

High Technology Business Scan



A White Paper Presented by the
Idaho Department of Labor
Communications & Research

Summer 2010

IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, GOVERNOR
ROGER B. MADSEN, DIRECTOR

High Technology Business Scan

Summer 2010

Published by Robert Kabel
Research Analyst
Idaho Department of Labor
319 W. Main St.
Boise, Idaho 83735



C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER, GOVERNOR
ROGER B. MADSEN, DIRECTOR

*This publication and an accompanying slide presentation is available
on the Internet at <http://lmi.idaho.gov/researchproject>*

This document is produced by the Idaho Department of Labor, which is funded at least in part by federal grants from the United States Department of Labor. Costs associated with this specific publication are available by contacting the Idaho Department of Labor.

The Idaho Department of Labor is an Equal Opportunity Employer and Service Provider. We are committed to providing employment services and programs and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, political affiliation or belief, sex, age or disability.

High Technology Business Scan

Table of Contents

Summary of Key Findings -----	5
Results by Industry -----	6
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages -----	12
Results by Occupation -----	19
Exports -----	29

Appendices

Appendix 1: Data Sources -----	31
Appendix 2: Industry Data Tables -----	34
Appendix 3: Cost of Living Figures -----	38
Appendix 4: Occupational Tables -----	39
Appendix 5: Occupational Projections -----	41
Appendix 6: SOC Taxonomy -----	42
Appendix 7: NAICS Taxonomy -----	43
Appendix 8: Bibliography -----	44

List of Figures, Charts, Tables

Figure 1: Cost of Living Index -----	6
Table 1: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho and Surrounding States — 2008 -----	7
Table 2: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho and Surrounding States — 2006 -----	8
Chart 1: Idaho Population Distribution -----	9
Chart 2: Idaho 2008 Distribution of High-Tech Establishments by Region -----	9
Chart 3: Idaho 2008 Distribution of High-Tech Earnings by Region -----	10
Chart 4: Idaho 2008 High-Tech Earnings by Region -----	10
Table 4: Total High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho Regions — 2008 -----	11
Chart 5: Idaho High-Tech Share of Total Establishments -----	12
Chart 6: Idaho High-Tech Establishments -----	13
Chart 7: Idaho All Establishments -----	13
Chart 8: Idaho High-Tech Establishments by Level -----	13
Chart 9: Idaho High-Tech Industry Percent of Employers by Establishment Size -----	14

Chart 10: Idaho High-Tech Industry Percent of Employment by Establishment Size -----	14
Chart 11: Idaho High-Tech Employment Count -----	15
Chart 12: Percent of Idaho High-Tech to Total Employment -----	15
Chart 13: Idaho Total Employment Count -----	16
Chart 14: High-Tech Employment by Level -----	16
Chart 15: Idaho Annual Average Wages -----	17
Chart 16: Idaho High-Tech Annual Average Wages by Level-----	17
Chart 17: Idaho High-Tech Share of Total Earnings -----	18
Chart 18: Idaho High-Tech Total Earnings -----	18
Chart 19: Idaho High-Tech Earnings by Level -----	19
Chart 20: Neighboring States' Regional Distribution of High-Tech Employment -----	20
Chart 21: Neighboring States' Regional Distribution of Total Employment -----	20
Chart 22: Neighboring States' High-Tech Wages -----	21
Table 6: Total High Technology Occupation Labor Force Metrics for Idaho Regions — 2008 -----	22
Table 7: East Central 2006 to 2007 Top High-Tech Employment Decrease -----	22
Table 8: Neighboring States — 15-1031 Applications Engineer Employment ---	23
Chart 23: Neighboring States — 15-1031 Median Wage -----	23
Table 9: Idaho — 15-1031 Applications Engineer Employment by Region -----	24
Chart 24: Idaho — 15-1031 Median Wage by Region -----	24
Table 10: Neighboring States — 15-1032 Systems Software Engineer Employment -----	25
Chart 25: Neighboring States — 15-1032 Median Wage -----	25
Table 11: Idaho —15-1032 Systems Software Engineer Employment by Region -----	26
Chart 26: Idaho — 15-1032 Median Wage by Region -----	26
Table 12: Projected Top 10 High-Tech Occupations in Idaho -----	27
Table 13: Idaho Occupational Projections 2006 - 2016 — Hot Job Occupations -----	28
Chart 27: Idaho Exports -----	29
Chart 28: Idaho & Nation — High-Tech Share of Total Exports -----	29
Chart 29: Neighboring States — High-Tech Share -----	30

Idaho's High Technology Industry and Occupations

Even as Idaho's economy suffered its worst contraction since World War II, aggravated by substantial layoffs in semiconductor production, high technology remained a contributor to Idaho income, exports and gross state product beyond the share of the labor force it commands.

Prior research by the Idaho Department of Labor estimated that high-tech businesses provide wages that run 70 percent to 100 percent above the average wage in Idaho. The department has now conducted a business scan to:

- Identify the high-tech occupational and industry information available to stakeholders in this sector.
- Rank Idaho's high-tech sector against the other 49 states.
- Determine what percentage of Idaho's total economy can be attributed to high-tech.
- Identify projected high growth occupations in high technology.

Summary of Key Findings

Despite thousands of layoffs ahead of and during the harshest recession in two generations, high technology still accounted for 7 percent of both total employment and business establishments in Idaho in 2008 and, more importantly, 17 percent of total wages. While current employment and payroll are nearly a full percentage point below the sector's 2006 peak, high technology continues to pump billions of dollars a year into Idaho – nearly \$4 billion in wages during 2008.

Nationally, high technology employment moved from 8.5 percent in 2006 to around 8.7 percent of total employment in 2008. Even with the job losses, Idaho still ranked 29th nationally in the percentage of its work force employed in high-tech, 31st in the percentage of businesses in the high-tech sector and seventh in the ratio of the average high-tech paycheck to the average wage statewide.

High technology workers in Idaho averaged over \$70,000 a year including benefits in 2008. That was 187 percent of the statewide average wage of just under \$38,000. Only six other states posted higher percentage comparisons. The gap in Idaho was little changed from high-tech's peak year of 2006 although the state's ranking nationally was third that year. High technology goods, primarily computer chips, have also dominated the state's exports, typically running at over 70 percent of total value until 2008 when they slipped to under 65 percent.

While still a boon to the state overall, the economic impact of high technology varies regionally. Nearly half the 2008 payroll was in the southwestern part of the state, Idaho's most populous region and the home of Micron Technology. East central Idaho claimed a quarter of the wages, benefiting from the Idaho National Laboratory's presence and the spin-off businesses it fosters. South central Idaho, known primarily for agriculture, had a surprising 18 percent of the high-tech payroll. In all three cases, the percentage of high-tech wages was higher than the regions' percentage of the state population. The other three regions of the state had only fractional shares of high-tech wages well below their proportion of the population.

Occupational data reflected a gain of about 3,100 actual high-tech jobs since 2002; however, no statewide growth has been realized since 2006. Even though the sector has suf-

ferred a setback during the recession, a number of high technology occupations remain on the list of those that pay well and will be in high demand in the years to come. Among those identified by the Department of Labor as projected “Hot Jobs” through 2016 are computer software engineers, system analysts and administrators, computer support specialists and database administrators.

Overall, however, the national comparison snapshots of 2006 and 2008 illustrate the drag the last few years have had on Idaho’s high technology sector.

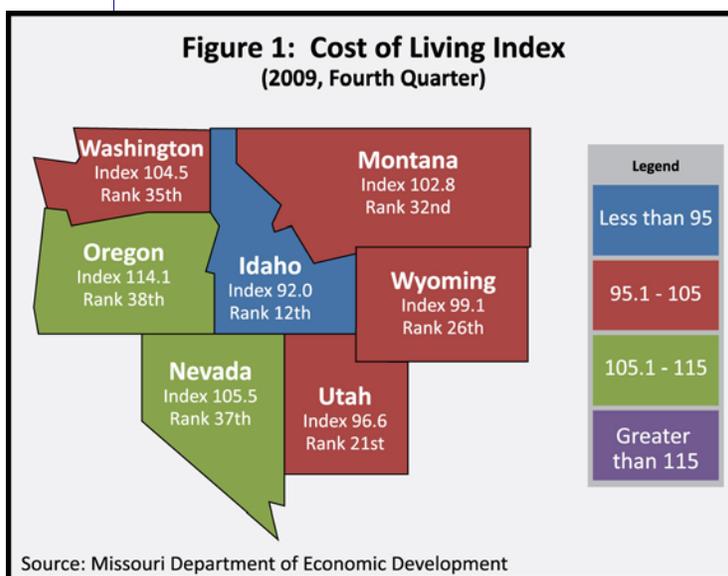
Results by Industry

National Comparisons: Establishments, Employment and Earnings

As shown in [Tables 1 and 2](#) for relative establishments, Idaho had roughly 4,700 high technology establishments in 2008 that accounted for 7 percent of the state’s 65,000 establishments overall. Of Idaho and the six bordering states, Nevada and Utah have a notably higher percentage of high-tech establishments. Among the states, Idaho ranked 31st in high-tech establishments at 7.3 percent in 2008, down from 27th at 7.6 percent in 2006. High-tech establishments have increased – by 533 – since 2006 but not as fast as establishments overall.

The relative size component of the tables shows that nationally, high-tech employment has moved from 8.5 percent in 2006 to 8.7 percent in 2008. Idaho’s high-tech employment showed a slight decline ranking 28th at 7.5 percent in 2006 to 29th at 7.4 percent in 2008.

Idaho’s high-tech earnings per worker of \$70,914 were \$9,660 above the lowest average high-tech wage in South Dakota and \$39,846 under the nation’s highest wage in New Jersey. But when comparing the high-tech earnings to the all-industry earnings, high-tech was 187 percent of Idaho’s all-industry average per worker of \$37,914 in 2008. Still Idaho slipped in that category from third to seventh between 2006 and 2008. When ordered against the six surrounding states, Idaho was fifth in high-tech earnings per worker and second when comparing high-tech earnings to the all-industry earnings as shown on [Table 1](#).



Nationally, high-tech workers earned an average of \$91,889 in 2008 compared to the all-industry earnings of \$49,930. Idaho’s cost of living, however, is 12th in the nation according to the Missouri Department of Economic Development’s cost-of-living index. [See Table 3 on page 38 in Appendix 3.](#) When compared to the six bordering states, Idaho has the lowest cost of living as shown in the figure on the left.¹

¹The earnings data, which come from the department’s Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for covered employment, can be compared to national averages and to bordering states, but the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not recommend using this data in time comparisons. The cost-of-living index produced by the Missouri Department of Economic Development is provided only as anecdotal information as wage comparisons are made.

Table 1: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho and Surrounding States – 2008

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH					
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2008	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank
Washington	2.8%	13	Washington	11.0%	3	Wyoming	6.0%	5	Nevada	7.1%	2
Oregon	1.2%	25	Utah	9.0%	15	Nevada	4.7%	8	Washington	6.1%	5
Utah	1.0%	30	National	8.7%	na	Washington	3.1%	15	Montana	4.0%	13
Nevada	0.6%	35	Oregon	8.2%	23	Montana	2.2%	20	National	2.5%	na
Idaho	0.4%	39	Idaho	7.4%	29	Utah	0.4%	28	Utah	2.0%	32
Montana	0.2%	45	Wyoming	6.4%	40	National	-1.6%	na	Oregon	1.5%	39
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Nevada	5.5%	47	Oregon	-2.7%	37	Wyoming	0.7%	45
National	100.0%	na	Montana	5.2%	48	Idaho	-7.4%	47	Idaho	-1.4%	49

RELATIVE EARNINGS			HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS		
High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments		
Area	EPW	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
Washington	\$98,970	7	Washington	107.7%	7	Washington	192.4%	4	Nevada	10.3%	8
National	\$91,889	na	Nevada	93.7%	19	Idaho	187.0%	7	Utah	9.8%	11
Nevada	\$86,062	19	Wyoming	90.7%	22	National	184.0%	na	National	8.4%	na
Wyoming	\$83,338	22	Oregon	88.8%	26	Oregon	183.7%	14	Idaho	7.3%	31
Oregon	\$81,590	26	Idaho	77.2%	40	Nevada	181.3%	21	Oregon	7.3%	32
Idaho	\$70,914	40	Utah	75.0%	43	Wyoming	181.2%	22	Wyoming	7.0%	35
Utah	\$68,939	43	Montana	69.3%	49	Montana	169.3%	40	Montana	7.0%	36
Montana	\$63,684	49	National	100.0%	na	Utah	165.8%	44	Washington	6.5%	41

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009
Idaho Department of Labor High-Tech Business Scan 2010

This table including all 50 states can be found in Appendix 2 online.

Table 2: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho and Surrounding States — 2006

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH			RELATIVE EARNINGS		
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			High-Tech Earnings per Worker		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2006	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank
Washington	2.6%	14	Washington	10.3%	4	Wyoming	5.3%	2	Washington	\$85,421	7
Oregon	1.2%	24	Utah	8.8%	15	Utah	-1.6%	19	Nevada	\$83,437	10
Utah	0.9%	30	National	8.5%	na	Montana	-1.7%	22	National	\$78,432	na
Nevada	0.5%	36	Oregon	8.0%	21	Nevada	-2.2%	24	Oregon	\$70,984	22
Idaho	0.5%	39	Idaho	7.5%	28	Washington	-2.8%	29	Idaho	\$66,107	31
Montana	0.2%	45	Wyoming	6.4%	38	National	-4.0%	na	Wyoming	\$65,490	33
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Nevada	5.1%	47	Oregon	-4.2%	33	Utah	\$58,669	42
National	100.0%	na	Montana	5.0%	48	Idaho	-6.1%	42	Montana	\$53,236	49

HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS		
High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
Washington	108.9%	7	Nevada	197.2%	1	Utah	10.0%	10
Nevada	106.4%	10	Idaho	188.0%	3	Nevada	9.7%	11
National	100.0%	na	Washington	185.5%	5	National	8.6%	na
Oregon	90.5%	23	National	174.3%	na	Wyoming	7.7%	26
Idaho	84.3%	31	Oregon	167.6%	27	Idaho	7.6%	27
Wyoming	83.5%	33	Wyoming	164.4%	32	Oregon	7.5%	31
Utah	74.8%	42	Montana	157.6%	41	Montana	7.4%	33
Montana	67.9%	49	Utah	155.4%	43	Washington	6.3%	45

Source: EMSI Complete Employment, Earnings and Establishments, September 2007;
 EMSI Complete Employment — 4th Quarter 2009
 Idaho Department of Labor High-Tech Business Scan 2010

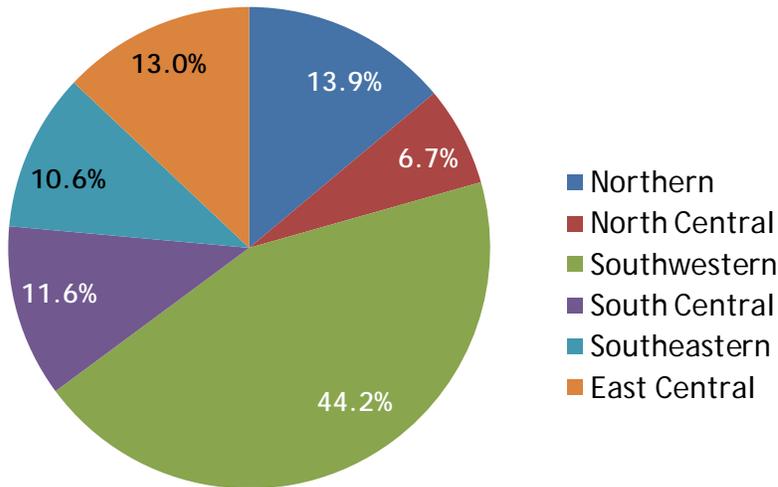
This table including all 50 states can be found in Appendix 2 online.

Regional Comparison: Establishments, Employment and Earnings

While all six regions in Idaho contribute to the high-tech sector, the largest contributors are eastern and southwestern Idaho. Both lost high-tech employment from 2006 to 2008.

East central Idaho, which posted a 2.7 percent decrease in high-tech employment, is the third most populous region and employed nearly 19 percent of Idaho’s high-tech workers at 13 percent of its high-tech establishments. About 24 percent of all high-tech earnings occurred in eastern Idaho.

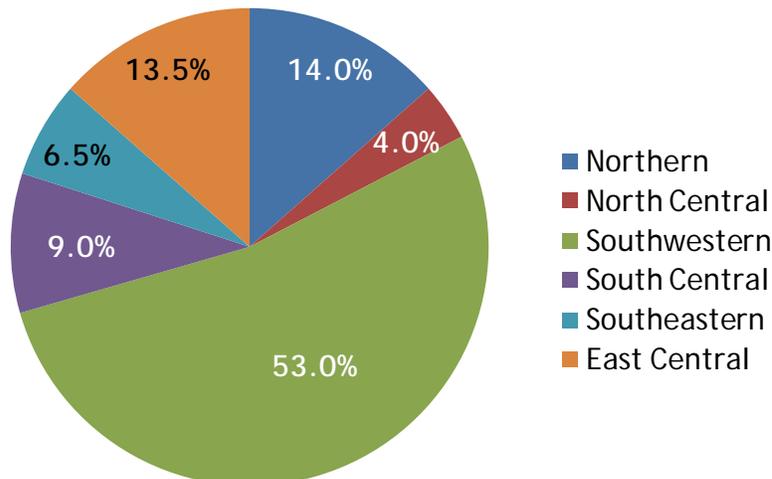
Chart 1: Idaho Population Distribution



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009

The southwestern region, which claims 44 percent of the population, not only employed 54 percent of Idaho’s 68,000 high-tech workers at over 53 percent of the state’s high-tech establishments but also paid 47 percent of the high-tech wages as shown in Charts 1, 2 and 3. The southwestern region had a 3.2 percent decrease in the percent of high-tech employment from 2006 to 2008. [Table 4 on page 11](#) provides high-tech labor force data by region.

Chart 2: Idaho 2008 Distribution of High-Tech Establishments by Region



Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

The job losses in the east central and southwestern regions since 2006 were only partially offset by growth elsewhere so that statewide high-tech employment fell 1.4 percent by 2008.

North central Idaho ranked the lowest or second lowest among the regions in all areas but high-tech employment growth between 2006 and 2008. [Table 4 on page 11](#) shows, high-tech employment as a percentage of total employment grew 10.1 percent, or up 273 jobs to 2,372 total, from 2006 to 2008.

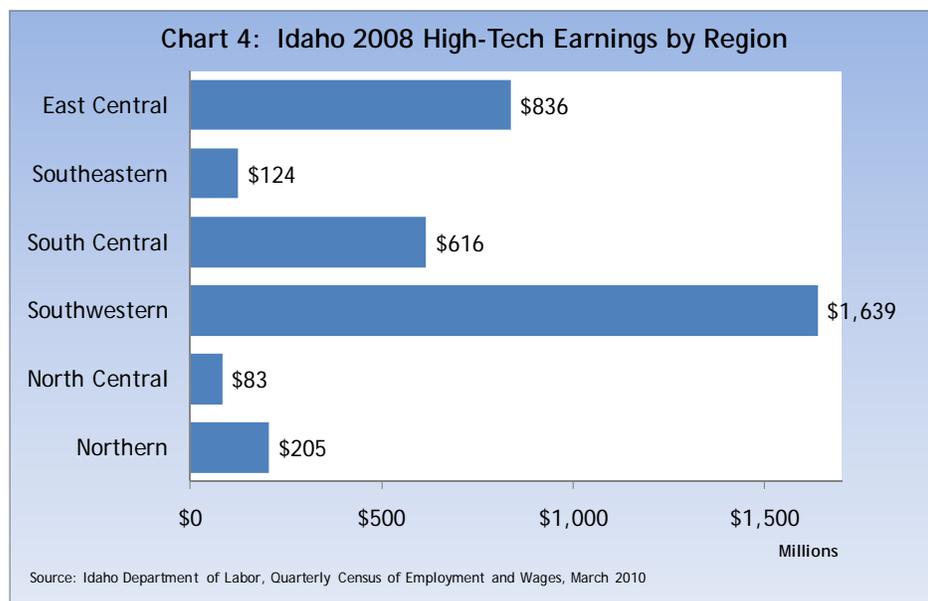
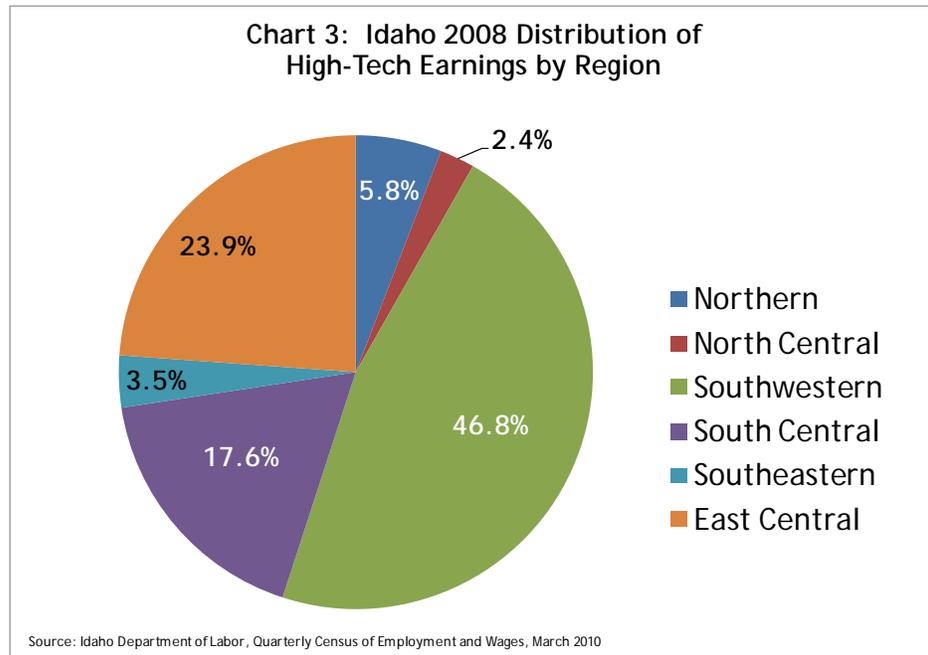


Table 4: Total High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for Idaho Regions – 2008

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH			RELATIVE EARNINGS		
High-Tech Employment to State			High-Tech Employment In Region			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			High-Tech Earnings per Worker		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank
Southwestern	54.9%	1	East Central	10.7%	1	North Central	10.1%	1	Southwestern	\$76,838	1
East Central	18.8%	2	Southwestern	9.1%	2	South Central	3.8%	2	East Central	\$73,598	2
Northern	8.8%	3	STATEWIDE	7.4%	na	Southeastern	3.3%	3	STATEWIDE	\$70,914	na
Southeastern	6.8%	4	Southeastern	5.1%	3	Northern	1.2%	4	Southeastern	\$65,221	3
South Central	5.4%	5	Northern	5.0%	4	STATEWIDE	-1.4%	na	South Central	\$60,946	4
North Central	3.4%	6	North Central	3.7%	5	East Central	-2.7%	5	Northern	\$51,216	5
STATEWIDE	100.0%	na	South Central	3.2%	6	Southwestern	-3.2%	6	North Central	\$50,081	6

HIGH-TECH: REGIONAL EARNINGS TO STATE			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS			POPULATION DISTRIBUTION		
High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- Region High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments			Total Population by Region		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
Southwestern	108.4%	1	East Central	197.2%	1	Southwestern	9.4%	1	Southwestern	44.2%	1
East Central	103.8%	2	Southeastern	189.2%	2	STATEWIDE	7.3%	na	Northern	13.9%	2
Southeastern	92.0%	3	STATEWIDE	187.0%	na	East Central	7.1%	2	East Central	13.0%	3
South Central	85.9%	4	Southwestern	185.2%	3	Northern	6.5%	3	South Central	11.6%	4
Northern	72.2%	5	South Central	177.1%	4	Southeastern	5.2%	4	Southeastern	10.6%	5
North Central	70.6%	6	Northern	149.6%	5	South Central	4.9%	5	North Central	6.7%	6
STATEWIDE	100.0%	na	North Central	142.7%	6	North Central	4.0%	6	STATEWIDE	100.0%	na

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009, U.S. Census Bureau
Idaho Department of Labor, High-Tech Business Scan 2010

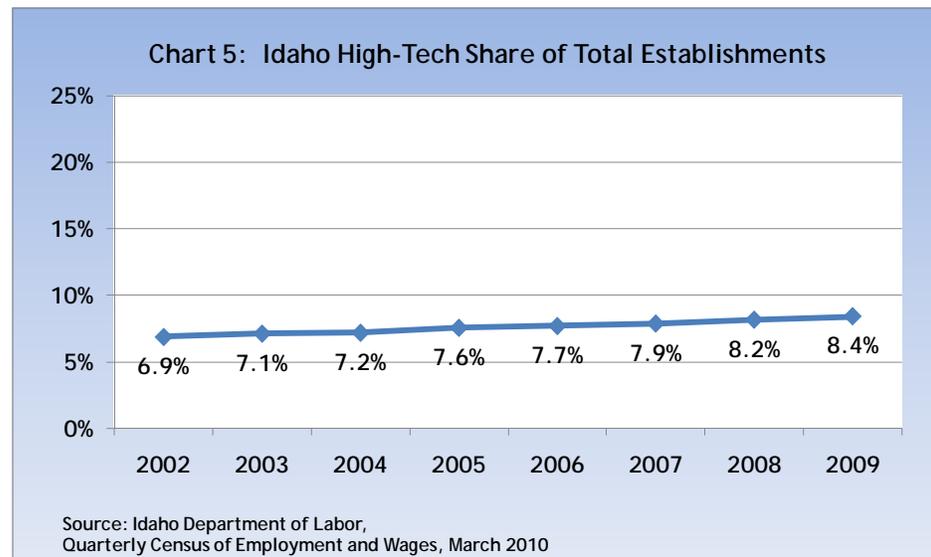
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Industry: Establishments, Employment, Wages, Occupations

Using the quarterly census of employment and wages including preliminary data for 2009, Idaho's high-tech establishments have increased every year through 2009 while covered employment peaked in 2007 and has been falling since. Average wages have risen annually except for a slight dip in 2008.

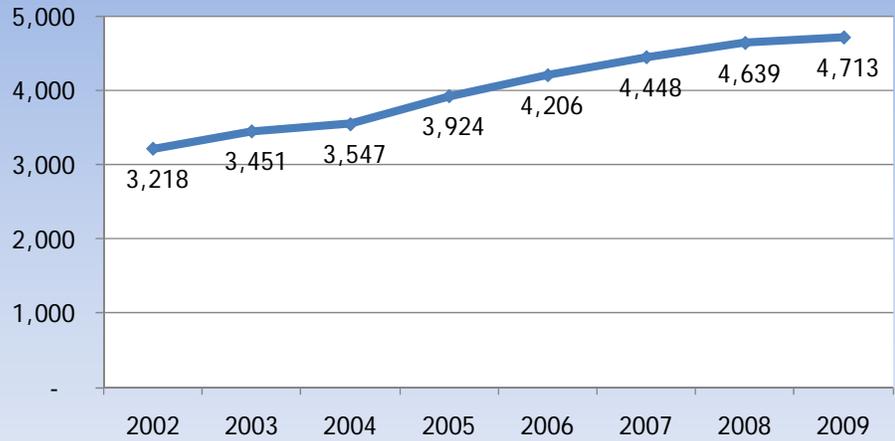
Establishments

The share of high-tech establishments to all establishments and the actual number of high-tech establishments have both been increasing annually since 2002 as shown on Charts 5 and 6. Chart 7 shows Idaho's total establishment count from 2002 to 2009. Establishments with at least 14.8 percent of their work forces engaged in actual high technology occupations, known as Level I and Level II establishments,² are clearly driving the growth as Chart 8 shows. At the same time, the total number of establishments in Idaho was growing until 2009 when the recession had a firm grip on the Idaho economy. Total establishments declined 800 in 2009 while high-tech establishments grew by 70. High-tech accounted for 8.4 percent of all covered establishments in Idaho. Over 80 percent of establishments are categorized as Level I and Level II, meaning that the payrolls of the vast majority of Idaho's high-tech businesses have a larger portion of technology oriented workers as shown in Chart 8. High technology businesses follow the statewide trend of employing 50 or fewer workers as Chart 9 shows while about 60 percent of Idaho's high-tech employment is at companies of 100 or more employees as Chart 10 shows.



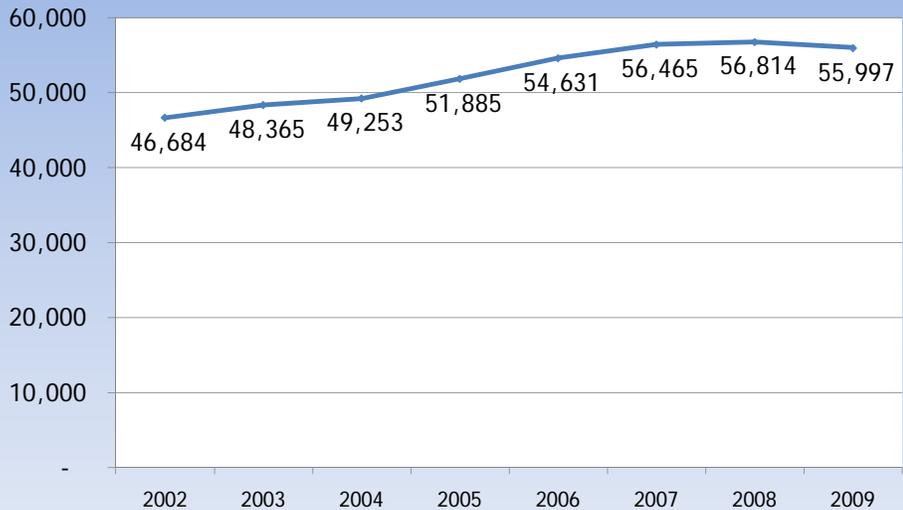
²Level I- at least 5 times the average for all industries, or 24.7 percent of total employment
 Level II- 3.0 to 4.9 times the average or 14.8 to 24.7 percent of total employment
 Level III- 2.0 to 2.9 times the average or 9.8 to 14.7 percent of total employment

Chart 6: Idaho High-Tech Establishments



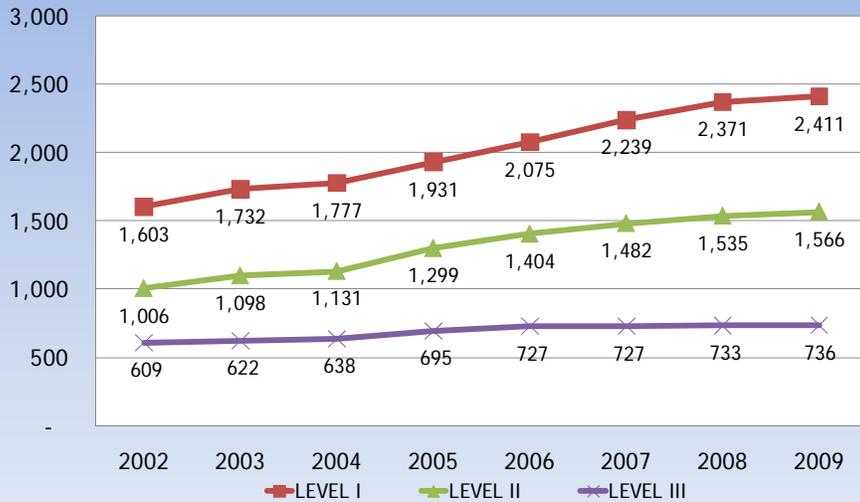
Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

Chart 7: Idaho All Establishments



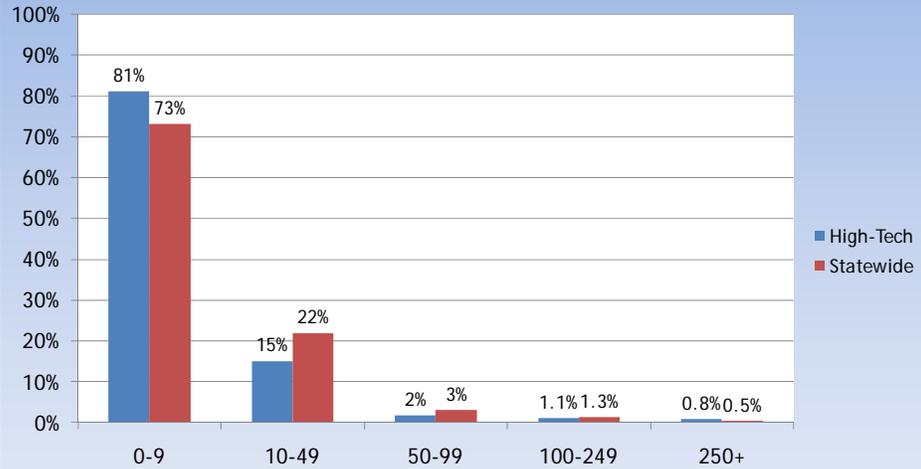
Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

Chart 8: Idaho High-Tech Establishments by Level



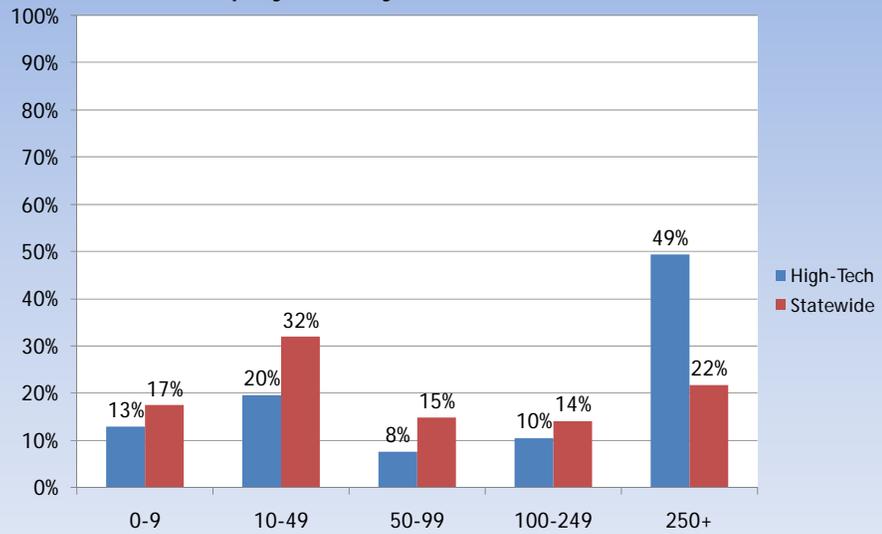
Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

Chart 9: Idaho High-Tech Industry Percent of Employers by Establishment Size



Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

Chart 10: Idaho High-Tech Industry Percent of Employment by Establishment Size



Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

Employment

While high-tech establishments have been gaining a larger share of Idaho’s economy, high-tech employment has been decreasing. Charts 11 and 12 show the decrease of high-tech employment and the decrease in high-tech employment’s share of total employment. From 2008 to 2009, high-tech jobs declined about 11 percent, just over 6,300, while total jobs fell 6 percent, around 39,000 as [Chart 13](#) shows. Level I and Level III drove the high-tech employment decrease with a combined loss of over 6,000 jobs. Level I lost 5,300 jobs alone as shown in [Chart 14](#).

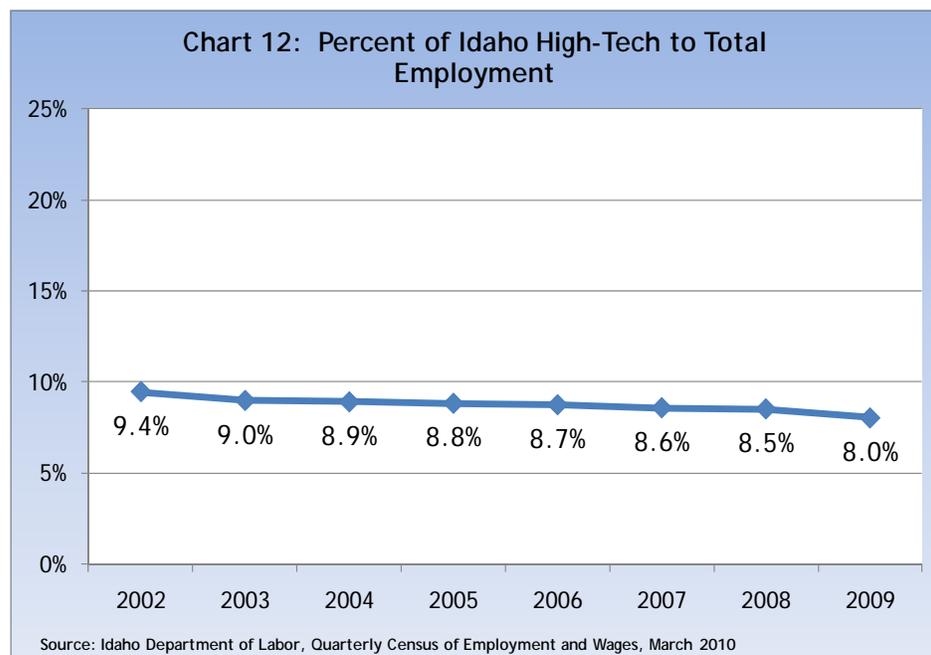
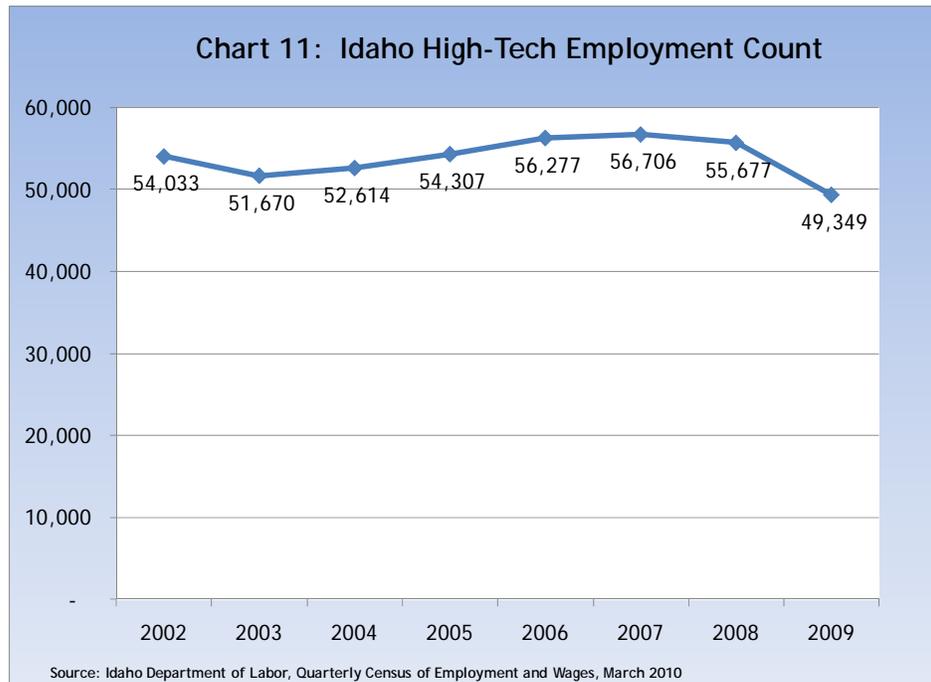
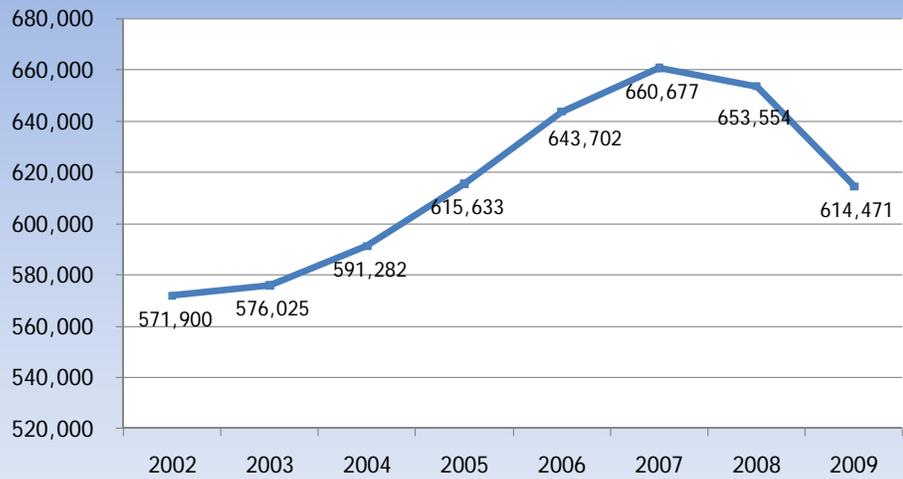
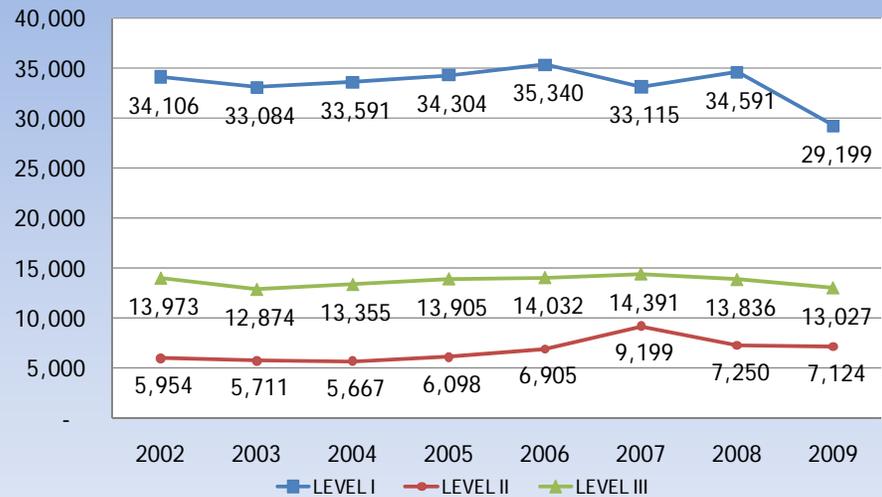


Chart 13: Idaho Total Employment Count



Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

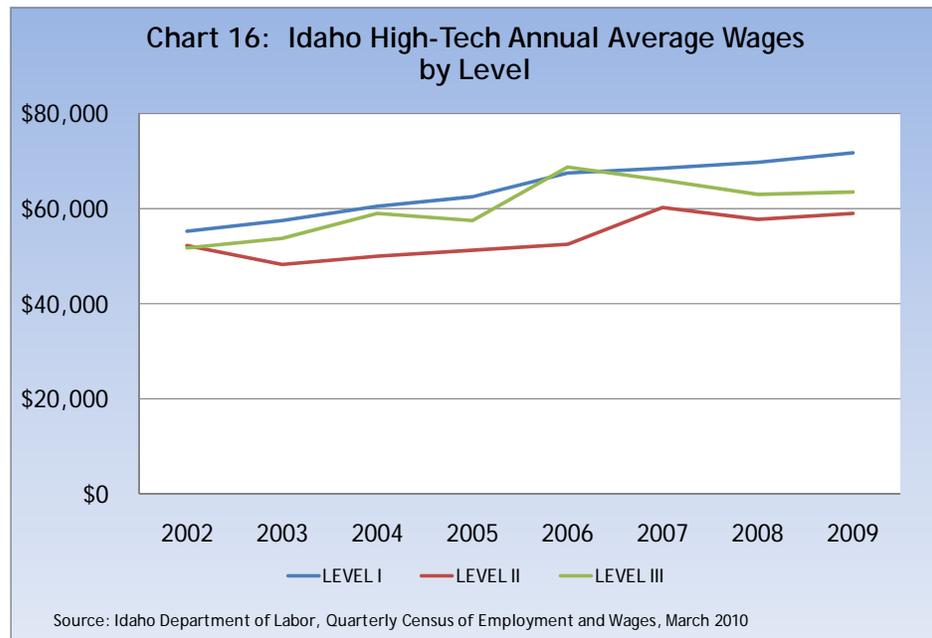
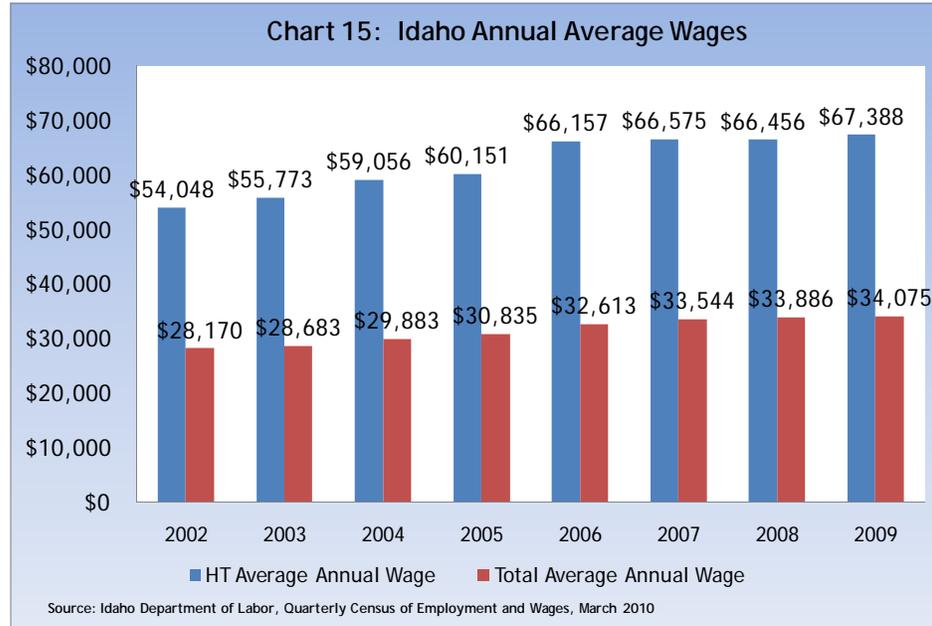
Chart 14: High-Tech Employment by Level



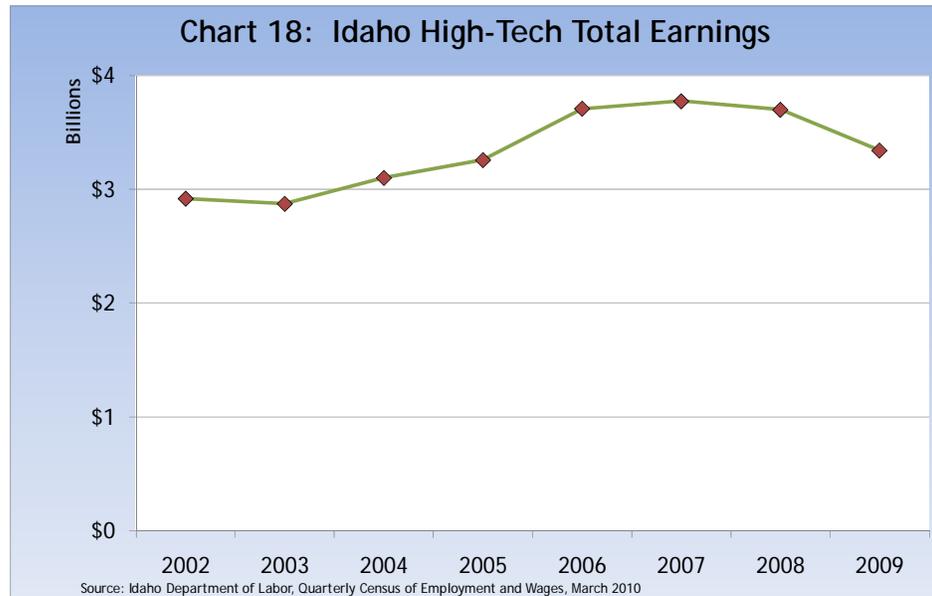
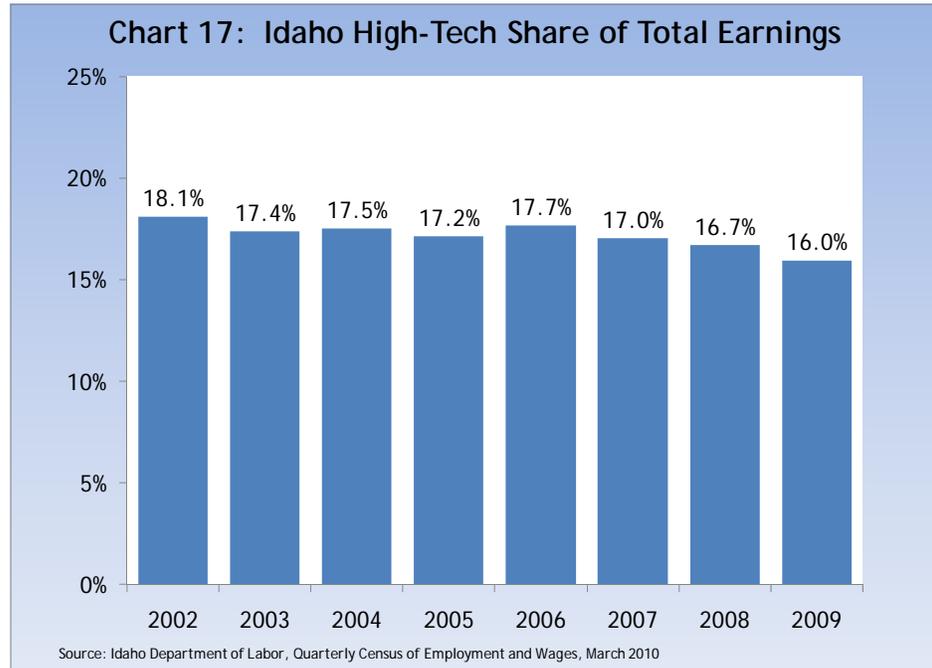
Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, March 2010

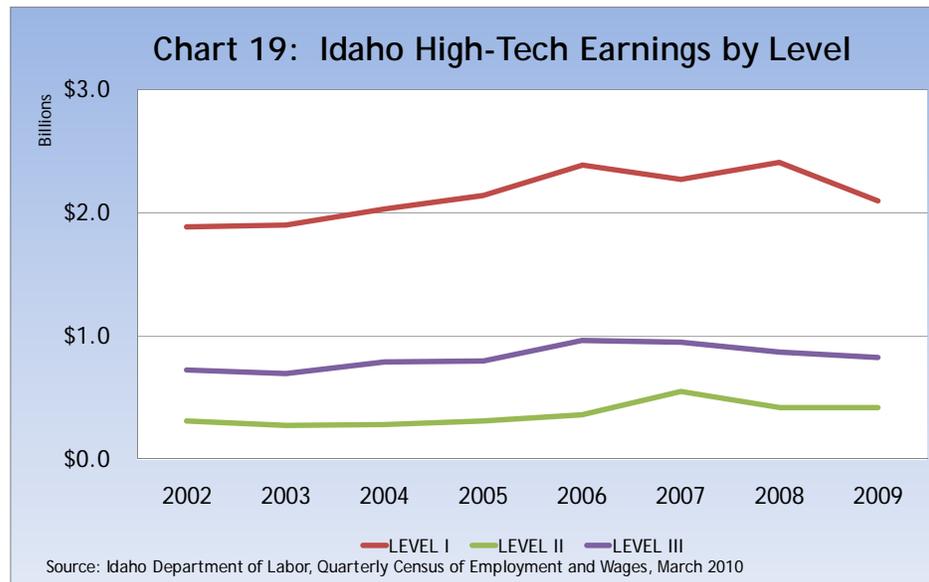
Wages

Since 2002, the average annual statewide wage has risen 21 percent while the average annual high-tech wage has increased 24 percent. Industries in Level I and Level III have a higher annual wage than Level II. See Charts 15 and 16.



In 2006, high-tech earnings made up around 17.7 percent of total Idaho earnings. By 2009, as Chart 17 shows, the share of high-tech earnings had fallen almost two points to 16 percent. From 2008 to 2009, total Idaho earnings fell by 5.4 percent, or about \$1.2 billion, while, as Chart 18 shows, high-tech earnings decreased about \$360 million, or by 9.7 percent. Most of the high-tech earnings came from Level I employment as shown in [Chart 19](#).





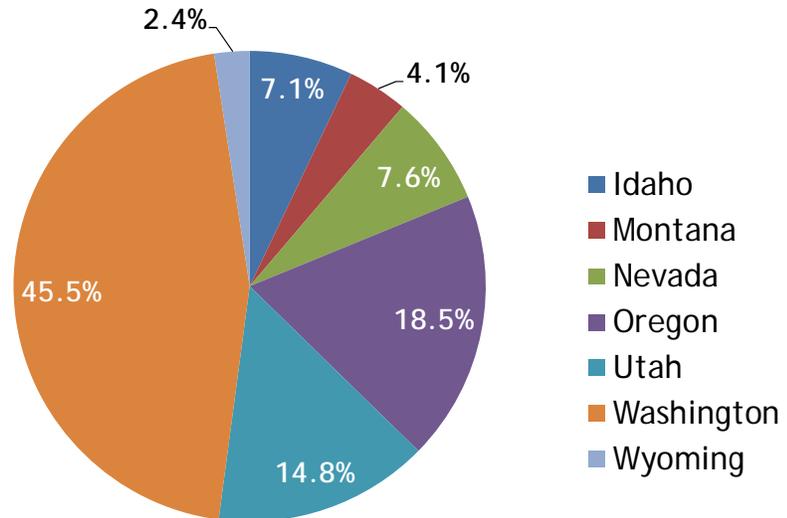
Results by Occupation

Occupations: National Comparisons of Employment and Wages

Due to the smaller population, it is not surprising Idaho accounted for only about half a percent of the nation's total high-tech occupations in 2008 and at 3.8 percent of all Idaho employment, Idaho was a tenth of a percent below the national level. This means that about 35,000 Idaho jobs can be considered high-tech even if they are not in an identified high-tech industry. This puts Idaho 20th among the states in the share of high-tech employment, a drop from 17th in 2006 when it was 3.9 percent. Compared to the other 49 states, Idaho was 49th in occupational high-tech employment growth from 2002 to 2008 and 50th for growth from 2006 to 2008 as shown on [Table 5 in Appendix 4](#). Compared to the six neighboring states, Idaho was the only state that did not realize high-tech occupational employment growth from 2002 to 2008 or 2006 to 2008. As shown in [Charts 20 and 21](#), Idaho claimed 7 percent of the region's high-tech jobs and 8 percent of all jobs.³

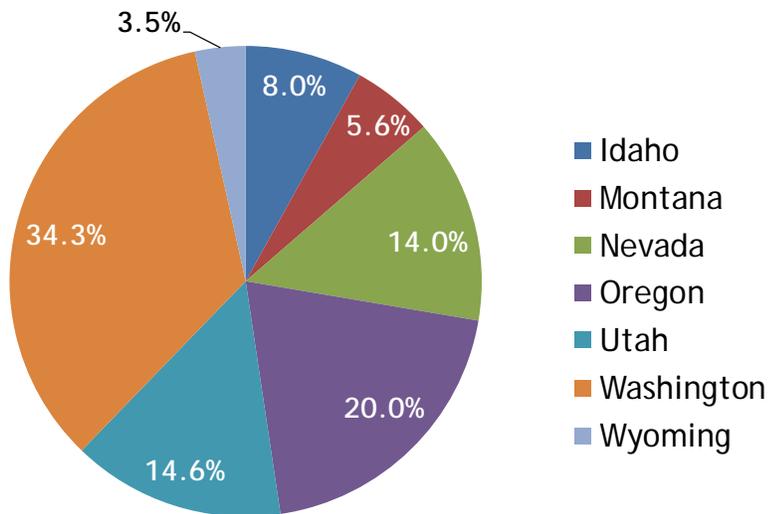
³The earnings and employment data, which come from the department's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for covered employment, can be compared to national averages and to bordering states, but the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not recommend using this data in time comparisons.

Chart 20: Neighboring States' Regional Distribution of High-Tech Employment

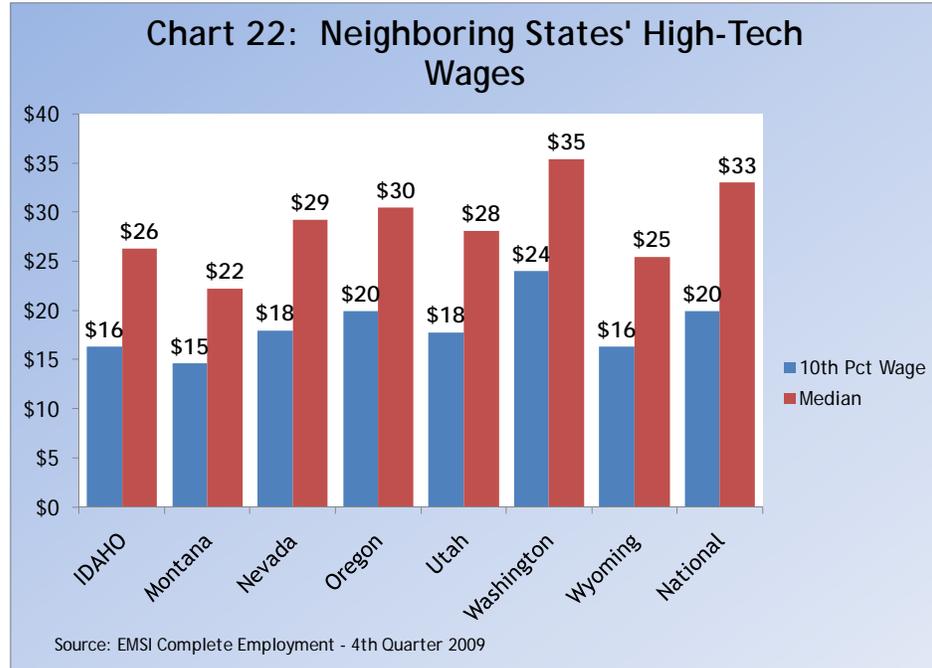


Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

Chart 21: Neighboring States' Regional Distribution of Total Employment



Idaho also ranked in the bottom 10 for median high-tech wage – \$26.30 or more than \$6 below the national median to rank 42nd – and the starting high-tech wage – \$16.31 or \$3.65 below the national average starting wage to rank 43rd.⁴ When ordered against the six neighboring states, Idaho was third from the bottom as Chart 22 shows.



Regional Comparison: Employment and Wages

Table 6 shows about 53 percent of Idaho’s high-tech occupations were located in the southwestern region, Idaho’s most populous. East central Idaho ranked second in percentage of high-tech employment and wages. But both regions were hit hard by the recession. Southwestern Idaho lost 2.7 percent of its high-tech jobs from 2006 to 2008, and east central Idaho saw 12.8 percent of its high-tech employment disappear. The bulk of the losses came in 2006 and 2007 as seen in Table 7.

⁴For the purposes of this paper, EMSI’s estimated 10th percentile wage is a proxy for a starting wage.

Table 6: Total High Technology Occupation Labor Force Metrics for Idaho Regions – 2008

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH					
High-Tech Employment to State			High-Tech Employment In Region			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2008	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank
Southwestern	53.0%	1	East Central	4.8%	1	Northern	3.9%	1	South Central	1.6%	1
East Central	16.8%	2	Southwestern	4.5%	2	South Central	1.9%	2	North Central	1.1%	2
Northern	10.6%	3	STATEWIDE	3.8%	na	North Central	-1.4%	3	Northern	0.7%	3
Southeastern	6.9%	4	North Central	3.3%	3	Southeastern	-1.5%	4	Southeastern	0.2%	4
South Central	6.6%	5	Northern	3.1%	4	STATEWIDE	-7.5%	na	Southwestern	-2.7%	5
North Central	6.1%	6	Southeastern	2.6%	5	East Central	-11.4%	5	STATEWIDE	-3.6%	na
STATEWIDE	100.0%	na	South Central	2.0%	6	Southwestern	-11.7%	6	East Central	-12.8%	6

WAGE: MEDIAN			WAGE: TENTH PERCENTILE			POPULATION DISTRIBUTION								
High-Tech Wage to Total Wage			High-Tech Median Wage			High-Tech Wage to Total Wage			High-Tech 10th Pct Wage			Total Population by Region		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Median	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	10 Pct	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
East Central	200.5%	1	East Central	\$31.26	1	East Central	179.5%	1	East Central	\$18.74	1	Southwestern	44.2%	1
Southeastern	196.9%	2	Southeastern	\$28.10	2	Southeastern	174.1%	2	Southeastern	\$17.22	2	Northern	13.9%	2
STATEWIDE	170.6%	na	STATEWIDE	\$26.30	na	STATEWIDE	157.3%	na	STATEWIDE	\$16.31	na	East Central	13.0%	3
Northern	150.2%	3	Northern	\$21.51	3	Northern	141.5%	3	Southwestern	\$14.08	3	South Central	11.6%	4
North Central	138.2%	4	Southwestern	\$21.05	4	South Central	133.2%	4	Northern	\$13.78	4	Southeastern	10.6%	5
South Central	130.9%	5	North Central	\$20.53	5	Southwestern	129.7%	5	South Central	\$12.91	5	North Central	6.7%	6
Southwestern	128.7%	6	South Central	\$18.78	6	North Central	125.4%	6	North Central	\$12.90	6	STATEWIDE	100.0%	na

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009, U.S. Census Bureau
Idaho Department of Labor, High-Tech Business Scan 2010

Table 7: East Central 2006 to 2007 Top High-Tech Employment Decrease

SOC Code	SOC Title	Emp. Decrease	Median Wage	10th Pct Wage
East Central		(1,258)	\$31.26	\$18.74
19-4021	Biological technicians	(865)	\$13.96	\$9.46
19-1023	Zoologists and wildlife biologists	(103)	\$21.36	\$13.63
19-2012	Physicists	(61)	\$48.71	\$23.59
11-9121	Natural sciences managers	(55)	\$34.44	\$15.71
19-4051	Nuclear technicians	(43)	\$22.70	\$11.77
15-1011	Computer and information scientists, research	(38)	\$38.12	\$19.75
19-1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	(36)	\$17.62	\$10.32
17-3031	Surveying and mapping technicians	(30)	\$18.30	\$12.38

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009, U.S. Census Bureau

Occupational Spotlight

During the business scan, the spotlight was turned on two of Idaho’s high-tech occupations – “15-1031 Computer Software Engineers, Applications” and “15-1032 Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software.”

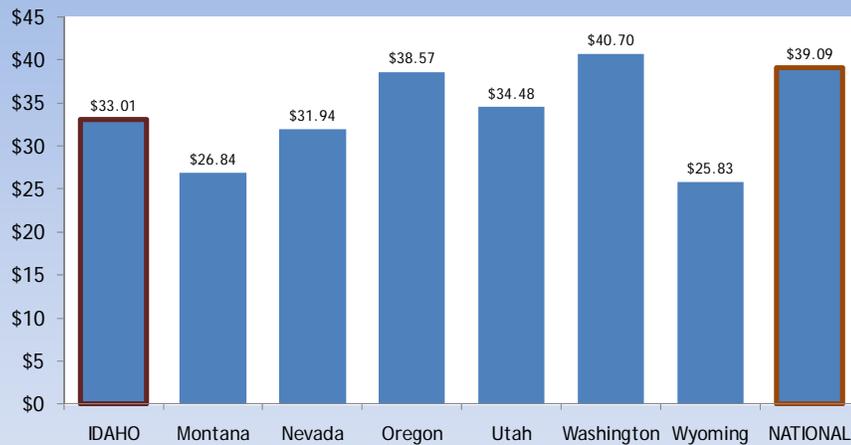
In 2008 Idaho had just over 1,000 computer software applications engineers, just a fraction of the 27,900 in Washington and 8,400 in Oregon as Table 8 shows. Those two states also had the highest median wages of the states compared as shown in Chart 23.

The number of software applications engineers grew an average of 4.6 percent a year from 2002 to 2008, exceeding the national percent average growth rate of 1.2 percent. Growth was fastest in northern Idaho, where the six-year increase was 62.3 percent as Table 9 shows. However, the highest computer software applications engineers’ wages in the state were in the southwestern and east central regions as Chart 24 shows.

Table 8: Neighboring States — 15-1031 Applications Engineer Employment

Area	2002	2008	% Change
IDAHO	761	1,004	31.9%
Montana	535	660	23.4%
Nevada	1,108	1,578	42.4%
Oregon	6,741	8,371	24.2%
Utah	3,732	5,214	39.7%
Washington	19,681	27,914	41.8%
Wyoming	192	250	30.2%
NATIONAL	1,292	1,396	8.0%

Chart 23: Neighboring States — 15-1031 Median Wage



Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

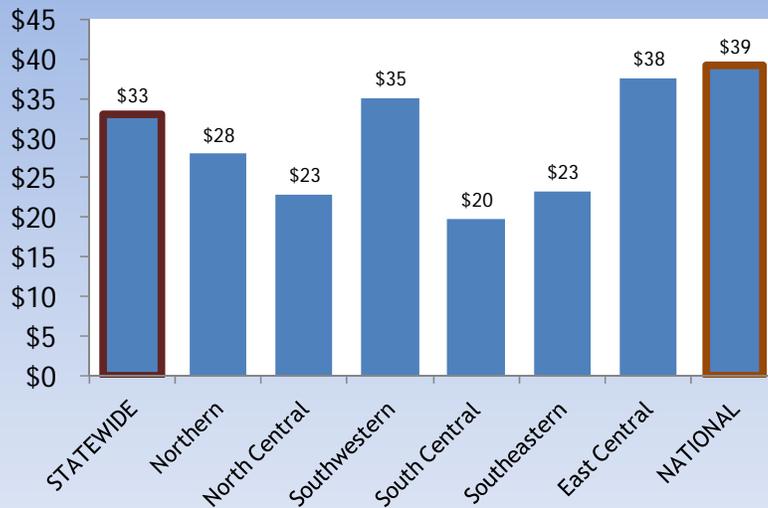
15-1031	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	Oregon	Utah	Washington	Wyoming	National
Median	\$33.01	\$26.84	\$31.94	\$38.57	\$34.48	\$40.70	\$25.83	\$39.09
10th Pct Wage	\$19.94	\$17.84	\$17.42	\$25.73	\$21.24	\$29.44	\$17.58	\$24.28

Table 9: Idaho —15-1031 Applications Engineer Employment by Region

Area	2002	2008	% Change
STATEWIDE	761	1,004	31.9%
Northern	77	125	62.3%
North Central	21	28	33.3%
Southwestern	441	537	21.8%
South Central	21	24	14.3%
Southeastern	58	82	41.4%
East Central	142	207	45.8%
NATIONAL	434,740	536,310	23.4%

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

Chart 24: Idaho — 15-1031 Median Wage by Region



Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

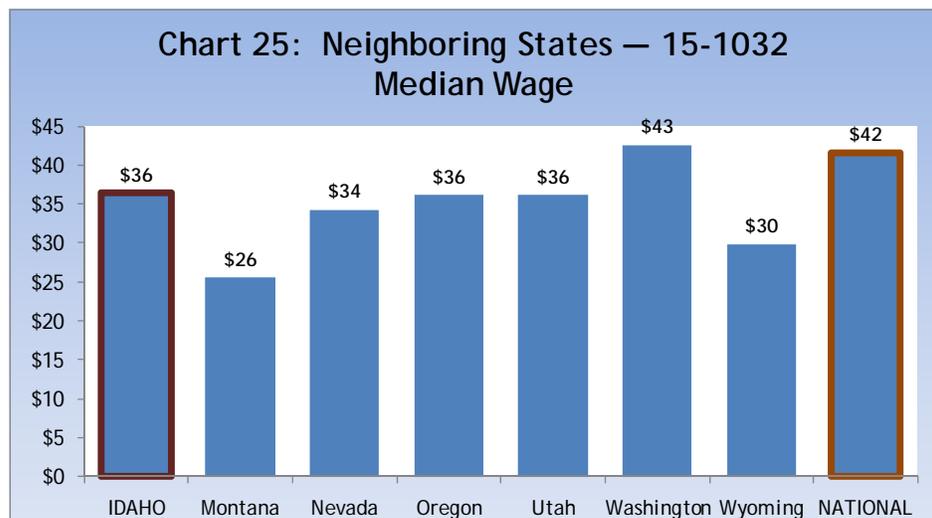
Region	STATE-WIDE	Northern	North Central	South-western	South Central	South-eastern	East Central	NATIONAL
Median	\$33.01	\$27.99	\$22.95	\$35.12	\$19.74	\$23.35	\$37.56	\$39.09
10th Pct	\$19.94	\$15.79	\$12.00	\$21.55	\$12.89	\$15.96	\$21.89	\$24.28

The distribution of employment among the neighboring states was similar for systems software engineers as Table 10 shows. But nationally there were nearly 13 percent fewer systems software engineers than applications engineers. Nevertheless, there were 39 percent more systems software engineers in Idaho. The number of systems software engineers rose 1.1 percent annually from 2002 to 2008, which was three-tenths of a percentage point less than the national increase. The starting wage of \$18.56 and median wage of \$36.38 for Idaho's system software engineers were near the wage estimates of the applications engineers at \$19.94 to start and \$33.01 at the median. Unlike the applications engineers, Idaho's median wage for systems software engineers was greater than the surrounding states with the exception of Washington as Chart 25 shows.

Table 10: Neighboring States — 15-1032 Systems Software Engineer Employment

Area	2002	2008	% Change
IDAHO	1,292	1,396	8.0%
Montana	237	270	13.9%
Nevada	1,327	1,726	30.1%
Oregon	2,903	3,422	17.9%
Utah	3,873	4,964	28.2%
Washington	13,729	17,937	30.7%
Wyoming	126	153	21.4%
NATIONAL	378,832	420,742	11.1%

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009



Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

15-1032	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	Oregon	Utah	Washington	Wyoming	National
Median	\$36.38	\$25.53	\$34.31	\$36.13	\$36.12	\$42.57	\$29.87	\$41.61
10th Pct	\$18.56	\$15.23	\$21.70	\$24.12	\$23.29	\$30.73	\$17.44	\$25.66

Southwestern Idaho employed the most systems software engineers in 2008 at 910 and was the only region to experience an employment decline – albeit just two – from 2002 to 2008 as Table 11 shows. The east central region had the second highest number of computer systems software engineers, and its median and starting wages were a few cents higher than the nation’s as Chart 26 shows.

Table 11: Idaho — 15-1032 Systems Software Engineer Employment by Region

Area	2002	2008	% Change
STATEWIDE	1,292	1,396	8.0%
Northern	32	53	65.6%
North Central	21	28	33.3%
Southwestern	912	910	-0.2%
South Central	23	28	21.7%
Southeastern	93	108	16.1%
East Central	211	268	27.0%
NATIONAL	378,832	420,742	11.1%

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

Chart 26: Idaho — 15-1032 Median Wage by Region



Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

Region	STATE-WIDE	Northern	North Central	Southwestern	South Central	Southeastern	East Central	NATIONAL
Median	\$36.38	\$20.33	\$22.88	\$38.12	\$19.83	\$24.19	\$41.89	\$41.61
10th Pct	\$18.56	\$12.59	\$12.87	\$15.93	\$13.54	\$17.04	\$29.67	\$25.66

Occupational Projections

Even though the high technology sector suffered a setback during the recession, a number of high technology occupations remain on the list of those that pay well and will be in high demand in the years to come as shown in Table 12. Both computer systems software engineers and software applications engineers are designated “Hot Jobs,” which are the jobs that on average rank high in:

- abundance in the economy
- growth
- wages

The hot jobs are then separated by education and training level as Table 13 shows.

A full listing of 2006-2016 high-tech occupation employment projections can be found in Table 14 in Appendix 5.

Table 12: Projected Top 10 High-Tech Occupations in Idaho				
SOC	Standard Occupational Title	2006 Employment	2016 Employment	Percent Change
15-1081	Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	569	884	55.4%
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	793	1,199	51.2%
19-4092	Forensic Science Technicians	48	68	41.7%
15-1071	Network & Computer Systems Administrators	1,232	1,723	39.9%
15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	1,038	1,385	33.4%
15-1061	Database Administrators	356	466	30.9%
17-2072	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	314	409	30.3%
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	1,635	2,109	29.0%
19-4091	Environmental Science & Protection Technicians, Including Health	247	314	27.1%
17-2081	Environmental Engineers	317	402	26.8%

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Labor Market Information - Idaho Long-Term Employment Projections 2006-2016

See Long-Term Projections on our Labor Market Information Web site at <http://lmi.idaho.gov/Occupations/LongTermProjections/20062016StatewideLongTermProjections/tabid/2091/Default.aspx>

Table 13: Idaho Occupational Projections: 2006 - 2016 Hot Job Occupations

Hot Job Rank	SOC	Standard Occupational Title	2016 Projected Empl	Annual Openings	Median Hr Wage	Mean Hr Wage	Education & Training
5	15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	1,199	53	\$37.59	\$40.19	Bachelor's degree
6	15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	2,109	71	\$39.65	\$40.28	Bachelor's degree
12	15-1051	Computer systems analysts	1,385	63	\$28.84	\$29.92	Bachelor's degree
15	15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	1,723	77	\$22.20	\$24.53	Bachelor's degree
20	15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	884	44	\$26.31	\$28.16	Bachelor's degree
31	15-1041	Computer support specialists	3,827	173	\$17.04	\$18.77	Associate degree
38	11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	1,240	39	\$37.03	\$37.53	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
53	17-2112	Industrial engineers	1,623	57	\$36.25	\$36.22	Bachelor's degree
96	15-1061	Database administrators	466	15	\$29.71	\$32.01	Bachelor's degree
97	17-2072	Electronics engineers, except computer	409	17	\$32.23	\$38.16	Bachelor's degree

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Labor Market Information - Hot Jobs Listing
 Note: Idaho conducts employment projections for nearly 600 occupations.

See Long-Term Projections on our Labor Market Information Web site at
[http://lmi.idaho.gov/Occupations/
 LongTermProjections/20062016StatewideLongTermProjections/tabid/2091/Default.aspx](http://lmi.idaho.gov/Occupations/LongTermProjections/20062016StatewideLongTermProjections/tabid/2091/Default.aspx)

Exports

High technology goods – primarily computer chips – have dominated Idaho’s exports, historically running at over 70 percent of total export value and then slipping under 65 percent in 2008 and 2009. See Chart 27.

Exports are measured by dollar value and tracked based on the Harmonized Tariff Schedule that classifies commodities. Examples of high-tech commodities are “84 Machinery- Computers and Components” with computer hardware a component and “85 Electrical Machinery” with electronic integrated circuits and micro-assemblies components. In the last decade, there has been a decline in high-tech’s share of exports nationally, as shown in Chart 28.

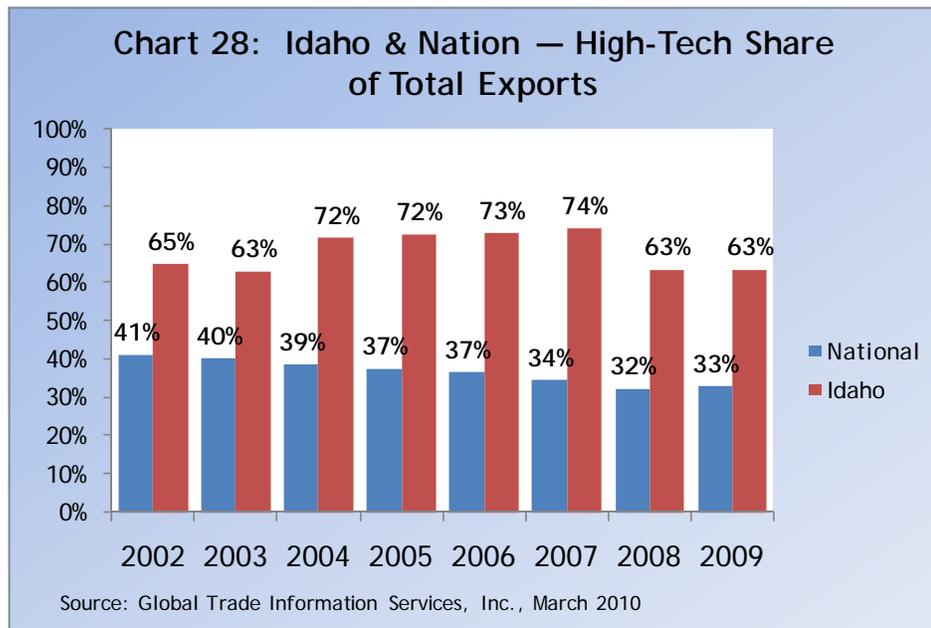
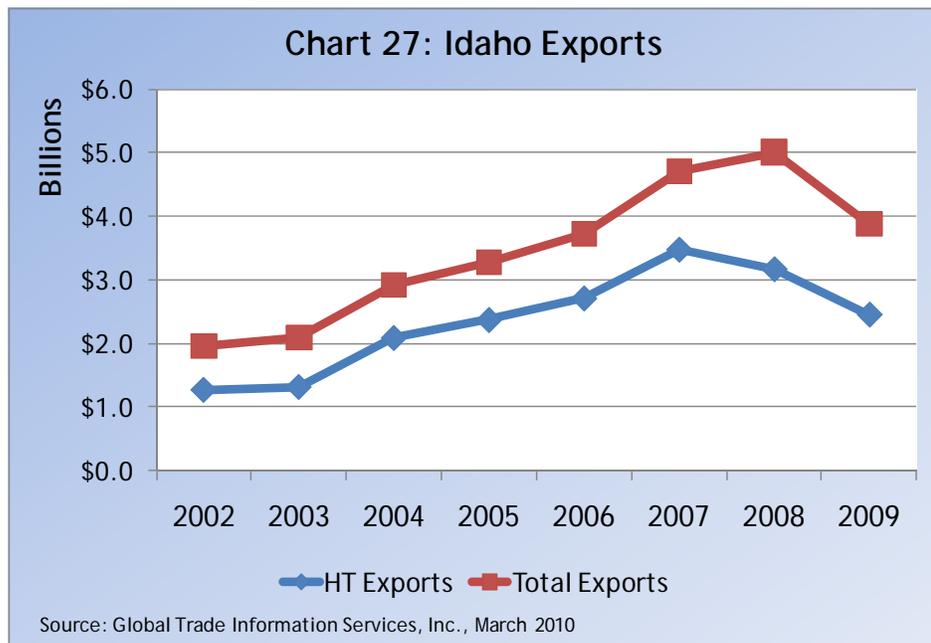
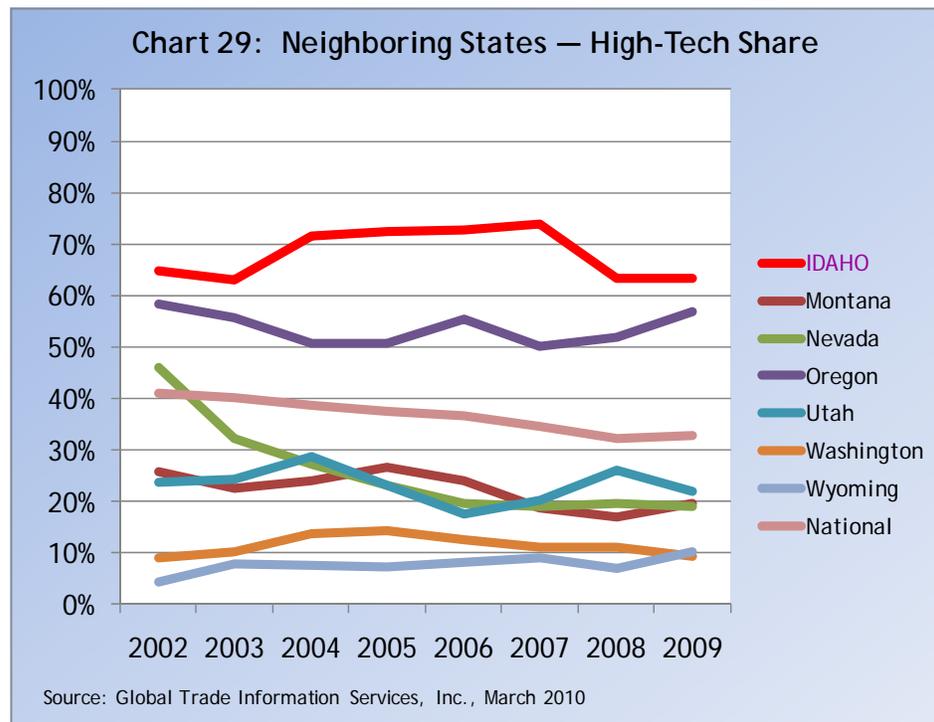


Chart 29 shows that of the seven states – Idaho and the six bordering states – high-tech exports from Idaho and Oregon accounted for far more than the 33 percent of exports nationally that high tech makes up. In fact, while Idaho high-tech foreign market sales have been flat over the past year, Oregon has seen a 5 percent gain. The increased share of exports high-tech claimed in Oregon in 2009 was the result of total exports falling off 23 percent while high-tech exports dropped just 16 percent. In 2009 Idaho experienced a 22.5 percent decrease in both high-tech and total exports. With high-tech exports making up about 65 percent of total exports in Idaho, the economy is particularly susceptible to volatility in foreign demand as seen in the 2009 decline where the economy lost over \$713 million.



Appendix 1 – Data Sources

In-House Data

The Idaho Department of Labor has in-house data available for analysis from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, occupational and industry projections and exports. The quarterly census data comes from employers who pay unemployment insurance taxes and are referred to as covered employment data. It provides numbers of establishments, employment and earnings by industry. The Occupational Employment Statistics program develops the wage survey publication. It provides data on employment and wages by occupations and information to determine staffing patterns. Projections are developed statewide and by region for the short term – two years – and the long term – 10 years. Export data by country and by commodity are available from Global Trade Information Services developed in cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau.

These data allow the Department of Labor to conduct numerous industry and occupational analyses for Idaho and its regions. There are limitations, however. QCEW and OES include only covered jobs, which are about 90 percent of total jobs. There is a lack of readily available information for state-to-state comparisons. There are strict confidentiality rules on the use of both QCEW and OES data. This means that even though Idaho Labor might have data, this information will not be released if there is a chance that an individual or business could be identified.

Purchased Data

Idaho Labor contracts with Economic Modeling Specialists Inc. to obtain industry and occupational estimates for all 50 states. To estimate industry data, EMSI “combines covered employment data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages produced by the Department of Labor with total employment data in Regional Economic Information System published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, augmented with County Business Patterns and Nonemployer Statistics published by the U.S. Census Bureau.” EMSI bases occupation estimates “on EMSI’s industry data and regional staffing patterns taken from the Occupational Employment Statistics program (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics). Wage information is partially derived from the American Community Survey.”

EMSI data are not subject to the same confidentiality requirements as the department’s in-house data and so, in some instances in this report, actual QCEW data that could have been rolled up to disclosable summary levels was not used and EMSI estimated data was used in order to protect the integrity of state and national comparisons by using the same methodology. Idaho culled EMSI data for years 2002 through 2008, which had the most recent estimates for wages and establishments.

Data Set Differences

There are obvious differences between the data sets of Idaho Labor and EMSI because EMSI uses estimates. EMSI’s “complete” employment figures are significantly higher than the department’s “covered” employment data, which includes only employment covered by the unemployment insurance program. EMSI’s “complete” employment estimates also include employment outside the unemployment insurance program like the self-employed and the military, pulling data from a variety of sources including the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

Appendix 1 – Data Sources *(continued from previous page)*

Types of Data

Occupation and Industry

High technology in Idaho can be measured by occupation and industry. Occupation data includes employment and wages for specific occupations. For example, “15–1061 Database administrators” would count all database administrators whether working in a high-tech industry such as semiconductor manufacturing or an industry not considered high-tech such as a large retailer. Sometimes multiple job titles are grouped in one occupation.

Industry information also tracks employment and earnings along with establishments. But it includes every occupation in the industry, whether it is directly related or not. For example, data on an establishment identified as part of “Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing” would include not just the actual production workers but all the clerks, secretaries, maintenance personnel and other non-production workers. Thus, a high-tech industry will have both high-tech and non-high-tech occupations.

Why have Two Measures?

Occupation information gives what is often referred to as a “work force oriented” view. This information allows stakeholders such as institutions of higher education to identify occupational shortages or specific occupation needs and to develop career ladders or paths of advancement for a specific career.

Industry information can be useful to economic developers. It provides a wide-angle view of the makeup of an economy and is therefore useful in identifying industry clusters or businesses that may cluster with other similar or supportive industries. This kind of measure allows economic developers to target the identified industries that offer higher wages because, like the high-tech industry, wages can be higher at every occupational level for an entire industry. For businesses willing to relocate entirely rather than move only a few occupations, this wide-angle view can be very useful.

Establishments, Employment, Earnings and Wages

An establishment is a single location for an employer. A single employer may have more than one establishment such as a retailer who may be under one company with several locations around the state. Establishments under one company may be assigned to different industry or NAICS codes depending on their specific function.

Employment is a count of people working and does not differentiate between full time, part time or people who work multiple jobs.

Earnings, for this business scan, include either EMSI’s proprietary earnings per worker calculation, which includes estimated benefits, or the quarterly census information on total wages paid by employers to employees. Wages for this business scan include EMSI’s estimates on median hourly wage, EMSI’s estimated lowest 10th percentile wage, which for this paper provides a proxy for a starting wage, and the hourly wage estimates provided by Occupational Employment Statistics.

Occupational Spotlight

The Bureau of Labor Statistics 2010 Standard Occupational Classification update has reclassified “15-1031 Computer Software Engineers, Applications” to “15-1132 Software Developers, Applications” and “15-1032 Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software” to “15-1133 Software Developers, Systems Software.” BLS also added additional computer-related occupation codes, which include software developers, computer network architects, research and development and non-research and development occupations. Idaho Labor expects to have data for these occupations in 2013.

Appendix 1 – Data Sources *(continued from previous page)*

Methodology

Defining the high technology sector can be done in a multitude of ways. Relative spending on research and development, the type of product, production processes and occupations involved have all been used as frameworks to measure high technology. Each requires different data – some not immediately available. Of these methods, one stood out as less subjective and more widely used – “High-Technology Employment: A NAICS-Based Update” by Daniel Hecker, a Bureau of Labor Statistics economist.

This systematic and robust method of defining high technology occupations and industries served as the basis of the taxonomy for this business scan. Information on Hecker’s method is in “High-Technology Employment: A NAICS-Based Update” in the *Monthly Labor Review*, July 2005.

High Technology Occupation Definition

Hecker defined high technology occupations to include scientific, engineering and technician occupations – occupations that require knowledge generally acquired through post-high school education in some field of technology. These workers can be referred to as technology oriented workers. Hecker identified 71 SOC codes, based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification system, as technology oriented occupations.

High Technology Industry Definition

Hecker’s taxonomy was based on the concentration of the 71 technology oriented occupations within an industry. Forty-six industries at the four-digit 2002 North American Industrial Classification level were identified. For instance, all 46 had a proportion of technology oriented occupations two times the 4.9-percent average for all industries. The three levels were as follows:

- Level I- at least 5 times the average for all industries, or 24.7 percent of total employment
- Level II- 3.0 to 4.9 times the average or 14.8 to 24.7 percent of total employment
- Level III- 2.0 to 2.9 times the average or 9.8 to 14.7 percent of total employment

Modified Taxonomy

The taxonomy used for this report is based on Hecker’s high technology taxonomy but includes four differences. Originally based on the 2002 NAICS, the modified taxonomy reflects the Census Bureau’s 2007 NAICS update. The Idaho Department of Labor made the following changes:

*Level I “5161 Internet Publishing and Broadcasting” moved into 5191

*Level I “5181 ISP’s and Web Search Portals” moved into 5191

*Level III “5173 Telecommunications Resellers” moved into 5179 in Level I

*Exclusion of “Federal Government, excluding Postal Service,” originally in Level II

Use of Hecker’s Taxonomy

Using Hecker’s NAICS taxonomy to measure high-tech industry employment requires the assumption that Idaho industries have occupational proportions similar to the nation. In addition to the systematic approach Hecker’s taxonomy provided, confidence in the taxonomy also came in 2007 when the Idaho Department of Commerce requested that Idaho Labor test 20 other suspected Idaho high-tech industries during a similar scan. Using the staffing pattern criteria outlined by Hecker, all 20 industries failed to meet the necessary high-tech thresholds. Thus, Hecker’s taxonomy was adopted for this business scan.

Appendix 2 – Industry Data Tables *(continued on next page)*

Note: This table at a readable size can be viewed in the online PDF version of the report on page 35. A version showing only Idaho and surrounding states is on [page 7](#).

Table 1: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States - 2008																																
SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH				RELATIVE EARNINGS			HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS													
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments													
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2008	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank						
California	13.7%	1	Massachusetts	12.4%	1	North Dakota	19.3%	1	South Dakota	9.0%	1	New Jersey	\$110,760	1	New Jersey	120.5%	1	Texas	201.9%	1	Delaware	17.5%	1	Delaware	17.5%	1						
Texas	9.0%	2	Virginia	12.1%	2	Iowa	6.5%	2	Nevada	7.1%	2	Connecticut	\$110,165	2	Connecticut	119.9%	2	Minnesota	194.6%	2	Minnesota	194.6%	2	Colorado	13.0%	2	Colorado	13.0%	2			
New York	5.6%	3	Washington	11.0%	3	Oklahoma	6.1%	3	Kansas	6.7%	3	Massachusetts	\$109,258	3	Massachusetts	118.9%	3	Missouri	194.6%	3	Missouri	194.6%	3	Virginia	12.2%	3	Virginia	12.2%	3			
Florida	4.8%	4	Colorado	10.7%	4	Virginia	6.1%	4	North Dakota	6.3%	4	California	\$104,066	4	California	113.3%	4	Washington	192.4%	4	Washington	192.4%	4	Maryland	11.7%	4	Maryland	11.7%	4			
Illinois	4.2%	5	Kansas	10.5%	5	Wyoming	6.0%	5	Washington	6.1%	5	New York	\$103,885	5	New York	113.1%	5	Colorado	192.2%	5	Colorado	192.2%	5	New Jersey	10.7%	5	New Jersey	10.7%	5			
Pennsylvania	4.0%	6	New Jersey	10.4%	6	South Carolina	5.9%	6	Iowa	5.9%	6	Texas	\$100,934	6	Texas	109.8%	6	Louisiana	188.6%	6	Louisiana	188.6%	6	Arizona	10.7%	6	Arizona	10.7%	6			
Virginia	3.8%	7	California	10.3%	7	New Mexico	5.5%	7	Oklahoma	5.4%	7	Washington	\$98,970	7	Washington	107.7%	7	Idaho	187.0%	7	Idaho	187.0%	7	Illinois	10.4%	7	Illinois	10.4%	7			
Ohio	3.6%	8	Maryland	10.1%	8	Nevada	4.7%	8	Nebraska	5.2%	8	Virginia	\$98,130	8	Virginia	106.8%	8	Michigan	187.0%	8	Michigan	187.0%	8	Nevada	10.3%	8	Nevada	10.3%	8			
New Jersey	3.4%	9	Connecticut	10.0%	9	South Dakota	4.3%	9	Alaska	5.1%	9	Illinois	\$96,656	9	Illinois	105.2%	9	Pennsylvania	186.0%	9	Pennsylvania	186.0%	9	Massachusetts	10.0%	9	Massachusetts	10.0%	9			
Massachusetts	3.3%	10	Texas	9.9%	10	Rhode Island	4.1%	10	Florida	4.8%	10	Delaware	\$96,195	10	Delaware	104.7%	10	North Carolina	185.8%	10	North Carolina	185.8%	10	New Hampshire	9.8%	10	New Hampshire	9.8%	10			
Georgia	2.9%	11	New Hampshire	9.4%	11	Kentucky	4.1%	11	Ohio	4.7%	11	Colorado	\$95,918	11	Colorado	104.4%	11	Delaware	184.6%	11	Delaware	184.6%	11	Utah	9.8%	11	Utah	9.8%	11			
North Carolina	2.8%	12	Minnesota	9.4%	12	Ohio	4.0%	12	Kentucky	4.6%	12	Minnesota	\$94,985	12	Minnesota	103.4%	12	Indiana	184.1%	12	Indiana	184.1%	12	Florida	9.7%	12	Florida	9.7%	12			
Washington	2.8%	13	New Mexico	9.3%	13	Wisconsin	3.9%	13	Montana	4.0%	13	National	\$91,889	na	National	99.7%	13	National	184.0%	na	National	184.0%	na	Texas	9.7%	13	Texas	9.7%	13			
Michigan	2.7%	14	Delaware	9.0%	14	Mississippi	3.4%	14	Pennsylvania	3.9%	14	Pennsylvania	\$91,654	13	Alaska	99.6%	14	New Jersey	184.0%	13	New Jersey	184.0%	13	Georgia	9.3%	14	Georgia	9.3%	14			
Colorado	2.2%	15	Utah	9.0%	15	Washington	3.1%	15	New Mexico	3.8%	15	Alaska	\$91,511	14	Maryland	98.7%	15	Oregon	183.7%	14	Oregon	183.7%	14	Rhode Island	9.0%	15	Rhode Island	9.0%	15			
Maryland	2.2%	16	Illinois	8.7%	16	Nebraska	2.6%	16	Indiana	3.5%	16	Maryland	\$90,658	15	New Hampshire	96.2%	16	California	183.6%	15	California	183.6%	15	Connecticut	8.5%	16	Connecticut	8.5%	16			
Minnesota	2.1%	17	National	8.7%	na	Maryland	2.3%	17	Maine	3.4%	17	New Hampshire	\$88,375	16	Michigan	98.3%	17	Michigan	98.3%	17	Arkansas	183.1%	16	Arkansas	183.1%	16	National	8.4%	na	National	8.4%	na
Missouri	1.8%	18	Pennsylvania	8.6%	17	Hawaii	2.3%	18	Tennessee	3.1%	18	Michigan	\$88,287	17	Missouri	94.1%	18	Ohio	182.8%	17	Ohio	182.8%	17	North Carolina	8.4%	17	North Carolina	8.4%	17			
Arizona	1.8%	19	Arizona	8.4%	18	Florida	2.2%	19	Wisconsin	3.1%	19	Missouri	\$86,513	18	Nevada	93.7%	19	Nevada	182.5%	18	Nevada	182.5%	18	Oklahoma	8.2%	18	Oklahoma	8.2%	18			
Wisconsin	1.8%	20	Georgia	8.4%	19	Montana	2.2%	20	Virginia	3.1%	20	Nevada	\$86,062	19	Louisiana	92.3%	20	Louisiana	182.2%	19	Louisiana	182.2%	19	New Mexico	8.2%	19	New Mexico	8.2%	19			
Indiana	1.6%	21	Oklahoma	8.4%	20	Indiana	1.8%	21	South Carolina	3.0%	21	Louisiana	\$84,842	20	Rhode Island	92.1%	21	New Hampshire	181.6%	20	New Hampshire	181.6%	20	Minnesota	8.2%	20	Minnesota	8.2%	20			
Connecticut	1.4%	22	Ohio	8.3%	21	Arkansas	1.5%	22	Georgia	2.6%	22	Rhode Island	\$84,663	21	Wyoming	90.7%	22	Nevada	181.2%	21	Nevada	181.2%	21	New York	7.9%	21	New York	7.9%	21			
Tennessee	1.4%	23	North Carolina	8.2%	22	Kansas	1.4%	23	Arkansas	2.6%	23	Wyoming	\$83,338	22	Georgia	90.6%	23	Wyoming	181.2%	22	Wyoming	181.2%	22	Vermont	7.9%	22	Vermont	7.9%	22			
Kansas	1.2%	24	Oregon	8.2%	23	Pennsylvania	1.1%	24	National	2.5%	na	Georgia	\$83,255	23	North Carolina	89.6%	24	Georgia	180.5%	23	Georgia	180.5%	23	Indiana	7.8%	23	Indiana	7.8%	23			
Oregon	1.2%	25	Michigan	7.9%	24	Texas	0.7%	25	Maryland	2.5%	24	North Carolina	\$82,317	24	Ohio	89.1%	25	Ohio	180.1%	24	Ohio	180.1%	24	Tennessee	7.7%	24	Tennessee	7.7%	24			
Alabama	1.2%	26	Missouri	7.9%	25	West Virginia	0.4%	26	Mississippi	2.5%	25	Ohio	\$81,882	25	Oregon	88.8%	26	Kansas	179.8%	25	Kansas	179.8%	25	Kansas	7.7%	25	Kansas	7.7%	25			
Louisiana	1.2%	27	New York	7.8%	26	Louisiana	0.4%	27	Texas	2.4%	26	Oregon	\$81,590	26	Arizona	88.6%	27	Arizona	179.7%	26	Massachusetts	179.7%	26	Massachusetts	179.7%	26	South Carolina	7.7%	26	South Carolina	7.7%	26
Oklahoma	1.2%	28	Wisconsin	7.8%	27	Utah	0.4%	28	West Virginia	2.2%	27	Arizona	\$81,421	27	Indiana	85.7%	28	Indiana	177.0%	27	Alabama	177.0%	27	Alabama	177.0%	27	Michigan	7.6%	27	Michigan	7.6%	27
South Carolina	1.1%	29	Rhode Island	7.6%	28	Alabama	0.1%	29	Arizona	2.2%	28	Indiana	\$78,713	28	Kansas	85.6%	29	Rhode Island	175.0%	28	Rhode Island	175.0%	28	Hawaii	7.5%	28	Hawaii	7.5%	28			
Utah	1.0%	30	Idaho	7.4%	29	Alaska	-0.4%	30	Minnesota	2.2%	29	Kansas	\$78,664	29	Oklahoma	82.8%	30	Oklahoma	182.8%	29	Wisconsin	174.2%	29	Wisconsin	174.2%	29	Pennsylvania	7.5%	29	Pennsylvania	7.5%	29
Kentucky	0.9%	31	Florida	7.4%	30	North Carolina	-0.7%	31	Hawaii	2.1%	30	Oklahoma	\$76,064	30	Alabama	82.6%	31	Alabama	182.6%	30	Connecticut	174.2%	30	Connecticut	174.2%	30	Ohio	7.4%	30	Ohio	7.4%	30
Iowa	0.7%	32	Vermont	7.3%	31	Minnesota	-0.7%	32	Colorado	2.0%	31	Alabama	\$75,859	31	Wisconsin	82.5%	32	New Mexico	174.0%	31	New Mexico	174.0%	31	Idaho	7.3%	31	Idaho	7.3%	31			
Arkansas	0.7%	33	Louisiana	7.3%	32	National	-1.6%	na	Utah	2.0%	32	Wisconsin	\$75,844	32	New Mexico	81.1%	33	Arizona	173.5%	32	Arizona	173.5%	32	Oregon	7.3%	32	Oregon	7.3%	32			
New Mexico	0.7%	34	Alabama	7.2%	33	Missouri	-1.7%	33	North Carolina	2.0%	33	New Mexico	\$74,543	33	Tennessee	80.3%	34	Tennessee	173.0%	33	Tennessee	173.0%	33	Louisiana	7.1%	33	Louisiana	7.1%	33			
Nevada	0.6%	35	Indiana	6.9%	34	New Hampshire	-1.8%	34	New Jersey	1.9%	34	Tennessee	\$73,749	34	Florida	80.2%	35	Florida	173.0%	34	Florida	173.0%	34	California	7.1%	34	California	7.1%	34			
Mississippi	0.6%	36	West Virginia	6.7%	35	Maine	-2.2%	35	New Hampshire	1.9%	35	Florida	\$73,699	35	Hawaii	79.8%	36	Hawaii	172.3%	35	Nebraska	172.3%	35	Nebraska	172.3%	35	Wyoming	7.0%	35	Wyoming	7.0%	35
Nebraska	0.5%	37	Arkansas	6.7%	36	Tennessee	-2.4%	36	Massachusetts	1.9%	36	Hawaii	\$73,367	36	Arkansas	78.9%	37	Arkansas	172.1%	36	West Virginia	172.1%	36	West Virginia	172.1%	36	Montana	7.0%	36	Montana	7.0%	36
New Hampshire	0.5%	38	Nebraska	6.6%	37	Oregon	-2.7%	37	California	1.6%	37	Arkansas	\$72,539	37	Nebraska	77.9%	38	Iowa	170.3%	37	Iowa	170.3%	37	Maine	6.8%	37	Maine	6.8%	37			
Idaho	0.4%	39	South Carolina	6.6%	38	Illinois	-3.2%	38	Alabama	1.6%	38	Nebraska	\$71,571	38	Vermont	77.7%	39	South Carolina	169.6%	38	South Carolina	169.6%	38	Alabama	6.8%	38	Alabama	6.8%	38			
West Virginia	0.4%	40	Alaska	6.4%	39	Colorado	-3.2%	39	Oregon	1.5%	39	Vermont	\$71,407	39	Idaho	77.2%	40	Alaska	169.4%	39	Alaska	169.4%	39	Wisconsin	6.8%	39	Wisconsin	6.8%	39			
Delaware	0.3%	41	Wyoming	6.4%	40	New Jersey	-3.6%	40	Louisiana	1.3%	40	Idaho	\$70,914	40	Idaho	77.0%	41	Montana	169.3%	40	Montana	169.3%	40	Nebraska	6.5%	40	Nebraska	6.5%	40			
Maine	0.3%	42	North Dakota	6.1%	41	Massachusetts	-5.3%	41	Rhode Island	1.2%	41	Kentucky	\$70,771	41	West Virginia	76.8%	42	Florida	167.8%	41	Florida	167.8%	41	Washington	6.5%	41	Washington	6.5%	41			
Rhode Island	0.3%	43	Tennessee	6.0%	42	Vermont	-5.6%	42	Vermont	1.2%	42	West Virginia	\$70,563	42	Utah	75.0%	43	Kentucky	167.7%	42	Kentucky	167.7%	42	Missouri	6.4%	42	Missouri	6.4%	42			
Hawaii	0.3%	44	Kentucky	6.0%	43	Michigan	-5.6%	43	Connecticut	1.1%	43	Utah	\$68,939	43	Iowa	74.7%	44	Maryland	167.4%	43	Maryland	167.4%	43	Kentucky	6.3%	43	Kentucky	6.3%	43			
Montana	0.2%	45	Iowa	5.8%	44	California	-6.1%	44	Illinois	0.7%	44	Iowa	\$68,684	44	South Carolina	74.0%	45</															

Appendix 2 – Industry Data Tables

Table 1: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States - 2008

Table 1: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States - 2008																							
SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH				RELATIVE EARNINGS			HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS				
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments				
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2008	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
California	13.7%	1	Massachusetts	12.4%	1	North Dakota	19.3%	1	South Dakota	9.0%	1	New Jersey	\$110,760	1	New Jersey	120.5%	1	Texas	201.9%	1	Delaware	17.5%	1
Texas	9.0%	2	Virginia	12.1%	2	Iowa	6.5%	2	Nevada	7.1%	2	Connecticut	\$110,165	2	Connecticut	119.9%	2	Minnesota	194.6%	2	Colorado	13.0%	2
New York	5.6%	3	Washington	11.0%	3	Oklahoma	6.1%	3	Kansas	6.7%	3	Massachusetts	\$109,258	3	Massachusetts	118.9%	3	Missouri	194.6%	3	Virginia	12.2%	3
Florida	4.8%	4	Colorado	10.7%	4	Virginia	6.1%	4	North Dakota	6.3%	4	California	\$104,066	4	California	113.3%	4	Washington	192.4%	4	Maryland	11.7%	4
Illinois	4.2%	5	Kansas	10.5%	5	Wyoming	6.0%	5	Washington	6.1%	5	New York	\$103,885	5	New York	113.1%	5	Colorado	192.2%	5	New Jersey	10.7%	5
Pennsylvania	4.0%	6	New Jersey	10.4%	6	South Carolina	5.9%	6	Iowa	5.9%	6	Texas	\$100,934	6	Texas	109.8%	6	Louisiana	188.6%	6	Arizona	10.7%	6
Virginia	3.8%	7	California	10.3%	7	New Mexico	5.5%	7	Oklahoma	5.4%	7	Washington	\$98,970	7	Washington	107.7%	7	Idaho	187.0%	7	Illinois	10.4%	7
Ohio	3.6%	8	Maryland	10.1%	8	Nevada	4.7%	8	Nebraska	5.2%	8	Virginia	\$98,130	8	Virginia	106.8%	8	Michigan	187.0%	8	Nevada	10.3%	8
New Jersey	3.4%	9	Connecticut	10.0%	9	South Dakota	4.3%	9	Alaska	5.1%	9	Illinois	\$96,656	9	Illinois	105.2%	9	Pennsylvania	186.0%	9	Massachusetts	10.0%	9
Massachusetts	3.3%	10	Texas	9.9%	10	Rhode Island	4.1%	10	Florida	4.8%	10	Delaware	\$96,195	10	Delaware	104.7%	10	North Carolina	185.8%	10	New Hampshire	9.8%	10
Georgia	2.9%	11	New Hampshire	9.4%	11	Kentucky	4.1%	11	Ohio	4.7%	11	Colorado	\$95,918	11	Colorado	104.4%	11	Delaware	184.6%	11	Utah	9.8%	11
North Carolina	2.8%	12	Minnesota	9.4%	12	Ohio	4.0%	12	Kentucky	4.6%	12	Minnesota	\$94,985	12	Minnesota	103.4%	12	Indiana	184.1%	12	Florida	9.7%	12
Washington	2.8%	13	New Mexico	9.3%	13	Wisconsin	3.9%	13	Montana	4.0%	13	National	\$91,889	na	Pennsylvania	99.7%	13	National	184.0%	na	Texas	9.7%	13
Michigan	2.7%	14	Delaware	9.0%	14	Mississippi	3.4%	14	Pennsylvania	3.9%	14	Pennsylvania	\$91,654	13	Alaska	99.6%	14	New Jersey	184.0%	13	Georgia	9.3%	14
Colorado	2.2%	15	Utah	9.0%	15	Washington	3.1%	15	New Mexico	3.8%	15	Alaska	\$91,511	14	Maryland	98.7%	15	Oregon	183.7%	14	Rhode Island	9.0%	15
Maryland	2.2%	16	Illinois	8.7%	16	Nebraska	2.6%	16	Indiana	3.5%	16	Maryland	\$90,658	15	New Hampshire	96.2%	16	California	183.6%	15	Connecticut	8.5%	16
Minnesota	2.1%	17	National	8.7%	na	Maryland	2.3%	17	Maine	3.4%	17	New Hampshire	\$88,375	16	Michigan	96.1%	17	Arkansas	183.2%	16	National	8.4%	na
Missouri	1.8%	18	Pennsylvania	8.6%	17	Hawaii	2.3%	18	Tennessee	3.1%	18	Michigan	\$88,287	17	Missouri	94.1%	18	Ohio	182.8%	17	North Carolina	8.4%	17
Arizona	1.8%	19	Arizona	8.4%	18	Florida	2.2%	19	Wisconsin	3.1%	19	Missouri	\$86,513	18	Nevada	93.7%	19	Virginia	182.5%	18	Oklahoma	8.2%	18
Wisconsin	1.8%	20	Georgia	8.4%	19	Montana	2.2%	20	Virginia	3.1%	20	Nevada	\$86,062	19	Louisiana	92.3%	20	Illinois	182.2%	19	New Mexico	8.2%	19
Indiana	1.6%	21	Oklahoma	8.4%	20	Indiana	1.8%	21	South Carolina	3.0%	21	Louisiana	\$84,842	20	Rhode Island	92.1%	21	New Hampshire	181.6%	20	Minnesota	8.2%	20
Connecticut	1.4%	22	Ohio	8.3%	21	Arkansas	1.5%	22	Georgia	2.6%	22	Rhode Island	\$84,663	21	Wyoming	90.7%	22	Nevada	181.3%	21	New York	7.9%	21
Tennessee	1.4%	23	North Carolina	8.2%	22	Kansas	1.4%	23	Arkansas	2.6%	23	Wyoming	\$83,338	22	Georgia	90.6%	23	Wyoming	181.2%	22	Vermont	7.9%	22
Kansas	1.2%	24	Oregon	8.2%	23	Pennsylvania	1.1%	24	National	2.5%	na	Georgia	\$83,255	23	North Carolina	89.6%	24	Wyoming	180.5%	23	Indiana	7.8%	23
Oregon	1.2%	25	Michigan	7.9%	24	Texas	0.7%	25	Maryland	2.5%	24	North Carolina	\$82,317	24	Ohio	89.1%	25	Ohio	180.1%	24	Tennessee	7.7%	24
Alabama	1.2%	26	Missouri	7.9%	25	West Virginia	0.4%	26	Mississippi	2.5%	25	Ohio	\$81,882	25	Oregon	88.8%	26	Kansas	179.8%	25	Kansas	7.7%	25
Louisiana	1.2%	27	New York	7.8%	26	Louisiana	0.4%	27	Texas	2.4%	26	Oregon	\$81,590	26	Arizona	88.6%	27	Massachusetts	179.7%	26	South Carolina	7.7%	26
Oklahoma	1.2%	28	Wisconsin	7.8%	27	Utah	0.4%	28	West Virginia	2.2%	27	Arizona	\$81,421	27	Indiana	85.7%	28	Alabama	177.0%	27	Michigan	7.6%	27
South Carolina	1.1%	29	Rhode Island	7.6%	28	Alabama	0.1%	29	Arizona	2.2%	28	Indiana	\$78,713	28	Kansas	85.6%	29	Rhode Island	175.0%	28	Hawaii	7.5%	28
Utah	1.0%	30	Idaho	7.4%	29	Alaska	-0.4%	30	Minnesota	2.2%	29	Kansas	\$78,664	29	Oklahoma	82.8%	30	Wisconsin	174.2%	29	Pennsylvania	7.5%	29
Kentucky	0.9%	31	Florida	7.4%	30	North Carolina	-0.7%	31	Hawaii	2.1%	30	Oklahoma	\$76,064	30	Alabama	82.6%	31	Connecticut	174.2%	30	Ohio	7.4%	30
Iowa	0.7%	32	Vermont	7.3%	31	Minnesota	-0.7%	32	Colorado	2.0%	31	Alabama	\$75,859	31	Wisconsin	82.5%	32	New Mexico	174.0%	31	Idaho	7.3%	31
Arkansas	0.7%	33	Louisiana	7.3%	32	National	-1.6%	na	Utah	2.0%	32	Wisconsin	\$75,844	32	New Mexico	81.1%	33	Vermont	173.5%	32	Oregon	7.3%	32
New Mexico	0.7%	34	Alabama	7.2%	33	Missouri	-1.7%	33	North Carolina	2.0%	33	New Mexico	\$74,543	33	Tennessee	80.3%	34	Arizona	173.1%	33	Louisiana	7.1%	33
Nevada	0.6%	35	Indiana	6.9%	34	New Hampshire	-1.8%	34	New Jersey	1.9%	34	Tennessee	\$73,749	34	Florida	80.2%	35	Mississippi	173.0%	34	California	7.1%	34
Mississippi	0.6%	36	West Virginia	6.7%	35	Maine	-2.2%	35	New Hampshire	1.9%	35	Florida	\$73,699	35	Hawaii	79.8%	36	Nebraska	172.3%	35	Wyoming	7.0%	35
Nebraska	0.5%	37	Arkansas	6.7%	36	Tennessee	-2.4%	36	Massachusetts	1.9%	36	Hawaii	\$73,367	36	Arkansas	78.9%	37	West Virginia	172.1%	36	Montana	7.0%	36
New Hampshire	0.5%	38	Nebraska	6.6%	37	Oregon	-2.7%	37	California	1.6%	37	Arkansas	\$72,539	37	Nebraska	77.9%	38	Iowa	170.3%	37	Maine	6.8%	37
Idaho	0.4%	39	South Carolina	6.6%	38	Illinois	-3.3%	38	Alabama	1.6%	38	Nebraska	\$71,571	38	Vermont	77.7%	39	South Carolina	169.6%	38	Alabama	6.8%	38
West Virginia	0.4%	40	Alaska	6.4%	39	Colorado	-3.3%	39	Oregon	1.5%	39	Vermont	\$71,407	39	Idaho	77.2%	40	Alaska	169.4%	39	Wisconsin	6.8%	39
Delaware	0.3%	41	Wyoming	6.4%	40	New Jersey	-3.6%	40	Louisiana	1.3%	40	Idaho	\$70,914	40	Kentucky	77.0%	41	Montana	169.3%	40	Nebraska	6.5%	40
Maine	0.3%	42	North Dakota	6.1%	41	Massachusetts	-5.3%	41	Rhode Island	1.2%	41	Kentucky	\$70,771	41	West Virginia	76.8%	42	Florida	167.8%	41	Washington	6.5%	41
Rhode Island	0.3%	43	Tennessee	6.0%	42	Vermont	-5.6%	42	Vermont	1.2%	42	West Virginia	\$70,563	42	Utah	75.0%	43	Kentucky	167.7%	42	Missouri	6.4%	42
Hawaii	0.3%	44	Kentucky	6.0%	43	Michigan	-5.6%	43	Connecticut	1.1%	43	Utah	\$68,939	43	Iowa	74.7%	44	Maryland	167.4%	43	Kentucky	6.3%	43
Montana	0.2%	45	Iowa	5.8%	44	California	-6.1%	44	Illinois	0.7%	44	Iowa	\$68,684	44	South Carolina	74.0%	45	Utah	165.8%	44	Alaska	6.1%	44
Vermont	0.2%	46	Maine	5.7%	45	Arizona	-6.6%	45	Wyoming	0.7%	45	South Carolina	\$68,014	45	Mississippi	73.1%	46	Tennessee	165.0%	45	Iowa	6.0%	45
North Dakota	0.2%	47	Mississippi	5.6%	46	New York	-7.1%	46	New York	-0.2%	46	Mississippi	\$67,187	46	Maine	71.8%	47	Maine	164.8%	46	Arkansas	5.8%	46
Alaska	0.2%	48	Nevada	5.5%	47	Idaho	-7.4%	47	Missouri	-0.4%	47	Maine	\$65,989	47	North Dakota	71.3%	48	North Dakota	163.4%	47	Mississippi	5.6%	47
South Dakota	0.2%	49	Montana	5.2%	48	Connecticut	-8.0%	48	Michigan	-0.5%	48	North Dakota	\$65,478	48	Montana	69.3%	49	New York	162.5%	48	West Virginia	5.3%	48
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Hawaii	4.9%	49	Georgia	-9.5%	49	Idaho	-1.4%	49	Montana	\$63,684	49	South Dakota	66.7%	50	South Dakota	161.0%	49	South Dakota	5.3%	49
National	100.0%	na	South Dakota	4.8%	50	Delaware	-22.9%	50	Delaware	-1.6%	50	South Dakota	\$61,254	50	National	100.0%	na	Hawaii	151.5%	50	North Dakota	5.2%	50

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 4th Quarter 2009

Idaho Department of Labor, High-Tech Business Scan 2010

Appendix 2 – Industry Data Tables *(continued from previous page)*

Note: This table at a readable size can be viewed in the online PDF version of the report on page 36. A version showing only Idaho and surrounding states is on [page 8](#).

Table 2: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States – 2006

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH			RELATIVE EARNINGS			HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS		
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2006	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
California	13.9%	1	Massachusetts	12.1%	1	North Dakota	12.3%	1	New Jersey	\$92,927	1	New Jersey	118.4%	1	Nevada	197.2%	1	Delaware	21.5%	1
Texas	8.7%	2	Virginia	11.8%	2	Wyoming	5.3%	2	Connecticut	\$92,511	2	Connecticut	118.0%	2	Texas	190.5%	2	Colorado	12.7%	2
New York	5.6%	3	Colorado	10.5%	3	Virginia	2.9%	3	Massachusetts	\$92,195	3	Massachusetts	117.5%	3	Idaho	188.0%	3	Virginia	12.0%	3
Florida	4.9%	4	Washington	10.3%	4	Rhode Island	2.8%	4	California	\$91,571	4	California	116.8%	4	Colorado	187.2%	4	Maryland	11.6%	4
Illinois	4.3%	5	New Jersey	10.2%	5	South Carolina	2.8%	5	New York	\$88,529	5	New York	112.9%	5	Washington	185.5%	5	Massachusetts	11.1%	5
Pennsylvania	4.0%	6	California	10.1%	6	New Mexico	1.5%	6	Colorado	\$86,124	6	Colorado	109.8%	6	New Hampshire	182.8%	6	Illinois	10.9%	6
Virginia	3.7%	7	Connecticut	9.9%	7	Mississippi	0.9%	7	Washington	\$85,421	7	Washington	108.9%	7	Vermont	181.0%	7	Arizona	10.9%	7
Ohio	3.6%	8	Maryland	9.8%	8	Wisconsin	0.7%	8	Texas	\$85,061	8	Texas	108.5%	8	California	179.3%	8	New Jersey	10.5%	8
New Jersey	3.4%	9	Kansas	9.8%	9	Oklahoma	0.7%	9	Virginia	\$84,643	9	Virginia	107.9%	9	Oklahoma	178.2%	9	New Hampshire	10.4%	9
Massachusetts	3.3%	10	Texas	9.7%	10	Iowa	0.6%	10	Nevada	\$83,437	10	Nevada	106.4%	10	Pennsylvania	177.2%	10	Utah	10.0%	10
Georgia	2.9%	11	New Hampshire	9.3%	11	Hawaii	0.2%	11	Illinois	\$80,956	11	Illinois	103.2%	11	North Carolina	176.9%	11	Nevada	9.7%	11
Michigan	2.9%	12	Minnesota	9.2%	12	Maryland	-0.2%	12	Maryland	\$80,552	12	Maryland	102.7%	12	Rhode Island	176.8%	12	Texas	9.6%	12
North Carolina	2.8%	13	Delaware	9.2%	13	Kentucky	-0.5%	13	New Hampshire	\$79,543	13	New Hampshire	101.4%	13	Missouri	175.9%	13	Florida	9.5%	13
Washington	2.6%	14	New Mexico	9.0%	14	Ohio	-0.7%	14	Alaska	\$78,719	14	Alaska	100.4%	14	Iowa	174.3%	14	Connecticut	9.1%	14
Maryland	2.2%	15	Utah	8.8%	15	Louisiana	-0.9%	15	National	\$78,432	na	National	100.0%	na	National	174.3%	na	New Mexico	9.0%	15
Colorado	2.2%	16	Illinois	8.7%	16	Arkansas	-1.0%	16	Delaware	\$76,638	15	Iowa	100.0%	15	New Jersey	174.1%	15	Oklahoma	8.9%	16
Minnesota	2.1%	17	National	8.5%	na	Missouri	-1.3%	17	Rhode Island	\$76,302	16	Delaware	97.7%	16	Indiana	173.7%	16	Kansas	8.8%	17
Missouri	1.9%	18	Arizona	8.3%	17	Alabama	-1.4%	18	Pennsylvania	\$76,097	17	Rhode Island	97.3%	17	Virginia	173.6%	17	Rhode Island	8.6%	18
Arizona	1.9%	19	Pennsylvania	8.3%	18	Utah	-1.6%	19	Minnesota	\$74,778	18	Pennsylvania	97.0%	18	Arizona	171.9%	18	National	8.6%	na
Wisconsin	1.8%	20	Georgia	8.2%	19	Indiana	-1.6%	20	Michigan	\$74,594	19	Minnesota	95.3%	19	Minnesota	171.4%	19	Minnesota	8.5%	19
Indiana	1.6%	21	North Carolina	8.0%	20	Texas	-1.7%	21	Georgia	\$72,246	20	Michigan	95.1%	20	Massachusetts	170.1%	20	North Carolina	8.4%	20
Connecticut	1.5%	22	Oregon	8.0%	21	Montana	-1.7%	22	Arizona	\$72,235	21	Georgia	92.1%	21	Michigan	169.7%	21	Vermont	8.3%	21
Tennessee	1.4%	23	Michigan	8.0%	22	West Virginia	-1.7%	23	Oregon	\$70,984	22	Arizona	92.1%	22	Illinois	169.6%	22	Pennsylvania	8.1%	22
Oregon	1.2%	24	Missouri	8.0%	23	Nevada	-2.2%	24	North Carolina	\$70,573	23	Oregon	90.5%	23	Ohio	169.2%	23	Ohio	8.0%	23
Alabama	1.2%	25	Oklahoma	7.9%	24	Nebraska	-2.5%	25	Vermont	\$69,502	24	North Carolina	90.0%	24	Georgia	167.9%	24	Hawaii	7.9%	24
Kansas	1.2%	26	Ohio	7.9%	25	Florida	-2.5%	26	Missouri	\$68,842	25	Vermont	88.6%	25	New Mexico	167.8%	25	Indiana	7.9%	25
Louisiana	1.2%	27	New York	7.8%	26	North Carolina	-2.6%	27	Ohio	\$68,693	26	Missouri	87.8%	26	Louisiana	167.7%	26	Wyoming	7.7%	26
Oklahoma	1.1%	28	Wisconsin	7.5%	27	Pennsylvania	-2.7%	28	Indiana	\$67,185	27	Ohio	87.6%	27	Oregon	167.6%	27	Idaho	7.6%	27
South Carolina	1.1%	29	Idaho	7.5%	28	Washington	-2.8%	29	Iowa	\$66,449	28	Indiana	85.7%	28	West Virginia	167.3%	28	Maine	7.6%	28
Utah	0.9%	30	Rhode Island	7.5%	29	Minnesota	-2.8%	30	Louisiana	\$66,964	29	Louisiana	85.4%	29	Kansas	167.0%	29	Michigan	7.6%	29
Kentucky	0.9%	31	Vermont	7.2%	30	New Hampshire	-3.6%	31	Hawaii	\$66,651	30	Hawaii	85.0%	30	Arkansas	166.4%	30	New York	7.6%	30
Iowa	0.7%	32	Louisiana	7.2%	31	Illinois	-3.9%	32	Idaho	\$66,107	31	Idaho	84.3%	31	Wisconsin	166.9%	31	Oregon	7.5%	31
Arkansas	0.7%	33	Alabama	7.1%	32	National	-4.0%	na	Oklahoma	\$66,106	32	Oklahoma	84.3%	32	Wyoming	164.4%	32	South Carolina	7.5%	32
New Mexico	0.6%	34	Florida	7.0%	33	Oregon	-4.2%	33	Wyoming	\$65,490	33	Wyoming	83.5%	33	Connecticut	164.3%	33	Montana	7.4%	33
Mississippi	0.6%	35	Indiana	6.7%	34	South Dakota	-4.3%	34	Florida	\$65,407	34	Florida	83.4%	34	Florida	161.9%	34	Tennessee	7.4%	34
Nevada	0.5%	36	West Virginia	6.6%	35	Kansas	-5.0%	35	Kansas	\$65,090	35	Kansas	83.0%	35	Alaska	161.9%	35	Wisconsin	7.4%	35
New Hampshire	0.5%	37	Arkansas	6.5%	36	Michigan	-5.2%	36	New Mexico	\$64,724	36	New Mexico	82.5%	36	Nebraska	161.5%	36	Louisiana	7.3%	36
Nebraska	0.5%	38	South Carolina	6.4%	37	Colorado	-5.2%	37	Wisconsin	\$63,823	37	Wisconsin	81.4%	37	Delaware	160.4%	37	Alabama	7.2%	37
Idaho	0.5%	39	Wyoming	6.4%	38	Alaska	-5.3%	38	Tennessee	\$62,712	38	Tennessee	80.0%	38	Maryland	160.2%	38	California	7.2%	38
West Virginia	0.4%	40	Nebraska	6.3%	39	Tennessee	-5.4%	39	Alabama	\$61,422	39	Alabama	78.3%	39	Alabama	159.2%	39	Missouri	7.1%	39
Delaware	0.3%	41	Alaska	6.1%	40	New Jersey	-5.4%	40	West Virginia	\$60,205	40	West Virginia	76.8%	40	Tennessee	159.0%	40	Georgia	7.0%	40
Rhode Island	0.3%	42	Tennessee	5.8%	41	Maine	-5.5%	41	Nebraska	\$58,699	41	Nebraska	74.8%	41	Montana	157.6%	41	Alaska	6.9%	41
Maine	0.3%	43	Kentucky	5.7%	42	Idaho	-6.1%	42	Utah	\$58,669	42	Utah	74.8%	42	North Dakota	157.0%	42	Nebraska	6.6%	42
Hawaii	0.3%	44	North Dakota	5.7%	43	Vermont	-6.7%	43	Kentucky	\$58,635	43	Kentucky	74.8%	43	Utah	155.4%	43	Kentucky	6.6%	43
Montana	0.2%	45	Maine	5.5%	44	New York	-6.9%	44	Arkansas	\$57,770	44	Arkansas	73.7%	44	Mississippi	154.7%	44	Arkansas	6.4%	44
Vermont	0.2%	46	Mississippi	5.5%	45	Massachusetts	-7.0%	45	South Carolina	\$57,774	45	South Carolina	71.1%	45	Kentucky	154.3%	45	Washington	6.3%	45
North Dakota	0.2%	47	Iowa	5.5%	46	California	-7.6%	46	North Dakota	\$54,752	46	North Dakota	69.8%	46	Hawaii	152.8%	46	Iowa	6.3%	46
Alaska	0.2%	48	Nevada	5.1%	47	Arizona	-8.6%	47	Maine	\$53,652	47	Maine	68.4%	47	New York	152.8%	47	West Virginia	6.1%	47
South Dakota	0.2%	49	Montana	5.0%	48	Connecticut	-8.9%	48	Mississippi	\$53,422	48	Mississippi	68.1%	48	South Dakota	151.6%	48	North Dakota	5.9%	48
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Hawaii	4.8%	49	Georgia	-11.7%	49	Montana	\$53,236	49	Montana	67.9%	49	Maine	150.0%	49	Mississippi	5.9%	49
National	100.0%	na	South Dakota	4.4%	50	Delaware	-21.7%	50	South Dakota	\$50,067	50	South Dakota	63.8%	50	South Carolina	149.8%	50	South Dakota	5.4%	50

Source: EMSI Complete Employment, Earnings and Establishments, September 2007;
 EMSI Complete Employment – 4th Quarter 2009
 Idaho Department of Labor High-Tech Business Scan 2010

Appendix 2 – Industry Data Tables

Table 2: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States – 2006

Table 2: High Technology Industry Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States – 2006																				
SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH			RELATIVE EARNINGS			HIGH-TECH: STATE EARNINGS TO NATIONAL			HIGH-TECH: EARNINGS TO STATE			RELATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS		
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker			EPW Ratio- State High-Tech to State Total			High-Tech Establishments to Total Establishments		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2006	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank
California	13.9%	1	Massachusetts	12.1%	1	North Dakota	12.3%	1	New Jersey	\$92,827	1	New Jersey	118.4%	1	Nevada	197.2%	1	Delaware	21.5%	1
Texas	8.7%	2	Virginia	11.8%	2	Wyoming	5.3%	2	Connecticut	\$92,511	2	Connecticut	118.0%	2	Texas	190.5%	2	Colorado	12.7%	2
New York	5.6%	3	Colorado	10.5%	3	Virginia	2.9%	3	Massachusetts	\$92,195	3	Massachusetts	117.5%	3	Idaho	188.0%	3	Virginia	12.0%	3
Florida	4.9%	4	Washington	10.3%	4	Rhode Island	2.8%	4	California	\$91,571	4	California	116.8%	4	Colorado	187.2%	4	Maryland	11.6%	4
Illinois	4.3%	5	New Jersey	10.2%	5	South Carolina	2.8%	5	New York	\$88,529	5	New York	112.9%	5	Washington	185.5%	5	Massachusetts	11.1%	5
Pennsylvania	4.0%	6	California	10.1%	6	New Mexico	1.5%	6	Colorado	\$86,124	6	Colorado	109.8%	6	New Hampshire	182.8%	6	Illinois	10.9%	6
Virginia	3.7%	7	Connecticut	9.9%	7	Mississippi	0.9%	7	Washington	\$85,421	7	Washington	108.9%	7	Vermont	181.0%	7	Arizona	10.9%	7
Ohio	3.6%	8	Maryland	9.8%	8	Wisconsin	0.7%	8	Texas	\$85,061	8	Texas	108.5%	8	California	179.3%	8	New Jersey	10.5%	8
New Jersey	3.4%	9	Kansas	9.8%	9	Oklahoma	0.7%	9	Virginia	\$84,643	9	Virginia	107.9%	9	Oklahoma	178.2%	9	New Hampshire	10.4%	9
Massachusetts	3.3%	10	Texas	9.7%	10	Iowa	0.6%	10	Nevada	\$83,437	10	Nevada	106.4%	10	Pennsylvania	177.2%	10	Utah	10.0%	10
Georgia	2.9%	11	New Hampshire	9.3%	11	Hawaii	0.2%	11	Illinois	\$80,956	11	Illinois	103.2%	11	North Carolina	176.9%	11	Nevada	9.7%	11
Michigan	2.9%	12	Minnesota	9.2%	12	Maryland	-0.2%	12	Maryland	\$80,552	12	Maryland	102.7%	12	Rhode Island	176.8%	12	Texas	9.6%	12
North Carolina	2.8%	13	Delaware	9.2%	13	Kentucky	-0.5%	13	New Hampshire	\$79,543	13	New Hampshire	101.4%	13	Missouri	175.9%	13	Florida	9.5%	13
Washington	2.6%	14	New Mexico	9.0%	14	Ohio	-0.7%	14	Alaska	\$78,719	14	Alaska	100.4%	14	Iowa	174.3%	14	Connecticut	9.1%	14
Maryland	2.2%	15	Utah	8.8%	15	Louisiana	-0.9%	15	National	\$78,432	na	National	100.0%	na	National	174.3%	na	New Mexico	9.0%	15
Colorado	2.2%	16	Illinois	8.7%	16	Arkansas	-1.0%	16	Delaware	\$76,638	15	Iowa	100.0%	15	New Jersey	174.1%	15	Oklahoma	8.9%	16
Minnesota	2.1%	17	National	8.5%	na	Missouri	-1.3%	17	Rhode Island	\$76,302	16	Delaware	97.7%	16	Indiana	173.7%	16	Kansas	8.8%	17
Missouri	1.9%	18	Arizona	8.3%	17	Alabama	-1.4%	18	Pennsylvania	\$76,097	17	Rhode Island	97.3%	17	Virginia	173.6%	17	Rhode Island	8.6%	18
Arizona	1.9%	19	Pennsylvania	8.3%	18	Utah	-1.6%	19	Minnesota	\$74,778	18	Pennsylvania	97.0%	18	Arizona	171.9%	18	National	8.6%	na
Wisconsin	1.8%	20	Georgia	8.2%	19	Indiana	-1.6%	20	Michigan	\$74,594	19	Minnesota	95.3%	19	Minnesota	171.4%	19	Minnesota	8.5%	19
Indiana	1.6%	21	North Carolina	8.0%	20	Texas	-1.7%	21	Georgia	\$72,246	20	Michigan	95.1%	20	Massachusetts	170.1%	20	North Carolina	8.4%	20
Connecticut	1.5%	22	Oregon	8.0%	21	Montana	-1.7%	22	Arizona	\$72,235	21	Georgia	92.1%	21	Michigan	169.7%	21	Vermont	8.3%	21
Tennessee	1.4%	23	Michigan	8.0%	22	West Virginia	-1.7%	23	Oregon	\$70,984	22	Arizona	92.1%	22	Illinois	169.6%	22	Pennsylvania	8.1%	22
Oregon	1.2%	24	Missouri	8.0%	23	Nevada	-2.2%	24	North Carolina	\$70,573	23	Oregon	90.5%	23	Ohio	169.2%	23	Ohio	8.0%	23
Alabama	1.2%	25	Oklahoma	7.9%	24	Nebraska	-2.5%	25	Vermont	\$69,502	24	North Carolina	90.0%	24	Georgia	167.9%	24	Hawaii	7.9%	24
Kansas	1.2%	26	Ohio	7.9%	25	Florida	-2.5%	26	Missouri	\$68,842	25	Vermont	88.6%	25	New Mexico	167.8%	25	Indiana	7.9%	25
Louisiana	1.2%	27	New York	7.8%	26	North Carolina	-2.6%	27	Ohio	\$68,693	26	Missouri	87.8%	26	Louisiana	167.7%	26	Wyoming	7.7%	26
Oklahoma	1.1%	28	Wisconsin	7.5%	27	Pennsylvania	-2.7%	28	Indiana	\$67,185	27	Ohio	87.6%	27	Oregon	167.6%	27	Idaho	7.6%	27
South Carolina	1.1%	29	Idaho	7.5%	28	Washington	-2.8%	29	Iowa	\$60,449	28	Indiana	85.7%	28	West Virginia	167.3%	28	Maine	7.6%	28
Utah	0.9%	30	Rhode Island	7.5%	29	Minnesota	-2.8%	30	Louisiana	\$66,964	29	Louisiana	85.4%	29	Kansas	167.0%	29	Michigan	7.6%	29
Kentucky	0.9%	31	Vermont	7.2%	30	New Hampshire	-3.6%	31	Hawaii	\$66,651	30	Hawaii	85.0%	30	Arkansas	166.4%	30	New York	7.6%	30
Iowa	0.7%	32	Louisiana	7.2%	31	Illinois	-3.9%	32	Idaho	\$66,107	31	Idaho	84.3%	31	Wisconsin	165.9%	31	Oregon	7.5%	31
Arkansas	0.7%	33	Alabama	7.1%	32	National	-4.0%	na	Oklahoma	\$66,106	32	Oklahoma	84.3%	32	Wyoming	164.4%	32	South Carolina	7.5%	32
New Mexico	0.6%	34	Florida	7.0%	33	Oregon	-4.2%	33	Wyoming	\$65,490	33	Wyoming	83.5%	33	Connecticut	164.3%	33	Montana	7.4%	33
Mississippi	0.6%	35	Indiana	6.7%	34	South Dakota	-4.3%	34	Florida	\$65,407	34	Florida	83.4%	34	Florida	161.9%	34	Tennessee	7.4%	34
Nevada	0.5%	36	West Virginia	6.6%	35	Kansas	-5.0%	35	Kansas	\$65,090	35	Kansas	83.0%	35	Alaska	161.9%	35	Wisconsin	7.4%	35
New Hampshire	0.5%	37	Arkansas	6.5%	36	Michigan	-5.2%	36	New Mexico	\$64,724	36	New Mexico	82.5%	36	Nebraska	161.5%	36	Louisiana	7.3%	36
Nebraska	0.5%	38	South Carolina	6.4%	37	Colorado	-5.2%	37	Wisconsin	\$63,823	37	Wisconsin	81.4%	37	Delaware	160.4%	37	Alabama	7.2%	37
Idaho	0.5%	39	Wyoming	6.4%	38	Alaska	-5.3%	38	Tennessee	\$62,712	38	Tennessee	80.0%	38	Maryland	160.2%	38	California	7.2%	38
West Virginia	0.4%	40	Nebraska	6.3%	39	Tennessee	-5.4%	39	Alabama	\$61,422	39	Alabama	78.3%	39	Alabama	159.2%	39	Missouri	7.1%	39
Delaware	0.3%	41	Alaska	6.1%	40	New Jersey	-5.4%	40	West Virginia	\$60,205	40	West Virginia	76.8%	40	Tennessee	159.0%	40	Georgia	7.0%	40
Rhode Island	0.3%	42	Tennessee	5.8%	41	Maine	-5.5%	41	Nebraska	\$58,699	41	Nebraska	74.8%	41	Montana	157.6%	41	Alaska	6.9%	41
Maine	0.3%	43	Kentucky	5.7%	42	Idaho	-6.1%	42	Utah	\$58,669	42	Utah	74.8%	42	North Dakota	157.0%	42	Nebraska	6.6%	42
Hawaii	0.3%	44	North Dakota	5.7%	43	Vermont	-6.7%	43	Kentucky	\$58,635	43	Kentucky	74.8%	43	Utah	155.4%	43	Kentucky	6.6%	43
Montana	0.2%	45	Maine	5.5%	44	New York	-6.9%	44	Arkansas	\$57,770	44	Arkansas	73.7%	44	Mississippi	154.7%	44	Arkansas	6.4%	44
Vermont	0.2%	46	Mississippi	5.5%	45	Massachusetts	-7.0%	45	South Carolina	\$55,774	45	South Carolina	71.1%	45	Kentucky	154.3%	45	Washington	6.3%	45
North Dakota	0.2%	47	Iowa	5.5%	46	California	-7.6%	46	North Dakota	\$54,752	46	North Dakota	69.8%	46	Hawaii	152.8%	46	Iowa	6.3%	46
Alaska	0.2%	48	Nevada	5.1%	47	Arizona	-8.6%	47	Maine	\$53,652	47	Maine	68.4%	47	New York	152.8%	47	West Virginia	6.1%	47
South Dakota	0.2%	49	Montana	5.0%	48	Connecticut	-8.9%	48	Mississippi	\$53,422	48	Mississippi	68.1%	48	South Dakota	151.6%	48	North Dakota	5.9%	48
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Hawaii	4.8%	49	Georgia	-11.7%	49	Montana	\$53,236	49	Montana	67.9%	49	Maine	150.0%	49	Mississippi	5.9%	49
National	100.0%	na	South Dakota	4.4%	50	Delaware	-21.7%	50	South Dakota	\$50,067	50	South Dakota	63.8%	50	South Carolina	149.8%	50	South Dakota	5.4%	50

Source: EMSI Complete Employment, Earnings and Establishments, September 2007; EMSI Complete Employment – 4th Quarter 2009, Idaho Department of Labor High-Tech Business Scan 2010
 Note: The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics does not recommend using Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages data in time comparisons.

Appendix 3 – Cost of Living

Table 3: 4th Quarter 2009 Cost of Living Figures						
AREA	RANK	INDEX	AREA	RANK	INDEX	
Hawaii	51	166.7	North Dakota	18	94.6	
District of Columbia	50	139.0	West Virginia	17	93.7	
California	49	133.6	Iowa	16	93.4	
Alaska	48	127.8	Ohio	15	93.2	
New Jersey	47	126.9	Mississippi	14	92.6	
Maryland	45	125.7	Indiana	13	92.1	
Connecticut	46	125.7	Idaho	12	92.0	
New York	44	125.5	Alabama	11	91.9	
Vermont	43	119.6	Georgia	10	91.3	
Rhode Island	42	119.2	Missouri	9	91.2	
Massachusetts	41	118.5	Texas	8	91.0	
New Hampshire	40	117.6	Kansas	5	90.9	
Maine	39	114.6	Nebraska	6	90.9	
Oregon	38	114.1	South Dakota	7	90.9	
Nevada	37	105.5	Kentucky	4	90.5	
Colorado	36	105.2	Arkansas	3	90.0	
Washington	35	104.5	Tennessee	2	89.0	
Arizona	34	104.4	Oklahoma	1	88.2	
Minnesota	33	103.0				
Montana	32	102.8				
Delaware	31	102.3				
Florida	30	101.7				
Pennsylvania	29	100.5				
New Mexico	28	100.1				
Wyoming	26	99.1				
Virginia	27	99.1				
Louisiana	24	97.2				
South Carolina	25	97.2				
Michigan	23	96.9				
North Carolina	22	96.7				
Wisconsin	19	96.6				
Illinois	20	96.6				
Utah	21	96.6				

	Greater than 115
	105.1-115
	95.1-105
	Less than 95

Source: Missouri Department of Economic Development

Appendix 4 – Occupation Tables *(continued on next page)*

Table 5: Total High Technology Occupation Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States – 2008 *(Continued on page 38)*

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE			RELATIVE GROWTH					
High-Tech Employment to Nation			High-Tech Employment In State			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment			Growth Rate of High-Tech Employment		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	2002-2008	Rank	Area	2006-2008	Rank
California	13.1%	1	Massachusetts	6.2%	1	North Dakota	14.1%	1	Washington	5.1%	1
Texas	8.7%	2	Virginia	5.8%	2	Iowa	6.7%	2	North Dakota	4.9%	2
New York	5.8%	3	Washington	5.7%	3	Virginia	6.7%	3	Kansas	4.4%	3
Florida	4.5%	4	Colorado	5.3%	4	Mississippi	6.3%	4	South Dakota	4.2%	4
Pennsylvania	4.0%	5	Maryland	5.2%	5	Arkansas	6.1%	5	Iowa	3.9%	5
Virginia	4.0%	6	Delaware	5.0%	6	Missouri	5.1%	6	Alaska	3.6%	6
Massachusetts	3.7%	7	New Jersey	4.8%	7	Kentucky	5.0%	7	Kentucky	3.5%	7
Illinois	3.7%	8	Connecticut	4.7%	8	Wisconsin	4.9%	8	Ohio	3.4%	8
New Jersey	3.5%	9	Minnesota	4.5%	9	Washington	4.7%	9	Oklahoma	3.1%	9
Ohio	3.5%	10	California	4.4%	10	South Dakota	4.7%	10	South Carolina	3.1%	10
Michigan	3.2%	11	Texas	4.3%	11	West Virginia	4.3%	11	Wisconsin	2.9%	11
Washington	3.2%	12	Utah	4.3%	12	Wyoming	4.1%	12	Virginia	2.7%	12
North Carolina	2.8%	13	New Hampshire	4.3%	13	Ohio	4.0%	13	Nebraska	2.6%	13
Georgia	2.7%	14	Michigan	4.2%	14	Alabama	3.8%	14	Nevada	2.6%	14
Maryland	2.5%	15	Arizona	4.1%	15	South Carolina	3.6%	15	Indiana	2.4%	15
Colorado	2.4%	16	Oregon	4.0%	16	Rhode Island	3.3%	16	New Hampshire	2.4%	16
Minnesota	2.2%	17	National	3.9%	na	Oklahoma	3.2%	17	Mississippi	2.3%	17
Arizona	1.9%	18	New Mexico	3.9%	17	Indiana	3.0%	18	Alabama	2.3%	18
Wisconsin	1.9%	19	Pennsylvania	3.8%	18	Kansas	2.7%	19	West Virginia	2.2%	19
Missouri	1.8%	20	Alaska	3.8%	19	Nebraska	2.0%	20	Missouri	2.1%	20
Indiana	1.6%	21	Idaho	3.8%	20	Louisiana	1.9%	21	Texas	2.1%	21
Connecticut	1.5%	22	Kansas	3.7%	21	North Carolina	1.9%	22	Maine	2.0%	22
Tennessee	1.3%	23	Wisconsin	3.7%	22	New Hampshire	1.8%	23	California	2.0%	23
Oregon	1.3%	24	New York	3.7%	23	Alaska	1.8%	24	Massachusetts	1.8%	24
Alabama	1.2%	25	North Carolina	3.6%	24	Hawaii	1.5%	25	National	1.6%	na
South Carolina	1.1%	26	Ohio	3.6%	25	Montana	1.4%	26	Oregon	1.6%	25
Utah	1.0%	27	Rhode Island	3.6%	26	Maryland	1.1%	27	North Carolina	1.5%	26
Kansas	1.0%	28	Vermont	3.5%	27	Texas	1.0%	28	Utah	1.5%	27
Oklahoma	0.9%	29	Missouri	3.5%	28	Vermont	1.0%	29	Minnesota	1.4%	28
Kentucky	0.9%	30	Illinois	3.4%	29	Utah	0.8%	30	Arkansas	1.4%	29
Iowa	0.9%	31	Georgia	3.4%	30	Pennsylvania	0.7%	31	Pennsylvania	1.4%	30
Louisiana	0.9%	32	Alabama	3.2%	31	Florida	0.7%	32	Georgia	1.2%	31
New Mexico	0.6%	33	Indiana	3.2%	32	Nevada	0.6%	33	Vermont	1.2%	32
Arkansas	0.6%	34	Montana	3.2%	33	Minnesota	0.5%	34	Arizona	1.2%	33
Nebraska	0.5%	35	Florida	3.1%	34	Oregon	0.2%	35	Tennessee	1.1%	34
Nevada	0.5%	36	Nebraska	3.1%	35	National	0.1%	na	Montana	1.0%	35
Mississippi	0.5%	37	Iowa	3.0%	36	Tennessee	-0.2%	36	Wyoming	1.0%	36
New Hampshire	0.5%	38	Oklahoma	3.0%	37	Maine	-0.2%	37	Maryland	0.9%	37
Idaho	0.5%	39	South Carolina	3.0%	38	Massachusetts	-1.3%	38	Colorado	0.9%	38
Delaware	0.4%	40	Wyoming	3.0%	39	Illinois	-1.9%	39	Louisiana	0.7%	39
Maine	0.3%	41	Maine	2.8%	40	California	-2.0%	40	Florida	0.7%	40
West Virginia	0.3%	42	Kentucky	2.7%	41	New York	-2.4%	41	Hawaii	0.6%	41
Hawaii	0.3%	43	North Dakota	2.6%	42	New Mexico	-2.9%	42	Rhode Island	0.5%	42
Rhode Island	0.3%	44	South Dakota	2.6%	43	Arizona	-3.1%	43	Illinois	0.4%	43
Montana	0.3%	45	Tennessee	2.5%	44	New Jersey	-3.6%	44	New Jersey	0.2%	44
Alaska	0.2%	46	Hawaii	2.5%	45	Colorado	-3.7%	45	Connecticut	0.1%	45
Vermont	0.2%	47	Arkansas	2.5%	46	Georgia	-3.9%	46	New York	0.0%	46
South Dakota	0.2%	48	West Virginia	2.4%	47	Connecticut	-4.8%	47	New Mexico	-1.1%	47
North Dakota	0.2%	49	Mississippi	2.4%	48	Michigan	-6.4%	48	Michigan	-2.0%	48
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Louisiana	2.4%	49	Idaho	-7.5%	49	Delaware	-3.2%	49
National	100.0%	na	Nevada	2.3%	50	Delaware	-16.4%	50	Idaho	-3.6%	50

Appendix 4 – Occupation Tables *(continued from previous page)*

Table 5: Total High Technology Occupation Labor Force Metrics for all 50 States — 2008 *(Continued from page 37)*

WAGE: MEDIAN						WAGE: TENTH PERCENTILE					
High-Tech Wage to Total Wage			High-Tech Median Wage			High-Tech Wage to Total Wage			High-Tech 10th Pct Wage		
Area	Percent	Rank	Area	Median	Rank	Area	Percent	Rank	Area	10 Pct	Rank
Virginia	202.2%	1	Massachusetts	\$38.12	1	Virginia	195.3%	1	Massachusetts	\$24.37	1
New Mexico	200.6%	2	Virginia	\$38.09	2	Colorado	185.1%	2	Washington	\$23.96	2
Alabama	195.7%	3	California	\$37.99	3	North Carolina	183.4%	3	Virginia	\$23.79	3
Texas	195.6%	4	Delaware	\$36.36	4	California	182.6%	4	California	\$23.54	4
North Carolina	195.5%	5	Maryland	\$36.31	5	Texas	182.2%	5	New Jersey	\$23.31	5
Colorado	192.6%	6	New Jersey	\$36.31	6	Minnesota	181.3%	6	Connecticut	\$23.24	6
Georgia	189.1%	7	New York	\$36.03	7	Washington	181.2%	7	Rhode Island	\$22.68	7
California	188.5%	8	Connecticut	\$35.78	8	Maryland	180.5%	8	Maryland	\$22.62	8
Delaware	188.3%	9	Washington	\$35.39	9	National	180.1%	na	New York	\$22.62	9
National	187.7%	na	Colorado	\$35.16	10	New Mexico	179.8%	9	Minnesota	\$22.57	10
South Carolina	186.4%	10	Illinois	\$33.87	11	Rhode Island	179.6%	10	Colorado	\$21.95	11
Maryland	186.2%	11	Rhode Island	\$33.60	12	New Jersey	179.4%	11	Delaware	\$21.79	12
Arizona	186.0%	12	Alaska	\$33.44	13	Kansas	178.7%	12	New Hampshire	\$21.45	13
Washington	182.6%	13	Minnesota	\$33.40	14	Alabama	178.6%	13	Alaska	\$21.07	14
Missouri	182.6%	14	Texas	\$32.99	15	South Carolina	177.6%	14	Illinois	\$20.50	15
Oklahoma	182.5%	15	National	\$32.99	na	New Hampshire	177.1%	15	North Carolina	\$20.39	16
Minnesota	181.8%	16	New Hampshire	\$32.73	16	Missouri	177.0%	16	Michigan	\$19.99	17
Iowa	181.7%	17	New Mexico	\$32.07	17	Massachusetts	176.6%	17	National	\$19.96	na
Kansas	181.0%	18	North Carolina	\$31.75	18	Delaware	175.4%	18	Texas	\$19.95	18
Louisiana	180.4%	19	Georgia	\$31.45	19	Georgia	175.1%	19	Oregon	\$19.90	19
New Hampshire	180.3%	20	Michigan	\$31.24	20	Arizona	173.8%	20	Ohio	\$19.54	20
Nebraska	180.1%	21	Pennsylvania	\$31.16	21	Illinois	173.4%	21	Georgia	\$19.40	21
Illinois	180.0%	22	Arizona	\$30.79	22	Iowa	173.4%	22	New Mexico	\$19.33	22
Ohio	179.8%	23	Ohio	\$30.55	23	Ohio	172.5%	23	Kansas	\$19.30	23
Pennsylvania	178.9%	24	Oregon	\$30.41	24	Connecticut	171.9%	24	Missouri	\$19.15	24
Rhode Island	178.8%	25	Alabama	\$30.16	25	Michigan	171.9%	25	Pennsylvania	\$19.10	25
New Jersey	177.7%	26	Missouri	\$29.61	26	New York	169.9%	26	Wisconsin	\$18.98	26
Arkansas	177.7%	27	Kansas	\$29.37	27	Pennsylvania	168.9%	27	Arizona	\$18.79	27
Utah	177.4%	28	Nevada	\$29.19	28	Nebraska	168.2%	28	Alabama	\$18.73	28
Massachusetts	177.2%	29	Hawaii	\$28.63	29	Alaska	168.0%	29	South Carolina	\$18.47	29
Tennessee	176.6%	30	Wisconsin	\$28.59	30	Wisconsin	168.0%	30	Hawaii	\$18.34	30
Florida	176.0%	31	Vermont	\$28.41	31	Indiana	166.7%	31	Vermont	\$18.23	31
Michigan	175.9%	32	South Carolina	\$28.20	32	Utah	166.4%	32	Iowa	\$18.07	32
Vermont	174.9%	33	Utah	\$28.12	33	Louisiana	164.8%	33	Nevada	\$17.98	33
Nevada	174.1%	34	Tennessee	\$27.99	34	Oklahoma	164.7%	34	Indiana	\$17.95	34
Oregon	173.7%	35	Florida	\$27.88	35	Oregon	164.6%	35	Utah	\$17.77	35
Mississippi	173.6%	36	Indiana	\$27.76	36	Florida	163.5%	36	Nebraska	\$17.64	36
Kentucky	173.5%	37	Louisiana	\$27.75	37	Nevada	162.6%	37	Maine	\$17.40	37
Indiana	172.7%	38	Nebraska	\$27.64	38	Vermont	161.8%	38	Florida	\$17.35	38
Wisconsin	171.5%	39	Iowa	\$27.42	39	Tennessee	160.9%	39	Louisiana	\$17.22	39
New York	171.0%	40	Oklahoma	\$27.07	40	Hawaii	160.9%	40	Kentucky	\$16.97	40
Idaho	170.6%	41	Kentucky	\$27.06	41	Mississippi	160.6%	41	Tennessee	\$16.91	41
Alaska	169.4%	42	Idaho	\$26.30	42	Kentucky	160.1%	42	Oklahoma	\$16.32	42
Connecticut	167.5%	43	Maine	\$26.02	43	Maine	159.5%	43	Idaho	\$16.31	43
West Virginia	166.5%	44	Arkansas	\$25.77	44	Arkansas	159.0%	44	Wyoming	\$16.31	44
Maine	164.8%	45	Wyoming	\$25.43	45	Idaho	157.3%	45	Mississippi	\$16.08	45
Hawaii	160.8%	46	Mississippi	\$24.84	46	South Dakota	150.8%	46	Arkansas	\$15.98	46
South Dakota	159.5%	47	West Virginia	\$24.13	47	Montana	150.6%	47	South Dakota	\$15.73	47
Montana	156.6%	48	North Dakota	\$23.50	48	West Virginia	150.6%	48	North Dakota	\$15.09	48
Wyoming	156.3%	49	South Dakota	\$22.82	49	Wyoming	148.9%	49	West Virginia	\$14.95	49
North Dakota	155.5%	50	Montana	\$22.19	50	North Dakota	145.9%	50	Montana	\$14.58	50

Appendix 5: Occupational Projections

Table 14: Idaho Occupational Projections: Long-Term Employment Projections 2006-2016

SOC	Standard Occupational Title	2006 Employment	Percent of Employment	2016 Employment	Percent of Employment	Net Change	Percent Change	Annual Growth	Annualized Growth	Annual Replacements	Annual Openings
11-3021	Computer & Information Systems Managers	1,013	0.14%	1,240	0.15%	227	22.41%	23	0.02	16	39
11-9041	Engineering Managers	970	0.14%	1,037	0.12%	67	6.91%	7	0.01	20	27
11-9121	Natural Sciences Managers	426	0.06%	487	0.06%	61	14.32%	6	0.01	9	15
15-1011	Computer & Information Scientists, Research	174	0.02%	165	0.02%	-9	-5.17%	0	-0.01	5	5
15-1021	Computer Programmers	1,455	0.20%	1,571	0.18%	116	7.97%	12	0.01	30	42
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	793	0.11%	1,199	0.14%	406	51.20%	41	0.04	12	53
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	1,635	0.23%	2,109	0.25%	474	28.99%	47	0.03	24	71
15-1041	Computer Support Specialists	3,040	0.43%	3,827	0.45%	787	25.89%	79	0.02	94	173
15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	1,038	0.15%	1,385	0.16%	347	33.43%	35	0.03	28	63
15-1061	Database Administrators	356	0.05%	466	0.05%	110	30.90%	11	0.03	4	15
15-1071	Network & Computer Systems Administrators	1,232	0.17%	1,723	0.20%	491	39.85%	49	0.03	28	77
15-1081	Network Systems & Data Communications Analysts	569	0.08%	884	0.10%	315	55.36%	32	0.05	12	44
15-2031	Operations Research Analysts	205	0.03%	247	0.03%	42	20.49%	4	0.02	4	8
17-2021	Agricultural Engineers	60	0.01%	75	0.01%	15	25.00%	2	0.02	1	3
17-2041	Chemical Engineers	156	0.02%	182	0.02%	26	16.67%	3	0.02	4	7
17-2051	Civil Engineers	860	0.12%	983	0.12%	123	14.30%	12	0.01	23	35
17-2061	Computer Hardware Engineers	593	0.08%	611	0.07%	18	3.04%	2	0.00	18	20
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	1,918	0.27%	1,933	0.23%	15	0.78%	2	0.00	45	47
17-2072	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	314	0.04%	409	0.05%	95	30.25%	10	0.03	7	17
17-2081	Environmental Engineers	317	0.04%	402	0.05%	85	26.81%	9	0.02	9	18
17-2111	Health & Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers & Inspectors	90	0.01%	106	0.01%	16	17.78%	2	0.02	2	4
17-2112	Industrial Engineers	1,397	0.20%	1,623	0.19%	226	16.18%	23	0.02	34	57
17-2131	Materials Engineers	64	0.01%	69	0.01%	5	7.81%	1	0.01	2	3
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers	525	0.07%	603	0.07%	78	14.86%	8	0.01	11	19
17-2151	Mining & Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	144	0.02%	176	0.02%	32	22.22%	3	0.02	3	6
17-2161	Nuclear Engineers	199	0.03%	209	0.02%	10	5.03%	1	0.00	5	6
17-3011	Architectural & Civil Drafters	480	0.07%	481	0.06%	1	0.21%	0	0.00	14	14
17-3012	Electrical & Electronics Drafters	139	0.02%	156	0.02%	17	12.23%	2	0.01	4	6
17-3013	Mechanical Drafters	252	0.04%	287	0.03%	35	13.89%	4	0.01	7	11
17-3022	Civil Engineering Technicians	761	0.11%	792	0.09%	31	4.07%	3	0.00	15	18
17-3023	Electrical & Electronic Engineering Technicians	1,560	0.22%	1,741	0.20%	181	11.60%	18	0.01	30	48
17-3024	Electro-Mechanical Technicians	65	0.01%	72	0.01%	7	10.77%	1	0.01	1	2
17-3025	Environmental Engineering Technicians	155	0.02%	176	0.02%	21	13.55%	2	0.01	3	5
17-3026	Industrial Engineering Technicians	404	0.06%	472	0.06%	68	16.83%	7	0.02	8	15
17-3027	Mechanical Engineering Technicians	47	0.01%	46	0.01%	-1	-2.13%	0	0.00	1	1
17-3031	Surveying & Mapping Technicians	698	0.10%	796	0.09%	98	14.04%	10	0.01	13	23
19-1011	Animal Scientists	642	0.09%	721	0.08%	79	12.31%	8	0.01	20	28
19-1012	Food Scientists & Technologists	210	0.03%	207	0.02%	-3	-1.43%	0	0.00	6	6
19-1013	Soil & Plant Scientists	243	0.03%	237	0.03%	-6	-2.47%	0	0.00	7	7
19-1022	Microbiologists	75	0.01%	83	0.01%	8	10.67%	1	0.01	2	3
19-1023	Zoologists & Wildlife Biologists	516	0.07%	558	0.07%	42	8.14%	4	0.01	11	15
19-1031	Conservation Scientists	446	0.06%	487	0.06%	41	9.19%	4	0.01	13	17
19-1032	Foresters	279	0.04%	286	0.03%	7	2.51%	1	0.00	8	9
19-1042	Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	44	0.01%	55	0.01%	11	25.00%	1	0.02	1	2
19-2012	Physicists	90	0.01%	94	0.01%	4	4.44%	0	0.00	2	2
19-2021	Atmospheric & Space Scientists	50	0.01%	58	0.01%	8	16.00%	1	0.01	1	2
19-2031	Chemists	229	0.03%	259	0.03%	30	13.10%	3	0.01	6	9
19-2041	Environmental Scientists & Specialists, Including Health	589	0.08%	711	0.08%	122	20.71%	12	0.02	15	27
19-2042	Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists &	87	0.01%	106	0.01%	19	21.84%	2	0.02	2	4
19-2043	Hydrologists	111	0.02%	127	0.01%	16	14.41%	2	0.01	3	5
19-4011	Agricultural & Food Science Technicians	541	0.08%	632	0.07%	91	16.82%	9	0.02	9	18
19-4021	Biological Technicians	666	0.09%	748	0.09%	82	12.31%	8	0.01	24	32
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	191	0.03%	227	0.03%	36	18.85%	4	0.02	6	10
19-4041	Geological & Petroleum Technicians	44	0.01%	48	0.01%	4	9.09%	0	0.01	2	2
19-4051	Nuclear Technicians	38	0.01%	43	0.01%	5	13.16%	1	0.01	1	2
19-4091	Environmental Science & Protection Technicians, Including Health	247	0.03%	314	0.04%	67	27.13%	7	0.02	9	16
19-4092	Forensic Science Technicians	48	0.01%	68	0.01%	20	41.67%	2	0.04	2	4
19-4093	Forest & Conservation Technicians	2,365	0.33%	2,700	0.32%	335	14.16%	34	0.01	90	124

Source: Idaho Department of Labor, Labor Market Information - Idaho Long-Term Employment Projections 2006-2016

Appendix 6: SOC Taxonomy

Table 15: STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS (SOC): HIGH TECHNOLOGY

SOC	SOC TITLE	SOC	SOC TITLE
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	17-3012	Electrical and electronics drafters
11-9041	Engineering managers	17-3013	Mechanical drafters
11-9121	Natural sciences managers	17-3021	Aerospace engineering and operations technicians
15-1011	Computer and information scientists, research	17-3022	Civil engineering technicians
15-1021	Computer programmers	17-3023	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	17-3024	Electromechanical technicians
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	17-3025	Environmental engineering technicians
15-1041	Computer support specialists	17-3026	Industrial engineering technicians
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	17-3027	Mechanical engineering technicians
15-1061	Database administrators	17-3031	Surveying and mapping technicians
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	19-1011	Animal scientists
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	19-1012	Food scientists and technologists
15-2011	Actuaries	19-1013	Soil and plant scientists
15-2021	Mathematicians	19-1021	Biochemists and biophysicists
15-2031	Operations research analysts	19-1022	Microbiologists
15-2041	Statisticians	19-1023	Zoologists and wildlife biologists
15-2091	Mathematical technicians	19-1031	Conservation scientists
17-2011	Aerospace engineers	19-1032	Foresters
17-2021	Agricultural engineers	19-1041	Epidemiologists
17-2031	Biomedical engineers	19-1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists
17-2041	Chemical engineers	19-2011	Astronomers
17-2051	Civil engineers	19-2012	Physicists
17-2061	Computer hardware engineers	19-2021	Atmospheric and space scientists
17-2071	Electrical engineers	19-2031	Chemists
17-2072	Electronics engineers, except computer	19-2032	Materials scientists
17-2081	Environmental engineers	19-2041	Environmental scientists and specialists, including health
17-2111	Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors	19-2042	Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers
17-2112	Industrial engineers	19-2043	Hydrologists
17-2121	Marine engineers and naval architects	19-4011	Agricultural and food science technicians
17-2131	Materials engineers	19-4021	Biological technicians
17-2141	Mechanical engineers	19-4031	Chemical technicians
17-2151	Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	19-4041	Geological and petroleum technicians
17-2161	Nuclear engineers	19-4051	Nuclear technicians
17-2171	Petroleum engineers	19-4091	Environmental science and protection technicians, including health
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	19-4092	Forensic science technicians
		19-4093	Forest and conservation technicians

Appendix 7: NAICS Taxonomy

Table 16: North American Industry Classification System: High Technology Taxonomy

Level	4-Digit NAICS	Title
I	3254	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
I	3341	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing
I	3342	Communications Equipment Manufacturing
I	3344	Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing
I	3345	Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments Manufacturing
I	3364	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing
I	5112	Software Publishers
I	5161	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting*
I	5179	Other Telecommunications
I	5181	ISP's and Web Search Portals**
I	5182	Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services
I	5191	Other Information Services
I	5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
I	5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
I	5417	Scientific Research and Development Services
II	1131	Timber Tract Operations
II	1132	Forest Nurseries and Gathering of Forest Products
II	2111	Oil and Gas Extraction
II	2211	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
II	3251	Basic Chemical Manufacturing
II	3252	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing
II	3332	Industrial Machinery Manufacturing
II	3333	Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing
II	3343	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing
II	3346	Manufacturing and Reproducing Magnetic and Optical Media
II	4234	Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
II	5416	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
III	3241	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing
III	3253	Pesticide, Fertilizer, and Other Agricultural Chemical Manufacturing
III	3255	Paint, Coating, and Adhesive Manufacturing
III	3259	Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing
III	3336	Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
III	3339	Other General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing
III	3353	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing
III	3369	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing
III	4861	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil
III	4862	Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas
III	4869	Other Pipeline Transportation
III	5171	Wired Telecommunications Carriers
III	5172	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)
III	5173	Telecommunications Resellers***
III	5174	Satellite Telecommunications
III	5211	Monetary Authorities-Central Bank
III	5232	Securities and Commodity Exchanges
III	5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises
III	5612	Facilities Support Services
III	8112	Electronic and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance

*5161 rolled into 51913 after 2007 NAICS update

**5181 rolled into 5191 after 2007 NAICS update

***5173 rolled into 5179 after 2007 NAICS update

Appendix 8: Bibliography

Economic Modeling Specialist Inc. (2010). *Home Page*. Retrieved February 2010, from EMSI: <http://www.economicmodeling.com/>

Global Trade Information Services, Inc. (2010). *Home Page*. Retrieved March 2010, from Global Trade Information Services, Inc.: <http://www.gtis.com/english/>

Hecker, D. E. (2005). High-technology employment: a naics-based update. *Monthly Labor Review, July*. Retrieved from "<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art6full.pdf>"

Idaho Department of Labor. (2010). Idaho Software Industry Update September 2008. Retrieved January 2010, from "<http://labor.idaho.gov/publications/SoftwareIndustry-2008.pdf>"

----- (2010). *Regional Statistics: Long-Term Occupational & Industry Projections*. Retrieved January 2010, from Labor Market Information: <http://lmi.idaho.gov/Projections/LongTermProjections/tabid/815/Default.aspx>

----- (2010). *Research Projects*. Retrieved March 2010, from Labor Market Information: <http://lmi.idaho.gov/ResearchProjects/tabid/2407/Default.aspx>

MERIC Missouri Department of Economic Development. (n.d.). *Economic Indicators: Cost of Living Data Series 4th Quarter 2009*. Retrieved February 2010, from MERIC: http://www.missourieconomy.org/indicators/cost_of_living/index.stm

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). (2010, January 14). Retrieved February 2010, from U.S. Census Bureau: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Division of Occupational Employment Statistics. (n.d.). *Standard Occupational Classification*. Retrieved February 2010, from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/home.htm>.