

Washington State Economic Climate Study

**Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
December 2015
Volume XV**

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Editor's Note

The 1996 Legislature passed Substitute House Bill 2758 creating the Economic Climate Council (ECC). The ECC is responsible for selecting a series of benchmarks that characterize the competitive environment of the state. The benchmarks are indicators of the quality of life, education and skills of the workforce, infrastructure, and the costs of doing business. In 2007, it was added that the council shall consult with the Washington Economic Development Commission on the selection of benchmarks.

Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

December 2015
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Executive Summary

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

Washington’s Economic Climate Study

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

This report updates the State of Washington’s Economic Climate Study, last published in December 2014. The study provides information about Washington’s competitive standing in relation to the other U.S. states. It is based on the premise that, while improving productivity is primarily the domain of Washington’s business sector, appropriate state and local policies, particularly those relating to education, public safety, infrastructure, cost of doing business, and the environment, are essential to promote higher standards of living.

Overall, forty-six indicators are presented

The benchmarks considered in this study focus on the four themes: innovation drivers, business performance, economic growth and competitiveness, and quality of life. The category “Innovation Drivers” is broken into three sub-groups: talent and workforce, entrepreneurship and investment, and infrastructure. The category “business performance” is further broken down in to business prosperity and cost of doing business. Overall, forty-six indicators are presented.

Recent Performance

Forty-five benchmarks were updated in this year's study

In this year's climate study, forty-five of the forty-six benchmarks and indicators were updated. Overall, both the state's performance and ranking improved on balance. Of the updated benchmarks and indicators, Washington's rank improved in fourteen cases, worsened in eleven cases and stayed the same in twenty. Of the forty-five updated benchmarks and indicators, the state's performance improved in twenty-three cases, worsened in seventeen, and remained unchanged in five. One indicator was not updated due to the unavailability of updated data at the time of publication.

"Economic growth" was the best performing category

Of the four major categories in the climate study, only "Economic Growth and Competitiveness" had an improvement in rank from last year, from 20th best in the nation to 18th. Of the ten indicators in this category, three improved, four worsened, and three were unchanged. In terms of performance compared to the previous year, seven indicators in this category improved while two worsened. "Business Performance" also fared well in this year's study, although the composite rank in this category remained unchanged at 16th best in the nation. Of the nine indicators updated in "Business Performance", Washington's rank improved in four, worsened in one, and was unchanged in four. The annual performance of the indicators showed improvement in four, worsened in three, and was unchanged in two. The ranking for "Innovation Drivers" was also unchanged in this year's study at 21st best in the nation. The ranks of the individual indicators improved in 5 cases, worsened in four, and were unchanged in seven. The annual performance of these indicators improved in eight cases, worsened in six and was unchanged in two. "Quality of Life" was the only category where Washington's rank fell in this year's study. The state's rank fell one place to 20th in the nation. Of the ten indicators in "Quality of Life", the state's rank both improved and worsened in two and remained unchanged in six. The state improved its performance in four and worsened in six.

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

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

Washington Overall Composite Rank

This year's study includes a composite rank

For the second time, the 2015 Washington State Economic Climate Study incorporates all indicators into a composite rank. The Washington composite rank compares the state's overall performance against all other states in the nation. The composite rank also provides an indication as to how well the state has progressed from year to year.

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

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

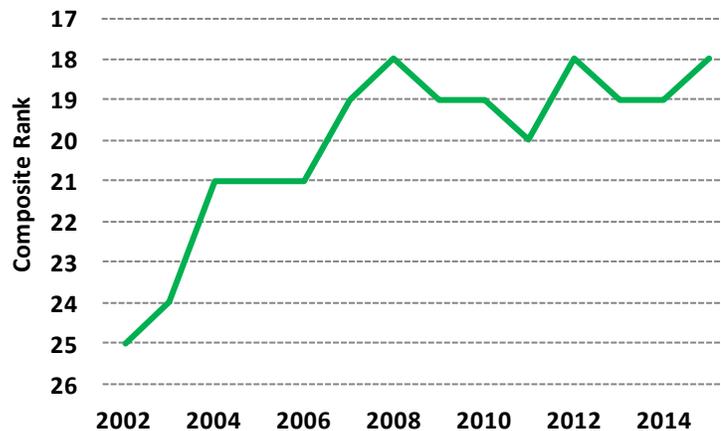
This weighting approach was selected to minimize subjectivity

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

Washington ranked 18th in the 2015 Economic Climate Study

In the 2015 study, Washington ranked 18th in the nation, an improvement of one place since last year. The 2015 study rank is equal to the highest rank achieved in the state with data compiled back to 2002. Since 2002, Washington's overall rank has ranged from a low of 25th best in 2002 to a high of 18th best in 2008, 2012, and 2015. Washington's rank has averaged 20th best in the nation since 2002.

Figure ES.1: Washington Overall Composite Rank



Source: ERFC, data through 2015

Table ES.1: Washington Overall Composite Rank

<u>Year</u>	<u>Composite Rank</u>
2002	25
2003	24
2004	21
2005	21
2006	21
2007	19
2008	18
2009	19
2010	19
2011	20
2012	18
2013	19
2014	19
2015	18

Source: ERFC, data through 2015

Table ES.2
 Executive Summary
Current and Five-Year Average Rankings

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5Y Avg
<i>Innovation Drivers</i>	21	21
<i>Talent and Workforce</i>	21	22
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	32	29
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	15	16
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Research Doctorates Awarded Per Capita	36	33
Student to Teacher Ratio	45	45
Fourth Grade Reading	14	22
Fourth Grade Math	8	14
Migration Rate	10	9
<i>Entrepreneurship and Investment</i>	10	11
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	18	19
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	4	3
Per Capita State Government Research and Development Spending	15	18
Patents Issued Per 100,000	3	4
<i>Infrastructure</i>	30	29
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	43	39
FAA Air Traffic	27	25
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	44	44
Public Transit Trips Per Capita	8	8
<i>Business Performance</i>	16	15
<i>Business Prosperity</i>	9	11
Foreign Exports	2	3
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	7	9
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	19	22
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	6	13
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	13	13
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	6	7
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>	23	19
Electricity Costs	1	1
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	16	14
Unemployment Insurance Costs	39	37
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	34	23

Table ES.2 (continued)
 Executive Summary
Current and Five-Year Average Rankings

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5y Avg
<i>Economic Growth and Competitiveness</i>	18	19
Per Capita Personal Income	12	12
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	7	18
Relative Value of \$100	41	41
Total Employment Growth Rate	10	11
Median Household Income	15	11
Annual Earnings Per Job	8	9
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	10	10
Unemployment Rate	29	32
Housing Opportunity Index	37	36
Average Wage	8	8
<i>Quality of Life</i>	20	19
Property Crime	50	49
Violent Crime	20	21
Arrests Per Violent Crime	25	19
Air Quality	17	18
Drinking Water	2	1
Toxins Released	11	12
State Health Index	9	11
State Parks and Recreation Areas	10	7
State Arts	45	45
Public Library Service	6	6

Table ES.3
 Executive Summary
Changes in Benchmark Performance and Rank

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
<i>Innovation Drivers</i>		
<i>Talent and Workforce</i>		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined Participation Rate	Worsened	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	Improved
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Unchanged
Research Doctorates Awarded Per Capita	Worsened	Worsened
Student to Teacher Ratio	Improved	Unchanged
Fourth Grade Reading	Improved	Improved
Fourth Grade Math	Worsened	Improved
Migration Rate	Improved	Improved
<i>Entrepreneurship and Investment</i>		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	Worsened	Unchanged
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	Worsened	Worsened
Per Capita State Government Research and Development Spending	Worsened	Worsened
Patents Issued Per 100,000	Improved	Unchanged
<i>Infrastructure</i>		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Improved	Improved
FAA Air Traffic	Unchanged	Unchanged
Urban Roadway Travel Time Index	Unchanged	Unchanged
Public Transit Trips Per Capita	Improved	Unchanged
<i>Business Performance</i>		
<i>Business Prosperity</i>		
Foreign Exports	Improved	Unchanged
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Worsened	Unchanged
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Unchanged	Improved
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Unchanged	Improved
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Worsened	Improved
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Improved	Improved
<i>Cost of Doing Business</i>		
Electricity Costs	Worsened	Unchanged
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income	Improved	Unchanged
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Improved	Worsened
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Not Updated	Not Updated
<i>Economic Growth and Competitiveness</i>		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Relative Value of \$100	Unchanged	Unchanged
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Worsened
Median Household Income	Worsened	Worsened
Annual Earnings Per Job	Improved	Improved
Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Unemployment Rate	Improved	Worsened
Housing Opportunity Index	Worsened	Worsened
Average Wage	Improved	Unchanged

Table ES.3
 Executive Summary
Changes in Benchmark Performance and Rank

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



Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **The state’s rank in *Innovation Drivers* was unchanged in this year’s study at 21st best in the nation. Of the sixteen indicators in this category, five improved, four worsened and seven remained unchanged. Annual Performance improved in eight indicators, worsened in six, and was unchanged in two.**
- ***Innovation Drivers* is broken out into three subcategories: *Talent and Workforce*, *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, and *Infrastructure*.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state improved one rank to 21st highest. Washington’s rank improved in four indicators, worsened in two, and was unchanged in two. A new metric was added, *Research Doctorates Awarded Per 100,000 Population*.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, Washington’s rank fell one place to 10th highest. The state’s rank did not improve in any of the four metrics and worsened and was unchanged in two indicators each.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, the state improved one rank to 30th highest. Compared to other states, Washington’s rank improved in one indicator and was unchanged in four.**

Talent and Workforce

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

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

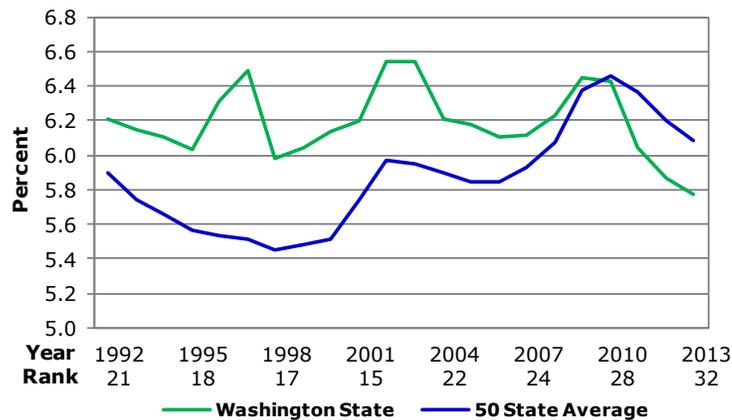
Washington, more than most states, relies heavily on the community college system to provide the first two years of a college education. As a result of this, Washington and states with a similar policy have higher than average two-year participation rates and lower than average four-year participation rates. Since two- and four-year participation rates presented separately give a skewed view of Washington’s overall participation rate, this report combines the two statistics. With this adjustment, states that are more reliant on the community college system can be better compared to other states.

Washington is now trailing the nation in public college participation

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

the 50-state average rate surpassed that of Washington for the first time in the history of this index, at 6.5 percent compared to Washington's 6.4 percent. The fall of 2013 saw Washington's index decrease slightly to 5.8, which is still below the 50-state average of 6.1 and ranked 32nd among the other states. Washington's average rate for the years 2009 through 2013 was 6.1 percent, just below the 50-state average and ranking 29th among the states.

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



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education; Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2013

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

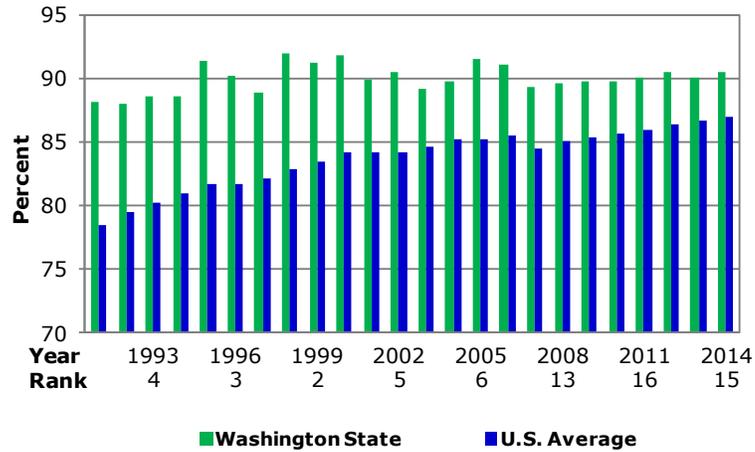
The Census tabulates the percent of the population that has completed high school

As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, in 2013 the median annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school was only \$23,900 while that of a person with a high school diploma was \$30,000 according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Washington's rank improved one spot to 15th in 2014

The 2014 Census Bureau reported that 90.4 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older completed four or more years of high school, a slight increase from 2013's value of 90.1 percent. Washington's rank improved one spot to 15th in 2014. Until 2007, Washington ranked very well in this measure. In fact, the state had the highest rank in the nation in 1998 and 2000. The 2007 rank of 12th ended sixteen straight years (data goes back to 1991) that Washington ranked in the top 10 in this measure. The state's five-year average value of 90.2 percent ranked 16th among the states, compared to 86.3 percent for the national average.

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



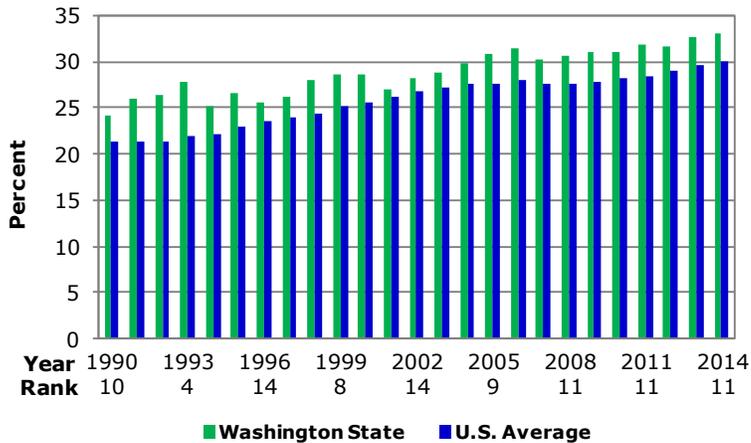
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2014

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More

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

As part of its annual Current Population Survey, the U.S. Bureau of the Census tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Annual earnings serve as a good indication of the economic relevance of completing a bachelor's degree. Higher educational attainment was associated with higher earnings. In 2013, the median earnings for full-time adults with a bachelor's degree was \$48,500, while the median was \$30,000 for those with only a high school diploma.

Figure 1.3: Education Attainment: Completed Bachelors Degree or More



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2014

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

In 2014, the percentage of Washington residents age 25 or older who had achieved a bachelor's degree or more increased from 32.7 percent to 33.1 percent. This is higher than the U.S. average of 30.1 percent. The state's 2014 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation, where it has been for each of the past eight years. The state's five-year average of 32.1 percent also ranked 11th among the states and was above the national average of 29.1 percent.

Education Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded

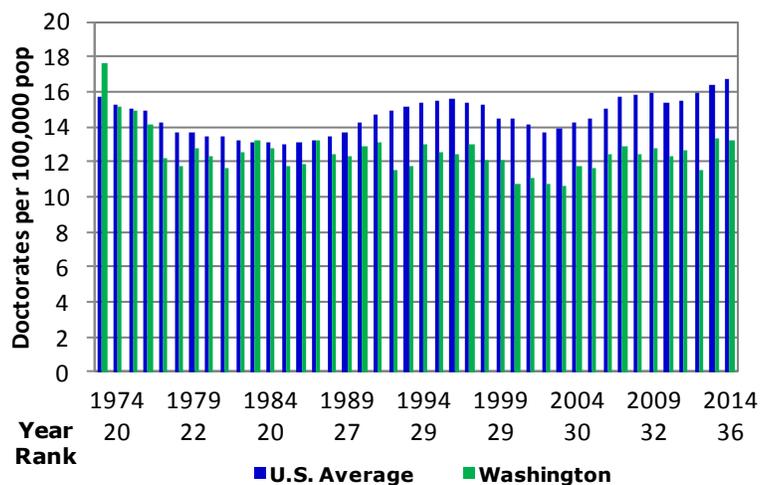
The NSF conducts an annual census of research doctorates received

As part of the Survey of Earned Doctorates (SED), the National Science Foundation conducts an annual census of individuals who received a research doctorate in a given academic year from an accredited institution in the United States. A research doctorate, the most common being a PhD, requires the completion of a dissertation or equivalent culminating project. Professional degrees such as the M.D., D.D.S., O.D., D.V.M., and J.D. are not covered by the SED.

The state's 2014 ranking decreased to 36th in the nation

In 2014, the number of individuals who received research doctorates in Washington was 931. Washington awarded 13.2 doctoral degrees per 100,000 population in 2014, a slight decrease from 13.3 the previous year. The state's rank dropped from 31st to 36th highest in the nation. The U.S. average was 16.7 doctorates awarded per 100,000 population in 2014. Washington's five-year average of 12.6 research doctorates awarded ranked 33rd among the states and was below the national average of 16.0.

Figure 1.4: Education Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded, per 100,000 population



Source: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates; data through 2014

Student to Teacher Ratios

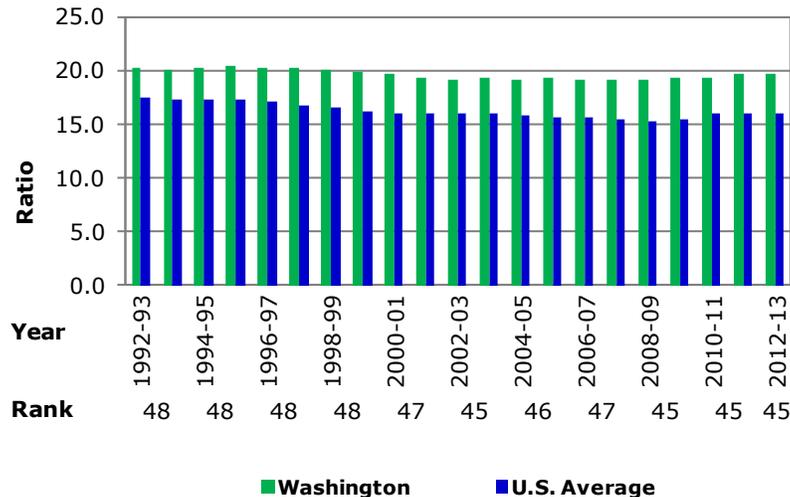
Since the early 1990's, the student to teacher ratio has decreased across the nation

Since the early 1990s there has been a nationwide movement to lower the student to teacher ratios in public schools. The success of this movement to date is evident in the steady decline of the national ratio from 17.4 students per teacher in the 1992-93 school year to a low of 15.3 in 2008-09. While Washington has shared in this movement, its progress has been somewhat slower, with a decline from 20.2 to 19.1 over the same period.

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

In the 2012-13 school year, the national student to teacher ratio remained at 16.0. Washington's average slightly decreased to 19.6 from 19.7. Washington's rank remained at 45th. The state's five-year average of 19.4 students per teacher ranked 45th among the states.

Figure 1.5: Student to Teacher Ratios



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Educational Statistics; data through 2012-13 School Year

Fourth Grade Reading and Mathematics

Fourth grade scores can be tracked across states

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

NAEP results serve as a common metric for all states

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

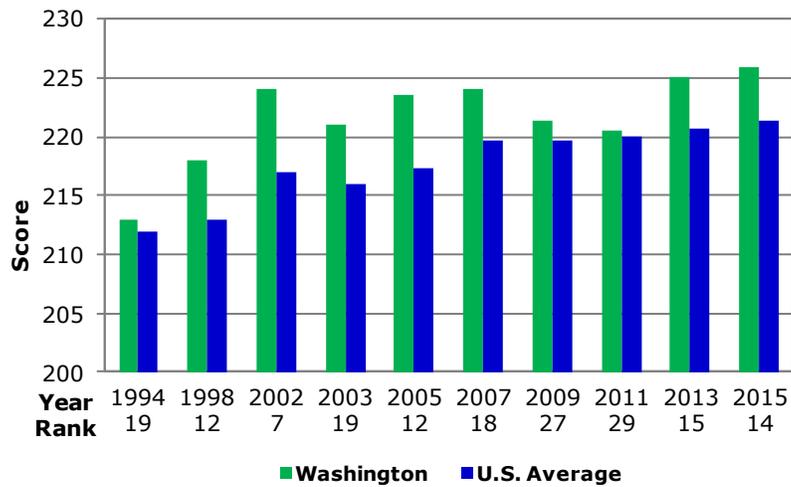
State assessments began in 1990

State assessments began in 1990; results for each participating state may be found using the State Profiles tool on the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website (www.nces.ed.gov). The Trial Urban District Assessment (TUDA) is a multiyear study of the feasibility of a trial district-level NAEP in selected urban districts that is supported by federal appropriations authorized under the No Child Left Behind Act. The first TUDA took place in conjunction with the 2002 state NAEP reading and writing assessments. TUDA again took place in 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and in 2013.

In reading, Washington's rank among the states improved to 14th

NAEP scores can be interpreted using the achievement level thresholds and their corresponding definitions outlined below. Reading achievement is measured with exercises that require students to read material for two different purposes, literary experience and knowledge retention. In 2015, Washington's score improved from 225 to 206 increasing the state's rank among the states improved from 15th to 14th. Washington's average since the 2007 test is 223 points, ranking 22nd, while the average national score was 220 over the same period.

Figure 1.6: Fourth Grade Reading

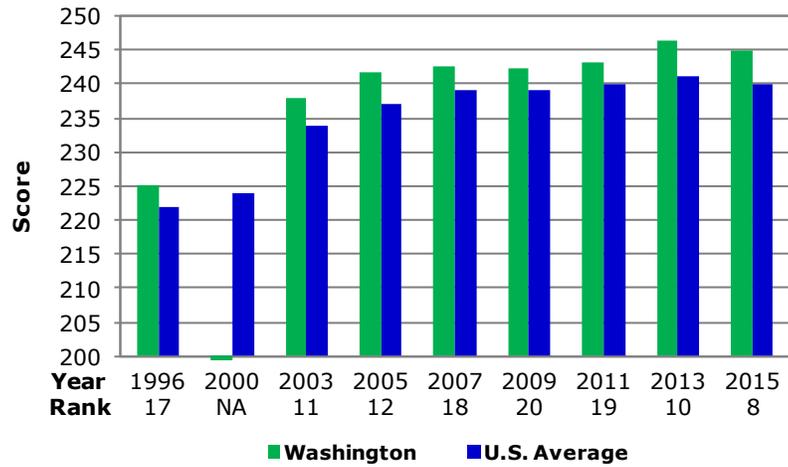


Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational; data through 2015

In math, the state's rank improved to 8th despite a drop in score

In the mathematics exam, the skills and content covered include spatial sense, data analysis, statistics, probability, algebra and functions. Washington's 2015 score decreased slightly from 246 to 245. The national average decreased from 241 from 240 over the same period. Despite the decline in Washington, the state's rank improved from 10th to 8th. The Washington's average score for the years 2007-2015 was 244, ranking 14th among the states, while the average national score was 240 over the same period.

Figure 1.7: Fourth Grade Mathematics



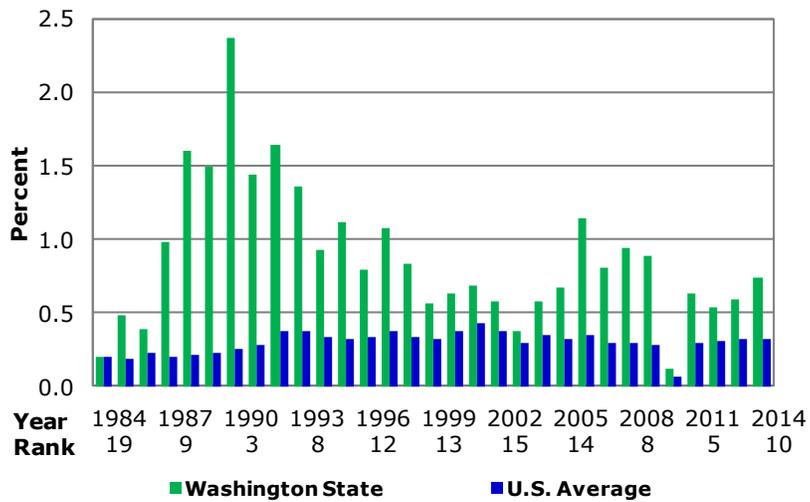
Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational; data through 2015

Migration Rate

The state's rank increased from 13th to 10th overall

Washington continues to be a relatively popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 10th in terms of total migration in 2014. After a small increase in 2013, Washington's migration rate increased again in 2014. The state's migration rate increased to from 0.6 percent to 0.7 percent in 2014 improving Washington's rank from 13th to 10th overall. The national average remained at 0.3 percent in 2014. Washington's

Figure 1.8: Migration Rate



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2014

five-year average growth in migration was 0.5 percent, ranking 9th highest among the states.

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

Population growth for Washington in 2014 was 1.26 percent, while the U.S. as a whole was 0.74 percent. Natural increases accounted for 41 percent of the state's growth while 59 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 46 percent were international and 54 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 58 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 42 percent from international migration.

Entrepreneurship and Investment

Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University, Industry, and Government

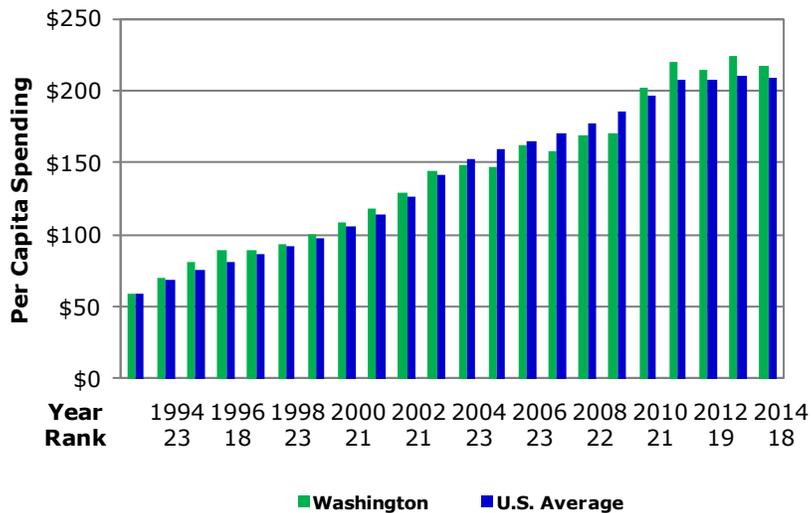
Research and development is a good indication of innovation

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

The data is presented in a per-capita basis

The Division of Science Resources Studies (SRS) of the National Science Foundation annually compiles surveys of industries, universities, state government, 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

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



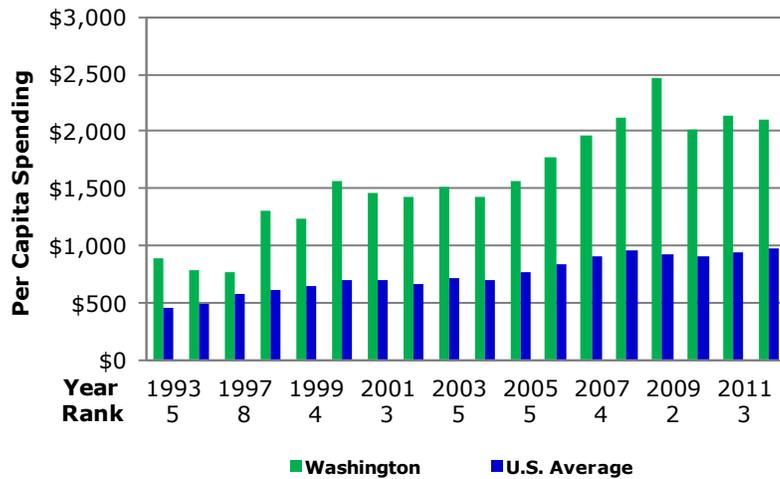
Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2014

sponsoring party. The state spending figures for industrial, university, state government, and total research and development spending can be divided by the state populations to derive per capita spending. The most recent year of state spending data available is 2014 for university R&D, 2012 for industry, and 2013 for state government.

WA typically spends more in R&D spending than the national average

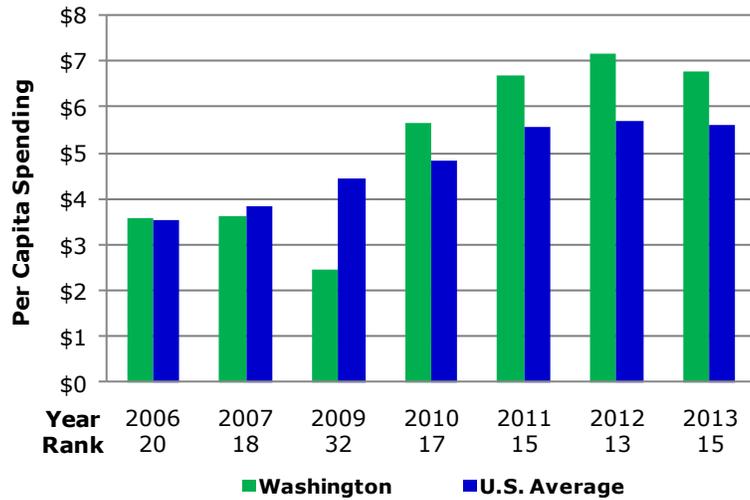
In 2014, Washington’s rank remained unchanged at 18th in per capita university research and development with a spending level of \$218 per capita, down from \$224 the year before. Washington remained above the U.S. average of \$209 per capita. This was the fifth consecutive year that Washington spent more on a per capita basis than the U.S. average. For the period of 2010-2014, the average spending was above the national average of \$206, at \$215 per capita and ranking 19th. In industry per capita research and development spending, the state again ranked high in 2012. Washington’s per capita industrial research and development spending of \$2,102 was over twice as high as the national average of \$964, ranking 4th among the states, and 3rd for the period of 2008-2012. Washington’s rank in state government research and development slipped from 13th to 15th as per capita spending declined from \$7.20 to \$6.80. For the period of 2009-2013, the average state government spending was \$5.70 per capita, ranking the state at 18th.

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



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2012

Figure 1.11: State Government Research and Development



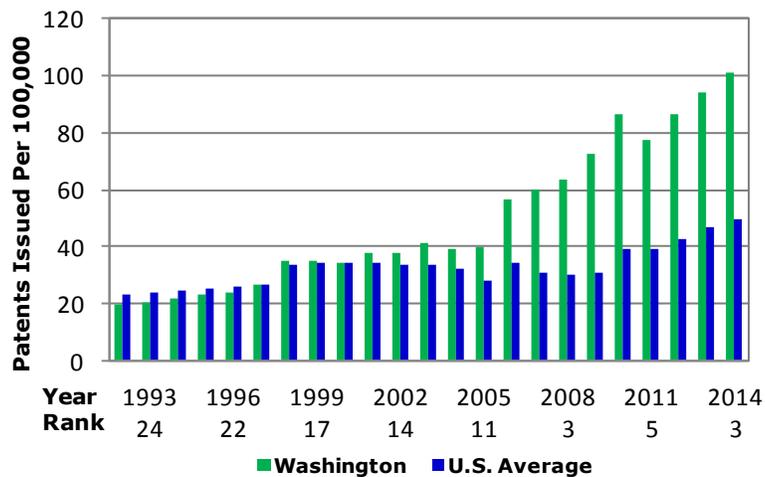
Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2013

Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population

Patents are a good measure of actual innovation

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

Figure 1.12: Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population



Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2014

Washington ranks high in patents issued

In 2014, Washington ranked 3rd in patents issued per 100,000 residents. The state had more than twice as many patents issued at 101.2 patents per 100,000 residents, compared to the 50 state average of 49.8. In the 2010-2014 span, Washington ranked 4th with a reading of 89.1 versus the national average of 43.5.

Infrastructure

Interstate Miles in Poor Condition

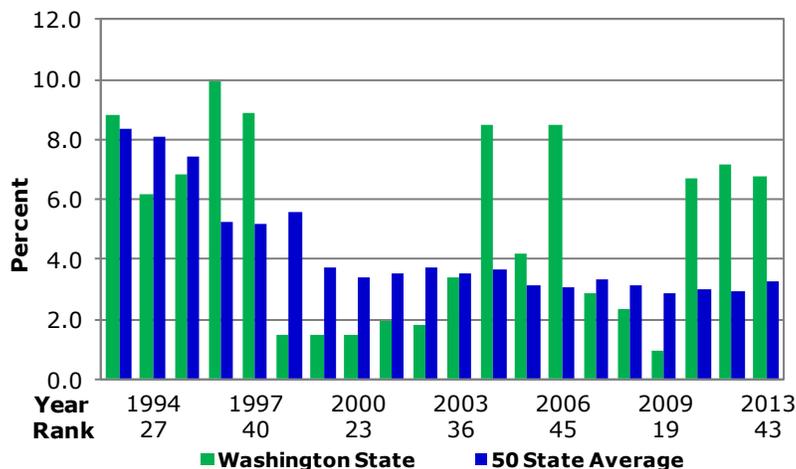
Since 1990 the FHWA has collected data on highway statistics

Since 1990, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has required states to report road roughness according to the International Roughness Index (IRI), a set of standard codes dictated by the Highway Performance Monitoring System Field Manual for the Continuing Analytical and Statistical Database. This information is then collected and published in a consistent format in the FHWA's Highway Statistics. This measure reports the percentage of interstate miles that have an IRI of 171 or greater.

Washington's highways improved in 2013

In 2013, Washington saw progress in the conditions of its interstate highways. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition decreased from 7.1 in percent in 2012 to 6.7 percent in 2013. This decrease led a small improvement in the state's ranking, as it increased from 44th to 43rd in the nation. Washington's five-year average value of 4.8 percent, compared to the national average of 3.0 percent, ranked 39th in the nation.

Figure 1.13: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2013

FAA Air Traffic Delays

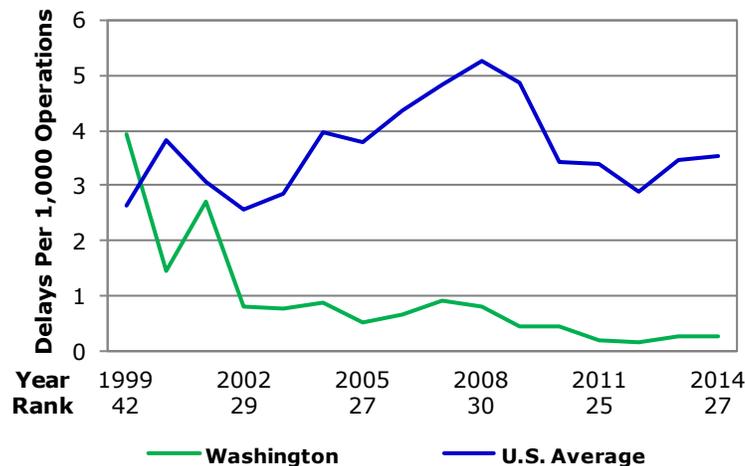
The FAA provides air traffic information for the 55 largest airports

The Federal Aviation Administration’s (FAA) annual Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report provides air traffic information for all airport facilities under contract with the FAA in each state. 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 measures the number of delays per 1,000 operations in each state.

The number of delays in Washington was 0.3 per 1,000 operations and ranked 24th in the nation in 2014

The number of delays in Washington remained unchanged at 0.3 delays per 1,000 operations in 2014. Washington improved its rank to 24th in 2013 from 28th in 2012, and remains ranked at 24th for 2014. By comparison, the U.S. air traffic delay average for 2014 is 3.5 delays. Washington’s five-year average value of 0.3 delays per 1,000 operations was well below the national average of 3.3 delays, and ranked an average 24th for 2010 to 2014 among the United States.

Figure 1.14: FAA Air Traffic Delays



Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report; data through 2013

Urban Roadway Congestion

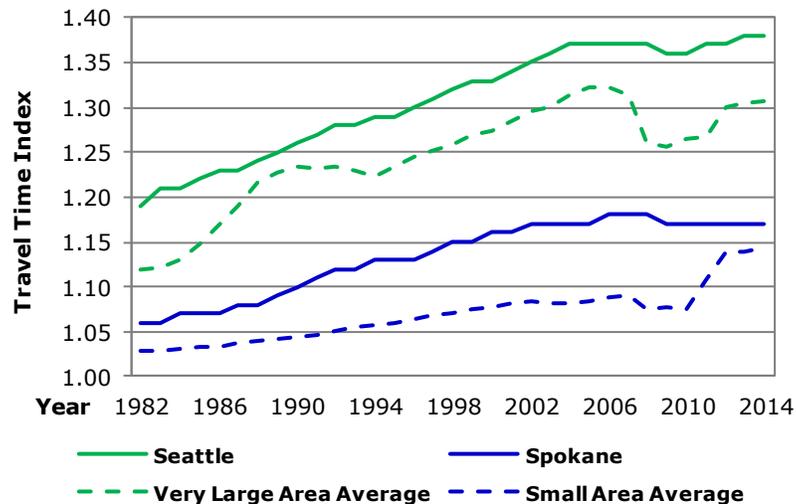
The TTI is the ratio of travel time during periods of peak commuting activity to travel time in periods with no traffic congestion

The Travel Time Index (TTI), calculated by the Texas Transportation Institute, is the ratio of travel time during periods of peak commuting activity to travel time in periods with no traffic congestion. For example, a TTI of 1.2 indicates that a trip that takes 20 minutes when there is no congestion takes an average of 24 minutes during peak commuting periods. While the institute reports composite statistics on all 439 urban areas in the United States, it publishes individual indexes for only 101 urban areas selected to represent the major metropolitan areas within each state. The 2015 Annual Urban Mobility Report shows statistics from 2014.

The TTI for Seattle was above the 101-city average while the TTI for Spokane was below the average

In 2014, the Seattle region had a TTI of 1.38, which remained the same from 2013. This number places the region at rank 98th, an improvement from 99th the year before, and above the 101-city average. Its five-year average of 1.37 was above the 101-city average of 1.20, ranking 99th for that period. Compared to “Very Large Areas”, which the city of Seattle falls into, congestion was slightly above the average of 1.31 for 2014. Spokane, the only other Washington urban area in the survey, had a TTI of 1.17 for 2014. While this was below the 101-city average, it was slightly higher than the “Small Area” average of 1.14 which includes Spokane. The five-year average for Spokane of 1.17 was below the 101-city average and ranked 45th, although it was slightly above the Small Area average of 1.12.

Figure 1.15: Urban Roadway Congestion



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

Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita

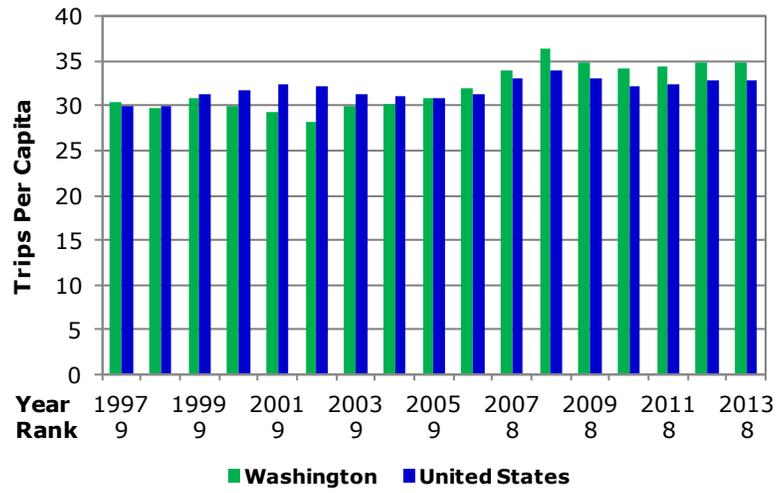
The FTA tracks public transit use

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

Washington ranks 8th in public transit use

In 2013, Washington was ranked 8th for the fifth straight year. Per capita, Washington residents used public transit 34.9 times, compared to the national average of 32.7. On a five-year average, Washington was still ranked 8th at 34.7 UPTs per capita, versus a national average of 32.7 UPTs. Since UPTs were first measured in 1997, Washington has continuously ranked inside the top 10, with a low reading of 28.1 UPTs per capita in 2002.

Figure 1.16: Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita



Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2013

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.0
Alaska	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.9
Arizona	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.4
Arkansas	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0
California	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.7
Colorado	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9
Connecticut	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5
Delaware	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8
Florida	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3
Georgia	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8
Hawaii	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
Idaho	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.4	6.0
Illinois	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8
Indiana	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8
Iowa	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.5
Kansas	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6
Kentucky	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.7
Louisiana	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.4
Maine	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Maryland	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.9
Massachusetts	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3
Michigan	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.2
Minnesota	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.7
Mississippi	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.9	7.1
Missouri	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
Montana	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2
Nebraska	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.6
Nevada	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.2
New Hampshire	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2
New Jersey	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2
New Mexico	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.5
New York	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
North Carolina	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.4
North Dakota	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	9.1
Ohio	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.0
Oklahoma	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.8
Oregon	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.0
Pennsylvania	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Rhode Island	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2
South Carolina	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7
South Dakota	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Tennessee	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8
Texas	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.1
Utah	8.9	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.9
Vermont	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4
Virginia	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5
Washington	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1
West Virginia	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.4
Wisconsin	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.7
Wyoming	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.3
50 State Average	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.3
Washington's Rank	27	28	30	31	32	29

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

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	82.1	82.7	84.0	84.5	84.7	83.6
Alaska	91.0	91.8	92.0	91.6	92.9	91.9
Arizona	85.6	85.7	85.7	85.9	86.1	85.8
Arkansas	82.9	83.8	84.8	84.4	85.3	84.2
California	80.7	81.1	81.5	81.7	82.1	81.4
Colorado	89.7	90.2	90.6	90.5	90.5	90.3
Connecticut	88.6	89.1	89.9	89.7	90.1	89.5
Delaware	87.7	87.0	88.5	88.3	89.0	88.1
Florida	85.5	85.9	86.5	86.8	87.2	86.4
Georgia	84.3	84.3	85.0	85.5	85.6	84.9
Hawaii	89.9	90.6	90.4	91.0	91.7	90.7
Idaho	88.3	88.6	89.8	89.4	90.1	89.2
Illinois	86.9	87.2	87.6	87.8	88.2	87.5
Indiana	87.0	87.3	87.6	87.6	88.4	87.6
Iowa	90.6	90.6	91.6	91.6	92.1	91.3
Kansas	89.2	90.0	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.0
Kentucky	81.9	83.1	83.8	84.1	84.5	83.5
Louisiana	81.9	82.5	83.0	83.1	83.6	82.8
Maine	90.3	90.9	91.6	91.8	91.7	91.3
Maryland	88.1	88.9	89.1	89.1	89.6	89.0
Massachusetts	89.1	89.2	89.7	89.9	89.7	89.5
Michigan	88.7	88.8	89.2	89.4	89.9	89.2
Minnesota	91.8	92.0	92.5	92.4	92.6	92.3
Mississippi	81.0	81.1	82.3	82.4	82.8	81.9
Missouri	86.9	87.6	88.0	88.7	88.9	88.0
Montana	91.7	92.3	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.4
Nebraska	90.4	91.0	90.5	90.2	90.3	90.5
Nevada	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.2	85.1	84.8
New Hampshire	91.5	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.2	91.9
New Jersey	88.0	88.1	88.3	88.5	89.1	88.4
New Mexico	83.3	83.2	84.4	84.3	84.2	83.9
New York	84.9	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.7	85.3
North Carolina	84.7	84.7	85.2	85.7	86.4	85.3
North Dakota	90.3	90.7	91.7	91.5	92.2	91.3
Ohio	88.1	88.3	88.8	89.0	89.4	88.7
Oklahoma	86.2	86.3	86.7	86.7	87.3	86.6
Oregon	88.8	89.4	89.9	89.7	89.7	89.5
Pennsylvania	88.4	88.6	88.9	89.2	89.4	88.9
Rhode Island	83.5	84.8	86.1	85.9	85.8	85.2
South Carolina	84.1	84.2	84.9	85.6	86.1	85.0
South Dakota	89.6	90.6	90.5	91.6	91.7	90.8
Tennessee	83.6	84.2	85.1	85.6	85.8	84.9
Texas	80.7	81.1	81.4	81.9	82.2	81.5
Utah	90.6	90.3	91.0	91.5	91.4	91.0
Vermont	91.0	91.8	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.6
Virginia	86.5	87.8	87.9	88.4	88.5	87.8
Washington	89.8	90.1	90.4	90.1	90.4	90.2
West Virginia	83.2	84.2	84.5	84.6	85.2	84.3
Wisconsin	90.1	90.4	90.7	90.9	91.4	90.7
Wyoming	92.3	92.0	91.7	93.5	92.6	92.4
U.S. Average	85.6	85.9	86.4	86.6	86.9	86.3
Washington's Rank	14	16	15	16	15	16

*Percent of persons 25 years or older who have completed 4 years of high school or more.
 Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Educational Attainment in the United States: 2014.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	21.9	22.3	23.3	23.5	23.5	22.9
Alaska	27.9	26.4	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.7
Arizona	25.9	26.6	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.0
Arkansas	19.5	20.3	21.0	20.6	21.4	20.6
California	30.1	30.3	30.9	31.0	31.7	30.8
Colorado	36.4	36.7	37.5	37.8	38.3	37.3
Connecticut	35.5	36.2	37.1	37.2	38.0	36.8
Delaware	27.8	28.8	29.5	29.8	30.6	29.3
Florida	25.8	25.8	26.8	27.2	27.3	26.6
Georgia	27.3	27.6	28.2	28.3	29.1	28.1
Hawaii	29.5	29.1	30.1	31.2	31.0	30.2
Idaho	24.4	25.2	25.5	26.2	25.0	25.3
Illinois	30.8	31.0	31.6	32.1	32.8	31.7
Indiana	22.7	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.7	23.5
Iowa	24.9	25.8	26.3	26.4	27.7	26.2
Kansas	29.8	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.5	30.6
Kentucky	20.5	21.1	21.8	22.6	22.2	21.6
Louisiana	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.5	22.9	22.0
Maine	26.8	28.4	28.0	28.2	29.4	28.2
Maryland	36.1	36.9	36.9	37.4	38.2	37.1
Massachusetts	39.0	39.1	39.3	40.3	41.2	39.8
Michigan	25.2	25.6	26.0	26.9	27.4	26.2
Minnesota	31.8	32.4	33.2	33.5	34.3	33.0
Mississippi	19.5	19.8	20.7	20.4	21.1	20.3
Missouri	25.6	26.1	26.4	27.0	27.5	26.5
Montana	28.8	28.2	29.4	29.0	29.3	28.9
Nebraska	28.6	27.9	29.0	29.4	29.5	28.9
Nevada	21.7	22.5	22.4	22.5	23.1	22.4
New Hampshire	32.8	33.4	34.6	34.6	35.0	34.1
New Jersey	35.4	35.3	36.2	36.6	37.4	36.2
New Mexico	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.4	25.9
New York	32.5	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	33.5
North Carolina	26.5	26.9	27.4	28.4	28.7	27.6
North Dakota	27.6	26.3	27.9	27.1	27.4	27.3
Ohio	24.6	24.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	25.4
Oklahoma	22.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	24.2	23.7
Oregon	28.8	29.3	29.9	30.7	30.8	29.9
Pennsylvania	27.1	27.0	27.8	28.7	29.0	27.9
Rhode Island	30.2	31.1	31.4	32.4	30.4	31.1
South Carolina	24.5	24.1	25.1	26.1	26.3	25.2
South Dakota	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.6	27.8	26.7
Tennessee	23.1	23.6	24.3	24.8	25.3	24.2
Texas	25.9	26.4	26.7	27.5	27.8	26.9
Utah	29.3	29.7	30.7	31.3	31.1	30.4
Vermont	33.6	35.4	35.8	35.7	34.9	35.1
Virginia	34.2	35.1	35.5	36.1	36.7	35.5
Washington	31.1	31.9	31.7	32.7	33.1	32.1
West Virginia	17.5	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	18.5
Wisconsin	26.3	26.5	27.1	27.7	28.4	27.2
Wyoming	24.1	24.7	24.7	26.6	26.6	25.3
U.S. Average	28.2	28.5	29.1	29.6	30.1	29.1
Washington's Rank	11	11	11	11	11	11

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Educational Attainment in the United States, 2014
 * Percent of persons 25 years old and over who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 1.4
 Innovation Drivers
Research Doctorates Awarded
 Per 100,000 population

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009-13
Alabama	12.0	12.0	13.5	13.3	13.8	12.9
Alaska	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.6
Arizona	14.0	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.2	13.5
Arkansas	6.1	6.0	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.7
California	15.5	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.0	15.8
Colorado	15.8	15.0	15.6	17.2	17.6	16.3
Connecticut	18.5	18.0	19.5	20.0	20.4	19.3
Delaware	22.8	24.2	23.3	20.1	20.8	22.3
Florida	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.2
Georgia	12.8	13.1	13.8	13.6	14.4	13.6
Hawaii	13.5	15.4	13.9	16.3	13.8	14.6
Idaho	6.4	5.9	6.2	8.7	8.1	7.1
Illinois	17.8	17.9	18.6	19.7	18.6	18.5
Indiana	20.1	20.3	20.7	21.7	22.1	21.0
Iowa	22.2	24.0	24.8	25.2	23.6	24.0
Kansas	14.6	16.6	16.1	17.6	16.7	16.3
Kentucky	10.6	10.0	11.8	10.6	11.9	11.0
Louisiana	13.1	10.8	14.4	14.1	13.2	13.1
Maine	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	5.7	4.4
Maryland	21.4	20.2	21.7	23.5	21.6	21.7
Massachusetts	38.1	38.2	39.9	41.1	41.8	39.8
Michigan	17.0	17.2	18.2	18.6	19.8	18.2
Minnesota	19.8	20.5	21.3	22.6	24.8	21.8
Mississippi	15.0	14.3	15.3	15.3	14.0	14.8
Missouri	12.4	13.0	14.0	14.2	14.7	13.7
Montana	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.9	10.5	9.9
Nebraska	17.4	17.0	15.1	19.4	19.5	17.7
Nevada	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.0	7.3
New Hampshire	11.1	11.1	10.3	12.2	13.5	11.6
New Jersey	11.0	11.9	11.3	11.6	12.9	11.7
New Mexico	13.4	13.1	14.6	15.6	16.2	14.6
New York	19.9	20.5	20.5	21.4	21.9	20.8
North Carolina	15.6	14.9	16.0	17.1	17.0	16.1
North Dakota	19.6	20.1	19.5	19.5	21.5	20.0
Ohio	16.1	16.1	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.1
Oklahoma	12.6	11.0	12.3	12.7	13.3	12.4
Oregon	10.7	10.9	12.1	11.7	11.1	11.3
Pennsylvania	18.4	19.8	19.7	19.8	20.3	19.6
Rhode Island	28.0	28.8	30.9	29.2	31.6	29.7
South Carolina	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.3	11.2	10.2
South Dakota	6.5	7.4	9.2	9.0	11.8	8.8
Tennessee	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.6	12.8
Texas	12.9	12.5	13.9	13.7	14.7	13.5
Utah	15.9	18.2	17.4	18.0	17.3	17.3
Vermont	9.9	7.0	9.9	11.6	11.7	10.0
Virginia	15.2	16.6	17.2	18.9	18.7	17.3
Washington	12.3	12.7	11.6	13.3	13.2	12.6
West Virginia	10.7	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.8
Wisconsin	16.4	16.9	18.9	17.8	19.3	17.9
Wyoming	9.2	10.0	10.7	11.3	17.6	11.8
U.S. Average	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.0
Washington Rank	33	29	36	31	36	33

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates, 2015.

Table 1.5
 Innovation Drivers
**Student to Teacher Ratios in Elementary
 and Secondary Public Schools**

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-2013
Alabama	15.6	15.8	15.3	15.6	14.4	15.3
Alaska	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	17.1	16.5
Arizona	19.9	20.7	21.4	21.3	22.3	21.1
Arkansas	12.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	13.7
California	20.8	19.8	24.1	23.4	23.7	22.4
Colorado	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.8	17.7	17.3
Connecticut	11.7	12.9	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.6
Delaware	15.1	14.7	14.5	15.0	13.9	14.6
Florida	14.1	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	14.8
Georgia	13.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	14.8
Hawaii	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8
Idaho	18.2	18.2	17.6	17.5	19.6	18.2
Illinois	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.8	15.3	15.5
Indiana	16.7	16.8	18.0	16.7	17.4	17.1
Iowa	13.6	13.7	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.0
Kansas	13.1	13.7	14.0	13.0	11.9	13.1
Kentucky	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.0
Louisiana	16.6	16.6	16.6	14.5	15.3	15.9
Maine	12.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.2	12.2
Maryland	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.6
Massachusetts	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.7
Michigan	17.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	17.9
Minnesota	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.8
Mississippi	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.0
Missouri	13.5	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.7
Montana	14.8	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0
Nebraska	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.7
Nevada	19.7	19.4	20.0	20.8	21.5	20.3
New Hampshire	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7
New Jersey	12.0	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.3
New Mexico	14.5	14.7	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.0
New York	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.1	12.9
North Carolina	13.6	14.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	14.8
North Dakota	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.5
Ohio	16.1	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.1
Oklahoma	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.1	16.1	15.5
Oregon	19.1	20.3	20.3	21.2	22.2	20.6
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.3	13.9
Rhode Island	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.5	14.4	13.1
South Carolina	14.4	15.4	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.3
South Dakota	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.8	14.0	13.6
Tennessee	15.0	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.0	14.9
Texas	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.5	14.9
Utah	23.7	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.0	23.0
Vermont	10.7	10.5	11.6	10.7	10.7	10.8
Virginia	17.3	17.6	17.6	13.8	14.2	16.1
Washington	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.4
West Virginia	14.0	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0
Wisconsin	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.2	15.1
Wyoming	12.5	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.5	12.2
U.S. Average	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.7
Washington's Rank	45	45	45	45	45	45

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

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

	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2007-2015
Alabama	216	216	220	219	217	218
Alaska	214	211	208	209	213	211
Arizona	210	210	212	213	215	212
Arkansas	217	216	217	219	218	217
California	209	210	211	213	213	211
Colorado	224	226	223	227	224	225
Connecticut	227	229	227	230	229	228
Delaware	225	226	225	226	224	225
Florida	224	226	225	227	227	226
Georgia	219	218	221	222	222	220
Hawaii	213	211	214	215	215	214
Idaho	223	221	221	219	222	221
Illinois	219	219	219	219	222	220
Indiana	222	223	221	225	227	224
Iowa	225	221	221	224	224	223
Kansas	225	224	224	223	221	223
Kentucky	222	226	225	224	228	225
Louisiana	207	207	210	210	216	210
Maine	226	224	222	225	224	224
Maryland	225	226	231	232	223	227
Massachusetts	236	234	237	232	235	235
Michigan	220	218	219	217	216	218
Minnesota	225	223	222	227	223	224
Mississippi	208	211	209	209	214	210
Missouri	221	224	220	222	223	222
Montana	227	225	225	223	225	225
Nebraska	223	223	223	223	227	224
Nevada	211	211	213	214	214	213
New Hampshire	229	229	230	232	232	231
New Jersey	231	229	231	229	229	230
New Mexico	212	208	208	206	207	208
New York	224	224	222	224	223	223
North Carolina	218	219	221	222	226	221
North Dakota	226	226	226	224	225	225
Ohio	226	225	224	224	225	225
Oklahoma	217	217	215	217	222	218
Oregon	215	218	216	219	220	218
Pennsylvania	226	224	227	226	227	226
Rhode Island	219	223	222	223	225	222
South Carolina	214	216	215	214	218	215
South Dakota	223	222	220	218	220	221
Tennessee	216	217	215	220	219	217
Texas	220	219	218	217	218	218
Utah	221	219	220	223	226	222
Vermont	228	229	227	228	230	228
Virginia	227	227	226	229	229	228
Washington	224	221	221	225	226	223
West Virginia	215	215	214	215	216	215
Wisconsin	223	220	221	221	223	222
Wyoming	225	223	224	226	228	225
U.S. Average	220	220	220	221	221	220
Washington's Rank	18	27	29	15	14	22

Source: National Center for Education Statistics National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Reading Assessments, 2015

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

	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2007-2015
Alabama	229	228	231	233	231	230
Alaska	237	237	236	236	236	237
Arizona	232	230	235	240	238	235
Arkansas	238	238	238	240	235	238
California	230	232	234	234	232	232
Colorado	240	243	244	247	242	243
Connecticut	243	245	242	243	240	243
Delaware	242	239	240	243	239	241
Florida	242	242	240	242	243	242
Georgia	235	236	238	240	236	237
Hawaii	234	236	239	243	238	238
Idaho	241	241	240	241	239	240
Illinois	237	238	239	239	237	238
Indiana	245	243	244	249	248	246
Iowa	243	243	243	246	243	243
Kansas	248	245	246	246	241	245
Kentucky	235	239	241	241	242	240
Louisiana	230	229	231	231	234	231
Maine	242	244	244	246	242	244
Maryland	240	244	247	245	239	243
Massachusetts	252	252	253	253	251	252
Michigan	238	236	236	237	236	237
Minnesota	247	249	249	253	250	250
Mississippi	228	227	230	231	234	230
Missouri	239	241	240	240	239	240
Montana	244	244	244	244	241	243
Nebraska	238	239	240	243	244	241
Nevada	232	235	237	236	234	235
New Hampshire	249	251	252	253	249	251
New Jersey	249	247	248	247	245	247
New Mexico	228	230	233	233	231	231
New York	243	241	238	240	237	240
North Carolina	242	244	245	245	244	244
North Dakota	245	245	245	246	245	245
Ohio	245	244	244	246	244	244
Oklahoma	237	237	237	239	240	238
Oregon	236	238	237	240	238	238
Pennsylvania	244	244	246	244	243	244
Rhode Island	236	239	242	241	238	239
South Carolina	237	236	237	237	237	237
South Dakota	241	242	241	241	240	241
Tennessee	233	232	233	240	241	236
Texas	242	240	241	242	244	242
Utah	239	240	243	243	243	242
Vermont	246	248	247	248	243	246
Virginia	244	243	245	246	247	245
Washington	243	242	243	246	245	244
West Virginia	236	233	235	237	235	235
Wisconsin	244	244	245	245	243	244
Wyoming	244	242	244	247	247	245
U.S. Average	239	239	240	241	240	240
Washington's Rank	18	20	19	10	8	14

Source: National Center for Education Statistics. National Assessment of Education , 2015

Table 1.8
Innovation Drivers

Migration Rate
(Percent)*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Alaska	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.1
Arizona	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
Arkansas	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
California	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Colorado	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Connecticut	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Delaware	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5
Florida	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
Georgia	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Hawaii	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Idaho	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2
Illinois	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3
Indiana	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Kentucky	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Louisiana	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Maine	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Maryland	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Massachusetts	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Michigan	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Missouri	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6
New Hampshire	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
New Mexico	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2
New York	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
North Carolina	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
North Dakota	0.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.4
Ohio	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Oklahoma	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Oregon	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
South Carolina	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
South Dakota	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Texas	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Utah	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Vermont	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Virginia	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Washington	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
West Virginia	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	-0.4	0.3
U.S. Average*	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Washington's Rank	16	5	13	13	10	9

* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	177	187	173	174	168	176
Alaska	253	257	249	250	237	249
Arizona	147	154	159	161	156	155
Arkansas	92	96	98	100	95	96
California	210	218	221	217	216	217
Colorado	234	252	258	238	230	242
Connecticut	248	263	263	294	295	273
Delaware	187	208	203	213	207	204
Florida	106	111	113	111	114	111
Georgia	174	184	190	196	193	187
Hawaii	233	240	241	244	233	238
Idaho	80	90	92	89	87	88
Illinois	173	183	183	194	181	183
Indiana	183	195	200	203	198	196
Iowa	232	236	234	231	249	236
Kansas	169	178	183	188	189	181
Kentucky	132	136	134	125	121	130
Louisiana	157	159	152	145	143	151
Maine	104	105	90	79	95	95
Maryland	542	585	570	578	598	575
Massachusetts	419	446	483	527	519	479
Michigan	206	219	225	229	226	221
Minnesota	157	168	161	166	168	164
Mississippi	149	155	159	139	137	148
Missouri	181	187	182	178	173	180
Montana	210	196	196	183	177	192
Nebraska	201	224	236	238	242	228
Nevada	64	61	56	55	54	58
New Hampshire	237	273	277	268	257	262
New Jersey	122	129	125	132	126	127
New Mexico	205	195	192	193	198	197
New York	255	271	273	280	286	273
North Carolina	258	277	275	278	283	274
North Dakota	303	308	307	303	300	304
Ohio	178	192	184	187	186	186
Oklahoma	107	117	115	109	108	111
Oregon	181	191	185	179	178	183
Pennsylvania	246	260	254	263	260	257
Rhode Island	407	437	469	453	422	438
South Carolina	142	133	135	136	136	136
South Dakota	161	165	155	139	123	149
Tennessee	148	159	159	159	173	159
Texas	175	182	178	182	182	180
Utah	203	223	218	237	234	223
Vermont	212	219	192	193	183	200
Virginia	149	171	168	172	166	165
Washington	201	220	214	224	218	215
West Virginia	105	114	109	106	106	108
Wisconsin	235	253	259	247	245	248
Wyoming	98	101	114	112	88	103
U.S. average	196	208	207	210	209	206
Washington's Rank	21	17	19	18	18	19

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2015. (www.nsf.gov)

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-12
Alabama	657	328	303	391	267	389
Alaska	100	102	104	116	53	95
Arizona	833	738	632	762	757	744
Arkansas	154	245	94	117	103	143
California	1,845	1,757	1,739	1,990	2,146	1,895
Colorado	822	796	772	842	791	805
Connecticut	2,967	2,987	1,815	2,090	2,043	2,380
Delaware	0	2,294	2,383	2,310	2,634	1,924
Florida	226	232	272	313	269	262
Georgia	352	406	375	391	391	383
Hawaii	202	178	188	183	135	177
Idaho	626	653	713	739	676	682
Illinois	698	718	952	936	1,010	863
Indiana	777	808	768	945	924	845
Iowa	500	641	639	755	573	622
Kansas	570	570	522	526	718	581
Kentucky	217	228	204	292	245	238
Louisiana	93	93	94	100	79	92
Maine	231	399	189	222	207	250
Maryland	762	784	757	873	684	772
Massachusetts	2,323	2,213	2,136	2,378	2,628	2,335
Michigan	1,382	1,212	1,230	1,383	1,509	1,343
Minnesota	1,092	1,303	1,176	1,154	1,155	1,176
Mississippi	85	88	82	79	91	85
Missouri	0	0	1,352	NA	1,159	628
Montana	152	146	146	136	104	137
Nebraska	312	332	288	345	312	318
Nevada	255	231	262	235	230	243
New Hampshire	1,648	0	1,381	1,570	1,405	1,201
New Jersey	2,187	2,102	1,809	1,575	1,781	1,891
New Mexico	366	306	264	227	213	275
New York	596	566	565	618	598	589
North Carolina	671	585	601	642	642	628
North Dakota	461	347	350	381	316	371
Ohio	643	591	594	606	671	621
Oklahoma	162	137	127	160	121	141
Oregon	1,081	1,071	1,146	1,197	1,322	1,164
Pennsylvania	772	789	727	763	730	756
Rhode Island	510	437	504	515	427	479
South Carolina	270	273	284	299	342	294
South Dakota	166	177	147	165	134	158
Tennessee	257	236	196	224	223	227
Texas	665	617	570	597	581	606
Utah	730	765	745	866	747	771
Vermont	676	669	500	597	744	637
Virginia	784	777	580	686	580	681
Washington	2,115	2,470	2,009	2,134	2,102	2,166
West Virginia	181	189	129	133	164	159
Wisconsin	673	638	690	710	722	687
Wyoming	115	84	69	81	52	80
U.S. average	958	922	904	945	964	939
Washington's Rank	4	2	3	3	4	3

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2015. (www.nsf.gov)

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	2.7	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.7	3.3
Alaska	11.1	13.0	15.7	7.5	9.1	11.3
Arizona	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.2	3.0
Arkansas	4.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.0
California	8.1	8.8	10.8	10.5	9.0	9.5
Colorado	3.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.3
Connecticut	8.0	11.2	10.9	11.1	11.4	10.5
Delaware	1.9	2.7	2.9	5.1	5.1	3.5
Florida	3.6	6.4	7.9	7.1	6.1	6.2
Georgia	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Hawaii	10.4	10.4	9.5	8.0	9.3	9.5
Idaho	5.5	5.8	5.9	7.4	8.0	6.5
Illinois	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Indiana	7.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.5
Iowa	12.5	4.2	12.1	5.2	6.3	8.1
Kansas	4.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.6
Kentucky	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Louisiana	1.8	2.0	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.9
Maine	4.8	6.7	7.5	5.3	4.6	5.8
Maryland	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.7	5.0	3.9
Massachusetts	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Michigan	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Minnesota	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.5
Mississippi	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.0
Missouri	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Montana	7.3	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.9
Nebraska	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.4	3.9	2.9
Nevada	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
New Hampshire	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5
New Jersey	1.7	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3
New Mexico	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
New York	8.5	9.2	9.9	8.8	9.0	9.1
North Carolina	4.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.4
North Dakota	24.7	9.4	11.8	8.6	10.2	12.9
Ohio	10.5	10.8	13.8	13.3	16.3	12.9
Oklahoma	4.3	5.6	5.4	6.1	7.3	5.7
Oregon	2.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.9	4.9
Pennsylvania	7.6	6.9	5.9	6.3	5.2	6.4
Rhode Island	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
South Carolina	6.2	15.4	18.1	15.3	10.0	13.0
South Dakota	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.6
Tennessee	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Texas	2.0	1.4	1.8	5.6	7.0	3.6
Utah	9.7	11.1	12.2	16.6	18.5	13.6
Vermont	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.4
Virginia	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.5
Washington	2.4	5.6	6.7	7.2	6.8	5.7
West Virginia	5.6	12.9	19.1	18.1	10.3	13.2
Wisconsin	4.4	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.4
Wyoming	8.6	9.7	9.5	11.9	11.1	10.2
U.S. Average	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.2
Washington's Rank	32	17	15	13	15	18

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2015. (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.12
 Innovation Drivers
Patents Issued
 Per 100,000 Residents

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	11.2	8.7	9.9	11.9	11.5	10.6
Alaska	4.5	4.4	6.3	7.5	6.9	5.9
Arizona	33.8	34.7	36.1	36.6	39.7	36.2
Arkansas	7.4	6.4	8.1	7.7	8.7	7.7
California	80.6	81.6	91.1	101.8	112.6	93.5
Colorado	48.3	46.8	52.9	60.2	66.4	54.9
Connecticut	59.0	59.1	63.9	66.0	69.6	63.5
Delaware	43.5	50.3	52.9	51.6	49.8	49.6
Florida	19.7	20.1	23.0	24.3	25.2	22.5
Georgia	22.6	22.5	25.2	28.6	29.5	25.7
Hawaii	10.6	9.3	9.4	10.4	11.3	10.2
Idaho	74.0	68.8	61.4	63.8	63.9	66.4
Illinois	34.1	35.7	39.4	41.6	46.0	39.4
Indiana	26.1	25.1	30.0	33.0	34.3	29.7
Iowa	26.5	27.9	29.7	32.2	34.0	30.1
Kansas	25.5	28.0	38.1	37.6	35.7	33.0
Kentucky	13.8	12.6	14.1	14.2	16.2	14.2
Louisiana	7.8	8.0	9.7	9.5	10.5	9.1
Maine	16.6	15.2	16.7	18.3	16.7	16.7
Maryland	29.9	28.1	29.1	31.8	33.5	30.5
Massachusetts	80.1	83.6	91.9	100.9	104.9	92.3
Michigan	43.3	44.5	50.6	57.0	58.7	50.8
Minnesota	75.4	79.0	79.5	88.3	93.1	83.1
Mississippi	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.8
Missouri	19.0	16.7	19.3	21.5	23.4	20.0
Montana	11.9	11.4	13.2	12.5	13.6	12.5
Nebraska	13.8	13.4	18.1	18.2	21.1	16.9
Nevada	23.6	24.8	32.0	35.9	34.1	30.1
New Hampshire	60.9	61.1	59.9	67.7	71.8	64.3
New Jersey	49.4	48.4	52.5	59.0	61.6	54.2
New Mexico	22.0	19.8	21.3	22.6	21.3	21.4
New York	41.7	40.2	43.6	47.5	49.5	44.5
North Carolina	30.6	29.9	33.4	35.0	37.3	33.2
North Dakota	16.6	13.9	14.0	18.1	16.2	15.8
Ohio	34.5	33.8	35.6	37.1	37.8	35.8
Oklahoma	15.5	14.0	13.6	15.7	16.2	15.0
Oregon	61.0	61.3	63.1	67.8	73.5	65.4
Pennsylvania	30.6	28.7	30.5	34.1	35.1	31.8
Rhode Island	33.6	33.4	39.4	38.9	42.4	37.5
South Carolina	14.1	17.0	20.7	20.3	20.7	18.6
South Dakota	10.0	12.9	15.5	16.1	15.0	13.9
Tennessee	16.3	16.9	16.5	17.1	18.0	17.0
Texas	31.8	31.4	34.2	37.1	39.7	34.8
Utah	41.3	43.1	46.5	48.7	51.9	46.3
Vermont	106.7	85.6	80.8	87.9	97.4	91.7
Virginia	21.5	21.5	22.2	24.6	26.2	23.2
Washington	86.2	77.2	86.8	94.2	101.2	89.1
West Virginia	7.2	5.9	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.3
Wisconsin	39.2	37.7	40.0	43.6	46.0	41.3
Wyoming	15.8	13.0	21.7	23.0	22.4	19.2
U.S. Average	39.2	38.9	42.7	46.7	49.8	43.5
Washington's Rank	2	5	3	3	3	4

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2014

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

	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2008-13*
Alabama	2.0	5.2	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.9
Alaska	10.2	5.5	10.5	9.6	10.5	9.3
Arizona	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7
Arkansas	3.5	4.8	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.6
California	20.3	11.5	13.0	10.0	10.0	13.0
Colorado	3.8	6.4	3.0	4.0	6.4	4.7
Connecticut	3.5	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.5	3.5
Delaware	5.0	10.0	7.3	7.8	10.3	8.1
Florida	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
Georgia	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.6
Hawaii	22.2	24.1	29.6	29.8	31.5	27.5
Idaho	2.3	2.1	0.0	4.6	2.8	2.4
Illinois	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0
Indiana	1.1	1.5	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.0
Iowa	3.5	2.9	0.8	1.4	4.4	2.6
Kansas	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kentucky	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
Louisiana	5.0	3.5	3.7	8.6	8.2	5.8
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Maryland	4.3	3.4	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.2
Massachusetts	0.0	0.4	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.2
Michigan	5.0	3.5	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.9
Minnesota	3.0	8.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9
Mississippi	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.7
Missouri	0.5	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
Montana	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1
Nebraska	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Nevada	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.9
New Hampshire	0.9	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2
New Jersey	16.0	13.6	10.7	9.8	8.6	11.7
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2
New York	8.6	8.6	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5
North Carolina	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.9
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Ohio	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.4
Oklahoma	5.5	5.5	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.7
Oregon	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.1	0.9
Pennsylvania	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.3
South Carolina	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
South Dakota	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Tennessee	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Texas	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.3	1.8
Utah	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
Vermont	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.1
Virginia	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.7
Washington	2.4	0.9	6.7	7.1	6.7	4.8
West Virginia	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.7	1.0	2.1
Wisconsin	4.8	4.7	2.4	1.4	5.0	3.7
Wyoming	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.9
U.S. Average	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
Washington's Rank	33	19	44	44	43	39

Source: Highway Statistics, Table HM-64, Federal Highway Administration, 2013

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Arizona	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.5
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5
Colorado	1.2	1.3	0.9	2.2	2.1	1.5
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.6
Georgia	6.6	3.9	3.0	3.8	2.7	4.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	7.1	8.0	5.4	8.2	10.7	7.9
Indiana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Iowa	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kentucky	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	1.5	3.5	5.3	1.6	2.4	2.9
Massachusetts	7.9	11.7	4.4	6.5	8.8	7.9
Michigan	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.9	1.7	2.0
Minnesota	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	2.0	1.2	1.5	4.2	3.1	2.4
New Hampshire	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
New Jersey	37.3	42.4	46.8	40.8	38.8	41.2
New Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
New York	13.0	13.2	10.3	13.3	12.1	12.4
North Carolina	5.1	4.9	3.4	5.7	3.7	4.6
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pennsylvania	13.2	17.6	14.0	20.8	16.3	16.4
Rhode Island	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Texas	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8
Utah	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	4.1	4.6	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.8
Washington	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Wyoming	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
U.S. Average	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.3
Washington Rank	30	25	23	27	27	25

SOURCE: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report, 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Akron OH	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11
Albany-Schenectady NY	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.16
Albuquerque NM	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Allentown PA-NJ	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Anchorage AK	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.19
Atlanta GA	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Austin TX	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.31
Bakersfield CA	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.10
Baltimore MD	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.25
Baton Rouge LA	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.21
Beaumont TX	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.14
Birmingham AL	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.13
Boise ID	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.16	1.14
Boston MA-NH-RI	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Boulder CO	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bridgeport-Stamford CT-NY	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35
Brownsville TX	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Buffalo NY	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Cape Coral FL	1.19	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.18
Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.23
Charlotte NC-SC	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Chicago IL-IN	1.28	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.29
Cincinnati OH-KY-IN	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.17
Cleveland OH	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Colorado Springs CO	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.15
Columbia SC	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Columbus OH	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Corpus Christi TX	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.12
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.26
Dayton OH	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.11
Denver-Aurora CO	1.29	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.29
Detroit MI	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23
El Paso TX-NM	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.17
Eugene OR	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.17
Fresno CA	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.10
Grand Rapids MI	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Greensboro NC	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hartford CT	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20
Honolulu HI	1.37	1.37	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37
Houston TX	1.28	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.31
Indianapolis IN	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
Indio-Cathedral City CA	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Jackson MS	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
Jacksonville FL	1.18	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.17
Kansas City MO-KS	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Knoxville TN	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Lancaster-Palmdale CA	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Laredo TX	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Las Vegas-Henderson NV	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Little Rock AR	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.13

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim CA	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.42
Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Madison WI	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.17
McAllen TX	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Memphis TN-MS-AR	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.18
Miami FL	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28
Milwaukee WI	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Minneapolis-St. Paul MN-WI	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Nashville-Davidson TN	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.20
New Haven CT	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
New Orleans LA	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.32
New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Oklahoma City OK	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.18
Omaha NE-IA	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Orlando FL	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Oxnard CA	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.13
Pensacola FL-AL	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Philadelphia PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Phoenix-Mesa AZ	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26
Pittsburgh PA	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.18
Portland OR-WA	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.34
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh NY-NJ	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Providence RI-MA	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.19
Provo-Orem UT	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.11
Raleigh NC	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.16
Richmond VA	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.12
Riverside-San Bernardino CA	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.32
Rochester NY	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Sacramento CA	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Salem OR	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Salt Lake City-West Valley City UT	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
San Antonio TX	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.24
San Diego CA	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.23
San Francisco-Oakland CA	1.38	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.39
San Jose CA	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.37
San Juan PR	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.29
Sarasota-Bradenton FL	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Seattle WA	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.37
Spokane WA	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Springfield MA-CT	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.13
St. Louis MO-IL	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16
Stockton CA	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.13
Tampa-St. Petersburg FL	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Toledo OH-MI	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.17
Tucson AZ	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.21
Tulsa OK	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.16
Virginia Beach VA	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.18
Washington DC-VA-MD	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34
Wichita KS	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Winston-Salem NC	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Worcester MA-CT	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
101 City Average	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Very Large Area Average (Seattle)	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.29
Small Area Average (Spokane)	1.08	1.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.12
Rank: Seattle	98	97	98	99	98	99
Rank: Spokane	46	42	40	40	38	45

Texas Transportation Institute. Annual Urban Mobility Report (<http://mobility.tamu.edu>), 2014

Table 1.16
 Innovation Drivers
Unlinked Passenger Trips
 (Per Capita)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4
Alaska	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1
Arizona	16.0	14.2	14.0	14.5	15.1	14.8
Arkansas	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8
California	39.7	37.4	36.6	37.1	37.3	37.6
Colorado	21.4	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.8	20.9
Connecticut	11.8	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.0
Delaware	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
Florida	13.7	13.4	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.0
Georgia	19.6	18.2	17.3	16.8	16.1	17.6
Hawaii	58.6	54.8	54.5	55.5	51.9	55.1
Idaho	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.6
Illinois	51.1	50.5	52.0	53.5	52.3	51.9
Indiana	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Iowa	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.1
Kansas	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Kentucky	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.0
Louisiana	6.7	6.7	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.6
Maine	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.6
Maryland	28.4	24.4	24.8	25.4	24.2	25.4
Massachusetts	60.7	58.3	61.7	64.8	63.3	61.8
Michigan	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.2
Minnesota	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.8
Mississippi	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Missouri	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.8	11.3	15.7
Montana	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Nebraska	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
Nevada	28.2	24.1	23.8	26.7	26.7	25.9
New Hampshire	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.3
New Jersey	47.6	46.2	45.4	45.4	43.9	45.7
New Mexico	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.3
New York	191.5	194.1	194.1	197.8	201.4	195.8
North Carolina	6.5	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.9
North Dakota	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4
Ohio	10.2	8.9	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.6
Oklahoma	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oregon	33.7	32.1	32.0	32.5	31.7	32.4
Pennsylvania	35.9	35.4	36.3	36.8	36.1	36.1
Rhode Island	19.5	19.1	19.1	19.4	19.4	19.3
South Carolina	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.1
South Dakota	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Tennessee	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
Texas	11.3	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.9
Utah	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.7	16.1	15.2
Vermont	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2
Virginia	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1
Washington	34.9	34.2	34.5	34.8	34.9	34.7
West Virginia	2.7	2.6	2.9	4.5	4.6	3.4
Wisconsin	13.2	12.3	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.7
Wyoming	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
U.S. Average	33.0	32.3	32.4	32.9	32.7	32.7
Washington's Rank	8	8	8	8	8	8

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2013

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Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- **The state's rank in *Business Performance* was unchanged in this year's study at 16th best in the nation. Of the nine indicators updated in this category, four improved, one worsened and four were unchanged. Annual Performance improved in four indicators, worsened in three, and was unchanged in two.**
- **Business Performance has been broken out into two subcategories: *Business Prosperity* and *Cost of Doing Business*. One indicator was added in *Business Prosperity*: High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment.**
- **In the subcategory *Business Prosperity*, the state improved one rank to 9th highest. This is the best Washington has done in this subcategory since 2002 when data was first compiled. Washington's rank improved in four indicators and was unchanged in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Cost of Doing Business*, Washington's rank fell one place to 23rd highest. Only three indicators were updated, with none showing an improvement in rank, one indicator declining, and two remaining unchanged.**

Business Prosperity

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

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

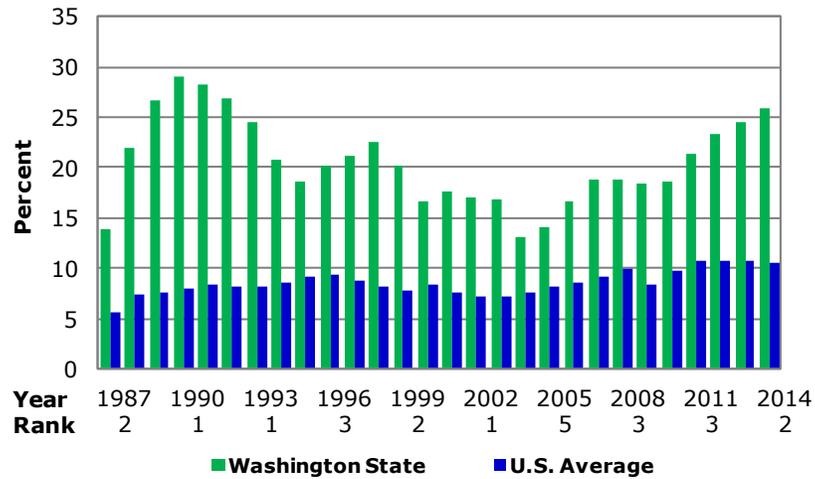
Washington ranked 2nd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2014, the same rank as in 2013. The state's export value increased from 24.54 percent of personal income in 2013 to 25.86 percent in 2014. This remains well above the national average of 10.57 percent. Washington was one of only three states to have exports as a percent of personal income above twenty percent this past year. The other two states are Louisiana (32.96 percent) and Texas (23.52 percent). The state is 3rd in its five-year ranking with 22.73 percent, just behind Texas (23.30 percent) and Louisiana (31.09 percent). Texas and Louisiana's high ranks in this category are due largely to their exports of refined petroleum products.

Washington exports are lead by transportation equipment

Washington's perennially strong performance in this category is due mainly to the presence of Boeing and PACCAR, two of the world's leading manufacturers of commercial aircraft and trucks, respectively. Exports of transportation equipment from these

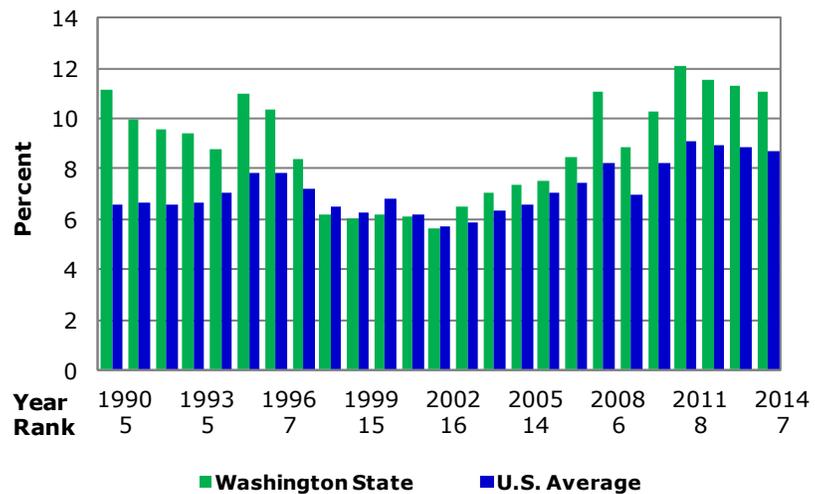
and other Washington manufacturers account for over half of Washington's exports. Excluding exports of these products, Washington's exports were equivalent to 11.05 percent of personal income in 2014, a slight decrease from the previous year of 11.29 percent, but above the national average of 8.73 percent. The state's rank in this category remained the same at 7th. Over the past five years, Washington ranks 9th with exports as a percent of personal income of 11.24 percent compared to the national average of 8.79 percent.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2014

Figure 2.2: Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2014

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

It must be noted that the trade data used for this indicator, obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, only includes trade in goods, ignoring trade in service exports, which are difficult to track and credit to specific states. Software, one of Washington's main exports, is classified as a service when it is not exported on physical media and is therefore not included in the Census measure. As software giant Microsoft contributes greatly to state personal income while the majority of its exports are not included in the trade data, the measure of Washington exports as a percent of personal income understates the contribution of trade to Washington's economy. This growing understatement is part of the reason that exports excluding transportation products as a percentage of personal income begins to decline in 1997, as this year coincides with the period where Microsoft's contribution to personal income began its greatest growth.

High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment

Average wages and salaries are derived from data published by the BEA

As part of its annual release of personal income data, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) publishes wages and salaries by industry and full-time and part-time employment by industry for each state and the nation as a whole. The BEA publishes state level data for 93 industry categories corresponding to various combinations of two-to-four digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories. By dividing wages and salaries by full-time and part-time employment, average wages and salaries can be computed for each industry.

This measure defines high wage jobs as jobs in industries whose average wages and salaries are above average

In 2014, overall average wages and salaries in the United States was \$51,552 per full-time and part-time job. This measure defines "high wage jobs" as those in industries whose average wages and salaries are higher than the overall average for all industries. The high wage industries are selected based on the data for the United States as a whole. The number of jobs in each state that are in the industries categorized as high wage is divided by the total number of jobs to determine the high wage industries' share of total employment. Annual growth in high wage industries share of total employment is calculated as the percent share of jobs that are high wage in a given year minus the percent share of the previous year. It should be noted that the BEA employment statistics used in computing this measure uses are slightly different from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment statistics reported elsewhere in this publication.

The ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has been increasing since 2004

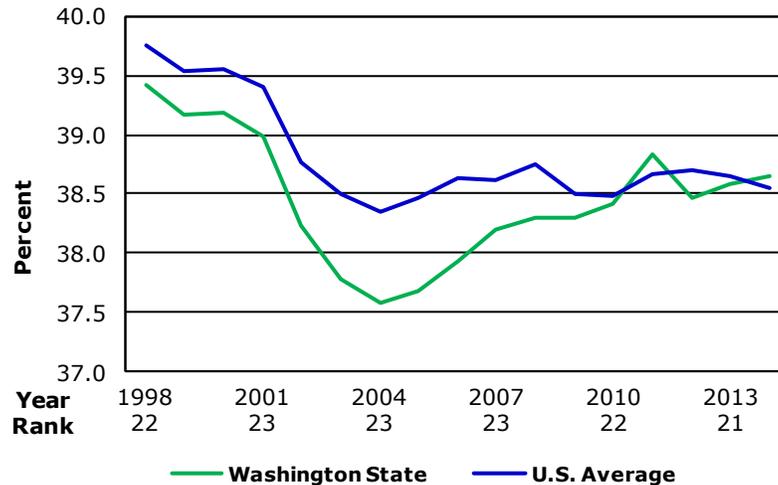
As measured here, the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs in Washington State has been increasing since 2004. The apparent decline in 2012 is entirely due to a noneconomic reclassification of employees of certain state-funded programs that provide services for the elderly and disabled. This reclassification increased the count of these below average employees from 2012 on, reducing the reported high wage share. Without the

noneconomic reclassification, the high wage share would have increased in 2012 as well. If the data prior to 2012 had also been corrected, the rankings in 2010 and 2011 would have been worse.

The improvement in the high wage share can be attributed to growth in three industries

The improvement in the high wage share in Washington over the last ten years can be attributed to growth in three high wage industries: transportation equipment manufacturing (+29,800 jobs), nonstore retailers (+19,100 jobs), and publishing industries, except internet (+11,900 jobs). Employment in transportation equipment manufacturing, which in Washington is mostly aerospace, reached a cyclical low in 2004 and increased in seven of the next nine years reaching a cyclical peak in 2013. In Washington, publishing industries, except internet is mostly software publishing. Employment in this very high wage industry grew in every year since 2004 except 2009 and 2010 and reached an all-time high in 2014. Nonstore retailing, which in Washington is mostly electronic shopping, has emerged in the last two years as the single largest contributor to high wage employment growth.

Figure 2.3: High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment



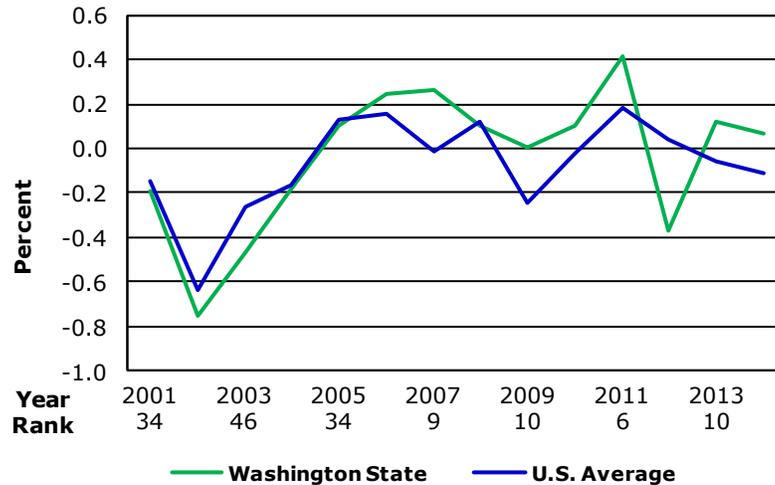
Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council; data through 2014

Washington's rank is improving

Washington's rank in the percent of jobs in high wage industries has been improving in recent years (see Table 2.3). The only exception is 2012 when the rank retreated to 23rd best from 18th best in 2011. The apparent backtracking in 2012 was due to the noneconomic reclassification discussed earlier. As of 2014, Washington ranked 19th among the states in terms of the share of jobs in high wage industries. Washington has ranked highly in the change in high wage share of employment in recent years (see Table 2.4), the exception being 2012 which was distorted by

the noneconomic reclassification. In 2014 Washington ranked 6th in the change in the share of jobs in high wage industries.

Figure 2.4: Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment



Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2014

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

Value added is the difference between the value of raw materials and final goods

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

Data is presented in 3 year moving averages

The Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), published by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides estimates of worker hours and value added for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. As it is a sample survey, its estimates possess varying margins of error. To minimize the effects of these errors, the ASM estimates are presented in Table 2.5 as three-year moving averages. Due to ASM reclassification from the Standard Industrial Code (SIC) to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 1997, survey estimates prior to that date are not included due to non-comparability.

The amount of value added differs greatly across industries

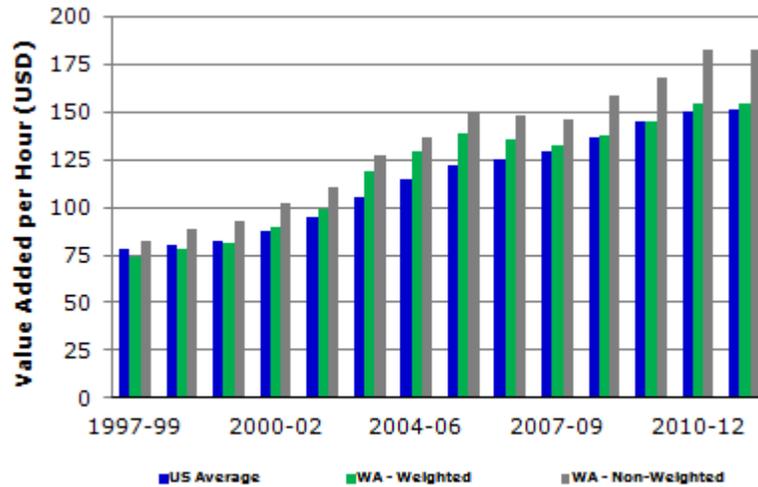
The amount of value added per hour of labor varies greatly among different industries. Highly automated industries such as semiconductors have very high value added per hour since one person can operate a machine that puts out a large volume of high-value product, while less automated industries such as furniture manufacturing require more labor per dollar of added value. (Highly automated industries, however, also have much higher equipment costs, so high value added does not

necessarily imply high profit.) Within a specific industry, interstate differences in value added per worker hour may be interpreted as differences in worker productivity between states.

Non-weighted values are unadjusted for industry mix

The differences in value-added across industries makes a state's average value added per worker-hour highly dependent upon its particular industry mix. States with a large percentage of high value added industries, such as semiconductors in New Mexico, perform very well in this measure, reported as "Non-Weighted" in Table 2.5. Washington also performs well in this measure, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 6th in the most recent period.

Figure 2.5: Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures; data through 2013

Weighted value added figures have been...

To minimize the effects of industry mix on estimates of state productivity, the "Weighted" values in Table 2.5 represent value added per worker hour as if each state had an identical mix of industries. In this case, state worker hours in each of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical in proportion to the national average. When measured in this way, Washington's average value added per worker hour is lower due to the neutralization of its industry-mix advantage, but the state still ranked highly (13th) in the most recent period. Washington's weighted value added was slightly greater than the U.S. average. This weighting method, however, is still susceptible to error for two main reasons. The first reason is that most states are either completely lacking in several industries or have only one representative of an industry, which makes the data unreportable by the Census due to disclosure laws (though the data are included in the totals). These omissions are treated as an undifferentiated "remainder"

industry that can skew a state's average greatly depending upon what the productivity of the hidden industry is and the proportion of total hours the remainder represents. Alaska is a prime example, with all industries except food products hidden by disclosure laws. The second reason is that there is still a large degree of productivity variation within major NAICS categories. For example, NAICS group 334 includes semiconductor manufacturing along with computer, electronic instrument, and other electronics manufacturing industries with much lower labor productivity than semiconductors. 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, New Mexico still performs 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 on the labor productivity spectrum.

Cost of Doing Business

Electricity Prices

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses

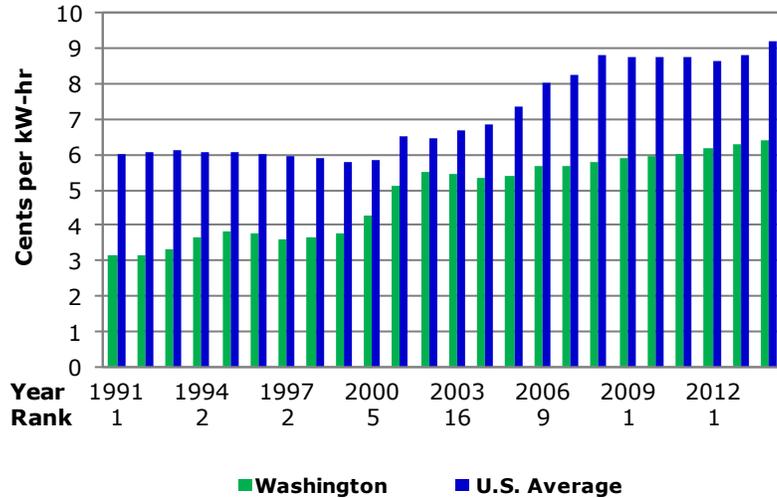
While many large industrial and commercial operations make extensive use of other energy sources such as oil and natural gas, electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses. This indicator presents the average price of the commercial and industrial electricity purchases made annually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

Washington again ranked 1st in the nation in 2014 with a rate of 6.42 cents per kilowatt hour

Due to the state's abundant hydrological resources, Washington has long enjoyed some of the lowest electricity prices in the country, ranking either 1st or 2nd in lowest electricity prices among the states in the years 1990 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 1st in the nation in 2009 and 2010. Though the state's rank fell slightly to 2nd in 2011 with a rate of 6.04 cents per kilowatt hour, Washington again ranked 1st in the nation from 2012 through 2014 with rates of 6.17, 6.27, and 6.42 cents per kilowatt-hour, respectively. The state's 5-year average price of 6.18 cents per

kilowatt-hour remains well below the national average of 8.83 cents, ranking 1st overall.

Figure 2.6: Electricity Prices



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>), data through 2014

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

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

The relative tax position of Washington is of considerable interest to taxpayers and government officials alike. The Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce annually collects data in order to compare tax burdens across states. Using this figure, tax burdens are then calculated using several different methods; this report compares tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income. This measure is computed by dividing total state and local taxes by total state personal income.

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

As the Census Bureau did not compile state and local tax data for fiscal years 2001 and 2003, data for those years are unavailable for this report. For fiscal year 2013, Washington collected \$30.8 billion in state and local tax revenues, which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of \$94.31 for each \$1,000 of personal income. This was a decrease of \$1.99 from FY 2012, although the state's rank remained unchanged at 16th lowest in the nation. During this time, the national average decreased \$0.22 to \$104.68 in tax collections per \$1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had twelve straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five year average for this figure was \$95.31, ranking 14th in the nation and \$9.47 below the national average.

A special dividend temporarily skewed the data

In comparing previous years, the tax burden for fiscal 2006 appears to have increased substantially, but the value in 2005 was artificially low due to a special dividend causing a jump in

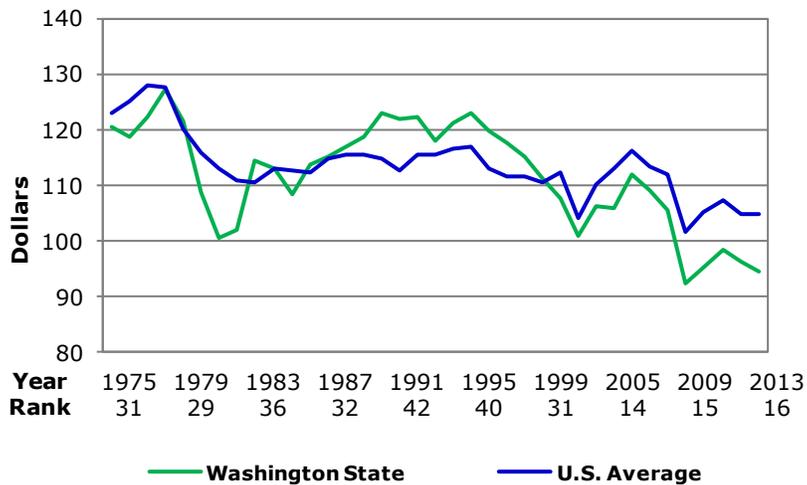
personal income. Without this dividend, the increase would have been more gradual. Fiscal 2006 also saw the introduction of new taxes on cigarettes and liquor as well as the reinstatement of the estate tax which was temporarily suspended in fiscal 2005.

Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

The WA DOR estimates that households paid 50.4 percent of the tax burden

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

Figure 2.7: State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income



Source: U.S. Census; data through 2013

Unemployment Insurance Costs

UI benefits provide security to the jobless

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

UI is a combined state federal system

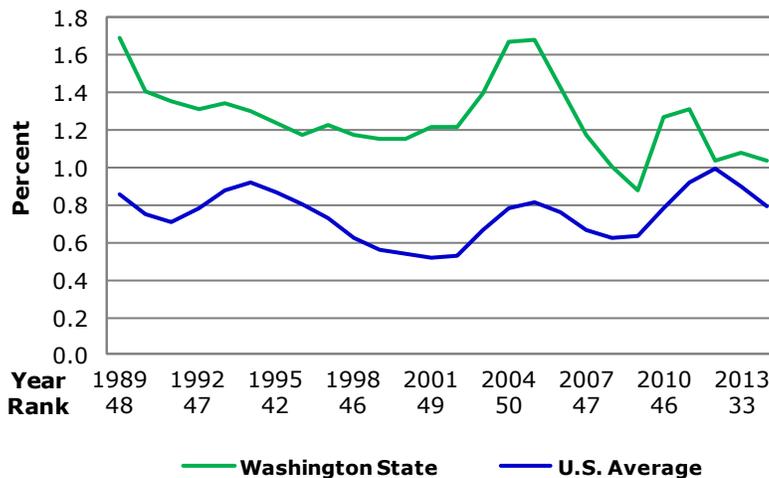
Unemployment insurance is provided by a combined Federal-State system, primarily financed through a payroll tax on employers. Under this system, the Federal Government sets minimum standards of eligibility and benefits that the states are free to exceed. As a result, there is a wide degree of variation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

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

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 2014, Washington’s average unemployment insurance cost as a percent of the total wages of covered employees was 1.04 percent, down from 1.08 percent in 2013. The national average rate for 2013 was lower at 0.79 percent, down from 0.90 the year before. The state’s rank in 2014 fell from 33rd lowest to 39th lowest in the nation. Washington’s five-year average of 1.15 percent ranked 14th highest in the nation due to the state having one of the most generous unemployment insurance programs in the country in terms of benefits, eligibility and duration.

Figure 2.8: Unemployment Insurance Costs



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2014

Workers’ Compensation Premium Costs (not updated)

Oregon’s 50 largest business classes comprise the index

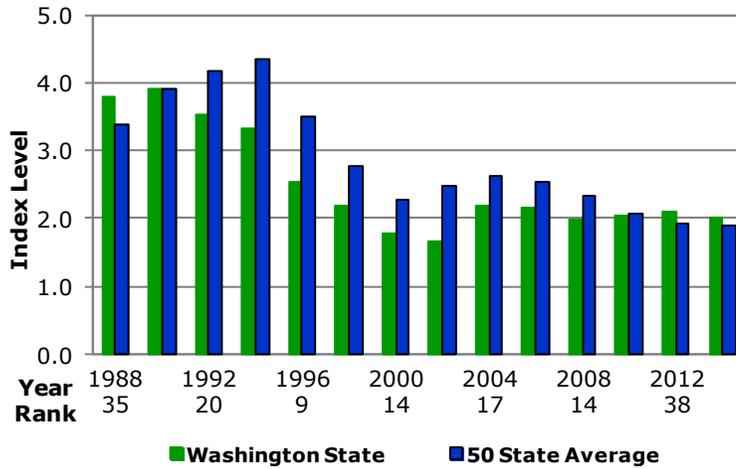
The Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services produces the workers’ compensation premium index every two years in order to make a state-by-state comparison of workers’ compensation premiums. The premium index is calculated by selecting Oregon’s fifty largest business classes as defined by the workers’ compensation costs and computing what those compensation claims would cost in other states.

Washington premium costs decreased in 2014

In 2014, Washington’s premium costs for the industries examined by the study were \$2.00 per \$100 of payroll, a decrease from \$2.11 per \$100 of payroll in 2012. As a result, the state’s rank improved from 38th in 2012 to 34th this past year. Washington’s average rate of \$2.06 per \$100 of payroll for

the period from 2006 through 2014 ranked 23rd among the states and was below that national average of \$2.15.

Figure 2.9: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs



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

The state's system is atypical of other states

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

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	9.55	10.66	11.31	10.94	10.69	10.63
Alaska	12.77	15.09	12.47	12.28	13.11	13.14
Arizona	7.22	7.79	7.67	7.95	8.33	7.79
Arkansas	5.58	5.60	7.09	6.59	6.13	6.20
California	9.07	9.46	8.96	9.06	8.94	9.10
Colorado	3.20	3.24	3.40	3.46	3.19	3.30
Connecticut	8.11	7.86	7.34	7.53	7.09	7.59
Delaware	13.42	14.23	12.66	12.87	12.25	13.09
Florida	7.64	8.47	8.35	7.45	6.90	7.76
Georgia	8.66	9.76	9.76	9.93	9.97	9.62
Hawaii	1.20	1.49	1.18	0.94	2.20	1.40
Idaho	10.23	11.08	10.91	9.92	8.37	10.11
Illinois	9.28	11.43	11.51	10.93	11.01	10.83
Indiana	12.91	13.64	13.80	13.46	13.63	13.49
Iowa	9.14	10.19	10.80	10.04	10.77	10.19
Kansas	8.92	9.62	9.33	9.69	9.11	9.34
Kentucky	13.51	13.33	14.09	15.93	16.64	14.70
Louisiana	24.47	31.21	33.63	33.18	32.96	31.09
Maine	6.40	6.64	5.76	4.94	4.85	5.72
Maryland	3.51	3.56	3.72	3.68	3.71	3.64
Massachusetts	7.78	7.78	6.80	7.00	6.86	7.24
Michigan	12.95	13.92	14.96	15.18	13.92	14.18
Minnesota	8.36	8.57	8.17	8.06	8.05	8.24
Mississippi	8.98	11.44	11.81	12.22	11.14	11.12
Missouri	5.89	6.20	5.78	5.26	5.60	5.75
Montana	4.06	4.33	4.00	3.77	3.72	3.98
Nebraska	7.97	9.42	8.75	8.39	8.88	8.68
Nevada	5.97	7.85	9.50	7.95	6.76	7.60
New Hampshire	7.38	6.85	5.27	5.20	5.99	6.14
New Jersey	7.17	8.10	7.65	7.44	7.21	7.51
New Mexico	2.25	2.90	3.96	3.64	4.85	3.52
New York	7.25	8.39	7.68	8.06	7.96	7.87
North Carolina	7.36	7.68	7.68	7.70	7.96	7.68
North Dakota	8.68	10.35	10.91	11.44	13.52	10.98
Ohio	9.93	10.41	10.50	10.70	10.58	10.43
Oklahoma	3.97	4.22	4.16	4.29	3.77	4.08
Oregon	12.84	12.56	12.01	11.90	12.62	12.39
Pennsylvania	6.60	7.36	6.68	6.98	6.61	6.85
Rhode Island	4.30	4.89	4.87	4.38	4.64	4.62
South Carolina	13.43	15.53	15.04	15.37	16.60	15.19
South Dakota	3.80	3.99	4.09	4.07	4.03	4.00
Tennessee	11.52	12.63	12.37	12.57	12.37	12.29
Texas	21.54	23.88	23.47	24.08	23.52	23.30
Utah	15.34	19.68	18.80	15.16	11.07	16.01
Vermont	17.03	15.88	14.88	14.13	12.37	14.86
Virginia	4.77	4.75	4.58	4.44	4.65	4.64
Washington	18.60	21.32	23.32	24.54	25.86	22.73
West Virginia	10.93	14.35	17.48	13.08	11.04	13.38
Wisconsin	8.99	9.48	9.51	9.31	9.13	9.28
Wyoming	3.87	4.36	4.76	4.39	5.49	4.57
U.S. Average	9.75	10.77	10.68	10.69	10.57	10.49
Washington's Rank	3	3	3	2	2	3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis
 Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	6.30	7.06	6.74	6.14	5.91	6.43
Alaska	12.53	14.92	12.23	12.14	12.55	12.88
Arizona	6.13	6.58	6.38	6.40	6.87	6.47
Arkansas	4.71	4.83	4.97	4.52	4.43	4.69
California	8.25	8.57	8.19	8.19	7.98	8.23
Colorado	3.03	3.09	3.27	3.28	3.02	3.14
Connecticut	4.57	4.53	4.03	3.86	3.83	4.17
Delaware	12.42	13.31	11.69	11.37	11.04	11.97
Florida	6.48	7.25	7.22	6.45	5.86	6.65
Georgia	6.82	7.33	7.58	7.50	7.41	7.33
Hawaii	0.72	0.85	0.66	0.69	1.47	0.88
Idaho	9.28	10.86	9.72	9.69	7.99	9.51
Illinois	8.29	10.25	10.25	9.64	9.71	9.63
Indiana	9.33	9.64	9.91	9.62	9.60	9.62
Iowa	8.55	9.54	10.11	9.29	10.11	9.52
Kansas	6.50	7.52	7.39	8.04	7.22	7.34
Kentucky	8.87	8.69	8.81	8.83	8.36	8.71
Louisiana	24.11	30.92	33.39	32.51	32.51	30.69
Maine	6.01	5.94	5.10	4.49	4.47	5.20
Maryland	2.75	2.76	2.78	2.67	2.63	2.72
Massachusetts	7.47	7.47	6.52	6.71	6.53	6.94
Michigan	6.62	7.10	7.34	7.71	7.49	7.25
Minnesota	7.44	7.65	7.28	7.08	7.08	7.31
Mississippi	8.28	10.63	10.81	11.13	10.20	10.21
Missouri	4.53	4.73	4.44	4.12	4.29	4.42
Montana	3.66	3.92	3.84	3.59	3.56	3.71
Nebraska	7.47	8.79	8.24	7.94	8.43	8.17
Nevada	5.78	7.66	9.30	7.69	6.60	7.41
New Hampshire	7.13	6.58	5.06	5.00	5.76	5.91
New Jersey	6.56	7.42	7.27	6.99	6.71	6.99
New Mexico	2.06	2.67	3.73	3.37	4.59	3.28
New York	6.69	7.79	7.26	7.65	7.59	7.40
North Carolina	6.58	6.95	6.85	6.90	6.93	6.84
North Dakota	8.13	9.73	10.52	11.07	13.14	10.52
Ohio	6.88	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.39	7.24
Oklahoma	3.53	3.77	3.60	3.69	3.38	3.59
Oregon	12.24	11.93	11.25	11.22	11.66	11.66
Pennsylvania	6.02	6.76	6.13	6.35	5.96	6.24
Rhode Island	4.02	4.61	4.75	4.27	4.45	4.42
South Carolina	9.65	10.29	9.91	9.58	9.85	9.86
South Dakota	3.44	3.67	3.69	3.64	3.61	3.61
Tennessee	9.33	10.33	10.00	9.98	9.59	9.84
Texas	19.59	21.79	21.29	22.03	21.62	21.27
Utah	14.62	19.00	18.02	14.40	10.26	15.26
Vermont	16.66	15.52	14.46	13.82	12.02	14.49
Virginia	4.23	4.22	3.98	4.01	4.18	4.12
Washington	10.25	12.06	11.57	11.29	11.05	11.24
West Virginia	9.86	12.80	15.69	11.21	10.68	12.05
Wisconsin	8.18	8.83	8.77	8.45	8.29	8.50
Wyoming	3.83	4.33	4.72	4.34	5.45	4.53
U.S. Average	8.24	9.14	8.96	8.89	8.73	8.79
Washington's Rank	8	8	8	7	7	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analy
 Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.0	36.7	36.8
Alaska	35.4	35.3	35.4	35.5	35.5	35.4
Arizona	38.0	38.1	38.0	38.0	37.7	38.0
Arkansas	34.4	34.4	34.5	34.1	33.9	34.3
California	38.5	38.7	38.1	37.7	37.4	38.1
Colorado	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
Connecticut	41.4	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.5	41.1
Delaware	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.0	38.6
Florida	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.4
Georgia	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.6
Hawaii	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.7
Idaho	33.9	34.1	34.1	33.9	33.9	34.0
Illinois	40.5	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.5	40.5
Indiana	38.4	38.6	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.8
Iowa	34.5	34.7	35.0	35.0	35.3	34.9
Kansas	36.8	36.7	36.7	36.9	36.8	36.8
Kentucky	36.9	36.9	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.0
Louisiana	37.3	37.5	37.9	38.2	38.5	37.9
Maine	35.6	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.2	35.4
Maryland	40.6	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.5
Massachusetts	42.1	42.1	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.7
Michigan	40.3	40.8	41.3	41.7	41.8	41.2
Minnesota	39.9	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.5	40.3
Mississippi	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.2	30.5
Missouri	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.5
Montana	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.6	34.6
Nebraska	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.5
Nevada	28.8	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.6
New Hampshire	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.4	38.7
New Jersey	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.0	40.3
New Mexico	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.3	35.4
New York	39.8	40.0	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9
North Carolina	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.7
North Dakota	37.6	38.7	39.7	39.9	40.2	39.2
Ohio	40.6	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.0
Oklahoma	37.0	37.8	38.3	38.1	38.1	37.8
Oregon	35.8	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.0	36.0
Pennsylvania	39.8	40.0	40.2	40.1	40.1	40.1
Rhode Island	39.4	39.3	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.4
South Carolina	32.9	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.0	33.1
South Dakota	36.7	36.9	37.2	37.6	37.6	37.2
Tennessee	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.1
Texas	40.4	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.0
Utah	39.0	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.2
Vermont	35.5	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.4	34.9
Virginia	40.0	40.2	40.2	40.1	39.7	40.0
Washington	38.4	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6
West Virginia	38.7	39.2	39.2	38.9	38.6	38.9
Wisconsin	38.6	38.9	39.1	38.9	38.8	38.8
Wyoming	36.1	36.2	36.1	35.5	35.9	36.0
U.S. Average	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.6
Washington's Rank	22	18	23	21	19	22

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014.

Table 2.4
 Business Performance
Change in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment
 (Percent)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Alaska	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Arizona	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
California	0.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Colorado	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Connecticut	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Delaware	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Florida	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Georgia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hawaii	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Idaho	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Illinois	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Indiana	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Iowa	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Kansas	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Kentucky	-0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Louisiana	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Maine	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Maryland	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Massachusetts	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Michigan	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Minnesota	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Mississippi	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Missouri	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1
Nebraska	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Nevada	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
New Hampshire	-0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
New Jersey	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
New Mexico	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
New York	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	-0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
North Dakota	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6
Ohio	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Oklahoma	0.2	0.8	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Oregon	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Pennsylvania	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
South Carolina	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
South Dakota	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1
Tennessee	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Texas	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Utah	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Vermont	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Virginia	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	0.0
Washington	0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Virginia	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Wisconsin	-0.3	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Wyoming	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.1
U.S. Average	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Washington's Rank	13	6	48	10	6	13

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014.

Table 2.5
 Business Performance
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing
 (Three Year Average, Dollars)

	Weighted 2009-11	Weighted 2010-12	Weighted 2011-13	Non-Weighted 2009-11	Non-Weighted 2010-12	Non-Weighted 2011-13
Alabama	120.88	126.64	129.89	120.53	127.10	130.45
Alaska	226.96	192.29	121.42	107.12	95.24	80.80
Arizona	175.28	185.14	186.44	176.30	185.82	186.18
Arkansas	99.85	103.75	105.70	92.30	97.62	100.46
California	156.81	159.46	160.38	162.97	165.69	167.33
Colorado	138.30	143.74	146.21	148.17	154.68	157.28
Connecticut	150.23	155.34	160.96	154.49	162.16	166.73
Delaware	144.17	148.84	148.54	175.69	179.22	174.27
Florida	123.72	126.31	129.22	133.01	135.38	138.77
Georgia	130.16	136.12	135.36	121.46	126.40	128.20
Hawaii	129.51	98.60	81.23	114.10	100.19	92.96
Idaho	147.09	159.80	136.46	143.23	148.16	130.85
Illinois	142.13	144.89	145.56	143.56	147.46	148.05
Indiana	159.49	161.11	160.64	148.33	150.07	146.00
Iowa	138.61	144.60	148.09	138.14	144.44	147.75
Kansas	125.26	133.88	132.40	129.20	141.56	139.47
Kentucky	114.64	124.73	125.59	119.77	126.83	128.02
Louisiana	156.17	174.46	173.86	288.62	327.98	323.59
Maine	112.61	113.24	110.57	117.68	115.70	114.02
Maryland	153.86	161.00	161.66	171.26	178.17	180.13
Massachusetts	136.65	141.64	140.91	155.36	164.38	166.59
Michigan	126.69	128.93	129.24	124.47	125.63	122.83
Minnesota	137.25	142.34	145.60	131.43	136.47	140.62
Mississippi	124.21	122.71	121.00	104.51	108.94	108.61
Missouri	131.25	137.83	137.47	131.74	137.50	137.47
Montana	149.10	155.16	142.95	147.71	155.70	161.91
Nebraska	122.45	133.53	139.70	123.28	131.07	136.57
Nevada	142.74	136.31	137.91	149.87	150.62	157.97
New Hampshire	122.50	125.76	129.44	116.28	123.70	127.43
New Jersey	125.53	128.05	127.57	151.20	155.57	153.91
New Mexico	377.42	518.86	544.80	339.15	464.82	491.39
New York	133.92	133.88	130.29	145.22	142.65	137.16
North Carolina	155.35	162.62	167.01	160.92	169.93	175.26
North Dakota	113.06	133.46	161.29	123.00	132.99	146.79
Ohio	132.75	138.15	141.95	127.18	132.53	134.87
Oklahoma	126.48	128.82	129.75	121.44	122.68	125.23
Oregon	169.05	156.91	148.38	190.61	174.00	166.55
Pennsylvania	136.35	136.78	138.01	132.81	134.15	134.78
Rhode Island	107.41	107.16	110.24	108.50	115.79	118.61
South Carolina	115.73	122.15	123.49	120.23	125.81	125.87
South Dakota	102.12	103.92	104.60	99.94	104.54	105.14
Tennessee	128.37	132.30	137.47	126.64	133.41	138.64
Texas	167.60	175.16	180.81	195.46	206.72	214.01
Utah	174.57	178.06	162.33	183.08	188.69	173.16
Vermont	112.75	114.41	113.50	122.64	127.31	119.00
Virginia	144.69	150.05	152.48	165.73	173.26	175.26
Washington	144.80	154.10	153.92	168.00	183.07	183.11
West Virginia	112.88	116.53	121.62	130.61	137.63	145.65
Wisconsin	124.77	148.93	166.84	112.15	122.70	128.63
Wyoming	169.06	151.39	127.56	299.68	261.81	242.84
U.S.	145.38	149.98	151.29	145.38	149.98	151.29
WA Rank	16	15	13	10	7	6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures* (data), Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (calculations), 2012

Table 2.6
 Innovation Drivers
Electricity Prices
 (Weighted Average of Industrial and Commercial Rates, Cents per Kilowatt Hour)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	8.42	8.67	8.75	8.58	8.82	8.65
Alaska	14.03	15.36	15.74	15.69	16.48	15.46
Arizona	8.27	8.24	8.25	8.50	8.57	8.37
Arkansas	6.52	6.70	6.88	7.20	7.19	6.90
California	11.70	11.79	12.17	13.03	14.23	12.58
Colorado	8.19	8.42	8.35	8.79	8.97	8.54
Connecticut	15.63	14.57	13.81	13.77	14.43	14.44
Delaware	10.60	9.90	9.38	9.45	9.68	9.80
Florida	9.38	9.29	8.97	8.63	9.03	9.06
Georgia	7.86	8.47	8.05	8.41	8.78	8.31
Hawaii	24.25	30.67	33.15	32.28	32.52	30.57
Idaho	6.01	5.85	6.27	6.83	7.19	6.43
Illinois	8.01	7.69	7.06	7.21	8.40	7.67
Indiana	7.32	7.66	7.95	8.37	8.69	8.00
Iowa	6.83	6.72	6.86	7.24	7.41	7.01
Kansas*	7.40	7.90	8.32	8.71	9.14	8.29
Kentucky	6.69	7.14	7.29	7.33	7.84	7.26
Louisiana	7.38	7.26	6.48	7.67	7.81	7.32
Maine	11.10	10.83	10.02	10.30	11.11	10.67
Maryland	10.83	10.20	9.43	9.70	10.25	10.08
Massachusetts	14.18	13.92	13.30	13.78	13.86	13.81
Michigan	8.66	9.04	9.52	9.64	9.52	9.28
Minnesota	7.50	7.71	7.86	8.38	8.52	7.99
Mississippi	8.05	8.22	8.01	8.50	8.99	8.36
Missouri	6.66	7.10	7.22	7.74	7.82	7.31
Montana	7.28	7.47	7.41	7.80	7.88	7.57
Nebraska	6.94	7.32	7.80	8.11	8.20	7.67
Nevada	8.77	8.02	7.83	7.95	8.47	8.21
New Hampshire	13.62	13.28	12.71	12.62	13.32	13.11
New Jersey	13.01	12.60	11.82	11.93	12.40	12.35
New Mexico	7.49	7.78	7.83	8.31	8.72	8.03
New York	13.14	12.40	11.50	11.63	12.07	12.15
North Carolina	7.32	7.22	7.71	7.78	7.79	7.56
North Dakota	6.62	7.02	7.39	7.86	8.29	7.44
Ohio	8.32	8.13	8.09	8.02	8.53	8.22
Oklahoma	6.56	6.69	6.37	6.80	7.14	6.71
Oregon	6.67	7.00	7.15	7.46	7.56	7.17
Pennsylvania	9.07	9.05	8.50	8.28	8.75	8.73
Rhode Island	12.56	11.90	11.36	12.45	13.84	12.42
South Carolina	7.57	7.86	8.09	8.24	8.59	8.07
South Dakota	6.93	7.09	7.45	7.86	8.08	7.48
Tennessee	8.36	8.97	8.93	8.43	8.69	8.68
Texas	8.03	7.72	7.06	7.08	7.31	7.44
Utah	6.21	6.39	7.02	7.28	7.49	6.88
Vermont	11.79	12.22	12.47	13.04	12.72	12.45
Virginia	7.23	7.33	7.50	7.42	7.62	7.42
Washington	5.98	6.04	6.17	6.27	6.42	6.18
West Virginia	6.90	7.30	7.53	7.33	7.09	7.23
Wisconsin	8.66	9.10	9.16	9.32	9.39	9.13
Wyoming	6.39	6.73	7.30	7.66	7.92	7.20
U.S. Average	8.84	8.79	8.75	8.78	8.63	8.83
Washington's Rank	1	2	1	1	1	1

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>), 2014.

Table 2.7
 Innovation Drivers
State and Local Tax Collections Per \$1,000 Personal Income
 (Dollars)

(Fiscal Years)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-2013
Alabama	83.44	84.54	85.11	84.10	84.82	84.40
Alaska	195.67	191.04	213.82	237.30	177.76	203.12
Arizona	91.12	90.87	98.80	96.10	93.94	94.16
Arkansas	101.10	103.61	106.43	104.15	100.57	103.17
California	105.81	112.31	116.97	108.61	112.92	111.33
Colorado	87.88	99.31	103.07	93.31	94.94	95.70
Connecticut	102.96	108.32	110.89	116.10	115.85	110.83
Delaware	96.09	96.44	108.32	106.11	104.00	102.19
Florida	92.53	94.18	89.41	83.42	82.92	88.49
Georgia	92.35	91.00	92.93	89.98	89.89	91.23
Hawaii	115.17	119.25	115.86	125.23	129.73	121.05
Idaho	89.68	88.95	93.59	91.39	91.82	91.09
Illinois	102.10	101.05	110.02	116.69	116.80	109.33
Indiana	106.04	107.55	103.73	103.47	100.34	104.23
Iowa	100.21	103.34	107.19	105.22	103.14	103.82
Kansas	99.79	103.62	104.81	102.78	102.25	102.65
Kentucky	98.04	98.89	101.48	99.46	98.30	99.23
Louisiana	104.08	98.93	98.17	96.22	94.13	98.31
Maine	115.75	120.02	122.93	119.74	121.73	120.04
Maryland	96.24	100.49	100.97	99.79	103.83	100.26
Massachusetts	96.41	102.12	105.73	103.12	101.65	101.80
Michigan	100.78	105.57	103.85	98.24	97.16	101.12
Minnesota	105.85	112.34	118.66	116.26	118.19	114.26
Mississippi	99.45	100.44	101.36	101.98	103.74	101.40
Missouri	86.65	87.65	89.41	89.26	86.96	87.99
Montana	102.32	97.28	99.81	98.22	98.02	99.13
Nebraska	100.74	103.64	106.51	100.65	102.85	102.88
Nevada	94.89	102.22	102.34	103.50	99.56	100.50
New Hampshire	84.46	86.81	89.04	83.30	83.12	85.35
New Jersey	111.86	116.03	117.91	113.71	114.82	114.87
New Mexico	104.30	99.56	106.33	105.16	103.34	103.74
New York	143.84	148.07	151.37	150.64	150.89	148.96
North Carolina	94.68	99.06	99.14	97.47	94.31	96.93
North Dakota	123.15	132.69	162.54	202.06	164.26	156.94
Ohio	104.16	105.97	107.49	104.52	106.18	105.66
Oklahoma	88.38	88.68	88.87	89.83	84.84	88.12
Oregon	90.06	97.38	102.75	101.85	100.76	98.56
Pennsylvania	98.77	102.02	104.67	101.67	101.15	101.66
Rhode Island	107.84	111.15	112.88	112.22	111.36	111.09
South Carolina	86.39	88.23	90.23	89.21	91.01	89.01
South Dakota	79.74	82.81	82.26	79.40	79.34	80.71
Tennessee	81.09	83.94	84.30	83.65	79.87	82.57
Texas	88.92	94.17	93.93	92.38	90.18	91.92
Utah	94.98	94.23	100.10	98.64	99.13	97.41
Vermont	116.01	120.39	125.24	120.11	122.58	120.87
Virginia	88.05	88.48	88.22	85.78	86.73	87.45
Washington	92.48	95.05	98.41	96.31	94.31	95.31
West Virginia	110.88	111.43	117.18	111.28	110.03	112.16
Wisconsin	109.72	112.27	115.95	113.65	113.49	113.02
Wyoming	151.38	144.03	145.14	137.87	112.31	138.15
U.S. Average	101.77	105.11	107.42	104.90	104.68	104.77
Washington's Rank	15	15	14	16	16	14

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, [Comparative State and Local Taxes](http://www.dor.wa.gov) (www.dor.wa.gov), 2013

Table 2.8
 Innovation Drivers
Unemployment Insurance Costs
 (Contributions collected as percent of total wages of covered employees)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	0.74	0.92	0.75	0.67	0.54	0.72
Alaska	1.03	1.32	1.64	1.86	1.49	1.47
Arizona	0.39	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.44
Arkansas	1.05	1.14	1.11	1.01	0.95	1.05
California	0.75	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.78	0.82
Colorado	0.51	0.83	0.87	0.71	0.68	0.72
Connecticut	0.86	0.97	1.01	1.00	0.93	0.95
Delaware	0.55	0.63	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.69
Florida	0.48	0.70	0.88	0.78	0.63	0.69
Georgia	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.54
Hawaii	1.00	1.67	1.77	2.16	1.40	1.60
Idaho	1.69	1.63	1.86	1.59	0.96	1.55
Illinois	0.86	1.17	1.37	1.21	0.99	1.12
Indiana	0.62	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.72	0.74
Iowa	1.17	1.45	1.31	1.15	0.89	1.19
Kansas	0.79	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.73	0.80
Kentucky	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.88
Louisiana	0.32	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.32	0.34
Maine	0.89	1.03	1.04	1.04	0.87	0.97
Maryland	0.89	1.05	1.11	0.83	0.59	0.89
Massachusetts	1.12	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.02	1.12
Michigan	1.13	1.21	1.25	1.17	0.95	1.14
Minnesota	1.00	1.24	1.32	1.35	0.94	1.17
Mississippi	0.41	0.90	0.92	0.72	0.57	0.70
Missouri	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.71
Montana	0.96	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.10	1.14
Nebraska	0.81	0.69	0.65	0.46	0.38	0.60
Nevada	0.70	0.73	1.26	2.63	1.11	1.29
New Hampshire	0.71	0.85	0.93	0.69	0.47	0.73
New Jersey	1.28	1.01	1.56	1.57	1.46	1.38
New Mexico	1.14	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.82	0.92
New York	0.69	1.49	0.70	0.69	0.76	0.87
North Carolina	0.64	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.82
North Dakota	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.69
Ohio	0.75	0.88	0.80	0.65	0.62	0.74
Oklahoma	0.37	0.89	1.08	1.01	0.65	0.80
Oregon	1.57	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.62	1.70
Pennsylvania	1.19	1.46	2.92	1.49	1.33	1.68
Rhode Island	1.52	1.57	1.69	1.58	1.52	1.58
South Carolina	0.51	0.95	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.75
South Dakota	0.75	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.48
Tennessee	0.79	0.82	0.77	0.62	0.36	0.67
Texas	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.54
Utah	0.40	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.73	0.74
Vermont	0.96	1.35	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.41
Virginia	0.37	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.48
Washington	1.27	1.31	1.04	1.08	1.04	1.15
West Virginia	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.02	0.99	1.04
Wisconsin	1.08	1.36	1.38	1.32	1.19	1.27
Wyoming	1.03	1.34	1.47	1.42	1.15	1.28
U.S. Average	0.78	0.92	1.00	0.90	0.79	0.88
Washington's Rank	46	39	28	33	39	37

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 2014

Table 2.9
 Innovation Drivers
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
 (Dollar amount per \$100 of payroll)

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

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, 2014
 Research and Analysis Section of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.
 *Unweighted average of state values



Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

- **Economic Growth and Competitiveness was the only major category to show improvement in this year’s Climate Study.**
- **Washington’s rank improved from 20th to 18th best in the nation.**
- **Indicators in this chapter include: income, employment, unemployment, earnings, housing, and wages.**
- **One new indicator was added in this category, Average Wage.**
- **The state’s rank improved in three indicators, worsened in four, and was unchanged in four.**
- **Compared to last year, Washington’s performance improved in seven indicators and worsened in two.**

Per Capita Personal Income

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

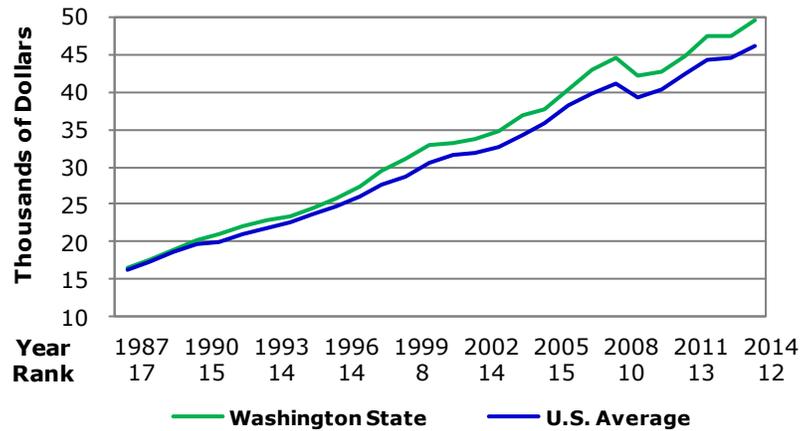
The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines personal income as the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is derived by dividing the total personal income of a region by its population. In 2014, Washington had a per capita personal income of \$49,610. This was \$2,142 more than 2013’s level, an increase of 4.5 percent. With the increase, Washington’s per capita rank maintained the same level as 2013 with a rank of 12th in the nation. The state’s 2014 per capita personal income remained higher than the U.S. average of \$46,049. The state’s five-year average per capita personal income of \$46,409 was \$2,912 higher than the national average of \$43,497, ranking 12th among the states.

Most of Washington’s personal income derives from earnings

Most of Washington’s personal income derives from earnings, which consists mainly of wages and salaries but also includes proprietor’s income and other labor income. In 2014, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled \$222.7 billion, which accounted for 63.6 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was \$55.4 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was \$72.1 billion,

representing 15.8 and 20.6 percent of total personal income, respectively.

Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2014

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

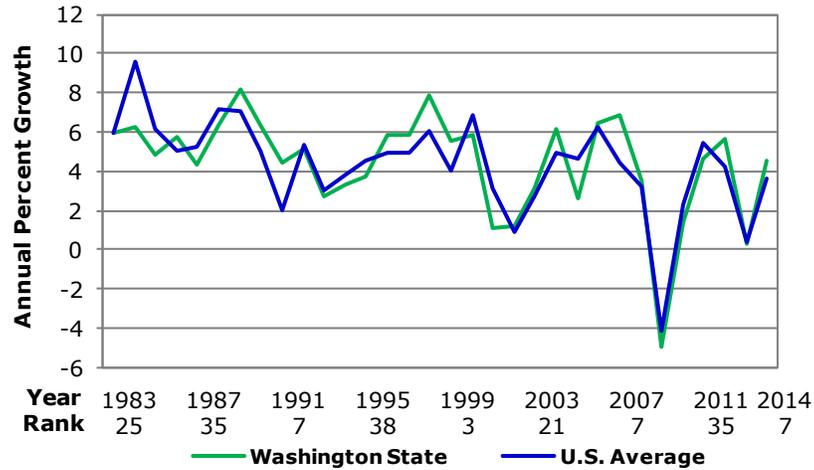
WA per capita personal income grew by 2.1 percent in 2013

The growth rate of per capita personal income is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income and the growth rate of population. In 2014, Washington's per capita personal income rose to 4.5 percent, which ranked 8th among the states. During the year, the U.S. average per capita personal income growth rate was 3.6 percent. Since 2010, Washington's average per capita personal income growth rate has averaged 3.3 percent, slightly higher than the 3.2 percent U.S. average, ranking 19th in the nation for the five years.

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

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

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate



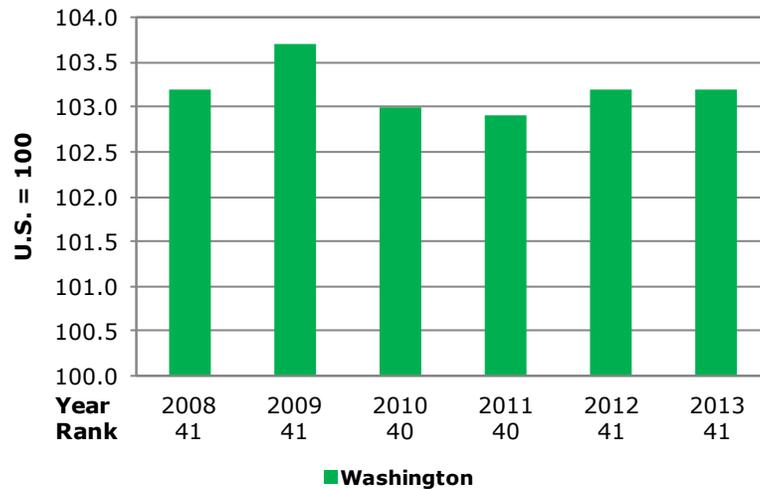
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2014

Regional Price Parities – Relative Value of \$100

RPPs measure geographic differences in price levels

Regional Price Parities, published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, measure geographic differences in the price levels of goods and services. States with higher RPPs will have higher price levels and vice versa. For ease of comparison, the national average price is set at 100. An area’s price level is expressed as a percentage of the national average. For example, the price level of all goods and services in Washington state is 3.2 percent higher than the national average (103.2/100).

Figure 3.3: Washington Regional Price Parity



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

Washington has never been ranked higher than 40th

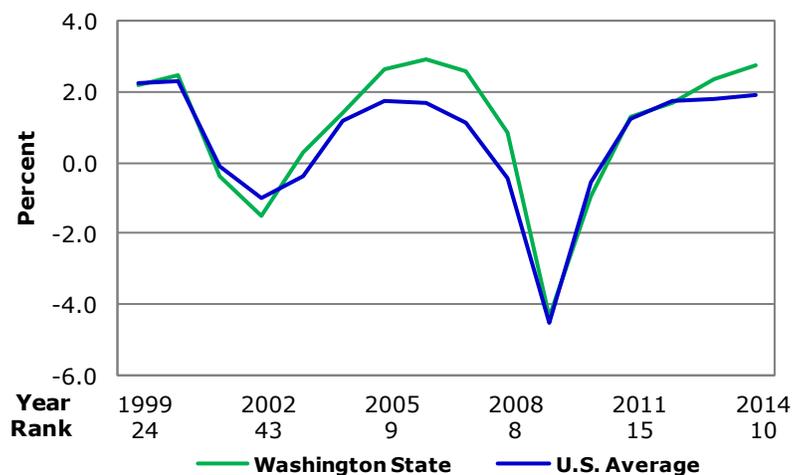
In 2013, Washington ranked 41st, with a RPP of 103.2. The state's five-year average was also 103.2 with a rank of 41st. In the short time that Regional Price Parities have been calculated, Washington has never been ranked better than 40th.

Total Employment Growth Rate

In 2014 Washington's job growth was 2.8%, ranking 10th in the nation

The onset of the 2007-09 recession caused employment to drop throughout the United States in 2008. The U.S. average annual employment growth for the year was -0.4 percent. Despite the nation-wide recession, Washington still had positive employment growth for the year of 0.9 percent ranking the state 8th in the nation. In 2009, as the recession continued, U.S. average annual employment growth was -4.5 percent, the lowest since the Great Depression. Washington suffered as well with annual employment declining 4.3 percent. As the national labor market started to turn a corner, Washington lagged in job growth. In 2010, the state's employment decline was twice that of the national average pushing Washington ranking to 12th worst in the nation. In 2011, Washington rebounded with annual employment growth of 1.3 percent, slightly higher than U.S. average growth of 1.2 percent, and improving the state's rank to 15th in the nation. In 2013, Washington's job growth was 2.3 percent, causing Washington's rank to climb to 9th in the nation. Job growth increased to 2.8 percent in 2014, but the state's rank dropped to 10th among the states. Washington's five-year average employment growth rate is a positive 1.4 percent, despite the steep drop in 2009. This is slightly better than the national average of a 1.2 percent change and ranks the state 11th over the period from 2010-2014.

Figure 3.4: Total Employment Growth Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2014

Median Household Income

Median income measures avoid bias due to extremely high or low incomes

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

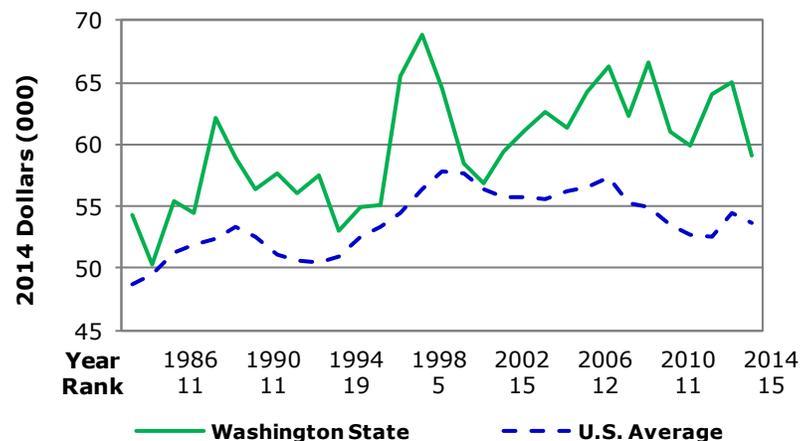
The standard error for Washington's 2014 median household income estimate is \$2,195

Median household income estimates for the states are produced annually by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data presented here are in 2014 dollars. These estimates are derived from the Annual Social and Economic Supplements to the annual Current Population Survey. As this survey's primary purpose is to arrive at national income and demographic numbers, estimates for individual states have substantial margins of error. The standard error for Washington's 2014 median household income estimate is plus or minus \$2,195 compared to \$392 for the United States.

The state's median income declined \$5,900 in 2014

Washington's 2014 median household income declined \$5,900 in 2014 to \$59,068. During this time the national average declined \$805 to \$53,657. Washington's rank dropped four places to 15th. The state's 5-year average of \$61,798 remains well above the national average of \$53,384, ranking 11th among the states. Washington's median household income has been higher than that of the nation for all of the years that the Current Population Survey has reported state estimates.

Figure 3.5: Median Household Income



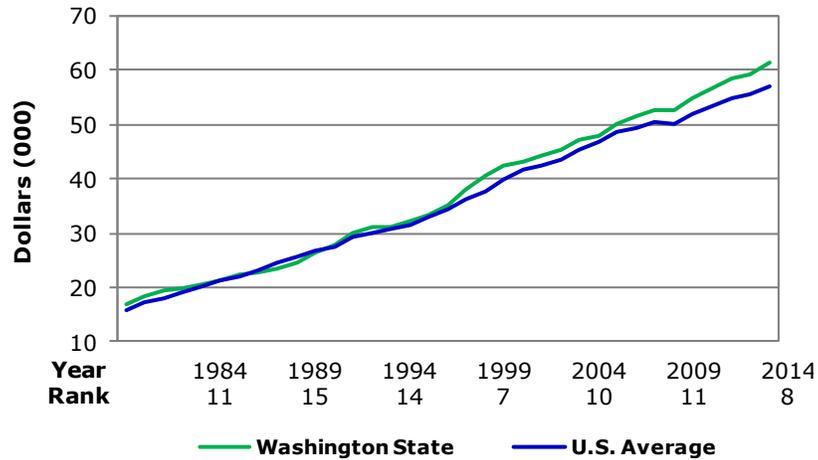
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2015

Annual Earnings Per Job

The state's annual earnings per job ranked 8th in the nation in 2014

The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines earnings as salary income, other labor income, and proprietors' income. Historically, Washington has ranked high in annual earnings per job due to the presence in its economy of large firms in both manufacturing and technology sectors. Washington's national rank in this measure has been 11th or higher in each of the past 18 years. Washington's average annual earnings per job increased to \$61,268 in 2014, up \$1,866 from 2013 and is \$4,303 above the national average of \$56,965. The state's rank for 2014 improved 8th highest in the nation. The state's five-year average of \$58,212 ranked 9th in the nation.

Figure 3.6: Annual Earnings Per Job



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2014

Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate

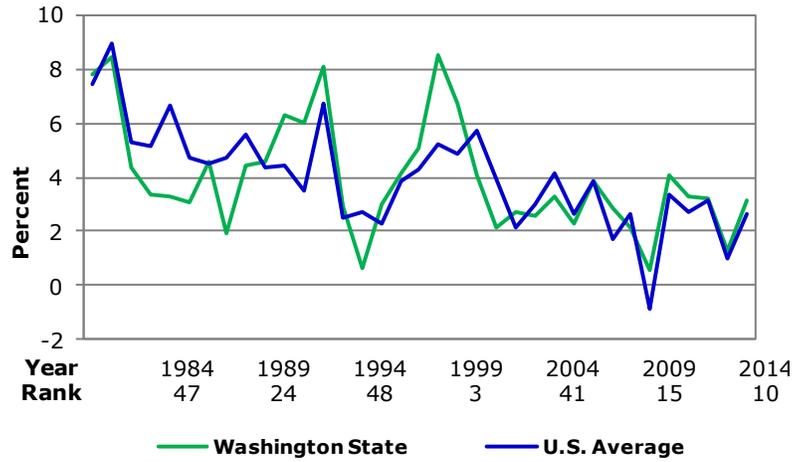
Washington's rank improved in 2014

The growth rate of Washington earnings per job increased to 3.1% in 2014 from 1.3% in 2013. Washington's rank improved from 20th highest to 10th highest among the states. The growth rate per job remains higher than the national average of 2.7%. Washington has now had higher growth in earnings per job than the national average for six consecutive years.

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

Washington typically experiences more pronounced swings in the growth rate than the nation. The pronounced swings are reflected in the state's ranking in this category throughout the years, especially in the past few business cycles where the rank has fluctuated from 2nd highest to 3rd lowest. Washington's five-year-average growth rate of 3.0 percent was higher than the national average of 2.6 percent and ranks 10th among the states.

Figure 3.7: Annual Earnings Per Job Growth Rate



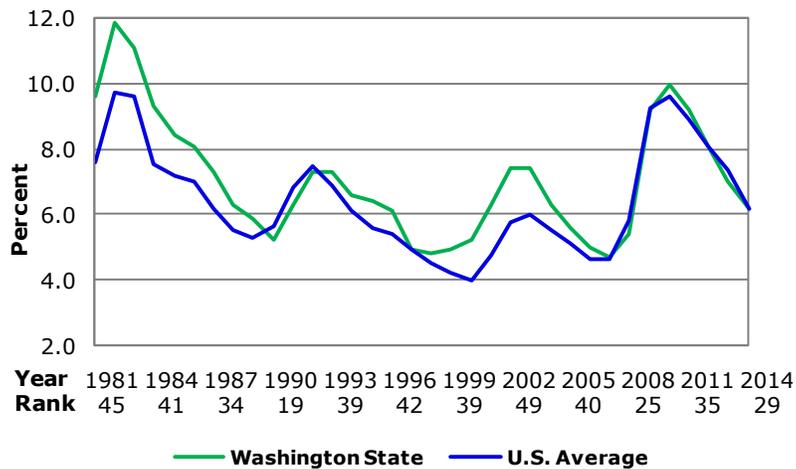
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2014

Unemployment Rate

Washington ranked 28th in the nation with a 7.0% unemployment rate in 2013

The average unemployment rate in Washington decreased from 7.0 percent in 2013 to 6.2 percent in 2014. Over the same period, the U.S. average rate similarly declined from 7.4 percent to 6.2 percent. Despite the decrease in the unemployment rate, Washington’s rank among the states worsened from 28th to 29th in 2014. For the last five years, the state’s rate has been tracking very closely to the national rate and was equal to the average in 2014. The state’s average unemployment rate of 8.1 percent for the past five years is just above the national average of 8.0 percent, ranking the state 32nd over that period.

Figure 3.8: Unemployment Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2014

Housing Opportunity Index

The HOI measures housing affordability in 226 metropolitan areas nationwide

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI), created by the National Association of Home Builders, is a measure of the percentage of new and existing homes sold in an area that a family earning the median income in that area can afford to buy. The index for the second quarter of 2015 was based on an analysis of completed home sales in 226 metropolitan area markets nationwide. The average HOI for this period was 70.5, indicating that 70.5 percent of the homes sold in these metropolitan areas would be affordable to someone earning the median income for each of the areas. The NAHB uses the annual median family income estimates for metropolitan areas published by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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

Seven Washington metropolitan areas are included in the index: Bellingham, Bremerton-Silverdale, Mount Vernon-Anacortes, Olympia, Spokane, Tacoma, and Seattle-Bellevue-Everett. Vancouver was also included but only as part of the Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton metropolitan area. Mount Vernon, Olympia, Spokane, and Tacoma had an HOI above the national average in the second quarter of 2015. Spokane, which had the highest HOI in the state of 80.1, ranked 75th among the 226 metropolitan areas included in the index. Seattle-Bellevue-Everett had the lowest HOI in the state of 49.3, which ranked 202nd.

Total Average Wage and Average Wage by Occupation

The OES program produces estimates for over 800 occupations

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program, produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a yearly mail survey designed to produce estimates of employment and wages for specific occupations in states and metropolitan areas. The OES program collects data on wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in order to produce employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. Data from self-employed persons are not collected and are not included in the estimates. Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-three major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 840 specific occupations. Total average state wages and state wages for the major groups are presented in Table 3.10 and 3.11, while wages for the 840 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

Washington ranks within the top ten in 16 categories and 8th overall.

In sixteen of the twenty-two categories, Washington is ranked within the top ten of national wages for 2014. The state reaches a ranking of 1st in Computer and Mathematical and a rank of 2nd in Healthcare Support. Washington ranked lowest in the occupational categories Community and Social Services, Legal, and the category Education, Training, and Library, with a ranking

of 16th. As a total, Washington is ranked 8th for 2014 with the average wage of \$25.26, above the U.S. average of \$22.71. The state's five year average from 2010 to 2014 for a total average wage of \$24.52 was above the U.S. five-year average of \$22.03, ranking Washington at 8th for the five-year average.

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

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

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	34,073	35,202	36,036	36,176	37,512	35,800
Alaska	47,773	50,552	52,269	51,259	54,012	51,173
Arizona	34,185	35,675	36,788	36,723	37,895	36,253
Arkansas	31,991	33,961	36,291	36,529	37,782	35,311
California	42,411	44,852	47,614	48,125	49,985	46,597
Colorado	41,877	44,349	46,402	46,746	48,869	45,649
Connecticut	57,347	59,884	62,738	62,112	64,864	61,389
Delaware	41,783	43,555	44,747	44,819	46,378	44,256
Florida	38,718	40,538	41,249	41,309	42,737	40,910
Georgia	34,487	36,588	37,254	37,596	38,980	36,981
Hawaii	41,594	42,938	44,504	44,314	46,034	43,877
Idaho	32,050	33,544	34,846	35,641	36,734	34,563
Illinois	42,154	44,303	46,067	46,477	47,643	45,329
Indiana	34,390	36,357	37,987	38,291	39,578	37,321
Iowa	38,687	42,058	43,458	43,735	44,937	42,575
Kansas	39,235	42,403	43,725	44,311	44,891	42,913
Kentucky	32,977	34,578	35,814	35,967	37,396	35,346
Louisiana	37,227	38,506	40,527	40,819	42,030	39,822
Maine	37,102	38,597	39,589	39,562	40,745	39,119
Maryland	49,683	51,800	53,078	52,545	54,176	52,256
Massachusetts	51,643	54,327	56,752	56,549	58,737	55,602
Michigan	35,199	37,343	38,652	39,197	40,740	38,226
Minnesota	42,567	45,214	47,293	47,410	48,998	46,296
Mississippi	30,783	31,976	33,127	33,629	34,431	32,789
Missouri	36,638	38,042	39,905	40,297	41,639	39,304
Montana	34,737	36,959	39,102	38,884	39,903	37,917
Nebraska	40,023	43,820	45,578	46,254	47,557	44,646
Nevada	36,918	37,745	39,436	39,223	40,742	38,813
New Hampshire	45,308	48,005	50,546	50,535	52,773	49,433
New Jersey	51,202	53,556	55,142	55,194	57,620	54,543
New Mexico	33,019	34,556	35,585	35,254	37,091	35,101
New York	49,283	51,598	53,571	53,606	55,611	52,734
North Carolina	35,569	36,622	38,655	37,774	39,171	37,558
North Dakota	42,964	47,861	55,388	54,373	55,802	51,278
Ohio	36,377	38,807	40,329	40,749	42,236	39,700
Oklahoma	35,949	39,037	41,549	41,962	43,637	40,427
Oregon	35,791	37,512	39,083	39,426	41,220	38,606
Pennsylvania	41,918	44,018	45,781	46,028	47,679	45,085
Rhode Island	42,737	44,292	46,084	46,145	48,359	45,523
South Carolina	32,853	34,220	35,461	35,472	36,677	34,937
South Dakota	40,204	44,241	44,792	44,772	45,279	43,858
Tennessee	35,601	37,323	39,137	39,312	40,457	38,366
Texas	38,282	41,235	43,505	43,807	45,669	42,500
Utah	32,614	34,415	35,995	36,542	37,664	35,446
Vermont	40,066	42,735	44,287	44,839	46,428	43,671
Virginia	45,412	47,689	49,320	48,956	50,345	48,344
Washington	42,821	44,800	47,344	47,468	49,610	46,409
West Virginia	32,104	34,211	35,374	35,163	36,132	34,597
Wisconsin	38,815	40,837	42,463	42,737	44,186	41,808
Wyoming	44,846	49,140	52,154	51,791	54,584	50,503
U.S. Average*	40,277	42,453	44,266	44,438	46,049	43,497
Washington's Rank	11	13	12	12	12	12

*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C., which makes it higher than the 50 State Average
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	3.2	3.3	2.4	0.4	3.7	2.6
Alaska	3.4	5.8	3.4	-1.9	5.4	3.2
Arizona	0.4	4.4	3.1	-0.2	3.2	2.2
Arkansas	1.1	6.2	6.9	0.7	3.4	3.6
California	2.0	5.8	6.2	1.1	3.9	3.8
Colorado	0.9	5.9	4.6	0.7	4.5	3.3
Connecticut	3.3	4.4	4.8	-1.0	4.4	3.2
Delaware	0.4	4.2	2.7	0.2	3.5	2.2
Florida	3.3	4.7	1.8	0.1	3.5	2.7
Georgia	0.3	6.1	1.8	0.9	3.7	2.6
Hawaii	1.2	3.2	3.6	-0.4	3.9	2.3
Idaho	2.1	4.7	3.9	2.3	3.1	3.2
Illinois	1.5	5.1	4.0	0.9	2.5	2.8
Indiana	2.4	5.7	4.5	0.8	3.4	3.4
Iowa	1.5	8.7	3.3	0.6	2.7	3.4
Kansas	0.9	8.1	3.1	1.3	1.3	2.9
Kentucky	2.3	4.9	3.6	0.4	4.0	3.0
Louisiana	2.4	3.4	5.2	0.7	3.0	3.0
Maine	1.4	4.0	2.6	-0.1	3.0	2.2
Maryland	1.9	4.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1	2.2
Massachusetts	2.7	5.2	4.5	-0.4	3.9	3.2
Michigan	3.0	6.1	3.5	1.4	3.9	3.6
Minnesota	3.7	6.2	4.6	0.2	3.3	3.6
Mississippi	2.0	3.9	3.6	1.5	2.4	2.7
Missouri	0.9	3.8	4.9	1.0	3.3	2.8
Montana	3.3	6.4	5.8	-0.6	2.6	3.5
Nebraska	2.0	9.5	4.0	1.5	2.8	4.0
Nevada	0.0	2.2	4.5	-0.5	3.9	2.0
New Hampshire	3.1	6.0	5.3	0.0	4.4	3.8
New Jersey	1.8	4.6	3.0	0.1	4.4	2.8
New Mexico	2.2	4.7	3.0	-0.9	5.2	2.8
New York	3.4	4.7	3.8	0.1	3.7	3.1
North Carolina	1.8	3.0	5.6	-2.3	3.7	2.3
North Dakota	9.0	11.4	15.7	-1.8	2.6	7.4
Ohio	2.4	6.7	3.9	1.0	3.6	3.5
Oklahoma	4.0	8.6	6.4	1.0	4.0	4.8
Oregon	1.1	4.8	4.2	0.9	4.6	3.1
Pennsylvania	2.8	5.0	4.0	0.5	3.6	3.2
Rhode Island	4.0	3.6	4.0	0.1	4.8	3.3
South Carolina	1.1	4.2	3.6	0.0	3.4	2.5
South Dakota	4.0	10.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	3.3
Tennessee	3.3	4.8	4.9	0.4	2.9	3.3
Texas	3.4	7.7	5.5	0.7	4.3	4.3
Utah	0.6	5.5	4.6	1.5	3.1	3.1
Vermont	2.0	6.7	3.6	1.2	3.5	3.4
Virginia	2.1	5.0	3.4	-0.7	2.8	2.5
Washington	1.4	4.6	5.7	0.3	4.5	3.3
West Virginia	2.1	6.6	3.4	-0.6	2.8	2.9
Wisconsin	1.3	5.2	4.0	0.6	3.4	2.9
Wyoming	3.9	9.6	6.1	-0.7	5.4	4.9
U.S. Average*	2.3	5.4	4.3	0.4	3.6	3.2
Washington's Rank	37	35	7	26	7	18

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2014

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	87.5	87.9	87.7	88.1	87.7	87.8
Alaska	106.9	105.5	105.1	106.3	106.0	106.0
Arizona	100.1	98.6	97.9	97.7	97.1	98.3
Arkansas	86.6	87.7	87.6	87.6	87.5	87.4
California	112.9	113.6	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.0
Colorado	101.1	100.9	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.5
Connecticut	110.4	109.4	109.0	109.1	108.5	109.3
Delaware	103.2	102.8	101.8	101.6	101.4	102.2
Florida	100.0	99.1	99.2	98.8	98.8	99.2
Georgia	93.1	92.3	91.9	91.9	91.9	92.2
Hawaii	117.1	117.2	116.9	117.1	116.2	116.9
Idaho	94.8	93.5	93.3	93.5	92.8	93.6
Illinois	100.9	100.9	101.1	100.7	101.0	100.9
Indiana	91.4	91.4	91.7	91.3	91.4	91.4
Iowa	89.0	89.2	90.0	90.0	90.3	89.7
Kansas	89.6	89.9	90.7	90.5	90.8	90.3
Kentucky	88.7	88.6	88.6	88.8	89.1	88.8
Louisiana	91.4	91.2	91.0	91.4	91.2	91.2
Maine	98.1	96.8	97.4	98.2	97.7	97.6
Maryland	111.3	111.0	110.9	110.7	110.9	111.0
Massachusetts	108.0	108.0	107.8	106.7	107.3	107.6
Michigan	95.2	94.7	94.6	94.6	94.2	94.7
Minnesota	97.7	97.1	97.2	97.6	97.6	97.4
Mississippi	85.8	86.7	86.8	86.4	86.8	86.5
Missouri	87.9	88.3	89.1	88.8	89.2	88.7
Montana	94.5	93.9	93.8	93.9	94.4	94.1
Nebraska	89.6	90.3	90.3	90.5	90.5	90.2
Nevada	100.7	99.9	99.8	98.7	98.2	99.5
New Hampshire	106.4	106.5	105.3	105.8	105.9	106.0
New Jersey	113.3	114.1	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2
New Mexico	94.4	94.6	95.3	95.1	95.0	94.9
New York	115.3	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.3	115.2
North Carolina	92.1	91.3	91.5	91.6	91.7	91.6
North Dakota	89.0	89.2	89.7	90.8	91.4	90.0
Ohio	89.3	89.8	89.7	89.4	89.6	89.6
Oklahoma	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.8	89.9	89.7
Oregon	98.9	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.6
Pennsylvania	98.2	98.5	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.4
Rhode Island	100.0	99.1	99.4	98.6	98.1	99.0
South Carolina	91.5	90.4	90.8	90.8	90.5	90.8
South Dakota	85.8	86.9	87.3	88.7	87.6	87.3
Tennessee	90.5	90.2	90.3	90.7	90.6	90.5
Texas	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.4	96.7	96.4
Utah	97.8	96.9	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.2
Vermont	100.6	99.5	99.9	100.6	100.2	100.2
Virginia	103.5	103.1	103.0	103.1	103.0	103.1
Washington	103.7	103.0	102.9	103.2	103.2	103.2
West Virginia	87.5	88.4	88.5	88.5	88.4	88.3
Wisconsin	92.9	92.8	93.3	93.2	92.9	93.0
Wyoming	96.1	95.9	96.7	96.1	95.8	96.1
U.S. Average*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington Rank	41	40	40	41	41	41

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2015

*U.S. set to 100 by default

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	-0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.4
Alaska	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
Arizona	-1.9	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1
Arkansas	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.4
California	-1.1	1.0	2.4	3.2	3.0	1.7
Colorado	-1.0	1.6	2.4	3.0	3.3	1.9
Connecticut	-1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5
Delaware	-0.7	0.8	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.0
Florida	-0.8	1.1	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.6
Georgia	-1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.3
Hawaii	-0.8	1.1	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
Idaho	-1.0	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.4
Illinois	-0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8
Indiana	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.3
Iowa	-0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9
Kansas	-1.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.7
Kentucky	0.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.1
Louisiana	-0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8
Maine	-0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Maryland	-0.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Massachusetts	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3
Michigan	-0.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Minnesota	-0.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2
Mississippi	-0.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4
Missouri	-1.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3
Montana	-0.2	0.7	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.1
Nebraska	-0.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.9
Nevada	-2.7	0.7	1.7	2.6	3.5	1.2
New Hampshire	-0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6
New Jersey	-1.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.4
New Mexico	-1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2
New York	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2
North Carolina	-0.9	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2
North Dakota	2.5	5.5	8.2	3.6	3.8	4.7
Ohio	-0.7	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.0
Oklahoma	-0.7	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
Oregon	-0.7	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.3
Pennsylvania	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6
Rhode Island	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.8
South Carolina	-0.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.4
South Dakota	-0.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.0
Tennessee	-0.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.5
Texas	0.3	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.3
Utah	-0.5	2.1	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.2
Vermont	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.8
Virginia	-0.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Washington	-0.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.4
West Virginia	0.2	1.0	1.3	-0.2	-0.4	0.4
Wisconsin	-0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7
Wyoming	-1.2	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.5
U.S. Average	-0.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.2
Washington's Rank	38	15	20	9	10	11

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014.

Table 3.5
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2014 Dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	44,447	44,833	44,817	48,094	42,278	44,894
Alaska	62,814	60,456	65,629	73,658	67,629	66,037
Arizona	50,922	51,182	48,508	53,472	49,254	50,668
Arkansas	41,900	43,477	40,233	40,020	44,922	42,110
California	58,943	56,177	58,795	61,789	60,487	59,238
Colorado	65,404	61,717	59,037	69,023	60,940	63,224
Connecticut	71,665	68,860	66,247	70,425	70,161	69,472
Delaware	59,955	57,539	50,496	54,976	57,522	56,098
Florida	47,850	47,480	47,505	49,326	46,140	47,660
Georgia	47,905	48,394	49,619	47,761	49,555	48,647
Hawaii	64,651	62,157	58,014	65,286	71,223	64,266
Idaho	51,090	49,958	49,414	49,260	53,438	50,632
Illinois	55,083	53,304	53,349	54,820	54,916	54,294
Indiana	50,101	46,786	47,595	50,264	48,060	48,561
Iowa	53,224	52,864	55,106	61,140	57,810	56,029
Kansas	50,008	48,577	51,560	48,603	53,444	50,438
Kentucky	44,633	41,955	42,365	45,613	42,786	43,470
Louisiana	42,675	42,799	40,302	47,185	42,406	43,073
Maine	52,046	52,310	50,688	55,856	51,710	52,522
Maryland	69,713	72,503	74,072	70,488	76,165	72,588
Massachusetts	66,165	66,647	65,638	63,552	63,151	65,031
Michigan	50,249	51,453	51,572	57,493	52,005	52,554
Minnesota	56,814	60,865	63,719	65,377	67,244	62,804
Mississippi	41,436	43,254	37,782	32,867	35,521	38,172
Missouri	49,750	48,185	51,313	47,061	56,630	50,588
Montana	44,824	42,398	46,492	43,908	51,102	45,745
Nebraska	57,012	58,545	53,821	58,566	56,870	56,963
Nevada	55,596	49,520	48,806	52,694	49,875	51,298
New Hampshire	72,354	69,349	69,930	70,230	73,397	71,052
New Jersey	68,374	65,621	68,768	64,797	65,243	66,561
New Mexico	49,010	44,193	44,776	40,823	46,686	45,098
New York	54,055	53,303	49,164	50,784	54,310	52,323
North Carolina	47,593	47,587	42,847	47,095	46,784	46,381
North Dakota	55,385	59,329	57,502	60,120	60,730	58,613
Ohio	49,825	46,999	45,756	51,578	49,644	48,760
Oklahoma	46,804	51,007	49,914	46,917	47,199	48,368
Oregon	54,946	54,240	53,387	49,801	58,875	54,250
Pennsylvania	52,462	52,538	53,520	56,059	55,173	53,950
Rhode Island	56,055	51,615	57,810	57,245	58,633	56,272
South Carolina	45,278	42,195	45,783	44,276	44,929	44,492
South Dakota	49,246	49,710	50,953	54,287	53,053	51,450
Tennessee	41,905	44,506	44,333	44,071	43,716	43,706
Texas	51,324	51,630	53,542	52,247	53,875	52,524
Utah	61,569	58,415	60,157	62,046	63,383	61,114
Vermont	60,730	54,593	57,312	66,585	60,708	59,986
Virginia	65,550	65,914	66,644	66,986	66,155	66,250
Washington	60,985	59,844	64,123	64,968	59,068	61,798
West Virginia	46,450	44,023	44,909	43,774	39,552	43,742
Wisconsin	54,674	54,800	54,731	52,572	58,080	54,971
Wyoming	56,683	57,380	59,302	68,545	55,690	59,520
U.S. Average*	53,507	52,690	52,605	54,462	53,657	53,384
Washington's Rank	11	11	8	11	15	11

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2014
*U.S. average includes the District of Columbia

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	44,203	44,909	45,826	46,357	47,723	45,804
Alaska	58,809	61,236	63,323	63,392	64,625	62,277
Arizona	46,664	47,943	49,265	49,376	50,661	48,782
Arkansas	39,969	40,880	42,928	44,297	45,275	42,670
California	57,966	59,873	61,896	62,182	63,821	61,148
Colorado	50,760	51,761	53,784	54,427	56,444	53,435
Connecticut	64,380	65,618	66,914	67,436	69,368	66,743
Delaware	55,919	57,386	58,957	58,985	60,811	58,412
Florida	44,440	44,389	45,590	46,022	47,093	45,507
Georgia	47,450	48,198	49,857	50,519	51,763	49,557
Hawaii	48,472	49,939	51,500	51,396	52,501	50,762
Idaho	40,040	40,675	41,543	42,790	43,660	41,742
Illinois	55,130	56,931	58,496	59,503	60,187	58,049
Indiana	44,919	46,525	48,071	49,083	50,008	47,721
Iowa	44,013	47,157	48,287	49,104	50,148	47,742
Kansas	45,116	47,809	48,499	49,874	49,645	48,189
Kentucky	43,554	44,735	45,962	46,470	47,194	45,583
Louisiana	47,655	48,573	50,027	50,683	52,154	49,818
Maine	41,673	42,194	43,153	43,514	44,349	42,977
Maryland	58,269	59,881	60,889	60,474	62,028	60,308
Massachusetts	62,597	64,487	66,143	66,150	68,136	65,503
Michigan	48,059	49,090	50,402	50,978	52,132	50,132
Minnesota	50,204	52,243	54,154	54,832	56,118	53,510
Mississippi	39,473	39,848	41,595	42,480	42,781	41,235
Missouri	46,318	46,948	48,426	49,460	50,743	48,379
Montana	37,281	39,097	40,633	41,106	42,034	40,030
Nebraska	45,643	49,666	50,457	52,293	53,491	50,310
Nevada	47,802	47,258	48,479	48,032	49,567	48,228
New Hampshire	50,379	51,433	52,672	52,815	54,709	52,402
New Jersey	61,566	62,384	64,165	64,583	66,165	63,773
New Mexico	44,027	45,505	46,522	46,271	47,728	46,011
New York	67,787	68,405	69,541	70,171	72,720	69,725
North Carolina	47,126	46,793	49,737	48,592	50,289	48,507
North Dakota	44,858	48,296	54,829	53,972	55,271	51,445
Ohio	47,777	49,598	51,052	51,841	53,082	50,670
Oklahoma	44,287	47,797	50,345	51,504	53,378	49,462
Oregon	45,372	46,581	48,779	49,552	50,766	48,210
Pennsylvania	52,642	54,183	55,496	56,422	57,929	55,334
Rhode Island	52,555	53,056	54,911	55,403	56,962	54,577
South Carolina	43,165	43,565	45,188	45,191	46,218	44,665
South Dakota	41,312	45,801	45,657	46,700	46,743	45,243
Tennessee	46,365	47,610	50,158	50,539	51,575	49,249
Texas	51,431	53,968	56,319	57,123	59,383	55,645
Utah	43,209	44,276	45,821	47,010	48,067	45,677
Vermont	41,258	43,054	43,874	44,730	45,596	43,702
Virginia	55,598	56,705	58,025	58,373	59,455	57,631
Washington	54,970	56,790	58,631	59,402	61,268	58,212
West Virginia	42,368	44,677	46,012	46,053	46,452	45,112
Wisconsin	46,374	48,040	49,392	50,121	51,214	49,028
Wyoming	47,087	49,769	50,897	51,484	53,171	50,482
U.S. Average	51,873	53,275	54,948	55,486	56,965	54,509
Washington's Rank	11	10	9	9	8	9

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2014

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.9	2.1
Alaska	3.8	4.1	3.4	0.1	1.9	2.7
Arizona	1.7	2.7	2.8	0.2	2.6	2.0
Arkansas	1.9	2.3	5.0	3.2	2.2	2.9
California	3.2	3.3	3.4	0.5	2.6	2.6
Colorado	3.0	2.0	3.9	1.2	3.7	2.8
Connecticut	3.6	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.9	2.2
Delaware	2.0	2.6	2.7	0.0	3.1	2.1
Florida	2.3	-0.1	2.7	0.9	2.3	1.6
Georgia	1.2	1.6	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.0
Hawaii	2.8	3.0	3.1	-0.2	2.1	2.2
Idaho	4.4	1.6	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.6
Illinois	2.2	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.2
Indiana	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.1	1.9	2.8
Iowa	2.7	7.1	2.4	1.7	2.1	3.2
Kansas	3.9	6.0	1.4	2.8	-0.5	2.7
Kentucky	3.5	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.3
Louisiana	3.6	1.9	3.0	1.3	2.9	2.5
Maine	2.9	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.9	1.8
Maryland	3.5	2.8	1.7	-0.7	2.6	2.0
Massachusetts	4.2	3.0	2.6	0.0	3.0	2.6
Michigan	2.7	2.1	2.7	1.1	2.3	2.2
Minnesota	4.6	4.1	3.7	1.3	2.3	3.2
Mississippi	1.9	1.0	4.4	2.1	0.7	2.0
Missouri	2.0	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.2
Montana	4.5	4.9	3.9	1.2	2.3	3.3
Nebraska	3.3	8.8	1.6	3.6	2.3	3.9
Nevada	1.9	-1.1	2.6	-0.9	3.2	1.1
New Hampshire	4.1	2.1	2.4	0.3	3.6	2.5
New Jersey	2.3	1.3	2.9	0.7	2.4	1.9
New Mexico	4.5	3.4	2.2	-0.5	3.1	2.5
New York	4.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	3.6	2.4
North Carolina	4.3	-0.7	6.3	-2.3	3.5	2.2
North Dakota	8.8	7.7	13.5	-1.6	2.4	6.2
Ohio	3.4	3.8	2.9	1.5	2.4	2.8
Oklahoma	6.5	7.9	5.3	2.3	3.6	5.1
Oregon	2.6	2.7	4.7	1.6	2.4	2.8
Pennsylvania	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.5
Rhode Island	5.2	1.0	3.5	0.9	2.8	2.7
South Carolina	1.8	0.9	3.7	0.0	2.3	1.7
South Dakota	4.9	10.9	-0.3	2.3	0.1	3.6
Tennessee	2.8	2.7	5.4	0.8	2.0	2.7
Texas	4.8	4.9	4.4	1.4	4.0	3.9
Utah	2.8	2.5	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.7
Vermont	3.2	4.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.7
Virginia	3.6	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	2.1
Washington	4.1	3.3	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0
West Virginia	2.6	5.4	3.0	0.1	0.9	2.4
Wisconsin	1.8	3.6	2.8	1.5	2.2	2.4
Wyoming	4.7	5.7	2.3	1.2	3.3	3.4
U.S. Average	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.7	2.6
Washington's rank	15	18	19	20	10	10

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2014

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	10.5	9.7	8.0	7.2	6.8	8.4
Alaska	7.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.3
Arizona	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.8	6.9	8.6
Arkansas	8.2	8.3	7.6	7.4	6.1	7.5
California	12.2	11.7	10.4	8.9	7.5	10.1
Colorado	8.7	8.3	7.8	6.8	5.0	7.3
Connecticut	9.1	8.8	8.3	7.7	6.6	8.1
Delaware	8.4	7.5	7.2	6.7	5.7	7.1
Florida	11.1	10.0	8.5	7.3	6.3	8.6
Georgia	10.5	10.2	9.2	8.2	7.2	9.1
Hawaii	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.8	4.4	5.8
Idaho	9.0	8.3	7.2	6.1	4.8	7.1
Illinois	10.4	9.7	9.0	9.1	7.1	9.1
Indiana	10.4	9.1	8.3	7.7	6.0	8.3
Iowa	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.2
Kansas	7.1	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.5	5.8
Kentucky	10.2	9.4	8.2	8.0	6.5	8.5
Louisiana	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.4	7.2
Maine	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.6	5.7	7.2
Maryland	7.7	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.8	6.9
Massachusetts	8.3	7.2	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.9
Michigan	12.6	10.4	9.1	8.9	7.3	9.7
Minnesota	7.4	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.1	5.7
Mississippi	10.4	10.0	9.0	8.7	7.8	9.2
Missouri	9.6	8.5	7.0	6.7	6.1	7.6
Montana	7.3	7.0	6.0	5.4	4.7	6.1
Nebraska	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.0
Nevada	13.5	13.1	11.2	9.5	7.8	11.0
New Hampshire	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.2
New Jersey	9.5	9.3	9.3	8.2	6.6	8.6
New Mexico	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.2
New York	8.6	8.3	8.5	7.7	6.3	7.9
North Carolina	10.9	10.2	9.2	7.9	6.1	8.9
North Dakota	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.2
Ohio	10.3	8.8	7.4	7.5	5.7	7.9
Oklahoma	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.3	4.5	5.6
Oregon	10.6	9.5	8.8	7.9	6.9	8.7
Pennsylvania	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.4	5.8	7.5
Rhode Island	11.2	11.1	10.4	9.3	7.7	9.9
South Carolina	11.2	10.5	9.2	7.6	6.4	9.0
South Dakota	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.2
Tennessee	9.7	9.0	7.8	7.8	6.7	8.2
Texas	8.1	7.8	6.7	6.2	5.1	6.8
Utah	7.8	6.8	5.4	4.7	3.8	5.7
Vermont	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.1	5.0
Virginia	7.1	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.2	6.1
Washington	10.0	9.2	8.1	7.0	6.2	8.1
West Virginia	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.5
Wisconsin	8.7	7.8	7.0	6.8	5.5	7.2
Wyoming	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.3	5.3
U.S. Average *	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	8.0
Washington's Rank	34	35	33	28	29	32

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014.

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
(Second Quarter 2015)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Abilene, TX	77.8	57.7	144	96
Akron, OH	85.8	66.7	120	39
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	81.7	82.7	183	60
Albuquerque, NM MSA	73.2	59.4	186	121
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	75.4	71.2	179	109
Amarillo, TX	76.5	59.4	151	106
Anchorage, AK	72.1	89.6	289	125
Ann Arbor, MI	77.5	84.3	211	98
Asheville, NC	61.9	55.9	215	170
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	69.5	68.3	196	137
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	70.2	67.3	171	134
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	59.6	76.8	262	177
Bakersfield-Delano, CA	56.9	52.0	195	186
Baltimore-Towson, MD	81.3	89.6	221	67
Barnstable Town, MA	56.9	80.3	328	186
Battle Creek, MI	91.8	53.4	90	8
Bay City, MI	78.6	59.1	84	88
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	79.8	58.7	129	79
Bellingham, WA	62.2	67.6	267	168
Bend, OR	45.2	59.4	275	209
Bethesda-Rockville-Frederick, MD^^^	72.9	114.6	350	124
Binghamton, NY	90.5	66.4	106	16
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	78.9	62.5	150	86
Boise City-Nampa, ID	69.9	61.3	216	135
Boston-Quincy, MA ^^	50.5	89.9	386	199
Boulder, CO	62.1	99.4	385	169
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	68.5	74.6	255	142
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	48.8	89.0	395	203
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	59.3	35.4	112	180
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	86.8	69.0	120	32
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	73.6	81.9	245	120
Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA ^^	52.3	103.2	430	198
Camden, NJ ^^	81.7	88.1	180	60
Canton-Massillon, OH	88.7	58.9	110	24
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	62.3	57.6	190	167
Carson City, NV	81.4	68.7	200	66
Champaign-Urbana, IL	84.4	72.5	140	46
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	61.5	62.9	235	173
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	66.7	67.2	214	154
Chattanooga, TN-GA	77.8	59.0	152	96
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL^^	63.2	75.0	225	164
Chico, CA	56.7	53.9	217	188
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	87.5	71.2	134	29
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	83.9	66.1	125	49
College Station-Bryan, TX	59.1	62.0	208	181

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2015

Table 3.9 (cont.)
 Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
 (Second Quarter 2015)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Colorado Springs, CO	78.7	73.0	233	87
Columbus, OH	75.4	71.0	170	109
Corpus Christi, TX	67.6	58.8	176	150
Corvallis, OR	63.5	78.6	260	162
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	76.8	67.5	182	104
Cumberland, MD-WV	93.0	51.6	80	5
Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX ^^^	54.2	70.5	250	196
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	94.0	69.0	97	2
Dayton, OH	85.7	61.7	113	41
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	75.0	51.8	131	113
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	60.8	79.9	320	174
Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI ^^	80.0	53.4	98	76
Dover, DE	89.5	66.1	191	22
Duluth, MN-WI	84.7	63.5	143	44
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	68.3	67.4	218	144
Edison-New Brunswick, NJ ^^	69.0	98.7	282	139
El Centro, CA	56.2	44.5	170	190
El Paso, TX	69.8	47.6	140	136
Elizabethtown, KY	92.8	60.1	115	7
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	86.3	53.3	133	36
Elmira, NY	93.3	64.3	81	4
Erie, PA	85.8	62.0	124	39
Eugene-Springfield, OR	60.7	55.3	212	175
Fairbanks, AK	91.5	85.6	229	9
Fayetteville, NC	81.1	54.3	127	68
Flagstaff, AZ	57.1	59.4	250	185
Flint, MI	82.7	53.8	111	55
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	70.4	79.3	300	133
Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL ^^	64.4	63.0	180	160
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX ^^	68.0	66.9	183	146
Fresno, CA	46.1	47.6	216	207
Gainesville, FL	81.6	63.8	150	63
Gainesville, GA	65.3	60.7	185	159
Glens Falls, NY	82.2	65.4	145	58
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	84.9	64.0	137	43
Great Falls, MT	86.8	61.6	164	32
Greeley, CO	70.5	69.6	252	132
Greensboro-High Point, NC	75.3	54.0	149	111
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	80.0	58.0	158	76
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	86.2	65.3	152	37
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	67.9	50.0	170	148
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	83.0	71.9	160	54
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	81.6	87.5	202	63
Honolulu, HI	44.8	86.9	466	211
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	59.6	69.3	218	177

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2015

Table 3.9 (cont.)
 Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
 (Second Quarter 2015)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	88.1	69.7	133	26
Jacksonville, FL	75.8	63.3	160	108
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	82.2	60.2	132	58
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	78.5	59.1	157	89
Kingston, NY	78.2	75.2	177	94
Knoxville, TN	79.0	61.6	129	85
Kokomo, IN	95.5	55.2	108	1
Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI ^^^	67.3	88.3	230	152
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	73.1	44.7	145	122
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	80.4	50.3	125	71
Lancaster, PA	86.5	70.0	170	35
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	90.8	65.8	115	12
Laredo, TX	53.8	43.2	147	197
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	63.6	59.2	214	161
Lima, OH	93.4	54.2	90	3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA ^^^	16.2	63.2	490	225
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	79.2	64.1	152	83
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	55.9	45.8	192	192
Madison, WI	77.9	82.6	223	95
Manchester-Nashua, NH	76.7	79.4	220	105
Mansfield, OH	90.7	53.3	90	13
Mc Allen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	59.4	37.5	117	179
Medford, OR	55.2	55.9	228	194
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	76.3	58.0	145	107
Merced, CA	62.5	52.5	200	166
Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL ^^^	45.8	50.1	222	208
Midland, TX	67.5	72.5	240	151
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	78.4	73.3	170	90
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	79.8	86.6	219	79
Modesto, CA	47.5	53.3	237	206
Monroe, MI	91.0	65.0	128	10
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	70.6	68.2	235	131
Napa, CA	20.4	84.2	550	221
Naples-Marco Island, FL	49.4	66.5	300	201
Nassau-Suffolk, NY ^^^	56.1	108.2	392	191
New Haven-Milford, CT	80.7	83.4	178	70
New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ ^^^	23.2	67.4	510	218
Newark-Union, NJ-PA ^^^	58.8	92.1	305	182
North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	66.2	62.3	194	156
Norwich-New London, CT	83.8	87.1	190	51
Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA ^^^	29.8	91.1	556	214
Ocala, FL	83.8	47.3	100	51
Ocean City, NJ	48.2	75.2	335	205
Odessa, TX	85.2	65.4	174	42
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	84.5	73.5	208	45

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2015

Table 3.9 (cont.)
 Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
 (Second Quarter 2015)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
Oklahoma City, OK	77.5	64.5	148	98
Olympia, WA	74.2	71.5	235	119
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	70.9	58.3	169	130
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	28.7	85.3	495	215
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	78.4	61.9	144	90
Palm Coast, FL	68.0	49.2	160	146
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	74.6	57.9	160	114
Peabody, MA ^^^	60.3	85.3	320	176
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	79.9	63.3	150	78
Peoria, IL	83.8	72.8	127	51
Philadelphia, PA ^^^	68.7	78.1	228	140
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ	61.8	64.0	236	171
Pittsburgh, PA	81.7	69.7	142	60
Pittsfield, MA	75.3	67.7	162	111
Pocatello, ID	89.0	59.4	141	23
Port St. Lucie, FL	67.8	53.3	154	149
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	80.4	77.1	225	71
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	56.5	73.9	295	189
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	79.3	86.7	200	82
Prescott, AZ	65.9	56.0	206	158
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	74.5	74.4	208	116
Provo-Orem, UT	68.2	67.6	257	145
Pueblo, CO	86.8	52.8	140	32
Punta Gorda, FL	74.6	58.4	145	114
Raleigh-Cary, NC	71.5	78.8	250	128
Reading, PA	87.0	67.6	145	31
Redding, CA	66.2	56.3	210	156
Reno-Sparks, NV	57.8	63.5	260	184
Richmond, VA	78.3	74.2	211	93
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	44.9	60.5	280	210
Roanoke, VA	88.2	62.0	140	25
Rochester, NY	83.9	67.7	130	49
Rockford, IL	87.8	63.1	105	27
Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH ^^^	71.6	88.9	249	127
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	49.7	71.5	318	200
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	89.7	54.4	95	19
Salem, OR	69.2	57.2	196	138
Salinas, CA	20.8	65.0	450	220
Salisbury, MD	80.8	60.7	142	69
Salt Lake City, UT	71.9	72.2	255	126
San Angelo, TX	82.4	61.2	154	57
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	63.5	63.4	199	162
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	24.0	73.0	458	217
San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA ^^^	11.0	103.4	1011	226
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	18.8	106.3	800	222

* Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
 Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2015

Table 3.9 (cont.)
 Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Opportunity Index
 (Second Quarter 2015)

Metropolitan Area	Share of Homes Affordable for Median Income	Median Family Income (000s)	Median Sales Price (000s)	Affordability Rank
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	26.2	77.1	475	216
Sandusky, OH	90.7	69.6	118	13
Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA ^^^	18.5	85.9	615	223
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	36.3	75.4	485	213
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	18.2	87.0	640	224
Santa Fe, NM	55.9	62.4	270	192
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	23.2	73.6	480	218
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	87.8	59.0	111	27
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA ^^^	49.3	88.6	398	202
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL MSA	68.6	59.0	165	141
Sherman-Denison, TX	77.2	62.6	143	101
Spokane, WA	80.1	64.5	180	75
Springfield, IL	89.6	74.5	129	21
Springfield, MA	79.2	67.7	177	83
Springfield, OH	90.9	53.8	96	11
St. George, UT	58.8	54.9	228	182
St. Louis, MO-IL	84.3	70.3	151	47
Stockton, CA	44.0	59.6	282	212
Syracuse, NY	90.3	68.5	117	17
Tacoma, WA ^^^	71.5	71.7	236	128
Tallahassee, FL	81.6	65.1	150	63
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	74.3	59.0	145	118
Toledo, OH	87.3	62.8	114	30
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	74.5	97.0	229	116
Tucson, AZ	78.4	59.0	162	90
Tulsa, OK	77.0	61.4	155	102
Tyler, TX	73.0	58.4	163	123
Utica-Rome, NY	93.0	63.0	98	5
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	48.3	74.5	329	204
Victoria, TX	68.5	63.3	174	142
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	80.3	60.4	132	73
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	76.9	70.9	208	103
Visalia-Porterville, CA	54.6	44.0	187	195
Waco, TX	66.7	55.5	159	154
Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI ^^^	86.2	74.0	145	37
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV ^^^	67.0	108.2	380	153
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL ^^^	61.7	66.0	209	172
Wheeling, WV-OH	89.9	54.0	91	18
Wichita Falls, TX	89.7	59.3	99	19
Wichita, KS	82.6	62.3	144	56
Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ ^^^	84.0	81.0	210	48
Winston-Salem, NC	79.5	56.1	142	81
Worcester, MA	80.2	83.5	215	74
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	90.6	53.7	85	15
Yuba City, CA	63.0	56.5	220	165
Yuma, AZ	77.4	43.4	120	100
^^^ Indicate Metropolitan Divisions. All others are Metropolitan Statistical Areas.				
National	70.5	67.3	213	NA

Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2015

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Total Average Wages
(Dollars)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	18.55	18.84	19.01	19.35	19.66	19.08
Alaska	24.21	24.80	25.02	25.53	25.98	25.11
Arizona	20.38	21.00	21.13	21.33	21.43	21.05
Arkansas	17.05	17.47	17.72	17.95	18.24	17.69
California	24.39	24.96	25.17	25.49	25.91	25.18
Colorado	22.48	22.84	23.13	23.53	23.97	23.19
Connecticut	24.96	25.40	25.85	26.16	26.47	25.77
Delaware	22.53	22.80	23.25	23.68	23.81	23.21
Florida	19.36	19.59	19.68	19.78	20.11	19.70
Georgia	20.32	20.48	20.82	21.17	21.48	20.85
Hawaii	21.03	21.44	21.54	21.84	22.23	21.62
Idaho	18.56	18.52	18.48	18.67	19.12	18.67
Illinois	22.33	22.38	22.68	22.92	23.45	22.75
Indiana	18.76	19.08	19.38	19.61	19.94	19.35
Iowa	18.14	18.66	19.02	19.35	19.77	18.99
Kansas	18.89	19.24	19.53	19.83	20.20	19.54
Kentucky	18.25	18.58	18.72	19.00	19.25	18.76
Louisiana	18.26	18.65	18.86	18.99	19.32	18.82
Maine	18.98	19.32	19.64	19.92	20.26	19.62
Maryland	24.46	24.93	25.17	25.41	25.70	25.13
Massachusetts	25.82	26.32	26.73	27.12	27.70	26.74
Michigan	20.81	21.01	21.14	21.42	21.70	21.22
Minnesota	21.86	22.19	22.42	22.77	23.23	22.49
Mississippi	16.31	16.72	16.98	17.34	17.67	17.00
Missouri	19.13	19.47	19.79	20.20	20.57	19.83
Montana	17.34	17.71	18.29	18.79	19.17	18.26
Nebraska	18.42	18.82	19.00	19.33	19.75	19.06
Nevada	19.82	20.13	20.16	20.30	20.34	20.15
New Hampshire	21.37	21.74	21.92	22.22	22.63	21.98
New Jersey	24.39	24.78	25.00	25.39	25.92	25.10
New Mexico	19.26	19.61	19.92	19.94	20.31	19.81
New York	24.86	25.39	25.76	26.24	26.75	25.80
North Carolina	19.47	19.83	20.07	20.39	20.81	20.11
North Dakota	17.81	18.69	19.64	20.39	21.20	19.55
Ohio	19.66	20.00	20.52	20.76	21.11	20.41
Oklahoma	17.76	18.36	18.83	19.20	19.64	18.76
Oregon	20.94	21.29	21.75	22.01	22.53	21.70
Pennsylvania	20.70	21.19	21.40	21.77	22.00	21.41
Rhode Island	22.08	22.78	23.31	23.47	23.83	23.09
South Carolina	18.23	18.54	18.61	18.75	19.03	18.63
South Dakota	16.53	17.01	17.32	17.56	17.93	17.27
Tennessee	18.43	18.81	18.90	19.33	19.55	19.00
Texas	20.30	20.72	20.97	21.35	21.79	21.03
Utah	19.29	19.69	20.12	20.55	20.94	20.12
Vermont	20.21	20.71	21.00	21.18	21.41	20.90
Virginia	23.00	23.50	23.82	24.10	24.40	23.76
Washington	23.53	24.17	24.59	25.04	25.26	24.52
West Virginia	17.01	17.42	17.84	18.05	18.21	17.71
Wisconsin	19.70	19.92	20.15	20.34	20.62	20.15
Wyoming	19.96	20.44	20.76	21.05	21.60	20.76
U.S. Average *	21.35	21.74	22.01	22.33	22.71	22.03
Washington's Rank	8	8	8	8	8	8

SOURCE: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015
*U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.

Table 3.11
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2014
(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	51.48	32.75	36.70	39.75	28.69	19.92
Alaska	50.38	36.15	36.24	48.48	34.24	24.15
Arizona	48.60	30.99	37.48	37.17	28.77	19.69
Arkansas	42.22	28.94	31.39	31.28	26.57	18.80
California	60.14	38.33	47.81	46.00	37.62	24.78
Colorado	56.80	35.56	42.59	41.89	34.58	22.18
Connecticut	61.64	38.37	41.72	39.07	39.61	24.90
Delaware	64.11	35.39	41.78	40.86	39.31	21.30
Florida	53.91	31.60	34.85	34.38	29.53	20.37
Georgia	52.19	34.11	38.82	36.55	29.68	20.60
Hawaii	42.87	30.56	35.46	37.20	32.64	21.83
Idaho	38.73	29.46	31.80	37.17	27.11	19.87
Illinois	51.32	34.79	38.30	37.16	33.81	23.12
Indiana	44.71	30.17	33.41	33.23	28.17	20.00
Iowa	42.11	29.32	34.36	32.37	28.06	19.62
Kansas	47.14	31.32	34.08	34.95	29.98	19.06
Kentucky	42.99	28.36	30.81	32.96	25.65	19.03
Louisiana	44.60	28.45	29.96	38.61	30.80	19.88
Maine	41.99	29.48	32.49	34.27	28.50	20.28
Maryland	58.35	37.72	45.51	44.46	40.06	23.45
Massachusetts	59.59	39.10	45.59	41.40	37.50	22.49
Michigan	49.84	31.63	34.98	37.24	28.35	21.50
Minnesota	52.65	32.56	38.56	36.08	32.95	21.47
Mississippi	39.87	26.87	30.21	32.81	28.17	18.69
Missouri	47.89	31.22	36.04	36.15	29.93	19.05
Missouri	38.13	28.05	27.94	31.82	25.27	17.69
Nebraska	47.74	30.62	33.97	32.36	27.77	17.70
Nevada	46.14	30.35	35.77	36.19	31.92	23.71
New Hampshire	53.27	32.79	38.60	35.47	30.01	20.70
New Jersey	66.71	37.85	44.53	41.63	38.60	25.37
New Mexico	44.54	29.62	35.40	39.68	36.65	19.11
New York	67.00	41.94	42.84	38.25	33.05	24.10
North Carolina	55.91	33.85	38.72	35.29	32.47	20.09
North Dakota	46.79	27.19	29.67	31.64	27.93	21.66
Ohio	48.30	31.19	35.66	35.04	30.06	20.78
Oklahoma	43.63	28.72	30.83	39.18	30.74	18.15
Oregon	46.33	31.33	37.30	37.66	28.77	20.99
Pennsylvania	56.27	33.39	36.81	36.22	32.56	19.73
Rhode Island	59.54	35.56	39.10	41.84	36.10	23.20
South Carolina	45.29	28.68	31.94	35.56	27.57	18.96
South Dakota	46.26	28.65	28.52	29.28	25.12	17.94
Tennessee	43.87	29.98	33.60	35.83	29.72	18.62
Texas	55.04	35.50	39.23	43.11	34.56	22.01
Utah	44.80	30.33	34.73	34.76	27.48	19.41
Vermont	47.16	30.99	34.56	33.30	29.13	19.58
Virginia	60.32	38.65	45.53	41.30	39.03	22.60
Washington	55.21	35.75	47.97	42.45	33.63	21.59
West Virginia	38.52	27.43	31.63	32.51	24.35	17.25
Wisconsin	47.46	29.45	33.61	32.42	28.22	20.87
Wyoming	44.36	31.24	29.63	34.86	26.54	21.08
U.S. Average	50.69	32.54	37.13	36.32	31.92	20.76
Washington's Rank	13	9	1	5	14	16

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2014.

Table 3.11 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2014
(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	40.89	21.86	20.07	30.96	12.13	17.18
Alaska	46.12	28.01	24.92	42.87	18.91	25.84
Arizona	42.46	21.64	22.24	36.43	14.92	21.46
Arkansas	36.95	21.34	19.75	31.44	11.46	16.29
California	57.74	27.93	33.86	44.56	16.32	25.38
Colorado	47.58	24.01	23.90	37.25	15.28	21.86
Connecticut	49.43	28.87	27.14	40.34	16.27	23.43
Delaware	53.03	24.55	22.47	38.83	14.42	19.07
Florida	43.07	22.48	23.04	34.56	13.41	19.42
Georgia	46.96	22.64	24.23	34.90	12.91	16.26
Hawaii	39.11	24.01	24.24	42.24	15.88	20.36
Idaho	37.86	18.78	18.63	34.21	12.67	19.23
Illinois	48.14	25.84	26.29	34.97	13.81	23.41
Indiana	36.53	22.58	20.35	33.83	13.02	18.00
Iowa	35.42	22.61	18.07	32.07	13.30	20.58
Kansas	36.64	20.43	19.10	33.50	12.76	17.99
Kentucky	35.12	23.52	19.45	31.41	13.01	16.33
Louisiana	39.85	21.77	23.84	29.49	11.31	17.40
Maine	37.50	22.20	18.32	37.10	13.31	18.33
Maryland	43.08	28.39	27.56	39.66	15.03	22.11
Massachusetts	56.17	30.28	27.98	41.27	16.10	24.15
Michigan	43.55	25.88	22.91	35.79	13.35	20.51
Minnesota	47.05	25.17	23.67	37.09	14.36	21.81
Mississippi	36.17	19.30	18.83	29.92	11.11	14.16
Missouri	43.05	22.36	21.89	31.64	12.51	18.21
Montana	29.45	21.28	17.41	33.78	13.12	18.57
Nebraska	35.13	21.96	19.91	31.99	13.25	19.99
Nevada	45.58	22.93	25.25	40.28	16.07	19.31
New Hampshire	38.86	23.56	22.88	39.44	15.36	20.94
New Jersey	54.69	27.70	27.18	42.22	14.39	26.78
New Mexico	35.98	22.13	22.11	35.57	13.16	19.66
New York	60.48	30.20	35.63	40.72	14.06	25.28
North Carolina	39.80	21.99	23.73	34.54	12.01	16.70
North Dakota	33.98	23.50	17.75	31.22	14.60	19.46
Ohio	40.78	26.48	21.42	34.27	12.63	19.65
Oklahoma	39.51	19.46	20.64	31.60	12.33	17.55
Oregon	44.55	25.05	23.95	42.69	15.94	23.65
Pennsylvania	47.21	26.72	24.32	34.77	13.38	20.29
Rhode Island	42.20	29.50	24.66	39.73	14.70	22.22
South Carolina	36.03	21.84	20.56	32.19	12.49	16.61
South Dakota	34.33	19.36	17.03	30.78	12.24	17.57
Tennessee	41.35	21.50	23.68	31.33	12.80	16.83
Texas	48.44	23.16	23.68	35.34	13.26	19.77
Utah	41.37	24.61	21.41	33.53	13.01	18.60
Vermont	37.87	22.29	21.63	34.72	14.87	19.54
Virginia	48.80	24.90	27.04	35.56	13.67	20.70
Washington	44.84	24.65	25.45	39.78	16.42	24.99
West Virginia	32.12	20.69	20.01	30.23	11.59	15.37
Wisconsin	38.11	24.09	21.79	34.86	14.09	18.97
Wyoming	35.33	22.41	17.94	35.20	14.44	20.54
U.S. Average	46.60	24.25	25.14	34.27	12.94	20.43
Washington's Rank	16	16	9	10	2	5

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2014.

Table 3.11 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2014
(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 Support SOC 41-0000	Office and Administrative Support SOC 43-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry SOC 45-0000
Alabama	9.45	10.95	10.32	15.7	15.26	14.75
Alaska	12.6	14.34	14.44	16.75	19.99	20.97
Arizona	10.64	11.5	11.85	17.28	16.65	9.97
Arkansas	8.97	10.5	9.66	15.04	14.39	13.57
California	11.3	13.88	12.93	19.87	18.94	10.24
Colorado	10.86	12.72	12.72	20.18	17.69	13.57
Connecticut	11.79	15.07	13.9	21.24	19.8	14.17
Delaware	10.86	12.9	13.61	18.65	17.43	15.51
Florida	10.82	11.38	11.83	17.43	15.57	11
Georgia	9.56	11.47	11.26	17.79	16.28	13.78
Hawaii	13.3	14.77	13.69	16.22	17.48	13.82
Idaho	9.49	11.8	10.53	15.84	15.04	14.05
Illinois	10.46	13.5	12.56	19.74	17.54	15.62
Indiana	9.73	11.89	10.82	17.05	15.76	14.21
Iowa	9.52	12.2	11.14	16.39	15.84	15.86
Kansas	9.47	11.85	11.12	18.05	15.62	14.08
Kentucky	9.43	11.08	10.78	15.9	15.35	13.38
Louisiana	9.57	10.6	10.07	15.2	14.83	17.29
Maine	10.64	12.78	11.24	15.22	15.93	16.01
Maryland	10.79	12.96	12.78	18.24	18.4	15.24
Massachusetts	12.12	15.67	14.37	21.88	19.77	14.1
Michigan	10.06	12.57	11.52	17.52	16.34	14.41
Minnesota	10.07	12.99	11.82	18.99	17.77	15.37
Mississippi	9.28	10.37	10.91	13.9	14.64	14.46
Missouri	9.84	11.93	10.68	16.58	16.16	13.12
Montana	10.18	11.93	11.87	15.76	15.17	14.63
Nebraska	9.58	11.68	11.51	16.52	15.31	14.62
Nevada	12.08	14.11	12.42	16.06	16.57	16.54
New Hampshire	10.82	13.36	12.21	19.31	16.94	15.33
New Jersey	11.69	13.97	14.7	20.67	18.58	13.8
New Mexico	9.96	10.9	10.41	14.5	15.46	10.55
New York	11.92	15.48	13.42	24.05	19.12	15.55
North Carolina	9.75	11.16	11.47	18.05	16.07	13.57
North Dakota	10.76	12.96	12.74	17.54	16.24	16.15
Ohio	10.05	12.32	11.57	17.68	16.21	14.27
Oklahoma	9.4	10.94	10.83	15.98	15.41	14.14
Oregon	11.05	13.2	12.73	17.65	17.27	14.09
Pennsylvania	10.34	12.92	11.79	18.61	16.89	14.53
Rhode Island	11.02	14.46	12.39	19.38	18.32	11.59
South Carolina	9.61	10.85	10.77	14.96	15.41	15.41
South Dakota	9.41	11.08	11.23	16.68	13.8	13.44
Tennessee	9.45	11.28	10.97	16.49	15.75	13.79
Texas	10.04	10.86	10.18	19.16	16.5	12.38
Utah	10.17	11.28	11.84	18.48	15.59	12.83
Vermont	12.64	13.83	13.53	17.3	17.14	14.68
Virginia	10.77	11.83	12.29	18.36	17.28	15.27
Washington	12.39	14.23	13.65	19.33	18.51	15.42
West Virginia	9.39	10.88	9.86	13.2	14.12	12.85
Wisconsin	9.74	12.32	11.29	17.88	16.43	14.82
Wyoming	10.15	12.91	12.11	16.61	16.11	14.66
U.S. Average	10.21	12.16	11.82	17.69	16.09	11.70
Washington's Rank	4	7	6	9	7	10

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2014.

Table 3.11 (cont.)
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Wages, 2014
(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	18.37	20.91	16.26	15.26
Alaska	30.57	27.45	20.52	24.72
Arizona	20.04	21.27	16.89	16.82
Arkansas	17.08	18.74	15.10	14.80
California	26.06	23.91	16.93	16.82
Colorado	21.18	22.72	17.70	18.28
Connecticut	25.60	24.02	19.80	17.23
Delaware	22.12	23.40	17.20	15.88
Florida	17.79	19.52	15.59	15.35
Georgia	18.37	20.57	15.42	16.59
Hawaii	29.01	24.53	17.40	20.06
Idaho	18.58	20.02	15.71	15.58
Illinois	29.20	23.20	17.13	16.95
Indiana	23.55	20.99	16.53	16.15
Iowa	20.49	20.43	16.34	16.13
Kansas	20.22	21.31	17.55	16.45
Kentucky	20.35	20.58	16.64	16.46
Louisiana	19.75	20.09	20.32	17.86
Maine	19.14	20.81	17.91	15.96
Maryland	22.25	23.06	18.22	17.07
Massachusetts	27.89	24.79	18.80	17.49
Michigan	22.85	21.05	17.13	16.31
Minnesota	25.46	22.13	17.39	17.79
Mississippi	17.81	18.82	15.76	14.82
Missouri	23.65	20.43	16.64	15.89
Montana	21.81	20.71	17.64	17.53
Nebraska	18.96	20.64	16.12	16.47
Nevada	24.03	23.77	16.78	16.91
New Hampshire	21.00	22.68	17.63	16.42
New Jersey	27.64	24.62	17.49	16.52
New Mexico	19.46	20.57	17.76	16.45
New York	28.71	23.92	17.59	18.77
North Carolina	17.69	20.69	15.85	15.00
North Dakota	24.35	24.15	19.81	20.52
Ohio	22.29	20.71	17.15	15.39
Oklahoma	19.03	19.87	16.99	16.46
Oregon	23.99	22.22	17.27	16.51
Pennsylvania	22.95	21.26	17.83	16.49
Rhode Island	22.83	22.62	16.94	16.22
South Carolina	18.00	19.91	16.93	14.92
South Dakota	17.12	20.58	15.14	14.80
Tennessee	18.37	20.24	16.02	15.19
Texas	19.42	20.58	17.19	16.34
Utah	19.72	21.67	16.77	17.05
Vermont	19.84	21.87	17.56	17.59
Virginia	20.00	22.32	17.09	16.84
Washington	26.09	24.53	20.10	18.45
West Virginia	21.00	18.52	17.76	15.80
Wisconsin	23.96	21.16	17.11	15.69
Wyoming	23.63	24.67	23.77	20.57
U.S. Average	21.09	20.58	16.24	15.70
Washington's Rank	7	5	4	6

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2014.

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Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **Quality of Life was the only major category to show a decline in this year's Climate Study.**
- **Washington's rank dropped from 19th to 20th best in the nation.**
- **Homicide rate was replaced with property crime.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states both improved and worsened in two indicators each. Six indicators were unchanged.**
- **The state's year-over-year performance improved in four indicators and worsened in six.**

Property Crime, Violent Crime Rate, Arrests Per Violent Crime

The FBI generates consistent criminal statistics across states

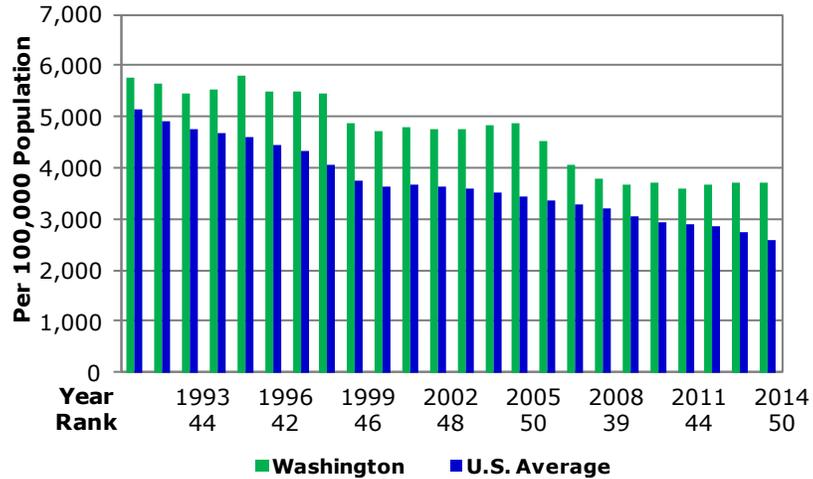
Due to former discrepancies including variable reporting methods, crime definitions, multiple reports for different arrests, charges and convictions for a crime, the International Association of Chiefs of Police established the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Reported by the U.S. Federal Bureau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

Washington's rank for violent crime rate improved while the state's property crime rate and arrest rate worsened

In 2014, Washington's violent crime (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) rate, as measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 289 to 285, the state's lowest rate since 1991. This improved the state's rank to 20th in the nation from 22nd in 2013. The rate remains much lower than the U.S. rate at 366. The property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) rate in Washington, also measured per 100,000 people, decreased slightly from 3,710 in 2013 to 3,706 in 2014. Despite the improvement Washington ranked last in the nation for the second consecutive year. Washington's property crime rate is

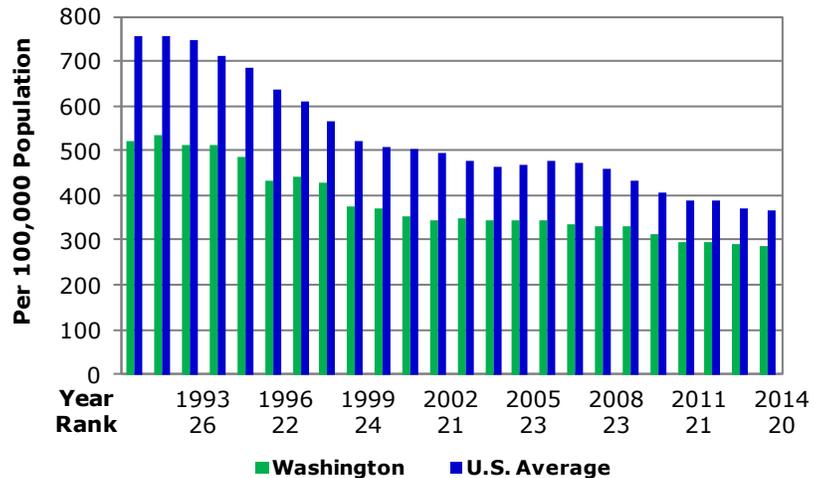
much worse than the U.S. average of 2,596. Washington's arrests per violent crime decreased from 0.45 to 0.42 in 2014, dropping the state's rank to 25th from 16th the year before. Washington now ranks worse than the national average of 0.45 arrests per violent crime.

Figure 4.1: Property Crime



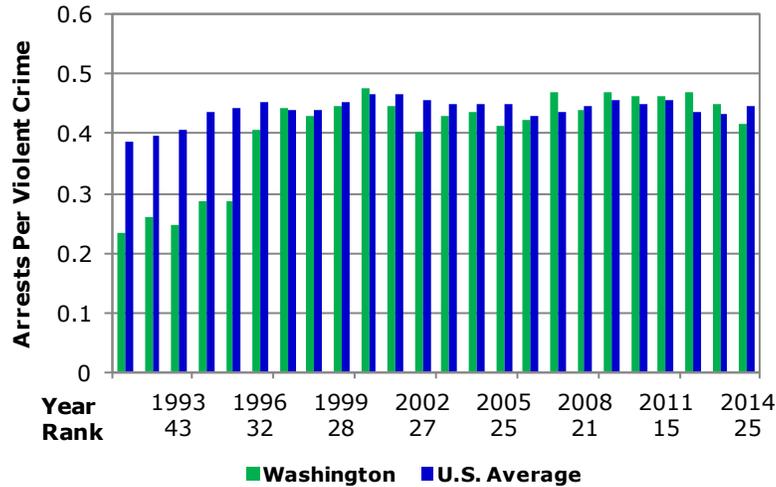
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2014

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2014

Figure 4.3: Arrests Per Violent Crime



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2014

Air Quality

The United Health Foundation measures air pollution

Air quality is measured by the amount of micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in the air we breathe. The United Health Foundation measures air pollution by particulate matter of 2.5 microns and smaller. The smaller particles are, the more risk there is for health problems. Particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less is known as fine particulate, which is found in smoke and haze.

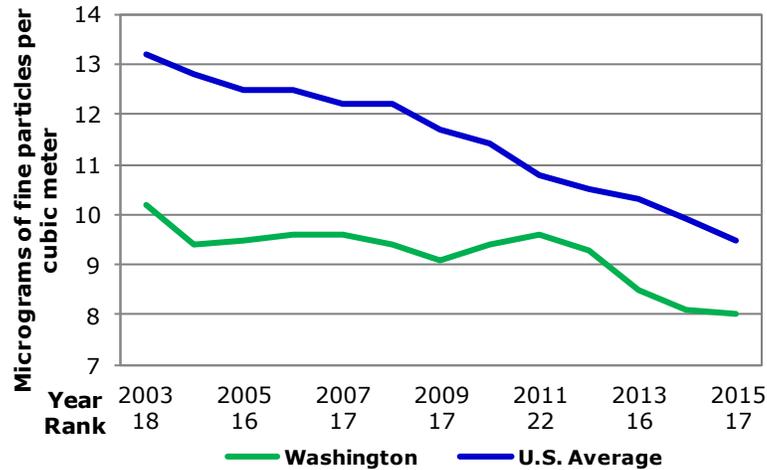
Data show the micrograms per cubic meter in each state

Air pollution is monitored in places where population density is significant or where pollution has been a problem in the past. The average exposure of the general public to fine particles is found by pollution reports provided by each county reporting in a state, which is weighted by population. In counties where pollution data is not available, it is assumed that pollution is equal to the average of the lowest reported pollution areas in the state or region for each of the last three years. The data reports the micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in each state.

Air pollution decreased in Washington in 2015, ranking the state at 17th in the nation

In 2015, there was 8.0 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in Washington, a slight decrease from 8.1 in 2014. During this time the national average dropped from 9.9 micrograms of fine particle per cubic meter to 9.5. Washington's rank declined one place to 17th in the nation for 2015. The state's five year average from 2011 to 2015 of 8.7 micrograms is less than the U.S. five year average of 10.2 micrograms, and ranks Washington 18th among the states.

Figure 4.4: Air Quality



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2015

Drinking Water

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

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

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

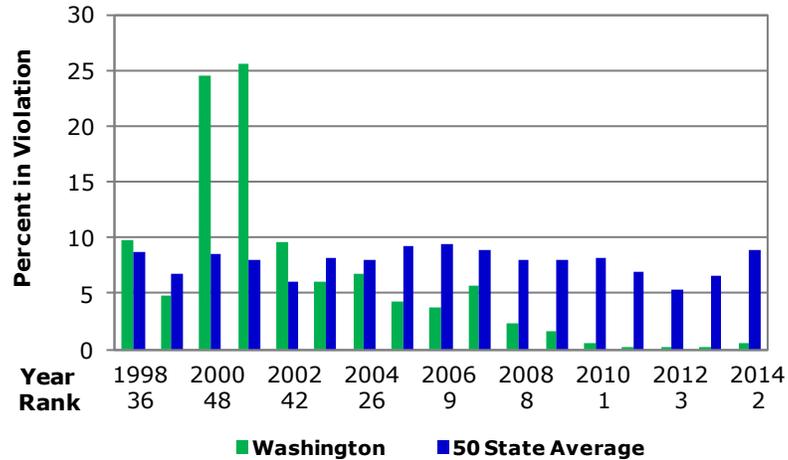
The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for any contaminant and the number of people those systems serve. An MCL, according to the EPA, is the highest permissible level for a contaminant to still be safe. In addition, the EPA also calculates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

In 2014, only 0.5 percent of WA residents were served by water systems that exceeded the MCL

In 2014, 0.5 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that exceeded the MCL at some point during the year, compared to the U.S. average of 8.9 percent. This is higher than the previous three years, which had improved from 0.5 percent in 2010. Despite this, Washington's rank remained the same as 2013, at 2nd in 2014. The state's average from

2010-2014 was 0.4 percent, beating the U.S. average of 7.2 percent and ranking 1st in the country for the past five years.

Figure 4.5: Drinking Water



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Community Public Water Systems Compliance Statistics; data through 2014

Toxins Released

The EPA reports the amount of toxic chemical releases

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

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

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

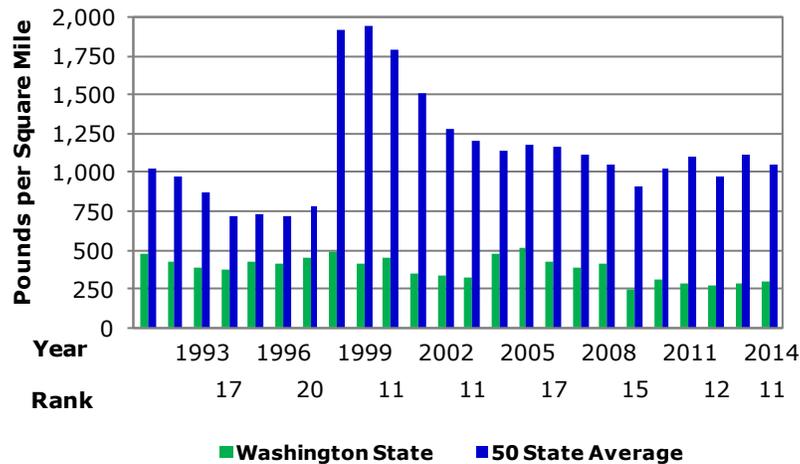
The U.S. reported a 6.2 percent decrease in total releases of toxins in 2014

In 2014, U.S. industries reported a 6.2 percent decrease in their total releases of toxics, from 4.132 to 3.891 billion pounds. This figure includes effluent releases directly into the air, water or land, whether it is on-site or off-site landfills, surface impoundments, land treatment facilities, or underground injection wells.

Washington's toxin releases increased by 4.9 percent in 2014

Washington industries reported 21.0 million pounds of toxic releases in 2014, an increase of 4.9 percent from 2013. This increased the state's toxin release to 297 pounds per square mile from 283 the year before. Washington rank remained unchanged at 11th lowest in the nation in 2014. The state's 2014 releases remain well below the national average of 1,047 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 290 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,051 pounds and ranked 12th among the states.

Figure 4.6: Toxins Released



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; data through 2014

State Health Index

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

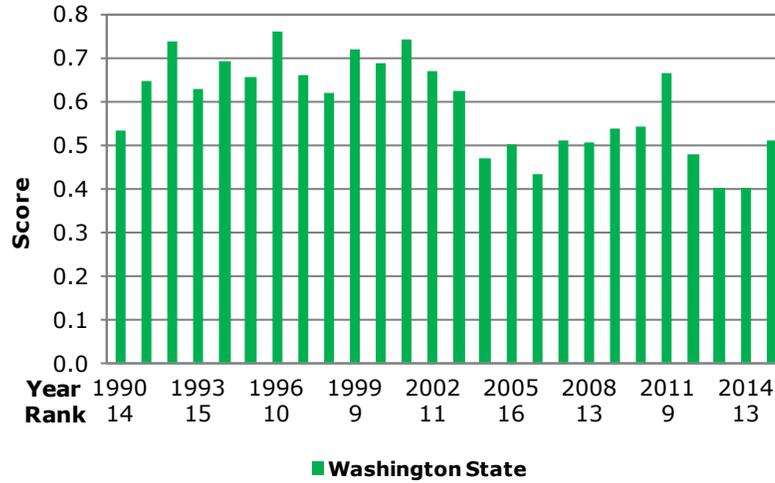
The United Health Foundation America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The measures that comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants and outcomes. Determinants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

Washington's 2015 index improved to 9th best in the nation

Washington's 2015 index value improved to 0.51 from 0.40 the year before. This improved state's rank improved to 9th best from 13th best the year before. The state ranked 9th highest in the nation in health determinants and 13th highest in health outcomes. The study highlighted as strengths: low incidence of infectious disease, low rate of cardiovascular deaths, and small disparity in health status by education level. The study indicated challenges of: low rate of high school graduation, low

immunization coverage among children, and high prevalence of excessive drinking.

Figure 4.7: State Health Index



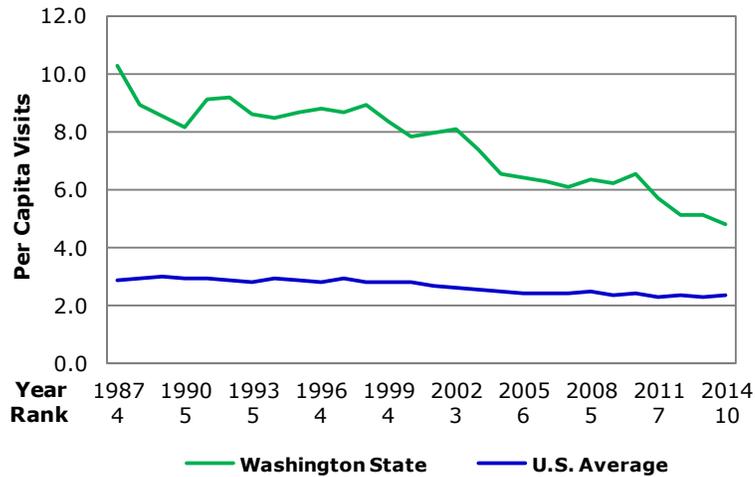
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings; data through 2015

Parks and Recreation Areas

Washington ranked 10th in total park visitors in 2014

Washington lays claim to one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the United States. With over 200 state parks and recreation areas covering more than 123,174 acres, Washington ranks 2nd among all 50 states in the number of areas operating and 19th in the amount of park acreage managed; it is ranked 7th in terms of total number of visitors, with 33.8 million entering last year.

Figure 4.8: Parks and Recreation Areas



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2014

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

Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita decreased to 4.8 in 2014, while the state's rank of 10th remained the same. The national average number of visits per capita remained at 2.3. The state's five-year average visits per capita of 5.5 ranked 7th among the states and was well above the national average of 2.3 for that period. Since state park visits per capita began being recorded in 1987, Washington has always ranked very high, although 2014 was the state's lowest rank over this period.

State Arts

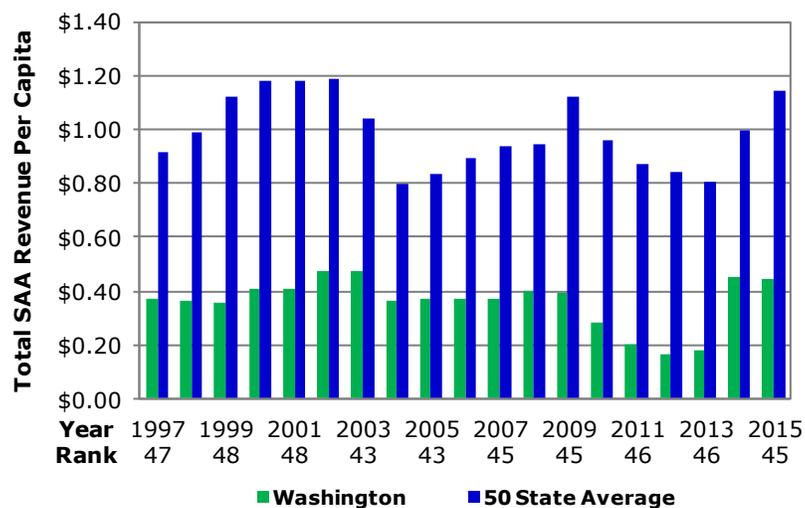
This study measures art agency funding

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

Per capita arts funding was 6th lowest in the nation

Washington's per capita arts funding for fiscal year 2015 slightly decreased to \$0.44 from \$0.45 in fiscal year 2014. This decrease was the first year of reduced funding, following three previous years of gains. With the decrease, Washington's state rank remained the same at 45th in FY 2015. Washington's per capita arts funding of \$0.44 remains far below the U.S. average of \$1.14. The state's five-year average funding was \$0.29, ranking 45th in the nation, while the national average was \$0.93 for the same period.

Figure 4.9: State Arts



Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2015

Public Library Service

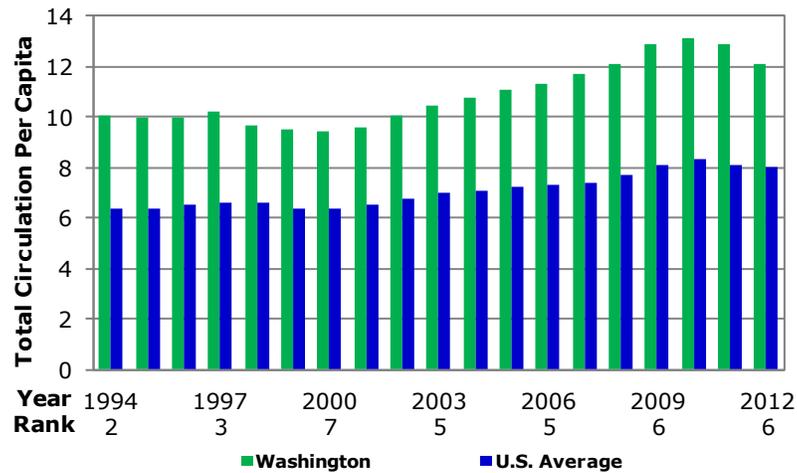
Measures the amount of circulation per capita

Washington ranked 6th in per capita circulation in FY 2012

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 area, with an average state ranking of 6th for the federal fiscal years 2008 to 2012. During that period, the state had an average per capita circulation of 12.6 compared to the national average of 8.0. Washington's fiscal year 2012 state ranking was 6th, with per capita circulation of 12.1 compared to the national average of 8.0.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service



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

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	3,528	3,605	3,502	3,351	3,178	3,433
Alaska	2,837	2,638	2,739	2,885	2,760	2,772
Arizona	3,537	3,555	3,539	3,399	3,198	3,445
Arkansas	3,554	3,758	3,660	3,603	3,338	3,582
California	2,630	2,584	2,759	2,658	2,441	2,614
Colorado	2,675	2,595	2,685	2,659	2,530	2,629
Connecticut	2,189	2,153	2,140	1,974	1,920	2,075
Delaware	3,454	3,432	3,341	3,066	2,982	3,255
Florida	3,551	3,517	3,277	3,105	3,416	3,373
Georgia	3,639	3,641	3,411	3,347	3,281	3,464
Hawaii	3,350	3,184	3,075	3,054	3,050	3,142
Idaho	2,001	2,076	1,984	1,864	1,855	1,956
Illinois	2,718	2,679	2,579	2,274	2,076	2,465
Indiana	3,070	3,162	3,029	2,854	2,649	2,953
Iowa	2,254	2,351	2,272	2,194	2,094	2,233
Kansas	3,117	3,089	3,143	2,947	2,735	3,006
Kentucky	2,557	2,726	2,553	2,363	2,247	2,489
Louisiana	3,645	3,684	3,541	3,582	3,459	3,582
Maine	2,479	2,546	2,510	2,292	1,986	2,363
Maryland	2,996	2,857	2,754	2,664	2,508	2,755
Massachusetts	2,357	2,253	2,153	2,051	1,857	2,134
Michigan	2,749	2,545	2,531	2,328	2,044	2,439
Minnesota	2,569	2,547	2,568	2,420	2,298	2,480
Mississippi	2,983	3,016	2,811	2,725	2,921	2,891
Missouri	3,350	3,313	3,314	3,137	2,907	3,204
Montana	2,564	2,394	2,584	2,557	2,473	2,514
Nebraska	2,668	2,763	2,755	2,623	2,524	2,666
Nevada	2,774	2,576	2,809	2,838	2,625	2,724
New Hampshire	2,220	2,486	2,324	2,194	1,963	2,237
New Jersey	2,080	2,147	2,047	1,883	1,734	1,978
New Mexico	3,426	3,538	3,601	3,705	3,542	3,562
New York	1,958	1,907	1,922	1,825	1,718	1,866
North Carolina	3,444	3,500	3,370	3,128	2,873	3,263
North Dakota	1,780	1,947	2,010	2,094	2,110	1,988
Ohio	3,266	3,298	3,117	2,928	2,799	3,082
Oklahoma	3,443	3,372	3,401	3,274	2,991	3,296
Oregon	3,039	3,151	3,224	3,174	2,879	3,093
Pennsylvania	2,173	2,224	2,166	2,061	1,932	2,111
Rhode Island	2,561	2,663	2,572	2,442	2,174	2,482
South Carolina	3,905	3,921	3,822	3,624	3,460	3,747
South Dakota	1,860	1,858	2,060	1,915	1,864	1,911
Tennessee	3,663	3,608	3,371	3,181	3,061	3,377
Texas	3,767	3,483	3,362	3,258	3,019	3,378
Utah	3,182	2,988	2,992	2,950	2,879	2,998
Vermont	2,262	2,408	2,399	2,214	1,524	2,161
Virginia	2,336	2,257	2,162	2,066	1,930	2,150
Washington	3,699	3,579	3,659	3,710	3,706	3,671
West Virginia	2,227	2,103	2,365	2,104	2,035	2,167
Wisconsin	2,509	2,450	2,454	2,189	2,088	2,338
Wyoming	2,457	2,270	2,294	2,198	1,965	2,237
United States	2,946	2,905	2,868	2,734	2,596	2,810
Washington's Rank	48	44	48	50	50	49

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2014.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	378	420	450	431	427	421
Alaska	639	610	603	640	636	626
Arizona	408	414	429	417	400	414
Arkansas	505	482	469	460	480	479
California	441	411	423	402	396	415
Colorado	321	314	309	308	309	312
Connecticut	281	276	283	263	237	268
Delaware	621	566	547	491	489	543
Florida	542	515	487	470	541	511
Georgia	403	375	379	366	377	380
Hawaii	263	251	239	252	259	253
Idaho	221	202	208	217	212	212
Illinois#	435	424	415	380	370	405
Indiana	315	332	346	357	365	343
Iowa	274	257	264	271	274	268
Kansas	748	356	355	340	349	429
Kentucky	243	240	223	210	212	225
Louisiana	549	555	497	519	515	527
Maine	122	123	123	129	128	125
Maryland	548	494	477	474	446	488
Massachusetts	467	427	406	413	391	421
Michigan	490	443	455	450	427	453
Minnesota	236	231	231	234	229	232
Mississippi	270	269	261	275	279	271
Missouri	455	448	451	433	443	446
Montana	272	276	272	253	324	279
Nebraska	280	254	259	262	280	267
Nevada	661	568	608	603	636	615
New Hampshire	167	217	188	215	196	197
New Jersey	308	308	290	289	261	291
New Mexico	589	573	559	613	597	586
New York	392	397	407	394	382	394
North Carolina	363	346	353	342	330	347
North Dakota	225	248	245	270	265	251
Ohio	315	305	300	286	285	298
Oklahoma	480	458	469	441	406	451
Oregon#	252	249	248	254	232	247
Pennsylvania	366	362	349	335	314	345
Rhode Island	257	246	252	257	219	246
South Carolina	598	597	559	509	498	552
South Dakota	269	256	322	317	327	298
Tennessee	613	608	644	591	608	613
Texas	450	409	409	408	406	416
Utah	213	197	206	224	216	211
Vermont	130	148	143	121	99	128
Virginia	214	198	190	196	196	199
Washington	314	295	296	289	285	296
West Virginia	315	296	316	300	302	306
Wisconsin	249	250	281	278	290	269
Wyoming	196	219	201	205	196	203
United States	405	387	388	369	366	383
Washington's Rank	22	21	21	22	20	21

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2014

Table 4.3
Quality of Life
Arrests Per Violent Crime

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama#	0.29	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.11
Alaska	0.55	0.46	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.53
Arizona	0.34	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.34
Arkansas	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.32
California	0.69	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.68
Colorado	0.41	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.38
Connecticut	0.57	0.50	0.46	0.40	0.48	0.48
Delaware	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.46
Florida	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.43
Georgia	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.39
Hawaii	0.43	NA	NA	0.75	0.79	0.66
Idaho	0.42	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.43
Illinois	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.54
Indiana	0.36	0.51	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.43
Iowa	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.56
Kansas	0.17	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.28
Kentucky	0.46	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.41
Louisiana	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.53	0.36	0.57
Maine	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46
Maryland	0.42	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.40
Massachusetts	0.45	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.43
Michigan	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29
Minnesota	NA	0.42	0.00	0.44	0.45	0.33
Mississippi	0.47	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.44
Missouri	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.39
Montana	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.33
Nebraska	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.47
Nevada	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.41
New Hampshire	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.38
New Jersey	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.46
New Mexico	0.41	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.39
New York	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.33
North Carolina	0.65	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.60
North Dakota	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.31
Ohio	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28
Oklahoma	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.31
Oregon	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.47
Pennsylvania	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54
Rhode Island	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.33
South Carolina	0.34	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32
South Dakota	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.33
Tennessee	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.46
Texas	0.30	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.29
Utah	0.36	0.29	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.34
Vermont	0.66	0.63	0.65	0.73	0.86	0.70
Virginia	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.43
Washington	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.45	0.42	0.45
West Virginia	0.40	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.45	0.42
Wisconsin	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.54
Wyoming	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.45
U.S. Average	0.45	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.44
Washington's Rank	16	15	13	16	25	19

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2014

#Because of changes in the state's reporting practices, 2010-2014 figures are not comparable to previous years' data.

Table 4.4
 Quality of Life
Air Quality
 (Micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.5	10.5
Alaska	6.3	6.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	5.7
Arizona	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.6
Arkansas	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	10.5
California	15.1	15.3	15.1	13.9	12.5	14.4
Colorado	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8
Connecticut	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.1
Delaware	11.6	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.7	10.6
Florida	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.5
Georgia	12.0	11.5	11.2	10.3	9.8	11.0
Hawaii	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.6	8.6
Idaho	8.6	8.7	8.6	10.4	11.7	9.6
Illinois	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.1	11.5
Indiana	13.1	13.1	12.6	11.7	11.3	12.4
Iowa	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.8
Kansas	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9
Kentucky	11.9	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	11.0
Louisiana	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.6	9.3
Maine	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.7
Maryland	11.5	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.6	10.6
Massachusetts	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.2	8.1
Michigan	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.3
Minnesota	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2
Mississippi	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.7
Missouri	10.9	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.2
Montana	7.7	7.6	7.2	6.3	5.7	6.9
Nebraska	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.1
Nevada	8.9	8.4	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.1
New Hampshire	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.5
New Jersey	9.8	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.2
New Mexico	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.4
New York	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.9
North Carolina	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.7	9.6
North Dakota	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.5
Ohio	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.6	11.5
Oklahoma	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.8
Oregon	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.0
Pennsylvania	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.8
Rhode Island	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.4
South Carolina	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.0	10.0
South Dakota	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6
Tennessee	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.1	10.0
Texas	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.2
Utah	9.6	9.9	9.3	10.1	8.9	9.6
Vermont	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.2	6.7
Virginia	10.4	9.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	9.3
Washington	9.6	9.3	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.7
West Virginia	11.9	11.2	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.6
Wisconsin	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.7
Wyoming	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
U.S. Average	10.8	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.5	10.2
Washington's Rank	22	23	16	16	17	18

Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, Air Pollution, 2015

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	3.1	2.0	1.3	4.1	5.4	3.2
Alaska	7.2	7.0	10.8	8.7	21.2	11.0
Arizona	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.9
Arkansas	14.2	11.0	9.4	10.3	7.5	10.5
California	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.7
Colorado	4.4	7.1	1.7	1.4	4.2	3.8
Connecticut	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9
Delaware	2.3	24.6	0.8	12.0	15.2	11.0
Florida	3.7	3.6	2.6	5.6	6.7	4.4
Georgia	6.5	2.7	1.5	11.8	14.3	7.4
Hawaii	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	45.4	9.4
Idaho	16.1	12.5	10.5	6.5	6.4	10.4
Illinois	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.7
Indiana	2.8	3.6	2.5	1.3	5.8	3.2
Iowa	2.4	6.5	5.2	3.9	9.5	5.5
Kansas	23.9	10.5	4.6	3.8	4.5	9.5
Kentucky	10.2	11.5	10.9	3.3	15.3	10.2
Louisiana	15.2	8.8	12.5	13.3	17.5	13.5
Maine	10.0	9.6	7.9	7.6	12.0	9.4
Maryland	2.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	31.8	7.4
Massachusetts	8.9	10.8	3.8	2.7	1.8	5.6
Michigan	3.5	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.9
Minnesota	3.5	3.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.0
Mississippi	6.8	8.0	7.8	10.1	5.9	7.7
Missouri	26.4	6.7	4.7	3.9	4.8	9.3
Montana	6.8	9.3	12.3	13.9	9.5	10.4
Nebraska	9.4	10.8	10.8	8.7	8.2	9.6
Nevada	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.6
New Hampshire	12.2	10.9	0.2	10.8	20.5	10.9
New Jersey	7.4	16.2	7.5	5.0	8.0	8.8
New Mexico	10.1	8.5	6.0	7.1	7.8	7.9
New York	8.8	5.3	4.3	48.5	3.7	14.1
North Carolina	8.5	4.2	2.6	2.1	5.8	4.7
North Dakota	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.3	5.8	2.1
Ohio	16.2	3.1	2.2	1.6	6.9	6.0
Oklahoma	12.9	15.3	15.1	21.7	23.5	17.7
Oregon	19.3	5.4	2.5	19.8	18.1	13.0
Pennsylvania	4.0	21.0	13.3	5.0	12.0	11.0
Rhode Island	12.2	12.7	5.3	14.9	14.6	11.9
South Carolina	13.6	1.2	1.7	2.5	4.7	4.8
South Dakota	30.7	6.3	7.2	3.7	2.5	10.1
Tennessee	2.3	0.7	14.8	6.1	1.9	5.2
Texas	6.8	8.3	5.9	6.1	7.2	6.9
Utah	7.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	7.7	8.7
Vermont	11.7	15.5	12.0	5.2	8.8	10.6
Virginia	2.0	2.9	8.2	2.9	2.0	3.6
Washington	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
West Virginia	8.2	4.2	2.3	3.9	3.1	4.3
Wisconsin	6.1	6.5	7.0	4.6	5.1	5.9
Wyoming	1.9	3.5	2.1	1.4	10.8	4.0
50 State Average**	8.2	7.0	5.4	6.5	8.9	7.2
Washington's Rank	1	1	3	2	2	1

*Percent of population served by water supply in violation of EPA standards.

**The 50 state average is an average of indicators listed. It may differ from the U.S. average.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Community Public Water Systems Compliance Statistics Safe Drinking Water Information System, 2014

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	1,788	1,617	1,566	1,667	1,732	1,674
Alaska	1,359	1,705	1,425	1,578	1,892	1,592
Arizona	701	857	750	615	689	722
Arkansas	670	668	666	669	709	677
California	218	231	200	299	175	225
Colorado	218	250	270	258	283	256
Connecticut	501	368	387	400	371	406
Delaware	3,692	13	3,157	2,303	2,536	2,340
Florida	1,355	1,221	1,051	1,117	1,068	1,162
Georgia	1,360	1,248	1,154	1,211	1,156	1,226
Hawaii	386	401	417	468	414	417
Idaho	668	652	461	581	602	593
Illinois	1,782	1,829	2,005	2,134	2,059	1,962
Indiana	4,480	4,264	4,047	4,216	4,337	4,269
Iowa	736	711	705	698	695	709
Kansas	287	296	250	271	266	274
Kentucky	2,400	2,072	1,924	1,784	1,758	1,988
Louisiana	2,752	2,655	2,893	2,785	2,755	2,768
Maine	284	320	356	358	301	324
Maryland	1,039	941	671	673	670	799
Massachusetts	549	422	392	390	367	424
Michigan	798	844	730	720	633	745
Minnesota	263	289	315	303	330	300
Mississippi	1,261	1,168	1,192	1,392	1,444	1,291
Missouri	1,061	1,058	1,036	1,033	1,000	1,038
Montana	261	232	231	237	257	244
Nebraska	412	349	305	334	340	348
Nevada	3,517	4,843	2,572	3,344	2,580	3,371
New Hampshire	359	236	86	78	76	167
New Jersey	1,994	1,722	1,585	1,347	1,325	1,594
New Mexico	103	120	203	187	167	156
New York	398	350	327	310	312	339
North Carolina	1,256	1,121	1,028	929	1,175	1,102
North Dakota	299	298	488	679	464	445
Ohio	3,455	3,273	2,623	2,713	2,526	2,918
Oklahoma	534	574	940	434	374	571
Oregon	181	219	237	173	169	196
Pennsylvania	2,455	2,215	2,144	2,124	1,856	2,159
Rhode Island	305	227	234	246	312	265
South Carolina	1,936	1,660	1,584	1,590	1,486	1,652
South Dakota	59	77	67	87	80	74
Tennessee	2,092	2,086	1,865	1,851	2,035	1,986
Texas	786	799	840	837	890	831
Utah	2,062	2,316	2,261	6,189	2,459	3,057
Vermont	29	38	32	28	32	32
Virginia	1,254	1,116	1,002	1,092	1,002	1,093
Washington	313	286	270	283	297	290
West Virginia	1,910	1,673	1,659	1,568	1,494	1,661
Wisconsin	573	549	523	545	550	548
Wyoming	229	196	175	205	188	199
U.S. Average	1,023	1,102	972	1,112	1,047	1,051
Washington's Rank	14	12	11	11	11	12

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports, 2014

Table 4.7
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	-0.80	-0.71	-0.82	-0.66	0.06	-0.59
Alaska	0.04	0.23	0.28	0.13	-0.70	0.00
Arizona	0.14	0.11	0.02	-0.04	-0.89	-0.13
Arkansas	-0.72	-0.87	-0.89	-0.93	-0.07	-0.70
California	0.30	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.32
Colorado	0.54	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.57
Connecticut	0.94	0.68	0.65	0.74	0.67	0.74
Delaware	-0.01	-0.17	-0.10	-0.23	-0.16	-0.13
Florida	-0.16	-0.17	-0.21	-0.15	-0.17	-0.17
Georgia	-0.40	-0.37	-0.32	-0.32	-0.37	-0.35
Hawaii	0.96	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.93
Idaho	0.53	0.32	0.44	0.34	0.24	0.37
Illinois	0.01	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	0.35	0.02
Indiana	-0.29	-0.41	-0.49	-0.38	0.00	-0.31
Iowa	0.51	0.38	0.32	0.22	-0.44	0.20
Kansas	0.20	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.11
Kentucky	-0.60	-0.60	-0.72	-0.75	-0.60	-0.65
Louisiana	-1.13	-1.00	-0.84	-0.80	-0.99	-0.95
Maine	0.63	0.40	0.37	0.30	0.71	0.48
Maryland	0.20	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.33	0.29
Massachusetts	0.87	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.37	0.70
Michigan	-0.09	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	-0.28	-0.20
Minnesota	0.88	0.92	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.79
Mississippi	-1.09	-1.04	-0.89	-1.00	-0.29	-0.86
Missouri	-0.41	-0.40	-0.37	-0.28	-0.95	-0.48
Montana	0.17	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.20
Nebraska	0.46	0.54	0.46	0.50	-0.13	0.37
Nevada	-0.40	-0.29	-0.29	-0.33	0.45	-0.17
New Hampshire	1.09	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.49	0.75
New Jersey	0.46	0.62	0.53	0.47	0.69	0.55
New Mexico	-0.07	-0.27	-0.18	-0.18	0.47	-0.05
New York	0.35	0.34	0.37	0.39	-0.32	0.23
North Carolina	-0.18	-0.26	-0.25	-0.29	-0.35	-0.27
North Dakota	0.58	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.44	0.56
Ohio	-0.28	-0.31	-0.41	-0.36	-0.37	-0.34
Oklahoma	-0.66	-0.72	-0.67	-0.74	-0.66	-0.69
Oregon	0.72	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.31	0.46
Pennsylvania	0.11	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	0.01
Rhode Island	0.55	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.40
South Carolina	-0.64	-0.69	-0.64	-0.64	-0.56	-0.63
South Dakota	0.41	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.32	0.32
Tennessee	-0.42	-0.49	-0.58	-0.71	-0.59	-0.56
Texas	-0.42	-0.27	-0.25	-0.11	-0.19	-0.25
Utah	0.89	0.77	0.70	0.73	0.65	0.75
Vermont	1.23	0.95	0.87	0.85	0.29	0.84
Virginia	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.83	0.39
Washington	0.67	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.51	0.49
West Virginia	-0.57	-0.85	-0.73	-0.71	0.19	-0.53
Wisconsin	0.55	0.47	0.31	0.23	-0.77	0.16
Wyoming	0.31	0.20	0.36	0.21	0.13	0.24
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	9	12	14	13	9	11

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.

Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, 2015

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009-13
Alabama	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Alaska	7.6	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.3	7.1
Arizona	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Arkansas	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8
California	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Connecticut	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2
Delaware	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3
Florida	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Georgia	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Hawaii	7.6	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.9	8.4
Idaho	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Illinois	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Indiana	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Iowa	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0
Kansas	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kentucky	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Maine	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0
Maryland	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
Massachusetts	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.7
Michigan	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Minnesota	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Mississippi	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Missouri	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.9
Montana	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Nebraska	6.1	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.3
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
New Hampshire	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
New Jersey	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
New Mexico	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
New York	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9
North Carolina	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
North Dakota	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ohio	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.5
Oklahoma	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Oregon	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.7	11.3
Pennsylvania	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.7	1.2	4.6
South Carolina	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
South Dakota	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.3
Tennessee	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8
Texas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5
Vermont	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Virginia	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Washington	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5
West Virginia	3.9	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.2
Wisconsin	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6
Wyoming	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.7
U.S. Average	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Washington's Rank	5	7	8	10	10	7

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

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

(Fiscal Years)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	0.98	0.73	0.96	0.93	1.00	0.92
Alaska	0.99	1.09	0.95	2.54	2.56	1.63
Arizona	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.49	0.49	0.24
Arkansas	0.73	1.00	0.71	0.94	1.56	0.99
California	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.18	0.27	0.16
Colorado	0.22	0.40	0.47	0.69	0.79	0.51
Connecticut	1.74	2.10	1.70	1.95	2.17	1.93
Delaware	1.90	1.85	1.84	4.33	4.50	2.89
Florida	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.58	2.41	0.80
Georgia	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.10
Hawaii	3.92	3.75	3.65	4.18	4.62	4.02
Idaho	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.87	0.87	0.61
Illinois	0.73	0.70	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.77
Indiana	0.50	0.42	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.50
Iowa	0.34	0.30	0.33	0.77	0.79	0.51
Kansas	0.29	0.00	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.21
Kentucky	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.82	0.75
Louisiana	0.87	0.72	0.85	0.65	0.64	0.75
Maine	0.50	0.52	0.49	1.16	1.19	0.77
Maryland	2.33	2.26	2.25	2.77	2.88	2.50
Massachusetts	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.82	1.97	1.59
Michigan	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.78	0.98	0.44
Minnesota	5.69	5.55	5.58	6.45	6.41	5.93
Mississippi	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.86	0.87	0.68
Missouri	1.27	1.16	1.26	1.35	1.30	1.27
Montana	0.45	0.48	0.44	2.16	2.44	1.19
Nebraska	0.80	0.74	0.77	1.42	1.46	1.04
Nevada	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.72	0.71	0.52
New Hampshire	0.35	0.27	0.35	1.05	1.02	0.61
New Jersey	2.38	1.86	2.34	2.05	1.93	2.11
New Mexico	0.89	0.71	0.85	0.99	1.04	0.90
New York	2.12	1.86	2.20	2.07	2.06	2.06
North Carolina	0.92	0.76	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.86
North Dakota	1.06	1.00	0.98	2.02	2.04	1.42
Ohio	0.57	0.66	0.57	1.10	1.11	0.80
Oklahoma	1.20	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.16	1.16
Oregon	0.50	0.52	0.49	0.90	0.94	0.67
Pennsylvania	0.67	0.71	0.66	0.79	0.82	0.73
Rhode Island	2.00	2.01	2.38	2.21	2.70	2.26
South Carolina	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.83	0.84	0.59
South Dakota	0.82	0.81	0.80	1.71	1.78	1.19
Tennessee	1.29	1.28	1.26	1.23	1.22	1.26
Texas	0.25	0.10	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.22
Utah	1.01	1.83	0.99	1.80	1.65	1.46
Vermont	0.82	0.81	0.81	3.19	3.01	1.73
Virginia	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.54	0.51	0.49
Washington	0.20	0.16	0.18	0.45	0.44	0.29
West Virginia	1.37	0.65	0.65	1.31	1.24	1.04
Wisconsin	0.43	0.15	0.42	0.27	0.27	0.31
Wyoming	2.38	2.46	2.25	3.27	3.38	2.75
U.S. Average	0.87	0.84	0.81	1.00	1.14	0.93
Washington's Rank	46	43	46	45	45	45

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

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, 2015

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
Alabama	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5
Alaska	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.1	6.5
Arizona	7.3	7.4	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.7
Arkansas	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4
California	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.2
Colorado	12	13	13.3	13	13.1	12.9
Connecticut	9.4	9.7	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.8
Delaware	10.4	10.5	11.5	6	7	9.1
Florida	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.7
Georgia	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.6
Hawaii	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	5	5.3
Idaho	9.4	10.3	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.4
Illinois	9	9.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.9
Indiana	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.6	12.7	13.6
Iowa	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7
Kansas	11.4	11.8	11.6	11	10.7	11.3
Kentucky	6.7	6.9	7	6.9	6.8	6.9
Louisiana	4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Maine	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.1
Maryland	9.9	10.7	10.7	10.2	10	10.3
Massachusetts	8.4	8.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.4
Michigan	8	8.6	9	9.2	8.9	8.7
Minnesota	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.9
Mississippi	2.9	3	3	2.9	2.8	2.9
Missouri	9.4	10.1	10.6	9.9	10	10.0
Montana	6.5	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.2
Nebraska	10.5	10.4	10.3	9.7	9.4	10.1
Nevada	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.2
New Hampshire	8.4	8.9	12.2	11.7	11.6	10.6
New Jersey	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.4
New Mexico	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.3	5.7	6.3
New York	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.2	8.4
North Carolina	5.8	6	6	5.7	5.7	5.8
North Dakota	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.7	7.1
Ohio	16.7	17	16.3	16.6	16.4	16.6
Oklahoma	7	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
Oregon	15.4	15.4	16.2	17.2	17.2	16.3
Pennsylvania	5.8	6	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7
Rhode Island	7	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.3
South Carolina	5.4	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.8
South Dakota	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.9	8.5
Tennessee	4.1	4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1
Texas	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.2
Utah	13	13.4	13.7	13.8	13.5	13.5
Vermont	7.7	7.8	8.8	8.9	7.8	8.2
Virginia	9.2	9.8	10	9.9	9.7	9.7
Washington	12.1	12.9	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.6
West Virginia	4.2	4.3	4.4	4	3.6	4.1
Wisconsin	10.9	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.2
Wyoming	9	9.5	9.8	9.2	8.8	9.3
U.S. Average*	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0
Washington's Rank	5	6	6	6	6	6

Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, Public Libraries in the United States: FY 2012.

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

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