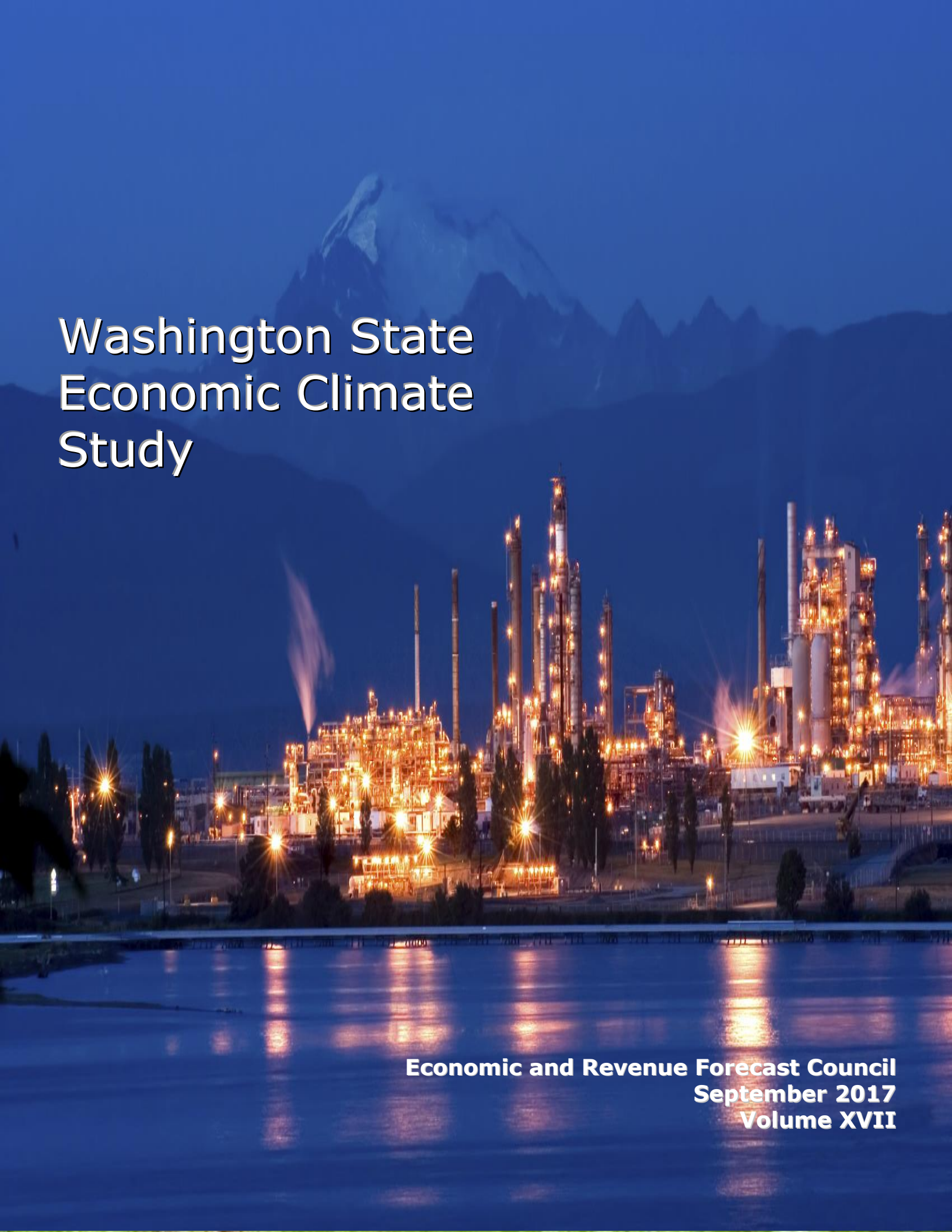
Washington State Economic Climate Study



Economic and Revenue Forecast Council
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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.

Washington State Economic Climate Study

Prepared by the
Economic and Revenue Forecast Council

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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.**
- **Both Washington's overall performance and rank improved relative to last year.**
- **Washington's composite score rank improved from 5th to 4th 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 2016. The study provides information about Washington's competitive standing in relation to other 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-eight 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 into business prosperity and cost of doing business. Overall, forty-eight indicators are presented.

Recent Performance

There were a few changes to the indicators in this year's Climate Study

In this year's climate study, six new indicators were added: H-1B Visas, Venture Capital Investment, Establishment Birth Rate, High Speed Broadband Adoption, Rail Freight Value, and Per Capita Real GDP. Six indicators were removed: Education Attainment: Completed Associate's Degree, Eighth Grade Math

and Reading, Student to Teacher Ratios, Annual Earnings per Job, and Annual Earnings per Job Growth.

Washington's rank improved from 5th to 4th best in the nation

Both Washington's performance relative to last year and rankings relative to other states improved. Washington's rank improved in eighteen cases, worsened in eighteen cases, and stayed the same in twelve. Three of the four major categories in the climate study improved in rank from last year while one declined.

Innovation Drivers improved from 5th to 4th best in the nation

Washington's average rank in the *Innovation Drivers* category remained unchanged at 18, but it did improve in rank by one place to be 4th best in the nation. One subcategory improved while two declined in average rank. Of the five indicators in infrastructure, four worsened and one did not change. Of the indicators in *Entrepreneurship and Investment* one improved in rank, two declined, and three remained unchanged. In *Talent and Workforce* one indicator improved, four worsened, and two were unchanged. Of the eighteen indicators in *Innovation Drivers*, only two improved, ten worsened, and six were unchanged. FAA Air Traffic fared the worst, dropping from 32nd highest to 39th. Establishment Birth Rate was the most improved indicator in Innovation Drivers, increasing 29 places relative to other states.

Business Performance improved from 3rd to 2nd highest

Business Performance improved from 3rd to 2nd best in the nation. Of the ten indicators in *Business Performance*, Washington's rank improved in five, worsened in three, and remained unchanged in two. Five indicators improved and one remained unchanged in the subcategory *Business Prosperity*, whereas three indicators worsened and one remained unchanged in subcategory *Cost of Doing Business*. Unemployment Insurance Costs fared the worst, dropping five places to 33rd highest in the nation. Value Added (weighted) improved the most relative to other states, gaining fifteen places to 1st in the nation.

Economic Growth and Competitive-ness improved from 25th to 15th highest

Washington's ranking in the *Economic Growth and Competitiveness* category rose from 25th highest to 15th highest in the nation. Of the ten indicators in this category, five improved, only one worsened, and four remained unchanged. Median Household Income and Income Spent on Rent improved the most compared to other states, both rising seven places to 8th and 34th in the nation respectively. Unemployment Rate fell the most this year, dropping five places from 34th to 39th in the nation.

Quality of Life fell from 19th to 21st highest

Quality of Life dropped two places to 21st in the nation in this year's study. The state's rank improved in six instances, worsened in four. Drinking Water was the worst performing indicator, falling from 23rd best to 42nd best. Arrests Per Violent Crime was the most improved indicator, increasing from 25th place to 16th in the nation.

This is a snapshot of Washington's performance

This report is a snapshot of Washington's 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.

National Ranking Index

This year's study includes an index which ranks every state

For the first time, the 2017 Washington State Economic Climate Study includes the composite scores of every state in the nation. These scores are then ranked in order to gauge Washington's economic competitiveness with more accuracy.

The composite score equally weights each of the four chapters and effectively takes the average of the four. Each chapter's score is the average of the subcategories or indicators within it. This equal weighting approach was selected to minimize subjectivity regarding the importance of any given measure in constructing the composite state scores. 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.

Each state's composite score is ranked for comparison

After each state's indicators have been compiled into a composite score, these scores are then ranked. The composite score for each state equally weights each chapter and each chapter is an average of the indicator ranks that it contains. The composite score is therefore a rough approximation of where the state tends to rank on average instead of an actual ranking itself. Therefore, it is possible for two states to have almost identical composite scores. For example, Illinois and Indiana have composite scores of 23.68 and 23.72, respectively. These scores do not mean that Illinois and Indiana both rank 23rd, they merely both tend to rank about 23rd *on average*. In fact, Illinois and Indiana ranked 19th and 20th respectively in 2017. No composite score will actually be 1st or 50th because scores will converge around the average score of 25. This index will rank states based on how much they outperform or underperform the average score of 25. For example, the best composite score in the nation in 2017 is Massachusetts with 17.4 while the worst is Mississippi with 33.2. The new index creates a rank that more accurately compares Washington to the rest of the nation than the composite score alone.

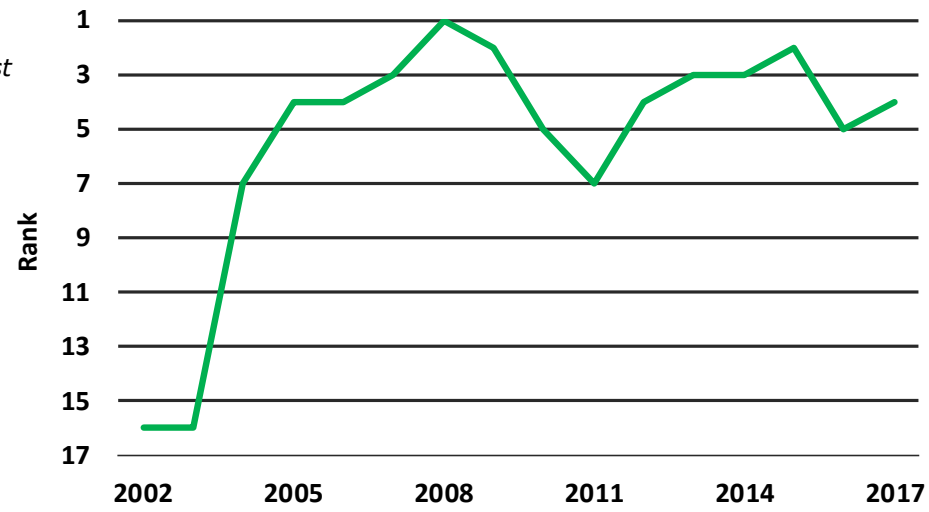
Washington ranked 4th best in the nation

Washington's 2017 composite score of 19.3 means that Washington tends to rank around 19th in any given indicator on average. While this can be used to evaluate Washington's performance over time, it does not actually mean that

Washington is the 19h best state. 19.3 is actually the fourth lowest composite score in the nation, which makes Washington the 4th best state in the nation based on the indicators in the 2017 Washington State Economic Climate Study.

Washington has consistently ranked in over the past decade

Figure ES.1: Washington Overall Rank



Source: ERFC, data through 2017

Table ES.1: Washington Overall Rank

Year	Rank
2002	16
2003	16
2004	7
2005	4
2006	4
2007	3
2008	1
2009	2
2010	5
2011	7
2012	4
2013	3
2014	3
2015	2
2016	5
2017	4

Source: ERFC, data through 2017

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

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5Y Avg
Innovation Drivers	***4***	***3***
Talent and Workforce		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined College Participation Rate	30	31
Education Attainment: Completed 9th Grade or Less	23	20
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	16	16
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	11	11
Research Doctorates Awarded Per Capita	35	32
Migration Rate	4	10
H-1B Visas	4	3
Entrepreneurship and Investment		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	19	18
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	5	4
Per Capita Government Research and Development Spending	24	18
Patents Issued Per 100,000 Residents	3	3
Venture Capital Investment	3	3
Establishment Birth Rate	15	28
Infrastructure		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	42	42
FAA Air Traffic	39	30
Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita	7	8
High Speed Broadband Adoption	9	9
Rail Freight Value	21	21
Business Performance	***2***	***7***
Business Prosperity		
Foreign Exports	3	3
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	11	10
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	16	17
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	1	14
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	1	12
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	3	5
Cost of Doing Business		
Electricity Costs	3	1
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	33	35
Unemployment Insurance Costs	33	38
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	36	36

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

Indicator/Benchmark	Rank	
	Current	5y Avg
Economic Growth and Competitiveness	***15***	***12***
Per Capita Personal Income	12	12
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	27	17
Relative Value of $100	41	41
Total Employment Growth Rate	5	11
Median Household Income	8	11
Unemployment Rate	39	32
Housing Affordability Index	41	41
Income Spent on Rent	34	33
Average Wage	8	8
Per Capita GDP	10	10
Quality of Life	***21***	***17***
Property Crime	48	48
Violent Crime	17	20
Arrest Rates for Violent Crime	16	17
Air Quality	27	20
Drinking Water	42	14
Toxins Released	16	12
State Health Index	7	11
State Parks and Recreation Areas	9	9
State Arts	45	45
Public Library Service	5	6

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

Indicator/Benchmark	Performance	Rank
Innovation Drivers		
Talent and Workforce		
Total Public Two and Four Year Combined College Participation Rate	Unchanged	Unchanged
Education Attainment: Completed 9th Grade or Less	Improved	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More	Improved	Worsened
Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More	Improved	Unchanged
Research Doctorates Awarded Per Capita	Improved	Worsened
Migration Rate	Improved	Improved
H-1B Visas	Worsened	Worsened
Entrepreneurship and Investment		
Per Capita University Research and Development Spending	Worsened	Worsened
Per Capita Industry Research and Development Spending	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Government Research and Development Spending	Worsened	Worsened
Patents Issued Per 100,000 Residents	Worsened	Unchanged
Venture Capital	Worsened	Unchanged
Establishment Birth Rate	Improved	Improved
Infrastructure		
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition	Worsened	Worsened
FAA Air Traffic	Worsened	Worsened
Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita	Improved	Unchanged
High Speed Broadband Adoption	Improved	Worsened
Rail Freight Value	Worsened	Worsened
Business Performance		
Business Prosperity		
Foreign Exports	Worsened	Unchanged
Foreign Exports Excluding Transportation Equipment	Worsened	Improved
High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Improved	Improved
Growth in High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment	Improved	Improved
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (weighted)	Improved	Improved
Value Added per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing (unweighted)	Improved	Improved
Cost of Doing Business		
Electricity Costs	Worsened	Worsened
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income	Worsened	Worsened
Unemployment Insurance Costs	Improved	Unchanged
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs	Improved	Worsened
Economic Growth and Competitiveness		
Per Capita Personal Income	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate	Worsened	Improved
Relative Value of $100	Unchanged	Unchanged
Total Employment Growth Rate	Improved	Improved
Median Household Income	Improved	Improved
Unemployment Rate	Improved	Worsened
Housing Affordability Index	Improved	Improved
Income Spent on Rent	Improved	Improved
Average Wage	Improved	Unchanged
Per Capita GDP	Improved	Unchanged

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

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

Table ES. 4
Executive Summary
Ranking Index

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-17
Alabama	46	46	47	44	43	47
Alaska	39	44	43	46	45	45
Arizona	30	30	27	40	35	32
Arkansas	50	50	49	49	47	49
California	23	27	22	20	24	24
Colorado	9	7	6	9	7	7
Connecticut	14	13	14	13	11	13
Delaware	16	21	20	15	18	16
Florida	42	38	31	36	33	34
Georgia	40	37	37	34	36	36
Hawaii	33	36	45	39	40	39
Idaho	20	23	30	29	30	28
Illinois	26	26	24	26	28	27
Indiana	21	19	19	17	15	18
Iowa	8	4	13	12	12	10
Kansas	19	15	23	28	25	22
Kentucky	48	39	40	38	41	42
Louisiana	38	43	36	48	48	43
Maine	43	40	42	35	37	40
Maryland	17	20	25	19	16	19
Massachusetts	11	10	7	4	1	6
Michigan	32	24	16	18	14	23
Minnesota	4	5	5	3	5	4
Mississippi	49	49	50	50	50	50
Missouri	27	25	28	22	17	25
Montana	35	35	38	37	39	38
Nebraska	6	6	3	8	9	5
Nevada	45	47	44	47	38	44
New Hampshire	13	16	15	11	2	11
New Jersey	34	32	33	31	31	31
New Mexico	41	48	48	45	49	48
New York	25	28	29	24	21	26
North Carolina	28	33	26	27	26	29
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	10	1
Ohio	24	22	17	23	23	21
Oklahoma	29	29	39	41	46	37
Oregon	5	12	11	7	8	8
Pennsylvania	31	31	32	32	29	30
Rhode Island	36	34	34	30	34	33
South Carolina	47	45	46	42	42	46
South Dakota	15	17	9	10	13	15
Tennessee	44	42	35	33	32	35
Texas	12	8	10	16	19	14
Utah	2	2	4	2	3	2
Vermont	22	18	21	25	22	20
Virginia	10	11	12	6	6	9
Washington	**3**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**4**	**3**
West Virginia	37	41	41	43	44	41
Wisconsin	18	14	18	21	20	17
Wyoming	7	9	8	14	27	12

Source: ERFC, data through 2017

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Chapter 1: Innovation Drivers – Summary

- **Washington ranks 4th best in the nation in *Innovation Drivers* this year.**
- **The state's average ranking across the subcategories in *Innovation Drivers*, remained at 18th in this year's study. Of the eighteen indicators in this category, two improved, ten worsened, and six remained unchanged. Annual performance improved in nine indicators and worsened in eight, while one remained unchanged.**
- **Five new metrics were added and four were removed. The new metrics are: H-1B Visas, Venture Capital Investment, Establishment Birth Rate, High Speed Broadband Adoption, and Rail Freight Value. The metrics that were removed were: Education Attainment: Completed Associate's Degree, Student to Teacher Ratios, Eighth Grade Reading, and Eighth Grade Mathematics.**
- **In the subcategory *Talent and Workforce*, the state average rank declined one to 18th. Washington's rank improved in one indicator, worsened in four, and was unchanged in two.**
- **In the subcategory *Entrepreneurship and Investment*, Washington's average rank improved three places to 12th. The state's rank improved in one of the five metrics, worsened in two, and remained unchanged in three.**
- **In the subcategory *Infrastructure*, the state's average rank declined three places to 24th. Compared to other states, Washington's rank worsened in four indicators and remained unchanged in one.**

Talent and Workforce

Public Two and Four Year College Combined Participation Rate

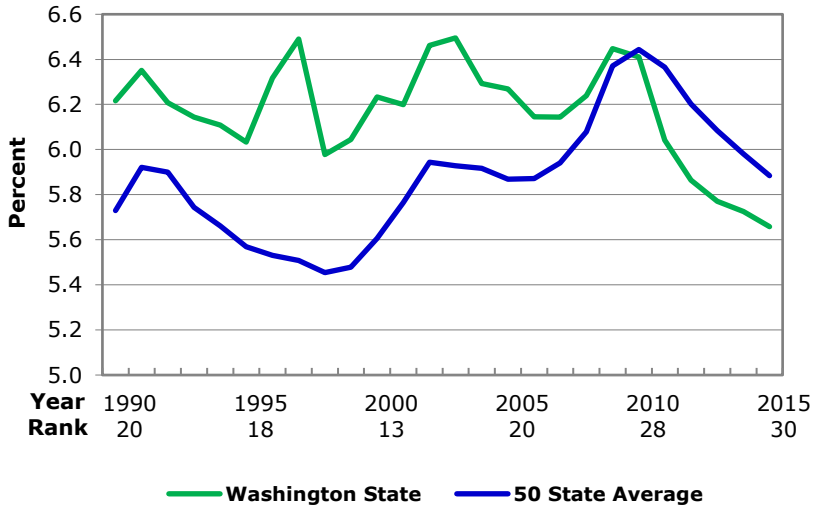
Combined two- and four-year college participation rates allow more accurate comparisons

Washington, more than most states, relies heavily on the community college system to provide the first two years of a college education. As a result, Washington and states with similar policies 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 community college systems can be better compared to other states.

Washington is 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 the fall of 2011, however, the 50-state average rate surpassed that of Washington for the first time in the history of this index, at 6.4 percent compared to Washington's 6.0 percent after both stayed at 6.4 percent in 2009 and 2010. Both the Washington and the 50-state average participation rates have been declining since 2010. In 2015, Washington participation remained at 5.7 percent, slightly less than the 50-state average of 5.9. The state's ranking also remained 30th. Washington's average participation rate from 2011-15 is 5.8 percent, just below the 50-state average of 6.1 and ranks 31st 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 2015

Education Attainment: Completed Less than 9th Grade

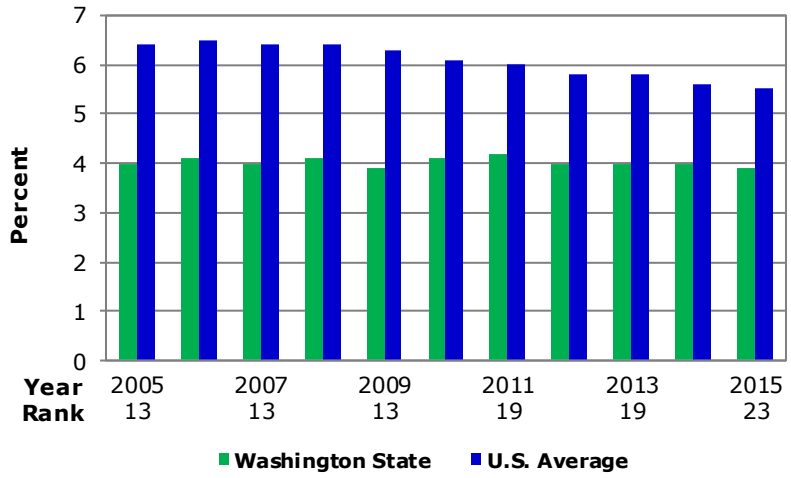
The Census tabulates the percent of the population with less than a 9th grade education

The U.S. Census Bureau, as a part of its annual American Community Survey, tabulates the percent of the population aged 25 years or older than has less than a 9th grade education. The less than 9th grade education indicator gives an important look at the approximate size of the pool of low-skill workers in the state economy. Additionally, this indicator has economic significance on personal incomes. For example, in 2015, a person who did not complete high school earned a median annual income of $21,230, which is significantly less than median incomes earned by workers with more education. Combined with other educational attainment indicators, this indicator helps give a complete picture of the educational attainment level of the state's population.

About 4 percent of Washington's population has less than a 9th grade education

In 2015, the Census Bureau reported that 3.9 percent of Washington's population aged 25 years or older had less than a 9th grade education, representing a slight decrease from 2014. The state outperformed the national average of 5.5 percent. Despite Washington's decrease in the number of its residents with less than a high school education, the state's ranking declined from 21st to 23rd in the nation. The state's five-year average rank was higher, however, at 22nd overall. The state's 5-year average of 4.0 percent was lower than the U.S. five-year average of 5.7 percent.

Figure 1.2: Education Attainment: Completed Less than 9th Grade



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

Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More

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

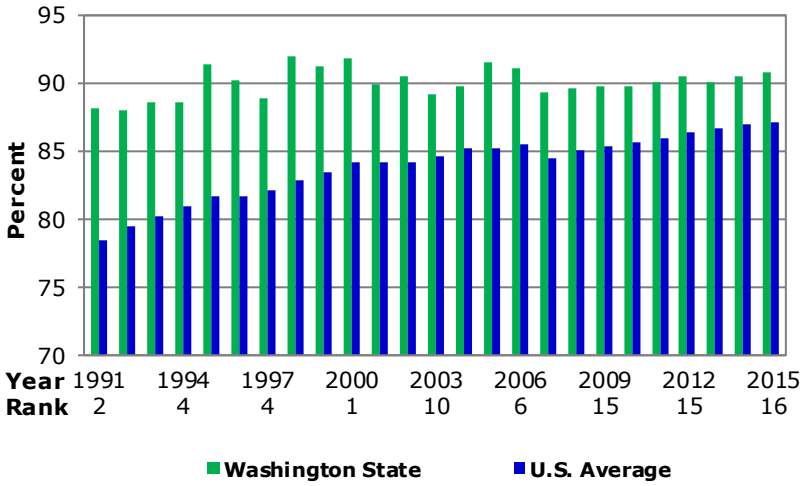
In the annual American Community Survey, the U.S. Census Bureau measures the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has completed four years of high school. A completed high school level degree is necessary to continue toward associates, bachelors, or other advanced degrees, so this indicator can be seen as the portion of the population that has completed four years of high school or more. As one indication of the economic relevance of this measure, in 2015 the median annual earnings for a person 25 years of age or older who did not graduate from high school was only $21,230 while that of a person with a high school diploma was $29,000.

In 2015, Washington's rank fell one place to 16th

In Washington, 90.8 percent of the population has completed four years of high school or more in 2015, slightly improving from 90.4 percent in 2014. The U.S. average was 87.1 percent in 2015. Despite being above the national average and slightly improving, the state's rank dropped one point to 16th overall in 2015. Historically, Washington used to perform highly in this

category. The state ranked in the top five nationally from 1991 (when data started being collected) to 2000. Since then, however, the state's ranking has fallen and has recently averaged 16th over the past five years. The state's five-year average value of 90.4 percent, however, remains about 4 percentage points higher than the five-year national average of 86.6 percent.

Figure 1.3: Education Attainment: Completed Four Years of High School or More



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

Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More

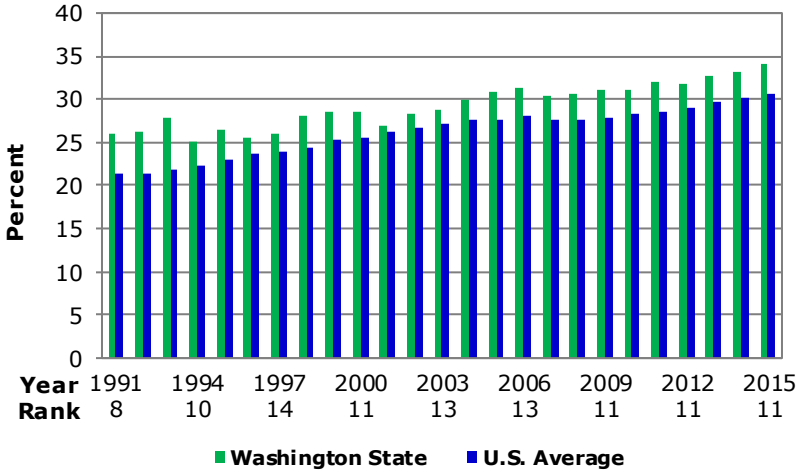
Higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings

The American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, reports the percent of the population aged 25 years or older that has obtained a bachelor's degree or higher. Measuring the number of bachelor's degrees earned by a population is economically important because a population's educational attainment is indicative of the skill of its workforce. Additionally, higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings. In 2015, for example, the median income for full-time adults with a bachelor's degree is $50,930, while the median was $29,000 for those with only a high school diploma.

The state's 2015 ranking remained unchanged at 11th in the nation

For the ninth consecutive year, Washington ranked 11th in the nation for the percent of its population with completed bachelor's degree or more. The number of residents age 25 or older with a bachelor's degree or more increased from 2014 to 2015, changing from 33.1 percent to 34.2 percent. This is higher than the U.S. average of 30.6 percent. Washington's five-year average of 32.7 percent also ranked 11th among the states and was above the national average of 29.6 percent.

Figure 1.4: Education Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More



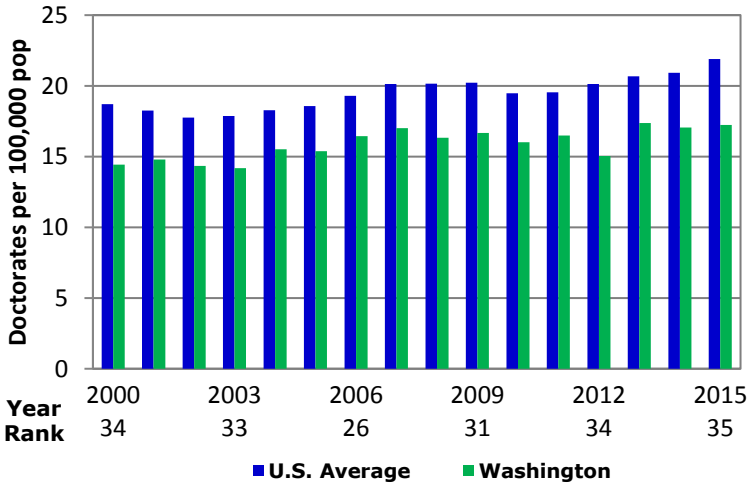
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; data through 2015

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 Ph.D., requires the completion of a dissertation or equivalent cumulating 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.

Figure 1.5: Education Attainment: Research Doctorates Awarded, per 100,000 population age 18+



Source: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of Earned Doctorates; data through 2016

The state's 2015 ranking remained at 35th in the nation

In 2015, the number of individuals who received research doctorates in Washington was 958. Washington awarded 17.2 doctoral degrees per 100,000 population age 18+ in 2015, a slight increase from 17.1 the previous year. The state's rank declined from 33rd to 35th highest in the nation. The U.S. average was 21.9 doctorates awarded per 100,000 population age 18+ in 2015. Washington's five-year average of 16.6 research doctorates awarded ranked 32nd among the states and was below the national average of 20.6.

Migration Rate

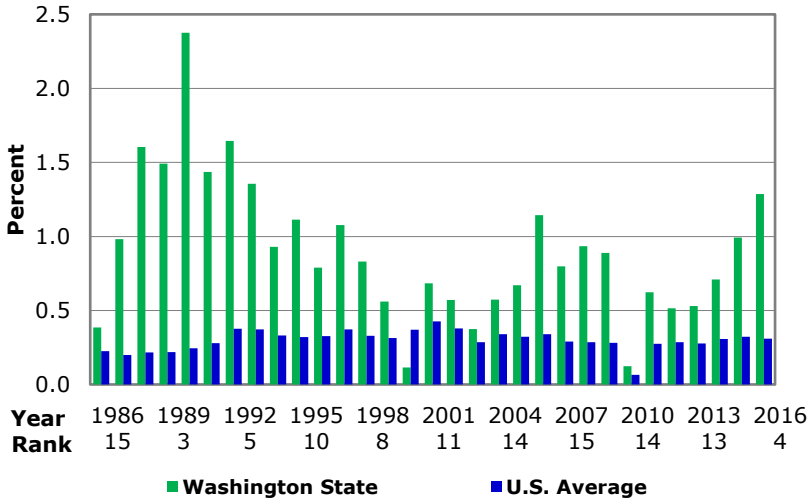
Washington ranks 4th overall for migration

Washington continues to be a relatively popular destination for international and domestic migration, ranking 4th in terms of total migration in 2016. Since 2013, the state's migration rate has been incrementally increasing from 0.5 to 0.7 in 2014 then to 1.3 percent in 2016. Washington's 2016 migration rate is significantly higher than the U.S. average migration rate of 0.3 over the same period. Washington's five-year average growth in migration was 0.8 percent, ranking 9th highest among the states.

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

Washington population growth in 2016 was 1.78 percent, while the U.S. as a whole was 0.7 percent. Natural increases accounted for 27 percent of the state's growth while 73 percent came from migration. Of the state's immigrants, 27 percent were international and 73 percent were domestic. In the U.S. as a whole, 55 percent of population growth came from natural increase while 45 percent from international migration.

Figure 1.6: Migration Rate



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau; data through 2016

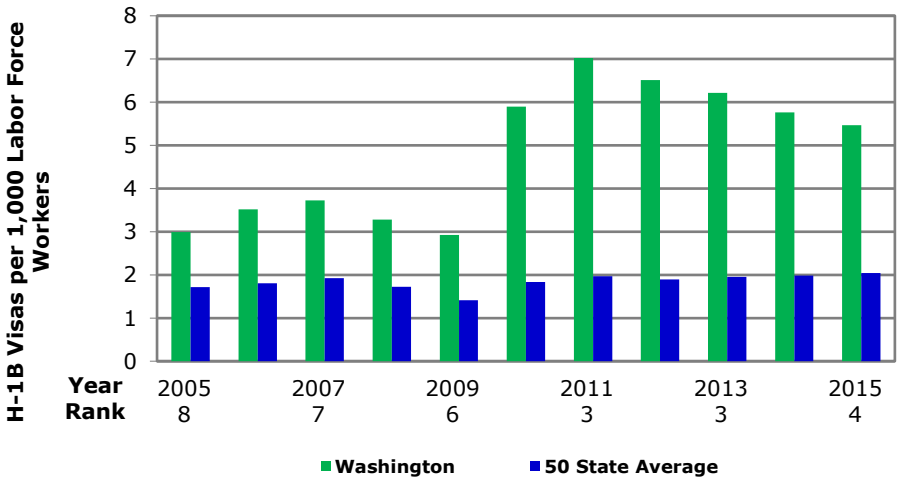
H-1B Visas

In 2015, Washington ranked 4th for H-1B workers per 1,000.

H-1B visas allow U.S. employers to hire foreign workers in "specialty occupations" which are defined as "requiring theoretical and practical application of highly specialized knowledge". The applicant must also have at least a bachelor's degree or its equivalent. These workers are typically hired for highly skilled jobs in technology or other specialized fields. The quantity of H-1B visa applications relative to the size of the labor force within a state is an indicator of the demand for highly skilled labor in innovative fields.

In 2015, 5.5 out of every 1,000 workers in Washington held an H-1B visa. This is down from 5.8 in 2014, but still well above the 50 state average of 2.0 in 2015. Although Washington has a relatively high number of guest visa workers, the ratio of visa holders to regular workers has been declining for five straight years. From 2011 to 2015, Washington has averaged 6.2 visa holders per 1,000 workers, above the 50 state average of 2.0. Washington's rank over this period is 3rd best. Despite the high demand for tech savvy workers, H-1B visa holders make up about one-half of one percent of Washington's current labor force.

Figure 1.7: H-1B Visas



Source: Department of Homeland Security; data through 2015

Entrepreneurship and Investment

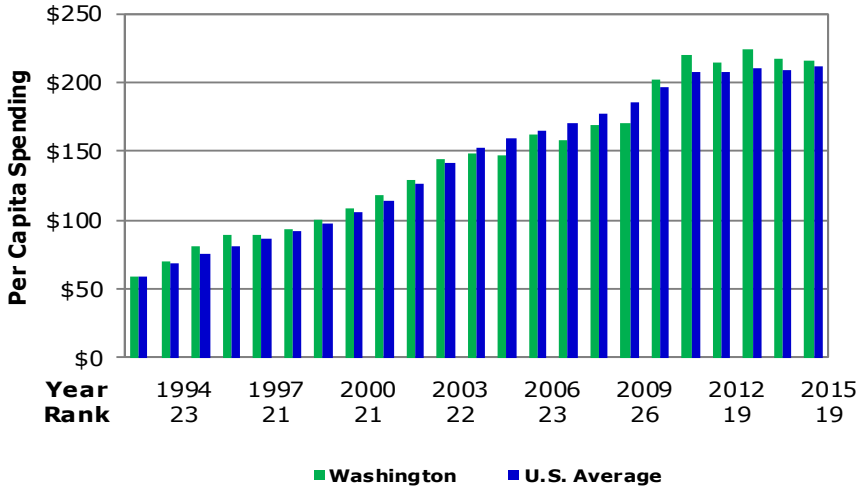
Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University, Industry, and Government

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.

Figure 1.8: Per Capita Spending in Research and Development, University



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2015

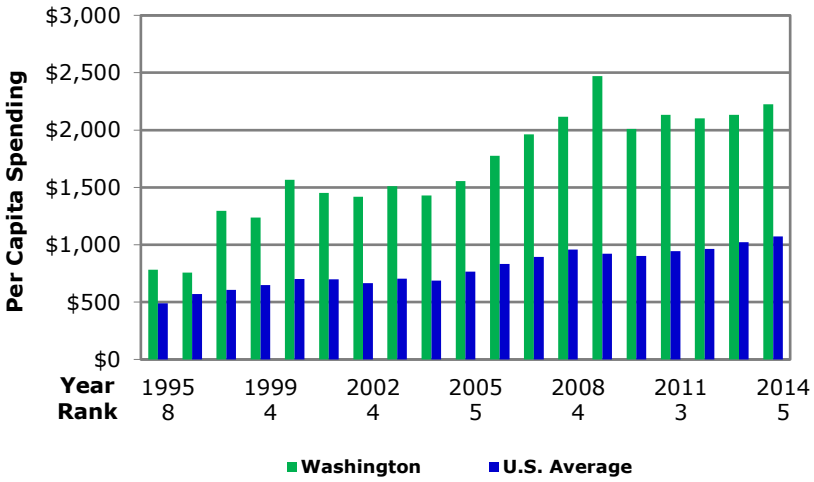
The data is presented on a per-capita basis

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 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 2015 for university R&D, 2014 for industry, and 2015 for state government.

WA R&D spending typically exceeds the national average

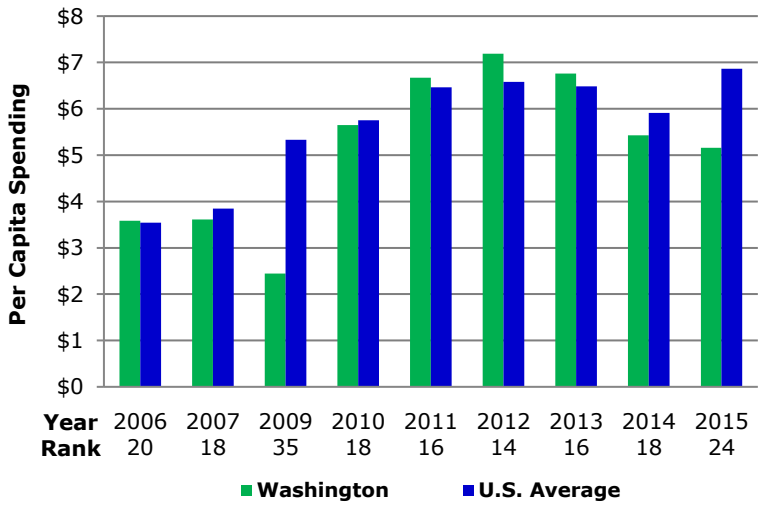
In 2015, Washington's rank declined slightly at 19th in per capita university research and development with a spending level of $216 per capita, down from $218 the year before. Washington remained above the U.S. average of $212 per capita. This was the fifth consecutive year that Washington spent more on a per capita basis than the U.S. average.

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



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2014

Figure 1.10: State Government Research and Development



Source: The National Science Foundation; data through 2015

In industry per capita research and development spending, the state again ranked high in 2014. Washington's per capita industrial research and development spending of $2,225 was over twice as high as the national average of $1,072, ranking 5th among the states, as well as for the period of 2010-2014. Washington's rank in state government research and development slipped from 16th in 2013 to 24th in 2015 as per capita spending declined from $6.76 to $5.16 over the period.

For the period of 2011-2015, the average state government spending was $6.24 per capita, ranking the state at 19th.

Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population

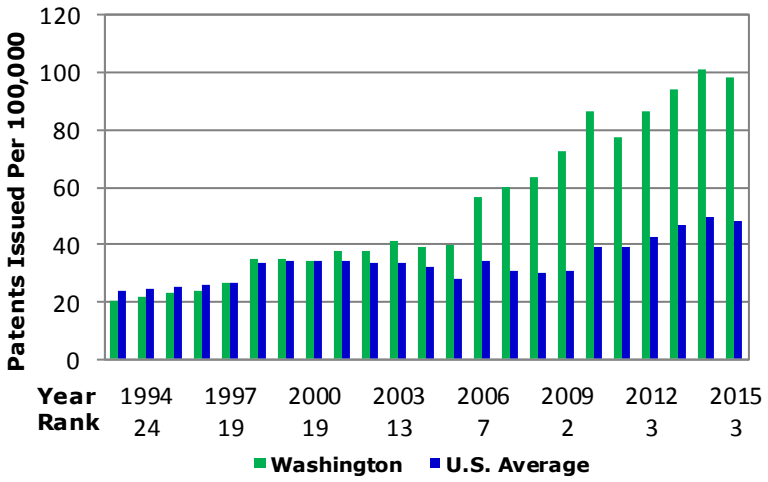
Patents are a good measure of actual innovation

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 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.

Washington ranks 3rd in patents issued

In 2015, Washington had 98.2 patents issued per 100,000 residents. The state's patent issue rate is more than twice the national rate of 48.5, ranking the state 3rd in the nation. The two other states outperforming Washington are California (111.4) and Massachusetts (106.5). The state's 5-year average of 91.5 is also more than twice the national 5-year average of 45.3, helping Washington also rank 3rd in that category.

Figure 1.11: Patents Issued Per 100,000 Population



Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2015

Venture Capital Investment

Washington had almost $1.6 billion in venture capital deals in 2016

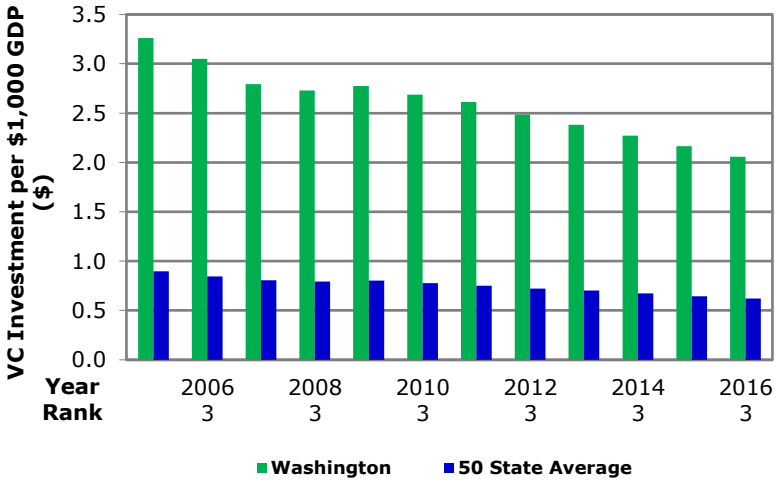
The National Venture Capital Association (NVCA) tracks the number and value of venture capital deals made across different states and industries. This is reported in the NVCA's annual Yearbook. Venture capital is typically invested in smaller, innovative companies with expectations of high growth. Therefore, venture capital investment is a measure of expectations for growth and innovation in an industry. States with high growth industries such as technology, healthcare, and business/financial services typically attract more investment than

others. This indicator measures how much venture capital is invested for every $1,000 of state GDP. There are only six states with over $1 in venture capital investment per $1,000 in GDP, led by Massachusetts, California, and Washington with 6.34, 3.77 and, 2.06 respectively.

Washington ranked 3rd best in Venture Capital Investment for the thirteenth year in a row

Venture capital investment has grown since 2009, but declined slightly in 2013 and again in 2016. Investment in Washington decreased from $2.1 billion in 2015 to $1.58 billion in 2016. The $1.58 billion was invested in 301 different companies across different industries. The industries that benefited the most in 2016 were software and healthcare, which accounted for $777 million and $270 million respectively. Venture Capital has decreased as a portion of GDP across the nation for seven years in a row. In 2016 Washington had 2.06 dollars of investment per $1,000 of GDP, while the 50 state average was only 0.62. Washington sits at 3rd best in the nation in 2016. For the past five years, Washington has averaged 2.27 dollars per $1,000 GDP while the nation averages 0.67. Washington has ranked third for all five years.

Figure 1.12: Venture Capital Investment



Source: National Venture Capital Association Yearbook, data through 2016

Establishment Birth Rate

Washington had an establishment birth rate of 10.13 in 2016

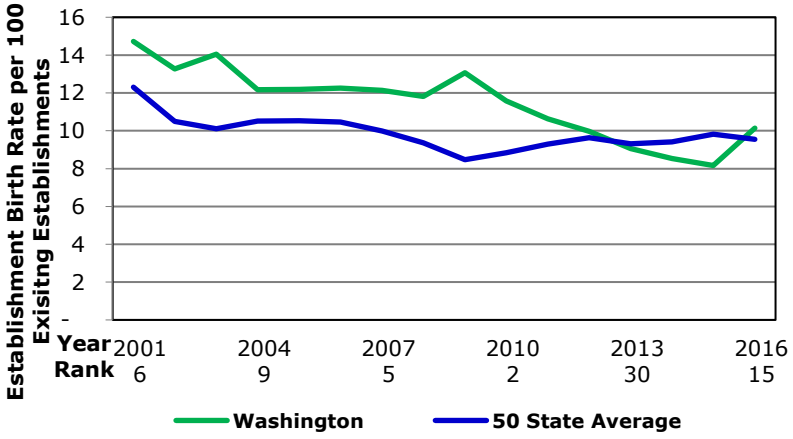
The BLS collects data on establishments through the Census of Employment and Wages and through the Business Employment Dynamics Survey. Birth rate data provides a measure of entrepreneurial activity and growth in new areas of business. The establishment birth rate is the rate of new business establishments per existing 100 establishments. An establishment birth is defined as the first time an establishment begins to pay its first employee. An establishment can be either an entirely new firm or could be a new branch, plant, or

expansion of an existing firm. The BLS does not include a seasonal business reopening as a new establishment.

Washington ranked 15th in establishment birth rate in 2016

Washington had strong establishment birth rates in the years before 2008, but those slowed from 13.1 to 8.2 new establishments per 100 existing establishments from 2009 to 2015. Washington's rank fell from 1st to 44th over that period. In 2016, Washington had an establishment birth rate of 10.1, raising the state's rank to 15th. Over the past five years, Washington has averaged a birth rate of 9.17 while the U.S. average has been 9.55. Washington's average ranking for the past five years is 20th.

Figure 1.13 Establishment Birth Rate



Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, BLS Survey of Business Employment Dynamics, data through 2016

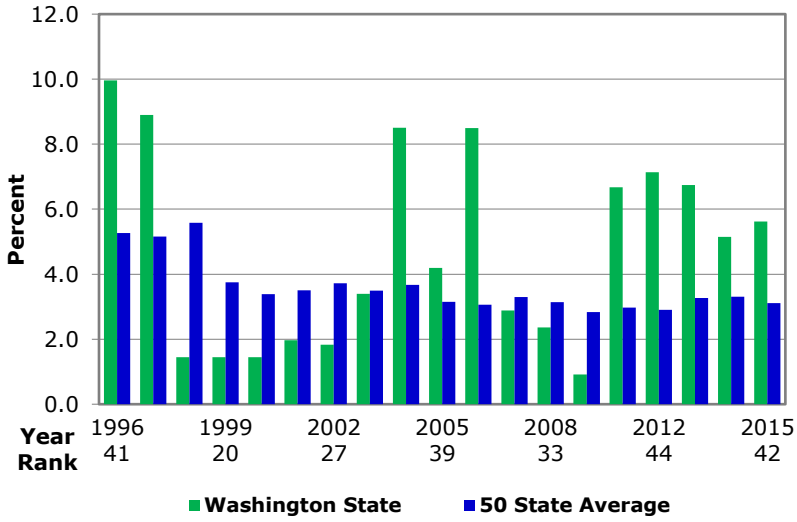
Infrastructure

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 indicator reports the percentage of interstate miles that have an IRI of 171 or greater.

Figure 1.14: Interstate Miles in Poor Condition



Source: Highway Statistics, Federal Highway Administration; data through 2015

Washington's highways deteriorated in 2015 and remain worse than many other states

In 2014, Washington saw progress in the conditions of its interstate highways; however, the state still ranks poorly against other states in 2015. The percentage of interstate miles in poor condition increased, now standing at 5.6 percent in 2015, up from 5.1 percent in 2014 and down from 6.7 percent in 2013. The increase in poor condition roadways lowered the state's annual ranking by 3 places. At 42nd in the nation, Washington is behind most other states as of 2015. Washington's five-year average value of 6.3 percent, compared to the national average of 3.1 percent, ranked 43rd in the nation.

FAA Air Traffic Delays

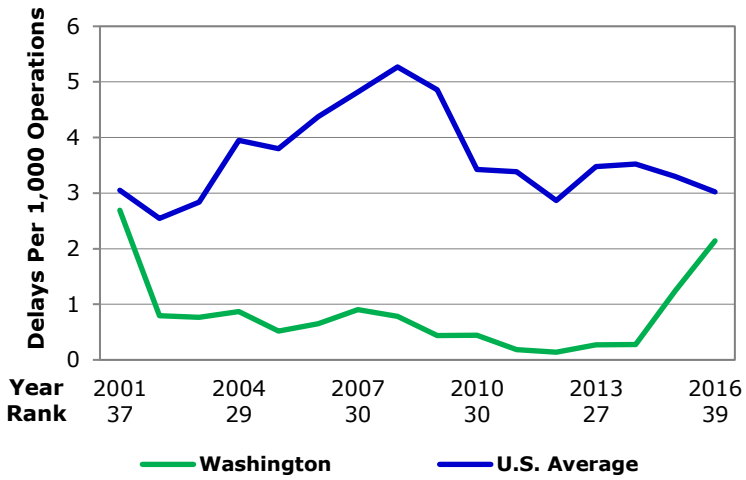
The FAA provides air traffic information for all FAA contract airports

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, this indicator measures the number of delays per 1,000 operations in each state.

The number of delays in Washington was 1.2 per 1,000 operations and ranked 32nd in the nation in 2015

The number of delays in Washington increased from 1.2 delays per 1,000 operations in 2015 to 2.1 delays in 2016, worsening its rank to 39th in delays nationally. In 2015, Washington was ranked 32nd. Despite performing worse in 2016, Washington was still below the national average of 3 delays per 1,000 operations. The state's five-year average is 0.8 delays per 1,000 operations, which is also below the national five-year average of 3.2 delays. Washington's five-year average ranks 31st.

Figure 1.15: FAA Air Traffic Delays



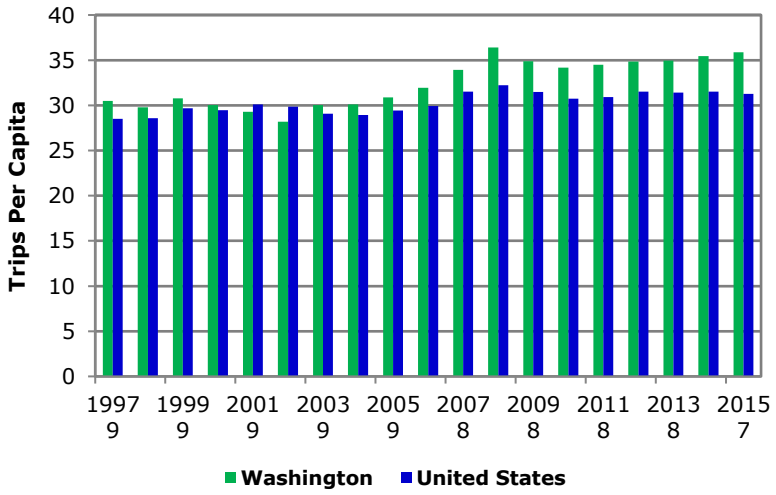
Source: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report; data through 2016

Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita

The FTA tracks public transit use

Public transportation systems are a key part of the infrastructure of economically competitive states. The Federal Transit Administration measures public transportation usage through unlinked passenger trips (UPTs), where each leg of passenger's journey counts as a use of the public transit system. For example, if a commuter uses the train and then bus to commute to work, their journey will be recorded as two unlinked passenger trips, as they used public transit twice on their way to work.

Figure 1.16: Unlinked Passenger Trips Per Capita



Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2015

Washington ranks 7th in public transit use

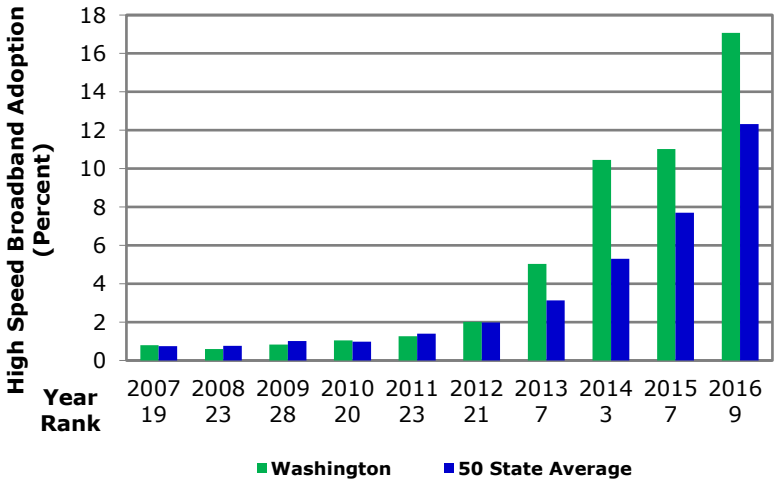
Washington's rank remained unchanged at 7th in 2015. Per capita, Washington residents used public transit 35.9 times, which is higher than the U.S. average of 31.3 during the same period. Washington's five-year average also outperformed the nation's average, ranking 8th overall. Washington residents used public transit 35.1 times per capita from 2011-15, whereas the U.S. per capita five-year average was 31.3 times. Since UPTs were first measured in 1997, Washington has continuously ranked inside the top 10.

High Speed Broadband Adoption

In 2015 the FCC updated the definition of "high speed broadband" to 25 mbps downloads

Broadband infrastructure is an important part of improving economic development, public safety, and education. Now that internet services are a large part of the economy, having access to high speed broadband is essential to staying economically competitive. Akamai publishes an annual State of the Internet report that includes information on all 50 states and their respective broadband speeds. In 2015 the FCC updated their definition of "high speed broadband" to 25 megabyte per second downloads (mbps). Akamai specifically reports the 25 mbps adoption rate for each state. This indicator measures what percent of a state's total broadband connections are faster than 25 mbps.

Figure 1.17: High Speed Broadband Adoption



Source: Akamai State of the Internet, 2017

In 2016 Washington ranked 9th in the nation in high speed broadband adoption

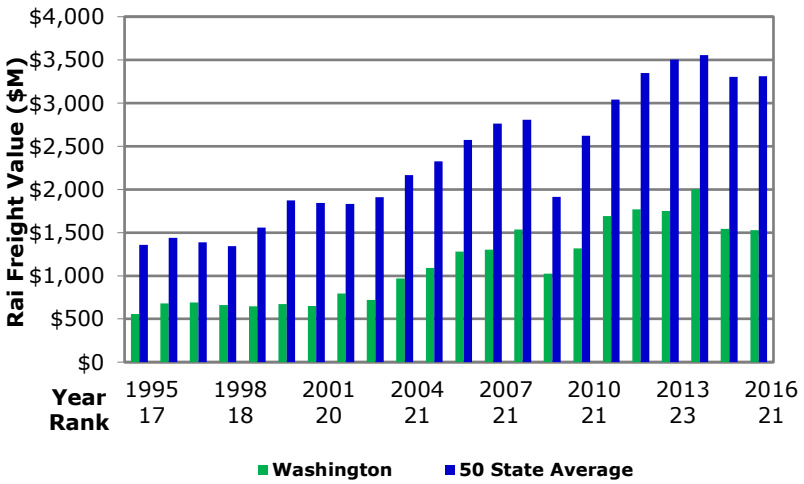
The "high speed broadband" adoption rate has increased across the nation. In 2016 the 50 state average increased from 7.7 percent to 12.31 percent while Washington's adoption rate increased from 11.02 percent to 17.07 percent. Washington's rank decreased from 7th to 9th in 2016, as other states invested

more heavily in "high speed broadband". Since 2012 Washington has averaged an adoption rate of 9.12 percent, which gives the state a ranking of 6th best. The 50 state average over that period is 6.09 percent.

Rail Freight Value

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics provides data on the commodity type, port, and dollar value of exports and imports between NAFTA trade partners. This indicator measures the total trade value of goods transported by each state's railways originating from or destined for other states, Canada, and Mexico. Rail freight value measures a state's trade infrastructure and ability to move goods through North America by rail.

Figure 1.18: Rail Freight Value



Source: United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2017

In 2016 Washington moved $1.53 billion over railways

In 2016 Washington's railways moved $1.53 billion in freight while the 50 state average was $3.31 billion. Washington ranked 21st in 2016, down from 19th in 2015. Washington rail freight peaked in 2014 at $2 billion and has declined since then. Since 2012 Washington has averaged $1.72 billion in rail freight while the nation has averaged $3.41 billion. Washington ranks 21st on average over that period.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Alaska	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.6
Arizona	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.2
Arkansas	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9
California	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4
Colorado	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.7
Connecticut	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Delaware	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7
Florida	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1
Georgia	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6
Hawaii	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.3
Idaho	5.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.2
Illinois	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.5
Indiana	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7
Iowa	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3
Kansas	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.5
Kentucky	7.0	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.5
Louisiana	6.5	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.2
Maine	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6
Maryland	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7
Massachusetts	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3
Michigan	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.9
Minnesota	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.4
Mississippi	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.9
Missouri	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5
Montana	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0
Nebraska	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3
Nevada	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9
New Hampshire	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
New Jersey	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1
New Mexico	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.7	8.3	9.0
New York	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
North Carolina	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.1
North Dakota	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.7
Ohio	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8
Oklahoma	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5
Oregon	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.7
Pennsylvania	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
Rhode Island	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1
South Carolina	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.6
South Dakota	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9
Tennessee	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6
Texas	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0
Utah	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.6
Vermont	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2
Virginia	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.3
Washington	**6.0**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**5.8**
West Virginia	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2
Wisconsin	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5
Wyoming	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.9
50 State Average	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1
Washington's Rank	**30**	**31**	**32**	**30**	**30**	**31**

*Percent participation: Fall enrollment compared to population aged 18 & above
Source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education:
Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, data through 2015

Table 1.2
Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment: Less than 9th Grade*
(Percent)*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.1
Alaska	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9
Arizona	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.3
Arkansas	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6
California	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	10.1
Colorado	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9
Connecticut	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3
Delaware	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.8	4.0
Florida	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
Georgia	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.5
Hawaii	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Idaho	4.5	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	4.1
Illinois	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4
Indiana	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0
Iowa	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
Kansas	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Kentucky	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.7
Louisiana	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.8
Maine	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0
Maryland	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Massachusetts	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.8
Michigan	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2
Minnesota	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
Mississippi	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.0
Missouri	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7
Montana	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
Nebraska	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1
Nevada	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2
New Hampshire	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.5
New Jersey	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.4
New Mexico	7.3	6.9	7.4	6.6	6.7	7.0
New York	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7
North Carolina	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.4
North Dakota	4.5	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.9
Ohio	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1
Oklahoma	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5
Oregon	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.0
Pennsylvania	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5
Rhode Island	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.0
South Carolina	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.9
South Dakota	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7
Tennessee	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6
Texas	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.1
Utah	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Vermont	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9
Virginia	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.8
Washington	**4.2**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**4.0**
West Virginia	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.3
Wisconsin	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Wyoming	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.0
U.S. Average	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.7
Washington's Rank	**19**	**17**	**19**	**21**	**23**	**22**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Educational Attainment, 2015
* Percent of persons 25 years old and over with less than a 9th grade education

Table 1.3
Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment:
Completed Four Years of High School or More
(Percent)*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	82.7	84.0	84.5	84.7	84.9	84.2
Alaska	91.8	92.0	91.6	92.9	92.6	92.2
Arizona	85.7	85.7	85.9	86.1	86.1	85.9
Arkansas	83.8	84.8	84.4	85.3	85.4	84.7
California	81.1	81.5	81.7	82.1	82.2	81.7
Colorado	90.2	90.6	90.5	90.5	91.2	90.6
Connecticut	89.1	89.9	89.7	90.1	90.2	89.8
Delaware	87.0	88.5	88.3	89.0	88.9	88.3
Florida	85.9	86.5	86.8	87.2	87.6	86.8
Georgia	84.3	85.0	85.5	85.6	86.1	85.3
Hawaii	90.6	90.4	91.0	91.7	90.9	90.9
Idaho	88.6	89.8	89.4	90.1	90.0	89.6
Illinois	87.2	87.6	87.8	88.2	88.6	87.9
Indiana	87.3	87.6	87.6	88.4	88.2	87.8
Iowa	90.6	91.6	91.6	92.1	91.7	91.5
Kansas	90.0	90.2	90.1	90.3	90.3	90.2
Kentucky	83.1	83.8	84.1	84.5	85.1	84.1
Louisiana	82.5	83.0	83.1	83.6	84.6	83.4
Maine	90.9	91.6	91.8	91.7	91.7	91.5
Maryland	88.9	89.1	89.1	89.6	89.6	89.3
Massachusetts	89.2	89.7	89.9	89.7	90.2	89.7
Michigan	88.8	89.2	89.4	89.9	90.1	89.5
Minnesota	92.0	92.5	92.4	92.6	92.8	92.5
Mississippi	81.1	82.3	82.4	82.8	83.5	82.4
Missouri	87.6	88.0	88.7	88.9	88.9	88.4
Montana	92.3	92.8	92.7	92.6	93.5	92.8
Nebraska	91.0	90.5	90.2	90.3	91.0	90.6
Nevada	84.0	84.9	85.2	85.1	85.6	85.0
New Hampshire	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.2	93.1	92.3
New Jersey	88.1	88.3	88.5	89.1	89.1	88.6
New Mexico	83.2	84.4	84.3	84.2	84.6	84.1
New York	85.0	85.3	85.6	85.7	86.0	85.5
North Carolina	84.7	85.2	85.7	86.4	86.6	85.7
North Dakota	90.7	91.7	91.5	92.2	92.5	91.7
Ohio	88.3	88.8	89.0	89.4	89.7	89.0
Oklahoma	86.3	86.7	86.7	87.3	87.3	86.9
Oregon	89.4	89.9	89.7	89.7	90.0	89.7
Pennsylvania	88.6	88.9	89.2	89.4	89.7	89.2
Rhode Island	84.8	86.1	85.9	85.8	87.7	86.1
South Carolina	84.2	84.9	85.6	86.1	86.3	85.4
South Dakota	90.6	90.5	91.6	91.7	91.1	91.1
Tennessee	84.2	85.1	85.6	85.8	86.1	85.4
Texas	81.1	81.4	81.9	82.2	82.4	81.8
Utah	90.3	91.0	91.5	91.4	91.5	91.1
Vermont	91.8	91.7	91.5	92.0	91.7	91.7
Virginia	87.8	87.9	88.4	88.5	88.9	88.3
Washington	**90.1**	**90.4**	**90.1**	**90.4**	**90.8**	**90.4**
West Virginia	84.2	84.5	84.6	85.2	86.0	84.9
Wisconsin	90.4	90.7	90.9	91.4	91.4	91.0
Wyoming	92.0	91.7	93.5	92.6	92.2	92.4
U.S. Average	85.9	86.4	86.6	86.9	87.1	86.6
Washington's Rank	**16**	**15**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**16**

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

Table 1.4
Innovation Drivers
Educational Attainment: Completed Bachelor's Degree or More*
(Percent)*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	22.3	23.3	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.4
Alaska	26.4	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.7	28.0
Arizona	26.6	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.3
Arkansas	20.3	21.0	20.6	21.4	21.8	21.0
California	30.3	30.9	31.0	31.7	32.3	31.2
Colorado	36.7	37.5	37.8	38.3	39.2	37.9
Connecticut	36.2	37.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	37.4
Delaware	28.8	29.5	29.8	30.6	30.9	29.9
Florida	25.8	26.8	27.2	27.3	28.4	27.1
Georgia	27.6	28.2	28.3	29.1	29.9	28.6
Hawaii	29.1	30.1	31.2	31.0	31.4	30.6
Idaho	25.2	25.5	26.2	25.0	26.0	25.6
Illinois	31.0	31.6	32.1	32.8	32.9	32.1
Indiana	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.7	24.9	24.0
Iowa	25.8	26.3	26.4	27.7	26.8	26.6
Kansas	30.1	30.4	31.1	31.5	31.7	31.0
Kentucky	21.1	21.8	22.6	22.2	23.3	22.2
Louisiana	21.1	22.0	22.5	22.9	23.2	22.3
Maine	28.4	28.0	28.2	29.4	30.1	28.8
Maryland	36.9	36.9	37.4	38.2	38.8	37.6
Massachusetts	39.1	39.3	40.3	41.2	41.5	40.3
Michigan	25.6	26.0	26.9	27.4	27.8	26.7
Minnesota	32.4	33.2	33.5	34.3	34.7	33.6
Mississippi	19.8	20.7	20.4	21.1	20.8	20.6
Missouri	26.1	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.8	27.0
Montana	28.2	29.4	29.0	29.3	30.6	29.3
Nebraska	27.9	29.0	29.4	29.5	30.2	29.2
Nevada	22.5	22.4	22.5	23.1	23.6	22.8
New Hampshire	33.4	34.6	34.6	35.0	35.7	34.7
New Jersey	35.3	36.2	36.6	37.4	37.6	36.6
New Mexico	25.6	26.1	26.4	26.4	26.5	26.2
New York	32.9	33.4	34.1	34.5	35.0	34.0
North Carolina	26.9	27.4	28.4	28.7	29.4	28.2
North Dakota	26.3	27.9	27.1	27.4	29.1	27.6
Ohio	24.7	25.2	26.1	26.6	26.8	25.9
Oklahoma	23.8	23.8	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.0
Oregon	29.3	29.9	30.7	30.8	32.2	30.6
Pennsylvania	27.0	27.8	28.7	29.0	29.7	28.4
Rhode Island	31.1	31.4	32.4	30.4	32.7	31.6
South Carolina	24.1	25.1	26.1	26.3	26.8	25.7
South Dakota	26.3	26.3	26.6	27.8	27.5	26.9
Tennessee	23.6	24.3	24.8	25.3	25.7	24.7
Texas	26.4	26.7	27.5	27.8	28.4	27.4
Utah	29.7	30.7	31.3	31.1	31.8	30.9
Vermont	35.4	35.8	35.7	34.9	36.9	35.7
Virginia	35.1	35.5	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.1
Washington	**31.9**	**31.7**	**32.7**	**33.1**	**34.2**	**32.7**
West Virginia	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.6	19.0
Wisconsin	26.5	27.1	27.7	28.4	28.4	27.6
Wyoming	24.7	24.7	26.6	26.6	26.2	25.8
U.S. Average	28.5	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.6	29.6
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, 2015
* Percent of persons 25 years old and over who have obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 1.5
Innovation Drivers
Research Doctorates Awarded
Per 100,000 population age 18+

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	15.6	17.6	17.3	17.9	18.5	17.4
Alaska	8.6	9.2	9.5	8.9	7.4	8.7
Arizona	17.5	18.0	18.0	17.4	19.0	18.0
Arkansas	7.9	8.7	9.9	9.3	9.9	9.1
California	20.6	21.0	21.6	20.9	20.2	20.9
Colorado	19.8	20.5	22.5	22.9	24.0	21.9
Connecticut	23.3	25.0	25.7	26.0	27.6	25.5
Delaware	31.3	30.1	25.8	26.7	30.6	28.9
Florida	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.6	14.3
Georgia	17.6	18.4	18.1	18.8	19.2	18.4
Hawaii	19.8	17.8	20.9	17.6	21.4	19.5
Idaho	8.1	8.5	11.8	11.1	9.4	9.8
Illinois	23.6	24.4	25.8	24.2	25.0	24.6
Indiana	25.7	26.1	27.9	28.1	31.4	27.8
Iowa	31.4	32.5	33.0	30.8	28.6	31.3
Kansas	22.1	21.5	23.6	22.2	26.3	23.2
Kentucky	5.6	6.3	5.2	6.0	14.7	7.6
Louisiana	14.3	18.9	18.7	17.4	17.8	17.4
Maine	5.0	5.5	4.6	7.1	6.7	5.8
Maryland	26.4	28.2	30.4	27.9	30.2	28.6
Massachusetts	48.7	50.6	52.0	52.7	52.4	51.3
Michigan	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.4	25.8	15.6
Minnesota	26.9	27.9	29.7	32.5	31.1	29.6
Mississippi	19.1	20.4	19.8	18.6	19.7	19.5
Missouri	16.9	18.3	18.6	19.1	21.0	18.8
Montana	12.6	11.7	12.5	13.4	15.9	13.2
Nebraska	22.7	20.1	25.9	25.9	26.1	24.1
Nevada	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.1	9.5	9.6
New Hampshire	14.1	13.0	15.3	16.6	15.3	14.9
New Jersey	15.6	14.6	15.1	16.7	16.2	15.6
New Mexico	17.5	19.3	20.7	21.3	21.7	20.1
New York	26.3	26.2	27.2	27.9	26.2	26.7
North Carolina	19.6	20.8	22.2	22.1	22.0	21.3
North Dakota	25.9	25.1	25.0	27.8	30.0	26.8
Ohio	20.9	20.3	20.5	21.6	22.2	21.1
Oklahoma	14.6	16.3	16.8	17.7	17.5	16.6
Oregon	14.0	15.6	14.9	14.1	15.4	14.8
Pennsylvania	25.3	25.0	25.0	25.7	26.0	25.4
Rhode Island	36.4	39.0	36.8	39.5	37.9	37.9
South Carolina	12.8	13.4	13.3	14.4	15.4	13.9
South Dakota	9.8	12.2	11.9	15.7	17.0	13.3
Tennessee	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.6	17.6	16.9
Texas	14.0	15.6	15.2	16.4	20.1	16.3
Utah	26.4	25.2	26.1	24.9	27.6	26.1
Vermont	8.8	12.3	14.5	14.5	15.0	13.0
Virginia	21.6	22.3	24.4	24.1	23.6	23.2
Washington	**16.5**	**15.0**	**17.4**	**17.1**	**17.2**	**16.6**
West Virginia	14.3	13.9	13.3	13.1	14.8	13.9
Wisconsin	22.0	24.5	23.0	24.9	25.0	23.9
Wyoming	13.2	14.1	14.8	23.1	19.0	16.8
U.S. Average	19.5	20.1	20.7	20.9	21.9	20.6
Washington Rank	**28**	**34**	**29**	**33**	**35**	**32**

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, Survey of

Table 1.6
Innovation Drivers

Migration Rate

(Percent)*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alaska	0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4
Arizona	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9
Arkansas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
California	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Colorado	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
Connecticut	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Delaware	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Florida	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4
Georgia	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Hawaii	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Idaho	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6
Illinois	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5
Indiana	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kansas	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2
Kentucky	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Maryland	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Massachusetts	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Michigan	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Minnesota	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Missouri	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Nebraska	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nevada	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1
New Hampshire	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
New Jersey	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
New Mexico	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4
New York	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
North Carolina	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
North Dakota	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.5	-0.6	1.3
Ohio	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Oklahoma	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Oregon	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8
Pennsylvania	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
South Dakota	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
Tennessee	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Texas	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
Utah	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4
Vermont	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Virginia	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Washington	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**0.8**
West Virginia	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Wisconsin	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Wyoming	1.0	0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.1
U.S. Average*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Washington's Rank	**13**	**13**	**11**	**7**	**4**	**9**

Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, 2016

* The District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are included in the U.S. average.

Table 1.7

Innovation Drivers

H-1B Visas

Per 1,000 Labor Force Members

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	0.60	0.58	0.62	0.72	0.72	0.65
Alaska	0.65	0.65	0.76	0.84	0.92	0.77
Arizona	1.68	1.78	2.08	1.80	1.88	1.84
Arkansas	1.12	1.08	1.40	1.31	1.47	1.27
California	4.05	3.99	4.26	4.87	5.28	4.49
Colorado	1.30	1.26	1.49	1.67	1.74	1.49
Connecticut	3.88	3.93	3.99	3.88	3.97	3.93
Delaware	2.61	2.48	3.01	3.52	3.81	3.09
Florida	2.72	2.69	2.67	2.52	2.43	2.61
Georgia	1.86	1.87	2.20	2.42	2.52	2.17
Hawaii	1.09	1.16	1.23	1.21	1.13	1.16
Idaho	0.53	0.59	0.62	0.74	0.66	0.63
Illinois	2.66	2.79	3.20	3.47	3.72	3.17
Indiana	1.05	1.11	1.18	1.19	1.35	1.18
Iowa	0.89	0.88	0.88	1.09	1.08	0.96
Kansas	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.18	1.33	1.12
Kentucky	0.65	0.78	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.79
Louisiana	0.69	0.64	0.63	0.70	0.72	0.68
Maine	1.09	1.00	0.81	0.86	0.98	0.95
Maryland	2.53	2.29	2.25	2.21	2.12	2.28
Massachusetts	5.23	5.18	5.35	5.51	5.84	5.42
Michigan	9.07	6.47	4.65	2.73	2.70	5.12
Minnesota	1.64	1.78	1.87	1.97	2.06	1.86
Mississippi	0.33	0.31	0.33	0.47	0.43	0.37
Missouri	1.02	0.96	0.97	1.03	1.03	1.00
Montana	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.26	0.30	0.29
Nebraska	0.72	0.77	1.76	3.38	3.81	2.09
Nevada	0.67	0.65	0.75	0.82	0.77	0.74
New Hampshire	1.95	1.79	1.67	1.79	1.93	1.83
New Jersey	5.78	5.88	6.37	6.71	7.23	6.39
New Mexico	0.80	0.91	0.88	0.70	0.65	0.79
New York	7.36	7.23	6.85	6.75	6.63	6.96
North Carolina	1.56	1.48	1.77	1.88	1.96	1.73
North Dakota	0.80	0.88	0.94	0.92	0.82	0.87
Ohio	1.43	1.48	1.55	1.59	1.69	1.55
Oklahoma	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.75	0.70	0.63
Oregon	1.35	1.50	1.75	1.77	1.88	1.65
Pennsylvania	1.76	1.70	1.76	1.91	1.92	1.81
Rhode Island	1.58	1.70	2.14	2.35	2.56	2.07
South Carolina	0.65	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.72	0.70
South Dakota	0.34	0.49	0.48	0.57	0.59	0.49
Tennessee	0.87	0.86	1.05	1.12	1.14	1.01
Texas	3.55	3.38	3.41	3.17	3.32	3.37
Utah	0.92	0.97	1.05	1.14	1.10	1.04
Vermont	3.86	3.42	2.94	1.76	1.42	2.68
Virginia	2.51	2.42	2.55	2.60	2.76	2.57
Washington	**7.02**	**6.51**	**6.22**	**5.76**	**5.47**	**6.20**
West Virginia	0.52	0.42	0.38	0.39	0.44	0.43
Wisconsin	1.17	1.09	1.13	1.26	1.35	1.20
Wyoming	0.43	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.40
50 State Average	1.97	1.89	1.95	1.99	2.05	1.97
Washington's Rank	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**

SOURCE: Department of Homeland Security, 2017

Table 1.8
Innovation Drivers
University Research and Development
(Dollars Per Capita)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	187	172	173	168	186	177
Alaska	257	249	250	237	221	243
Arizona	154	159	161	156	161	158
Arkansas	96	98	100	96	99	98
California	218	221	218	217	222	219
Colorado	252	258	238	230	234	243
Connecticut	263	263	295	296	304	284
Delaware	208	203	213	207	203	207
Florida	111	113	111	114	118	113
Georgia	184	190	196	193	201	193
Hawaii	240	241	244	237	233	239
Idaho	90	92	89	87	89	89
Illinois	183	184	194	181	186	186
Indiana	195	200	203	198	200	199
Iowa	236	233	231	249	243	239
Kansas	178	183	189	189	193	186
Kentucky	136	134	125	121	120	127
Louisiana	159	152	145	143	142	148
Maine	105	90	79	95	81	90
Maryland	585	570	579	599	624	591
Massachusetts	446	483	527	519	541	503
Michigan	219	224	229	226	235	227
Minnesota	168	161	166	169	169	167
Mississippi	155	159	139	137	137	145
Missouri	187	182	178	173	177	179
Montana	196	196	183	177	176	186
Nebraska	224	236	238	242	245	237
Nevada	61	56	55	54	55	56
New Hampshire	273	277	268	275	269	272
New Jersey	129	125	132	127	124	127
New Mexico	195	192	194	198	188	193
New York	271	273	281	286	289	280
North Carolina	277	275	278	283	281	279
North Dakota	308	307	303	300	288	301
Ohio	192	184	187	186	186	187
Oklahoma	117	115	109	108	107	111
Oregon	191	185	180	178	179	183
Pennsylvania	260	254	263	260	262	260
Rhode Island	436	470	455	424	429	443
South Carolina	133	135	136	136	136	135
South Dakota	165	155	139	123	120	141
Tennessee	159	159	159	173	163	163
Texas	182	178	182	182	185	182
Utah	223	218	237	236	245	232
Vermont	219	192	193	183	191	196
Virginia	171	168	172	166	169	169
Washington	**220**	**214**	**224**	**218**	**216**	**219**
West Virginia	114	109	106	106	108	109
Wisconsin	253	259	247	245	238	248
Wyoming	101	114	112	88	97	103
U.S. average	210	210	212	211	214	212
Washington's Rank	**17**	**19**	**18**	**18**	**19**	**19**

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2017. (www.nsf.gov)

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Alabama	303	391	267	324	405	338
Alaska	104	116	53	62	77	83
Arizona	633	762	758	786	818	751
Arkansas	94	117	103	97	107	104
California	1,739	1,992	2,149	2,331	2,546	2,151
Colorado	772	842	791	858	851	823
Connecticut	1,815	2,090	2,043	2,227	2,532	2,142
Delaware	2,383	2,310	2,634	2,496	2,695	2,504
Florida	272	314	269	296	291	288
Georgia	375	391	391	403	459	404
Hawaii	188	183	135	152	138	159
Idaho	713	739	676	768	886	757
Illinois	952	936	1,010	1,017	961	975
Indiana	768	945	924	986	895	904
Iowa	639	755	573	664	675	661
Kansas	522	526	718	671	667	621
Kentucky	204	292	245	291	262	259
Louisiana	94	100	79	77	83	87
Maine	189	222	207	275	280	235
Maryland	757	873	684	804	859	795
Massachusetts	2,135	2,378	2,627	2,594	3,127	2,572
Michigan	1,229	1,383	1,508	1,609	1,722	1,490
Minnesota	1,176	1,154	1,155	1,221	1,279	1,197
Mississippi	82	79	91	71	90	83
Missouri	1,352	NA	1,159	1,187	1,109	1,202
Montana	146	136	104	91	200	136
Nebraska	288	345	311	336	314	319
Nevada	262	235	230	188	223	228
New Hampshire	1,381	1,569	1,406	1,546	1,536	1,487
New Jersey	1,809	1,576	1,782	1,576	1,540	1,656
New Mexico	264	227	214	249	240	239
New York	565	618	598	612	701	619
North Carolina	601	642	642	821	814	704
North Dakota	350	381	316	316	366	346
Ohio	594	606	671	702	771	669
Oklahoma	127	160	121	131	157	139
Oregon	1,145	1,197	1,322	1,435	1,621	1,344
Pennsylvania	727	763	730	842	846	781
Rhode Island	504	515	427	542	514	501
South Carolina	284	299	342	213	226	273
South Dakota	147	165	134	194	158	160
Tennessee	196	224	223	219	242	221
Texas	570	597	582	587	608	589
Utah	744	866	747	1,015	955	865
Vermont	500	597	744	647	482	594
Virginia	580	686	581	538	600	597
Washington	**2,009**	**2,134**	**2,102**	**2,133**	**2,225**	**2,121**
West Virginia	129	133	164	165	151	149
Wisconsin	690	710	722	736	744	721
Wyoming	69	81	52	48	101	70
U.S. average	904	946	965	1022	1072	982
Washington's Rank	**3**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**5**	**5**

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2017. (www.nsf.gov)

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	4.10	3.60	2.75	3.83	5.04	3.87
Alaska	15.70	7.48	9.08	16.33	15.26	12.77
Arizona	2.88	3.48	4.20	2.80	2.19	3.11
Arkansas	5.00	5.26	5.58	5.05	5.59	5.30
California	10.82	10.56	9.05	8.32	12.82	10.32
Colorado	3.54	2.88	2.75	2.94	3.00	3.02
Connecticut	10.92	11.14	11.41	13.20	15.57	12.45
Delaware	2.87	5.06	5.11	2.40	2.33	3.55
Florida	7.89	7.07	6.07	7.89	9.46	7.68
Georgia	1.19	1.29	1.27	1.17	0.99	1.18
Hawaii	9.51	8.01	9.31	9.27	8.08	8.84
Idaho	5.91	7.38	8.02	7.87	7.83	7.40
Illinois	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.94	2.40	1.69
Indiana	1.07	1.17	1.55	3.58	1.51	1.78
Iowa	12.07	5.25	6.26	3.33	3.61	6.11
Kansas	2.31	2.14	1.97	1.84	1.88	2.03
Kentucky	4.69	4.54	4.49	3.80	3.90	4.28
Louisiana	3.27	3.94	3.40	4.04	6.89	4.31
Maine	7.47	5.34	4.60	5.15	9.48	6.41
Maryland	3.44	3.72	4.97	5.02	4.15	4.26
Massachusetts	0.74	0.59	0.68	2.71	3.34	1.61
Michigan	0.99	1.27	1.30	1.24	1.28	1.21
Minnesota	2.18	2.14	2.74	3.55	3.91	2.91
Mississippi	2.49	2.10	1.63	0.44	0.26	1.38
Missouri	2.27	2.16	2.16	1.39	1.61	1.92
Montana	6.49	6.81	6.48	10.19	10.04	8.00
Nebraska	2.20	3.43	3.89	3.52	2.89	3.19
Nevada	0.53	0.42	0.59	1.21	1.08	0.77
New Hampshire	1.46	1.70	1.35	1.09	1.21	1.36
New Jersey	3.15	3.36	3.87	3.40	3.78	3.51
New Mexico	20.13	20.54	20.15	23.91	25.14	21.97
New York	20.77	19.50	19.42	18.83	18.51	19.41
North Carolina	3.07	3.34	3.11	2.23	3.39	3.03
North Dakota	11.78	8.60	10.17	14.58	12.70	11.56
Ohio	13.80	13.28	16.28	8.18	8.13	11.93
Oklahoma	5.36	6.06	7.33	7.86	7.67	6.85
Oregon	5.17	5.64	5.88	7.48	7.95	6.42
Pennsylvania	5.92	6.31	5.20	2.77	5.86	5.21
Rhode Island	1.85	1.93	1.56	3.06	2.46	2.17
South Carolina	18.13	15.35	10.01	4.62	5.60	10.74
South Dakota	4.40	4.13	4.33	5.94	4.91	4.74
Tennessee	0.57	0.67	0.53	0.67	0.58	0.60
Texas	1.85	5.64	7.00	6.02	6.75	5.45
Utah	12.22	16.59	18.48	12.40	12.76	14.49
Vermont	2.73	2.64	2.91	3.25	3.51	3.01
Virginia	3.62	4.06	4.36	4.62	5.21	4.38
Washington	**6.67**	**7.19**	**6.76**	**5.43**	**5.16**	**6.24**
West Virginia	19.12	18.09	10.27	5.25	6.24	11.79
Wisconsin	3.70	3.12	3.69	2.54	2.52	3.11
Wyoming	9.55	11.93	11.15	11.04	8.80	10.49
U.S. Average	6.46	6.58	6.48	5.91	6.86	6.46
Washington's Rank	**16**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**24**	**19**

SOURCE: The National Science Foundation, 2017. (www.nsf.gov)

Table 1.11
Innovation Drivers
Patents Issued
Per 100,000 Residents

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	8.7	9.9	11.9	11.5	10.7	10.5
Alaska	4.4	6.3	7.5	6.9	6.2	6.3
Arizona	34.8	36.2	36.6	39.7	40.1	37.5
Arkansas	6.4	8.1	7.7	8.7	10.3	8.2
California	81.6	91.1	101.9	112.6	111.4	99.7
Colorado	46.8	52.9	60.3	66.4	63.6	58.0
Connecticut	59.1	63.9	66.1	69.6	65.9	64.9
Delaware	50.3	52.9	51.5	49.8	39.7	48.9
Florida	20.1	23.0	24.3	25.2	24.2	23.4
Georgia	22.5	25.2	28.6	29.5	28.1	26.8
Hawaii	9.3	9.4	10.4	11.3	11.6	10.4
Idaho	68.7	61.3	63.8	63.9	54.9	62.5
Illinois	35.7	39.4	41.6	46.0	45.6	41.7
Indiana	25.1	30.0	33.0	34.3	34.4	31.4
Iowa	27.9	29.7	32.2	34.0	34.5	31.7
Kansas	28.0	38.1	37.6	35.7	34.4	34.8
Kentucky	12.6	14.1	14.2	16.2	16.2	14.7
Louisiana	8.0	9.7	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.4
Maine	15.2	16.7	18.3	16.7	17.0	16.8
Maryland	28.1	29.1	31.8	33.6	32.7	31.1
Massachusetts	83.6	91.9	100.9	104.8	106.5	97.5
Michigan	44.5	50.5	57.0	58.7	62.3	54.6
Minnesotta	79.0	79.5	88.3	93.1	88.4	85.7
Mississippi	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
Missouri	16.7	19.3	21.5	23.4	20.6	20.3
Montana	11.4	13.2	12.5	13.6	16.3	13.4
Nebraska	13.4	18.1	18.2	21.1	17.8	17.7
Nevada	24.8	32.0	35.9	34.1	27.3	30.8
New Hampshire	61.1	59.9	67.7	71.7	69.4	66.0
New Jersey	48.4	52.5	59.0	61.6	56.1	55.5
New Mexico	19.8	21.3	22.6	21.3	21.8	21.4
New York	40.2	43.6	47.5	49.5	47.4	45.7
North Carolina	29.9	33.4	35.1	37.3	36.4	34.4
North Dakota	13.9	14.0	18.1	16.2	16.8	15.8
Ohio	33.8	35.6	37.1	37.8	37.0	36.3
Oklahoma	14.0	13.6	15.7	16.2	15.3	14.9
Oregon	61.3	63.1	67.8	73.5	69.4	67.0
Pennsylvania	28.7	30.5	34.1	35.0	33.0	32.3
Rhode Island	33.4	39.4	38.9	42.4	37.2	38.3
South Carolina	17.0	20.7	20.4	20.7	21.6	20.1
South Dakota	12.9	15.5	16.1	15.0	14.9	14.9
Tennessee	16.9	16.5	17.1	18.0	17.1	17.1
Texas	31.4	34.2	37.1	39.6	38.4	36.1
Utah	43.1	46.5	48.7	51.8	53.2	48.7
Vermont	85.5	80.8	87.9	97.3	75.1	85.3
Virginia	21.5	22.2	24.6	26.2	26.5	24.2
Washington	**77.1**	**86.8**	**94.2**	**101.2**	**98.2**	**91.5**
West Virginia	5.9	7.6	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.3
Wisconsin	37.7	40.0	43.6	46.0	44.5	42.4
Wyoming	13.0	21.7	23.0	22.4	19.5	19.9
U.S. Average	38.9	42.7	46.7	49.8	48.5	45.3
Washington's Rank	**5**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Census Bureau, 2015

Table 1.12
Innovation Drivers
Venture Capital Investment
Dollars per Thousand GDP

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arizona	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.34
Arkansas	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
California	4.60	4.41	4.18	3.94	3.77	4.18
Colorado	1.65	1.57	1.47	1.43	1.39	1.50
Connecticut	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.57
Delaware	0.52	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.45	0.48
Florida	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.39
Georgia	1.11	1.07	1.02	0.97	0.93	1.02
Hawaii	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Illinois	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.24
Indiana	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.21
Iowa	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Kansas	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.25
Kentucky	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
Louisiana	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Maine	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Maryland	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.01	0.98	1.05
Massachusetts	7.41	7.28	7.01	6.59	6.34	6.93
Michigan	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.18
Minnesota	1.13	1.09	1.04	1.01	0.99	1.05
Mississippi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Missouri	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18
Montana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nebraska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nevada	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.22
New Hampshire	1.26	1.23	1.18	1.13	1.08	1.18
New Jersey	1.45	1.40	1.37	1.32	1.28	1.37
New Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20
New York	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.42	0.41	0.44
North Carolina	0.89	0.85	0.82	0.78	0.75	0.82
North Dakota	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.17
Ohio	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.19
Oklahoma	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Oregon	0.99	0.99	0.96	0.90	0.86	0.94
Pennsylvania	0.93	0.90	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.87
Rhode Island	1.32	1.29	1.25	1.21	1.17	1.25
South Carolina	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
South Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tennessee	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.39
Texas	0.88	0.82	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.81
Utah	1.90	1.83	1.73	1.63	1.56	1.73
Vermont	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.27
Virginia	0.57	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.54
Washington	**2.48**	**2.38**	**2.27**	**2.16**	**2.06**	**2.27**
West Virginia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Wisconsin	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50 State Average	0.72	0.70	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.67
Washington's Rank	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**

SOURCE: National Venture Capital Assoiciation Yearbook, 2017

Table 1.13
Innovation Drivers
Establishment Birth Rate
Per 100 Existing Establishments

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	8.57	8.57	8.24	8.39	8.45	8.44
Alaska	10.18	9.21	9.47	9.47	9.28	9.52
Arizona	10.65	10.51	10.63	11.97	11.35	11.02
Arkansas	9.33	8.75	8.48	9.51	9.05	9.03
California	12.92	11.81	11.84	12.54	11.91	12.20
Colorado	10.80	11.20	11.79	11.60	11.48	11.37
Connecticut	7.82	7.59	7.52	7.78	7.31	7.60
Delaware	11.13	10.33	10.95	10.31	10.40	10.62
Florida	11.97	11.85	11.83	12.43	12.00	12.01
Georgia	10.06	9.73	10.08	10.47	10.70	10.21
Hawaii	8.90	8.56	8.67	9.18	8.87	8.84
Idaho	10.20	11.78	11.66	12.52	12.18	11.67
Illinois	7.07	6.80	7.90	9.05	7.93	7.75
Indiana	8.19	7.81	8.07	8.37	7.76	8.04
Iowa	8.50	8.56	7.82	7.94	8.01	8.17
Kansas*	8.99	9.22	8.92	9.53	10.91	9.51
Kentucky	8.49	9.09	8.99	8.51	8.32	8.68
Louisiana	8.41	8.58	8.43	8.45	7.75	8.32
Maine	8.09	8.46	8.29	8.80	8.24	8.38
Maryland	9.20	9.00	9.30	9.79	9.26	9.31
Massachusetts	9.59	9.49	11.53	10.50	9.89	10.20
Michigan	7.45	8.44	8.39	7.71	7.65	7.93
Minnesota	8.16	7.51	8.03	8.72	8.05	8.09
Mississippi	8.21	7.73	7.98	8.08	8.23	8.05
Missouri	10.08	9.51	10.39	10.97	15.44	11.28
Montana	9.66	9.29	8.64	10.43	9.36	9.48
Nebraska	17.47	10.41	10.05	9.62	9.10	11.33
Nevada	11.48	12.01	11.84	12.26	12.13	11.94
New Hampshire	9.97	9.45	9.39	10.13	9.63	9.71
New Jersey	10.20	10.27	9.75	11.34	10.30	10.37
New Mexico	8.86	9.57	10.87	10.39	9.89	9.92
New York	9.39	9.51	9.32	9.73	9.45	9.48
North Carolina	9.79	9.20	9.35	10.24	10.22	9.76
North Dakota	14.14	12.22	11.02	9.81	8.85	11.21
Ohio	7.54	7.56	7.75	7.94	7.78	7.72
Oklahoma	8.71	9.65	9.51	9.17	8.93	9.19
Oregon	9.24	9.44	9.59	9.31	9.08	9.33
Pennsylvania	9.75	8.65	8.23	8.55	8.10	8.66
Rhode Island	9.87	9.21	9.66	10.36	9.63	9.75
South Carolina	9.22	9.08	9.55	9.63	9.54	9.40
South Dakota	8.03	8.25	8.60	8.66	8.44	8.40
Tennessee	9.32	9.19	9.08	9.54	9.41	9.31
Texas	10.03	10.03	10.07	10.57	10.78	10.30
Utah	12.10	11.62	12.04	12.35	12.21	12.07
Vermont	7.97	8.27	8.62	8.29	8.62	8.35
Virginia	10.49	8.31	8.33	14.27	9.41	10.16
Washington	**9.97**	**9.06**	**8.53**	**8.16**	**10.13**	**9.17**
West Virginia	7.48	7.12	7.88	7.68	7.41	7.51
Wisconsin	8.60	8.71	8.64	8.88	8.99	8.76
Wyoming	9.46	9.49	9.08	11.36	9.55	9.79
U.S. Average	9.63	9.31	9.41	9.83	9.55	9.55
Washington's Rank	**18**	**30**	**35**	**44**	**15**	**20**

SOURCE: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Table 1.14
Innovation Drivers
Interstate Miles in Poor Condition
(Percent)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15*
Alabama	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.8
Alaska	10.5	9.6	10.5	9.6	8.5	9.7
Arizona	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3
Arkansas	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.8	6.0
California	13.0	10.0	10.0	10.8	5.3	9.8
Colorado	3.0	4.0	6.4	5.6	5.3	4.9
Connecticut	2.6	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.5
Delaware	7.3	7.8	10.3	10.3	1.9	7.5
Florida	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Georgia	0.3	0.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.5
Hawaii	29.6	29.8	31.5	22.2	25.1	27.7
Idaho	0.0	4.6	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.2
Illinois	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Indiana	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.6
Iowa	0.8	1.4	4.4	3.5	1.7	2.4
Kansas	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.5
Kentucky	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.0
Louisiana	3.7	8.6	8.2	6.6	8.0	7.0
Maine	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
Maryland	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.9
Massachusetts	5.7	5.2	4.8	0.0	5.0	4.1
Michigan	5.1	5.0	5.8	6.4	6.0	5.7
Minnesota	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.3
Mississippi	1.6	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.2
Missouri	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5
Montana	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Nebraska	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3
Nevada	0.0	2.0	2.0	13.2	1.0	3.6
New Hampshire	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1
New Jersey	10.7	9.8	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.3
New Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6
New York	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.2
North Carolina	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Ohio	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.8	1.6
Oklahoma	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.3	2.8
Oregon	0.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.6
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	1.8
Rhode Island	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.2	4.1	1.3
South Carolina	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.6
South Dakota	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3
Tennessee	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1
Texas	1.8	1.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
Utah	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3
Vermont	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Virginia	1.0	1.0	4.1	2.6	2.1	2.2
Washington	**6.7**	**7.1**	**6.7**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**6.3**
West Virginia	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.7
Wisconsin	2.4	1.4	5.0	4.9	6.0	3.9
Wyoming	0.4	0.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4
U.S. Average	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1
Washington's Rank	**44**	**44**	**43**	**39**	**42**	**43**

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, Table HM-64, October 2016

Table 1.15
Innovation Drivers
FAA Air Traffic Delays
Delays Per 1000 Operations

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Arizona	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.5
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	2.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.0
Colorado	0.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.7
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.0
Georgia	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.9
Hawaii	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Illinois	5.4	8.2	10.7	6.5	5.0	7.1
Indiana	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Kentucky	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Louisiana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Maryland	5.3	1.6	2.4	3.5	0.8	2.7
Massachusetts	4.4	6.5	8.8	10.4	6.8	7.4
Michigan	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.7
Minnesota	0.6	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.4
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	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	1.5	4.2	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.3
New Hampshire	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
New Jersey	46.8	40.8	38.8	28.0	29.1	36.7
New Mexico	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
New York	10.3	13.3	12.1	13.3	13.8	12.6
North Carolina	3.4	5.7	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.2
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.2
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	14.0	20.8	16.3	14.4	7.3	14.6
Rhode Island	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Texas	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.0
Utah	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Virginia	3.0	4.0	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.2
Washington	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**0.8**
West Virginia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Average	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.2
Washington Rank	**23**	**27**	**27**	**32**	**39**	**31**

SOURCE: FAA Air Traffic System Management, Air Traffic Activity and Delay Report, 2016

Table 1.16
Innovation Drivers
Unlinked Passenger Trips
(Per Capita)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5
Alaska	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	9.3	7.4
Arizona	14.0	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.5
Arkansas	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
California	36.6	37.1	37.4	37.6	36.8	37.1
Colorado	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.2	23.0	21.3
Connecticut	11.9	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.4
Delaware	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.7	10.9	11.9
Florida	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.3	13.8	14.2
Georgia	17.3	16.8	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.5
Hawaii	54.5	55.5	52.0	49.6	52.8	52.9
Idaho	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.7
Illinois	52.0	53.5	52.3	51.4	51.8	52.2
Indiana	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Iowa	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.7	9.2	7.7
Kansas	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.7
Kentucky	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.1	6.0
Louisiana	7.8	8.8	8.3	7.5	7.3	7.9
Maine	3.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.1
Maryland	24.8	25.4	24.2	25.1	25.8	25.0
Massachusetts	61.8	64.7	63.3	65.1	65.4	64.1
Michigan	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.3	9.7	9.9
Minnesota	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.4	20.2	19.4
Mississippi	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.8
Missouri	16.8	16.8	11.3	11.6	11.4	13.6
Montana	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.9	2.7
Nebraska	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Nevada	23.8	26.7	26.7	26.2	28.4	26.4
New Hampshire	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8
New Jersey	45.4	45.4	44.0	45.8	46.6	45.4
New Mexico	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.4	7.9
New York	194.1	197.9	201.6	204.9	199.8	199.7
North Carolina	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3
North Dakota	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.6
Ohio	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7
Oklahoma	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.2
Oregon	32.0	32.5	31.8	31.6	32.3	32.0
Pennsylvania	36.3	36.8	36.1	35.3	35.3	35.9
Rhode Island	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	17.5	19.0
South Carolina	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4
South Dakota	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.4	2.1
Tennessee	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.7
Texas	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.8
Utah	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.6	17.0	16.1
Vermont	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	11.6	5.7
Virginia	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0
Washington	**34.5**	**34.8**	**35.0**	**35.4**	**35.9**	**35.1**
West Virginia	2.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.3
Wisconsin	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.5
Wyoming	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	4.4	1.5
U.S. Average	30.9	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.3	31.3
Washington's Rank	**8**	**8**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**8**

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, data through 2015

Table 1.17
Innovation Drivers
High Speed Broadband Adoption
(Percent)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	0.84	1.60	3.18	5.38	9.90	4.18
Alaska	0.34	0.70	1.31	2.40	6.57	2.26
Arizona	1.04	2.09	4.36	7.67	13.54	5.74
Arkansas	0.64	1.53	2.93	3.88	6.17	3.03
California	2.50	4.05	6.11	9.43	15.17	7.45
Colorado	1.36	2.45	4.30	7.23	11.44	5.35
Connecticut	3.33	3.81	6.45	9.06	15.23	7.58
Delaware	5.23	5.13	11.16	21.65	23.09	13.25
Florida	1.13	2.02	3.99	6.72	12.86	5.34
Georgia	0.86	2.65	7.30	7.87	12.27	6.19
Hawaii	1.25	1.77	2.12	3.70	6.51	3.07
Idaho	1.27	2.01	3.33	4.92	5.87	3.48
Illinois	1.43	2.95	5.02	8.19	12.43	6.00
Indiana	3.21	3.72	5.90	8.34	12.05	6.64
Iowa	2.62	3.15	4.35	6.05	8.40	4.91
Kansas	0.80	1.71	3.22	5.30	9.14	4.03
Kentucky	0.60	0.78	1.30	2.22	5.26	2.03
Louisiana	0.65	1.34	2.58	4.60	8.30	3.49
Maine	2.00	2.21	3.23	4.48	6.58	3.70
Maryland	1.86	3.30	6.57	11.08	20.15	8.59
Massachusetts	2.47	5.77	8.68	12.88	21.38	10.24
Michigan	2.22	3.46	6.37	9.93	14.49	7.30
Minnesota	2.95	4.08	6.10	8.68	12.64	6.89
Mississippi	0.99	1.45	2.72	4.13	6.13	3.08
Missouri	0.87	2.01	4.60	7.33	10.42	5.05
Montana	0.96	1.62	3.32	5.42	7.98	3.86
Nebraska	1.46	3.07	5.51	7.51	10.22	5.56
Nevada	1.47	2.22	4.61	8.53	14.81	6.33
New Hampshire	3.41	4.82	6.06	8.43	14.77	7.50
New Jersey	1.29	2.80	5.74	10.02	20.14	8.00
New Mexico	1.51	2.01	2.98	4.33	8.17	3.80
New York	2.20	3.79	6.00	10.06	18.11	8.03
North Carolina	2.78	3.48	4.45	6.09	10.81	5.52
North Dakota	4.51	5.86	7.15	9.03	12.62	7.83
Ohio	1.48	5.65	10.77	1.86	6.01	5.15
Oklahoma	2.04	2.34	4.00	6.00	10.54	4.98
Oregon	2.44	4.21	6.76	9.78	15.51	7.74
Pennsylvania	2.44	3.99	6.34	9.93	16.89	7.92
Rhode Island	2.14	2.86	6.42	11.50	22.70	9.13
South Carolina	1.84	2.61	3.78	5.19	9.17	4.52
South Dakota	1.18	2.59	5.61	7.16	11.25	5.56
Tennessee	1.37	2.52	5.20	7.53	12.44	5.81
Texas	1.31	2.85	4.80	7.44	11.32	5.55
Utah	6.03	7.64	9.90	13.55	17.48	10.92
Vermont	3.88	4.57	5.38	8.37	14.72	7.38
Virginia	3.72	6.09	7.58	11.68	19.26	9.66
Washington	**2.01**	**5.03**	**10.45**	**11.02**	**17.07**	**9.12**
West Virginia	1.82	2.15	3.54	5.55	8.09	4.23
Wisconsin	2.80	4.28	6.77	9.30	10.39	6.71
Wyoming	0.78	1.88	4.46	6.42	9.29	4.56
50 State Average	1.99	3.13	5.29	7.70	12.31	6.09
Washington's Rank	**21**	**7**	**3**	**7**	**9**	**6**

Source: Akamai State of the Internet, 2017

Table 1.18
Innovation Drivers
Rail Freight Value
(Millions of Dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	2,416	3,111	3,332	3,276	3,253	3,077
Alaska	18	22	44	13	31	25
Arizona	1,385	2,101	3,245	3,589	2,544	2,573
Arkansas	1,196	1,228	832	637	612	901
California	18,645	20,373	23,200	24,894	27,786	22,980
Colorado	910	942	534	370	433	638
Connecticut	902	928	752	676	757	803
Delaware	256	782	1,331	305	155	566
Florida	1,184	1,626	1,295	1,196	1,183	1,297
Georgia	2,408	2,708	3,144	2,692	2,546	2,699
Hawaii	0.08	0.36	0.09	0.19	0.36	0.22
Idaho	673	620	670	544	552	612
Illinois	8,663	8,964	8,900	8,566	8,535	8,725
Indiana	6,068	6,174	5,996	5,400	5,240	5,776
Iowa	3,364	3,192	3,238	2,580	2,933	3,061
Kansas	1,836	1,839	1,872	1,452	1,349	1,670
Kentucky	3,152	4,251	4,190	3,694	4,759	4,009
Louisiana	3,030	3,415	3,395	2,663	2,244	2,949
Maine	572	540	437	328	306	436
Maryland	497	606	662	478	453	539
Massachusetts	778	854	836	620	535	725
Michigan	47,393	48,395	45,031	46,509	50,025	47,470
Minnesota	2,862	2,848	3,077	2,483	2,121	2,678
Mississippi	1,274	1,642	1,695	1,453	1,553	1,523
Missouri	2,183	2,278	2,468	2,459	3,008	2,479
Montana	277	252	323	236	200	258
Nebraska	1,715	1,067	1,233	1,085	1,202	1,261
Nevada	713	445	446	337	310	450
New Hampshire	111	108	112	91	128	110
New Jersey	2,028	1,982	2,219	1,999	2,072	2,060
New Mexico	208	297	227	104	95	186
New York	2,228	2,263	1,801	1,467	1,343	1,820
North Carolina	1,255	1,494	1,489	1,371	1,210	1,364
North Dakota	2,070	1,927	2,704	1,541	992	1,847
Ohio	5,034	5,232	5,903	5,433	5,020	5,324
Oklahoma	422	537	474	330	327	418
Oregon	1,783	2,029	1,640	1,370	1,006	1,566
Pennsylvania	2,737	2,946	3,229	2,589	2,606	2,822
Rhode Island	64	80	74	71	82	74
South Carolina	1,753	1,555	1,471	1,464	1,532	1,555
South Dakota	435	394	309	411	222	354
Tennessee	4,073	4,516	4,916	4,470	3,827	4,360
Texas	21,988	21,719	21,259	17,634	14,555	19,431
Utah	301	381	446	594	559	456
Vermont	240	253	243	181	144	212
Virginia	801	774	731	584	570	692
Washington	**1,768**	**1,751**	**2,002**	**1,542**	**1,529**	**1,718**
West Virginia	981	973	984	702	699	868
Wisconsin	2,436	2,512	2,715	2,486	2,196	2,469
Wyoming	357	334	720	251	213	375
50 State Average	3,349	3,505	3,557	3,304	3,311	3,405
Washington Rank	**22**	**23**	**20**	**19**	**21**	**21**

Source: United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 2017

Chapter 2: Business Performance – Summary

- **Washington ranks 2nd best in the nation in *Business Performance* this year.**
- **The state's average ranking across the subcategories in *Business Performance* in this year's study, the, improved one place to 14th. Of the ten indicators in this category, five improved, three worsened and two were unchanged. Annual Performance improved in six indicators and worsened in four.**
- **Business Performance has been broken out into two subcategories: *Business Prosperity* and *Cost of Doing Business*.**
- **In the subcategory *Business Prosperity*, the state's average rank improved to 6th. Washington's rank improved in five indicators and was unchanged in one.**
- **In the subcategory *Cost of Doing Business*, Washington's average rank fell three places to 23rd best. Three indicators declined in rank while one remained unchanged.**

Business Prosperity

Foreign Exports Inclusive and Exclusive of Transportation Equipment

Washington ranked 2nd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2016 for the fourth consecutive year

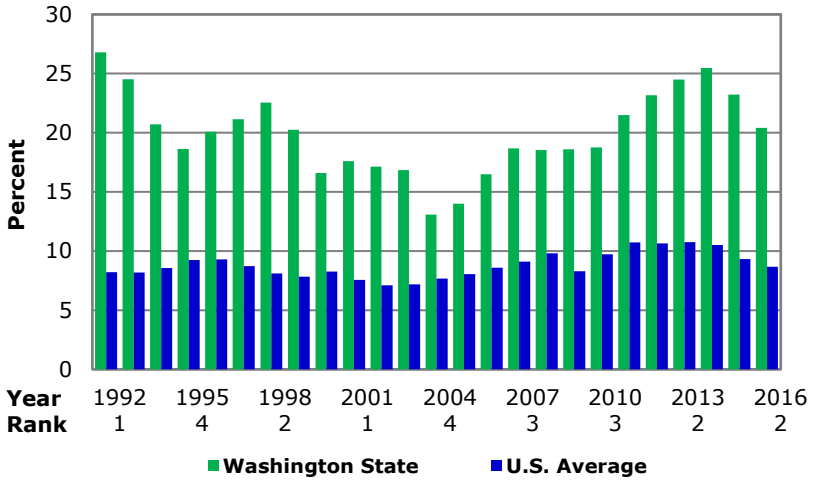
Washington ranked 2nd in exports as a percent of personal income in 2016 for the fourth consecutive year; however, the state's export value decreased from 23.21 percent of personal income in 2015 to 20.41 percent in 2016. Despite the decrease, Washington's rate remains well above the national average of 8.67 percent. Washington was one of only two states to have exports as a percent of personal income above twenty percent this past year. Number-one-ranked Louisiana was the other state, with exports constituting 23.78 percent of personal income. The state is 2nd in its five-year ranking with 23.35 percent, falling only to Louisiana again (29.92 percent). Louisiana ranks high in this category due largely to its exports of refined petroleum products.

Washington exports are led 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 the exports of these products, Washington's exports were equivalent to 8.12 percent of personal income in 2016, and this figure represents a relatively large decrease from 2014's 10.88 percent. The drop may be partly explained by the strength of the U.S. dollar in foreign markets over the past two years. Still, Washington's rate remains above the national average of 6.93 percent. The state's rank climbed from 13th to 11th in the nation in 2016. Over the past five years, Washington ranks 10th in exports excluding transportation equipment as a percent of personal income with 10.09 percent compared to the national average of 8.18 percent.

Figure 2.1: Total Foreign Exports

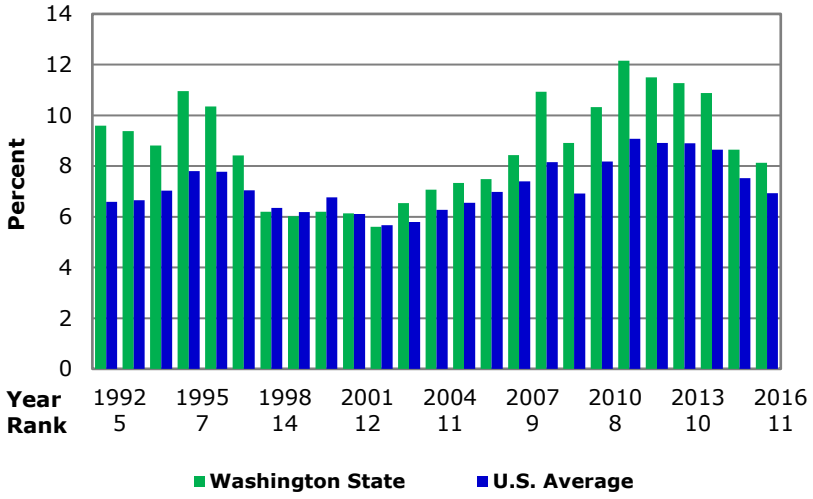


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis; data through 2016

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 include 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.

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 2016

High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment

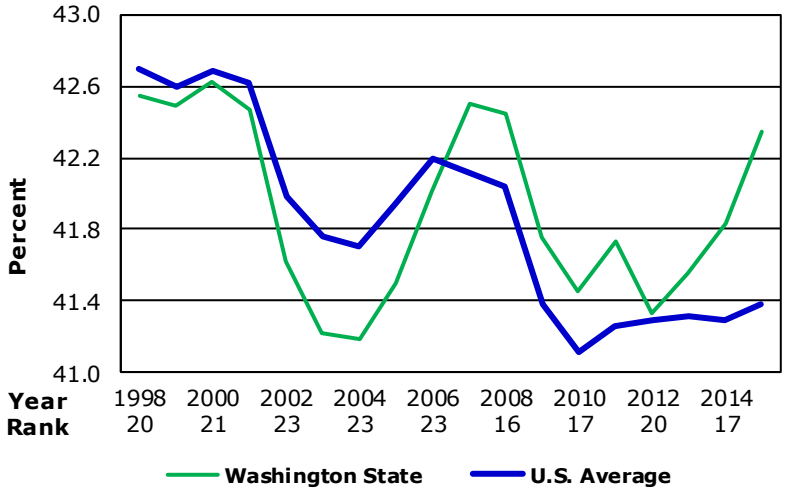
Average wages and salaries are derived from data published by the BEA

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 the national average

In 2015, overall average wages and salaries in the United States was $53,162 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 are slightly different from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) employment statistics reported elsewhere in this publication.

Figure 2.3: High Wage Industries' Share of Total Employment



Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council; data through 2015

A noneconomic reclassification reduced reported growth in the ratio in 2012

The ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs in Washington State has been increasing since 2011. The apparent decline in 2012 was 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 employees in the social assistance sector, which is a below average wage industry, from 2012 on, thus reducing the reported high wage share. The number of affected employees in 2012 averaged 46,360. Without the noneconomic reclassification, the high wage share would have increased in 2012 as well.

The currently defined ratio is much more cyclical than the previously defined ratio

In our 2015 report we noted that the ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs in Washington State has been increasing since 2004. The current tabulation, however, shows an increasing trend only since 2011. The reason is that in the data for 2015, specialty trade contractors, which accounts for about 60% of construction employment, is a higher-than-average-wage sector. Previously it was not. The other 40% of construction employment has always been considered high wage. As construction in general waxes and wanes, the two groups of construction employment used to offset each other. Now they do not. The result is a much more cyclical ratio of high wage to total employment.

WA's above average growth can be attributed to IT, construction, and aerospace

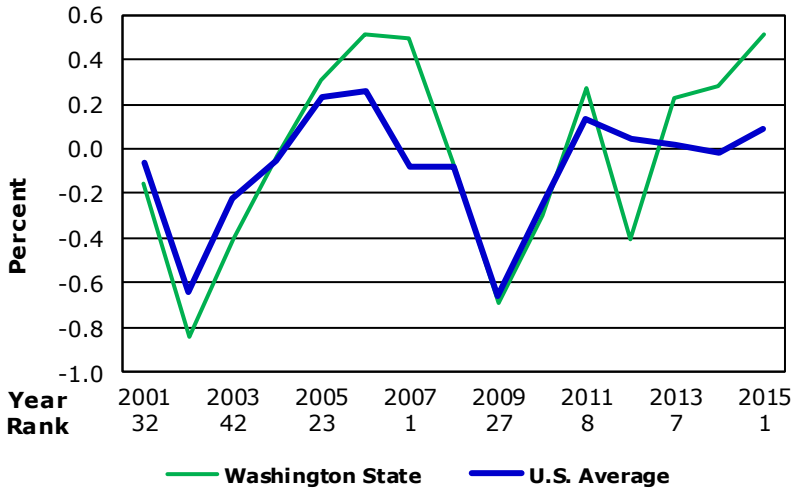
Washington's above average growth in the high wage share can be attributed to information technology, construction, and aerospace. Washington high wage share has risen a total of 0.89 percentage points in the last five years compared to 0.27 for the nation, a difference of 0.62 percentage points. This disparity doubles to 1.24 percentage points when adjusted for the social assistance reclassification. Nonstore retailing was the single

largest contributor to Washington's above average performance. In Washington State, electronic shopping (e.g. Amazon) accounts for 88% of nonstore retail employment. Washington nonstore retail employment increased 156% from 2010 to 2015 compared to 23% for the nation. Publishing industries employment (90% software in Washington), data processing, hosting, and related services employment and "other" information services employment (91% web search portals in Washington), also all grew much faster in Washington than in the U.S. as a whole. Through it is declining now, transportation equipment (89% aerospace in Washington) grew enough in the earlier years to have a positive impact over the five-year span. Finally, Washington has been leading the nation in construction employment growth in the last five years. Together, these industries account for about three-quarters of the difference between the growth of the high wage share in Washington and the high wage share in the nation.

Washington's high wage ratio exceeds the national average

Washington's ratio of high wage jobs to total jobs has exceeded the national average since 2007 (see Figure 2.3). However, it should be noted that, because of the aforementioned social assistance classification issue, the two series are not exactly comparable prior to 2012. If the affected employees had always been classified in social assistance, the Washington ratio would have been lower than shown prior to 2012. In the years that are strictly comparable, the difference between the Washington ratio and the U.S. ratio grew from essentially zero (both were 41.3%) to 1.0% (Washington was 42.3% and the U.S. was 41.4%). Over this period, Washington's rank improved from 20th highest in the nation to 16th.

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



Source: BEA, Washington State Office of the Forecast Council; data through 2015

Washington growth in its share of high-wage jobs ranked 1st in 2015

Washington's rank in the growth of its share of jobs in high wage industries has been improving in recent years (see Table 2.4). The only exception is 2012 when the rank retreated to 49th best from 8th best in 2011. The apparent retreat in 2012 was due to the noneconomic reclassification discussed earlier. In 2015, Washington ranked 1st among the states in terms of the change in the share of jobs in high wage industries, up from 6th in 2014.

Value Added Per Hour of Labor in Manufacturing

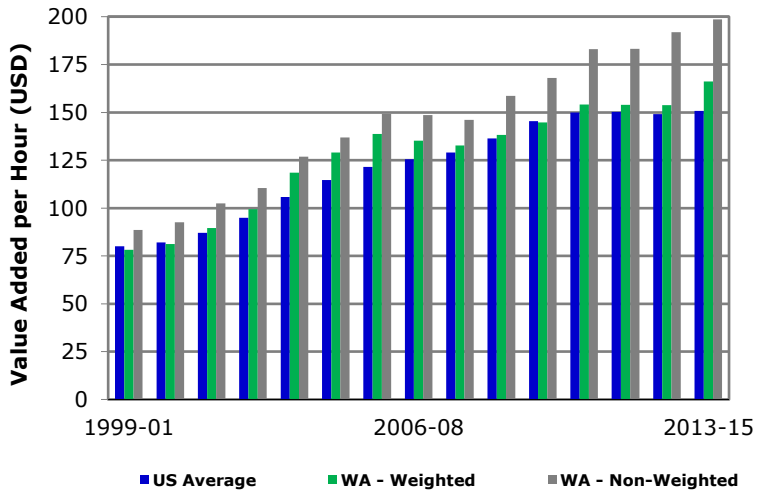
Value added is the difference between raw and final goods value

Value added is a measure of manufacturing activity derived by subtracting the value of raw materials from the value of finished, final goods. An industry's total value added represents the amount of revenue the industry has available to pay wages, rent, taxes, interest, profit, and all other business costs aside from raw materials.

Data is presented in 3 year moving averages

The data used to estimate Value Added Per Hour of Labor of Manufacturing is from the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM), published by the Census Bureau. The ASM provides estimates of worker hours and value added for all manufacturing establishments with one or more paid employees. However, because the ASM is a sample survey, its estimates possess varying margins of error. To minimize the effects of these errors, the Table 2.5 figures are presented as three-year moving averages.

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 2015

The amount of value added differs greatly across industries

The amount of value added per hour of labor varies greatly among different industries in manufacturing. 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. The "Non-Weighted" values presented in Table 2.5 do not account for different industry concentrations among states. Thus, states with a large percentage of high value added industries, such as semiconductors in New Mexico, perform very well in this measure. Washington also performs well, indicating an industry mix of higher-than-average labor productivity, ranking 3rd in the most recent period.

Weighted value added figures assume each state has an identical mix of industries

To minimize the effects of industry mix on estimates of state productivity, the "Weighted" values in Table 2.5 represent value added per worker hour as if each state had an identical mix of industries. In this case, each state's worker hours in all of the 21 major NAICS manufacturing groups were adjusted to be identical in proportion to the national average.

The weighting system is problematic for two reason

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). Alaska and Hawaii no longer report state wide manufacturing data, so these states are omitted. 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 in the labor productivity spectrum.

Washington ranks well in both the weighted and non-weighted categories

Looking at the weighted measure, Washington's average value added per worker hour is lower due to the neutralization of its industry-mix advantage, but the state still ranked high (7th) in the most recent period. Washington's weighted value added was slightly greater than the U.S. average. In the "Non-Weighted" category, Washington greatly outperforms the national average. The state's three-year average value added per hour of labor is $198.57, whereas the national value is $150.84. Washington's unweighted value ranks 3rd in the nation.

Cost of Doing Business

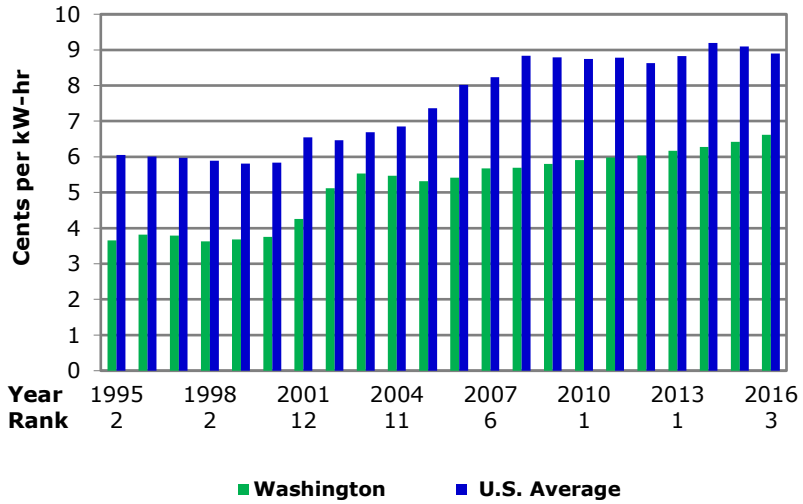
Electricity Prices

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses

Electrical power represents the main energy cost for most businesses, except for large industrial facilities relying extensively on fuel oil or natural gas. 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.

Figure 2.6: Electricity Prices

Washington fell from 1st to 3rd in the nation in 2016 with a rate of 6.80 cents per kilowatt hour



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.doe.gov), data through 2016

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. As the effects of the disruptions diminished around 2003, however, Washington's costs began to moderate compared to the rest of the nation. The state again ranked 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 returned to being 1st in the nation from 2012 through 2015 with rates of 6.17, 6.27, 6.42, and 6.62 cents per kilowatt-hour, respectively. Most recently, in 2016, the cost of electricity rose to 6.80 cents per kilowatt-hour and, subsequently, the state's ranking fell to 3rd. The only states with less expensive electricity costs are Oklahoma and Texas, with a rate of 6.40 and 6.69 cents per kilo-watt hour, respectively. Washington's 5-year average price of 6.46 cents per kilowatt-hour remains well below the national average of 8.93 cents, ranking 1st overall.

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 13 straight years

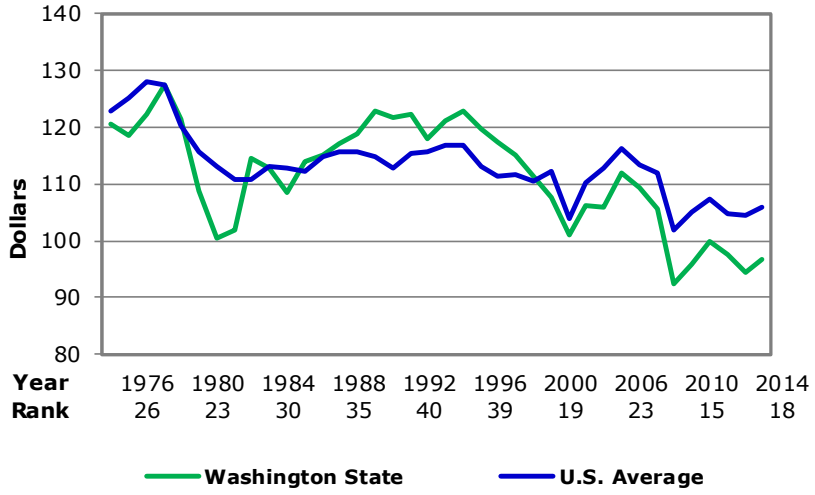
For fiscal year 2014, Washington collected $32.2 billion in state and local tax revenues, which corresponds to a state and local tax burden of $96.61 for each $1,000 of personal income. This was an increase of $2.08 from FY 2013. The state's rank dropped from 15th best to 18th in FY 2014. During this time, the national average increased $1.62 to $106.00 in tax collections per $1,000 of personal income. Washington has now had thirteen straight years where its tax burden is less than the national average. The state's five-year average for this figure was $96.91, ranking 15th in the nation and $8.63 below the national average.

Initial Incidence of State and local Taxes

The WA DOR estimates that households pay 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 2014

Unemployment Insurance Costs

UI benefits provide security to the iobless

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

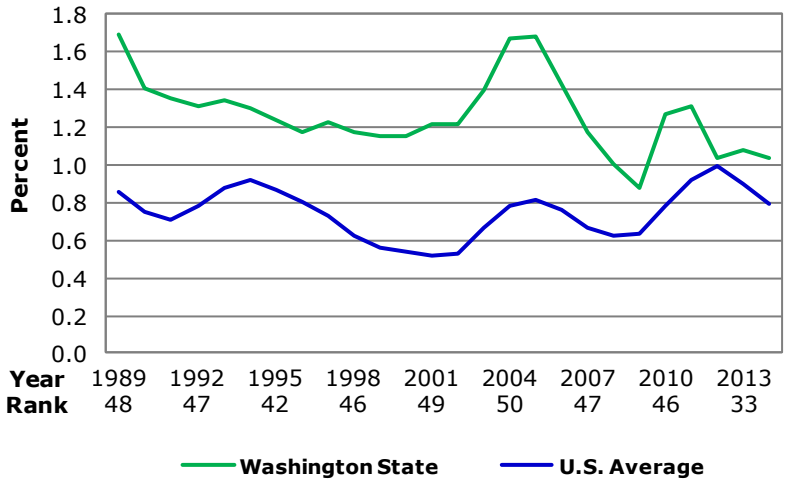
UI is a combined state federal system

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

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

In 2015, Washington's average unemployment insurance cost as a percent of the total wages of covered employees was 0.97 percent, down from 1.04 percent in 2014. The national average rate for 2014 was lower at 0.72 percent, down from 0.79 the year before. The state's rank in 2015 remained unchanged at 39th lowest in the nation. Washington's five-year average of 1.09 percent ranked 16th highest in the nation due to the state having one of the most generous unemployment insurance programs in the country in terms of benefits, eligibility and duration.

Figure 2.8: Unemployment Insurance Costs



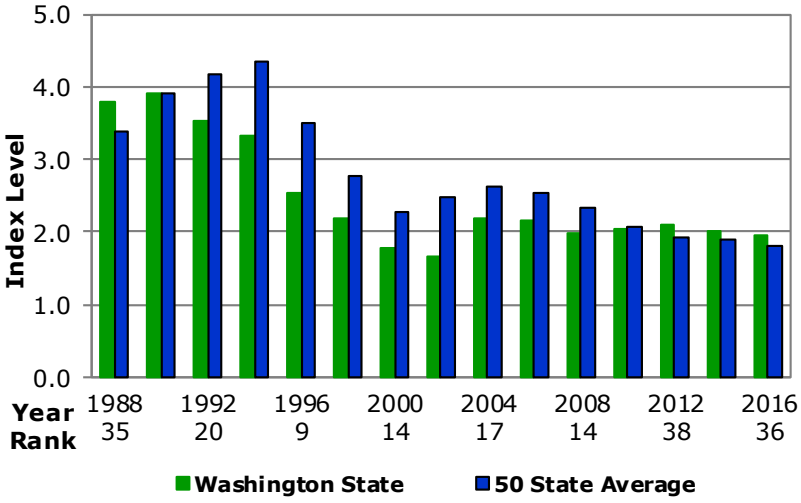
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration; data through 2015

Workers' Compensation Premium Costs

Index is updated every two years

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

Figure 2.9: Workers' Compensation Premium Costs



Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking; data through 2016

Premium costs are determined for every $100 of payroll

In 2016, Washington's premium costs for the industries examined by the study were $1.97 per $100 of payroll, a decrease from $2.00 per $100 of payroll in 2014. The state's rank fell from 34th in 2014 to 36th this past year. Washington's average rate of $2.02 per $100 of payroll for the period from 2008 through 2016 ranked 27th among the states and was slightly above the national average of $2.00.

WA 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)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	11.46	11.17	10.87	10.46	10.70	10.93
Alaska	11.80	11.94	12.71	11.14	10.60	11.64
Arizona	7.79	8.04	8.31	8.47	7.89	8.10
Arkansas	7.14	6.73	6.16	5.15	4.85	6.01
California	8.80	9.03	8.79	7.86	7.44	8.38
Colorado	3.49	3.46	3.14	2.86	2.63	3.12
Connecticut	6.79	7.12	6.66	6.18	5.67	6.48
Delaware	12.80	13.13	12.43	12.00	9.78	12.03
Florida	8.35	7.57	6.85	5.98	5.51	6.85
Georgia	9.86	10.12	10.05	9.37	8.26	9.53
Hawaii	1.18	0.95	2.19	2.74	1.10	1.64
Idaho	11.05	10.05	8.46	6.76	7.41	8.75
Illinois	11.60	11.02	10.94	9.80	8.96	10.47
Indiana	13.56	13.30	13.33	12.18	12.01	12.88
Iowa	11.16	10.41	10.94	9.23	8.26	10.00
Kansas	9.04	9.39	8.93	7.79	7.22	8.47
Kentucky	14.19	16.23	16.97	16.19	16.66	16.05
Louisiana	34.13	34.09	33.32	24.27	23.78	29.92
Maine	5.76	5.10	5.12	4.86	4.87	5.14
Maryland	3.74	3.76	3.79	2.99	2.77	3.41
Massachusetts	6.73	6.99	6.80	5.95	5.84	6.46
Michigan	14.91	15.30	14.18	12.70	12.43	13.90
Minnesota	8.20	8.11	7.98	7.17	6.67	7.63
Mississippi	12.00	12.46	11.24	10.43	9.77	11.18
Missouri	5.79	5.38	5.69	5.30	5.23	5.48
Montana	3.94	3.76	3.72	3.25	3.08	3.55
Nebraska	8.72	8.62	8.67	7.24	6.74	8.00
Nevada	9.51	8.02	6.69	7.16	7.61	7.80
New Hampshire	5.09	5.14	5.94	5.38	5.32	5.38
New Jersey	7.60	7.41	7.09	5.97	5.63	6.74
New Mexico	4.01	3.76	4.97	4.78	4.50	4.40
New York	7.72	8.06	7.94	7.16	6.42	7.46
North Carolina	7.67	7.89	8.03	7.38	7.08	7.61
North Dakota	10.93	10.92	12.87	9.51	12.74	11.39
Ohio	10.50	10.84	10.77	10.11	9.46	10.34
Oklahoma	4.19	4.21	3.60	2.95	2.82	3.55
Oregon	12.06	12.01	12.62	11.39	11.80	11.97
Pennsylvania	6.63	6.99	6.59	6.19	5.57	6.39
Rhode Island	4.87	4.44	4.71	4.04	4.18	4.45
South Carolina	15.09	15.65	16.73	16.52	16.00	16.00
South Dakota	4.14	4.20	4.02	3.45	2.94	3.75
Tennessee	12.44	12.88	12.62	11.73	10.89	12.11
Texas	23.51	24.17	23.13	19.28	17.41	21.50
Utah	18.97	15.39	11.03	11.30	9.72	13.28
Vermont	14.72	14.08	12.42	10.46	9.51	12.24
Virginia	4.53	4.47	4.65	4.08	3.61	4.27
Washington	**23.18**	**24.50**	**25.46**	**23.21**	**20.41**	**23.35**
West Virginia	17.65	13.60	11.49	8.61	7.37	11.74
Wisconsin	9.49	9.42	9.16	8.47	7.69	8.85
Wyoming	4.73	4.40	5.37	3.57	3.40	4.29
50 State Average	10.65	10.75	10.51	9.31	8.67	9.98
Washington's Rank	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Ana
Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, 2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	6.83	6.27	6.00	5.41	5.10	5.92
Alaska	11.58	11.80	12.16	11.01	10.50	11.41
Arizona	6.48	6.48	6.86	6.82	6.18	6.56
Arkansas	5.01	4.62	4.45	4.17	3.62	4.37
California	8.04	8.16	7.84	7.01	6.59	7.53
Colorado	3.36	3.28	2.96	2.71	2.50	2.96
Connecticut	3.73	3.65	3.60	3.34	3.22	3.51
Delaware	11.82	11.61	11.20	9.09	7.29	10.20
Florida	7.21	6.55	5.82	5.01	4.62	5.84
Georgia	7.66	7.65	7.46	6.83	6.05	7.13
Hawaii	0.66	0.69	1.47	0.95	0.73	0.90
Idaho	9.84	9.82	8.07	6.55	6.58	8.17
Illinois	10.33	9.71	9.64	8.56	7.89	9.23
Indiana	9.73	9.49	9.36	8.82	8.31	9.14
Iowa	10.44	9.63	10.25	8.66	7.75	9.35
Kansas	7.16	7.79	7.08	5.89	5.50	6.68
Kentucky	8.87	8.99	8.48	7.89	7.36	8.32
Louisiana	33.88	33.39	32.86	24.00	23.39	29.51
Maine	5.11	4.64	4.76	4.25	4.23	4.60
Maryland	2.79	2.73	2.69	2.35	2.21	2.55
Massachusetts	6.45	6.71	6.48	5.65	5.60	6.18
Michigan	7.32	7.72	7.54	6.66	6.40	7.13
Minnesota	7.30	7.12	7.02	6.35	5.94	6.75
Mississippi	10.99	11.34	10.29	9.27	8.36	10.05
Missouri	4.45	4.20	4.35	4.09	3.68	4.15
Montana	3.77	3.58	3.56	3.11	2.79	3.36
Nebraska	8.21	8.16	8.22	6.89	6.46	7.59
Nevada	9.31	7.76	6.53	7.02	7.45	7.61
New Hampshire	4.89	4.94	5.71	5.13	4.88	5.11
New Jersey	7.21	6.96	6.60	5.53	5.15	6.29
New Mexico	3.77	3.48	4.71	4.59	4.25	4.16
New York	7.29	7.64	7.56	6.85	6.11	7.09
North Carolina	6.84	7.07	6.99	6.42	6.05	6.68
North Dakota	10.53	10.57	12.51	9.24	12.49	11.07
Ohio	7.29	7.44	7.50	6.99	6.58	7.16
Oklahoma	3.62	3.62	3.23	2.52	2.40	3.08
Oregon	11.30	11.32	11.65	10.70	10.77	11.15
Pennsylvania	6.09	6.35	5.93	5.52	4.99	5.78
Rhode Island	4.75	4.32	4.53	3.88	4.00	4.30
South Carolina	9.94	9.77	9.95	8.25	7.25	9.03
South Dakota	3.74	3.75	3.59	3.06	2.73	3.37
Tennessee	10.05	10.18	9.70	8.97	8.38	9.45
Texas	21.32	22.20	21.42	17.56	15.64	19.63
Utah	18.19	14.63	10.21	10.61	9.02	12.53
Vermont	14.31	13.78	12.06	10.20	9.25	11.92
Virginia	3.93	4.04	4.18	3.63	3.23	3.80
Washington	**11.50**	**11.27**	**10.88**	**8.65**	**8.12**	**10.09**
West Virginia	15.84	11.68	11.12	8.21	6.55	10.68
Wisconsin	8.76	8.55	8.32	7.65	6.84	8.02
Wyoming	4.70	4.35	5.33	3.55	3.36	4.26
U.S. Average	8.91	8.90	8.65	7.52	6.93	8.18
Washington's Rank	**8**	**10**	**9**	**13**	**11**	**10**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of Economic Anal
Trade data prepared by World Institute for Strategic Economic Research, 2016

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.2
Alaska	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.9	38.2	37.8
Arizona	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.1
Arkansas	36.7	37.0	36.5	36.3	36.2	36.5
California	41.1	40.5	40.3	40.1	40.2	40.4
Colorado	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.5	42.6	42.3
Connecticut	43.6	43.3	43.1	42.8	42.8	43.1
Delaware	41.9	41.6	41.3	40.9	40.9	41.3
Florida	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.0	39.7
Georgia	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.5	40.1
Hawaii	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.2	31.1
Idaho	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.1
Illinois	42.7	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.8	42.8
Indiana	41.2	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.7	41.5
Iowa	37.3	37.7	37.7	38.2	38.1	37.8
Kansas	39.1	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.6	39.3
Kentucky	39.1	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.3
Louisiana	40.6	41.1	41.5	42.0	41.6	41.3
Maine	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.0	38.2	38.2
Maryland	44.5	44.3	44.2	43.9	43.9	44.2
Massachusetts	44.4	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.1
Michigan	42.9	43.5	43.8	44.1	44.3	43.7
Minnesota	42.3	42.6	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.8
Mississippi	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.1	32.6
Missouri	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.2	41.2	41.1
Montana	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.5	37.6	37.5
Nebraska	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5
Nevada	31.7	31.8	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.0
New Hampshire	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.8	41.0	41.0
New Jersey	42.7	42.5	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.6
New Mexico	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.2
New York	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.4
North Carolina	37.4	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.5
North Dakota	41.7	43.1	43.6	44.2	43.7	43.3
Ohio	43.2	43.4	43.5	43.6	43.6	43.5
Oklahoma	40.4	40.9	40.8	40.9	40.4	40.7
Oregon	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.1	38.8
Pennsylvania	42.4	42.6	42.5	42.5	42.4	42.5
Rhode Island	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.6	41.6
South Carolina	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.7	35.7
South Dakota	39.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.3
Tennessee	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.9	39.6
Texas	43.8	44.2	44.4	44.5	44.3	44.2
Utah	42.7	42.9	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.1
Vermont	38.0	37.7	37.5	37.3	37.3	37.6
Virginia	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.6	42.9
Washington	**41.7**	**41.3**	**41.6**	**41.8**	**42.3**	**41.8**
West Virginia	41.5	41.7	41.3	41.0	40.5	41.2
Wisconsin	41.1	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.4	41.2
Wyoming	40.1	40.0	39.6	40.2	39.2	39.8
U.S. Average	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.3
Washington's Rank	**16**	**20**	**18**	**17**	**16**	**16**

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, 2015.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Alaska	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
California	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1
Colorado	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Connecticut	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Delaware	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
Florida	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Georgia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hawaii	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
Idaho	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Illinois	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Indiana	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Iowa	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.2
Kansas	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Kentucky	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Louisiana	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.2
Maine	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0
Maryland	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.1
Massachusetts	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0
Michigan	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Minnesota	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
Missouri	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Nebraska	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
New Hampshire	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0
New Jersey	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.0
New Mexico	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
New York	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
North Carolina	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
North Dakota	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	-0.5	0.6
Ohio	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Oklahoma	0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.1
Oregon	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
South Carolina	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
South Dakota	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Tennessee	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Texas	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Utah	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Vermont	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Virginia	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Washington	**0.3**	**-0.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**
West Virginia	0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1
Wisconsin	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1
Wyoming	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.9	-0.2
U.S. Average	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Washington's Rank	**8**	**49**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**7**

Source: Washington State Office of the Forecast Council based on employment and personal income data providec by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2015.

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

	Weighted 2011-13	Weighted 2012-14	Weighted 2013-15	Non-Weighted 2011-13	Non-Weighted 2012-14	Non-Weighted 2013-15
Alabama	129.70	184.89	182.26	130.77	128.87	127.16
Alaska	121.18	NA	NA	80.78	NA	NA
Arizona	178.33	172.96	165.20	179.48	174.23	168.07
Arkansas	105.95	105.69	110.06	100.53	101.95	104.38
California	159.69	159.30	162.51	166.61	166.98	170.52
Colorado	142.48	139.08	145.79	157.50	159.68	162.38
Connecticut	160.97	159.97	166.45	166.51	170.01	177.55
Delaware	148.79	148.32	157.92	174.47	160.66	161.02
Florida	128.68	130.59	139.73	138.07	140.47	147.81
Georgia	134.32	131.62	133.70	126.92	124.90	126.60
Hawaii	82.90	NA	NA	92.89	NA	NA
Idaho	135.84	101.19	94.04	130.82	115.16	111.09
Illinois	145.23	141.58	139.44	147.47	144.26	142.42
Indiana	160.69	159.66	159.94	145.98	144.00	145.01
Iowa	147.40	153.47	157.10	144.84	153.17	156.19
Kansas	131.99	126.81	130.59	139.15	135.99	136.33
Kentucky	125.21	126.96	127.07	127.56	129.60	129.07
Louisiana	172.10	163.59	151.69	318.34	294.79	269.95
Maine	110.66	109.20	108.91	113.73	112.09	111.74
Maryland	161.97	165.49	167.80	180.21	183.98	188.37
Massachusetts	140.97	141.36	143.83	166.05	166.81	167.19
Michigan	129.40	127.19	129.83	122.55	122.49	124.22
Minnesota	145.11	144.32	145.37	139.78	140.45	141.61
Mississippi	119.63	115.43	112.11	107.94	107.88	104.79
Missouri	138.65	139.77	141.88	139.04	141.12	143.27
Montana	141.45	115.97	99.75	157.01	144.88	149.53
Nebraska	140.23	135.59	131.55	136.92	138.63	136.35
Nevada	136.11	129.84	133.06	156.94	158.30	158.92
New Hampshire	129.37	127.81	132.57	128.22	129.24	132.62
New Jersey	127.50	123.63	125.99	153.84	154.23	156.76
New Mexico	434.63	272.95	144.29	398.11	264.26	146.96
New York	130.16	131.90	133.82	137.08	137.70	141.03
North Carolina	165.01	164.18	169.12	173.29	170.74	172.17
North Dakota	157.61	162.47	149.95	143.92	148.12	145.07
Ohio	141.71	144.87	146.05	134.78	136.11	136.59
Oklahoma	129.68	131.58	132.40	125.09	126.11	126.20
Oregon	135.83	111.88	119.03	147.75	122.03	125.80
Pennsylvania	138.20	141.31	146.42	134.88	137.46	141.72
Rhode Island	109.95	113.89	125.12	118.30	117.70	117.81
South Carolina	123.64	126.09	128.26	125.88	125.94	128.01
South Dakota	104.64	102.39	107.14	105.25	107.39	109.96
Tennessee	136.87	139.22	140.73	138.40	140.71	141.05
Texas	180.22	179.47	181.89	213.40	206.05	206.14
Utah	161.92	142.96	141.01	172.37	154.15	151.12
Vermont	111.74	96.53	98.65	117.35	104.64	101.35
Virginia	151.85	151.82	153.12	174.85	172.86	172.85
Washington	**154.00**	**153.82**	**166.18**	**183.23**	**191.92**	**198.57**
West Virginia	121.77	110.60	85.27	146.17	158.98	170.18
Wisconsin	167.48	181.43	172.57	128.62	132.99	130.59
Wyoming	126.99	106.22	106.43	242.97	202.35	186.20
U.S.	150.31	149.14	150.84	150.31	149.14	150.84
WA Rank	**13**	**13**	**7**	**5**	**5**	**3**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures (data), Economic and Revenue Forecast Council (calculations), 2017

Table 2.6
Business Performance
Electricity Prices
(Weighted Average of Industrial and Commercial Rates, Cents per Kilowatt

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	8.75	8.58	8.82	8.84	9.06	8.81
Alaska	15.74	15.69	16.48	16.24	17.12	16.25
Arizona	8.25	8.50	8.57	8.68	8.69	8.54
Arkansas	6.88	7.20	7.19	7.46	7.23	7.19
California	12.17	13.03	14.23	14.26	13.89	13.51
Colorado	8.35	8.79	8.97	8.85	8.63	8.72
Connecticut	13.81	13.77	14.43	14.72	14.62	14.27
Delaware	9.38	9.45	9.68	9.43	9.25	9.44
Florida	8.97	8.63	9.03	8.97	8.58	8.84
Georgia	8.05	8.41	8.78	8.23	8.00	8.29
Hawaii	33.15	32.28	32.52	25.33	23.03	29.26
Idaho	6.27	6.83	7.19	7.30	7.30	6.98
Illinois	7.06	7.21	8.24	8.05	7.78	7.67
Indiana	7.95	8.37	8.69	8.57	8.64	8.44
Iowa	6.86	7.24	7.41	7.67	8.04	7.44
Kansas*	8.32	8.71	9.14	9.07	9.08	8.86
Kentucky	7.29	7.33	7.84	7.80	7.79	7.61
Louisiana	6.48	7.67	7.81	7.32	7.08	7.27
Maine	10.02	10.30	11.11	11.06	10.88	10.67
Maryland	9.43	9.70	10.25	9.98	9.70	9.81
Massachusetts	13.30	13.78	13.86	14.86	14.51	14.06
Michigan	9.52	9.64	9.52	9.09	9.20	9.39
Minnesota	7.86	8.38	8.52	8.44	8.82	8.40
Mississippi	8.01	8.50	8.99	8.90	8.10	8.50
Missouri	7.22	7.74	7.82	8.03	8.15	7.79
Montana	7.41	7.80	7.88	8.20	8.06	7.87
Nebraska	7.80	8.11	8.20	8.22	8.37	8.14
Nevada	7.83	7.95	8.47	8.22	7.13	7.92
New Hampshire	12.71	12.62	13.32	14.04	13.59	13.25
New Jersey	11.82	11.93	12.40	11.90	11.49	11.91
New Mexico	7.83	8.31	8.72	8.66	8.17	8.34
New York	11.50	11.63	12.07	11.59	11.03	11.56
North Carolina	7.71	7.78	7.79	7.81	7.66	7.75
North Dakota	7.39	7.86	8.29	8.52	8.76	8.16
Ohio	8.09	8.02	8.53	8.81	8.61	8.41
Oklahoma	6.37	6.80	7.14	6.72	6.40	6.69
Oregon	7.15	7.46	7.57	7.63	7.76	7.51
Pennsylvania	8.50	8.28	8.75	8.61	8.30	8.49
Rhode Island	11.36	12.45	13.84	14.94	14.27	13.37
South Carolina	8.09	8.24	8.59	8.49	8.45	8.37
South Dakota	7.45	7.86	8.08	8.42	8.69	8.10
Tennessee	8.93	8.43	8.69	8.51	8.31	8.57
Texas	7.06	7.08	7.31	7.09	6.69	7.05
Utah	7.02	7.28	7.49	7.61	7.81	7.44
Vermont	12.47	13.04	12.72	12.77	12.68	12.74
Virginia	7.50	7.42	7.62	7.69	7.44	7.53
Washington	**6.17**	**6.27**	**6.42**	**6.62**	**6.80**	**6.46**
West Virginia	7.53	7.33	7.09	7.57	8.21	7.55
Wisconsin	9.16	9.32	9.39	9.52	9.64	9.41
Wyoming	7.30	7.66	7.92	8.14	8.41	7.89
U.S. Average	8.63	8.83	9.19	9.10	8.89	8.93
Washington's Rank	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/browser/), 2017

Table 2.7
Business Performance
State and Local Tax Collections Per $1,000 Personal Income
(Dollars)

(Fiscal Years)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Alabama	85.43	86.06	85.71	85.20	84.19	85.32
Alaska	188.43	210.08	233.72	176.63	146.86	191.15
Arizona	91.72	100.70	98.03	97.49	92.95	96.18
Arkansas	104.46	107.09	104.70	100.94	104.66	104.37
California	110.61	114.53	106.33	110.80	113.52	111.16
Colorado	103.48	108.11	96.03	96.19	94.79	99.72
Connecticut	99.49	102.35	108.92	111.24	112.99	107.00
Delaware	97.17	110.14	104.04	106.42	101.68	103.89
Florida	95.23	89.63	84.68	82.10	82.78	86.89
Georgia	91.09	92.52	89.81	90.80	91.86	91.22
Hawaii	118.16	115.50	126.08	130.07	129.06	123.77
Idaho	88.82	94.53	92.00	92.37	91.84	91.91
Illinois	102.37	111.22	118.23	118.00	117.88	113.54
Indiana	105.99	101.68	101.01	97.92	96.15	100.55
Iowa	105.44	109.27	108.30	104.89	103.01	106.18
Kansas	102.79	104.89	102.51	99.24	95.76	101.04
Kentucky	98.73	101.36	99.75	98.57	101.65	100.01
Louisiana	99.11	98.19	97.13	94.35	97.44	97.24
Maine	118.83	121.50	118.69	119.07	121.28	119.87
Maryland	100.27	100.57	102.20	102.79	107.15	102.60
Massachusetts	99.90	102.90	101.49	101.98	105.92	102.44
Michigan	106.17	103.82	98.09	97.30	96.41	100.36
Minnesota	113.23	119.90	117.81	121.45	120.22	118.52
Mississippi	101.75	102.08	102.69	104.09	105.18	103.16
Missouri	87.37	89.18	88.95	86.42	87.45	87.87
Montana	95.32	97.78	96.07	96.27	98.04	96.70
Nebraska	103.64	105.20	98.60	101.72	107.15	103.26
Nevada	104.06	102.62	102.55	100.03	101.36	102.12
New Hampshire	83.38	85.54	80.84	80.44	84.19	82.88
New Jersey	115.41	117.62	113.76	114.68	116.67	115.63
New Mexico	98.85	106.05	105.23	102.71	114.18	105.40
New York	150.41	154.92	153.06	150.32	154.91	152.72
North Carolina	96.58	99.82	97.87	94.08	96.76	97.02
North Dakota	130.34	159.91	154.24	161.57	178.98	157.01
Ohio	105.73	107.55	104.51	105.12	103.64	105.31
Oklahoma	87.81	88.96	91.10	85.35	84.12	87.47
Oregon	97.32	103.01	102.37	100.62	104.94	101.65
Pennsylvania	102.25	104.45	101.66	100.56	102.15	102.22
Rhode Island	111.54	112.84	112.98	111.03	111.83	112.05
South Carolina	90.63	92.18	90.52	90.66	92.41	91.28
South Dakota	81.00	80.52	78.71	78.82	83.35	80.48
Tennessee	83.53	84.18	80.96	80.51	80.30	81.89
Texas	95.05	94.90	93.35	91.45	94.98	93.95
Utah	96.64	103.00	101.18	100.83	98.55	100.04
Vermont	117.54	122.60	117.97	117.99	121.47	119.52
Virginia	88.93	88.36	86.31	86.01	87.38	87.40
Washington	**95.96**	**99.85**	**97.60**	**94.53**	**96.61**	**96.91**
West Virginia	111.49	117.26	111.97	111.65	113.92	113.26
Wisconsin	113.18	116.59	109.56	108.52	107.58	111.09
Wyoming	142.72	143.17	128.32	112.00	113.05	127.85
U.S. Average	105.11	107.42	104.81	104.38	106.00	105.54
Washington's Rank	**15**	**16**	**16**	**15**	**18**	**15**

Source: Washington State Department of Revenue, Comparative State and Local Taxes (www.dor.wa.gov), 20

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	0.92	0.75	0.67	0.54	0.48	0.67
Alaska	1.32	1.64	1.86	1.49	1.20	1.50
Arizona	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.46
Arkansas	1.14	1.11	1.01	0.95	0.89	1.02
California	0.86	0.87	0.85	0.78	0.73	0.82
Colorado	0.83	0.87	0.71	0.68	0.60	0.74
Connecticut	0.97	1.01	1.00	0.93	0.90	0.96
Delaware	0.63	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.70	0.72
Florida	0.70	0.88	0.78	0.63	0.42	0.68
Georgia	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.48	0.54
Hawaii	1.67	1.77	2.16	1.40	1.00	1.60
Idaho	1.63	1.86	1.59	0.96	0.72	1.35
Illinois	1.17	1.37	1.21	0.99	0.88	1.12
Indiana	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.72	0.64	0.75
Iowa	1.45	1.31	1.15	0.89	0.70	1.10
Kansas	0.84	0.83	0.81	0.73	0.85	0.81
Kentucky	0.86	0.91	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.88
Louisiana	0.37	0.35	0.36	0.32	0.31	0.34
Maine	1.03	1.04	1.04	0.87	0.84	0.96
Maryland	1.05	1.11	0.83	0.59	0.60	0.84
Massachusetts	1.19	1.15	1.10	1.02	0.73	1.04
Michigan	1.21	1.25	1.17	0.95	0.83	1.08
Minnesota	1.24	1.32	1.35	0.94	0.73	1.12
Mississippi	0.90	0.92	0.72	0.57	0.49	0.72
Missouri	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.61	0.70
Montana	1.22	1.23	1.19	1.10	0.91	1.13
Nebraska	0.69	0.65	0.46	0.38	0.32	0.50
Nevada	0.73	1.26	2.63	1.11	1.13	1.37
New Hampshire	0.85	0.93	0.69	0.47	0.26	0.64
New Jersey	1.01	1.56	1.57	1.46	1.34	1.39
New Mexico	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.82	1.30	0.95
New York	1.49	0.70	0.69	0.76	0.72	0.87
North Carolina	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.98	0.89
North Dakota	0.71	0.69	0.66	0.67	0.63	0.67
Ohio	0.88	0.80	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.71
Oklahoma	0.89	1.08	1.01	0.65	0.39	0.80
Oregon	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.62	1.46	1.68
Pennsylvania	1.46	2.92	1.49	1.33	1.30	1.70
Rhode Island	1.57	1.69	1.58	1.52	1.48	1.57
South Carolina	0.95	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.68	0.78
South Dakota	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.30	0.39
Tennessee	0.82	0.77	0.62	0.36	0.32	0.58
Texas	0.58	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.41	0.51
Utah	0.82	0.87	0.86	0.73	0.55	0.77
Vermont	1.35	1.58	1.60	1.54	1.51	1.52
Virginia	0.48	0.53	0.53	0.49	0.42	0.49
Washington	**1.31**	**1.04**	**1.08**	**1.04**	**0.97**	**1.09**
West Virginia	1.09	1.08	1.02	0.99	0.96	1.03
Wisconsin	1.36	1.38	1.32	1.19	1.07	1.26
Wyoming	1.34	1.47	1.42	1.15	0.73	1.22
U.S. Average	0.92	1.00	0.90	0.79	0.72	0.87
Washington's Rank	**39**	**28**	**33**	**39**	**39**	**35**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment, and Training Administration, 2015

Table 2.9
Business Performance
Workers' Compensation Premium Costs
(Dollar amount per $100 of payroll)

	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2008-2016
Alabama	2.90	2.45	1.97	1.81	1.85	2.20
Alaska	3.97	3.10	3.01	2.68	2.74	3.10
Arizona	1.67	1.71	1.61	1.60	1.50	1.62
Arkansas	1.61	1.18	1.19	1.08	1.06	1.22
California	2.72	2.68	2.92	3.48	3.24	3.01
Colorado	1.76	1.39	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.53
Connecticut	2.46	2.55	2.99	2.87	2.74	2.72
Delaware	2.96	1.85	1.77	2.31	2.32	2.24
Florida	2.20	1.70	1.82	1.82	1.66	1.84
Georgia	2.29	2.08	1.88	1.75	1.80	1.96
Hawaii	2.08	1.70	1.66	1.85	1.96	1.85
Idaho	2.12	1.98	2.02	2.01	1.79	1.98
Illinois	2.79	3.05	2.83	2.35	2.23	2.65
Indiana	1.23	1.16	1.16	1.06	1.05	1.13
Iowa	1.86	1.82	1.90	1.88	1.86	1.86
Kansas	1.77	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.41	1.56
Kentucky	2.96	2.29	1.96	1.51	1.52	2.05
Louisiana	2.76	2.06	2.06	2.23	2.11	2.24
Maine	3.04	2.52	2.24	2.15	2.02	2.39
Maryland	1.72	1.63	1.68	1.64	1.50	1.63
Massachusetts	1.39	1.54	1.37	1.17	1.29	1.35
Michigan	2.15	2.12	1.73	1.68	1.57	1.85
Minnesota	2.33	2.27	2.03	1.99	1.91	2.11
Mississippi	2.33	1.96	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.81
Missouri	2.20	1.90	1.62	1.98	1.92	1.92
Montana	3.50	3.33	2.50	2.21	2.10	2.73
Nebraska	2.15	1.97	1.71	1.78	1.67	1.86
Nevada	2.58	2.13	1.33	1.26	1.31	1.72
New Hampshire	2.70	2.45	2.40	2.18	1.96	2.34
New Jersey	2.66	2.53	2.74	2.82	2.92	2.73
New Mexico	2.15	1.91	1.88	1.99	1.92	1.97
New York	2.55	2.34	2.82	2.75	2.83	2.66
North Carolina	2.43	2.12	1.90	1.85	1.91	2.04
North Dakota	1.08	1.02	1.01	0.88	0.89	0.98
Ohio	3.32	2.24	1.84	1.74	1.45	2.12
Oklahoma	2.89	2.87	2.77	2.55	2.23	2.66
Oregon	1.88	1.69	1.58	1.37	1.28	1.56
Pennsylvania	2.68	2.32	2.15	2.00	1.84	2.20
Rhode Island	2.26	2.02	1.99	1.99	2.20	2.09
South Carolina	2.74	2.38	2.04	2.00	1.94	2.22
South Dakota	2.08	2.02	1.91	1.86	1.67	1.91
Tennessee	2.44	2.19	2.02	1.95	1.68	2.06
Texas	2.61	2.38	1.60	1.61	1.45	1.93
Utah	1.63	1.46	1.35	1.31	1.27	1.40
Vermont	3.14	2.22	2.07	2.33	2.02	2.36
Virginia	1.43	1.39	1.20	1.17	1.24	1.29
Washington	**1.98**	**2.04**	**2.11**	**2.00**	**1.97**	**2.02**
West Virginia	1.86	1.84	1.55	1.37	1.22	1.57
Wisconsin	2.12	2.21	2.15	1.92	2.06	2.09
Wyoming	2.06	1.79	1.74	1.76	1.87	1.84
50 State Average*	2.32	2.06	1.92	1.88	1.82	2.00
Washington's Rank	**14**	**25**	**38**	**34**	**36**	**27**

Source: Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Rankings, 2016
Research and Analysis Section of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services.
*Unweighted average of state values

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Chapter 3: Economic Growth and Competitiveness – Summary

- **Washington ranks 15th best in the nation in *Economic Growth and Competitiveness* this year.**
- **Washington's average score across all indicators in *Economic Growth and Competitiveness*, improved two places to 23rd.**
- **One new metric was added and two were removed. The new metric is: Real Per Capita GDP. The metrics that were removed are: Annual Earnings per Job and Annual Earnings per Job Growth Rate.**
- **The state's rank improved in five indicators, worsened in one, and remained unchanged in four. Washington's performance compared to last year improved in eight indicators, worsened in one, and remained unchanged in one.**

Per Capita Personal Income

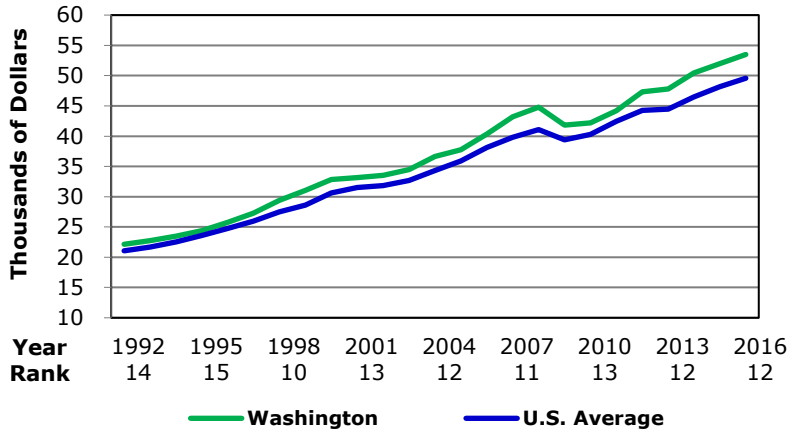
Washington's rank remained at 12th in per capita income

Personal income, as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, is the sum of earnings, dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments. The per capita personal income indicator is calculated by dividing the total personal income of a state by its population. Washington's per capita personal income in 2016 was $53,493, which represents a 2.9 percent increase from the state's per capita personal income of $51,971 in 2015. The state's 2016 figure is also higher than the national average of $49,571. The state's ranking has sat at 12th in four of the five years from 2012-16. Washington's five-year average per capita personal income of $50,207 was $3,607 higher than the national average of $46,600, 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 2016, net earnings by place of residence for Washington residents totaled $252.7 billion, which accounted for 64.8 percent of total personal income. Income from transfer payments was $57.5 billion, and income from dividends, interest, and rent was $79.6 billion, representing 14.8 and 20.4 percent of total personal income, respectively.

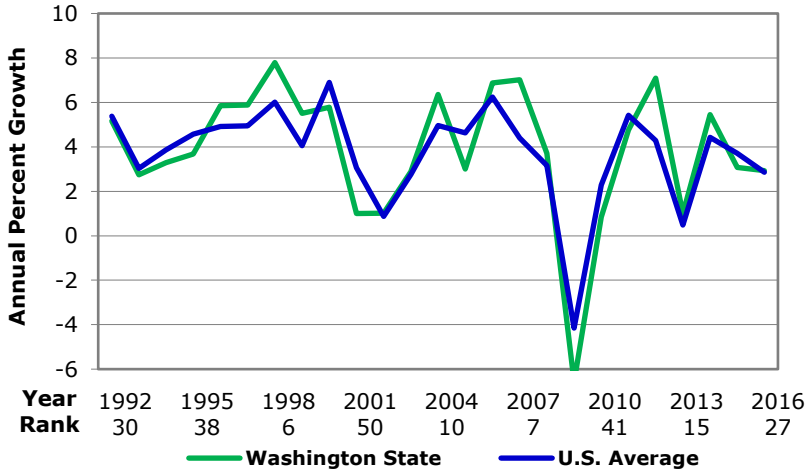
Figure 3.1: Per Capita Personal Income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2016

Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate

Figure 3.2: Per Capita Personal Income Growth Rate



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce; data through 2016

WA per capita personal income grew by 2.9 percent in 2016

The per capita personal income growth rate describes how quickly personal income is growing for a given population, and this growth rate is affected by the growth rate of the components of total personal income and the growth rate of the population. Washington's per capita personal income growth rate fell to 2.9 percent in 2016, down from 3.1 percent in 2015. Despite this decrease, Washington's ranking improved. In 2016, the state ranked 27th – far below the state's 2014 ranking of 8th in the nation, but better than the state's 2015 ranking of 33rd.

Washington's five-year average per capita personal income growth rate of 3.9 percent is above the national average of 3.2 percent and the state ranks 3rd overall.

Regional Price Parities – Relative Value of $100

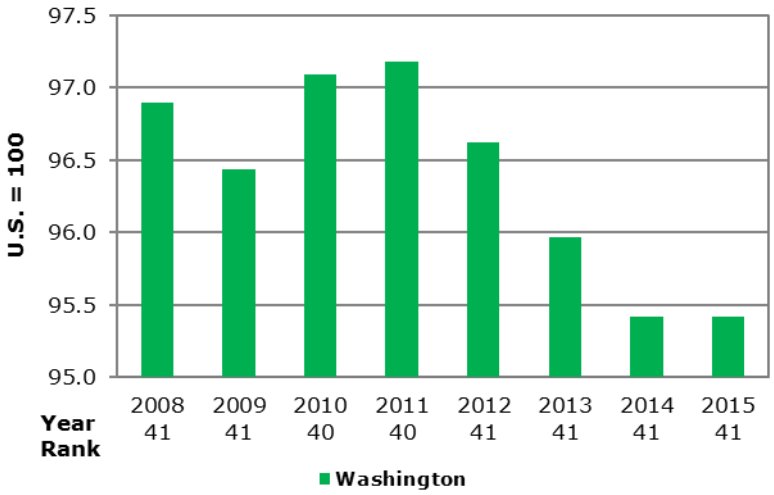
RPPs measure geographic differences in price levels

Regional Price Parities (RPPs), published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, measure geographic differences in the price levels of goods and services. RPPs are weighted averages. To simplify comparisons, this indicator uses the United States as a base of 100. We then compare states in terms of relative value of $100. For example, if a state's value is 95, $100 only buys $95 worth of goods and services in that state compared to the nation. In other words, prices in that state are on average about 5% higher than the U.S. average (5.3% to be more exact). States with a lower relative RPP value have higher price levels.

Washington has never been ranked higher than 40th

In 2016, Washington ranked 41st for the fourth consecutive year. The state's relative value of $100 for 2015 was $95.40. This meant that prices in Washington are 4.8% higher than the nation's average prices. The state's five-year average also ranked 41st, with a relative value of 96.1. In the short time that Regional Price Parities have been calculated, Washington has never been ranked higher than 40th.

Figure 3.3: Washington Regional Price Parity



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, data through 2015

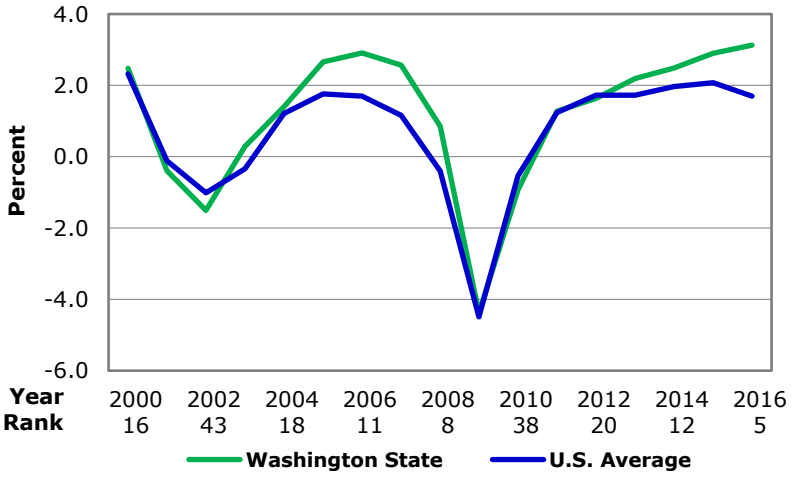
Total Employment Growth Rate

In 2016 Washington's job growth was 3.1%, ranking 5th in the nation

With the onset of the 2007-09 recession, employment dropped across the United States and the U.S. average annual employment growth rate fell to -0.4 percent in 2008. Despite the nation-wide recession, Washington still had positive employment growth for the year at 0.9 percent, ranking the state 8th in the

nation. In 2009, as the recession continued, U.S. average annual employment growth fell to -4.5 percent, the lowest since the Great Depression. Washington suffered along with the nation as annual employment declined 4.3 percent. When 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's ranking to 12th worst in the nation. Since 2010, Washington has rebounded, with an annual employment growth of 1.3 percent in 2011 and 1.6 percent in 2012. In 2013, Washington's job growth was 2.2 percent, causing Washington's rank to jump to 10th in the nation. Job growth increased to 2.5 percent in 2014 and the state's rank fell to 12th in the nation. The total employment growth rate continued to climb in 2015, reaching 2.9 percent and helping Washington rank 9th among states. In 2016 the total employment growth rate increased to 3.1 percent and the state's ranking improved to 5th – the best Washington has done since 2008. Washington's five-year average employment growth rate is a positive 2.5 percent, suggesting the state is making a recovery from the steep drop experienced during the recession. Washington's rate is 0.7 points above the national average of 1.8 percent, ranking the state 9th over the period from 2012-2016.

Figure 3.4: Total Employment Growth Rate



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2016

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.

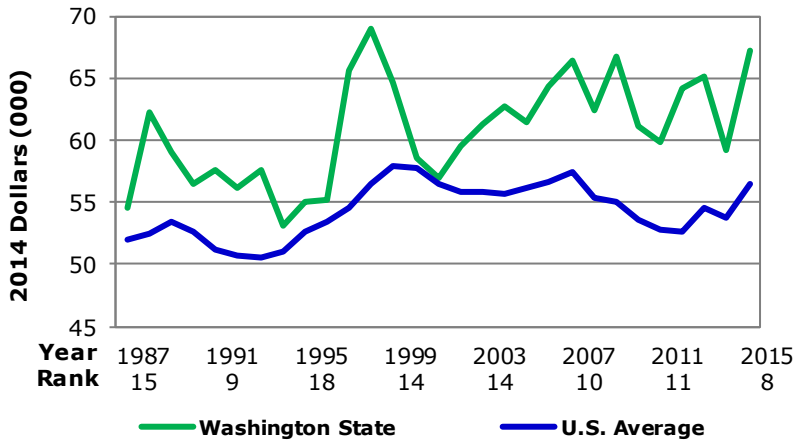
The standard error for Washington's 2015 median household income estimate is $3,235

Annual median household income estimates for states are produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data presented here are in 2015 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 2015 median household income estimate is plus or minus $3,253 compared to $321 for the United States.

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

Washington's median household income rose $8,107 in 2015 to $67,243. During this time the national average increased $2,798 to $56,516. Washington's rank increased seven places to 8th. The state's 5-year average of $63,106 remains well above the national average of $54,035, 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 2016

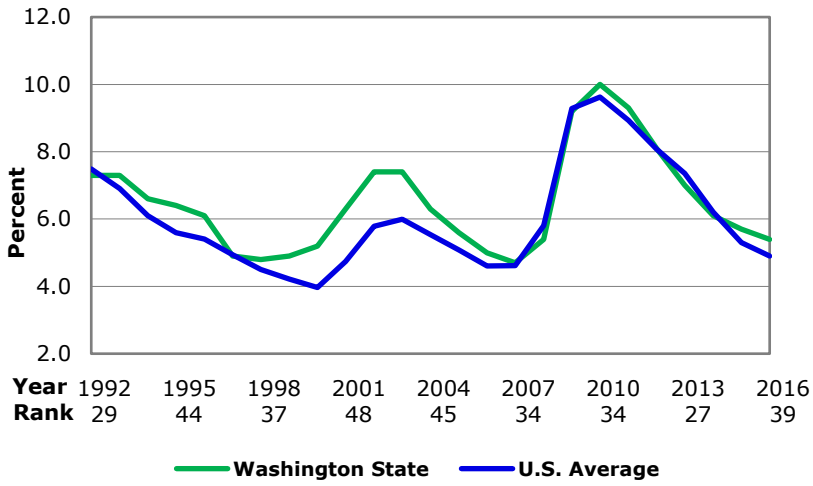
Unemployment Rate

Washington ranked 39th in the nation with a 5.4% unemploy-ment rate in 2016

From 2015 to 2016, the unemployment rate in Washington fell from 5.7 percent to 5.4 percent. The U.S. average rate similarly declined from 5.3 percent to 4.9 percent over the same period. Despite the decrease in the unemployment rate, Washington's rank among the states jumped from 34th to 39th in 2016. For the last five years, the state's rate has been tracking very closely to

the national rate and their five-year averages are 6.5 percent in Washington and 6.4 percent in the nation. However, Washington ranks only 28th among states.

Figure 3.6: Unemployment Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; data through 2016

Housing Affordability Index

The HAI measures housing affordability based on median income and home value

The Housing Affordability Index (HAI) is a measure of how affordable median priced homes are to families earning median incomes. For this indicator, HAI scores are calculated using annual, 1-year estimates for median household income and median home value from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. HAI scores are also based on the annual percentage rates for mortgage loans given by Freddie Mac and assume a 20 percent down payment.

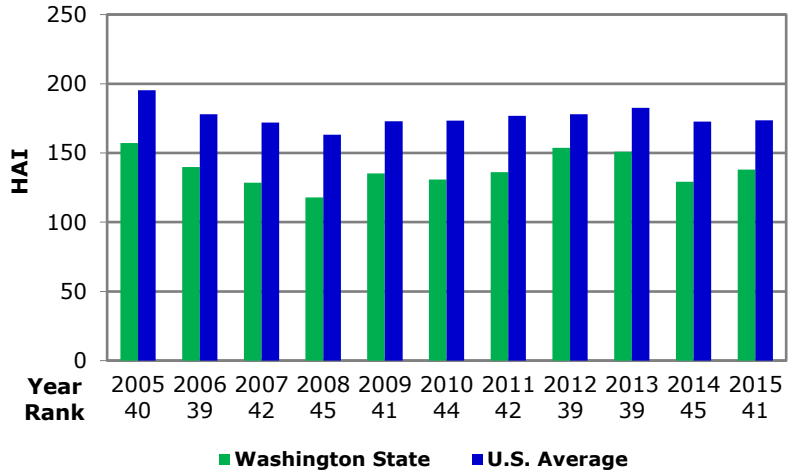
The baseline HAI value is 100

At an HAI of 100, a family earning the median income has exactly enough income to qualify for a mortgage on a median-priced house. Higher index values – above 100 – indicate homes are more affordable; lower index values mean homes are less affordable. For example, an HAI value of 125 means that a median income household has 125% of the income necessary to qualify for a median priced house.

Washington ranks 9th worst in the nation

In 2015, Washington state ranked 41st in the nation with an HAI score of 138. The United States' HAI value for the same period was 174. The HAI value for both Washington and the United States increased in 2015, up from 129 and 173, respectively. Increasing HAI values indicate housing became more affordable in 2015. The five-year average HAI value for Washington is 142, while the United States' five-year average HAI score is 177. The state ranks 42nd in the nation over the last five years.

Figure 3.7: Housing Affordability Index



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, data through 2015

Income Spent on Rent

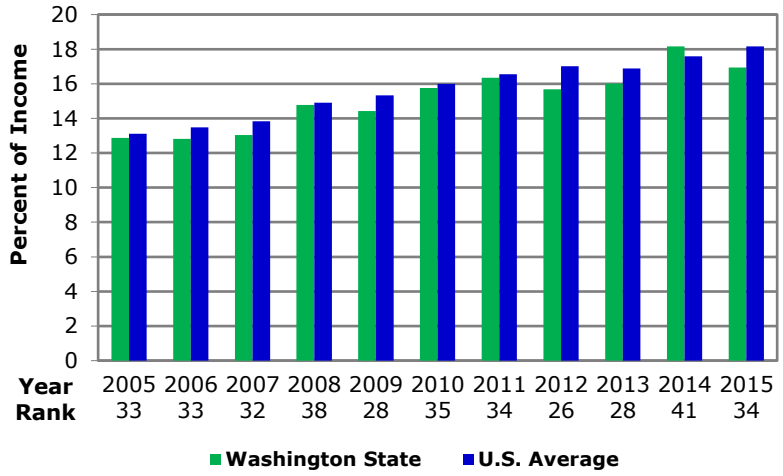
Income spent on rent helps measure housing affordability

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey tracks both median contract rent and median household income. Median contract rent is the median amount of monthly rent that is agreed to or contracted for, not including utility payments, fees, meals, or other services. For vacant units, contract rent is the monthly price asked for the unit at the time of interview. Combining contract rent and income data into one indicator – income spent on rent – helps measure shelter costs as well as housing affordability. Renters are typically advised to spend no more than 30 percent of their incomes on rent.

In 2015, Washington ranked 15th worst in the nation for income spent on rent

Although the median renter in Washington spent far less than 30 percent of their income on rent in 2015, the state performed poorly when compared to the rest of the country. Washington ranked 34th in the nation. The state's median renter spent roughly 16.9 percent of their income on rent in 2015, compared to the national median of 18.2 percent. Some of the more expensive states, or states with larger portions of incomes being spent on rent, include: California, New York, Florida, Hawaii, and New Jersey. The 5-year average for Washington is 16.6 percent, while the national 5-year average is slightly higher at 17.2 percent. Washington ranked 32nd in the nation over the period.

Figure 3.8: Income Spent on Rent



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, data through 2015

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's Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a yearly mail survey to gather 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 estimates for over 800 occupations. Because of the survey technique, data about self-employed workers are not collected and not represented in these estimates. Under the OES program, occupations are classified under the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system includes twenty-two major occupational groups, which can be broken down into 840 individual occupations. Total average state wages are shown in Table 3.11 and state wages for major groups are presented in Table 3.12. Wages for the 840 specific occupations can be found at the BLS web site (www.bls.gov).

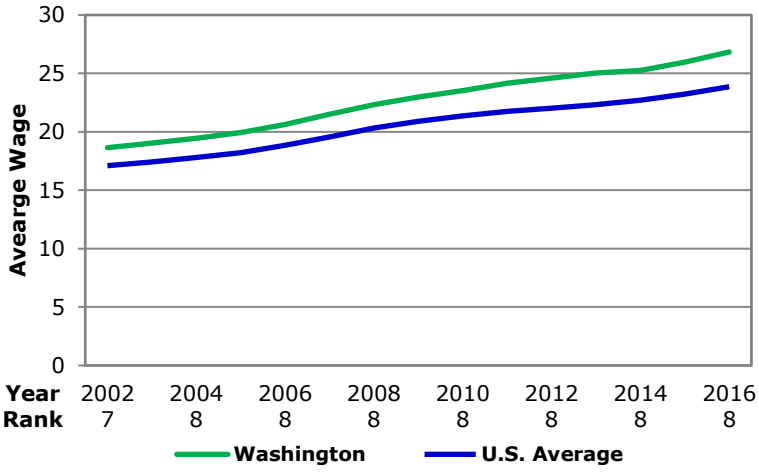
Washington ranks within the top ten in 15 categories and 8th overall.

In 2016, Washington ranked in the top ten nationally in fifteen out of twenty-two categories. The state reaches a ranking of 1st in Computer and Mathematical and ranks 3rd in Healthcare Support as well as Protective Service and Production. Washington ranked lowest in the category of Education, Training, and Library services, with a ranking of 17th. The state's wages were above the national averages in every wage category in 2016. Washington is ranked 8th nationally for total average wage with an average wage of $26.83, which is almost three dollars above the U.S. average of $23.86. From 2012 to 2016, the state's total average wage is estimated to be $25.54. The U.S. total average wage was $22.83 over the same period, ranking Washington 8th in the nation for high wages.

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 Support may be due to a higher-than-average number of higher-paid workers in biotechnology labs rather than having higher paid doctors and nurses. Additionally, there are 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 can present a clearer picture of the range of labor costs in the states.

Figure 3.9: Total Average Wages



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2016

Per Capita GDP

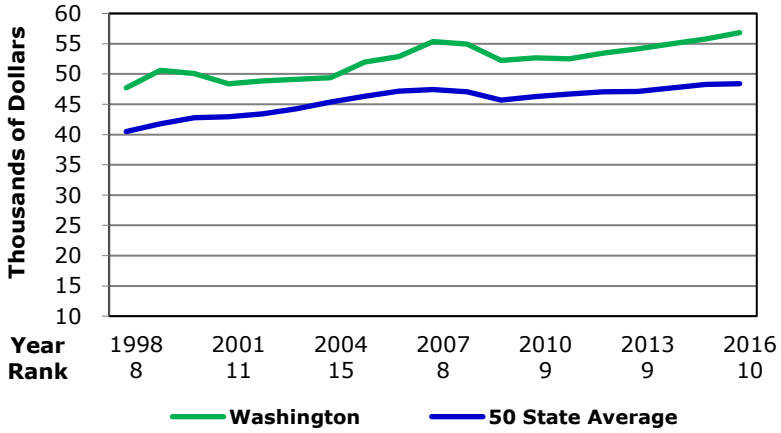
Real per capita GDP has increased since 2012

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reports each state's real gross domestic product per capita annually. This is calculated by measuring the income and benefits of labor, total business taxes, and capital income, including depreciation. The total is chained with 2009 dollars and divided by the state population. This is the broadest indicator in the climate study and measures how much each state produces in goods and services per citizen, accounting for inflation.

Washington ranks 10th best in the nation in real per capita GDP

Washington's per capita GDP increased from $55,780 to $56,831 in 2016 while the state's rank remained unchanged. The 50 state average was $48,399 in 2016. Since 2012 the state's per capita GDP has grown every year and averages $55,042 with a rank of 10th. The five-year national average is $47,702.

Figure 3.10: Real Per Capita GDP



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, data through 2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	35,482	35,778	36,954	38,070	39,231	37,103
Alaska	52,648	51,455	54,607	56,202	55,307	54,044
Arizona	36,066	36,558	38,055	39,217	40,243	38,028
Arkansas	36,149	35,985	37,581	38,257	39,345	37,463
California	48,369	48,570	51,134	53,949	55,987	51,602
Colorado	45,089	46,824	49,823	50,971	52,059	48,953
Connecticut	65,032	64,131	66,770	68,822	71,033	67,158
Delaware	43,571	43,836	45,333	47,727	48,697	45,833
Florida	41,000	40,797	42,905	44,487	45,819	43,002
Georgia	36,863	37,172	38,873	40,367	41,835	39,022
Hawaii	44,428	44,639	46,594	48,506	50,551	46,944
Idaho	34,695	35,720	37,182	38,440	39,107	37,029
Illinois	45,654	46,646	48,563	50,377	52,098	48,668
Indiana	38,816	39,148	40,477	41,984	43,492	40,783
Iowa	42,580	43,189	44,442	45,930	46,794	44,587
Kansas	44,811	45,867	46,443	47,241	48,537	46,580
Kentucky	35,577	35,585	37,055	38,592	39,499	37,262
Louisiana	40,019	40,103	41,821	42,963	43,487	41,679
Maine	39,791	39,670	41,226	42,795	44,316	41,560
Maryland	53,341	52,666	54,109	56,078	57,936	54,826
Massachusetts	57,192	57,182	59,650	62,697	65,137	60,372
Michigan	38,699	39,214	40,942	42,833	44,347	41,207
Minnesota	47,213	47,253	49,169	50,938	52,117	49,338
Mississippi	32,920	33,327	34,151	34,805	35,936	34,228
Missouri	39,851	39,854	41,126	42,352	43,723	41,381
Montana	39,820	39,509	40,614	41,845	42,386	40,835
Nebraska	46,066	45,876	48,369	48,606	49,636	47,711
Nevada	39,211	38,939	40,565	41,992	43,637	40,869
New Hampshire	51,834	51,608	53,599	55,926	58,322	54,258
New Jersey	55,291	55,515	57,817	60,101	61,968	58,138
New Mexico	35,427	34,752	36,701	38,025	38,807	36,742
New York	53,751	54,496	56,771	58,814	60,534	56,873
North Carolina	38,600	37,813	39,388	40,790	42,002	39,719
North Dakota	56,188	55,657	57,911	55,956	55,038	56,150
Ohio	40,269	40,687	42,164	43,597	44,876	42,319
Oklahoma	41,098	42,684	45,142	45,619	45,682	44,045
Oregon	39,109	39,521	41,720	43,830	45,049	41,846
Pennsylvania	45,871	46,121	47,967	49,786	51,275	48,204
Rhode Island	46,159	46,316	48,043	50,050	51,576	48,429
South Carolina	35,248	35,292	36,865	38,312	39,465	37,036
South Dakota	45,041	44,630	46,006	47,912	48,049	46,328
Tennessee	38,778	38,814	40,252	42,127	43,380	40,670
Texas	43,178	43,399	45,814	47,015	47,636	45,408
Utah	35,545	36,058	37,678	39,378	40,744	37,881
Vermont	44,889	45,592	47,128	48,584	50,321	47,303
Virginia	49,302	48,490	50,169	52,148	53,723	50,766
Washington	**47,338**	**47,814**	**50,421**	**51,971**	**53,493**	**50,207**
West Virginia	34,808	34,646	35,783	36,820	37,386	35,889
Wisconsin	42,537	42,728	44,414	45,942	47,275	44,579
Wyoming	52,768	52,718	56,068	56,038	55,212	54,561
U.S. Average*	44,282	44,493	46,464	48,190	49,571	46,600
Washington's Rank	**12**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**12**	**12**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017
*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C., which makes it higher than the 50 State Average

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	2.2	0.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5
Alaska	2.4	-2.3	6.1	2.9	-1.6	1.5
Arizona	3.3	1.4	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.9
Arkansas	7.0	-0.5	4.4	1.8	2.8	3.1
California	5.5	0.4	5.3	5.5	3.8	4.1
Colorado	5.0	3.8	6.4	2.3	2.1	3.9
Connecticut	1.9	-1.4	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.2
Delaware	-0.3	0.6	3.4	5.3	2.0	2.2
Florida	1.2	-0.5	5.2	3.7	3.0	2.5
Georgia	0.5	0.8	4.6	3.8	3.6	2.7
Hawaii	3.6	0.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.4
Idaho	4.2	3.0	4.1	3.4	1.7	3.3
Illinois	4.4	2.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.6
Indiana	4.2	0.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.1
Iowa	4.2	1.4	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.8
Kansas	5.4	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.7
Kentucky	3.2	0.0	4.1	4.1	2.4	2.8
Louisiana	4.9	0.2	4.3	2.7	1.2	2.7
Maine	2.2	-0.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.6
Maryland	2.4	-1.3	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.2
Massachusetts	3.5	0.0	4.3	5.1	3.9	3.4
Michigan	3.5	1.3	4.4	4.6	3.5	3.5
Minnesota	5.8	0.1	4.1	3.6	2.3	3.2
Mississippi	3.7	1.2	2.5	1.9	3.2	2.5
Missouri	4.5	0.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.8
Montana	5.4	-0.8	2.8	3.0	1.3	2.3
Nebraska	2.7	-0.4	5.4	0.5	2.1	2.1
Nevada	3.2	-0.7	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.8
New Hampshire	4.6	-0.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.3
New Jersey	3.2	0.4	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.0
New Mexico	2.0	-1.9	5.6	3.6	2.1	2.3
New York	5.8	1.4	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.6
North Carolina	5.8	-2.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.9
North Dakota	15.6	-0.9	4.0	-3.4	-1.6	2.7
Ohio	3.7	1.0	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.9
Oklahoma	6.9	3.9	5.8	1.1	0.1	3.5
Oregon	4.6	1.1	5.6	5.1	2.8	3.8
Pennsylvania	4.2	0.5	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.1
Rhode Island	4.2	0.3	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.1
South Carolina	4.3	0.1	4.5	3.9	3.0	3.2
South Dakota	0.9	-0.9	3.1	4.1	0.3	1.5
Tennessee	3.5	0.1	3.7	4.7	3.0	3.0
Texas	5.8	0.5	5.6	2.6	1.3	3.2
Utah	5.5	1.4	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.9
Vermont	3.4	1.6	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.0
Virginia	3.7	-1.6	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.5
Washington	**7.1**	**1.0**	**5.5**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.9**
West Virginia	2.4	-0.5	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.9
Wisconsin	4.4	0.4	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.0
Wyoming	6.6	-0.1	6.4	-0.1	-1.5	2.3
U.S. Average*	4.3	0.5	4.4	3.7	2.9	3.2
Washington's Rank	**2**	**15**	**8**	**33**	**27**	**3**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 2016
*The U.S. Average includes Washington D.C.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	114.0	113.5	113.9	114.7	115.2	114.3
Alaska	95.1	94.9	95.3	94.1	94.7	94.8
Arizona	102.1	103.0	103.6	104.0	104.0	103.3
Arkansas	114.2	113.9	113.9	114.8	114.4	114.2
California	88.2	88.6	88.4	88.2	88.2	88.3
Colorado	98.6	98.9	97.9	97.6	96.9	98.0
Connecticut	91.7	91.6	92.2	92.1	92.0	91.9
Delaware	98.2	98.8	99.4	98.6	99.6	98.9
Florida	100.8	100.9	100.8	100.6	100.5	100.7
Georgia	108.8	108.5	108.3	108.7	108.0	108.5
Hawaii	85.5	84.9	84.5	84.5	84.2	84.7
Idaho	107.2	107.1	107.3	106.8	107.1	107.1
Illinois	98.9	99.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.8
Indiana	109.1	109.4	109.5	109.9	110.3	109.6
Iowa	111.1	110.9	110.4	110.7	110.7	110.8
Kansas	110.3	110.4	109.5	110.3	110.6	110.2
Kentucky	112.9	112.6	112.0	113.3	112.9	112.7
Louisiana	109.9	109.4	109.6	109.9	110.4	109.8
Maine	102.7	101.6	101.5	102.7	102.0	102.1
Maryland	90.2	90.8	91.0	90.8	91.2	90.8
Massachusetts	92.8	93.8	93.7	93.5	93.5	93.5
Michigan	105.7	105.8	106.0	106.7	107.0	106.2
Minnesota	102.9	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.6
Mississippi	115.2	115.6	114.7	115.9	116.0	115.5
Missouri	112.2	112.0	111.2	111.7	112.0	111.8
Montana	106.6	107.0	105.7	105.8	105.5	106.1
Nebraska	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.5	110.4	110.4
Nevada	100.2	101.3	101.3	102.0	102.0	101.4
New Hampshire	95.0	94.7	94.9	95.1	95.2	95.0
New Jersey	87.3	87.4	88.2	87.7	88.2	87.8
New Mexico	104.9	105.3	104.9	105.2	105.9	105.2
New York	86.8	86.7	86.8	86.4	86.7	86.7
North Carolina	109.3	109.1	108.9	109.3	109.6	109.2
North Dakota	111.5	109.9	109.1	109.2	108.3	109.6
Ohio	111.5	111.9	111.7	112.1	112.1	111.9
Oklahoma	111.6	111.2	111.1	111.5	111.2	111.3
Oregon	101.5	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.1
Pennsylvania	101.6	101.6	101.4	102.0	102.1	101.8
Rhode Island	100.6	101.2	101.2	100.9	101.3	101.1
South Carolina	110.1	110.1	110.5	111.0	110.7	110.5
South Dakota	114.5	112.5	113.6	113.8	113.4	113.6
Tennessee	110.7	110.1	110.3	111.2	111.2	110.7
Texas	104.0	104.0	103.8	103.6	103.3	103.7
Utah	102.9	103.0	102.4	102.9	103.1	102.8
Vermont	100.1	99.2	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.0
Virginia	97.1	97.1	97.3	97.5	97.6	97.3
Washington	**97.2**	**96.6**	**96.0**	**95.4**	**95.4**	**96.1**
West Virginia	113.0	112.9	112.9	113.1	112.5	112.9
Wisconsin	107.2	107.0	107.3	107.2	107.4	107.2
Wyoming	103.4	104.4	104.2	103.5	104.0	103.9
U.S. Average*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Washington Rank	**40**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**	**41**

Source U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov), 2017
*U.S. set to 100 by default

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
Alaska	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	-1.9	0.1
Arizona	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.3
Arkansas	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
California	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.7
Colorado	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.8
Connecticut	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7
Delaware	0.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.7
Florida	2.0	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9
Georgia	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3
Hawaii	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.8
Idaho	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.5	2.7
Illinois	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.2
Indiana	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.6
Iowa	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1
Kansas	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.0
Kentucky	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Louisiana	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.5	-1.2	0.7
Maine	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
Maryland	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.2
Massachusetts	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
Michigan	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8
Minnesota	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Mississippi	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
Missouri	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.3
Montana	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.6
Nebraska	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3
Nevada	1.7	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.9
New Hampshire	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.3
New Jersey	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.1
New Mexico	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7
New York	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
North Carolina	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1
North Dakota	8.2	3.6	3.8	-1.7	-4.1	1.9
Ohio	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4
Oklahoma	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	-1.0	0.9
Oregon	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.5
Pennsylvania	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Rhode Island	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
South Carolina	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3
South Dakota	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Tennessee	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2
Texas	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.3	2.6
Utah	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.4
Vermont	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.8
Virginia	1.2	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
Washington	**1.6**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**2.5**
West Virginia	1.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-0.2
Wisconsin	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
Wyoming	1.0	0.2	1.3	-0.7	-3.9	-0.4
U.S. Average	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8
Washington's Rank	**20**	**10**	**12**	**7**	**5**	**9**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov), 2017

Table 3.5
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Real Median Household Income
(2015 dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	44,884	44,869	48,150	42,327	44,509	44,948
Alaska	60,525	65,705	73,743	67,707	75,112	68,558
Arizona	51,240	48,564	53,533	49,311	52,248	50,979
Arkansas	43,527	40,279	40,066	44,974	42,798	42,329
California	56,242	58,863	61,860	60,557	63,636	60,232
Colorado	61,788	59,105	69,103	61,010	66,596	63,520
Connecticut	68,939	66,323	70,506	70,242	72,889	69,780
Delaware	57,605	50,555	55,039	57,588	57,756	55,709
Florida	47,535	47,560	49,383	46,193	48,825	47,899
Georgia	48,450	49,676	47,816	49,612	50,768	49,264
Hawaii	62,228	58,081	65,361	71,305	64,514	64,298
Idaho	50,016	49,471	49,317	53,499	51,624	50,785
Illinois	53,365	53,410	54,883	54,979	60,413	55,410
Indiana	46,839	47,650	50,322	48,115	51,983	48,982
Iowa	52,925	55,169	61,211	57,876	60,855	57,607
Kansas	48,633	51,619	48,658	53,505	54,865	51,456
Kentucky	42,003	42,414	45,666	42,835	42,387	43,061
Louisiana	42,848	40,348	47,239	42,455	45,922	43,762
Maine	52,370	50,747	55,921	51,769	50,756	52,313
Maryland	72,587	74,157	70,569	76,253	73,594	73,432
Massachusetts	66,724	65,713	63,625	63,224	67,861	65,429
Michigan	51,512	51,631	57,559	52,065	54,203	53,394
Minnesota	60,935	63,792	65,452	67,321	68,730	65,246
Mississippi	43,304	37,825	32,905	35,562	40,037	37,927
Missouri	48,240	51,372	47,115	56,695	59,196	52,524
Montana	42,447	46,545	43,958	51,161	51,395	47,101
Nebraska	58,612	53,883	58,633	56,935	60,474	57,707
Nevada	49,577	48,863	52,755	49,932	52,008	50,627
New Hampshire	69,429	70,011	70,311	73,481	75,675	71,781
New Jersey	65,696	68,847	64,872	65,318	68,357	66,618
New Mexico	44,244	44,827	40,870	46,740	45,119	44,360
New York	53,364	49,221	50,842	54,372	58,005	53,161
North Carolina	47,641	42,896	47,149	46,838	50,797	47,064
North Dakota	59,397	57,568	60,189	60,800	57,415	59,074
Ohio	47,053	45,809	51,638	49,701	53,301	49,500
Oklahoma	51,065	49,971	46,971	47,253	47,077	48,467
Oregon	54,302	53,448	49,858	58,943	60,834	55,477
Pennsylvania	52,599	53,581	56,123	55,236	60,389	55,586
Rhode Island	51,675	57,877	57,311	58,700	55,701	56,253
South Carolina	42,243	45,836	44,327	44,981	46,360	44,749
South Dakota	49,767	51,012	54,350	53,114	55,065	52,662
Tennessee	44,557	44,384	44,121	43,766	47,330	44,832
Texas	51,689	53,604	52,307	53,937	56,473	53,602
Utah	58,483	60,226	62,117	63,456	66,258	62,108
Vermont	54,656	57,378	66,662	60,778	59,494	59,794
Virginia	65,989	66,721	67,063	66,231	61,486	65,498
Washington	**59,913**	**64,197**	**65,043**	**59,136**	**67,243**	**63,106**
West Virginia	44,074	44,960	43,824	39,597	42,824	43,056
Wisconsin	54,863	54,794	52,633	58,147	55,425	55,172
Wyoming	57,446	59,371	68,623	55,754	60,925	60,424
U.S. Median*	52,751	52,666	54,525	53,718	56,516	54,035
Washington's Rank	**11**	**8**	**11**	**15**	**8**	**11**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2016
*U.S. median includes Washington, D.C.

Table 3.6
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Unemployment Rate

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.0	6.8
Alaska	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.8
Arizona	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.3	6.8
Arkansas	7.6	7.3	6.1	5.2	4.0	6.0
California	10.4	8.9	7.5	6.2	5.4	7.7
Colorado	7.9	6.8	5.0	3.9	3.3	5.4
Connecticut	8.3	7.8	6.6	5.6	5.1	6.7
Delaware	7.2	6.7	5.7	4.9	4.4	5.8
Florida	8.5	7.3	6.3	5.4	4.9	6.5
Georgia	9.2	8.2	7.1	5.9	5.4	7.2
Hawaii	6.0	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	4.4
Idaho	7.2	6.2	4.8	4.1	3.8	5.2
Illinois	9.0	9.1	7.1	5.9	5.9	7.4
Indiana	8.3	7.7	5.9	4.8	4.4	6.2
Iowa	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.7	4.3
Kansas	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8
Kentucky	8.2	8.1	6.5	5.4	5.0	6.6
Louisiana	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.5
Maine	7.5	6.6	5.6	4.4	3.9	5.6
Maryland	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.3	5.8
Massachusetts	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.0	3.7	5.6
Michigan	9.1	8.8	7.3	5.4	4.9	7.1
Minnesota	5.6	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.5
Mississippi	9.0	8.6	7.6	6.5	5.8	7.5
Missouri	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.0	4.5	5.9
Montana	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.9
Nebraska	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.5
Nevada	11.2	9.6	7.9	6.7	5.7	8.2
New Hampshire	5.5	5.1	4.3	3.4	2.8	4.2
New Jersey	9.3	8.2	6.7	5.6	5.0	7.0
New Mexico	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
New York	8.5	7.7	6.3	5.3	4.8	6.5
North Carolina	9.3	7.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	6.9
North Dakota	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.9
Ohio	7.4	7.5	5.8	4.9	4.9	6.1
Oklahoma	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.8
Oregon	8.8	7.9	6.8	5.7	4.9	6.8
Pennsylvania	7.8	7.4	5.9	5.1	5.4	6.3
Rhode Island	10.4	9.3	7.7	6.0	5.3	7.7
South Carolina	9.2	7.6	6.4	6.0	4.8	6.8
South Dakota	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.5
Tennessee	7.8	7.8	6.5	5.8	4.8	6.5
Texas	6.7	6.2	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.4
Utah	5.4	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.1
Vermont	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.1
Virginia	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.4	4.0	5.1
Washington	**8.1**	**7.0**	**6.1**	**5.7**	**5.4**	**6.5**
West Virginia	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.7
Wisconsin	7.0	6.7	5.4	4.6	4.1	5.6
Wyoming	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	5.3	4.7
U.S. Average *	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.9	6.4
Washington's Rank	**33**	**27**	**26**	**34**	**39**	**28**

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017

Table 3.7
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Housing Affordability Index
(Baseline: 100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	213	212	228	196	193	209
Alaska	148	156	169	155	169	159
Arizona	194	187	188	162	157	177
Arkansas	238	218	213	233	207	222
California	92	98	97	85	83	91
Colorado	154	146	167	139	137	149
Connecticut	144	144	154	153	157	150
Delaware	142	130	142	145	140	140
Florida	183	187	188	165	158	176
Georgia	192	203	197	195	186	195
Hawaii	74	68	76	79	66	73
Idaho	183	186	181	188	171	182
Illinois	174	182	188	186	195	185
Indiana	223	226	240	225	231	229
Iowa	250	254	281	253	261	260
Kansas	221	231	218	236	226	226
Kentucky	203	204	220	201	190	204
Louisiana	179	168	196	172	172	177
Maine	178	171	188	172	164	175
Maryland	147	154	147	154	143	149
Massachusetts	119	118	113	109	112	114
Michigan	254	260	285	241	230	254
Minnesota	193	208	212	208	200	204
Mississippi	252	221	196	199	207	215
Missouri	205	222	206	238	233	221
Montana	134	147	135	151	143	142
Nebraska	268	244	257	248	249	253
Nevada	183	189	186	151	137	169
New Hampshire	170	173	175	181	180	176
New Jersey	118	129	123	121	123	123
New Mexico	162	166	149	172	160	162
New York	109	102	107	113	115	109
North Carolina	180	166	178	176	185	177
North Dakota	269	235	225	219	185	227
Ohio	211	209	237	224	228	222
Oklahoma	264	255	235	230	216	240
Oregon	136	139	126	143	134	136
Pennsylvania	186	190	199	194	206	195
Rhode Island	123	144	144	145	135	138
South Carolina	181	197	185	187	182	186
South Dakota	220	221	229	217	210	220
Tennessee	188	188	183	178	183	184
Texas	236	242	231	225	217	230
Utah	164	176	171	166	165	168
Vermont	149	154	178	165	155	160
Virginia	158	163	163	156	139	156
Washington	**136**	**154**	**151**	**129**	**138**	**142**
West Virginia	258	261	247	222	223	242
Wisconsin	192	193	188	206	192	194
Wyoming	186	184	204	161	167	181
United States	177	178	183	173	174	177
Washington's Rank	**42**	**39**	**39**	**45**	**41**	**42**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2017

Table 3.8
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Monthly Income Spent on Rent
(Percent)*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	12.9	13.7	12.8	14.8	14.5	13.7
Alaska	18.8	18.1	16.4	19.0	17.0	17.8
Arizona	16.8	18.3	16.7	18.7	18.2	17.7
Arkansas	12.9	14.3	14.7	13.5	14.6	14.0
California	23.0	22.5	21.8	23.0	22.6	22.6
Colorado	15.5	16.8	14.9	17.7	17.8	16.5
Connecticut	15.0	15.8	15.0	15.4	15.3	15.3
Delaware	16.6	19.2	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.1
Florida	20.2	20.6	20.4	22.3	21.9	21.1
Georgia	16.1	16.1	17.0	16.8	17.0	16.6
Hawaii	22.7	25.0	22.9	21.4	25.3	23.5
Idaho	13.9	14.6	14.9	14.3	15.3	14.6
Illinois	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1	16.1	16.7
Indiana	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.8	13.9	14.3
Iowa	11.8	11.7	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.6
Kansas	13.3	12.8	14.0	13.3	13.1	13.3
Kentucky	13.8	14.2	13.8	14.7	15.4	14.4
Louisiana	16.9	18.1	15.8	18.1	16.9	17.2
Maine	15.1	15.8	14.4	15.7	16.5	15.5
Maryland	16.4	16.6	18.2	17.2	18.5	17.4
Massachusetts	16.4	16.9	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.6
Michigan	14.1	14.3	13.1	14.8	14.6	14.2
Minnesota	13.9	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.9
Mississippi	14.1	16.0	19.3	17.7	16.0	16.6
Missouri	13.4	12.7	14.4	12.1	11.9	12.9
Montana	15.6	15.2	16.4	14.6	15.7	15.5
Nebraska	11.1	12.6	11.8	12.6	12.1	12.0
Nevada	19.4	19.7	18.6	19.6	19.3	19.3
New Hampshire	14.5	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.2	14.7
New Jersey	18.0	17.7	19.2	19.7	19.0	18.7
New Mexico	16.8	17.0	19.1	16.8	17.6	17.5
New York	21.2	23.6	23.4	22.8	21.9	22.6
North Carolina	14.6	17.0	15.8	16.2	15.3	15.8
North Dakota	11.0	12.0	12.4	12.7	14.7	12.6
Ohio	13.9	14.7	13.2	14.0	13.4	13.9
Oklahoma	12.0	12.7	14.0	14.4	15.0	13.6
Oregon	16.0	16.6	18.5	16.2	16.3	16.7
Pennsylvania	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.9	14.1	14.5
Rhode Island	17.7	16.0	16.6	16.3	17.4	16.8
South Carolina	16.1	15.5	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.0
South Dakota	12.2	13.0	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.3
Tennessee	14.7	15.6	16.0	16.3	15.6	15.7
Texas	15.3	15.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.0
Utah	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7
Vermont	16.4	15.8	13.8	15.6	16.5	15.6
Virginia	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.9	18.7	16.9
Washington	**16.3**	**15.7**	**16.0**	**18.2**	**16.9**	**16.6**
West Virginia	12.1	12.0	12.6	14.7	14.3	13.2
Wisconsin	13.6	13.8	14.7	13.6	14.5	14.0
Wyoming	13.5	13.2	11.6	14.7	13.7	13.4
United States	16.6	17.0	16.9	17.6	18.2	17.2
Washington's Rank	**34**	**26**	**28**	**41**	**34**	**32**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2017

Table 3.9
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Total Average Hourly Wages
(Dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	19.01	19.35	19.66	20.15	20.44	19.72
Alaska	25.02	25.53	25.98	26.81	27.26	26.12
Arizona	21.13	21.33	21.43	21.78	22.26	21.59
Arkansas	17.72	17.95	18.24	18.53	19.03	18.29
California	25.17	25.49	25.91	26.57	27.33	26.09
Colorado	23.13	23.53	23.97	24.61	25.34	24.12
Connecticut	25.85	26.16	26.47	27.06	27.87	26.68
Delaware	23.25	23.68	23.81	24.18	24.48	23.88
Florida	19.68	19.78	20.11	20.60	21.18	20.27
Georgia	20.82	21.17	21.48	21.84	22.38	21.54
Hawaii	21.54	21.84	22.23	22.95	23.76	22.46
Idaho	18.48	18.67	19.12	19.62	20.15	19.21
Illinois	22.68	22.92	23.45	24.02	24.76	23.57
Indiana	19.38	19.61	19.94	20.23	20.64	19.96
Iowa	19.02	19.35	19.77	20.12	20.93	19.84
Kansas	19.53	19.83	20.20	20.64	21.13	20.27
Kentucky	18.72	19.00	19.25	19.65	20.08	19.34
Louisiana	18.86	18.99	19.32	19.62	19.84	19.33
Maine	19.64	19.92	20.26	20.80	21.24	20.37
Maryland	25.17	25.41	25.70	26.27	26.98	25.91
Massachusetts	26.73	27.12	27.70	28.37	29.25	27.83
Michigan	21.14	21.42	21.70	22.26	22.76	21.86
Minnesota	22.42	22.77	23.23	23.91	24.68	23.40
Mississippi	16.98	17.34	17.67	18.08	18.41	17.70
Missouri	19.79	20.20	20.57	20.98	21.45	20.60
Montana	18.29	18.79	19.17	19.53	19.92	19.14
Nebraska	19.00	19.33	19.75	20.49	21.24	19.96
Nevada	20.16	20.30	20.34	20.58	21.17	20.51
New Hampshire	21.92	22.22	22.63	23.42	24.13	22.86
New Jersey	25.00	25.39	25.92	26.42	26.94	25.93
New Mexico	19.92	19.94	20.31	20.76	21.23	20.43
New York	25.76	26.24	26.75	27.42	28.32	26.90
North Carolina	20.07	20.39	20.81	21.24	21.77	20.86
North Dakota	19.64	20.39	21.20	21.95	22.66	21.17
Ohio	20.52	20.76	21.11	21.52	22.08	21.20
Oklahoma	18.83	19.20	19.64	20.11	20.56	19.67
Oregon	21.75	22.01	22.53	23.12	23.90	22.66
Pennsylvania	21.40	21.77	22.00	22.38	22.85	22.08
Rhode Island	23.31	23.47	23.83	24.41	24.96	24.00
South Carolina	18.61	18.75	19.03	19.51	19.97	19.17
South Dakota	17.32	17.56	17.93	18.66	19.27	18.15
Tennessee	18.90	19.33	19.55	19.85	20.36	19.60
Texas	20.97	21.35	21.79	22.38	22.97	21.89
Utah	20.12	20.55	20.94	21.22	21.87	20.94
Vermont	21.00	21.18	21.41	22.15	22.90	21.73
Virginia	23.82	24.10	24.40	24.84	25.53	24.54
Washington	**24.59**	**25.04**	**25.26**	**25.97**	**26.83**	**25.54**
West Virginia	17.84	18.05	18.21	18.80	19.35	18.45
Wisconsin	20.15	20.34	20.62	21.12	21.75	20.80
Wyoming	20.76	21.05	21.60	22.04	22.52	21.59
U.S. Average *	22.01	22.33	22.71	23.23	23.86	22.83
Washington's Rank	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**

SOURCE: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

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

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2016
(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	52.98	33.60	38.02	41.73	31.94	20.77
Alaska	52.29	37.30	39.84	50.74	35.56	25.49
Arizona	48.53	31.80	38.58	39.72	30.17	21.13
Arkansas	42.20	29.68	32.32	32.36	27.12	18.90
California	62.60	39.86	49.50	47.29	38.92	26.40
Colorado	61.04	36.93	45.35	43.07	36.23	23.09
Connecticut	64.30	39.24	43.00	40.65	39.94	26.32
Delaware	66.69	36.64	44.58	40.60	39.28	21.82
Florida	57.04	32.74	35.81	35.39	29.95	21.31
Georgia	54.91	34.28	41.25	37.89	30.79	21.86
Hawaii	47.19	31.54	37.50	38.69	32.95	24.46
Idaho	39.70	30.96	32.85	38.36	26.44	21.04
Illinois	53.43	35.45	41.03	38.59	35.13	23.45
Indiana	44.81	30.23	34.10	33.73	32.35	19.99
Iowa	44.85	30.58	35.88	33.39	29.01	20.50
Kansas	48.19	32.28	34.82	36.37	30.12	19.59
Kentucky	45.04	29.24	33.09	33.79	26.55	19.96
Louisiana	46.00	28.87	30.41	40.29	31.83	20.27
Maine	44.32	30.17	35.06	35.36	29.44	21.62
Maryland	60.55	38.49	46.54	45.35	42.20	24.12
Massachusetts	61.90	40.15	46.57	43.44	37.88	22.71
Michigan	53.48	33.34	37.00	38.59	29.98	21.81
Minnesota	55.13	34.34	40.85	37.88	33.34	22.19
Mississippi	39.18	28.44	31.94	34.60	28.54	18.54
Missouri	51.04	32.85	37.63	37.16	28.48	19.22
Missouri	41.83	29.40	30.60	32.96	26.53	18.58
Nebraska	48.05	31.45	35.37	33.96	29.64	19.26
Nevada	48.84	30.99	36.13	37.34	32.02	24.47
New Hampshire	56.07	34.46	41.83	37.68	32.91	22.54
New Jersey	70.68	39.56	46.26	43.33	42.73	26.12
New Mexico	44.86	30.45	37.24	43.28	39.30	20.92
New York	71.75	44.53	44.84	39.85	35.83	24.93
North Carolina	58.50	34.81	40.52	37.12	32.57	21.13
North Dakota	47.77	29.55	32.29	33.81	30.16	22.62
Ohio	51.47	32.40	38.12	36.91	32.56	21.23
Oklahoma	45.63	30.17	32.80	37.82	30.69	19.28
Oregon	49.51	32.95	39.52	41.74	29.82	22.35
Pennsylvania	58.57	34.62	38.99	37.47	33.17	20.60
Rhode Island	62.44	36.06	40.96	42.10	36.13	23.77
South Carolina	46.68	29.26	34.49	36.25	30.65	19.66
South Dakota	50.47	30.51	30.74	31.48	26.35	19.03
Tennessee	45.40	30.78	34.58	35.10	30.27	19.08
Texas	59.60	37.14	41.79	44.51	35.76	23.21
Utah	44.90	31.13	37.12	36.11	28.59	20.36
Vermont	49.34	31.55	36.71	35.25	36.61	20.17
Virginia	63.97	39.78	47.37	41.96	41.01	23.52
Washington	**58.53**	**36.95**	**50.20**	**44.31**	**34.14**	**23.46**
West Virginia	41.52	28.22	32.69	34.58	26.56	17.78
Wisconsin	50.09	30.53	34.71	33.45	29.46	20.57
Wyoming	47.66	32.78	29.89	37.51	27.05	22.47
U.S. Average	52.23	33.38	38.19	38.42	32.49	21.67
Washington's Rank	**13**	**10**	**1**	**5**	**16**	**11**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2016
(Dollars)

	Legal SOC 23-0000	Education, Training, and Library SOC 25-0000	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media SOC 27-0000	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical SOC 29-0000	Healthcare Support SOC 31-0000	Protective Service SOC 33-0000
Alabama	41.69	22.35	19.95	33.18	12.53	17.34
Alaska	46.87	29.89	26.29	46.02	21.26	27.93
Arizona	45.81	21.95	23.81	37.23	15.26	21.96
Arkansas	35.38	21.42	19.75	31.92	12.26	16.91
California	60.17	29.76	35.87	45.42	17.51	27.31
Colorado	50.29	25.23	25.20	39.43	16.07	22.56
Connecticut	53.23	30.88	28.51	43.23	16.73	25.24
Delaware	52.94	25.84	23.16	40.18	15.20	19.90
Florida	46.82	23.74	24.35	35.97	14.25	19.38
Georgia	48.73	23.17	25.34	35.73	13.62	17.60
Hawaii	40.07	24.86	24.18	43.43	16.43	22.34
Idaho	35.73	20.20	19.54	35.11	13.76	19.89
Illinois	50.57	27.64	25.20	36.66	14.65	24.70
Indiana	40.01	23.08	20.26	35.04	13.92	18.50
Iowa	36.73	24.54	18.63	34.33	14.55	20.55
Kansas	38.30	21.45	20.91	34.16	13.21	18.77
Kentucky	36.46	24.29	20.57	32.86	13.92	17.04
Louisiana	37.11	21.84	26.45	30.74	11.90	17.34
Maine	37.94	23.34	18.92	38.54	14.13	18.94
Maryland	42.47	30.50	28.59	41.07	15.73	23.46
Massachusetts	58.81	31.28	30.71	44.29	16.69	25.81
Michigan	41.76	26.26	23.95	37.20	14.12	20.73
Minnesota	48.92	25.96	24.58	39.22	15.73	22.02
Mississippi	40.34	20.57	20.15	30.87	11.66	15.02
Missouri	42.23	24.15	23.84	32.89	13.22	18.94
Montana	32.03	20.29	17.36	35.91	13.73	20.73
Nebraska	40.24	24.00	20.73	33.88	13.92	20.81
Nevada	51.07	23.37	24.64	42.60	16.52	20.12
New Hampshire	40.86	24.94	23.13	42.64	16.39	22.17
New Jersey	54.85	28.21	28.60	43.24	14.84	26.52
New Mexico	35.45	24.37	24.12	37.24	13.51	19.81
New York	63.35	31.67	37.24	42.50	14.68	24.73
North Carolina	45.75	23.24	25.37	35.94	12.80	17.58
North Dakota	38.29	23.81	19.23	33.55	15.83	21.33
Ohio	41.08	26.38	21.69	35.67	13.34	20.44
Oklahoma	42.50	19.48	20.20	33.56	13.37	19.37
Oregon	43.50	27.62	25.06	43.32	16.88	24.04
Pennsylvania	49.10	26.81	23.80	35.86	14.37	21.03
Rhode Island	46.41	28.55	25.99	41.99	15.39	23.64
South Carolina	36.17	22.66	21.74	35.31	13.11	17.83
South Dakota	35.28	20.29	18.26	33.29	13.22	18.92
Tennessee	46.27	22.80	23.87	32.20	13.44	18.04
Texas	51.78	23.93	25.36	36.30	13.93	21.01
Utah	38.14	24.34	22.69	35.75	13.89	18.90
Vermont	39.22	23.43	22.25	41.03	15.77	20.24
Virginia	50.88	27.04	27.28	37.62	14.47	21.97
Washington	**47.18**	**25.73**	**27.21**	**42.04**	**17.08**	**26.94**
West Virginia	34.09	21.90	20.51	32.24	12.63	16.29
Wisconsin	39.91	24.29	21.51	37.25	15.11	20.26
Wyoming	39.61	23.19	19.74	37.30	15.00	21.55
U.S. Average	43.85	24.73	23.73	37.46	14.63	20.89
Washington's Rank	**15**	**17**	**8**	**11**	**3**	**3**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2016
(Dollars)

	Food Preparation and Serving Related SOC 35-0000	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance SOC 37-0000	Personal Care and Service SOC 39-0000	Sales and Related SOC 41-0000	Office and Administrative Support SOC 43-0000	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry SOC 45-0000
Alabama	9.88	11.62	10.70	16.38	16.38	15.69
Alaska	13.70	15.62	15.40	17.92	17.92	21.06
Arizona	11.11	12.41	12.26	17.18	17.18	11.03
Arkansas	9.85	11.19	10.46	15.87	15.87	14.60
California	13.16	15.19	14.22	20.85	20.85	11.96
Colorado	11.72	13.77	13.50	21.58	21.58	13.71
Connecticut	12.56	16.25	14.56	22.16	22.16	15.48
Delaware	11.49	13.55	12.99	18.28	18.28	16.34
Florida	11.95	11.96	12.63	18.38	18.38	12.12
Georgia	9.87	12.02	11.72	18.30	18.30	13.60
Hawaii	14.78	15.85	14.35	17.22	17.22	16.59
Idaho	10.07	12.90	11.18	16.75	16.75	14.21
Illinois	11.09	14.59	13.01	20.24	20.24	15.33
Indiana	10.18	12.40	11.12	17.83	17.83	14.06
Iowa	10.16	12.83	12.05	16.90	16.90	16.28
Kansas	9.95	12.64	11.46	18.27	18.27	15.38
Kentucky	9.89	11.92	11.62	16.36	16.36	13.98
Louisiana	9.69	10.95	10.22	15.46	15.46	18.56
Maine	11.27	13.76	11.82	16.19	16.19	16.98
Maryland	11.85	13.71	13.92	19.69	19.69	16.67
Massachusetts	13.40	16.97	15.42	22.83	22.83	15.66
Michigan	10.90	13.06	12.20	18.85	18.85	14.45
Minnesota	11.50	14.67	12.79	20.81	20.81	16.28
Mississippi	9.75	10.61	10.88	14.52	14.52	15.75
Missouri	10.35	12.42	11.33	17.45	17.45	14.81
Montana	10.78	12.98	11.96	16.55	16.55	15.34
Nebraska	10.93	12.74	12.52	17.66	17.66	16.42
Nevada	12.74	14.33	12.94	17.02	17.02	16.43
New Hampshire	11.70	14.10	12.74	21.24	21.24	16.75
New Jersey	12.31	14.71	15.36	21.64	21.64	13.63
New Mexico	10.32	11.42	10.86	15.59	15.59	12.08
New York	13.11	16.18	14.36	24.74	24.74	16.67
North Carolina	10.21	11.82	11.97	19.11	19.11	15.00
North Dakota	11.70	14.34	13.80	19.21	19.21	16.69
Ohio	10.65	12.92	12.05	18.94	18.94	15.26
Oklahoma	10.00	11.34	11.12	16.82	16.82	15.18
Oregon	12.11	14.11	13.41	18.26	18.26	16.05
Pennsylvania	10.83	13.25	12.11	19.64	19.64	14.96
Rhode Island	12.05	14.42	13.64	21.84	21.84	17.14
South Carolina	10.06	11.32	11.07	15.78	15.78	16.95
South Dakota	10.53	12.02	11.98	17.96	17.96	13.70
Tennessee	9.94	11.85	11.26	17.07	17.07	14.01
Texas	10.96	11.76	10.80	20.24	20.24	12.75
Utah	10.75	12.11	12.22	18.79	18.79	13.74
Vermont	13.64	14.83	14.67	18.79	18.79	16.26
Virginia	11.39	12.84	12.77	19.22	19.22	16.39
Washington	**13.48**	**15.27**	**15.05**	**20.65**	**20.65**	**15.94**
West Virginia	10.47	11.52	10.93	14.29	14.29	13.99
Wisconsin	10.33	12.82	11.77	19.01	19.01	15.87
Wyoming	11.43	13.59	12.78	17.62	17.62	15.18
U.S. Average	11.25	13.23	12.52	18.48	18.48	15.26
Washington's Rank	**4**	**6**	**4**	**10**	**10**	**19**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Table 3.10
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Average Hourly Wages, 2016
(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	19.23	21.86	16.78	15.28
Alaska	32.31	28.99	22.20	25.22
Arizona	21.06	21.48	17.57	17.20
Arkansas	17.53	19.52	15.92	15.54
California	27.29	24.74	17.84	17.75
Colorado	22.28	23.37	18.26	19.32
Connecticut	26.75	24.87	20.62	17.80
Delaware	23.44	24.13	17.75	15.74
Florida	18.75	20.09	15.99	16.39
Georgia	19.49	21.42	16.11	16.21
Hawaii	31.32	25.60	19.02	21.55
Idaho	19.72	20.65	17.08	16.60
Illinois	30.96	23.56	17.86	17.71
Indiana	23.20	21.16	17.53	16.63
Iowa	21.27	21.36	17.06	16.91
Kansas	21.32	21.86	18.42	17.08
Kentucky	21.31	21.24	17.63	17.17
Louisiana	21.23	20.76	21.33	17.73
Maine	19.79	21.37	18.17	16.16
Maryland	23.33	24.15	18.74	18.54
Massachusetts	29.44	25.77	19.29	18.29
Michigan	23.45	22.25	18.04	16.75
Minnesota	26.94	23.10	18.39	18.29
Mississippi	18.84	19.63	16.45	15.46
Missouri	24.66	21.14	17.30	16.47
Montana	22.69	21.24	18.43	18.02
Nebraska	20.11	21.54	17.30	17.67
Nevada	23.95	23.75	17.39	17.59
New Hampshire	22.09	23.92	18.42	16.99
New Jersey	28.89	25.03	18.69	17.51
New Mexico	20.09	20.91	18.28	17.25
New York	30.27	24.58	18.65	19.24
North Carolina	18.59	21.28	16.31	15.35
North Dakota	25.53	25.60	21.19	21.47
Ohio	22.95	21.46	18.12	16.14
Oklahoma	20.40	21.19	17.78	16.76
Oregon	24.43	22.69	18.01	17.57
Pennsylvania	23.85	21.93	18.33	17.11
Rhode Island	24.89	23.65	18.08	16.93
South Carolina	18.73	20.44	17.82	15.39
South Dakota	18.42	21.42	16.01	15.65
Tennessee	19.23	21.11	16.42	15.73
Texas	20.48	21.41	18.38	18.08
Utah	20.59	22.24	17.43	17.42
Vermont	21.25	22.40	18.77	17.85
Virginia	21.03	22.93	17.90	17.74
Washington	**27.45**	**25.30**	**21.43**	**20.04**
West Virginia	22.08	19.05	18.68	16.26
Wisconsin	24.81	21.83	18.05	16.81
Wyoming	24.49	26.20	25.21	20.98
U.S. Average	23.04	22.54	18.25	17.51
Washington's Rank	**7**	**6**	**3**	**5**

Source: "Occupational Employment Statistics," US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2016

Table 3.11
Economic Growth and Competitiveness
Per Capita Real GDP
(Chained 2009 Dollars)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	36,425	36,660	36,538	36,856	37,261	36,748
Alaska	73,478	69,700	67,411	67,705	63,971	68,453
Arizona	38,559	38,303	38,427	38,414	38,590	38,459
Arkansas	34,965	35,865	36,249	36,196	36,368	35,929
California	52,974	53,855	55,374	57,328	58,619	55,630
Colorado	49,639	50,475	52,019	52,622	52,795	51,510
Connecticut	63,502	62,550	62,236	63,747	64,511	63,309
Delaware	62,174	60,719	63,271	64,040	63,664	62,774
Florida	37,705	38,023	38,398	39,093	39,543	38,552
Georgia	42,191	42,500	43,313	43,913	44,723	43,328
Hawaii	49,513	49,539	49,497	50,320	51,277	50,029
Idaho	34,094	34,748	35,099	35,467	35,466	34,975
Illinois	52,172	51,963	52,795	53,432	54,091	52,891
Indiana	43,064	43,866	44,577	44,797	45,317	44,324
Iowa	48,001	48,002	49,218	50,086	50,315	49,124
Kansas	45,514	45,470	46,003	46,890	46,982	46,172
Kentucky	38,052	38,247	38,298	38,603	38,985	38,437
Louisiana	45,482	43,725	44,254	44,293	43,917	44,334
Maine	37,705	37,477	38,014	38,450	38,921	38,113
Maryland	54,018	53,765	54,003	54,894	55,404	54,417
Massachusetts	62,456	61,882	62,510	64,507	65,545	63,380
Michigan	40,463	40,993	41,514	42,631	43,372	41,795
Minnesota	51,272	51,999	53,005	53,380	53,704	52,672
Mississippi	31,786	31,923	31,522	31,633	31,881	31,749
Missouri	41,926	42,487	42,442	42,943	43,317	42,623
Montana	38,537	38,476	39,214	39,686	39,356	39,054
Nebraska	50,631	51,565	53,099	52,878	53,114	52,257
Nevada	43,382	43,075	42,927	43,649	43,820	43,371
New Hampshire	48,652	48,871	49,480	50,456	51,794	49,851
New Jersey	55,161	55,750	55,635	56,472	57,084	56,020
New Mexico	40,094	39,659	40,842	41,577	41,348	40,704
New York	62,841	62,444	63,420	64,092	64,579	63,475
North Carolina	42,659	42,945	43,372	44,096	44,325	43,479
North Dakota	68,105	67,651	71,056	67,305	62,837	67,391
Ohio	44,896	45,254	46,385	46,826	47,567	46,186
Oklahoma	41,861	43,288	45,007	45,864	44,623	44,129
Oregon	49,395	48,094	48,342	49,792	50,582	49,241
Pennsylvania	47,540	48,278	49,155	50,418	50,997	49,278
Rhode Island	46,188	46,356	46,668	47,118	47,639	46,794
South Carolina	35,346	35,701	36,295	36,796	37,063	36,240
South Dakota	46,965	46,869	46,776	47,706	48,076	47,278
Tennessee	41,091	41,487	41,828	42,797	43,267	42,094
Texas	50,266	52,018	52,993	54,421	53,795	52,699
Utah	41,929	42,267	43,069	44,204	44,636	43,221
Vermont	43,042	42,914	43,039	43,495	43,946	43,287
Virginia	51,546	51,106	50,803	51,716	51,736	51,381
Washington	**53,439**	**54,161**	**55,001**	**55,780**	**56,831**	**55,042**
West Virginia	35,509	35,755	36,161	36,453	36,315	36,039
Wisconsin	45,382	45,845	46,340	46,859	47,266	46,338
Wyoming	60,777	60,770	61,417	60,908	58,821	60,539
50 State Average	47,047	47,107	47,686	48,272	48,399	47,702
Washington's Rank	**10**	**9**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2017

Chapter 4: Quality of Life – Summary

- **Washington ranks 21st best in the nation in *Quality of Life* this year.**
- **Washington's average rank across all indicators in *Quality of Life* declined one place to 23rd.**
- **The state's rank relative to other states improved in six indicators and worsened in four.**
- **The state's year-over-year performance also improved in three indicators, worsened in six and was unchanged in one.**

Property Crime, Violent Crime Rate, Arrests Per Violent Crime

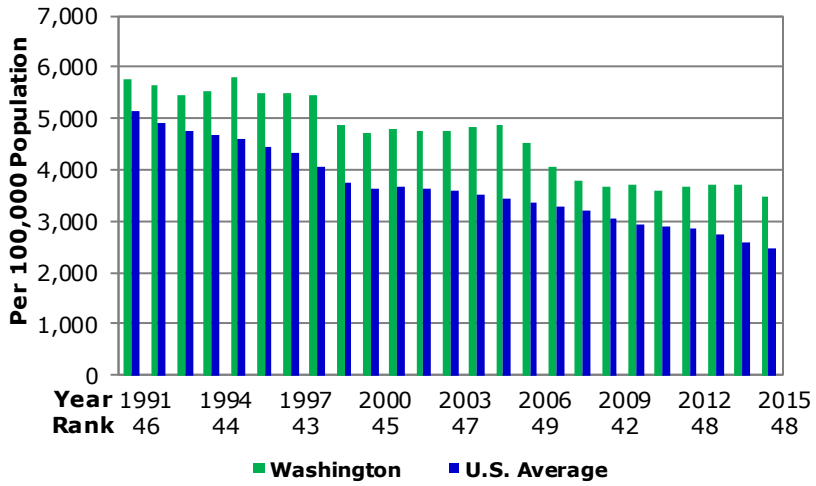
The FBI generates consistent criminal statistics across states

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 cities, counties, 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

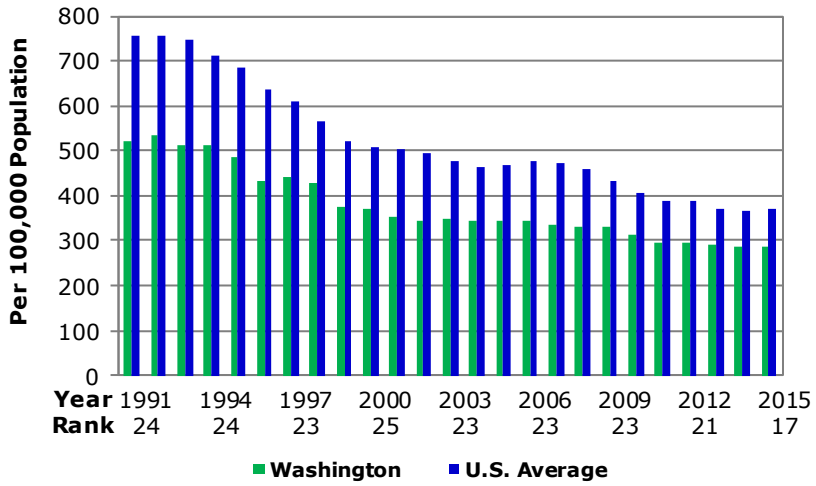
In 2015, Washington's violent crime (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault), as measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 285 to 284, the state's lowest rate since 1991. This improved the state's rank to 17th in the nation from 20th in 2014. The rate remains much lower than the U.S. rate at 373. The property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) rate in Washington, also measured per 100,000 people, decreased from 3,706 in 2014 to 3,464 in 2015. The decrease only improved the state's rank from 50th to 48th, as the state's property crime rate remains much higher than the U.S. average of 2,487. Washington's arrests per violent crime remain unchanged at 0.42 in 2015, the same as the national average.

Figure 4.1: Property Crime



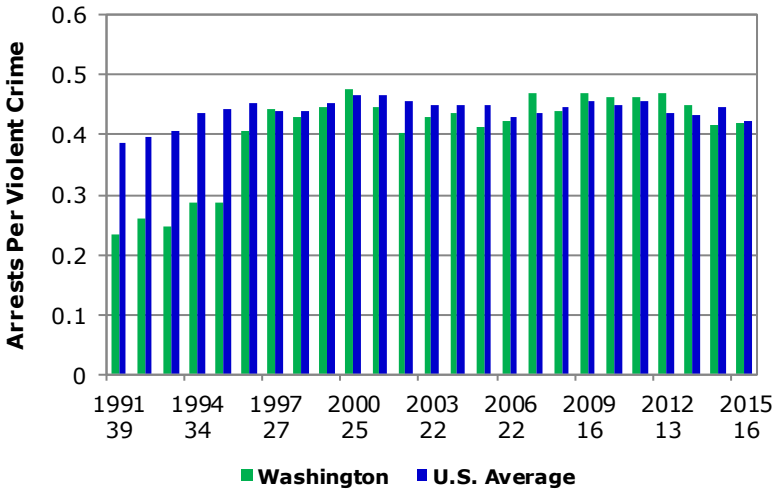
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2015

Figure 4.2: Violent Crime Rate



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2015

Figure 4.3: Arrests Per Violent Crime



Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation; data through 2015

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.

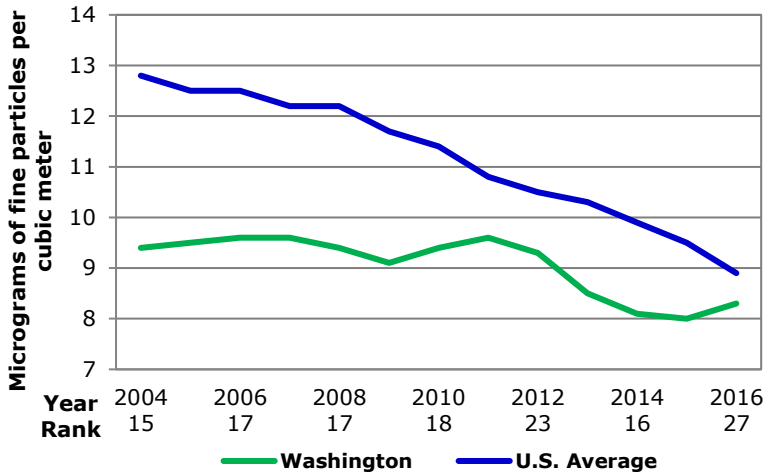
Data show the micrograms per cubic meter in each state

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 increased in Washington in 2016, ranking the state at 27th in the nation

In 2016, there were 8.3 micrograms of fine particles per cubic meter in Washington, a slight increase from 8.0 in 2015. During this time, the national average dropped from 9.5 micrograms of fine particle per cubic meter to 8.9. Washington's rank declined ten places from 17th to 27th in the nation for 2016. The state's five-year average from 2012 to 2016 of 8.4 micrograms is less than the U.S. five-year average of 9.8 micrograms, and ranks Washington 21st among the states.

Figure 4.4: Air Quality



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report; data through 2016

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 violated SDWA standards

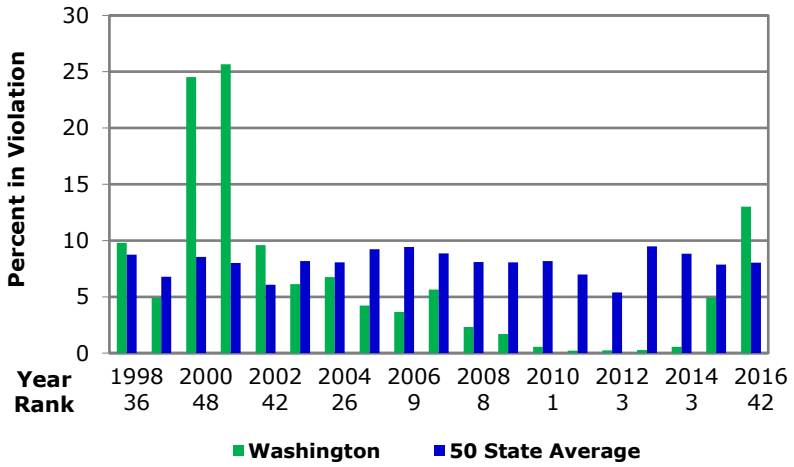
The EPA annually reports the number of systems whose water has violated SDWA standards and the total number of people served by these systems. There are five major categories of violations: Maximum Contaminant Level, Monitoring, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, Treatment Technique, and Consumer Confidence and Public/State Notification violations. Each of the violation categories is associated with multiple sub-categories and different Rules, Rule Codes, and 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 is in violation of any of its rules.

Washington's rank dropped to its lowest level since 2001

In 2016, Washington's rank dropped to its lowest level since 2002, at 42nd in the nation. Washington's rank dropped 39 places since 2014 when it had the 3rd best ranked drinking water in the country. Compared to the U.S. average of 8.04 percent, 13.01 percent of Washington residents were served by water systems that violated the SDWA. This is higher than the previous four years combined. The state's 5-year average from 2012-2016 was

3.8 percent, beating the U.S. average of 7.9 percent and ranking 12th 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 2016

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.

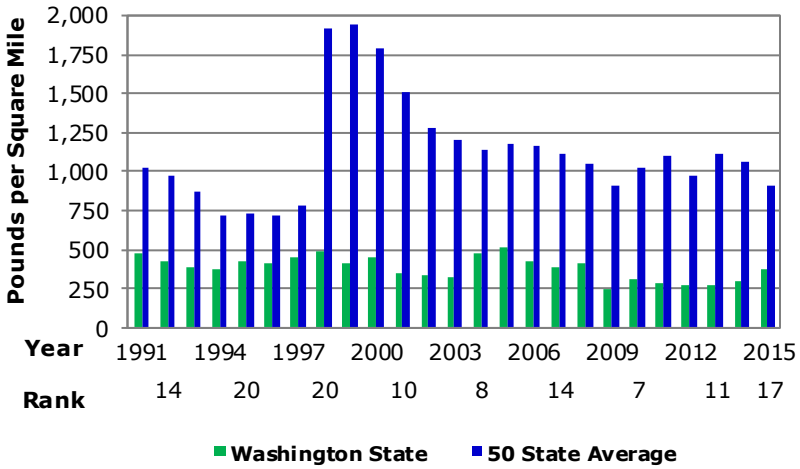
The U.S. reported a 17.1 percent decrease in total releases of toxins in 2015

In 2015, U.S. industries reported a 17.1 percent decrease in their total releases of toxics, from 3.9 to 3.4 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 23.5 percent in 2015

Washington industries reported 25.9 million pounds of toxic releases in 2015, an increase of 23.5 percent from 2014. This increased the state's toxin release to 367 pounds per square mile from 297 the year before. Washington's rank decreased to 17th lowest in the nation from 12th in 2014. The state's 2015 releases remain well below the national average of 903 pounds per square mile. Washington's five-year average release of 298 pounds per square mile was also well below the national average of 1,031 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 2015

State Health Index

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

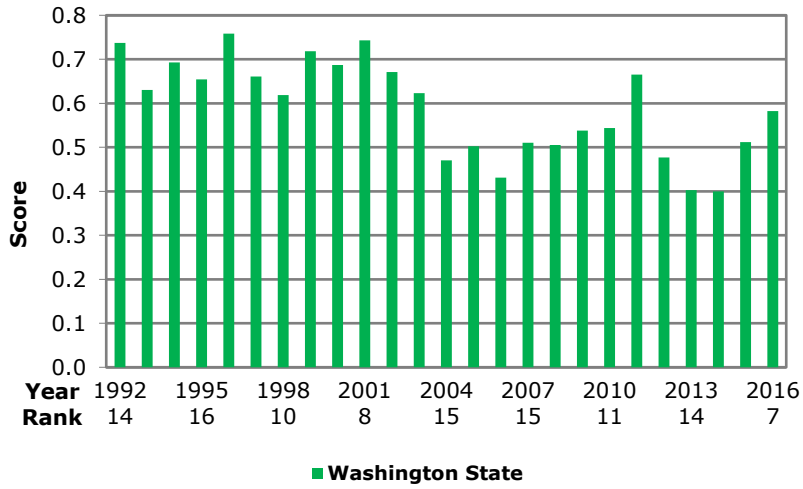
The United Health Foundation America's Health Rankings provide a composite indicator that measures the relative healthiness of each state and the general health of the population in the United States. The measures that comprise America's Health Rankings are of two types – determinants and outcomes. Determinants 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 2016 index improved to 7th best in the nation

Washington's 2016 index value improved to 0.58 from 0.51 the year before. This improved the state's rank to 7th best from 9th best the year before. The state ranked 12th highest in the nation in health determinants and 7th 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 2016

Parks and Recreation Areas

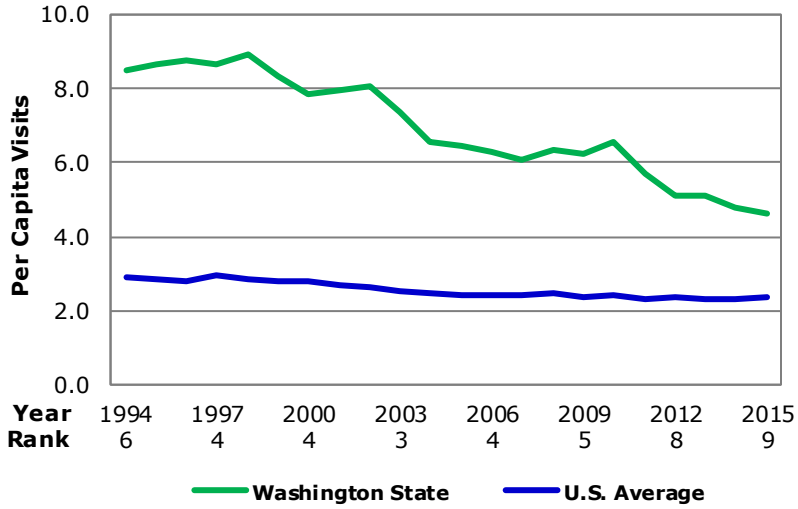
Washington's park system is more than a century old

Established in 1913, the Washington state park system has provided the public with places to recreate and enjoy for over a century. Washington's park system is one of the most abundant and busiest state park systems in the nation. With over 130 state parks and recreation areas covering about 120,000 acres, Washington ranks 3rd among all 50 states in the number of operating parks and 19th in the amount of park acreage managed.

Washington's per capita visits decreased but its national rank improved

In 2015, Washington's park and recreation area visits per capita decreased to 4.6. However, the state was still far above the national average number of visits per capita (2.4) and the state's rank improved from 10th to 9th in the nation. Washington ranks even higher in five-year average visits per capita, coming in at 8th in the nation with an average of 5.1 visits per capita. The national five-year average is 2.3. Since state park visits per capita began being recorded in 1987, Washington has always ranked very high, although its lowest rankings occurred in 2013 and 2014 when the state placed 10th in the nation.

Figure 4.8: Parks and Recreation Areas



Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; data through 2015

State Arts

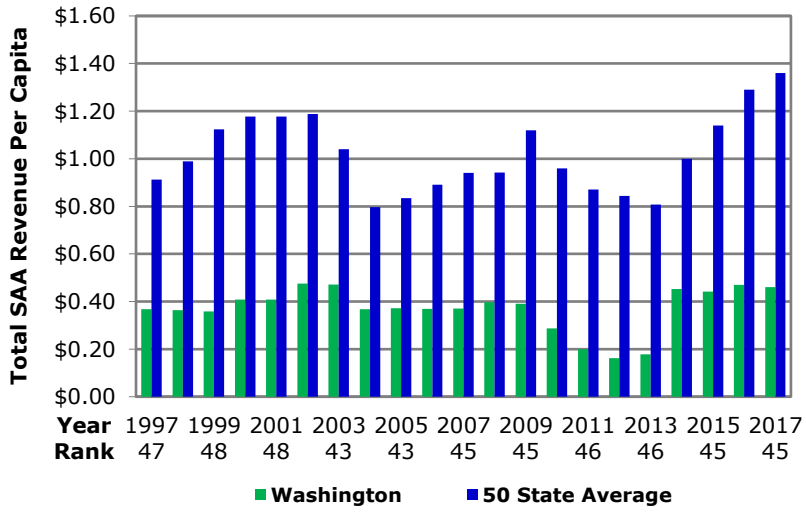
Measures art agency funding

The National Assembly of State Arts Agencies (NASAA) reports annual, fiscal year summaries about state art agency revenue. Using data from these fiscal year reports, the State Arts indicator expresses funding for state art programs and allows for state-to-state comparisons. The estimates for total per capita state arts agency revenue that are shown in Table 4.9 are calculated by totaling 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 5th lowest in the nation

Washington's per capita arts funding declined during fiscal year 2017 to $0.46 from $0.47 in fiscal year 2016, lowering the state's ranking by one place to 45th in the nation. Washington's per capita arts funding of $0.46 remains far below the U.S. average of $1.36. The state's five-year average funding was $0.40, ranking 45th in the nation, while the national average was $1.12 for the same period.

Figure 4.9: State Arts



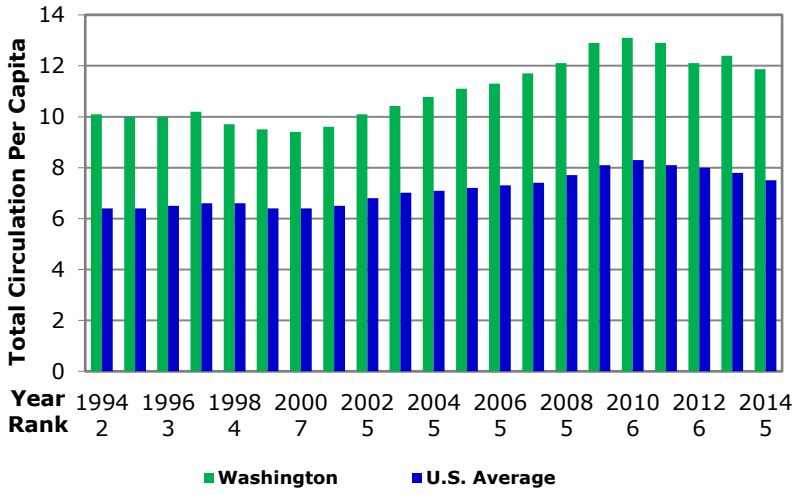
Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; data through 2017

Public Library Service

Measures the amount of circulation per capita

The United States Institute of Museum and Library Services administers the Public Library Survey. The survey has been conducted annually since 1988 and monitors the state of public libraries across the nation. In this climate study, the public library service indicator ranks each state's public library service by measuring the amount of circulation (or the amount of media such as books, videos, or musical recordings checked out at each library) per capita.

Figure 4.10: Public Library Service



Source: U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics; data through 2014

Washington ranked 5th in per capita circulation in FY 2014

Washington consistently performs well in per capita circulation, ranking 5th in the nation in fiscal year 2014, after being ranked 6th for the past five fiscal years. Washington's per capita circulation was 11.9, compared to the national average of 7.5 in 2014. The state's five-year average, 12.5, was also higher than the U.S. five-year average of 7.9. Washington's high five-year average helps it rank 6th in the nation in this category as well.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	3,605	3,502	3,351	3,178	2,979	3,323
Alaska	2,638	2,739	2,885	2,760	2,818	2,768
Arizona	3,555	3,539	3,399	3,198	3,033	3,345
Arkansas	3,758	3,660	3,603	3,338	3,252	3,522
California	2,584	2,759	2,658	2,441	2,618	2,612
Colorado	2,595	2,685	2,659	2,530	2,642	2,622
Connecticut	2,153	2,140	1,974	1,920	1,812	2,000
Delaware	3,432	3,341	3,066	2,982	2,691	3,102
Florida	3,517	3,277	3,105	3,416	2,813	3,226
Georgia	3,641	3,411	3,347	3,281	3,022	3,340
Hawaii	3,184	3,075	3,054	3,050	3,796	3,232
Idaho	2,076	1,984	1,864	1,855	1,744	1,904
Illinois	2,679	2,579	2,274	2,076	1,989	2,319
Indiana	3,162	3,029	2,854	2,649	2,596	2,858
Iowa	2,351	2,272	2,194	2,094	2,047	2,192
Kansas	3,089	3,143	2,947	2,735	2,720	2,927
Kentucky	2,726	2,553	2,363	2,247	2,178	2,413
Louisiana	3,684	3,541	3,582	3,459	3,353	3,524
Maine	2,546	2,510	2,292	1,986	1,830	2,233
Maryland	2,857	2,754	2,664	2,508	2,315	2,619
Massachusetts	2,253	2,153	2,051	1,857	1,691	2,001
Michigan	2,545	2,531	2,328	2,044	1,886	2,266
Minnesota	2,547	2,568	2,420	2,298	2,222	2,411
Mississippi	3,016	2,811	2,725	2,921	2,834	2,861
Missouri	3,313	3,314	3,137	2,907	2,854	3,105
Montana	2,394	2,584	2,557	2,473	2,624	2,526
Nebraska	2,763	2,755	2,623	2,524	2,241	2,581
Nevada	2,576	2,809	2,838	2,625	2,668	2,703
New Hampshire	2,486	2,324	2,194	1,963	1,746	2,142
New Jersey	2,147	2,047	1,883	1,734	1,627	1,888
New Mexico	3,538	3,601	3,705	3,542	3,697	3,617
New York	1,907	1,922	1,825	1,718	1,604	1,795
North Carolina	3,500	3,370	3,128	2,873	2,750	3,124
North Dakota	1,947	2,010	2,094	2,110	2,117	2,056
Ohio	3,298	3,117	2,928	2,799	2,588	2,946
Oklahoma	3,372	3,401	3,274	2,991	2,886	3,185
Oregon	3,151	3,224	3,174	2,879	2,947	3,075
Pennsylvania	2,224	2,166	2,061	1,932	1,813	2,039
Rhode Island	2,663	2,572	2,442	2,174	1,898	2,350
South Carolina	3,921	3,822	3,624	3,460	3,293	3,624
South Dakota	1,858	2,060	1,915	1,864	1,943	1,928
Tennessee	3,608	3,371	3,181	3,061	2,936	3,231
Texas	3,483	3,362	3,258	3,019	2,831	3,191
Utah	2,988	2,992	2,950	2,879	2,980	2,958
Vermont	2,408	2,399	2,214	1,524	1,407	1,990
Virginia	2,257	2,162	2,066	1,930	1,867	2,056
Washington	**3,579**	**3,659**	**3,710**	**3,706**	**3,464**	**3,624**
West Virginia	2,103	2,365	2,104	2,035	2,020	2,125
Wisconsin	2,450	2,454	2,189	2,088	1,974	2,231
Wyoming	2,270	2,294	2,198	1,965	1,903	2,126
United States	2,905	2,868	2,734	2,596	2,487	2,718
Washington's Rank	**44**	**48**	**50**	**50**	**48**	**49**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2015.

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	420	450	431	427	472	440
Alaska	610	603	640	636	730	644
Arizona	414	429	417	400	410	414
Arkansas	482	469	460	480	521	483
California	411	423	402	396	426	412
Colorado	314	309	308	309	321	312
Connecticut	276	283	263	237	219	255
Delaware	566	547	491	489	499	519
Florida	515	487	470	541	462	495
Georgia	375	379	366	377	378	375
Hawaii	251	239	252	259	293	259
Idaho	202	208	217	212	216	211
Illinois	424	415	380	370	384	395
Indiana	332	346	357	365	388	358
Iowa	257	264	271	274	286	270
Kansas	356	355	340	349	390	358
Kentucky	240	223	210	212	219	220
Louisiana	555	497	519	515	540	525
Maine	123	123	129	128	130	127
Maryland	494	477	474	446	457	469
Massachusetts	427	406	413	391	391	406
Michigan	443	455	450	427	416	438
Minnesota	231	231	234	229	243	234
Mississippi	269	261	275	279	276	272
Missouri	448	451	433	443	497	454
Montana	276	272	253	324	350	295
Nebraska	254	259	262	280	275	266
Nevada	568	608	603	636	696	622
New Hampshire	217	188	215	196	199	203
New Jersey	308	290	289	261	255	281
New Mexico	573	559	613	597	656	600
New York	397	407	394	382	380	392
North Carolina	346	353	342	330	347	344
North Dakota	248	245	270	265	239	253
Ohio	305	300	286	285	292	294
Oklahoma	458	469	441	406	422	439
Oregon	249	248	254	232	260	249
Pennsylvania	362	349	335	314	315	335
Rhode Island	246	252	257	219	243	243
South Carolina	597	559	509	498	505	533
South Dakota	256	322	317	327	383	321
Tennessee	608	644	591	608	612	613
Texas	409	409	408	406	412	409
Utah	197	206	224	216	236	216
Vermont	148	143	121	99	118	126
Virginia	198	190	196	196	196	195
Washington	**295**	**296**	**289**	**285**	**284**	**290**
West Virginia	296	316	300	302	338	311
Wisconsin	250	281	278	290	306	281
Wyoming	219	201	205	196	222	209
United States	387	388	369	366	373	376
Washington's Rank	**21**	**21**	**22**	**20**	**17**	**20**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2015

Table 4.3
Quality of Life
Arrests Per Violent Crime

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.32	0.12
Alaska	0.46	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.41	0.50
Arizona	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34
Arkansas	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33
California	0.70	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.65	0.67
Colorado	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.37
Connecticut	0.50	0.46	0.40	0.48	0.43	0.45
Delaware	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47
Florida	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.37	0.41	0.42
Georgia	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.29	0.37
Hawaii	NA	NA	0.75	0.79	0.37	0.64
Idaho	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.44	0.43
Illinois	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.44	0.37	0.50
Indiana	0.51	0.41	0.45	0.42	0.40	0.44
Iowa	0.57	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.63	0.57
Kansas	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.30
Kentucky	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.36	0.39
Louisiana	0.62	0.68	0.53	0.36	0.36	0.51
Maine	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46
Maryland	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.39
Massachusetts	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.42
Michigan	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Minnesota	0.42	0.00	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.35
Mississippi	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.43
Missouri	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.38
Montana	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.29	0.32
Nebraska	0.50	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.36	0.45
Nevada	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.41
New Hampshire	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.36
New Jersey	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.42	0.44
New Mexico	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.39
New York	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.32
North Carolina	0.61	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.58
North Dakota	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.38	0.33
Ohio	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.27
Oklahoma	0.32	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.30
Oregon	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.50	0.46	0.47
Pennsylvania	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.50	0.54
Rhode Island	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.33
South Carolina	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.31
South Dakota	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.35	0.39	0.34
Tennessee	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.42	0.45
Texas	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.29
Utah	0.29	0.36	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.34
Vermont	0.63	0.65	0.73	0.86	0.69	0.71
Virginia	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.43	0.40	0.42
Washington	**0.46**	**0.47**	**0.45**	**0.42**	**0.42**	**0.44**
West Virginia	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.45	0.48	0.43
Wisconsin	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.51
Wyoming	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.46
U.S. Average	0.46	0.44	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.44
Washington's Rank	**15**	**13**	**16**	**25**	**16**	**19**

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States-Uniform Crime Reports, 2015

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.5	8.8	10.0
Alaska	6.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	9.1	6.3
Arizona	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.7	7.5	9.2
Arkansas	10.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.3	10.2
California	15.3	15.1	13.9	12.5	11.4	13.6
Colorado	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.8
Connecticut	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
Delaware	11.0	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.5	10.2
Florida	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.3
Georgia	11.5	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.1	10.4
Hawaii	8.9	9.1	8.7	7.6	7.0	8.3
Idaho	8.7	8.6	10.4	11.7	8.6	9.6
Illinois	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.1	8.5	10.9
Indiana	13.1	12.6	11.7	11.3	10.8	11.9
Iowa	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.3	10.5	9.9
Kansas	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.0	8.7
Kentucky	11.4	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.1	10.4
Louisiana	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.1	9.0
Maine	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	6.4	7.3
Maryland	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.1	10.1
Massachusetts	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.6
Michigan	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.0
Minnesota	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Mississippi	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.1	9.4
Missouri	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.7	8.1	9.6
Montana	7.6	7.2	6.3	5.7	6.3	6.6
Nebraska	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.0
Nevada	8.4	9.1	9.3	10.0	4.9	8.3
New Hampshire	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.4
New Jersey	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	6.6	8.5
New Mexico	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.6	8.8	7.0
New York	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	6.0	8.1
North Carolina	10.0	9.6	9.0	8.7	9.2	9.3
North Dakota	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	7.5	5.9
Ohio	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.2	11.1
Oklahoma	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	8.7	9.5
Oregon	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.3	7.0
Pennsylvania	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.0	11.6
Rhode Island	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.5	8.1
South Carolina	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.0	7.9	9.4
South Dakota	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
Tennessee	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.5
Texas	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.4	10.0
Utah	9.9	9.3	10.1	8.9	9.2	9.5
Vermont	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.2	7.8	6.9
Virginia	9.7	9.3	8.7	8.3	5.6	8.3
Washington	**9.3**	**8.5**	**8.1**	**8.0**	**8.3**	**8.4**
West Virginia	11.2	10.7	9.8	9.4	7.9	9.8
Wisconsin	10.0	9.6	9.3	9.1	7.9	9.2
Wyoming	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.0
U.S. Average	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.5	8.9	9.8
Washington's Rank	**23**	**16**	**16**	**17**	**27**	**21**

Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, Air Pollution, 2016

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	1.3	4.1	5.4	3.2	1.7	3.1
Alaska	10.8	8.8	21.2	11.9	12.6	13.1
Arizona	3.1	2.5	2.5	26.3	26.3	12.1
Arkansas	9.4	10.4	7.5	12.3	9.9	9.9
California	2.0	2.7	2.5	4.0	11.4	4.5
Colorado	1.7	1.5	4.2	1.3	1.4	2.0
Connecticut	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.0	1.1
Delaware	0.8	12.0	15.2	0.5	0.4	5.8
Florida	2.6	5.6	6.7	7.0	6.7	5.7
Georgia	1.5	12.0	14.3	3.7	3.5	7.0
Hawaii	0.2	2.8	45.4	1.1	2.8	10.4
Idaho	10.5	6.8	6.4	7.2	7.6	7.7
Illinois	3.1	5.7	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.8
Indiana	2.5	1.3	5.8	3.9	4.3	3.6
Iowa	5.2	3.9	9.5	13.6	4.5	7.3
Kansas	4.6	3.8	4.5	9.2	7.3	5.9
Kentucky	10.9	3.3	15.3	10.6	33.2	14.7
Louisiana	12.5	127.4	17.5	22.1	17.4	39.4
Maine	3.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.5
Maryland	0.3	0.9	31.8	30.7	33.0	19.3
Massachusetts	7.9	25.7	12.0	6.9	4.3	11.4
Michigan	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.3	1.1	1.2
Minnesota	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	7.8	10.2	5.9	8.6	4.5	7.4
Missouri	4.7	3.9	4.8	8.8	6.7	5.8
Montana	12.3	14.4	9.5	12.1	10.2	11.7
Nebraska	10.8	8.7	8.2	11.5	8.7	9.6
Nevada	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
New Hampshire	0.2	10.9	20.5	11.6	2.6	9.1
New Jersey	7.5	5.0	8.0	8.0	12.2	8.1
New Mexico	6.0	7.1	7.8	7.9	12.2	8.2
New York	4.3	48.7	3.7	2.7	3.4	12.6
North Carolina	2.6	2.9	5.8	4.7	3.7	3.9
North Dakota	0.9	0.3	5.8	3.2	0.3	2.1
Ohio	2.2	1.6	6.9	17.8	16.3	9.0
Oklahoma	15.1	21.7	23.5	21.3	19.1	20.1
Oregon	2.5	20.2	18.1	4.5	3.5	9.8
Pennsylvania	13.3	5.0	12.0	15.2	7.0	10.5
Rhode Island	5.3	14.9	14.6	2.5	2.2	7.9
South Carolina	1.7	2.7	4.7	4.5	12.8	5.3
South Dakota	7.2	3.7	2.5	4.4	5.3	4.6
Tennessee	14.8	6.8	1.9	5.5	4.4	6.7
Texas	5.9	6.1	7.2	15.5	9.1	8.7
Utah	13.0	11.3	7.7	9.0	16.5	11.5
Vermont	12.0	7.8	8.8	5.6	2.5	7.3
Virginia	8.2	2.9	2.0	1.3	2.2	3.3
Washington	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**4.9**	**13.0**	**3.8**
West Virginia	2.3	4.5	3.1	5.3	14.7	6.0
Wisconsin	7.0	4.9	5.1	8.3	5.3	6.1
Wyoming	2.1	1.4	10.8	2.9	6.6	4.8
50 State Average**	5.4	9.5	8.8	7.9	8.0	7.9
Washington's Rank	**3**	**1**	**3**	**23**	**42**	**12**

*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, GPRA Summary Report, 2017

Table 4.6
Quality of Life
Toxins Released
Pounds per square mile

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	1,622	1,576	1,672	1,733	1,619	1,644
Alaska	1,705	1,425	1,578	1,892	953	1,511
Arizona	857	750	615	689	750	732
Arkansas	667	667	669	710	615	665
California	231	205	218	191	197	208
Colorado	250	270	263	283	261	265
Connecticut	370	392	408	347	274	358
Delaware	2,569	3,157	2,303	2,536	2,578	2,629
Florida	1,233	1,053	1,117	1,071	1,009	1,097
Georgia	1,257	1,153	1,196	1,158	954	1,144
Hawaii	401	417	402	414	398	406
Idaho	652	462	581	601	562	571
Illinois	1,833	2,014	2,144	2,066	1,994	2,010
Indiana	4,264	4,049	4,232	4,348	3,736	4,126
Iowa	716	723	709	626	628	680
Kansas	298	252	258	265	225	260
Kentucky	2,076	1,931	1,795	1,791	1,543	1,827
Louisiana	2,655	2,894	2,785	2,784	2,830	2,790
Maine	320	356	359	302	280	323
Maryland	941	671	686	671	657	725
Massachusetts	421	396	398	387	368	394
Michigan	845	732	721	634	753	737
Minnesota	290	315	304	332	300	308
Mississippi	1,168	1,193	1,393	1,444	1,345	1,308
Missouri	1,063	1,013	1,031	1,002	1,083	1,038
Montana	232	231	237	257	261	244
Nebraska	352	308	337	338	271	321
Nevada	4,845	2,578	3,354	2,593	2,926	3,259
New Hampshire	237	89	82	69	51	106
New Jersey	1,724	1,586	1,343	1,326	9,077	3,011
New Mexico	120	201	187	167	184	172
New York	354	328	308	305	283	315
North Carolina	1,132	1,084	1,016	1,172	1,184	1,118
North Dakota	298	488	675	660	663	557
Ohio	3,281	2,709	2,722	2,563	2,373	2,729
Oklahoma	575	944	438	381	386	545
Oregon	221	238	176	169	166	194
Pennsylvania	2,229	2,157	2,088	1,885	1,441	1,960
Rhode Island	228	234	246	291	374	274
South Carolina	1,661	1,585	1,587	1,495	1,250	1,516
South Dakota	77	68	87	80	84	79
Tennessee	2,089	1,876	1,859	2,047	2,025	1,979
Texas	800	852	915	942	876	877
Utah	2,316	2,261	6,189	2,459	2,700	3,185
Vermont	38	32	28	32	37	34
Virginia	1,117	1,005	1,083	1,005	915	1,025
Washington	**283**	**268**	**273**	**297**	**367**	**298**
West Virginia	1,694	1,685	1,568	1,510	1,298	1,551
Wisconsin	550	525	547	552	490	533
Wyoming	196	175	206	188	210	195
U.S. Average	1,105	976	1,115	1,057	902	1,031
Washington's Rank	**11**	**11**	**12**	**12**	**16**	**12**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.
Toxics Release Inventory Public Data Release Reports, 2015

Table 4.7
Quality of Life
State Health Index
*Score

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012-16
Alabama	-0.71	-0.82	-0.66	0.06	-0.79	-0.59
Alaska	0.23	0.28	0.13	-0.70	-0.03	-0.02
Arizona	0.11	0.02	-0.04	-0.89	-0.02	-0.16
Arkansas	-0.87	-0.89	-0.93	-0.07	-0.83	-0.72
California	0.28	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.33
Colorado	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57
Connecticut	0.68	0.65	0.74	0.67	0.75	0.70
Delaware	-0.17	-0.10	-0.23	-0.16	-0.08	-0.15
Florida	-0.17	-0.21	-0.15	-0.17	-0.31	-0.20
Georgia	-0.37	-0.32	-0.32	-0.37	-0.46	-0.37
Hawaii	0.99	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.91	0.92
Idaho	0.32	0.44	0.34	0.24	0.36	0.34
Illinois	-0.11	-0.10	-0.08	0.35	0.08	0.03
Indiana	-0.41	-0.49	-0.38	0.00	-0.37	-0.33
Iowa	0.38	0.32	0.22	-0.44	0.34	0.16
Kansas	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.11	-0.01	0.07
Kentucky	-0.60	-0.72	-0.75	-0.60	-0.65	-0.66
Louisiana	-1.00	-0.84	-0.80	-0.99	-1.04	-0.93
Maine	0.40	0.37	0.30	0.71	0.19	0.39
Maryland	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.32
Massachusetts	0.80	0.73	0.74	0.37	0.76	0.68
Michigan	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	-0.28	-0.25	-0.24
Minnesota	0.92	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.73	0.76
Mississippi	-1.04	-0.89	-1.00	-0.29	-1.12	-0.87
Missouri	-0.40	-0.37	-0.28	-0.95	-0.34	-0.47
Montana	0.07	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.18	0.20
Nebraska	0.54	0.46	0.50	-0.13	0.43	0.36
Nevada	-0.29	-0.29	-0.33	0.45	-0.30	-0.15
New Hampshire	0.79	0.70	0.68	0.49	0.70	0.67
New Jersey	0.62	0.53	0.47	0.69	0.57	0.58
New Mexico	-0.27	-0.18	-0.18	0.47	-0.36	-0.10
New York	0.34	0.37	0.39	-0.32	0.43	0.24
North Carolina	-0.26	-0.25	-0.29	-0.35	-0.19	-0.27
North Dakota	0.66	0.56	0.55	0.44	0.47	0.54
Ohio	-0.31	-0.41	-0.36	-0.37	-0.39	-0.37
Oklahoma	-0.72	-0.67	-0.74	-0.66	-0.69	-0.70
Oregon	0.43	0.43	0.41	0.31	0.21	0.36
Pennsylvania	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	-0.03	-0.02	-0.02
Rhode Island	0.39	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.42	0.37
South Carolina	-0.69	-0.64	-0.64	-0.56	-0.53	-0.61
South Dakota	0.24	0.28	0.34	0.32	0.17	0.27
Tennessee	-0.49	-0.58	-0.71	-0.59	-0.63	-0.60
Texas	-0.27	-0.25	-0.11	-0.19	-0.21	-0.21
Utah	0.77	0.70	0.73	0.65	0.58	0.68
Vermont	0.95	0.87	0.85	0.29	0.71	0.73
Virginia	0.26	0.26	0.30	0.83	0.26	0.38
Washington	**0.48**	**0.40**	**0.40**	**0.51**	**0.58**	**0.47**
West Virginia	-0.85	-0.73	-0.71	0.19	-0.60	-0.54
Wisconsin	0.47	0.31	0.23	-0.77	0.22	0.09
Wyoming	0.20	0.36	0.21	0.13	0.12	0.20
U.S. Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington's Rank	**12**	**14**	**13**	**9**	**7**	**11**

*Scores reflect the number of standard deviations above or below the national average.
Source: United Health Foundation, America's Health Rankings, 2016

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-15
Alabama	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Alaska	7.5	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.1	6.6
Arizona	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Arkansas	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8
California	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Colorado	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Connecticut	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2
Delaware	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.8	5.6
Florida	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Georgia	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Hawaii	7.5	8.0	9.2	9.9	10.4	9.0
Idaho	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Illinois	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Indiana	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Iowa	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.9
Kansas	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Kentucky	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Maine	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Massachusetts	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
Michigan	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4
Minnesota	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6
Mississippi	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Missouri	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0
Montana	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1
Nebraska	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.4
Nevada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
New Hampshire	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
New Jersey	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
New Mexico	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
New York	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
North Carolina	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
North Dakota	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ohio	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.5	4.2
Oklahoma	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3
Oregon	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.5	11.5
Pennsylvania	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Rhode Island	5.8	5.0	5.7	1.2	3.4	4.2
South Carolina	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
South Dakota	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.2	8.6	9.1
Tennessee	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.9
Texas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Utah	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5
Vermont	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Virginia	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Washington	**5.7**	**5.1**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**5.1**
West Virginia	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2
Wisconsin	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wyoming	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.7	7.6	6.1
U.S. Average	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Washington's Rank	**7**	**8**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**8**

Source: National Association of State Parks Directors. Annual Information Exchange, 2016

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

(Fiscal Years)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013-17
Alabama	0.96	0.93	1.00	1.04	1.16	1.02
Alaska	0.95	2.54	2.56	3.32	3.14	2.50
Arizona	0.10	0.49	0.49	0.35	0.58	0.40
Arkansas	0.71	0.94	1.56	0.81	0.82	0.97
California	0.11	0.18	0.27	0.30	0.64	0.30
Colorado	0.47	0.69	0.79	0.69	0.65	0.66
Connecticut	1.70	1.95	2.17	1.79	1.64	1.85
Delaware	1.84	4.33	4.50	4.41	4.49	3.91
Florida	0.33	0.58	2.41	1.86	2.16	1.47
Georgia	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.14
Hawaii	3.65	4.18	4.62	4.33	4.96	4.35
Idaho	0.45	0.87	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.81
Illinois	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.70	0.07	0.64
Indiana	0.49	0.55	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.57
Iowa	0.33	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.70
Kansas	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.08	0.30	0.23
Kentucky	0.70	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.79	0.79
Louisiana	0.85	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.61	0.68
Maine	0.49	1.16	1.19	1.35	1.32	1.10
Maryland	2.25	2.77	2.88	3.08	3.56	2.91
Massachusetts	1.37	1.82	1.97	2.26	2.30	1.94
Michigan	0.14	0.78	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.78
Minnesota	5.58	6.45	6.41	6.42	7.24	6.42
Mississippi	0.56	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.87	0.82
Missouri	1.26	1.35	1.30	1.31	1.33	1.31
Montana	0.44	2.16	2.44	2.21	1.76	1.80
Nebraska	0.77	1.42	1.46	1.60	1.73	1.40
Nevada	0.40	0.72	0.71	0.83	0.93	0.72
New Hampshire	0.35	1.05	1.02	0.90	0.97	0.86
New Jersey	2.34	2.05	1.93	1.92	1.93	2.03
New Mexico	0.85	0.99	1.04	1.11	0.97	0.99
New York	2.20	2.07	2.06	2.32	2.33	2.20
North Carolina	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.93	0.88
North Dakota	0.98	2.02	2.04	2.27	2.07	1.88
Ohio	0.57	1.10	1.11	1.35	1.39	1.10
Oklahoma	1.16	1.22	1.16	1.16	0.99	1.14
Oregon	0.49	0.90	0.94	0.82	0.84	0.80
Pennsylvania	0.66	0.79	0.82	0.82	0.90	0.80
Rhode Island	2.38	2.21	2.70	16.84	14.71	7.77
South Carolina	0.43	0.83	0.84	1.04	1.10	0.85
South Dakota	0.80	1.71	1.78	1.85	1.88	1.61
Tennessee	1.26	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.22
Texas	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.34	0.28
Utah	0.99	1.80	1.65	1.66	1.57	1.53
Vermont	0.81	3.19	3.01	2.85	2.88	2.55
Virginia	0.46	0.54	0.51	0.52	0.50	0.51
Washington	**0.18**	**0.45**	**0.44**	**0.47**	**0.46**	**0.40**
West Virginia	0.65	1.31	1.24	1.23	1.25	1.14
Wisconsin	0.42	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.30
Wyoming	2.25	3.27	3.38	3.35	3.04	3.06
U.S. Average	0.81	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.36	1.12
Washington's Rank	**46**	**45**	**45**	**44**	**45**	**45**

Source: National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, State Arts Agency Revenues, 2017
*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.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Alabama	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.4
Alaska	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.7
Arizona	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.5	7.5
Arkansas	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.4
California	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.1
Colorado	13.3	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.1	12.9
Connecticut	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.2	8.7	9.5
Delaware	11.5	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.6
Florida	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.5
Georgia	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.2
Hawaii	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.0
Idaho	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	8.8	10.5
Illinois	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	8.9	10.0
Indiana	13.7	13.6	12.7	12.7	11.7	12.9
Iowa	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.0	9.6
Kansas	11.6	11.0	10.7	10.6	8.6	10.5
Kentucky	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
Louisiana	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Maine	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.0	8.1
Maryland	10.7	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.1
Massachusetts	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.7
Michigan	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.9
Minnesota	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.5
Mississippi	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Missouri	10.6	9.9	10.0	10.3	9.2	10.0
Montana	7.5	7.6	7.6	6.3	5.8	7.0
Nebraska	10.3	9.7	9.4	8.8	7.0	9.0
Nevada	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4
New Hampshire	12.2	11.7	11.6	11.0	7.9	10.9
New Jersey	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.1
New Mexico	6.7	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.4	5.7
New York	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.3	8.1
North Carolina	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6
North Dakota	7.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	5.4	6
Ohio	16.3	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.8	16.2
Oklahoma	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	5.6	6.9
Oregon	16.2	17.2	17.2	16.3	14.4	16.3
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5
Rhode Island	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.1
South Carolina	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.7
South Dakota	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.5	6.8	8.4
Tennessee	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1
Texas	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.2	5.0
Utah	13.7	13.8	13.5	13.2	12.7	13.4
Vermont	8.8	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.1
Virginia	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.0	9.6
Washington	**13.1**	**12.9**	**12.1**	**12.4**	**11.9**	**12.5**
West Virginia	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	4
Wisconsin	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	11.1
Wyoming	9.8	9.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	9.0
U.S. Average*	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.9
Washington's Rank	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**6**

Source: U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries in the United States Survey, 2014.
* The District of Columbia is included in the U.S. average.

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