Industry Cost Comparison Of The Pacific Coast States

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Introduction

Oregon's primary competitors for the jobs and investment dollars of new and expanding industries are the states of California and Washington. The economic development rivalry between Oregon and Washington has been especially noteworthy because both states have much in common in terms of geographic distance to consumer markets, similar economies and a shared history. The industrialization of the Pacific Rim has only served to heighten the international attention given to the West Coast states as possible locations for industrial investment.

This report is a three-state comparison of the major direct cost factors generally considered by industry decision-makers. The comparison is between Oregon, Washington and California and is the most current information available. This report does not consider indirect cost factors, such as housing, or subjective location criteria, such as recreation, culture, and education.

Industry is not concerned with how low or high any <u>single</u> direct cost (i.e., taxes, wages) is in a comparison of possible facility locations. Any decision must be made based on the cumulative effect of all direct costs on the company's net profit.

Any single industry location decision, based on direct costs, is further complicated because each corporation has a different operational structure. The highest net profit attainable in any one state will depend on that industry's operation and the site-specific price conditions.

Labor

Oregon has a very competitive manufacturing wage rate. In a wage rate comparison done by selected occupations, Oregon is demonstratably lower in almost all categories. Oregon and California have unionization levels that are equivalent and both states are lower than Washington's.

Oregon has the lowest labor turnover rate (9.4%) in the United States in electronic employees. Oregon is higher in labor productivity (value added) in more industry categories (40%) than California or Washington. Oregon is higher in 60% of the categories in a direct comparison with only Washington.

Taxes

The tax burden to industry of Oregon's corporate excise (net income) tax cost is generally lower than the combined Washington sales/business and occupation (gross receipts) tax and lower than California's sales/excise tax. The additional cost of the California and Washington sales tax on industry start-up and day-to-day purchases for administration and production is substantial. This study assesses four types of industries, three firm sizes and in-state/out-of-state sales. The actual research was done by the Washington Research Council. Oregon has the lowest tax burden in 70% of the 24 possible categories. Oregon is lower in 96% of the categories when compared to only Washington.

Site

Oregon's local property taxes are higher than those of the other two states, but the land and building costs (assessed value) of those states are 20-70% higher than those in Oregon. This makes the effective property tax rate paid by industry in Oregon more competitive.

Industrial property is substantially cheaper in Oregon in terms of actual land and building prices, as well as lease prices.

Energy

Oregon has the lowest natural gas cost in the three metropolitan areas studied. Oregon's electrical costs are lower than California's and competitive with Washington depending on the individual private or public service provider.

Oregon has the competitive advantage in industry direct costs!

For further information contact the Business Development Division at (503)-373-1200 or contact any one of our regional offices listed on the back cover.

Industry Direct Cost Summary

| <u>Labor</u> Annual Average Hourly Manufacturing | Oregon | Washington | California |
|--|------------|----------------|-------------|
| Wage (1985) ¹ | \$10.44 | \$11.61 | \$9.77 |
| Percentage of Manufacturing Employees That Are Unionized (1985) ² | 24.3% | 32.4% | 24.2% |
| <u>Taxes</u> Business Occupation Tax Rate on Gross Income, City & State (1985) ³ | No | .51% | No |
| Corporate Income Tax Rate on Net Income (1985) ³ | 7.5% | No | 9.6% |
| Worldwide Unitary Tax (1985) ³ | No | No | Yes |
| State Sales Tax Rate (1985) ³ | No | 7.0-8.1% | 6.0% |
| State Motor Vehicle Tax Rate, Per Gallon (1985) ³ | \$.11 | \$.17 | \$.09 |
| Average Unemployment Compensation Benefits Per Covered Worker Per Year(1985) ⁴ | \$255.54 | \$300.97 | \$183.08 |
| Maximum Weekly Payment for Worker's Compensation Temporary Total | | | |
| Disability (1985) ⁵ | \$334.58 | \$260.94 | \$224.00 |
| Real Property Tax Per \$1,000 | Portland | <u>Seattle</u> | Los Angeles |
| Assessed Value (1985) ⁶ | \$25.68 | \$8.13-15.50 | \$10.98 |
| Site Occupancy Sales Price of Central City Industrial Site, Per Square Foot, 2-5 Acres (1986) ⁷ | \$ 3.50 | \$ 5.00 | \$10.50 |
| Lease Price Industrial Building, Per Square Foot, 50,000 SF (1986) ⁷ | \$ 2.76 | \$ 3.35 | \$ 4.50 |
| Building Sales Price, Per Square Foot, 50,000 SF (1986) ⁷ | \$25.00 | \$30.00 | \$43.00 |
| Energy Electrical Cost Per kWh at 1000 kW and 200,000 kWh (1985) ⁸ | \$.049070 | \$.020058 | \$.064095 |
| Natural Gas Cost Per Million BTU (1985) ⁹ | \$ 3.41 | \$ 4.21 | \$ 4.09 |

Total Tax Cost Comparison (1985)^{10 11}

(SALES OUT OF STATE)

| Industry | Firm Size | Oregon | Washington | California |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Canned/Dried Fruits and Vegetables | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 8,897 142,976 1,173,593 | \$ 39,243 156,947 1,186,656 | \$ 27,345 147,745 1,176,128 |
| Electronic Computing Equipment | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 4,437 29,431 714,166 | \$ 29,685 55,565 789,391 | \$ 16,867 24,185 733,879 |
| Sawmills and Planning Mills | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 6,125 38,294 207,673 | \$ 43,742 67,127 282,174 | \$ 28,359 32,283 155,465 |
| Surgical, Medical, Dental Instruments | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 7,177 89,116 1,098,670 | \$ 26,118 99,384 1,124,980 | \$ 17,902 89,778 1,107,950 |

(SALES IN STATE)

| Industry | Firm Size | Oregon | Washington | California |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Canned/Dried Fruits and Vegetables | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 10,133 147,698 1,205,009 | \$ 41,538 165,274 1,221,535 | \$ 29,036 154,068 1,218,234 |
| Electronic Computing Equipment | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 4,437 30,495 731,985 | \$ 29,685 55,565 789,391 | \$ 16,867 26,006 758,093 |
| Sawmills and Planning Mills | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 6,125 38,294 207,673 | \$ 43,742 67,127 282,174 | \$ 28,359 32,283 155,465 |
| Surgical, Medical, Dental Instruments | Small: Medium: Large: | \$ 8,816 91,927 1,128,181 | \$ 26,118 99,384 1,124,980 | \$ 20,066 93,630 1,147,297 |

Labor Wage Rate Comparison (1984)

| Occupation | Portland, OR ¹² | Seattle, WA ¹³ | Los Angeles, CA ¹⁴ |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Secretary | \$350.00/Week | \$414.50/Week | \$392.00/Week |
| Typist | 221.00/Week | 289.50/Week | 280.00/Week |
| File Clerk | 188.00/Week | 206.00/Week | 221.50/Week |
| Key Entry Operator | 266.00/Week | 286.50/Week | 288.00/Week |
| Computer Systems Analyst | 589.00/Week | 577.00/Week | 634.00/Week |
| Computer Programer | 418.00 /Week | 456.50/Week | 510.50/Week |
| Draftsperson | 386.00/Week | 400.00/Week | 420.00/Week |
| Senior Electronic Technician | 518.00/Week | 667.50/Week | 593.00/Week |
| Maintenance Mechanic | 13.43/Hour | 15.38/Hour | 12.58 /Hour |
| Truck Driver | 12.16/Hour | 14.03/Hour | 10.65 /Hour |

Value Added By Manufacturer Per Production Worker Hour (1982)¹⁵

| Industry | Oregon | Washington | <u>California</u> |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Apparel and Other Textile Products | \$ 15.61 | \$ 13.08 | \$ 16.25 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 51.18 | - 83.84 | 72.60 |
| Electric and Electronic Equipment | → 60.06 | 49.32 | 44.87 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | - 31.83 | 30.83 | 29.00 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 36.87 | 35.43 | - 45.44 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 21.00 | ~ 23.85 | 20.95 |
| Instruments and Related Products | ~ 66.58 | 47.47 | 44.99 |
| Lumber and Wood Products | 19.38 | ~ 20.49 | 19.50 |
| Machinery, except Electrical | 45.40 | 33.45 | →45.91 |
| Paper and Allied Products | -48.13 | 43.87 | 37.19 |
| Primary Metal Industries | ~ 38.62 | 33.63 | 27.57 |
| Printing and Publishing | 38.39 | 39.30 | 42.36 |
| Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products | 26.79 | - 29.58 | 25.33 |
| Stone, Clay and Glass Products | ~ 33.49 | 32.23 | 30.98 |
| Transportation Equipment | 29.01 | 48.33 | - 56.56 |

Electronic Employee Turnover Rates (1985)¹⁶

Oregon electronics companies recorded the nation's lowest employee turnover rate during 1985. The state's electronics industry had a 9.4 percent turnover rate last year, according to data collected from member companies in the American Electronics Association's Oregon Council for the association's annual Benchmark Survey. That compares to a national rate of 17.6 percent compiled from 1,152 electronics firms across the United States.

Oregon's turnover rates of 10.7 percent for hourly employees--those who receive pay for overtime-and 7.2 percent for salaried employees also were lowest in the nation.

Employee turnover is computed by dividing a company's total number of resignations, discharges, retirements, deaths and releases for nonperformance in 1985 by the average employment for the year. Layoffs are not included.

| Region | Total <u>Employees</u> | Salaried Employees | Hourly <u>Employees</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Orange County, CA | 23.2% | 18.6% | 24.2% |
| Texas | 21.8 | 16.4 | 24.2 |
| New England | 21.2 | 15.7 | 25.3 |
| Los Angeles, CA | 21.0 | 17.7 | 25.5 |
| New York (Metro) | 19.4 | 16.4 | 25.0 |
| Southeast | 18.3 | 14.2 | 18.6 |
| Florida | 17.4 | 13.5 | 21.7 |
| Santa Barbara, CA | 17.3 | 12.0 | 22.0 |
| North Carolina | 16.9 | 12.9 | 22.3 |
| Mountain States | 16.6 | 12.7 | 21.8 |
| Arizona | 15.7 | 10.2 | 19.2 |
| Midwest | 15.5 | 13.5 | 15.8 |
| Washington | 14.8 | 12.5 | 15.9 |
| Minnesota | 14.5 | 11.2 | 18.7 |
| San Diego, CA | 14.1 | 13.7 | 24.4 |
| Oregon | 9.4 | <u>7.2</u> | 10.7 |
| | | | |
| National | 17.6 | 13.8 | 21.6 |

Industrial Property Development Costs (1986)¹⁷

| Site Sales Price (Suburbs) | Portland, OR | Seattle, WA | Los Angeles, CA |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Improved-Per Square Foot | | | |
| Less than 2 acres | \$ 3.50 | \$ 5.00 | \$ 12.50 |
| 2-5 acres | 3.50 | 5.00 | 10.50 |
| 5-10 acres | 3.50 | 4.00 | 9.50 |
| 10 or more acres | 3.00 | 3.25 | 8.75 |
| Building Sales Prices | | | |
| Less than 5,000 SF | \$25.00 | \$40.00 | \$63.00 |
| 5,000-20,000 SF | 25.00 | 35.00 | 54.50 |
| 20,000-40,000 SF | 25.00 | 35.00 | 50.00 |
| 40,000-60,000 SF | 25.00 | 30.00 | 43.00 |
| 60,000-100,000 SF | 25.00 | 28.00 | 37.50 |
| 100,000 or more SF | 25.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 |
| Prime High Technology | 50.00 | 60.00 | 87.00 |
| <u>Lease Prices</u> | | | |
| Less than 5,000 SF | \$ 3.60 | \$ 4.80 | \$ 5.94 |
| 5,000-20,000 SF | 3.26 | 3.96 | 4.90 |
| 20,000-40,000 SF | 3.00 | 3.72 | 4.60 |
| 40,000-60,000 SF | 2.76 | 3.35 | 4.50 |
| 60,000-100,000 SF | 2.76 | 3.12 | 4.25 |
| 100,000 or more SF | 2.50 | 3.12 | 3.85 |
| Prime High Technology | 9.60 | 10.75 | 14.75 |

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