Cyberstates 2009

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 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
- wage differential
- high-tech concentration

TechAmerica
WHERE THE FUTURE BEGINS
THE ASSOCIATION OF COMPANIES DRIVING INNOVATION WORLDWIDE

TechAmerica

WHERE THE FUTURE BEGINS

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMPANIES DRIVING INNOVATION WORLDWIDE

About TechAmerica

AeA, ITAA, GEIA and CSIA have merged to form TechAmerica, the largest and strongest voice and resource for technology in the United States.

Together, we are the industry's leading trade association, offering companies a broader array of programs and services.

- TechAmerica represents 1,500 member companies of all sizes from the public and commercial sectors of the economy.
- With a presence in every U.S. state capital, offices in Beijing and Brussels and 18 regional councils around the country, TechAmerica is the industry's only grassroots-to-global advocacy network.

Our companies make America synonymous with technology as both the birthplace of and magnet for the world's innovation leaders. We bridge the commercial and public sectors to drive productivity growth and job creation. Our technologies meet today's unprecedented challenges and fuel tomorrow's dreams.

We are the essential building block of the new global economy. The future begins here.

The Power of Technology

- The high-tech industry employs 5.9 million workers in the United States.
- Our companies pay wages that are 88 percent higher than the average U.S. private-sector wages.
- High-tech venture capital investments account for nearly 60 percent of all U.S. venture capital spending.
- High-tech research and development (R&D) investments account for nearly 40 percent of all U.S. industrial R&D spending.
- High tech is the single largest merchandise export sector in the United States – $214 billion in 2007, 18 percent of all U.S. exports to the world.

Our Mission

To advance the business of technology, from grassroots to global, and to champion the technology industry as the key driver of productivity growth and job creation.

Learn more at www.techamerica.org

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TechAmerica is proud to present this 12th annual edition of our flagship publication, *Cyberstates*, previously published by AeA, which examines the size and scope of the high-technology industry in terms of jobs, wages, and other factors nationally and in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Despite the recent economic downturn, the high-tech industry added jobs to the U.S. economy for the fourth consecutive year. The tech industry added 77,000 net jobs in 2008, for a total of 5.9 million workers. This is on top of job gains of 79,600 in 2007, 139,000 in 2006, and 87,400 in 2005.

2008 was the fifth straight year of employment gains in the tech industry's two strongest sectors – software services, which added 86,200 net jobs, and engineering and tech services, which added 26,600 net jobs. The downside is that high-tech manufacturing shed 23,100 jobs and communications services shed 12,700 jobs.

Cyberstates 2009 relies on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The report provides 2008 national data on tech employment as well as 2007 national and state-by-state data on high-tech employment, wages, establishments, payroll, wage differential, and employment concentration. All data are the most recent available at the time of publication.

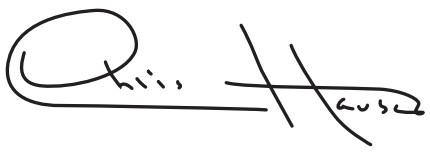
Thirty-nine cyberstates experienced net job growth in 2007. The largest gains occurred in Texas (+14,700), Georgia (+13,100), Washington (+11,300), North Carolina (+5,500), and Virginia (+5,300). On a percentage basis, Kansas saw the fastest job growth in 2007 at 8.1 percent.

Virginia led the nation with the highest concentration of tech workers – 92 of every 1,000 private sector workers in the state were employed in the tech industry. Virginia was followed by Massachusetts and Colorado.

The high-tech industry employs highly educated workers and pays them well – 88 percent more than the average private sector wage nationwide. Forty-eight cyberstates had wage differentials higher than 50 percent and five cyberstates had differentials higher than 100 percent.

Although the U.S. high-tech industry continued to add jobs in 2008, future growth is clearly jeopardized as a result of the current economic downturn and the volatility of global financial markets. Our industry has weathered the storm longer than most, but recent announcements of job cuts at technology companies suggest that a fifth straight year of growth is – at best – questionable.

TechAmerica believes the bright spot in these hard times is the recently passed American Recovery and Reinvestment Act – the federal stimulus package. In crafting this bill, Congress and the Obama Administration invested heavily in new technologies to improve our infrastructure, modernize our education and healthcare systems, and build a more energy efficient smart electrical grid. If properly deployed, these investments should enhance American competitiveness and create millions of new technology jobs.



Christopher W. Hansen
Chief Executive Officer
TechAmerica | Where the Future Begins

Phillip J. Bond
President
TechAmerica | Where the Future Begins

CYBERSTATES 2009

IS PRODUCED BY

TechAmerica's Technology Education Foundation

WRITERS AND RESEARCHERS

JOSH JAMES
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

JENNA LEARY
MANAGER, RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

XI CHENG
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

EDITOR

NELL McCARTY

EXECUTIVE EDITORS

CHRISTOPHER W. HANSEN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
TechAmerica

PHILLIP J. BOND
PRESIDENT
TechAmerica and the Technology Education Foundation

Library of Congress Cataloging Number in Publications Data Main Entry Under Title:

Cyberstates 2009

ISBN: 0-928391-27-2

Price: U.S. $150

To order additional copies of *Cyberstates 2009*, call TechAmerica at: 800.284.4232 or 408.987.4200.

The writers of this publication can be reached for questions or comments on content at:

601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
North Building, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004

by voice at
202.682.9110

by fax at
202.682.9111

or e-mail at
research.analysis@techamerica.org

ABOUT US

The Technology Education Foundation

TechAmerica produces the *Cyberstates, Cybercities*, and *Trade in the Cyberstates* reports through the Technology Education Foundation, a non-profit, 501(c)(3), sister organization of TechAmerica that is dedicated to promoting science, technology, and innovation in the United States. Through its ongoing *Competitiveness Series*, the Foundation also produces regular reports on the most timely and relevant issues to the tech industry and to American competitiveness in a global economy. We combine rigorous data with careful analysis to educate industry executives, policymakers, and opinion leaders on the issues.

TechAmerica | Where the Future Begins

TechAmerica is the leading voice for the U.S. technology industry, the driving force behind productivity growth and job creation in the United States, and the foundation of the global innovation economy. Representing approximately 1,500 member companies of all sizes from the public and commercial sectors of the economy, TechAmerica is the industry's largest advocacy organization and is dedicated to helping improve members' top and bottom lines. It is also the technology industry's only grassroots-to-global advocacy network, with offices in state capitals around the United States, Washington, DC, Europe (Brussels) and Asia (Beijing).

TechAmerica was formed by the merger of AeA (formerly the American Electronics Association), the Cyber Security Industry Alliance (CSIA), the Information Technology Association of America (ITAA), and the Government Electronics & Information Technology Association (GEIA).

Our companies make America synonymous with technology as both the birthplace of and magnet for the world's innovation leaders. We bridge the commercial and public sectors to drive productivity growth and job creation. Our technologies meet today's unprecedented challenges and fuel tomorrow's dreams.

We are the essential building block of the new global economy. The future begins here. For more information, visit: www.techamerica.org.

Cyberstates

Cyberstates 2009: A Complete State-by-State Overview of the High-Technology Industry is the 12th annual edition of our flagship report. *Cyberstates 2009* consists of five chapters detailing national and state trends in high-tech employment and wages. It provides one-page high-tech "snapshots" of the technology industry for each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico by employment, wages, establishments, payroll, wage differential, and employment concentration. *Cyberstates* also provides detailed appendices. States are highlighted by employment in specific technology industry sectors such as semiconductors, software services, and communications services. Data for national employment are for 2008. National wage data and state level employment and wage data are for 2007. All data in this report are the most recent available at the time of publication. For more information, visit: www.techamerica.org/research.

Two other major cyber reports are forthcoming that analyze the U.S. high-tech industry: *Cybercities 2009: An Overview of the High-Technology Industry in the Nation's Top 60 Cities*, and *Trade in the Cyberstates 2009: A State-by-State Overview of High-Tech International Trade*.

Technology Agenda for America

To remain competitive in today's world – and to find solutions to our most pressing needs – our nation must transform itself and create an innovation economy. In the 21st century, our health, education, economy, national and homeland security, and environment are all dependent on innovative technologies and policies.

As members of the technology community, we call upon our nation's leaders to enact the following Innovation Now agenda items:

1. Health. Invest in innovative health information technologies that will transform health care quality, reduce medical errors, and make health care more accessible to our citizens by reducing health care costs.
2. Jobs, Education, and Training. Ensure a competitive 21st century workforce through comprehensive education reform and initiatives to strengthen lifelong learning opportunities.
3. Government Management. Improve overall government effectiveness through the adoption of innovative technologies and by ensuring that the government attracts and retains qualified personnel.
4. National Security. Ensure that the men and women in our nation's armed forces are equipped with the latest and highest quality technology in a timely fashion.
5. Homeland Security. Support innovative technology solutions that play a critical role in securing the homeland while safeguarding personal privacy.
6. Green. Promote the use of technology-based solutions as a means toward solving our nation's energy challenge and contributing to practical strategies for mitigating climate change.
7. Research and Development. Enact tax and incentive policies that will increase private sector investment in R&D.
8. Cyber Security. Protect our nation's technology infrastructure and ensure that citizens are shielded from cyber hackers and attackers.
9. Immigration. Strengthen our economy by fixing America's broken skilled immigration system.
10. Broadband. Meet our nation's broadband challenge through innovative solutions that will make this technology available to all Americans.
11. Trade. Implement an innovation-based national trade policy.
12. Patent Reform. Enact meaningful patent reform that will drive innovation.

For more information, please visit us online at: www.innovationnowagenda.com.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY FINDINGS – NATIONAL

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

- U.S. high-tech industry employment totaled 5.92 million in 2008, up by 77,000 from 5.85 million in 2007.
- The high-tech industry comprised 5.2 percent of the U.S. private sector workforce in 2008, up slightly from 2007.
- The software services and engineering and tech services sectors added jobs in 2008, while the high-tech manufacturing and communications services sectors lost jobs, continuing the trend of the last five years.
- Six of the nine high-technology manufacturing sectors lost jobs in 2008. The three manufacturing sectors that added jobs were communications equipment, measuring and control instruments, and electromedical equipment.
- The largest decline by sector in high-tech manufacturing employment between 2007 and 2008 was in semiconductors, which shed 10,900 jobs, a 4.6 percent drop.
- Communications services continued to lose jobs, declining by 12,700 jobs, or 1.0 percent, between 2007 and 2008.
- Software services and engineering and tech services added jobs between 2007 and 2008 – 86,200 and 26,600, respectively – both for the fifth consecutive year.

U.S. HIGH-TECH WAGES

- U.S. high-technology industry workers were paid an average wage of $83,300 in 2007, the most recent wage data available.
- High-tech wages were 88 percent higher on average than private sector wages – $83,300 compared to $44,400.
- Software services employees earned higher average wages than their counterparts in tech manufacturing – $91,900 compared to $85,900.
- At the sectoral level, the best paid high-technology industry workers in 2007 were employees in the computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing industry, earning an average wage of $123,500.
- Wages in the software publishers industry ranked second at $113,800, followed by semiconductor manufacturing at $104,300 in 2007.

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2007 vs. 2008

	2007	2008	Numeric Change
High-Tech Manufacturing	1,289,100	1,266,000	-23,100
Communications Services	1,326,600	1,313,800	-12,700
Software Services	1,619,400	1,705,600	+86,200
Engineering and Tech Services	1,610,800	1,637,500	+26,600
Total High-Tech Employment	**5,845,900**	**5,922,900**	**+77,000**

ANNUAL NET JOB CHANGE

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
High-Tech Manufacturing	-1,400	-31,100	-23,100
Communications Services	-16,900	-28,800	-12,700
Software Services	+85,100	+101,100	+86,200
Engineering and Tech Services	+72,200	+38,400	+26,600
Total High-Tech Employment	**+139,000**	**+79,600**	**+77,000**

2008 employment data are preliminary.

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES 2006 vs. 2007

(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2007 DOLLARS)

	2006	2007	Numeric Change
High-Tech Manufacturing	$84,800	$85,900	+$1,100
Communications Services	$72,100	$73,100	+$1,000
Software Services	$90,300	$91,900	+$1,600
Engineering and Tech Services	$79,300	$81,200	+$1,900
Total High-Tech Average Wage	**$81,700**	**$83,300**	**+$1,600**
Average Private Sector Wage Differential	87%	88%	

Some numeric changes may not calculate due to rounding.
2007 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 $487 billion in 2007, accounting for nearly 10 percent of the total private sector payroll in the United States.
- The high-tech services payroll totaled $377 billion in 2007, compared with $111 billion for high-tech manufacturing.

U.S. HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS

- U.S. high-tech establishments totaled 355,700 in 2007, an increase of three percent, or 10,100, over 2006.
- Ninety-five percent of these were in high-tech services.

U.S. HIGH-TECH UNEMPLOYMENT

- Unemployment rates rose slightly across many tech occupations, including computer and information systems managers, which rose from 1.4 percent in 2007 to 2.3 percent in 2008.
- One exception was computer software engineers, which saw unemployment fall slightly in 2008, from 1.8 percent to 1.6 percent.

U.S. HIGH-TECH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SELECT OCCUPATIONS 2007 vs. 2008

	2007	2008
Electrical Engineers	1.0%	2.5%
Computer Software Engineers	1.8%	1.6%
Computer Programmers	2.5%	3.7%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	1.4%	2.3%

TOP CYBERSTATES BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL 2007 (IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$101.0 B
2.	Texas	$39.8 B
3.	New York	$25.9 B
4.	Massachusetts	$24.8 B
5.	Virginia	$24.8 B

TOP CYBERSTATES BY HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS 2007

1.	California	41,600
2.	Texas	25,900
3.	Florida	22,700
4.	New York	18,700
5.	Illinois	16,700

2007 state payroll and establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY FINDINGS – THE STATES

CYBERSTATES EMPLOYMENT

- California was the nation's leading cyberstate with 942,700 tech industry workers in 2007, nearly twice as many as second ranked Texas, and more than three times as many as third ranked New York. 2007 state level employment data are the most recent available.
- Florida and Virginia ranked fourth and fifth, with 280,300 and 276,100 high-tech employees, respectively, in 2007.
- The largest net gain in tech employment between 2006 and 2007 was in Texas, which added some 14,700 jobs.
- The next largest net gains in tech employment between 2006 and 2007 occurred in Georgia and Washington, adding 13,100 and 11,300 jobs, respectively. Rounding out the top five were North Carolina (+5,500) and Virginia (+5,300). 2007 was the fourth straight year of job growth for both Washington and Virginia, third for both Texas and North Carolina, and second for Georgia.
- Thirty-nine cyberstates added tech jobs between 2006 and 2007. The remaining 13 cyberstates all lost technology industry jobs.
- The District of Columbia had the greatest loss of tech jobs on both a percentage and absolute basis, dropping by 8.5 percent between 2006 and 2007.
- For the third consecutive year, Virginia was the top ranked cyberstate by high-tech employment concentration, with 92 tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers in 2007. Massachusetts and Colorado ranked second and third, respectively, with 87 and 82 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 $107,100 in 2007.
- Massachusetts ranked second by high-tech wages at $100,500 in 2007, followed by Washington at $95,900. New Jersey and Colorado rounded out the top five rankings by high-tech wages.
- Average annual wages in Nebraska's high-tech industry increased the most nationwide between 2006 and 2007, jumping by $4,600, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars. California had the highest increase in tech wages over the past five years, increasing by $16,100, from 2002 to 2007.

TOP CYBERSTATES
BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2007

1.	California	942,700
2.	Texas	474,100
3.	New York	304,200
4.	Florida	280,300
5.	Virginia	276,100

TOP AND BOTTOM CYBERSTATES
BY NUMERIC HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH
2006 - 2007

1.	Texas	+14,700
2.	Georgia	+13,100
3.	Washington	+11,300
4.	North Carolina	+5,500
5.	Virginia	+5,300
48.	Delaware	-1,200
49.	Michigan	-1,200
50.	Florida	-1,700
51.	Idaho	-2,500
52.	District of Columbia	-3,000

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

TOP CYBERSTATES
BY HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES
2007

1.	California	$107,100
2.	Massachusetts	$100,500
3.	Washington	$95,900
4.	New Jersey	$93,800
5.	Colorado	$89,800

2007 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 Washington, California, Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico all had high-tech average wages of more than twice their state's average private sector wage in 2007. And in every state, tech workers earned significantly more than the average private sector worker with differentials ranging from 29 to 115 percent higher.

CYBERSTATES PAYROLL

- California led the nation with a high-tech payroll of $101.0 billion, accounting for 20 percent of the nation's total technology payroll in 2007.
- Texas, New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia rounded out the top five states by high-tech payroll in 2007.

CYBERSTATES ESTABLISHMENTS

- California also led the nation by high-tech industry establishments in 2007 with 41,600, considerably more than second ranked Texas with 25,900.
- Florida, New York, and Illinois rounded out the top five states by high-tech establishments in 2007.

CYBERSTATES BY INDUSTRY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

- California led the nation in all industry segments except photonics manufacturing, software publishers, and computer training. In 2007, Washington still led in software publishers employment, while New York led in photonics manufacturing employment and Florida led in computer training.
- Virginia's computer systems design and related services sector was the second largest nationwide, with 126,400 workers in 2007.
- Illinois ranked in the top five nationally in four of the nine manufacturing sectors, led by electronic components with 12,300 workers in 2007.
- Minnesota's electromedical equipment manufacturing industry ranked second in the nation with 12,900 employees, behind California with 13,100 in 2007. Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New York rounded out the top five in this sector.
- Florida, not traditionally thought of as a high-tech state, ranked in the top five in seven of the 15 industry segments.
- Massachusetts ranked second in R&D and testing labs with 44,500 workers in 2007, followed closely by Michigan with 42,200 workers.

TOP CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL, 2007
(IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$101.0 B
2.	Texas	$39.8 B
3.	New York	$25.9 B
4.	Massachusetts	$24.8 B
5.	Virginia	$24.8 B

BY HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS 2007

1.	California	41,600
2.	Texas	25,900
3.	Florida	22,700
4.	New York	18,700
5.	Illinois	16,700

BY COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT 2007

1.	California	197,700
2.	Virginia	126,400
3.	Texas	92,200
4.	New York	73,700
5.	Florida	60,800

BY SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT 2007

1.	California	58,200
2.	Texas	37,100
3.	Oregon	25,900
4.	Arizona	22,600
5.	Massachusetts	14,500

Data are rounded.

2007 data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 1: U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines U.S. high-tech employment trends between 2002 and 2008 at the national level. High-tech industry employment rose by 1.3 percent, from 5.85 million to 5.92 million between 2007 and 2008.

Employment peaked in 2000, with 6.6 million people employed by the high-tech industry. Following the bursting of the tech bubble, high-tech employment declined for four years before resuming growth in 2005. 2008 marks the fourth consecutive year of employment growth with the addition of 77,000 net high-tech jobs. This growth is slightly slower than the 79,600 jobs added in 2007, but nonetheless impressive given that the private sector as a whole lost more than 800,000 jobs in 2008 as it battled the recession.

The gains in the high-tech industry were concentrated in software services and engineering and tech services, adding 86,200 jobs and 26,600 jobs in 2008, respectively. This represents the fifth year of consecutive increases for both sectors, which have been the engine of job growth for the tech industry. Software services surpassed its previous peak from 2007, and is currently at a record high, employing 1.7 million people.

Job losses in manufacturing continued in 2008, dropping by 23,100, though less than the 31,100 jobs lost in 2007. Of the nine sectors within high-tech manufacturing, only three gained jobs in 2008 – communications equipment, measuring and control instruments, and electromedical equipment – albeit with fairly modest gains.

The communications services sector also lost jobs in 2008, dropping by some 12,700, its eighth consecutive year of job loss as the industry faces consolidation and rapidly changing technology. The communications services sector has continually lost jobs since hitting its peak in 2000.

It remains to be seen if job growth can be sustained in the face of recession in 2009. The high-tech industry has proven more resilient than most industries in weathering the storm of the economic downturn; but recent news of layoffs in the tech sector foretell a bleaker future for continued job growth.

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2007 vs. 2008

	2007	2008	Numeric Change
High-tech Manufacturing	1,289,100	1,266,000	-23,100
Communications Services	1,326,600	1,313,800	-12,700
Software Services	1,619,400	1,705,600	+86,200
Engineering and Tech Services	1,610,800	1,637,500	+26,600
Total High-Tech Employment	5,845,900	5,922,900	+77,000

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT 2002 - 2008

2002	5,917,700
2003	5,584,700
2004	5,540,000
2005	5,627,300
2006	5,766,300
2007	5,845,900
2008	5,922,900

2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2008

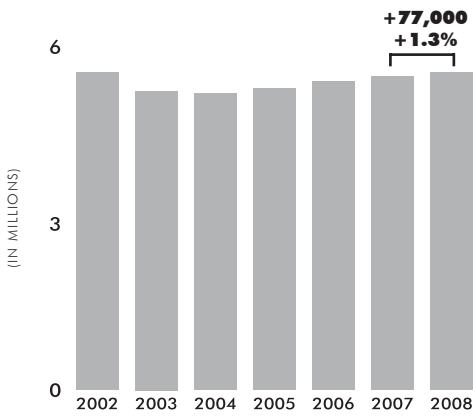
KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

TOTAL HIGH-TECH JOBS	**5,922,886**
Percentage of Private Sector Workforce	5.2%
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING JOBS	**1,265,995**
HIGH-TECH SERVICES JOBS	**4,656,931**
U.S. Unemployment	6.0%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

2002 - 2008

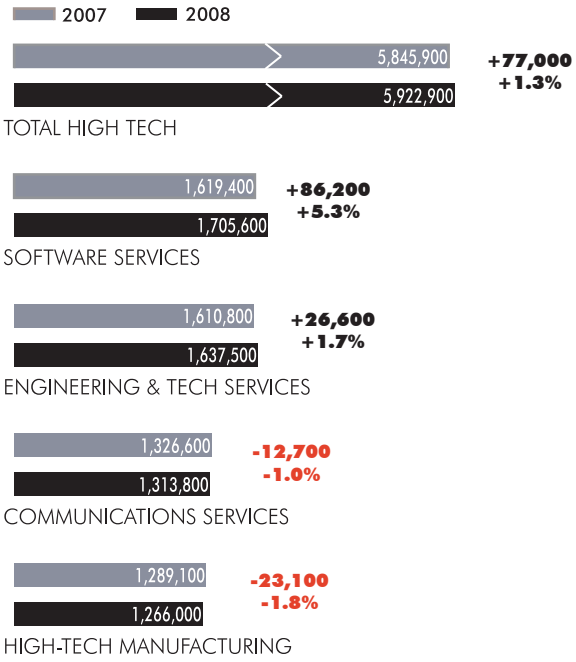
+5,100 JOBS
+0%



HIGH TECH ADDED 77,000 JOBS BETWEEN 2007 AND 2008

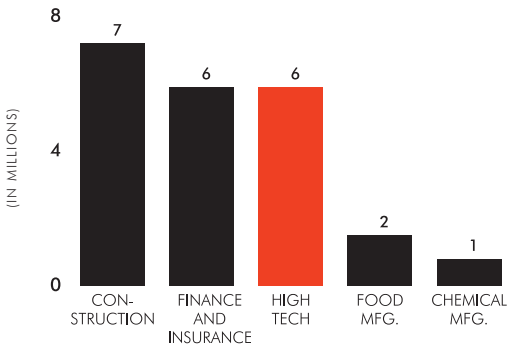
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

(EMPLOYMENT)



EMPLOYMENT COMPARISONS

SELECT INDUSTRIES
2008

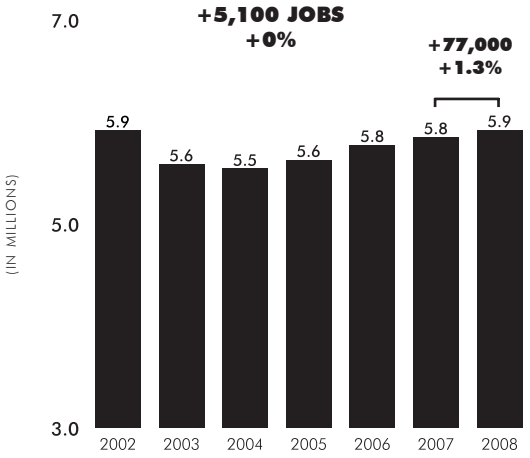


2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

High-Tech Employment
2002 - 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

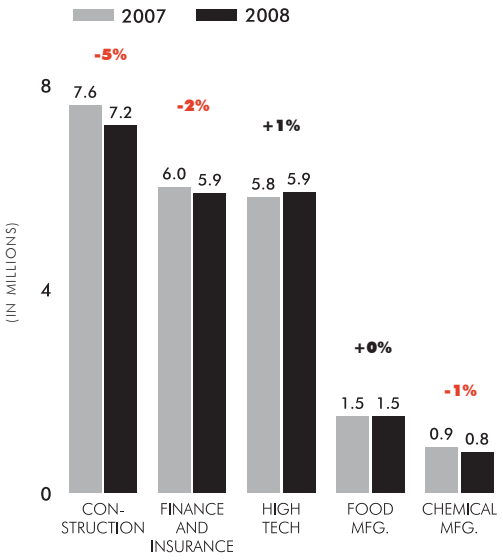
The U.S. high-tech industry added 77,000 jobs to total 5.9 million in 2008, marking the fourth consecutive year of growth.

This compares to gains of 79,600 in 2007, 139,000 in 2006, and 87,400 in 2005, indicating a slowing in the pace of gains from previous years.

Growth in the high-tech industry comes at a time when other industries and the economy at large have already begun to shed jobs due to the recession.

High Tech Continues To Grow Despite Recession

Select Industry Employment
2007 vs. 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

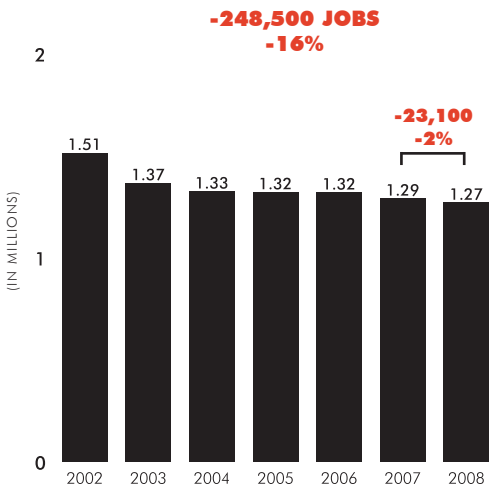
The tech industry was the source of 5.9 million jobs in the United States in 2008. With more than five percent of the private sector workforce, the tech industry remained one of the largest industries by employment in the United States.

The tech industry employed just slightly fewer workers than the finance and insurance industry, a gap that narrowed in 2008. Tech was the only one of these industries that grew.

Construction, finance and insurance, food manufacturing, and chemical manufacturing all shed jobs in 2008.

Jobs Decline in High-Tech Manufacturing in 2008

High-Tech Manufacturing Employment 2002 - 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

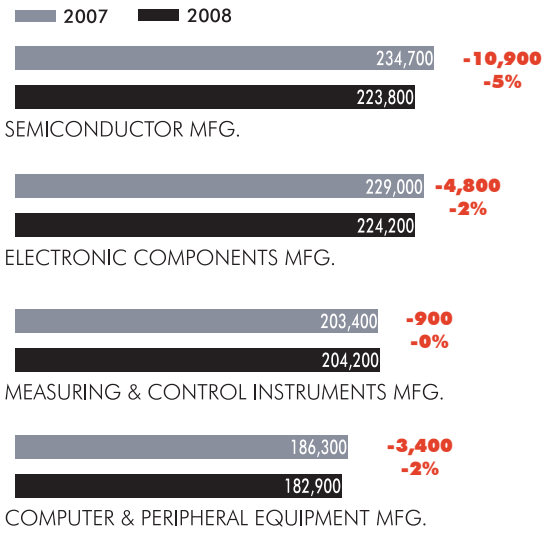
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech manufacturing employment dropped by 23,100 net jobs in 2008, a smaller decline than the 31,100 jobs lost in 2007. High-tech manufacturing employment declined 16 percent since 2002, falling from 1.5 million to 1.3 million in 2008.

The most significant decline occurred between 2002 and 2003, when high-tech manufacturing dropped by 148,400. Since then, losses have occurred steadily but in smaller increments.

Employment in Six of Nine High-Tech Manufacturing Sectors Declines

Tech Manufacturing Employment by Sector 2007 vs. 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

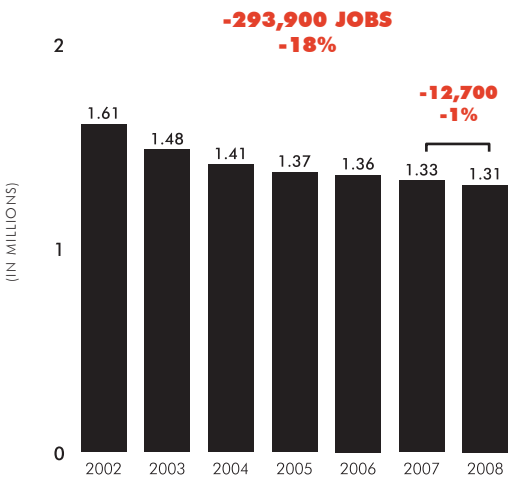
Six of the nine manufacturing sectors shed jobs, while three sectors saw an increase in employment.

The semiconductor manufacturing industry experienced the largest decline in employment from 2007 to 2008, losing 10,900 jobs.

Electromedical equipment manufacturing was the biggest winner in 2008, adding 1,900 jobs, followed by communications equipment manufacturing (+1,100 jobs) and measuring and control instruments manufacturing (+900 jobs).

Communications Services Employment Continues To Struggle

Communications Services Employment 2002 - 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

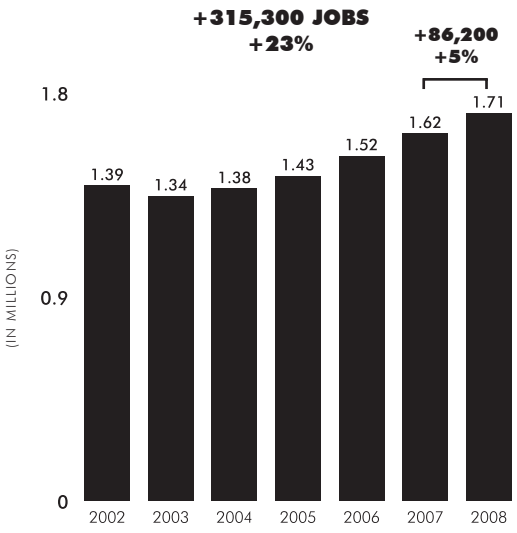
Communications services employment totaled 1.31 million in 2008, down by 12,700 jobs, or one percent, from 2007.

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 eight 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 2002 - 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

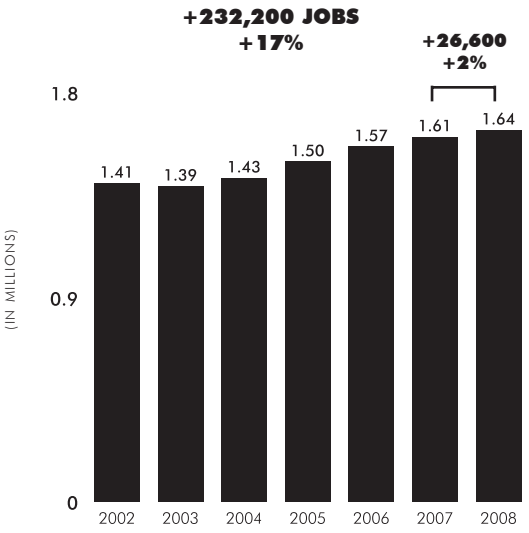
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Software services industry employment grew for the fifth year in a row, increasing by 86,200 jobs, from 1.62 million workers in 2007 to 1.71 million in 2008. Software services was at a record high, having surpassed its 2000 peak of 1.58 million jobs.

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 2002 - 2008



2008 employment data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

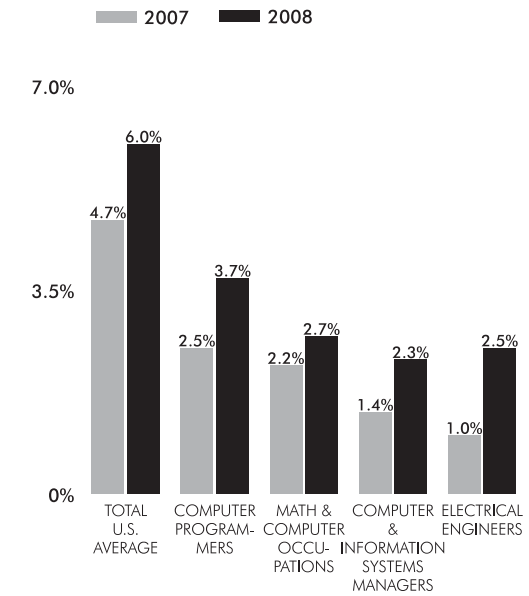
Engineering and tech services employment totaled 1.64 million in 2008, up two percent or 26,600 jobs from 2007. Employment in this sector was at an all-time high, employing significantly more people in 2008 than any time in the past seven years.

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 consequent economic downturn. It remains to be seen whether it will be equally resilient in weathering the current economic recession.

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

High-Tech Unemployment Inches Up in 2008

Select Unemployment Rates by Occupation 2007 vs. 2008



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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment in many tech sectors rose in 2008, though remained relatively low compared to the economy at large.

Computer and information systems managers saw an increase in unemployment from 1.4 percent in 2007 to 2.3 percent in 2008, along with computer programmers, whose unemployment rate rose from 2.5 percent to 3.7 percent.

Computer software engineers proved to be an exception, with unemployment falling from 1.8 percent in 2007 to 1.6 percent in 2008.

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 2002 and 2007. Unfortunately, data at the state level lag by a year, and as a result, 2007 employment data are the most recent available.

California remained the nation's leading cyberstate with 942,700 technology industry employees in 2007, an increase of 2,000 jobs over 2006. This represents the third consecutive increase in California's tech employment, though the gains were only a fraction of past increases, indicating California is subject to the same economic hardship as the rest of the country.

Texas remained the nation's second largest high-tech state, with a technology industry workforce of 474,100 in 2007. As in California, high-tech employment in Texas increased for the third consecutive year, though on a larger scale, adding 14,700 jobs. New York remained the third largest high-tech state, with a technology industry workforce of 304,200 in 2007.

Florida and Virginia remained the nation's fourth and fifth largest cyberstates by technology employment, with 280,300 and 276,100 tech industry employees, respectively. Virginia gained 5,300 jobs while Florida lost 1,700 in 2007, diminishing the gap between them.

The strength of the technology industry on the eve of troubled economic times can be seen in the 39 cyberstates that experienced net job gains in technology industry employment in 2007. The gains tended to be more modest than the preceding year, yet there were still several standouts in terms of growth. The largest gains took place in Texas (+14,700), Georgia (+13,100), Washington (+11,300), North Carolina (+5,500), and Virginia (+5,300). This is the fourth straight year of job growth for both Virginia and Washington and the third for Texas and North Carolina. Georgia's growth is a more recent phenomenon.

For the third consecutive year, Virginia was the top-ranked cyberstate by high-tech employment, with 92 tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers in 2007. Massachusetts and Colorado ranked second and third, respectively, with 87 and 82 tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. New Mexico and Maryland completed the list of the top five cyberstates by high-tech employment concentration.

TOP 5 CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2007

1.	California	942,700
2.	Texas	474,100
3.	New York	304,200
4.	Florida	280,300
5.	Virginia	276,100

BY NUMERIC HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 2006 - 2007

1.	Texas	+14,700
2.	Georgia	+13,100
3.	Washington	+11,300
4.	North Carolina	+5,500
5.	Virginia	+5,300

BY TECH CONCENTRATION (TECH WORKERS PER 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS) 2007

1.	Virginia	92
2.	Massachusetts	87
3.	Colorado	82
4.	New Mexico	81
5.	Maryland	80

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT BY CYBERSTATE

2007

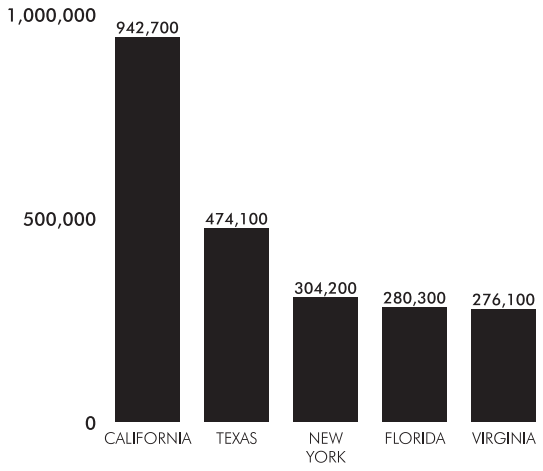
KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

TOP STATES BY:

EMPLOYMENT	**CALIFORNIA**
JOBS PER 1,000	**VIRGINIA**
EMPLOYMENT CREATION (PERCENT CHANGE, 2006-2007)	**KANSAS**
EMPLOYMENT CREATION (NUMERIC CHANGE, 2006-2007)	**TEXAS**

TOP STATES BY EMPLOYMENT

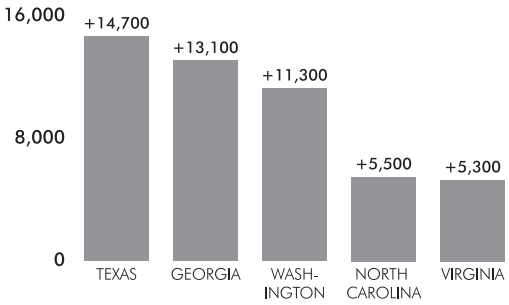
(2007)



CALIFORNIA IS THE LEADING CYBERSTATE BY TECH EMPLOYMENT

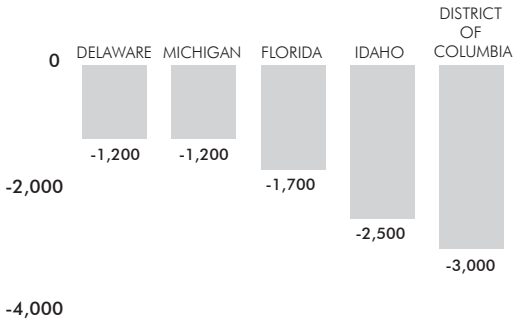
TOP STATES BY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

(2006 - 2007)

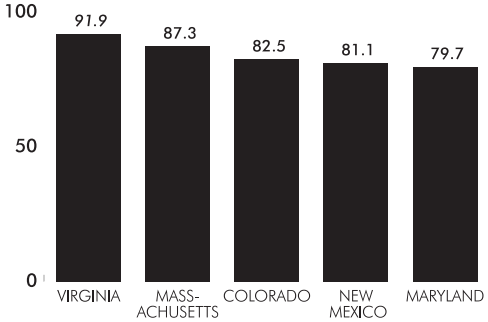


BOTTOM STATES BY EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

(2006 - 2007)



TOP STATES BY TECH WORKERS PER 1,000



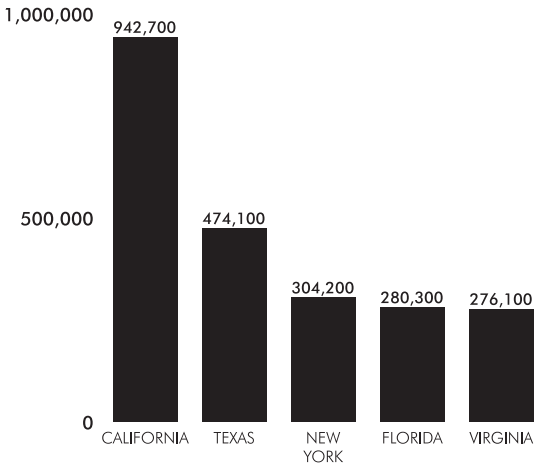
2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

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 Five Cyberstates by Employment 2007



2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

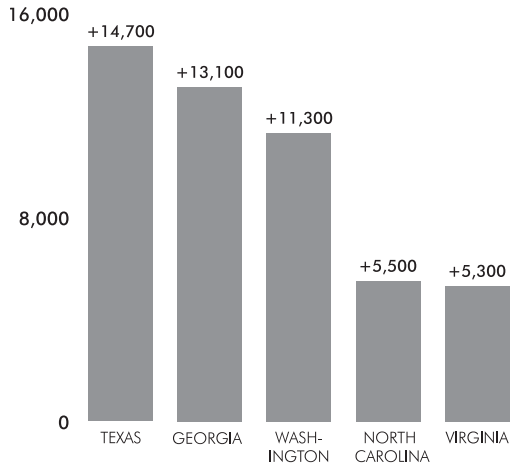
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

California was the nation's leading cyberstate, with high-technology industry employment totaling 942,700 in 2007. It employed almost twice the number of technology workers as second ranked Texas with 474,100.

New York, Florida, and Virginia completed the list of the top five cyberstates by employment in 2007.

Thirty-Nine Cyberstates Add Tech Jobs in 2007

Top Five Cyberstates by Employment Growth 2006 - 2007



2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

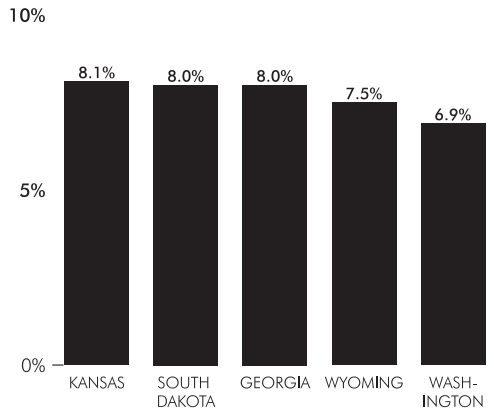
Thirty-nine cyberstates saw their technology employment grow between 2006 and 2007, not yet fully feeling the impact of the economic downturn that accelerated in 2008.

Texas added the most jobs with 14,700, the state's third consecutive year of growth. Georgia was second in employment growth, adding 13,100 jobs. Washington saw its fourth consecutive year of tech job growth, adding 11,300 jobs.

North Carolina and Virginia rounded out the top five cyberstates by employment growth in 2007, adding 5,500 and 5,300, respectively.

Kansas Experiences Strong Tech Employment Growth in 2007

Top Five Cyberstates by Employment Percent Growth 2006 - 2007



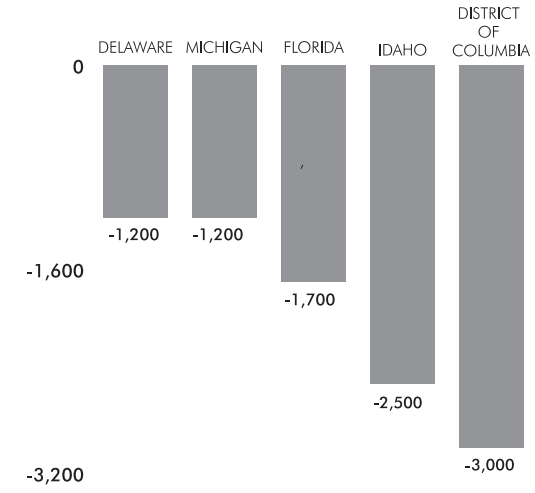
Kansas's tech industry had the fastest rate of growth of any cyberstate in 2007 at 8.1 percent, followed by South Dakota, Georgia, Wyoming, and Washington. South Dakota and Wyoming grew from a relatively small base.

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Washington, DC Experiences the Largest Decline in Tech Employment in 2007

Declines in Tech Employment 2006 - 2007



The largest loss of tech jobs in 2007 took place in Washington, DC, with a decline of 3,000. Idaho was not far behind, with a loss of 2,500.

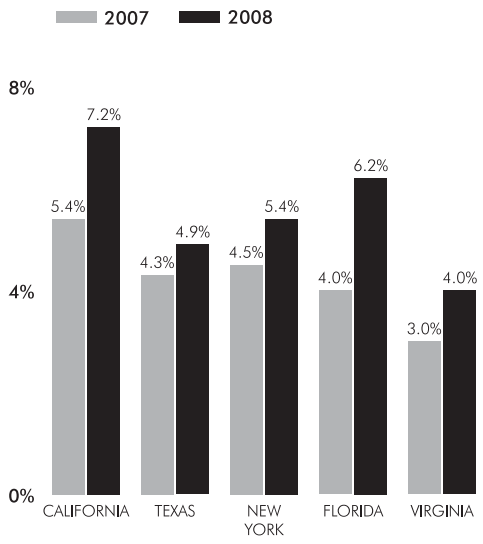
Florida, Michigan, and Delaware also experienced tech job loss, each falling by over 1,000. These states were joined by eight others also experiencing declines, albeit smaller in magnitude.

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rates Remain Low in Many Cyberstates

Unemployment Rates in Select States 2007 vs. 2008



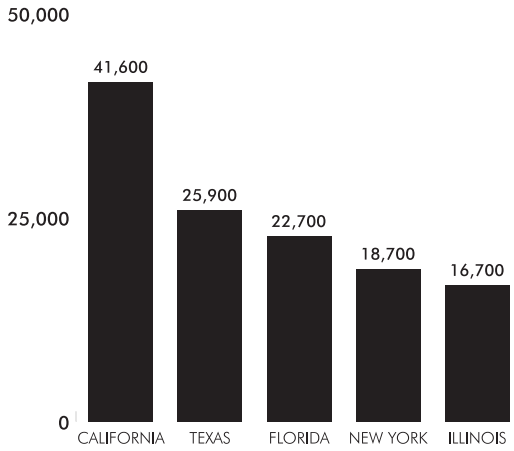
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The average unemployment rate for all workers was up in 46 cyberstates between 2007 and 2008, including all of the nation's leading cyberstates by technology employment.

Arkansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Wisconsin saw their unemployment rates drop in 2008, while North Dakota's and South Dakota's rates remained unchanged.

California Leads by High-Tech Establishments

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Establishments 2007



California continues to lead the nation in high-tech establishments with 41,600 in 2007. This far outpaced second ranked Texas with 25,900. 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.

2007 state establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Georgia Breaks into the Top 10 Cyberstates by Employment in 2007

Select Cyberstates Employment Rankings 2002 - 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Massachusetts	5	6	6	6	6	6
Illinois	7	7	7	7	8	7
New Jersey	9	9	9	9	9	8
Pennsylvania	8	8	8	8	7	9
Georgia	11	11	11	11	12	10
Michigan	10	10	10	10	10	11
Washington	15	15	14	14	13	12
Maryland	14	14	13	12	11	13
Ohio	13	13	15	15	15	14
Colorado	12	12	12	13	14	15

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

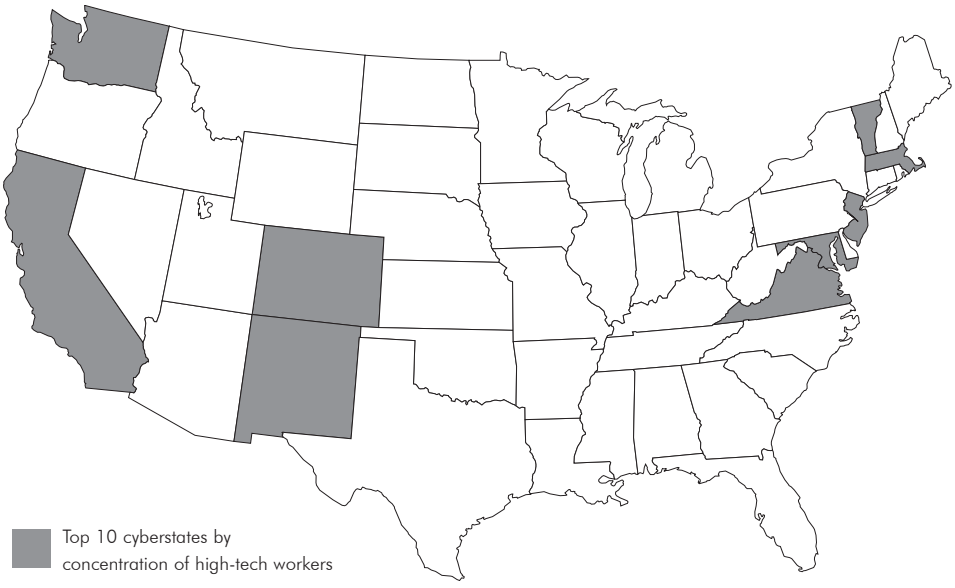
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech employment rankings in many states remained relatively steady, with very few states moving up or down significantly between 2006 and 2007. The top five cyberstates by employment remained the same. However, Georgia joined the top 10, jumping over Maryland and Michigan. Illinois and New Jersey each moved up one ranking as well, surpassing Pennsylvania. The only other changes were minor and confined to the top 15 cyberstates.

Over the longer term, some states made significant changes in their national tech employment ranking. Washington steadily moved up the rankings, from 15th in 2002 to 12th in 2007. Others, like Colorado, experienced the opposite trend, gradually falling from 12th in 2002 to 15th in 2007.

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

Top 10 Cyberstates by Concentration of High-Tech Workers 2007



2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

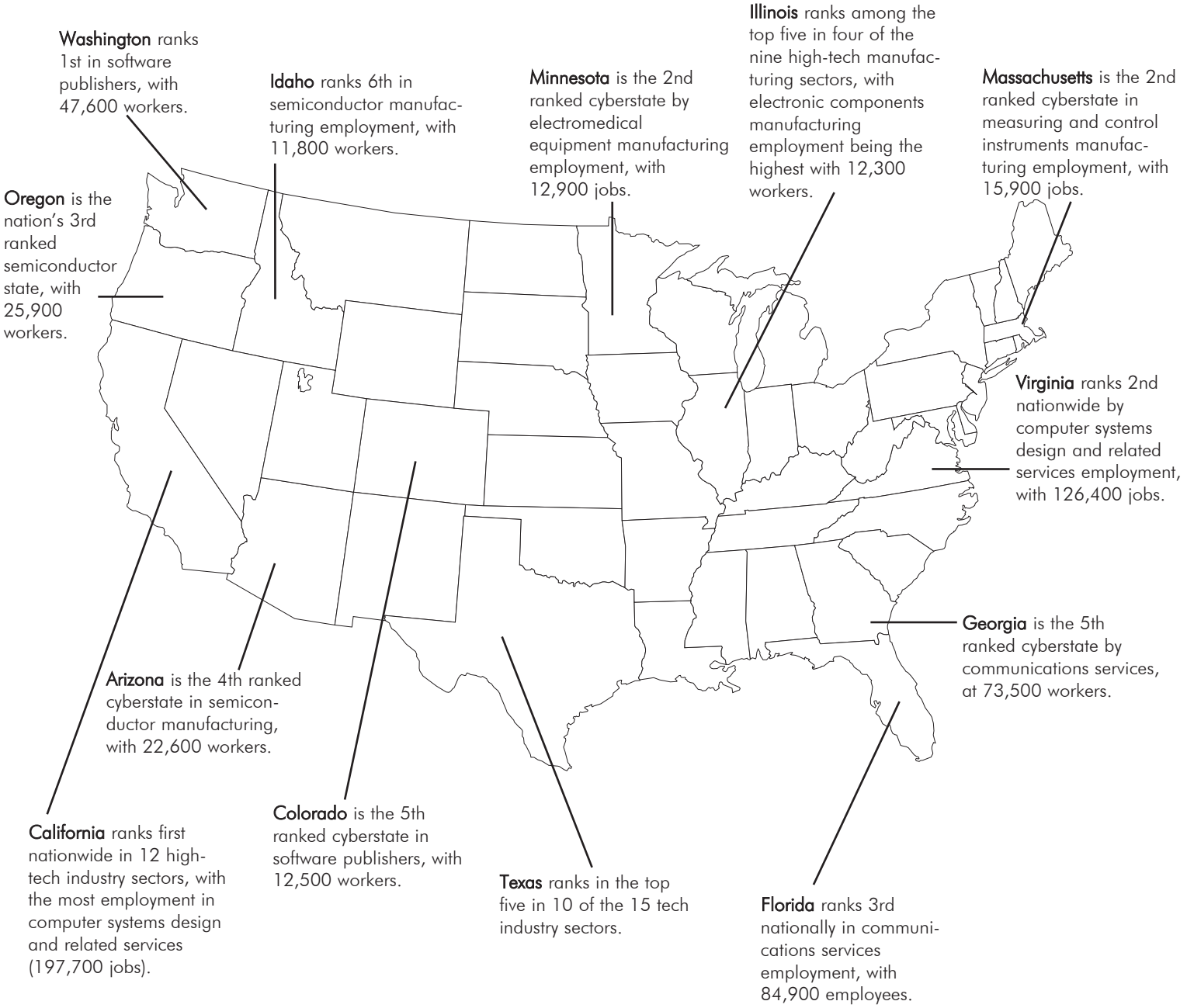
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

One 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 92 high-tech workers per 1,000 private sector workers. Massachusetts, with 87, came in second, followed by Colorado, with 82, in the third place slot.

New Mexico edged into the top five cyberstates by this metric with 81, and is joined by Maryland with 80.

The concentration of high-tech workers in the District of Columbia dropped substantially, from 81 in 2006 to 73 in 2007.



2007 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 2007

COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	56,400
2.	Texas	19,500
3.	North Carolina	14,400
4.	Massachusetts	14,000
5.	New York	13,200

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	27,400
2.	Texas	14,100
3.	Florida	8,900
4.	Illinois	8,700
5.	New York	8,300

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	8,200
2.	Massachusetts	3,800
3.	Illinois	1,500
4.	Indiana	1,200
5.	Arkansas	1,100

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	52,100
2.	Texas	16,700
3.	New York	15,100
4.	Illinois	12,300
5.	Pennsylvania	10,900

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

1.	California	58,200
2.	Texas	37,100
3.	Oregon	25,900
4.	Arizona	22,600
5.	Massachusetts	14,500

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	46,100
2.	New York	12,200
3.	Florida	9,400
4.	New Jersey	8,800
5.	Maryland	8,400

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURING

1.	California	42,500
2.	Massachusetts	15,900
3.	Texas	13,600
4.	Illinois	11,700
5.	Iowa	11,000

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	California	13,100
2.	Minnesota	12,900
3.	Wisconsin	6,300
4.	Massachusetts	5,500
5.	New York	4,300

PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	New York	8,400
2.	California	6,200
3.	Massachusetts	2,300
4.	New Hampshire	1,700
5.	Florida	1,600

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

1.	California	157,200
2.	Texas	125,800
3.	Florida	84,900
4.	New York	73,600
5.	Georgia	73,500

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS

1.	Washington	47,600
2.	California	42,900
3.	Massachusetts	21,900
4.	Texas	17,300
5.	Colorado	12,500

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES

1.	California	197,700
2.	Virginia	126,400
3.	Texas	92,200
4.	New York	73,700
5.	Florida	60,800

ENGINEERING SERVICES

1.	California	111,700
2.	Texas	92,500
3.	Florida	59,200
4.	Virginia	50,500
5.	Michigan	38,500

R&D AND TESTING LABS

1.	California	121,800
2.	Massachusetts	44,500
3.	Michigan	42,200
4.	New York	40,500
5.	Pennsylvania	36,500

COMPUTER TRAINING

1.	Florida	1,600
2.	Texas	1,500
3.	California	1,300
4.	New York	1,100
5.	Pennsylvania	800

This page shows where states rank 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 15 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 Florida 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 126,400 employees. Minnesota was second in electromedical equipment manufacturing, with 12,900 employees, and Massachusetts ranked second in consumer electronics manufacturing, measuring and control instruments manufacturing, and R&D and testing labs.

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 (25,900 jobs) and Arizona fourth (22,600 jobs) in this important high-tech sector.

And many might be shocked to learn that Iowa ranked fifth in measuring and control instruments manufacturing employment, that Georgia ranked fifth in communications services, and that Arkansas ranked fifth in consumer electronics manufacturing.

2007 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 2002 to 2007. Because high-tech jobs require skilled employees with extensive education and training, these jobs are well compensated. High-tech employees earned an average annual wage of $83,300 in 2007, 88 percent more than the average private sector wage of $44,400.

Many high-tech industry sectors paid even higher salaries. For instance, computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing employees earned an average wage of $123,500 in 2007, followed by employees in the software publishers industry at $113,800, and semiconductor manufacturing employees at $104,300.

Our trendline wage analysis shows that the average high-tech wage was at a seven-year high in 2007. The only time tech wages were higher was during the height of the tech bubble in 2000, and 2007 wages were just shy of this level.

High-tech manufacturing wages increased by 13 percent between 2002 and 2007, engineering and tech services wages increased by 10 percent, and communications services wages increased by nine percent. Software services wages are beginning to recover from the bursting of the tech bubble and were up two percent between 2002 and 2007, adjusted for inflation. The data show that computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing wages grew the fastest between 2002 and 2007 – by 25 percent, adjusted for inflation.

This chapter also examines U.S. high-tech payroll. High-tech payroll increased eight percent from $451 billion in 2002 to $487 billion in 2007, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars. High-tech payroll peaked in 2000, totalling $550 billion. This is the fourth year in a row that it has increased since the bubble burst. High-tech payroll accounts for nearly 10 percent of the total U.S. 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 2002 - 2007

Year	High-Tech	Private Sector	Wage Differential *
2002	$76,268	$42,113	81.1%
2003	$77,709	$42,250	83.9%
2004	$79,512	$42,954	85.1%
2005	$80,156	$42,996	86.4%
2006	$81,748	$43,613	87.4%
2007	$83,344	$44,362	87.9%

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

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES 2006 vs. 2007

	2006	2007	Percent Change
High-Tech Manufacturing	$84,803	$85,854	+1%
Communications Services	$72,055	$73,057	+1%
Software Services	$90,289	$91,918	+2%
Engineering and Tech Services	$79,290	$81,187	+2%
Total High-Tech	$81,748	$83,344	+2%

2007 wage data are the most recent available.

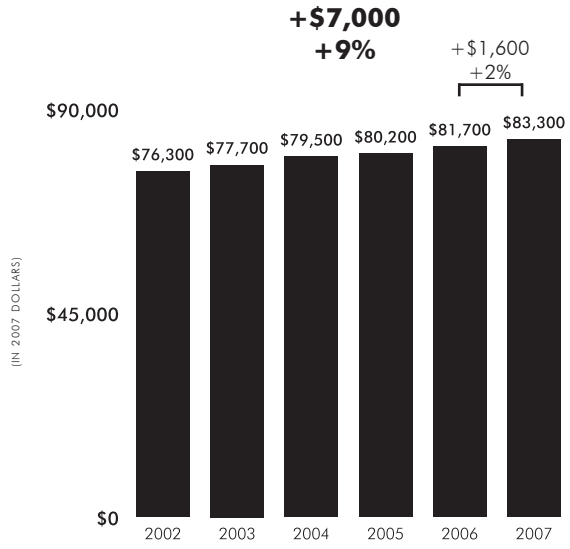
Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,344**
AVERAGE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,362
Wage Differential	87.9%
HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING AVERAGE WAGE	**$85,854**
HIGH-TECH SERVICES AVERAGE WAGE	**$82,634**
U.S. HIGH-TECH PAYROLL	**$487 B**
U.S. HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING PAYROLL	$111 B
U.S. HIGH-TECH SERVICES PAYROLL	$377 B

HIGH-TECH WAGE TRENDS

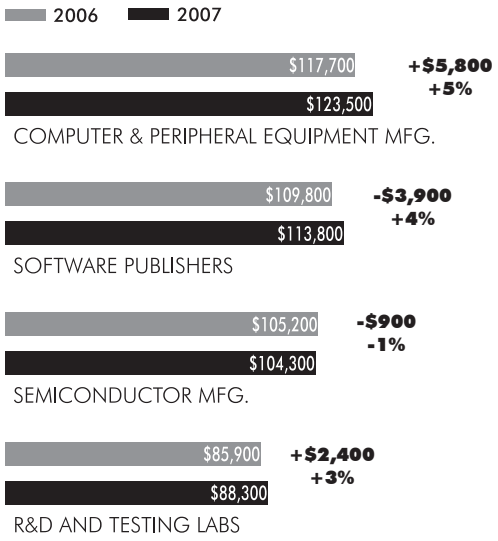
2002 - 2007



THE HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE IS 88 PERCENT HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE U.S. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE

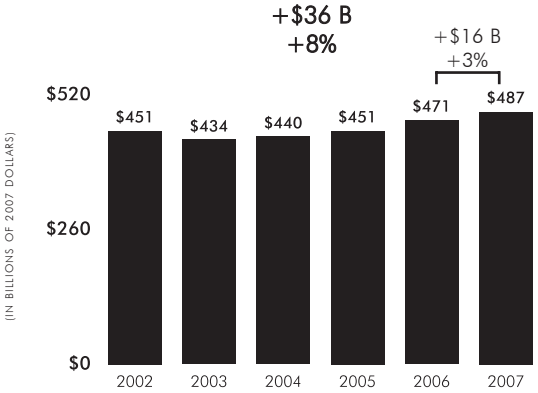
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION TO 2007 DOLLARS)



HIGH-TECH PAYROLL

2002 - 2007



Data are rounded.

2007 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

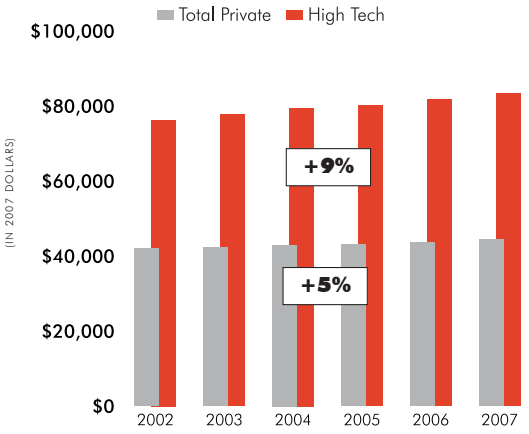
Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

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 2002 - 2007



2007 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 training. These employees remain well compensated for possessing these skills.

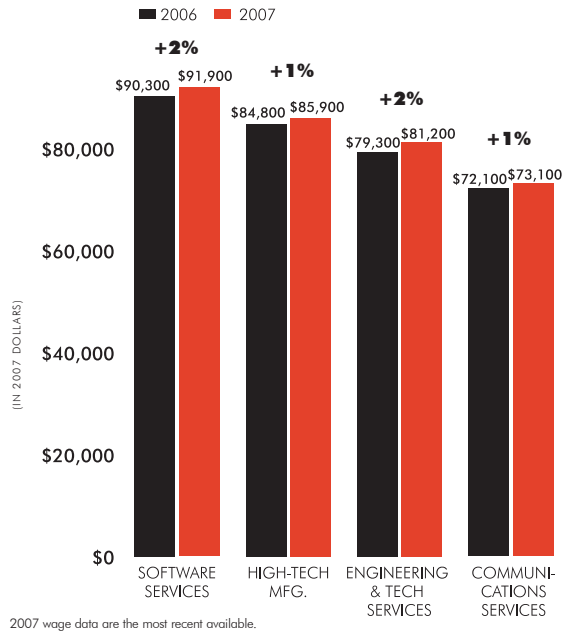
The average high-tech industry employee earned $83,300 in 2007. This wage represented an 88 percent differential from the average private sector wage of $44,400 in 2007.

High-tech wages increased by nine percent between 2002 and 2007, while total private sector wages rose five percent during the same period.

The result is that the wage differential between high-tech wages and private sector wages grew from 81 percent in 2002 to 88 percent in 2007.

Software Services Pays Highest High-Tech Wages

High-Tech Average Wages 2006 vs. 2007



2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

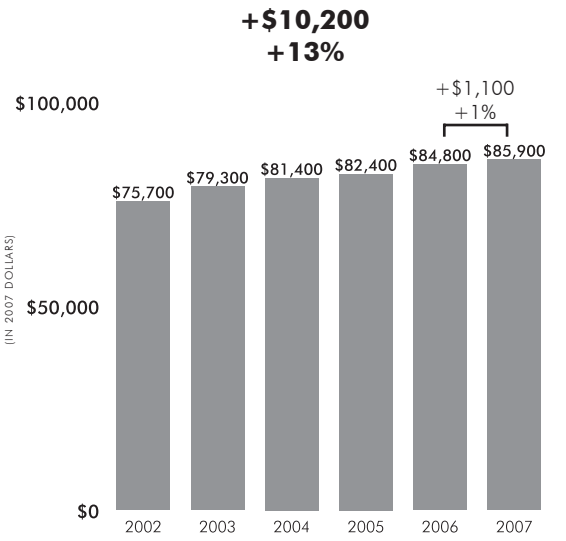
The software services industry paid the highest wages in the high-tech industry in 2007, with an average annual wage of $91,900, up two percent from 2006, adjusted for inflation.

High-tech manufacturing wages rose by one percent in 2007, reaching $85,900.

The average wages for engineering and tech services and for communications services were $81,200 and $73,100, respectively, in 2007.

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

High-Tech Manufacturing Average Wages
2002 - 2007



2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

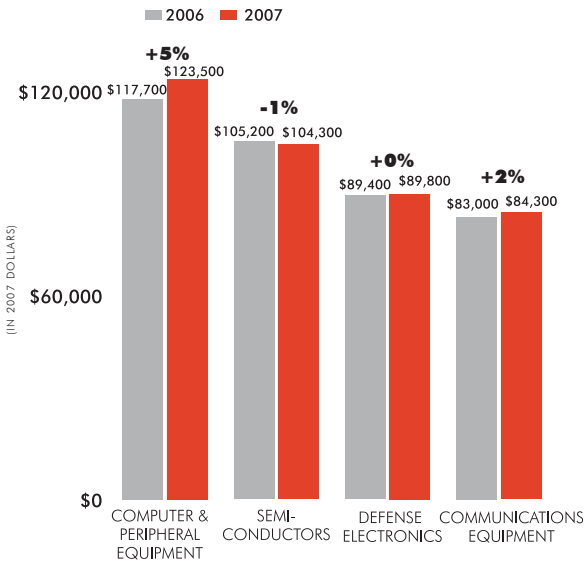
High-tech manufacturing industry wages rose from $84,800 in 2006 to $85,900 in 2007, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars. Tech wages bottomed out in 2002 and have since experienced consistent growth.

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 13 percent between 2002 and 2007, a considerable increase.

Computer Manufacturing Leads in High-Tech Manufacturing Wages

High-Tech Manufacturing Wages
2006 vs. 2007



2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

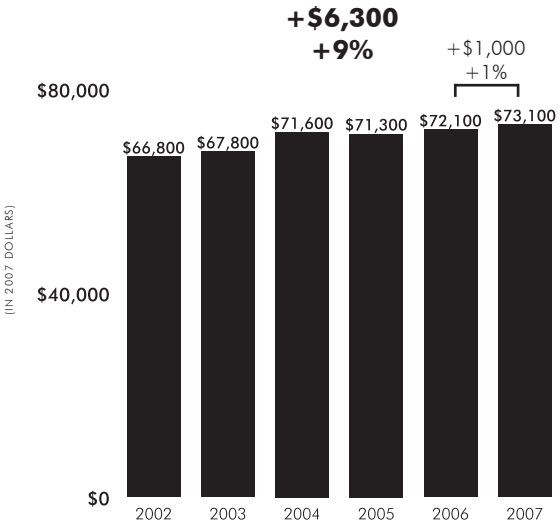
The computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing sector paid its workers $123,500 in 2007, the highest average annual wage among high-tech manufacturing sectors. This was a 25 percent increase over the 2002 wage of $98,400 and a five percent increase in 2007 alone, adjusted for inflation.

Wages in the semiconductor industry ranked second among high-tech manufacturing, despite a one percent decline from 2006 to 2007, adjusted for inflation.

Wages in defense electronics and communications equipment manufacturing were the next highest, at $89,800 and $84,300 in 2007, respectively.

Communications Services Inches Up in 2007

Communications Services Wages
2002 - 2007



Wages in the communications services sector, which includes both telecommunications and Internet services, increased by one percent from 2006 to 2007.

The average communications services worker received a wage of $73,100 in 2007, up from $66,800 in 2002, an increase of nine percent, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars.

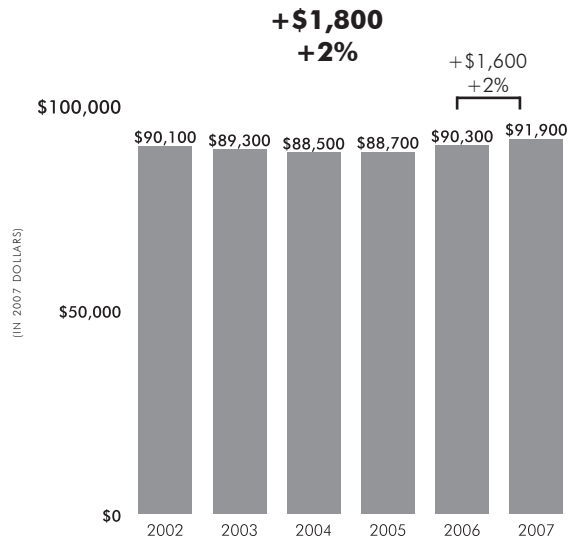
2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Software Services Wages Slowly Increase

Software Services Wages
2002 - 2007



Wages in the software services sector, which includes both software publishers and computer systems design and related services, bottomed out in 2004 and have been steadily moving upward ever since. In 2007 software services wages reached $91,900, growing two percent from 2006.

Over the last five years, software services wages have grown by two percent. The initial 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.

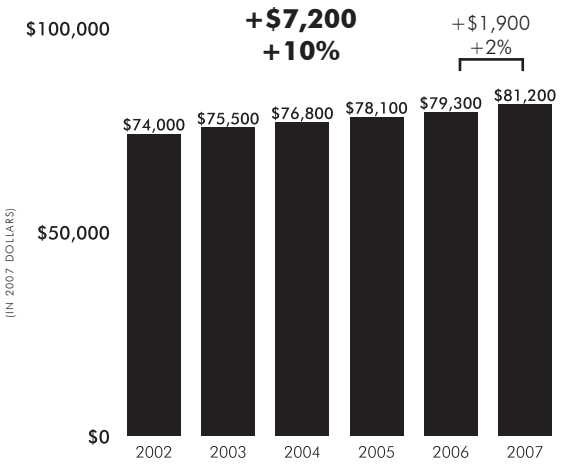
2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Engineering and Tech Services Wages Continue To Rise

Engineering and Tech Services Wages
2002 - 2007



Wages in the engineering and tech services sector, which includes engineering services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training, increased every year between 2002 and 2007, and are up by 10 percent for the whole period, adjusted for inflation.

The average engineering and tech services worker received a wage of $81,200 in 2007, up from $74,000 in 2002, adjusted for inflation.

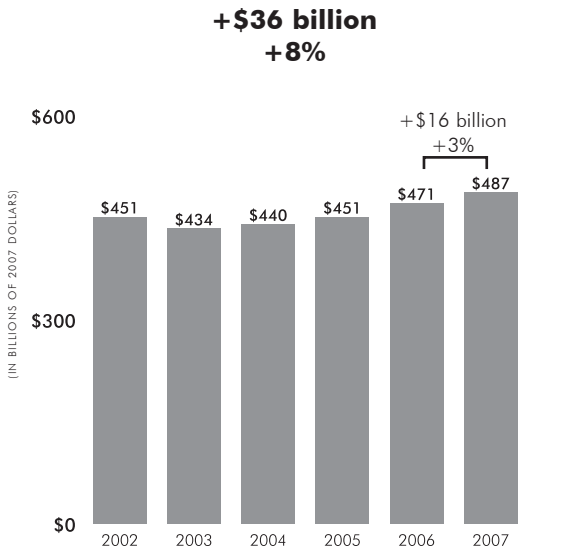
2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-Tech Payroll Rises in 2007

High-Tech Payroll
2002 - 2007



The U.S. high-tech payroll increased by three percent between 2006 and 2007, growing from $471 billion to $487 billion, adjusted for inflation. This represents the fourth increase since 2003.

Over the longer term, high-tech payroll rose eight percent between 2002 and 2007.

High-tech payroll represented nearly 10 percent of total private sector payroll in 2007.

2007 payroll data are the most recent available.

Adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

INTRODUCTION

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

The country's highest paid tech workers in 2007 were in California, Massachusetts, Washington, New Jersey, and Colorado. Average wages in all cyberstates ranged from a high of $107,100 in California to a low of $39,000 in Puerto Rico.

The largest wage growth between 2006 and 2007 was in Nebraska, which grew by $4,600, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars. Following this was Delaware, which grew by $4,500, and New Mexico, which grew by $4,300. Rounding out the top five in annual wage growth were Washington (+$4,000), and Wyoming (+$3,200).

Tech wages in many states followed the national pattern, peaking in 2000, declining in the subsequent years, and rebounding more recently. Since 2002, the fastest growth rate in tech wages was in California, increasing by 18 percent, adjusted for inflation. Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Kansas completed the list of top five cyberstates by high-tech wage growth rate. Only one cyberstate experienced negative growth in high-tech wages from 2002 to 2007 – Washington.

Average high-tech wages in every state continued to exceed average private sector wages significantly. In 2007, tech workers in Washington and California earned on average 115 percent more than the state's private sector workforce – $95,900 compared to $44,600, and $107,100 compared to $49,900, respectively. Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico rounded out the top five cyberstates in largest differential between high-tech and private sector average wages. Nationwide, 48 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 2007 were California, Texas, New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia. This top five remained unchanged from 2005, although Massachusetts moved up to swap places with Virginia at fourth place.

TOP 5 CYBERSTATES

BY AVERAGE HIGH-TECH WAGES, 2007

1.	California	$107,100
2.	Massachusetts	$100,500
3.	Washington	$95,900
4.	New Jersey	$93,800
5.	Colorado	$89,800

BY HIGH-TECH WAGE GROWTH 2002 - 2007
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

1.	California	17.7%
2.	Nebraska	16.5%
3.	New Mexico	15.7%
4.	North Dakota	15.5%
5.	Kansas	15.3%

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR WAGES 2007

Cyberstate	High Tech	Private Sector	Wage Differential
1. Washington	$95,900	$44,600	114.9%
2. California	$107,100	$49,900	114.5%
3. Oregon	$79,900	$39,200	103.9%
4. Idaho	$67,800	$33,400	103.2%
5. New Mexico	$71,100	$35,200	102.0%

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL 2007
(IN BILLIONS)

1.	California	$101.0 B
2.	Texas	$39.8 B
3.	New York	$25.9 B
4.	Massachusetts	$24.8 B
5.	Virginia	$24.8 B

2007 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

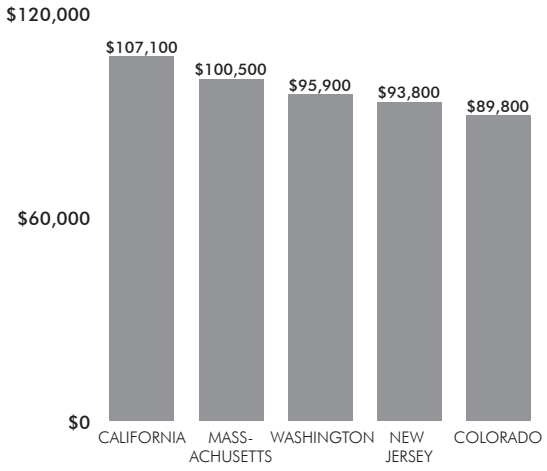
HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE 2007

TOP RANKED CYBERSTATES

WAGES	**CALIFORNIA**
WAGE GROWTH (2006 - 2007)	**NEBRASKA**
WAGE DIFFERENTIAL*	**WASHINGTON**
PAYROLL	**CALIFORNIA**

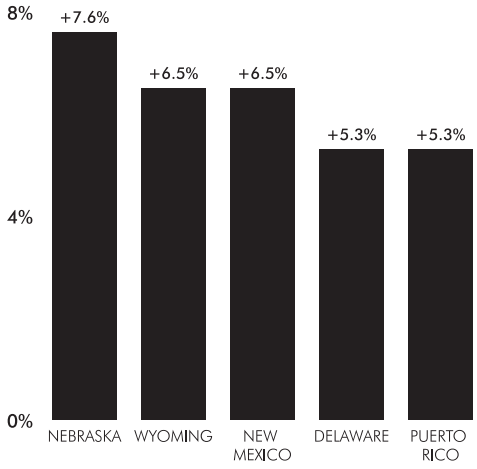
High-Tech Workers in Washington, California, Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico Earn More Than Twice as Much as the State's Private Sector Workers

BY WAGES

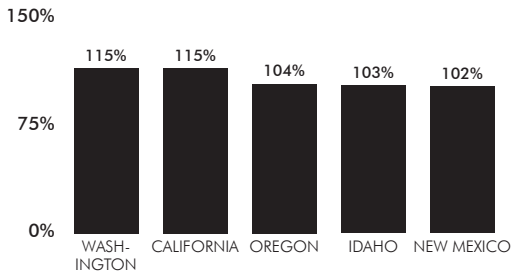


BY WAGE GROWTH

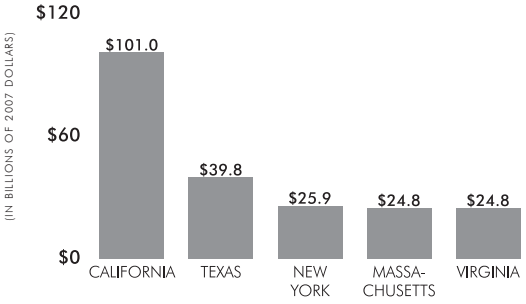
2006 - 2007
(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)



BY WAGE DIFFERENTIAL*



BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL



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

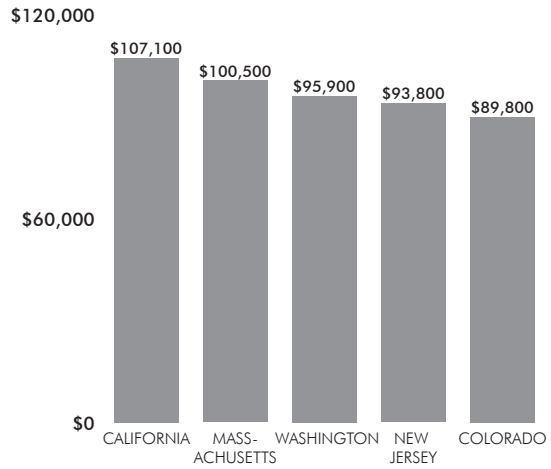
2007 wage and payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

California Leads the Nation in High-Tech Wages

Top Five Cyberstates by High-Tech Wages 2007



California's high-tech industry workers earned the nation's highest average wage, $107,100 in 2007.

Massachusetts' tech industry workers earned the next highest wages, $100,500 in 2007. Washington, New Jersey, 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 38 cyberstates.

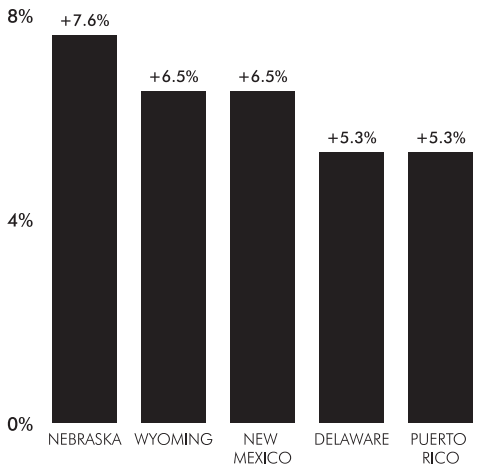
2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-Tech Wages in Nebraska Grow Fastest in Nation

Top 5 Cyberstates by High-Tech Wage Growth 2006 - 2007

(ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)



Nebraska was home to the fastest growth in high-tech wages, 7.6 percent between 2006 and 2007, from $61,500 to $66,100, adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars.

Other cyberstates experiencing high wage growth in the tech industry were Wyoming, New Mexico, and Delaware, which reported growth rates of 5.3 percent and higher between 2006 and 2007. Tech wages in Puerto Rico also grew 5.3 percent, albeit from a very small base.

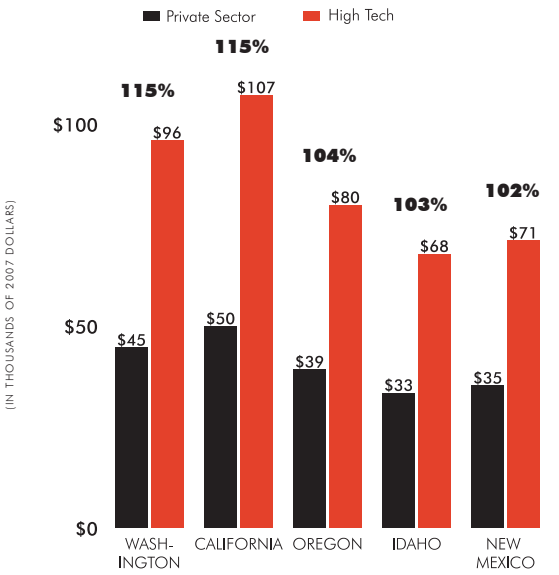
2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHAPTER 4: HIGH-TECH WAGES BY CYBERSTATE

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

High-Tech Wages vs. Private Sector Wages 2007



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

2007 wage data are the most recent available.

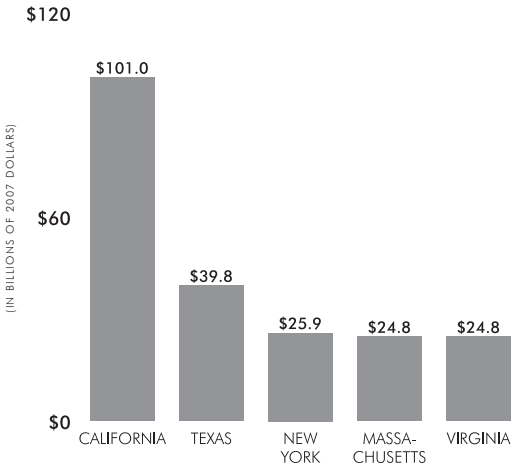
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

High-tech wages in every state significantly exceeded private sector wages in 2007. The largest differentials were in Washington and California, where the average high-tech wage was 115 percent higher than the private sector wage.

Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico were also states where tech workers earned an average industry wage more than double the average private sector wage.

California Leads by High-Tech Payroll

Top Five Cyberstates by High-Tech Payroll 2007



2007 payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The country's leading cyberstate by high-tech payroll in 2007 was California at $101 billion, accounting for just over 20 percent of the nation's high-tech payroll.

California was followed by Texas, New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia, with payrolls ranging from $39.8 billion for Texas to $24.8 billion for Virginia in 2007.

CHAPTER 5: 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 942,700 jobs in the technology industry in 2007, nearly twice as many jobs as second ranked Texas, with 474,100 tech jobs. New York, Florida, and Virginia once again rounded out the top five cyberstates by high-tech employment.

A total of 39 cyberstates experienced net job gains in their technology industry employment in 2007, while 13 cyberstates experienced net job losses. The largest gains took place in Texas (14,700), Georgia (13,100), Washington (11,300), North Carolina (5,500), and Virginia (5,300). This is the fourth straight year of job growth for Virginia and Washington, the third straight year for Texas and North Carolina, and the second consecutive year for Georgia.

Technology workers in California, Massachusetts, Washington, New Jersey, and Colorado were paid extremely well in 2007, with wages ranging from $107,100 to $89,800. Tech workers in Washington and California both earned 115 percent more than their states' private sector workforces. Tech workers in Oregon, Idaho, and New Mexico all earned, on average, more than double the average private sector wage.

TOP FIVE CYBERSTATES

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2007

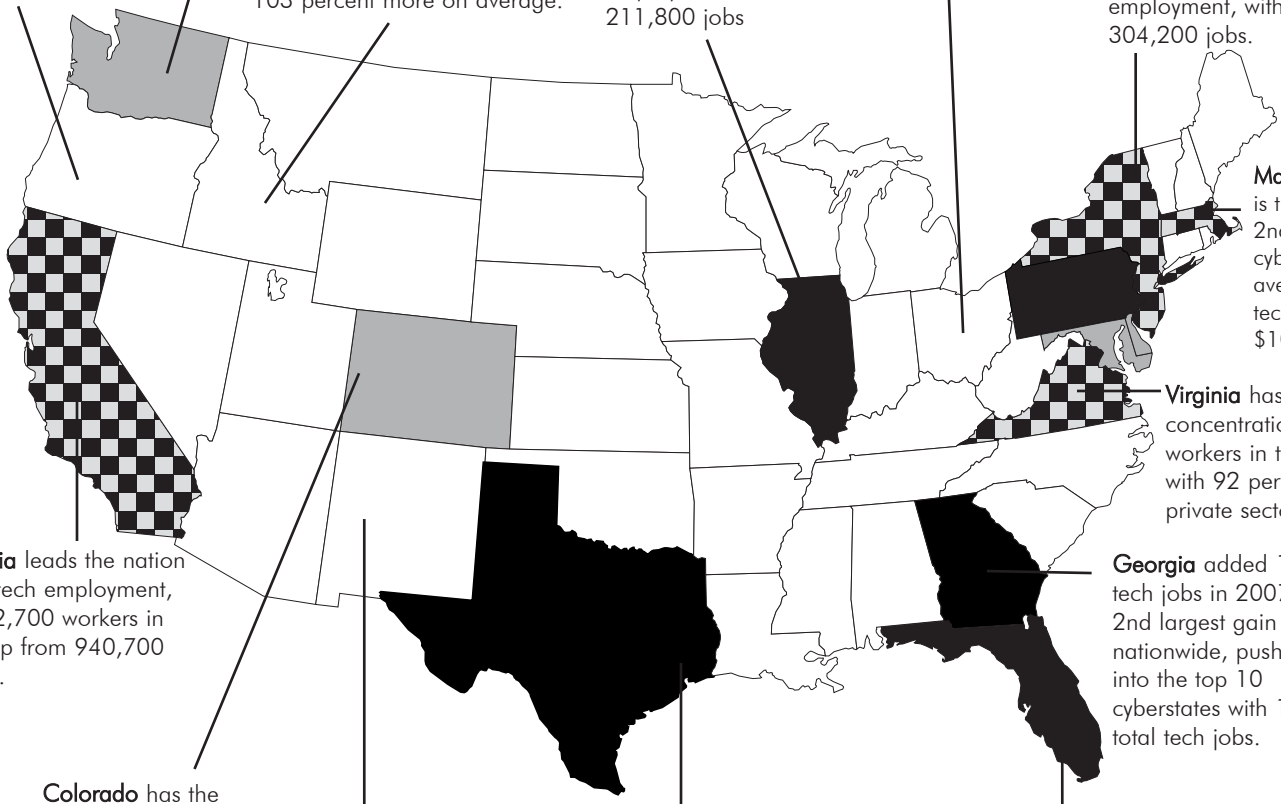
1.	California	942,700
2.	Texas	474,100
3.	New York	304,200
4.	Florida	280,300
5.	Virginia	276,100

2007 employment data are most recent available.

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2007

1.	California	$107,100
2.	Massachusetts	$100,500
3.	Washington	$95,900
4.	New Jersey	$93,800
5.	Colorado	$89,800

2007 wage data are the most recent available.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Washington ranks 2nd by employment growth from 2002 to 2007, adding 17,500 jobs.

Oregon has the 3rd largest wage differential, with tech industry workers earning 104 percent more than the average private sector wage.

Idaho has the 4th largest wage differential between the tech industry and the private sector. Tech industry workers are paid 103 percent more on average.

Illinois ranks 7th in high-tech employment, with 211,800 jobs

Ohio added 4,700 jobs in 2007, the 6th largest gain nationwide.

New York ranks 3rd in high-tech employment, with 304,200 jobs.

Massachusetts is the nation's 2nd ranked cyberstate by average high tech wage, at $100,500.

Virginia has the highest concentration of tech workers in the nation, with 92 per 1,000 private sector workers.

Georgia added 13,100 tech jobs in 2007, the 2nd largest gain nationwide, pushing it into the top 10 cyberstates with 177, 500 total tech jobs.

California leads the nation in high-tech employment, with 942,700 workers in 2007, up from 940,700 in 2006.

Colorado has the 3rd highest concentration of tech workers, with 82 per 1,000 private sector workers.

New Mexico has the 4th highest concentration of tech workers in the nation, with 81 per 1,000 private sector workers.

Texas is the 2nd ranked cyberstate in high-tech employment in 2007, behind California. Texas has 474,100 high-tech employees, up by 14,700 from 2006, the largest gain nationwide.

Florida's tech industry is the 4th largest in the country with 280,300 jobs.

Top cyberstates by high-tech employment

Top cyberstates by high-tech wages

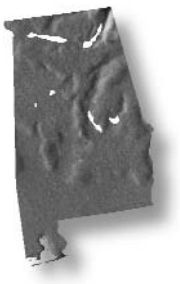
Top cyberstates by both high-tech employment **and** high-tech wages

2007 employment and wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALABAMA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



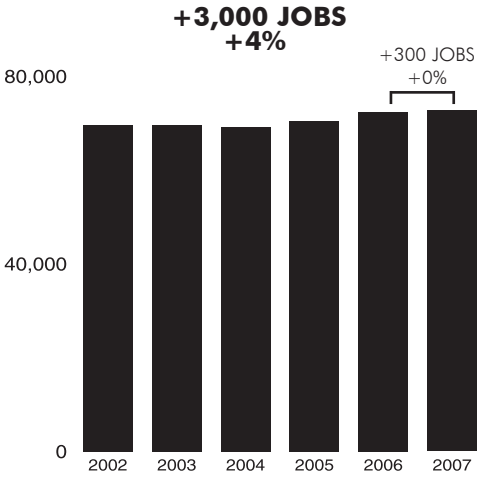
JOBS	**72,709**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,297**
PAYROLL	**$4.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,300**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,632
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

STATE RANKINGS

22ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
34ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

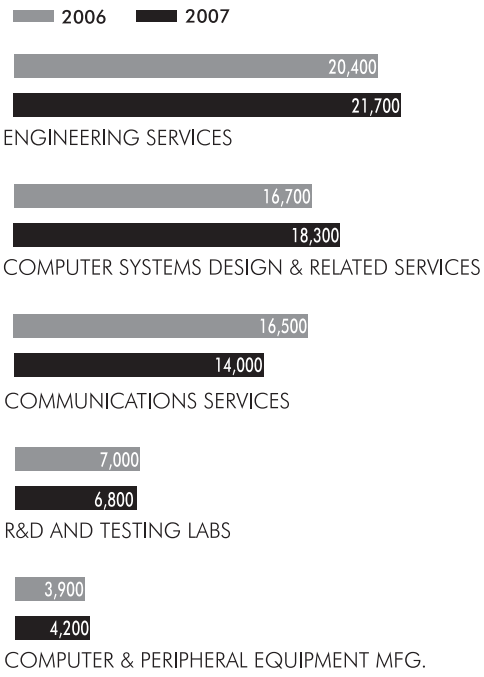
(2002 - 2007)



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

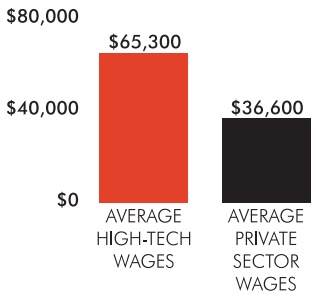
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALASKA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**9,923**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**760**
PAYROLL	**$658 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,303**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,014
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2%

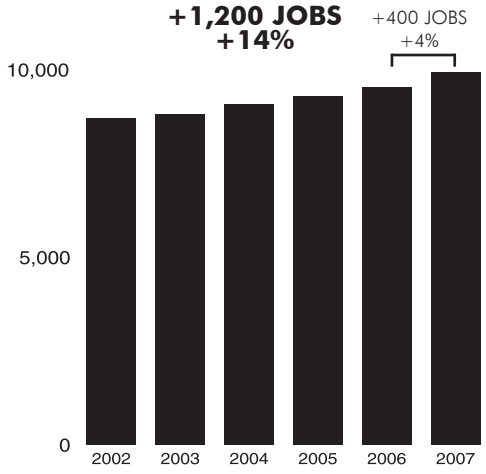
STATE RANKINGS

50TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

32RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

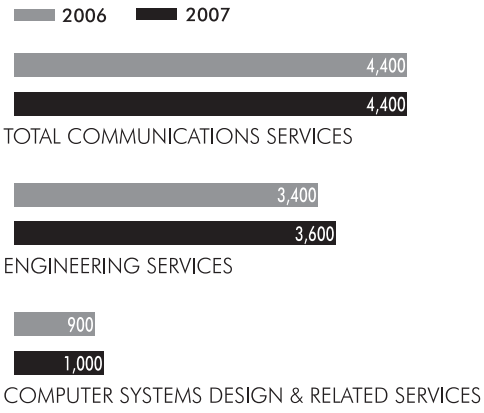
(2002 - 2007)



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

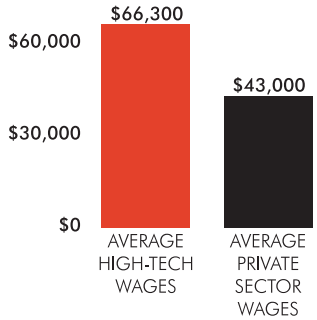
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **54%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ARIZONA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**115,989**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,250**
PAYROLL	**$8.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,884**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,039
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

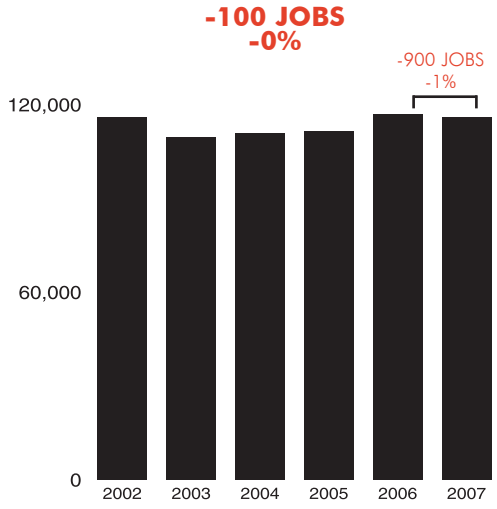
STATE RANKINGS

18TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

19TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

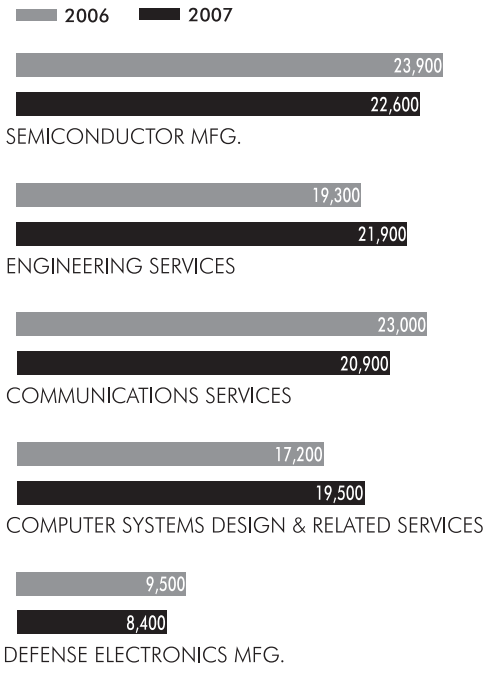
(2002 - 2007)



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

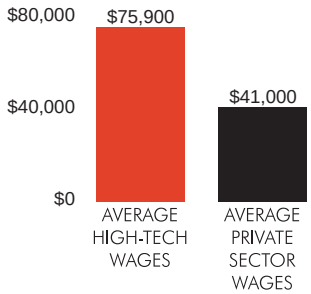
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

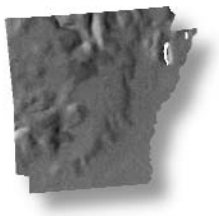
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **85%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ARKANSAS 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**28,170**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,265**
PAYROLL	**$1.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$55,985**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,739
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%

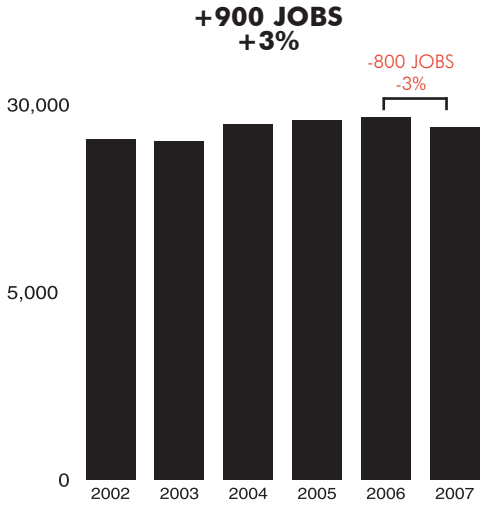
STATE RANKINGS

40TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

44TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

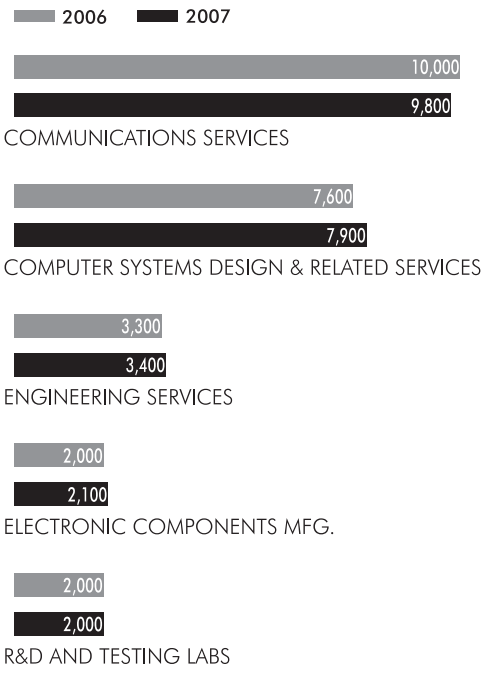
(2002 - 2007)



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

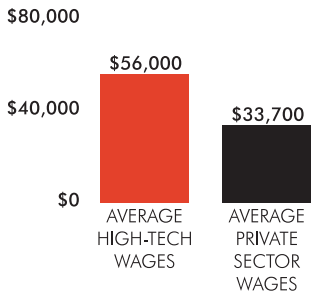
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CALIFORNIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**942,658**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**41,556**
PAYROLL	**$101.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$107,094**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$49,936
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%

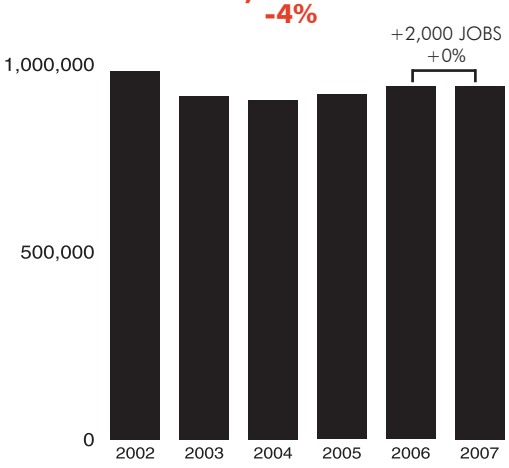
STATE RANKINGS

1ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

1ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

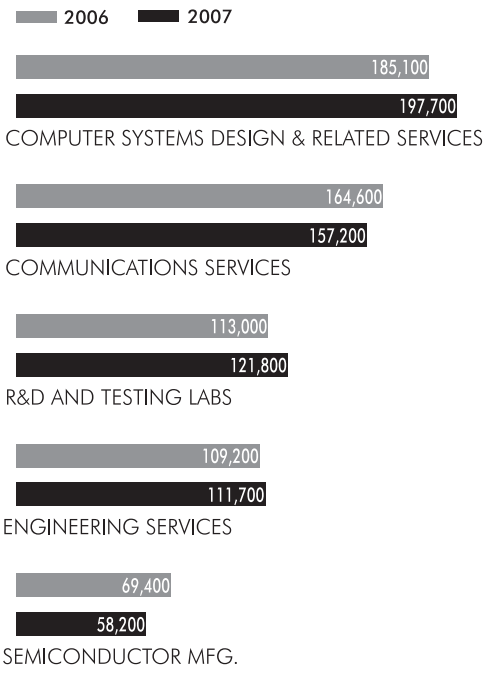
(2002 - 2007)



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

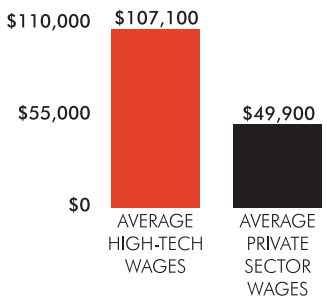
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

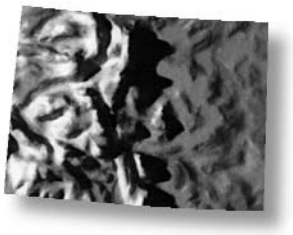
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **115%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

COLORADO 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**159,595**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,976**
PAYROLL	**$14.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,842**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$45,637
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

STATE RANKINGS

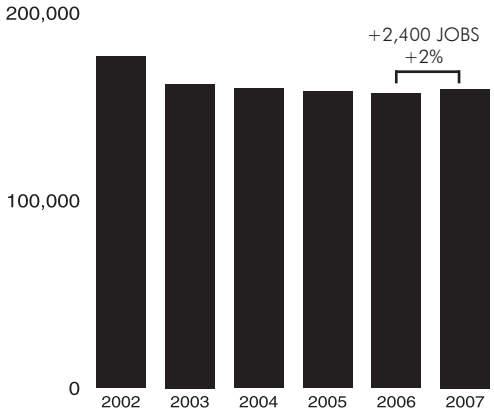
15TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

5TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

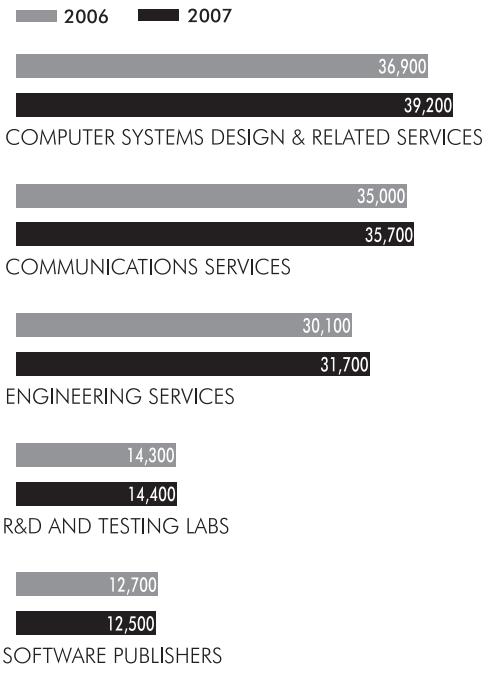
-17,300 JOBS
-10%



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

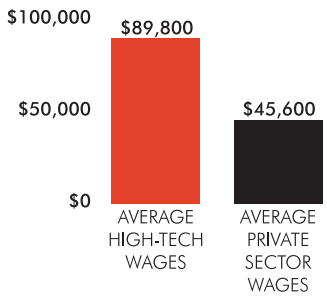
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **97%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONNECTICUT 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**69,541**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,947**
PAYROLL	**$5.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$84,186**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$59,184
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

STATE RANKINGS

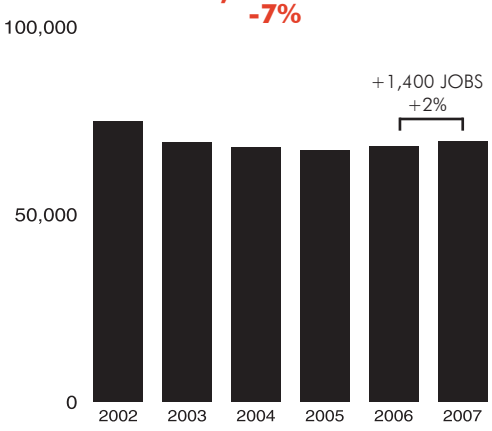
24TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

11TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

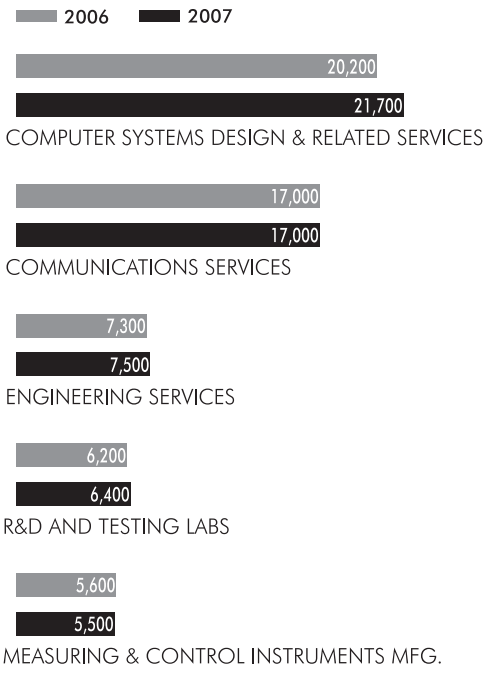
-5,300 JOBS
-7%



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

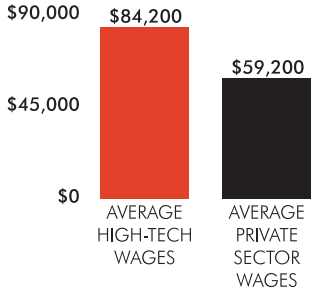
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

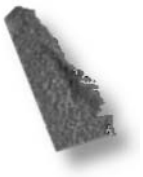
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **42%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DELAWARE 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**16,794**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,718**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,136**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,203
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.4%

STATE RANKINGS

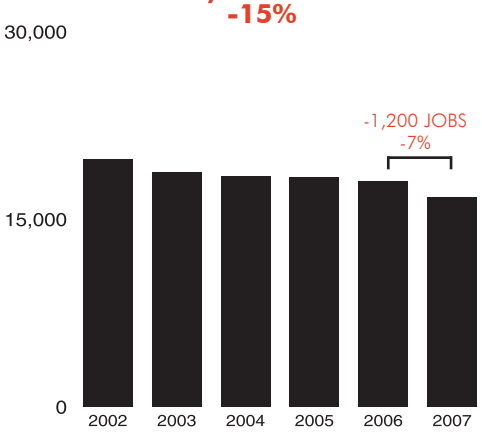
43RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

8TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

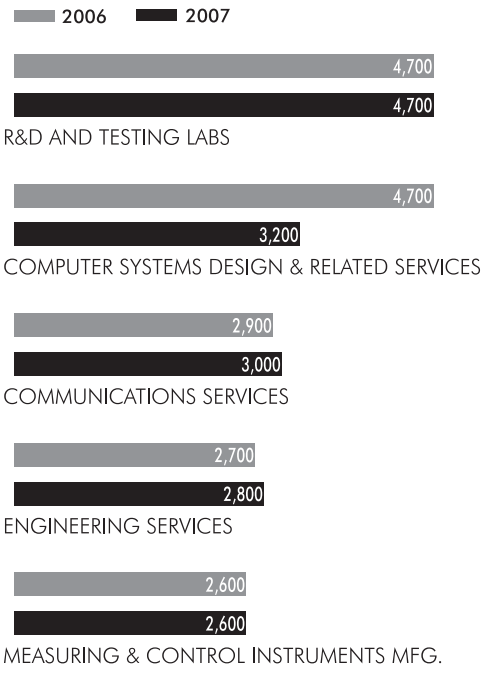
-3,000 JOBS
-15%



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

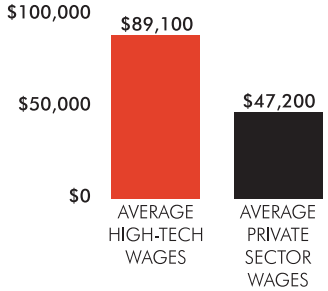
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**32,549**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,194**
PAYROLL	**$2.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,324**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$69,114
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7%

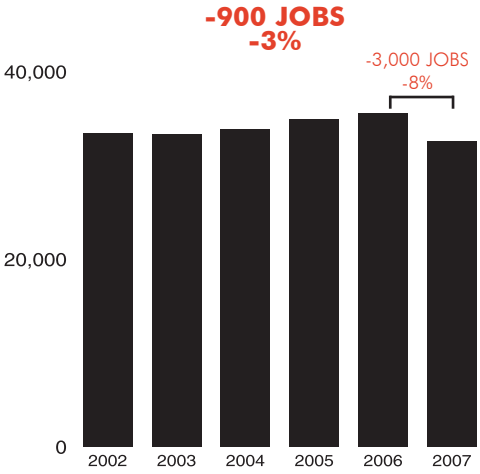
STATE RANKINGS

36TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

7TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

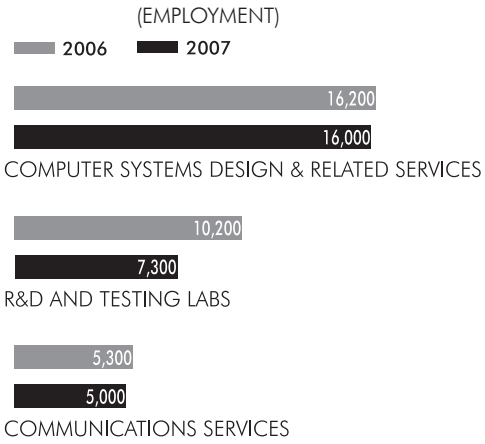
HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)



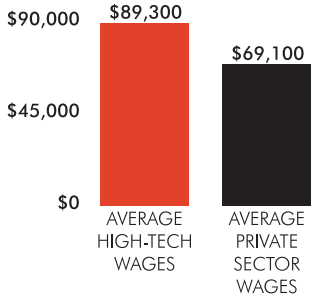
73 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **29%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

FLORIDA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**280,346**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**22,655**
PAYROLL	**$18.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,895**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,963
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.0%

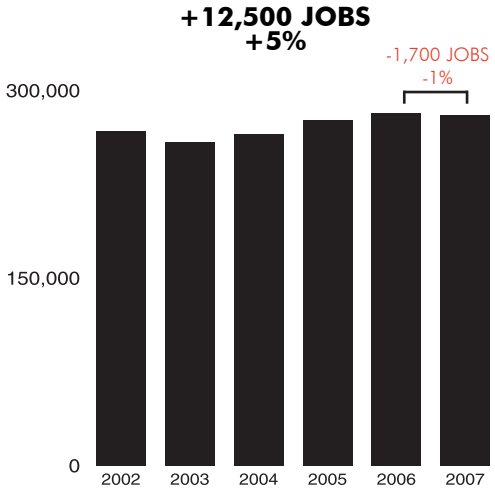
STATE RANKINGS

4TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

31ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

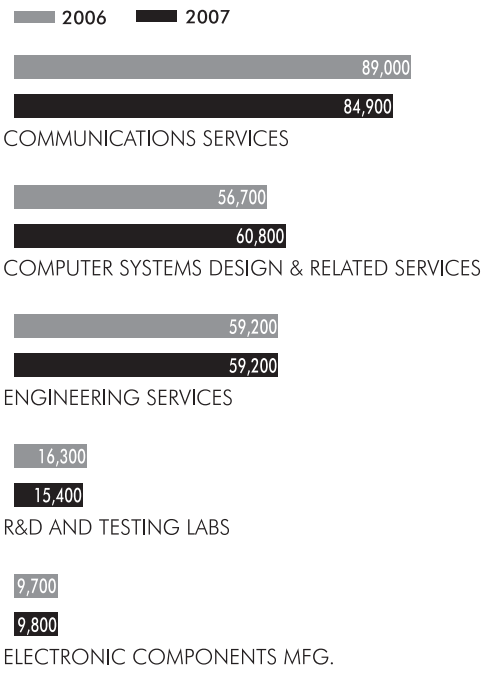
(2002 - 2007)



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

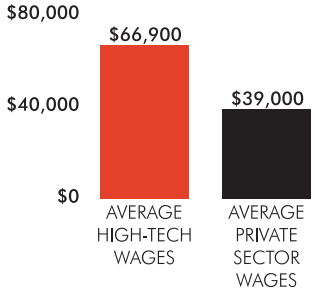
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

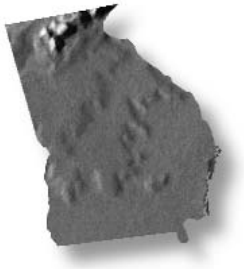
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **72%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

GEORGIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



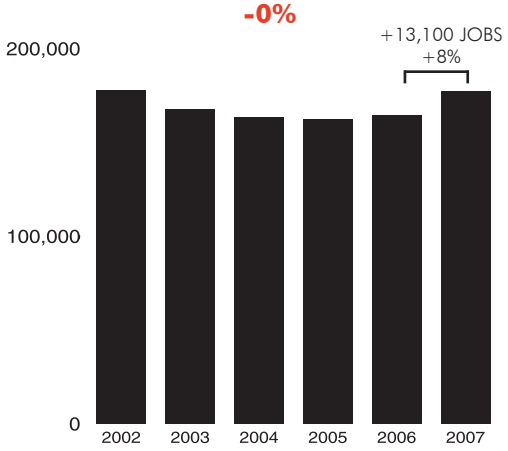
JOBS	**177,541**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**12,686**
PAYROLL	**$14.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$79,741**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,701
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

STATE RANKINGS

10TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
15TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

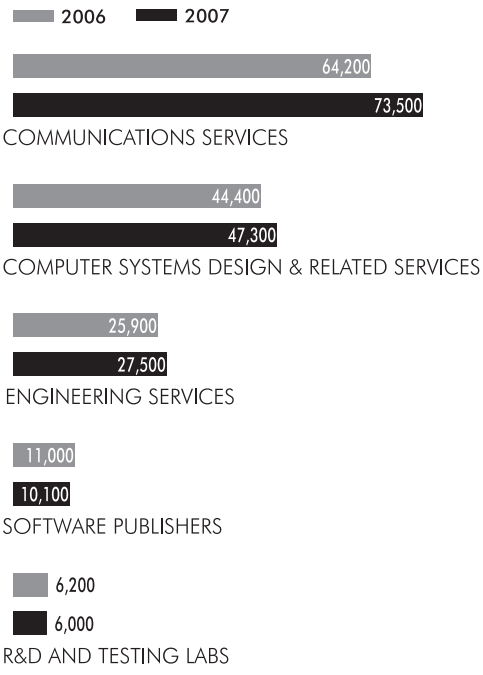
(2002 - 2007)



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

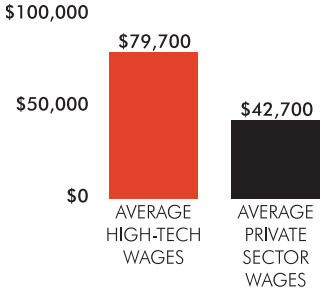
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **87%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

HAWAII AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**15,019**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,505**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$69,318**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,437
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6%

STATE RANKINGS

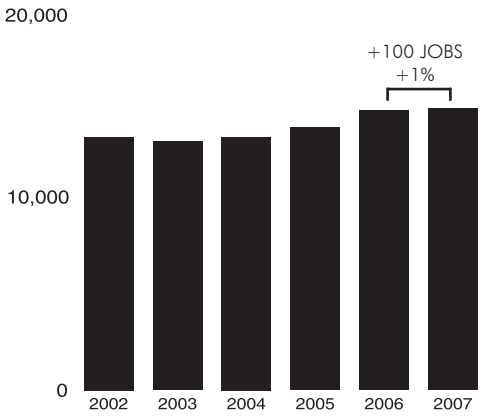
46TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

27TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

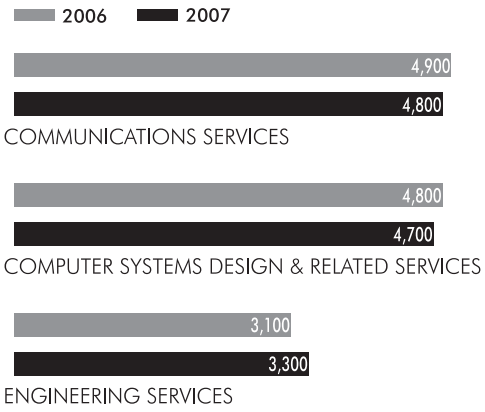
+1,500 JOBS
+11%



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

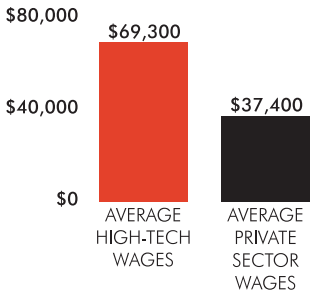
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **85%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

IDAHO 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**33,900**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,953**
PAYROLL	**$2.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,807**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,377
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7%

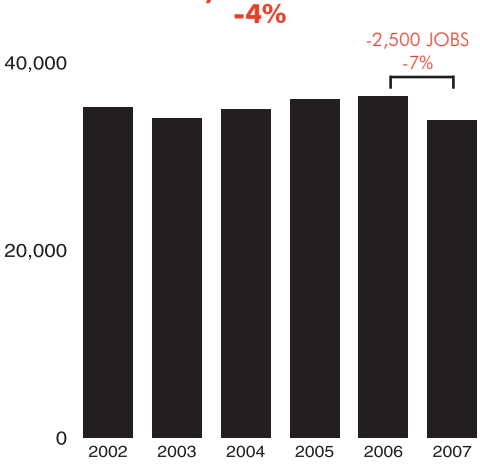
STATE RANKINGS

35TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

29TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

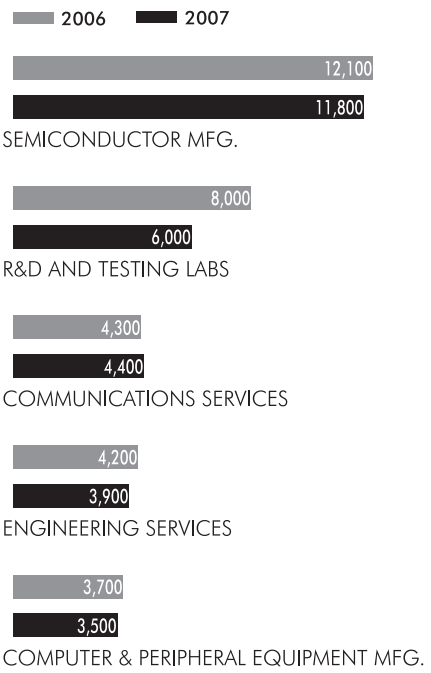
(2002 - 2007)



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

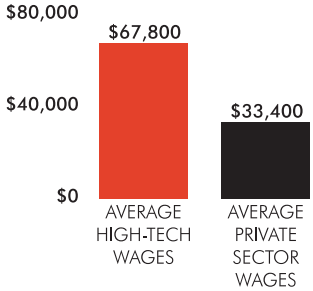
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **103%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ILLINOIS 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**211,754**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**16,690**
PAYROLL	**$16.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$78,370**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,006
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

STATE RANKINGS

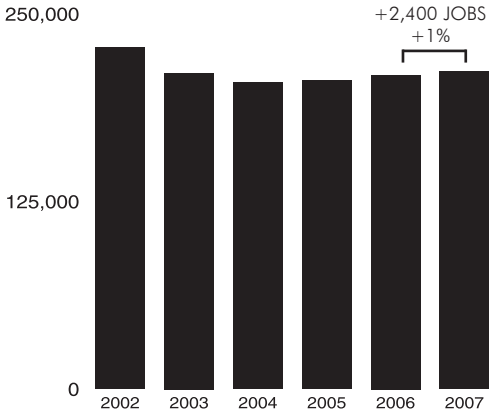
7TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

16TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

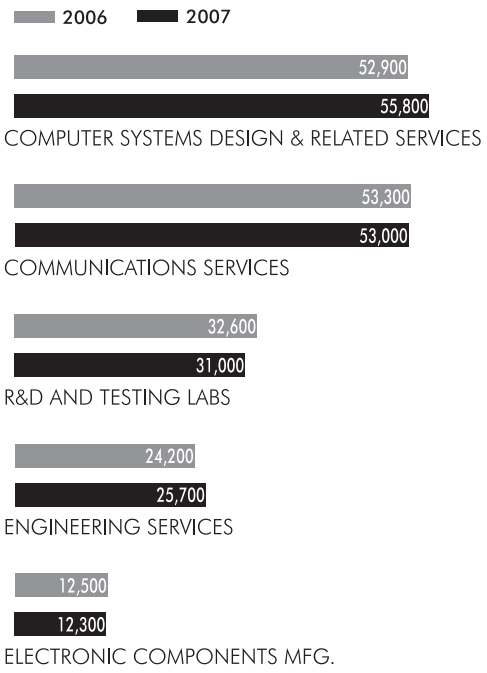
-16,000 JOBS
-7%



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

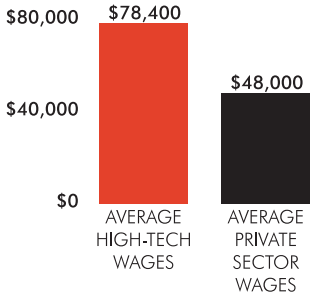
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **63%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDIANA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**71,299**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,566**
PAYROLL	**$4.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$59,522**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,604
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

STATE RANKINGS

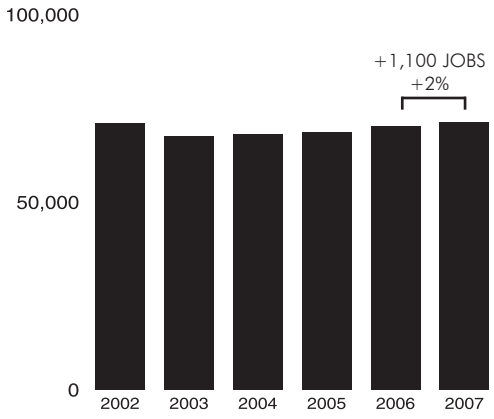
23RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

39TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

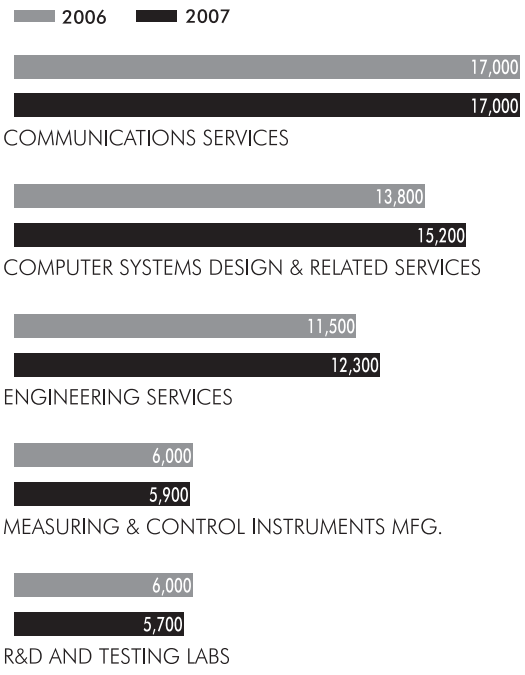
+400 JOBS
+1%



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

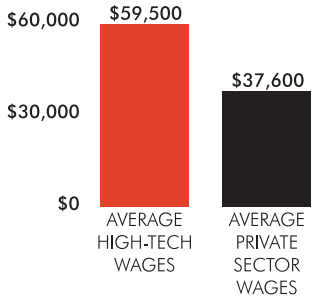
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

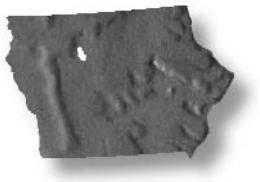
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **58%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

IOWA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**42,608**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,818**
PAYROLL	**$2.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$58,733**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,255
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

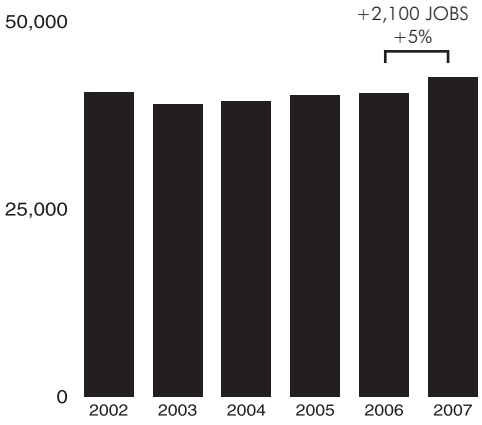
STATE RANKINGS

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

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

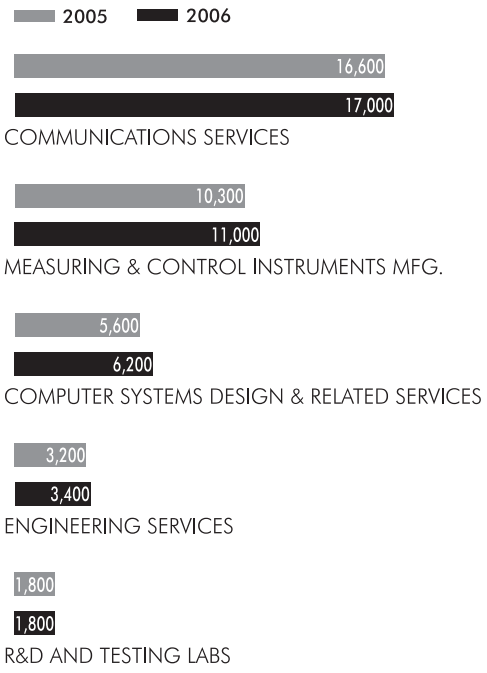
+2,100 JOBS
+5%



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

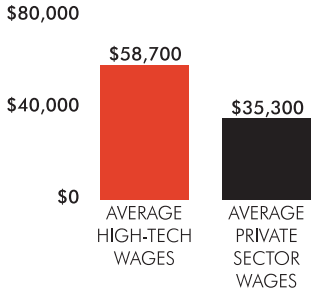
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KANSAS 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**58,157**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,221**
PAYROLL	**$4.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,702**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,579
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1%

STATE RANKINGS

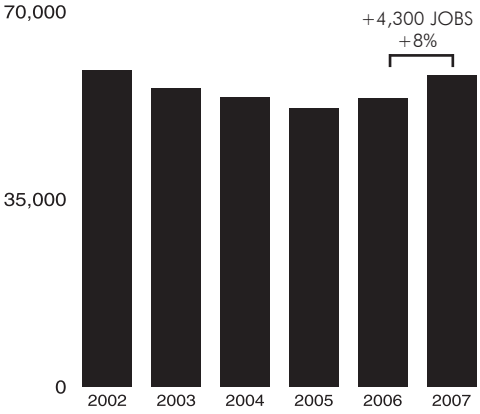
27TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

23RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

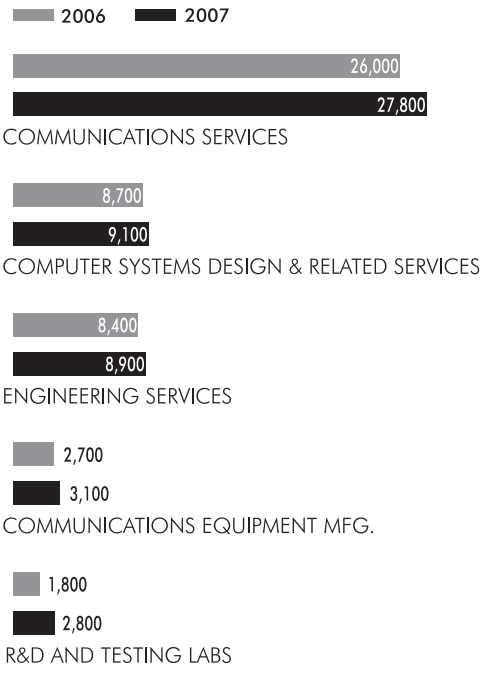
-900 JOBS
-2%



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

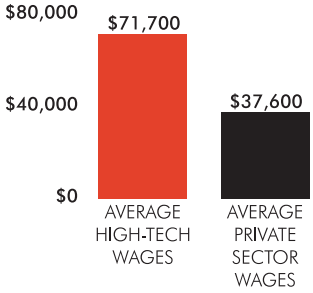
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **91%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

KENTUCKY 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**43,888**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,567**
PAYROLL	**$2.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$57,801**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,210
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5%

STATE RANKINGS

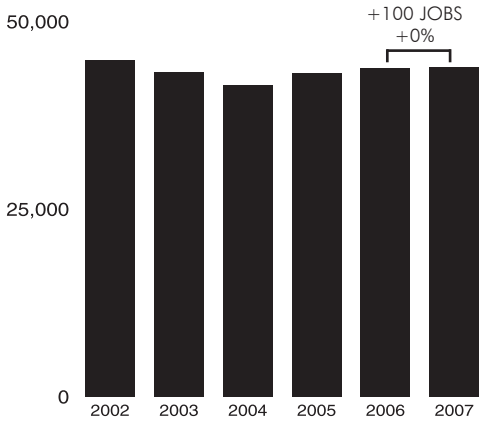
30TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

43RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

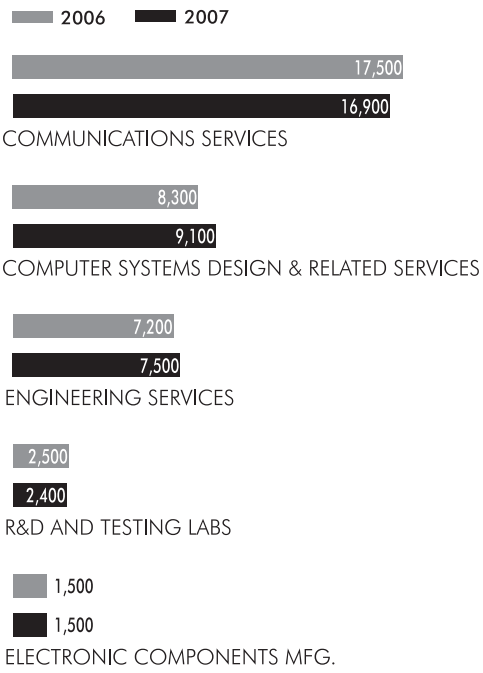
-1,000 JOBS
-2%



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

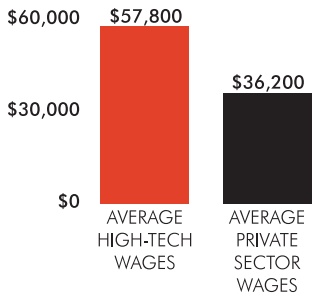
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

LOUISIANA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**42,873**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,492**
PAYROLL	**$2.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$58,409**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,427
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

STATE RANKINGS

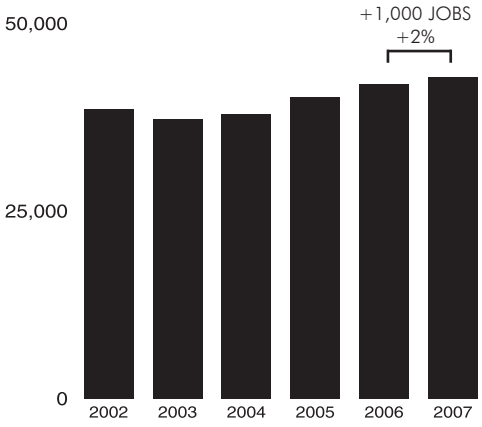
31st IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

41st IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

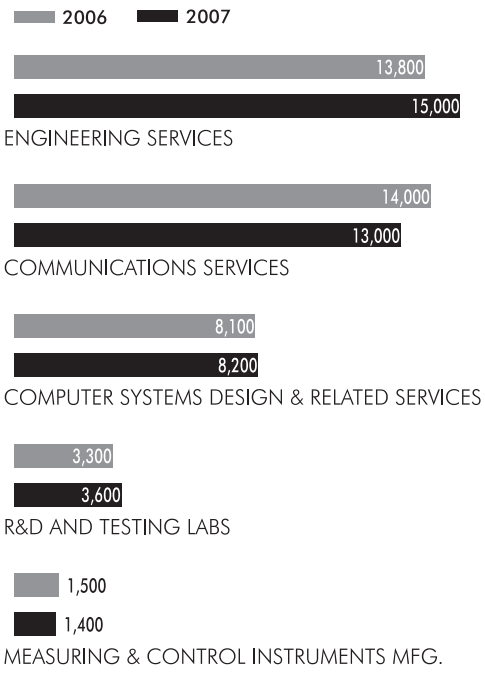
+4,400 JOBS
+11%



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

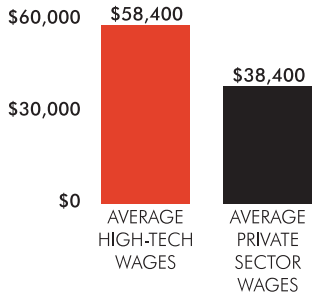
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

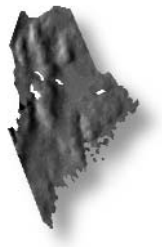
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **52%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MAINE 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**15,562**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,803**
PAYROLL	**$903 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$58,007**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,468
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

STATE RANKINGS

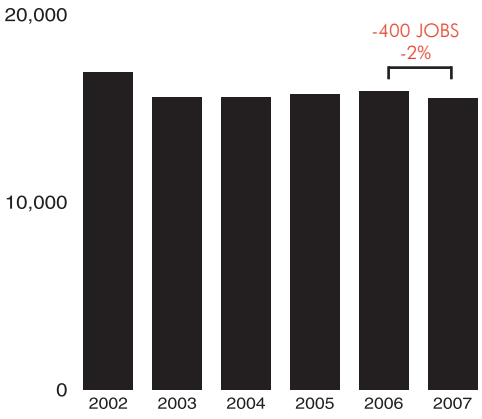
44TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

42ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

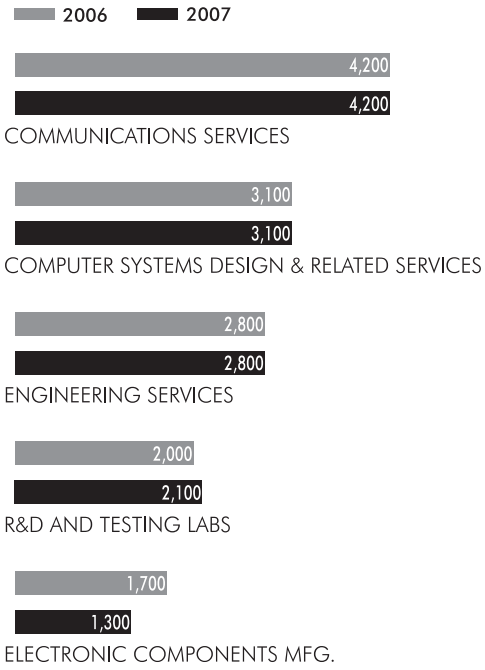
-1,400 JOBS
-8%



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

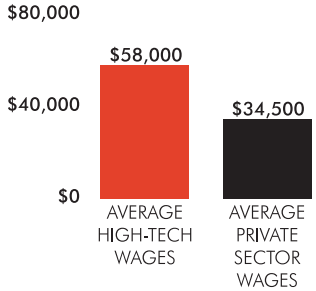
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MARYLAND 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**166,199**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**10,391**
PAYROLL	**$14.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$84,351**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$46,430
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

STATE RANKINGS

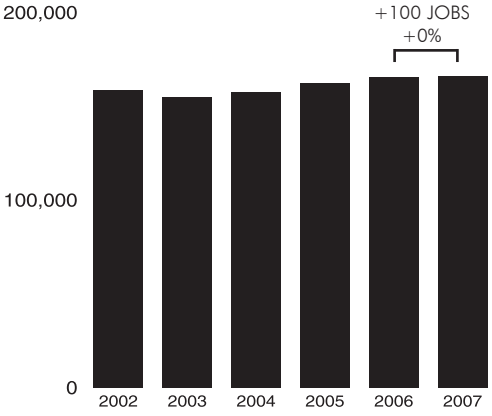
13TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

10TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

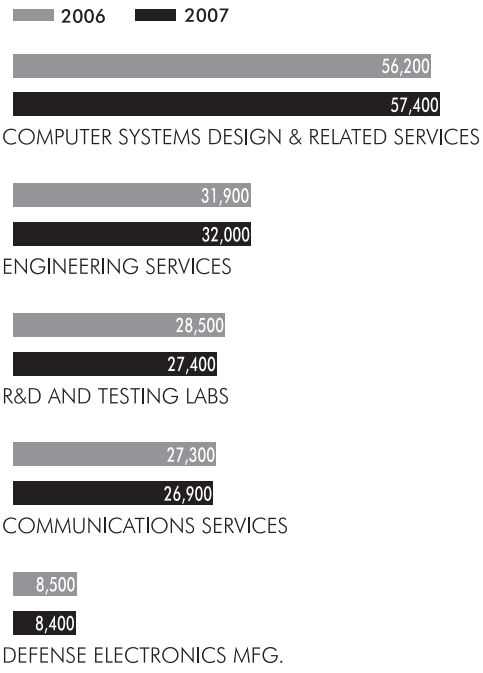
+7,500 JOBS
+5%



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

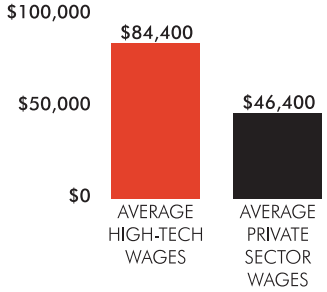
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MASSACHUSETTS 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**246,510**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,300**
PAYROLL	**$24.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$100,512**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$55,798
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

STATE RANKINGS

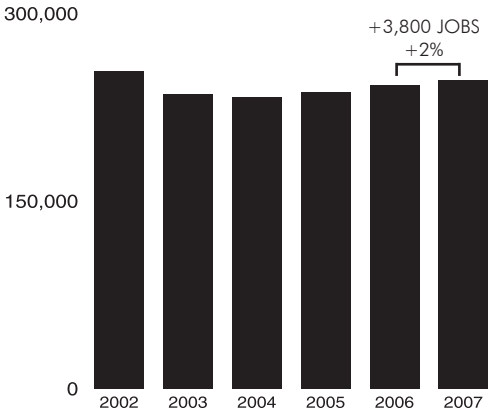
6TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

2ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

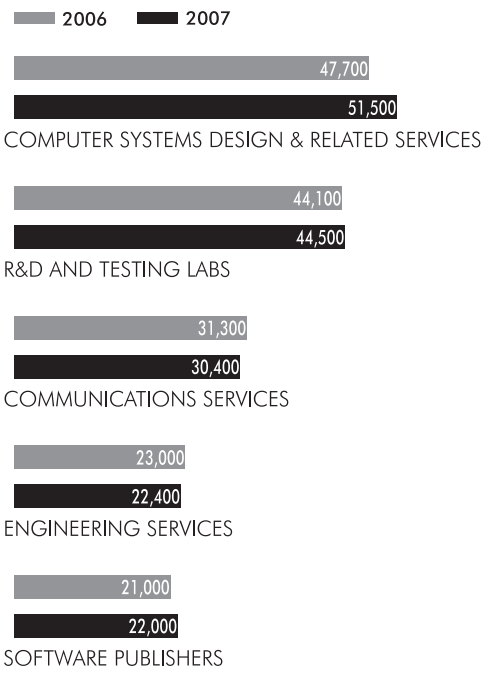
-7,600 JOBS
-3%



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

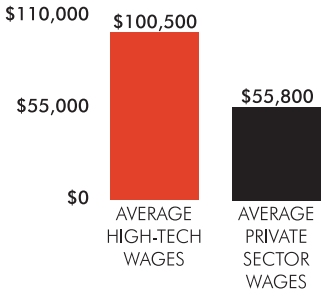
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **80%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MICHIGAN 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**174,847**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**8,691**
PAYROLL	**$13.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$78,127**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$43,141
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.2%

STATE RANKINGS

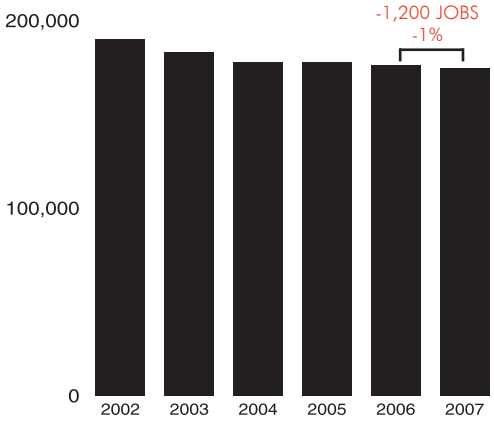
11TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

17TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

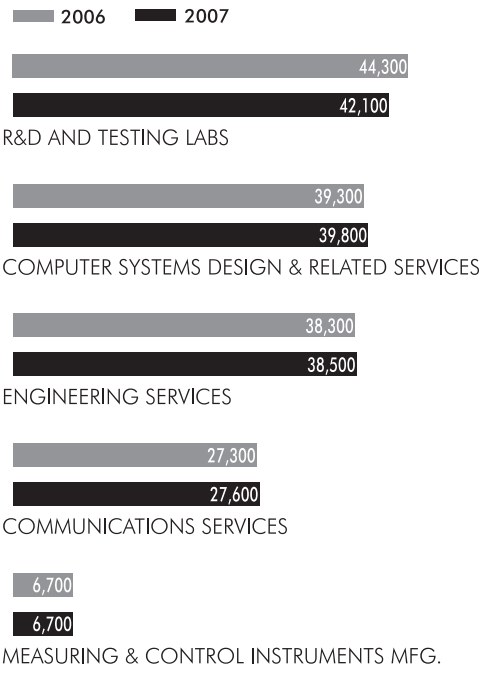
-15,100 JOBS
-8%



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

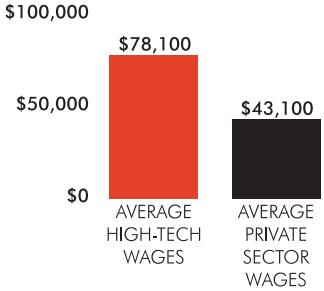
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **81%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MINNESOTA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**129,017**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,418**
PAYROLL	**$9.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,206**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,645
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

STATE RANKINGS

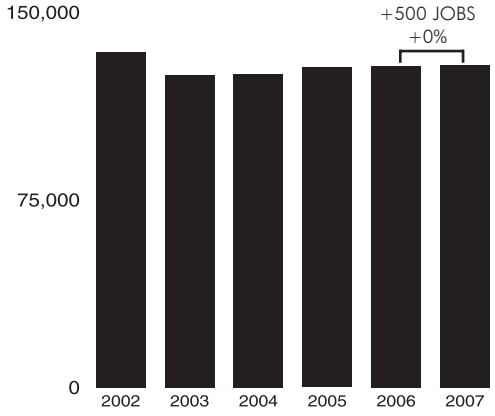
17TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

21ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

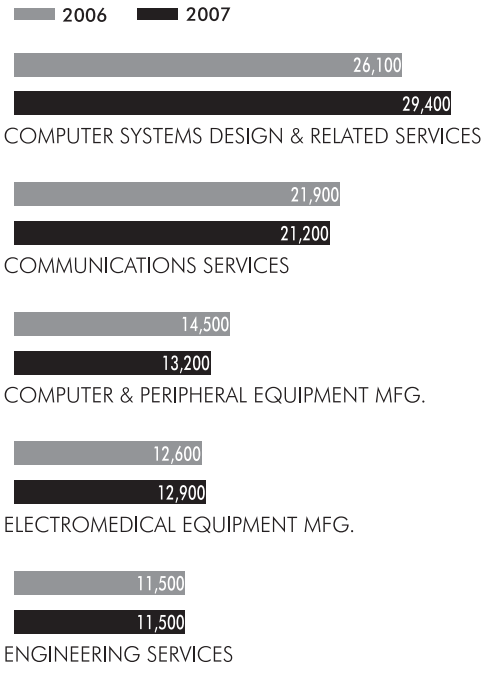
-5,100 JOBS
-4%



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

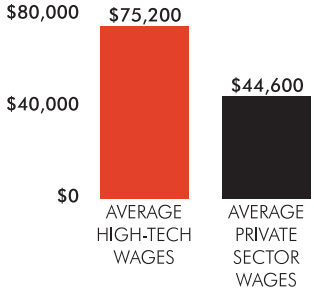
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

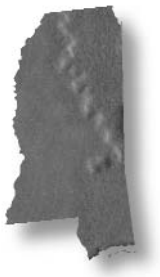
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **69%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MISSISSIPPI 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**20,778**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,879**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$49,469**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$31,691
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.3%

STATE RANKINGS

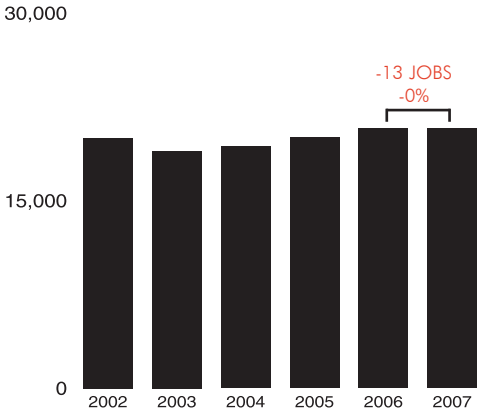
41ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

50TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

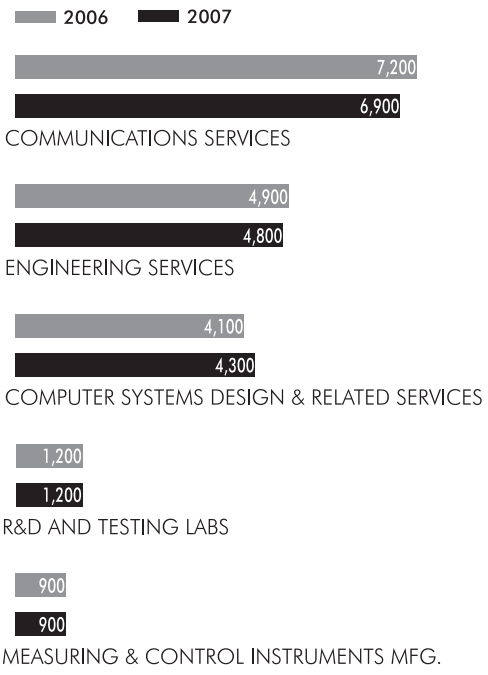
+800 JOBS
+4%



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

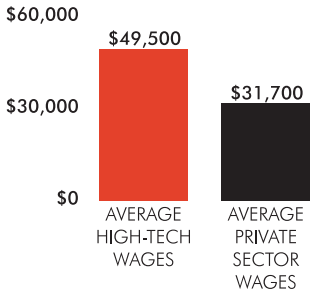
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MISSOURI 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**94,029**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,916**
PAYROLL	**$6.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,909**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,891
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

STATE RANKINGS

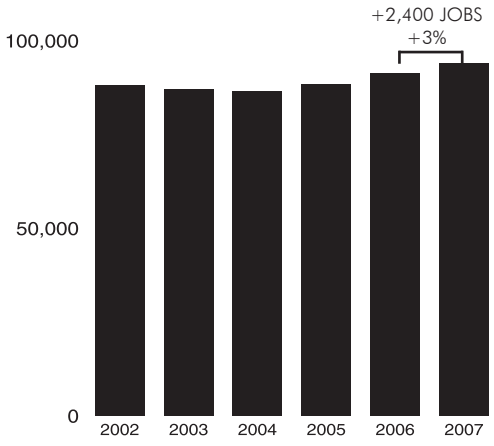
19TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

22ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

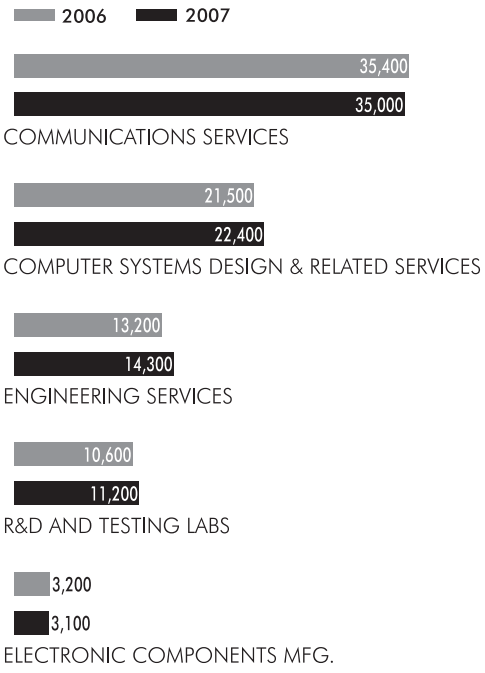
+5,900 JOBS
+7%



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

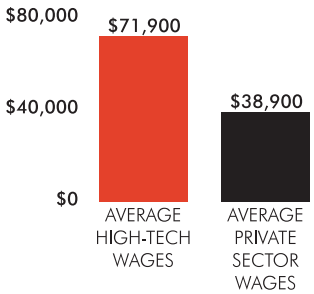
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

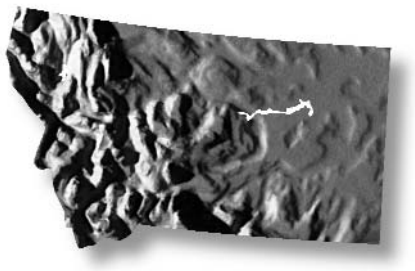
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **85%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTANA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**11,070**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,417**
PAYROLL	**$576 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$52,051**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$30,954
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1%

STATE RANKINGS

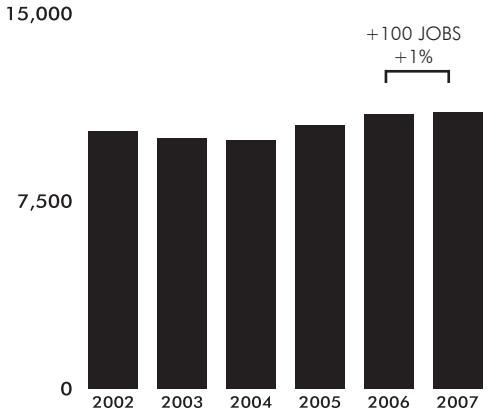
49TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

49TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

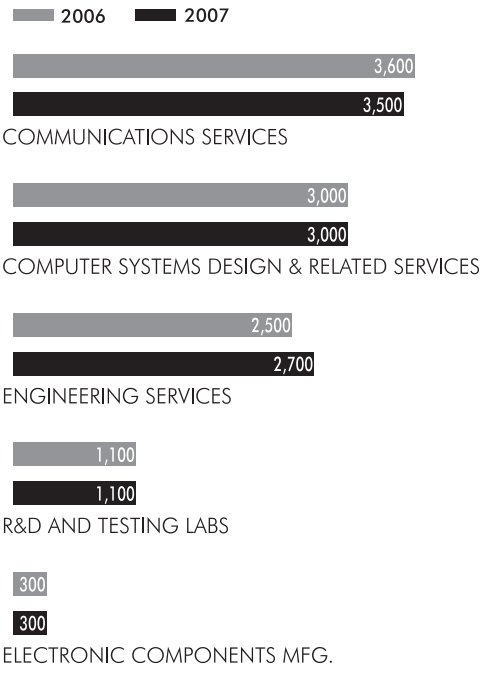
+800 JOBS
+8%



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

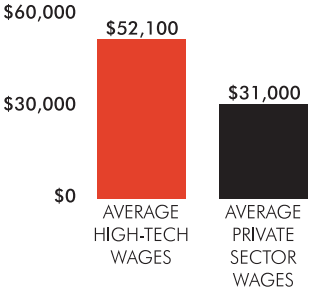
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEBRASKA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**30,979**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,061**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,110**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,879
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

STATE RANKINGS

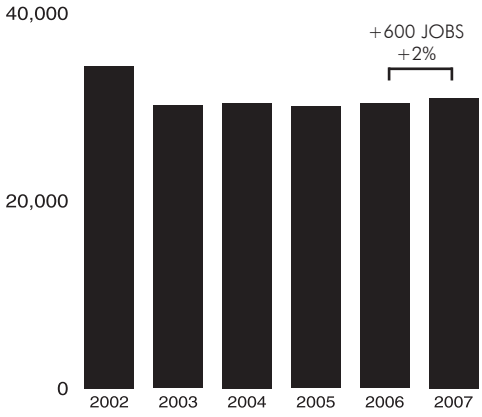
38TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

33RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

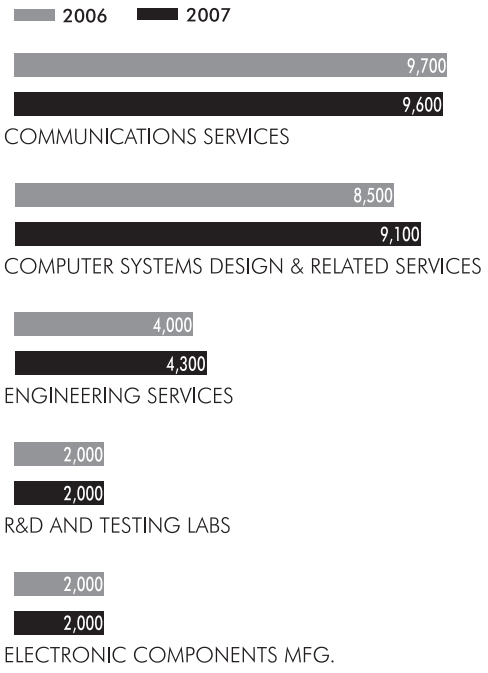
-3,400 JOBS
-10%



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

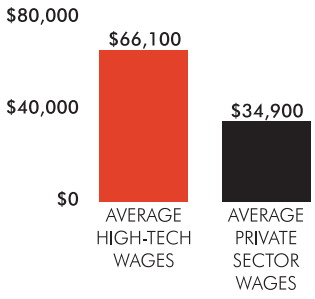
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEVADA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**29,613**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,096**
PAYROLL	**$2.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$70,836**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,188
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%

STATE RANKINGS

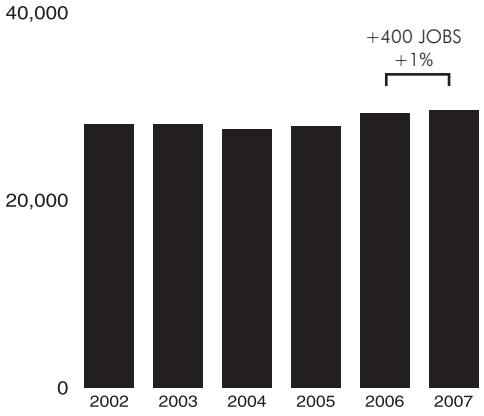
39TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

25TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

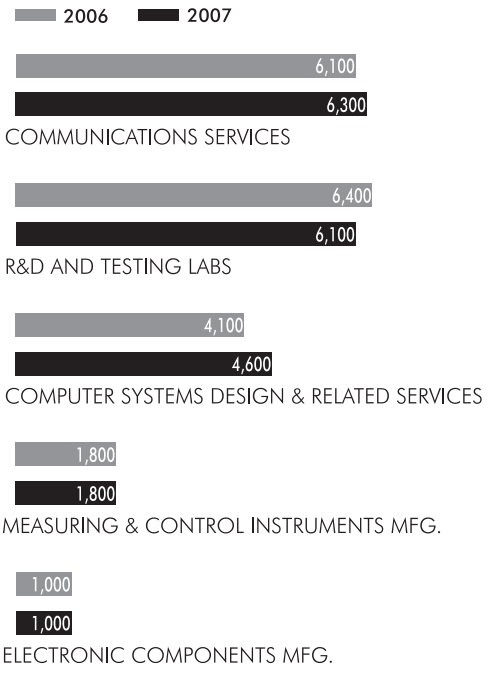
+1,500 JOBS
+6%



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

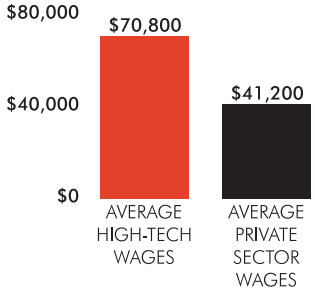
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

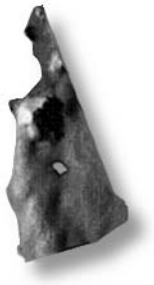
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **72%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW HAMPSHIRE 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**38,481**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,829**
PAYROLL	**$3.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$81,339**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,331
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

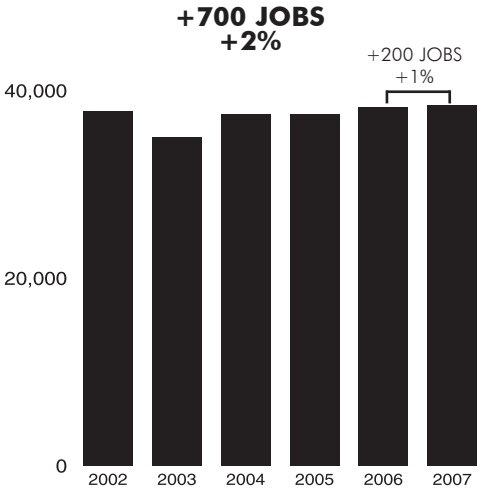
STATE RANKINGS

34TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

13TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

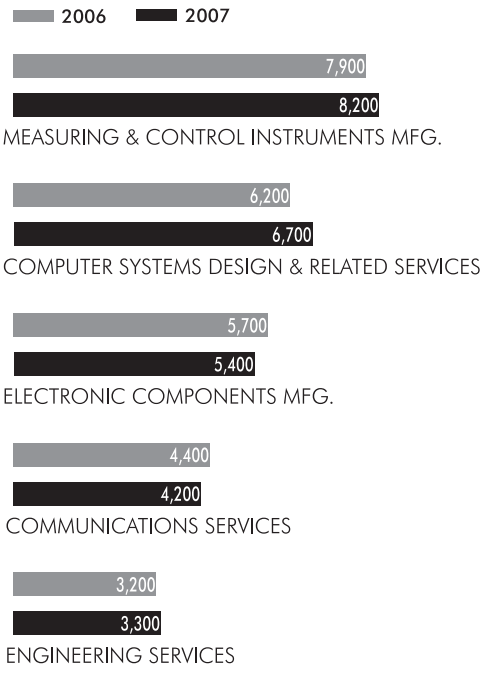
(2002 - 2007)



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

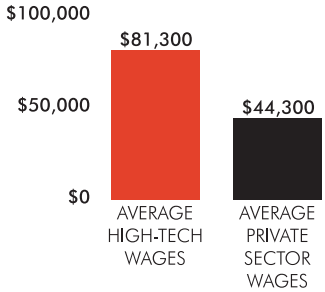
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW JERSEY 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**210,094**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**14,052**
PAYROLL	**$19.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$93,810**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$53,590
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2%

STATE RANKINGS

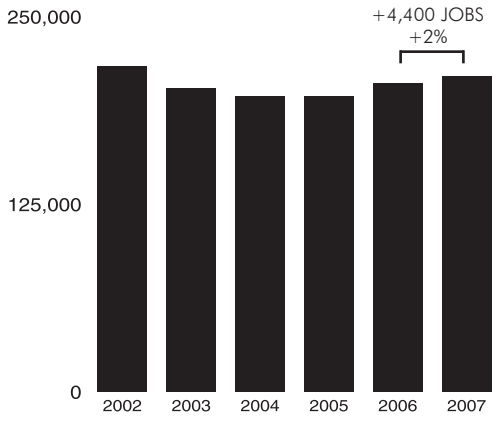
8TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

4TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

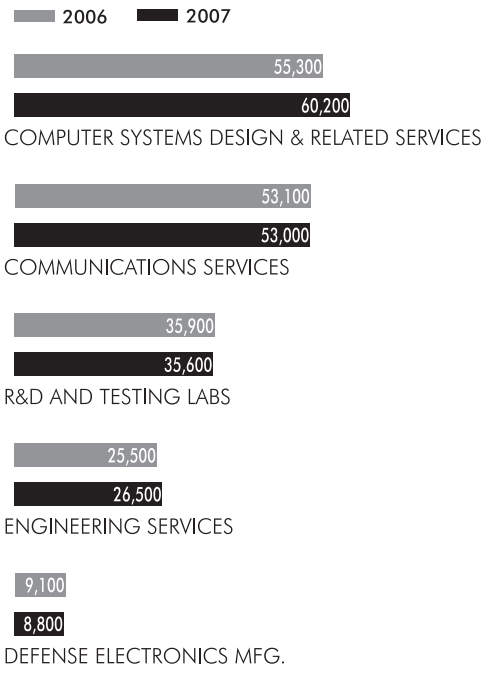
-7,100 JOBS
-3%



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

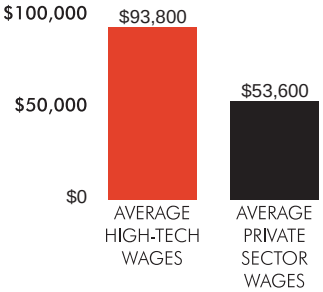
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

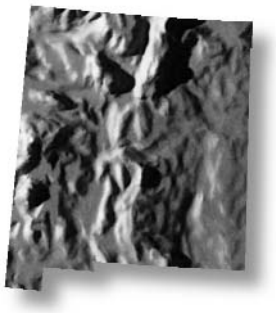
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **75%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**51,698**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,304**
PAYROLL	**$3.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,106**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,209
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

STATE RANKINGS

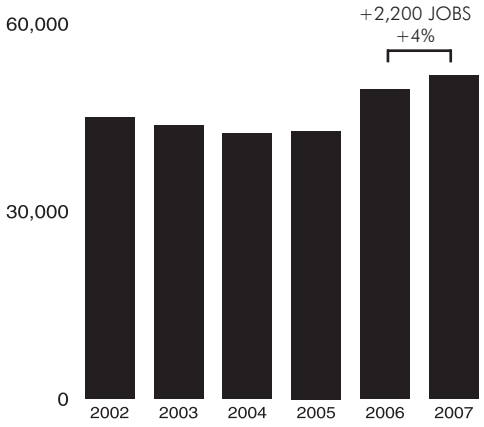
28TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

24TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

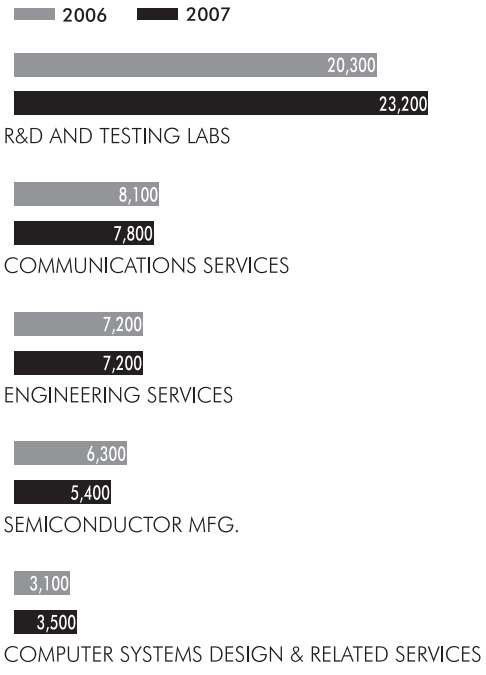
+6,600 JOBS
+15%



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

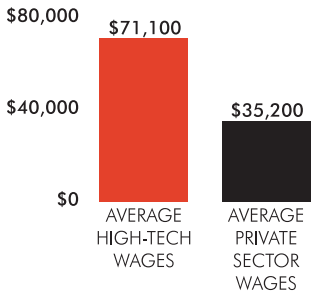
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

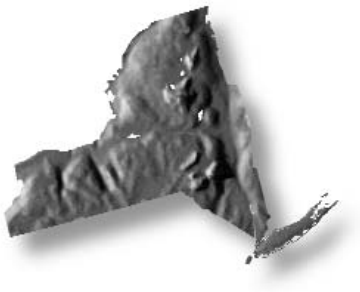
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **102%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW YORK 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**304,231**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**18,724**
PAYROLL	**$25.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$85,244**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$61,402
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

STATE RANKINGS

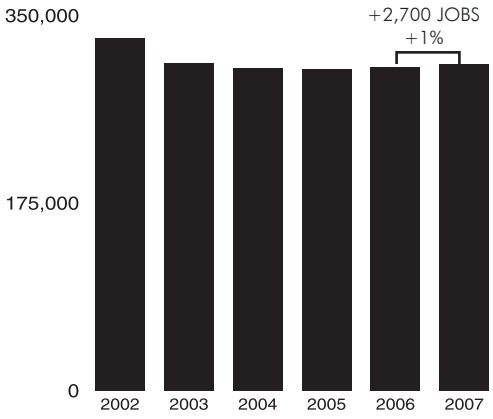
3RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

9TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

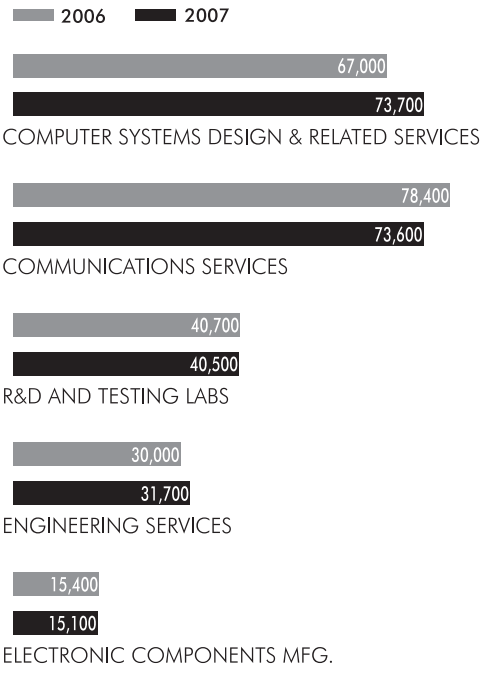
-25,000 JOBS
-8%



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

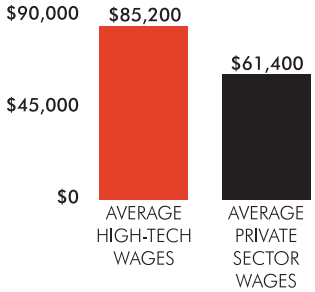
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

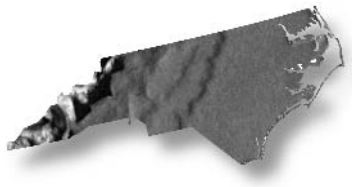
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **39%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NORTH CAROLINA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**150,617**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**8,694**
PAYROLL	**$11.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,881**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,633
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

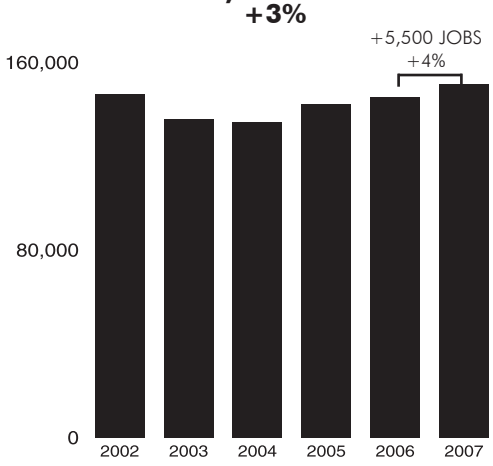
STATE RANKINGS

16TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

20TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

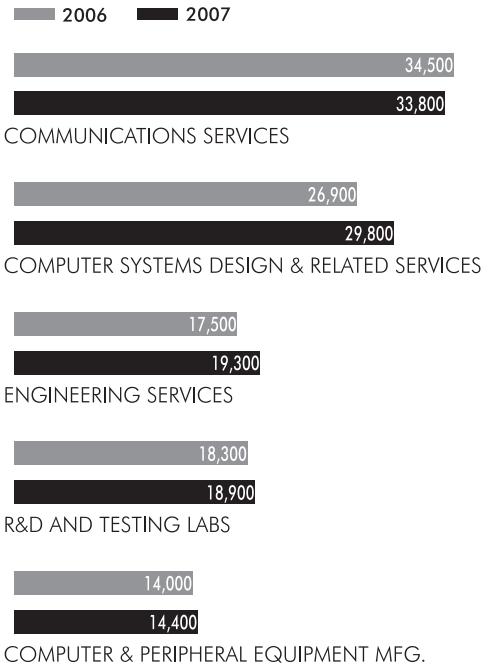
(2002 - 2007)



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

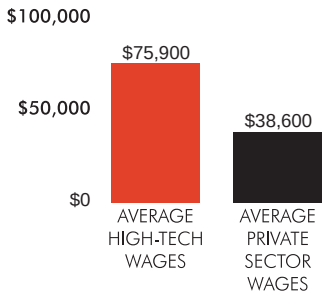
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

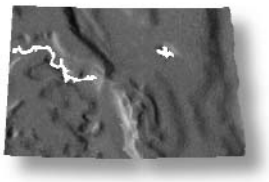
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **96%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NORTH DAKOTA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**11,294**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**707**
PAYROLL	**$607 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$53,788**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$32,815
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2%

STATE RANKINGS

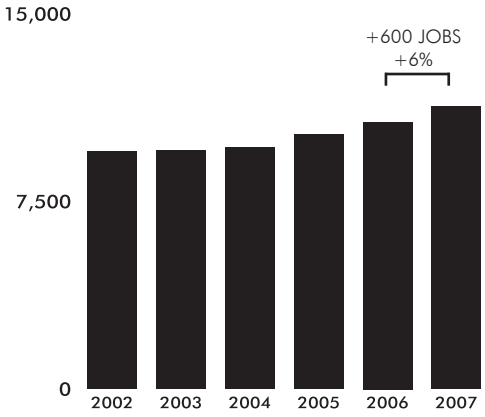
48TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

46TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

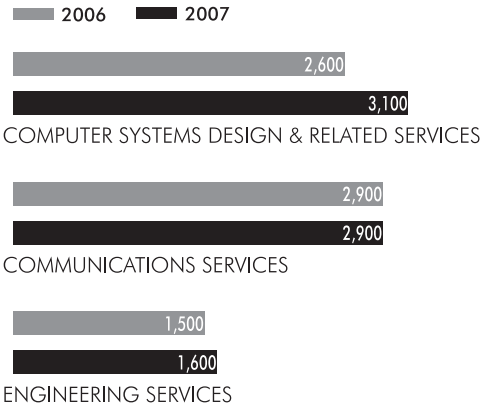
+1,800 JOBS
+19%



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

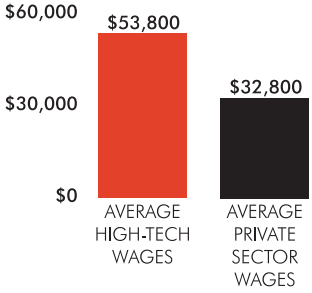
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

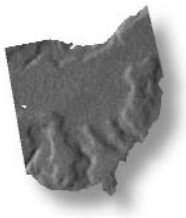
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **64%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OHIO 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**159,860**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,134**
PAYROLL	**$10.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,245**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,437
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.6%

STATE RANKINGS

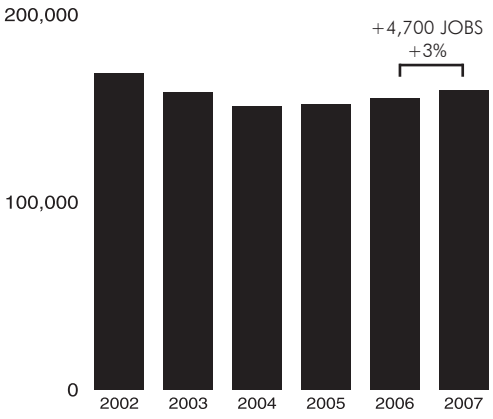
14TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

30TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

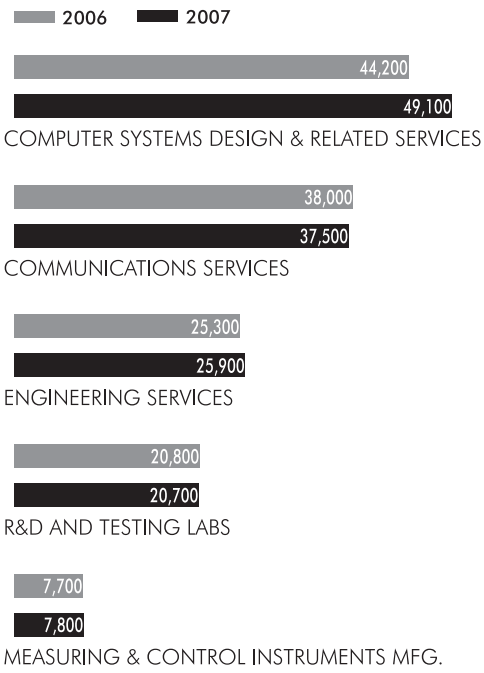
-8,800 JOBS
-5%



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

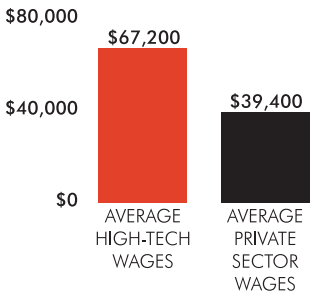
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **71%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OKLAHOMA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**39,914**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,370**
PAYROLL	**$2.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$54,009**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,469
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

STATE RANKINGS

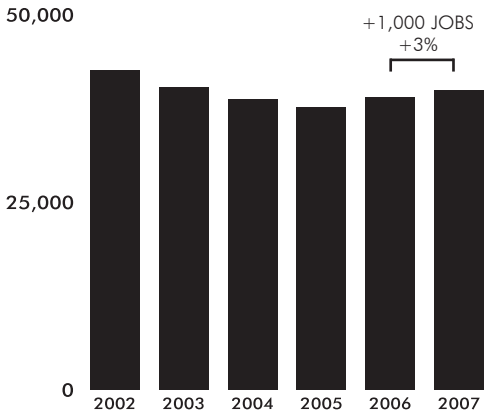
33RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

45TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

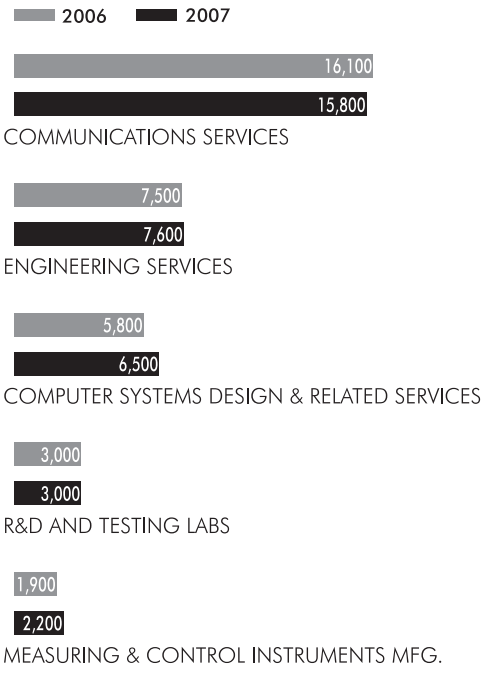
-2,600 JOBS
-6%



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

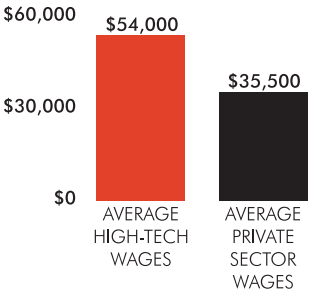
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**86,814**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,872**
PAYROLL	**$6.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$79,885**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,183
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%

STATE RANKINGS

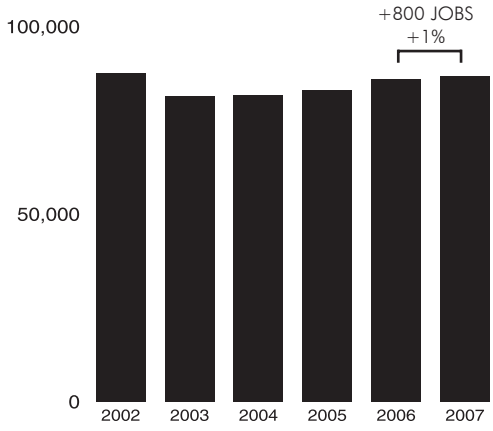
20TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

14TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

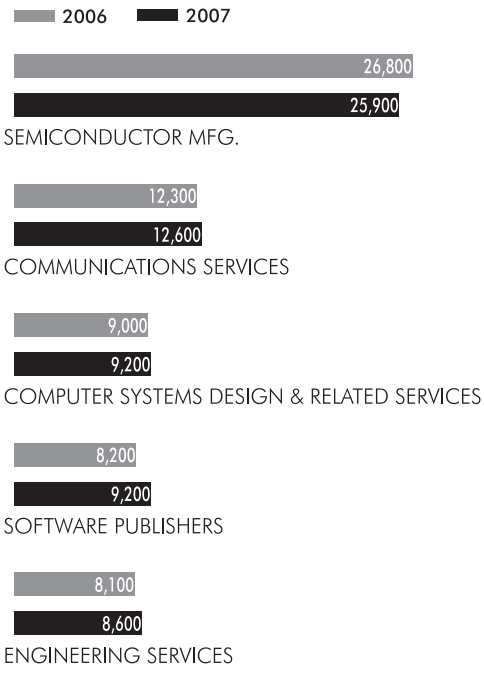
-800 JOBS
-1%



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

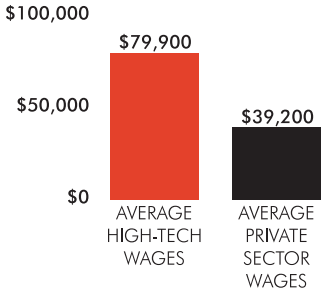
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

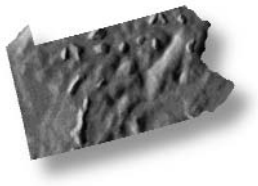
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **104%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PENNSYLVANIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**209,808**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**12,225**
PAYROLL	**$16.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$76,061**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,945
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

STATE RANKINGS

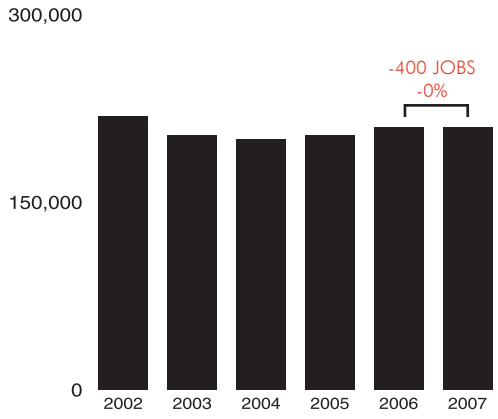
9TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

18TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

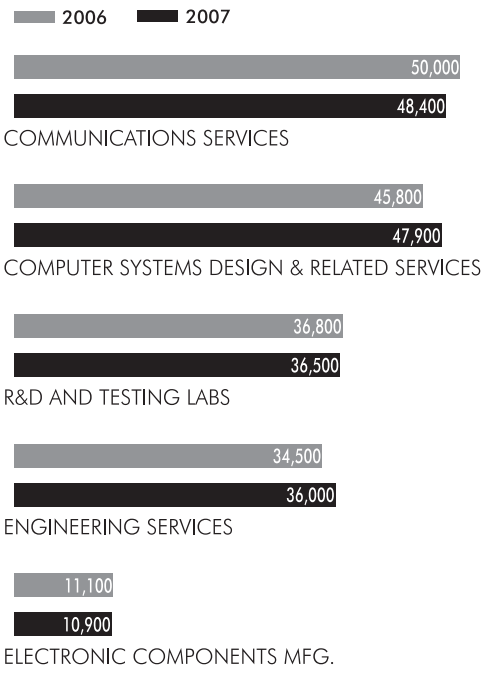
-8,800 JOBS
-4%



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

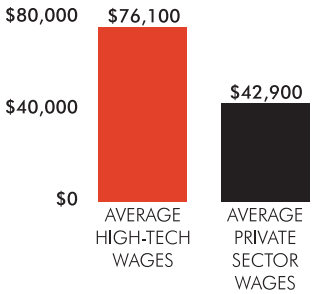
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **77%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

PUERTO RICO 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**31,111**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,321**
PAYROLL	**$1.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$39,022**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$23,145
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.9%

STATE RANKINGS

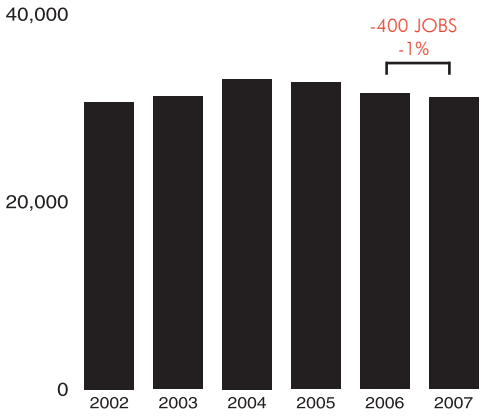
37TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

52ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

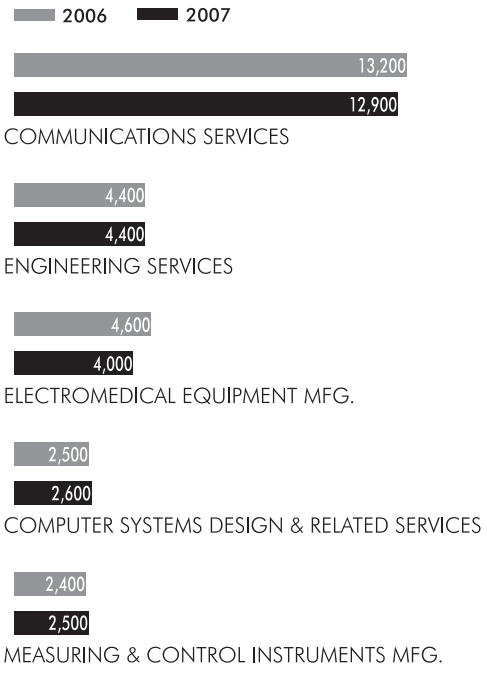
+500 JOBS
+2%



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

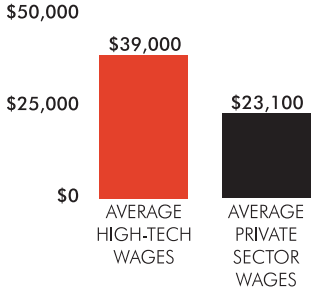
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

RHODE ISLAND 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**19,168**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,657**
PAYROLL	**$1.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$69,522**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,846
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

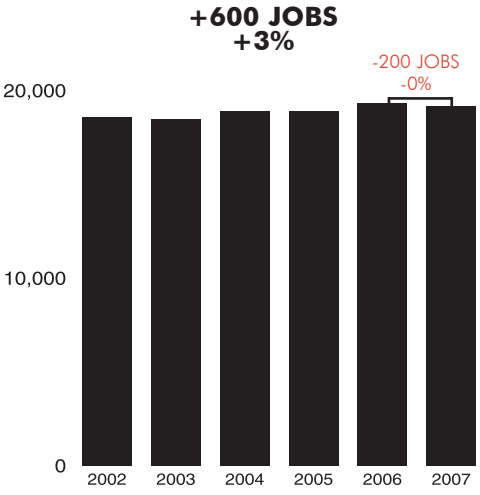
STATE RANKINGS

42ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

26TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

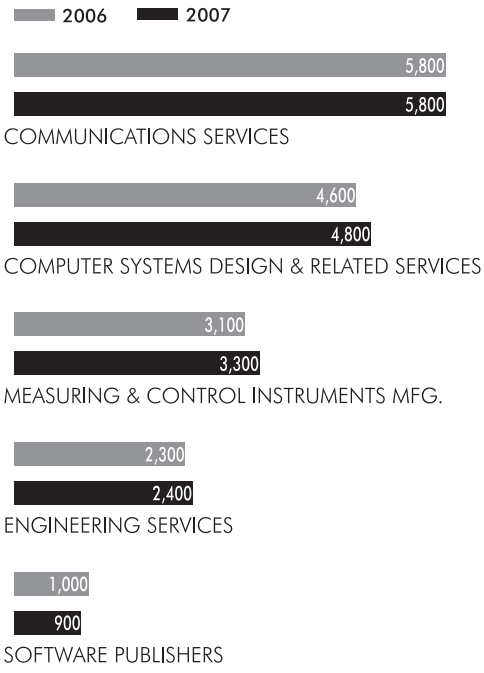
(2002 - 2007)



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

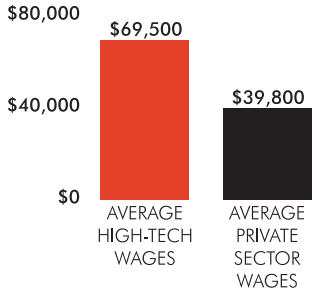
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

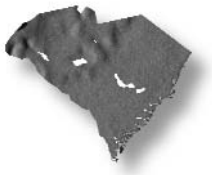
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **75%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTH CAROLINA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**48,430**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,707**
PAYROLL	**$3.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$61,321**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,741
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%

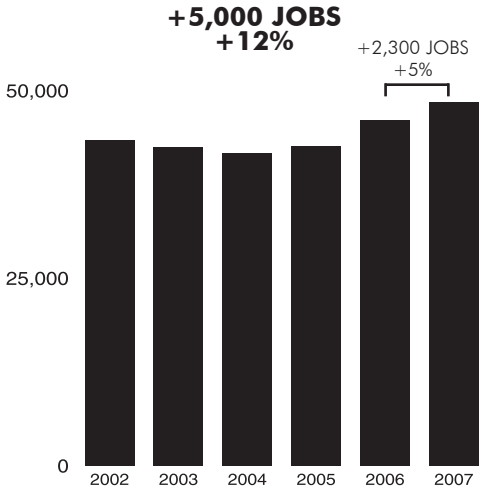
STATE RANKINGS

29TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

38TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

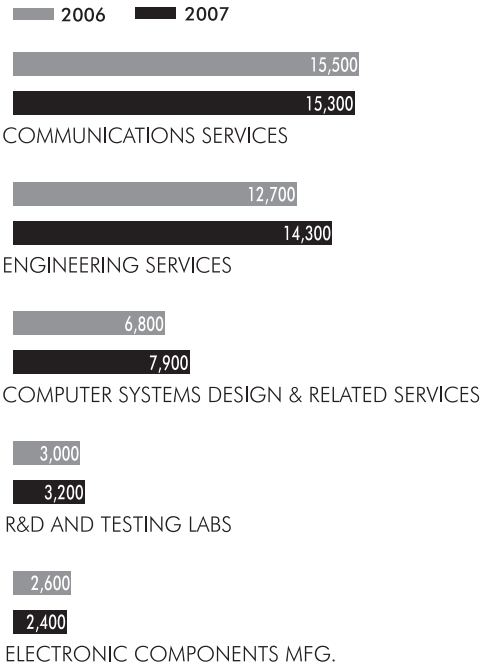
(2002 - 2007)



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

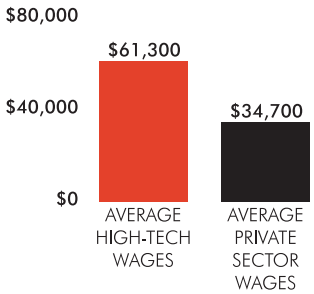
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

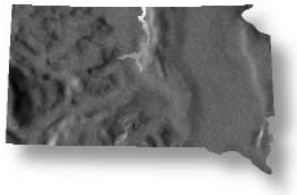
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **77%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

SOUTH DAKOTA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**9,626**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**817**
PAYROLL	**$462 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$47,962**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$31,277
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

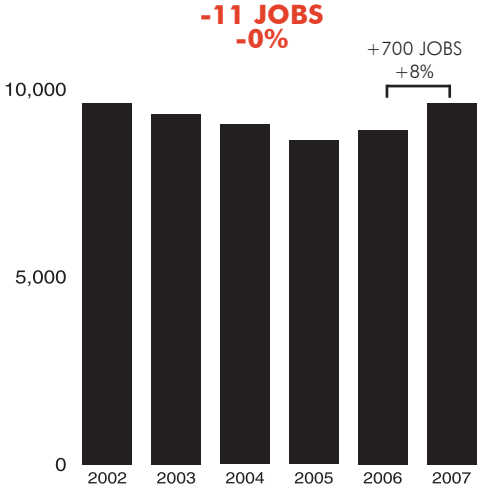
STATE RANKINGS

51ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

51ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

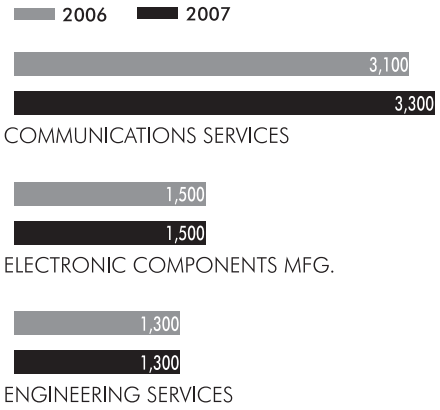
(2002 - 2007)



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

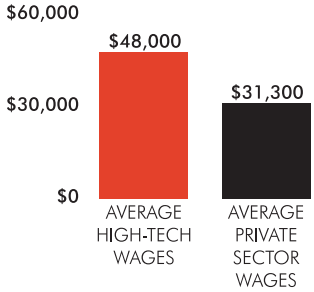
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **53%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TENNESSEE 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**64,106**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,580**
PAYROLL	**$4.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$64,257**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,150
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

STATE RANKINGS

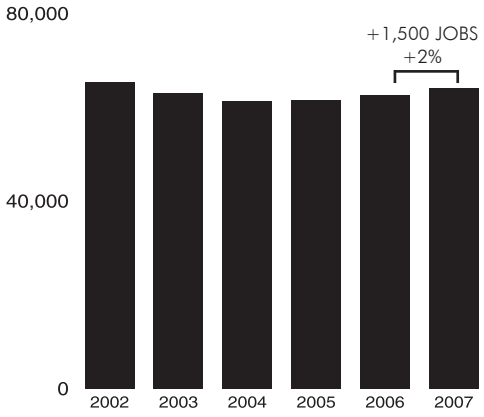
25TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

35TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

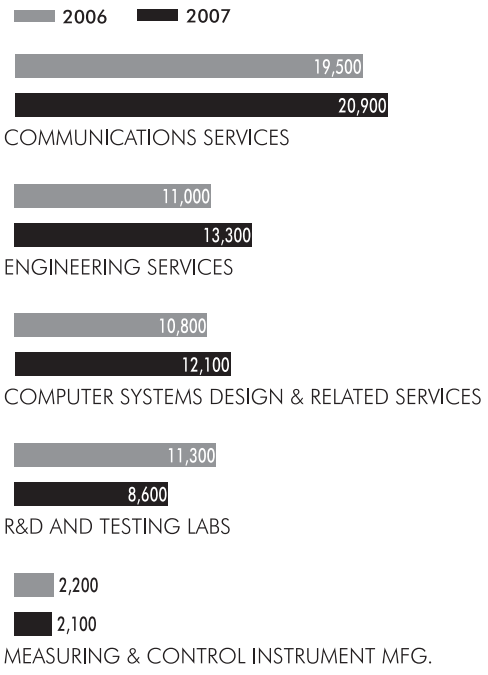
-1,300 JOBS
-2%



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

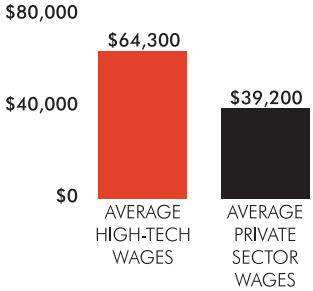
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **64%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TEXAS 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**474,131**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**25,937**
PAYROLL	**$39.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,922**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$45,536
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

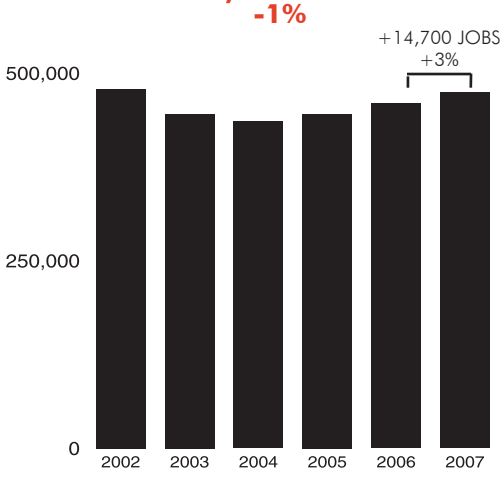
STATE RANKINGS

2ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

12TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

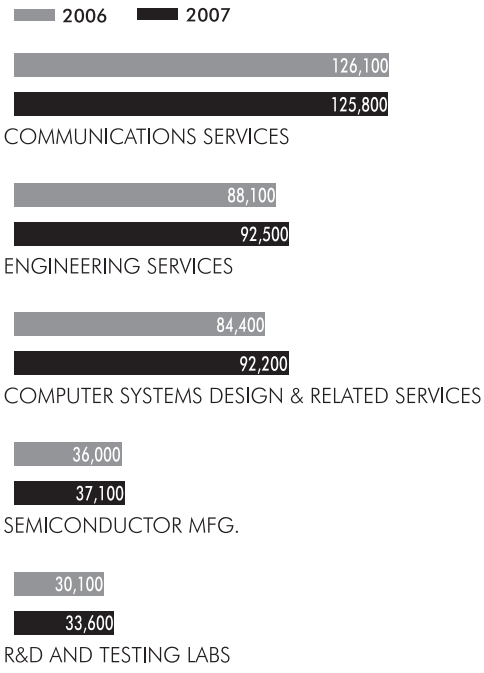
(2002 - 2007)



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

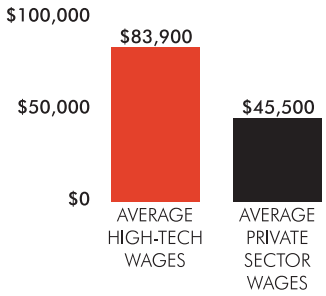
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



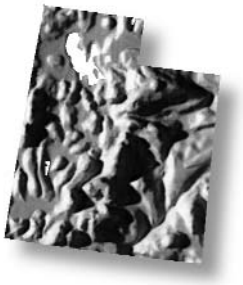
HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**58,542**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,256**
PAYROLL	**$3.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$62,273**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,664
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7%

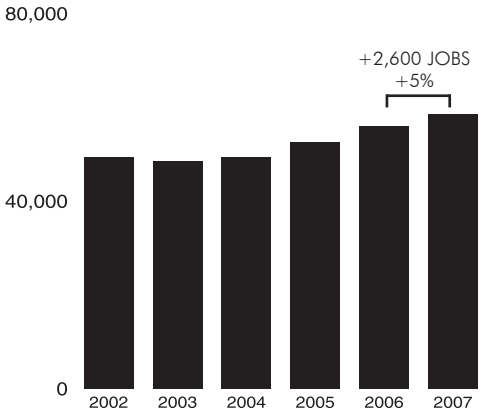
STATE RANKINGS

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

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

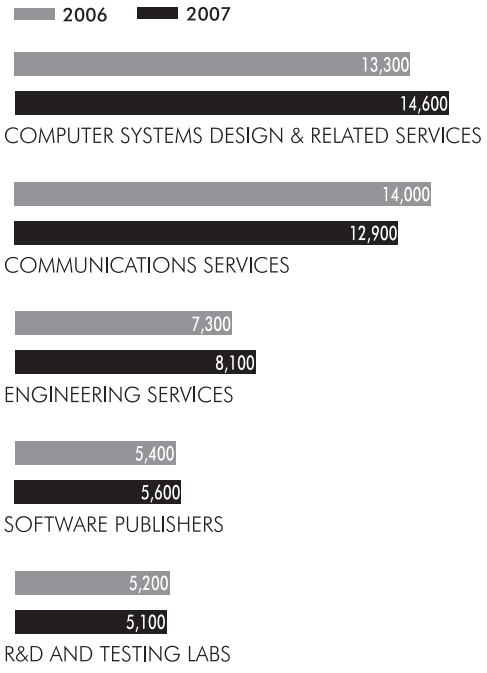
+9,200 JOBS
+19%



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

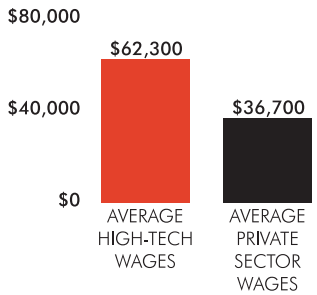
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

VERMONT 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**15,189**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,020**
PAYROLL	**$1.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,953**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,342
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9%

STATE RANKINGS

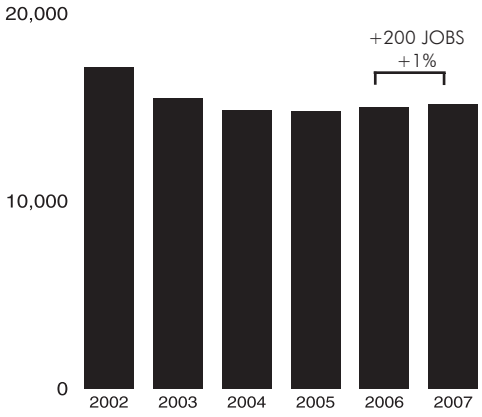
45TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

28TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

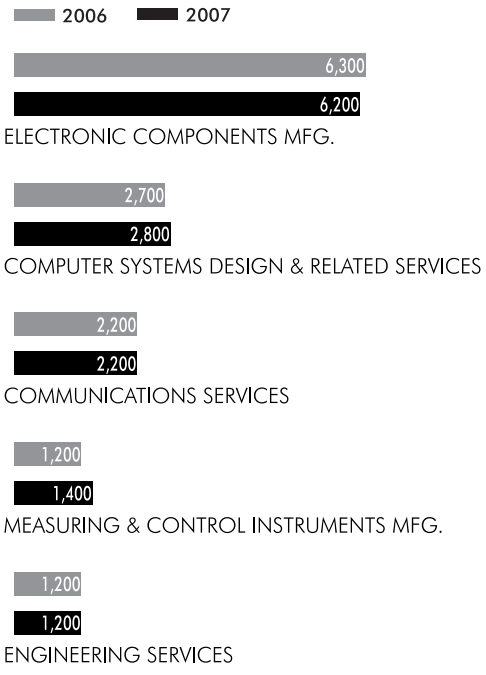
-1,900 JOBS
-11%



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

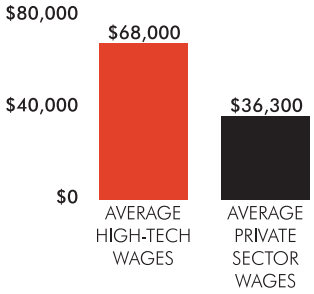
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

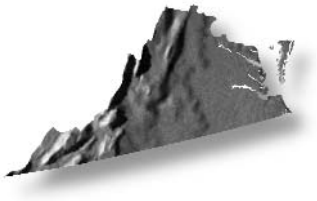
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **87%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

VIRGINIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**276,080**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**15,722**
PAYROLL	**$24.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$89,715**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$45,531
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

STATE RANKINGS

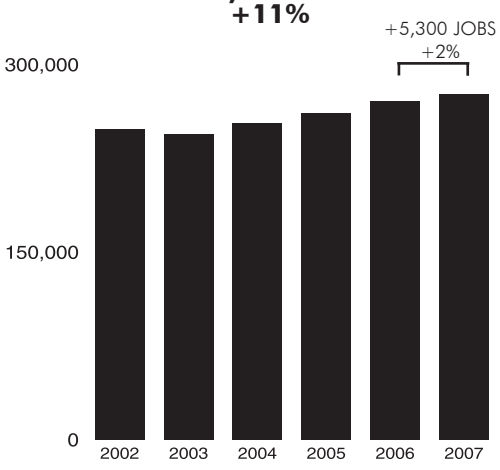
5TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

6TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

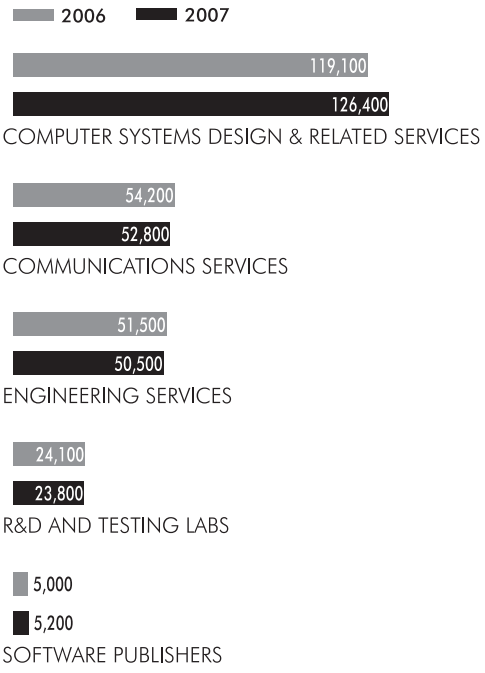
+27,600 JOBS
+11%



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

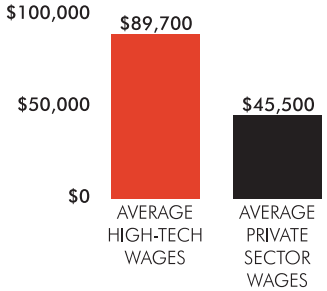
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

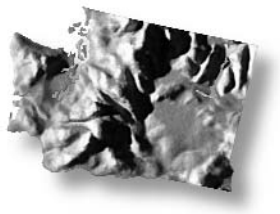
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **97%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WASHINGTON 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**174,117**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,747**
PAYROLL	**$16.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$95,875**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,621
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.5%

STATE RANKINGS

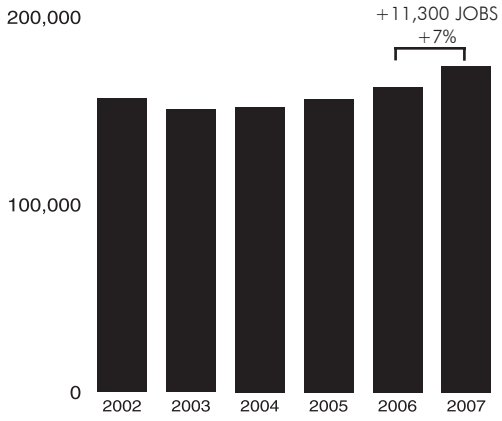
12TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

3RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

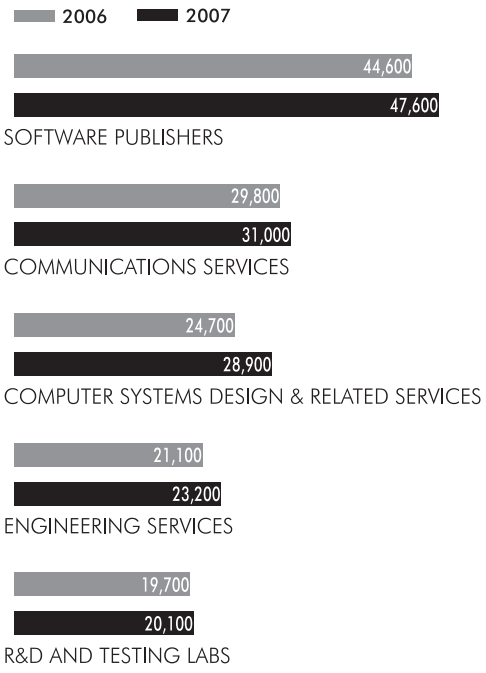
+17,500 JOBS
+11%



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

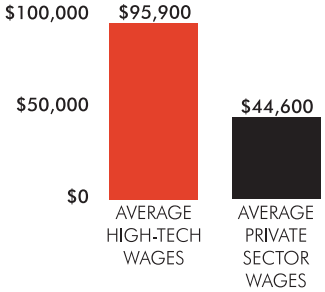
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **115%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WEST VIRGINIA 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**14,240**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,289**
PAYROLL	**$742 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$52,099**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$33,314
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

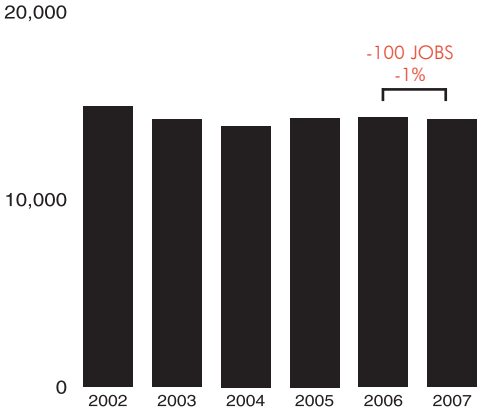
STATE RANKINGS

47TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
48TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

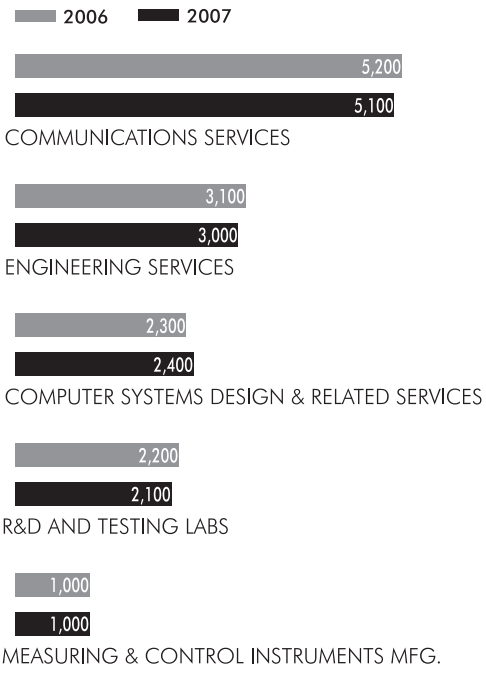
-700 JOBS
-5%



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

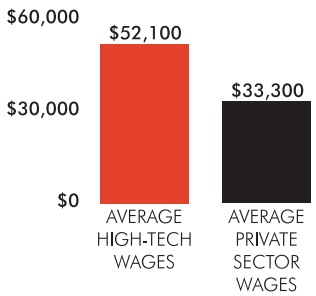
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

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



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WISCONSIN AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**85,067**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,807**
PAYROLL	**$5.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$63,078**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,715
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%

STATE RANKINGS

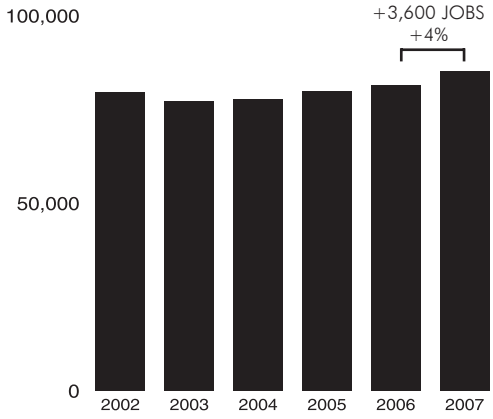
21ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

36TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

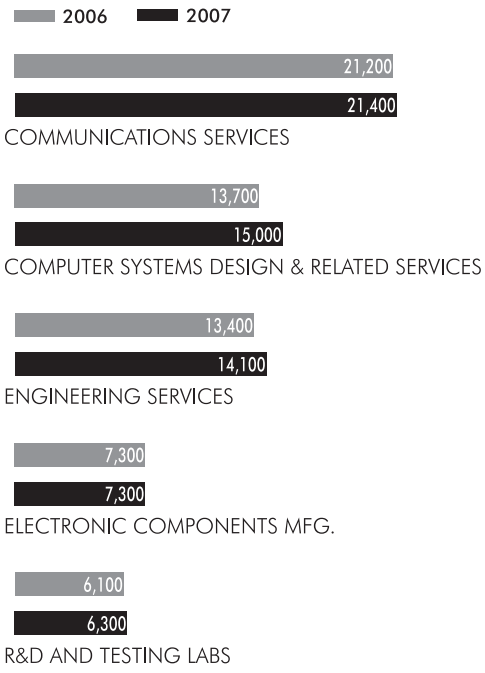
+5,500 JOBS
+7%



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

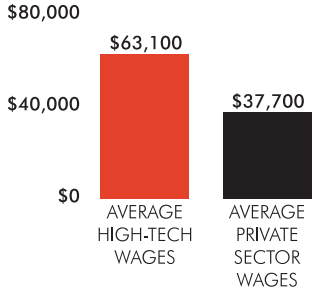
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

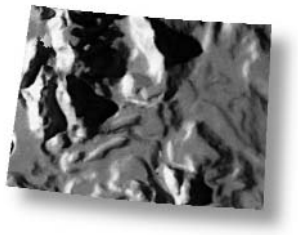
HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **67%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

WYOMING 2007 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**5,053**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**772**
PAYROLL	**$268 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$53,043**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,820
STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

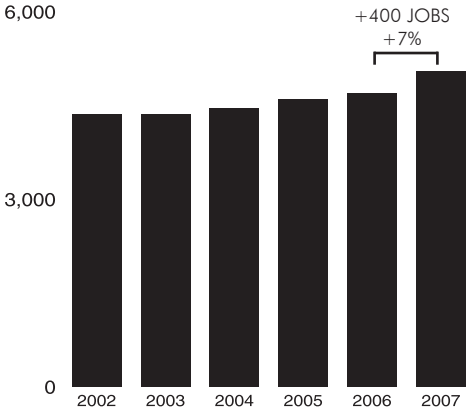
STATE RANKINGS

52ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
47TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2002 - 2007)

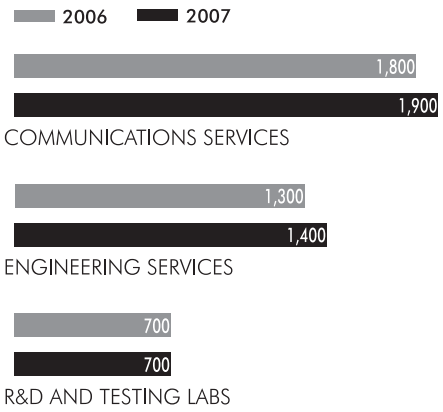
+700 JOBS
+16%



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

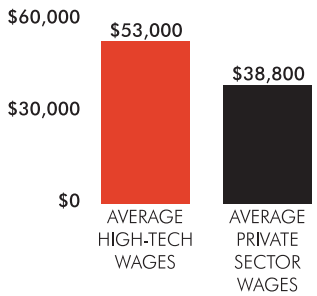
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGES

HIGH-TECH WAGES ARE **37%** MORE



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2008

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change 2007-08	Numeric Change 2007-08
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing									
Electronic Computers	138,469	121,920	113,948	111,440	105,231	100,155	n/a		
Computer Storage Devices	33,413	30,958	30,205	30,551	31,782	27,056	n/a		
Computer Terminals	19,851	17,722	16,820	15,382	15,376	15,543	n/a		
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	55,262	51,429	49,214	46,205	43,866	43,582	n/a		
Total	246,995	222,029	210,188	203,578	196,255	186,336	182,926	-1.83%	-3,410
Communications Equipment Manufacturing									
Telephone Apparatus	67,127	49,743	44,348	42,809	38,728	37,842	n/a		
Radio & TV Broadcasting and Wireless Comm. Equip.	86,777	77,249	75,372	78,396	80,905	71,734	n/a		
Other Communications Equipment	29,168	26,864	25,616	26,042	23,869	24,122	n/a		
Fiber Optic Cables	13,376	10,952	9,863	9,414	8,609	9,436	n/a		
Total	196,448	164,808	155,199	156,661	152,111	143,134	144,222	0.76%	1,088
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing									
Total	41,702	37,791	32,737	32,607	31,093	29,408	26,735	-9.09%	-2,673
Electronic Components Manufacturing									
Electron Tubes	15,927	13,061	9,821	7,738	7,218	6,765	n/a		
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	82,179	66,414	63,092	59,338	57,807	55,365	n/a		
Electronic Capacitors	10,659	9,334	8,756	7,795	7,600	7,309	n/a		
Electronic Resistors	6,401	5,817	5,648	5,607	5,534	5,230	n/a		
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	13,012	11,196	11,112	10,980	10,992	11,126	n/a		
Electronic Connectors	18,631	15,036	16,380	18,275	18,902	19,651	n/a		
Printed Circuit Assembly	50,166	48,704	51,200	51,863	53,587	54,919	n/a		
Other Electronic Components	75,599	65,936	63,129	64,763	67,063	68,591	n/a		
Total	272,574	235,498	229,138	226,359	228,703	228,956	224,171	-2.09%	-4,785
Semiconductor Manufacturing									
Semiconductor and Related Devices	251,107	225,366	220,458	220,268	227,905	216,288	n/a		
Semiconductor Machinery	19,862	16,816	17,242	17,045	17,509	18,368	n/a		
Total	270,969	242,182	237,700	237,313	245,414	234,656	223,768	-4.64%	-10,888
Defense Electronics Manufacturing									
Total	147,140	145,681	148,593	155,486	157,245	155,671	151,328	-2.79%	-4,343
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing									
Automatic Environmental Controls	32,214	30,724	29,416	26,979	25,688	23,323	n/a		
Industrial Process Control Instruments	60,787	57,632	58,334	59,211	60,517	62,924	n/a		
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	16,715	15,011	14,267	13,650	12,736	12,226	n/a		
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	53,665	46,590	45,118	43,614	41,464	41,105	n/a		
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	34,453	32,116	31,219	31,302	31,835	33,219	n/a		
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	29,869	29,064	29,782	29,863	30,217	30,573	n/a		
Total	227,703	211,138	208,137	204,619	202,457	203,370	204,244	0.43%	874
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing									
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	53,890	55,468	54,594	56,384	58,882	60,432	n/a		
Irradiation Apparatus	11,094	11,284	11,348	11,531	11,609	12,568	n/a		
Total	64,984	66,752	65,942	67,915	70,491	73,000	74,891	2.59%	1,891
Photonics Manufacturing									
Optical Instrument and Lens	24,393	22,812	21,706	22,838	24,037	22,763	n/a		
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	21,542	17,316	15,853	14,153	12,342	11,771	n/a		
Total	45,935	40,128	37,559	36,991	36,379	34,534	33,671	-2.50%	-863
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	1,514,450	1,366,007	1,325,193	1,321,529	1,320,148	1,289,065	1,265,955	-1.79%	-23,110

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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Percent Change 2007-08	Numeric Change 2007-08
HIGH-TECH SERVICES									
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES									
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	641,759	573,025	538,171	506,651	479,002	471,103	n/a		
Paging Services	26,302	23,002	20,939	20,015	17,504	16,659	n/a		
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecom.	169,612	166,460	167,180	171,011	183,390	191,578	n/a		
Telecommunications Resellers	177,890	158,606	145,917	135,172	125,372	119,169	n/a		
Satellite Telecommunications	18,539	17,185	16,155	16,341	16,384	13,226	n/a		
Cable and Other Program Distribution	127,674	132,573	130,192	135,387	141,932	151,332	n/a		
Other Telecommunications	9,215	8,603	8,402	6,841	6,584	14,656	n/a		
Internet Service Providers	122,837	109,768	104,975	100,157	101,243	52,379	n/a		
Web Search Portals	13,146	11,457	12,856	15,551	19,191	25,572	n/a		
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	300,767	281,090	264,714	265,163	264,764	270,908	n/a		
Total Communications Services	1,607,741	1,481,769	1,409,502	1,372,289	1,355,366	1,326,582	1,313,847	-0.96%	-12,735
SOFTWARE SERVICES									
Software Publishers									
Total	249,912	237,244	235,328	237,002	243,150	252,282	260,582	3.29%	8,300
Computer Systems Design and Related Services									
Custom Computer Programming Services	499,802	488,991	504,489	526,179	560,741	594,740	n/a		
Computer Systems Design Services	456,541	447,559	474,852	508,353	552,988	610,582	n/a		
Computer Facilities Management Services	57,877	57,316	55,967	56,001	55,521	57,212	n/a		
Other Computer Related Services	126,191	113,473	106,252	105,722	105,934	104,580	n/a		
Total	1,140,411	1,107,339	1,141,560	1,196,256	1,275,185	1,367,115	1,445,041	5.70%	77,926
Total Software Services	1,390,323	1,344,583	1,376,888	1,433,258	1,518,335	1,619,397	1,705,623	5.32%	86,226
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES									
Engineering Services									
Total	774,271	760,228	787,170	829,619	874,494	909,684	917,689	0.88%	8,005
R&D and Testing Labs									
Testing Laboratories	144,993	143,499	141,690	141,948	145,224	150,840	n/a		
R&D in the Physical, Eng., and Life Sciences	462,198	467,761	479,651	509,111	534,643	532,746	n/a		
Total	607,191	611,260	621,341	651,059	679,867	683,586	702,658	2.79%	19,072
Computer Training									
Total	23,770	20,866	19,881	19,572	18,117	17,569	17,114	-2.59%	-455
Total Engineering and Tech Services	1,405,232	1,392,354	1,428,392	1,500,250	1,572,478	1,610,839	1,637,461	1.65%	26,622
Total High-Tech Services	4,403,296	4,218,706	4,214,782	4,305,797	4,446,179	4,556,818	4,656,931	2.20%	100,113
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)									
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**5,917,746**	**5,584,713**	**5,539,975**	**5,627,326**	**5,766,327**	**5,845,883**	**5,922,886**	**1.32%**	**77,003**
Total Private Sector	107,577,281	107,077,754	108,490,066	110,634,510	112,719,311	114,012,221	113,202,734	-0.71%	-809,487
Tech Jobs per 1,000 Private Sector Jobs	55.0	52.2	51.1	50.9	51.2	51.3	52.3		

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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$107,223	$114,276	$118,587	$125,788	$140,103	$148,104	6%	$8,000
Computer Storage Devices	$95,435	$99,744	$98,428	$99,465	$97,728	$101,747	4%	$4,018
Computer Terminals	$95,557	$97,674	$100,545	$104,526	$108,366	$114,322	5%	$5,956
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$79,310	$81,269	$81,549	$81,242	$81,855	$83,866	2%	$2,011
Total	$98,445	$103,279	$105,573	$110,121	$117,735	$123,530	5%	$5,795
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$84,114	$91,078	$98,684	$94,525	$96,269	$99,063	3%	$2,793
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$72,594	$76,878	$79,427	$81,691	$83,357	$84,127	1%	$770
Other Communications Equipment	$67,125	$65,890	$68,121	$66,005	$66,833	$69,280	4%	$2,447
Fiber Optic Cables	$59,437	$60,692	$61,499	$63,034	$65,296	$65,010	0%	-$286
Total	$74,823	$78,297	$81,925	$81,470	$83,030	$84,313	2%	$1,284
Consumer Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$56,257	$58,073	$60,750	$62,107	$63,367	$65,659	4%	$2,292
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	$68,414	$72,576	$74,899	$82,353	$86,195	$86,290	0%	$96
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$46,176	$48,801	$49,837	$50,091	$49,399	$49,009	-1%	-$391
Electronic Capacitors	$43,506	$43,454	$43,653	$43,632	$45,314	$47,473	5%	$2,158
Electronic Resistors	$41,242	$42,117	$43,501	$44,268	$43,685	$44,388	2%	$703
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$35,817	$38,444	$37,643	$37,530	$38,769	$38,882	0%	$112
Electronic Connectors	$49,462	$50,187	$48,717	$48,555	$50,723	$49,363	-3%	-$1,359
Printed Circuit Assembly	$55,297	$53,997	$52,998	$47,941	$46,777	$46,554	0%	-$222
Other Electronic Components	$53,795	$54,736	$55,047	$54,409	$54,659	$56,121	3%	$1,462
Total	$50,777	$52,075	$51,989	$50,837	$50,813	$51,036	0%	$223
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$87,570	$92,899	$96,546	$100,242	$104,513	$103,199	-1%	-$1,314
Semiconductor Machinery	$98,530	$118,943	$117,798	$110,389	$114,762	$117,411	2%	$2,649
Total	$88,373	$94,707	$98,087	$100,971	$105,244	$104,311	-1%	-$933
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$83,740	$86,238	$87,963	$88,916	$89,392	$89,791	0%	$399
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotic Environmental Controls	$49,997	$52,506	$54,094	$54,748	$55,154	$56,723	3%	$1,569
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$61,657	$62,291	$65,457	$64,777	$66,387	$69,031	4%	$2,644
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$52,085	$52,685	$53,181	$53,588	$53,614	$54,843	2%	$1,229
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$85,180	$89,030	$87,081	$89,873	$94,448	$97,884	4%	$3,437
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$75,085	$80,323	$85,148	$80,178	$84,210	$84,071	0%	-$139
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$58,022	$59,919	$60,843	$60,959	$61,332	$61,792	1%	$460
Total	$66,404	$68,501	$69,990	$69,856	$71,953	$73,967	3%	$2,014
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$72,088	$75,384	$81,371	$79,428	$78,596	$82,518	5%	$3,922
Irradiation Apparatus	$80,132	$83,287	$86,042	$83,915	$85,283	$90,171	6%	$4,888
Total	$73,461	$76,720	$82,175	$80,189	$79,697	$83,836	5%	$4,139
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instrument and Lens	$72,647	$74,122	$67,943	$68,249	$69,234	$65,158	-6%	-$4,075
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$67,461	$71,317	$76,822	$73,711	$72,173	$73,818	2%	$1,644
Total	$70,215	$72,912	$71,691	$70,339	$70,231	$68,110	-3%	-$2,121
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$75,663	$79,284	$81,400	$82,361	$84,803	$85,854	1%	$1,052

2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$70,074	$71,965	$74,883	$73,734	$75,145	n/a	n/a	n/a
Paging Services	$55,415	$56,233	$64,317	$60,092	$61,817	$66,314	7%	$4,497
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$62,587	$61,713	$68,220	$69,106	$67,279	$66,314	-1%	-$965
Telecommunications Resellers	$65,421	$65,656	$68,357	$67,478	$68,165	$68,540	1%	$374
Satellite Telecommunications	$76,345	$73,085	$81,631	$79,506	$85,362	$83,874	-2%	-$1,488
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$50,062	$52,368	$52,134	$51,137	$51,500	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Telecommunications	$69,539	$66,422	$71,244	$81,552	$85,044	n/a	n/a	n/a
Internet Service Providers	$79,758	$81,672	$94,501	$93,961	$88,236	n/a	n/a	n/a
Web Search Portals	$84,104	$87,141	$105,689	$135,984	$158,442	$173,636	10%	$15,195
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$64,292	$65,819	$67,921	$68,180	$69,713	$73,322	5%	$3,609
Total Communications Services	$66,782	$67,792	$71,649	$71,329	$72,055	$73,057	1%	$1,002
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$114,592	$115,291	$104,803	$106,496	$109,811	$113,759	4%	$3,948
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$87,651	$87,143	$88,459	$88,972	$90,604	$90,988	0%	$384
Computer Systems Design Services	$86,536	$84,422	$85,666	$84,969	$86,106	$88,128	2%	$2,022
Computer Facilities Management Services	$70,072	$70,453	$72,055	$72,828	$73,311	$74,964	2%	$1,652
Other Computer Related Services	$73,891	$73,164	$74,042	$74,443	$74,549	$75,929	2%	$1,380
Total	$84,790	$83,747	$85,151	$85,231	$86,567	$87,888	2%	$1,321
Total Software Services	$90,147	$89,313	$88,510	$88,748	$90,289	$91,918	2%	$1,629
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$70,494	$71,282	$72,186	$72,810	$74,661	$76,287	2%	$1,626
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$67,229	$66,777	$65,988	$65,045	$64,534	$65,211	1%	$677
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$83,240	$86,173	$88,737	$91,269	$91,703	$94,878	3%	$3,175
Total	$79,417	$81,620	$83,549	$85,552	$85,900	$88,331	3%	$2,432
Computer Training								
Total	$52,235	$50,803	$51,792	$52,994	$54,697	$56,965	4%	$2,269
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$74,041	$75,513	$76,845	$78,081	$79,290	$81,187	2%	$1,897
Total High-Tech Services (Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)	$76,476	$77,199	$78,918	$79,480	$80,841	$82,634	2%	$1,793
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$76,268**	**$77,709**	**$79,512**	**$80,156**	**$81,748**	**$83,344**	**2%**	**$1,596**
Total Private Sector	$42,113	$42,250	$42,954	$42,996	$43,613	$44,362	2%	$750
Tech Wage Differential Over Private Sector Wage	81.1%	83.9%	85.1%	86.4%	87.4%	87.9%		

2007 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2007 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$14,847	$13,933	$13,513	$14,018	$14,743	$14,833	1%	$90
Computer Storage Devices	$3,189	$3,088	$2,973	$3,039	$3,106	$2,753	-11%	-$353
Computer Terminals	$1,897	$1,731	$1,691	$1,608	$1,666	$1,777	7%	$111
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$4,383	$4,180	$4,013	$3,754	$3,591	$3,655	2%	$64
Total	$24,315	$22,931	$22,190	$22,418	$23,106	$23,018	0%	-$88
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$5,646	$4,530	$4,376	$4,047	$3,728	$3,749	1%	$20
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$6,300	$5,939	$5,987	$6,404	$6,744	$6,035	-11%	-$709
Other Communications Equipment	$1,958	$1,770	$1,745	$1,719	$1,595	$1,671	5%	$76
Fiber Optic Cable	$795	$665	$607	$593	$562	$613	9%	$51
Total	$14,699	$12,904	$12,715	$12,763	$12,630	$12,068	-4%	-$562
Consumer Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$2,346	$2,195	$1,989	$2,025	$1,970	$1,931	-2%	-$39
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	$1,090	$948	$736	$637	$622	$584	-6%	-$38
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$3,795	$3,241	$3,144	$2,972	$2,856	$2,713	-5%	-$142
Electronic Capacitors	$464	$406	$382	$340	$344	$347	1%	$3
Electronic Resistors	$264	$245	$246	$248	$242	$232	-4%	-$10
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$466	$430	$418	$412	$426	$433	2%	$6
Electronic Connectors	$922	$755	$798	$887	$959	$970	1%	$11
Printed Circuit Assembly	$2,774	$2,630	$2,713	$2,486	$2,507	$2,557	2%	$50
Other Electronic Components	$4,067	$3,609	$3,475	$3,524	$3,666	$3,849	5%	$184
Total	$13,840	$12,263	$11,913	$11,507	$11,621	$11,685	1%	$64
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$21,989	$20,936	$21,284	$22,080	$23,819	$22,321	-6%	-$1,498
Semiconductor Machinery	$1,957	$2,000	$2,031	$1,882	$2,009	$2,157	7%	$147
Total	$23,946	$22,936	$23,315	$23,962	$25,828	$24,477	-5%	-$1,351
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$12,321	$12,563	$13,071	$13,825	$14,056	$13,978	-1%	-$79
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotic Environmental Controls	$1,611	$1,613	$1,591	$1,477	$1,417	$1,323	-7%	-$94
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$3,748	$3,590	$3,818	$3,836	$4,018	$4,344	8%	$326
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$871	$791	$759	$731	$683	$671	-2%	-$12
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$4,571	$4,148	$3,929	$3,920	$3,916	$4,024	3%	$107
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$2,587	$2,580	$2,658	$2,510	$2,681	$2,793	4%	$112
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$1,733	$1,741	$1,812	$1,820	$1,853	$1,889	2%	$36
Total	$15,120	$14,463	$14,568	$14,294	$14,567	$15,043	3%	$475
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$3,885	$4,181	$4,442	$4,478	$4,628	$4,987	8%	$359
Irradiation Apparatus	$889	$940	$976	$968	$990	$1,133	14%	$143
Total	$4,774	$5,121	$5,419	$5,446	$5,618	$6,120	9%	$502
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instrument and Lens	$1,772	$1,691	$1,475	$1,559	$1,664	$1,483	-11%	-$181
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$1,453	$1,235	$1,218	$1,043	$891	$869	-2%	-$22
Total	$3,225	$2,926	$2,693	$2,602	$2,555	$2,352	-8%	-$203
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$114,588	$108,303	$107,871	$108,842	$111,952	$110,672	-1%	-$1,280

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2007 dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$44,970	$41,238	$40,300	$37,358	$35,995	n/a	n/a	n/a
Paging Services	$1,458	$1,293	$1,347	$1,203	$1,082	$1,105	2%	$23
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$10,615	$10,273	$11,405	$11,818	$12,338	$12,704	3%	$366
Telecommunications Resellers	$11,638	$10,413	$9,975	$9,121	$8,546	$8,168	-4%	-$378
Satellite Telecommunications	$1,415	$1,256	$1,319	$1,299	$1,399	$1,109	-21%	-$289
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$6,392	$6,943	$6,787	$6,923	$7,310	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Telecommunications	$641	$571	$599	$558	$560	n/a	n/a	n/a
Internet Service Providers	$9,797	$8,965	$9,920	$9,411	$8,933	n/a	n/a	n/a
Web Search Portals	$1,106	$998	$1,359	$2,115	$3,041	$4,440	46%	$1,400
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$19,337	$18,501	$17,980	$18,079	$18,458	$19,864	8%	$1,406
Total Communications Services	$107,369	$100,452	$100,990	$97,884	$97,661	$96,916	-1%	-$745
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$28,638	$27,352	$24,663	$25,240	$26,701	$28,699	7%	$1,999
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$43,808	$42,612	$44,626	$46,815	$50,805	$54,114	7%	$3,309
Computer Systems Design Services	$39,507	$37,784	$40,678	$43,194	$47,616	$53,810	13%	$6,194
Computer Facilities Management Services	$4,056	$4,038	$4,033	$4,078	$4,070	$4,289	5%	$219
Other Computer Related Services	$9,324	$8,302	$7,867	$7,870	$7,897	$7,941	1%	$43
Total	$96,696	$92,736	$97,205	$101,959	$110,389	$120,153	9%	$9,765
Total Software Services	$125,334	$120,088	$121,868	$127,198	$137,089	$148,853	9%	$11,763
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$54,582	$54,191	$56,823	$60,405	$65,291	$69,397	6%	$4,106
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$9,748	$9,582	$9,350	$9,233	$9,372	$9,836	5%	$464
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$38,473	$40,308	$42,563	$46,466	$49,028	$50,546	3%	$1,517
Total	$48,221	$49,891	$51,913	$55,699	$58,400	$60,382	3%	$1,982
Computer Training								
Total	$1,242	$1,060	$1,030	$1,037	$991	$1,001	1%	$10
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$104,044	$105,141	$109,765	$117,141	$124,682	$130,780	5%	$6,098
Total High-Tech Services (Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)	$336,747	$325,682	$332,623	$342,224	$359,432	$376,548	5%	$17,116
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$451,335**	**$433,984**	**$440,494**	**$451,066**	**$471,384**	**$487,220**	**3.4%**	**$15,836**
Total Private Sector	$4,530,367	$4,524,077	$4,660,136	$4,756,818	$4,916,001	$5,057,841	3%	$141,840
High-Tech Payroll as a Percent of Private Sector Payroll	10.0%	9.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%	9.6%		

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	919	821	776	751	719	691	-4%	-28
Computer Storage Devices	253	232	220	205	205	212	3%	7
Computer Terminals	133	125	101	86	75	74	-1%	-1
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	858	843	800	754	737	732	-1%	-5
Total	2,164	2,021	1,897	1,796	1,736	1,709	-2%	-27
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	736	704	653	630	607	583	-4%	-24
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	1,368	1,300	1,233	1,224	1,230	1,086	-12%	-144
Other Communications Equipment	611	600	596	594	601	627	4%	26
Fiber Optic Cables	170	176	173	159	153	150	-2%	-3
Total	2,885	2,780	2,655	2,607	2,592	2,447	-6%	-145
Consumer Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	701	698	664	668	679	689	1%	10
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	124	111	96	98	90	86	-4%	-4
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	1,650	1,448	1,263	1,152	1,070	976	-9%	-94
Electronic Capacitors	106	108	100	92	97	96	-1%	-1
Electronic Resistors	95	89	86	85	80	82	2%	2
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	368	353	340	327	310	312	1%	2
Electronic Connectors	288	274	268	256	259	257	-1%	-2
Printed Circuit Assembly	931	961	1,016	1,064	1,094	1,128	3%	34
Other Electronic Components	1,467	1,417	1,354	1,386	1,376	1,407	2%	31
Total	5,029	4,761	4,523	4,460	4,376	4,344	-1%	-32
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	1,642	1,578	1,546	1,691	1,678	1,568	-7%	-110
Semiconductor Machinery	232	235	231	221	224	224	0%	0
Total	1,874	1,813	1,777	1,912	1,902	1,792	-6%	-110
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	845	823	828	867	889	880	-1%	-9
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotic Environmental Controls	484	471	449	453	456	442	-3%	-14
Industrial Process Control Instruments	1,808	1,811	1,812	1,820	1,788	1,788	0%	0
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	378	356	333	319	282	260	-8%	-22
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	1,011	1,015	998	967	947	915	-3%	-32
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	648	640	651	648	630	651	3%	21
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	1,004	985	988	1,002	987	1,028	4%	41
Total	5,333	5,278	5,231	5,209	5,090	5,084	0%	-6
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	754	784	789	842	866	889	3%	23
Irradiation Apparatus	220	227	234	230	231	241	4%	10
Total	974	1,011	1,023	1,072	1,097	1,130	3%	33
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instrument and Lens	578	567	557	561	562	556	-1%	-6
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	381	370	345	309	279	285	2%	6
Total	959	937	902	870	841	841	0%	0
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	20,764	20,122	19,500	19,461	19,202	18,916	-1%	-286

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2002 - 2007

HIGH-TECH SERVICES	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	19,577	19,250	19,443	19,141	19,322	n/a	n/a	n/a
Paging Services	1,926	1,769	1,530	1,324	1,188	871	-27%	-317
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	7,710	8,151	8,732	9,362	9,953	10,015	1%	62
Telecommunications Resellers	9,003	8,692	8,152	7,680	7,266	7,093	-2%	-173
Satellite Telecommunications	1,027	1,007	1,018	994	1,000	956	-4%	-44
Cable and Other Program Distribution	3,751	3,710	3,639	3,534	3,533	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Telecommunications	589	555	561	531	564	n/a	n/a	n/a
Internet Service Providers	11,227	9,633	8,453	7,747	7,637	n/a	n/a	n/a
Web Search Portals	1,180	1,028	983	1,058	1,106	1,324	20%	218
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	13,351	12,820	12,445	12,383	12,736	13,519	6%	783
Total Communications Services	69,341	66,615	64,957	63,754	64,305	62,469	-3%	-1,836
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	10,966	10,447	9,942	9,928	9,865	10,186	3%	321
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	62,893	64,117	64,811	66,943	70,481	74,657	6%	4,176
Computer Systems Design Services	60,436	61,667	63,466	67,266	73,042	79,893	9%	6,851
Computer Facilities Management Services	2,063	2,051	2,048	1,939	2,060	2,289	11%	229
Other Computer Related Services	20,582	18,082	15,555	14,381	13,910	13,885	0%	-25
Total	145,974	145,917	145,880	150,529	159,493	170,724	7%	11,231
Total Software Services	156,940	156,364	155,822	160,457	169,358	180,910	7%	11,552
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	58,102	58,557	59,350	60,748	63,097	65,393	4%	2,296
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	8,719	8,769	8,658	8,589	8,629	8,792	2%	163
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	15,507	15,610	16,033	16,960	18,084	16,376	-9%	-1,708
Total	24,226	24,379	24,691	25,549	26,713	25,168	-6%	-1,545
Computer Training								
Total	3,436	3,262	3,148	3,007	2,847	2,802	-2%	-45
Total Engineering and Tech Services	85,764	86,198	87,189	89,304	92,657	93,363	1%	706
Total High-Tech Services (Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)	312,045	309,177	307,968	313,515	326,320	336,742	3%	10,422
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**332,809**	**329,299**	**327,468**	**332,976**	**345,522**	**355,658**	**2.9%**	**10,136**
Total Private Sector	7,839,903	7,971,647	8,093,142	8,308,128	8,517,150	8,681,001	2%	163,851
High-Tech Establishments as a Percent of Private Sector Establishments	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%		

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

U.S. HIGH-TECH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN SELECT HIGH-TECH OCCUPATIONS, 2002 - 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S. Labor Force	6.2%	6.3%	5.7%	5.2%	4.7%	4.7%	6.0%
Computer and Information Systems Managers	**6.4%**	**5.3%**	**4.4%**	**2.7%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**	**2.3%**
Engineering Managers	**2.3%**	**3.7%**	**2.6%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**n/a**	**0.8%**
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	**5.5%**	**5.9%**	**4.4%**	**2.8%**	**2.5%**	**2.2%**	**2.7%**
Computer Scientists and Systems Analysts	5.0%	5.4%	3.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
Computer Programmers	6.5%	6.7%	5.9%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	3.7%
Computer Software Engineers	5.0%	5.2%	3.5%	2.3%	2.2%	1.8%	1.6%
Computer Support Specialists	6.6%	6.4%	5.2%	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%	4.3%
Database Administrators	3.2%	6.8%	2.3%	4.9%	0.3%	0.7%	2.5%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	7.5%	6.4%	3.5%	4.0%	2.8%	1.7%	2.7%
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	5.1%	7.3%	6.6%	3.7%	2.9%	1.5%	3.6%
Operations Research Analysts	3.9%	3.9%	1.2%	0.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	**4.7%**	**4.8%**	**3.1%**	**2.3%**	**1.8%**	**1.7%**	**3.3%**
Aerospace Engineers	2.5%	5.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%	1.2%
Computer Hardware Engineers	6.8%	6.7%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.7%	1.5%
Electrical and Electronics Engineers	4.0%	6.8%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%	2.5%
Industrial Engineers	5.3%	5.4%	3.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%	2.7%
Mechanical Engineers	4.3%	3.5%	2.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%
Engineering Technicians	6.2%	5.5%	4.6%	2.8%	2.2%	2.1%	3.7%
Computer Operators	**5.5%**	**5.7%**	**3.2%**	**2.9%**	**4.9%**	**6.5%**	**5.3%**
Electrical, Electronics, and Electromechanical Assemblers	**13.7%**	**13.2%**	**10.6%**	**11.5%**	**4.4%**	**7.0%**	**10.6%**
Computer Control Programmers and Operators	**8.9%**	**5.3%**	**8.9%**	**3.9%**	**4.7%**	**7.9%**	**9.6%**

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 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, 2002 - 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
United States	5,917,746	5,584,713	5,539,975	5,627,326	5,766,327	5,845,883	1.4%	79,556
Alabama	69,625	69,589	69,149	70,476	72,440	72,709	0.4%	269
Alaska	8,709	8,818	9,089	9,298	9,517	9,923	4.3%	406
Arizona	116,072	109,448	110,778	111,623	116,842	115,989	-0.7%	-853
Arkansas	27,227	27,098	28,433	28,771	28,977	28,170	-2.8%	-807
California	983,267	915,516	904,920	919,322	940,677	942,658	0.2%	1,981
Colorado	176,936	162,217	159,752	158,095	157,213	159,595	1.5%	2,382
Connecticut	74,880	69,231	67,922	67,102	68,123	69,541	2.1%	1,418
Delaware	19,778	18,736	18,468	18,327	18,028	16,794	-6.8%	-1,234
District of Columbia	33,410	33,286	33,831	34,955	35,564	32,549	-8.5%	-3,015
Florida	267,835	258,801	265,484	276,358	282,091	280,346	-0.6%	-1,745
Georgia	178,033	167,565	163,403	162,497	164,440	177,541	8.0%	13,101
Hawaii	13,504	13,249	13,497	14,024	14,902	15,019	0.8%	117
Idaho	35,225	34,052	35,012	36,124	36,365	33,900	-6.8%	-2,465
Illinois	227,705	210,635	204,537	205,702	209,332	211,754	1.2%	2,422
Indiana	70,918	67,692	68,166	68,554	70,233	71,299	1.5%	1,066
Iowa	40,547	39,002	39,359	40,153	40,491	42,608	5.2%	2,117
Kansas	59,105	55,770	53,980	51,991	53,824	58,157	8.1%	4,333
Kentucky	44,920	43,220	41,581	43,056	43,771	43,888	0.3%	117
Louisiana	38,524	37,281	37,909	40,202	41,922	42,873	2.3%	951
Maine	16,923	15,580	15,591	15,733	15,940	15,562	-2.4%	-378
Maryland	158,670	154,945	157,779	162,320	166,122	166,199	0.0%	77
Massachusetts	254,089	235,584	233,234	237,549	242,686	246,510	1.6%	3,824
Michigan	189,949	183,218	178,038	177,613	176,095	174,847	-0.7%	-1,248
Minnesota	134,142	124,866	125,227	127,950	128,525	129,017	0.4%	492
Mississippi	20,001	18,955	19,306	20,026	20,791	20,778	-0.1%	-13
Missouri	88,130	87,113	86,531	88,326	91,582	94,029	2.7%	2,447
Montana	10,285	10,006	9,922	10,542	10,974	11,070	0.9%	96
Nebraska	34,381	30,174	30,459	30,034	30,355	30,979	2.1%	624
Nevada	28,072	28,066	27,527	27,879	29,253	29,613	1.2%	360
New Hampshire	37,801	35,081	37,467	37,496	38,243	38,481	0.6%	238
New Jersey	217,181	202,587	197,107	197,217	205,734	210,094	2.1%	4,360
New Mexico	45,102	43,821	42,547	42,872	49,522	51,698	4.4%	2,176
New York	329,187	305,338	300,683	299,925	301,500	304,231	0.9%	2,731
North Carolina	146,349	136,015	134,625	142,270	145,156	150,617	3.8%	5,461
North Dakota	9,506	9,525	9,667	10,187	10,683	11,294	5.7%	611
Ohio	168,622	158,770	151,248	152,407	155,174	159,860	3.0%	4,686
Oklahoma	42,564	40,278	38,750	37,700	38,933	39,914	2.5%	981
Oregon	87,623	81,436	81,650	83,091	85,986	86,814	1.0%	828
Pennsylvania	218,597	203,756	200,277	203,765	210,193	209,808	-0.2%	-385
Puerto Rico	30,623	31,204	33,058	32,675	31,544	31,111	-1.4%	-433
Rhode Island	18,577	18,468	18,890	18,917	19,332	19,168	-0.8%	-164
South Carolina	43,393	42,470	41,628	42,540	46,086	48,430	5.1%	2,344
South Dakota	9,637	9,344	9,057	8,629	8,913	9,626	8.0%	713
Tennessee	65,402	63,089	61,347	61,476	62,593	64,106	2.4%	1,513
Texas	478,894	445,973	435,446	445,785	459,479	474,131	3.2%	14,652
Utah	49,323	48,525	49,285	52,636	55,981	58,542	4.6%	2,561
Vermont	17,122	15,488	14,865	14,809	15,013	15,189	1.2%	176
Virginia	248,434	244,213	253,316	260,974	270,751	276,080	2.0%	5,329
Washington	156,660	150,801	152,025	156,524	162,808	174,117	6.9%	11,309
West Virginia	14,957	14,241	13,918	14,343	14,362	14,240	-0.8%	-122
Wisconsin	79,545	77,228	77,842	79,835	81,444	85,067	4.4%	3,623
Wyoming	4,364	4,365	4,460	4,596	4,701	5,053	7.5%	352

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
United States	$76,268	$77,709	$79,512	$80,156	$81,748	$83,344	2.0%	$1,596
Alabama	$61,132	$62,913	$64,435	$64,261	$65,139	$65,300	0.2%	$161
Alaska	$63,586	$62,469	$64,315	$64,313	$64,907	$66,303	2.1%	$1,395
Arizona	$70,118	$70,469	$72,549	$74,214	$76,319	$75,884	-0.6%	-$436
Arkansas	$49,666	$50,745	$54,318	$54,323	$55,157	$55,985	1.5%	$828
California	$91,000	$95,068	$99,395	$101,170	$104,071	$107,094	2.9%	$3,023
Colorado	$80,783	$83,905	$83,862	$85,172	$88,936	$89,842	1.0%	$906
Connecticut	$79,438	$79,708	$81,349	$81,712	$81,190	$84,186	3.7%	$2,996
Delaware	$87,516	$85,916	$87,869	$86,645	$84,627	$89,136	5.3%	$4,509
District of Columbia	$80,073	$80,298	$83,998	$85,030	$88,169	$89,324	1.3%	$1,155
Florida	$62,636	$62,763	$64,682	$64,911	$66,248	$66,895	1.0%	$647
Georgia	$74,147	$73,953	$74,603	$76,335	$78,291	$79,741	1.9%	$1,450
Hawaii	$63,739	$65,612	$67,193	$67,800	$70,310	$69,318	-1.4%	-$992
Idaho	$63,950	$65,231	$66,395	$65,680	$69,140	$67,807	-1.9%	-$1,333
Illinois	$74,345	$74,903	$77,346	$79,510	$79,287	$78,370	-1.2%	-$917
Indiana	$56,637	$57,306	$59,745	$59,098	$59,260	$59,522	0.4%	$262
Iowa	$51,697	$53,932	$56,370	$57,896	$57,915	$58,733	1.4%	$818
Kansas	$62,184	$64,493	$68,813	$69,118	$70,425	$71,702	1.8%	$1,278
Kentucky	$54,425	$56,199	$59,509	$57,146	$57,367	$57,801	0.8%	$434
Louisiana	$54,672	$53,252	$54,699	$54,125	$57,000	$58,409	2.5%	$1,410
Maine	$55,220	$57,108	$59,228	$57,633	$57,440	$58,007	1.0%	$566
Maryland	$79,329	$79,539	$82,302	$81,785	$83,017	$84,351	1.6%	$1,334
Massachusetts	$88,815	$91,300	$95,699	$95,187	$97,469	$100,512	3.1%	$3,043
Michigan	$75,441	$76,780	$77,765	$77,727	$77,305	$78,127	1.1%	$822
Minnesota	$69,357	$72,439	$73,908	$72,824	$73,597	$75,206	2.2%	$1,609
Mississippi	$48,908	$47,709	$48,051	$49,401	$49,887	$49,469	-0.8%	-$419
Missouri	$63,841	$66,520	$68,502	$69,411	$70,191	$71,909	2.4%	$1,718
Montana	$46,969	$48,343	$49,766	$50,990	$50,581	$52,051	2.9%	$1,470
Nebraska	$56,739	$59,064	$60,143	$60,896	$61,465	$66,110	7.6%	$4,645
Nevada	$66,541	$69,053	$70,266	$74,628	$70,851	$70,836	0.0%	-$16
New Hampshire	$76,196	$77,916	$78,153	$77,832	$81,318	$81,339	0.0%	$21
New Jersey	$87,951	$88,454	$90,565	$89,429	$91,963	$93,810	2.0%	$1,847
New Mexico	$61,450	$64,158	$65,015	$64,848	$66,786	$71,106	6.5%	$4,321
New York	$78,636	$79,088	$80,795	$81,770	$83,239	$85,244	2.4%	$2,006
North Carolina	$70,479	$71,892	$74,498	$73,955	$74,328	$75,881	2.1%	$1,554
North Dakota	$46,575	$48,422	$50,971	$50,530	$53,026	$53,788	1.4%	$762
Ohio	$62,134	$62,987	$64,591	$64,691	$65,281	$67,245	3.0%	$1,964
Oklahoma	$50,460	$51,851	$51,853	$51,805	$52,299	$54,009	3.3%	$1,710
Oregon	$72,513	$75,333	$78,203	$77,331	$77,770	$79,885	2.7%	$2,115
Pennsylvania	$70,597	$71,153	$72,846	$73,872	$73,841	$76,061	3.0%	$2,221
Puerto Rico	$37,591	$37,914	$38,261	$35,869	$37,054	$39,022	5.3%	$1,967
Rhode Island	$66,680	$70,223	$73,694	$72,536	$77,376	$69,522	-10.1%	-$7,853
South Carolina	$55,934	$55,905	$57,375	$58,998	$59,968	$61,321	2.3%	$1,353
South Dakota	$44,694	$45,829	$47,524	$47,292	$46,669	$47,962	2.8%	$1,293
Tennessee	$59,490	$59,365	$61,346	$60,845	$61,775	$64,257	4.0%	$2,482
Texas	$77,155	$76,769	$79,397	$80,081	$83,873	$83,922	0.1%	$49
Utah	$60,768	$61,005	$61,288	$61,417	$60,352	$62,273	3.2%	$1,921
Vermont	$66,615	$67,508	$67,955	$68,245	$70,577	$67,953	-3.7%	-$2,624
Virginia	$81,892	$84,098	$86,848	$88,796	$88,835	$89,715	1.0%	$880
Washington	$104,691	$106,624	$87,534	$88,813	$91,922	$95,875	4.3%	$3,952
West Virginia	$49,060	$50,434	$50,881	$49,716	$51,661	$52,099	0.8%	$438
Wisconsin	$59,909	$61,191	$61,777	$61,378	$61,776	$63,078	2.1%	$1,302
Wyoming	$46,789	$47,127	$48,400	$46,422	$49,798	$53,043	6.5%	$3,245

2007 state wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2007 dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
United States	$451,335	$433,984	$440,494	$451,066	$471,384	$487,220	3.4%	$15,836
Alabama	$4,256	$4,378	$4,456	$4,529	$4,719	$4,748	0.6%	$29
Alaska	$554	$551	$585	$598	$618	$658	6.5%	$40
Arizona	$8,139	$7,713	$8,037	$8,284	$8,917	$8,802	-1.3%	-$116
Arkansas	$1,352	$1,375	$1,544	$1,563	$1,598	$1,577	-1.3%	-$21
California	$89,477	$87,036	$89,944	$93,008	$97,897	$100,953	3.1%	$3,055
Colorado	$14,293	$13,611	$13,397	$13,465	$13,982	$14,338	2.5%	$356
Connecticut	$5,948	$5,518	$5,525	$5,483	$5,531	$5,854	5.8%	$323
Delaware	$1,731	$1,610	$1,623	$1,588	$1,526	$1,497	-1.9%	-$29
District of Columbia	$2,675	$2,673	$2,842	$2,972	$3,136	$2,907	-7.3%	-$228
Florida	$16,776	$16,243	$17,172	$17,939	$18,688	$18,754	0.4%	$66
Georgia	$13,201	$12,392	$12,190	$12,404	$12,874	$14,157	10.0%	$1,283
Hawaii	$861	$869	$907	$951	$1,048	$1,041	-0.6%	-$7
Idaho	$2,253	$2,221	$2,325	$2,373	$2,514	$2,299	-8.6%	-$216
Illinois	$16,929	$15,777	$15,820	$16,355	$16,597	$16,595	0.0%	-$2
Indiana	$4,017	$3,879	$4,073	$4,051	$4,162	$4,244	2.0%	$82
Iowa	$2,096	$2,103	$2,219	$2,325	$2,345	$2,502	6.7%	$157
Kansas	$3,675	$3,597	$3,715	$3,594	$3,791	$4,170	10.0%	$379
Kentucky	$2,445	$2,429	$2,474	$2,460	$2,511	$2,537	1.0%	$26
Louisiana	$2,106	$1,985	$2,074	$2,176	$2,390	$2,504	4.8%	$115
Maine	$934	$890	$923	$907	$916	$903	-1.4%	-$13
Maryland	$12,587	$12,324	$12,985	$13,275	$13,791	$14,019	1.7%	$228
Massachusetts	$22,567	$21,509	$22,320	$22,612	$23,654	$24,777	4.7%	$1,123
Michigan	$14,330	$14,067	$13,845	$13,805	$13,613	$13,660	0.3%	$47
Minnesota	$9,304	$9,045	$9,255	$9,318	$9,459	$9,703	2.6%	$244
Mississippi	$978	$904	$928	$989	$1,037	$1,028	-0.9%	-$9
Missouri	$5,626	$5,795	$5,928	$6,131	$6,428	$6,762	5.2%	$333
Montana	$483	$484	$494	$538	$555	$576	3.8%	$21
Nebraska	$1,951	$1,782	$1,832	$1,829	$1,866	$2,048	9.8%	$182
Nevada	$1,868	$1,938	$1,934	$2,081	$2,073	$2,098	1.2%	$25
New Hampshire	$2,880	$2,733	$2,928	$2,918	$3,110	$3,130	0.6%	$20
New Jersey	$19,101	$17,920	$17,851	$17,637	$18,920	$19,709	4.2%	$789
New Mexico	$2,772	$2,811	$2,766	$2,780	$3,307	$3,676	11.1%	$369
New York	$25,886	$24,148	$24,294	$24,525	$25,096	$25,934	3.3%	$838
North Carolina	$10,314	$9,778	$10,029	$10,522	$10,789	$11,429	5.9%	$640
North Dakota	$443	$461	$493	$515	$566	$607	7.2%	$41
Ohio	$10,477	$10,000	$9,769	$9,859	$10,130	$10,750	6.1%	$620
Oklahoma	$2,148	$2,088	$2,009	$1,953	$2,036	$2,156	5.9%	$120
Oregon	$6,354	$6,135	$6,385	$6,425	$6,687	$6,935	3.7%	$248
Pennsylvania	$15,432	$14,498	$14,589	$15,053	$15,521	$15,958	2.8%	$437
Puerto Rico	$1,151	$1,183	$1,265	$1,172	$1,169	$1,214	3.9%	$45
Rhode Island	$1,239	$1,297	$1,392	$1,372	$1,496	$1,333	-10.9%	-$163
South Carolina	$2,427	$2,374	$2,388	$2,510	$2,764	$2,970	7.5%	$206
South Dakota	$431	$428	$430	$408	$416	$462	11.0%	$46
Tennessee	$3,891	$3,745	$3,763	$3,740	$3,867	$4,119	6.5%	$253
Texas	$36,949	$34,237	$34,573	$35,699	$38,538	$39,790	3.2%	$1,252
Utah	$2,997	$2,960	$3,021	$3,233	$3,379	$3,646	7.9%	$267
Vermont	$1,141	$1,046	$1,010	$1,011	$1,060	$1,032	-2.6%	-$27
Virginia	$20,345	$20,538	$22,000	$23,173	$24,052	$24,769	3.0%	$716
Washington	$16,401	$16,079	$13,307	$13,901	$14,966	$16,693	11.5%	$1,728
West Virginia	$734	$718	$708	$713	$742	$742	0.0%	$0
Wisconsin	$4,765	$4,726	$4,809	$4,900	$5,031	$5,366	6.7%	$335
Wyoming	$204	$206	$216	$213	$234	$268	14.5%	$34

2007 state payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY STATE, 2002 - 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-2007	Numeric Change 2006-2007
United States	332,809	329,299	327,468	332,976	345,522	355,658	2.9%	10,136
Alabama	3,959	3,861	4,026	4,164	4,242	4,297	1.3%	55
Alaska	597	621	668	688	713	760	6.6%	47
Arizona	5,769	5,822	5,825	5,922	6,586	7,250	10.1%	664
Arkansas	1,956	2,001	2,034	2,132	2,211	2,265	2.4%	54
California	44,593	43,634	41,917	41,069	43,424	41,556	-4.3%	-1,868
Colorado	10,196	10,080	10,348	10,917	11,634	11,976	2.9%	342
Connecticut	5,111	4,886	4,797	4,830	4,899	4,947	1.0%	48
Delaware	1,246	1,422	1,605	1,680	1,665	1,718	3.2%	53
District of Columbia	1,703	1,831	1,835	1,852	1,934	2,194	13.4%	260
Florida	18,027	18,640	19,838	21,021	22,052	22,655	2.7%	603
Georgia	10,901	11,439	11,501	11,753	11,781	12,686	7.7%	905
Hawaii	1,280	1,350	1,291	1,347	1,387	1,505	8.5%	118
Idaho	1,478	1,571	1,617	1,747	1,837	1,953	6.3%	116
Illinois	15,735	15,230	15,026	15,380	16,107	16,690	3.6%	583
Indiana	4,931	4,833	4,898	5,082	5,352	5,566	4.0%	214
Iowa	2,394	2,473	2,607	2,651	2,791	2,818	1.0%	27
Kansas	3,063	3,053	3,045	3,144	3,254	3,221	-1.0%	-33
Kentucky	3,353	3,239	3,173	3,144	3,386	3,567	5.3%	181
Louisiana	3,165	3,177	3,147	3,352	3,510	3,492	-0.5%	-18
Maine	1,488	1,484	1,725	1,727	1,783	1,803	1.1%	20
Maryland	9,381	9,206	9,494	9,602	9,808	10,391	5.9%	583
Massachusetts	11,809	11,832	12,068	12,071	11,066	11,251	1.7%	185
Michigan	10,327	9,657	9,291	9,096	9,005	8,691	-3.5%	-314
Minnesota	7,373	7,276	6,822	7,057	7,025	7,418	5.6%	393
Mississippi	1,673	1,621	1,713	1,766	1,823	1,879	3.1%	56
Missouri	5,638	5,397	5,443	5,452	5,657	5,916	4.6%	259
Montana	1,327	1,353	1,336	1,314	1,397	1,417	1.4%	20
Nebraska	1,782	1,736	1,678	1,798	1,942	2,061	6.1%	119
Nevada	2,088	2,416	2,516	2,604	2,933	3,096	5.6%	163
New Hampshire	2,627	2,572	2,618	2,672	2,754	2,829	2.7%	75
New Jersey	14,364	14,611	13,892	13,666	14,122	14,052	-0.5%	-70
New Mexico	2,081	2,068	2,055	2,078	2,187	2,304	5.3%	117
New York	19,308	18,486	17,812	17,308	17,663	18,724	6.0%	1,061
North Carolina	8,528	7,952	7,955	8,065	8,470	8,694	2.6%	224
North Dakota	610	611	629	684	701	707	0.9%	6
Ohio	10,606	10,872	10,189	10,380	10,756	11,134	3.5%	378
Oklahoma	2,991	2,948	2,937	3,065	3,166	3,370	6.4%	204
Oregon	4,114	4,174	4,035	4,431	4,713	4,872	3.4%	159
Pennsylvania	12,833	12,638	12,331	12,069	12,044	12,225	1.5%	181
Puerto Rico	960	1,100	1,114	1,230	1,287	1,321	2.6%	34
Rhode Island	1,497	1,430	1,497	1,529	1,572	1,657	5.4%	85
South Carolina	3,589	3,341	3,161	3,430	3,910	3,707	-5.2%	-203
South Dakota	666	665	675	700	758	817	7.8%	59
Tennessee	3,775	3,873	3,922	4,091	4,307	4,580	6.3%	273
Texas	21,736	21,379	21,983	22,462	23,465	25,937	10.5%	2,472
Utah	3,353	3,349	3,579	3,882	4,172	4,256	2.0%	84
Vermont	917	907	929	930	974	1,020	4.7%	46
Virginia	12,661	12,767	13,226	13,913	14,810	15,722	6.2%	912
Washington	7,352	6,724	6,479	6,778	7,249	7,747	6.9%	498
West Virginia	1,237	1,197	1,129	1,174	1,238	1,289	4.1%	51
Wisconsin	4,576	4,790	4,700	4,841	4,776	4,807	0.6%	31
Wyoming	634	628	656	674	727	772	6.2%	45

2007 state establishments data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2007

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	5,845,883
1.	California	942,658
2.	Texas	474,131
3.	New York	304,231
4.	Florida	280,346
5.	Virginia	276,080
6.	Massachusetts	246,510
7.	Illinois	211,754
8.	New Jersey	210,094
9.	Pennsylvania	209,808
10.	Georgia	177,541
11.	Michigan	174,847
12.	Washington	174,117
13.	Maryland	166,199
14.	Ohio	159,860
15.	Colorado	159,595
16.	North Carolina	150,617
17.	Minnesota	129,017
18.	Arizona	115,989
19.	Missouri	94,029
20.	Oregon	86,814
21.	Wisconsin	85,067
22.	Alabama	72,709
23.	Indiana	71,299
24.	Connecticut	69,541
25.	Tennessee	64,106
26.	Utah	58,542
27.	Kansas	58,157
28.	New Mexico	51,698
29.	South Carolina	48,430
30.	Kentucky	43,888
31.	Louisiana	42,873
32.	Iowa	42,608
33.	Oklahoma	39,914
34.	New Hampshire	38,481
35.	Idaho	33,900
36.	District of Columbia	32,549
37.	Puerto Rico	31,111
38.	Nebraska	30,979
39.	Nevada	29,613
40.	Arkansas	28,170
41.	Mississippi	20,778
42.	Rhode Island	19,168
43.	Delaware	16,794
44.	Maine	15,562
45.	Vermont	15,189
46.	Hawaii	15,019
47.	West Virginia	14,240
48.	North Dakota	11,294
49.	Montana	11,070
50.	Alaska	9,923
51.	South Dakota	9,626
52.	Wyoming	5,053

HIGH-TECH WAGES, 2007

Rank	State	Wages
	United States	$83,344
1.	California	$107,094
2.	Massachusetts	$100,512
3.	Washington	$95,875
4.	New Jersey	$93,810
5.	Colorado	$89,842
6.	Virginia	$89,715
7.	District of Columbia	$89,324
8.	Delaware	$89,136
9.	New York	$85,244
10.	Maryland	$84,351
11.	Connecticut	$84,186
12.	Texas	$83,922
13.	New Hampshire	$81,339
14.	Oregon	$79,885
15.	Georgia	$79,741
16.	Illinois	$78,370
17.	Michigan	$78,127
18.	Pennsylvania	$76,061
19.	Arizona	$75,884
20.	North Carolina	$75,881
21.	Minnesota	$75,206
22.	Missouri	$71,909
23.	Kansas	$71,702
24.	New Mexico	$71,106
25.	Nevada	$70,836
26.	Rhode Island	$69,522
27.	Hawaii	$69,318
28.	Vermont	$67,953
29.	Idaho	$67,807
30.	Ohio	$67,245
31.	Florida	$66,895
32.	Alaska	$66,303
33.	Nebraska	$66,110
34.	Alabama	$65,300
35.	Tennessee	$64,257
36.	Wisconsin	$63,078
37.	Utah	$62,273
38.	South Carolina	$61,321
39.	Indiana	$59,522
40.	Iowa	$58,733
41.	Louisiana	$58,409
42.	Maine	$58,007
43.	Kentucky	$57,801
44.	Arkansas	$55,985
45.	Oklahoma	$54,009
46.	North Dakota	$53,788
47.	Wyoming	$53,043
48.	West Virginia	$52,099
49.	Montana	$52,051
50.	Mississippi	$49,469
51.	South Dakota	$47,962
52.	Puerto Rico	$39,022

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

CYBERSTATES RANKINGS BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2002 - 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
California	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
Texas	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
New York	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
Florida	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
Virginia	6.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
Massachusetts	5.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.
Illinois	7.	7.	7.	7.	8.	7.
New Jersey	9.	9.	9.	9.	9.	8.
Pennsylvania	8.	8.	8.	8.	7.	9.
Georgia	11.	11.	11.	11.	12.	10.
Michigan	10.	10.	10.	10.	10.	11.
Washington	15.	15.	14.	14.	13.	12.
Maryland	14.	14.	13.	12.	11.	13.
Ohio	13.	13.	15.	15.	15.	14.
Colorado	12.	12.	12.	13.	14.	15.
North Carolina	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.	16.
Minnesota	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.	17.
Arizona	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.
Missouri	19.	19.	19.	19.	19.	19.
Oregon	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.	20.
Wisconsin	21.	21.	21.	21.	21.	21.
Alabama	24.	22.	22.	22.	22.	22.
Indiana	23.	24.	23.	23.	23.	23.
Connecticut	22.	23.	24.	24.	24.	24.
Tennessee	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
Utah	27.	27.	27.	26.	26.	26.
Kansas	26.	26.	26.	27.	27.	27.
New Mexico	28.	28.	28.	29.	28.	28.
South Carolina	30.	30.	29.	30.	29.	29.
Kentucky	29.	29.	30.	28.	30.	30.
Louisiana	33.	33.	33.	31.	31.	31.
Iowa	32.	32.	31.	32.	32.	32.
Oklahoma	31.	31.	32.	33.	33.	33.
New Hampshire	34.	34.	34.	34.	34.	34.
Idaho	35.	35.	35.	35.	35.	35.
District of Columbia	37.	36.	36.	36.	36.	36.
Puerto Rico	38.	37.	37.	37.	37.	37.
Nebraska	36.	38.	38.	38.	38.	38.
Nevada	39.	39.	40.	40.	39.	39.
Arkansas	40.	40.	39.	39.	40.	40.
Mississippi	41.	41.	41.	41.	41.	41.
Rhode Island	43.	43.	42.	42.	42.	42.
Delaware	42.	42.	43.	43.	43.	43.
Maine	45.	44.	44.	44.	44.	44.
Vermont	44.	45.	45.	45.	45.	45.
Hawaii	47.	47.	47.	47.	46.	46.
West Virginia	46.	46.	46.	46.	47.	47.
North Dakota	50.	49.	49.	49.	49.	48.
Montana	48.	48.	48.	48.	48.	49.
Alaska	51.	51.	50.	50.	50.	50.
South Dakota	49.	50.	51.	51.	51.	51.
Wyoming	52.	52.	52.	52.	52.	52.

2007 state employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH PAYROLL, 2007

(in millions)

Rank	State	Payroll
	United States	$487,220
1.	California	$100,953
2.	Texas	$39,790
3.	New York	$25,934
4.	Massachusetts	$24,777
5.	Virginia	$24,769
6.	New Jersey	$19,709
7.	Florida	$18,754
8.	Washington	$16,693
9.	Illinois	$16,595
10.	Pennsylvania	$15,958
11.	Colorado	$14,338
12.	Georgia	$14,157
13.	Maryland	$14,019
14.	Michigan	$13,660
15.	North Carolina	$11,429
16.	Ohio	$10,750
17.	Minnesota	$9,703
18.	Arizona	$8,802
19.	Oregon	$6,935
20.	Missouri	$6,762
21.	Connecticut	$5,854
22.	Wisconsin	$5,366
23.	Alabama	$4,748
24.	Indiana	$4,244
25.	Kansas	$4,170
26.	Tennessee	$4,119
27.	New Mexico	$3,676
28.	Utah	$3,646
29.	New Hampshire	$3,130
30.	South Carolina	$2,970
31.	District of Columbia	$2,907
32.	Kentucky	$2,537
33.	Louisiana	$2,504
34.	Iowa	$2,502
35.	Idaho	$2,299
36.	Oklahoma	$2,156
37.	Nevada	$2,098
38.	Nebraska	$2,048
39.	Arkansas	$1,577
40.	Delaware	$1,497
41.	Rhode Island	$1,333
42.	Puerto Rico	$1,214
43.	Hawaii	$1,041
44.	Vermont	$1,032
45.	Mississippi	$1,028
46.	Maine	$903
47.	West Virginia	$742
48.	Alaska	$658
49.	North Dakota	$607
50.	Montana	$576
51.	South Dakota	$462
52.	Wyoming	$268

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS, 2007

Rank	State	Establishments
	United States	355,658
1.	California	41,556
2.	Texas	25,937
3.	Florida	22,655
4.	New York	18,724
5.	Illinois	16,690
6.	Virginia	15,722
7.	New Jersey	14,052
8.	Georgia	12,686
9.	Pennsylvania	12,225
10.	Colorado	11,976
11.	Massachusetts	11,251
12.	Ohio	11,134
13.	Maryland	10,391
14.	North Carolina	8,694
15.	Michigan	8,691
16.	Washington	7,747
17.	Minnesota	7,418
18.	Arizona	7,250
19.	Missouri	5,916
20.	Indiana	5,566
21.	Connecticut	4,947
22.	Oregon	4,872
23.	Wisconsin	4,807
24.	Tennessee	4,580
25.	Alabama	4,297
26.	Utah	4,256
27.	South Carolina	3,707
28.	Kentucky	3,567
29.	Louisiana	3,492
30.	Oklahoma	3,370
31.	Kansas	3,221
32.	Nevada	3,096
33.	New Hampshire	2,829
34.	Iowa	2,818
35.	New Mexico	2,304
36.	Arkansas	2,265
37.	District of Columbia	2,194
38.	Nebraska	2,061
39.	Idaho	1,953
40.	Mississippi	1,879
41.	Maine	1,803
42.	Delaware	1,718
43.	Rhode Island	1,657
44.	Hawaii	1,505
45.	Montana	1,417
46.	Puerto Rico	1,321
47.	West Virginia	1,289
48.	Vermont	1,020
49.	South Dakota	817
50.	Wyoming	772
51.	Alaska	760
52.	North Dakota	707

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH WORKERS PER 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS, 2007

Rank	State	Employment Concentration
	United States	51.3
1.	Virginia	91.9
2.	Massachusetts	87.3
3.	Colorado	82.5
4.	New Mexico	81.1
5.	Maryland	79.7
6.	District of Columbia	72.5
7.	Washington	72.0
8.	California	71.3
9.	New Hampshire	70.8
10.	New Jersey	62.7
11.	Idaho	61.8
12.	Vermont	60.4
13.	Oregon	59.6
14.	Utah	57.2
15.	Minnesota	55.7
16.	Texas	55.6
17.	Kansas	52.3
18.	Georgia	52.1
19.	Arizona	51.6
20.	Michigan	49.1
21.	Connecticut	48.3
22.	Delaware	46.1
23.	Rhode Island	45.9
24.	Alabama	45.7
25.	North Carolina	44.4
26.	New York	42.7
27.	Pennsylvania	42.5
28.	Puerto Rico	42.4
29.	Alaska	42.4
30.	Illinois	41.9
31.	Missouri	41.0
32.	Florida	40.8
33.	North Dakota	40.7
34.	Nebraska	40.7
35.	Wisconsin	35.4
36.	Ohio	35.1
37.	Iowa	34.0
38.	Oklahoma	32.8
39.	Montana	31.0
40.	South Carolina	31.0
41.	Maine	31.0
42.	South Dakota	29.8
43.	Hawaii	29.6
44.	Kentucky	29.2
45.	Arkansas	28.9
46.	Indiana	28.5
47.	Louisiana	28.1
48.	Tennessee	27.4
49.	Nevada	26.2
50.	West Virginia	25.0
51.	Wyoming	23.3
52.	Mississippi	23.1

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES, 2007

Rank	State	High-Tech Wages	Private Sector Wages	Wage Differential
	United States	$83,344	$44,362	87.9%
1.	Washington	$95,875	$44,621	114.9%
2.	California	$107,094	$49,936	114.5%
3.	Oregon	$79,885	$39,183	103.9%
4.	Idaho	$67,807	$33,377	103.2%
5.	New Mexico	$71,106	$35,209	102.0%
6.	Virginia	$89,715	$45,531	97.0%
7.	Colorado	$89,842	$45,637	96.9%
8.	North Carolina	$75,881	$38,633	96.4%
9.	Kansas	$71,702	$37,579	90.8%
10.	Nebraska	$66,110	$34,879	89.5%
11.	Delaware	$89,136	$47,203	88.8%
12.	Vermont	$67,953	$36,342	87.0%
13.	Georgia	$79,741	$42,701	86.7%
14.	Hawaii	$69,318	$37,437	85.2%
15.	Arizona	$75,884	$41,039	84.9%
16.	Missouri	$71,909	$38,891	84.9%
17.	Texas	$83,922	$45,536	84.3%
18.	New Hampshire	$81,339	$44,331	83.5%
19.	Maryland	$84,351	$46,430	81.7%
20.	Michigan	$78,127	$43,141	81.1%
21.	Massachusetts	$100,512	$55,798	80.1%
22.	Alabama	$65,300	$36,632	78.3%
23.	Pennsylvania	$76,061	$42,945	77.1%
24.	South Carolina	$61,321	$34,741	76.5%
25.	New Jersey	$93,810	$53,590	75.0%
26.	Rhode Island	$69,522	$39,846	74.5%
27.	Nevada	$70,836	$41,188	72.0%
28.	Florida	$66,895	$38,963	71.7%
29.	Ohio	$67,245	$39,437	70.5%
30.	Utah	$62,273	$36,664	69.9%
31.	Puerto Rico	$39,022	$23,145	68.6%
32.	Minnesota	$75,206	$44,645	68.5%
33.	Maine	$58,007	$34,468	68.3%
34.	Montana	$52,051	$30,954	68.2%
35.	Wisconsin	$63,078	$37,715	67.3%
36.	Iowa	$58,733	$35,255	66.6%
37.	Arkansas	$55,985	$33,739	65.9%
38.	Tennessee	$64,257	$39,150	64.1%
39.	North Dakota	$53,788	$32,815	63.9%
40.	Illinois	$78,370	$48,006	63.2%
41.	Kentucky	$57,801	$36,210	59.6%
42.	Indiana	$59,522	$37,604	58.3%
43.	West Virginia	$52,099	$33,314	56.4%
44.	Mississippi	$49,469	$31,691	56.1%
45.	Alaska	$66,303	$43,014	54.1%
46.	South Dakota	$47,962	$31,277	53.3%
47.	Oklahoma	$54,009	$35,469	52.3%
48.	Louisiana	$58,409	$38,427	52.0%
49.	Connecticut	$84,186	$59,184	42.2%
50.	New York	$85,244	$61,402	38.8%
51.	Wyoming	$53,043	$38,820	36.6%
52.	District of Columbia	$89,324	$69,114	29.2%

Data are rounded.

2007 state employment and wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and*

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2006 - 2007

Rank	State	Percent Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	1.4%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.1%
1.	Kansas	8.1%
2.	South Dakota	8.0%
3.	Georgia	8.0%
4.	Wyoming	7.5%
5.	Washington	6.9%
6.	North Dakota	5.7%
7.	Iowa	5.2%
8.	South Carolina	5.1%
9.	Utah	4.6%
10.	Wisconsin	4.4%
11.	New Mexico	4.4%
12.	Alaska	4.3%
13.	North Carolina	3.8%
14.	Texas	3.2%
15.	Ohio	3.0%
16.	Missouri	2.7%
17.	Oklahoma	2.5%
18.	Tennessee	2.4%
19.	Louisiana	2.3%
20.	New Jersey	2.1%
21.	Connecticut	2.1%
22.	Nebraska	2.1%
23.	Virginia	2.0%
24.	Massachusetts	1.6%
25.	Indiana	1.5%
26.	Colorado	1.5%
27.	Nevada	1.2%
28.	Vermont	1.2%
29.	Illinois	1.2%
30.	Oregon	1.0%
31.	New York	0.9%
32.	Montana	0.9%
33.	Hawaii	0.8%
34.	New Hampshire	0.6%
35.	Minnesota	0.4%
36.	Alabama	0.4%
37.	Kentucky	0.3%
38.	California	0.2%
39.	Maryland	0.0%
40.	Mississippi	-0.1%
41.	Pennsylvania	-0.2%
42.	Florida	-0.6%
43.	Michigan	-0.7%
44.	Arizona	-0.7%
45.	Rhode Island	-0.8%
46.	West Virginia	-0.8%
47.	Puerto Rico	-1.4%
48.	Maine	-2.4%
49.	Arkansas	-2.8%
50.	Idaho	-6.8%
51.	Delaware	-6.8%
52.	District of Columbia	-8.5%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2006 - 2007

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	79,556
	U.S. Private Sector	1,292,910
1.	Texas	14,652
2.	Georgia	13,101
3.	Washington	11,309
4.	North Carolina	5,461
5.	Virginia	5,329
6.	Ohio	4,686
7.	New Jersey	4,360
8.	Kansas	4,333
9.	Massachusetts	3,824
10.	Wisconsin	3,623
11.	New York	2,731
12.	Utah	2,561
13.	Missouri	2,447
14.	Illinois	2,422
15.	Colorado	2,382
16.	South Carolina	2,344
17.	New Mexico	2,176
18.	Iowa	2,117
19.	California	1,981
20.	Tennessee	1,513
21.	Connecticut	1,418
22.	Indiana	1,066
23.	Oklahoma	981
24.	Louisiana	951
25.	Oregon	828
26.	South Dakota	713
27.	Nebraska	624
28.	North Dakota	611
29.	Minnesota	492
30.	Alaska	406
31.	Nevada	360
32.	Wyoming	352
33.	Alabama	269
34.	New Hampshire	238
35.	Vermont	176
36.	Hawaii	117
37.	Kentucky	117
38.	Montana	96
39.	Maryland	77
40.	Mississippi	-13
41.	West Virginia	-122
42.	Rhode Island	-164
43.	Maine	-378
44.	Pennsylvania	-385
45.	Puerto Rico	-433
46.	Arkansas	-807
47.	Arizona	-853
48.	Delaware	-1,234
49.	Michigan	-1,248
50.	Florida	-1,745
51.	Idaho	-2,465
52.	District of Columbia	-3,015

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2002 - 2007

Rank	State	Percent Change 2002-2007
	U.S. High Tech	-1.2%
	U.S. Private Sector	6.0%
1.	North Dakota	18.8%
2.	Utah	18.7%
3.	Wyoming	15.8%
4.	New Mexico	14.6%
5.	Alaska	13.9%
6.	South Carolina	11.6%
7.	Louisiana	11.3%
8.	Hawaii	11.2%
9.	Washington	11.1%
10.	Virginia	11.1%
11.	Montana	7.6%
12.	Wisconsin	6.9%
13.	Missouri	6.7%
14.	Nevada	5.5%
15.	Iowa	5.1%
16.	Maryland	4.7%
17.	Florida	4.7%
18.	Alabama	4.4%
19.	Mississippi	3.9%
20.	Arkansas	3.5%
21.	Rhode Island	3.2%
22.	North Carolina	2.9%
23.	New Hampshire	1.8%
24.	Puerto Rico	1.6%
25.	Indiana	0.5%
26.	Arizona	-0.1%
27.	South Dakota	-0.1%
28.	Georgia	-0.3%
29.	Oregon	-0.9%
30.	Texas	-1.0%
31.	Kansas	-1.6%
32.	Tennessee	-2.0%
33.	Kentucky	-2.3%
34.	District of Columbia	-2.6%
35.	Massachusetts	-3.0%
36.	New Jersey	-3.3%
37.	Idaho	-3.8%
38.	Minnesota	-3.8%
39.	Pennsylvania	-4.0%
40.	California	-4.1%
41.	West Virginia	-4.8%
42.	Ohio	-5.2%
43.	Oklahoma	-6.2%
44.	Illinois	-7.0%
45.	Connecticut	-7.1%
46.	New York	-7.6%
47.	Michigan	-8.0%
48.	Maine	-8.0%
49.	Colorado	-9.8%
50.	Nebraska	-9.9%
51.	Vermont	-11.3%
52.	Delaware	-15.1%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2002 - 2007

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2002-2007
	U.S. High Tech	-71,863
	U.S. Private Sector	6,434,940
1.	Virginia	27,646
2.	Washington	17,457
3.	Florida	12,511
4.	Utah	9,219
5.	Maryland	7,529
6.	New Mexico	6,596
7.	Missouri	5,899
8.	Wisconsin	5,522
9.	South Carolina	5,037
10.	Louisiana	4,349
11.	North Carolina	4,268
12.	Alabama	3,084
13.	Iowa	2,061
14.	North Dakota	1,788
15.	Nevada	1,541
16.	Hawaii	1,515
17.	Alaska	1,214
18.	Arkansas	943
19.	Montana	785
20.	Mississippi	777
21.	Wyoming	689
22.	New Hampshire	680
23.	Rhode Island	591
24.	Puerto Rico	488
25.	Indiana	381
26.	South Dakota	-11
27.	Arizona	-83
28.	Georgia	-492
29.	West Virginia	-717
30.	Oregon	-809
31.	District of Columbia	-861
32.	Kansas	-948
33.	Kentucky	-1,032
34.	Tennessee	-1,296
35.	Idaho	-1,325
36.	Maine	-1,361
37.	Vermont	-1,933
38.	Oklahoma	-2,650
39.	Delaware	-2,984
40.	Nebraska	-3,402
41.	Texas	-4,763
42.	Minnesota	-5,125
43.	Connecticut	-5,339
44.	New Jersey	-7,087
45.	Massachusetts	-7,579
46.	Ohio	-8,762
47.	Pennsylvania	-8,789
48.	Michigan	-15,102
49.	Illinois	-15,951
50.	Colorado	-17,341
51.	New York	-24,956
52.	California	-40,609

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES PERCENT CHANGE 2006 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	1.95%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.72%
1.	Nebraska	7.6%
2.	Wyoming	6.5%
3.	New Mexico	6.5%
4.	Delaware	5.3%
5.	Puerto Rico	5.3%
6.	Washington	4.3%
7.	Tennessee	4.0%
8.	Connecticut	3.7%
9.	Oklahoma	3.3%
10.	Utah	3.2%
11.	Massachusetts	3.1%
12.	Ohio	3.0%
13.	Pennsylvania	3.0%
14.	Montana	2.9%
15.	California	2.9%
16.	South Dakota	2.8%
17.	Oregon	2.7%
18.	Louisiana	2.5%
19.	Missouri	2.4%
20.	New York	2.4%
21.	South Carolina	2.3%
22.	Minnesota	2.2%
23.	Alaska	2.1%
24.	Wisconsin	2.1%
25.	North Carolina	2.1%
26.	New Jersey	2.0%
27.	Georgia	1.9%
28.	Kansas	1.8%
29.	Maryland	1.6%
30.	Arkansas*	1.5%
31.	North Dakota	1.4%
32.	Iowa	1.4%
33.	District of Columbia	1.3%
34.	Michigan	1.1%
35.	Colorado	1.0%
36.	Virginia	1.0%
37.	Maine	1.0%
38.	Florida	1.0%
39.	West Virginia	0.8%
40.	Kentucky	0.8%
41.	Indiana	0.4%
42.	Alabama	0.2%
43.	Texas	0.1%
44.	New Hampshire	0.0%
45.	Nevada	0.0%
46.	Arizona	-0.6%
47.	Mississippi	-0.8%
48.	Illinois	-1.2%
49.	Hawaii	-1.4%
50.	Idaho	-1.9%
51.	Vermont	-3.7%
52.	Rhode Island	-10.1%

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES NUMERIC CHANGE 2006 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	$1,596
	U.S. Private Sector	$750
1.	Nebraska	$4,645
2.	Delaware	$4,509
3.	New Mexico	$4,321
4.	Washington	$3,952
5.	Wyoming	$3,245
6.	Massachusetts	$3,043
7.	California	$3,023
8.	Connecticut	$2,996
9.	Tennessee	$2,482
10.	Pennsylvania	$2,221
11.	Oregon	$2,115
12.	New York	$2,006
13.	Puerto Rico	$1,967
14.	Ohio	$1,964
15.	Utah	$1,921
16.	New Jersey	$1,847
17.	Missouri	$1,718
18.	Oklahoma	$1,710
19.	Minnesota	$1,609
20.	North Carolina	$1,554
21.	Montana	$1,470
22.	Georgia	$1,450
23.	Louisiana	$1,410
24.	Alaska	$1,395
25.	South Carolina	$1,353
26.	Maryland	$1,334
27.	Wisconsin	$1,302
28.	South Dakota	$1,293
29.	Kansas	$1,278
30.	District of Columbia	$1,155
31.	Colorado	$906
32.	Virginia	$880
33.	Arkansas*	$828
34.	Michigan	$822
35.	Iowa	$818
36.	North Dakota	$762
37.	Florida	$647
38.	Maine	$566
39.	West Virginia	$438
40.	Kentucky	$434
41.	Indiana	$262
42.	Alabama	$161
43.	Texas	$49
44.	New Hampshire	$21
45.	Nevada	-$16
46.	Mississippi	-$419
47.	Arizona	-$436
48.	Illinois	-$917
49.	Hawaii	-$992
50.	Idaho	-$1,333
51.	Vermont	-$2,624
52.	Rhode Island	-$7,853

*Arkansas wages have been adjusted, so as not to reflect a one-time increase in wages in the wireless communications industry, due in part to a spike in stock options and bonuses.

2007 state wage data are the most recent available.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-20*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES PERCENT CHANGE 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2002-2007
	U.S. High Tech	9.3%
	U.S. Private Sector	5.3%
1.	California	17.7%
2.	Nebraska	16.5%
3.	New Mexico	15.7%
4.	North Dakota	15.5%
5.	Kansas	15.3%
6.	Iowa	13.6%
7.	Wyoming	13.4%
8.	Massachusetts	13.2%
9.	Arkansas	12.7%
10.	Missouri	12.6%
11.	District of Columbia	11.6%
12.	Colorado	11.2%
13.	Montana	10.8%
14.	Oregon	10.2%
15.	South Carolina	9.6%
16.	Virginia	9.6%
17.	Texas	8.8%
18.	Hawaii	8.8%
19.	Minnesota	8.4%
20.	New York	8.4%
21.	Ohio	8.2%
22.	Arizona	8.2%
23.	Tennessee	8.0%
24.	Pennsylvania	7.7%
25.	North Carolina	7.7%
26.	Georgia	7.5%
27.	South Dakota	7.3%
28.	Oklahoma	7.0%
29.	Louisiana	6.8%
30.	Alabama	6.8%
31.	Florida	6.8%
32.	New Hampshire	6.7%
33.	New Jersey	6.7%
34.	Nevada	6.5%
35.	Maryland	6.3%
36.	Kentucky	6.2%
37.	West Virginia	6.2%
38.	Idaho	6.0%
39.	Connecticut	6.0%
40.	Illinois	5.4%
41.	Wisconsin	5.3%
42.	Indiana	5.1%
43.	Maine	5.0%
44.	Alaska	4.3%
45.	Rhode Island	4.3%
46.	Puerto Rico	3.8%
47.	Michigan	3.6%
48.	Utah	2.5%
49.	Vermont	2.0%
50.	Delaware	1.9%
51.	Mississippi	1.1%
52.	Washington	-8.4%

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES NUMERIC CHANGE 2002 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to 2007 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2002-2007
	U.S. High Tech	$7,076
	U.S. Private Sector	$2,250
1.	California	$16,094
2.	Massachusetts	$11,697
3.	New Mexico	$9,657
4.	Kansas	$9,519
5.	Nebraska	$9,371
6.	District of Columbia	$9,251
7.	Colorado	$9,059
8.	Missouri	$8,069
9.	Virginia	$7,823
10.	Oregon	$7,372
11.	North Dakota	$7,213
12.	Iowa	$7,036
13.	Texas	$6,767
14.	New York	$6,608
15.	Arkansas	$6,319
16.	Wyoming	$6,254
17.	New Jersey	$5,859
18.	Minnesota	$5,848
19.	Arizona	$5,765
20.	Georgia	$5,594
21.	Hawaii	$5,578
22.	Pennsylvania	$5,465
23.	North Carolina	$5,403
24.	South Carolina	$5,386
25.	New Hampshire	$5,143
26.	Ohio	$5,111
27.	Montana	$5,082
28.	Maryland	$5,022
29.	Tennessee	$4,767
30.	Connecticut	$4,748
31.	Nevada	$4,295
32.	Florida	$4,259
33.	Alabama	$4,168
34.	Illinois	$4,025
35.	Idaho	$3,856
36.	Louisiana	$3,738
37.	Oklahoma	$3,549
38.	Kentucky	$3,376
39.	South Dakota	$3,269
40.	Wisconsin	$3,169
41.	West Virginia	$3,039
42.	Indiana	$2,885
43.	Rhode Island	$2,842
44.	Maine	$2,787
45.	Alaska	$2,717
46.	Michigan	$2,686
47.	Delaware	$1,620
48.	Utah	$1,506
49.	Puerto Rico	$1,431
50.	Vermont	$1,338
51.	Mississippi	$561
52.	Washington	-$8,817

2007 state wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

HIGH-TECH ANNUAL PAYROLL PERCENT CHANGE 2006 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation)

Rank	State	Percent Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	3.4%
	U.S. Private Sector	2.9%
1.	Wyoming	14.5%
2.	Washington	11.5%
3.	New Mexico	11.1%
4.	South Dakota	11.0%
5.	Kansas	10.0%
6.	Georgia	10.0%
7.	Nebraska	9.8%
8.	Utah	7.9%
9.	South Carolina	7.5%
10.	North Dakota	7.2%
11.	Iowa	6.7%
12.	Wisconsin	6.7%
13.	Tennessee	6.5%
14.	Alaska	6.5%
15.	Ohio	6.1%
16.	North Carolina	5.9%
17.	Oklahoma	5.9%
18.	Connecticut	5.8%
19.	Missouri	5.2%
20.	Louisiana	4.8%
21.	Massachusetts	4.7%
22.	New Jersey	4.2%
23.	Puerto Rico	3.9%
24.	Montana	3.8%
25.	Oregon	3.7%
26.	New York	3.3%
27.	Texas	3.2%
28.	California	3.1%
29.	Virginia	3.0%
30.	Pennsylvania	2.8%
31.	Minnesota	2.6%
32.	Colorado	2.5%
33.	Indiana	2.0%
34.	Maryland	1.7%
35.	Nevada	1.2%
36.	Kentucky	1.0%
37.	New Hampshire	0.6%
38.	Alabama	0.6%
39.	Florida	0.4%
40.	Michigan	0.3%
41.	West Virginia	0.0%
42.	Illinois	0.0%
43.	Hawaii	-0.6%
44.	Mississippi	-0.9%
45.	Arizona	-1.3%
46.	Arkansas	-1.3%
47.	Maine	-1.4%
48.	Delaware	-1.9%
49.	Vermont	-2.6%
50.	District of Columbia	-7.3%
51.	Idaho	-8.6%
52.	Rhode Island	-10.9%

HIGH-TECH ANNUAL PAYROLL NUMERIC CHANGE 2006 - 2007

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2007 dollars)

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	$15,835.6
	U.S. Private Sector	$141,840.2
1.	California	$3,055.4
2.	Washington	$1,727.7
3.	Georgia	$1,283.1
4.	Texas	$1,252.1
5.	Massachusetts	$1,123.0
6.	New York	$837.5
7.	New Jersey	$788.9
8.	Virginia	$716.5
9.	North Carolina	$639.9
10.	Ohio	$619.8
11.	Pennsylvania	$437.5
12.	Kansas	$379.5
13.	New Mexico	$368.7
14.	Colorado	$356.4
15.	Wisconsin	$334.6
16.	Missouri	$333.3
17.	Connecticut	$323.4
18.	Utah	$267.0
19.	Tennessee	$252.5
20.	Oregon	$248.0
21.	Minnesota	$243.7
22.	Maryland	$228.1
23.	South Carolina	$206.1
24.	Nebraska	$182.3
25.	Iowa	$157.5
26.	Oklahoma	$119.5
27.	Louisiana	$114.6
28.	Indiana	$81.9
29.	Florida	$65.9
30.	Michigan	$47.3
31.	South Dakota	$45.7
32.	Puerto Rico	$45.2
33.	North Dakota	$41.0
34.	Alaska	$40.2
35.	Wyoming	$33.9
36.	Alabama	$29.2
37.	Kentucky	$25.8
38.	Nevada	$25.0
39.	Montana	$21.1
40.	New Hampshire	$20.1
41.	West Virginia	-$0.1
42.	Illinois	-$2.2
43.	Hawaii	-$6.7
44.	Mississippi	-$9.3
45.	Maine	-$12.9
46.	Arkansas	-$21.2
47.	Vermont	-$27.4
48.	Delaware	-$28.7
49.	Arizona	-$115.6
50.	Rhode Island	-$163.2
51.	Idaho	-$215.6
52.	District of Columbia	-$228.2

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and*

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS PERCENT CHANGE 2006 - 2007

Rank	State	Percent Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	2.9%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.9%
1.	District of Columbia	13.4%
2.	Texas	10.5%
3.	Arizona	10.1%
4.	Hawaii	8.5%
5.	South Dakota	7.8%
6.	Georgia	7.7%
7.	Washington	6.9%
8.	Alaska	6.6%
9.	Oklahoma	6.4%
10.	Tennessee	6.3%
11.	Idaho	6.3%
12.	Wyoming	6.2%
13.	Virginia	6.2%
14.	Nebraska	6.1%
15.	New York	6.0%
16.	Maryland	5.9%
17.	Minnesota	5.6%
18.	Nevada	5.6%
19.	Rhode Island	5.4%
20.	New Mexico	5.3%
21.	Kentucky	5.3%
22.	Vermont	4.7%
23.	Missouri	4.6%
24.	West Virginia	4.1%
25.	Indiana	4.0%
26.	Illinois	3.6%
27.	Ohio	3.5%
28.	Oregon	3.4%
29.	Delaware	3.2%
30.	Mississippi	3.1%
31.	Colorado	2.9%
32.	Florida	2.7%
33.	New Hampshire	2.7%
34.	North Carolina	2.6%
35.	Puerto Rico	2.6%
36.	Arkansas	2.4%
37.	Utah	2.0%
38.	Massachusetts	1.7%
39.	Pennsylvania	1.5%
40.	Montana	1.4%
41.	Alabama	1.3%
42.	Maine	1.1%
43.	Connecticut	1.0%
44.	Iowa	1.0%
45.	North Dakota	0.9%
46.	Wisconsin	0.6%
47.	New Jersey	-0.5%
48.	Louisiana	-0.5%
49.	Kansas	-1.0%
50.	Michigan	-3.5%
51.	California	-4.3%
52.	South Carolina	-5.2%

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS NUMERIC CHANGE 2006 - 2007

Rank	State	Numeric Change 2006-2007
	U.S. High Tech	10,136
	U.S. Private Sector	163,851
1.	Texas	2,472
2.	New York	1,061
3.	Virginia	912
4.	Georgia	905
5.	Arizona	664
6.	Florida	603
7.	Illinois	583
7.	Maryland	583
9.	Washington	498
10.	Minnesota	393
11.	Ohio	378
12.	Colorado	342
13.	Tennessee	273
14.	District of Columbia	260
15.	Missouri	259
16.	North Carolina	224
17.	Indiana	214
18.	Oklahoma	204
19.	Massachusetts	185
20.	Kentucky	181
20.	Pennsylvania	181
22.	Nevada	163
23.	Oregon	159
24.	Nebraska	119
25.	Hawaii	118
26.	New Mexico	117
27.	Idaho	116
28.	Rhode Island	85
29.	Utah	84
30.	New Hampshire	75
31.	South Dakota	59
32.	Mississippi	56
33.	Alabama	55
34.	Arkansas	54
35.	Delaware	53
36.	West Virginia	51
37.	Connecticut	48
38.	Alaska	47
39.	Vermont	46
40.	Wyoming	45
41.	Puerto Rico	34
42.	Wisconsin	31
43.	Iowa	27
44.	Maine	20
44.	Montana	20
46.	North Dakota	6
47.	Louisiana	-18
48.	Kansas	-33
49.	New Jersey	-70
50.	South Carolina	-203
51.	Michigan	-314
52.	California	-1,868

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 2005 - 2008

State	2005	2006	2007	2008
United States	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%
Alabama	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	5.0%
Alaska	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.7%
Arizona	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	5.5%
Arkansas	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%
California	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%	7.2%
Colorado	5.1%	4.3%	3.8%	4.9%
Connecticut	4.9%	4.4%	4.6%	5.7%
Delaware	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	4.8%
District of Columbia	6.5%	5.9%	5.7%	7.0%
Florida	3.8%	3.4%	4.0%	6.2%
Georgia	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%	6.2%
Hawaii	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	3.9%
Idaho	4.0%	3.2%	2.7%	4.9%
Illinois	5.7%	4.6%	5.0%	6.5%
Indiana	5.3%	4.9%	4.5%	5.9%
Iowa	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%
Kansas	5.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%
Kentucky	6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	6.4%
Louisiana	6.7%	3.9%	3.8%	4.6%
Maine	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	5.4%
Maryland	4.2%	3.8%	3.6%	4.4%
Massachusetts	4.8%	4.8%	4.5%	5.3%
Michigan	6.8%	6.9%	7.2%	8.4%
Minnesota	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%	5.4%
Mississippi	7.8%	6.7%	6.3%	6.9%
Missouri	5.3%	4.8%	5.0%	6.1%
Montana	3.9%	3.3%	3.1%	4.5%
Nebraska	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Nevada	4.2%	4.2%	4.8%	6.7%
New Hampshire	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%
New Jersey	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	5.5%
New Mexico	5.3%	4.3%	3.5%	4.2%
New York	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%	5.4%
North Carolina	5.2%	4.7%	4.7%	6.3%
North Dakota	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Ohio	5.9%	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%
Oklahoma	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	3.8%
Oregon	6.2%	5.4%	5.2%	6.4%
Pennsylvania	5.0%	4.6%	4.4%	5.4%
Puerto Rico	11.3%	10.4%	10.9%	11.4%
Rhode Island	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	7.8%
South Carolina	6.7%	6.4%	5.9%	6.9%
South Dakota	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Tennessee	5.6%	5.1%	4.7%	6.4%
Texas	5.4%	4.9%	4.3%	4.9%
Utah	4.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.4%
Vermont	3.4%	3.7%	3.9%	4.8%
Virginia	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%
Washington	5.5%	4.9%	4.5%	5.3%
West Virginia	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	4.3%
Wisconsin	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%
Wyoming	3.7%	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY CYBERSTATE 2008

Rank	State	Percent
	United States	5.8%
1.	South Dakota	3.0%
2.	Wyoming	3.1%
3.	North Dakota	3.2%
4.	Nebraska	3.3%
5.	Utah	3.4%
6.	New Hampshire	3.8%
7.	Oklahoma	3.8%
8.	Hawaii	3.9%
9.	Virginia	4.0%
10.	Iowa	4.1%
11.	New Mexico	4.2%
12.	West Virginia	4.3%
13.	Kansas	4.4%
14.	Maryland	4.4%
15.	Montana	4.5%
16.	Louisiana	4.6%
17.	Wisconsin	4.7%
18.	Delaware	4.8%
19.	Vermont	4.8%
20.	Colorado	4.9%
21.	Idaho	4.9%
22.	Texas	4.9%
23.	Alabama	5.0%
24.	Arkansas	5.1%
25.	Massachusetts	5.3%
26.	Washington	5.3%
27.	Maine	5.4%
28.	Minnesota	5.4%
29.	New York	5.4%
30.	Pennsylvania	5.4%
31.	Arizona	5.5%
32.	New Jersey	5.5%
33.	Connecticut	5.7%
34.	Indiana	5.9%
35.	Missouri	6.1%
36.	Florida	6.2%
37.	Georgia	6.2%
38.	North Carolina	6.3%
39.	Kentucky	6.4%
40.	Oregon	6.4%
41.	Tennessee	6.4%
42.	Illinois	6.5%
43.	Ohio	6.5%
44.	Alaska	6.7%
45.	Nevada	6.7%
46.	Mississippi	6.9%
47.	South Carolina	6.9%
48.	District of Columbia	7.0%
49.	California	7.2%
50.	Rhode Island	7.8%
51.	Michigan	8.4%
52.	Puerto Rico	11.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	186,336
1.	California	56,352
2.	Texas	19,498
3.	North Carolina	14,365
4.	Massachusetts	13,985
5.	New York	13,178
6.	Minnesota	13,166
7.	Colorado	5,753
8.	Alabama	4,214
9.	Idaho	3,548
10.	Oregon	3,487
11.	Washington	3,474
12.	Florida	3,284
13.	Wisconsin	2,626
14.	Georgia	2,463
15.	Pennsylvania	2,344
16.	New Hampshire	2,140
17.	Illinois	2,099
18.	Ohio	1,949
19.	Tennessee	1,812
20.	Virginia	1,651
21.	New Jersey	1,454
22.	Maryland	1,065
23.	Michigan	1,044
24.	Arizona	970
25.	Oklahoma	890
26.	South Carolina	817
27.	Indiana	653
28.	North Dakota	647
29.	Utah	612
30.	Iowa	424
31.	Connecticut	418
32.	Kansas	221
33.	New Mexico	170
34.	Rhode Island	126
35.	Nevada	110
36.	Missouri	97
37.	Louisiana	25
38.	Arkansas	10
39.	Delaware	4

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	143,134
1.	California	27,359
2.	Texas	14,106
3.	Florida	8,914
4.	Illinois	8,681
5.	New York	8,299
6.	North Carolina	8,132
7.	Massachusetts	5,941
8.	Maryland	4,863
9.	Pennsylvania	4,178
10.	New Jersey	4,110
11.	Indiana	4,056
12.	Georgia	3,265
13.	Kansas	3,107
14.	Ohio	3,069
15.	Virginia	2,952
16.	Minnesota	2,380
17.	Colorado	2,296
18.	Connecticut	2,241
19.	Washington	1,483
20.	New Hampshire	1,222
21.	Oregon	1,138
22.	Arizona	1,098
23.	Nebraska	1,051
24.	Missouri	1,029
25.	Oklahoma	1,001
26.	Wisconsin	991
27.	Michigan	858
28.	Maine	749
29.	Utah	729
30.	Tennessee	659
31.	South Carolina	632
32.	South Dakota	578
33.	Alabama	503
34.	Iowa	495
35.	Kentucky	380
36.	Mississippi	271
37.	Rhode Island	258
38.	Louisiana	179
39.	Nevada	162
40.	Arkansas	150
41.	New Mexico	81
42.	Idaho	74
43.	Montana	40
44.	District of Columbia	22
45.	North Dakota	5

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	29,408
1.	California	8,160
2.	Massachusetts	3,816
3.	Illinois	1,489
4.	Indiana	1,236
5.	Arkansas	1,099
6.	Pennsylvania	978
7.	New York	912
8.	Florida	874
9.	Kentucky	819
10.	Tennessee	813
11.	Texas	667
12.	Washington	572
13.	Utah	566
14.	Minnesota	514
15.	Michigan	499
16.	Oregon	376
17.	North Carolina	371
18.	New Jersey	330
19.	Arizona	300
20.	Wisconsin	296
21.	Colorado	176
22.	Missouri	150
23.	Connecticut	119
24.	Ohio	108
25.	Kansas	93
26.	Iowa	85
27.	Virginia	78

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	228,956
1.	California	52,060
2.	Texas	16,663
3.	New York	15,134
4.	Illinois	12,285
5.	Pennsylvania	10,945
6.	Florida	9,763
7.	Minnesota	9,316
8.	Massachusetts	7,770
9.	Wisconsin	7,298
10.	New Jersey	6,323
11.	Michigan	6,291
12.	Vermont	6,227
13.	New Hampshire	5,439
14.	Oregon	5,306
15.	Arizona	5,210
16.	Ohio	5,129
17.	Indiana	4,747
18.	North Carolina	4,189
19.	Washington	4,134
20.	Connecticut	3,667
21.	Colorado	3,659
22.	Missouri	3,051
23.	Alabama	2,515
24.	South Carolina	2,417
25.	Puerto Rico	2,211
26.	Georgia	2,199
27.	Arkansas	2,136
28.	Nebraska	2,022
29.	Virginia	1,947
30.	Kansas	1,783
31.	Utah	1,750
32.	Maryland	1,663
33.	Kentucky	1,548
34.	Tennessee	1,529
35.	South Dakota	1,453
36.	Maine	1,332
37.	Iowa	1,142
38.	Nevada	1,038
39.	Oklahoma	951
40.	New Mexico	836
41.	Mississippi	791
42.	Rhode Island	668
43.	North Dakota	661
44.	Idaho	428
45.	West Virginia	405
46.	Montana	263
47.	Delaware	224
48.	Louisiana	173

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

SEMICONDUCTOR MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	234,656
1.	California	58,215
2.	Texas	37,103
3.	Oregon	25,916
4.	Arizona	22,643
5.	Massachusetts	14,453
6.	Idaho	11,791
7.	New York	9,561
8.	Florida	8,313
9.	New Mexico	5,418
10.	Virginia	5,034
11.	Colorado	4,035
12.	North Carolina	3,896
13.	Pennsylvania	2,689
14.	Washington	2,665
15.	Utah	2,262
16.	New Jersey	1,918
17.	Ohio	1,756
18.	Missouri	1,391
19.	Minnesota	1,353
20.	Michigan	853
21.	Maryland	661
22.	New Hampshire	655
23.	Maine	597
24.	Connecticut	579
25.	Illinois	215
26.	Arkansas	198
27.	Iowa	176
28.	Wisconsin	91
29.	Montana	81
30.	Alabama	56
31.	Indiana	41
32.	Georgia	12

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	155,671
1.	California	46,108
2.	New York	12,185
3.	Florida	9,379
4.	New Jersey	8,786
5.	Maryland	8,421
6.	Arizona	8,416
7.	Texas	7,180
8.	Massachusetts	5,558
9.	Minnesota	3,215
10.	Colorado	3,058
11.	Michigan	2,676
12.	Illinois	2,585
13.	Washington	1,904
14.	Indiana	1,739
15.	Wisconsin	1,559
16.	Pennsylvania	1,406
17.	Ohio	1,312
18.	Connecticut	1,157
19.	Kansas	1,030
20.	Oregon	859
21.	Alabama	781
22.	North Carolina	780
23.	Oklahoma	541
24.	Louisiana	363
25.	Missouri	362
26.	Georgia	303
27.	Arkansas	271
28.	Tennessee	24
29.	South Carolina	15
30.	Nebraska	12

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	203,370
1.	California	42,517
2.	Massachusetts	15,905
3.	Texas	13,565
4.	Illinois	11,680
5.	Iowa	11,029
6.	Pennsylvania	10,330
7.	Minnesota	8,770
8.	North Carolina	8,238
9.	New Hampshire	8,178
10.	Ohio	7,792
11.	New York	7,385
12.	Michigan	6,735
13.	Indiana	5,902
14.	Connecticut	5,455
15.	Virginia	5,092
16.	Washington	4,767
17.	Colorado	4,494
18.	New Jersey	4,371
19.	Oregon	4,343
20.	Utah	4,091
21.	Florida	3,717
22.	Wisconsin	3,627
23.	Arizona	3,494
24.	Rhode Island	3,324
25.	Maryland	2,886
26.	Delaware	2,649
27.	New Mexico	2,639
28.	Georgia	2,529
29.	Puerto Rico	2,463
30.	Oklahoma	2,239
31.	Tennessee	2,076
32.	South Carolina	1,949
33.	Nevada	1,805
34.	Missouri	1,773
35.	Kansas	1,751
36.	Nebraska	1,661
37.	Alabama	1,641
38.	Vermont	1,422
39.	Louisiana	1,349
40.	Kentucky	1,143
41.	West Virginia	1,004
42.	Mississippi	940
43.	Arkansas	693
44.	Maine	427
45.	Idaho	358
46.	Wyoming	143
47.	Montana	111
48.	Alaska	79
49.	Hawaii	39
50.	District of Columbia	32

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	73,000
1.	California	13,121
2.	Minnesota	12,875
3.	Wisconsin	6,257
4.	Massachusetts	5,463
5.	New York	4,333
6.	Puerto Rico	3,991
7.	Florida	3,887
8.	Washington	3,550
9.	Pennsylvania	2,396
10.	New Jersey	2,101
11.	Illinois	1,895
12.	Texas	1,870
13.	Colorado	1,863
14.	Utah	1,779
15.	Ohio	1,075
16.	North Carolina	1,012
17.	Oregon	876
18.	Arizona	857
19.	Tennessee	810
20.	Connecticut	655
21.	Michigan	334
22.	Maryland	261
23.	Georgia	242
24.	Vermont	162
25.	Virginia	134
26.	Oklahoma	125
27.	Missouri	17
28.	Idaho	14
29.	Louisiana	7
30.	Montana	3

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	34,534
1.	New York	8,421
2.	California	6,188
3.	Massachusetts	2,262
4.	New Hampshire	1,742
5.	Florida	1,621
6.	Indiana	1,170
7.	Connecticut	1,105
8.	Arizona	1,045
9.	Oregon	798
10.	Colorado	755
11.	Pennsylvania	747
12.	Illinois	741
13.	Texas	728
14.	Minnesota	695
15.	Michigan	595
16.	North Carolina	408
17.	Ohio	400
18.	Virginia	382
19.	New Jersey	351
20.	Missouri	257
21.	New Mexico	168
22.	Utah	118
23.	Iowa	101
24.	Maryland	97
25.	Tennessee	91
26.	Wisconsin	83
27.	Kansas	80
28.	Oklahoma	66
29.	Montana	64
30.	Alabama	37
31.	Washington	17
31.	Nevada	17

TOTAL HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	1,289,065
1.	California	310,080
2.	Texas	111,380
3.	New York	79,408
4.	Massachusetts	75,153
5.	Minnesota	52,284
6.	Florida	49,752
7.	Arizona	44,033
8.	Oregon	43,099
9.	Illinois	41,670
10.	North Carolina	41,391
11.	Pennsylvania	36,013
12.	New Jersey	29,744
13.	Colorado	26,089
14.	Wisconsin	22,828
15.	Ohio	22,590
16.	Washington	22,566
17.	New Hampshire	20,150
18.	Maryland	20,069
19.	Michigan	19,886
20.	Indiana	19,544
21.	Virginia	17,270
22.	Idaho	16,237
23.	Connecticut	15,396
24.	Iowa	13,452
25.	Georgia	12,236
26.	Utah	11,907
27.	Alabama	11,463
28.	Puerto Rico	9,783
29.	New Mexico	9,602
30.	Vermont	8,156
31.	Missouri	8,127
32.	Kansas	8,067
33.	Tennessee	7,814
34.	Kentucky	7,420
35.	South Carolina	6,603
36.	Oklahoma	6,339
37.	Nebraska	5,183
38.	Arkansas	4,765
39.	Rhode Island	4,438
40.	Nevada	3,184
41.	South Dakota	3,109
42.	Maine	3,107
43.	Mississippi	3,103
44.	Delaware	2,898
45.	Louisiana	2,173
46.	North Dakota	1,714
47.	West Virginia	1,508
48.	Montana	602
49.	Wyoming	307
50.	Alaska	99
51.	District of Columbia	76
52.	Hawaii	55

"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.

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	1,326,582
1.	California	157,208
2.	Texas	125,752
3.	Florida	84,865
4.	New York	73,615
5.	Georgia	73,522
6.	New Jersey	52,960
7.	Illinois	52,937
8.	Virginia	52,849
9.	Pennsylvania	48,397
10.	Ohio	37,516
11.	Colorado	35,696
12.	Missouri	34,981
13.	North Carolina	33,781
14.	Washington	31,023
15.	Massachusetts	30,449
16.	Kansas	27,848
17.	Michigan	27,555
18.	Maryland	26,897
19.	Wisconsin	21,363
20.	Minnesota	21,212
21.	Tennessee	20,924
22.	Arizona	20,903
23.	Indiana	17,078
24.	Iowa	16,972
25.	Kentucky	16,937
26.	Connecticut	16,897
27.	Oklahoma	15,779
28.	South Carolina	15,310
29.	Alabama	13,957
30.	Louisiana	13,440
31.	Utah	12,927
32.	Puerto Rico	12,896
33.	Oregon	12,567
34.	Arkansas	9,815
35.	Nebraska	9,648
36.	New Mexico	7,771
37.	Mississippi	6,924
38.	Nevada	6,267
39.	Rhode Island	5,752
40.	West Virginia	5,126
41.	District of Columbia	5,031
42.	Hawaii	4,848
43.	Alaska	4,430
44.	Idaho	4,356
45.	Maine	4,175
46.	New Hampshire	4,154
47.	Montana	3,494
48.	South Dakota	3,266
49.	Delaware	2,987
50.	North Dakota	2,921
51.	Vermont	2,222
52.	Wyoming	1,911

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	252,282
1.	Washington	47,575
2.	California	42,915
3.	Massachusetts	21,929
4.	Texas	17,278
5.	Colorado	12,537
6.	Georgia	10,170
7.	Oregon	9,156
8.	Florida	8,764
9.	North Carolina	6,698
10.	Michigan	6,512
11.	Minnesota	5,886
12.	Utah	5,611
13.	Wisconsin	5,523
14.	Virginia	5,210
15.	New Jersey	4,360
16.	Pennsylvania	4,160
17.	New York	4,143
18.	Illinois	4,013
19.	Arizona	3,480
20.	Ohio	3,448
21.	New Hampshire	2,667
22.	Missouri	2,602
23.	Maryland	1,792
24.	Connecticut	1,604
25.	Indiana	1,367
26.	Kansas	1,332
27.	North Dakota	1,180
28.	Tennessee	1,145
29.	South Carolina	1,130
30.	Rhode Island	944
31.	District of Columbia	895
32.	Iowa	840
33.	Oklahoma	727
34.	Nevada	635
35.	Nebraska	565
36.	Alabama	433
37.	Kentucky	423
38.	Idaho	353
39.	Louisiana	347
40.	New Mexico	301
41.	Vermont	291
42.	Arkansas	279
43.	Maine	272
44.	Mississippi	233
45.	Delaware	114
46.	Montana	88
47.	Hawaii	64
48.	West Virginia	14

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	1,367,115
1.	California	197,709
2.	Virginia	126,430
3.	Texas	92,158
4.	New York	73,735
5.	Florida	60,792
6.	New Jersey	60,225
7.	Maryland	57,431
8.	Illinois	55,803
9.	Massachusetts	51,480
10.	Ohio	49,149
11.	Pennsylvania	47,859
12.	Georgia	47,320
13.	Michigan	39,812
14.	Colorado	39,205
15.	North Carolina	29,808
16.	Minnesota	29,401
17.	Washington	28,915
18.	Missouri	22,431
19.	Connecticut	21,681
20.	Arizona	19,485
21.	Alabama	18,306
22.	District of Columbia	15,887
23.	Indiana	15,166
24.	Wisconsin	14,960
25.	Utah	14,612
26.	Tennessee	12,123
27.	Oregon	9,194
28.	Kentucky	9,145
29.	Nebraska	9,129
30.	Kansas	9,102
31.	Louisiana	8,190
32.	South Carolina	7,879
33.	Arkansas	7,871
34.	New Hampshire	6,673
35.	Oklahoma	6,462
36.	Iowa	6,195
37.	Rhode Island	4,791
38.	Hawaii	4,713
39.	Nevada	4,605
40.	Mississippi	4,299
41.	New Mexico	3,491
42.	Delaware	3,193
43.	Maine	3,145
44.	North Dakota	3,058
45.	Montana	3,002
46.	Idaho	2,966
47.	Vermont	2,753
48.	Puerto Rico	2,591
49.	West Virginia	2,423
50.	South Dakota	1,339
51.	Alaska	956
52.	Wyoming	671

ENGINEERING SERVICES BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	909,684
1.	California	111,707
2.	Texas	92,483
3.	Florida	59,175
4.	Virginia	50,532
5.	Michigan	38,500
6.	Pennsylvania	36,017
7.	Maryland	32,017
8.	New York	31,740
9.	Colorado	31,661
10.	Georgia	27,495
11.	New Jersey	26,455
12.	Ohio	25,907
13.	Illinois	25,723
14.	Washington	23,207
15.	Massachusetts	22,447
16.	Arizona	21,867
17.	Alabama	21,752
18.	North Carolina	19,278
19.	Louisiana	15,038
20.	Missouri	14,282
21.	South Carolina	14,272
22.	Wisconsin	14,119
23.	Tennessee	13,330
24.	Indiana	12,308
25.	Minnesota	11,451
26.	Kansas	8,891
27.	Nevada	8,847
28.	Oregon	8,556
29.	Utah	8,094
30.	Oklahoma	7,588
31.	Kentucky	7,530
32.	Connecticut	7,468
33.	New Mexico	7,237
34.	Mississippi	4,824
35.	Puerto Rico	4,391
36.	Nebraska	4,337
37.	Idaho	3,928
38.	Alaska	3,617
39.	Arkansas	3,445
40.	Iowa	3,386
41.	New Hampshire	3,310
42.	Hawaii	3,279
43.	District of Columbia	3,244
44.	West Virginia	3,039
45.	Delaware	2,774
46.	Maine	2,772
47.	Montana	2,736
48.	Rhode Island	2,435
49.	North Dakota	1,566
50.	Wyoming	1,430
51.	South Dakota	1,345
52.	Vermont	1,246

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

R&D AND TESTING LABS BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	683,586
1.	California	121,780
2.	Massachusetts	44,527
3.	Michigan	42,160
4.	New York	40,482
5.	Pennsylvania	36,515
6.	New Jersey	35,632
7.	Texas	33,610
8.	Illinois	30,984
9.	Maryland	27,444
10.	Virginia	23,789
11.	New Mexico	23,211
12.	Ohio	20,670
13.	Washington	20,119
14.	North Carolina	18,928
15.	Florida	15,445
16.	Colorado	14,407
17.	Missouri	11,195
18.	Minnesota	8,581
19.	Tennessee	8,570
20.	District of Columbia	7,326
21.	Alabama	6,798
22.	Connecticut	6,375
23.	Wisconsin	6,274
24.	Nevada	6,075
25.	Idaho	6,016
26.	Georgia	6,012
27.	Arizona	5,731
28.	Indiana	5,677
29.	Utah	5,118
30.	Delaware	4,725
31.	Oregon	4,242
32.	Louisiana	3,557
33.	South Carolina	3,236
34.	Oklahoma	2,985
35.	Kansas	2,799
36.	Kentucky	2,433
37.	Maine	2,091
38.	Hawaii	2,060
39.	West Virginia	2,056
40.	Nebraska	2,046
41.	Arkansas	1,995
42.	Iowa	1,763
43.	New Hampshire	1,527
44.	Mississippi	1,233
45.	Puerto Rico	1,220
46.	Montana	1,140
47.	North Dakota	855
48.	Alaska	821
49.	Rhode Island	808
50.	Wyoming	734
51.	South Dakota	535
52.	Vermont	494

COMPUTER TRAINING BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	17,569
1.	Florida	1,553
2.	Texas	1,470
3.	California	1,259
4.	New York	1,108
5.	Pennsylvania	847
6.	Georgia	786
7.	North Carolina	733
8.	New Jersey	718
9.	Washington	712
10.	Illinois	624
11.	Ohio	580
12.	Maryland	549
13.	Massachusetts	525
14.	Arizona	490
15.	Michigan	422
15.	Missouri	411
17.	Utah	273
18.	Puerto Rico	230
19.	Minnesota	202
20.	Tennessee	200
21.	Mississippi	162
22.	Indiana	159
23.	Louisiana	128
24.	Connecticut	120
25.	Kansas	118
26.	Delaware	103
27.	District of Columbia	90
28.	New Mexico	85
29.	West Virginia	74
30.	Nebraska	71
31.	Idaho	44
32.	Oklahoma	34
33.	South Dakota	32
33.	Vermont	27
35.	Montana	8

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

TOTAL HIGH-TECH SERVICES BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	4,556,818
1.	California	632,578
2.	Texas	362,751
3.	Virginia	258,810
4.	Florida	230,594
5.	New York	224,823
6.	New Jersey	180,350
7.	Pennsylvania	173,795
8.	Massachusetts	171,357
9.	Illinois	170,084
10.	Georgia	165,305
11.	Michigan	154,961
12.	Washington	151,551
13.	Maryland	146,130
14.	Ohio	137,270
15.	Colorado	133,506
16.	North Carolina	109,226
17.	Missouri	85,902
18.	Minnesota	76,733
19.	Arizona	71,956
20.	Wisconsin	62,239
21.	Alabama	61,246
22.	Tennessee	56,292
23.	Connecticut	54,145
24.	Indiana	51,755
25.	Kansas	50,090
26.	Utah	46,635
27.	Oregon	43,715
28.	New Mexico	42,096
29.	South Carolina	41,827
30.	Louisiana	40,700
31.	Kentucky	36,468
32.	Oklahoma	33,575
33.	District of Columbia	32,473
34.	Iowa	29,156
35.	Nevada	26,429
36.	Nebraska	25,796
37.	Arkansas	23,405
38.	Puerto Rico	21,328
39.	New Hampshire	18,331
40.	Mississippi	17,675
41.	Idaho	17,663
42.	Hawaii	14,964
43.	Rhode Island	14,730
44.	Delaware	13,896
45.	West Virginia	12,732
46.	Maine	12,455
47.	Montana	10,468
48.	Alaska	9,824
49.	North Dakota	9,580
50.	Vermont	7,033
51.	South Dakota	6,517
52.	Wyoming	4,746

"High-tech services" is the summation of communications services, software publishers, computer systems design and related services, engineering services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training.

2007 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, *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*

TOTAL HIGH-TECH BY 2007 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	State	Employment
	United States	5,845,883
1.	California	942,658
2.	Texas	474,131
3.	New York	304,231
4.	Florida	280,346
5.	Virginia	276,080
6.	Massachusetts	246,510
7.	Illinois	211,754
8.	New Jersey	210,094
9.	Pennsylvania	209,808
10.	Georgia	177,541
11.	Michigan	174,847
12.	Washington	174,117
13.	Maryland	166,199
14.	Ohio	159,860
15.	Colorado	159,595
16.	North Carolina	150,617
17.	Minnesota	129,017
18.	Arizona	115,989
19.	Missouri	94,029
20.	Oregon	86,814
21.	Wisconsin	85,067
22.	Alabama	72,709
23.	Indiana	71,299
24.	Connecticut	69,541
25.	Tennessee	64,106
26.	Utah	58,542
27.	Kansas	58,157
28.	New Mexico	51,698
29.	South Carolina	48,430
30.	Kentucky	43,888
31.	Louisiana	42,873
32.	Iowa	42,608
33.	Oklahoma	39,914
34.	New Hampshire	38,481
35.	Idaho	33,900
36.	District of Columbia	32,549
37.	Puerto Rico	31,111
38.	Nebraska	30,979
39.	Nevada	29,613
40.	Arkansas	28,170
41.	Mississippi	20,778
42.	Rhode Island	19,168
43.	Delaware	16,794
44.	Maine	15,562
45.	Vermont	15,189
46.	Hawaii	15,019
47.	West Virginia	14,240
48.	North Dakota	11,294
49.	Montana	11,070
50.	Alaska	9,923
51.	South Dakota	9,626
52.	Wyoming	5,053

DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

TechAmerica utilizes the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) to define the high-tech industry. The NAICS is a hierarchical system, with 6-digit numbers assigned to the most specific industries. The NAICS is constructed around the concept of production and is able to reflect advances in technology and includes many new service-oriented businesses. Economic units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. Because *Cyberstates* analyzes the high-tech industry by using industry classifications, the report focuses on companies and sectors, not individual occupations. We measure how many workers are employed by the high-tech industry, not how many information technology workers are employed in the U.S. economy.

Our original definition was based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, but has evolved alongside changing classification systems, striving to represent our dynamic economy. The U.S. government officially converted to the NAICS in 1997, a system devised by the United States, Canada, and Mexico, allowing industry analysis across all three nations. Revisions to NAICS codes in 2002 affected the information sector, much of which is part of the high-tech industry. TechAmerica revised its definition of the high-tech industry based on the 2002 NAICS codes, and uses these codes to produce *Cyberstates*.

The NAICS codes have now been revised again, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has implemented the changes beginning with the reporting of their 2007 data. In this report, we have taken the 2007 and 2008 data reported according to 2007 NAICS codes, and converted it into the comparable 2002 NAICS categories that comprise our definition of high tech to avoid a break in the series. We will be re-evaluating and revising our definition of high-tech to reflect the most current 2007 NAICS in the year to come.

HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY DEFINITION

In preparing the original *Cyberstates* in 1997, TechAmerica (then the American Electronics Association), 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, considerable time was devoted to devising a clear definition of what constitutes today's high-tech industry in the United States. We believe it is a comprehensive, yet conservative, representation of the core components of today's high-tech industry.

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 manufacturing and service sectors are selected.

DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

Our guiding principle is that to be included in our core definition of high tech, an industry must be a maker/creator of technology, whether in the form of products or services. The definition does not include wholesale or retail trade, industries that are primarily dedicated to selling technology products as opposed to making/creating the technology.

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 identified 2.3 million workers in the temporary help services industry in 2008. Current data allow us to assume only that there are tens of thousands of these temp workers employed by the high-tech industry, but they are not included in our statistical analysis.

TechAmerica uses 49 NAICS codes to define the high-tech industry. They fall into two broad categories: high-tech manufacturing and high-tech services. We also group these into high-tech industry sectors. These are listed on the following page.

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 and 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

Photonics

333314 Optical Instrument and Lens

333315 Photographic and Photocopying Equipment

HIGH-TECH SERVICES

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Telecommunications and Internet 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

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, 2007*, an annual report from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This publication reports on average annual employment, total wages, and establishments at the state and national level. These statistics are compiled as part of the *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages* (QCEW) program, previously known as the *Covered Employment and Wages* program, and sometimes referenced as *ES-202*. We find 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 Insurance laws.

There are some shortfalls with the BLS data. The annual data from the QCEW series are generated in the fall of each year, so there is almost a year's lag in reporting the data. This lag only allows us to analyze national and state wage, payroll, and establishment data for 2007, the most recent available. Employment data at the state level are also available only through 2007. However, we have been able to produce preliminary 2008 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 versus 5-digit and 6-digit NAICS codes) include some totals for nondisclosed data. *Cyberstates 2009* 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 are still suppressed to protect the identity of the cooperating employers. Furthermore, the QCEW 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 source of employment for the high-tech industry.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING 2007 NAICS REVISIONS

The QCEW program reported its most recent 2007 data according to the revised 2007 NAICS codes. These revisions affected the following high tech sectors: communications equipment manufacturing, measuring and control equipment manufacturing, telecommunications services, Internet services, and R&D testing labs. In order to provide historical context and avoid a break in the series, we translated the 2007 data into comparable 2002 NAICS form.

Using ratios provided by the BLS, we were able to successfully account for these changes and report 2007 and 2008 data in the NAICS 2002 format. Due to dramatic revisions within the telecommunications services and Internet services sectors, we will be reporting on their combined entity – communications services – at the state level. In addition, at the national level, 2007 wage, payroll, and establishment figures have been published only at the sectoral level. This higher level of aggregation ensures the most accurate picture possible, preserving the integrity of the original data. The definitional scope of high-tech in *Cyberstates 2009* remains unchanged in totality.

EMPLOYMENT

The QCEW monthly employment data represent the number of workers who were employed during, or received compensation 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.

The 2008 national high-tech employment data were derived by using both QCEW data and *Current Employment Survey* (CES) data. CES data were used to determine the 2008 high-tech employment at the national level. Using CES data, we determined the growth rate of each particular high-tech industry sector between 2007 and 2008, and this growth rate was then applied to the 2007 QCEW data to determine comparable 2008 data. The 2008 data are preliminary and subject to revision.

PAYROLL AND WAGES

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.

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 was calculated by dividing total private sector payroll for the state by total private sector workers.

METHODOLOGY

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 applied. 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 five leading industry sectors as grouped by our definition of high tech. In the case of some smaller states that do not have five significant tech sectors, three or four sectors are illustrated. These employment numbers are based on the QCEW 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 on the state-by-state overview pages are for 2007, and are for total unemployment for the state's entire labor force. The most recent 2008 state unemployment figures can be found in Appendix C.11.

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.

The

TechAmerica Competitiveness Series

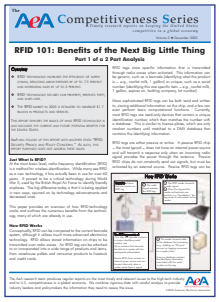
Timely research reports on keeping the United States competitive in a global economy

Following the release of the initial *Losing the Competitive Advantage* report in February 2005, TechAmerica (formerly AeA) embarked on an ongoing effort to educate industry executives, policymakers, and opinion leaders on the most timely and relevant issues to the high-tech industry and to U.S. competitiveness in a global economy.

The result is the TechAmerica *Competitiveness Series* – produced through our Technology Education Foundation – an array of concise, four-page reports that combine rigorous data with careful analysis to educate readers on the issues. To date, we have published 27 installments of the series and continue to add to this collection.

All reports can be downloaded for free at: **www.techamerica.org/cs**

Select editions of the *Competitiveness Series* include:



December 2005

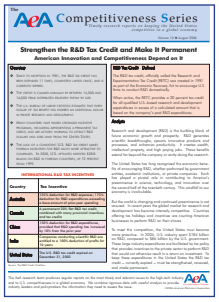
RFID 101: Benefits of the Next Big Little Thing

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.

June 2006

Attracting the Best and Brightest to the United States

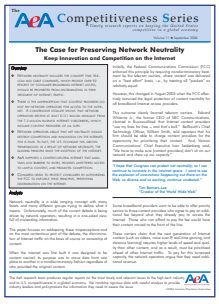
The U.S. visa and green card system that helps bring the best and brightest to the United States is broken. These highly skilled people spur U.S. innovation and create thousands of high-paying jobs.



August 2006

Strengthen the R&D Tax Credit and Make It Permanent

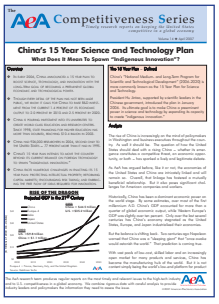
This report highlights how critical industry-funded R&D has been to the United States. But the lack of a consistent R&D tax credit makes foreign incentives for R&D much more attractive.



September 2006

The Case for Preserving Network Neutrality

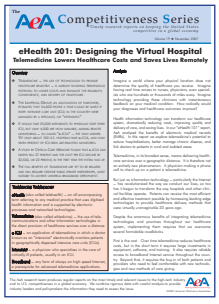
This report makes the case for promoting innovation and competition on the Internet by upholding the guiding principles of network neutrality that have governed the Internet since its inception.



April 2007

China's 15 Year Science and Technology Plan

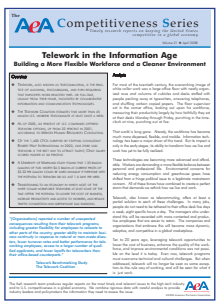
China intends to move beyond its current reliance on foreign technology to spawn "indigenous innovation." We outline how they intend to do it and what obstacles could stand in their way.



November 2007

eHealth 201: Designing the Virtual Hospital

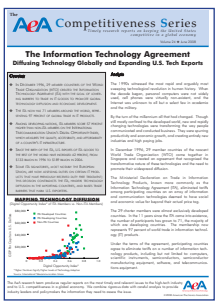
Telemedicine – the use of technology to provide healthcare remotely – is already showing tremendous potential to lower costs and enhance the reliability, convenience, and delivery of healthcare.



April 2008

Telework in the Information Age

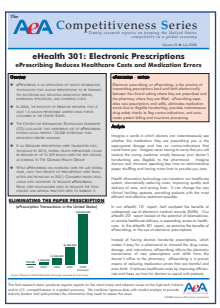
Telework, also known as telecommuting, is the practice of allowing, encouraging, and even requiring that employees work remotely part- or full-time, usually from their home, facilitated by collaborative information technologies.



June 2008

The Information Technology Agreement

Over its 11 year history, the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) spurred global economic development and expanded markets for U.S. tech exports. Unfortunately, the ITA is now being undermined by the European Union.



July 2008

eHealth 301: Electronic Prescriptions

This third eHealth report analyzes ePrescribing, the application of health information technology that allows prescriptions to be transmitted electronically, reducing harmful errors, increasing efficiencies, and lowering costs.

TechAmerica
WHERE THE FUTURE BEGINS
THE ASSOCIATION OF COMPANIES DRIVING INNOVATION WORLDWIDE

HEADQUARTERS

WASHINGTON, DC
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
North Building, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004
Tel: 202.682.9110
Fax: 202.682.9111

REGIONAL AND COUNCIL OFFICES

CALIFORNIA

SILICON VALLEY/NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
5201 Great America Parkway
Suite 400
Santa Clara, CA 95054
Tel: 408.987.4200
800.284.4232
Fax: 408.987.4298
Representing Silicon Valley, Northern California, Northern Nevada, and Hawaii

LOS ANGELES
6320 Canoga Avenue, Suite 220
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
Tel: 818.226.3800
Fax: 818.226.0400
Representing the Counties of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura; also representing Southern Nevada

ORANGE COUNTY
6 Jenner, Suite 110
Irvine, CA 92618
Tel: 949.450.1500
Fax: 949.450.1599
Representing Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties

SACRAMENTO
1415 L Street, Suite 1260
Sacramento, CA 95814
Tel: 916.443.9059
Fax: 916.443.6734
Representing California's public policy activities

SAN DIEGO
6540 Lusk Boulevard, Suite C277
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.452.9288
Fax: 858.452.2766
Representing the San Diego Region

FLORIDA
12565 Research Parkway, Suite 300
Orlando, FL 32826
Tel: 407.882.2425
Fax: 407.737.2512
Representing Florida and Puerto Rico

MIDWEST
One Lincoln Centre
18W140 Butterfield Road, 15th Floor
Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181
Tel: 630.613.7174
Fax: 630.613.7175
Representing Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin

MINNESOTA
Minnesota High Tech Association/TechAmerica
300 North Interchange Bldg., Suite 400
300 South Highway 169
Minneapolis, MN 55426
Tel: 952.230.4555
Fax: 952.230.4550
Representing Minnesota

MOUNTAIN STATES
12202 Airport Way, Suite 195
Broomfield, CO 80021
Tel: 303.438.0571
Fax: 303.438.8915
Representing Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming

NEW ENGLAND
444 Washington Street, Suite 405
Woburn, MA 01801
Tel: 781.938.1925
Fax: 781.938.0091
Representing Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

NEW JERSEY-PENNSYLVANIA
472 Westfield Avenue, Suite LL3
Clark, NJ 07066
Tel: 732.340.1530
Fax: 732.340.1533
Representing Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania

NEW YORK
Albany Nanotechnology Complex
255 Fuller Road
Albany, NY 12203
Tel: 518.437.8820
Fax: 518.437.8821
Representing New York

OREGON
5285 SW Meadows Road, Suite 200
Lake Oswego, OR 97035
Tel: 503.624.6050
Fax: 503.624.9354
Representing Oregon

POTOMAC
601 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
North Building, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20004
Tel: 202.682.9110
Fax: 202.682.9111
Representing Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, DC

SOUTHEAST
3700 Mansell Road, Suite 140
Alpharetta, GA 30022
Tel: 678.352.9469
Fax: 678.585.9657
Representing Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee

SOUTHWEST
8283 N. Hayden Road, Suite 250
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
Tel: 480.607.0233
Fax: 480.607.1921
Representing Arizona and New Mexico

TEXAS

AUSTIN
401 W. 15th Street, Suite 695
Austin, TX 78701
Tel: 512.474.4403
Fax: 512.476.9908
Representing Texas' public policy activities

DALLAS
14901 Quorum Drive, Suite 595
Dallas, TX 75254
Tel: 972.386.6540
Fax: 972.386.6029
Representing Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas

VIRGINIA
1401 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1100
Arlington, VA 22209
Tel: 703.522.5055
Fax: 703.525.2279
Representing TechAmerica's Public Sector activities

WASHINGTON
19203 36th Ave. West, Bldg 4, Suite 208
Lynnwood, WA 98036
Tel: 425.775.6168
Fax: 425.775.6281
Representing Alaska, Idaho, Montana, and Washington

INTERNATIONAL OFFICES

BEIJING, CHINA
United States Information Technology Office (USITO)
Room 516, Beijing Fortune Plaza Office Tower
No. 7 Dongsanhuan Zhong Lu
Chaoyang District
Beijing, 100020
China
Tel: 011.86.10.6530.9368
Fax: 011.86.10.6530.9367
Assisting and representing U.S. high-tech companies in China

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
TechAmerica Europe
40 rue des Drapiers
1050 Brussels
Belgium
Tel: 011.32.2.502.7015
Fax: 011.32.2.502.6734
Representing U.S. high-tech companies in the European Union

TechAmerica
WHERE THE FUTURE BEGINS
THE ASSOCIATION OF COMPANIES DRIVING INNOVATION WORLDWIDE