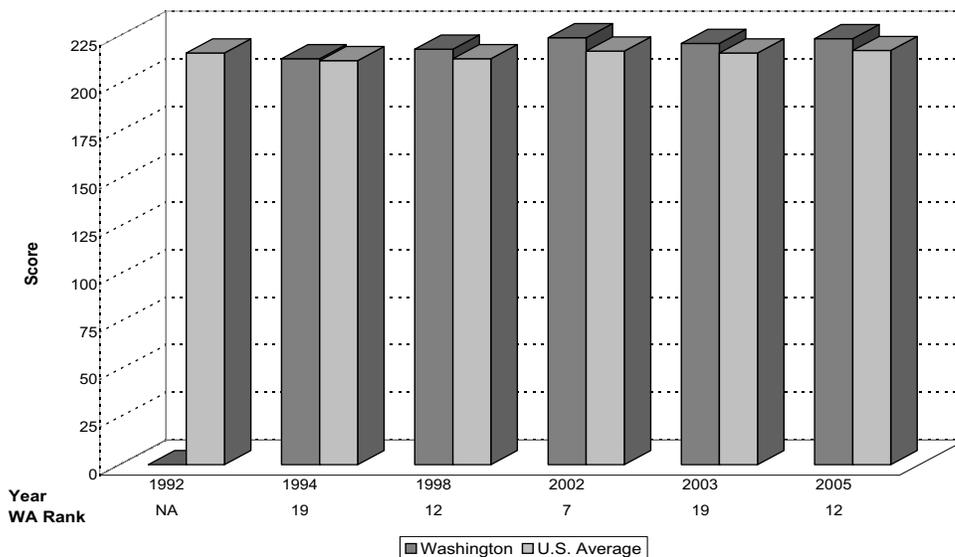


Table 26
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
Grade 4 Public School Students:
 Average Reading Scale Scores

	1994	1998	2002	2003	2005	1994-2005
Alabama	208	211	207	207	208	208
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	212	211	212
Arizona	206	206	205	209	207	207
Arkansas	209	209	213	214	217	212
California	197	202	206	206	207	204
Colorado	213	220	NA	224	224	220
Connecticut	222	230	229	228	226	227
Delaware	206	207	224	224	226	217
Florida	205	206	214	218	219	212
Georgia	207	209	215	214	214	212
Hawaii	201	200	208	208	210	205
Idaho	NA	NA	220	218	222	220
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	216	216	216
Indiana	220	NA	222	220	218	220
Iowa	223	220	223	223	221	222
Kansas	NA	221	222	220	220	221
Kentucky	212	218	219	219	220	218
Louisiana	197	200	207	205	209	204
Maine	228	225	225	224	225	225
Maryland	210	212	217	219	220	216
Massachusetts	223	223	234	228	231	228
Michigan	NA	216	219	219	218	218
Minnesota	218	219	225	223	225	222
Mississippi	202	203	203	205	204	203
Missouri	217	216	220	222	221	219
Montana	222	225	224	223	225	224
Nebraska	220	NA	222	221	221	221
Nevada	NA	206	209	207	207	207
New Hampshire	223	226	NA	228	227	226
New Jersey	219	NA	NA	225	223	222
New Mexico	205	205	208	203	207	206
New York	212	215	222	222	223	219
North Carolina	214	213	222	221	217	217
North Dakota	225	NA	224	222	225	224
Ohio	NA	NA	222	222	223	222
Oklahoma	NA	219	213	214	214	215
Oregon	NA	212	220	218	217	217
Pennsylvania	215	NA	221	219	223	219
Rhode Island	220	218	220	216	216	218
South Carolina	203	209	214	215	213	211
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	222	222	222
Tennessee	213	212	214	212	214	213
Texas	212	214	217	215	219	215
Utah	217	216	222	219	221	219
Vermont	NA	NA	227	226	227	227
Virginia	213	217	225	223	226	221
Washington	213	218	224	221	223	220
West Virginia	213	216	219	219	215	216
Wisconsin	224	222	NA	221	221	222
Wyoming	221	218	221	222	223	221
U.S. Average	212	213	217	216	217	215
Washington's Rank	19	12	7	19	12	21

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 Reading Assessments.

Grade 4 Reading Achievement Levels

**Basic
208**

Fourth-grade students performing at the Basic level should demonstrate an understanding of the overall meaning of what they read. When reading text appropriate for fourth graders, they should be able to make relatively obvious connections between the text and their own experiences and extend the ideas in the text by making simple inferences.

**Proficient
238**

Fourth-grade students performing at the Proficient level should be able to demonstrate an overall understanding of the text, providing inferential as well as literal information. When reading text appropriate to fourth grade, they should be able to extend the ideas in the text by making inferences, drawing conclusions, and making connections to their own experiences. The connection between the text and what the student infers should be clear.

**Advanced
268**

Fourth-grade students performing at the Advanced level should be able to generalize about topics in the reading selection and demonstrate an awareness of how authors compose and use literary devices. When reading text appropriate to fourth grade, they should be able to judge text critically and, in general, give thorough answers that indicate careful thought.

Grade 4 Mathematics Achievement Levels*

**Basic
214**

Fourth graders performing at the basic level should be able to estimate and use basic facts to perform simple computations with whole numbers; show some understanding of fractions and decimals; and solve some simple real-world problems in all NAEP content areas. Students at this level should be able to use--though not always accurately--four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes. Their written responses are often minimal and presented without supporting information.

Fourth graders performing at the proficient level should be able to use whole numbers to estimate, compute, and determine whether results are reasonable. They should have a conceptual understanding of fractions

**Proficient
249**

and decimals; be able to solve real-world problems in all NAEP content areas; and use four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes appropriately. Students performing at the proficient level should employ problem-solving strategies such as identifying and using appropriate information. Their written solutions should be organized and presented both with supporting information and explanations of how they were achieved.

**Advanced
282**

Fourth graders performing at the advanced level should be able to solve complex and nonroutine real-world problems in all NAEP content areas. They should display mastery in the use of four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes. They students are expected to draw logical conclusions and justify answers and solution processes by explaining why, as well as how, they were achieved. They should go beyond the obvious in their interpretations and be able to communicate their thoughts clearly and concisely.

Chart 27
Grade 4 Public School Students:
Average Mathematics Scale Scores

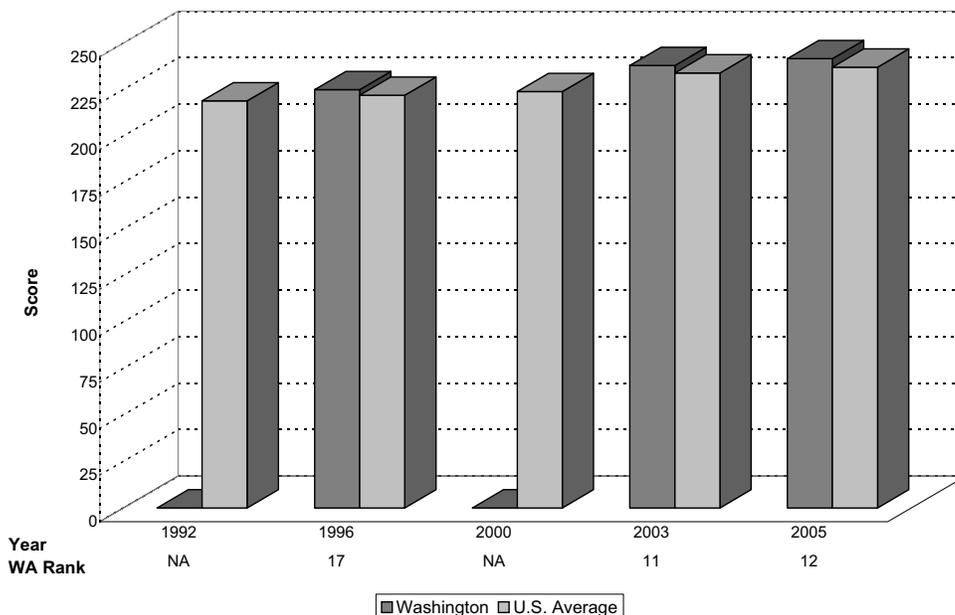


Table 27
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
Grade 4 Public School Students:
 Average Mathematics Scale Scores

	1992	1996	2000	2003	2005	1992-2005
Alabama	208	212	217	223	225	217
Alaska	NA	224	NA	233	236	231
Arizona	215	218	219	229	230	222
Arkansas	210	216	216	229	236	221
California	208	209	213	227	230	217
Colorado	221	226	NA	235	239	230
Connecticut	227	232	234	241	242	235
Delaware	218	215	NA	236	240	227
Florida	214	216	NA	234	239	226
Georgia	216	215	219	230	234	223
Hawaii	214	215	216	227	230	220
Idaho	NA	NA	224	235	242	234
Illinois	NA	NA	223	233	233	230
Indiana	221	229	233	238	240	232
Iowa	230	229	231	238	240	234
Kansas	NA	NA	232	242	246	240
Kentucky	215	220	219	229	231	223
Louisiana	204	209	218	226	230	217
Maine	232	232	230	238	241	235
Maryland	217	221	222	233	238	226
Massachusetts	227	229	233	242	247	236
Michigan	220	226	229	236	238	230
Minnesota	228	232	234	242	246	236
Mississippi	202	208	211	223	227	214
Missouri	222	225	228	235	235	229
Montana	NA	228	228	236	241	233
Nebraska	225	228	225	236	238	230
Nevada	NA	218	220	228	230	224
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	243	246	244
New Jersey	227	227	NA	239	244	234
New Mexico	213	214	213	223	224	217
New York	218	223	225	236	238	228
North Carolina	213	224	230	242	241	230
North Dakota	229	231	230	238	243	234
Ohio	NA	NA	230	238	242	237
Oklahoma	NA	NA	224	229	234	229
Oregon	NA	223	224	236	238	230
Pennsylvania	224	226	NA	236	241	232
Rhode Island	215	220	224	230	233	224
South Carolina	212	213	220	236	238	224
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	237	242	239
Tennessee	211	219	220	228	232	222
Texas	218	229	231	237	242	231
Utah	224	227	227	235	239	230
Vermont	NA	225	232	242	244	236
Virginia	221	223	230	239	240	231
Washington	NA	225	NA	238	242	235
West Virginia	215	223	223	231	231	225
Wisconsin	229	231	NA	237	241	234
Wyoming	225	223	229	241	243	232
U.S. Average	219	222	224	234	237	227
Washington's Rank	NA	17	NA	11	12	9

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 Mathematics Assessments.

Tenth Grade WASL Scores

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 test is designed to measure achievement in meeting the state's Essential Academic Learning Requirements in reading, writing and mathematics in grades 4, 7 and 10 and science in grades 5, 8 and 10. The listening test was removed in 2004. The WASL is administered each spring. Beginning in 2008, high school students will be required to meet the standards it sets in order to graduate.

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.

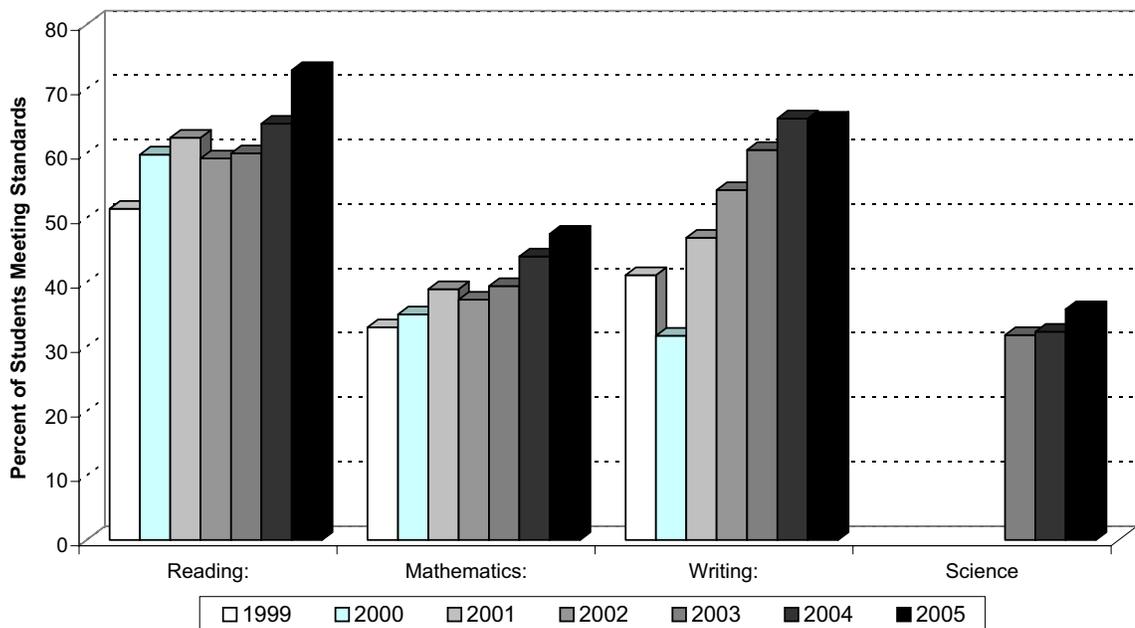
As can be seen in Table 28, tenth-grade WASL scores for 2005 showed an improvement in three of the four categories, with only a slight decline in the writing measure. Of the tenth-graders that took the test, 47.5 percent met the standard in mathematics, 65.2 percent met the standard in writing and 35.8 percent met the standard in science. Of particular note is the large performance improvement in the reading assessment, in which 72.9 percent of participants met the standard in 2005, a 12.8 percent increase over 2004's level of 64.6 percent.

Table 28
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
Tenth Grade WASL Test Scores

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Reading:	59.8	62.4	59.2	60.0	64.6	72.9
Mathematics:	35.0	38.9	37.3	39.4	44.0	47.5
Writing:	31.7	46.9	54.3	60.5	65.4	65.2
Listening:	77.8	84.0	81.8	75.9	NA	NA
Science				31.8	32.3	35.8

Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2005. (<http://www.k12.wa.us>)

Chart 28
 Tenth Grade WASL Scores



Student to Teacher Ratios

Over the last decade, 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 15.9 in 2002-03. While Washington has shared in this movement, its progress has been somewhat slower, with a decline from 20.2 to 19.2 over the same period.

While Washington's student-teacher ratio remained constant at 19.2 from the 2001-02 school year to the 2002-03 school year, its rank improved from 46th to 45th. The state's five-year value of 19.6 students per teacher ranked 46th among the states.

Chart 29
Student to Teacher Ratios in Elementary and Secondary Public Schools

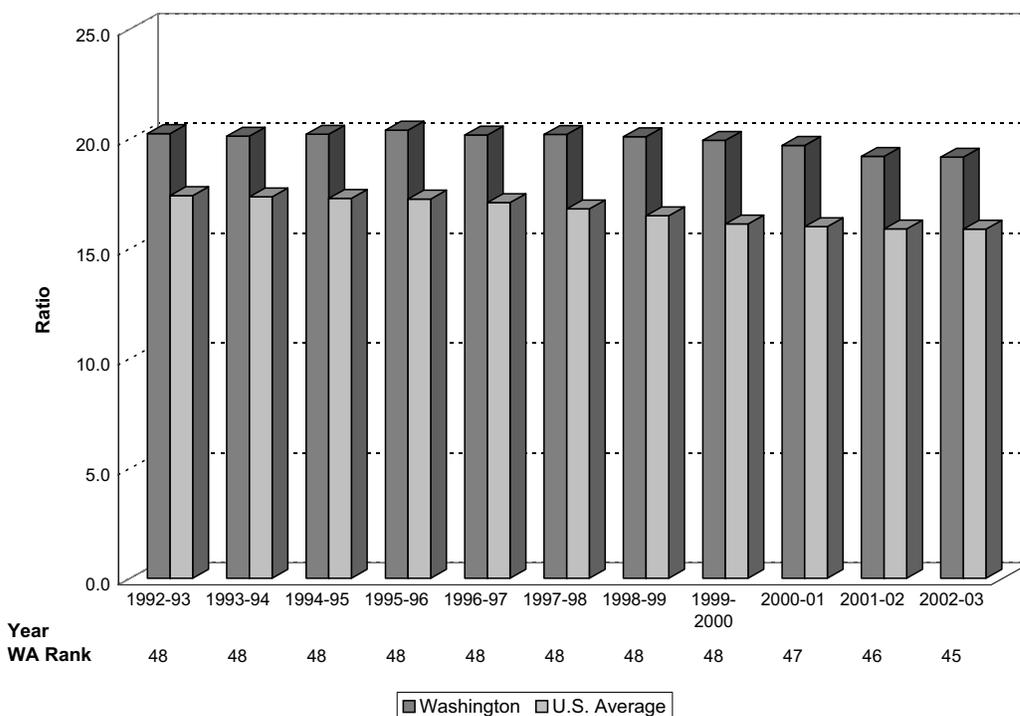


Table 29
Education and Skills of the Workforce
Pupil to Teacher Ratios in Elementary
and Secondary Public Schools

	School Year					1998-2003
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	
Alabama	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.6
Alaska	16.7	17.1	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.8
Arizona	20.0	19.4	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.8
Arkansas	16.2	14.4	14.1	13.6	14.9	14.6
California	21.0	21.0	20.6	20.5	20.7	20.8
Colorado	17.7	17.4	17.3	16.8	16.6	17.2
Connecticut	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.8
Delaware	16.0	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.4
Florida	18.4	18.3	18.4	18.6	18.4	18.4
Georgia	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.8
Hawaii	17.7	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.8	17.0
Idaho	18.2	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.0
Illinois	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.9	16.2
Indiana	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8
Iowa	15.2	14.9	14.3	13.9	13.9	14.4
Kansas	14.8	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.4
Kentucky	16.1	15.4	16.8	16.2	16.3	16.2
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	14.6	16.6	16.2
Maine	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.6
Maryland	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.0	15.7	16.3
Massachusetts	13.8	12.5	14.5	14.1	13.2	13.6
Michigan	18.5	18.0	18.0	17.5	19.9	18.4
Minnesota	16.9	15.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Mississippi	16.1	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.6	16.0
Missouri	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.9	14.2
Montana	15.7	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.5	15.0
Nebraska	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.8
Nevada	18.9	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6
New Hampshire	15.4	14.7	14.5	14.1	13.9	14.5
New Jersey	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.2
New Mexico	16.5	16.4	15.2	14.7	15.1	15.6
New York	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.7	14.0
North Carolina	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.2	15.5
North Dakota	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.5
Ohio	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.7	15.4
Oklahoma	15.4	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.4	15.2
Oregon	20.0	19.6	19.4	19.4	20.4	19.8
Pennsylvania	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.7
Rhode Island	13.9	14.2	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.3
South Carolina	15.2	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.9
South Dakota	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.9
Tennessee	15.3	15.1	14.9	15.9	15.8	15.4
Texas	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.9
Utah	22.4	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.8	22.0
Vermont	12.8	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	12.1
Virginia	14.2	14.0	12.5	13.0	11.8	13.1
Washington	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.2	19.2	19.6
West Virginia	14.2	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Wisconsin	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.4
Wyoming	14.2	13.3	13.3	12.5	13.0	13.2
U.S. Average	16.5	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.1
Washington's Rank	48	48	47	46	45	46

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics, 2004 (www.nces.ed.gov)

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

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 2004 survey found that the average annual wage for a person who did not graduate from high school in the year 2004 was only \$18,734 while that of a person with a high school diploma was \$27,915.

The 2004 survey reported that 89.7 percent of Washington’s population aged 25 years or older completed four or more years of high school, an increase from 2003’s value of 89.1 percent. The state’s 2004 rank, however, remained constant at 10th. The state’s five-year average value of 90.2 percent ranked 7th among the states. Washington has consistently ranked well above the U.S. average in this measure.

Chart 30
Completed Four Years of High School or More

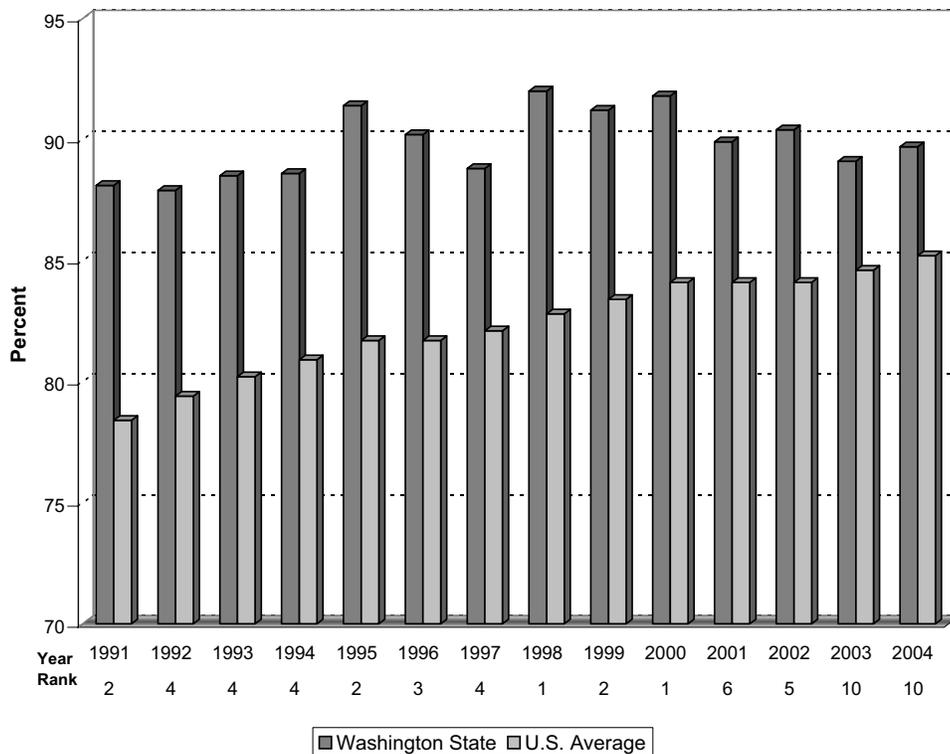


Table 30
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
**Educational Attainment:
 Completed Four Years of High School or More**
 (Percent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	77.5	80.2	78.9	79.9	82.4	79.8
Alaska	90.4	91.1	92.2	90.6	90.2	90.9
Arizona	85.1	83.8	84.6	83.8	84.4	84.3
Arkansas	81.7	80.5	81.0	80.9	79.2	80.7
California	81.2	81.0	80.2	81.1	81.3	81.0
Colorado	89.7	88.6	87.6	88.7	88.3	88.6
Connecticut	88.2	87.5	88.0	87.5	88.8	88.0
Delaware	86.1	84.7	88.5	88.7	86.5	86.9
Florida	84.0	84.1	83.3	84.7	85.9	84.4
Georgia	82.6	82.5	82.9	85.1	85.2	83.7
Hawaii	87.4	89.1	87.9	88.5	88.0	88.2
Idaho	86.2	87.3	86.8	88.2	87.9	87.3
Illinois	85.5	86.2	85.9	85.9	86.8	86.1
Indiana	84.6	84.4	85.3	86.4	87.2	85.6
Iowa	89.7	87.8	88.3	89.7	89.8	89.1
Kansas	88.1	87.8	87.5	88.6	89.6	88.3
Kentucky	78.7	79.0	80.8	82.8	81.8	80.6
Louisiana	80.8	81.0	78.8	79.8	78.7	79.8
Maine	89.3	85.4	87.4	86.6	87.1	87.2
Maryland	85.7	88.1	87.5	87.6	87.4	87.3
Massachusetts	85.1	85.7	86.5	87.1	86.9	86.3
Michigan	86.2	86.3	86.5	87.6	87.9	86.9
Minnesota	90.8	92.6	92.2	91.6	92.3	91.9
Mississippi	80.3	81.7	79.1	81.2	83.0	81.1
Missouri	86.6	88.2	88.1	88.3	87.9	87.8
Montana	89.6	90.2	89.7	90.1	91.9	90.3
Nebraska	90.4	89.7	89.8	90.8	91.3	90.4
Nevada	82.8	84.9	85.8	85.6	86.3	85.1
New Hampshire	88.1	89.3	90.2	92.1	90.8	90.1
New Jersey	87.3	86.6	85.9	86.2	87.6	86.7
New Mexico	82.2	81.2	81.6	81.7	82.9	81.9
New York	82.5	83.2	83.7	84.2	85.4	83.8
North Carolina	79.2	80.0	80.1	81.4	80.9	80.3
North Dakota	85.5	87.0	89.0	89.7	89.5	88.1
Ohio	87.0	88.2	87.3	87.2	88.1	87.6
Oklahoma	86.1	85.8	85.1	85.7	85.2	85.6
Oregon	88.1	86.6	87.7	86.9	87.4	87.3
Pennsylvania	85.7	85.9	86.1	86.0	86.5	86.0
Rhode Island	81.3	78.7	80.1	81.0	81.1	80.4
South Carolina	83.0	81.9	80.2	80.8	83.6	81.9
South Dakota	91.8	87.7	89.2	88.7	87.5	89.0
Tennessee	79.9	78.1	80.1	81.0	82.9	80.4
Texas	79.2	78.4	78.1	77.2	78.3	78.2
Utah	90.7	90.0	91.0	89.4	91.0	90.4
Vermont	90.0	86.8	87.4	88.9	90.8	88.8
Virginia	86.6	84.6	86.7	87.8	88.4	86.8
Washington	91.8	89.9	90.4	89.1	89.7	90.2
West Virginia	77.1	79.5	78.5	78.7	80.9	78.9
Wisconsin	86.7	87.0	86.8	88.6	88.8	87.6
Wyoming	90.0	90.2	91.6	90.9	91.9	90.9
50 State Average	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.6	85.2	84.4
Washington's Rank	1	6	5	10	10	7

*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 1998-2004. (www.census.gov)

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

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. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, the 2004 survey found that the average annual wage for a person with only a high school diploma was \$27,915 while that of a person with a bachelor's degree was \$51,206.

In 2004, the percentage of Washington residents of age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased from 28.8 percent to 29.9 percent, well above the U.S. average of 27.7 percent. The state's 2004 ranking, however, declined from 13th to 14th. The state's five-year average of 28.5 percent ranked 13th among the states.

Chart 31
Completed Bachelor's Degree or More

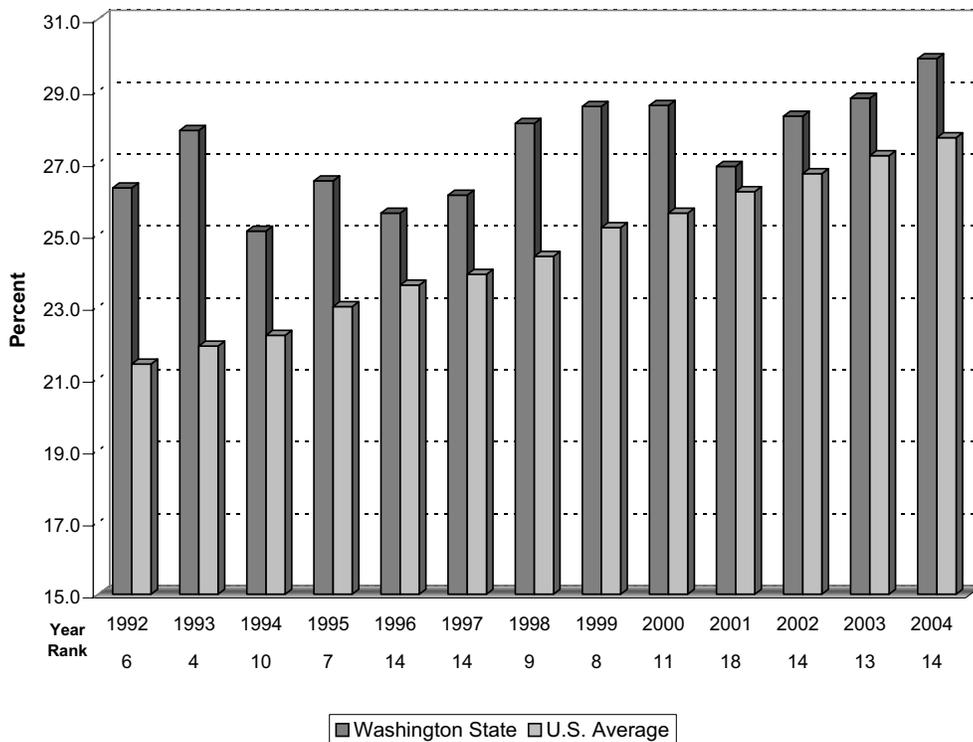


Table 31
Education and Skills of the Workforce
Educational Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More
 (Percent)*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	20.4	20.2	22.7	22.7	22.3	21.7
Alaska	28.1	25.7	25.6	24.0	25.5	25.8
Arizona	24.6	24.4	26.3	26.0	28.0	25.9
Arkansas	18.4	18.6	18.3	17.4	18.8	18.3
California	27.5	29.1	27.9	29.8	31.7	29.2
Colorado	34.6	35.2	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.4
Connecticut	31.6	32.4	32.6	33.5	34.5	32.9
Delaware	24.0	28.6	29.5	28.1	26.9	27.4
Florida	22.8	24.6	25.7	25.8	26.0	25.0
Georgia	23.1	24.2	25.0	25.0	27.6	25.0
Hawaii	26.3	27.9	26.8	27.0	26.6	26.9
Idaho	20.0	21.2	20.9	22.5	23.8	21.7
Illinois	27.1	26.7	27.3	28.1	27.4	27.3
Indiana	17.1	21.2	23.7	22.2	21.1	21.1
Iowa	25.5	23.9	23.1	24.6	24.3	24.3
Kansas	27.3	27.9	29.1	31.0	30.0	29.1
Kentucky	20.5	20.4	21.6	21.3	21.0	21.0
Louisiana	22.5	19.7	22.1	22.3	22.4	21.8
Maine	24.1	22.2	23.8	23.7	24.2	23.6
Maryland	32.3	35.7	37.6	37.2	35.2	35.6
Massachusetts	32.7	32.5	34.3	37.6	36.7	34.8
Michigan	23.0	24.0	22.5	23.3	24.4	23.4
Minnesota	31.2	31.4	30.5	32.7	32.5	31.7
Mississippi	18.7	23.3	20.9	19.3	20.1	20.5
Missouri	26.2	25.3	26.7	26.6	28.1	26.6
Montana	23.8	22.8	23.6	24.9	25.5	24.1
Nebraska	24.6	25.7	27.1	26.8	24.8	25.8
Nevada	19.3	20.8	22.1	21.2	24.5	21.6
New Hampshire	30.1	31.6	30.1	34.0	35.4	32.2
New Jersey	30.1	30.7	31.4	33.4	34.6	32.0
New Mexico	23.6	22.0	25.4	23.7	25.1	24.0
New York	28.7	28.9	28.8	29.6	30.6	29.3
North Carolina	23.2	23.1	22.4	23.8	23.4	23.2
North Dakota	22.6	24.4	25.3	25.2	25.2	24.5
Ohio	24.6	24.1	24.5	25.0	24.6	24.6
Oklahoma	22.5	21.1	20.4	24.3	22.9	22.2
Oregon	27.2	27.2	27.1	26.4	25.9	26.8
Pennsylvania	24.3	25.8	26.1	24.8	25.3	25.3
Rhode Island	26.4	27.4	30.1	27.6	27.2	27.7
South Carolina	19.0	23.4	23.3	22.3	24.9	22.6
South Dakota	25.7	23.6	23.6	23.9	25.5	24.5
Tennessee	22.0	21.0	21.5	23.5	24.3	22.5
Texas	23.9	23.8	26.2	24.7	24.5	24.6
Utah	26.4	27.9	26.8	28.4	30.8	28.1
Vermont	28.8	29.0	30.8	31.3	34.2	30.8
Virginia	31.9	30.6	34.6	34.2	33.1	32.9
Washington	28.6	26.9	28.3	28.8	29.9	28.5
West Virginia	15.3	15.8	15.9	15.3	15.3	15.5
Wisconsin	23.8	24.9	24.7	24.1	25.6	24.6
Wyoming	20.6	19.2	19.6	20.7	22.5	20.5
U.S. Average	25.6	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.7	26.7
Washington's Rank	11	18	14	13	14	13

* Percent of persons 25 years old and over who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1998-2004. (www.census.gov)

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

(Not updated due to unavailability of data)

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. Due to the lag of data available on this subject, the most recent study for participation rates is from 1998.

In 1998, Washington had a public two and four year college participation rate of 6.2 percent, which was a decline from 1997 when Washington’s rate was at 6.6. Washington’s rank also declined in this period from 10th in the country, to 15th. Even with this decline, Washington’s rate remained above the U.S. average of 5.7. Washington’s rate of 6.5 percent for the years 1994 through 1998 was also above the national average of 5.8 percent, ranking Washington 12th among the states for that period. It is important to note that the data from 1993 to present included students enrolled in five technical colleges. This accounts for the increase from 6.1 to 6.7 percent and improvement in rank from 23rd to 14th from 1992 to 1993.

Chart 32
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate

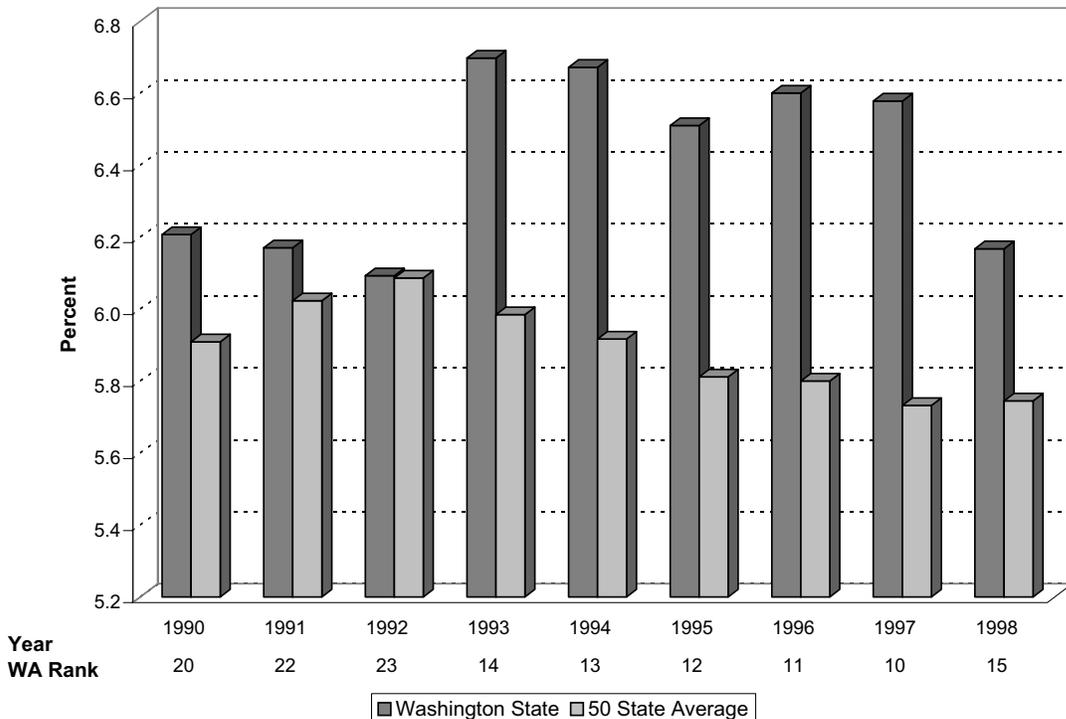


Table 32
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
Total Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate
 (Participation Rate)*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994-1998
Alabama	7.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.3
Alaska	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.4
Arizona	8.4	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.0
Arkansas	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1
California	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
Colorado	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Connecticut	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
Delaware	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6
Florida	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
Georgia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6
Hawaii	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.4
Idaho	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Illinois	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Indiana	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Iowa	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8
Kansas	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3
Kentucky	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Louisiana	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Maine	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Maryland	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7
Massachusetts	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
Michigan	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3
Minnesota	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.1
Mississippi	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Missouri	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Montana	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
Nebraska	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.7
Nevada	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.9
New Hampshire	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.0
New Jersey	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4
New Mexico	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1
New York	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
North Carolina	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5
North Dakota	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.5
Ohio	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Oklahoma	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6
Oregon	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9
Pennsylvania	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
Rhode Island	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
South Carolina	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3
South Dakota	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.3	5.9
Tennessee	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Texas	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1
Utah	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.3
Vermont	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Virginia	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8
Washington	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.5
West Virginia	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4
Wisconsin	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4
Wyoming	8.7	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.3
50 State Average	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8
Washington's Rank	13	12	11	10	15	12

*Participation rate: Headcount compared to population aged 17 & above.

Source: Integrated Post-Secondary Education Data System. National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, 1990-1995. Higher Education Enrollment Statistics and Projections, June 2003.

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

“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.

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 33 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 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.

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 33. Washington also performs well in this measure, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 8th in the most recent period.

To minimize the effects of industry mix on estimates of state productivity, the “Weighted” values in Table 33 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 (13th) 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.

Chart 33 Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

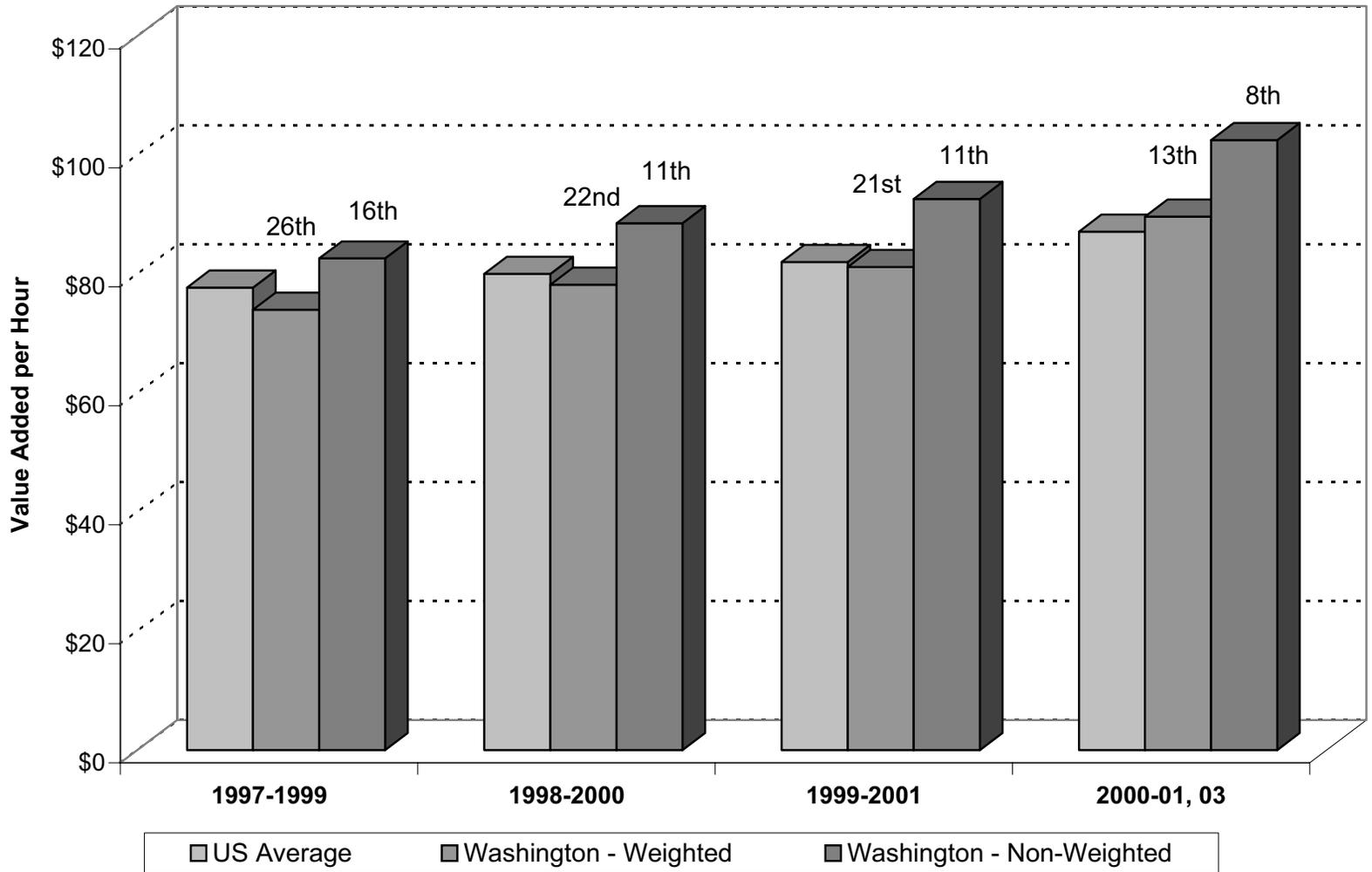


Table 33
 Education and Skills of the Workforce
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing
 (Three Year Average, Dollars)

	Weighted 1998-2000	Weighted 1999-2001	Weighted 2000-01, 03*	Non-Weighted 1998-2000	Non-Weighted 1999-2001	Non-Weighted 2000-01, 03*
Alabama	59.12	60.67	65.26	55.60	56.81	62.08
Alaska	114.76	101.36	116.65	59.12	54.30	59.10
Arizona	95.24	101.01	102.51	124.13	128.56	129.76
Arkansas	63.36	64.28	70.69	55.02	55.51	61.04
California	84.59	86.32	89.15	93.79	96.70	98.41
Colorado	78.77	78.92	81.89	86.40	87.21	89.76
Connecticut	92.50	97.98	102.11	90.67	95.30	100.15
Delaware	80.51	88.41	90.22	91.43	104.66	103.65
Florida	69.67	70.15	74.38	73.13	74.37	79.41
Georgia	77.29	79.20	82.11	73.18	75.04	78.85
Hawaii	99.21	103.25	93.04	67.86	66.11	66.40
Idaho	71.40	46.72	45.91	85.34	73.75	75.93
Illinois	76.79	79.87	85.79	78.11	80.87	86.16
Indiana	82.44	86.01	91.25	75.82	78.03	85.14
Iowa	81.12	86.49	98.34	77.83	80.99	88.58
Kansas	68.04	79.39	84.08	67.93	69.85	76.34
Kentucky	77.57	77.37	83.61	82.75	78.13	78.46
Louisiana	67.09	67.94	72.84	108.89	106.30	114.80
Maine	64.19	69.33	75.85	64.61	68.86	74.15
Maryland	81.51	83.64	89.68	86.66	88.83	94.52
Massachusetts	83.21	86.29	93.83	95.25	97.41	103.95
Michigan	71.81	73.46	78.67	74.84	76.47	81.51
Minnesota	78.97	80.82	85.20	77.95	80.25	84.64
Mississippi	52.48	53.33	60.48	47.46	49.07	55.21
Missouri	79.57	82.78	88.73	83.53	80.89	85.45
Montana	78.26	84.39	90.38	62.24	65.45	71.48
Nebraska	69.79	70.92	73.14	64.87	67.06	69.62
Nevada	72.20	74.39	78.86	66.94	67.59	73.68
New Hampshir	72.71	74.87	78.84	75.64	70.37	72.91
New Jersey	79.62	83.51	88.46	93.29	97.59	103.55
New Mexico	93.69	91.81	93.67	197.99	186.18	153.27
New York	75.35	77.47	83.05	78.16	81.17	88.50
North Carolina	76.16	79.78	85.95	74.93	81.13	89.86
North Dakota	61.92	70.13	71.19	71.44	76.21	77.30
Ohio	81.11	81.43	84.95	78.75	78.62	82.06
Oklahoma	74.32	86.79	92.61	70.10	73.62	78.71
Oregon	75.50	76.52	83.51	84.80	83.38	91.16
Pennsylvania	78.77	81.66	89.18	76.49	78.74	85.88
Rhode Island	55.44	57.45	62.82	57.25	60.17	65.76
South Carolina	69.01	71.38	78.84	65.82	68.61	76.70
South Dakota	65.65	66.78	67.98	85.42	81.88	75.87
Tennessee	67.20	72.33	82.23	64.49	67.40	74.76
Texas	83.78	84.66	88.57	94.99	94.83	98.44
Utah	71.41	72.19	80.25	74.55	74.97	81.06
Vermont	84.39	87.39	83.78	79.97	83.59	85.95
Virginia	80.06	83.55	87.81	92.21	100.06	103.95
Washington	78.21	81.18	89.64	88.52	92.62	102.49
West Virginia	62.28	62.47	69.79	80.09	77.42	76.68
Wisconsin	75.39	79.42	88.71	71.49	74.49	82.00
Wyoming	71.68	76.50	76.43	86.01	91.71	92.41
U.S.	80.02	82.03	87.13	80.02	82.03	87.13
WA Rank	22	21	13	11	11	8

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

Infrastructure

Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

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.

In 2003, Washington's percentage of interstate miles in poor condition increased slightly from 1.8 to 3.4 percent. The state's rank, however, improved from 29th to 27th. Washington's five-year average value of 2.0 percent also ranked 27th, but was well below the national average of 3.6 percent.

Chart 34
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

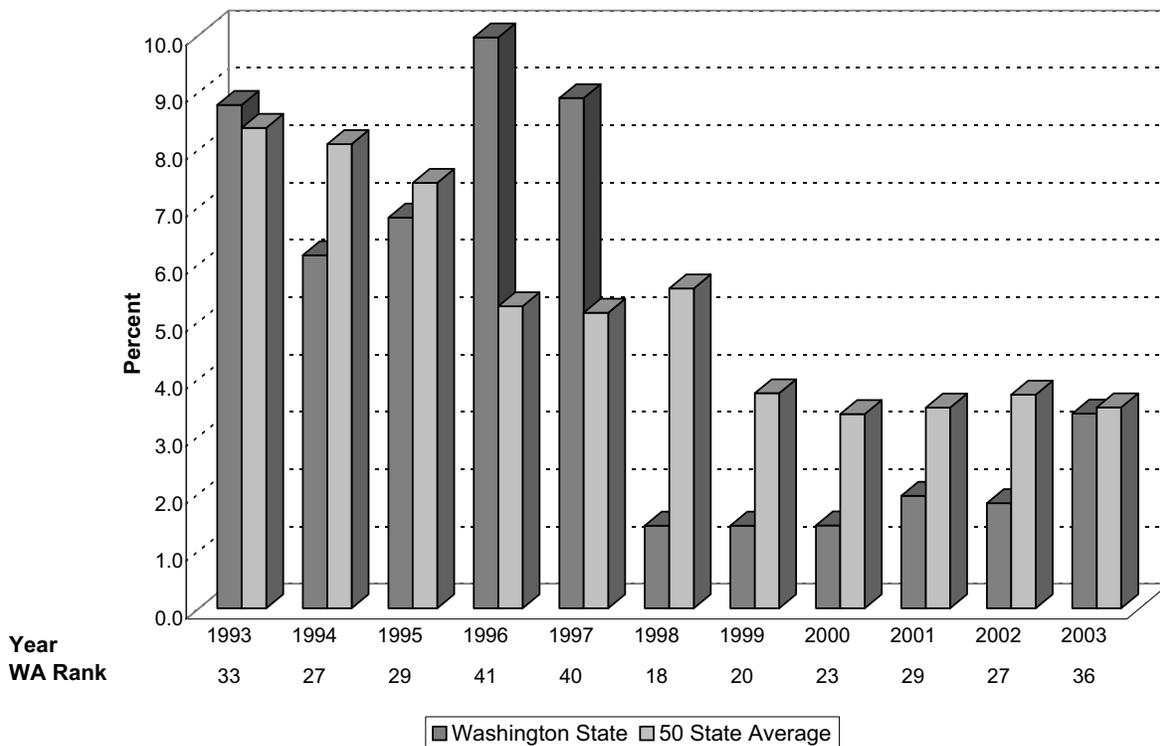


Table 34
 Infrastructure
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition
 (Percent)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999-2003
Alabama	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8
Alaska	4.3	0.1	3.0	0.1	0.1	1.5
Arizona	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Arkansas	30.7	26.3	27.7	15.9	10.2	22.1
California	10.7	13.6	14.2	14.1	18.2	14.2
Colorado	0.5	0.0	0.1	8.7	6.8	3.2
Connecticut	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.9	3.2	5.1
Delaware	28.2	28.2	28.2	5.0	5.0	18.9
Florida	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Georgia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii*	NA	NA	34.5	34.5	18.2	29.1
Idaho	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.8	2.2
Illinois	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Indiana	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Iowa	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.1	4.6	3.2
Kansas	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4
Kentucky	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.2
Louisiana	12.9	9.3	5.9	6.4	8.3	8.6
Maine	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maryland	4.0	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.4
Massachusetts	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.5
Michigan	7.9	7.8	13.4	14.0	10.2	10.7
Minnesota	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.4
Mississippi	4.7	4.7	3.7	5.7	6.1	5.0
Missouri	3.4	4.1	5.6	2.4	2.4	3.6
Montana	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3
Nebraska	2.3	7.7	2.9	0.8	2.3	3.2
Nevada	1.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9
New Hampshire	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.4
New Jersey	7.1	6.6	16.7	16.5	16.5	12.7
New Mexico	5.4	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.1
New York	16.6	12.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.9
North Carolina	6.7	5.5	3.9	8.7	8.9	6.7
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Oklahoma	7.1	7.1	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.4
Oregon	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3
Pennsylvania	3.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.7
Rhode Island	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
South Carolina	1.3	0.1	0.1	5.8	0.1	1.5
South Dakota	3.0	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4
Tennessee	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Texas	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Utah	2.0	2.0	4.9	6.7	2.9	3.7
Vermont	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
Virginia	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
Washington	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.0
West Virginia	5.3	5.3	2.4	2.4	0.5	3.2
Wisconsin	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.8
Wyoming	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
U.S. Average	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6
Washington's Rank	20	23	29	29	27	27

*The FHWA has recently found that between 1993 and 2000, the state of Hawaii did not use the International Roughness Index as an indicator of pavement conditions and instead used a system of measurement not up to FHWA standards. Their source was also unable to be verified and as a result, the FHWA has recalled the figures for Hawaii between 1993 and 2000.

Source: Highway Statistics, 1993-2003. Table Hm-64, Federal Highway Administration.

FAA Air Traffic Delays

The FAA's 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.

In 2004, the Seattle-Tacoma airport ranked 30th among the 55 largest airports with 5.9 delays per 1000 operations, a slight increase from 2003's value of 5.6 delays but well below the largest airports' average of 14.2 delays. The airport's five-year average value of 9.7 delays per 1000 operations was also well below the multiple-airport average value of 15.4 delays and ranked 34th among the 55 largest airports.

Chart 35
FAA Air Traffic Delays

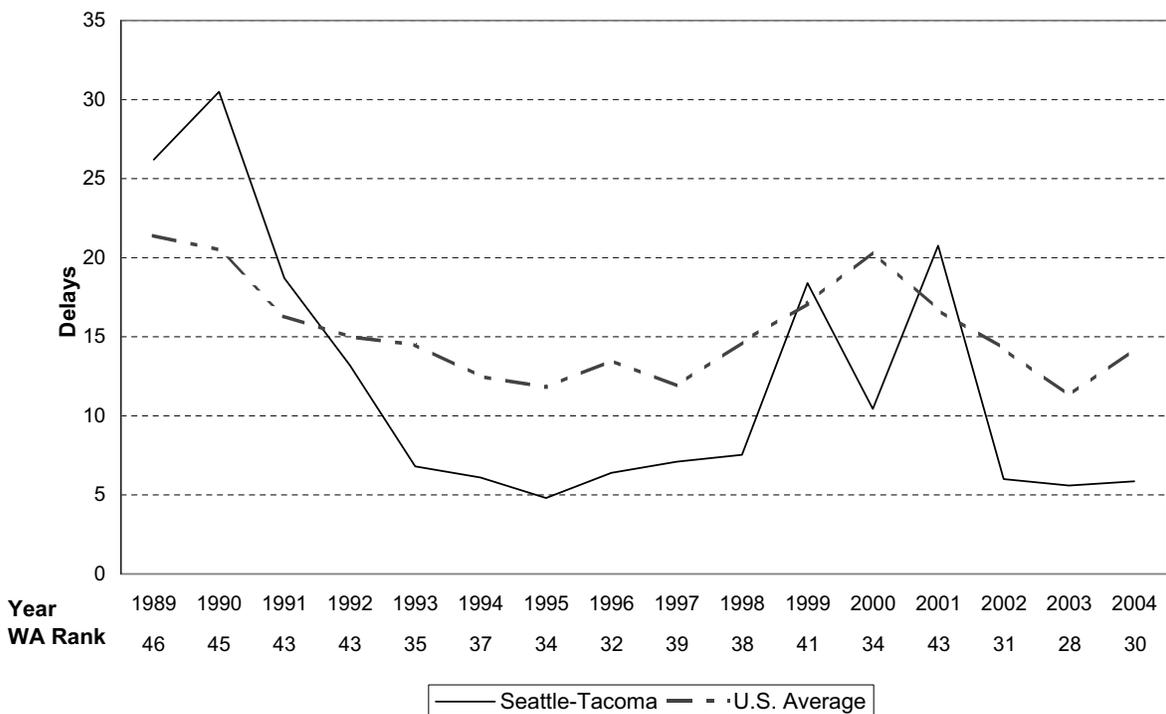


Table 35
 Infrastructure
FAA Air Traffic Delays
 Delays Per 1000 Operations

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Albuquerque	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Anchorage	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Andrews AFB	1.3	1.2	0.5	2.4	2.0	1.5
Atlanta Hartsfield	30.9	24.3	33.5	41.1	72.2	40.4
Baltimore-Washington	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.8	6.4	5.7
Boston Logan	47.5	34.5	10.7	10.2	17.9	24.1
Bradley International	3.0	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.2	2.6
Charlotte Douglas	6.0	5.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.6
Chicago Midway	11.9	8.1	9.8	15.2	19.5	12.9
Chicago O'Hare	63.3	59.5	57.6	74.3	97.1	70.3
Cincinnati Tower	15.4	10.2	13.7	13.8	13.3	13.3
Cleveland Hopkins	11.4	6.4	7.6	5.7	5.1	7.2
Dallas/Ft. Worth	23.8	22.0	24.1	12.1	21.9	20.8
Dayton Cox	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	2.1
Denver Stapleton	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Detroit Metro	17.6	15.5	12.9	9.8	12.5	13.7
Fairbanks	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale	3.7	5.3	7.0	13.5	19.3	9.8
Honolulu	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Houston Hobby	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9
Houston Intercontinental	28.1	33.0	41.4	33.4	36.1	34.4
Indianapolis	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Kahului/Maui	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
Las Vegas McCarran	8.0	5.4	7.3	13.1	20.6	10.9
Los Angeles	21.9	22.6	5.3	3.5	3.3	11.3
Memphis	0.4	0.9	3.3	3.9	5.2	2.7
Miami	11.3	11.3	8.6	11.8	5.5	9.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul	12.7	14.5	17.2	14.4	11.9	14.2
Nashville	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
New Orleans Moisant	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.9
New York Kennedy	38.8	24.6	25.2	20.9	27.5	27.4
New York La Guardia	155.9	77.0	34.4	47.2	55.9	74.1
Newark	81.2	60.3	33.6	60.0	70.2	61.1
Ontario	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.1
Orlando	6.3	4.0	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.4
Palm Beach	2.1	2.0	6.0	9.4	12.4	6.4
Philadelphia	44.5	40.5	35.1	30.6	57.7	41.7
Phoenix Sky Harbor	21.9	15.3	14.7	20.0	17.9	18.0
Pittsburgh	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.5
Portland	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Raleigh-Durham	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
Salt Lake City	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.9	6.4	2.8
San Antonio	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5
San Diego Lindbergh	2.5	4.9	3.2	3.8	2.3	3.3
San Francisco	56.9	38.3	35.3	27.8	31.9	38.0
San Jose	5.7	6.3	3.4	1.1	1.2	3.5
San Juan	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Seattle-Tacoma	10.4	20.8	6.0	5.6	5.9	9.7
St. Louis Lambert	18.2	18.1	15.4	12.1	1.6	13.1
Tampa	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.8	3.4	3.0
Teterboro	19.0	25.3	21.2	27.6	35.7	25.7
Washington Dulles	19.4	8.0	1.0	16.0	36.0	16.1
Washington National	8.0	10.6	4.7	6.9	6.7	7.4
Westchester Co.	3.5	8.6	6.9	10.4	9.4	7.8
U.S. Major Airport Avg.	20.4	16.7	14.3	11.3	14.2	15.4
Seattle-Tacoma Rank*	34	43	31	28	30	34

* Out of the 55 largest airports

Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report. December 1990-2004.

Urban Roadway Travel Time Index

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 1.35 indicates that a trip that takes 20 minutes when there is no congestion takes an average of 27 minutes during peak commuting periods. The institute publishes indexes for 85 urban areas selected to represent the major metropolitan areas within each state.

In 2003, the Seattle-Everett-Tacoma region had a TTI of 1.38, up from a value of 1.36 in 2002. Its five-year average is 1.37, just over the national average of 1.36, ranking it the 13th most congested city of those studied for that period. Spokane, the only other Washington city in the survey, fared better with a TTI of 1.08 and a five-year average of the same value. This ranked the city as the 10th least congested of the 85 cities studied in 2003 and the 12th least congested in its five-year average value.

Chart 36
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index

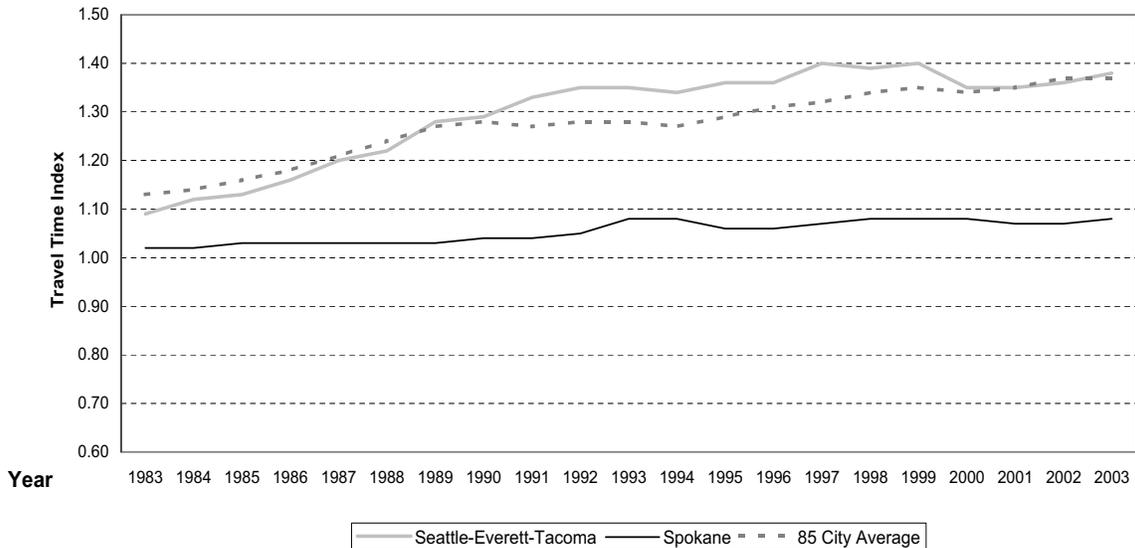


Table 36
 Infrastructure
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index
 (Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999-2003
Akron OH	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	1.10
Albany-Schenectady NY	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.07
Albuquerque NM	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.20
Allentown-Bethlehem PA-NJ	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15
Anchorage AK	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Atlanta GA	1.32	1.35	1.40	1.42	1.46	1.39
Austin TX	1.26	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.33	1.29
Bakersfield CA	1.05	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06
Baltimore MD	1.26	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.37	1.31
Beaumont TX	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.06
Birmingham AL	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.16
Boston MA-NH-RI	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.34	1.32
Boulder CO	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.08
Bridgeport-Stamford CT-NY	1.28	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.29	1.28
Brownsville TX	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.07
Buffalo NY	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.08
Cape Coral FL	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.17	1.18	1.15
Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.20	1.18
Charlotte NC-SC	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.31	1.31	1.28
Chicago IL-IN	1.47	1.44	1.47	1.54	1.57	1.50
Cincinnati OH-KY-IN	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Cleveland OH	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.12
Colorado Springs CO	1.18	1.21	1.22	1.21	1.19	1.20
Columbia SC	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.05
Columbus OH	1.22	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19
Corpus Christi TX	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.05	1.05
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.33
Dayton OH	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.10
Denver-Aurora CO	1.38	1.41	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.41
Detroit MI	1.35	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.35
El Paso TX-NM	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16
Eugene OR	1.09	1.12	1.11	1.10	1.11	1.11
Fresno CA	1.20	1.19	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.17
Grand Rapids MI	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14
Hartford CT	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.11
Honolulu HI	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.19
Houston TX	1.37	1.36	1.38	1.41	1.42	1.39
Indianapolis IN	1.23	1.24	1.26	1.24	1.24	1.24
Jacksonville FL	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.18	1.16
Kansas City MO-KS	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10
Laredo TX	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07
Las Vegas NV	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.39	1.36
Little Rock AR	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	1.80	1.76	1.78	1.77	1.75	1.77
Louisville KY-IN	1.24	1.23	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.23
Memphis TN-MS-AR	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.20
Miami FL	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.38
Milwaukee WI	1.25	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.21	1.23
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN	1.35	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Nashville-Davidson TN	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.19	1.18	1.18
New Haven CT	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.14

Table 36 (cont.)

Infrastructure

Urban Roadway Travel Time Index

(Values greater than 1 indicate congestion)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999-2003
New Orleans LA	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.18
New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT	1.40	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.39	1.39
Oklahoma City OK	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10
Omaha NE-IA	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.16
Orlando FL	1.27	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.29
Oxnard-Ventura CA	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.21
Pensacola FL-AL	1.12	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Philadelphia PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.33	1.31	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.33
Phoenix AZ	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.37
Pittsburgh PA	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Portland OR-WA	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.38	1.37	1.38
Providence RI-MA	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.16
Raleigh-Durham NC	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.17
Richmond VA	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.08
Riverside-San Bernardino CA	1.33	1.33	1.32	1.34	1.37	1.34
Rochester NY	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.06
Sacramento CA	1.27	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.37	1.32
Salem OR	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.11	1.09
Salt Lake City UT	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.22
San Antonio TX	1.22	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.22	1.23
San Diego CA	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.41	1.35
San Francisco-Oakland CA	1.49	1.54	1.54	1.55	1.54	1.53
San Jose CA	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.39	1.37	1.40
Sarasota-Bradenton FL	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.24
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma WA	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.38	1.37
Spokane WA	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.08
Springfield MA-CT	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.07
St. Louis MO-IL	1.25	1.25	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.24
Tampa-St. Petersburg FL	1.29	1.27	1.31	1.31	1.33	1.30
Toledo OH-MI	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10
Tucson AZ	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.28	1.31	1.24
Tulsa OK	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Virginia Beach VA	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.19
Washington DC-VA-MD	1.47	1.44	1.46	1.50	1.51	1.48
85 City Average	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.37	1.36
Rank: Spokane	13	12	9	7	10	12
Rank: Seattle-Everett-Tacoma	80	73	70	71	73	73

Cost of Doing Business

State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1000 Personal Income

(Not Updated Due to Unavailability of Data)

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.

As the Census Bureau did not compile state and local tax data for fiscal year 2001, data for that year is unavailable for this report. For fiscal year 2002, Washington collected \$19.5 billion in state and local tax revenues. This corresponds to a state and local tax burden of \$100.90 for each \$1,000 of personal income. This amount is the 19th lowest in the nation and is \$3.08 below the national average. In addition, it is the second lowest tax burden in Washington since this measure first began being recorded in the 1960s, the lowest being \$100.45 per \$1,000 personal income in 1981. A large part of this decline can be attributed to the elimination of the state motor vehicle excise tax in January of 2000. While the elimination of this tax only affected tax receipts for half of fiscal 2000, its full impact can be seen in fiscal 2002.

Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

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 in fiscal year 2003, businesses directly paid 45.1 percent of major state and local taxes, governments paid 4.5 percent and households paid 50.4 percent.

Chart 37
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income

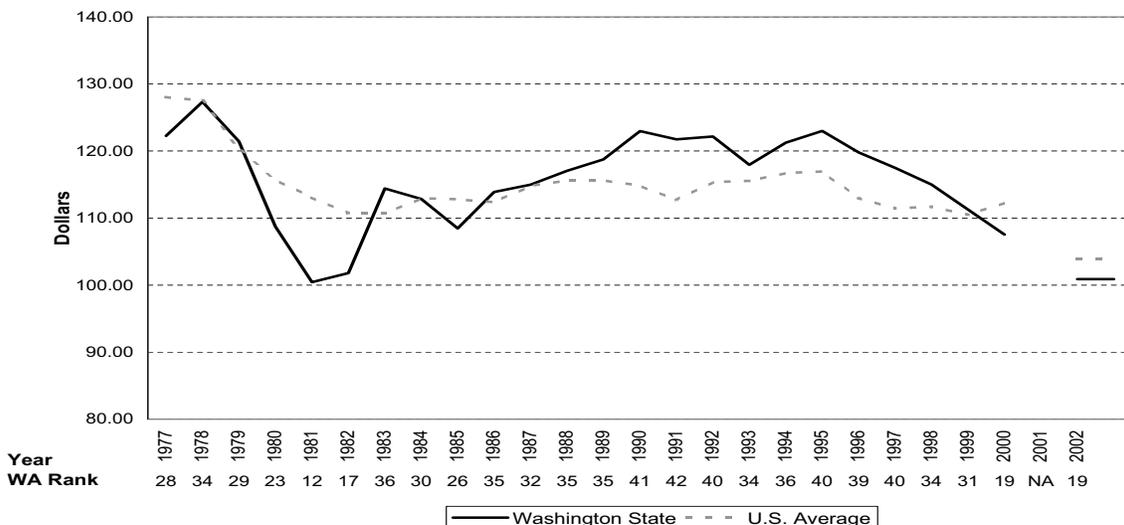


Table 37
 Cost of Doing Business
 State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income
 (Dollars)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	1997-2002
Alabama	91.24	91.33	91.11	93.65	87.58	90.98
Alaska	153.00	122.29	102.62	132.18	102.76	122.57
Arizona	108.83	106.77	108.65	111.73	104.47	108.09
Arkansas	105.14	106.51	112.62	106.50	104.00	106.95
California	111.42	114.50	113.58	120.39	106.01	113.18
Colorado	100.99	100.87	102.24	103.53	92.30	99.99
Connecticut	125.64	124.52	121.48	120.23	103.56	119.09
Delaware	111.30	118.84	112.34	115.69	107.24	113.08
Florida	100.34	100.50	100.24	100.06	93.74	98.98
Georgia	105.07	106.15	107.74	109.07	100.36	105.68
Hawaii	126.63	125.89	123.01	126.45	120.62	124.52
Idaho	112.48	113.76	112.63	115.43	99.84	110.83
Illinois	106.07	104.66	104.95	107.50	101.31	104.90
Indiana	110.80	105.75	104.70	105.64	100.39	105.46
Iowa	111.22	109.80	107.95	111.09	103.85	108.78
Kansas	112.57	115.74	107.59	108.72	103.66	109.66
Kentucky	113.73	112.84	110.99	111.62	106.22	111.08
Louisiana	109.58	109.02	108.02	109.57	111.26	109.49
Maine	134.47	144.46	139.08	138.64	130.16	137.36
Maryland	105.38	107.86	104.63	110.01	104.42	106.46
Massachusetts	111.63	113.28	108.53	110.36	95.87	107.93
Michigan	111.79	112.75	113.60	114.17	103.83	111.23
Minnesota	128.86	127.69	123.26	123.87	113.14	123.36
Mississippi	109.65	109.73	110.54	110.75	103.92	108.92
Missouri	101.58	101.57	101.56	99.45	96.06	100.04
Montana	113.65	113.78	108.85	110.53	98.05	108.97
Nebraska	113.39	112.36	107.66	109.44	107.71	110.11
Nevada	105.41	100.82	101.79	104.59	101.20	102.76
New Hampshire	91.03	88.39	88.37	88.18	84.65	88.12
New Jersey	111.10	115.10	113.68	113.46	104.20	111.51
New Mexico	127.72	131.39	121.73	126.74	111.45	123.81
New York	142.13	141.92	140.34	141.18	130.79	139.27
North Carolina	105.83	107.40	105.52	106.60	100.17	105.10
North Dakota	116.05	122.02	114.89	119.48	105.19	115.53
Ohio	110.03	110.35	109.86	112.90	110.96	110.82
Oklahoma	107.50	107.17	104.78	106.67	99.53	105.13
Oregon	106.75	100.96	100.19	105.60	90.93	100.89
Pennsylvania	106.62	107.27	107.18	106.56	100.91	105.71
Rhode Island	117.49	117.15	115.56	118.11	113.63	116.39
South Carolina	102.28	103.50	104.75	104.82	95.82	102.23
South Dakota	92.15	97.80	95.06	94.56	90.37	93.99
Tennessee	89.08	90.01	87.99	89.17	83.89	88.03
Texas	101.61	98.71	96.79	96.87	95.49	97.89
Utah	115.91	118.15	116.78	119.50	108.39	115.75
Vermont	123.74	125.08	121.82	121.53	110.60	120.55
Virginia	99.03	100.81	101.64	102.80	95.18	99.89
Washington	117.49	115.00	111.25	107.53	100.90	110.43
West Virginia	114.07	112.30	116.65	116.33	111.68	114.21
Wisconsin	128.22	129.10	127.08	129.44	117.26	126.22
Wyoming	116.93	122.04	113.41	117.74	121.97	118.42
U.S. Average	111.43	111.70	110.48	112.28	103.98	109.97
Washington's Rank	40	34	31	19	19	29

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue. Comparative State/Local Taxes, 1977-2002. (www.dor.wa.gov)

Unemployment Insurance Costs

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.

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

In 2004, Washington again had the highest unemployment insurance cost as a percent of total wages of employees covered by unemployment insurance in the country with an average rate of 1.67 percent, up 19.3 percent from the previous year. While the national average rate for 2004 was much lower at 0.78 percent, it also represented an increase from 2003's rate of 0.67 percent, an increase of 16.4 percent. The state and national cost increases of the last three years can be traced directly to the increased unemployment insurance payouts resulting from the 2001 recession and subsequent slow job recovery. Washington's five-year average of 1.33 percent ranked 49th in the nation. Washington, however, has one of the most generous unemployment insurance programs in the country in terms of benefits, eligibility and duration.

Chart 38
Unemployment Insurance Costs

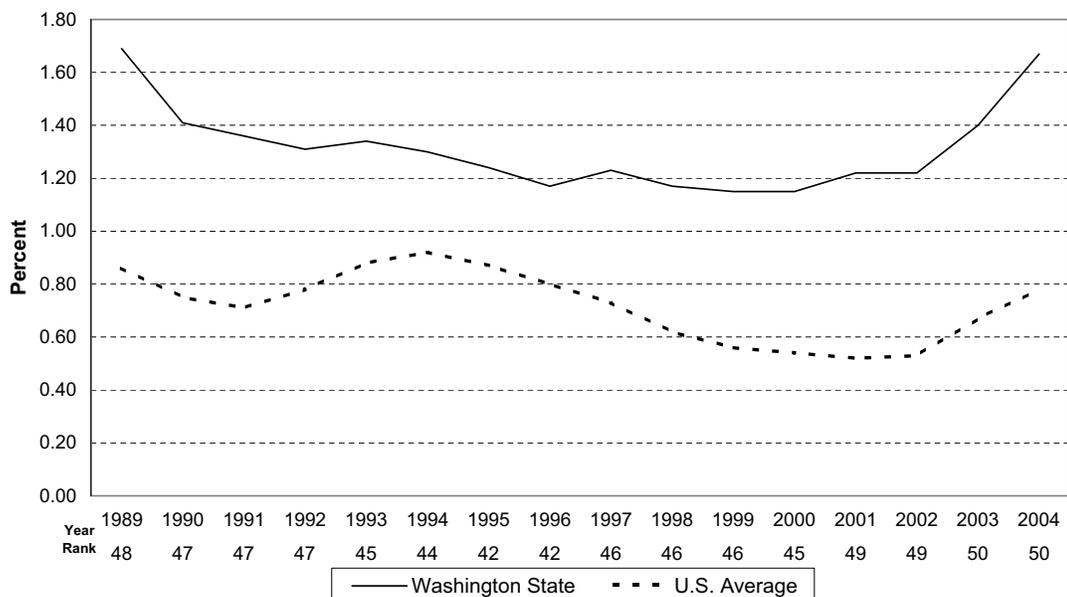


Table 38

Cost of Doing Business

Unemployment Insurance Costs

(Contributions collected as percent of total wages of covered employees)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	0.36	0.40	0.42	0.50	0.52	0.44
Alaska	1.63	1.51	1.43	1.37	1.51	1.49
Arizona	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.26	0.24
Arkansas	0.74	0.64	0.67	0.87	0.93	0.77
California	0.57	0.55	0.53	0.60	0.83	0.62
Colorado	0.27	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.52	0.31
Connecticut	0.50	0.44	0.75	0.85	0.90	0.69
Delaware	0.48	0.41	0.40	0.41	0.47	0.43
Florida	0.23	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.45	0.32
Georgia	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.58	0.21
Hawaii	1.16	0.87	0.82	1.11	0.87	0.97
Idaho	0.73	0.67	0.75	0.81	0.82	0.76
Illinois	0.59	0.54	0.57	0.71	1.00	0.68
Indiana	0.37	0.28	0.30	0.43	0.54	0.38
Iowa	0.56	0.64	0.65	0.79	0.69	0.67
Kansas	0.41	0.48	0.51	0.63	0.79	0.56
Kentucky	0.62	0.54	0.67	0.68	0.71	0.64
Louisiana	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.33	0.34	0.30
Maine	1.23	1.14	0.81	0.63	0.59	0.88
Maryland	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.64	0.44
Massachusetts	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.71	1.16	0.78
Michigan	0.73	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.95	0.78
Minnesota	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.63	0.85	0.57
Mississippi	0.51	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.64	0.51
Missouri	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.46	0.53	0.41
Montana	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.76
Nebraska	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.54	0.47	0.38
Nevada	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.75
New Hampshire	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.42	0.23
New Jersey	0.88	0.95	0.63	0.81	0.89	0.83
New Mexico	0.59	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.42	0.49
New York	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.83	0.82	0.72
North Carolina	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.75	0.99	0.56
North Dakota	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.85	0.87	0.77
Ohio	0.45	0.41	0.45	0.48	0.58	0.47
Oklahoma	0.15	0.17	0.30	0.47	0.80	0.38
Oregon	1.21	1.10	1.14	1.29	1.62	1.27
Pennsylvania	0.95	0.91	0.90	1.01	1.43	1.04
Rhode Island	1.27	1.16	1.08	1.09	1.23	1.17
South Carolina	0.41	0.40	0.43	0.52	0.57	0.47
South Dakota	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.20
Tennessee	0.42	0.40	0.48	0.61	0.66	0.51
Texas	0.36	0.40	0.37	1.08	0.52	0.55
Utah	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.36	0.57	0.35
Vermont	0.77	0.63	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.62
Virginia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.23	0.39	0.21
Washington	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.40	1.67	1.33
West Virginia	0.98	0.94	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.91
Wisconsin	0.66	0.63	0.63	0.71	0.81	0.69
Wyoming	0.51	0.45	0.32	0.30	0.46	0.41
U.S. Average	0.54	0.52	0.53	0.67	0.78	0.61
Washington's Rank	45	49	49	50	50	49

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

Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

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.

In 2004, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were \$2.20 per \$100 of payroll, ranking 17th among the states. Washington's average rate of \$2.08 per \$100 of payroll for the period from 1994 through 2002 ranked 12th among the states and was well below that national average of \$2.73.

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.

Chart 39
Workers' Compensation Premium Cost Index

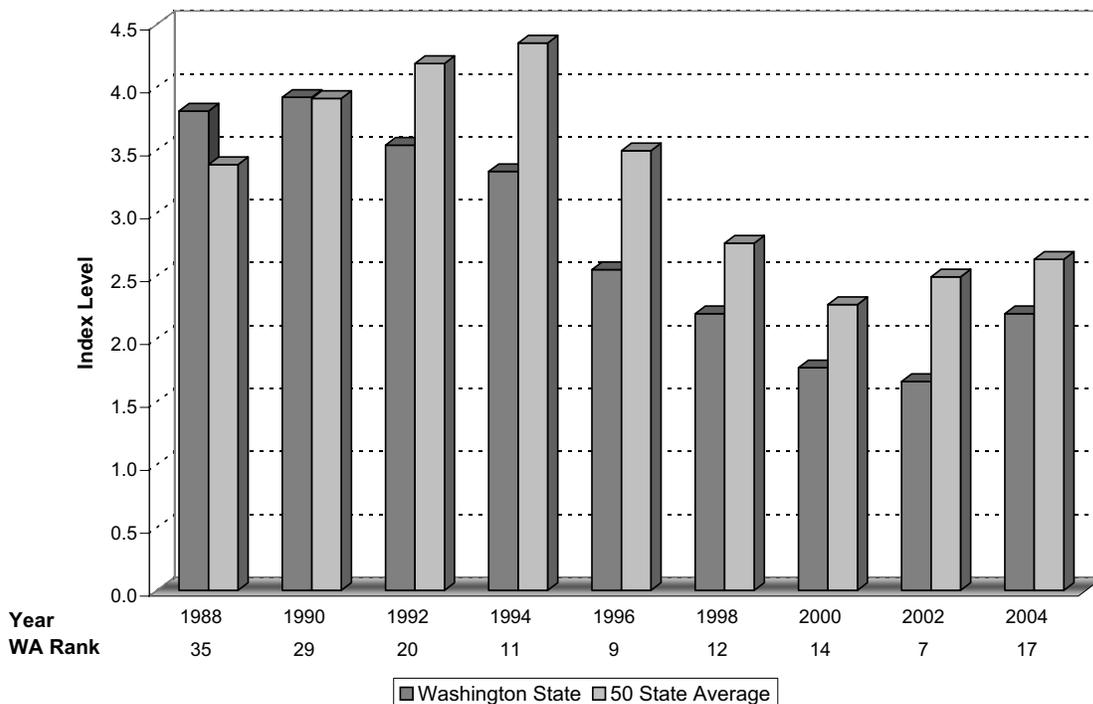


Table 39
 Cost of Doing Business
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
 (Dollar amount per \$100 of payroll)

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1996-2004
Alabama	3.64	3.70	2.56	2.96	2.88	3.15
Alaska	3.41	2.70	2.18	2.87	4.39	3.11
Arizona	3.38	2.60	1.77	1.63	1.49	2.17
Arkansas	3.04	2.29	1.68	1.62	1.57	2.04
California	4.11	4.86	3.34	5.23	6.08	4.72
Colorado	3.34	2.87	2.64	2.73	2.33	2.78
Connecticut	4.64	3.67	2.58	2.90	3.23	3.40
Delaware	3.54	3.20	2.58	3.38	3.44	3.23
Florida	5.26	4.28	4.08	4.47	4.20	4.46
Georgia	4.04	2.95	2.42	2.32	2.14	2.77
Hawaii	5.75	3.24	2.99	3.51	3.73	3.84
Idaho	3.00	2.48	2.11	2.37	2.25	2.44
Illinois	3.77	2.96	2.62	2.74	2.65	2.95
Indiana	1.71	1.55	1.32	1.37	1.24	1.44
Iowa	2.17	1.87	1.66	1.74	1.91	1.87
Kansas	2.64	1.82	1.56	1.84	1.81	1.93
Kentucky	3.77	2.58	2.32	2.87	3.48	3.00
Louisiana	5.47	4.06	3.36	3.19	3.37	3.89
Maine	3.91	2.69	2.52	3.19	3.08	3.08
Maryland	2.23	2.03	1.58	1.84	2.06	1.95
Massachusetts	3.71	3.10	1.77	1.98	1.70	2.45
Michigan	3.05	2.86	2.40	2.25	2.34	2.58
Minnesota	4.03	2.94	2.40	2.60	2.74	2.94
Mississippi	3.30	2.62	2.10	2.21	2.19	2.48
Missouri	3.45	2.65	2.26	2.42	2.67	2.69
Montana	4.71	3.50	2.75	3.05	3.41	3.48
Nebraska	2.04	1.62	1.62	1.93	2.10	1.86
Nevada	3.96	3.86	3.10	3.03	2.58	3.31
New Hampshire	4.13	3.32	2.47	2.85	3.19	3.19
New Jersey	3.20	2.49	2.19	2.25	2.38	2.50
New Mexico	3.55	2.43	1.66	2.01	2.56	2.44
New York	4.90	3.53	3.05	3.14	2.97	3.52
North Carolina	3.05	2.02	1.64	2.24	2.32	2.25
North Dakota	2.34	2.19	1.79	1.24	1.06	1.72
Ohio	4.12	3.12	2.89	2.89	3.59	3.32
Oklahoma	4.65	3.10	2.85	2.82	3.07	3.30
Oregon	3.15	2.27	1.93	2.06	2.05	2.29
Pennsylvania	4.37	2.69	2.31	2.57	2.82	2.95
Rhode Island	4.81	3.74	3.18	3.29	3.01	3.61
South Carolina	2.38	1.47	1.51	1.82	2.08	1.85
South Dakota	3.20	2.31	1.63	1.61	2.05	2.16
Tennessee	3.59	2.79	2.10	2.30	2.62	2.68
Texas	4.19	4.11	3.05	3.30	3.08	3.55
Utah	2.64	1.88	1.58	1.67	1.63	1.88
Vermont	3.60	2.41	1.98	2.45	2.99	2.69
Virginia	1.19	1.74	1.27	1.50	1.57	1.45
Washington	2.55	2.20	1.77	1.66	2.20	2.08
West Virginia	2.91	2.26	2.72	2.54	2.64	2.61
Wisconsin	2.34	2.36	2.01	2.22	2.27	2.24
Wyoming	2.85	2.05	1.75	1.97	2.43	2.21
50 State Average*	3.50	2.76	2.27	2.49	2.63	2.73
Washington's Rank	9	12	14	7	17	12

*Unweighted average of state values.

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, Calendar Years 1988 - 2004.

Research and Analysis Section of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.

Electricity Prices

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

Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country, ranking either 1st or 2nd in lowest electricity prices among the states in the years 1990 through 1999. Drought and problems related to California's energy market, however, caused electricity prices to soar from late 2000 through 2002. Though prices across the nation increased by 10.9 percent on average over that time span, prices on the West Coast increased dramatically more than that, 62.9 percent in California, 34.5 percent in Oregon and 26.5 percent in Washington. As the effects of the disruptions diminished around 2003, however, Washington's costs began to 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 13th in 2004 with a cost of 5.34 cents per kilowatt-hour. The state's 5-year average price of 5.19 cents per kilowatt-hour, well below the national average of 6.41 cents, ranked 11th overall.

Chart 40
Electricity Costs

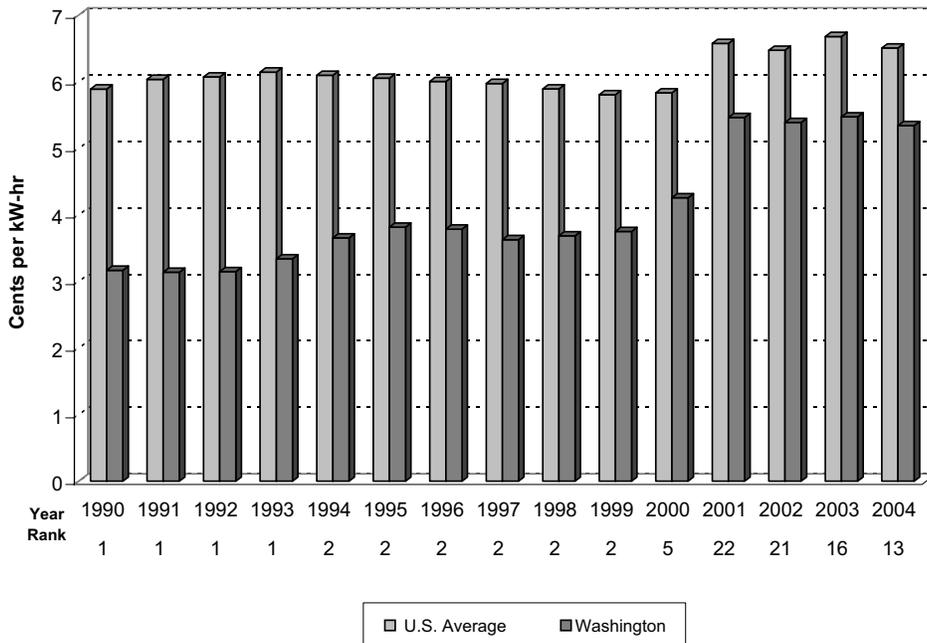


Table 40
 Cost of Doing Business
Electricity Prices

(Weighted Average of Industrial and Commercial Rates, Cents per Kilowatt Hour)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000-04
Alabama	5.29	5.33	5.32	5.54	5.42	5.38
Alaska	8.65	9.03	8.98	9.35	9.16	9.03
Arizona	6.19	6.41	6.31	6.31	6.34	6.31
Arkansas	5.08	5.40	4.90	4.85	4.86	5.02
California	7.43	11.06	12.11	11.12	10.78	10.50
Colorado	5.03	5.09	5.13	5.92	5.93	5.42
Connecticut	8.29	8.50	8.80	9.05	8.78	8.68
Delaware	5.70	5.73	6.11	6.32	6.24	6.02
Florida	5.58	6.25	5.98	6.35	6.39	6.11
Georgia	5.30	5.57	5.29	5.45	5.36	5.39
Hawaii	13.27	13.00	12.67	13.73	14.13	13.36
Idaho	3.69	4.45	5.07	4.92	4.70	4.57
Illinois	5.68	6.18	6.34	6.17	6.09	6.09
Indiana	4.83	4.95	5.04	5.12	5.00	4.99
Iowa	5.23	5.53	5.40	5.29	5.36	5.36
Kansas	5.37	5.45	5.47	5.59	5.53	5.48
Kentucky	4.03	4.21	4.27	4.38	4.29	4.24
Louisiana	6.17	6.61	5.61	6.57	6.47	6.29
Maine	8.49	9.27	10.83	8.52	8.62	9.15
Maryland	5.34	5.27	5.06	6.01	6.76	5.69
Massachusetts	8.59	9.84	9.53	9.86	9.99	9.56
Michigan	6.49	6.47	6.24	6.37	6.22	6.36
Minnesota	5.39	5.34	5.09	5.32	5.25	5.28
Mississippi	5.36	5.83	5.70	5.99	6.04	5.78
Missouri	5.18	5.24	5.20	5.19	5.11	5.19
Montana	4.41	5.60	5.21	5.69	5.44	5.27
Nebraska	4.51	4.65	4.81	5.06	4.94	4.80
Nevada	5.81	7.56	8.22	8.11	8.12	7.56
New Hampshire	10.26	9.89	9.50	9.96	10.12	9.95
New Jersey	7.68	8.73	8.39	8.43	8.43	8.33
New Mexico	5.87	6.51	5.94	6.26	6.11	6.14
New York	8.58	8.93	9.06	10.28	9.39	9.25
North Carolina	5.50	5.60	5.67	5.80	5.69	5.65
North Dakota	4.97	4.96	4.98	4.87	4.94	4.94
Ohio	6.03	6.40	6.28	6.31	6.09	6.22
Oklahoma	5.19	5.31	4.85	5.56	5.53	5.29
Oregon	4.25	5.04	5.72	5.58	5.43	5.20
Pennsylvania	5.30	7.03	7.11	7.19	7.31	6.79
Rhode Island	9.14	9.88	8.47	9.57	9.84	9.38
South Carolina	4.90	5.28	5.26	5.52	5.35	5.26
South Dakota	5.55	5.51	5.45	5.34	5.48	5.46
Tennessee	5.44	5.41	5.38	5.59	5.53	5.47
Texas	5.64	6.63	5.88	6.67	6.44	6.25
Utah	4.25	4.66	4.78	4.77	4.76	4.64
Vermont	8.96	9.60	9.61	9.81	9.59	9.51
Virginia	4.78	5.05	5.06	5.05	4.98	4.98
Washington	4.26	5.47	5.39	5.47	5.34	5.19
West Virginia	4.61	4.60	4.67	4.71	4.56	4.63
Wisconsin	5.01	5.41	5.56	5.94	5.85	5.55
Wyoming	4.36	4.46	4.70	4.79	4.72	4.61
U.S. Average	5.83	6.58	6.47	6.68	6.51	6.41
Washington's Rank	5	22	21	16	13	11

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>), July 2005.

Average Wage by Sector

The **Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)** program, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a yearly mail survey designed to produce estimates of employment and wages for specific occupations in states and metropolitan areas. The OES program collects data on wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in order to produce employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. Data from self-employed persons are not collected and are not included in the estimates.

Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-two major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 821 specific occupations. State wages for the major groups are presented in Table 41, while wages for the 821 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

In eighteen of the twenty-two categories, Washington is ranked within the top ten of national wages, reaching a high ranking of 3rd in “Protective Services” and 4th in six other categories which included “Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports and Media”, “Management”, “Architecture and Engineering” and others.

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 41
 Cost of Doing Business
 Average Wages, 2004
 (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	36.58	24.34	28.83	28.67	23.52	15.51
Alaska	33.17	27.51	27.95	31.77	25.13	18.33
Arizona	36.69	25.43	28.52	29.42	23.72	16.47
Arkansas	32.43	21.04	22.32	23.61	20.64	14.32
California	46.96	29.65	35.60	34.32	29.46	20.34
Colorado	42.08	28.19	33.37	31.13	27.80	18.04
Connecticut	49.99	31.55	33.60	30.15	30.85	20.11
Delaware	39.69	27.72	32.99	29.60	28.02	17.37
Florida	40.74	25.45	27.87	26.65	23.50	16.80
Georgia	41.03	26.18	30.46	27.36	25.10	17.31
Hawaii	37.96	25.92	27.99	29.22	25.50	18.76
Idaho	29.35	22.94	26.39	29.27	21.74	16.18
Illinois	39.51	27.94	31.54	27.92	24.90	17.64
Indiana	35.94	23.23	25.72	26.37	25.90	15.60
Iowa	34.67	22.62	25.83	25.51	22.57	15.44
Kansas	37.46	24.31	29.62	28.10	24.06	15.16
Kentucky	34.37	22.63	25.34	26.52	21.08	15.75
Louisiana	33.27	21.98	24.97	27.22	24.62	17.21
Maine	32.79	22.71	25.23	26.33	22.57	15.31
Maryland	40.03	28.21	34.80	31.49	32.31	16.63
Massachusetts	45.28	30.58	36.25	32.35	30.20	18.95
Michigan	42.83	28.55	29.52	31.08	24.79	19.19
Minnesota	44.03	27.14	31.57	28.51	26.48	17.02
Mississippi	29.46	20.71	21.30	24.03	21.85	14.80
Missouri	39.44	24.51	28.72	27.24	24.13	15.80
Montana	26.55	20.59	22.08	22.30	18.63	14.73
Nebraska	36.12	23.66	26.96	25.99	22.20	14.12
Nevada	39.72	25.95	25.62	28.40	25.00	20.69
New Hampshire	40.15	25.28	32.25	28.43	25.26	15.75
New Jersey	50.04	29.31	35.15	31.53	29.87	20.39
New Mexico	33.05	22.98	30.09	29.74	30.88	15.30
New York	50.94	31.26	33.18	30.68	28.28	18.99
North Carolina	39.82	25.95	31.00	27.10	25.51	15.99
North Dakota	30.97	21.12	22.96	23.69	20.80	14.15
Ohio	40.88	24.88	28.90	27.86	25.50	17.83
Oklahoma	32.33	22.23	24.51	27.42	22.68	14.49
Oregon	37.43	24.67	29.25	28.00	23.39	17.39
Pennsylvania	38.01	25.69	29.24	27.96	25.72	15.60
Rhode Island	42.46	27.31	29.90	30.58	27.24	18.09
South Carolina	33.55	21.94	24.63	26.82	21.92	15.64
South Dakota	34.28	20.74	21.92	21.51	18.62	14.66
Tennessee	33.14	24.88	26.91	26.75	23.79	15.16
Texas	39.56	26.32	31.45	30.44	27.48	16.43
Utah	34.35	22.98	26.69	27.03	20.57	15.34
Vermont	40.93	25.45	28.38	28.08	23.25	16.63
Virginia	43.56	29.12	33.17	30.19	30.66	18.51
Washington	47.00	28.47	34.36	31.55	29.42	17.66
West Virginia	30.41	21.14	22.85	23.54	23.47	12.90
Wisconsin	39.08	24.15	28.24	26.70	23.36	17.75
Wyoming	29.59	21.81	22.02	24.68	20.08	14.37
U.S. Average	41.12	27.10	31.50	29.69	26.89	17.52
Washington's	4	8	5	4	8	15

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2004.

Table 41(cont.)
 Cost of Doing Business
Average Wages, 2004
 (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	34.08	17.11	15.57	22.90	9.17	13.45
Alaska	32.09	21.14	18.13	31.17	13.96	17.16
Arizona	34.52	16.61	18.32	28.12	11.27	16.18
Arkansas	25.75	16.84	14.74	22.14	8.97	12.98
California	45.06	22.79	25.22	32.17	12.61	20.17
Colorado	35.26	19.29	20.97	28.73	12.60	19.27
Connecticut	40.76	23.09	22.79	30.39	13.32	18.51
Delaware	39.04	22.00	18.23	29.47	12.09	15.46
Florida	36.50	19.50	18.96	26.43	10.67	15.67
Georgia	34.66	19.29	19.48	25.68	10.42	14.13
Hawaii	30.09	20.27	21.08	30.57	12.57	15.10
Idaho	32.13	18.90	15.67	23.35	10.22	15.74
Illinois	49.25	20.45	20.21	24.78	11.09	18.10
Indiana	26.81	18.29	15.99	24.59	10.89	14.36
Iowa	28.80	16.54	14.58	23.67	10.55	15.75
Kansas	30.26	16.41	15.65	24.19	10.23	14.62
Kentucky	27.25	17.25	15.53	23.80	10.38	12.91
Louisiana	29.11	17.05	15.13	23.62	8.62	12.27
Maine	30.67	16.76	15.84	26.89	10.64	14.17
Maryland	32.70	20.78	20.70	31.99	12.42	17.55
Massachusetts	42.38	23.46	23.66	30.04	13.18	18.77
Michigan	38.18	21.86	21.72	29.29	11.54	16.13
Minnesota	37.54	19.74	20.73	29.22	12.09	15.97
Mississippi	26.44	15.26	14.45	22.29	8.70	11.68
Missouri	34.68	17.42	18.75	24.46	9.97	15.21
Montana	29.66	15.98	13.61	22.42	9.77	14.25
Nebraska	34.80	18.51	16.34	25.29	10.55	14.85
Nevada	35.48	19.49	21.72	31.39	13.06	15.86
New Hampshire	31.93	18.28	18.93	28.71	12.33	16.21
New Jersey	44.23	22.81	21.81	31.87	12.10	20.62
New Mexico	28.61	16.67	16.81	27.32	10.05	14.03
New York	44.98	24.63	25.68	30.42	11.95	18.85
North Carolina	32.39	17.06	18.49	26.23	10.28	14.62
North Dakota	25.74	16.24	14.32	23.86	9.93	14.01
Ohio	35.43	20.80	18.37	27.64	11.04	16.09
Oklahoma	30.84	15.05	15.83	24.39	9.61	14.49
Oregon	31.90	18.68	19.34	28.91	11.88	17.84
Pennsylvania	33.73	22.43	18.27	25.66	11.18	16.31
Rhode Island	33.42	21.45	20.43	29.43	12.37	18.51
South Carolina	30.61	17.35	16.53	25.75	9.83	13.17
South Dakota	24.63	15.53	13.77	23.81	9.88	14.21
Tennessee	33.08	17.47	17.08	23.31	10.50	13.48
Texas	37.95	18.62	18.47	27.23	9.60	15.43
Utah	37.53	16.91	17.55	28.62	10.13	14.54
Vermont	30.44	17.56	18.28	28.55	10.76	15.61
Virginia	37.73	20.90	22.07	27.16	10.94	16.11
Washington	34.51	19.33	23.65	29.34	12.68	19.38
West Virginia	27.02	17.77	14.57	24.71	9.06	12.83
Wisconsin	35.49	19.43	17.88	27.23	11.48	16.37
Wyoming	28.59	17.21	13.33	26.61	10.32	15.42
U.S. Average	38.42	20.23	21.01	27.55	11.17	16.75
Washington's	22	20	4	12	5	3

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2004.

Table 41(cont.)
 Cost of Doing Business
Average Wages, 2004
 (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 Administrative Related SOC 41-0000	Office and Administrative Support SOC 43-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry SOC 45-0000
Alabama	7.19	8.85	8.62	12.94	12.24	11.85
Alaska	9.90	12.03	11.98	14.32	15.97	17.38
Arizona	8.04	9.28	11.61	14.80	13.49	7.97
Arkansas	7.10	8.42	7.67	12.39	11.48	11.89
California	9.13	11.37	11.47	17.35	15.37	8.80
Colorado	8.91	10.64	10.91	16.67	14.83	10.79
Connecticut	10.32	12.43	12.17	19.48	16.00	11.82
Delaware	8.99	10.38	10.88	14.80	14.50	11.74
Florida	8.19	9.36	9.87	15.65	12.86	7.77
Georgia	7.80	9.36	10.83	14.84	13.48	9.67
Hawaii	10.49	11.51	11.76	13.60	14.42	11.10
Idaho	7.53	9.35	9.33	12.62	12.39	10.99
Illinois	8.28	10.69	11.70	15.99	14.15	11.32
Indiana	7.94	10.20	9.61	13.94	12.94	10.68
Iowa	7.68	9.72	9.08	13.21	12.50	10.77
Kansas	7.78	9.46	9.39	15.05	12.64	11.61
Kentucky	7.59	9.12	10.29	12.89	12.46	10.53
Louisiana	7.41	8.02	8.30	12.03	11.69	12.27
Maine	8.77	10.28	9.96	13.11	12.95	12.40
Maryland	8.75	10.62	10.53	15.06	14.88	11.32
Massachusetts	10.49	12.51	12.24	17.71	16.15	11.98
Michigan	8.41	11.26	10.55	15.00	14.17	9.99
Minnesota	8.62	10.98	10.90	16.94	14.50	12.75
Mississippi	7.06	8.34	8.85	10.81	11.78	10.42
Missouri	7.95	9.75	10.29	14.52	13.01	9.74
Montana	7.38	9.32	8.81	11.79	11.44	13.06
Nebraska	7.79	9.75	9.63	13.65	12.44	10.65
Nevada	9.24	10.94	10.31	13.77	13.75	13.45
New Hampshire	9.16	10.96	10.12	15.35	13.80	11.79
New Jersey	9.13	11.40	11.96	18.41	15.37	9.22
New Mexico	7.32	8.76	9.11	12.46	12.15	7.34
New York	9.61	12.48	11.43	19.11	15.49	11.21
North Carolina	8.04	9.39	9.92	14.65	13.32	11.50
North Dakota	7.60	9.10	8.86	12.25	11.74	10.83
Ohio	8.06	10.51	9.71	14.77	13.39	11.18
Oklahoma	7.24	8.47	8.49	11.91	12.10	9.87
Oregon	9.32	10.58	11.01	15.80	14.02	13.40
Pennsylvania	8.08	10.44	9.90	14.18	13.38	11.27
Rhode Island	9.21	11.61	11.07	15.08	14.56	10.89
South Carolina	7.64	8.89	9.07	12.80	12.56	11.09
South Dakota	7.34	8.98	8.82	12.77	11.49	10.03
Tennessee	7.78	9.20	9.13	13.69	12.76	9.85
Texas	7.66	8.57	9.27	14.92	13.23	8.82
Utah	8.13	9.43	10.39	14.38	12.62	11.14
Vermont	9.49	10.74	10.51	13.81	13.32	11.85
Virginia	8.29	9.65	10.56	14.69	14.26	12.09
Washington	9.83	11.57	11.86	17.08	15.09	13.41
West Virginia	7.23	8.59	8.55	11.39	11.42	10.53
Wisconsin	8.28	10.56	9.94	15.26	13.40	12.45
Wyoming	7.48	9.47	9.02	11.98	11.86	14.62
U.S. Average	8.43	10.33	10.48	15.49	13.95	9.76
Washington's	5	6	5	6	7	4

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2004.

Table 41(cont.)
 Cost of Doing Business
Average Wages, 2004
 (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	14.18	16.17	12.83	11.93
Alaska	23.88	22.68	18.17	20.16
Arizona	15.14	17.16	13.11	13.37
Arkansas	13.78	15.12	11.96	12.50
California	20.50	19.46	13.46	13.44
Colorado	17.87	18.80	14.60	14.53
Connecticut	21.32	20.03	16.05	14.16
Delaware	18.18	19.28	14.46	13.70
Florida	14.45	16.21	12.42	11.54
Georgia	15.06	17.52	13.04	13.61
Hawaii	22.93	19.44	13.68	14.22
Idaho	15.56	16.37	12.67	11.74
Illinois	23.57	19.23	14.06	14.08
Indiana	19.12	17.71	15.10	13.70
Iowa	16.44	16.51	13.74	13.04
Kansas	16.54	17.11	13.81	13.24
Kentucky	15.98	16.64	14.17	13.19
Louisiana	14.90	15.99	15.24	12.46
Maine	15.52	17.10	14.22	12.55
Maryland	17.71	18.07	14.76	13.53
Massachusetts	22.99	20.69	15.48	14.55
Michigan	20.51	19.92	17.23	14.82
Minnesota	22.02	18.93	14.95	15.15
Mississippi	13.12	15.06	11.98	11.64
Missouri	19.70	17.30	13.57	13.56
Montana	16.63	16.06	13.48	13.13
Nebraska	15.63	16.17	12.99	13.61
Nevada	19.51	18.68	14.21	13.13
New Hampshir	17.13	17.91	14.41	13.62
New Jersey	23.78	20.22	15.05	13.61
New Mexico	14.32	15.66	13.30	12.89
New York	22.74	19.43	14.15	14.99
North Carolina	14.55	16.90	13.04	12.84
North Dakota	15.71	16.47	13.62	13.22
Ohio	18.82	17.81	15.10	13.26
Oklahoma	14.70	16.38	12.99	12.11
Oregon	19.33	18.29	14.21	13.52
Pennsylvania	18.27	17.33	14.29	13.44
Rhode Island	19.70	18.07	13.67	12.97
South Carolina	14.17	16.16	13.76	11.85
South Dakota	13.48	15.34	11.98	11.75
Tennessee	15.12	16.69	13.63	12.72
Texas	13.96	16.52	13.30	12.95
Utah	15.63	17.38	12.82	14.27
Vermont	15.47	16.78	13.86	13.18
Virginia	16.24	17.97	13.78	13.16
Washington	21.56	19.97	15.74	15.03
West Virginia	16.43	15.68	14.08	12.04
Wisconsin	19.69	17.68	14.76	13.58
Wyoming	17.17	18.31	15.45	15.34
U.S. Average	18.04	17.89	14.08	13.41
Washington's	8	5	4	4

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), May 2004.

Acknowledgments

Office of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

Bret Bertolin
Chuck Gusak
Desiree Monroy
Eric Swenson

Climate Study Work Group Members

Jack Archer, House Republican Caucus
Brad Jurkovich, House Democratic Caucus
Deb Stephens, Office of Trade & Economic Development
Randy Hodgins, Senate Ways & Means Committee
Irv Lefberg, Office of Financial Management
Rick Peterson, Office of Program Research
Bill Robinson, House Committee on Appropriations
David Schumacher, Senate Ways & Means Committee
Sheila Martin, Office of Financial Management
Phil Bussey
Greg Pierce

Other Agencies

Department of Revenue
National Assembly of State Arts Agencies
Office of Financial Management
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Texas Transportation Institute
World Institute for Strategic Economic Research

Order Information

If you would like to receive an electronic copy of this publication on Compact Disc, please call (360) 570-6100 or write to: Office of the Forecast Council, State of Washington, 1025 E. Union Ave, Suite 544, P.O. Box 40912, Olympia, WA 98504-0912.

This publication can also be accessed through the Internet at: www.erfc.wa.gov