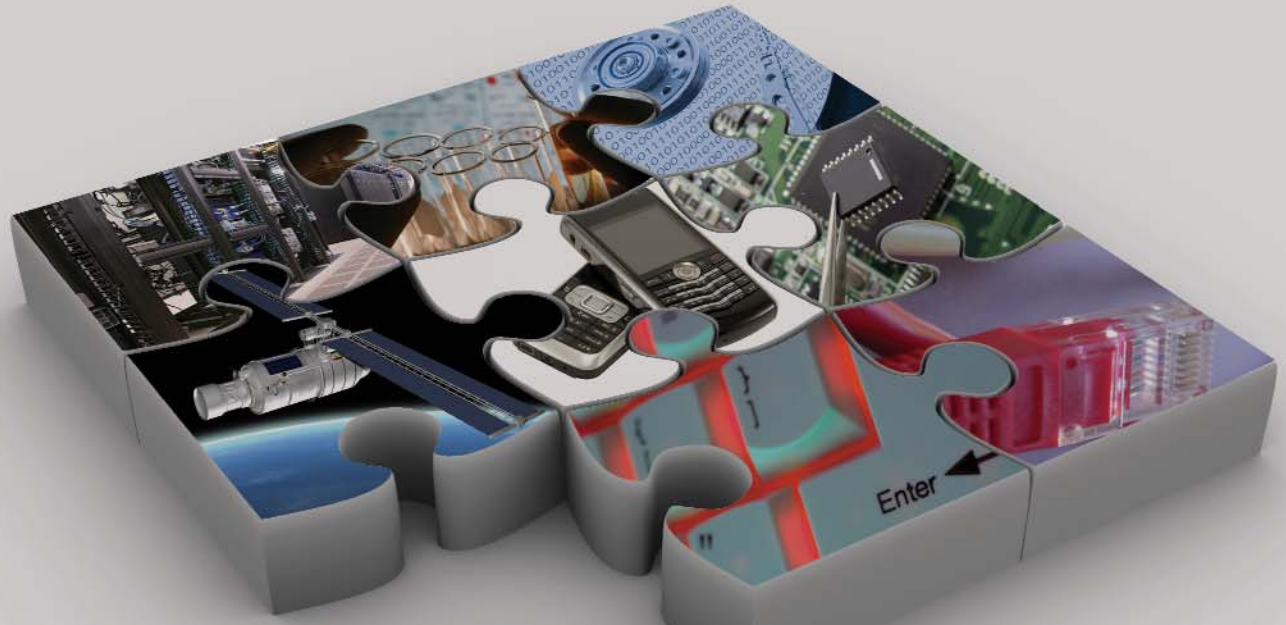
Cyberstates 2008

A complete state-by-state overview of the high-technology industry

computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing ❖ communications equipment manufacturing ❖ consumer electronics manufacturing ❖ electronic components manufacturing ❖ semiconductor manufacturing ❖ defense electronics manufacturing ❖ measuring and control instruments manufacturing ❖ electromedical equipment manufacturing ❖ photonics manufacturing ❖ telecommunications services ❖ Internet services ❖ computer systems design and related services ❖ engineering services ❖ R&D and testing labs ❖ computer training



- jobs
- wages
- payroll
- establishments
- industry sectors
- high-tech concentration
- research & development
- venture capital investments

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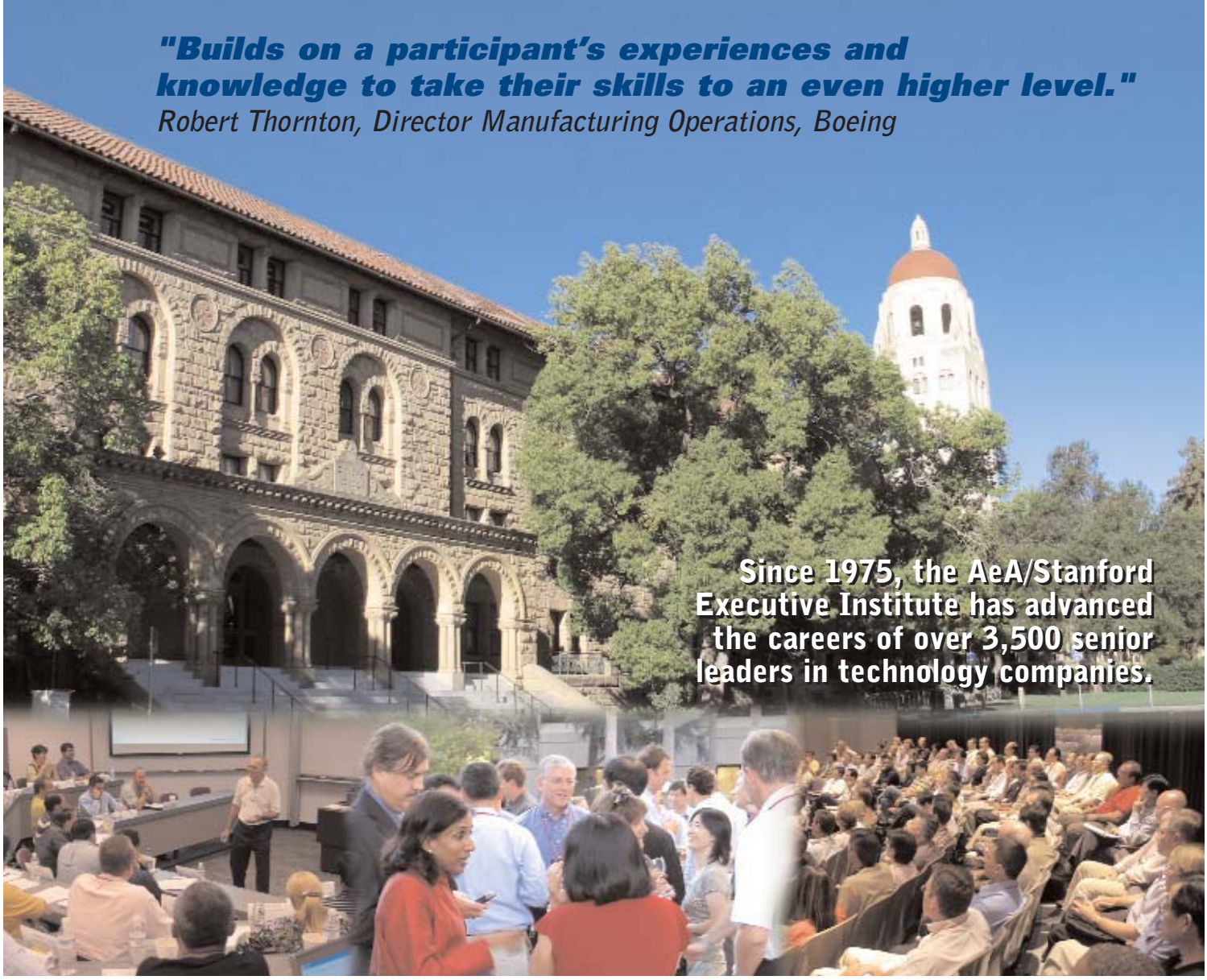

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FOREWORD

This 11th annual edition of AeA's flagship publication, *Cyberstates*, examines the high-technology industry in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. It provides new 2007 national data on tech employment and venture capital investments. It also includes the latest data on high-tech wages, establishments, payroll, and research and development (R&D) expenditures.

For the second consecutive year, we did not include international trade data in this report. A forthcoming AeA report entitled *Trade in the Cyberstates 2008* will highlight the importance of high-tech trade to the nation, particularly technology exports from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The high-tech industry added jobs to the U.S. economy for the third year in a row. Tech industry employment totaled 5.9 million, after adding 91,400 jobs in 2007. This is on top of job gains of 139,000 in 2006 and 87,400 in 2005.

This is the fourth straight year of employment gains in the tech industry's two strongest sectors – software services (+82,600) and engineering and tech services (+45,800). The downside is that growth in these sectors was slower than last year; and the other two tech sectors, high-tech manufacturing and communications services, both saw net employment losses in 2007.

Cyberstates 2008 relies on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). At the national level, employment data are available for 2007. State employment and national and state wage, establishment, and payroll data are for 2006. Unfortunately, state specific data from BLS lag by nine months. All data are the most recent available at the time of publication.

Forty-eight cyberstates experienced net job growth in 2006. The largest gains occurred in California (+21,400), Texas (+13,700), Virginia (+9,800), New Jersey (+8,500), and New Mexico (+6,700). On a percentage basis, New Mexico saw the fastest job growth in 2006 at 16 percent.

Virginia continued to lead the nation with the highest concentration of tech workers, with 91 of every 1,000 private sector workers employed in the tech industry. Massachusetts and Colorado had the next highest concentrations of tech industry workers.

The high-tech industry employs highly educated workers and pays them well – 87 percent more than the average private sector worker nationwide. Forty-seven cyberstates had wage differentials higher than 50 percent and four cyberstates had differentials higher than 100 percent.

Venture capitalists invested nearly $17 billion in the tech industry in 2007, a six percent rise over 2006. Technology companies spent $75 billion on R&D in 2005, the most recent year that data are available, representing 37 percent of all industrial R&D.

Although the U.S. tech industry continues to add jobs, AeA is concerned that future growth is being jeopardized unless the United States prepares itself for a vastly more competitive global marketplace. In March 2007, AeA released the report, *We Are Still Losing the Competitive Advantage: Now Is the Time To Act*, building on a similar report we released in 2005. Both reports warned of an impending slide in

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2006 vs. 2007

	2006	2007	Numeric Change
Electronics Manufacturing	1,320,100	1,290,400	-29,800
Communications Services	1,355,400	1,348,200	-7,200
Software Services	1,518,300	1,601,000	+82,600
Engineering and Tech Services	1,572,500	1,618,200	+45,800
Total High-Tech Employment	5,766,300	5,857,700	+91,400

ANNUAL NET JOB CHANGE

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Electronics Manufacturing	-3,700	-1,400	-29,800
Communications Services	-37,200	-16,900	-7,200
Software Services	+56,400	+85,100	+82,600
Engineering and Tech Services	+71,900	+72,200	+45,800
Total High-Tech Employment	+87,400	+139,000	+91,400

Data are rounded.

2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CYBERSTATES 2008

IS PRODUCED BY

AeA, ADVANCING THE BUSINESS OF TECHNOLOGY

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FOREWORD (CONT.)

U.S. global competitiveness, caused by negligence on the part of our political leaders to adequately invest in scientific research, improve our education system, and allow the best and brightest from around the world to work in the United States.

The tech industry has long demonstrated its ability to drive the economy. But it will continue to do so only if we as a country address unprecedented global competitiveness challenges as nations around the world open their markets to trade, embrace technology, and invest in research and education.

If Americans are to compete in a global economy that is knowledge-based and driven by technology, the U.S. education system needs to improve dramatically. Recent international tests show that American 15-year-olds ranked 17th in science and 24th in math compared to their peers in other developed countries. Skilled workers are critical to the technology industry, and the United States needs to ensure that the American education system from K-12 to our colleges and universities produces enough scientists and engineers to support an industry that is so crucial to our economic prosperity.

Additionally, U.S. federal R&D funding has faltered. Federal research generated numerous technological breakthroughs in the 20th century, from the Internet to the MRI scanner to GPS – to name just a few. The tech industry's extraordinary success was built in large part on R&D investments from 20 to 30 years ago. But as a percentage of the economy, federal investments in R&D have declined from their peak in the mid-1980s. Meanwhile, Congress has let the R&D tax credit lapse, in effect, discouraging companies from investing in future innovation in the United States. Other countries, including China, have more attractive R&D tax credits, some even permanent.

Lastly, we need to support high-skilled immigration. Tech companies need to be able to recruit the best and the brightest from around the world. Given the poor state of our education system and the lack of American kids pursuing careers in science and engineering, high-skilled immigration is a critical safety valve for high-tech companies. Half of all U.S. graduate degrees in engineering go to foreign nationals. Yet these people often have to leave the country as soon as they graduate because they can't get a visa to stay. These talented individuals do not come here and take American jobs; they create thousands of jobs by developing intellectual property, spawning innovation, and founding companies.

AeA was proud to have been instrumental in promoting legislation that became the America Competes Act, which overwhelmingly passed through Congress and was signed into law in August 2007. This Act addresses many of the issues raised here. The bill only **authorized** these measures, but no funding was provided for this legislation. We call on policymakers to fully fund the America Competes Act in 2008.

Christopher W. Hansen
President and CEO
AeA, Advancing the Business of Technology

INNOVATION RESULTING FROM U.S. FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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- DOPPLER RADAR
- FIBER OPTICS
- GPS (GLOBAL POSITIONING SATELLITES)
- THE INTERNET
- MRI (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING)
- THE MOUSE
- NANOTECHNOLOGY
- ROUTERS
- SPEECH RECOGNITION
- WEB BROWSERS

Source: AeA, *Losing the Competitive Advantage?*

OVERVIEW OF "THE AMERICA COMPETES ACT"

- **Funding for Government R&D** – The intent of the act is to double funding over ten years for the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Department of Energy's Office of Science (DOE-Science)
- **New Science and Math Teachers** – Investing in thousands of new teachers by NSF's Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program and Math and Science Partnerships
- **New Technology Programs** – Creates the Technology Innovation Program (TIP) at NIST to better reflect global innovation competition by funding high-risk, high-reward, pre-competitive technology development
- **Grants for Researchers** – Expands grants for outstanding researchers in the early stages of their careers, establishes a Presidential innovation award
- **Advanced Energy Research Agency** – Establishes an Advanced Research Projects Agency for Energy (ARPA-E), a new DARPA-like initiative for energy research

AeA, founded in 1943 by David Packard, is the largest high-tech trade association in the United States, representing all segments of the industry. Currently, AeA has 18 offices in the United States, as well as offices abroad in Brussels and Beijing. Our primary purpose is helping our members' top and bottom lines by providing the following services: Access to Investors; State, Federal, and International Lobbying; Insurance Services; Government Procurement; Business Networking; Foreign Market Access; Select Business Services; and Executive Education.

AeA's unique grassroots network promotes and represents the business interests of America's technology industry. We provide competitive products and services to our members and lead in education and public policy advocacy on a variety of high-tech business issues. They include: improving the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy; Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 reform; RFID initiatives; broadband deployment; preventing harmful Internet privacy legislation; making the research and development tax credit permanent; protecting intellectual property; increasing government funding for basic research; seeking updated export controls legislation; working with U.S. trade negotiators to achieve high-tech industry negotiating objectives within new international trade agreements; seeking harmonization of international environmental regulations; limiting the government's regulation and taxation of the Internet; promoting education reform; lowering capital costs for emerging technology companies; and supporting human resource and immigration policies that ensure access to the most qualified and highly educated workers.

From the well known giants of the high-tech world to the next generation of dynamic, smaller companies, AeA's members create products and offer services that promote innovation and efficiency in virtually every industry and business sector in the United States and throughout the world. The impact of the high-tech industry on people's everyday lives is immeasurable. High-tech products and services keep people safer and healthier, enable them to be more productive at home and on the job, and contribute to a better quality of life. Whether it is medicine or national security, education or agriculture, environment or entertainment, the tech industry is omnipresent and is inextricably linked to the advancement of modern society.

For information about AeA and the high-tech industry, please visit: **www.aeanet.org.**

AeA'S 2008 PUBLIC POLICY PRIORITIES

- **U.S. COMPETITIVENESS**
  - H-1B Visa and Green Card Reform – Increase the numbers available to the high-tech industry
  - STEM Education – Promote science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education from K-12 and in university programs
  - Workforce Compensation and Incentives – Strengthen the ability of U.S. employers to recruit and retain a skilled workforce
- **E-COMMERCE**
  - Data Breach – Ensure that government policies regarding data and privacy focus on the protection of sensitive personal information and effective notification for consumers; push for federal preemption of state data breach laws
  - Privacy – Ensure that any privacy legislation protects consumers while continuing to encourage e-commerce; push for federal preemption of state privacy laws
  - Child Online Safety – Ensure that any legislation regulates online behavior consistent with technological capabilities
- **HEALTH CARE REFORM**
  - Health IT – Reduce health care costs through deployment of Information Technology
- **INTERNATIONAL**
  - Export Controls – Reform U.S. encryption and deemed export regulations
  - Customs – Maintain coverage for products under Information Technology Agreement
  - China – Prevent Congressional legislation against China that could hurt member interests while engaging China on its restrictive policies related to indigenous innovation, IPR, standards, and government procurement
  - Free Trade Agreements – Get Congressional approval of agreements with Colombia, Panama, and South Korea
  - Environment – Seek favorable outcomes in China RoHS catalogue and certification regulations; seek EU policies supporting development of energy efficiency technologies
- **TAX AND FINANCE**
  - R&D Tax Credit – Renew and seek a permanent extension of a strengthened credit
  - Tax Reform – Ensure that any tax reform legislation is positive for the high-tech industry and protects the industry's ability to operate globally
  - Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 – Reduce the onerous and disproportionate business tax levied on small- and medium-sized companies by SOX 404 compliance

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Cyberstates 2008: A Complete State-by-State Overview of the High-Technology Industry is the 11th annual edition of AeA's *Cyberstates* report. *Cyberstates 2008* consists of seven chapters detailing national and state trends in high-tech employment and wages. Venture capital investments and research and development expenditures are also examined.

This report provides one-page high-tech "snapshots" of the electronics and information technology industry for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico by employment, wages, establishments, payroll, venture capital investments, and R&D expenditures. The importance of the high-tech industry is delineated not only in the state overview pages, but also in the seven chapters and the detailed appendices. States are also highlighted by employment in specific technology industry sectors like semiconductors, software services, and communications services. Data for national employment and venture capital are available for 2007. National wage data and state level employment and wage data are available through 2006. All data in this report are the most recent available at the time of publication.

Our review of the most recent statistics shows that U.S. tech employment increased for the third year in a row. Software services and engineering and tech services added jobs in 2007, the fourth consecutive year of increases for these sectors.

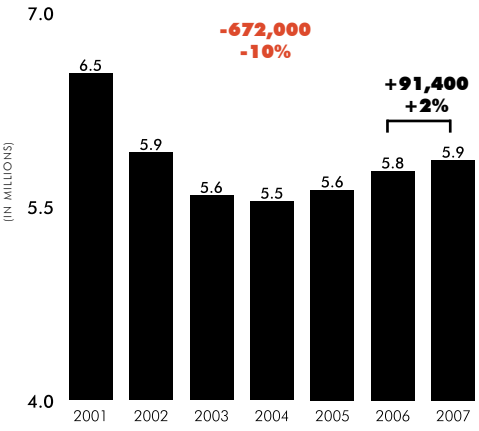
At the state level, 48 cyberstates gained technology jobs in 2006, led by California, Texas, and Virginia. Only four cyberstates lost tech jobs in 2006 – Michigan, Puerto Rico, Colorado, and Delaware.

Cyberstates 2008 is one of three cyber reports AeA will be publishing in 2008. Similar to last year, AeA has removed the trade data from *Cyberstates* and will be releasing this information in a separate report entitled, *Trade in the Cyberstates 2008*. Furthermore, for the first time since 2000, AeA will be examining the tech industry for 60 metropolitan areas nationally in its forthcoming report, *Cybercities 2008*.

AeA will also continue to issue its ongoing *Competitiveness Series*, which consists of concise reports on the most timely and relevant issues to the high-tech industry and to U.S. competitiveness in a global economy, such as eHealth, RFID, and the R&D tax credit.

These publications are essential to understanding the economic impact of America's high-tech industry. For more information on AeA reports, visit our website at www.aeanet.org/research or call 408.987.4200.

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

TOP 10 CYBERSTATES BY EMPLOYMENT
2005 - 2006

Rank		2005	2006	Numeric Change
1.	California	919,300	940,700	+21,400
2.	Texas	445,800	459,500	+13,700
3.	New York	300,000	301,500	+1,600
4.	Florida	276,400	282,100	+5,700
5.	Virginia	261,000	270,800	+9,800
6.	Massachusetts	237,500	242,700	+5,100
7.	Pennsylvania	203,800	210,200	+6,400
8.	Illinois	205,700	209,300	+3,600
9.	New Jersey	197,200	205,700	+8,500
10.	Michigan	177,600	176,100	-1,500

Data are rounded.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY FINDINGS – NATIONAL

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

- U.S. high-tech industry employment totaled 5.86 million in 2007, up by 91,400 from 5.77 million in 2006.
- The high-tech industry comprised 5.1 percent of the U.S. private sector workforce in 2007, up slightly from 2006.
- Software services and engineering and tech services industries added jobs in 2007, while high-tech manufacturing and communications services industries lost jobs.
- At the sectoral level, seven of the nine technology manufacturing sectors lost jobs in 2007. The two manufacturing sectors that added jobs were defense electronics and electromedical equipment.
- The largest decline by sector in technology manufacturing employment between 2006 and 2007 was in semiconductors (-12,500 jobs).
- Communications services continued to lose jobs, declining by 7,200 jobs, or 0.5 percent, between 2006 and 2007.
- The software services sector and engineering and tech services sector added jobs between 2006 and 2007 – 82,600 and 45,800 respectively, both for the fourth consecutive year.
- Unemployment rates remained low across many tech occupations; specifically, unemployment for electrical engineers hit a low of 1.0 percent, which is considered full employment.

U.S. HIGH-TECH WAGES

- U.S. high-technology industry workers were paid an average wage of $79,500 in 2006, the most recent wage data available for the tech industry.
- High-tech wages were 87 percent higher on average than private sector wages – $79,500 compared to $42,400.
- Software services employees earned higher average wages than their counterparts in tech manufacturing – $87,800 compared to $82,500.
- At the sectoral level, the best paid high-technology industry workers in 2006 were employees in the computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry, earning an average wage of $114,500.
- Wages in the software publishers industry ranked second at $106,800, followed by semiconductor manufacturing at $102,300 in 2006.

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006 vs. 2007

	2006	2007	Numeric Change
Electronics Manufacturing	1,320,100	1,290,400	-29,800
Communications Services	1,355,400	1,348,200	-7,200
Software Services	1,518,300	1,601,000	+82,600
Engineering and Tech Services	1,572,500	1,618,200	+45,800
Total High-Tech Employment	5,766,300	5,857,700	+91,400

2007 employment data are preliminary.

U.S. HIGH-TECH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SELECT OCCUPATIONS 2006 vs. 2007

	2006	2007
Electrical Engineers	1.9%	1.0%
Computer and Math Occupations (General)	2.5%	2.2%
Computer Programmers	2.6%	2.5%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	2.3%	1.4%

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES 2005 vs. 2006
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2006 DOLLARS)

	2005	2006	Numeric Change
Electronics Manufacturing	$80,100	$82,500	+$2,400
Communications Services	$69,400	$70,100	+$700
Software Services	$86,300	$87,800	+$1,500
Engineering and Tech Services	$75,900	$77,100	+$1,200
Total High-Tech Average Wage	$77,900	$79,500	+$1,500
Average Private Sector Wage Differential	86%	87%	

Some numeric changes may not calculate due to rounding. 2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY FINDINGS – NATIONAL

U.S. HIGH-TECH PAYROLL

- The U.S. high-tech payroll was $458 billion in 2006, accounting for nearly 10 percent of the total private sector payroll in the United States.
- The high-tech services payroll totaled $349 billion in 2006, compared with $109 billion for high-tech manufacturing.

U.S. HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS

- High-tech establishments totaled 345,500 in 2006 in the United States, 326,300 of which were in high-tech services.

U.S. HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

- High-tech venture capital investments in the United States totaled $16.9 billion in 2007, up six percent from $16.0 billion in 2006. Technology venture capital investments accounted for 58 percent of all venture capital dollars – $16.9 billion out of total investments of $29.4 billion.
- Five out of eight technology sectors saw an increase in venture capital investments between 2006 and 2007.
- The leading high-tech industry sectors for venture capital investments in 2007 were software services at $5.3 billion and medical devices and equipment at $3.9 billion.
- Venture capital investments in medical devices and equipment increased 40 percent from 2006 to 2007.

U.S. HIGH-TECH R&D EXPENDITURES

- High-tech R&D expenditures rose six percent, to $74.9 billion in 2005, the most recent year for which data are available. This accounted for 37 percent of the $204 billion in industrial R&D expenditures.
- The leading sector was semiconductors and other electronic components, which spent $18.6 billion on research and development in 2005.
- R&D expenditures increased in all but two sectors of the tech industry in 2005. Computer systems design and related services experienced the largest increase, jumping by 17 percent in 2005.

U.S. HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, 2006 vs. 2007

(IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

Select Industries*	2006	2007	Percent Change
Software	$5.1 B	$5.3 B	+3%
Telecommunications	$2.6 B	$2.1 B	-17%
Semiconductors	$2.1 B	$1.8 B	-14%
Total High-Tech Venture Capital	**$16.0 B**	**$16.9 B**	**+6%**
High-Tech as a Percent of All Industries	60%	58%	
Total All Industries	$26.6 B	$29.4 B	+11%

*Not all industry sectors are represented. See appendix page A.6 for more details.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

U.S. HIGH-TECH R&D EXPENDITURES 2004 vs. 2005

(IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

Select Industries*	2004	2005	Percent Change
High-Tech Manufacturing.	$40.7 B	$42.5 B	+4%
Software	$16.5 B	$16.9 B	+2%
Computer Systems Design	$11.2 B	$13.0 B	+17%
Total High-Tech R&D Expenditures	**$70.6 B**	**$74.9 B**	**+6%**
High-Tech as a Percent of All Industries	38%	37%	
Total R&D Expenditures for All Industries	**$188.0 B**	**$204.3 B**	**+9%**

*Not all industry sectors are represented. See appendix page A.7 for more details.

2005 R&D industry sector data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

KEY FINDINGS – THE STATES

CYBERSTATES EMPLOYMENT

- California was the nation's leading cyberstate with 940,700 technology workers in 2006, more than twice as many tech workers as second ranked Texas, and more than three times as many as third ranked New York. 2006 state level employment data are the most recent available.
- Florida and Virginia ranked fourth and fifth, with 282,100 and 270,800 high-tech employees in 2006.
- The largest net gain in tech employment between 2005 and 2006 was in California, which added some 21,400 jobs.
- The next largest net gains in tech employment between 2005 and 2006 occurred in Texas and Virginia, adding 13,700 and 9,800 jobs, respectively. Rounding out the top five in tech employment gains were New Jersey (+8,500), and New Mexico (+6,700). This is the third straight year of job growth for Virginia and the second straight year for the other four cyberstates.
- Forty-eight cyberstates added tech jobs between 2005 and 2006. The remaining four cyberstates all lost technology industry jobs.
- Puerto Rico had the greatest loss of tech industry jobs on a percentage basis, dropping by 3.5 percent between 2005 and 2006.
- For the second consecutive year, Virginia was the top ranked cyberstate by concentration of high-tech workers, with 91 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers in 2006. In 2005, Virginia surpassed Colorado, which had ranked first for many years. Massachusetts ranked second in 2006, with 87 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. Colorado was third, with 83 tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers.

CYBERSTATES WAGES

- California led the nation with the highest paid high-tech industry workers, earning an average wage of $101,200 in 2006.
- Massachusetts ranked second by high-tech wages at $94,800 in 2006, followed by New Jersey at $89,400. Washington and Colorado rounded out the top five rankings by high-tech wages.
- Average annual wages in Rhode Island's high-tech industry increased the most nationwide between 2005 and 2006, jumping by $4,700, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. Rhode Island also had the highest increase in tech wages in the past five years, increasing by $10,200, in 2006 dollars.

TOP CYBERSTATES
BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2006

1.	California	940,700
2.	Texas	459,500
3.	New York	301,500
4.	Florida	282,100
5.	Virginia	270,800

TOP AND BOTTOM CYBERSTATES
BY NUMERIC HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
2005 - 2006

1.	California	+21,400
2.	Texas	+13,700
3.	Virginia	+9,800
4.	New Jersey	+8,500
5.	New Mexico	+6,700
48.	West Virginia	+19
49.	Delaware	-300
50.	Colorado	-900
51.	Puerto Rico	-1,100
52.	Michigan	-1,500

Note: Rankings include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

TOP CYBERSTATES
BY HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES
2006

1.	California	$101,200
2.	Massachusetts	$94,800
3.	New Jersey	$89,400
4.	Washington	$89,400
5.	Colorado	$86,500

2006 state employment and wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY FINDINGS – THE STATES

- The technology industry's highly skilled, highly educated workers are well compensated throughout the states. Tech workers in California, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon all had high-tech average wages of more than twice their states' average private sector wage in 2006. And in every state, tech workers earned significantly more than the average private sector worker with differentials ranging from 31 to 112 percent higher.

CYBERSTATES PAYROLL

- California led the nation with a high-tech payroll of $95.2 billion, accounting for 20.8 percent of the nation's total technology payroll in 2006.
- Texas, New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts rounded out the top five states by high-tech payroll in 2006.

CYBERSTATES ESTABLISHMENTS

- California also led the nation by high-tech industry establishments in 2006 with 43,400, nearly double the number of second ranked Texas.
- Florida, New York, and Illinois rounded out the top five states by high-tech establishments in 2006.

CYBERSTATES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

- California led the nation in all industry segments except photonics manufacturing, software publishers, and computer training. In 2006, Washington surpassed California in software publishers employment, while New York led in photonics manufacturing employment and Texas led in computer training.
- Virginia's computer systems design and related services sector was the second largest nationwide, with 119,100 workers in 2006.
- Illinois ranked in the top five nationally in four of the nine manufacturing sectors, led by electronic components with 12,500 workers in 2006.
- Minnesota's electromedical equipment manufacturing industry ranked second in the nation with 12,600 employees, behind California with 13,100 in 2006. Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Puerto Rico rounded out the top five in this sector.
- California, Texas, Oregon, and Arizona led the nation in semiconductor manufacturing employment in 2006.
- Florida, not traditionally thought of as a high-tech state, ranked in the top five in eight of the 16 industry segments.

TOP CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL, 2006
(IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$95.2 B
2.	Texas	$37.5 B
3.	New York	$24.4 B
4.	Virginia	$23.4 B
5.	Massachusetts	$23.0 B

BY HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS 2006

1.	California	43,400
2.	Texas	23,500
3.	Florida	22,100
4.	New York	17,700
5.	Illinois	16,100

BY COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	California	185,100
2.	Virginia	119,100
3.	Texas	84,400
4.	New York	67,000
5.	Florida	56,700

BY SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	California	69,400
2.	Texas	36,000
3.	Oregon	26,800
4.	Arizona	23,900
5.	Massachusetts	13,700

Data are rounded.

2006 data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY FINDINGS – THE STATES

- Michigan ranked second in R&D and testing labs with 44,300 workers in 2006, followed closely by Massachusetts with 44,100 workers.

CYBERSTATES VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

- California was the clear leader in total venture capital investments in 2007 with $13.8 billion, or 47 percent of all U.S. venture capital investments nationwide.
- California was followed by Massachusetts, Texas, Washington, and New York.
- Thirty-five cyberstates saw their venture capital investments increase in 2007; 16 saw their venture capital investments drop; and Alaska was unchanged.

CYBERSTATES R&D EXPENDITURES

- California was the leading state in total R&D expenditures with $60.5 billion in 2004, the most recent year that data are available.
- Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Texas rounded out the top five cyberstates by total R&D expenditures in 2004.
- On a per capita basis, the District of Columbia had the highest concentration of R&D expenditures with $4,629 per person in 2004.
- New Mexico ranked second in per capita R&D expenditures at $2,688, followed by Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

TOP CYBERSTATES

BY TOTAL VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, 2007 (IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$13.8 B
2.	Massachusetts	$3.5 B
3.	Texas	$1.4 B
4.	Washington	$1.3 B
5.	New York	$1.2 B

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

BY TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES, 2004 (IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$60.5 B
2.	Michigan	$16.7 B
3.	Massachusetts	$16.3 B
4.	Maryland	$14.8 B
5.	Texas	$14.4 B

BY TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 2004

1.	District of Columbia	$4,629
2.	New Mexico	$2,688
3.	Maryland	$2,655
4.	Massachusetts	$2,543
5.	Connecticut	$2,292

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation and U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHAPTER 1: U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines U.S. high-tech employment trends between 2001 and 2007 at the national level. The most recent data show that tech employment rose by 1.6 percent, from 5.77 million to 5.86 million between 2006 and 2007.

Tech employment peaked in 2000, with 6.6 million people employed by the high-tech industry. Since that time, the industry experienced an overall net loss of jobs for four consecutive years. While tech industry employment grew in 2007 (+91,400), its growth was slower than in 2006 (+139,000).

These gains were concentrated in software services and engineering and tech services, 82,600 jobs and 45,800 jobs in 2007, respectively. This represents the fourth year of consecutive growth for software services and engineering and tech services, which have been the engine of job growth for the tech industry. Software services surpassed its previous high reached in 2000, and is currently at a record high.

Job losses in manufacturing accelerated in 2007, dropping by 29,800, compared to the 1,400 jobs lost in 2006. Of the nine sectors within high-tech manufacturing, only two gained jobs in 2007 – defense electronics and electromedical equipment manufacturing – albeit both at modest levels.

Although the communications services sector lost jobs in 2007, dropping by some 7,200, this was fewer than the 16,900 jobs lost in 2006. The communications services sector has continually lost jobs since hitting its peak in 2000.

While it remains to be seen what the total extent of this slower growth in the tech industry means for 2008, it is likely that given the slowdown in the overall economy, job growth in the tech industry will also slow.

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006 vs. 2007

	2006	2007	Numeric Change
Electronics Manufacturing	1,320,100	1,290,400	-29,800
Communications Services	1,355,400	1,348,200	-7,200
Software Services	1,518,300	1,601,000	+82,600
Engineering and Tech Services	1,572,500	1,618,200	+45,800
Total High-Tech Employment	5,766,300	5,857,700	+91,400

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2001 - 2007

2001	6,529,800
2002	5,917,700
2003	5,584,700
2004	5,540,000
2005	5,627,300
2006	5,766,300
2007	5,857,700

2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

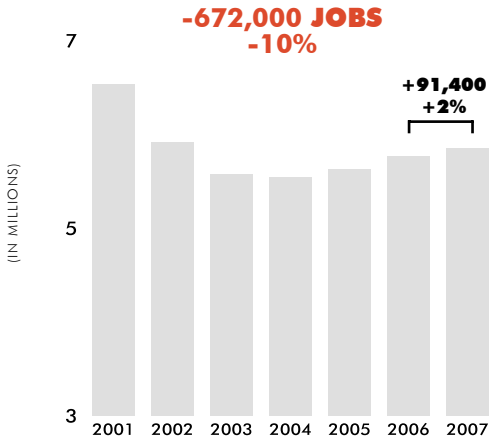
U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2007

KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

TOTAL HIGH-TECH JOBS	**5,857,724**
Percentage of Private Sector Workforce	5.1%
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING JOBS	**1,290,358**
HIGH-TECH SERVICES JOBS	**4,567,366**
U.S. Unemployment	4.6%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

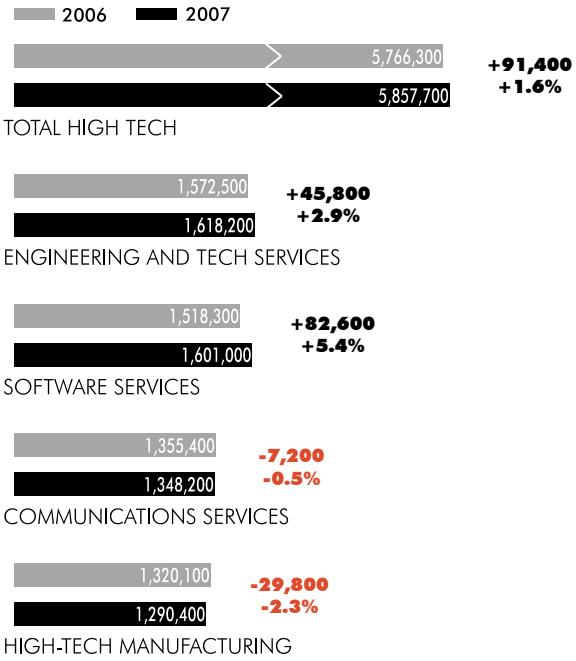
2001 - 2007



HIGH TECH ADDED 91,400 JOBS BETWEEN 2006 AND 2007

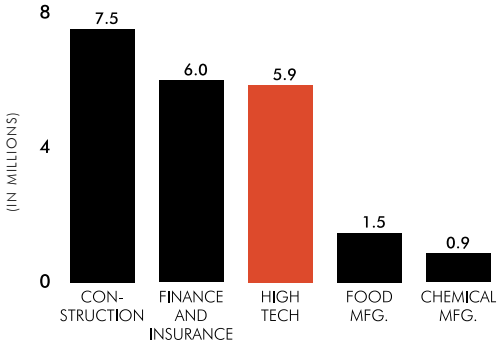
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

(EMPLOYMENT)



EMPLOYMENT COMPARISONS

SELECT INDUSTRIES

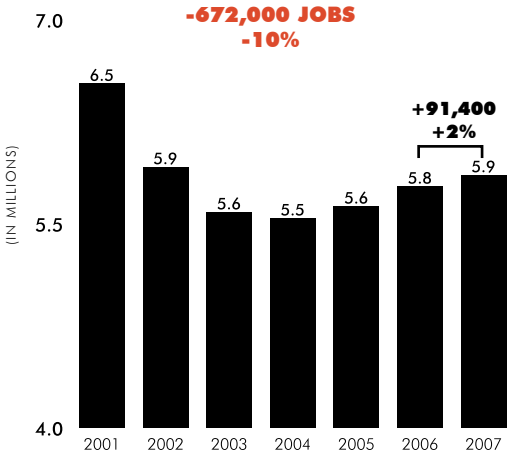


2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-Tech Employment Rises for the Third Year in a Row

High-Tech Employment
2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

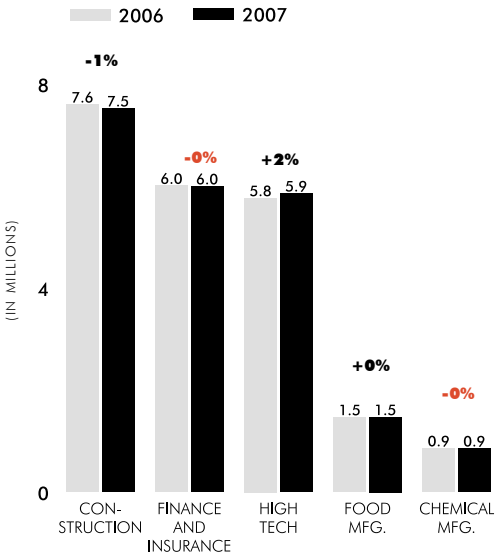
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

While high-tech industry employment was hit particularly hard by the bursting of the tech bubble and weak domestic and international demand in 2000 and 2001, 2007 marked the third consecutive year of increases.

Tech employment rose by 91,400 in 2007, by 139,000 in 2006, and by 87,400 in 2005. This represents a dramatic change from the four years of decline after the 2000 peak.

High Tech Continues To Be a Major Source of Employment for Millions of Americans

Select Industry Employment
2006 vs. 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

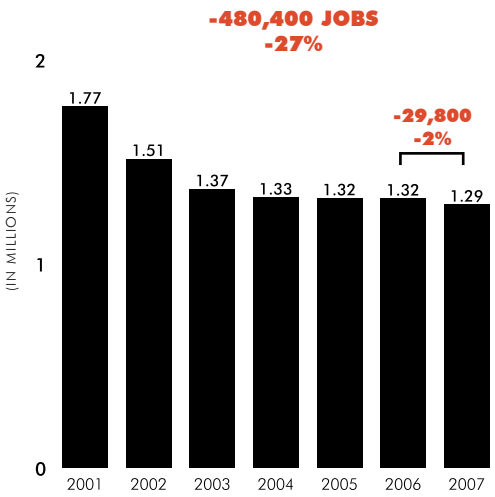
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The tech industry was the source of 5.9 million jobs in the United States. With over five percent of the private sector workforce, the tech industry remained one of the largest industries by employment in the United States.

The tech industry employed slightly fewer workers than the finance and insurance industry. Not only did the tech industry employ significantly more workers than the food and chemical manufacturing industries combined, it also grew faster than these two industries. It was the only selected industry to have a significant increase in employment.

Jobs Decline in High-Tech Manufacturing in 2007

High-Tech Manufacturing Employment 2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

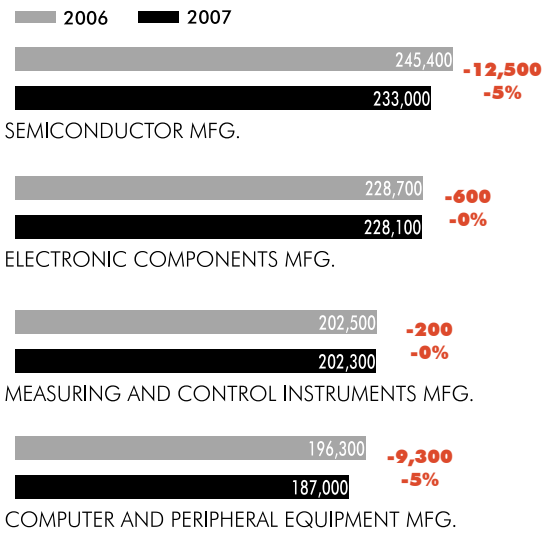
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unfortunately, high tech manufacturing employment dropped by 29,800 jobs in 2007, significantly more than the 1,400 jobs lost in 2006. High-tech manufacturing employment fell by 27 percent, from 1.8 million in 2001 to 1.3 million in 2007.

The biggest decline in manufacturing employment occurred between 2001 and 2002, when it dropped by 256,300 jobs. Between 2002 and 2003, tech manufacturing fell by 148,400. Job losses continued to slow, falling by 40,800 in 2004 and 3,700 in 2005.

Employment in the Seven High-Tech Manufacturing Sectors Declines

Tech Manufacturing Employment by Sector 2006 vs. 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Overall, high-tech manufacturing lost 29,800 net jobs in 2007. Seven of the nine manufacturing sectors shed jobs, while two sectors saw an increase in employment.

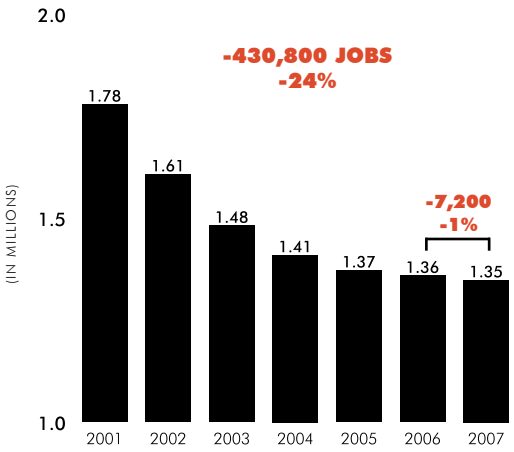
Electromedical equipment manufacturing added 700 jobs and defense electronics added 1,000 jobs.

Four of the seven manufacturing industries' employment declines were by less than 1,000 jobs each.

The semiconductor manufacturing industry experienced the largest decline in employment from 2006 to 2007, losing 12,500 jobs.

Communications Services Employment Continues To Struggle

Communications Services Employment 2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

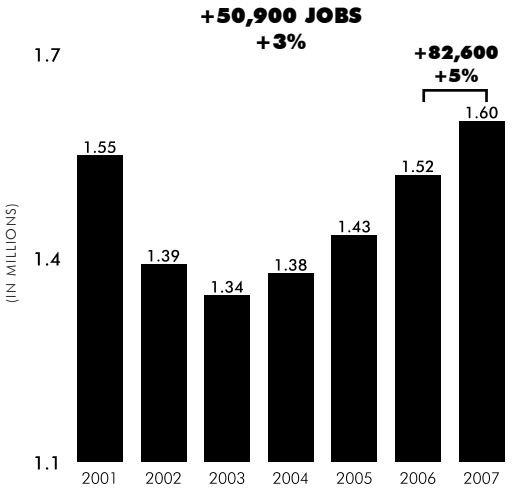
Communications services employment totaled 1.35 million in 2007, down by 7,200 jobs, or one percent, from 2006.

The communications services industry was hit hard following the bursting of the tech bubble. Employment in this sector peaked in 2000 at 1.78 million and dropped in each of the following seven years.

The communications services industry includes all telecommunications services industries (including wired, wireless, paging, satellite, and cable) and Internet services (such as Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing, hosting, and related services).

Software Services Employment Increases Significantly

Software Services Employment 2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

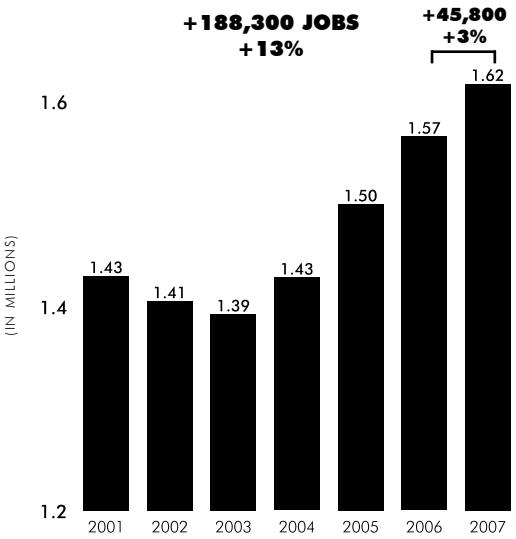
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Software services industry employment increased by 82,600 jobs, from 1.52 million workers in 2006 to 1.60 million workers in 2007. Software services finally surpassed its peak of 1.58 million jobs in 2000.

The software services industry includes software publishers, computer systems design, custom computer programming services, facilities management, and other computer-related services.

Engineering and Tech Services Employment Continues To Rise

Engineering and Tech Services Employment 2001 - 2007



2007 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

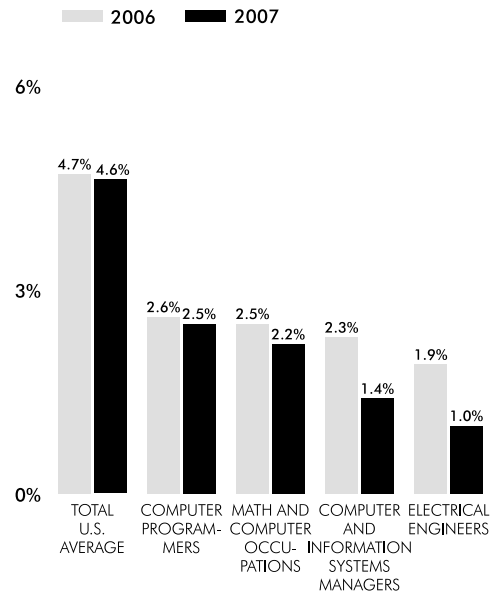
Engineering and tech services employment totaled 1.62 million in 2007, up three percent or by a net 45,800 jobs from 2006. Employment in this sector was at an all-time high, employing significantly more people in 2007 than any time in the past six years.

Of all the technology industries, the engineering and tech services industry was the least affected by the bursting of the tech bubble in 2001 and the economic downturn. This industry peaked in 2001 and shed jobs in 2002 and 2003. Beginning in 2004, however, the industry once again added jobs, and now saw its fourth straight year of job growth.

The engineering and tech services industry includes engineering services, testing laboratories, R&D in physical, engineering, and life sciences, and computer training.

High-Tech Unemployment Remains Low in 2007

Select Unemployment Rates by Occupation, 2006 vs. 2007



Not all occupations are represented. See appendix page A.5 for more details.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment in the tech industry remained significantly low.

Unemployment rates in the private sector as a whole and in many technology occupations fell in 2007. Math and computer occupations and computer and information systems managers experienced declines in unemployment in 2007.

In general, most tech occupations' unemployment rates declined or had relatively little change.

CHAPTER 2: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines trends in high-tech industry employment in each cyberstate, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico between 2001 and 2006. Unfortunately, certain data at the state level lag by a year and, as a result, 2006 employment data are the most recent available.

California remained the nation's leading cyberstate with 940,700 technology industry employees in 2006, an increase of 21,400 over 2005. This represents the second consecutive increase in California's tech employment following four years of job losses.

Texas remained the nation's second largest high-tech state with a technology industry workforce of 459,500 in 2006. As in California, high-tech employment in Texas increased for the second consecutive year, adding 13,700 jobs. New York remained the third largest high-tech state with a technology industry workforce of 301,500 in 2006.

Florida and Virginia remained the nation's fourth and fifth largest cyberstates by technology employment, with 282,100 and 270,800 tech industry employees, respectively. Both cyberstates added tech jobs in 2006.

The turnaround in the technology industry continued and is evident in the 48 cyberstates that experienced net job gains in their technology industry employment in 2006. The largest gains took place in California (+21,400), Texas (+13,700), Virginia (+9,800), New Jersey (+8,500), and New Mexico (+6,700). This is the third straight year of job growth for Virginia and the second for the other four cyberstates.

For the second consecutive year, Virginia was the top ranked cyberstate by concentration of high-tech workers, with 91 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers in 2006. In 2005, Virginia surpassed Colorado, which had ranked first for many years. Massachusetts ranked second in 2006, with 87 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. Colorado had 83 tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. The District of Columbia and Maryland completed the list of the top five cyberstates by high-tech employment concentration.

TOP 5 CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	California	940,700
2.	Texas	459,500
3.	New York	301,500
4.	Florida	282,100
5.	Virginia	270,800

BY NUMERIC HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 2005 - 2006

1.	California	+21,400
2.	Texas	+13,700
3.	Virginia	+9,800
4.	New Jersey	+8,500
5.	New Mexico	+6,700

BY TECH CONCENTRATION (TECH WORKERS PER 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS) 2006

1.	Virginia	91
2.	Massachusetts	87
3.	Colorado	83
4.	District of Columbia	81
5.	Maryland	80

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

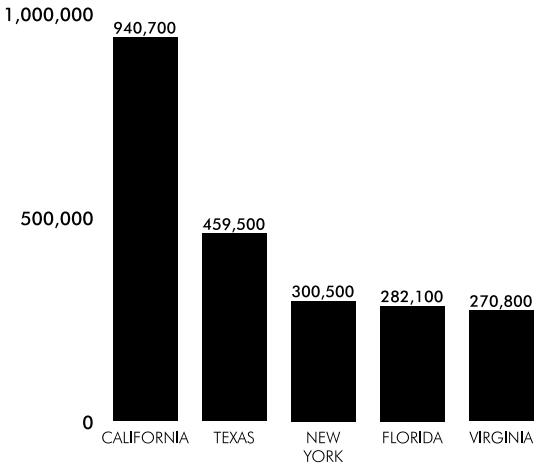
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TOP STATES BY:

EMPLOYMENT	**CALIFORNIA**
JOBS PER 1,000	**VIRGINIA**
EMPLOYMENT CREATION (PERCENT CHANGE, 2005-2006)	**NEW MEXICO**
EMPLOYMENT CREATION (NUMERIC CHANGE, 2005-2006)	**CALIFORNIA**

TOP STATES BY EMPLOYMENT

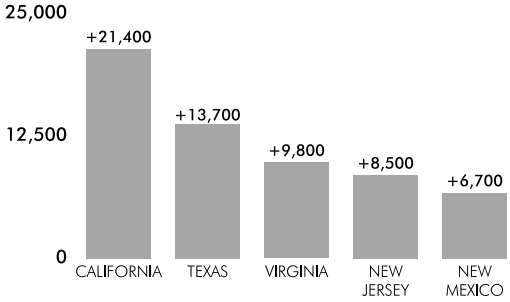
(2006)



CALIFORNIA IS THE LEADING CYBERSTATE BY TECH EMPLOYMENT

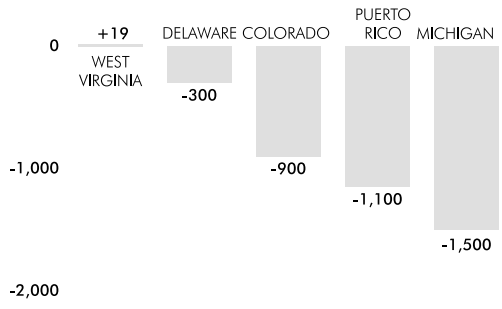
TOP STATES BY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

(2005 - 2006)

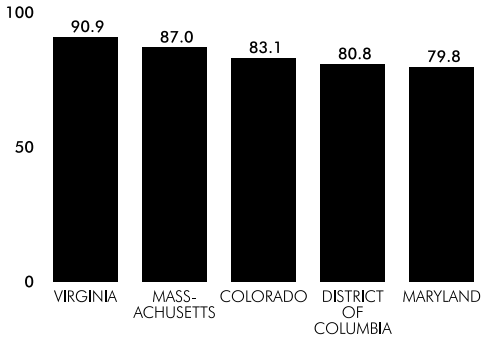


BOTTOM STATES BY EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

(2005 - 2006)



TOP STATES BY TECH WORKERS PER 1,000



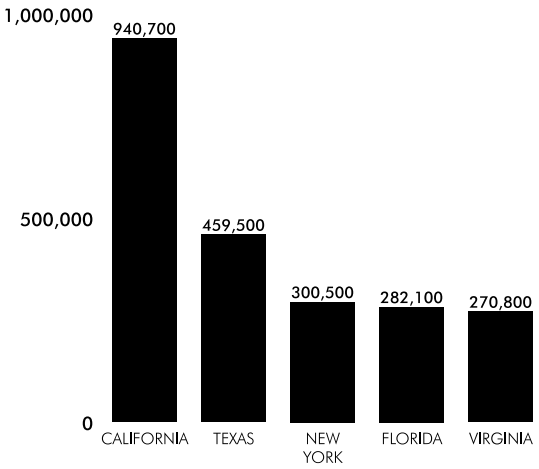
2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 2: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE

California Is the Nation's Leading Cyberstate by Tech Employment

Top 5 Cyberstates by Employment 2006



California was the nation's leading cyberstate, with high-technology industry employment totaling 940,700 in 2006. It employed more than twice the number of technology workers as second ranked Texas with 459,500.

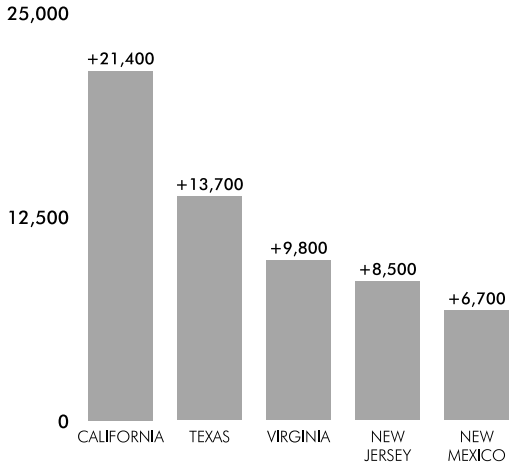
New York, Florida, and Virginia completed the list of the top five cyberstates by employment in 2006.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Forty-Eight Cyberstates Add Tech Jobs in 2006

Top 5 Cyberstates by Employment Growth 2005 - 2006



Forty-eight cyberstates saw their technology employment grow between 2005 and 2006, signalling a turnaround from the decline that occurred after 2001.

California added the most jobs with 21,400, the state's second consecutive year of growth since 2001. Texas was second in employment growth, adding 13,700 jobs. Virginia saw its third consecutive year in the top five for tech job growth.

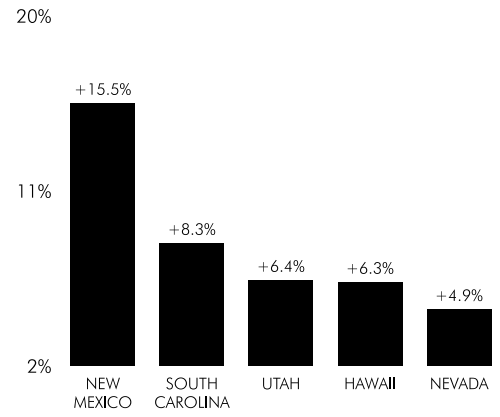
New Jersey and New Mexico rounded out the top five cyberstates by employment growth in 2006, by adding 8,500 and 6,700, respectively.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Experiences Strong Tech Employment Growth in 2006

Top 5 Cyberstates by Employment Percent Growth 2005 - 2006



The tech industry experienced moderate but consistent job growth.

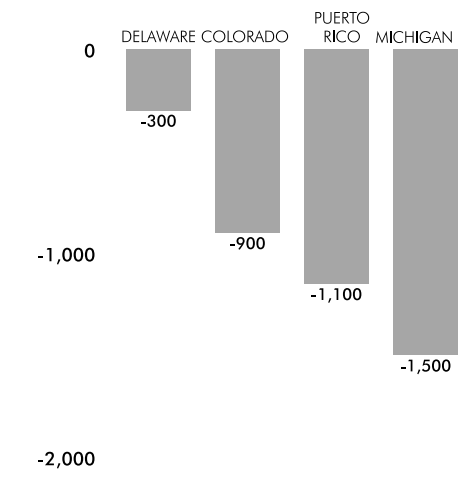
New Mexico's tech industry had the fastest rate of growth in 2006 at 15.5 percent, followed by South Carolina, Utah, Hawaii, and Nevada. All achieved close to or more than five percent growth rates, although many of these states grew from a relatively small base.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Michigan and Puerto Rico Experience the Largest Decline in Tech Employment in 2006

Declines in Tech Employment 2005 - 2006



The largest losses of tech industry employment in 2006 took place in Michigan and Puerto Rico. These cyberstates lost 1,500 and 1,100 jobs, respectively.

Colorado and Delaware were the other two cyberstates to see declines in technology employment between 2005 and 2006.

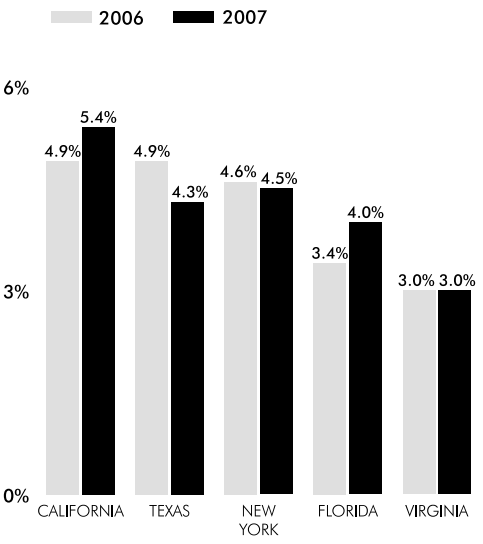
These four cyberstates were the only ones to experience a decline in tech employment between 2005 and 2006.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rates Remain Low in Many Cyberstates

Unemployment Rates by in Select States 2006 vs. 2007



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

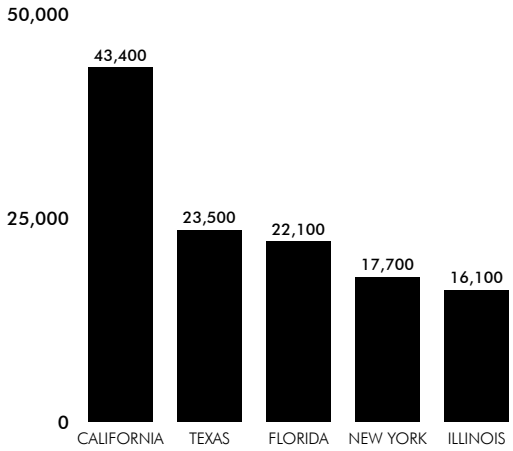
The average unemployment rate for all workers was down in 29 cyberstates between 2006 and 2007, including some of the nation's leading cyberstates by technology employment. Texas and New York saw their unemployment rates drop in 2007, while Virginia's remained low at 3.0 percent.

Seventeen cyberstates saw their overall unemployment rates rise between 2006 and 2007.

Six cyberstates – Alabama, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Virginia – saw their unemployment rates remain unchanged.

California Leads by High-Tech Establishments

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Establishments 2006



California led the nation in high-tech establishments with 43,400 in 2006. This was nearly twice as many establishments as second ranked Texas with 23,500. Florida, New York, and Illinois rounded out the top five states by this metric.

An establishment is a single economic unit such as a factory or store that produces goods or provides services. It is not a "company." In fact, most large companies, like Intel and Microsoft, have multiple establishments.

2006 state establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 2: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE

Cyberstates Employment Rankings Remain Relatively Unchanged in 2006

Select Cyberstates Employment Rankings
2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Virginia	6	6	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	4	5	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania	9	8	8	8	8	7
Illinois	7	7	7	7	7	8
Maryland	16	14	14	13	12	11
Georgia	12	11	11	11	11	12
Washington	15	15	15	14	14	13
Colorado	10	12	12	12	13	14
New Mexico	30	28	28	28	29	28
South Carolina	32	30	30	29	30	29

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech employment rankings in many states remained steady, with very few states moving up or down between 2005 and 2006. The only movement within the top ten state rankings in 2006 was Pennsylvania and Illinois switching, with Pennsylvania moving up to seventh and Illinois dropping to eighth.

Over the longer term, some states made a significant change in their national tech employment ranking. Maryland ranked 16th in 2001 and moved up to 11th in 2006. While South Carolina moved up three spots, Pennsylvania, Washington, and New Mexico moved up two. Some states, like Colorado, moved down by four spots while others, like Massachusetts, slipped in their rankings by two spots.

After Years of Steady Growth, Virginia Has Highest Concentration of High-Tech Workers

Top 10 Cyberstates by Concentration of High-Tech Workers
2006

Top 10 cyberstates by concentration of high-tech workers

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Another way to look at the importance of the high-tech industry to a state's economy is to examine the concentration of high-tech workers, the ratio of high-tech workers to total private sector workers.

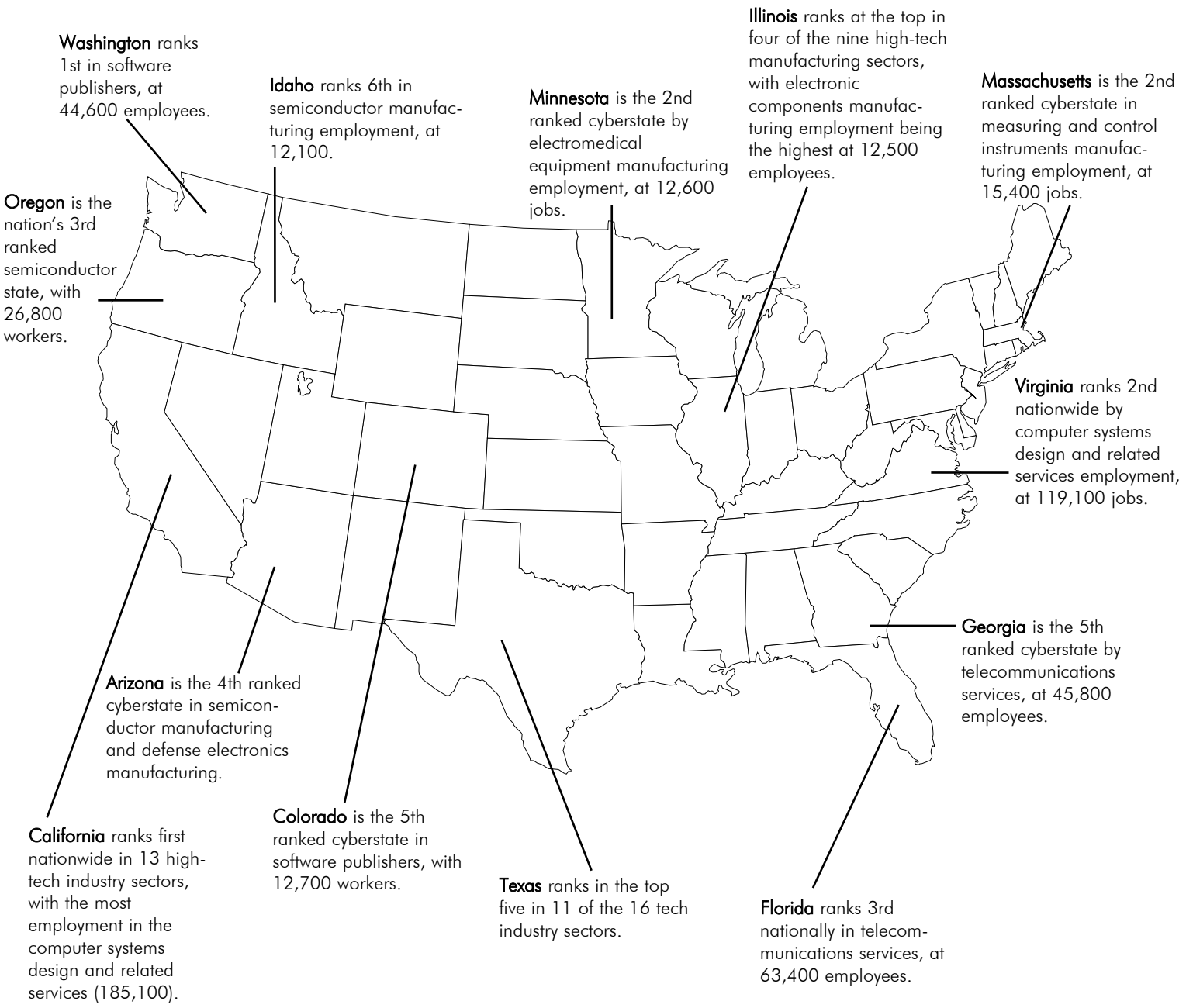
Virginia was the leading state by concentration with 91 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. Massachusetts, with 87, came in second.

After nearly a decade at the top, in 2005 Colorado slipped to third in the nation in high-tech employment concentration and stayed there in 2006 with 83 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers.

Rounding out the top five cyberstates by this metric were the District of Columbia (81) and Maryland (80).

AN OVERVIEW OF HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE 2006

LEADING CYBERSTATES



2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 2: HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE

California Leads in Nearly Every High-Tech Industry Sector

Top Cyberstates by Industry Sector Employment
2006

COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	57,100
2.	Texas	20,200
3.	New York	14,700
4.	Massachusetts	14,600
5.	Minnesota	14,500

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	28,100
2.	Texas	17,100
3.	Florida	10,500
4.	Illinois	9,400
5.	New York	8,200

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	8,500
2.	Massachusetts	3,800
3.	Pennsylvania	1,700
4.	Illinois	1,500
5.	Arkansas	1,400

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	50,800
2.	Texas	16,000
3.	New York	15,400
4.	Illinois	12,500
5.	Pennsylvania	11,100

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

1.	California	69,400
2.	Texas	36,000
3.	Oregon	26,800
4.	Arizona	23,900
5.	Massachusetts	13,700

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	48,700
2.	New York	11,800
3.	Florida	9,700
4.	Arizona	9,500
5.	New Jersey	9,100

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	43,600
2.	Massachusetts	15,400
3.	Texas	12,500
4.	Illinois	11,400
5.	Iowa	10,300

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	13,100
2.	Minnesota	12,600
3.	Wisconsin	5,800
4.	Massachusetts	5,100
5.	Puerto Rico	4,600

PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	New York	8,500
2.	California	7,400
3.	Massachusetts	2,300
4.	Florida	2,200
5.	New Hampshire	1,500

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

1.	California	109,600
2.	Texas	89,300
3.	Florida	63,400
4.	New York	54,700
5.	Georgia	45,800

INTERNET SERVICES

1.	California	55,000
2.	Texas	36,700
3.	Florida	25,100
4.	New York	23,700
5.	Virginia	19,300

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS

1.	Washington	44,600
2.	California	40,600
3.	Massachusetts	21,000
4.	Texas	17,400
5.	Colorado	12,700

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES

1.	California	185,100
2.	Virginia	119,100
3.	Texas	84,400
4.	New York	67,000
5.	Florida	56,700

ENGINEERING SERVICES

1.	California	109,200
2.	Texas	88,100
3.	Florida	59,200
4.	Virginia	51,500
5.	Michigan	38,300

R&D AND TESTING LABS

1.	California	113,000
2.	Michigan	44,300
3.	Massachusetts	44,100
4.	New York	40,700
5.	Pennsylvania	36,800

COMPUTER TRAINING

1.	Texas	1,600
2.	California	1,500
3.	Florida	1,500
4.	New York	1,300
5.	Pennsylvania	1,000

This page shows how states ranked by specific high-tech industry sectors. High-tech businesses tend to cluster in certain regions of the country to take advantage of highly skilled workers and collective technology resources.

Of the 16 high-tech sectors, California was the employment leader in all but three. New York ranked first in photonics manufacturing, Washington ranked first in software publishers, and Texas ranked first in computer training.

However, many smaller cyberstates showed their strengths in particular industry sectors when we looked at the second and third ranked cyberstates.

For instance, Virginia ranked second in computer systems design and related services, with nearly 120,000 employees in this industry sector. Minnesota was second in electromedical equipment manufacturing, with 12,600 employees, and Massachusetts ranked second in consumer electronics manufacturing.

While it may come as no surprise that California and Texas held the first and second positions in semiconductor manufacturing employment, many people may not know that Oregon ranked third (26,800) and Arizona fourth (23,900) in this important high-tech sector. Michigan and Massachusetts ranked second and third, respectively, in R&D and testing labs.

And many might be shocked to learn that Iowa ranked fifth in measuring and control instruments manufacturing employment, that Puerto Rico ranked fifth in electromedical equipment manufacturing, and that Arkansas ranked fifth in consumer electronics manufacturing.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 3: U.S. HIGH-TECH WAGES

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we examine average annual U.S. high-tech wage trends from 2001 to 2006. Because high-tech jobs require skilled employees with extensive education and/or training, these jobs are well compensated. High-tech employees earned an average annual wage of $79,500 in 2006, 87 percent more than the average private sector wage of $42,400.

Many high-tech industry sectors paid even higher salaries. For instance, computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing employees earned an average wage of $114,500 in 2006, followed by employees in the software publishers industry at $106,800, and semiconductor manufacturing employees at $102,300.

Our trendline wage analysis shows that the average high-tech wage was at a six-year high in 2006. The only time tech wages were higher was during the height of the tech bubble in 2000.

High-tech manufacturing wages increased by 12 percent between 2001 and 2006, engineering and tech services wages increased by eight percent, and communications services wages increased by four percent. Software services wages have not recovered from the bursting of the tech bubble and were down four percent between 2001 and 2006, adjusted for inflation. The data show that computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing wages grew the fastest between 2001 and 2006, by 17 percent, adjusted for inflation.

This chapter also examines U.S. high-tech payroll. High-tech payroll decreased seven percent from $493 billion in 2001 to $458 billion in 2006, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. High-tech payroll peaked in 2000, totalling $535 billion. This is the third year in a row that high-tech payroll increased since the bubble burst. High-tech payroll accounts for nearly 10 percent of the total private sector payroll.

Both payroll and wages generally include all forms of compensation, including bonuses and stock options and grants.

HIGH-TECH WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGES 2001 - 2006

Year	High-Tech	Private Sector	Wage Differential *
2001	$75,527	$41,159	83.5%
2002	$74,156	$40,946	81.1%
2003	$75,557	$41,080	83.9%
2004	$77,310	$41,765	85.1%
2005	$77,937	$41,805	86.4%
2006	$79,484	$42,405	87.4%

*Wage differential is the percent difference between high-tech and private sector wages.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES 2005 vs. 2006

	2005	2006	Percent Change
High-Tech Manufacturing	$80,080	$82,454	+3%
Communications Services	$69,354	$70,059	+1%
Software Services	$86,290	$87,789	+2%
Engineering and Tech Services	$75,919	$77,094	+2%
Total High-Tech	$77,937	$79,484	+2%

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

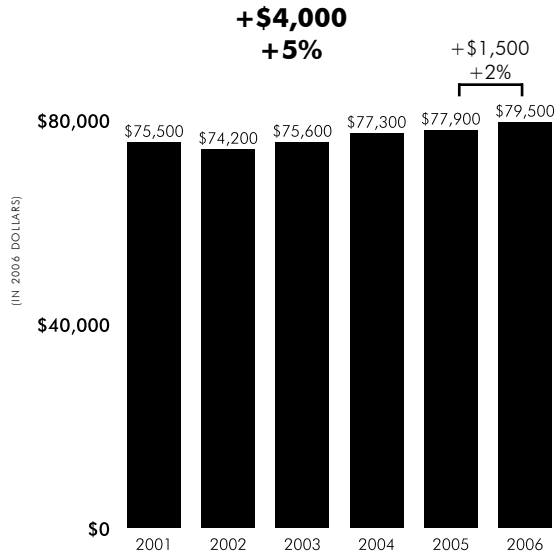
Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE	**$79,484**
AVERAGE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,405
Wage Differential	87.4%
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WAGE	**$82,454**
HIGH-TECH SERVICES AVERAGE WAGE	**$78,602**
U.S. HIGH-TECH PAYROLL	**$458 B**
U.S. HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING PAYROLL	$109 B
U.S. HIGH-TECH SERVICES PAYROLL	$349 B

HIGH-TECH WAGE TRENDS

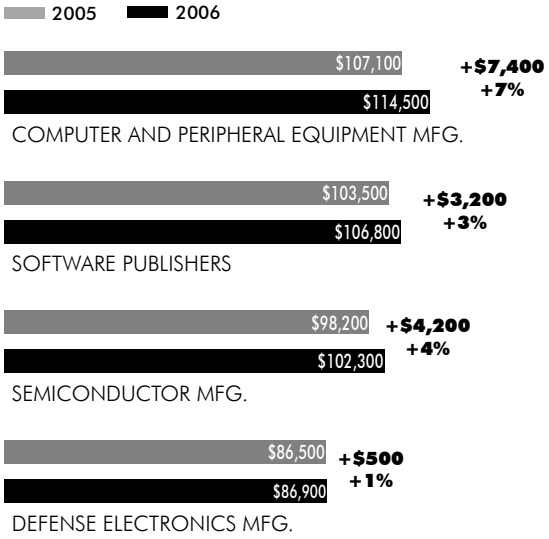
2001 - 2006



THE HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE IS 87 PERCENT HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE

LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

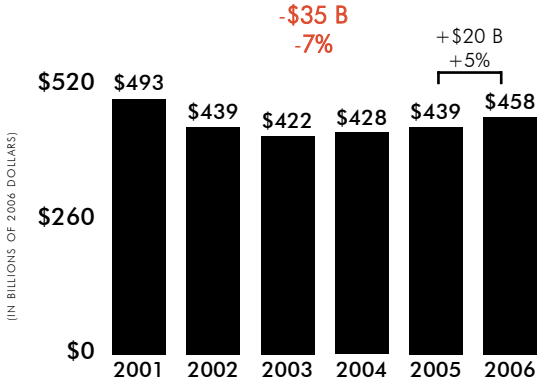
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2006 DOLLARS)



HIGH-TECH PAYROLL

2001 - 2006

-$35 B
-7%



Data are rounded.

2006 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

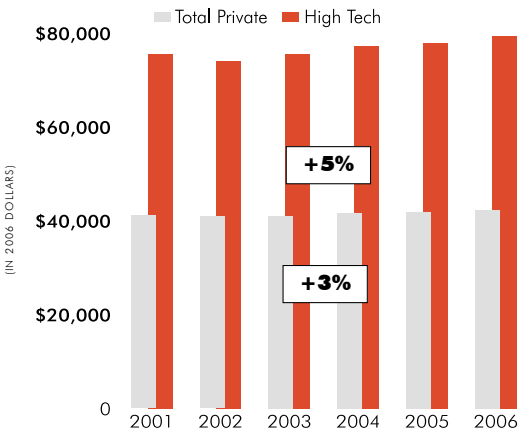
Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 3: U.S. HIGH-TECH WAGES

U.S. High-Tech Wages Continue To Outpace Private Sector Wages

High-Tech Wages vs. Private Sector Wages 2001 - 2006



2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech jobs require skilled employees with extensive education and/or training. These employees remain well compensated for possessing these skills.

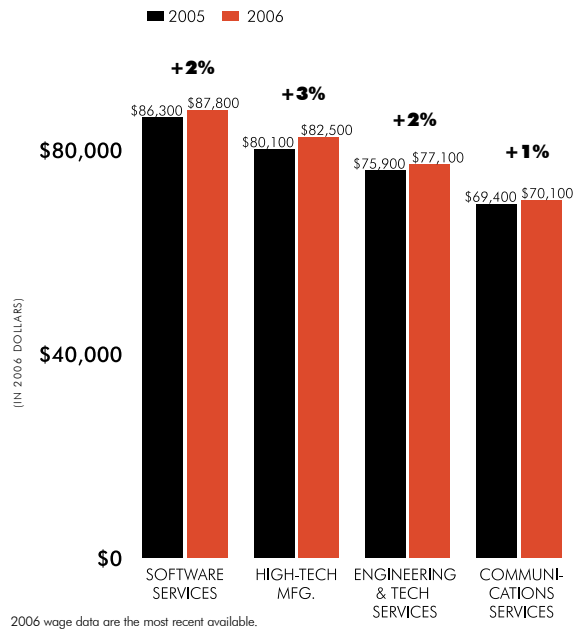
The average high-tech industry employee earned $79,500 in 2006. This wage represented an 87 percent differential from the average private sector wage of $42,400 in 2006.

High-tech wages increased by five percent between 2001 and 2006, while total private sector wages rose three percent over the same period.

The result is that the wage differential between high-tech wages and private sector wages grew from 84 percent in 2001 to 87 percent in 2006.

Software Services Pays Highest High-Tech Wages

High-Tech Average Wages 2005 vs. 2006



2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

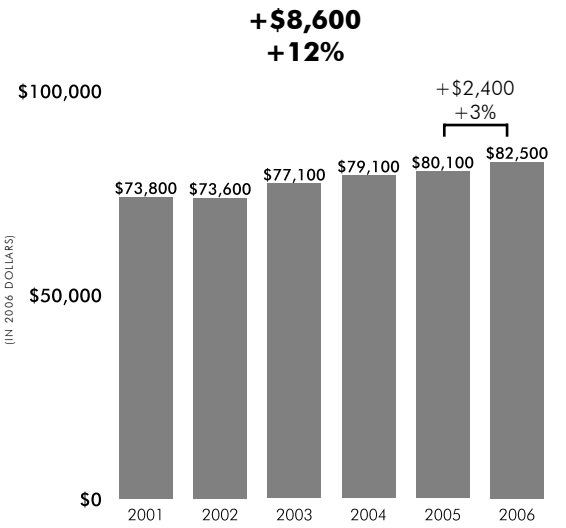
The software services industry paid the highest wages in the high-tech industry in 2006, with an average annual wage of $87,800, up two percent from 2005, adjusted for inflation.

High-tech manufacturing wages rose by three percent in 2006, reaching $82,500.

The average wages for engineering and tech services and for communications services were $77,100 and $70,100, respectively, in 2006.

U.S. High-Tech Manufacturing Wages Experience Steady Growth

High-Tech Manufacturing Average Wages 2001 - 2006



2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

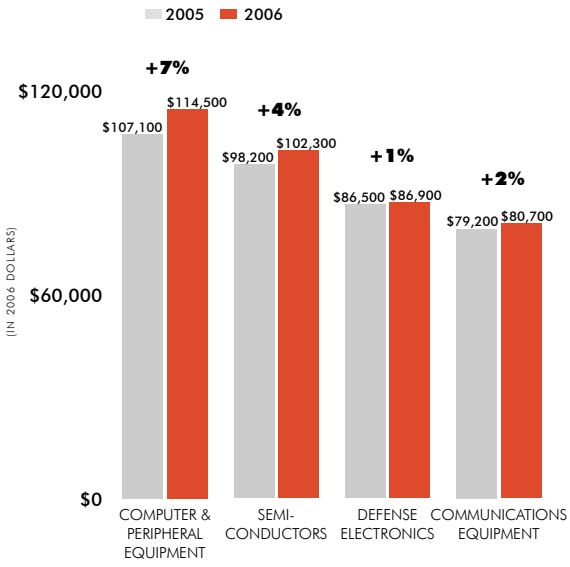
High-tech manufacturing industry wages rose from $73,800 in 2001 to $82,500 in 2006, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. Tech wages bottomed out in 2002 and have since experienced consistent growth.

Today's manufacturing industry requires workers with a higher level of skill and training than manufacturing workers of the past, and these employees are well compensated for these skills.

High-tech manufacturing wages increased by 12 percent between 2001 and 2006, a considerable increase.

Computer Manufacturing Leads in High-Tech Manufacturing Wages

High-Tech Manufacturing Wages 2005 vs. 2006



2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

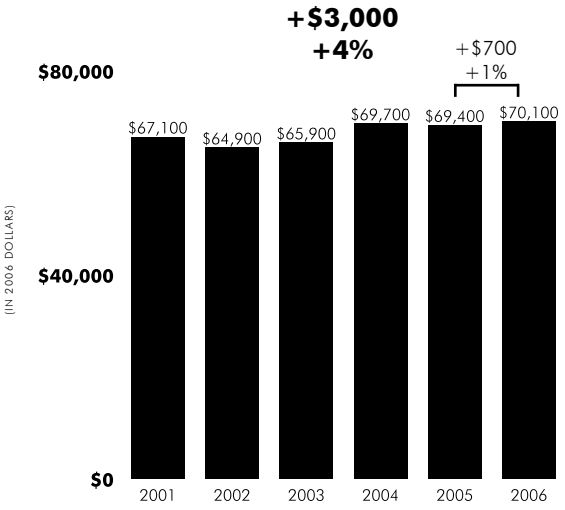
The computer and peripheral equipment industry paid its workers $114,500 in 2006, the highest average annual wage among high-tech manufacturing sectors. This was a 17 percent increase over the 2001 wage of $97,500 and a seven percent increase in 2006 alone, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.

Wages in the semiconductor industry ranked second among high-tech manufacturing, growing four percent in 2006 from 2005, adjusted for inflation.

Wages in defense electronics and communications equipment manufacturing were the next highest, at $86,900 and $80,700 in 2006, respectively.

Communications Services Wages Remain Steady in 2006

Communications Services Wages
2001 - 2006



Wages in the communications services sector, which includes both telecommunications and Internet services, increased slightly between 2005 and 2006. Overall, communications services wages remained fairly steady since 2004.

The average communications services worker received a wage of $70,100 in 2006, up from $67,100 in 2001, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.

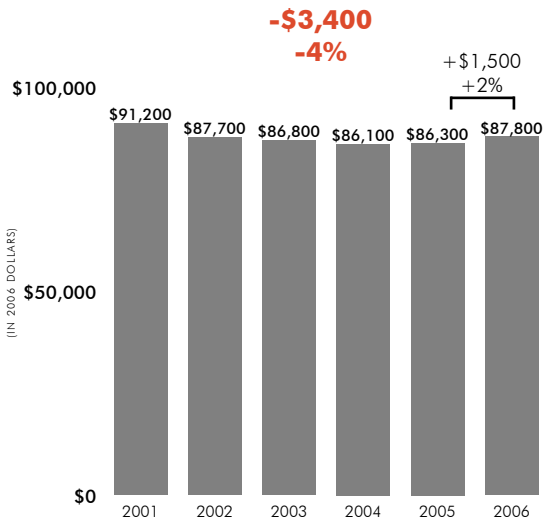
2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Software Services Wages Slowly Increase

Software Services Wages
2001 - 2006



Wages in the software services sector, which includes both software publishers and computer systems design and related services, peaked in 2000 at $96,200. They bottomed out in 2004 and picked up slightly in 2005 and 2006, totalling $87,800, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.

Over the six years, software services wages declined by four percent. This decline and stagnant growth was due in large part to the bursting of the technology bubble when bonuses, stock options, and stock grants dried up.

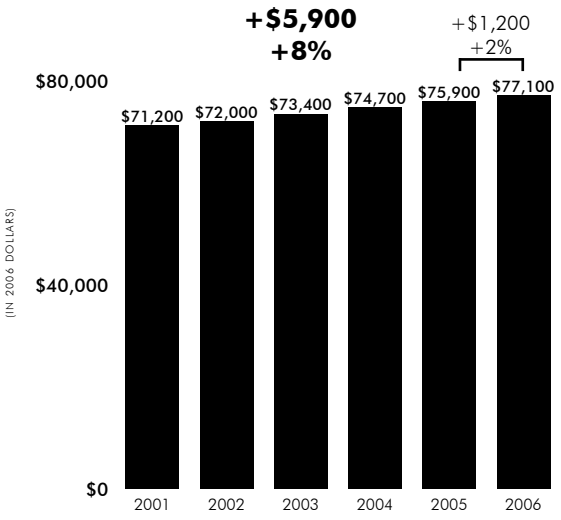
2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Engineering and Tech Services Wages Continue To Rise

Engineering and Tech Services Wages
2001 - 2006



2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

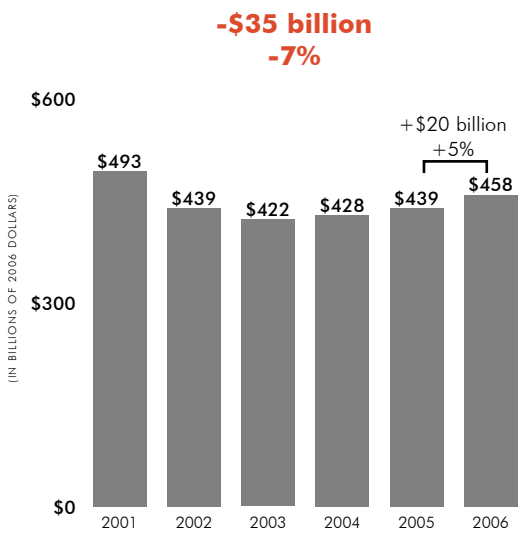
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Wages in the engineering and tech services sector, which includes engineering services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training, increased every year between 2001 and 2006, up by eight percent, adjusted for inflation.

The average engineering and tech services worker received a wage of $77,100 in 2006, up from $71,200 in 2001, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.

High-Tech Payroll Rises in 2006

High-Tech Payroll
2001 - 2006



2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The U.S. high-tech payroll increased by five percent between 2005 and 2006, growing from $439 billion to $458 billion, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. This represents the third increase since 2003.

Over the longer term, high-tech payroll declined between 2001 and 2006, showing the effect of the general slow-down in the high-tech industry.

High-tech payroll represented nearly 10 percent of total private sector payroll in 2006.

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines high technology in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico by high-tech wages and payroll.

The country's highest paid tech workers in 2006 were in California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, and Colorado. Average wages in all cyberstates ranged from a high of $101,200 in California to a low of $36,000 in Puerto Rico.

The largest wage growth between 2005 and 2006 was in Rhode Island, which grew by $4,700, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. Following this was Texas, which grew by $3,700, and Colorado, which grew by $3,700. Rounding out the top five in annual wage growth were New Hampshire and Idaho, which each grew by $3,400 in 2006.

Tech wages in many states have followed the national pattern, peaking in 2000, declining in the subsequent years, and currently rebounding. Since 2001, the fastest growth rate in tech wages was in North Dakota, jumping by 24 percent, adjusted for inflation, albeit from a very low base. Rhode Island, Kansas, Hawaii, and Iowa completed the list of top five cyberstates by high-tech wage growth rate. Only four cyberstates experienced negative growth in high-tech wages since 2001 – Washington, Delaware, Puerto Rico, and Connecticut.

High-tech wages in every state continued to exceed private sector wages significantly. In 2006, tech workers in California earned on average 112 percent more than the state's private sector workforce – $101,200 compared to $47,800. Washington, Idaho, Oregon, and Colorado rounded out the top five cyberstates in largest differential between high-tech and private sector average wages. Nationwide, 47 of the 52 cyberstates had average high-tech wages that were 50 percent or higher than private sector wages.

The nation's leading cyberstates by high-tech payroll in 2006 were California, Texas, New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts. This top five remained unchanged from 2005.

TOP 5 CYBERSTATES

BY AVERAGE HIGH-TECH WAGES, 2006

1.	California	$101,200
2.	Massachusetts	$94,800
3.	New Jersey	$89,400
4.	Washington	$89,400
5.	Colorado	$86,500

BY HIGH-TECH WAGE GROWTH 2001 - 2006
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

1.	North Dakota	24.0%
2.	Rhode Island	15.7%
3.	Kansas	15.5%
4.	Hawaii	11.7%
5.	Iowa	11.1%

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGES 2006

Cyberstate	High Tech	Private Sector	Wage Differential
1. California	$101,200	$47,800	111.7%
2. Washington	$89,400	$42,500	110.3%
3. Idaho	$67,200	$32,400	107.5%
4. Oregon	$75,600	$37,700	100.5%
5. Colorado	$86,500	$43,700	98.0%

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL 2006
(IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$95.2 B
2.	Texas	$37.5 B
3.	New York	$24.4 B
4.	Virginia	$23.4 B
5.	Massachusetts	$23.0 B

2006 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE 2006

TOP RANKED CYBERSTATES

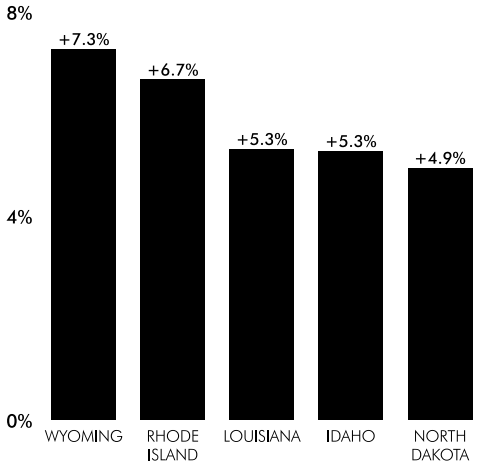
WAGES	**CALIFORNIA**
WAGE GROWTH (2005 - 2006)	**WYOMING**
WAGE DIFFERENTIAL*	**CALIFORNIA**
PAYROLL	**CALIFORNIA**

BY WAGES

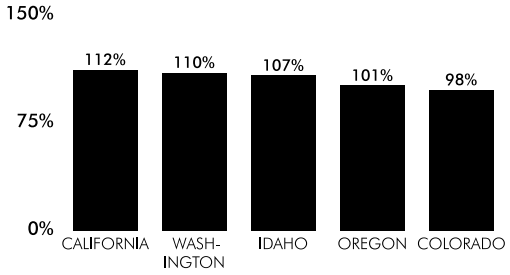
HIGH-TECH WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND OREGON EARN MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH AS THE STATE'S PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS

BY WAGE GROWTH

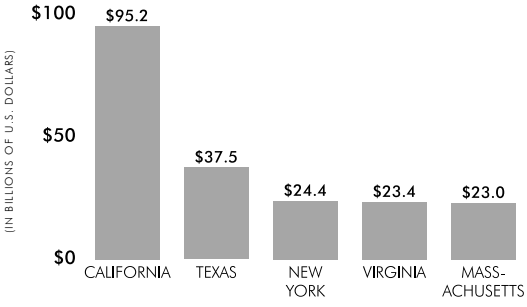
2005 - 2006
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)



BY WAGE DIFFERENTIAL*



BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL



*Wage differential is the percent difference between private sector and high-tech wages.

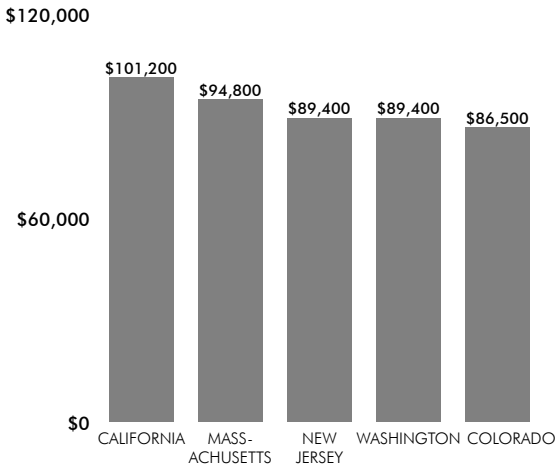
2006 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

California Leads the Nation in High-Tech Wages

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Wages 2006



California's high-tech industry workers earned the nation's highest average wage, $101,200 in 2006.

Massachusetts' tech industry workers earned the next highest wages, $94,800 in 2006. New Jersey, Washington, and Colorado completed the list of top five cyberstates by high-tech wages.

Tech industry workers were well compensated throughout the country. In fact, the average annual tech wage was $60,000 or higher in 35 cyberstates.

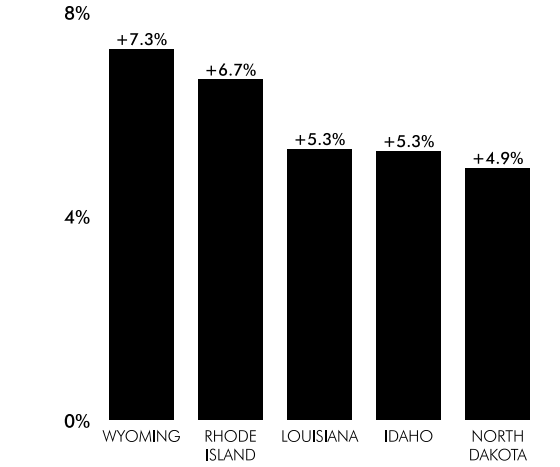
2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-Tech Wages in Wyoming Grow Fastest in Nation

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Wage Growth 2005 - 2006

(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)



Wyoming boasted the fastest growth in high-tech wages, albeit from a very low base. High-tech wages in Wyoming grew by 7.3 percent between 2005 and 2006, from $45,100 to $48,400, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars.

Other growing cyberstates by high-tech wages were Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Idaho, which reported growth rates of 5.3 percent and higher between 2005 and 2006. Tech wages in North Dakota grew by 4.9 percent to $51,600, during the same period.

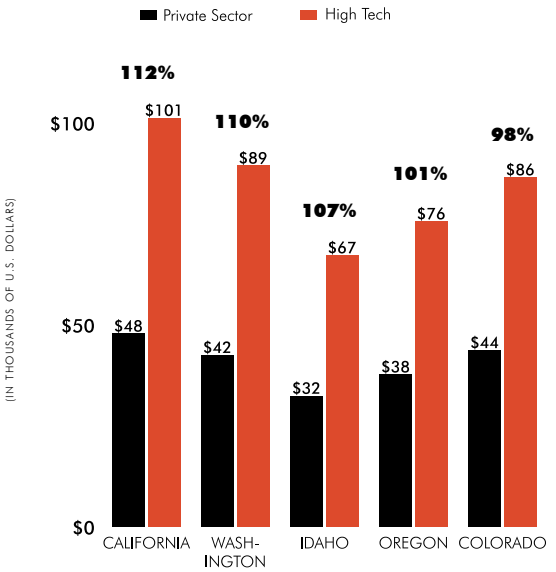
2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

Tech Wages in Four Western States Are More Than Double Private Sector Wages

High-Tech Wages vs. Private Sector Wages 2006



The percent number above the graphs represents the percent difference between high-tech and private sector wages.

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

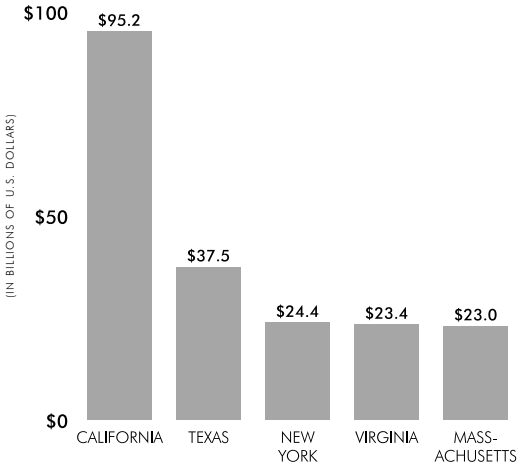
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech wages in every state significantly exceeded private sector wages in 2006. The largest differentials were in California, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon, where tech workers earned an average industry wage more than double the average private sector wage.

Rounding out the top five is Colorado, where high-tech workers earned 98 percent more than the average private sector wage.

California Leads by High-Tech Payroll

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Payroll 2006



2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The country's leading cyberstate by high-tech payroll in 2006 was California at $95.2 billion, accounting for just over 20 percent of the nation's high-tech payroll.

California was followed by Texas, New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts with payrolls ranging from $37.5 billion for Texas to $23.0 billion for Massachusetts in 2006.

CHAPTER 5: U.S. HIGH-TECH FACTORS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines two factors that are vital to the overall growth of the U.S. high-tech industry. Venture capital investments fuel new ideas and innovative tech companies across the country. The free flow of venture capital from investor to creator is one of the United States' strongest competitive advantages. Research and development is also critical, as it nurtures and promotes the scientific ideas and research fields that form the basis of the next generation of breakthrough technologies in the high-tech industry.

High-tech venture capital investments in the United States totaled $16.9 billion in 2007, up six percent from $16.0 billion in 2006. High-tech venture capital investments are now 42 percent lower than in 2001.

Five out of eight technology sectors saw an increase in venture capital investments between 2006 and 2007, with the electronics and instrumentation sector, semiconductor sector, and telecommunications sector experiencing a decline. The recently added medical devices and equipment sector experienced the largest percentage increase, jumping 40 percent between 2006 and 2007. On the other hand, telecommunications dropped by 17 percent during the same time.

R&D expenditures in high tech totaled $74.9 billion in 2005, a jump of six percent from 2004. This increase represents the continued improvement in the tech industry as it is the second year of increases since the bursting of the technology bubble.

High tech comprised 37 percent of total U.S. R&D expenditures in 2005, compared to 38 percent in 2004. The leading high-tech industry sector for R&D expenditures in 2005 was semiconductor manufacturing at $18.6 billion, followed by software at $16.9 billion. Unfortunately, the R&D expenditures data lag by two years, and the 2005 industry data are the most recent available.

U.S. VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS 2006 vs. 2007

(IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Computers and Peripherals	$0.5 B	$0.6 B	+17%
Electronics/ Instrumentation	$0.7 B	$0.7 B	-5%
IT Services	$1.1 B	$1.3 B	+19%
Medical Devices and Equipment	$2.8 B	$3.9 B	+40%
Networking and Equipment	$1.1 B	$1.3 B	+17%
Semiconductors	$2.1 B	$1.8 B	-14%
Software	$5.1 B	$5.3 B	+3%
Telecommunications	$2.6 B	$2.1 B	-17%
Total High-Tech Venture Capital	**$16.0 B**	**$16.9 B**	**+6%**
TOTAL VENTURE CAPITAL	$26.6 B	$29.4 B	+11%
High Tech as a Percent of Total Venture Capital	60%	58%	

Data are rounded.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

HIGH-TECH R&D EXPENDITURES 2004 vs. 2005

(IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

Select Industries*	2004	2005	Percent Change
High-Tech Manufacturing	$40.7B	$42.5 B	+4%
Software	$16.5 B	$16.9 B	+2%
Communications Services	$2.2 B	$2.5 B	+15%
Computer Systems Design	$11.2 B	$13.0 B	+17%
Total High-Tech R&D Expenditures	**$70.6 B**	**$74.9 B**	**+6%**
High-Tech R&D as a Percent of Total R&D Expenditures	38%	37%	

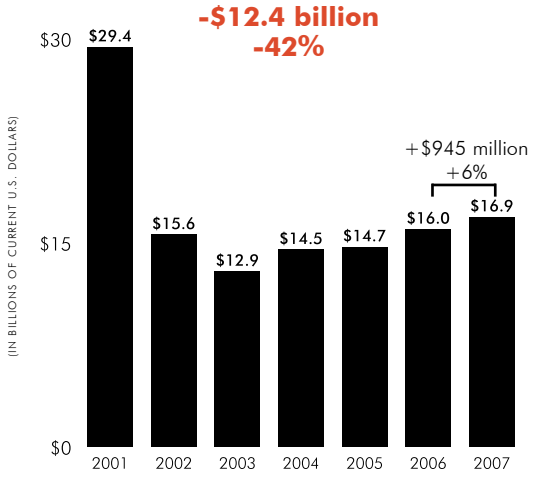
*Not all industry sectors are represented. See appendix A.7 for more details about R&D expenditures.
2005 R&D data are the most recent available. Data are rounded.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

U.S. HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL	**$16.9 B**
TOTAL U.S. VENTURE CAPITAL	$29.4 B
High-Tech VC as a Percentage of Total VC	58%
U.S. HIGH-TECH R&D EXPENDITURES*	**$74.9 B**
TOTAL U.S. R&D EXPENDITURES	$204.3 B
High-Tech R&D as a Percentage of Total R&D Expenditures	37%

HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL

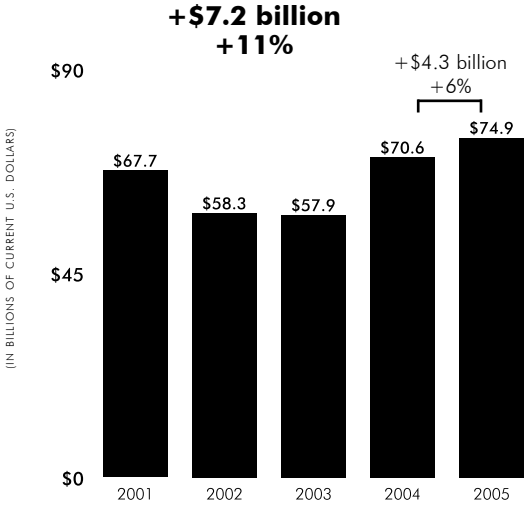
(2001 - 2007)



THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR 58 PERCENT OF VC INVESTMENTS AND 37 PERCENT OF TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES

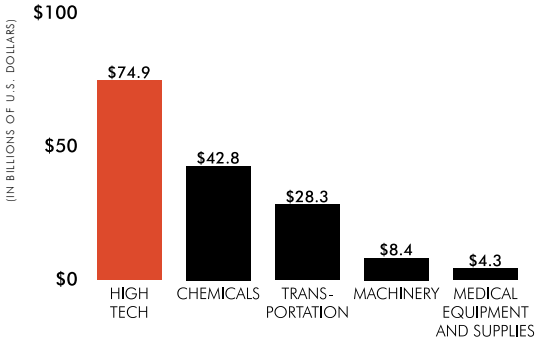
HIGH-TECH R&D EXPENDITURES

(2001 - 2005*)



R&D EXPENDITURES COMPARISONS

SELECT INDUSTRIES
(2005*)



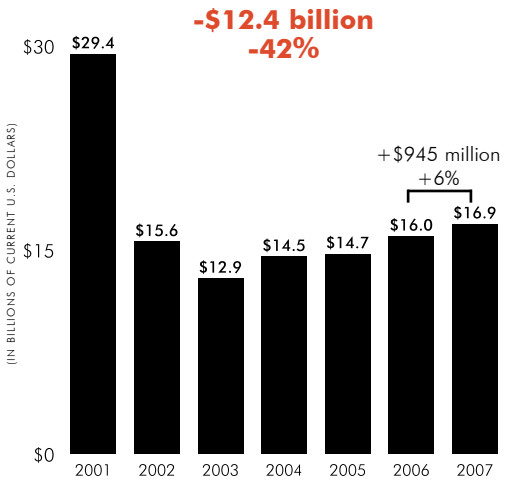
*2005 R&D data are the most recent available.

Data are rounded.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation and PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

High-Tech Venture Capital Investments Up by Six Percent in 2007

High-Tech Venture Capital
2001 - 2007



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

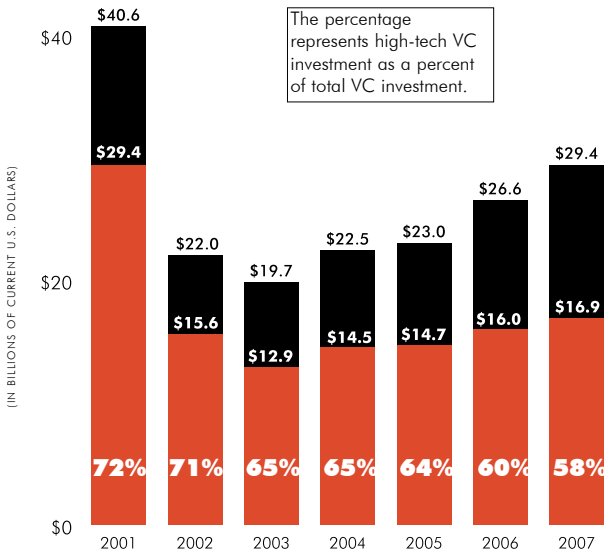
Venture capital investments in the high-tech industry rose by six percent in 2007 to $16.9 billion, the fourth consecutive year of growth since the tech bubble burst.

The venture capital community continued to fund many technology start-ups, providing them with needed capital to move an idea into a product or service.

Over the long term, venture capital is still down when compared to 2001, but the steady growth since 2003 is an encouraging sign.

High Tech Accounts for More than Half of Venture Capital Investments

High-Tech Venture Capital vs. Total Venture Capital
2001 - 2007



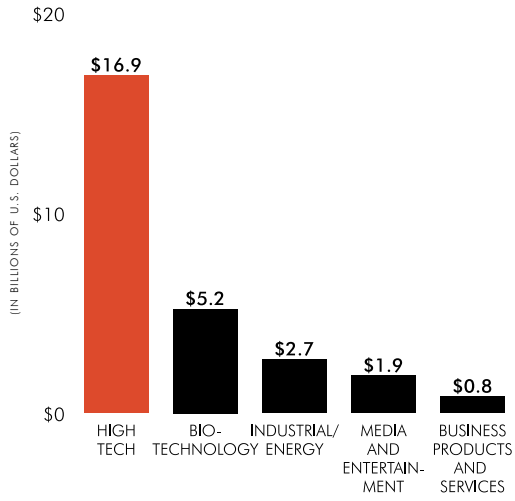
Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

When comparing the high-tech industry to all industries combined, high tech remained the primary recipient of venture capital investments.

High-tech received 58 percent of all venture capital investments in 2007. However, the proportion was down from 2001, when the high-tech industry received over two-thirds of all venture capital investments.

High-Tech Venture Capital Investments Far Exceed All Other Industries

High-Tech Venture Capital vs. Other Industries 2007



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

Venture capital investments in the high-tech industry far exceeded investments in any other industry in 2007. High-tech venture capital investments accounted for over half of all venture capital investments.

Investments in biotechnology, industry and energy, media and entertainment, and business products and services combined represented 36 percent of all venture capital investments in 2007.

Venture Capital Investments Up in Most High-Tech Sectors in 2007

U.S. High-Tech Venture Capital by Sector 2005 - 2007
(IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

Sectors	2005	2006	2007	2006-2007 Percent Change	2006-2007 Numeric Change
Computers and Peripherals	$497	$497	$580	+17%	+$83
Electronics/Instrumentation	$424	$689	$656	-5%	-$33
IT Services	$967	$1,087	$1,298	+19%	+$211
Medical Devices and Equipment	$2,186	$2,793	$3,898	+40%	+$1,105
Networking and Equipment	$1,418	$1,066	$1,252	+17%	+$186
Semiconductors	$1,919	$2,143	$1,848	-14%	-$295
Software	$4,893	$5,133	$5,273	+3%	+$140
Telecommunications	$2,424	$2,594	$2,143	-17%	-$451
Total High Tech	**$14,727**	**$16,002**	**$16,947**	**+6%**	**+$945**

Data are rounded.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

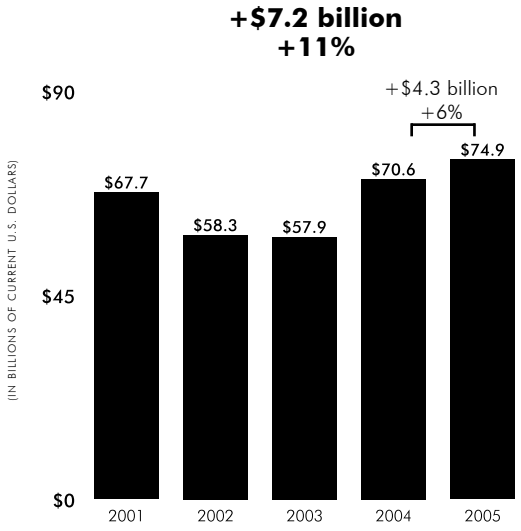
Venture capital investments in five of the eight core sectors of the high-tech industry rose between 2006 and 2007. The largest industry sector by venture capital investments in 2007 was software. In this sector, venture capital investments increased by three percent in 2007 to $5.3 billion.

Medical devices and equipment saw the largest relative increase at 40 percent, while telecommunications experienced the sharpest decline at 17 percent.

Overall, venture capital investments in the high-tech industry increased by six percent in 2007.

U.S. High-Technology Industry R&D Expenditures Total $75 billion in 2005

U.S. High-Tech Industry R&D Expenditures 2001 - 2005



2005 R&D industry data are the most recent available.

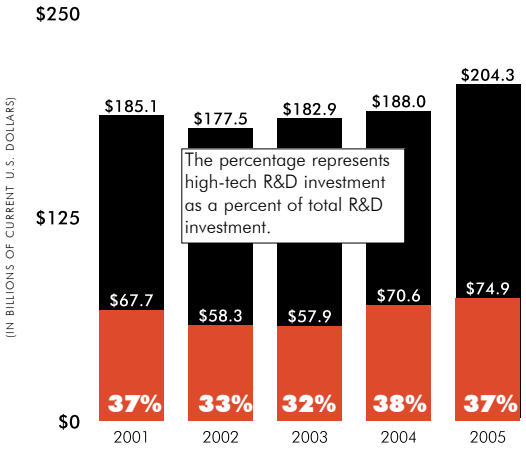
Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

The U.S. high-tech industry increased its R&D expenditures by six percent between 2004 and 2005, based on the most recent available data. The tech industry invested $75 billion in R&D in 2005, compared to $71 billion in 2004.

This is the second year of increases for R&D expenditures by the tech industry after two years of decline.

High Tech Accounts for 37 Percent of Total R&D Expenditures

U.S. High-Tech Industry R&D Expenditures as a Percent of Total R&D Expenditures, 2001 - 2005



The high-tech industry accounted for 37 percent of total U.S. R&D expenditures in 2005, down slightly from 38 percent in 2004.

R&D expenditures are important to future economic growth because such expenditures have led to new inventions like the Internet and supercomputers, ultimately creating new industries and jobs.

2005 R&D industry data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

Semiconductors Leads in R&D Expenditures

High-Tech R&D Industry Sectors
2001 - 2005
(IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT U.S. DOLLARS)

Sectors	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2004-2005
Computers and Peripherals	$3,165	$3,015	$2,561	$5,707	$4,902	-14%
Communications Equipment	$18,721	$9,524	$8,932	$8,433	$9,660	+15%
Semiconductors and Components	$14,210	$11,871	$12,607	$17,524	$18,602	+6%
Defense Electronics	$7,565	$8,549	$7,834	$7,882	$8,325	+6%
Other Computer and Elect. Products	$1,083	$452	$560	$1,144	$974	-15%
High-Tech Manufacturing	$44,744	$33,411	$32,495	$40,690	$42,463	+4%
Software	$13,067	$12,874	$15,095	$16,510	$16,893	+2%
Broadcasting and Telecommunications	$1,270	$1,637	$1,663	$2,215	$2,539	+15%
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	$8,656	$10,394	$8,613	$11,197	$13,046	+17%
Total High Tech	**$67,737**	**$58,316**	**$57,866**	**$70,612**	**$74,941**	**+6%**

2005 R&D industry data are the most recent available.

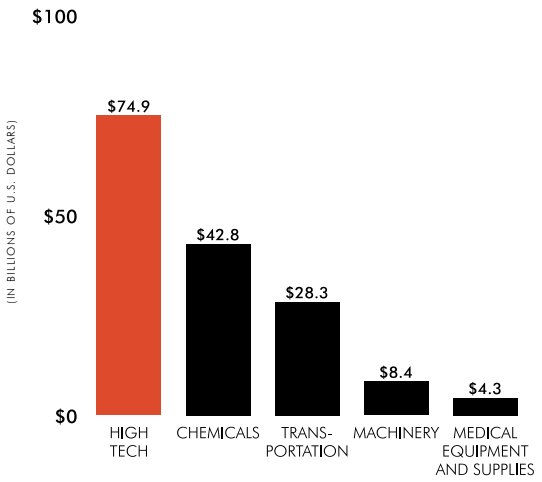
Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

The leading high-tech industry sector for R&D expenditures in 2005 was semiconductors at $18.6 billion. This was up six percent from $17.5 billion in 2004.

The computer systems design industry sector grew significantly from $11.2 billion in 2004 to $13.0 billion in 2005.

High Tech Leads in R&D Expenditures

U.S. High-Tech Industry R&D Expenditures vs. Other Industries
2005



The U.S. high-tech industry was the leading sector by R&D expenditures at $74.9 billion in 2005. This was significantly more than that of chemicals, the next leading industry by R&D expenditures. The next leading industries by R&D expenditures in 2005 were transportation equipment, machinery, and medical equipment and supplies.

2005 R&D industry data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

CHAPTER 6: HIGH-TECH FACTORS BY CYBERSTATE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines several critical factors for the high-technology industry in each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. We review venture capital investments, R&D expenditures by state, and R&D expenditures per capita by state.

California was far and away the leading cyberstate by venture capital investments. With $13.8 billion in total venture capital investments in 2007, California accounted for 47 percent of all venture capital spending in the United States. The other top cyberstates by venture capital investments in 2007 were Massachusetts, Texas, Washington, and New York.

While total venture capital investments rose nationwide in 2007, at the state level, 35 cyberstates saw venture capital investments rise. California, Massachusetts, and Florida experienced the largest increases in venture capital investments between 2006 and 2007. The most significant decreases in venture capital investments were recorded in New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

California, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Texas were the leading cyberstates by R&D expenditures in 2004, the most recent state data available. Indeed, over one-fifth of all R&D in the United States was performed in California. On a per capita basis, the District of Columbia led the nation in R&D expenditures, followed by New Mexico, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

TOP CYBERSTATES

BY TOTAL VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS 2007
(IN BILLIONS)

	United States	**$29.4 B**
1.	California	$13.8 B
2.	Massachusetts	$3.5 B
3.	Texas	$1.4 B
4.	Washington	$1.3 B
5.	New York	$1.2 B

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

BY R&D EXPENDITURES 2004
(IN BILLIONS)

	United States	**$287.8 B**
1.	California	$60.5 B
2.	Michigan	$16.7 B
3.	Massachusetts	$16.3 B
4.	Maryland	$14.8 B
5.	Texas	$14.4 B

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

BY R&D EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA 2004

	United States	**$980**
1.	District of Columbia	$4,629
2.	New Mexico	$2,688
3.	Maryland	$2,655
4.	Massachusetts	$2,543
5.	Connecticut	$2,292

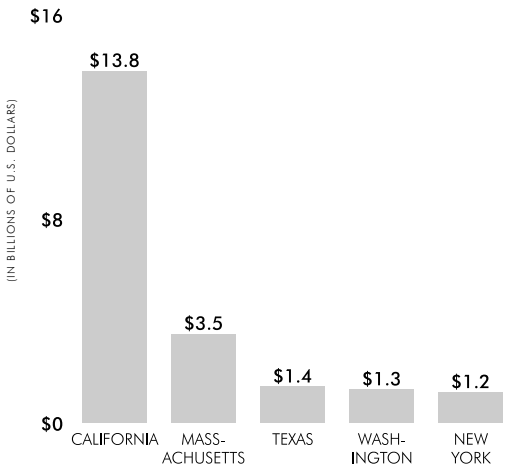
2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation and U.S. Bureau of the Census

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	CALIFORNIA
R&D EXPENDITURES	CALIFORNIA
R&D EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BY VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

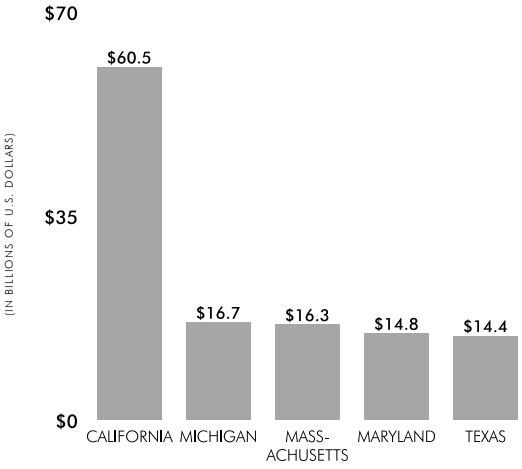
2007



California Is the Leading Cyberstate by Venture Capital Investments and R&D Expenditures

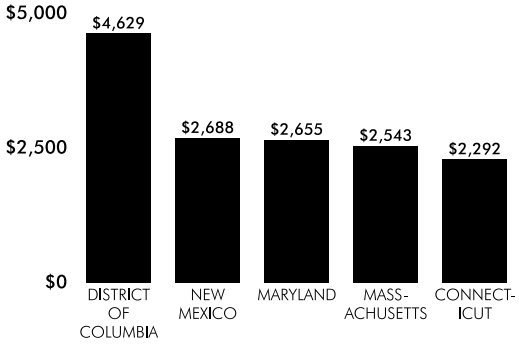
BY R&D EXPENDITURES

2004



BY R&D EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA

2004

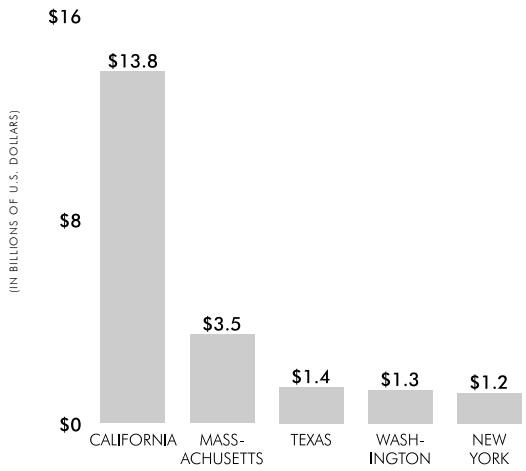


2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

California Commands 47 Percent of All U.S. Venture Capital Investments

Top 5 States by Venture Capital Investments 2007



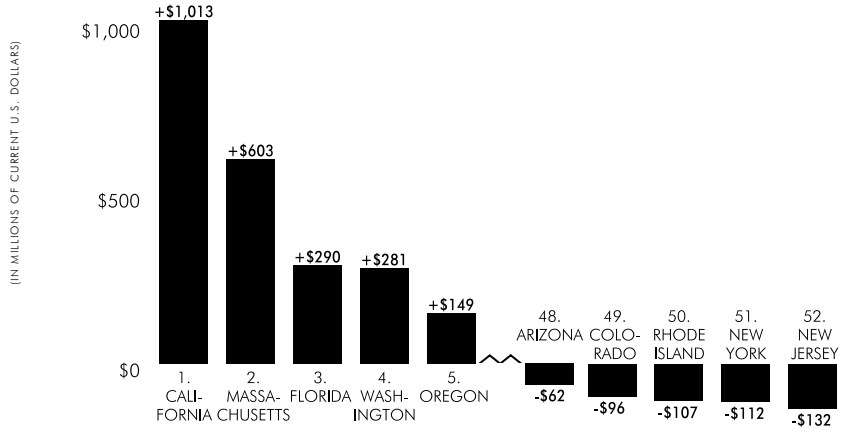
Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

California commanded $13.8 billion or 47 percent of $29.4 billion in **total** U.S. venture capital investments in 2007. Massachusetts boasted the second highest level of venture capital investments, followed by Texas, Washington, and New York.

These data cover all venture capital investments, including those inside and outside of the high-tech industry.

Many States See an Increase in Venture Capital Investments in 2007

Change in Venture Capital Investments 2006 - 2007



Note: Rankings include the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

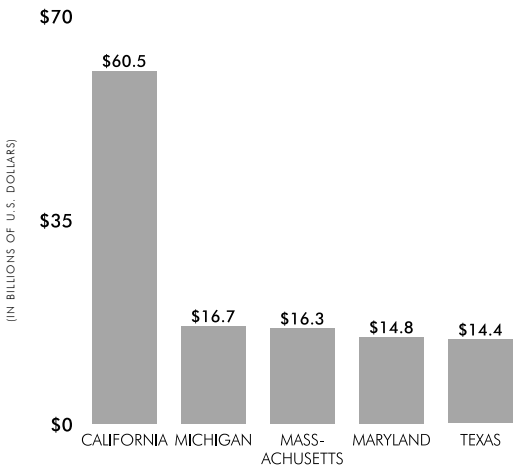
Thirty-five cyberstates saw venture capital investments increase in 2007. California boasted the largest increase at just over $1 billion. Other cyberstates with large increases from 2006 to 2007 included Massachusetts, Florida, Washington, and Oregon.

Sixteen cyberstates saw their venture capital investments decline in 2007. New Jersey was hardest hit, with a decline of $132 million from 2006 to 2007.

Alaska experienced no venture capital investments in 2006 and 2007 and, as a result, experienced no changes.

California Performs One-Fifth of America's R&D

Top Cyberstates by R&D Performed 2004



California performed $60.5 billion in **total** research and development in 2004, accounting for over 20 percent of the nation's $288 billion in R&D expenditures.

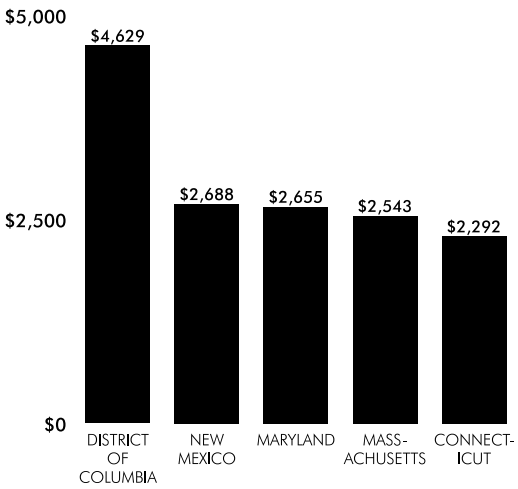
Michigan ranked second in research and development expenditures in 2004, largely due to its large automotive industry. Massachusetts, Maryland, and Texas rounded out the top five leading R&D states. 2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

The District of Columbia Boasts the Highest R&D Expenditures per Capita

Top Cyberstates by R&D Expenditures per Capita 2004



The District of Columbia, by far, had the highest concentration of R&D per capita in the nation – $4,629 in 2004. Federal government spending accounts for much of this total. Many high-tech companies in DC, suburban Maryland, and northern Virginia are attracted to the area by its proximity to federal agencies.

New Mexico ranked second in per capita R&D expenditures at $2,688. Maryland, home to the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Standards and Technology, boasted the third highest concentration of R&D with $2,655 per capita in 2004.

Massachusetts, with its numerous research universities, was fourth, with R&D expenditures per capita at $2,543. Connecticut completed the list of top five cyberstates by R&D expenditures per capita.

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation and U.S. Bureau of the Census

CHAPTER 7: STATE-BY-STATE OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of high-technology industry overview pages for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico by employment, wages, establishments, payroll, unemployment, venture capital investments, and research and development expenditures. Each page captures recent industry employment trends and identifies the leading high-tech industry sectors.

California remained the leading cyberstate by high-tech employment, with 940,700 jobs in the technology industry in 2006, over twice as many jobs as second ranked Texas, with 459,500 tech jobs. New York, Florida, and Virginia once again rounded out the top five cyberstates by high-tech employment.

A total of 48 cyberstates experienced net job gains in their technology industry employment in 2006, while four cyberstates experienced net job losses. The largest gains took place in California (21,400), Texas (13,700), Virginia (9,800), New Jersey (8,500), and New Mexico (6,700). This is the third straight year of job growth for Virginia and the second straight year for the other four cyberstates.

Technology workers in California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, and Colorado were paid extremely well in 2006, with wages ranging from $101,200 to $86,500. Tech workers in California earned 112 percent more than the state's private sector workforce. Tech workers in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon all earned, on average, more than double the average private sector wage.

In terms of venture capital, 35 cyberstates saw their investments increase in 2007, while 16 cyberstates experienced decreases. Alaska was unchanged, with no venture capital dollars spent in either 2006 or 2007. California, Massachusetts, and Texas boasted the largest total venture capital investments in 2007 at $13.8 billion, $3.5 billion, and $1.4 billion, respectively. The largest numeric increases in venture capital investments went to California, Massachusetts, and Florida.

California was home to $60.5 billion in R&D expenditures in 2004, the most nationwide, accounting for over 20 percent of all R&D dollars. Michigan and Massachusetts ranked second and third at $16.7 billion and $16.3 billion, respectively. 2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

TOP 5 CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	California	940,700
2.	Texas	459,500
3.	New York	301,500
4.	Florida	282,100
5.	Virginia	270,800

2006 employment data are most recent available.

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	California	$101,200
2.	Massachusetts	$94,800
3.	New Jersey	$89,400
4.	Washington	$89,400
5.	Colorado	$86,500

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

BY R&D EXPENDITURES 2004

1.	California	$60.5 billion
2.	Michigan	$16.7 billion
3.	Massachusetts	$16.3 billion
4.	Maryland	$14.8 billion
5.	Texas	$14.4 billion

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

BY TOTAL VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS 2007

1.	California	$13.8 billion
2.	Massachusetts	$3.5 billion
3.	Texas	$1.4 billion
4.	Washington	$1.3 billion
5.	New York	$1.2 billion

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. National Science Foundation, and PricewaterhouseCoopers/ Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

AN OVERVIEW OF HIGH TECH IN AMERICA

2006

LEADING CYBERSTATES

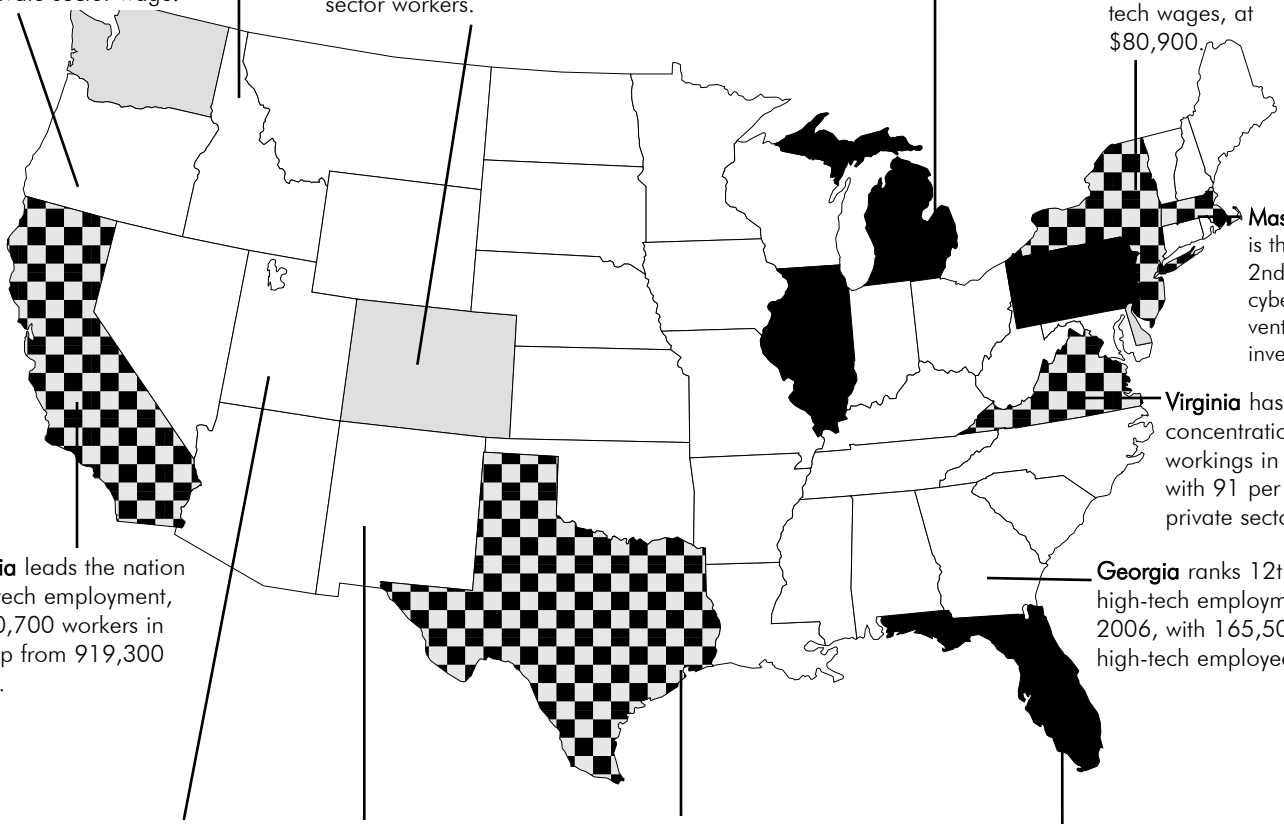
Idaho has the 3rd largest wage differential between the tech industry and the private sector. Tech industry workers are paid 107 percent more.

Oregon has the 4th largest wage differential, with tech industry workers earning 101 percent more than the average private sector wage.

Colorado has the 3rd highest concentration of tech workers, with 83 per 1,000 private sector workers.

Michigan ranks 2nd in R&D expenditures, at $16.7 billion.

New York ranks 10th in high-tech wages, at $80,900.



Massachusetts is the nation's 2nd ranked cyberstate by venture capital investments.

Virginia has the highest concentration of tech workings in the nation, with 91 per 1,000 private sector workers.

California leads the nation in high-tech employment, with 940,700 workers in 2006, up from 919,300 in 2005.

Georgia ranks 12th by high-tech employment in 2006, with 165,500 high-tech employees.

Utah has the 3rd fastest rate of growth for tech employment in the nation, growing by over six percent in 2006.

New Mexico ranks 2nd in R&D expenditures per capita, at $2,700.

Texas is the 2nd ranked cyberstate in high-tech employment in 2006, behind California. Texas has 459,500 high-tech employees, up by 13,700 from 2005.

Florida's tech industry added 5,700 net tech jobs in 2006, ranked 8th largest growth in the nation.

Top cyberstates by high-tech employment

Top cyberstates by high-tech wages

Top cyberstates by both high-tech employment **and** high-tech wages

2006 employment and wage data and 2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. National Science Foundation, and PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

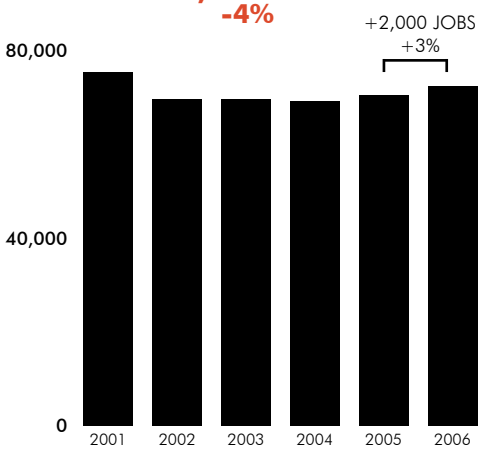
JOBS	**72,440**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,242**
PAYROLL	**$4.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$63,335**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,520
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

STATE RANKINGS

22ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
32ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



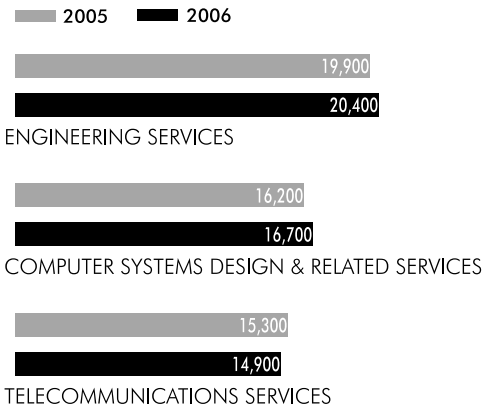
46 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ALABAMA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

28TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
32ND IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

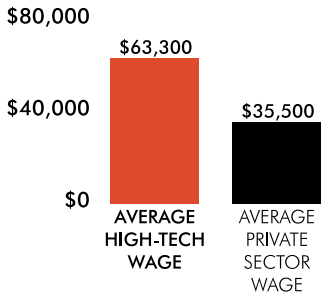
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **78%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

ALASKA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

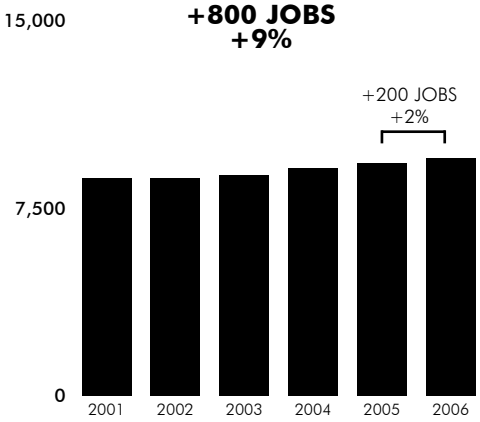
JOBS	**9,517**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**713**
PAYROLL	**$601 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$63,110**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$40,568
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%

STATE RANKINGS

50TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
33RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



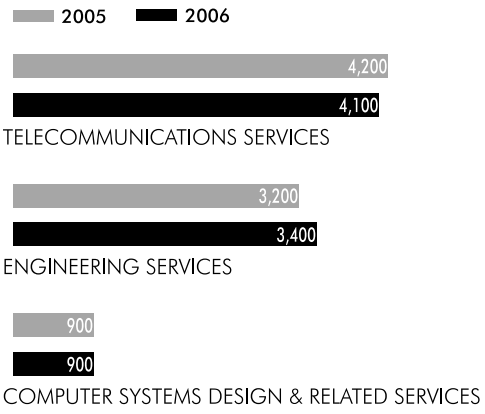
41 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ALASKA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

37TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
51ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

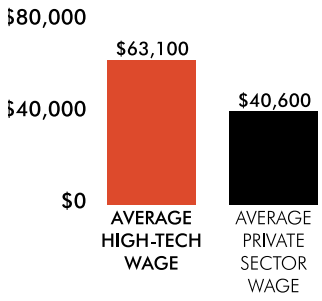
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **56%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

ARIZONA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

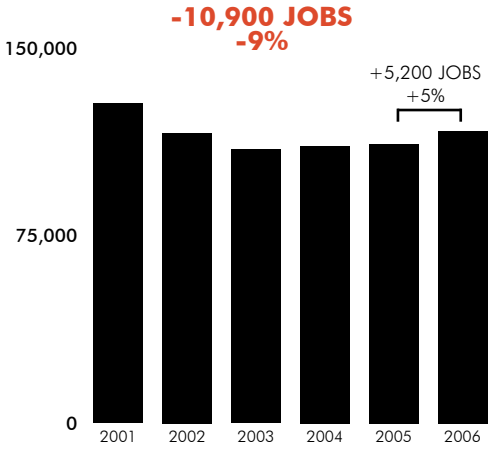
JOBS	**116,842**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**6,586**
PAYROLL	**$8.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$74,206**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,526
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

STATE RANKINGS

18TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
19TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



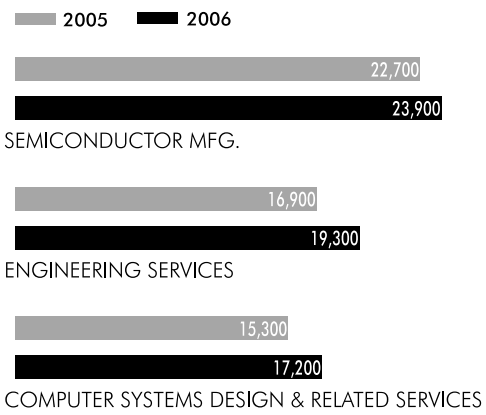
52 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ARIZONA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

30TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
18TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

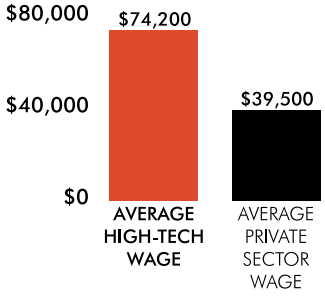
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

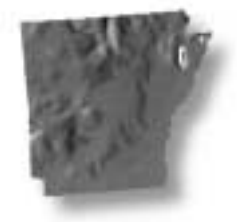
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **88%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

ARKANSAS 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



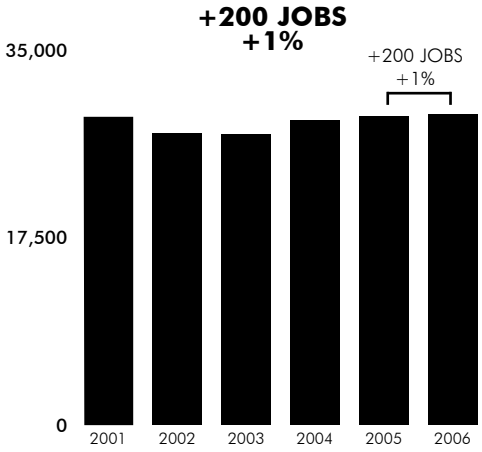
JOBS	**28,977**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,211**
PAYROLL	**$1.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$53,630**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$31,831
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%

STATE RANKINGS

40TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
44TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



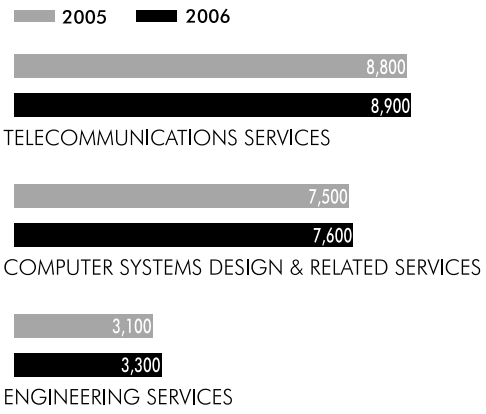
30 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ARKANSAS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

51ST IN R&D PER CAPITA
49TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

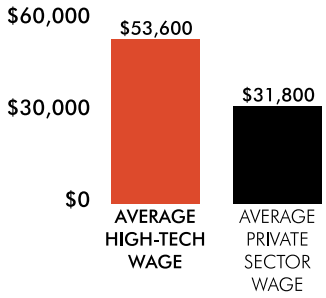
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **68%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

CALIFORNIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**940,677**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**43,424**
PAYROLL	**$95.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$101,189**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,796
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%

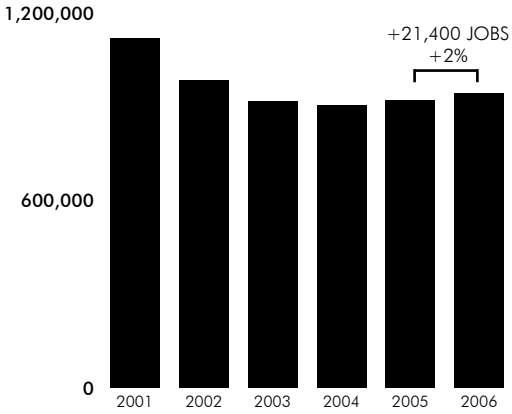
STATE RANKINGS

1ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
1ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-177,000 JOBS
-16%



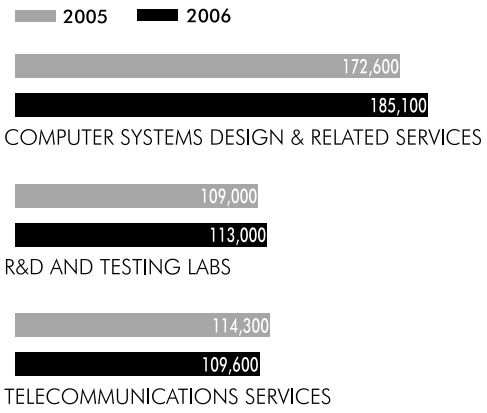
72 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CALIFORNIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

8TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
1ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

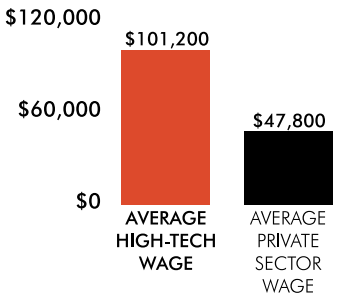
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **112%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

COLORADO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**157,213**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,634**
PAYROLL	**$13.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$86,473**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,664
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

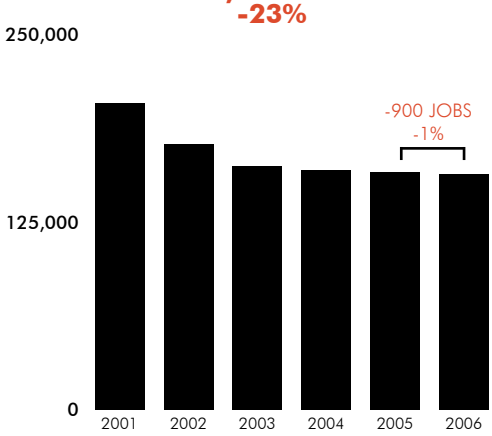
STATE RANKINGS

14TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
5TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-47,200 JOBS
-23%



83

OF EVERY

1,000

PRIVATE SECTOR

WORKERS IN

COLORADO

ARE EMPLOYED

BY HIGH-TECH

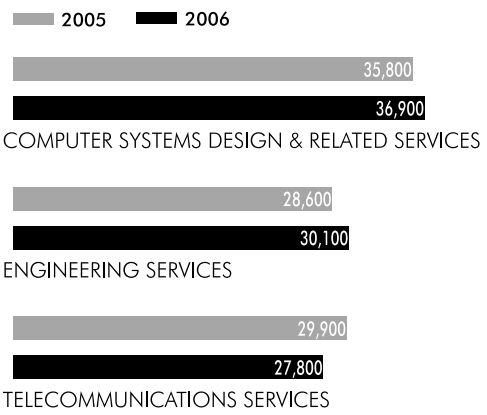
FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

13TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
11TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

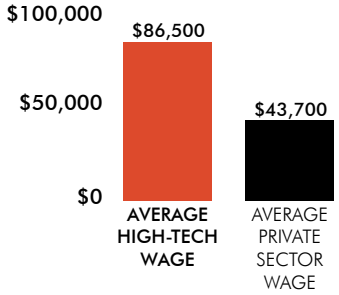
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **98%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

CONNECTICUT 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

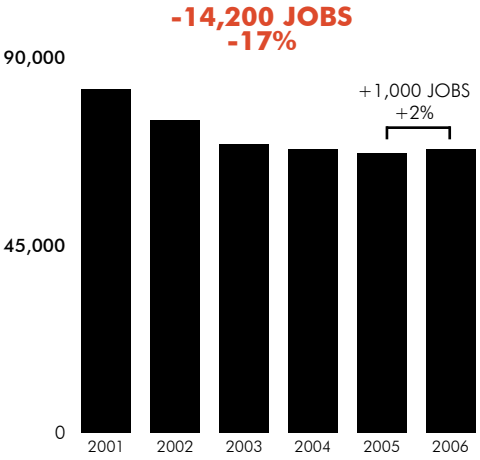
JOBS	**68,123**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,899**
PAYROLL	**$5.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$78,942**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$56,003
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

STATE RANKINGS

24TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
13TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



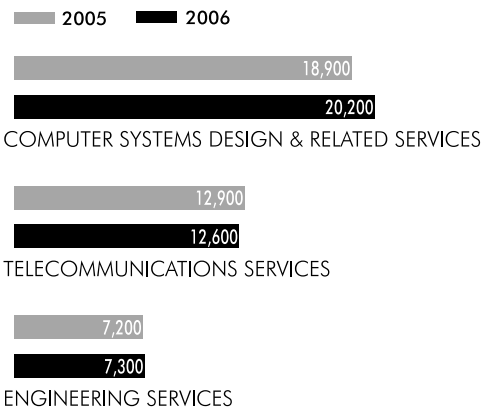
48 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CONNECTICUT ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

5TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
17TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

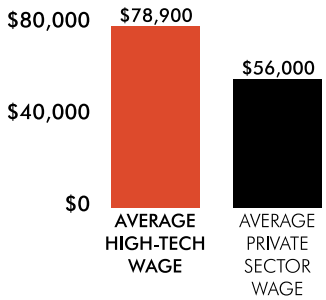
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **41%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

DELAWARE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

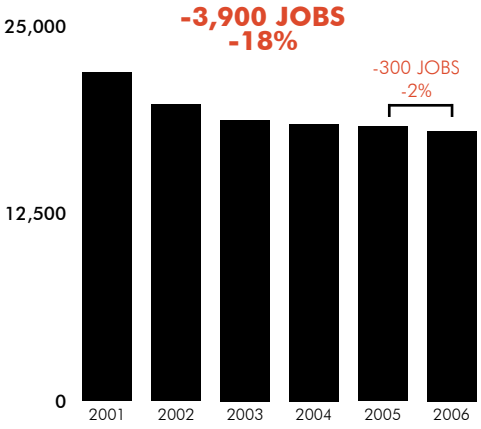
JOBS	**18,028**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,665**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$82,283**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$46,273
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.4%

STATE RANKINGS

43RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
8TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



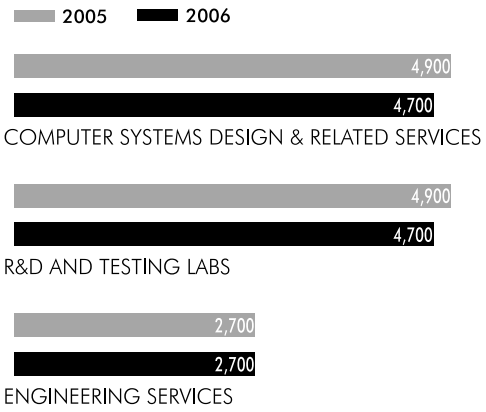
49 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DELAWARE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

11TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
43RD IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

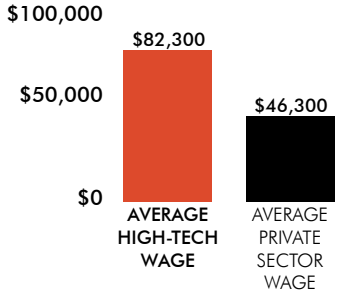
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **78%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

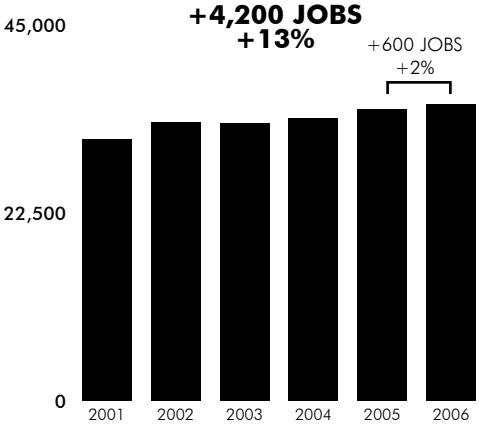
JOBS	**35,564**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,934**
PAYROLL	**$3.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$85,727**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$65,423
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7%

STATE RANKINGS

36TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
7TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



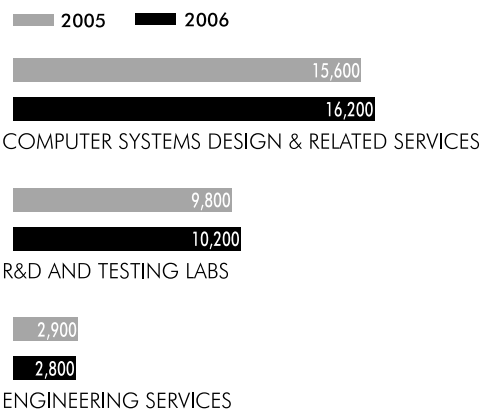
81 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

1ST IN R&D PER CAPITA
23RD IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

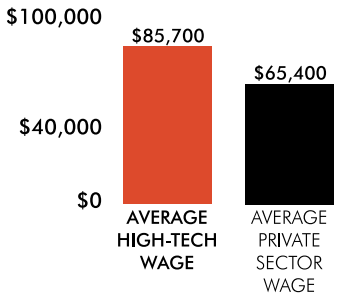
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **31%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

FLORIDA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

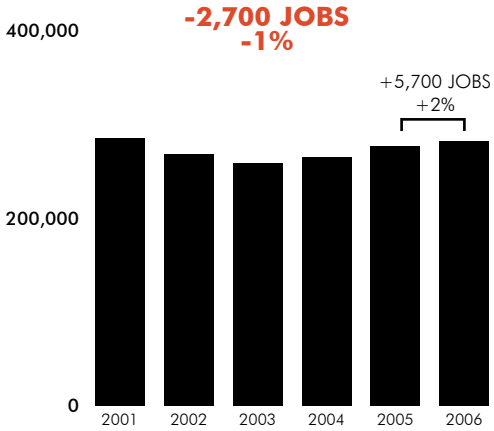
JOBS	**282,091**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**22,052**
PAYROLL	**$18.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$64,413**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,806
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.0%

STATE RANKINGS

4TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
30TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



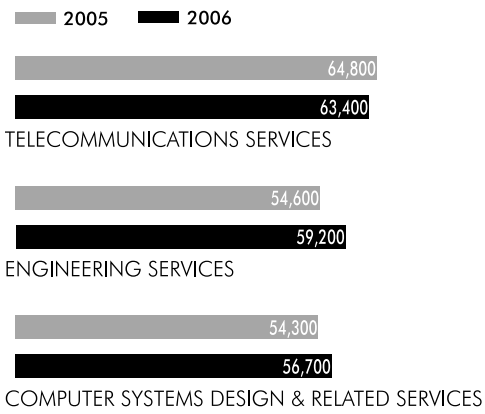
41 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN FLORIDA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

40TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
9TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

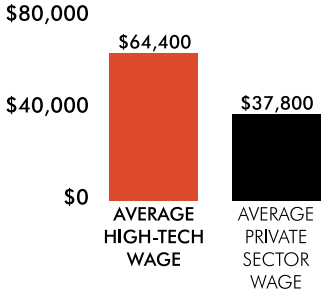
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **70%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

GEORGIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

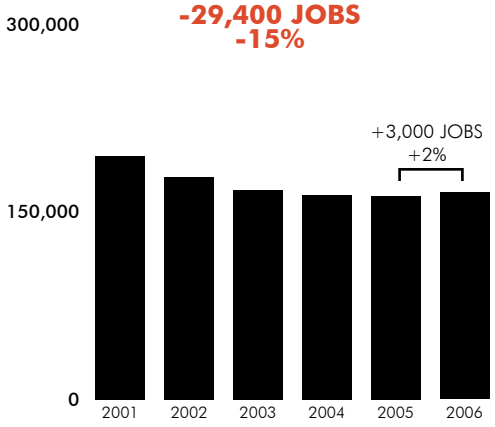
JOBS	**165,509**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,781**
PAYROLL	**$12.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,923**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$40,804
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

STATE RANKINGS

12TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
15TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



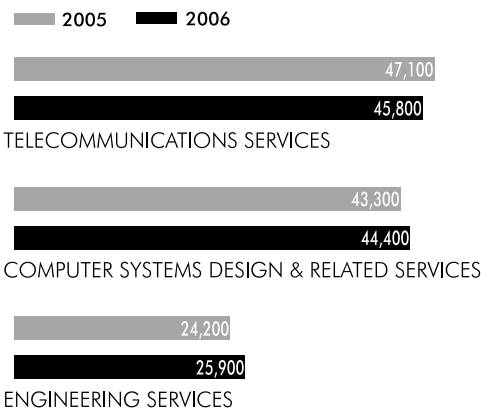
49 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN GEORGIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

35TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
14TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

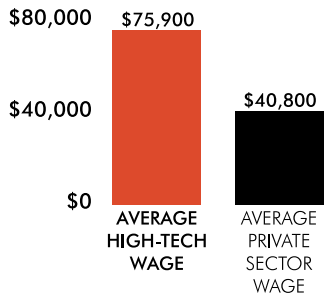
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **86%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

HAWAII AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

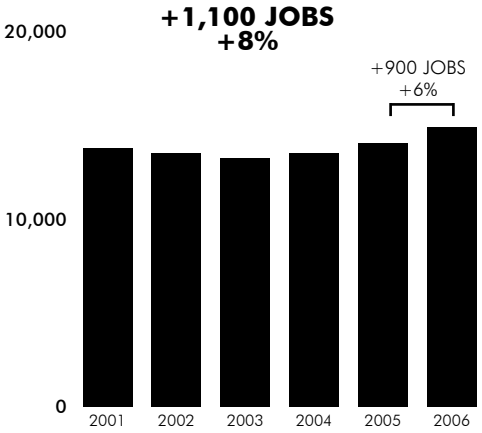
JOBS	**14,902**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,387**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,363**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,908
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6%

STATE RANKINGS

46TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
26TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



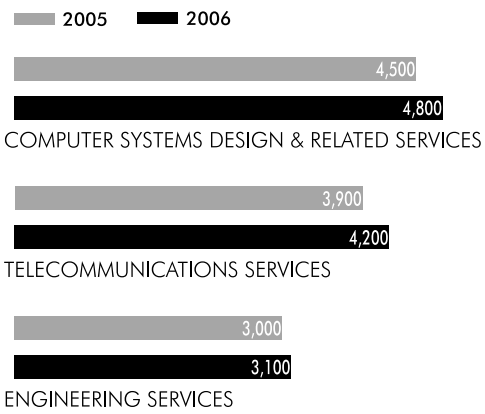
30 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN HAWAII ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

38TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
45TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

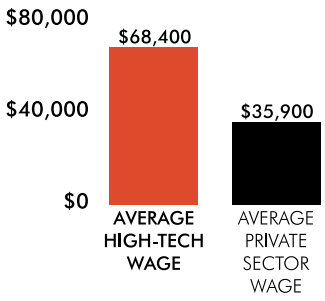
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **90%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

IDAHO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

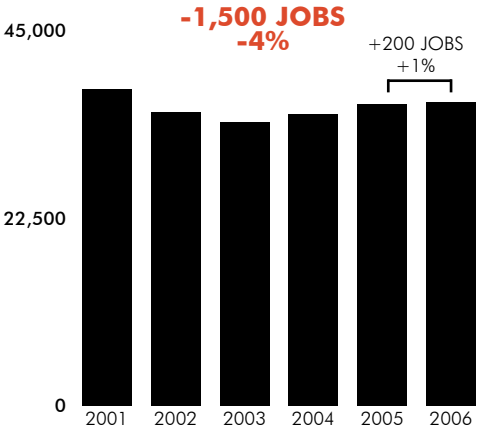
JOBS	**36,365**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,837**
PAYROLL	**$2.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,225**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$32,398
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7%

STATE RANKINGS

35TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
28TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



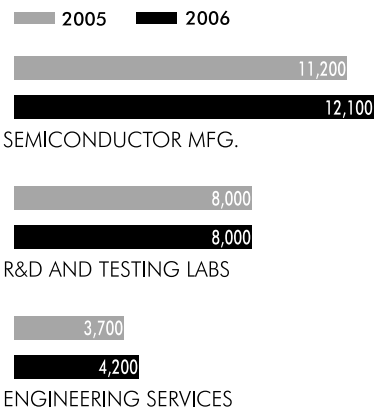
68 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN IDAHO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

24TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
35TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

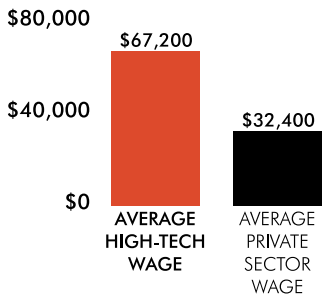
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **107%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

ILLINOIS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

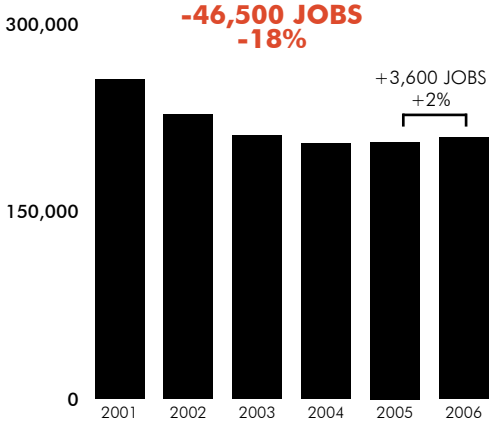
JOBS	**209,332**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**16,107**
PAYROLL	**$16.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$77,091**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$45,866
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

STATE RANKINGS

8TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
14TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



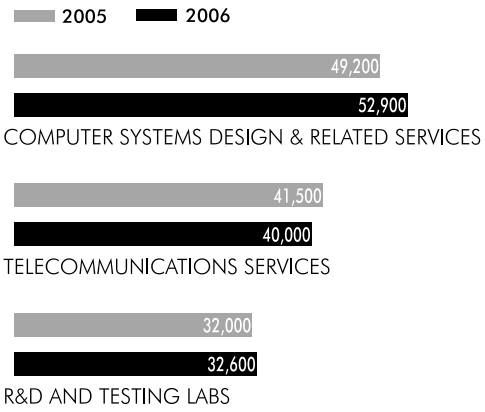
42 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ILLINOIS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

17TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
12TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

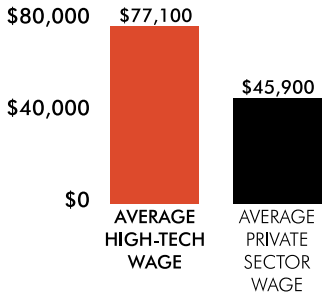
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **68%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

INDIANA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

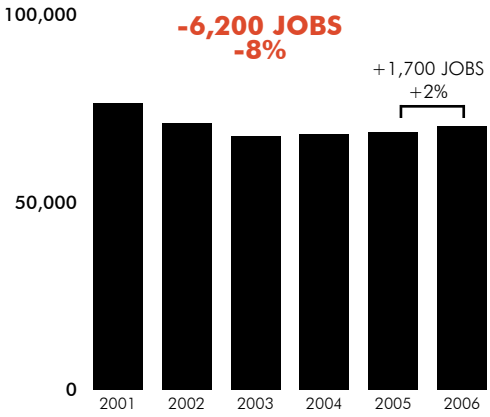
JOBS	**70,233**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,352**
PAYROLL	**$4.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$57,619**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,610
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

STATE RANKINGS

23RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
39TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



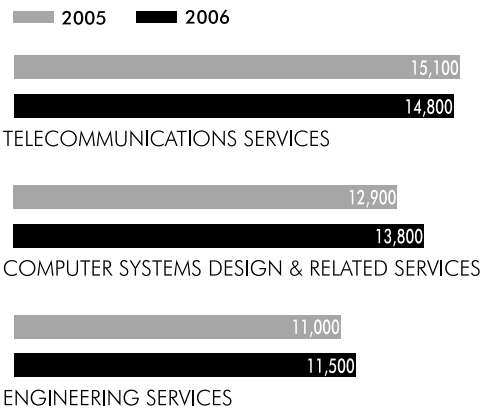
28 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN INDIANA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

21ST IN R&D PER CAPITA
29TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

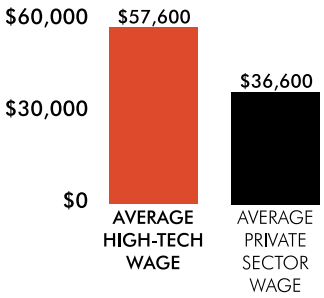
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **57%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

IOWA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

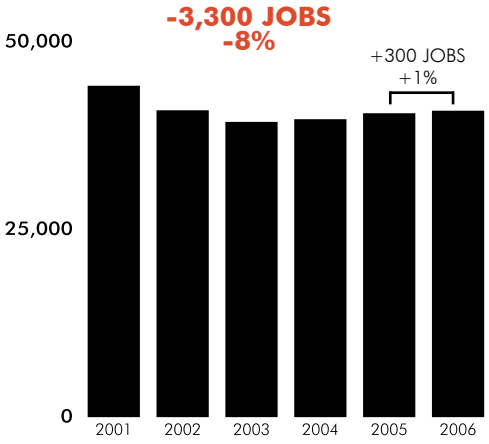
JOBS	**40,491**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,791**
PAYROLL	**$2.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$56,311**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,878
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

STATE RANKINGS

32ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
40TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



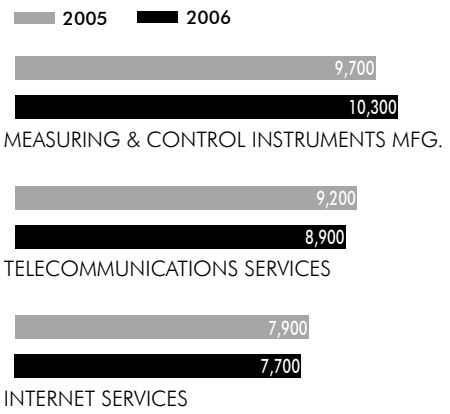
33 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN IOWA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

32ND IN R&D PER CAPITA
44TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

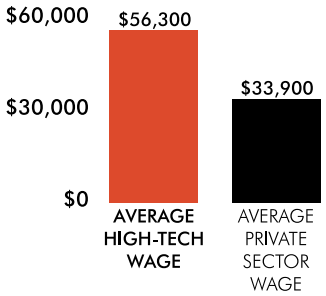
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **66%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

KANSAS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

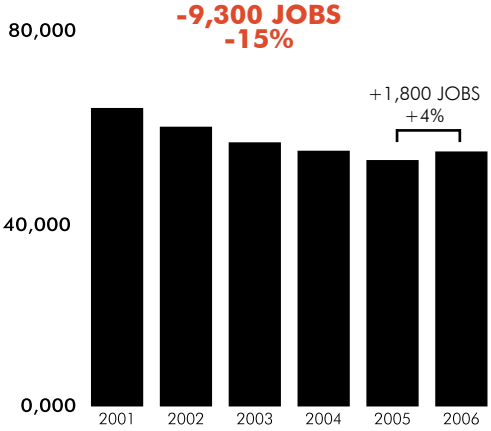
JOBS	**53,824**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,254**
PAYROLL	**$3.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,474**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,191
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1%

STATE RANKINGS

27TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
25TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



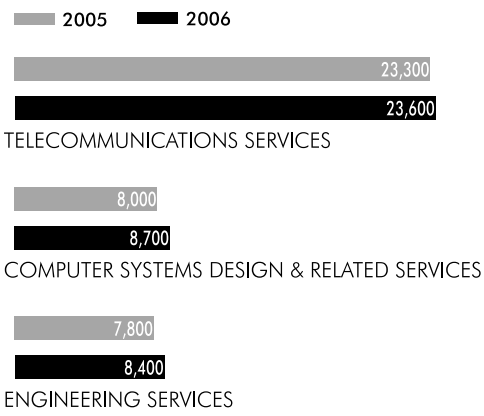
50 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN KANSAS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

22ND IN R&D PER CAPITA
31ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

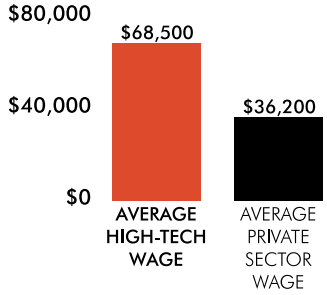
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **89%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

KENTUCKY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**43,771**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,386**
PAYROLL	**$2.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$55,778**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,922
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5%

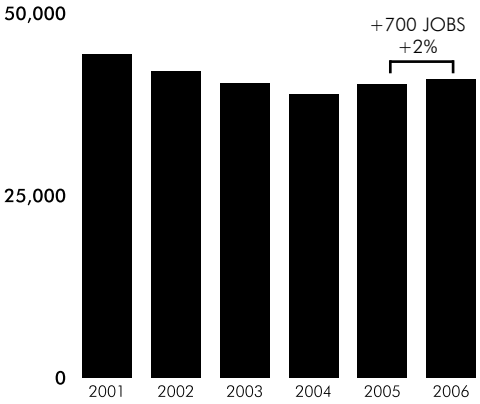
STATE RANKINGS

30TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
42ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-3,600 JOBS
-8%



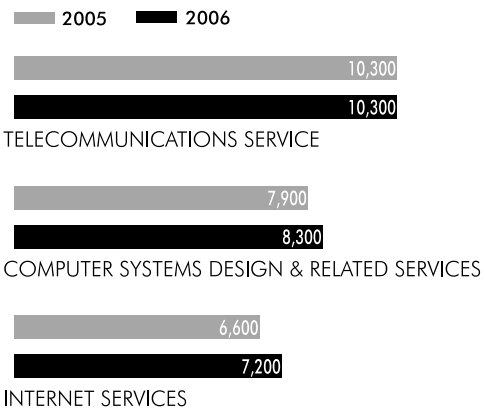
30 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN KENTUCKY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

45TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
22ND IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

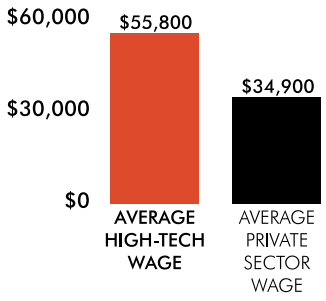
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **60%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

LOUISIANA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

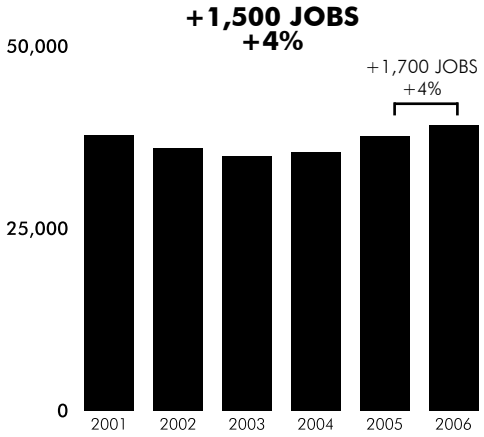
JOBS	**41,922**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,510**
PAYROLL	**$2.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$55,421**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,881
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

STATE RANKINGS

31ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
43RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



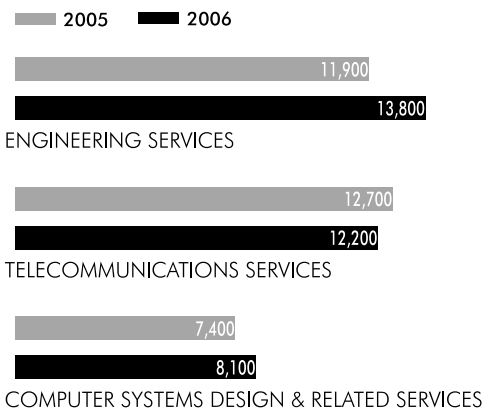
28 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN LOUISIANA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

48TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
34TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

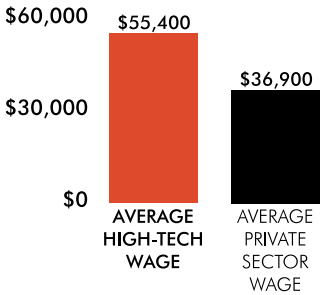
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **50%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MAINE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

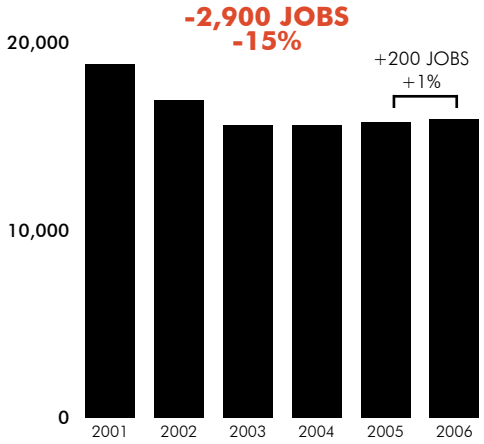
JOBS	**15,940**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,783**
PAYROLL	**$890 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$55,850**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,194
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

STATE RANKINGS

44TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
41ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



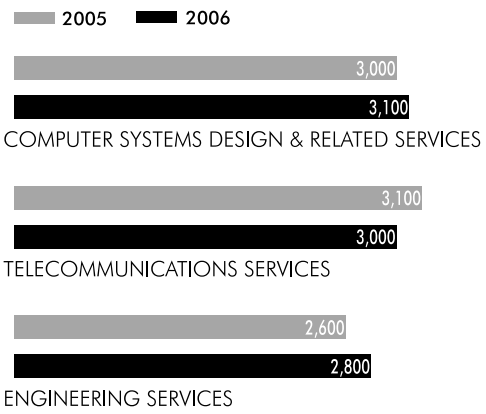
32 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MAINE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

42ND IN R&D PER CAPITA
42ND IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

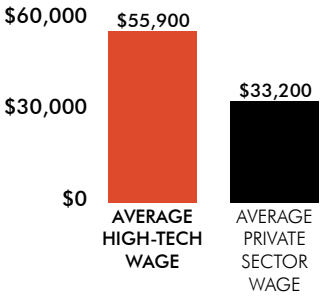
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **68%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MARYLAND 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**165,565**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**9,808**
PAYROLL	**$13.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$80,834**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,527
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

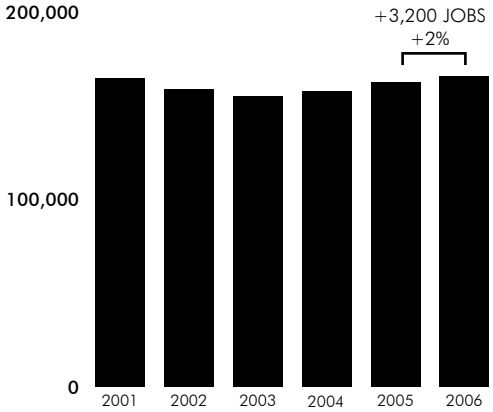
STATE RANKINGS

11TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
11TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+1,000 JOBS
+1%



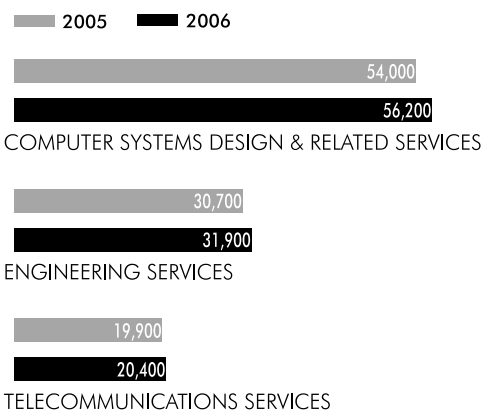
80 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MARYLAND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

3RD IN R&D PER CAPITA
7TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

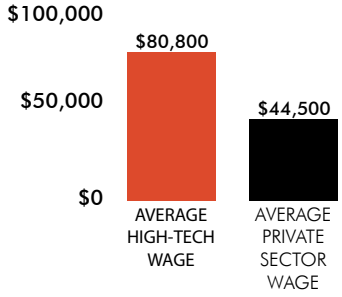
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **82%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MASSACHUSETTS 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**242,686**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,066**
PAYROLL	**$23.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$94,770**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$52,798
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

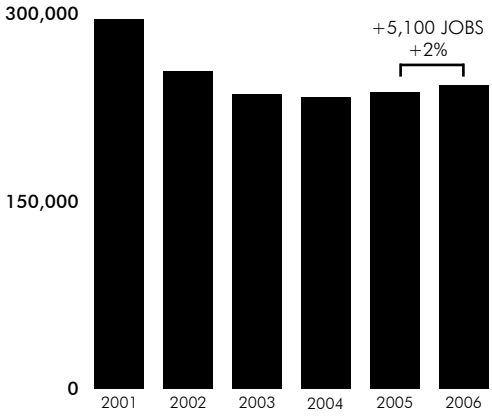
STATE RANKINGS

6TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-52,600 JOBS
-18%



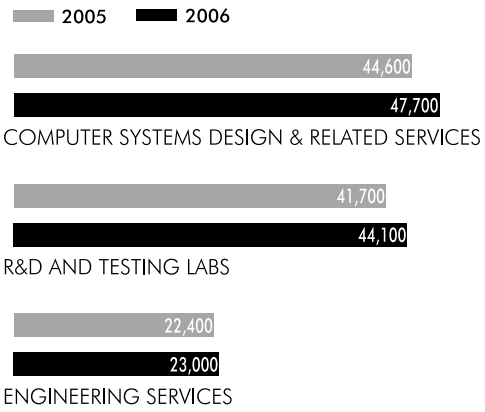
87 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

4TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
2ND IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

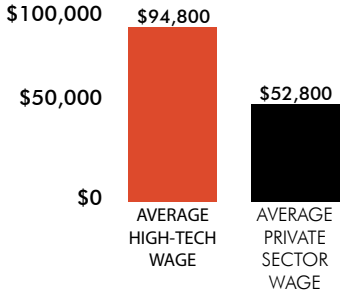
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **79%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MICHIGAN 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**176,095**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**9,005**
PAYROLL	**$13.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,164**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,942
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2%

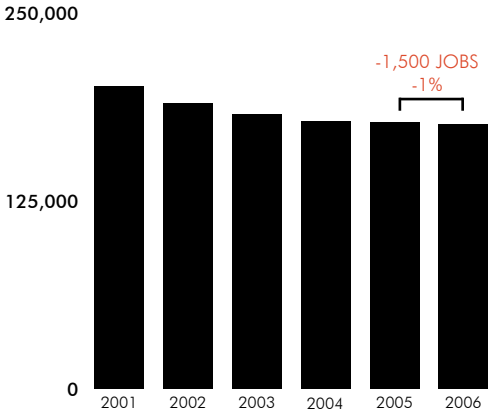
STATE RANKINGS

10TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
18TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-25,700 JOBS
-13%



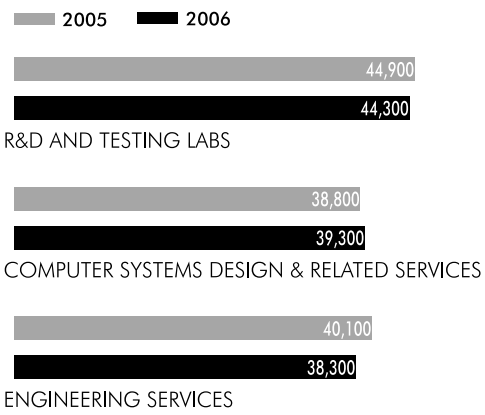
49 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MICHIGAN ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

9TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
25TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

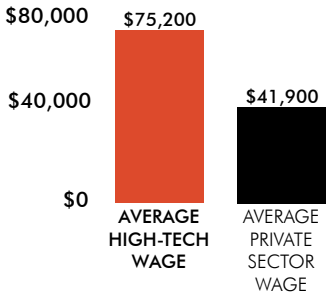
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **79%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MINNESOTA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**128,525**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,025**
PAYROLL	**$9.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,559**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,324
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

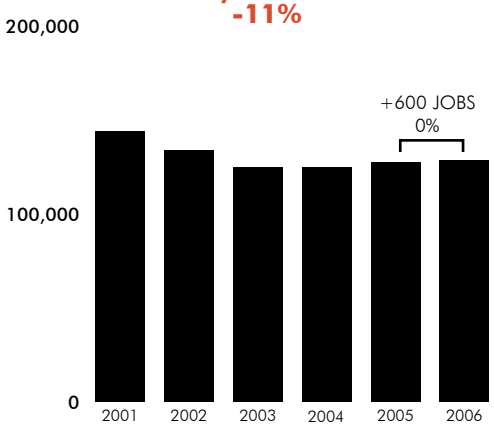
STATE RANKINGS

17TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
22ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-16,000 JOBS
-11%



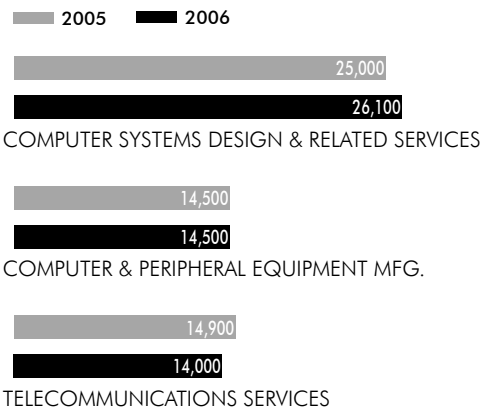
56 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MINNESOTA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

14TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
15TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

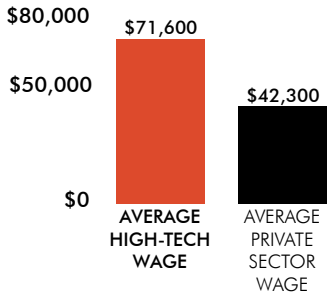
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **69%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MISSISSIPPI 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**20,791**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,823**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$48,506**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$30,641
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.3%

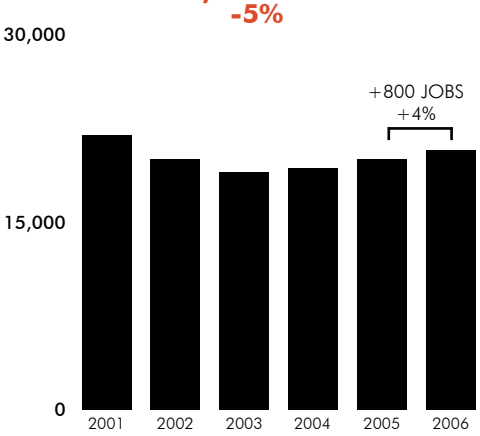
STATE RANKINGS

41ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
49TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-1,100 JOBS
-5%



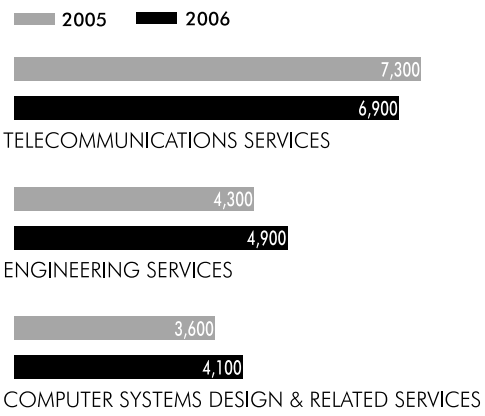
23 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

47TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
39TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

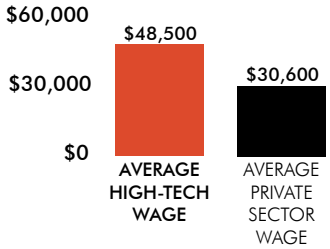
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **58%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MISSOURI 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**91,188**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,657**
PAYROLL	**$6.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,234**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,378
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

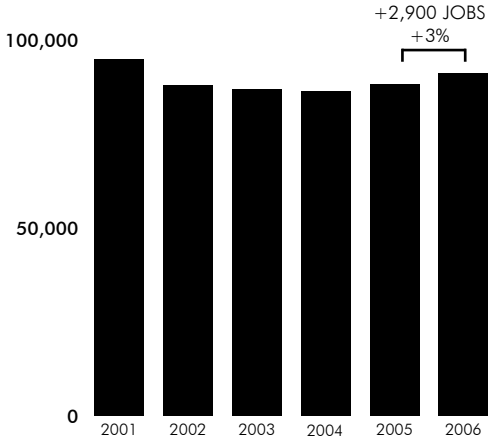
STATE RANKINGS

19TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
27TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-3,700 JOBS
-4%



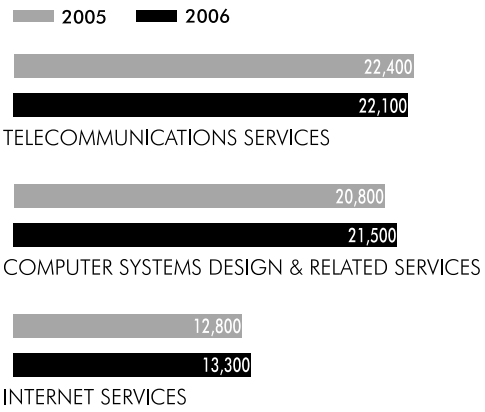
40 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MISSOURI ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

34TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
27TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

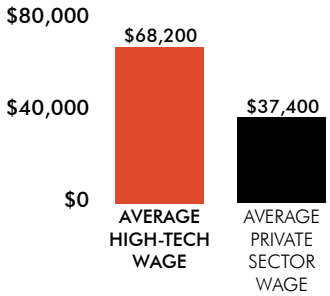
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

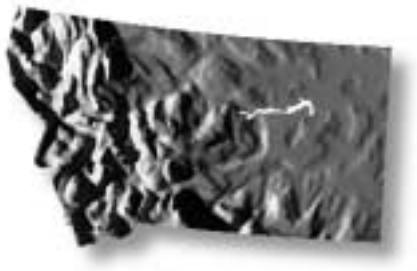
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **83%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

MONTANA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



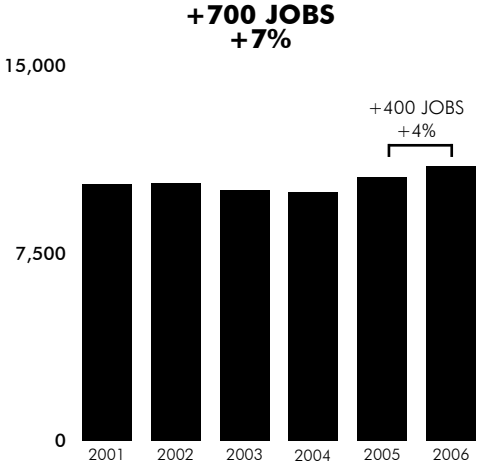
JOBS	**10,974**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,397**
PAYROLL	**$540 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$49,180**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$29,386
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1%

STATE RANKINGS

48TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
48TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



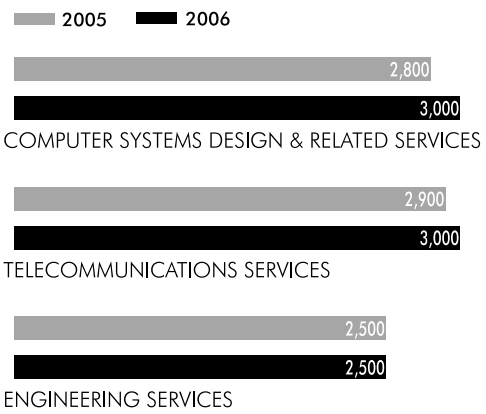
32 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MONTANA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

41ST IN R&D PER CAPITA
47TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

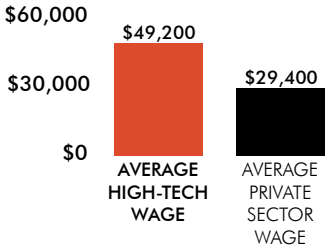
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **67%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEBRASKA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**30,355**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,942**
PAYROLL	**$1.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$59,762**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,410
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

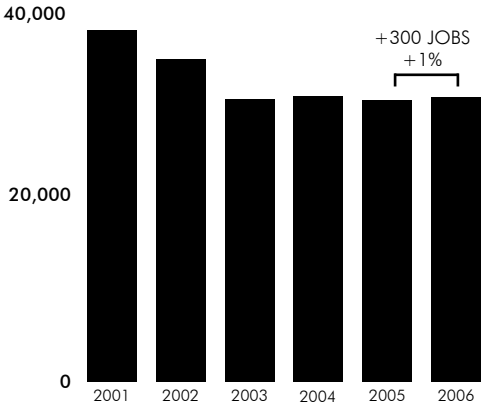
STATE RANKINGS

38TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
36TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-7,200 JOBS
-19%



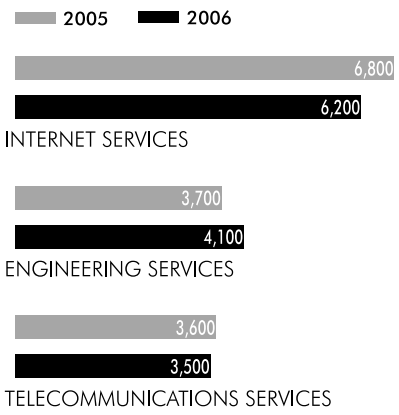
41 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEBRASKA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

36TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
51ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

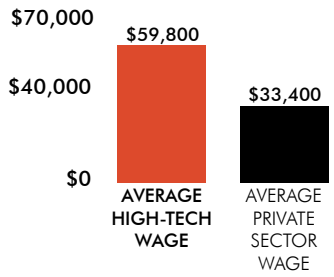
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **79%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEVADA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**29,253**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,933**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,889**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,075
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%

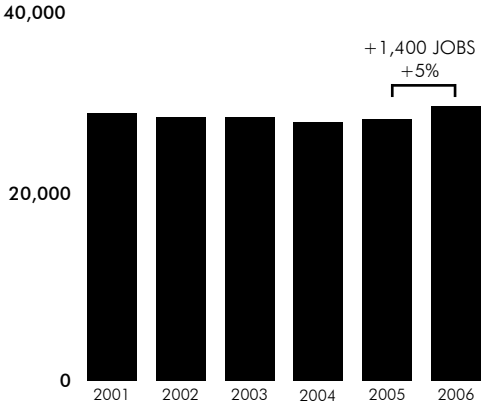
STATE RANKINGS

39TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
23RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+700 JOBS
+3%



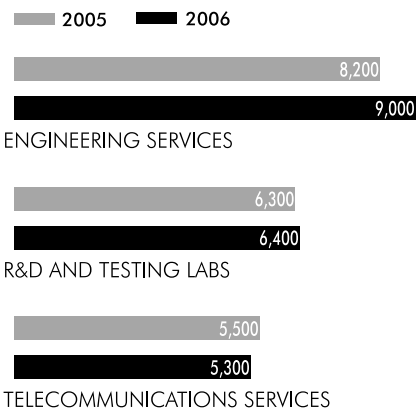
26 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEVADA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

44TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
33RD IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

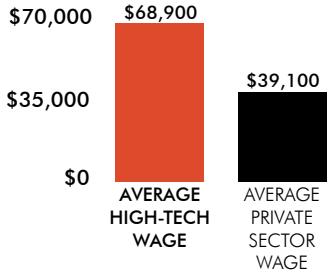
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **76%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEW HAMPSHIRE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**38,202**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,754**
PAYROLL	**$3.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$79,080**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,022
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

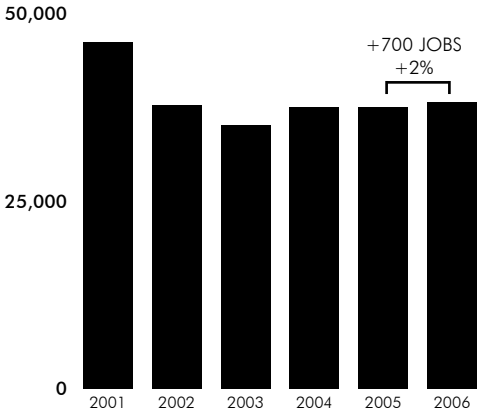
STATE RANKINGS

34TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
12TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-8,000 JOBS
-17%



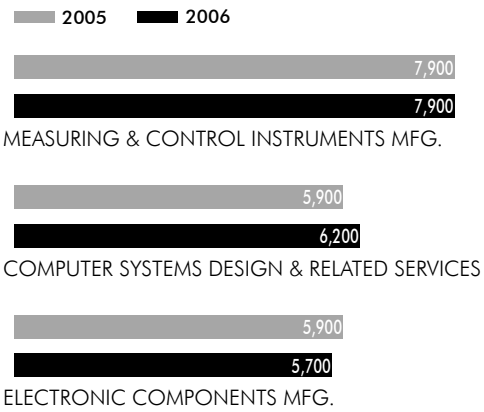
71 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

12TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
21ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

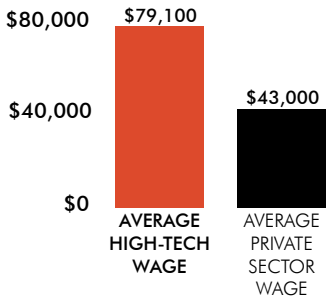
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **84%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEW JERSEY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**205,734**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**14,122**
PAYROLL	**$18.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,416**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$51,367
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2%

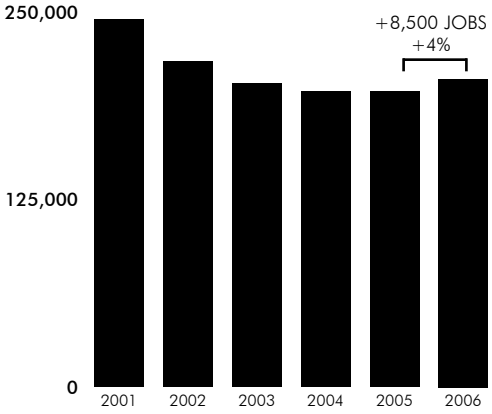
STATE RANKINGS

9TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
3RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-39,400 JOBS
-16%



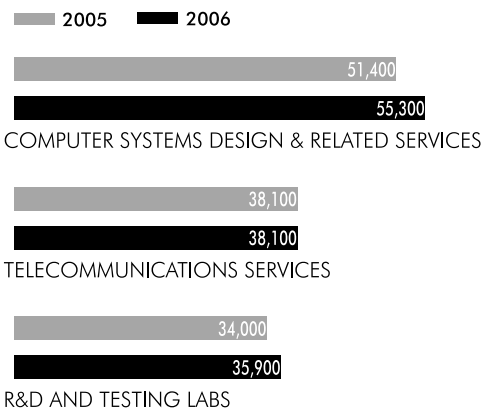
62 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

10TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
8TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

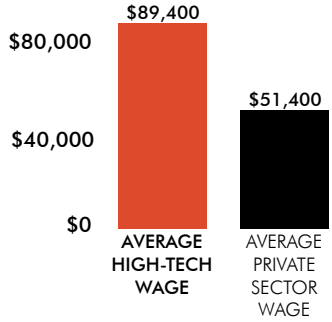
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **74%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEW MEXICO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**49,522**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,187**
PAYROLL	**$3.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$64,936**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,409
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

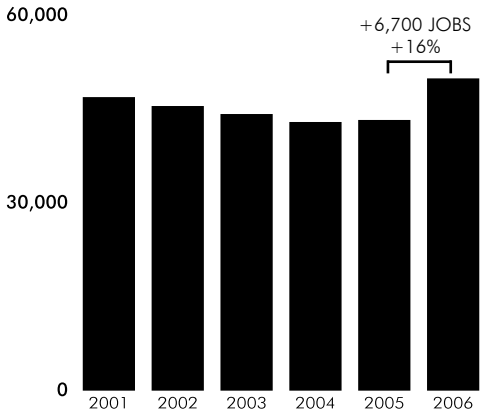
STATE RANKINGS

28TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
29TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+3,000 JOBS
+6%



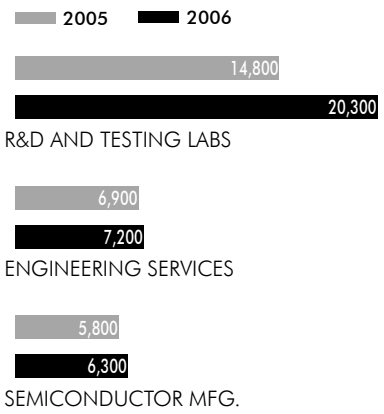
79 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEW MEXICO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

2ND IN R&D PER CAPITA
24TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

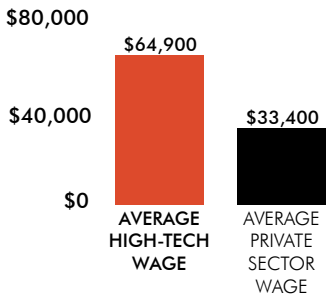
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **94%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NEW YORK AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**301,500**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**17,663**
PAYROLL	**$24.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$80,933**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$56,895
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

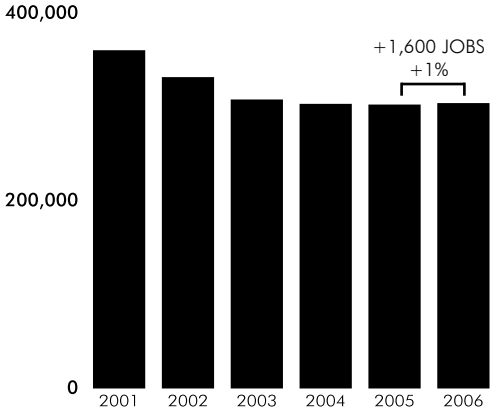
STATE RANKINGS

3RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
10TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-56,400 JOBS
-16%



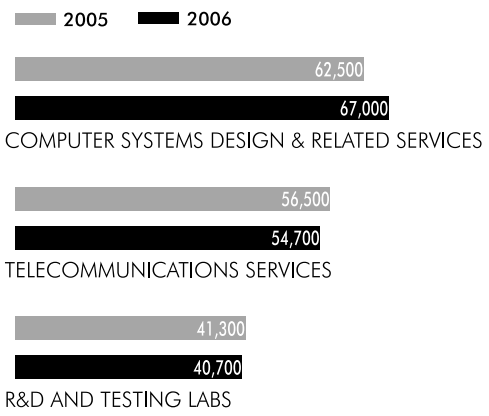
43 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEW YORK ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

26TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
5TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

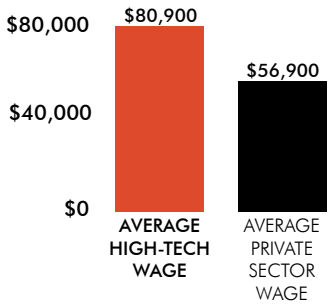
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **42%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NORTH CAROLINA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**145,156**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**8,470**
PAYROLL	**$10.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$72,270**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,280
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

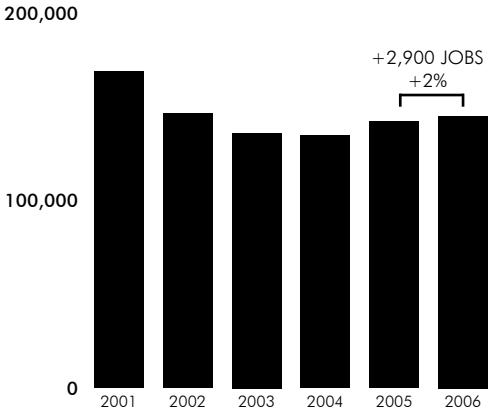
STATE RANKINGS

16TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
20TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-23,700 JOBS
-14%



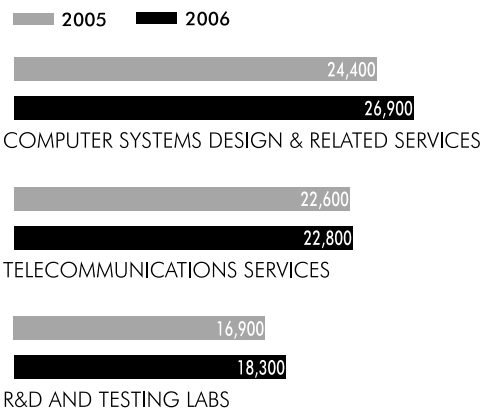
44 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NORTH CAROLINA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

23RD IN R&D PER CAPITA
10TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

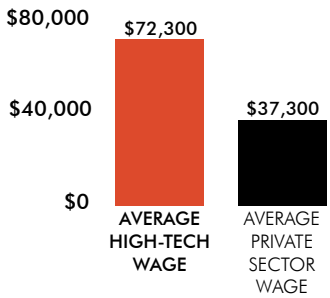
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

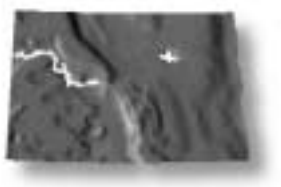
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **94%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

NORTH DAKOTA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



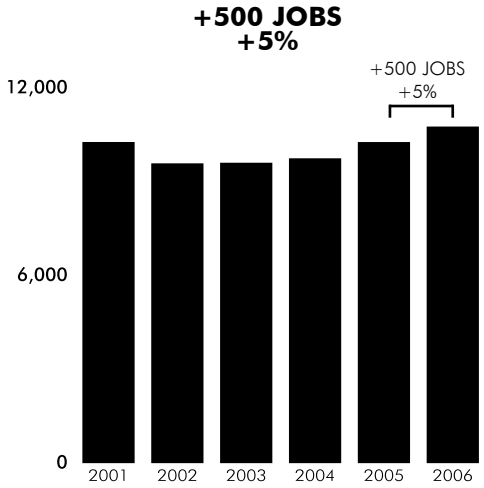
JOBS	**10,683**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**701**
PAYROLL	**$551 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$51,557**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$31,023
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2%

STATE RANKINGS

49TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
45TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



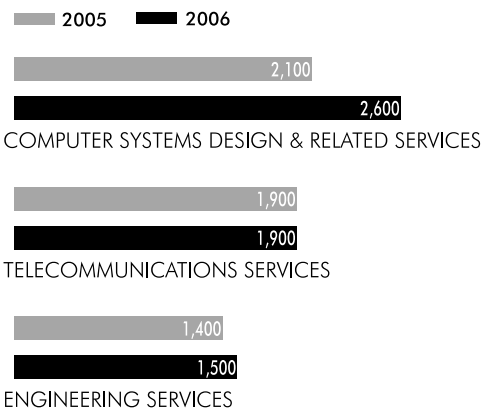
39 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NORTH DAKOTA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

20TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
48TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

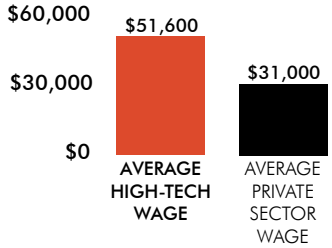
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **66%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

OHIO AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**155,174**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**10,756**
PAYROLL	**$9.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$63,473**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,105
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.6%

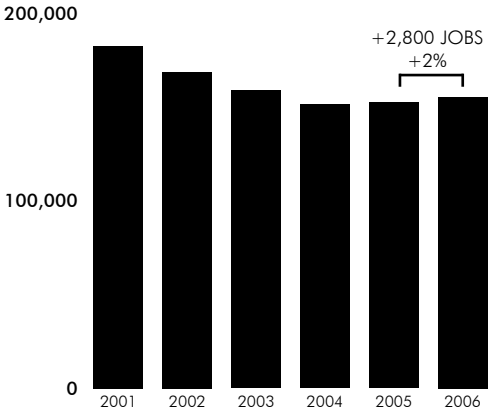
STATE RANKINGS

15TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
31ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-27,500 JOBS
-15%



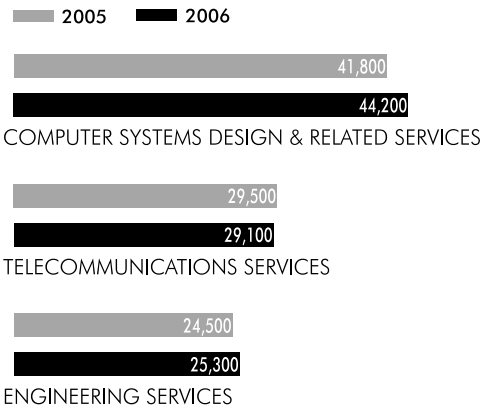
34 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OHIO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

25TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
20TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

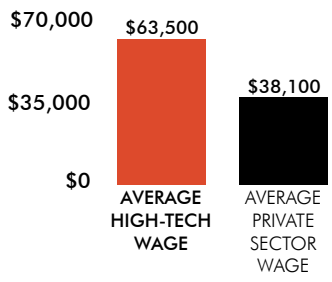
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **67%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

OKLAHOMA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**38,933**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,166**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$50,851**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,125
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

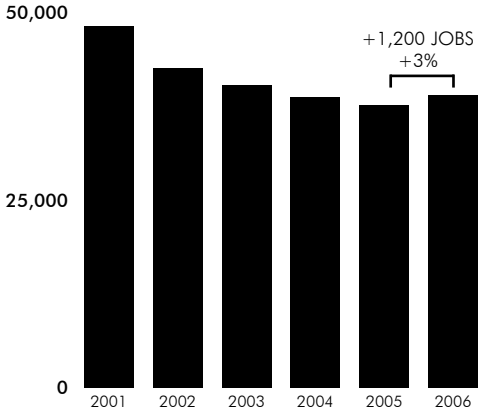
STATE RANKINGS

33RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
46TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-9,200 JOBS
-19%



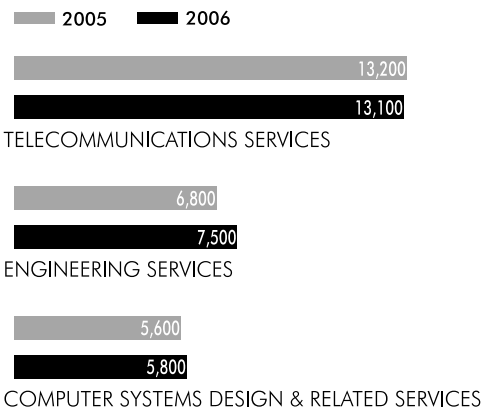
33 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OKLAHOMA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

46TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
37TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

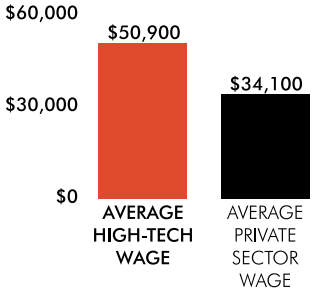
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **49%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

OREGON 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**83,986**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,713**
PAYROLL	**$6.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,616**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,711
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%

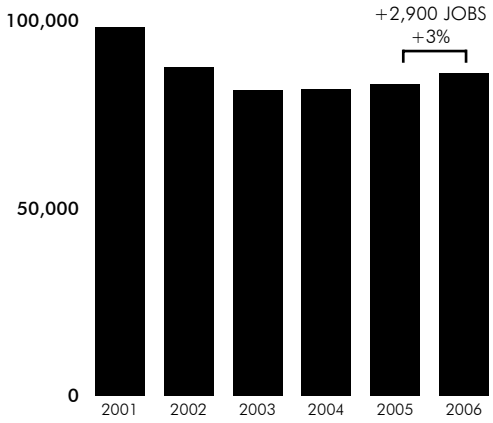
STATE RANKINGS

20TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
16TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-12,300 JOBS
-13%



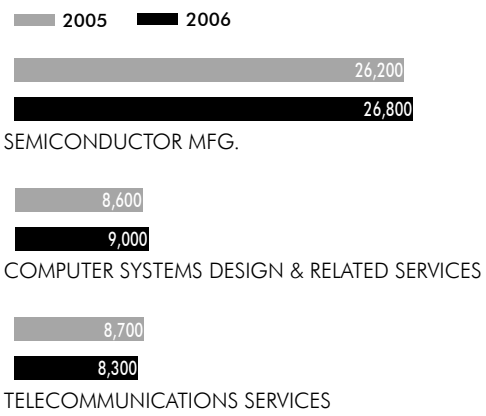
60 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OREGON ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

16TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
16TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

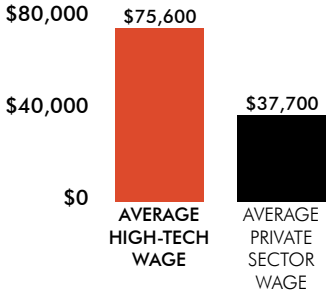
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **101%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

PENNSYLVANIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**210,193**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**12,044**
PAYROLL	**$15.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,796**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,013
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

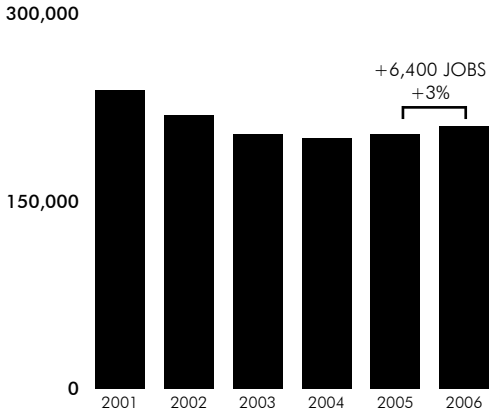
STATE RANKINGS

7TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
21ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-28,600 JOBS
-12%



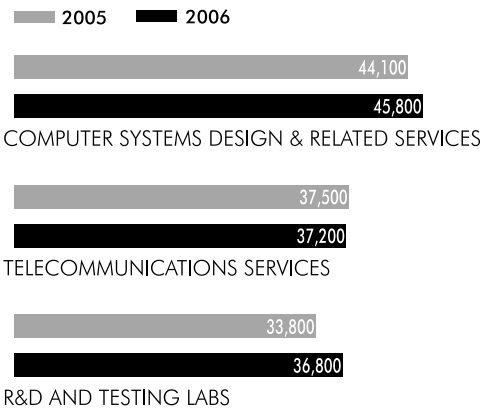
43 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

18TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
6TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

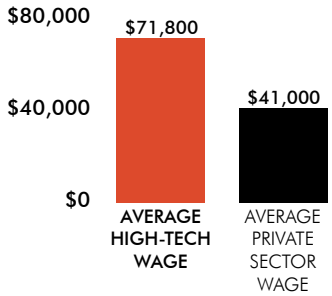
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **75%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

PUERTO RICO AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**31,544**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,287**
PAYROLL	**$1.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$36,028**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$22,239
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.9%

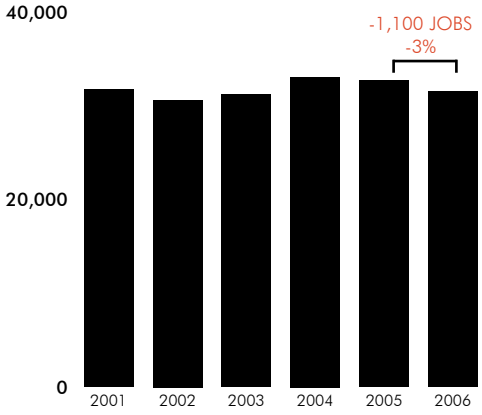
STATE RANKINGS

37TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
52ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-200 JOBS
-1%



42

OF EVERY

1,000

PRIVATE SECTOR

WORKERS IN

PUERTO RICO

ARE EMPLOYED

BY HIGH-TECH

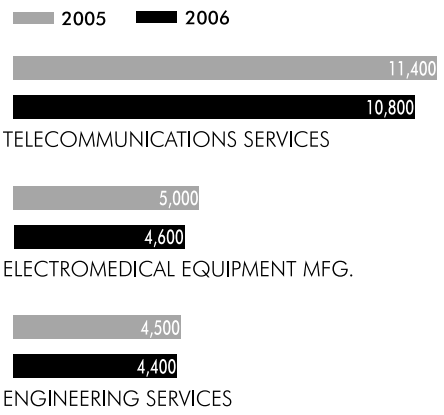
FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

36TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

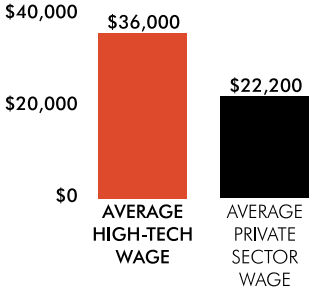
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **62%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and National Venture Capital Association

RHODE ISLAND 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**19,332**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,572**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,233**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,732
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

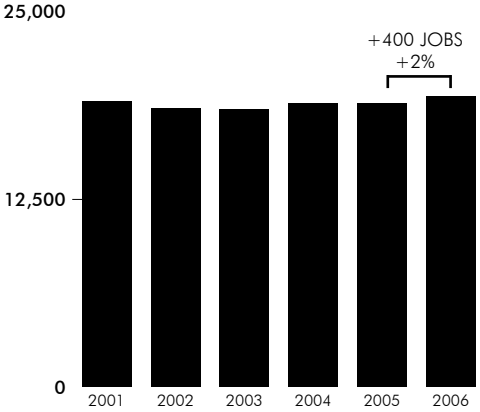
STATE RANKINGS

42ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
17TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+300 JOBS
+1%



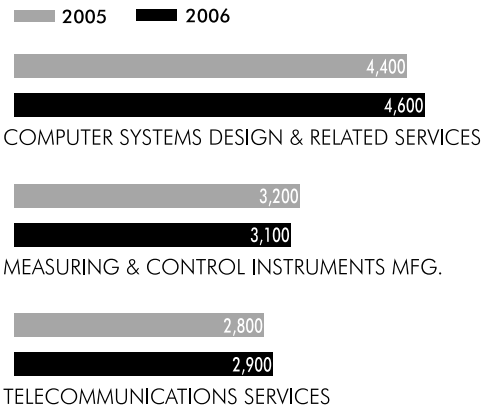
46 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN RHODE ISLAND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

7TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
41ST IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

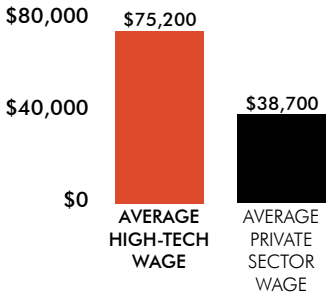
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **94%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

SOUTH CAROLINA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

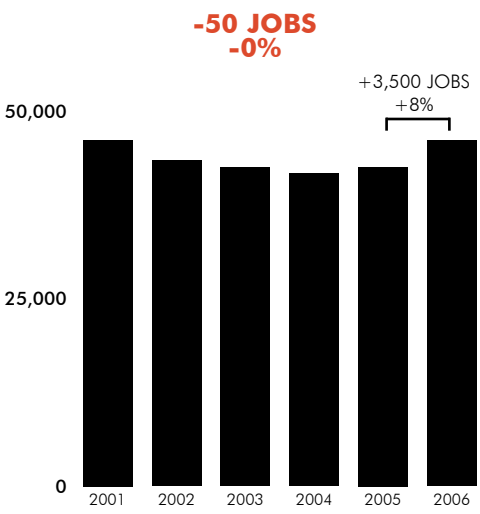
JOBS	**46,086**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,910**
PAYROLL	**$2.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$58,307**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,736
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%

STATE RANKINGS

29TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
38TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



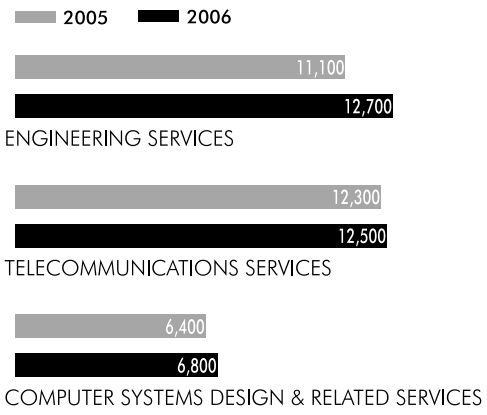
30 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

39TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
26TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

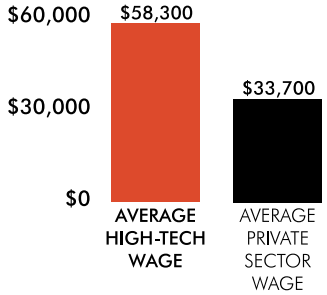
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **73%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

SOUTH DAKOTA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**8,913**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**758**
PAYROLL	**$404 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$45,377**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$29,829
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

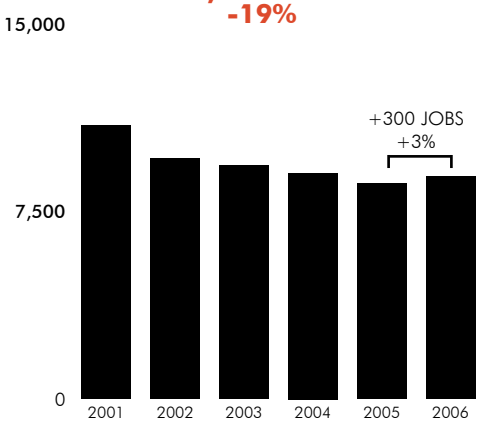
STATE RANKINGS

51ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
51ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-2,000 JOBS
-19%



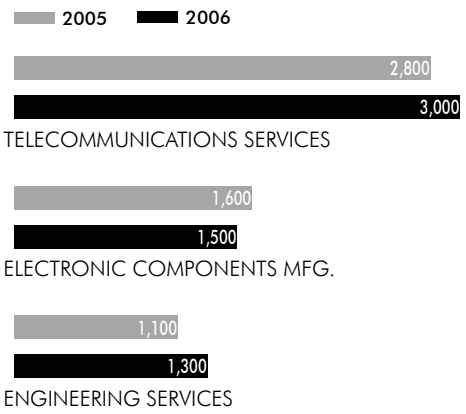
28 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SOUTH DAKOTA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

49TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
46TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

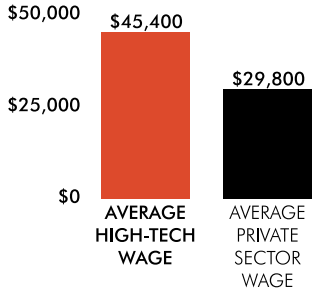
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **52%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

TENNESSEE AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**62,593**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,307**
PAYROLL	**$3.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$60,064**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,468
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

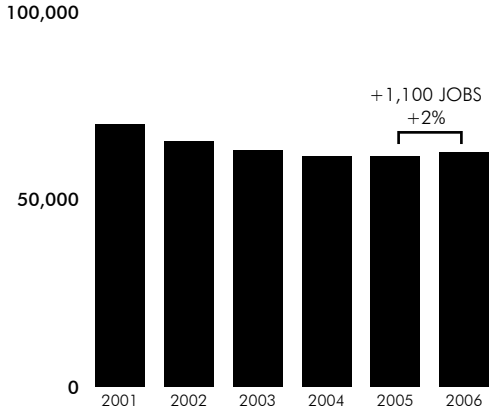
STATE RANKINGS

25TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
35TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-7,500 JOBS
-11%



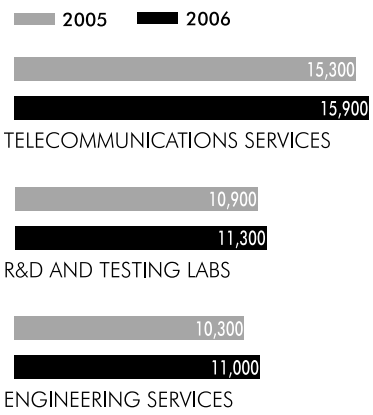
27 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN TENNESSEE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

33RD IN R&D PER CAPITA
30TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

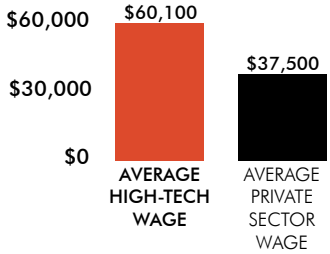
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **60%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

TEXAS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**459,479**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**23,465**
PAYROLL	**$37.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$81,550**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,269
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

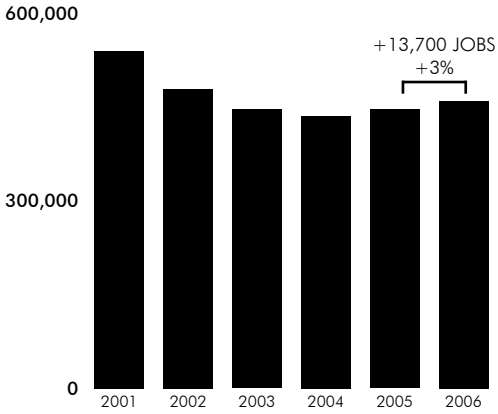
STATE RANKINGS

2ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
9TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-80,600 JOBS
-15%



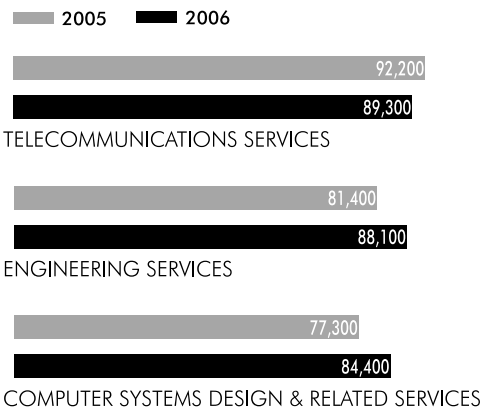
56 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN TEXAS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

31ST IN R&D PER CAPITA
3RD IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

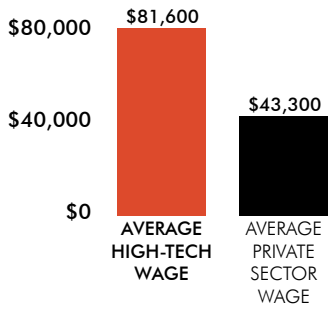
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **88%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**55,981**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,172**
PAYROLL	**$3.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$58,681**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,727
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7%

STATE RANKINGS

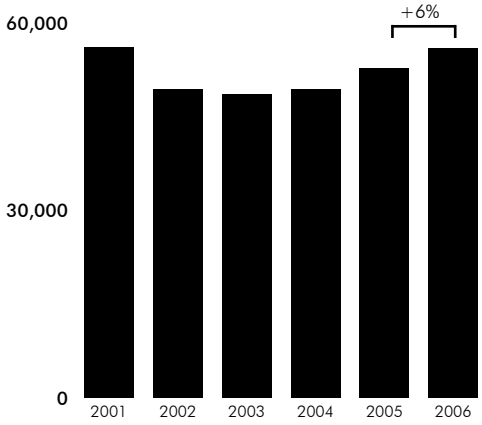
26TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
37TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-25 JOBS
-0%

+3,300 JOBS
+6%



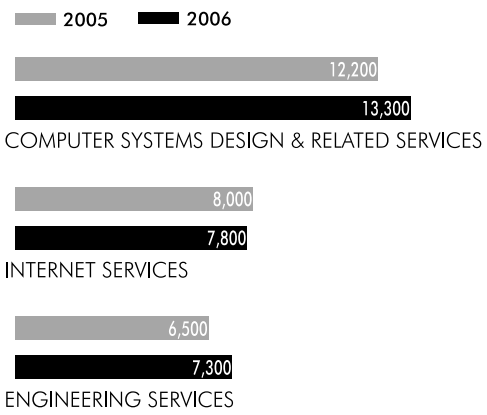
57 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN UTAH ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

29TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
19TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

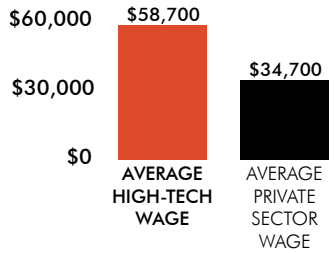
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **69%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

VERMONT AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**15,013**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**974**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,622**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,943
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9%

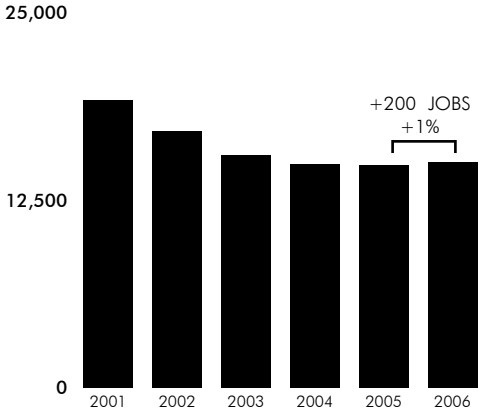
STATE RANKINGS

45TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
24TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-4,100 JOBS
-22%



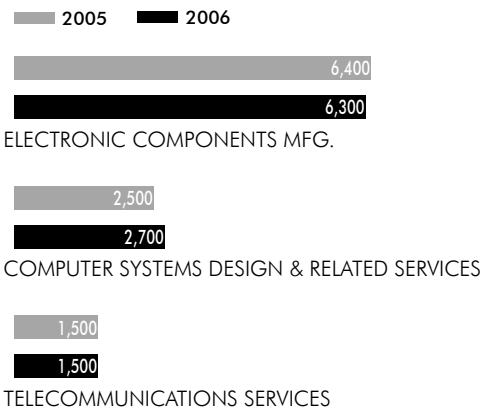
60 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN VERMONT ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

19TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
40TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

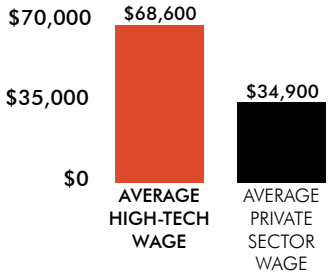
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

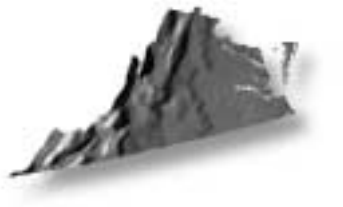
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **96%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

VIRGINIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**270,751**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**14,810**
PAYROLL	**$23.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$86,374**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,666
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

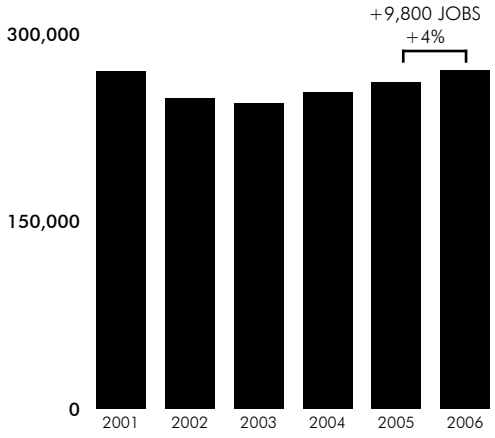
STATE RANKINGS

5TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
6TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+1,000 JOBS
+0%



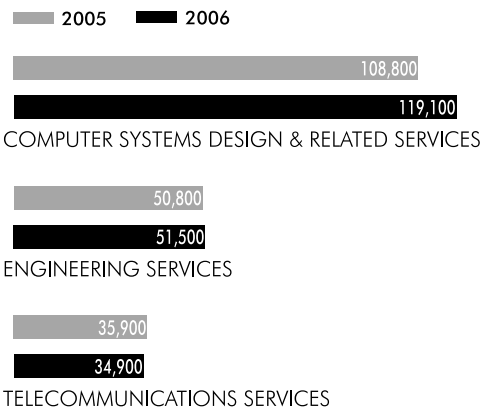
91 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN VIRGINIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

15TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
13TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

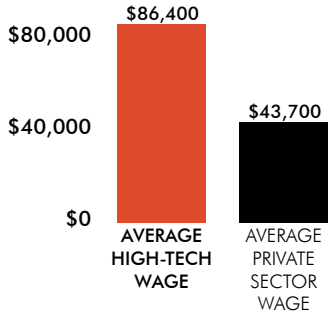
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **98%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

WASHINGTON 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**162,808**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,249**
PAYROLL	**$14.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,377**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,499
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

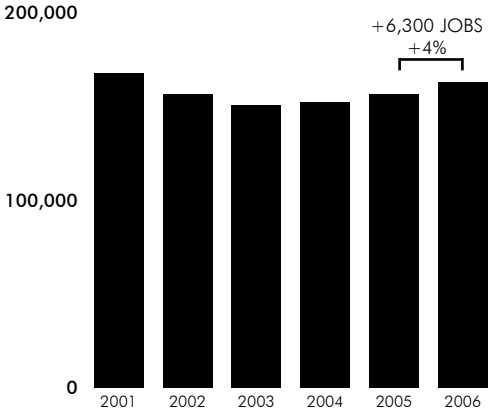
STATE RANKINGS

13TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
4TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-5,100 JOBS
-3%



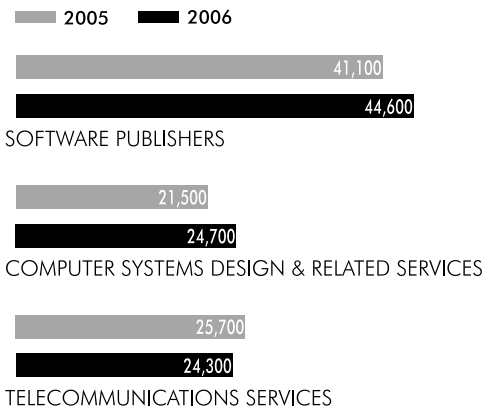
69 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN WASHINGTON ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

6TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
4TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

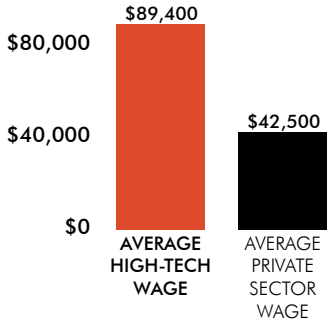
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **110%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

WEST VIRGINIA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**14,362**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,238**
PAYROLL	**$721 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$50,231**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$31,999
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

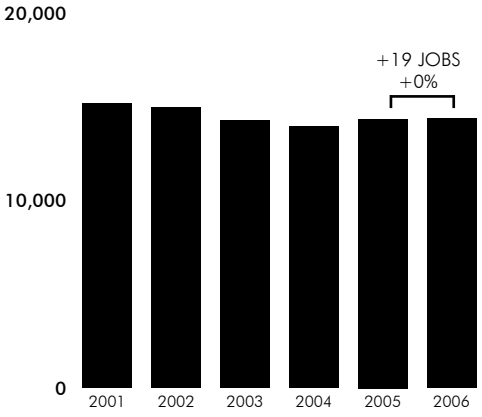
STATE RANKINGS

47TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
47TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-800 JOBS
-5%



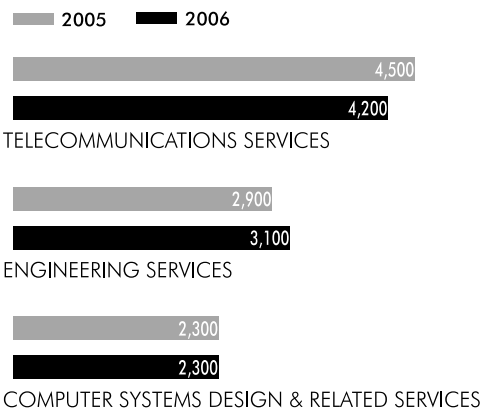
25 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN WEST VIRGINIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

43RD IN R&D PER CAPITA
38TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

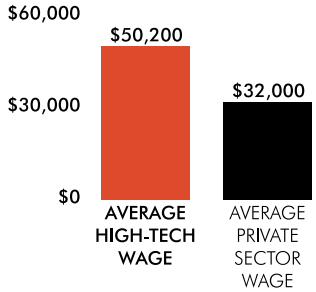
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **57%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

WISCONSIN AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**81,444**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,776**
PAYROLL	**$4.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$60,065**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,462
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%

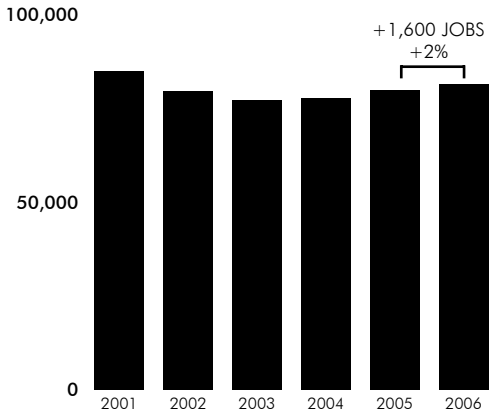
STATE RANKINGS

21ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
34TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-3,600 JOBS
-4%



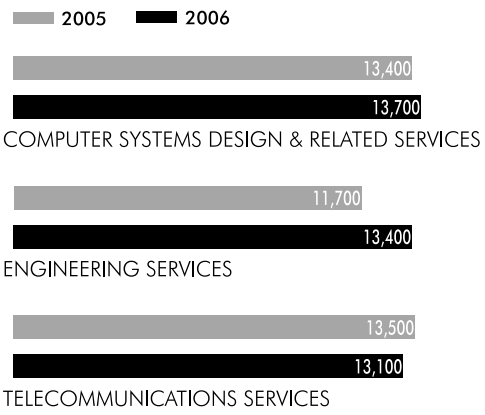
34 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN WISCONSIN ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

27TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
28TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

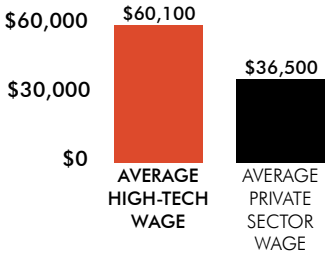
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **65%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

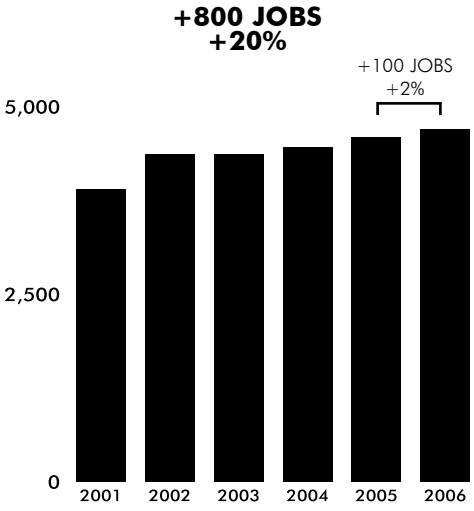
JOBS	**4,701**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**727**
PAYROLL	**$228 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$48,419**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,272
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

STATE RANKINGS

52ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
50TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



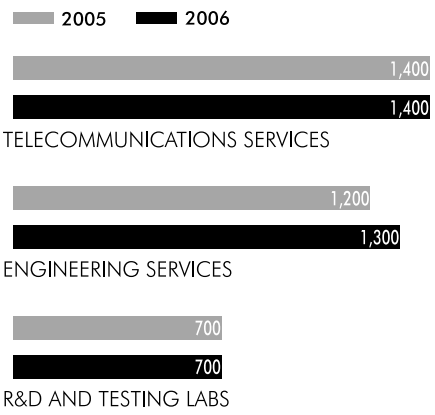
23 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN WYOMING ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

STATE RANKINGS

50TH IN R&D PER CAPITA
49TH IN VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

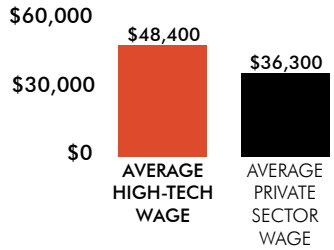
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **33%** MORE



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. National Science Foundation, and National Venture Capital Association

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2007

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing									
Electronic Computers	157,639	138,469	121,920	113,948	111,440	105,231	n/a		
Computer Storage Devices	36,262	33,413	30,958	30,205	30,551	31,782	n/a		
Computer Terminals	24,617	19,851	17,722	16,820	15,382	15,376	n/a		
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	67,714	55,262	51,429	49,214	46,205	43,866	n/a		
Total	286,233	246,995	222,029	210,188	203,578	196,255	186,992	-4.7%	-9,263
Communications Equipment Manufacturing									
Telephone Apparatus	98,761	67,127	49,743	44,348	42,809	38,728	n/a		
Radio & TV Broadcasting and Wireless Comm. Equip.	105,084	86,777	77,249	75,372	78,396	80,905	n/a		
Other Communications Equipment	33,064	29,168	26,864	25,616	26,042	23,869	n/a		
Fiber Optic Cables	20,094	13,376	10,952	9,863	9,414	8,609	n/a		
Total	257,003	196,448	164,808	155,199	156,661	152,111	144,502	-5.0%	-7,609
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing									
Total	47,359	41,702	37,791	32,737	32,607	31,093	30,193	-2.9%	-900
Electronic Components Manufacturing									
Electron Tubes	18,674	15,927	13,061	9,821	7,738	7,218	n/a		
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	120,923	82,179	66,414	63,092	59,338	57,807	n/a		
Electronic Capacitors	14,386	10,659	9,334	8,756	7,795	7,600	n/a		
Electronic Resistors	8,322	6,401	5,817	5,648	5,607	5,534	n/a		
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	15,994	13,012	11,196	11,112	10,980	10,992	n/a		
Electronic Connectors	23,452	18,631	15,036	16,380	18,275	18,902	n/a		
Printed Circuit Assembly	59,955	50,166	48,704	51,200	51,863	53,587	n/a		
Other Electronic Components	89,502	75,599	65,936	63,129	64,763	67,063	n/a		
Total	351,208	272,574	235,498	229,138	226,359	228,703	228,120	-0.3%	-583
Semiconductor Manufacturing									
Semiconductor and Related Devices	292,145	251,107	225,366	220,458	220,268	227,905	n/a		
Semiconductor Machinery	23,035	19,862	16,816	17,242	17,045	17,509	n/a		
Total	315,180	270,969	242,182	237,700	237,313	245,414	232,958	-5.1%	-12,456
Defense Electronics Manufacturing									
Total	148,388	147,140	145,681	148,593	155,486	157,245	158,209	0.6%	964
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing									
Automatic Environmental Controls	32,853	32,214	30,724	29,416	26,979	25,688	n/a		
Industrial Process Control Instruments	67,175	60,787	57,632	58,334	59,211	60,517	n/a		
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	16,577	16,715	15,011	14,267	13,650	12,736	n/a		
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	65,745	53,665	46,590	45,118	43,614	41,464	n/a		
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	35,197	34,453	32,116	31,219	31,302	31,835	n/a		
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	32,703	29,869	29,064	29,782	29,863	30,217	n/a		
Total	250,250	227,703	211,138	208,137	204,619	202,457	202,271	-0.1%	-186
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing									
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	53,813	53,890	55,468	54,594	56,384	58,882	n/a		
Irradiation Apparatus	11,569	11,094	11,284	11,348	11,531	11,609	n/a		
Total	65,382	64,984	66,752	65,942	67,915	70,491	71,197	1.0%	706
Photonics Manufacturing									
Optical Instrument and Lens	27,491	24,393	22,812	21,706	22,838	24,037	n/a		
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	22,293	21,542	17,316	15,853	14,153	12,342	n/a		
Total	49,784	45,935	40,128	37,559	36,991	36,379	35,917	-1.3%	-462
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	1,770,787	1,514,450	1,366,007	1,325,193	1,321,529	1,320,148	1,290,358	-2.3%	-29,790

2007 employment data are preliminary.

n/a = not available

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
HIGH-TECH SERVICES									
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES									
Telecommunications Services									
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	725,780	641,759	573,025	538,171	506,651	479,002	n/a		
Paging Services	31,311	26,302	23,002	20,939	20,015	17,504	n/a		
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecom.	169,921	169,612	166,460	167,180	171,011	183,390	n/a		
Telecommunications Resellers	208,840	177,890	158,606	145,917	135,172	125,372	n/a		
Satellite Telecommunications	21,212	18,539	17,185	16,155	16,341	16,384	n/a		
Cable and Other Program Distribution	125,972	127,674	132,573	130,192	135,387	141,932	n/a		
Other Telecommunications	9,307	9,215	8,603	8,402	6,841	6,584	n/a		
Total	1,292,343	1,170,991	1,079,454	1,026,957	991,418	970,168	952,348	-1.8%	-17,820
Internet Services									
Internet Service Providers	154,747	122,837	109,768	104,975	100,157	101,243	n/a		
Web Search Portals	16,510	13,146	11,457	12,856	15,551	19,191	n/a		
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	315,397	300,767	281,090	264,714	265,163	264,764	n/a		
Total	486,654	436,750	402,315	382,545	380,871	385,198	395,820	2.8%	10,622
Total Communications Services	1,778,997	1,607,741	1,481,769	1,409,502	1,372,289	1,355,366	1,348,168	-0.5%	-7,198
SOFTWARE SERVICES									
Software Publishers									
Total	271,263	249,912	237,244	235,328	237,002	243,150	251,082	3.3%	7,932
Computer Systems Design and Related Services									
Custom Computer Programming Services	557,021	499,802	488,991	504,489	526,179	560,741	n/a		
Computer Systems Design Services	509,161	456,541	447,559	474,852	508,353	552,988	n/a		
Computer Facilities Management Services	64,852	57,877	57,316	55,967	56,001	55,521	n/a		
Other Computer Related Services	147,798	126,191	113,473	106,252	105,722	105,934	n/a		
Total	1,278,832	1,140,411	1,107,339	1,141,560	1,196,256	1,275,185	1,349,877	5.9%	74,692
Total Software Services	1,550,095	1,390,323	1,344,583	1,376,888	1,433,258	1,518,335	1,600,959	5.4%	82,624
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES									
Engineering Services									
Total	799,345	774,271	760,228	787,170	829,619	874,494	906,134	3.6%	31,640
R&D and Testing Labs									
Testing Laboratories	141,327	144,993	143,499	141,690	141,948	145,224	n/a		
R&D in the Physical, Eng., and Life Sciences	461,282	462,198	467,761	479,651	509,111	534,643	n/a		
Total	602,609	607,191	611,260	621,341	651,059	679,867	694,367	2.1%	14,500
Computer Training									
Total	27,937	23,770	20,866	19,881	19,572	18,117	17,738	-2.1%	-379
Total Engineering and Tech Services	1,429,891	1,405,232	1,392,354	1,428,392	1,500,250	1,572,478	1,618,239	2.9%	45,761
Total High-Tech Services	4,758,983	4,403,296	4,218,706	4,214,782	4,305,797	4,446,179	4,567,366	2.7%	121,187
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)									
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**6,529,770**	**5,917,746**	**5,584,713**	**5,539,975**	**5,627,326**	**5,766,327**	**5,857,724**	**1.6%**	**91,397**
Total Private Sector	109,304,802	107,577,281	107,077,754	108,490,066	110,634,510	112,719,311	114,010,764	1.1%	1,291,453
Tech Jobs per 1,000 Private Sector Jobs	59.7	55.0	52.2	51.1	50.9	51.2	51.4		

2007 employment data are preliminary.

n/a = not available

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$108,200	$104,253	$111,111	$115,303	$122,305	$136,223	11%	$13,919
Computer Storage Devices	$93,656	$92,792	$96,982	$95,702	$96,710	$95,022	-2%	-$1,688
Computer Terminals	$92,667	$92,910	$94,969	$97,761	$101,632	$105,365	4%	$3,733
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$76,481	$77,113	$79,018	$79,290	$78,992	$79,588	1%	$596
Total	$97,517	$95,719	$100,419	$102,650	$107,071	$114,475	7%	$7,403
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$80,531	$81,785	$88,555	$95,951	$91,907	$93,603	2%	$1,696
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$69,716	$70,584	$74,749	$77,228	$79,429	$81,049	2%	$1,620
Other Communications Equipment	$66,427	$65,266	$64,065	$66,234	$64,177	$64,982	1%	$805
Fiber Optic Cables	$54,704	$57,791	$59,011	$59,796	$61,288	$63,488	4%	$2,200
Total	$72,275	$72,751	$76,129	$79,656	$79,213	$80,730	2%	$1,517
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	$53,266	$54,699	$56,465	$59,068	$60,387	$61,612	2%	$1,225
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	$66,267	$66,519	$70,566	$72,825	$80,073	$83,808	5%	$3,735
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$44,028	$44,897	$47,449	$48,457	$48,704	$48,031	-1%	-$672
Electronic Capacitors	$39,884	$42,301	$42,251	$42,444	$42,423	$44,059	4%	$1,636
Electronic Resistors	$40,584	$40,100	$40,951	$42,297	$43,042	$42,475	-1%	-$567
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$34,985	$34,825	$37,379	$36,601	$36,490	$37,695	3%	$1,205
Electronic Connectors	$45,016	$48,092	$48,797	$47,368	$47,211	$49,318	4%	$2,107
Printed Circuit Assembly	$54,583	$53,766	$52,501	$51,530	$46,613	$45,481	-2%	-$1,132
Other Electronic Components	$53,650	$52,305	$53,220	$53,522	$52,903	$53,145	0%	$243
Total	$48,867	$49,371	$50,633	$50,549	$49,429	$49,406	0%	-$23
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$89,720	$85,145	$90,326	$93,872	$97,466	$101,618	4%	$4,153
Semiconductor Machinery	$98,259	$95,802	$115,649	$114,536	$107,332	$111,584	4%	$4,252
Total	$90,344	$85,926	$92,084	$95,371	$98,174	$102,329	4%	$4,155
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$79,194	$81,421	$83,849	$85,527	$86,453	$86,916	1%	$463
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	$48,104	$48,613	$51,052	$52,596	$53,232	$53,627	1%	$395
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$59,520	$59,949	$60,565	$63,644	$62,984	$64,548	2%	$1,565
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$51,244	$50,643	$51,226	$51,708	$52,104	$52,129	0%	$25
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$79,958	$82,821	$86,565	$84,670	$87,384	$91,832	5%	$4,448
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$73,647	$73,006	$78,099	$82,790	$77,957	$81,878	5%	$3,921
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$56,549	$56,415	$58,260	$59,158	$59,271	$59,634	1%	$363
Total	$64,441	$64,565	$66,604	$68,052	$67,922	$69,961	3%	$2,039
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$69,328	$70,091	$73,297	$79,117	$77,228	$76,419	-1%	-$809
Irradiation Apparatus	$78,719	$77,912	$80,980	$83,659	$81,591	$82,922	2%	$1,330
Total	$70,990	$71,427	$74,595	$79,899	$77,969	$77,490	-1%	-$479
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lens	$76,418	$70,635	$72,070	$66,061	$66,359	$67,317	1%	$957
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$67,402	$65,593	$69,342	$74,695	$71,670	$70,175	-2%	-$1,495
Total	$72,381	$68,270	$70,893	$69,705	$68,391	$68,286	0%	-$105
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$73,849	$73,568	$77,088	$79,146	$80,080	$82,454	3%	$2,374

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$67,468	$68,133	$69,972	$72,809	$71,692	$73,064	2%	$1,372
Paging Services	$57,569	$53,881	$54,675	$62,536	$58,428	$60,105	3%	$1,677
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$64,855	$60,854	$60,004	$66,331	$67,193	$65,416	-3%	-$1,777
Telecommunications Resellers	$62,734	$63,609	$63,838	$66,464	$65,609	$66,278	1%	$669
Satellite Telecommunications	$70,050	$74,231	$71,061	$79,371	$77,304	$82,998	7%	$5,693
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$48,443	$48,676	$50,918	$50,690	$49,721	$50,074	1%	$353
Other Telecommunications	$67,425	$67,613	$64,583	$69,271	$79,294	$82,688	4%	$3,395
Total	$64,307	$64,042	$64,842	$67,914	$66,964	$67,377	1%	$414
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	$95,277	$77,550	$79,410	$91,884	$91,359	$85,793	-6%	-$5,566
Web Search Portals	$88,108	$81,775	$84,728	$102,762	$132,218	$154,054	17%	$21,836
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$63,346	$62,512	$63,996	$66,040	$66,292	$67,783	2%	$1,490
Total	$74,340	$67,321	$68,792	$74,366	$75,576	$76,814	2%	$1,239
Total Communications Services	$67,052	$64,933	$65,914	$69,665	$69,354	$70,059	1%	$706
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$119,314	$111,418	$112,099	$101,900	$103,547	$106,770	3%	$3,223
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$88,270	$85,224	$84,730	$86,009	$86,508	$88,095	2%	$1,587
Computer Systems Design Services	$86,455	$84,140	$82,084	$83,293	$82,616	$83,722	1%	$1,105
Computer Facilities Management Services	$72,415	$68,132	$68,502	$70,059	$70,811	$71,281	1%	$470
Other Computer Related Services	$74,840	$71,845	$71,138	$71,992	$72,382	$72,484	0%	$103
Total	$85,191	$82,442	$81,428	$82,793	$82,871	$84,169	2%	$1,298
Total Software Services	$91,163	$87,651	$86,839	$86,058	$86,290	$87,789	2%	$1,499
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$67,841	$68,542	$69,308	$70,187	$70,794	$72,594	3%	$1,800
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$62,452	$65,368	$64,928	$64,161	$63,243	$62,747	-1%	-$496
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$80,778	$80,935	$83,786	$86,279	$88,742	$89,164	0%	$422
Total	$76,481	$77,217	$79,359	$81,236	$83,182	$83,521	0%	$339
Computer Training								
Total	$53,494	$50,788	$49,396	$50,357	$51,526	$53,182	3%	$1,656
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$71,202	$71,990	$73,422	$74,717	$75,919	$77,094	2%	$1,176
Total High-Tech Services	$76,152	$74,358	$75,061	$76,733	$77,279	$78,602	2%	$1,323
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)								
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$75,527**	**$74,156**	**$75,557**	**$77,310**	**$77,937**	**$79,484**	**2%**	**$1,547**
Total Private Sector	$41,159	$40,946	$41,080	$41,765	$41,805	$42,405	1%	$600
Tech Wage Differential Over Private Sector Wage	83.5%	81.1%	83.9%	85.1%	86.4%	87.4%		

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$17,057	$14,436	$13,547	$13,139	$13,630	$14,335	5%	$705
Computer Storage Devices	$3,396	$3,100	$3,002	$2,891	$2,955	$3,020	2%	$65
Computer Terminals	$2,281	$1,844	$1,683	$1,644	$1,563	$1,620	4%	$57
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$5,179	$4,261	$4,064	$3,902	$3,650	$3,491	-4%	-$159
Total	$27,913	$23,642	$22,296	$21,576	$21,797	$22,466	3%	$669
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$7,953	$5,490	$4,405	$4,255	$3,934	$3,625	-8%	-$309
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$7,326	$6,125	$5,774	$5,821	$6,227	$6,557	5%	$330
Other Communications Equipment	$2,196	$1,904	$1,721	$1,697	$1,671	$1,551	-7%	-$120
Fiber Optic Cable	$1,099	$773	$646	$590	$577	$547	-5%	-$30
Total	$18,575	$14,292	$12,547	$12,362	$12,410	$12,280	-1%	-$130
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	$2,523	$2,281	$2,134	$1,934	$1,969	$1,916	-3%	-$53
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tube	$1,237	$1,059	$922	$715	$620	$605	-2%	-$15
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$5,324	$3,690	$3,151	$3,057	$2,890	$2,777	-4%	-$113
Electronic Capacitors	$574	$451	$394	$372	$331	$335	1%	$4
Electronic Resistors	$338	$257	$238	$239	$241	$235	-3%	-$6
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$560	$453	$418	$407	$401	$414	3%	$14
Electronic Connectors	$1,056	$896	$734	$776	$863	$932	8%	$69
Printed Circuit Assembly	$3,273	$2,697	$2,557	$2,638	$2,417	$2,437	1%	$20
Other Electronic Components	$4,802	$3,954	$3,509	$3,379	$3,426	$3,564	4%	$138
Total	$17,163	$13,457	$11,924	$11,583	$11,189	$11,299	1%	$111
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$26,211	$21,380	$20,356	$20,695	$21,469	$23,159	8%	$1,691
Semiconductor Machinery	$2,263	$1,903	$1,945	$1,975	$1,829	$1,954	7%	$124
Total	$28,475	$23,283	$22,301	$22,670	$23,298	$25,113	8%	$1,815
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$11,751	$11,980	$12,215	$12,709	$13,442	$13,667	2%	$225
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	$1,580	$1,566	$1,569	$1,547	$1,436	$1,378	-4%	-$59
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$3,998	$3,644	$3,491	$3,713	$3,729	$3,906	5%	$177
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$849	$846	$769	$738	$711	$664	-7%	-$47
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$5,257	$4,445	$4,033	$3,820	$3,811	$3,808	0%	-$3
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$2,592	$2,515	$2,508	$2,585	$2,440	$2,607	7%	$166
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$1,849	$1,685	$1,693	$1,762	$1,770	$1,802	2%	$32
Total	$16,126	$14,702	$14,063	$14,164	$13,898	$14,164	2%	$266
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$3,731	$3,777	$4,066	$4,319	$4,354	$4,500	3%	$145
Irradiation Apparatus	$911	$864	$914	$949	$941	$963	2%	$22
Total	$4,641	$4,642	$4,979	$5,269	$5,295	$5,462	3%	$167
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lens	$2,101	$1,723	$1,644	$1,434	$1,516	$1,618	7%	$103
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$1,503	$1,413	$1,201	$1,184	$1,014	$866	-15%	-$148
Total	$3,603	$3,136	$2,845	$2,618	$2,530	$2,484	-2%	-$46
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$130,770	$111,415	$105,303	$104,884	$105,828	$108,852	3%	$3,024

2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$48,967	$43,725	$40,096	$39,184	$36,323	$34,998	-4%	-$1,325
Paging Services	$1,803	$1,417	$1,258	$1,309	$1,169	$1,052	-10%	-$117
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$11,020	$10,322	$9,988	$11,089	$11,491	$11,997	4%	$506
Telecommunications Resellers	$13,101	$11,315	$10,125	$9,698	$8,868	$8,309	-6%	-$559
Satellite Telecommunications	$1,486	$1,376	$1,221	$1,282	$1,263	$1,360	8%	$97
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$6,102	$6,215	$6,750	$6,599	$6,732	$7,107	6%	$376
Other Telecommunications	$628	$623	$556	$582	$542	$544	0%	$2
Total	$83,107	$74,993	$69,994	$69,744	$66,389	$65,367	-2%	-$1,021
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	$14,744	$9,526	$8,717	$9,645	$9,150	$8,686	-5%	-$464
Web Search Portals	$1,455	$1,075	$971	$1,321	$2,056	$2,956	44%	$900
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$19,979	$18,801	$17,989	$17,482	$17,578	$17,946	2%	$368
Total	$36,178	$29,402	$27,676	$28,448	$28,785	$29,589	3%	$804
Total Communications Services	$119,285	$104,395	$97,670	$98,193	$95,174	$94,956	0%	-$217
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$32,365	$27,845	$26,595	$23,980	$24,541	$25,961	6%	$1,420
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$49,168	$42,595	$41,432	$43,391	$45,519	$49,398	9%	$3,880
Computer Systems Design Services	$44,020	$38,413	$36,737	$39,552	$41,998	$46,297	10%	$4,299
Computer Facilities Management Services	$4,696	$3,943	$3,926	$3,921	$3,966	$3,958	0%	-$8
Other Computer Related Services	$11,061	$9,066	$8,072	$7,649	$7,652	$7,679	0%	$26
Total	$108,945	$94,018	$90,168	$94,513	$99,135	$107,332	8%	$8,197
Total Software Services	$141,311	$121,863	$116,763	$118,493	$123,676	$133,293	8%	$9,617
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$54,229	$53,070	$52,690	$55,249	$58,732	$63,483	8%	$4,751
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$8,826	$9,478	$9,317	$9,091	$8,977	$9,112	2%	$135
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$37,262	$37,408	$39,192	$41,384	$45,179	$47,671	6%	$2,491
Total	$46,088	$46,886	$48,509	$50,475	$54,157	$56,783	5%	$2,626
Computer Training								
Total	$1,494	$1,207	$1,031	$1,001	$1,008	$963	-4%	-$45
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$101,811	$101,163	$102,230	$106,725	$113,897	$121,229	6%	$7,332
Total High-Tech Services	$362,406	$327,421	$316,662	$323,411	$332,746	$349,478	5%	$16,732
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)								
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$493,176**	**$438,836**	**$421,966**	**$428,295**	**$438,575**	**$458,330**	**5%**	**$19,756**
TOTAL Private Sector	$4,498,893	$4,404,906	$4,398,790	$4,531,081	$4,625,085	$4,779,860	3%	$154,775
High-Tech Payroll as a Percent of Private Sector Payroll	11.0%	10.0%	9.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%		

2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	999	919	821	776	751	719	-4%	-32
Computer Storage Devices	259	253	232	220	205	205	0%	0
Computer Terminals	136	133	125	101	86	75	-13%	-11
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	914	858	843	800	754	737	-2%	-17
Total	2,308	2,164	2,021	1,897	1,796	1,736	-3%	-60
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	802	736	704	653	630	607	-4%	-23
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	1,443	1,368	1,300	1,233	1,224	1,230	0%	6
Other Communications Equipment	651	611	600	596	594	601	1%	7
Fiber Optic Cables	170	170	176	173	159	153	-4%	-6
Total	3,066	2,885	2,780	2,655	2,607	2,592	-1%	-15
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	751	701	698	664	668	679	2%	11
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	137	124	111	96	98	90	-8%	-8
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	1,892	1,650	1,448	1,263	1,152	1,070	-7%	-82
Electronic Capacitors	119	106	108	100	92	97	5%	5
Electronic Resistors	96	95	89	86	85	80	-6%	-5
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	392	368	353	340	327	310	-5%	-17
Electronic Connectors	298	288	274	268	256	259	1%	3
Printed Circuit Assembly	880	931	961	1,016	1,064	1,094	3%	30
Other Electronic Components	1,487	1,467	1,417	1,354	1,386	1,376	-1%	-10
Total	5,301	5,029	4,761	4,523	4,460	4,376	-2%	-84
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	1,640	1,642	1,578	1,546	1,691	1,678	-1%	-13
Semiconductor Machinery	225	232	235	231	221	224	1%	3
Total	1,865	1,874	1,813	1,777	1,912	1,902	-1%	-10
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	846	845	823	828	867	889	3%	22
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	494	484	471	449	453	456	1%	3
Industrial Process Control Instruments	1,849	1,808	1,811	1,812	1,820	1,788	-2%	-32
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	401	378	356	333	319	282	-12%	-37
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	987	1,011	1,015	998	967	947	-2%	-20
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	677	648	640	651	648	630	-3%	-18
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	1,035	1,004	985	988	1,002	987	-1%	-15
Total	5,443	5,333	5,278	5,231	5,209	5,090	-2%	-119
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	741	754	784	789	842	866	3%	24
Irradiation Apparatus	232	220	227	234	230	231	0%	1
Total	973	974	1,011	1,023	1,072	1,097	2%	25
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lens	585	578	567	557	561	562	0%	1
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	395	381	370	345	309	279	-10%	-30
Total	980	959	937	902	870	841	-3%	-29
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	21,533	20,764	20,122	19,500	19,461	19,202	-1%	-259

2006 establishment data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	19,571	19,577	19,250	19,443	19,141	19,322	1%	181
Paging Services	1,981	1,926	1,769	1,530	1,324	1,188	-10%	-136
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	6,726	7,710	8,151	8,732	9,362	9,953	6%	591
Telecommunications Resellers	8,502	9,003	8,692	8,152	7,680	7,266	-5%	-414
Satellite Telecommunications	1,058	1,027	1,007	1,018	994	1,000	1%	6
Cable and Other Program Distribution	3,732	3,751	3,710	3,639	3,534	3,533	0%	-1
Other Telecommunications	577	589	555	561	531	564	6%	33
Total	42,147	43,583	43,134	43,075	42,566	42,826	1%	260
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	12,974	11,227	9,633	8,453	7,747	7,637	-1%	-110
Web Search Portals	1,343	1,180	1,028	983	1,058	1,106	5%	48
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	13,470	13,351	12,820	12,445	12,383	12,736	3%	353
Total	27,787	25,758	23,481	21,882	21,188	21,479	1%	291
Total Communications Services	69,934	69,341	66,615	64,957	63,754	64,305	1%	551
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	11,237	10,966	10,447	9,942	9,928	9,865	-1%	-63
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	60,485	62,893	64,117	64,811	66,943	70,481	5%	3,538
Computer Systems Design Services	60,294	60,436	61,667	63,466	67,266	73,042	9%	5,776
Computer Facilities Management Services	1,951	2,063	2,051	2,048	1,939	2,060	6%	121
Other Computer Related Services	22,094	20,582	18,082	15,555	14,381	13,910	-3%	-471
Total	144,824	145,974	145,917	145,880	150,529	159,493	6%	8,964
Total Software Services	156,061	156,940	156,364	155,822	160,457	169,358	6%	8,901
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	57,508	58,102	58,557	59,350	60,748	63,097	4%	2,349
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	8,594	8,719	8,769	8,658	8,589	8,629	0%	40
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	15,178	15,507	15,610	16,033	16,960	18,084	7%	1,124
Total	23,772	24,226	24,379	24,691	25,549	26,713	5%	1,164
Computer Training								
Total	3,480	3,436	3,262	3,148	3,007	2,847	-5%	-160
Total Engineering and Tech Services	84,760	85,764	86,198	87,189	89,304	92,657	4%	3,353
Total High-Tech Services (Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)	310,755	312,045	309,177	307,968	313,515	326,320	4%	12,805
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**332,288**	**332,809**	**329,299**	**327,468**	**332,976**	**345,522**	**4%**	**12,546**
TOTAL Private Sector	7,724,965	7,839,903	7,971,647	8,093,142	8,308,128	8,517,150	3%	209,022
High-Tech Establishments as a Percent of Private Sector Establishments	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%		

2006 establishment data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

U.S. HIGH-TECH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECT HIGH-TECH OCCUPATIONS, 2001 - 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S. Labor Force	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	**3.6%**	**6.4%**	**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**2.7%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**
Engineering Managers	**0.2%**	**2.3%**	**3.7%**	**2.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**n/a**
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	**4.0%**	**5.5%**	**5.9%**	**4.4%**	**2.8%**	**2.5%**	**2.2%**
Computer Scientists and Systems Analysts	3.1%	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%
Computer Programmers	4.4%	6.5%	6.7%	5.9%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
Computer Software Engineers	4.5%	5.0%	5.2%	3.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Computer Support Specialists	5.2%	6.6%	6.4%	5.2%	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%
Database Administrators	2.9%	3.2%	6.8%	2.3%	4.9%	0.3%	0.7%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	2.2%	7.5%	6.4%	3.5%	4.0%	2.8%	1.7%
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	4.9%	5.1%	7.3%	6.6%	3.7%	2.9%	1.5%
Operations Research Analysts	1.5%	3.9%	3.9%	1.2%	0.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	**2.6%**	**4.7%**	**4.8%**	**3.1%**	**2.3%**	**1.8%**	**1.7%**
Aerospace Engineers	1.7%	2.5%	5.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%
Computer Hardware Engineers	3.2%	6.8%	6.7%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.7%
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	1.3%	4.0%	6.8%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%
Industrial Engineers	3.1%	5.3%	5.4%	3.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%
Mechanical Engineers	2.6%	4.3%	3.5%	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Engineering Technicians	3.1%	6.2%	5.5%	4.6%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%
Computer Operators	**4.6%**	**5.5%**	**5.7%**	**3.2%**	**2.9%**	**4.9%**	**6.5%**
Electrical, Electronics, and Electromechanical Assemblers	**11.2%**	**13.7%**	**13.2%**	**10.6%**	**11.5%**	**4.4%**	**7.0%**
Computer Control Programmers and Operators	**7.5%**	**8.9%**	**5.3%**	**8.9%**	**3.9%**	**4.7%**	**7.9%**

Occupational unemployment rates are for the private sector only. U.S. total unemployment rates include the entire labor force.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*

U.S. HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS, 2001 - 2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
Computers and Peripherals	$665	$445	$363	$630	$497	$497	$580	17%	$83
Electronics/Instrumentation	$359	$294	$217	$348	$424	$689	$656	-5%	-$33
IT Services	$2,404	$1,060	$784	$626	$967	$1,087	$1,298	19%	$211
Medical Devices and Equipment	$2,031	$1,864	$1,628	$1,916	$2,186	$2,793	$3,898	40%	$1,105
Networking and Equipment	$5,694	$2,640	$1,750	$1,536	$1,418	$1,066	$1,252	17%	$186
Semiconductors	$2,455	$1,560	$1,795	$2,199	$1,919	$2,143	$1,848	-14%	-$295
Software	$10,426	$5,302	$4,530	$5,341	$4,893	$5,133	$5,273	3%	$140
Telecommunications	$5,328	$2,417	$1,814	$1,950	$2,424	$2,594	$2,143	-17%	-$451
TOTAL HIGH TECH	$29,363	$15,582	$12,882	$14,546	$14,727	$16,002	$16,947	6%	$945
Total All Industries (Including High Tech)	**$40,619**	**$21,982**	**$19,736**	**$22,462**	**$22,998**	**$26,550**	**$29,406**	**11%**	**$2,855**
High Tech as a Percent of All Industries	72%	71%	65%	65%	64%	60%	58%		

U.S. VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BY SELECT INDUSTRIES, 2001 - 2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
Biotechnology	$3,461	$3,248	$3,654	$4,274	$3,872	$4,763	$5,215	10%	$453
Business Products and Services	$1,136	$526	$666	$424	$474	$626	$840	34%	$214
Consumer Products and Services	$701	$245	$160	$317	$360	$500	$468	-6%	-$32
Financial Services	$1,458	$348	$404	$529	$912	$438	$566	29%	$129
Healthcare Services	$528	$372	$246	$385	$390	$425	$368	-13%	-$57
Industrial/Energy	$1,118	$746	$771	$791	$854	$1,870	$2,696	44%	$826
Media and Entertainment	$2,450	$738	$884	$1,007	$1,101	$1,702	$1,877	10%	$175
Retailing/Distribution	$330	$156	$70	$187	$247	$217	$415	91%	$198
Other	$74	$20	$0	$1	$62	$8	$12	57%	$4
Total All Industries (Including High Tech)	**$40,619**	**$21,982**	**$19,736**	**$22,462**	**$22,998**	**$26,550**	**$29,406**	**11%**	**$2,855**

The MoneyTree™ Survey is routinely updated with new venture capital investment data; as a result, the above data are subject to revisions. The data on this page were collected on January 24, 2008.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

U.S. HIGH-TECH R&D PERFORMANCE BY INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2005

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2004-2005	Numeric Change 2004-2005
High-Tech Manufacturing							
Computers and Peripheral Equipment	$3,165	$3,015	$2,561	$5,707	$4,902	-14%	-$805
Communications Equipment	$18,721	$9,524	$8,932	$8,433	$9,660	15%	$1,227
Semiconductors and Other Electronic Components	$14,210	$11,871	$12,607	$17,524	$18,602	6%	$1,078
Defense Electronics	$7,565	$8,549	$7,834	$7,882	$8,325	6%	$443
Other Computer and Electronic Products	$1,083	$452	$560	$1,144	$974	-15%	-$170
Total Computer and Electronic Products Mfg.	**$44,744**	**$33,411**	**$32,495**	**$40,690**	**$42,463**	**4%**	**$1,773**
High-Tech Services							
Software	$13,067	$12,874	$15,095	$16,510	$16,893	2%	$383
Broadcasting and Telecommunications	$1,270	$1,637	$1,663	$2,215	$2,539	15%	$324
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	$8,656	$10,394	$8,613	$11,197	$13,046	17%	$1,849
Total High-Tech Services	**$22,993**	**$24,905**	**$25,371**	**$29,922**	**$32,478**	**9%**	**$2,556**
TOTAL HIGH-TECH R&D	$67,737	$58,316	$57,866	$70,612	$74,941	6%	$4,329
High Tech as a Percent of Total Industry R&D	37%	33%	32%	38%	37%		
Total for All Industries	**$185,118**	**$177,467**	**$182,926**	**$188,035**	**$204,250**	**9%**	**$16,215**

U.S. R&D PERFORMANCE BY SELECT OTHER INDUSTRIES, 2001 - 2005

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change 2004-2005	Numeric Change 2004-2005
Chemicals							
Basic Chemicals Manufacturing	$1,835	$1,710	$1,991	$2,312	$2,179	-6%	-$133
Resin, Synthetic Rubbers, Fibers, & Filament Mfg.	$2,745	$2,413	$2,390	$2,080	$2,280	10%	$200
Pharmaceuticals and Medicines Manufacturing	$10,137	$14,186	$15,949	$31,444	$34,798	11%	$3,354
Other Chemicals	$2,996	$2,087	$2,364	$3,234	$3,569	10%	$335
Total Chemicals Manufacturing	**$17,713**	**$20,395**	**$22,693**	**$39,070**	**$42,826**	**10%**	**$3,756**
Machinery Manufacturing	**$6,337**	**$6,366**	**$6,224**	**$6,473**	**$8,422**	**30%**	**$1,949**
Transportation Equipment							
Motor Vehicles Manufacturing	$16,089	$15,199	$16,874	$15,610	$16,025	3%	$415
Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing	$4,083	$5,349	$7,849	$9,224	$10,928	18%	$1,704
Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	$832	$905	$1,034	$1,185	$1,368	15%	$183
Total Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	**$21,004**	**$21,452**	**$25,757**	**$26,019**	**$28,321**	**9%**	**$2,302**
Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing	**$5,903**	**$6,179**	**$6,370**	**$3,313**	**$4,343**	**31%**	**$1,030**
Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	$2,365	$2,822	$3,261	$2,295	$2,448	7%	$153
Scientific R&D Services	$10,893	$10,735	$10,574	$9,383	$9,473	1%	$90
Total for All Industries	**$185,118**	**$177,467**	**$182,926**	**$188,035**	**$204,250**	**9%**	**$16,215**

2005 R&D data are the most recent available.

Only select industries are shown.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

U.S. HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2006 vs. 2016

	2006	2016	Percent Change	Numeric Change
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING				
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	198,800	132,300	-33%	-66,500
Communications Equipment Manufacturing	153,100	152,800	0%	-300
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing	31,700	25,000	-21%	-6,700
Semiconductor and Electronic Components Manufacturing	480,300	413,600	-14%	-66,700
Defense Electronics Manufacturing	n/a	n/a		
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing	n/a	n/a		
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing	n/a	n/a		
Photonics Manufacturing	n/a	n/a		
TOTAL HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	1,338,400	1,173,800	-12%	-164,600
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	1,356,800	1,460,400	8%	103,600
SOFTWARE SERVICES	1,521,600	2,088,900	37%	567,300
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES	1,426,100	1,700,100	19%	274,000
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**5,642,900**	**6,423,200**	**14%**	**780,300**
TOTAL – Wage and Salary Employment (Nonagricultural)	136,912,200	151,962,300	11%	15,050,100
High-Tech Employment as a Percent of All Employment	4.1%	4.2%		

OTHER SELECT U.S. INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2006 vs. 2016

	2006	2016	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Food Manufacturing	1,484,300	1,489,300	0%	5,000
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	796,900	764,300	-4%	-32,600
Textile and Apparel Manufacturing	595,200	384,600	-35%	-210,600
Chemicals Manufacturing	868,700	847,800	-2%	-20,900
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1,765,100	1,651,000	-6%	-114,100
Total Manufacturing	**14,197,300**	**12,694,500**	**-11%**	**-1,502,800**
Wholesale Trade	5,897,700	6,326,200	7%	428,500
Retail Trade	15,319,400	16,006,400	4%	687,000
Motion Picture and Soundrecording Industries	377,600	413,900	10%	36,300
Financial	8,363,200	9,570,100	14%	1,206,900
Legal Services	1,173,400	1,284,700	9%	111,300
Accounting	889,300	1,072,200	21%	182,900
Ambulatory Healthcare Services	5,282,900	6,843,500	30%	1,560,600
Hospitals (private)	4,427,100	5,118,900	16%	691,800
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	1,584,200	1,758,500	11%	174,300
Social Assistance	2,308,900	3,404,000	47%	1,095,100
Accommodation Services	1,833,400	2,087,700	14%	254,300
Food Services and Drinking Places	9,382,900	10,406,500	11%	1,023,600
Education – All Levels (public and private)	13,151,800	14,563,600	11%	1,411,800
TOTAL – Wage and Salary Employment (Nonagricultural)	**136,912,200**	**151,962,300**	**11%**	**15,050,100**

n/a = not available

Data are projections and subject to revisions.

Data are rounded. Only select industries are shown. Employment statistics represented here differ from statistics used elsewhere in the report, as the employment projections are based on the *Current Employment Statistics* survey. Total employment includes public and private sectors.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Employment Statistics*

U.S. HIGH-TECH OCCUPATION PROJECTIONS, 2006 vs. 2016

	2006	2016	Percent Change	Numeric Change
Total – Wage and Salary Employment (Nonagricultural)	**136,912,200**	**151,962,300**	**11%**	**15,050,100**
Computer and Information Systems Managers	264,000	307,000	16%	43,000
Engineering Managers	187,000	201,000	7%	14,000
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	**3,313,000**	**4,135,000**	**25%**	**822,000**
Computer Specialists	3,200,000	4,006,000	25%	807,000
Computer Scientists and Systems Analysts	25,000	31,000	22%	5,000
Computer Programmers	435,000	417,000	-4%	-18,000
Computer Software Engineers	857,000	1,181,000	38%	324,000
Computer Support Specialists	552,000	624,000	13%	71,000
Computer Systems Analysts	504,000	650,000	29%	146,000
Database Administrators	119,000	154,000	29%	34,000
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	309,000	393,000	27%	83,000
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	262,000	402,000	53%	140,000
Other Computer Specialists	136,000	157,000	15%	21,000
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	**2,583,000**	**2,852,000**	**10%**	**268,000**
Engineers	1,512,000	1,671,000	11%	160,000
Aerospace Engineers	90,000	99,000	10%	9,000
Computer Hardware Engineers	79,000	82,000	5%	4,000
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	291,000	306,000	5%	15,000
Industrial Engineers	227,000	270,000	19%	43,000
Mechanical Engineers	226,000	235,000	4%	9,000
Engineering Technicians	511,000	545,000	7%	34,000
Computer Operators	130,000	98,000	-25%	-32,000
Electrical, Electronics, and Electromechanical Assemblers	297,000	227,000	-24%	-70,000
Computer Control Programmers and Operators	158,000	153,000	-4%	-6,000

Data are projections and subject to revisions.

Data are rounded. Only select occupations are shown. Total employment includes public and private sectors.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Employment Statistics*

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	Numeric Change 2005-2006
United States	6,529,770	5,917,746	5,584,713	5,539,975	5,627,326	5,766,327	2.5%	139,001
Alabama	75,395	69,625	69,589	69,149	70,476	72,440	2.8%	1,964
Alaska	8,707	8,709	8,818	9,089	9,298	9,517	2.4%	219
Arizona	127,705	116,072	109,448	110,778	111,623	116,842	4.7%	5,219
Arkansas	28,771	27,227	27,098	28,433	28,771	28,977	0.7%	206
California	1,117,679	983,267	915,516	904,920	919,322	940,677	2.3%	21,355
Colorado	204,363	176,936	162,217	159,752	158,095	157,213	-0.6%	-882
Connecticut	82,327	74,880	69,231	67,922	67,102	68,123	1.5%	1,021
Delaware	21,925	19,778	18,736	18,468	18,327	18,028	-1.6%	-299
District of Columbia	31,377	33,410	33,286	33,831	34,955	35,564	1.7%	609
Florida	284,770	267,835	258,801	265,484	276,358	282,091	2.1%	5,733
Georgia	194,922	178,033	167,565	163,403	162,497	165,509	1.9%	3,012
Hawaii	13,798	13,504	13,249	13,497	14,024	14,902	6.3%	878
Idaho	37,911	35,225	34,052	35,012	36,124	36,365	0.7%	241
Illinois	255,785	227,705	210,635	204,537	205,702	209,332	1.8%	3,630
Indiana	76,396	70,918	67,692	68,166	68,554	70,233	2.4%	1,679
Iowa	43,820	40,547	39,002	39,359	40,153	40,491	0.8%	338
Kansas	63,097	59,105	55,770	53,980	51,991	53,824	3.5%	1,833
Kentucky	47,416	44,920	43,220	41,581	43,056	43,771	1.7%	715
Louisiana	40,445	38,524	37,281	37,909	40,202	41,922	4.3%	1,720
Maine	18,845	16,923	15,580	15,591	15,733	15,940	1.3%	207
Maryland	164,552	158,670	154,945	157,779	162,320	165,565	2.0%	3,245
Massachusetts	295,312	254,089	235,584	233,234	237,549	242,686	2.2%	5,137
Michigan	201,819	189,949	183,218	178,038	177,613	176,095	-0.9%	-1,518
Minnesota	144,484	134,142	124,866	125,227	127,950	128,525	0.4%	575
Mississippi	21,925	20,001	18,955	19,306	20,026	20,791	3.8%	765
Missouri	94,919	88,130	87,113	86,531	88,326	91,188	3.2%	2,862
Montana	10,240	10,285	10,006	9,922	10,542	10,974	4.1%	432
Nebraska	37,516	34,381	30,174	30,459	30,034	30,355	1.1%	321
Nevada	28,527	28,072	28,066	27,527	27,879	29,253	4.9%	1,374
New Hampshire	46,208	37,801	35,081	37,467	37,496	38,202	1.9%	706
New Jersey	245,183	217,181	202,587	197,107	197,217	205,734	4.3%	8,517
New Mexico	46,527	45,102	43,821	42,547	42,872	49,522	15.5%	6,650
New York	357,859	329,187	305,338	300,683	299,925	301,500	0.5%	1,575
North Carolina	168,905	146,349	136,015	134,625	142,270	145,156	2.0%	2,886
North Dakota	10,189	9,506	9,525	9,667	10,187	10,683	4.9%	496
Ohio	182,639	168,622	158,770	151,248	152,407	155,174	1.8%	2,767
Oklahoma	48,160	42,564	40,278	38,750	37,700	38,933	3.3%	1,233
Oregon	98,288	87,623	81,436	81,650	83,091	85,986	3.5%	2,895
Pennsylvania	238,745	218,597	203,756	200,277	203,765	210,193	3.2%	6,428
Puerto Rico	31,740	30,623	31,204	33,058	32,675	31,544	-3.5%	-1,131
Rhode Island	19,048	18,577	18,468	18,890	18,917	19,332	2.2%	415
South Carolina	46,124	43,393	42,470	41,628	42,540	46,086	8.3%	3,546
South Dakota	10,953	9,637	9,344	9,057	8,629	8,913	3.3%	284
Tennessee	70,084	65,402	63,089	61,347	61,476	62,593	1.8%	1,117
Texas	540,062	478,894	445,973	435,446	445,785	459,479	3.1%	13,694
Utah	56,004	49,323	48,525	49,285	52,636	55,981	6.4%	3,345
Vermont	19,132	17,122	15,488	14,865	14,809	15,013	1.4%	204
Virginia	269,785	248,434	244,213	253,316	260,974	270,751	3.7%	9,777
Washington	167,872	156,660	150,801	152,025	156,524	162,808	4.0%	6,284
West Virginia	15,179	14,957	14,241	13,918	14,343	14,362	0.1%	19
Wisconsin	84,987	79,545	77,228	77,842	79,835	81,444	2.0%	1,609
Wyoming	3,904	4,364	4,365	4,460	4,596	4,701	2.3%	105

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	Numeric Change 2005-2006
United States	$75,527	$74,156	$75,557	$77,310	$77,937	$79,484	2.0%	$1,547
Alabama	$58,588	$59,439	$61,171	$62,651	$62,482	$63,335	1.4%	$853
Alaska	$61,580	$61,825	$60,739	$62,534	$62,532	$63,110	0.9%	$578
Arizona	$68,656	$68,177	$68,517	$70,540	$72,158	$74,206	2.8%	$2,047
Arkansas	$48,947	$48,290	$49,339	$52,813	$52,818	$53,630	1.5%	$811
California	$92,467	$88,480	$92,435	$96,642	$98,368	$101,189	2.9%	$2,821
Colorado	$78,861	$78,546	$81,582	$81,539	$82,813	$86,473	4.4%	$3,660
Connecticut	$79,454	$77,238	$77,500	$79,096	$79,449	$78,942	-0.6%	-$508
Delaware	$83,875	$85,092	$83,537	$85,435	$84,245	$82,283	-2.3%	-$1,962
District of Columbia	$80,427	$77,855	$78,075	$81,672	$82,675	$85,727	3.7%	$3,052
Florida	$61,090	$60,902	$61,025	$62,891	$63,113	$64,413	2.1%	$1,300
Georgia	$72,523	$72,094	$71,905	$72,537	$74,221	$75,923	2.3%	$1,701
Hawaii	$61,205	$61,974	$63,795	$65,332	$65,922	$68,363	3.7%	$2,440
Idaho	$61,158	$62,179	$63,425	$64,557	$63,862	$67,225	5.3%	$3,364
Illinois	$72,935	$72,286	$72,828	$75,204	$77,308	$77,091	-0.3%	-$216
Indiana	$54,048	$55,068	$55,719	$58,090	$57,462	$57,619	0.3%	$157
Iowa	$50,701	$50,266	$52,439	$54,809	$56,292	$56,311	0.0%	$19
Kansas	$59,298	$60,462	$62,707	$66,907	$67,204	$68,474	1.9%	$1,271
Kentucky	$52,983	$52,918	$54,643	$57,861	$55,564	$55,778	0.4%	$215
Louisiana	$53,190	$53,158	$51,777	$53,184	$52,626	$55,421	5.3%	$2,795
Maine	$51,366	$53,691	$55,527	$57,587	$56,037	$55,850	-0.3%	-$188
Maryland	$75,736	$77,132	$77,336	$80,023	$79,520	$80,834	1.7%	$1,314
Massachusetts	$87,923	$86,355	$88,771	$93,049	$92,551	$94,770	2.4%	$2,218
Michigan	$74,380	$73,352	$74,653	$75,612	$75,575	$75,164	-0.5%	-$411
Minnesota	$66,415	$67,436	$70,432	$71,861	$70,808	$71,559	1.1%	$751
Mississippi	$48,148	$47,553	$46,388	$46,720	$48,033	$48,506	1.0%	$472
Missouri	$62,444	$62,073	$64,678	$66,605	$67,489	$68,234	1.1%	$746
Montana	$44,462	$45,668	$47,004	$48,388	$49,578	$49,180	-0.8%	-$398
Nebraska	$54,263	$55,168	$57,428	$58,478	$59,210	$59,762	0.9%	$552
Nevada	$62,747	$64,698	$67,141	$68,320	$72,561	$68,889	-5.1%	-$3,672
New Hampshire	$71,245	$74,086	$75,758	$75,989	$75,677	$79,080	4.5%	$3,403
New Jersey	$84,045	$85,516	$86,005	$88,057	$86,952	$89,416	2.8%	$2,464
New Mexico	$59,829	$59,748	$62,381	$63,214	$63,052	$64,936	3.0%	$1,885
New York	$76,998	$76,458	$76,897	$78,557	$79,506	$80,933	1.8%	$1,428
North Carolina	$68,744	$68,527	$69,901	$72,435	$71,907	$72,270	0.5%	$362
North Dakota	$41,587	$45,285	$47,081	$49,559	$49,131	$51,557	4.9%	$2,427
Ohio	$60,635	$60,413	$61,243	$62,802	$62,899	$63,473	0.9%	$574
Oklahoma	$48,938	$49,063	$50,415	$50,417	$50,371	$50,851	1.0%	$480
Oregon	$73,036	$70,505	$73,247	$76,038	$75,189	$75,616	0.6%	$427
Pennsylvania	$66,471	$68,642	$69,182	$70,829	$71,826	$71,796	0.0%	-$30
Puerto Rico	$36,943	$36,550	$36,864	$37,201	$34,875	$36,028	3.3%	$1,153
Rhode Island	$65,011	$64,833	$68,279	$71,653	$70,528	$75,233	6.7%	$4,705
South Carolina	$53,998	$54,385	$54,357	$55,786	$57,364	$58,307	1.6%	$943
South Dakota	$42,711	$43,456	$44,560	$46,208	$45,982	$45,377	-1.3%	-$605
Tennessee	$57,166	$57,842	$57,721	$59,647	$59,160	$60,064	1.5%	$905
Texas	$77,103	$75,018	$74,643	$77,199	$77,863	$81,550	4.7%	$3,687
Utah	$58,634	$59,085	$59,316	$59,591	$59,716	$58,681	-1.7%	-$1,035
Vermont	$63,253	$64,770	$65,638	$66,073	$66,355	$68,622	3.4%	$2,268
Virginia	$84,609	$79,624	$81,769	$84,443	$86,337	$86,374	0.0%	$38
Washington	$107,807	$101,792	$103,672	$85,110	$86,354	$89,377	3.5%	$3,023
West Virginia	$45,919	$47,701	$49,038	$49,472	$48,339	$50,231	3.9%	$1,891
Wisconsin	$57,253	$58,250	$59,497	$60,066	$59,678	$60,065	0.6%	$387
Wyoming	$45,886	$45,494	$45,822	$47,060	$45,137	$48,419	7.3%	$3,282

2006 state wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	Numeric Change 2005-2006
United States	$493,176	$438,836	$421,966	$428,295	$438,575	$458,330	4.5%	$19,756
Alabama	$4,417	$4,138	$4,257	$4,332	$4,403	$4,588	4.2%	$185
Alaska	$536	$538	$536	$568	$581	$601	3.3%	$19
Arizona	$8,768	$7,913	$7,499	$7,814	$8,055	$8,670	7.6%	$616
Arkansas	$1,408	$1,315	$1,337	$1,502	$1,520	$1,554	2.3%	$34
California	$103,348	$86,999	$84,626	$87,453	$90,432	$95,186	5.3%	$4,754
Colorado	$16,116	$13,898	$13,234	$13,026	$13,092	$13,595	3.8%	$502
Connecticut	$6,541	$5,784	$5,365	$5,372	$5,331	$5,378	0.9%	$47
Delaware	$1,839	$1,683	$1,565	$1,578	$1,544	$1,483	-3.9%	-$61
District of Columbia	$2,524	$2,601	$2,599	$2,763	$2,890	$3,049	5.5%	$159
Florida	$17,397	$16,312	$15,793	$16,697	$17,442	$18,170	4.2%	$728
Georgia	$14,136	$12,835	$12,049	$11,853	$12,061	$12,566	4.2%	$505
Hawaii	$845	$837	$845	$882	$924	$1,019	10.2%	$94
Idaho	$2,319	$2,190	$2,160	$2,260	$2,307	$2,445	6.0%	$138
Illinois	$18,656	$16,460	$15,340	$15,382	$15,902	$16,138	1.5%	$235
Indiana	$4,129	$3,905	$3,772	$3,960	$3,939	$4,047	2.7%	$108
Iowa	$2,222	$2,038	$2,045	$2,157	$2,260	$2,280	0.9%	$20
Kansas	$3,742	$3,574	$3,497	$3,612	$3,494	$3,686	5.5%	$192
Kentucky	$2,512	$2,377	$2,362	$2,406	$2,392	$2,441	2.1%	$49
Louisiana	$2,151	$2,048	$1,930	$2,016	$2,116	$2,323	9.8%	$208
Maine	$968	$909	$865	$898	$882	$890	1.0%	$9
Maryland	$12,463	$12,238	$11,983	$12,626	$12,908	$13,383	3.7%	$476
Massachusetts	$25,965	$21,942	$20,913	$21,702	$21,985	$22,999	4.6%	$1,014
Michigan	$15,011	$13,933	$13,678	$13,462	$13,423	$13,236	-1.4%	-$187
Minnesota	$9,596	$9,046	$8,795	$8,999	$9,060	$9,197	1.5%	$137
Mississippi	$1,056	$951	$879	$902	$962	$1,008	4.8%	$47
Missouri	$5,927	$5,470	$5,634	$5,763	$5,961	$6,222	4.4%	$261
Montana	$455	$470	$470	$480	$523	$540	3.3%	$17
Nebraska	$2,036	$1,897	$1,733	$1,781	$1,778	$1,814	2.0%	$36
Nevada	$1,790	$1,816	$1,884	$1,881	$2,023	$2,015	-0.4%	-$8
New Hampshire	$3,292	$2,801	$2,658	$2,847	$2,838	$3,021	6.5%	$183
New Jersey	$20,606	$18,572	$17,423	$17,357	$17,148	$18,396	7.3%	$1,248
New Mexico	$2,784	$2,695	$2,734	$2,690	$2,703	$3,216	19.0%	$513
New York	$27,554	$25,169	$23,480	$23,621	$23,846	$24,401	2.3%	$556
North Carolina	$11,611	$10,029	$9,508	$9,752	$10,230	$10,490	2.5%	$260
North Dakota	$424	$430	$448	$479	$500	$551	10.0%	$50
Ohio	$11,074	$10,187	$9,724	$9,499	$9,586	$9,849	2.7%	$263
Oklahoma	$2,357	$2,088	$2,031	$1,954	$1,899	$1,980	4.3%	$81
Oregon	$7,179	$6,178	$5,965	$6,208	$6,248	$6,502	4.1%	$254
Pennsylvania	$15,870	$15,005	$14,096	$14,185	$14,636	$15,091	3.1%	$455
Puerto Rico	$1,173	$1,119	$1,150	$1,230	$1,140	$1,136	-0.3%	-$3
Rhode Island	$1,238	$1,204	$1,261	$1,354	$1,334	$1,454	9.0%	$120
South Carolina	$2,491	$2,360	$2,309	$2,322	$2,440	$2,687	10.1%	$247
South Dakota	$468	$419	$416	$419	$397	$404	1.9%	$8
Tennessee	$4,006	$3,783	$3,642	$3,659	$3,637	$3,760	3.4%	$123
Texas	$41,641	$35,926	$33,289	$33,616	$34,710	$37,471	8.0%	$2,760
Utah	$3,284	$2,914	$2,878	$2,937	$3,143	$3,285	4.5%	$142
Vermont	$1,210	$1,109	$1,017	$982	$983	$1,030	4.8%	$48
Virginia	$22,826	$19,781	$19,969	$21,391	$22,532	$23,386	3.8%	$854
Washington	$18,098	$15,947	$15,634	$12,939	$13,516	$14,551	7.7%	$1,035
West Virginia	$697	$713	$698	$689	$693	$721	4.0%	$28
Wisconsin	$4,866	$4,634	$4,595	$4,676	$4,764	$4,892	2.7%	$128
Wyoming	$179	$199	$200	$210	$207	$228	9.7%	$20

2006 state payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-2006	Numeric Change 2005-2006
United States	332,288	332,809	329,299	327,468	332,976	345,522	3.8%	12,546
Alabama	3,931	3,959	3,861	4,026	4,164	4,242	1.9%	78
Alaska	615	597	621	668	688	713	3.6%	25
Arizona	5,814	5,769	5,822	5,825	5,922	6,586	11.2%	664
Arkansas	1,914	1,956	2,001	2,034	2,132	2,211	3.7%	79
California	44,035	44,593	43,634	41,917	41,069	43,424	5.7%	2,355
Colorado	10,597	10,196	10,080	10,348	10,917	11,634	6.6%	717
Connecticut	5,335	5,111	4,886	4,797	4,830	4,899	1.4%	69
Delaware	1,209	1,246	1,422	1,605	1,680	1,665	-0.9%	-15
District of Columbia	1,792	1,703	1,831	1,835	1,852	1,934	4.4%	82
Florida	17,330	18,027	18,640	19,838	21,021	22,052	4.9%	1,031
Georgia	10,050	10,901	11,439	11,501	11,753	11,781	0.2%	28
Hawaii	1,187	1,280	1,350	1,291	1,347	1,387	3.0%	40
Idaho	1,518	1,478	1,571	1,617	1,747	1,837	5.2%	90
Illinois	15,864	15,735	15,230	15,026	15,380	16,107	4.7%	727
Indiana	5,055	4,931	4,833	4,898	5,082	5,352	5.3%	270
Iowa	2,528	2,394	2,473	2,607	2,651	2,791	5.3%	140
Kansas	3,089	3,063	3,053	3,045	3,144	3,254	3.5%	110
Kentucky	3,198	3,353	3,239	3,173	3,144	3,386	7.7%	242
Louisiana	3,149	3,165	3,177	3,147	3,352	3,510	4.7%	158
Maine	1,528	1,488	1,484	1,725	1,727	1,783	3.2%	56
Maryland	9,257	9,381	9,206	9,494	9,602	9,808	2.1%	206
Massachusetts	11,860	11,809	11,832	12,068	12,071	11,066	-8.3%	-1,005
Michigan	10,191	10,327	9,657	9,291	9,096	9,005	-1.0%	-91
Minnesota	7,870	7,373	7,276	6,822	7,057	7,025	-0.5%	-32
Mississippi	1,650	1,673	1,621	1,713	1,766	1,823	3.2%	57
Missouri	5,574	5,638	5,397	5,443	5,452	5,657	3.8%	205
Montana	1,195	1,327	1,353	1,336	1,314	1,397	6.3%	83
Nebraska	1,730	1,782	1,736	1,678	1,798	1,942	8.0%	144
Nevada	2,019	2,088	2,416	2,516	2,604	2,933	12.6%	329
New Hampshire	2,780	2,627	2,572	2,618	2,672	2,754	3.1%	82
New Jersey	13,283	14,364	14,611	13,892	13,666	14,122	3.3%	456
New Mexico	2,075	2,081	2,068	2,055	2,078	2,187	5.2%	109
New York	20,374	19,308	18,486	17,812	17,307	17,663	2.1%	356
North Carolina	8,332	8,528	7,952	7,955	8,065	8,470	5.0%	405
North Dakota	582	610	611	629	684	701	2.5%	17
Ohio	10,557	10,606	10,872	10,189	10,380	10,756	3.6%	376
Oklahoma	3,049	2,991	2,948	2,937	3,065	3,166	3.3%	101
Oregon	4,144	4,114	4,174	4,035	4,431	4,713	6.4%	282
Pennsylvania	13,752	12,833	12,638	12,331	12,069	12,044	-0.2%	-25
Puerto Rico	1,048	960	1,100	1,114	1,230	1,287	4.6%	57
Rhode Island	1,446	1,497	1,430	1,497	1,529	1,572	2.8%	43
South Carolina	3,578	3,589	3,341	3,161	3,430	3,910	14.0%	480
South Dakota	687	666	665	675	700	758	8.3%	58
Tennessee	3,850	3,775	3,873	3,922	4,091	4,307	5.3%	216
Texas	21,917	21,736	21,379	21,983	22,462	23,465	4.5%	1,003
Utah	3,341	3,353	3,349	3,579	3,882	4,172	7.5%	290
Vermont	917	917	907	929	930	974	4.7%	44
Virginia	12,505	12,661	12,767	13,226	13,913	14,810	6.4%	897
Washington	7,342	7,352	6,724	6,479	6,778	7,249	6.9%	471
West Virginia	1,290	1,237	1,197	1,129	1,174	1,238	5.5%	64
Wisconsin	4,507	4,576	4,790	4,700	4,841	4,776	-1.3%	-65
Wyoming	644	634	628	656	674	727	7.9%	53

2006 state establishments data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

TOTAL VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS BY STATE, 2001 - 2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Percent Change 2001-2007
United States	$40,618.6	$21,982.0	$19,735.7	$22,462.1	$22,998.5	$26,550.5	$29,405.7	11%	$2,855.2
Alabama	$80.3	$56.5	$29.9	$26.0	$20.2	$18.9	$31.5	66%	-61%
Alaska	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	n/a	n/a
Arizona	$196.8	$197.4	$73.3	$70.7	$130.0	$262.6	$200.7	-24%	2%
Arkansas	$10.4	$9.7	$1.2	$3.7	$12.6	$39.2	$0.2	-99%	-98%
California	$16,629.0	$9,470.9	$8,526.9	$10,244.2	$10,917.7	$12,790.3	$13,803.0	8%	-17%
Colorado	$1,248.6	$552.2	$649.1	$439.1	$663.0	$660.7	$564.2	-15%	-55%
Connecticut	$549.8	$182.7	$203.8	$195.9	$192.8	$263.9	$277.0	5%	-50%
Delaware	$164.6	$19.9	$0.4	$2.1	$7.2	$5.3	$6.5	22%	-96%
District of Columbia	$162.2	$20.3	$56.1	$80.2	$33.7	$84.2	$133.2	58%	-18%
Florida	$894.4	$410.1	$309.0	$374.7	$334.4	$318.7	$608.3	91%	-32%
Georgia	$939.6	$570.7	$307.3	$506.2	$255.4	$355.5	$462.9	30%	-51%
Hawaii	$37.8	$4.4	$16.1	$13.7	$15.7	$32.5	$5.3	-84%	-86%
Idaho	$2.7	$10.6	$52.2	$2.5	$8.0	$1.5	$16.2	977%	499%
Illinois	$946.1	$315.1	$373.6	$233.3	$283.9	$410.2	$510.4	24%	-46%
Indiana	$53.8	$39.4	$24.5	$67.3	$103.6	$70.3	$82.6	17%	54%
Iowa	$6.0	$2.0	$4.2	$10.5	$32.1	$1.5	$6.3	311%	4%
Kansas	$42.4	$7.4	$5.1	$43.5	$1.7	$14.5	$53.3	268%	26%
Kentucky	$23.9	$14.4	$5.4	$47.8	$32.0	$27.7	$136.9	394%	474%
Louisiana	$80.5	$19.3	$1.3	$3.2	$4.1	$11.5	$24.0	109%	-70%
Maine	$3.9	$15.4	$0.9	$12.0	$4.5	$7.6	$6.6	-14%	69%
Maryland	$1,042.1	$637.1	$379.3	$584.5	$496.9	$656.7	$635.3	-3%	-39%
Massachusetts	$4,808.1	$2,521.4	$2,765.3	$3,066.1	$2,543.2	$2,886.5	$3,489.1	21%	-27%
Michigan	$153.6	$107.8	$80.2	$129.6	$80.8	$126.8	$105.4	-17%	-31%
Minnesota	$469.6	$402.1	$217.1	$389.9	$211.4	$320.4	$427.2	33%	-9%
Mississippi	$30.0	$5.0	$0.9	$4.9	$12.5	$9.1	$10.0	9%	-67%
Missouri	$237.4	$78.0	$80.4	$29.0	$88.2	$43.7	$91.1	108%	-62%
Montana	$24.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$27.4	$0.0	$4.0	n/a	-84%
Nebraska	$71.5	$11.9	$204.6	$0.2	$13.1	$6.5	$0.0	-100%	-100%
Nevada	$28.2	$31.8	$40.2	$38.0	$145.3	$19.6	$29.4	50%	4%
New Hampshire	$224.6	$207.8	$154.3	$135.6	$108.1	$80.5	$163.4	103%	-27%
New Jersey	$1,501.0	$873.8	$869.6	$996.5	$882.2	$756.5	$624.9	-17%	-58%
New Mexico	$14.2	$51.9	$3.6	$24.0	$85.4	$32.1	$128.3	299%	802%
New York	$2,069.1	$831.0	$673.5	$765.2	$1,127.2	$1,307.3	$1,195.3	-9%	-42%
North Carolina	$584.0	$553.4	$358.4	$337.6	$433.3	$510.3	$577.0	13%	-1%
North Dakota	$1.0	$0.0	$14.5	$2.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.5	n/a	-51%
Ohio	$233.6	$264.1	$89.0	$58.2	$125.2	$49.5	$170.0	243%	-27%
Oklahoma	$29.8	$33.0	$31.1	$63.9	$0.0	$13.8	$15.0	8%	-50%
Oregon	$230.1	$151.1	$107.5	$134.7	$134.4	$152.8	$301.5	97%	31%
Pennsylvania	$938.0	$455.0	$585.4	$591.5	$445.2	$855.0	$835.2	-2%	-11%
Puerto Rico	$32.0	$0.5	$0.1	$1.5	$1.7	$14.3	$15.2	6%	-53%
Rhode Island	$118.7	$89.9	$65.5	$45.4	$61.9	$113.5	$6.7	-94%	-94%
South Carolina	$98.1	$79.5	$14.3	$13.6	$2.7	$8.3	$91.1	998%	-7%
South Dakota	$0.5	$18.1	$3.5	$1.9	$0.0	$0.0	$4.0	n/a	706%
Tennessee	$212.8	$113.8	$82.4	$86.0	$60.6	$47.0	$75.6	61%	-64%
Texas	$2,943.5	$1,315.5	$1,234.1	$1,145.1	$1,186.5	$1,449.5	$1,416.5	-2%	-52%
Utah	$210.1	$135.5	$106.5	$227.0	$206.1	$187.4	$182.4	-3%	-13%
Vermont	$11.6	$3.7	$5.2	$5.1	$35.2	$10.1	$7.0	-31%	-40%
Virginia	$939.3	$429.0	$421.9	$298.7	$490.2	$399.6	$463.1	16%	-51%
Washington	$1,167.7	$595.2	$456.5	$839.0	$795.5	$1,033.3	$1,314.6	27%	13%
West Virginia	$1.4	$15.9	$12.6	$5.8	$10.5	$4.7	$10.2	116%	629%
Wisconsin	$93.1	$50.8	$37.6	$57.1	$68.5	$72.3	$87.6	21%	-6%
Wyoming	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1.5	$4.1	$6.5	$0.2	-97%	n/a

The MoneyTree™ Survey is routinely updated with new venture capital investment data; as a result, the above data are subject to revisions. The data on this page were collected on February 12, 2007.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

TOTAL R&D EXPENDITURES BY STATE, 1999 - 2004

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2003-04	Numeric Change 2003-04
United States	244,970	267,207	277,326	275,797	291,864	287,786	-1.4%	-$4,078
Alabama	$1,761	$1,730	$2,251	$2,323	$2,543	$3,018	18.7%	$475
Alaska	$152	$196	$297	$308	$321	$271	-15.5%	-$50
Arizona	$5,091	$3,107	$3,048	$4,096	$3,578	$3,759	5.1%	$181
Arkansas	$378	$454	$451	$427	$509	$514	1.1%	$5
California	$47,965	$55,093	$50,959	$51,388	$59,664	$60,500	1.4%	$836
Colorado	$4,209	$4,230	$4,313	$4,218	$5,012	$5,497	9.7%	$485
Connecticut	$4,436	$4,888	$5,311	$6,774	$6,548	$8,021	22.5%	$1,473
Delaware	$1,343	$1,532	$1,316	$1,319	$1,414	$1,182	-16.4%	-$232
District of Columbia	$2,510	$2,296	$2,543	$2,706	$2,686	$2,566	-4.5%	-$120
Florida	$4,265	$4,663	$5,642	$5,498	$5,172	$5,699	10.2%	$527
Georgia	$2,960	$2,796	$3,236	$3,935	$3,923	$4,069	3.7%	$146
Hawaii	$270	$291	$358	$456	$438	$490	11.8%	$52
Idaho	$1,309	$1,434	$1,259	$1,370	$1,209	$1,006	-16.8%	-$203
Illinois	$9,719	$12,767	$10,472	$10,190	$11,045	$11,300	2.3%	$255
Indiana	$2,763	$3,252	$4,235	$4,326	$4,487	$5,130	14.3%	$643
Iowa	$1,003	$1,017	$1,324	$1,346	$1,451	$1,625	12.0%	$174
Kansas	$1,556	$1,420	$1,597	$1,865	$2,024	$2,169	7.2%	$145
Kentucky	$968	$866	$951	$1,128	$1,014	$1,006	-0.8%	-$8
Louisiana	$626	$627	$827	$858	$954	$972	1.8%	$18
Maine	$225	$319	$389	$429	$372	$384	3.3%	$12
Maryland	$8,087	$8,634	$11,379	$9,030	$10,162	$14,766	45.3%	$4,604
Massachusetts	$12,190	$13,004	$14,665	$14,316	$15,638	$16,294	4.2%	$656
Michigan	$18,799	$18,892	$15,533	$15,082	$16,884	$16,722	-1.0%	-$162
Minnesota	$3,905	$4,299	$5,010	$5,247	$5,842	$5,992	2.6%	$150
Mississippi	$476	$513	$650	$691	$1,519	$651	-57.1%	-$868
Missouri	$2,009	$2,583	$2,550	$2,478	$2,731	$3,038	11.2%	$307
Montana	$169	$170	$239	$236	$247	$295	19.4%	$48
Nebraska	$417	$439	$580	$663	$710	$740	4.2%	$30
Nevada	$458	$377	$444	$524	$579	$623	7.5%	$44
New Hampshire	$1,256	$775	$1,587	$1,435	$1,664	$1,665	0.1%	$1
New Jersey	$10,536	$13,133	$11,392	$13,020	$12,795	$12,633	-1.3%	-$163
New Mexico	$3,279	$3,085	$3,947	$4,689	$4,977	$5,114	2.8%	$137
New York	$14,110	$13,556	$14,422	$13,354	$13,031	$13,113	0.6%	$82
North Carolina	$5,268	$5,045	$5,825	$5,135	$6,343	$6,491	2.3%	$148
North Dakota	$168	$146	$461	$295	$382	$558	46.1%	$176
Ohio	$8,082	$7,662	$8,790	$8,310	$8,583	$8,015	-6.6%	-$568
Oklahoma	$664	$660	$872	$793	$968	$814	-15.9%	-$154
Oregon	$1,974	$2,116	$5,447	$2,892	$3,572	$3,664	2.6%	$92
Pennsylvania	$10,695	$9,842	$11,156	$9,763	$9,944	$10,942	10.0%	$998
Puerto Rico	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rhode Island	$1,651	$1,501	$1,579	$1,639	$1,757	$1,840	4.7%	$83
South Carolina	$979	$1,126	$1,447	$1,668	$1,616	$1,599	-1.0%	-$17
South Dakota	$60	$85	$141	$111	$149	$149	-0.2%	$0
Tennessee	$2,290	$2,057	$2,651	$2,568	$2,998	$3,180	6.1%	$182
Texas	$12,429	$11,552	$12,722	$14,223	$14,785	$14,433	-2.4%	-$353
Utah	$1,474	$1,361	$1,495	$1,572	$1,506	$1,602	6.4%	$96
Vermont	$389	$465	$423	$398	$492	$546	11.0%	$54
Virginia	$5,100	$5,069	$5,544	$5,895	$7,582	$7,899	4.2%	$317
Washington	$8,336	$10,516	$10,372	$10,511	$11,469	$10,936	-4.6%	-$533
West Virginia	$439	$457	$466	$542	$538	$523	-2.8%	-$15
Wisconsin	$2,566	$2,693	$3,249	$3,585	$3,642	$3,675	0.9%	$33
Wyoming	$66	$61	$82	$80	$113	$98	-13.7%	-$16

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed and unspecified state data. U.S. totals, therefore, are derived from a separate table. See Methodology for further detail.

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2006

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	5,766,327
1.	California	940,677
2.	Texas	459,479
3.	New York	301,500
4.	Florida	282,091
5.	Virginia	270,751
6.	Massachusetts	242,686
7.	Pennsylvania	210,193
8.	Illinois	209,332
9.	New Jersey	205,734
10.	Michigan	176,095
11.	Maryland	165,565
12.	Georgia	165,509
13.	Washington	162,808
14.	Colorado	157,213
15.	Ohio	155,174
16.	North Carolina	145,156
17.	Minnesota	128,525
18.	Arizona	116,842
19.	Missouri	91,188
20.	Oregon	85,986
21.	Wisconsin	81,444
22.	Alabama	72,440
23.	Indiana	70,233
24.	Connecticut	68,123
25.	Tennessee	62,593
26.	Utah	55,981
27.	Kansas	53,824
28.	New Mexico	49,522
29.	South Carolina	46,086
30.	Kentucky	43,771
31.	Louisiana	41,922
32.	Iowa	40,491
33.	Oklahoma	38,933
34.	New Hampshire	38,202
35.	Idaho	36,365
36.	District of Columbia	35,564
37.	Puerto Rico	31,544
38.	Nebraska	30,355
39.	Nevada	29,253
40.	Arkansas	28,977
41.	Mississippi	20,791
42.	Rhode Island	19,332
43.	Delaware	18,028
44.	Maine	15,940
45.	Vermont	15,013
46.	Hawaii	14,902
47.	West Virginia	14,362
48.	Montana	10,974
49.	North Dakota	10,683
50.	Alaska	9,517
51.	South Dakota	8,913
52.	Wyoming	4,701

HIGH-TECH WAGES, 2006

Rank	State	Wages
	United States	$79,484
1.	California	$101,189
2.	Massachusetts	$94,770
3.	New Jersey	$89,416
4.	Washington	$89,377
5.	Colorado	$86,473
6.	Virginia	$86,374
7.	District of Columbia	$85,727
8.	Delaware	$82,283
9.	Texas	$81,550
10.	New York	$80,933
11.	Maryland	$80,834
12.	New Hampshire	$79,080
13.	Connecticut	$78,942
14.	Illinois	$77,091
15.	Georgia	$75,923
16.	Oregon	$75,616
17.	Rhode Island	$75,233
18.	Michigan	$75,164
19.	Arizona	$74,206
20.	North Carolina	$72,270
21.	Pennsylvania	$71,796
22.	Minnesota	$71,559
23.	Nevada	$68,889
24.	Vermont	$68,622
25.	Kansas	$68,474
26.	Hawaii	$68,363
27.	Missouri	$68,234
28.	Idaho	$67,225
29.	New Mexico	$64,936
30.	Florida	$64,413
31.	Ohio	$63,473
32.	Alabama	$63,335
33.	Alaska	$63,110
34.	Wisconsin	$60,065
35.	Tennessee	$60,064
36.	Nebraska	$59,762
37.	Utah	$58,681
38.	South Carolina	$58,307
39.	Indiana	$57,619
40.	Iowa	$56,311
41.	Maine	$55,850
42.	Kentucky	$55,778
43.	Louisiana	$55,421
44.	Arkansas	$53,630
45.	North Dakota	$51,557
46.	Oklahoma	$50,851
47.	West Virginia	$50,231
48.	Montana	$49,180
49.	Mississippi	$48,506
50.	Wyoming	$48,419
51.	South Dakota	$45,377
52.	Puerto Rico	$36,028

2006 state employment and wage data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

CYBERSTATES RANKINGS BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
California	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
Texas	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
New York	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
Florida	5.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
Virginia	6.	6.	5.	5.	5.	5.
Massachusetts	4.	5.	6.	6.	6.	6.
Pennsylvania	9.	8.	8.	8.	8.	7.
Illinois	7.	7.	7.	7.	7.	8.
New Jersey	8.	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.
Michigan	11.	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.
Maryland	16.	14.	14.	13.	12.	11.
Georgia	12.	11.	11.	11.	11.	12.
Washington	15.	15.	15.	14.	14.	13.
Colorado	10.	12.	12.	12.	13.	14.
Ohio	13.	13.	13.	15.	15.	15.
North Carolina	14.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.
Minnesota	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.
Arizona	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.
Missouri	20.	19.	19.	19.	19.	19.
Oregon	19.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.
Wisconsin	21.	21.	21.	21.	21.	21.
Alabama	24.	24.	22.	22.	22.	22.
Indiana	23.	23.	24.	23.	23.	23.
Connecticut	22.	22.	23.	24.	24.	24.
Tennessee	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
Utah	27.	27.	27.	27.	26.	26.
Kansas	26.	26.	26.	26.	27.	27.
New Mexico	30.	28.	28.	28.	29.	28.
South Carolina	32.	30.	30.	29.	30.	29.
Kentucky	29.	29.	29.	30.	28.	30.
Louisiana	34.	33.	33.	33.	31.	31.
Iowa	33.	32.	32.	31.	32.	32.
Oklahoma	28.	31.	31.	32.	33.	33.
New Hampshire	31.	34.	34.	34.	34.	34.
Idaho	35.	35.	35.	35.	35.	35.
District of Columbia	38.	37.	36.	36.	36.	36.
Puerto Rico	37.	38.	37.	37.	37.	37.
Nebraska	36.	36.	38.	38.	38.	38.
Nevada	40.	39.	39.	40.	40.	39.
Arkansas	39.	40.	40.	39.	39.	40.
Mississippi	41.	41.	41.	41.	41.	41.
Rhode Island	44.	43.	43.	42.	42.	42.
Delaware	42.	42.	42.	43.	43.	43.
Maine	45.	45.	44.	44.	44.	44.
Vermont	43.	44.	45.	45.	45.	45.
Hawaii	47.	47.	47.	47.	47.	46.
West Virginia	46.	46.	46.	46.	46.	47.
Montana	49.	48.	48.	48.	48.	48.
North Dakota	50.	50.	49.	49.	49.	49.
Alaska	51.	51.	51.	50.	50.	50.
South Dakota	48.	49.	50.	51.	51.	51.
Wyoming	52.	52.	52.	52.	52.	52.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH PAYROLL, 2006

(in millions)

Rank	State	Payroll
	United States	$458,330
1.	California	$95,186
2.	Texas	$37,471
3.	New York	$24,401
4.	Virginia	$23,386
5.	Massachusetts	$22,999
6.	New Jersey	$18,396
7.	Florida	$18,170
8.	Illinois	$16,138
9.	Pennsylvania	$15,091
10.	Washington	$14,551
11.	Colorado	$13,595
12.	Maryland	$13,383
13.	Michigan	$13,236
14.	Georgia	$12,566
15.	North Carolina	$10,490
16.	Ohio	$9,849
17.	Minnesota	$9,197
18.	Arizona	$8,670
19.	Oregon	$6,502
20.	Missouri	$6,222
21.	Connecticut	$5,378
22.	Wisconsin	$4,892
23.	Alabama	$4,588
24.	Indiana	$4,047
25.	Tennessee	$3,760
26.	Kansas	$3,686
27.	Utah	$3,285
28.	New Mexico	$3,216
29.	District of Columbia	$3,049
30.	New Hampshire	$3,021
31.	South Carolina	$2,687
32.	Idaho	$2,445
33.	Kentucky	$2,441
34.	Louisiana	$2,323
35.	Iowa	$2,280
36.	Nevada	$2,015
37.	Oklahoma	$1,980
38.	Nebraska	$1,814
39.	Arkansas	$1,554
40.	Delaware	$1,483
41.	Rhode Island	$1,454
42.	Puerto Rico	$1,136
43.	Vermont	$1,030
44.	Hawaii	$1,019
45.	Mississippi	$1,008
46.	Maine	$890
47.	West Virginia	$721
48.	Alaska	$601
49.	North Dakota	$551
50.	Montana	$540
51.	South Dakota	$404
52.	Wyoming	$228

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS, 2006

Rank	State	Establishments
	United States	345,522
1.	California	43,424
2.	Texas	23,465
3.	Florida	22,052
4.	New York	17,663
5.	Illinois	16,107
6.	Virginia	14,810
7.	New Jersey	14,122
8.	Pennsylvania	12,044
9.	Georgia	11,781
10.	Colorado	11,634
11.	Massachusetts	11,066
12.	Ohio	10,756
13.	Maryland	9,808
14.	Michigan	9,005
15.	North Carolina	8,470
16.	Washington	7,249
17.	Minnesota	7,025
18.	Arizona	6,586
19.	Missouri	5,657
20.	Indiana	5,352
21.	Connecticut	4,899
22.	Wisconsin	4,776
23.	Oregon	4,713
24.	Tennessee	4,307
25.	Alabama	4,242
26.	Utah	4,172
27.	South Carolina	3,910
28.	Louisiana	3,510
29.	Kentucky	3,386
30.	Kansas	3,254
31.	Oklahoma	3,166
32.	Nevada	2,933
33.	Iowa	2,791
34.	New Hampshire	2,754
35.	Arkansas	2,211
36.	New Mexico	2,187
37.	Nebraska	1,942
38.	District of Columbia	1,934
39.	Idaho	1,837
40.	Mississippi	1,823
41.	Maine	1,783
42.	Delaware	1,665
43.	Rhode Island	1,572
44.	Montana	1,397
45.	Hawaii	1,387
46.	Puerto Rico	1,287
47.	West Virginia	1,238
48.	Vermont	974
49.	South Dakota	758
50.	Wyoming	727
51.	Alaska	713
52.	North Dakota	701

2006 establishments and payroll data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH WORKERS PER 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS, 2006

Rank	State	Employment Concentration
	United States	50.86
1.	Virginia	90.95
2.	Massachusetts	87.03
3.	Colorado	83.15
4.	District of Columbia	80.77
5.	Maryland	79.81
6.	New Mexico	79.38
7.	California	71.64
8.	New Hampshire	70.55
9.	Washington	69.40
10.	Idaho	68.22
11.	New Jersey	61.56
12.	Oregon	60.00
13.	Vermont	59.73
14.	Utah	57.22
15.	Minnesota	55.98
16.	Texas	55.75
17.	Arizona	52.50
18.	Kansas	49.54
19.	Delaware	49.49
20.	Georgia	49.14
21.	Michigan	48.73
22.	Connecticut	47.79
23.	Rhode Island	46.28
24.	Alabama	46.00
25.	North Carolina	43.95
26.	New York	43.03
27.	Pennsylvania	42.98
28.	Puerto Rico	42.47
29.	Illinois	41.75
30.	Alaska	41.11
31.	Florida	40.97
32.	Nebraska	40.57
33.	Missouri	39.99
34.	North Dakota	39.33
35.	Wisconsin	34.10
36.	Ohio	34.01
37.	Iowa	32.65
38.	Oklahoma	32.64
39.	Maine	31.96
40.	Montana	31.68
41.	South Carolina	30.03
42.	Hawaii	29.78
43.	Arkansas	29.76
44.	Kentucky	29.52
45.	Louisiana	28.44
46.	South Dakota	28.32
47.	Indiana	28.16
48.	Tennessee	26.87
49.	Nevada	26.00
50.	West Virginia	25.29
51.	Mississippi	23.36
52.	Wyoming	22.67

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES, 2006

Rank	State	High-Tech Wages	Private Sector Wages	Wage Differential
	United States	$79,484	$42,405	87.4%
1.	California	$101,189	$47,796	111.7%
2.	Washington	$89,377	$42,499	110.3%
3.	Idaho	$67,225	$32,398	107.5%
4.	Oregon	$75,616	$37,711	100.5%
5.	Colorado	$86,473	$43,664	98.0%
6.	Virginia	$86,374	$43,666	97.8%
7.	Vermont	$68,622	$34,943	96.4%
8.	New Mexico	$64,936	$33,409	94.4%
9.	Rhode Island	$75,233	$38,732	94.2%
10.	North Carolina	$72,270	$37,280	93.9%
11.	Hawaii	$68,363	$35,908	90.4%
12.	Kansas	$68,474	$36,191	89.2%
13.	Texas	$81,550	$43,269	88.5%
14.	Arizona	$74,206	$39,526	87.7%
15.	Georgia	$75,923	$40,804	86.1%
16.	New Hampshire	$79,080	$43,022	83.8%
17.	Missouri	$68,234	$37,378	82.6%
18.	Maryland	$80,834	$44,527	81.5%
19.	Massachusetts	$94,770	$52,798	79.5%
20.	Michigan	$75,164	$41,942	79.2%
21.	Nebraska	$59,762	$33,410	78.9%
22.	Alabama	$63,335	$35,520	78.3%
23.	Delaware	$82,283	$46,273	77.8%
24.	Nevada	$68,889	$39,075	76.3%
25.	Pennsylvania	$71,796	$41,013	75.1%
26.	New Jersey	$89,416	$51,367	74.1%
27.	South Carolina	$58,307	$33,736	72.8%
28.	Florida	$64,413	$37,806	70.4%
29.	Minnesota	$71,559	$42,324	69.1%
30.	Utah	$58,681	$34,727	69.0%
31.	Arkansas	$53,630	$31,831	68.5%
32.	Maine	$55,850	$33,194	68.3%
33.	Illinois	$77,091	$45,866	68.1%
34.	Montana	$49,180	$29,386	67.4%
35.	Ohio	$63,473	$38,105	66.6%
36.	Iowa	$56,311	$33,878	66.2%
37.	North Dakota	$51,557	$31,023	66.2%
38.	Wisconsin	$60,065	$36,462	64.7%
39.	Puerto Rico	$36,028	$22,239	62.0%
40.	Tennessee	$60,064	$37,468	60.3%
41.	Kentucky	$55,778	$34,922	59.7%
42.	Mississippi	$48,506	$30,641	58.3%
43.	Indiana	$57,619	$36,610	57.4%
44.	West Virginia	$50,231	$31,999	57.0%
45.	Alaska	$63,110	$40,568	55.6%
46.	South Dakota	$45,377	$29,829	52.1%
47.	Louisiana	$55,421	$36,881	50.3%
48.	Oklahoma	$50,851	$34,125	49.0%
49.	New York	$80,933	$56,895	42.2%
50.	Connecticut	$78,942	$56,003	41.0%
51.	Wyoming	$48,419	$36,272	33.5%
52.	District of Columbia	$85,727	$65,423	31.0%

Data are rounded.

2006 state employment and wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	State	Percent Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	2.5%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.9%
1.	New Mexico	15.5%
2.	South Carolina	8.3%
3.	Utah	6.4%
4.	Hawaii	6.3%
5.	Nevada	4.9%
6.	North Dakota	4.9%
7.	Arizona	4.7%
8.	New Jersey	4.3%
9.	Louisiana	4.3%
10.	Montana	4.1%
11.	Washington	4.0%
12.	Mississippi	3.8%
13.	Virginia	3.7%
14.	Kansas	3.5%
15.	Oregon	3.5%
16.	South Dakota	3.3%
17.	Oklahoma	3.3%
18.	Missouri	3.2%
19.	Pennsylvania	3.2%
20.	Texas	3.1%
21.	Alabama	2.8%
22.	Indiana	2.4%
23.	Alaska	2.4%
24.	California	2.3%
25.	Wyoming	2.3%
26.	Rhode Island	2.2%
27.	Massachusetts	2.2%
28.	Florida	2.1%
29.	North Carolina	2.0%
30.	Wisconsin	2.0%
31.	Maryland	2.0%
32.	New Hampshire	1.9%
33.	Georgia	1.9%
34.	Tennessee	1.8%
35.	Ohio	1.8%
36.	Illinois	1.8%
37.	District of Columbia	1.7%
38.	Kentucky	1.7%
39.	Connecticut	1.5%
40.	Vermont	1.4%
41.	Maine	1.3%
42.	Nebraska	1.1%
43.	Iowa	0.8%
44.	Arkansas	0.7%
45.	Idaho	0.7%
46.	New York	0.5%
47.	Minnesota	0.4%
48.	West Virginia	0.1%
49.	Colorado	-0.6%
50.	Michigan	-0.9%
51.	Delaware	-1.6%
52.	Puerto Rico	-3.5%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	139,001
	U.S. Private Sector	2,084,801
1.	California	21,355
2.	Texas	13,694
3.	Virginia	9,777
4.	New Jersey	8,517
5.	New Mexico	6,650
6.	Pennsylvania	6,428
7.	Washington	6,284
8.	Florida	5,733
9.	Arizona	5,219
10.	Massachusetts	5,137
11.	Illinois	3,630
12.	South Carolina	3,546
13.	Utah	3,345
14.	Maryland	3,245
15.	Georgia	3,012
16.	Oregon	2,895
17.	North Carolina	2,886
18.	Missouri	2,862
19.	Ohio	2,767
20.	Alabama	1,964
21.	Kansas	1,833
22.	Louisiana	1,720
23.	Indiana	1,679
24.	Wisconsin	1,609
25.	New York	1,575
26.	Nevada	1,374
27.	Oklahoma	1,233
28.	Tennessee	1,117
29.	Connecticut	1,021
30.	Hawaii	878
31.	Mississippi	765
32.	Kentucky	715
33.	New Hampshire	706
34.	District of Columbia	609
35.	Minnesota	575
36.	North Dakota	496
37.	Montana	432
38.	Rhode Island	415
39.	Iowa	338
40.	Nebraska	321
41.	South Dakota	284
42.	Idaho	241
43.	Alaska	219
44.	Maine	207
45.	Arkansas	206
46.	Vermont	204
47.	Wyoming	105
48.	West Virginia	19
49.	Delaware	-299
50.	Colorado	-882
51.	Puerto Rico	-1,131
52.	Michigan	-1,518

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	State	Percent Change 2001-2006
	U.S. High Tech	-11.7%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.1%
1.	Wyoming	20.4%
2.	District of Columbia	13.3%
3.	Alaska	9.3%
4.	Hawaii	8.0%
5.	Montana	7.2%
6.	New Mexico	6.4%
7.	North Dakota	4.8%
8.	Louisiana	3.7%
9.	Nevada	2.5%
10.	Rhode Island	1.5%
11.	Arkansas	0.7%
12.	Maryland	0.6%
13.	Virginia	0.4%
14.	Utah	0.0%
15.	South Carolina	-0.1%
16.	Puerto Rico	-0.6%
17.	Florida	-0.9%
18.	Washington	-3.0%
19.	Alabama	-3.9%
20.	Missouri	-3.9%
21.	Idaho	-4.1%
22.	Wisconsin	-4.2%
23.	Mississippi	-5.2%
24.	West Virginia	-5.4%
25.	Iowa	-7.6%
26.	Kentucky	-7.7%
27.	Indiana	-8.1%
28.	Arizona	-8.5%
29.	Tennessee	-10.7%
30.	Minnesota	-11.0%
31.	Pennsylvania	-12.0%
32.	Oregon	-12.5%
33.	Michigan	-12.7%
34.	North Carolina	-14.1%
35.	Kansas	-14.7%
36.	Texas	-14.9%
37.	Ohio	-15.0%
38.	Georgia	-15.1%
39.	Maine	-15.4%
40.	New York	-15.7%
41.	California	-15.8%
42.	New Jersey	-16.1%
43.	Connecticut	-17.3%
44.	New Hampshire	-17.3%
45.	Delaware	-17.8%
46.	Massachusetts	-17.8%
47.	Illinois	-18.2%
48.	South Dakota	-18.6%
49.	Nebraska	-19.1%
50.	Oklahoma	-19.2%
51.	Vermont	-21.5%
52.	Colorado	-23.1%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2001-2006
	U.S. High Tech	-763,443
	U.S. Private Sector	3,414,509
1.	District of Columbia	4,187
2.	New Mexico	2,995
3.	Louisiana	1,477
4.	Hawaii	1,104
5.	Maryland	1,013
6.	Virginia	966
7.	Alaska	810
8.	Wyoming	797
9.	Montana	734
10.	Nevada	726
11.	North Dakota	494
12.	Rhode Island	284
13.	Arkansas	206
14.	Utah	-23
15.	South Carolina	-38
16.	Puerto Rico	-196
17.	West Virginia	-817
18.	Mississippi	-1,134
19.	Idaho	-1,546
20.	South Dakota	-2,040
21.	Florida	-2,679
22.	Maine	-2,905
23.	Alabama	-2,955
24.	Iowa	-3,329
25.	Wisconsin	-3,543
26.	Kentucky	-3,645
27.	Missouri	-3,731
28.	Delaware	-3,897
29.	Vermont	-4,119
30.	Washington	-5,064
31.	Indiana	-6,163
32.	Nebraska	-7,161
33.	Tennessee	-7,491
34.	New Hampshire	-8,006
35.	Oklahoma	-9,227
36.	Kansas	-9,273
37.	Arizona	-10,863
38.	Oregon	-12,302
39.	Connecticut	-14,204
40.	Minnesota	-15,959
41.	North Carolina	-23,749
42.	Michigan	-25,724
43.	Ohio	-27,465
44.	Pennsylvania	-28,552
45.	Georgia	-29,413
46.	New Jersey	-39,449
47.	Illinois	-46,453
48.	Colorado	-47,150
49.	Massachusetts	-52,626
50.	New York	-56,359
51.	Texas	-80,583
52.	California	-177,002

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	1.99%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.43%
1.	Wyoming	7.27%
2.	Rhode Island	6.67%
3.	Louisiana	5.31%
4.	Idaho	5.27%
5.	North Dakota	4.94%
6.	Texas	4.74%
7.	New Hampshire	4.50%
8.	Colorado	4.42%
9.	West Virginia	3.91%
10.	Hawaii	3.70%
11.	District of Columbia	3.69%
12.	Washington	3.50%
13.	Vermont	3.42%
14.	Puerto Rico	3.30%
15.	New Mexico	2.99%
16.	California	2.87%
17.	Arizona	2.84%
18.	New Jersey	2.83%
19.	Massachusetts	2.40%
20.	Georgia	2.29%
21.	Florida	2.06%
22.	Kansas	1.89%
23.	New York	1.80%
24.	Maryland	1.65%
25.	South Carolina	1.64%
26.	Arkansas	1.54%
27.	Tennessee	1.53%
28.	Alabama	1.37%
29.	Missouri	1.10%
30.	Minnesota	1.06%
31.	Mississippi	0.98%
32.	Oklahoma	0.95%
33.	Nebraska	0.93%
34.	Alaska	0.92%
35.	Ohio	0.91%
36.	Wisconsin	0.65%
37.	Oregon	0.57%
38.	North Carolina	0.50%
39.	Kentucky	0.39%
40.	Indiana	0.27%
41.	Virginia	0.04%
42.	Iowa	0.03%
43.	Pennsylvania	-0.04%
44.	Illinois	-0.28%
45.	Maine	-0.34%
46.	Michigan	-0.54%
47.	Connecticut	-0.64%
48.	Montana	-0.80%
49.	South Dakota	-1.32%
50.	Utah	-1.73%
51.	Delaware	-2.33%
52.	Nevada	-5.06%

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	$1,547
	U.S. Private Sector	$600
1.	Rhode Island	$4,705
2.	Texas	$3,687
3.	Colorado	$3,660
4.	New Hampshire	$3,403
5.	Idaho	$3,364
6.	Wyoming	$3,282
7.	District of Columbia	$3,052
8.	Washington	$3,023
9.	California	$2,821
10.	Louisiana	$2,795
11.	New Jersey	$2,464
12.	Hawaii	$2,440
13.	North Dakota	$2,427
14.	Vermont	$2,268
15.	Massachusetts	$2,218
16.	Arizona	$2,047
17.	West Virginia	$1,891
18.	New Mexico	$1,885
19.	Georgia	$1,701
20.	New York	$1,428
21.	Maryland	$1,314
22.	Florida	$1,300
23.	Kansas	$1,271
24.	Puerto Rico	$1,153
25.	South Carolina	$943
26.	Tennessee	$905
27.	Alabama	$853
28.	Arkansas	$811
29.	Minnesota	$751
30.	Missouri	$746
31.	Alaska	$578
32.	Ohio	$574
33.	Nebraska	$552
34.	Oklahoma	$480
35.	Mississippi	$472
36.	Oregon	$427
37.	Wisconsin	$387
38.	North Carolina	$362
39.	Kentucky	$215
40.	Indiana	$157
41.	Virginia	$38
42.	Iowa	$19
43.	Pennsylvania	-$30
44.	Maine	-$188
45.	Illinois	-$216
46.	Montana	-$398
47.	Michigan	-$411
48.	Connecticut	-$508
49.	South Dakota	-$605
50.	Utah	-$1,035
51.	Delaware	-$1,962
52.	Nevada	-$3,672

2006 state wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES PERCENT CHANGE 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2001-2006
	U.S. High Tech	5.2%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.0%
1.	North Dakota	24.0%
2.	Rhode Island	15.7%
3.	Kansas	15.5%
4.	Hawaii	11.7%
5.	Iowa	11.1%
6.	New Hampshire	11.0%
7.	Montana	10.6%
8.	Nebraska	10.1%
9.	Idaho	9.9%
10.	Nevada	9.8%
11.	Colorado	9.7%
12.	Arkansas	9.6%
13.	California	9.4%
14.	West Virginia	9.4%
15.	Missouri	9.3%
16.	Maine	8.7%
17.	New Mexico	8.5%
18.	Vermont	8.5%
19.	Alabama	8.1%
20.	Arizona	8.1%
21.	Pennsylvania	8.0%
22.	South Carolina	8.0%
23.	Massachusetts	7.8%
24.	Minnesota	7.7%
25.	Maryland	6.7%
26.	Indiana	6.6%
27.	District of Columbia	6.6%
28.	New Jersey	6.4%
29.	South Dakota	6.2%
30.	Texas	5.8%
31.	Illinois	5.7%
32.	Wyoming	5.5%
33.	Florida	5.4%
34.	Kentucky	5.3%
35.	North Carolina	5.1%
36.	New York	5.1%
37.	Tennessee	5.1%
38.	Wisconsin	4.9%
39.	Georgia	4.7%
40.	Ohio	4.7%
41.	Louisiana	4.2%
42.	Oklahoma	3.9%
43.	Oregon	3.5%
44.	Alaska	2.5%
45.	Virginia	2.1%
46.	Michigan	1.1%
47.	Mississippi	0.7%
48.	Utah	0.1%
49.	Connecticut	-0.6%
50.	Delaware	-1.9%
51.	Puerto Rico	-2.5%
52.	Washington*	-17.1%

*High-tech wages in Washington state include bonuses and stock options. This change is largely attributable to changes in the software services industry.

2006 state wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES NUMERIC CHANGE 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2001-2006
	U.S. High Tech	$3,957
	U.S. Private Sector	$1,246
1.	Rhode Island	$10,222
2.	North Dakota	$9,971
3.	Kansas	$9,176
4.	California	$8,722
5.	New Hampshire	$7,835
6.	Colorado	$7,612
7.	Hawaii	$7,158
8.	Massachusetts	$6,847
9.	Nevada	$6,142
10.	Idaho	$6,067
11.	Missouri	$5,791
12.	Iowa	$5,610
13.	Arizona	$5,550
14.	Nebraska	$5,500
15.	New Jersey	$5,372
16.	Vermont	$5,369
17.	Pennsylvania	$5,325
18.	District of Columbia	$5,300
19.	Minnesota	$5,143
20.	New Mexico	$5,107
21.	Maryland	$5,098
22.	Alabama	$4,746
23.	Montana	$4,717
24.	Arkansas	$4,683
25.	Maine	$4,484
26.	Texas	$4,447
27.	West Virginia	$4,311
28.	South Carolina	$4,309
29.	Illinois	$4,156
30.	New York	$3,936
31.	Indiana	$3,570
32.	North Carolina	$3,526
33.	Georgia	$3,400
34.	Florida	$3,323
35.	Tennessee	$2,899
36.	Ohio	$2,838
37.	Wisconsin	$2,812
38.	Kentucky	$2,796
39.	South Dakota	$2,666
40.	Oregon	$2,580
41.	Wyoming	$2,533
42.	Louisiana	$2,231
43.	Oklahoma	$1,912
44.	Virginia	$1,765
45.	Alaska	$1,530
46.	Michigan	$783
47.	Mississippi	$358
48.	Utah	$47
49.	Connecticut	-$512
50.	Puerto Rico	-$915
51.	Delaware	-$1,591
52.	Washington*	-$18,430

HIGH-TECH ANNUAL PAYROLL PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	4.5%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.3%
1.	New Mexico	19.0%
2.	Hawaii	10.2%
3.	South Carolina	10.1%
4.	North Dakota	10.0%
5.	Louisiana	9.8%
6.	Wyoming	9.7%
7.	Rhode Island	9.0%
8.	Texas	8.0%
9.	Washington	7.7%
10.	Arizona	7.6%
11.	New Jersey	7.3%
12.	New Hampshire	6.5%
13.	Idaho	6.0%
14.	District of Columbia	5.5%
15.	Kansas	5.5%
16.	California	5.3%
17.	Vermont	4.8%
18.	Mississippi	4.8%
19.	Massachusetts	4.6%
20.	Utah	4.5%
21.	Missouri	4.4%
22.	Oklahoma	4.3%
23.	Alabama	4.2%
24.	Georgia	4.2%
25.	Florida	4.2%
26.	Oregon	4.1%
27.	West Virginia	4.0%
28.	Colorado	3.8%
29.	Virginia	3.8%
30.	Maryland	3.7%
31.	Tennessee	3.4%
32.	Alaska	3.3%
33.	Montana	3.3%
34.	Pennsylvania	3.1%
35.	Ohio	2.7%
36.	Indiana	2.7%
37.	Wisconsin	2.7%
38.	North Carolina	2.5%
39.	New York	2.3%
40.	Arkansas	2.3%
41.	Kentucky	2.1%
42.	Nebraska	2.0%
43.	South Dakota	1.9%
44.	Minnesota	1.5%
45.	Illinois	1.5%
46.	Maine	1.0%
47.	Iowa	0.9%
48.	Connecticut	0.9%
49.	Puerto Rico	-0.3%
50.	Nevada	-0.4%
51.	Michigan	-1.4%
52.	Delaware	-3.9%

HIGH-TECH ANNUAL PAYROLL NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	$19,755.5
	U.S. Private Sector	$154,774.5
1.	California	$4,754.3
2.	Texas	$2,760.3
3.	New Jersey	$1,247.6
4.	Washington	$1,034.8
5.	Massachusetts	$1,013.8
6.	Virginia	$854.3
7.	Florida	$728.5
8.	Arizona	$615.8
9.	New York	$555.7
10.	New Mexico	$512.6
11.	Georgia	$505.2
12.	Colorado	$502.4
13.	Maryland	$475.6
14.	Pennsylvania	$455.3
15.	Ohio	$263.1
16.	Missouri	$261.1
17.	North Carolina	$260.1
18.	Oregon	$254.4
19.	South Carolina	$246.9
20.	Illinois	$235.4
21.	Louisiana	$207.7
22.	Kansas	$191.6
23.	Alabama	$184.5
24.	New Hampshire	$183.4
25.	District of Columbia	$158.9
26.	Utah	$141.8
27.	Idaho	$137.7
28.	Minnesota	$137.3
29.	Wisconsin	$127.6
30.	Tennessee	$122.7
31.	Rhode Island	$120.2
32.	Indiana	$107.5
33.	Hawaii	$94.2
34.	Oklahoma	$80.8
35.	North Dakota	$50.3
36.	Kentucky	$49.1
37.	Vermont	$47.6
38.	Mississippi	$46.6
39.	Connecticut	$46.5
40.	Nebraska	$35.8
41.	Arkansas	$34.4
42.	West Virginia	$28.1
43.	Wyoming	$20.2
44.	Iowa	$19.8
45.	Alaska	$19.2
46.	Montana	$17.1
47.	Maine	$8.6
48.	South Dakota	$7.7
49.	Puerto Rico	-$3.1
50.	Nevada	-$7.7
51.	Delaware	-$60.6
52.	Michigan	-$187.1

2006 state payroll data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	State	Percent Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	3.8%
	U.S. Private Sector	2.5%
1.	South Carolina	14.0%
2.	Nevada	12.6%
3.	Arizona	11.2%
4.	South Dakota	8.3%
5.	Nebraska	8.0%
6.	Wyoming	7.9%
7.	Kentucky	7.7%
8.	Utah	7.5%
9.	Washington	6.9%
10.	Colorado	6.6%
11.	Virginia	6.4%
12.	Oregon	6.4%
13.	Montana	6.3%
14.	California	5.7%
15.	West Virginia	5.5%
16.	Indiana	5.3%
17.	Iowa	5.3%
18.	Tennessee	5.3%
19.	New Mexico	5.2%
20.	Idaho	5.2%
21.	North Carolina	5.0%
22.	Florida	4.9%
23.	Vermont	4.7%
24.	Illinois	4.7%
25.	Louisiana	4.7%
26.	Puerto Rico	4.6%
27.	Texas	4.5%
28.	District of Columbia	4.4%
29.	Missouri	3.8%
30.	Arkansas	3.7%
31.	Alaska	3.6%
32.	Ohio	3.6%
33.	Kansas	3.5%
34.	New Jersey	3.3%
35.	Oklahoma	3.3%
36.	Maine	3.2%
37.	Mississippi	3.2%
38.	New Hampshire	3.1%
39.	Hawaii	3.0%
40.	Rhode Island	2.8%
41.	North Dakota	2.5%
42.	Maryland	2.1%
43.	New York	2.1%
44.	Alabama	1.9%
45.	Connecticut	1.4%
46.	Georgia	0.2%
47.	Pennsylvania	-0.2%
48.	Minnesota	-0.5%
49.	Delaware	-0.9%
50.	Michigan	-1.0%
51.	Wisconsin	-1.3%
52.	Massachusetts	-8.3%

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2005-2006
	U.S. High Tech	12,546
	U.S. Private Sector	209,022
1.	California	2,355
2.	Florida	1,031
3.	Texas	1,003
4.	Virginia	897
5.	Illinois	727
6.	Colorado	717
7.	Arizona	664
8.	South Carolina	480
9.	Washington	471
10.	New Jersey	456
11.	North Carolina	405
12.	Ohio	376
13.	New York	356
14.	Nevada	329
15.	Utah	290
16.	Oregon	282
17.	Indiana	270
18.	Kentucky	242
19.	Tennessee	216
20.	Maryland	206
21.	Missouri	205
22.	Louisiana	158
23.	Nebraska	144
24.	Iowa	140
25.	Kansas	110
26.	New Mexico	109
27.	Oklahoma	101
28.	Idaho	90
29.	Montana	83
30.	District of Columbia	82
31.	New Hampshire	82
32.	Arkansas	79
33.	Alabama	78
34.	Connecticut	69
35.	West Virginia	64
36.	South Dakota	58
37.	Mississippi	57
38.	Puerto Rico	57
39.	Maine	56
40.	Wyoming	53
41.	Vermont	44
42.	Rhode Island	43
43.	Hawaii	40
44.	Georgia	28
45.	Alaska	25
46.	North Dakota	17
47.	Delaware	-15
48.	Pennsylvania	-25
49.	Minnesota	-32
50.	Wisconsin	-65
51.	Michigan	-91
52.	Massachusetts	-1,005

2006 state establishments data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Total Venture Capital Investments
	United States	$29,405.7
1.	California	$13,803.0
2.	Massachusetts	$3,489.1
3.	Texas	$1,416.5
4.	Washington	$1,314.6
5.	New York	$1,195.3
6.	Pennsylvania	$835.2
7.	Maryland	$635.3
8.	New Jersey	$624.9
9.	Florida	$608.3
10.	North Carolina	$577.0
11.	Colorado	$564.2
12.	Illinois	$510.4
13.	Virginia	$463.1
14.	Georgia	$462.9
15.	Minnesota	$427.2
16.	Oregon	$301.5
17.	Connecticut	$277.0
18.	Arizona	$200.7
19.	Utah	$182.4
20.	Ohio	$170.0
21.	New Hampshire	$163.4
22.	Kentucky	$136.9
23.	District of Columbia	$133.2
24.	New Mexico	$128.3
25.	Michigan	$105.4
26.	South Carolina	$91.1
27.	Missouri	$91.1
28.	Wisconsin	$87.6
29.	Indiana	$82.6
30.	Tennessee	$75.6
31.	Kansas	$53.3
32.	Alabama	$31.5
33.	Nevada	$29.4
34.	Louisiana	$24.0
35.	Idaho	$16.2
36.	Puerto Rico	$15.2
37.	Oklahoma	$15.0
38.	West Virginia	$10.2
39.	Mississippi	$10.0
40.	Vermont	$7.0
41.	Rhode Island	$6.7
42.	Maine	$6.6
43.	Delaware	$6.5
44.	Iowa	$6.3
45.	Hawaii	$5.3
46.	South Dakota	$4.0
47.	Montana	$4.0
48.	North Dakota	$0.5
49.	Arkansas	$0.2
49.	Wyoming	$0.2
51.	Alaska	$0.0
51.	Nebraska	$0.0

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS NUMERIC CHANGE

2006 - 2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2006-2007
	United States	$2,855.2
1.	California	$1,012.7
2.	Massachusetts	$602.6
3.	Florida	$289.6
4.	Washington	$281.3
5.	Oregon	$148.7
6.	Ohio	$120.5
7.	Kentucky	$109.2
8.	Georgia	$107.5
9.	Minnesota	$106.8
10.	Illinois	$100.2
11.	New Mexico	$96.1
12.	New Hampshire	$83.0
13.	South Carolina	$82.8
14.	North Carolina	$66.7
15.	Virginia	$63.5
16.	District of Columbia	$49.0
17.	Missouri	$47.4
18.	Kansas	$38.8
19.	Tennessee	$28.6
20.	Wisconsin	$15.3
21.	Idaho	$14.7
22.	Connecticut	$13.1
23.	Alabama	$12.6
24.	Louisiana	$12.5
25.	Indiana	$12.3
26.	Nevada	$9.8
27.	West Virginia	$5.5
28.	Iowa	$4.8
29.	South Dakota	$4.0
30.	Montana	$4.0
31.	Delaware	$1.2
32.	Oklahoma	$1.2
33.	Puerto Rico	$0.9
34.	Mississippi	$0.9
35.	North Dakota	$0.5
36.	Alaska	$0.0
37.	Maine	-$1.1
38.	Vermont	-$3.2
39.	Utah	-$5.0
40.	Wyoming	-$6.3
41.	Nebraska	-$6.5
42.	Pennsylvania	-$19.9
43.	Maryland	-$21.4
44.	Michigan	-$21.4
45.	Hawaii	-$27.2
46.	Texas	-$33.1
47.	Arkansas	-$39.0
48.	Arizona	-$61.9
49.	Colorado	-$96.5
50.	Rhode Island	-$106.8
51.	New York	-$112.0
52.	New Jersey	-$131.6

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PERCENT CHANGE

2006 - 2007

(based on current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2006-2007
	United States	11%
1.	South Carolina	998%
2.	Idaho	977%
3.	Kentucky	394%
4.	Iowa	311%
5.	New Mexico	299%
6.	Kansas	268%
7.	Ohio	243%
8.	West Virginia	116%
9.	Louisiana	109%
10.	Missouri	108%
11.	New Hampshire	103%
12.	Oregon	97%
13.	Florida	91%
14.	Alabama	66%
15.	Tennessee	61%
16.	District of Columbia	58%
17.	Nevada	50%
18.	Minnesota	33%
19.	Georgia	30%
20.	Washington	27%
21.	Illinois	24%
22.	Delaware	22%
23.	Wisconsin	21%
24.	Massachusetts	21%
25.	Indiana	17%
26.	Virginia	16%
27.	North Carolina	13%
28.	Mississippi	9%
29.	Oklahoma	8%
30.	California	8%
31.	Puerto Rico	6%
32.	Connecticut	5%
33.	Texas	-2%
34.	Pennsylvania	-2%
35.	Utah	-3%
36.	Maryland	-3%
37.	New York	-9%
38.	Maine	-14%
39.	Colorado	-15%
40.	Michigan	-17%
41.	New Jersey	-17%
42.	Arizona	-24%
43.	Vermont	-31%
44.	Hawaii	-84%
45.	Rhode Island	-94%
46.	Wyoming	-97%
47.	Arkansas	-99%
48.	Nebraska	-100%
	Alaska	n/a
	Montana	n/a
	North Dakota	n/a
	South Dakota	n/a

Data are rounded.

The MoneyTree™ Survey is routinely updated with new venture capital investment data; as a result, the above data are subject to revisions. The data on this page were collected on February 5, 2008.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS NUMERIC CHANGE

2001 - 2007

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2001-2007
	United States	-$11,212.8
1.	Washington	$146.9
2.	New Mexico	$114.0
3.	Kentucky	$113.0
4.	Oregon	$71.4
5.	Indiana	$28.8
6.	Idaho	$13.5
7.	Kansas	$10.9
8.	West Virginia	$8.8
9.	Arizona	$3.9
10.	South Dakota	$3.5
11.	Maine	$2.7
12.	Nevada	$1.2
13.	Iowa	$0.3
14.	Wyoming	$0.2
15.	Alaska	$0.0
16.	North Dakota	-$0.5
17.	Vermont	-$4.6
18.	Wisconsin	-$5.5
19.	North Carolina	-$7.0
20.	South Carolina	-$7.1
21.	Arkansas	-$10.2
22.	Oklahoma	-$14.8
23.	Puerto Rico	-$16.8
24.	Mississippi	-$20.0
25.	Montana	-$20.8
26.	Utah	-$27.7
27.	District of Columbia	-$29.0
28.	Hawaii	-$32.5
29.	Minnesota	-$42.4
30.	Michigan	-$48.2
31.	Alabama	-$48.9
32.	Louisiana	-$56.5
33.	New Hampshire	-$61.2
34.	Ohio	-$63.6
35.	Nebraska	-$71.5
36.	Pennsylvania	-$102.8
37.	Rhode Island	-$112.0
38.	Tennessee	-$137.2
39.	Missouri	-$146.3
40.	Delaware	-$158.2
41.	Connecticut	-$272.8
42.	Florida	-$286.0
43.	Maryland	-$406.8
44.	Illinois	-$435.7
45.	Virginia	-$476.2
46.	Georgia	-$476.7
47.	Colorado	-$684.4
48.	New York	-$873.8
49.	New Jersey	-$876.1
50.	Massachusetts	-$1,319.0
51.	Texas	-$1,527.0
52.	California	-$2,826.1

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PERCENT CHANGE

2001 - 2007

(based on current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2001-2007
	United States	-28%
1.	New Mexico	802%
2.	South Dakota	706%
3.	West Virginia	629%
4.	Idaho	499%
5.	Kentucky	474%
6.	Maine	69%
7.	Indiana	54%
8.	Oregon	31%
9.	Kansas	26%
10.	Washington	13%
11.	Iowa	4%
12.	Nevada	4%
13.	Arizona	2%
14.	North Carolina	-1%
15.	Wisconsin	-6%
16.	South Carolina	-7%
17.	Minnesota	-9%
18.	Pennsylvania	-11%
19.	Utah	-13%
20.	California	-17%
21.	District of Columbia	-18%
22.	Ohio	-27%
23.	New Hampshire	-27%
24.	Massachusetts	-27%
25.	Michigan	-31%
26.	Florida	-32%
27.	Maryland	-39%
28.	Vermont	-40%
29.	New York	-42%
30.	Illinois	-46%
31.	Connecticut	-50%
32.	Oklahoma	-50%
33.	Virginia	-51%
34.	Georgia	-51%
35.	North Dakota	-51%
36.	Texas	-52%
37.	Puerto Rico	-53%
38.	Colorado	-55%
39.	New Jersey	-58%
40.	Alabama	-61%
41.	Missouri	-62%
42.	Tennessee	-64%
43.	Mississippi	-67%
44.	Louisiana	-70%
45.	Montana	-84%
46.	Hawaii	-86%
47.	Rhode Island	-94%
48.	Delaware	-96%
49.	Arkansas	-98%
50.	Nebraska	-100%
	Alaska	n/a
	Wyoming	n/a

Data are rounded.

The MoneyTree™ Survey is routinely updated with new venture capital investment data; as a result, the above data are subject to revisions. The data on this page were collected on February 5, 2008.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

TOTAL R&D, 2004

(in millions)

Rank	State	R&D Expenditures
	United States	$287,786
1.	California	$60,500
2.	Michigan	$16,722
3.	Massachusetts	$16,294
4.	Maryland	$14,766
5.	Texas	$14,433
6.	New York	$13,113
7.	New Jersey	$12,633
8.	Illinois	$11,300
9.	Pennsylvania	$10,942
10.	Washington	$10,936
11.	Connecticut	$8,021
12.	Ohio	$8,015
13.	Virginia	$7,899
14.	North Carolina	$6,491
15.	Minnesota	$5,992
16.	Florida	$5,699
17.	Colorado	$5,497
18.	Indiana	$5,130
19.	New Mexico	$5,114
20.	Georgia	$4,069
21.	Arizona	$3,759
22.	Wisconsin	$3,675
23.	Oregon	$3,664
24.	Tennessee	$3,180
25.	Missouri	$3,038
26.	Alabama	$3,018
27.	District of Columbia	$2,566
28.	Kansas	$2,169
29.	Rhode Island	$1,840
30.	New Hampshire	$1,665
31.	Iowa	$1,625
32.	Utah	$1,602
33.	South Carolina	$1,599
34.	Delaware	$1,182
35.	Idaho	$1,006
36.	Kentucky	$1,006
37.	Louisiana	$972
38.	Oklahoma	$814
39.	Nebraska	$740
40.	Mississippi	$651
41.	Nevada	$623
42.	North Dakota	$558
43.	Vermont	$546
44.	West Virginia	$523
45.	Arkansas	$514
46.	Hawaii	$490
47.	Maine	$384
48.	Montana	$295
49.	Alaska	$271
50.	South Dakota	$149
51.	Wyoming	$98
	Puerto Rico	n/a

TOTAL R&D PER CAPITA, 2004

Rank	State	R&D Per Capita
	United States	$980
1.	District of Columbia	$4,629
2.	New Mexico	$2,688
3.	Maryland	$2,655
4.	Massachusetts	$2,543
5.	Connecticut	$2,292
6.	Washington	$1,762
7.	Rhode Island	$1,704
8.	California	$1,688
9.	Michigan	$1,655
10.	New Jersey	$1,454
11.	Delaware	$1,424
12.	New Hampshire	$1,282
13.	Colorado	$1,194
14.	Minnesota	$1,176
15.	Virginia	$1,056
16.	Oregon	$1,020
17.	Illinois	$889
18.	Pennsylvania	$883
19.	Vermont	$879
20.	North Dakota	$877
21.	Indiana	$824
22.	Kansas	$793
23.	North Carolina	$760
24.	Idaho	$721
25.	Ohio	$700
26.	New York	$680
27.	Wisconsin	$668
28.	Alabama	$667
29.	Utah	$662
30.	Arizona	$655
31.	Texas	$642
32.	Iowa	$550
33.	Tennessee	$540
34.	Missouri	$528
35.	Georgia	$456
36.	Nebraska	$423
37.	Alaska	$412
38.	Hawaii	$388
39.	South Carolina	$381
40.	Florida	$328
41.	Montana	$318
42.	Maine	$292
43.	West Virginia	$288
44.	Nevada	$267
45.	Kentucky	$243
46.	Oklahoma	$231
47.	Mississippi	$224
48.	Louisiana	$216
49.	South Dakota	$193
50.	Wyoming	$193
51.	Arkansas	$187
	Puerto Rico	n/a

Data are rounded.

State totals do not sum to the U.S. total due to undisclosed and unspecified state data. U.S. totals, therefore, are derived from a separate table. See Methodology for further detail.

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

Sources: U.S. National Science Foundation and U.S. Bureau of the Census

TOTAL R&D BY PERCENT CHANGE 2003 - 2004

(based on current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2003-2004
	United States	-1.40%
1.	North Dakota	46.13%
2.	Maryland	45.30%
3.	Connecticut	22.50%
4.	Montana	19.43%
5.	Alabama	18.68%
6.	Indiana	14.34%
7.	Iowa	11.97%
8.	Hawaii	11.85%
9.	Missouri	11.25%
10.	Vermont	10.96%
11.	Florida	10.20%
12.	Pennsylvania	10.04%
13.	Colorado	9.67%
14.	Nevada	7.53%
15.	Kansas	7.17%
16.	Utah	6.39%
17.	Tennessee	6.08%
18.	Arizona	5.06%
19.	Rhode Island	4.74%
20.	Massachusetts	4.19%
21.	Virginia	4.18%
22.	Nebraska	4.18%
23.	Georgia	3.72%
24.	Maine	3.33%
25.	New Mexico	2.76%
26.	Minnesota	2.57%
27.	Oregon	2.56%
28.	North Carolina	2.34%
29.	Illinois	2.31%
30.	Louisiana	1.83%
31.	California	1.40%
32.	Arkansas	1.06%
33.	Wisconsin	0.90%
34.	New York	0.63%
35.	New Hampshire	0.08%
36.	South Dakota	-0.20%
37.	Kentucky	-0.81%
38.	Michigan	-0.96%
39.	South Carolina	-1.05%
40.	New Jersey	-1.27%
41.	Texas	-2.38%
42.	West Virginia	-2.83%
43.	District of Columbia	-4.48%
44.	Washington	-4.65%
45.	Ohio	-6.62%
46.	Wyoming	-13.72%
47.	Alaska	-15.48%
48.	Oklahoma	-15.90%
49.	Delaware	-16.41%
50.	Idaho	-16.77%
51.	Mississippi	-57.14%
	Puerto Rico	n/a

TOTAL R&D BY NUMERIC CHANGE 2003 - 2004

(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2003-2004
	United States	-$4,078
1.	Maryland	$4,604
2.	Connecticut	$1,473
3.	Pennsylvania	$998
4.	California	$836
5.	Massachusetts	$656
6.	Indiana	$643
7.	Florida	$527
8.	Colorado	$485
9.	Alabama	$475
10.	Virginia	$317
11.	Missouri	$307
12.	Illinois	$255
13.	Tennessee	$182
14.	Arizona	$181
15.	North Dakota	$176
16.	Iowa	$174
17.	Minnesota	$150
18.	North Carolina	$148
19.	Georgia	$146
20.	Kansas	$145
21.	New Mexico	$137
22.	Utah	$96
23.	Oregon	$92
24.	Rhode Island	$83
25.	New York	$82
26.	Vermont	$54
27.	Hawaii	$52
28.	Montana	$48
29.	Nevada	$44
30.	Wisconsin	$33
31.	Nebraska	$30
32.	Louisiana	$18
33.	Maine	$12
34.	Arkansas	$5
35.	New Hampshire	$1
36.	South Dakota	$0
37.	Kentucky	-$8
38.	West Virginia	-$15
39.	Wyoming	-$16
40.	South Carolina	-$17
41.	Alaska	-$50
42.	District of Columbia	-$120
43.	Oklahoma	-$154
44.	Michigan	-$162
45.	New Jersey	-$163
46.	Idaho	-$203
47.	Delaware	-$232
48.	Texas	-$353
49.	Washington	-$533
50.	Ohio	-$568
51.	Mississippi	-$868
	Puerto Rico	n/a

Data are rounded.

2004 state R&D data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed and unspecified state data.

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 2004 - 2007

State	2004	2005	2006	2007
United States	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%
Alabama	5.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Alaska	7.4%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%
Arizona	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%
Arkansas	5.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%
California	6.2%	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%
Colorado	5.6%	5.1%	4.3%	3.8%
Connecticut	4.9%	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%
Delaware	4.0%	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%
District of Columbia	7.5%	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%
Florida	4.7%	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%
Georgia	4.7%	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%
Hawaii	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Idaho	4.7%	4.0%	3.2%	2.7%
Illinois	6.2%	5.7%	4.6%	5.0%
Indiana	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%
Iowa	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%
Kansas	5.6%	5.1%	4.3%	4.1%
Kentucky	5.5%	6.0%	5.8%	5.5%
Louisiana	5.5%	6.7%	3.9%	3.8%
Maine	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
Maryland	4.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%
Massachusetts	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%
Michigan	7.0%	6.8%	6.9%	7.2%
Minnesota	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%
Mississippi	6.4%	7.8%	6.7%	6.3%
Missouri	5.8%	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%
Montana	4.2%	3.9%	3.3%	3.1%
Nebraska	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%
Nevada	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%
New Hampshire	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
New Jersey	4.9%	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%
New Mexico	5.8%	5.3%	4.3%	3.5%
New York	5.8%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%
North Carolina	5.5%	5.2%	4.7%	4.7%
North Dakota	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
Ohio	6.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%
Oklahoma	5.0%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%
Oregon	7.3%	6.2%	5.4%	5.2%
Pennsylvania	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%
Puerto Rico	10.6%	11.3%	10.4%	10.9%
Rhode Island	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%
South Carolina	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%	5.9%
South Dakota	3.7%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%
Tennessee	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%
Texas	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%
Utah	5.0%	4.1%	3.0%	2.7%
Vermont	3.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%
Virginia	3.7%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%
Washington	6.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%
West Virginia	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
Wisconsin	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%
Wyoming	3.9%	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CYBERSTATE 2007

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	4.6%
1.	Hawaii	2.6%
2.	Idaho	2.7%
2.	Utah	2.7%
4.	Nebraska	3.0%
4.	South Dakota	3.0%
4.	Virginia	3.0%
4.	Wyoming	3.0%
8.	Montana	3.1%
9.	North Dakota	3.2%
10.	Delaware	3.4%
11.	Alabama	3.5%
11.	New Mexico	3.5%
13.	Maryland	3.6%
13.	New Hampshire	3.6%
15.	Arizona	3.8%
15.	Colorado	3.8%
15.	Iowa	3.8%
15.	Louisiana	3.8%
19.	Vermont	3.9%
20.	Florida	4.0%
21.	Kansas	4.1%
22.	New Jersey	4.2%
23.	Oklahoma	4.3%
23.	Texas	4.3%
25.	Georgia	4.4%
25.	Pennsylvania	4.4%
27.	Indiana	4.5%
27.	Massachusetts	4.5%
27.	New York	4.5%
27.	Washington	4.5%
31.	Connecticut	4.6%
31.	Minnesota	4.6%
31.	West Virginia	4.6%
34.	Maine	4.7%
34.	North Carolina	4.7%
34.	Tennessee	4.7%
37.	Nevada	4.8%
38.	Wisconsin	4.9%
39.	Illinois	5.0%
39.	Missouri	5.0%
39.	Rhode Island	5.0%
42.	Oregon	5.2%
43.	Arkansas	5.4%
43.	California	5.4%
45.	Kentucky	5.5%
46.	Ohio	5.6%
47.	District of Columbia	5.7%
48.	South Carolina	5.9%
49.	Alaska	6.2%
50.	Mississippi	6.3%
51.	Michigan	7.2%
52.	Puerto Rico	10.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	196,255
1.	California	57,056
2.	Texas	20,183
3.	New York	14,677
4.	Massachusetts	14,582
5.	Minnesota	14,492
6.	North Carolina	14,011
7.	Colorado	7,244
8.	Alabama	3,875
9.	Idaho	3,729
10.	Oregon	3,595
11.	Washington	3,590
12.	Florida	3,429
13.	Wisconsin	2,863
14.	Arizona	2,574
15.	Pennsylvania	2,514
16.	New Jersey	2,432
17.	New Hampshire	2,324
18.	Illinois	2,144
19.	Tennessee	1,955
20.	Ohio	1,899
21.	Georgia	1,845
22.	Virginia	1,511
23.	Michigan	1,121
24.	Maryland	1,093
25.	Kansas	895
26.	Oklahoma	861
27.	Indiana	813
28.	South Carolina	690
29.	North Dakota	640
30.	Utah	599
31.	Puerto Rico	582
32.	Nebraska	524
33.	Connecticut	502
34.	Iowa	463
35.	New Mexico	163
36.	Nevada	110
37.	Rhode Island	106
38.	Missouri	74
39.	Delaware	4

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	152,111
1.	California	28,051
2.	Texas	17,079
3.	Florida	10,508
4.	Illinois	9,354
5.	New York	8,208
6.	North Carolina	8,203
7.	Massachusetts	6,753
8.	Maryland	5,744
9.	Pennsylvania	5,592
10.	New Jersey	4,232
11.	Indiana	4,208
12.	Ohio	3,940
13.	Georgia	3,139
14.	Utah	2,997
15.	Virginia	2,974
16.	Kansas	2,690
17.	Minnesota	2,592
18.	Colorado	2,483
19.	Connecticut	2,332
20.	Washington	2,041
21.	Nebraska	1,637
22.	Oregon	1,299
23.	Arizona	1,140
24.	New Hampshire	1,097
25.	Missouri	1,057
26.	Wisconsin	1,013
27.	Oklahoma	928
28.	Michigan	833
29.	Maine	818
30.	Tennessee	799
31.	Alabama	681
32.	South Carolina	668
33.	Iowa	569
34.	Kentucky	454
35.	Mississippi	280
36.	Rhode Island	278
37.	Arkansas	207
38.	Louisiana	167
39.	Nevada	149
40.	New Mexico	59
41.	Idaho	54
42.	Montana	40
43.	District of Columbia	36
44.	Vermont	13
45.	West Virginia	8
46.	North Dakota	5

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

States not shown in the above rankings either have no employees in this specific high-tech sector or the data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	31,093
1.	California	8,494
2.	Massachusetts	3,816
3.	Pennsylvania	1,665
4.	Illinois	1,544
5.	Arkansas	1,375
6.	Indiana	1,328
7.	Tennessee	1,130
8.	New York	853
9.	Kentucky	771
10.	Minnesota	689
11.	Texas	672
12.	Washington	627
13.	Michigan	606
14.	Florida	603
15.	Utah	456
16.	Oregon	412
17.	North Carolina	373
18.	Arizona	340
19.	New Jersey	334
20.	Wisconsin	301
21.	Missouri	187
22.	Colorado	156
23.	Connecticut	130
24.	Kansas	108
25.	Ohio	106
26.	Virginia	73
27.	Iowa	47
28.	Nevada	19

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	228,703
1.	California	50,839
2.	Texas	15,981
3.	New York	15,420
4.	Illinois	12,510
5.	Pennsylvania	11,087
6.	Florida	9,695
7.	Minnesota	9,370
8.	Massachusetts	8,053
9.	Wisconsin	7,275
10.	Michigan	6,474
11.	Vermont	6,340
12.	New Jersey	6,105
13.	New Hampshire	5,717
14.	Oregon	5,287
15.	Ohio	5,097
16.	Indiana	4,957
17.	Arizona	4,921
18.	North Carolina	4,293
19.	Washington	3,772
20.	Connecticut	3,686
21.	Colorado	3,661
22.	Missouri	3,227
23.	Alabama	2,729
24.	South Carolina	2,561
25.	Georgia	2,485
26.	Maine	2,226
27.	Arkansas	2,070
28.	Virginia	2,012
29.	Nebraska	1,949
30.	Tennessee	1,762
31.	Utah	1,689
32.	Maryland	1,670
33.	South Dakota	1,534
34.	Kentucky	1,476
35.	Puerto Rico	1,314
36.	Kansas	1,081
37.	Iowa	1,031
38.	Nevada	1,009
39.	Oklahoma	924
40.	New Mexico	848
41.	Rhode Island	783
42.	Mississippi	747
43.	North Dakota	663
44.	Idaho	446
45.	West Virginia	378
46.	Montana	256
47.	Delaware	232
48.	Louisiana	181

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

SEMICONDUCTOR MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	245,414
1.	California	69,365
2.	Texas	35,985
3.	Oregon	26,831
4.	Arizona	23,889
5.	Massachusetts	13,702
6.	Idaho	12,102
7.	New York	9,687
8.	Florida	8,036
9.	New Mexico	6,318
10.	Virginia	4,753
11.	Colorado	4,397
12.	North Carolina	3,699
13.	Pennsylvania	2,590
14.	Washington	2,556
15.	Minnesota	1,800
16.	New Jersey	1,735
17.	Ohio	1,494
18.	Missouri	1,413
19.	Utah	1,407
20.	Maryland	607
21.	New Hampshire	557
22.	Connecticut	545
23.	Michigan	458
24.	Illinois	291
25.	Arkansas	166
26.	Rhode Island	161
27.	Iowa	109
28.	Kansas	103
29.	Wisconsin	99
30.	Montana	84
31.	Indiana	76
32.	Alabama	50

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	157,245
1.	California	48,690
2.	New York	11,794
3.	Florida	9,705
4.	Arizona	9,479
5.	New Jersey	9,061
6.	Maryland	8,543
7.	Texas	6,822
8.	Massachusetts	5,457
9.	Virginia	3,613
10.	Colorado	3,132
11.	Minnesota	2,992
12.	Michigan	2,652
13.	Illinois	2,522
14.	Indiana	1,917
15.	Washington	1,897
16.	Pennsylvania	1,514
17.	Wisconsin	1,421
18.	Connecticut	1,178
19.	Kansas	955
20.	Ohio	777
21.	Alabama	776
22.	Oregon	763
23.	North Carolina	694
24.	Oklahoma	524
25.	Louisiana	303
26.	Arkansas	295
27.	Georgia	258
28.	Missouri	155
29.	Vermont	47
30.	Tennessee	24
31.	Nebraska	11
32.	South Carolina	10

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	202,457
1.	California	43,619
2.	Massachusetts	15,388
3.	Texas	12,530
4.	Illinois	11,441
5.	Iowa	10,325
6.	Pennsylvania	9,793
7.	Minnesota	9,298
8.	New Hampshire	7,925
9.	North Carolina	7,825
10.	Ohio	7,702
11.	New York	7,105
12.	Michigan	6,661
13.	Indiana	6,072
14.	Connecticut	5,574
15.	Colorado	4,772
16.	New Jersey	4,439
17.	Oregon	4,336
18.	Washington	4,093
19.	Florida	3,513
20.	Wisconsin	3,491
21.	Arizona	3,468
22.	Rhode Island	3,098
23.	New Mexico	2,750
24.	Delaware	2,553
25.	Georgia	2,545
26.	Puerto Rico	2,380
27.	Tennessee	2,218
28.	Oklahoma	1,948
29.	Missouri	1,832
30.	Maryland	1,799
31.	Nevada	1,752
32.	Utah	1,606
33.	Kansas	1,591
34.	Kentucky	1,581
35.	Virginia	1,475
36.	Louisiana	1,473
37.	South Carolina	1,385
38.	Nebraska	1,365
39.	Vermont	1,240
40.	West Virginia	981
41.	Arkansas	920
42.	Alabama	883
43.	Mississippi	864
44.	Maine	434
45.	South Dakota	325
46.	Idaho	302
47.	Wyoming	133
48.	Montana	104
49.	Hawaii	48
50.	District of Columbia	30

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	70,491
1.	California	13,052
2.	Minnesota	12,622
3.	Wisconsin	5,755
4.	Massachusetts	5,083
5.	Puerto Rico	4,556
6.	New York	4,175
7.	Florida	3,862
8.	Washington	3,582
9.	Pennsylvania	2,352
10.	New Jersey	2,112
11.	Texas	1,907
12.	Colorado	1,795
13.	Utah	1,697
14.	Illinois	1,356
15.	Ohio	1,028
16.	North Carolina	998
17.	Tennessee	982
18.	Oregon	810
19.	South Carolina	790
20.	Arizona	772
21.	Connecticut	686
22.	Michigan	304
23.	Maryland	251
24.	Georgia	236
25.	Rhode Island	153
26.	Oklahoma	115
27.	Virginia	112
28.	Missouri	40
29.	Louisiana	7
30.	Idaho	3

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

States not shown in the above rankings either have no employees in this specific high-tech sector or the data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	36,379
1.	New York	8,544
2.	California	7,448
3.	Massachusetts	2,308
4.	Florida	2,245
5.	New Hampshire	1,452
6.	Indiana	1,160
7.	Connecticut	1,085
8.	Arizona	946
9.	Pennsylvania	843
10.	Minnesota	813
11.	Oregon	761
12.	Illinois	720
13.	Colorado	693
13.	Texas	693
15.	Michigan	584
16.	Ohio	542
17.	New Jersey	459
18.	Virginia	393
19.	North Carolina	357
20.	Missouri	253
21.	New Mexico	159
22.	Utah	153
23.	Arkansas	109
24.	Kansas	93
24.	Iowa	93
26.	Tennessee	78
27.	Maryland	68
28.	Washington	65
29.	Wisconsin	64
30.	Montana	62
31.	Oklahoma	60
32.	Alabama	41
33.	Georgia	27
34.	Nevada	17

"High-tech manufacturing" is the summation of computer and peripheral equipment, communications equipment, consumer electronics, electronic components, semiconductor, defense electronics, measuring and control instruments, electromedical equipment, and photonics manufacturing.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

States not shown in the above rankings either have no employees in this specific high-tech sector or the data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

TOTAL HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	1,320,148
1.	California	326,614
2.	Texas	111,852
3.	Massachusetts	75,142
4.	New York	73,462
5.	Minnesota	54,668
6.	Florida	51,596
7.	Arizona	47,529
8.	Oregon	44,094
9.	Illinois	41,882
10.	North Carolina	40,453
11.	Pennsylvania	37,950
12.	New Jersey	30,909
13.	Colorado	28,333
14.	Ohio	22,585
15.	Wisconsin	22,282
16.	Washington	22,223
17.	Indiana	20,531
18.	Maryland	19,913
19.	New Hampshire	19,763
20.	Michigan	19,693
21.	Virginia	16,916
22.	Idaho	16,662
23.	Connecticut	15,719
24.	Georgia	12,915
25.	Iowa	12,637
26.	Alabama	11,410
27.	Utah	10,604
28.	New Mexico	10,559
29.	Puerto Rico	9,819
30.	Tennessee	8,948
31.	Missouri	8,238
32.	Vermont	7,969
33.	Kentucky	7,819
34.	Kansas	7,516
35.	South Carolina	6,901
36.	Oklahoma	5,874
37.	Arkansas	5,826
38.	Nebraska	5,702
39.	Rhode Island	4,637
40.	Maine	3,480
41.	South Dakota	3,241
42.	Nevada	3,056
43.	Mississippi	3,029
44.	Delaware	2,804
45.	Louisiana	2,260
46.	North Dakota	1,772
47.	West Virginia	1,471
48.	Montana	597
49.	Wyoming	303
50.	District of Columbia	91
51.	Alaska	83
52.	Hawaii	67

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	970,168
1.	California	109,603
2.	Texas	89,335
3.	Florida	63,415
4.	New York	54,712
5.	Georgia	45,810
6.	Illinois	40,032
7.	New Jersey	38,144
8.	Pennsylvania	37,210
9.	Virginia	34,941
10.	Ohio	29,084
11.	Colorado	27,833
12.	Washington	24,334
13.	Kansas	23,570
14.	North Carolina	22,754
15.	Missouri	22,104
16.	Michigan	21,653
17.	Massachusetts	21,241
18.	Maryland	20,436
19.	Tennessee	15,860
20.	Arizona	15,777
21.	Alabama	14,909
22.	Indiana	14,789
23.	Minnesota	14,041
24.	Oklahoma	13,143
25.	Wisconsin	13,131
26.	Connecticut	12,593
27.	South Carolina	12,510
28.	Louisiana	12,249
29.	Puerto Rico	10,788
30.	Kentucky	10,334
31.	Iowa	8,920
32.	Arkansas	8,868
33.	Oregon	8,314
34.	Mississippi	6,850
35.	New Mexico	6,249
36.	Utah	6,239
37.	Nevada	5,289
38.	West Virginia	4,232
39.	Hawaii	4,172
40.	Alaska	4,126
41.	Idaho	3,803
42.	Nebraska	3,484
43.	New Hampshire	3,433
44.	Maine	3,053
45.	South Dakota	3,020
46.	Montana	2,962
47.	Rhode Island	2,920
48.	District of Columbia	2,563
49.	North Dakota	1,926
50.	Vermont	1,486
51.	Wyoming	1,382
52.	Delaware	1,343

INTERNET SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	385,198
1.	California	55,020
2.	Texas	36,728
3.	Florida	25,114
4.	New York	23,720
5.	Virginia	19,250
6.	Georgia	18,428
7.	New Jersey	14,919
8.	Missouri	13,334
9.	Illinois	13,262
10.	Pennsylvania	12,815
11.	North Carolina	11,794
12.	Massachusetts	10,089
13.	Ohio	8,942
14.	Wisconsin	8,035
15.	Minnesota	7,862
16.	Utah	7,758
17.	Iowa	7,689
18.	Arizona	7,219
19.	Kentucky	7,153
20.	Colorado	7,086
21.	Maryland	6,890
22.	Nebraska	6,166
23.	Michigan	5,619
24.	Washington	5,483
25.	Connecticut	4,380
26.	Oregon	3,981
27.	Tennessee	3,612
28.	Oklahoma	2,987
29.	South Carolina	2,986
30.	Rhode Island	2,838
31.	District of Columbia	2,743
32.	Kansas	2,459
33.	Puerto Rico	2,365
34.	Indiana	2,164
35.	New Mexico	1,838
36.	Louisiana	1,749
37.	Alabama	1,638
38.	Delaware	1,579
39.	Maine	1,180
40.	Arkansas	1,137
41.	New Hampshire	1,007
42.	North Dakota	996
43.	West Virginia	979
44.	Nevada	781
45.	Vermont	746
46.	Hawaii	732
47.	Montana	677
48.	Idaho	481
49.	Wyoming	439
50.	Mississippi	375
51.	Alaska	227
52.	South Dakota	120

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	243,150
1.	Washington	44,572
2.	California	40,620
3.	Massachusetts	20,976
4.	Texas	17,376
5.	Colorado	12,672
6.	Georgia	11,019
7.	Florida	8,349
8.	Oregon	8,183
9.	Michigan	6,810
10.	North Carolina	6,711
11.	Minnesota	5,694
12.	Utah	5,350
13.	Virginia	4,988
14.	Wisconsin	4,851
15.	New Jersey	4,321
16.	Pennsylvania	4,213
17.	Illinois	3,868
18.	New York	3,644
19.	Arizona	3,628
20.	Ohio	3,566
21.	New Hampshire	2,847
22.	Missouri	2,259
23.	Maryland	1,665
24.	Connecticut	1,566
25.	Indiana	1,247
26.	Kansas	1,225
27.	South Carolina	1,142
28.	North Dakota	1,113
29.	Tennessee	996
30.	Rhode Island	987
31.	District of Columbia	774
32.	Iowa	758
33.	Nevada	625
34.	Oklahoma	599
35.	Kentucky	504
36.	Alabama	485
37.	Nebraska	340
38.	New Mexico	328
39.	Idaho	325
40.	Maine	321
41.	Vermont	281
42.	Arkansas	265
43.	Louisiana	263
44.	Mississippi	226
45.	Hawaii	124
46.	Montana	98
47.	Delaware	92
48.	West Virginia	17

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	1,275,185
1.	California	185,138
2.	Virginia	119,072
3.	Texas	84,431
4.	New York	67,043
5.	Florida	56,702
6.	Maryland	56,221
7.	New Jersey	55,327
8.	Illinois	52,864
9.	Massachusetts	47,652
10.	Pennsylvania	45,815
11.	Georgia	44,367
12.	Ohio	44,238
13.	Michigan	39,309
14.	Colorado	36,889
15.	North Carolina	26,918
16.	Minnesota	26,081
17.	Washington	24,727
18.	Missouri	21,483
19.	Connecticut	20,195
20.	Arizona	17,237
21.	Alabama	16,668
22.	District of Columbia	16,236
23.	Indiana	13,845
24.	Wisconsin	13,683
25.	Utah	13,338
26.	Tennessee	10,778
27.	Oregon	8,990
28.	Kansas	8,711
29.	Nebraska	8,542
30.	Kentucky	8,251
31.	Louisiana	8,127
32.	Arkansas	7,629
33.	South Carolina	6,800
34.	New Hampshire	6,190
35.	Oklahoma	5,844
36.	Iowa	5,550
37.	Hawaii	4,835
38.	Delaware	4,748
39.	Rhode Island	4,567
40.	Nevada	4,114
41.	Mississippi	4,054
42.	Maine	3,119
43.	New Mexico	3,094
44.	Montana	2,977
45.	Idaho	2,873
46.	Vermont	2,678
47.	North Dakota	2,608
48.	Puerto Rico	2,477
49.	West Virginia	2,294
50.	Alaska	926
51.	South Dakota	818
52.	Wyoming	599

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

States not shown in the above rankings either have no employees in this specific high-tech sector or the data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

ENGINEERING SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	874,494
1.	California	109,195
2.	Texas	88,062
3.	Florida	59,187
4.	Virginia	51,507
5.	Michigan	38,303
6.	Pennsylvania	34,454
7.	Maryland	31,897
8.	Colorado	30,072
9.	New York	29,954
10.	Georgia	25,923
11.	New Jersey	25,536
12.	Ohio	25,276
13.	Illinois	24,173
14.	Massachusetts	22,959
15.	Washington	21,116
16.	Alabama	20,360
17.	Arizona	19,295
18.	North Carolina	17,498
19.	Louisiana	13,796
20.	Wisconsin	13,373
21.	Missouri	13,162
22.	South Carolina	12,719
23.	Indiana	11,482
24.	Minnesota	11,456
25.	Tennessee	10,951
26.	Nevada	9,000
27.	Kansas	8,375
28.	Oregon	8,084
29.	Oklahoma	7,454
30.	Connecticut	7,347
31.	Utah	7,271
32.	New Mexico	7,195
33.	Kentucky	7,182
34.	Mississippi	4,884
35.	Puerto Rico	4,430
36.	Idaho	4,222
37.	Nebraska	4,074
38.	Alaska	3,382
39.	Arkansas	3,272
40.	New Hampshire	3,241
41.	Iowa	3,153
42.	Hawaii	3,144
43.	West Virginia	3,115
44.	District of Columbia	2,817
45.	Maine	2,754
46.	Delaware	2,722
47.	Montana	2,543
48.	Rhode Island	2,304
49.	North Dakota	1,465
50.	Wyoming	1,281
51.	South Dakota	1,266
52.	Vermont	1,247

R&D AND TESTING LABS BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	679,867
1.	California	112,979
2.	Michigan	44,298
3.	Massachusetts	44,099
4.	New York	40,683
5.	Pennsylvania	36,774
6.	New Jersey	35,921
7.	Illinois	32,611
8.	Texas	30,073
9.	Maryland	28,543
10.	Virginia	24,077
11.	Ohio	20,801
12.	New Mexico	20,259
13.	Washington	19,668
14.	North Carolina	18,296
15.	Florida	16,266
16.	Colorado	14,328
17.	Tennessee	11,258
18.	Missouri	10,608
19.	District of Columbia	10,231
20.	Minnesota	8,533
21.	Idaho	7,999
22.	Alabama	6,970
23.	Nevada	6,388
24.	Georgia	6,246
25.	Connecticut	6,201
26.	Wisconsin	6,089
27.	Indiana	6,028
28.	Arizona	5,475
29.	Utah	5,160
30.	Delaware	4,740
31.	Oregon	4,340
32.	Louisiana	3,341
33.	South Carolina	3,028
34.	Oklahoma	2,996
35.	Kentucky	2,528
36.	West Virginia	2,161
37.	Maine	2,014
38.	Arkansas	1,980
39.	Nebraska	1,975
40.	Kansas	1,848
41.	Hawaii	1,828
42.	Iowa	1,784
43.	New Hampshire	1,721
44.	Puerto Rico	1,440
45.	Mississippi	1,211
46.	Montana	1,107
47.	Rhode Island	1,079
48.	North Dakota	803
49.	Alaska	773
50.	Wyoming	697
51.	Vermont	606
52.	South Dakota	448

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

COMPUTER TRAINING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	18,117
1.	Texas	1,622
2.	California	1,508
3.	Florida	1,462
4.	New York	1,280
5.	Pennsylvania	962
6.	Georgia	801
7.	North Carolina	732
8.	Washington	685
9.	Ohio	682
9.	Arizona	682
11.	New Jersey	657
12.	Illinois	640
13.	Massachusetts	528
14.	Michigan	410
15.	Utah	261
15.	Puerto Rico	225
17.	Minnesota	190
17.	Tennessee	190
19.	Mississippi	162
20.	Indiana	147
21.	Louisiana	137
22.	Connecticut	122
23.	Kansas	120
24.	District of Columbia	109
25.	West Virginia	93
26.	Nebraska	72
27.	Oklahoma	36
28.	Maine	19
29.	Montana	13

TOTAL HIGH-TECH SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	4,446,179
1.	California	614,063
2.	Texas	347,627
3.	Virginia	253,835
4.	Florida	230,495
5.	New York	221,036
6.	New Jersey	174,825
7.	Pennsylvania	172,243
8.	Massachusetts	167,544
9.	Illinois	167,450
10.	Michigan	156,402
11.	Georgia	152,594
12.	Maryland	145,652
13.	Washington	140,585
14.	Ohio	132,589
15.	Colorado	128,880
16.	North Carolina	104,703
17.	Missouri	82,950
18.	Minnesota	73,857
19.	Arizona	69,313
20.	Alabama	61,030
21.	Wisconsin	59,162
22.	Tennessee	53,645
23.	Connecticut	52,404
24.	Indiana	49,702
25.	Kansas	46,308
26.	Utah	45,377
27.	Oregon	41,892
28.	Louisiana	39,662
29.	South Carolina	39,185
30.	New Mexico	38,963
31.	Kentucky	35,952
32.	District of Columbia	35,473
33.	Oklahoma	33,059
34.	Iowa	27,854
35.	Nevada	26,197
36.	Nebraska	24,653
37.	Arkansas	23,151
38.	Puerto Rico	21,725
39.	Idaho	19,703
40.	New Hampshire	18,439
41.	Mississippi	17,762
42.	Delaware	15,224
43.	Hawaii	14,835
44.	Rhode Island	14,695
45.	West Virginia	12,891
46.	Maine	12,460
47.	Montana	10,377
48.	Alaska	9,434
49.	North Dakota	8,911
50.	Vermont	7,044
51.	South Dakota	5,672
52.	Wyoming	4,398

"High-tech services" is the summation of telecommunications services, Internet services, software publishers, computer systems design and related services, engineering services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training.

2006 state employment data are the most recent available.

State totals do not equal the U.S. total due to undisclosed data at the state level.

States not shown in the above rankings either have no employees in this specific high-tech sector or the data are not disclosed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

AeA'S DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

In preparing the original *Cyberstates* report, AeA carefully examined numerous definitions of the high-technology industry used by government agencies, private companies, and other trade associations. Because all statistics in this report are generated from the definition, AeA devoted considerable time to devising a clear definition of what constitutes today's high-tech industry in the United States.

Our original definition was based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The U.S. government officially converted to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 1997. Individual government agencies that produce industry data have implemented varying schedules of NAICS-based data. Furthermore, the NAICS codes were revised in 2002, including the information sector, which directly affects the high-tech industry. AeA revised its definition of the high-tech industry based on the 2002 NAICS codes, and uses these codes to produce *Cyberstates*. This is the third *Cyberstates* report produced using the new NAICS.

The North American Industrial Classification System was devised by three nations – the United States, Canada, and Mexico – and replaces the SIC system. With the new NAICS, industry analysis will be possible across all three nations. The NAICS is constructed around the concept of production and includes many new service-oriented businesses. Economic units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. The NAICS is a hierarchical system, with 6-digit numbers assigned to the most specific industries. Comparability with Canada and Mexico mostly will be at the 5-digit level. By comparison, the SIC system was constructed around the type of activity in which an establishment is engaged. The SIC system also was a hierarchical system with 4-digit numbers assigned to the most specific industries.

Because *Cyberstates* analyzes the high-tech industry by using industry classifications, the report tends to focuses on companies, not individual occupations.

THE HIGH-TECH DEFINITION BY NAICS CODES

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING

Computer and Peripheral Equipment

334111 Electronic Computers
334112 Computer Storage Devices
334113 Computer Terminals
334119 Other Computer Peripheral Equipment

Communications Equipment

334210 Telephone Apparatus
334220 Radio and TV Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment
334290 Other Communications Equipment
335921 Fiber Optic Cables

Consumer Electronics

334310 Audio and Video Equipment

Electronic Components

334411 Electron Tubes
334412 Bare Printed Circuit Boards
334414 Electronic Capacitors
334415 Electronic Resistors
334416 Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors
334417 Electronic Connectors
334418 Printed Circuit Assembly
334419 Other Electronic Components

Semiconductors

334413 Semiconductor and Related Devices
333295 Semiconductor Machinery

Defense Electronics

334511 Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments

Measuring & Control Instruments

334512 Automatic Environmental Controls
334513 Industrial Process Control Instruments
334514 Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices
334515 Electricity Measuring and Testing Equipment
334516 Analytical Laboratory Instruments
334519 Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments

Electromedical Equipment

334510 Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus
334517 Irradiation Apparatus

AeA'S DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

AeA'S HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY DEFINITION

What follows is a discussion of how AeA arrived at its definition. We believe it is a solid, yet conservative, representation of the core components of today's high-tech industry. AeA's definition does not include some related industries such as biotechnology, nor does it include wholesale or retail trade, industries that primarily are dedicated to selling technology products as opposed to making/creating the technology.

We found that there is no consensus on the definition of the high-tech industry. As one report notes, "high technology appears to be a lot like quality; people know it when they see it, but it is not easy to define." This means the definition of the high-tech industry varies greatly depending on what combination of products and services is selected. Our guiding principle, or acid test, was that to be included in AeA's core definition of high tech, an industry had to be a maker/creator of technology, whether it be in the form of products, communications, or services.

AeA uses 49 NAICS codes to define the high-technology industry. They fall into two broad categories – high-tech manufacturing and high-tech services. We recognize that these 49 NAICS codes do not cover the entire high-tech industry comprehensively, as the structure of the NAICS is limited. In an effort to produce solid statistics, AeA does not include broad categories if the high-tech portion does not represent a clear majority.

AeA's definition of the high-tech industry excludes certain NAICS codes, including wholesale and retail trade of high-tech goods. The biotechnology industry also is not included. The biotechnology industry is not discernable in the new NAICS codes, because there is no clear consensus on the definition of the biotechnology industry. Government classification codes do not allow for a separation of "bio" and "tech." To complicate matters further, we are unable to determine where biotechnology ends and the pharmaceutical industry begins.

The U.S. government's NAICS codes do not capture temporary high-tech workers, as all temporary employees are categorized under NAICS 561320, temporary help services. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) identified 2.6 million workers in the temporary help services industry in 2007. The BLS data do not allow us to identify how many of these workers are employed by the high-tech industry. Present data allow us to assume only that there are tens of thousands of high-tech temp workers nationally, but they are not included in our statistical analysis.

PHOTONICS

333314 Optical Instrument and Lens

333315 Photographic and Photocopying Equipment

HIGH-TECH SERVICES

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

517211 Paging Services

517212 Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications

517310 Telecommunications Resellers

517410 Satellite Telecommunications

517510 Cable and Other Program Distribution

517910 Other Telecommunications

INTERNET SERVICES

518111 Internet Service Providers

518112 Web Search Portals

518210 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services

SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS

511210 Software Publishers

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES

541511 Custom Computer Programming

541512 Computer Systems Design

541513 Computer Facilities Management

541519 Other Computer Related Services

ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES

ENGINEERING SERVICES

541330 Engineering Services

R&D AND TESTING LABS

541710 Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences

541380 Testing Laboratories

COMPUTER TRAINING

611420 Computer Training

METHODOLOGY

JOBS, WAGES, PAYROLL, AND ESTABLISHMENTS

Statistics on jobs, wages, payroll, and establishments were collected from *Employment and Wages, Annual Averages*, an annual report from BLS. This publication reports on average annual employment, total wages, average annual and weekly wages per employee, and establishments at the state and national level. These statistics are compiled for the *Covered Employment and Wages,* or ES-202, program. We found this series to be the best and most comprehensive source of reliable data for statistical analysis at the state level. The data are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to state employment security agencies by employers subject to state unemployment laws and from federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

There are some shortfalls with the BLS data. The annual data from the ES-202 series is generated in the fall of each year, so there is almost a year's lag in the reporting of the data. This lag allows us to analyze only 2006 national and state wage, payroll, and establishment data. Employment data at the state level also are available only through 2006; however, we have been able to produce preliminary 2007 employment data at the national level.

Furthermore, one of the major challenges in analyzing U.S. government employment and wage data is that the government withholds data for industry sectors that have fewer than three establishments, where a single establishment represents 80 percent or more of the industry's employment, or when specifically requested by a state to protect a company's identity. However, broader industry level statistics (3-digit and 4-digit NAICS codes vs. 5-digit and 6-digit NAICS codes) include some totals for nondisclosed data. *Cyberstates 2008* utilizes all industry levels of the NAICS codes to generate the most accurate data possible.

While we have made some significant modifications to account for the disclosure restrictions, some data still are suppressed to protect the identity of the cooperating employers. The ES-202 program does not include self-employed sole proprietorships. Thus, there is a lack of data on start-ups, which are an important component of today's high-tech industry. Finally, the U.S. government's NAICS codes do not allow for the collection of statistics for high-tech temporary employees, another significant sector of the high-tech industry.

METHODOLOGY

JOBS

The ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. The employment numbers, with few exceptions, cover all full-time and part-time employees. These include most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, and piece workers. Excluded are proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. The monthly data are averaged together to derive the average annual employment data used in this report.

2007 NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

The 2007 national high-tech industry data were derived by using both ES-202 data and *Current Employment Survey* (CES) data. CES data were used to determine the 2007 high-tech employment at the national level. Using CES data, we determined the growth rate of each particular high-tech industry sector between 2006 and 2007, and this growth rate then was applied to the 2006 ES-202 data to determine comparable 2007 data. The 2007 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

PAYROLL

Payroll, or total wages, includes total compensation paid during the calendar quarter. These wages generally include bonuses, tips and other gratuities, stock options and grants, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied. In some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans, are included in total wages. However, total wages do not cover employer contributions to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

The high-tech average annual wage for each state was calculated by dividing the total annual wages (payroll) by average annual employment. Similarly, the private sector average wage also was calculated by dividing total private sector payroll for the state by total private sector workers.

ESTABLISHMENTS

An establishment is an economic unit, such as a mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. Usually, it is a single physical

location and engaged in one, or predominately one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be employed. An establishment is not a "company." In fact, most large companies have multiple establishments, representing their numerous offices around the country.

LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

The leading high-tech industry sectors on the state overview pages show the employment ranking by sector within the high-tech industry for each state. They compare the top three leading industry sectors as grouped by our definition of high tech. These categories include: computer and peripheral equipment; communications equipment; consumer electronics; electronic components; semiconductors; defense electronics; measuring and control instruments; electromedical equipment; photonics; telecommunications services; Internet services; software publishers; computer systems design and related services; engineering services; R&D and testing labs; and computer training. These employment numbers are based on the ES-202 series.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

The occupational unemployment data for this report were collected from unpublished tables prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. These tables list employed and experienced unemployed persons by detailed occupation and are based on the *Current Population Survey*. The data cover only private sector wages and salaried workers. The unemployment rates listed by state are for total unemployment for the state's entire labor force. Likewise, the unemployment rates listed on the state-by-state overview pages are for 2007.

VENTURE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Data on venture capital investments are from the National Venture Capital Association in cooperation with PricewaterhouseCoopers, Thomson Venture Economics, and the National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey. AeA applied a conservative definition in analyzing high-tech venture capital investments using eight core high-tech industry sectors: computers and peripherals; electronics/instrumentation; IT services; medical devices and equipment; networking and equipment; semiconductors; software; and telecommunications. At the state level, these data include **total** venture capital investments for all sectors.

AeA'S HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL DEFINITION

HIGH-TECH VENTURE CAPITAL SECTORS

- Computers and Peripherals
- Electronics/Instrumentation
- IT Services
- Medical Devices and Equipment
- Networking and Equipment
- Semiconductors
- Software
- Telecommunications

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Data on state R&D expenditures represent total R&D industry spending by the federal government, industry, universities, and other research centers. The state R&D data are for 2004, which are the most current available at the time of publication. The national and state level data are from the U.S. National Science Foundation/Science Resources Studies Division, *Research and Development in Industry* and *Science* and *Engineering Indicators 2008*.

ROUNDING

Much of the data in this report are rounded to facilitate the understanding and use of the data. As a result, additional data often exist that are not reflected and can affect ranking, percent change, numeric change, and summations. Many of the rankings in the appendices may appear to be the same because of rounding; however, in reality they are different. In those rare instances when the data are not rounded and are indeed the same, the ranking for those cyberstates is a tie. Finally, while technically there are no positive and negative zeros, throughout the report when a rounding results in a zero we use positive and negative signs with the zero to indicate the direction of the rounding.

AeA'S HIGH-TECH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DEFINITION

HIGH-TECH R&D SECTORS

- Computers and Peripheral Equipment
- Communications Equipment
- Semiconductors and Other Electronic Components
- Defense Electronics
- Other Computer and Electronic Products
- Software
- Broadcasting and Telecommunications
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services

Source: U.S. National Science Foundation

The AeA Competitiveness Series

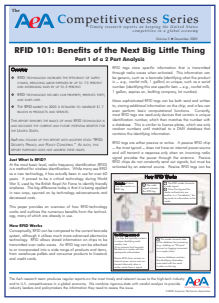
Timely research reports on keeping the United States competitive in a global economy

Following the release of the initial *Losing the Competitive Advantage* report in February 2005, AeA embarked on an ongoing effort to educate policymakers, the media, and the general public on the most timely and relevant issues to the high-tech industry and to U.S. competitiveness in a global economy.

The result has been the AeA *Competitiveness Series*, an array of concise, four-page reports that combine rigorous data with careful analysis to provide readers the information they need to assess the issue. To date, AeA has published 20 installments of the series and is continuing to add to this collection.

All reports can be downloaded for free at: **www.aeanet.org/cs**

Select editions of the *Competitiveness Series* include:



December 2005

RFID 101: Benefits of the Next Big Little Thing

How does RFID technology work and what are its current and potential benefits for the United States? This report serves as a primer for our follow up report on privacy and security concerns associated with RFID.

February 2006

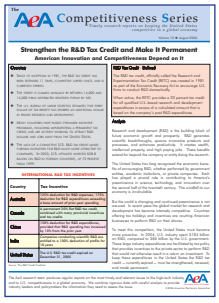
RFID: Security, Privacy, and Good Public Policy

This second report on RFID discusses how authentication and encryption technologies protect RFID-enabled devices from illicit and malicious use in both supply chain management and Secure IDs/Smart Cards.

June 2006

Attracting the Best and Brightest to the United States

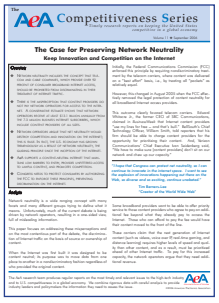
The U.S. visa and green card system that helps bring the best and brightest to the United States is broken. These highly skilled people spur U.S. innovation and create thousands of high-paying jobs.



August 2006

Strengthen the R&D Tax Credit and Make It Permanent

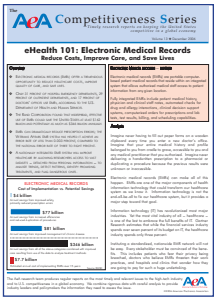
This report highlights how critical industry funded R&D has been to the United States. But the lack of a consistent R&D tax credit makes foreign incentives for R&D much more attractive.



September 2006

The Case for Preserving Network Neutrality

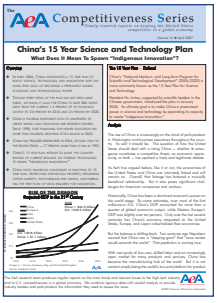
This report makes the case for promoting innovation and competition on the Internet by upholding the guiding principles of network neutrality that have governed the Internet since its inception.



December 2006

eHealth 101: Electronic Medical Records

The first in our series on eHealth, this report discusses how electronic medical records (EMRs) offer a tremendous opportunity to reduce healthcare costs, improve quality of care, and save lives.



April 2007

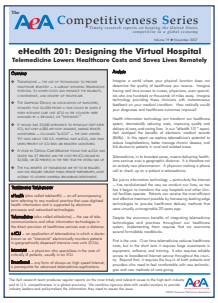
China's 15 Year Science and Technology Plan

China intends to move beyond its current reliance on foreign technology to spawn "indigenous innovation." We outline how they intend to do it and what obstacles could stand in their way.

June 2007

Opening Trade with Central & South America

U.S. high-tech trade with Central and South America is strong. To expand it, the United States should pursue all bilateral and multilateral means to open markets to U.S. goods and services in this strategically vital region.



November 2007

eHealth 201: Designing the Virtual Hospital

Telemedicine – the use of technology to provide healthcare remotely – is already showing tremendous potential to lower costs and enhance the reliability, convenience, and delivery of healthcare.

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