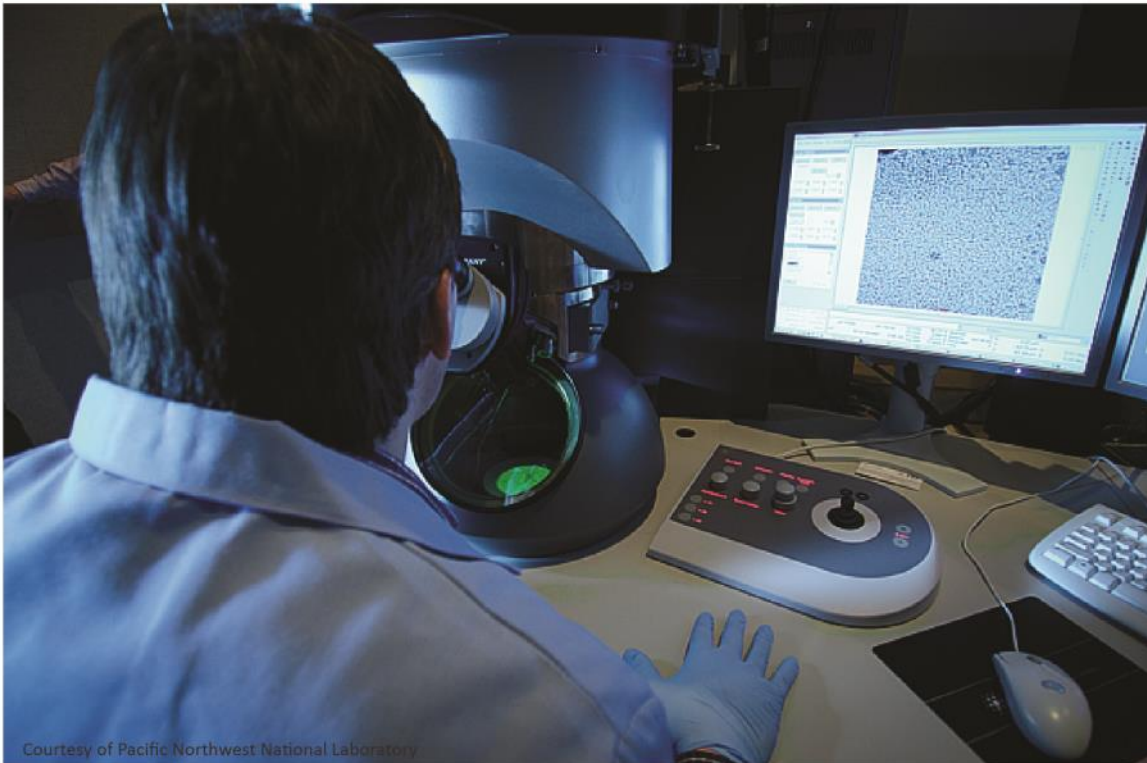# HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

Courtesy of Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Fall 2015

HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES
IN THE U.S. ECONOMY

Workforce Information Council
High-Tech Study Group

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This publication will soon be available online at
labor.idaho.gov/publications/High-Tech Industries In the U.S. Economy.pdf

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FOREWORD & WHAT'S NEXT?

Background: The Workforce Information Council several years ago started a High Tech Taxonomy Study Group. The group's purpose was to establish a formal high-tech taxonomy and standard definition of the industry cluster based on a robust research protocol using existing labor market information. The taxonomy creates a common supported standard that allows for interstate and other geographic comparison of high-tech industries.

Bob Uhlenkott of Idaho has led this effort over the past several years (see list of study group members on page 2) and done a great job spearheading these reports. This effort is a good example of how states and federal governments can collaborate on mutual areas of interests. In particular, Dalton Terrell of the Bureau of Labor Statistics – BLS – has been extremely helpful with producing the necessary information in useful formats needed for these analyses.

This study group followed the BLS 2006 Hecker approach in using occupational high technology concentration to define high technology industries. While Hecker used the high technology occupations defined by the National Science Foundation, this study uses the science, technology, engineering and mathematics – STEM – definition from the BLS to study concentration levels in the economy's industries.

This publication is a follow-up to the spring 2014 "Exploring the High-Tech Industry" publication and discussed at the BLS National Labor Market Information Conference in May 2014. The report included a STEM-driven high-tech Industry taxonomy, national/state comparisons of the high-tech industrial and occupational cluster, a Pacific Northwest comparison and a how-to guide for creating a state-specific high-tech industry taxonomy.

STEM concentration levels have been updated based on the latest industry/occupational matrix and presented to the WIC. This approach assigned tiered levels of high-tech to various four-digit industries and assigned an "extreme" high-tech metric, which is defined as STEM concentrations of at least five times the national average. This effort includes an economic analysis of the high-tech sector in the United States and how individual states and territories compare in employment, wages and associated demographics.

What's Next?: As the WIC expired legislatively on June 30, 2015, hopefully others will choose to continue work in these areas to better understand the transformation of industries in the U.S. economy, as well as within state economic business structures. There will be opportunities for new groups – either the to-be-formed Workforce Information Advisory Council and/or BLS LMI Oversight Council – to pursue these issues.

There are many other intricacies of the high technology field to explore – input output relationships, looking at Bureau of Economic Analysis data set interaction, occupational trends, comparing these runs over a three-year cycle, conducting webinars on this research to see what states and BLS have learned, possible training for states to produce in-state and/or regional states' models, identifying national/state high-tech subject matter experts, among other ideas which may arise.

To view copies of the study group's first two reports, go to: http://labor.idaho.gov/publications/Exploring_High-Tech_Industry.pdf
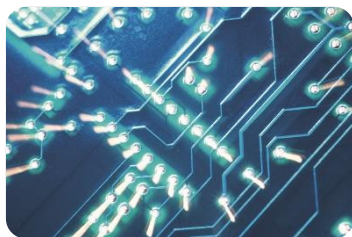
Ga

ry Crossley, *Workforce Information Council Executive Director*

High Technology Industries in the U.S. Economy

*Supersectors containing the occupations that comprise this taxonomy.

The high technology sector is being targeted by economic developers and local leaders for growth and workforce planning. But with no official industrial definition in the North American Industrial Classification System, developing a standardized, research-based approach definition for high-tech is an important tool for analysts and decision makers across the country. Often high-tech definitions are restricted to occupational analyses. An industrial classification definition lends itself to commonly used economic development and job creation metrics such as economic multipliers and associated analytical tools. While such a definition is not an official NAICS classification, it provides a way to compare high-tech to the official sectors in terms of the relative importance of this growing sector and its influence on the rest of the economy.

This high-tech industry research effort endorsed the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) official occupations as its foundation. The effort focused on the first subdomain of the Standard Occupation Classification Policy Committee STEM occupation list – life and physical science, engineering, mathematics and information technology. It is the strongest, most comprehensive list available that best represent high-tech occupations. These occupations were the basis for concentrating occupations in the NAICS categories.

5X
2.5X

After reviewing the national average concentrations of STEM jobs across all indu sectors, concentration levels of five times — or a 30 percent STEM concentration — and 2.5 times the national average — or a 15 percent STEM concentration — were identified as producing a robust, scientific-backed list of high-tech industries.
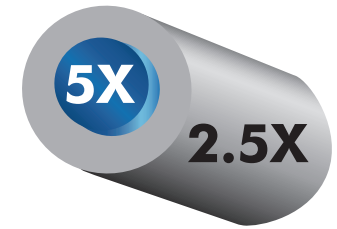
HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY TAXONOMY - STEM - Subdomain 1

Life and Physical Science, Engineering, Mathematics and Information Technology Occupations

Concentration of STEM Occupations by Industry

5X

2.5X

CORE CONCENTRATION

Industries with at least 5X average concentration in STEM occupations

		5X
334100	Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing	
334200	Communications Equipment Manufacturing	
334400	Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	
334500	Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical and Control Instruments Manufacturing	
336400	Aerospace Product and Parts Manufacturing	
511200	Software Publishers	
518200	Data Processing, Hosting and Related Services	
519100	Other Information Services	
541500	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	
541300	Architectural, Engineering and Related Services	
541700	Scientific Research and Development Services	

Concentration of Core High-Tech Industries by State

Highest
Lowest
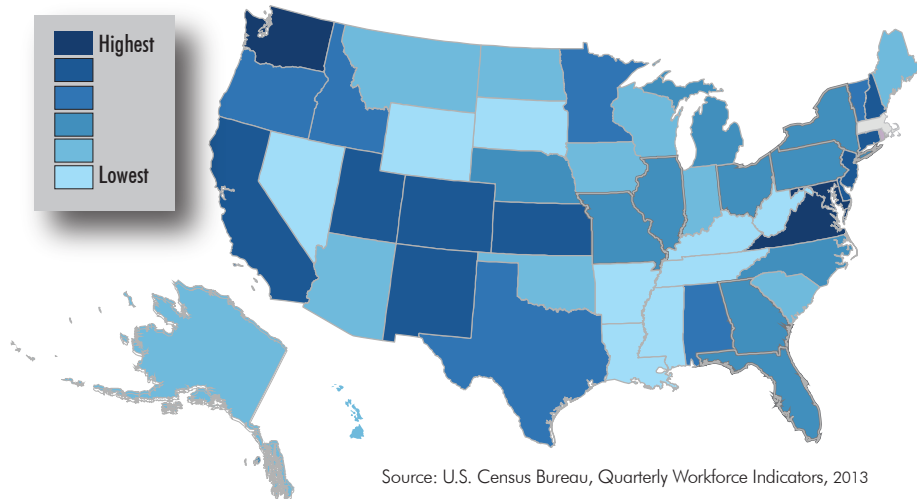
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2013

PERIPHERAL CONCENTRATION

Industries with at least 2.5X average concentration in STEM occupations

		2.5X
211100	Oil and Gas Extraction	
221100	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution	
324100	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	
325100	Basic Chemical Manufacturing	
325200	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing	
325400	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	
333200	Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	
333300	Commercial and Service Industry Machinery Manufacturing	
333600	Engine, Turbine and Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing	
334300	Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing	
335300	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	
423400	Professional and Commercial Equipment and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	
423600	Household Appliances and Electrical and Electronic Goods Merchant Wholesalers	
424200	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	
486100	Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil	
517100	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	
517200	Wireless Telecommunications Carriers (except Satellite)	
517900	Other Telecommunications	
521100	Monetary Authorities-Central Bank	
541600	Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	
551100	Management of Companies and Enterprises	

Below are the supersectors containing the industries that comprise this taxonomy.

| 21 - Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction | 22 - Utilities | 31-33 - Manufacturing | 42 - Wholesale Trade | 48-49 - Transportation & Warehousing | 51 - Information | 52 - Finance & Insurance | 54 - Professional, Scientific & Technical Services | 55 - Management of Companies & Enterprises |

INTRODUCTION TO HIGH-TECH BUBBLE CHARTS

The data in this report are displayed graphically using a series of bubble charts, which depict several data dimensions within one graphic. Combining multiple data dimensions can better tell the entire story of a single state. This section provides a brief description of the chart elements to help interpret the data in the following sections.

Each state is represented by a bubble on the grid. There are four data dimensions that fall into four quadrants. The **vertical axis** represents the 2013 state share. This is the 2013 share of total state employment in the high-tech industries. The **horizontal axis** represents the percent change in the share of the high-tech over time. In other words, this axis shows the percent increase or decrease in the concentration of the high-tech industries in relation to the rest of the state's economy. This does not equate to the change in employment in high-tech industries. Instead, it measures how high-tech employment has changed relative to the rest of the economy. The **size of each state's bubble** represents the average annual earnings per worker in the high-tech industries.

Finally, the **color of the bubble** represents the relative annual earnings per worker. This is calculated in relation to the average annual earnings per worker for all sectors in each state's economy. It is expressed as a percent of the economy wide average earnings per worker. For example, if a state's high-tech average earnings per worker was twice as high as the economy wide earnings per worker, the relative earnings per worker would be 200 percent.

In each chart, states in the top right quadrant are well-established high-tech hubs where the concentration of employment in high-tech industries is higher than average and is growing faster relative to total employment in the state. The top left quadrant includes states whose concentration of employment in high-tech industries is higher than average, but is growing slower relative to other industries in the state. The bottom-right quadrant represents states whose employment in high-tech industries is less concentrated than average, but has experienced faster growth relative to the state's economy as a whole. These are the emerging high-tech states. Finally, states in the bottom left quadrant have smaller-than-average concentration of employment in high-tech industries and have experienced slower-than-average growth relative to the rest of their economies.

Core High-Tech Industries 2003-2013

States in which high-tech industry concentration is higher than average, but overall employment is growing slower relative to other industries.

States in which high-tech industry concentration is higher than average, and employment is growing faster relative to other industries.

States in which high-tech industry concentration is lower than average and employment growth rate is slower relative to other industries.

States in which high-tech industry concentration is lower than average, but employment is growing faster relative to other industries.

CORE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES

Employment Share

Core high-tech industries make up an average of 4.2 percent of total state employment in a given state. Washington, with its concentration of aerospace manufacturing and software publishing, has by far the greatest high-tech share, with 9.7 percent of total state employment taken up by core high-tech industries. The District of Columbia follows with the core high-tech share at 8.8 percent. Virginia, Maryland and Colorado round out the top five. Across the top five states with the largest share of core high-tech employment, high-tech industries average 8.2 percent of total state employment. The bottom state was Mississippi, followed by Wyoming, South Dakota, West Virginia and Nevada. Those states averaged just 1.9 percent of total employment in core high tech industries.

Employment Share Change—2003-2013

From 2003 to 2013, the share of state employment taken up by core high-tech industries grew at an average rate of 6.4 percent within a given state. Twenty-one states had above average growth in core high-tech industries. South Carolina was by far the fastest-growing core high-tech state relative to its total employment, rising 43.6 percent to 3 percent of total employment in 2013. The primary reason for the growth was increasing employment in the aerospace manufacturing industry. Washington ranked second with a 22.7 percent change in state share, while Indiana, Alaska and Pennsylvania rounded out the top five. Idaho, South Dakota, Wyoming, Delaware and Vermont occupied the bottom five ranks, with all losing core high-tech employment. Idaho's loss — a 21.5 percent decline in employment share from 2003-2013 — was the largest and was the result of a significant decrease in semiconductor and other electronic product manufacturing during the recession.

Earnings per Worker

The average annual earnings per worker (EPW) for the core high-tech industries is represented by bubble size. Three states recorded average annual EPW in core high-tech industries above $100,000. California led the states and Washington, D.C. with an average annual EPW of $117,987, followed by Washington with $112,594 and New Jersey with $103,843. Virginia and Washington, D.C. completed the top five, with EPW above $95,000. On the other end, Wyoming had the lowest annual average EPW, followed by South Dakota, West Virginia, Mississippi and Maine.

Core High-Tech Industries 2003 - 2013, 10-Year Change

Annual Earnings per Worker 2013

- $53,183
- $80,000
- $100,000
- $117,987

Relative Earnings per Worker, 2013
126% — 240%

Core High-Tech Share of State Employment [2013]

Change in Core High-Tech Share [2003-2013]

Average = 6.4%
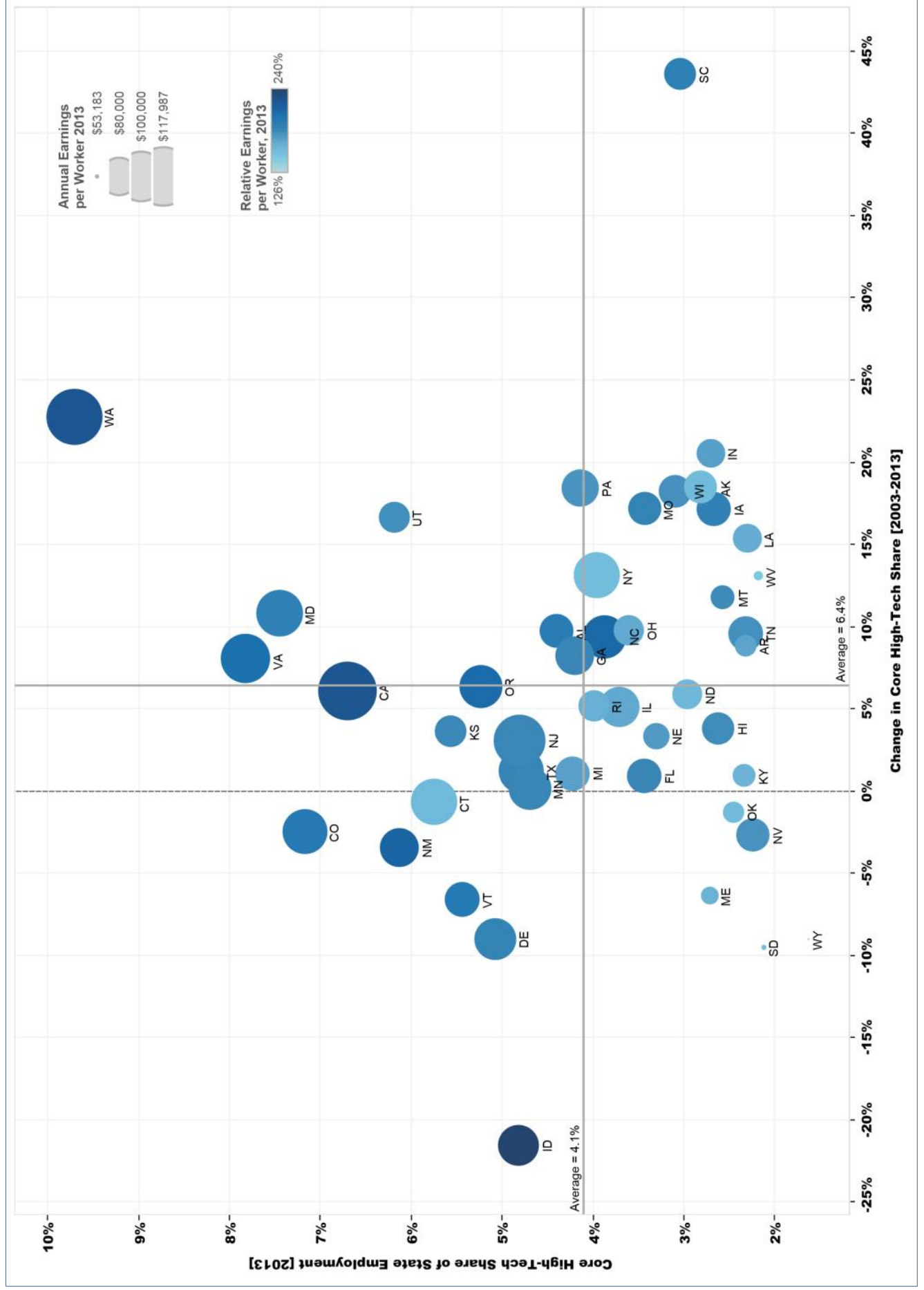
Average = 4.1%

Relative EPW captures earnings in the core high-tech industries relative to the state's average earnings and is represented by bubble color in the chart. Idaho tops the nation in core high-tech relative annual average EPW at 240 percent — almost 2.5 times the economy wide average EPW — in part because of the state's relatively low wages in other sectors of the economy. California, Washington, New Mexico and North Carolina finish out the top five. On average, a state's core high-tech annual average EPW is 178 percent of average EPW.

Employment Share Change—2011-2013

Measuring an industry's employment change through a recession can distort conclusions reached about the health of that industry moving forward. Therefore, a second time period, from 2011-2013, was analyzed – after the official end of the recession and into the recovery. While the change in the share of core high-tech employment has changed to reflect the new time period, the other data dimensions stay the same.

From 2011-2013, employment in high-tech industries grew eight-tenths of a percent faster than the economy as a whole. Missouri's core high-tech industries grew faster as a share of total employment than any other state at 12.1 percent, buoyed by strong growth in computer systems design and related services, which added almost 10,000 jobs between 2011 and 2013. Michigan, South Dakota, New Mexico and Illinois rounded out the top five. In all, 34 states saw their core high-tech industries grow faster than the rest of their economies, while 15 states and Washington, D.C.'s core high-tech industries shrunk relative to the rest of their economies. Maine's core high-tech industries grew at the same rate as its economy.

Overall Core High-Tech Picture

In the 10-year picture, Washington stands out as the leader in size, growth and average earnings in the core high-tech industries. Virginia and Maryland experienced slower relative growth, but have established themselves as major hubs of core high-tech employment. Utah, while not experiencing top-five relative growth or size, has a combination of both that sets the state firmly in the upper-right quadrant with other major core high-tech states.

South Carolina, with its growing aerospace manufacturing industry, leads the pack of emerging core high-tech states. Idaho was hit hard at the outset of the recession with a significant decline in semiconductor manufacturing, causing it to record the biggest relative loss in core high-tech of any state and Washington, D.C. Finally, Wyoming and South Dakota have experienced a 10-year relative shrinkage in their already small core high-tech industries, as well as low core high-tech annual EPW and relative EPW.

Core High-Tech Industries 2011 - 2013, 2-Year Change
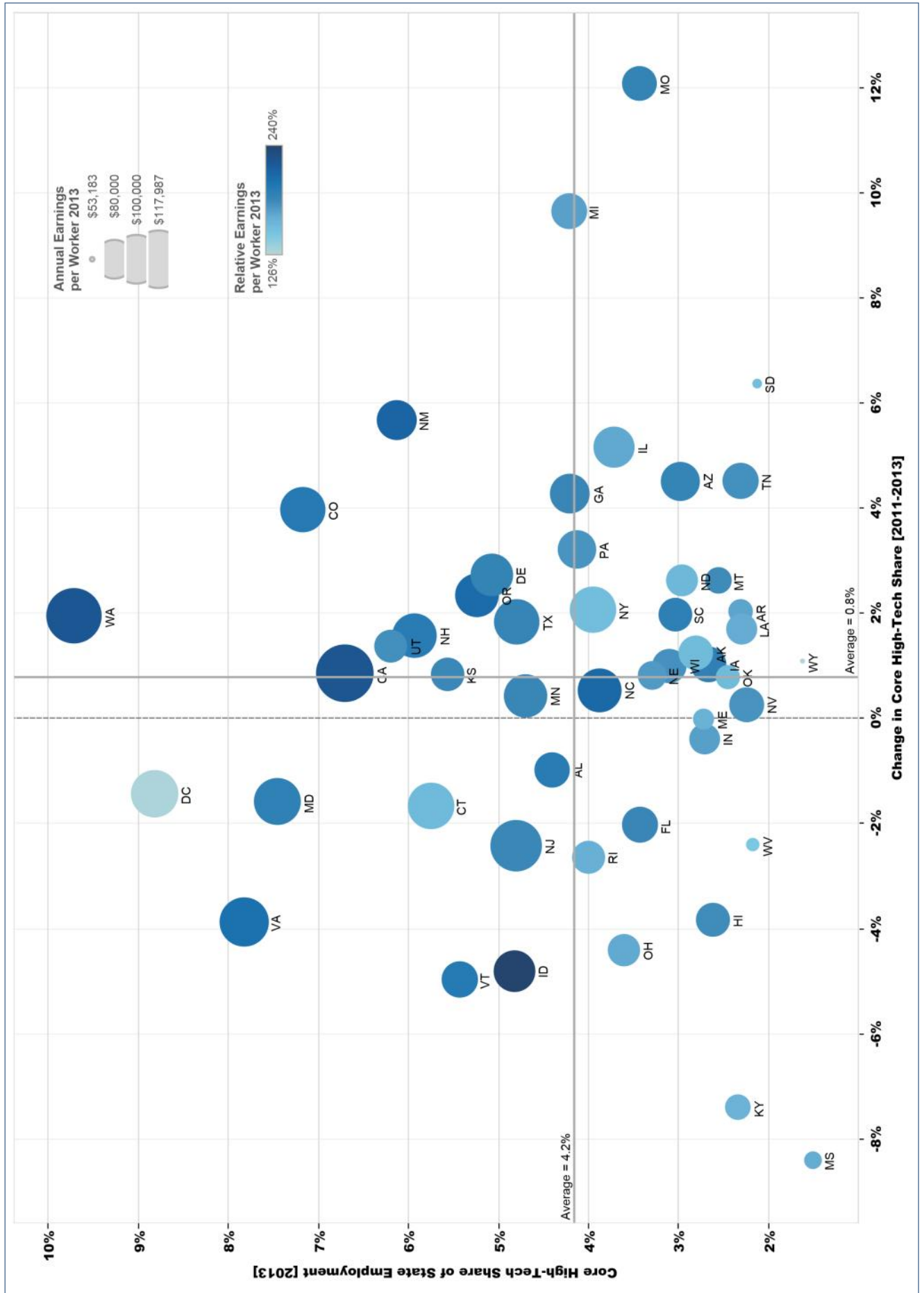
The picture changes when only the post-recession period is analyzed. Emerging from the recession, Washington state has maintained its presence as the core high-tech bastion. However, other states have surpassed it in terms of relative growth. More states have entered the top-right — large and fast-growing — quadrant. Colorado and New Mexico have established themselves among the front-runners in core high-tech size and relative growth. Washington, D.C. and Virginia maintain the second- and third-highest shares of employment, but other sectors of the economy have begun catching up to the core high-tech industries there. Missouri and Michigan have pulled away as the fastest relative-growth states, poised to emerge as key core high-tech players into the future.

Mississippi and Kentucky's core high-tech industries have not fared well emerging from the recession. The two states experienced by far the largest loss of core high-tech relative share. While Vermont and Idaho have higher-than-average shares of core high-tech, both have registered relative losses as other sectors have grown disproportionately faster than core high-tech.

All (Core and Peripheral) High-Tech Industries

Employment Share Change

All high-tech industries, which include both core and peripheral high-tech industries, comprise an average share of 9.1 percent of total state employment in a given state. Virginia, Washington, D.C. and Washington state have the highest shares of high-tech employment, with 14.8 percent, 14.1 percent and 14.1 percent of total employment, respectively. Colorado and Maryland follow to round out the top five states with the largest employment share. The bottom five states, Nevada—the lowest—Mississippi, South Dakota, Montana and Maine average slightly less than 6 percent of state employment in high-tech industries.

Employment Share Change—2003-2013

From 2003 to 2013, the share of state employment taken up by high-tech industries grew at an average rate of 2.5 percent. When taking the average of each state's relative high-tech growth, that number grows to 4.6 percent, indicating that the states with the fastest relative growth tend to have smaller economies. High-tech industries grew more quickly than 4.6 percent in 20 states. Alaska barely beat out South Carolina as the state with the fastest relative 10-year high-tech growth at 20.5 percent. This growth was spurred not only by oil and gas development, but also by the management of companies and enterprises and management, scientific and technical consulting services industries. South Carolina was close behind with 19 percent of total employment in high-tech industries. North Dakota, with increases in the same industries where Alaska saw growth, was third with a 14.3 percent increase in the share of state employment. Pennsylvania and Washington state occupy the fourth and fifth spots. Idaho saw the biggest relative loss over the 10-year period, followed by Connecticut, Kansas, New Mexico and New Jersey.

All High-Tech Industries 2003 - 2013, 10-Year Change
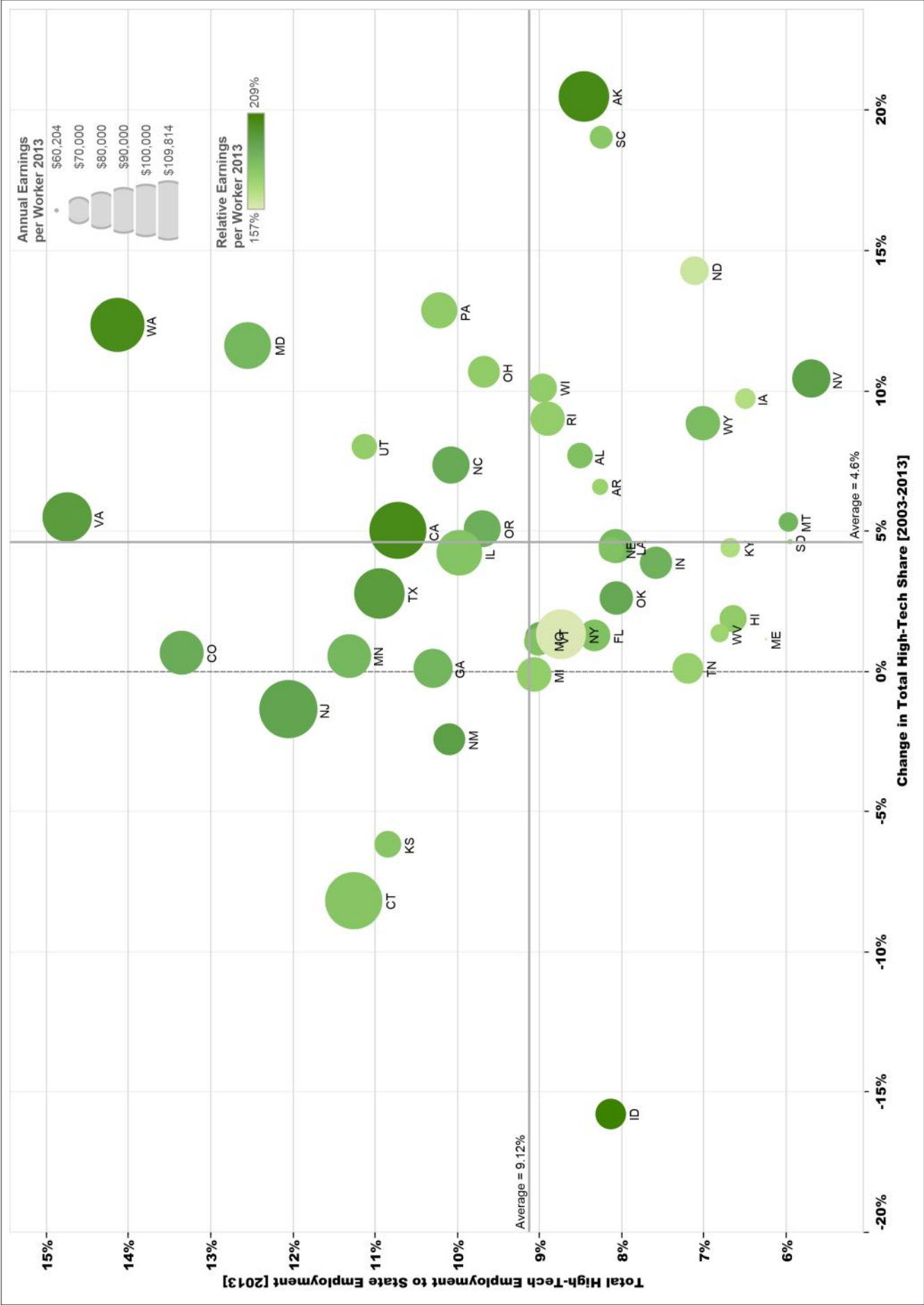
Earnings per Worker

The average annual earnings per worker (EPW) for the high-tech industries is represented by bubble size. The top five states in this category all recorded high-tech average annual EPW above $100,000. New Jersey led the states and Washington, D.C. with an average annual EPW of $109,814, followed by Connecticut with $108,189 and California with $107,725. Washington, D.C. and Washington state complete the top five, with EPW of $105,592 and $103,063, respectively. On the other end, Maine was the lowest, followed by Mississippi, South Dakota, Arkansas and West Virginia.

Relative annual EPW captures earnings in the high-tech industries relative to the state's average earnings and is represented by bubble color in the chart. Idaho tops the nation in high-tech relative annual EPW at 209 percent—just over twice the economy wide average earnings—in part because of the state's relatively low wages in other sectors of the economy. Alaska, California, Washington and Virginia finish out the top five. On average, a state's high-tech annual EPW is 182 percent of average EPW.

Employment Share Change—2011-2013

From 2011-2013, relative growth in high-tech industries in all states averaged 0.6 percent. In other words, employment in high-tech industries grew sixth-tenths of a percent faster than the state's economy as a whole. Michigan's high-tech industries grew faster as a share of total employment than any other state at 7.1 percent, due to strong growth in management of companies and enterprises and the core high-tech industry of architectural, engineering and related services. Alaska, Missouri, North Dakota and Illinois rounded out the top five. In all, 29 states and Washington, D.C. saw their high-tech industries grow faster than the rest of their economies, while high-tech industries shrunk relative to the rest of the economy in 17 states. Oklahoma and North Carolina's high-tech industries grew at the same rate as their overall economies.

Overall High-Tech Picture

In the 10-year high-tech employment picture, Washington, Virginia and Maryland stand out as major high-tech players. Each have above-average share of 2013 high-tech employment and above-average 10-year growth in high-tech share. South Carolina and Alaska have low high-tech shares, but are emerging as high-tech states given their high-tech share 10-year growth rate. Connecticut, Kansas, New Jersey and New Mexico all lost ground in the high-tech share over the 10-year period, but still maintained a higher-than-average share of high-tech employment. Idaho sits alone as having a combination of both a lower-than-average 2013 high-tech share of employment and an extreme decline in the 10-year growth of that share. Besides losing ground in the core high-tech semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing industry, employment in management of companies and enterprises fell steeply in Idaho from 2003 to 2013.

All High-Tech Industries 2011 - 2013, 2-Year Change

Total High-Tech Employment to State Employment [2013]

Change in Total High-Tech Share [2011-2013]

Annual Earnings per Worker 2013

$60,204
$70,000
$80,000
$90,000
$100,000
$109,814

Relative Earnings per Worker 2013

157%
209%

Average = 9.1%

Average = 0.5%
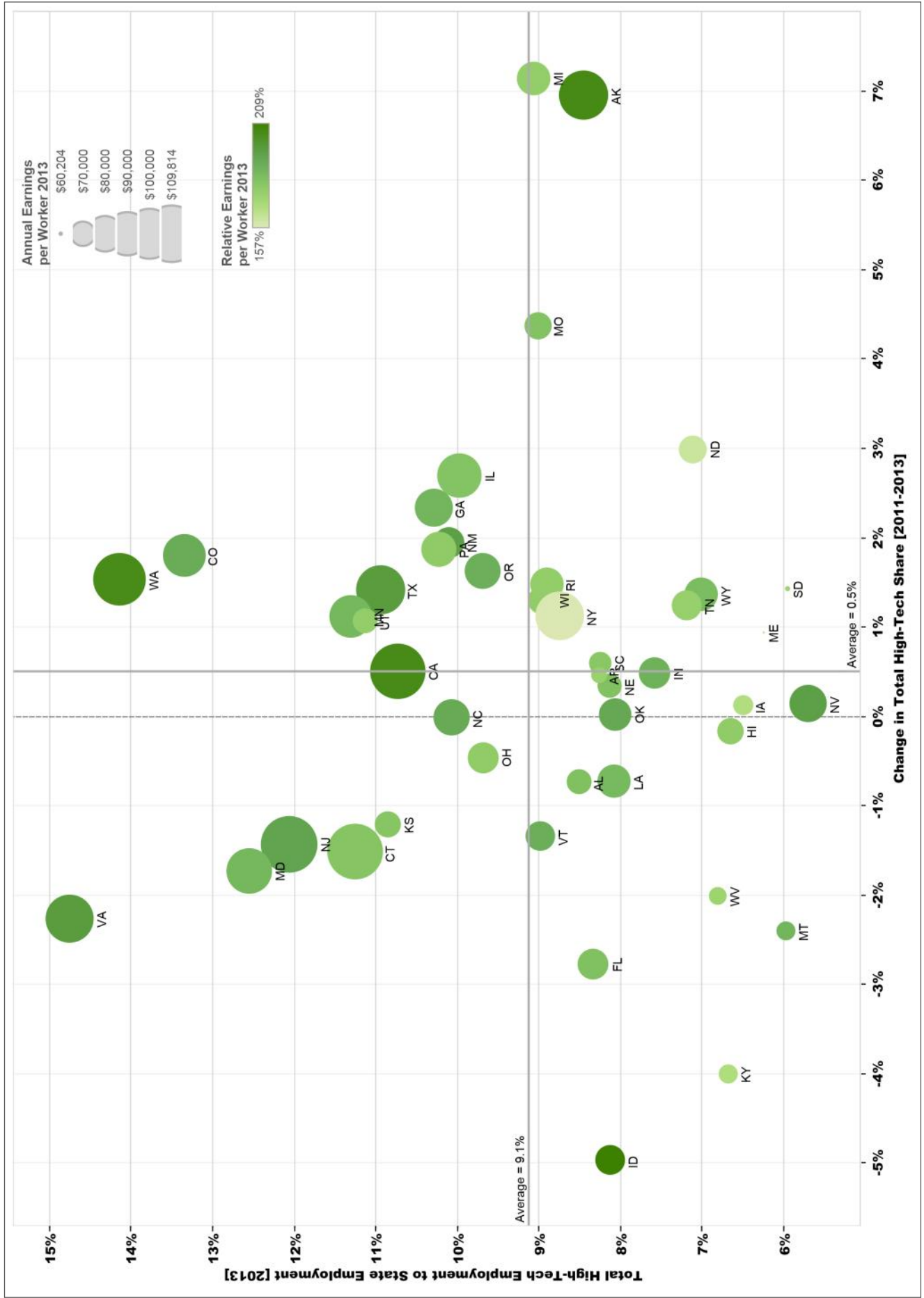
In the two-year high-tech employment picture, Washington and Colorado lead the pack. While neither state posted the fastest 10-year growth in high-tech share nor has the highest share of high-tech employment in 2013, the two states had a strong combination of both measurements that place them well ahead of other states in terms of high-tech industries' 10-year health. Alaska, Michigan and Missouri have experienced strong two-year growth despite having a lower-than-average high-tech share, and appear to be emerging players in high-tech. Virginia, and to a lesser extent Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and Kansas, have higher-than-average high-tech shares, but that share has declined from 2011 to 2013. Finally, Idaho has been joined by Kentucky, Florida, Montana and West Virginia, among several other states, to have a below average high-tech share that has shrunk from 2011 to 2013.

Much of the movement in the high-tech employment picture can be attributed to industries related to oil and natural gas production when comparing core high-tech to total high-tech. North Dakota, for example, showed up in the middle of the ranking in core high-tech employment share change in both the 10-year and five-year time periods, but was within the top five in share change for both time periods when peripheral high-tech industries, which include several oil and gas related industries, were included. A closer examination of each state's economy showed that this change was almost entirely due to oil and gas development.

APPENDICES

A. Core High-Tech Tables

B. All High-Tech Tables

Notes

Massachusetts did not participate in the Quarterly Workforce Indicators in 2013, therefore it is excluded from this analysis.

**The following were missing 2003 employment and wage data and are excluded from the analysis:*

> *Arizona*
> *District of Columbia*
> *Mississippi*
> *New Hampshire*

As of 2014, all states are participating in the the Quarterly Workforce Indicators program.

***The following were missing some or all 2013 data and are estimated using 2012 employment and wage data:*

> *Florida*
> *Kentucky*
> *Wyoming*
> *California*

The tables in Appendix A and Appendix B were derived using pure averages; aggregate averages were used in the narrative and bubble charts, so there are slight variations.

Core High-Tech Industries 2013

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE		
State Core High-Tech 2013 Employment % of All National High-Tech Employment			**State Core High-Tech 2013 Employment % of Total State Employment**		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
California	17.2%	1	Washington	9.7%	1
Texas	8.9%	2	D.C.	8.8%	2
New York	5.9%	3	Virginia	7.8%	3
Washington	4.8%	4	Maryland	7.5%	4
Virginia	4.7%	5	Colorado	7.2%	5
Florida	4.4%	6	California	6.7%	6
Pennsylvania	3.9%	7	Utah	6.2%	7
Illinois	3.6%	8	New Mexico	6.1%	8
New Jersey	3.1%	9	New Hampshire	5.9%	9
Ohio	3.1%	10	Connecticut	5.8%	10
Maryland	3.1%	11	Kansas	5.6%	11
Michigan	2.9%	12	Vermont	5.4%	12
Colorado	2.8%	13	Oregon	5.2%	13
Georgia	2.7%	14	Delaware	5.1%	14
North Carolina	2.6%	15	Idaho	4.8%	15
Minnesota	2.2%	16	New Jersey	4.8%	16
Connecticut	1.6%	17	Texas	4.8%	17
Missouri	1.5%	18	Minnesota	4.7%	18
Oregon	1.5%	19	Alabama	4.4%	19
Wisconsin	1.4%	20	Michigan	4.2%	20
Alabama	1.4%	21	Georgia	4.2%	21
Indiana	1.3%	22	**Average**	**4.2%**	**--**
Utah	1.3%	23	Pennsylvania	4.1%	22
Kansas	1.3%	24	Rhode Island	4.0%	23
Arizona	1.2%	25	New York	4.0%	24
Tennessee	1.1%	26	North Carolina	3.9%	25
South Carolina	0.9%	27	Illinois	3.7%	26
New Mexico	0.8%	28	Ohio	3.6%	27
D.C.	0.8%	29	Missouri	3.4%	28
Louisiana	0.7%	30	Florida	3.4%	29
Kentucky	0.7%	31	Nebraska	3.3%	30
Iowa	0.7%	32	Wisconsin	3.1%	31
Oklahoma	0.6%	33	South Carolina	3.0%	32
New Hampshire	0.6%	34	Arizona	3.0%	33
Nebraska	0.5%	35	North Dakota	3.0%	34
Idaho	0.5%	36	Alaska	2.8%	35
Arkansas	0.4%	37	Maine	2.7%	36
Nevada	0.4%	38	Indiana	2.7%	37
Delaware	0.4%	39	Iowa	2.7%	38
Rhode Island	0.3%	40	Hawaii	2.6%	39
Mississippi	0.3%	41	Montana	2.6%	40
Vermont	0.3%	42	Oklahoma	2.5%	41
Maine	0.3%	43	Kentucky	2.3%	42
West Virginia	0.3%	44	Arkansas	2.3%	43
Hawaii	0.2%	45	Tennessee	2.3%	44
North Dakota	0.2%	46	Louisiana	2.3%	45
Montana	0.2%	47	Nevada	2.2%	46
Alaska	0.2%	48	West Virginia	2.2%	47
South Dakota	0.1%	49	South Dakota	2.1%	48
Wyoming	0.1%	50	Wyoming	1.6%	49
			Mississippi	1.5%	50

Core High-Tech Industries 10-Year Change

2003-2013			2003-2013		
Change in Core High-Tech Employment			**Change in Core High-Tech Employment Relative to All Employment**		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
South Carolina	48.7%	1	South Carolina	43.6%	1
North Dakota	44.4%	2	Washington	22.7%	2
Utah	39.0%	3	Indiana	20.5%	3
Washington	36.4%	4	Alaska	18.5%	4
Alaska	34.9%	5	Pennsylvania	18.4%	5
Iowa	25.1%	6	Wisconsin	18.3%	6
Montana	24.0%	7	Iowa	17.2%	7
Indiana	21.5%	8	Missouri	17.1%	8
Pennsylvania	20.9%	9	Utah	16.6%	9
Texas	20.7%	10	Louisiana	15.3%	10
Wisconsin	19.0%	11	New York	13.1%	11
New York	18.9%	12	West Virginia	13.1%	12
Missouri	17.9%	13	Montana	11.8%	13
Louisiana	17.2%	14	Maryland	10.7%	14
North Carolina	17.0%	15	Ohio	9.8%	15
West Virginia	16.6%	16	Alabama	9.7%	16
Virginia	15.9%	17	Tennessee	9.6%	17
Maryland	14.2%	18	North Carolina	9.4%	18
Hawaii	13.2%	19	Arkansas	8.9%	19
Oregon	13.1%	20	Georgia	8.2%	20
Tennessee	12.8%	21	Virginia	8.0%	21
Average	**12.5%**	**--**	**Average**	**6.4%**	**--**
Arkansas	12.0%	22	Oregon	6.4%	22
Georgia	11.9%	23	California	6.1%	23
Alabama	10.4%	24	North Dakota	5.9%	24
Nebraska	10.0%	25	Rhode Island	5.2%	25
Oklahoma	8.9%	26	Illinois	5.1%	26
California	8.9%	27	Hawaii	3.8%	27
Kansas	7.6%	28	Kansas	3.6%	28
Colorado	7.6%	29	Nebraska	3.3%	29
Ohio	6.0%	30	New Jersey	3.1%	30
Minnesota	5.3%	31	Texas	1.2%	31
Illinois	5.3%	32	Michigan	1.1%	32
Florida	5.2%	33	Florida	0.9%	33
Kentucky	5.1%	34	Kentucky	0.9%	34
Wyoming	4.8%	35	Minnesota	0.1%	35
Nevada	3.9%	36	Connecticut	-0.7%	36
New Mexico	2.4%	37	Oklahoma	-1.3%	37
New Jersey	1.8%	38	Colorado	-2.5%	38
South Dakota	0.6%	39	Nevada	-2.7%	39
Connecticut	0.2%	40	New Mexico	-3.4%	40
Rhode Island	0.1%	41	Maine	-6.4%	41
Michigan	-5.1%	42	Vermont	-6.6%	42
Vermont	-5.2%	43	Delaware	-9.0%	43
Delaware	-5.3%	44	Wyoming	-9.0%	44
Maine	-7.3%	45	South Dakota	-9.5%	45
Idaho	-13.9%	46	Idaho	-21.5%	46

Core High-Tech Industries 2-Year Change

2011-2013			2011-2013		
Change in Core High-Tech Employment			Change in Core High-Tech Employment Relative to All Employment		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
North Dakota	15.9%	1	Missouri	12.1%	1
Missouri	14.5%	2	Michigan	9.6%	2
Michigan	14.4%	3	South Dakota	6.4%	3
Colorado	9.7%	4	New Mexico	5.7%	4
South Dakota	9.5%	5	Illinois	5.2%	5
Arizona	9.2%	6	Arizona	4.5%	6
Utah	8.7%	7	Tennessee	4.5%	7
Tennessee	8.1%	8	Georgia	4.3%	8
New Mexico	8.1%	9	Colorado	4.0%	9
Georgia	7.9%	10	Pennsylvania	3.2%	10
Texas	7.8%	11	Delaware	2.7%	11
Illinois	7.3%	12	North Dakota	2.6%	12
Oregon	6.3%	13	Montana	2.6%	13
Montana	6.3%	14	Oregon	2.3%	14
Washington	5.7%	15	New York	2.1%	15
California	5.5%	16	Arkansas	2.0%	16
South Carolina	5.4%	17	South Carolina	2.0%	17
Delaware	5.2%	18	Washington	1.9%	18
New York	4.9%	19	Texas	1.8%	19
Oklahoma	4.7%	20	Louisiana	1.7%	20
Louisiana	4.5%	21	New Hampshire	1.6%	21
North Carolina	4.4%	22	Utah	1.4%	22
Nebraska	4.3%	23	Alaska	1.2%	23
Pennsylvania	4.3%	24	Wyoming	1.1%	24
Nevada	4.3%	25	Iowa	1.0%	25
Average	**4.1%**	**--**	Wisconsin	1.0%	26
Alaska	3.9%	26	California	0.8%	27
Minnesota	3.9%	27	Kansas	0.8%	28
Iowa	3.8%	28	Nebraska	0.8%	29
New Hampshire	3.6%	29	Oklahoma	0.8%	30
D.C.	3.3%	30	**Average**	**0.8%**	**--**
Kansas	3.3%	31	North Carolina	0.5%	31
Wyoming	2.9%	32	Minnesota	0.4%	32
Florida	2.8%	33	Nevada	0.3%	33
Wisconsin	2.7%	34	Maine	0.0%	34
Indiana	2.7%	35	Indiana	-0.4%	35
Arkansas	2.5%	36	Alabama	-1.0%	36
Maine	1.1%	37	D.C.	-1.4%	37
Hawaii	0.7%	38	Maryland	-1.6%	38
Alabama	0.7%	39	Connecticut	-1.7%	39
Maryland	0.6%	40	Florida	-2.0%	40
Connecticut	0.2%	41	West Virginia	-2.4%	41
New Jersey	-0.4%	42	New Jersey	-2.4%	42
Idaho	-1.2%	43	Rhode Island	-2.6%	43
Rhode Island	-1.3%	44	Hawaii	-3.8%	44
Ohio	-1.6%	45	Virginia	-3.9%	45
West Virginia	-1.7%	46	Ohio	-4.4%	46
Virginia	-1.9%	47	Idaho	-4.8%	47
Vermont	-3.2%	48	Vermont	-5.0%	48
Kentucky	-4.9%	49	Kentucky	-7.4%	49
Mississippi	-6.0%	50	Mississippi	-8.4%	50

Core High-Tech Industries Average Earnings Per Worker

2013 Earnings			2013 Earnings		
Core High-Tech Earnings per Worker			Core High-Tech Earnings per Worker Relative to All Earnings per Worker		
Area	EPW	Rank	Area	EPW	Rank
California	$117,987	1	Idaho	240%	1
Washington	$112,594	2	California	224%	2
New Jersey	$103,843	3	Washington	223%	3
Virginia	$99,045	4	New Mexico	212%	4
D.C.	$95,318	5	North Carolina	209%	5
Maryland	$94,288	6	Oregon	207%	6
Connecticut	$93,657	7	Virginia	203%	7
New York	$93,288	8	Colorado	195%	8
Texas	$91,457	9	Vermont	195%	9
Colorado	$91,213	10	Alabama	194%	10
New Hampshire	$89,683	11	New Hampshire	194%	11
North Carolina	$88,556	12	South Carolina	190%	12
Oregon	$88,063	13	Maryland	189%	13
Minnesota	$87,573	14	Iowa	189%	14
Delaware	$86,187	15	Delaware	186%	15
Idaho	$84,671	16	Missouri	186%	16
Illinois	$83,747	17	Arizona	185%	17
New Mexico	$81,726	18	Texas	185%	18
Georgia	$81,424	19	Minnesota	183%	19
Arizona	$80,346	20	Florida	183%	20
Pennsylvania	$79,341	21	Georgia	183%	21
Vermont	$76,139	22	New Jersey	183%	22
Tennessee	$75,917	23	Kansas	182%	23
Florida	$75,620	24	Montana	181%	24
Michigan	$75,388	25	Hawaii	180%	25
Iowa	$75,228	26	Utah	179%	26
Alabama	$74,684	27	Tennessee	179%	27
Nevada	$74,083	28	Wisconsin	178%	28
Missouri	$73,891	29	Nevada	177%	29
Alaska	$73,514	30	Pennsylvania	177%	30
Wisconsin	$73,344	31	Nebraska	173%	31
Hawaii	$72,815	32	Indiana	171%	32
South Carolina	$72,339	33	Michigan	170%	33
Kansas	$72,055	34	Arkansas	168%	34
Rhode Island	$71,522	35	Illinois	166%	35
Utah	$71,276	36	Ohio	166%	36
Ohio	$70,601	37	Louisiana	164%	37
North Dakota	$70,086	38	Mississippi	164%	38
Louisiana	$68,995	39	Rhode Island	162%	39
Indiana	$68,682	40	Maine	160%	40
Nebraska	$66,317	41	Kentucky	160%	41
Montana	$63,974	42	North Dakota	156%	42
Kentucky	$63,041	43	Connecticut	155%	43
Arkansas	$62,034	44	Alaska	155%	44
Oklahoma	$61,705	45	Oklahoma	154%	45
Maine	$59,139	46	South Dakota	152%	46
Mississippi	$56,889	47	New York	152%	47
West Virginia	$54,816	48	West Virginia	145%	48
South Dakota	$53,675	49	D.C.	128%	49
Wyoming	$53,183	50	Wyoming	126%	50

Core High-Tech Industries Employment

Demographics			Demographics				
Core High-Tech Employment by Gender			**Core High-Tech Employment by Age Group**				
Area	Percent Male	Percent Female	Area	14-34	35-44	45-64	65-99
Average	**66%**	**34%**	**Average**	**28%**	**25%**	**43%**	**4%**
Alabama	68%	32%	Alabama	25%	23%	47%	5%
Alaska	68%	32%	Alaska	37%	23%	37%	4%
Arizona	68%	32%	Arizona	30%	26%	39%	4%
Arkansas	63%	37%	Arkansas	30%	25%	41%	4%
California	67%	33%	California	27%	27%	42%	3%
Colorado	68%	32%	Colorado	24%	26%	46%	3%
Connecticut	69%	31%	Connecticut	24%	20%	51%	5%
Delaware	63%	37%	Delaware	23%	21%	51%	5%
D.C.	57%	43%	D.C.	39%	25%	33%	4%
Florida	67%	33%	Florida	25%	25%	46%	4%
Georgia	66%	34%	Georgia	26%	28%	42%	4%
Hawaii	66%	34%	Hawaii	28%	24%	41%	7%
Idaho	72%	28%	Idaho	23%	28%	46%	3%
Illinois	65%	35%	Illinois	30%	25%	41%	4%
Indiana	63%	37%	Indiana	28%	24%	44%	5%
Iowa	64%	36%	Iowa	31%	24%	42%	3%
Kansas	71%	29%	Kansas	26%	24%	47%	3%
Kentucky	63%	37%	Kentucky	32%	25%	40%	4%
Louisiana	70%	30%	Louisiana	33%	22%	39%	6%
Maine	64%	36%	Maine	24%	22%	48%	5%
Maryland	65%	35%	Maryland	28%	24%	43%	5%
Michigan	67%	33%	Michigan	29%	26%	43%	3%
Minnesota	64%	36%	Minnesota	28%	25%	44%	3%
Mississippi	61%	39%	Mississippi	27%	24%	43%	6%
Missouri	62%	38%	Missouri	32%	25%	40%	4%
Montana	64%	36%	Montana	33%	26%	37%	3%
Nebraska	63%	37%	Nebraska	30%	25%	42%	3%
Nevada	68%	32%	Nevada	28%	23%	43%	5%
New Hampshire	66%	34%	New Hampshire	21%	23%	52%	4%
New Jersey	64%	36%	New Jersey	25%	26%	44%	5%
New Mexico	68%	32%	New Mexico	23%	22%	51%	4%
New York	62%	38%	New York	32%	23%	40%	5%
North Carolina	63%	37%	North Carolina	26%	28%	42%	3%
North Dakota	66%	34%	North Dakota	40%	26%	32%	2%
Ohio	65%	35%	Ohio	28%	23%	44%	4%
Oklahoma	68%	32%	Oklahoma	29%	23%	43%	5%
Oregon	69%	31%	Oregon	25%	29%	43%	3%
Pennsylvania	66%	34%	Pennsylvania	27%	23%	45%	5%
Rhode Island	62%	38%	Rhode Island	27%	22%	45%	5%
South Carolina	67%	33%	South Carolina	28%	24%	43%	4%
South Dakota	61%	39%	South Dakota	32%	23%	41%	4%
Tennessee	67%	33%	Tennessee	27%	25%	43%	5%
Texas	69%	31%	Texas	29%	26%	41%	4%
Utah	72%	28%	Utah	37%	26%	34%	3%
Vermont	70%	30%	Vermont	24%	21%	52%	3%
Virginia	66%	34%	Virginia	28%	26%	42%	4%
Washington	70%	30%	Washington	28%	26%	42%	3%
West Virginia	65%	35%	West Virginia	30%	24%	41%	5%
Wisconsin	63%	37%	Wisconsin	35%	24%	39%	3%
Wyoming	61%	39%	Wyoming	33%	22%	40%	6%

All High-Tech Industries 2013

SIZE			RELATIVE SIZE		
State High-Tech 2013 Employment % of All National High Tech Employment			**State High-Tech 2013 Employment % of Total State Employment**		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
California	12.8%	1	Virginia	14.8%	1
Texas	9.5%	2	D.C.	14.1%	2
New York	6.0%	3	Washington	14.1%	3
Florida	4.9%	4	Colorado	13.4%	4
Pennsylvania	4.5%	5	Maryland	12.5%	5
Illinois	4.5%	6	New Jersey	12.1%	6
Virginia	4.1%	7	Minnesota	11.3%	7
Ohio	3.9%	8	Connecticut	11.3%	8
New Jersey	3.6%	9	Utah	11.1%	9
Washington	3.2%	10	Texas	10.9%	10
North Carolina	3.2%	11	Kansas	10.8%	11
Georgia	3.1%	12	California	10.7%	12
Michigan	2.9%	13	New Hampshire	10.6%	13
Minnesota	2.4%	14	Georgia	10.3%	14
Colorado	2.4%	15	Pennsylvania	10.2%	15
Maryland	2.4%	16	New Mexico	10.1%	16
Wisconsin	1.9%	17	North Carolina	10.1%	17
Missouri	1.9%	18	Illinois	10.0%	18
Indiana	1.7%	19	**Average**	**9.8%**	**--**
Tennessee	1.5%	20	Oregon	9.7%	20
Connecticut	1.5%	21	Ohio	9.7%	21
Arizona	1.4%	22	Michigan	9.1%	22
Oregon	1.3%	23	Missouri	9.0%	23
Alabama	1.2%	24	Vermont	9.0%	24
South Carolina	1.2%	25	Wisconsin	9.0%	25
Louisiana	1.2%	26	Rhode Island	8.9%	26
Kansas	1.1%	27	New York	8.7%	27
Utah	1.1%	28	Alabama	8.5%	28
Oklahoma	1.0%	29	Alaska	8.5%	29
Kentucky	0.9%	30	Florida	8.3%	30
Iowa	0.8%	31	Arkansas	8.3%	31
Arkansas	0.7%	32	South Carolina	8.3%	32
New Mexico	0.6%	33	Nebraska	8.1%	33
Nebraska	0.6%	34	Idaho	8.1%	34
D.C.	0.6%	35	Louisiana	8.1%	35
Nevada	0.5%	36	Oklahoma	8.1%	36
New Hampshire	0.5%	37	Indiana	7.6%	37
Mississippi	0.5%	38	Arizona	7.4%	38
Idaho	0.4%	39	Tennessee	7.2%	39
West Virginia	0.4%	40	North Dakota	7.1%	40
Rhode Island	0.3%	42	Wyoming	7.0%	41
Maine	0.3%	43	West Virginia	6.8%	42
Hawaii	0.3%	44	Kentucky	6.7%	43
North Dakota	0.2%	45	Hawaii	6.6%	44
Alaska	0.2%	46	Iowa	6.5%	45
Vermont	0.2%	47	Maine	6.2%	46
Montana	0.2%	48	Montana	6.0%	47
South Dakota	0.2%	49	South Dakota	6.0%	48
Wyoming	0.2%	50	Mississippi	5.8%	49
			Nevada	5.7%	50

All High-Tech Industries 10-Year Change

2003-2013			2003-2013		
Change in High-Tech Employment			**Change in High-Tech Employment Relative to All Employment**		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
North Dakota	55.9%	1	Alaska	20.5%	1
Alaska	37.3%	2	South Carolina	19.0%	2
Utah	28.8%	3	North Dakota	14.3%	3
Wyoming	25.4%	4	Pennsylvania	12.8%	4
Washington	24.8%	5	Washington	12.3%	5
South Carolina	23.3%	6	Maryland	11.6%	6
Texas	22.6%	7	Ohio	10.6%	7
Nevada	17.9%	8	Nevada	10.4%	8
Iowa	17.2%	9	Wisconsin	10.1%	9
Montana	16.8%	10	Iowa	9.7%	10
South Dakota	16.4%	11	Rhode Island	9.0%	11
Pennsylvania	15.2%	12	Wyoming	8.8%	12
Maryland	15.1%	13	Utah	8.0%	13
North Carolina	14.8%	14	Alabama	7.7%	14
Oklahoma	13.2%	15	North Carolina	7.3%	15
Virginia	13.2%	16	Arkansas	6.6%	16
Oregon	11.8%	17	Virginia	5.5%	17
Average	**11.2%**	**--**	Montana	5.3%	18
Colorado	11.1%	18	Oregon	5.1%	19
Nebraska	11.1%	19	California	5.0%	20
Hawaii	11.1%	20	South Dakota	4.6%	21
Wisconsin	10.8%	21	Louisiana	4.4%	22
Arkansas	9.6%	22	Kentucky	4.4%	23
Kentucky	8.7%	23	Nebraska	4.3%	24
Alabama	8.4%	24	Illinois	4.2%	25
California	7.8%	25	Indiana	3.9%	26
Ohio	6.9%	26	Texas	2.8%	27
New York	6.5%	27	Oklahoma	2.6%	28
Louisiana	6.1%	28	**Average**	**2.5%**	**--**
Minnesota	5.8%	29	Hawaii	1.9%	30
Florida	5.5%	30	West Virginia	1.3%	31
Indiana	4.7%	31	New York	1.3%	32
West Virginia	4.5%	32	Florida	1.3%	33
Illinois	4.4%	33	Vermont	1.2%	34
Rhode Island	3.7%	34	Maine	1.1%	35
Georgia	3.5%	35	Missouri	1.1%	36
New Mexico	3.4%	36	Colorado	0.7%	37
Tennessee	3.0%	37	Minnesota	0.6%	38
Vermont	2.8%	38	Tennessee	0.1%	39
Missouri	1.7%	39	Georgia	0.1%	40
Maine	0.1%	40	Michigan	-0.1%	41
Kansas	-2.6%	41	New Jersey	-1.4%	42
New Jersey	-2.6%	42	New Mexico	-2.5%	43
Michigan	-6.3%	43	Kansas	-6.2%	44
Connecticut	-7.4%	44	Connecticut	-8.2%	45
Idaho	-7.5%	45	Idaho	-15.8%	46

All High-Tech Industries 2-Year Change

	2011-2013			2011-2013	
Change in High-Tech Employment			**Change in High-Tech Employment Relative to All Employment**		
Area	**Percent**	**Rank**	**Area**	**Percent**	**Rank**
North Dakota	16.3%	1	Michigan	7.1%	1
Michigan	11.8%	2	Alaska	6.9%	2
Alaska	9.8%	3	Missouri	4.4%	3
Utah	8.4%	4	North Dakota	3.0%	4
Colorado	7.5%	5	Illinois	2.7%	5
Texas	7.4%	6	Georgia	2.3%	6
Missouri	6.6%	7	New Mexico	2.0%	7
Georgia	5.9%	8	Pennsylvania	1.9%	8
Oregon	5.6%	9	Colorado	1.8%	9
D.C.	5.4%	10	Oregon	1.6%	10
Washington	5.3%	11	Washington	1.5%	11
California	5.2%	12	Rhode Island	1.5%	12
Tennessee	4.8%	13	South Dakota	1.4%	13
Illinois	4.8%	14	Texas	1.4%	14
Minnesota	4.7%	15	Wyoming	1.4%	15
Hawaii	4.5%	16	Wisconsin	1.3%	16
South Dakota	4.4%	17	Tennessee	1.2%	17
New Mexico	4.3%	18	New York	1.1%	18
Arizona	4.2%	19	Minnesota	1.1%	19
Nevada	4.1%	20	Utah	1.1%	20
Average	**4.1%**	**--**	Maine	0.9%	21
South Carolina	4.0%	21	South Carolina	0.6%	22
New York	3.9%	22	**Average**	**0.6%**	**--**
Oklahoma	3.9%	23	D.C.	0.6%	23
Nebraska	3.8%	24	New Hampshire	0.5%	24
North Carolina	3.8%	25	California	0.5%	25
Indiana	3.6%	26	Indiana	0.5%	26
Wyoming	3.1%	27	Arkansas	0.5%	27
Wisconsin	3.0%	28	Nebraska	0.3%	28
Pennsylvania	3.0%	29	Nevada	0.1%	29
Iowa	2.9%	30	Iowa	0.1%	30
Rhode Island	2.9%	31	Oklahoma	0.0%	31
New Hampshire	2.5%	32	North Carolina	0.0%	32
Ohio	2.4%	33	Hawaii	-0.2%	33
Maine	2.1%	34	Arizona	-0.3%	34
Florida	2.1%	35	Ohio	-0.5%	35
Louisiana	2.0%	36	Louisiana	-0.7%	36
Kansas	1.2%	37	Alabama	-0.7%	37
Montana	1.1%	38	Kansas	-1.2%	38
Alabama	0.9%	39	Vermont	-1.3%	39
Arkansas	0.9%	40	New Jersey	-1.4%	40
New Jersey	0.7%	41	Connecticut	-1.5%	41
Vermont	0.5%	42	Maryland	-1.7%	42
Maryland	0.5%	43	West Virginia	-2.0%	43
Connecticut	0.4%	44	Virginia	-2.3%	44
Mississippi	0.3%	45	Mississippi	-2.3%	45
Virginia	-0.2%	46	Montana	-2.4%	46
West Virginia	-1.3%	47	Florida	-2.8%	47
Idaho	-1.3%	48	Kentucky	-4.0%	48
Kentucky	-1.4%	49	Idaho	-5.0%	50

All High-Tech Industries Average Earnings Per Worker

2013 Earnings			2013 Earnings		
High-Tech Earnings per Worker			High-Tech Earnings per Worker Relative to all Earnings per Worker		
Area	**EPW**	**Rank**	**Area**	**EPW**	**Rank**
New Jersey	$109,814	1	Idaho	209%	1
Connecticut	$108,189	2	Alaska	205%	2
California	$107,725	3	California	205%	3
D.C.	$105,592	4	Washington	204%	4
Washington	$103,063	5	Virginia	197%	5
Alaska	$97,633	6	Texas	197%	6
Texas	$97,510	7	Nevada	195%	7
New York	$96,745	8	New Mexico	195%	8
Virginia	$95,984	9	New Jersey	193%	9
Maryland	$92,285	10	Oklahoma	192%	10
Illinois	$90,688	11	North Carolina	190%	11
Colorado	$88,529	12	Colorado	189%	12
Minnesota	$88,233	13	Vermont	189%	13
New Hampshire	$85,637	15	Oregon	189%	14
Georgia	$82,629	16	Indiana	187%	15
Nevada	$81,682	17	Montana	186%	17
North Carolina	$80,522	18	Georgia	186%	18
Oregon	$80,195	19	Maryland	185%	19
Pennsylvania	$79,311	20	New Hampshire	185%	20
Michigan	$77,671	21	Minnesota	185%	21
Wyoming	$77,517	22	Louisiana	184%	22
Rhode Island	$77,474	23	Wyoming	183%	23
Louisiana	$77,272	24	Alabama	181%	24
Oklahoma	$76,553	25	Florida	181%	25
Indiana	$75,439	26	Nebraska	181%	26
Arizona	$75,321	27	Missouri	180%	27
Ohio	$75,080	28	Illinois	180%	28
New Mexico	$75,079	29	Connecticut	179%	29
Florida	$74,840	30	Kansas	179%	30
Tennessee	$74,055	31	South Carolina	178%	31
Idaho	$73,921	32	Pennsylvania	176%	32
Vermont	$73,708	33	Ohio	176%	33
Wisconsin	$72,345	34	Hawaii	176%	34
North Dakota	$72,265	35	Wisconsin	175%	35
Missouri	$71,661	36	Rhode Island	175%	36
Hawaii	$71,025	37	Utah	175%	37
Kansas	$70,734	38	Michigan	175%	38
Alabama	$69,820	39	Mississippi	175%	39
Utah	$69,683	40	Tennessee	174%	40
Nebraska	$69,231	41	Arizona	174%	41
South Carolina	$67,979	42	Arkansas	173%	42
Iowa	$66,449	43	South Dakota	172%	43
Kentucky	$65,838	44	West Virginia	172%	44
Montana	$65,731	45	Kentucky	167%	45
West Virginia	$65,090	46	Iowa	167%	46
Arkansas	$64,046	47	Maine	163%	47
South Dakota	$60,613	48	North Dakota	161%	48
Mississippi	$60,599	49	New York	157%	49
Maine	$60,204	50	D.C.	142%	50

All High-Tech Industries Employment

Demographics			Demographics				
High-Tech Employment by Gender			High-Tech Employment by Age Group				
Area	Percent Male	Percent Female	Area	14-34	35-44	45-64	65-99
Alabama	67%	33%	Alabama	26%	24%	46%	4%
Alaska	67%	33%	Alaska	30%	22%	44%	3%
Arizona	63%	37%	Arizona	30%	25%	40%	4%
Arkansas	61%	39%	Arkansas	31%	25%	41%	4%
California	65%	35%	California	29%	27%	41%	3%
Colorado	65%	35%	Colorado	26%	26%	45%	3%
Connecticut	64%	36%	Connecticut	23%	21%	50%	5%
D.C.	56%	44%	D.C.	40%	24%	32%	4%
Florida	61%	39%	Florida	26%	25%	45%	4%
Georgia	62%	38%	Georgia	26%	28%	43%	3%
Hawaii	58%	42%	Hawaii	28%	24%	43%	5%
Idaho	67%	33%	Idaho	27%	26%	44%	3%
Illinois	61%	39%	Illinois	29%	25%	43%	4%
Indiana	62%	38%	Indiana	27%	24%	46%	4%
Iowa	63%	37%	Iowa	30%	23%	44%	3%
Kansas	67%	33%	Kansas	27%	24%	46%	3%
Kentucky	63%	37%	Kentucky	30%	25%	42%	3%
Louisiana	69%	31%	Louisiana	30%	23%	43%	4%
Maine	60%	40%	Maine	25%	23%	48%	4%
Maryland	62%	38%	Maryland	28%	24%	43%	4%
Michigan	64%	36%	Michigan	27%	25%	45%	3%
Minnesota	60%	40%	Minnesota	30%	24%	43%	3%
Mississippi	63%	37%	Mississippi	28%	25%	44%	4%
Missouri	59%	41%	Missouri	30%	24%	43%	3%
Montana	65%	35%	Montana	30%	24%	43%	3%
Nebraska	62%	38%	Nebraska	30%	24%	43%	3%
Nevada	62%	38%	Nevada	29%	24%	42%	5%
New Hampshire	64%	36%	New Hampshire	22%	23%	51%	4%
New Jersey	60%	40%	New Jersey	24%	25%	46%	4%
New Mexico	66%	34%	New Mexico	27%	22%	47%	4%
New York	59%	41%	New York	32%	23%	41%	4%
North Carolina	60%	40%	North Carolina	26%	27%	44%	3%
North Dakota	67%	33%	North Dakota	37%	23%	38%	2%
Ohio	62%	38%	Ohio	27%	24%	45%	4%
Oklahoma	65%	35%	Oklahoma	31%	23%	42%	4%
Oregon	64%	36%	Oregon	27%	28%	42%	3%
Pennsylvania	62%	38%	Pennsylvania	27%	23%	46%	4%
Rhode Island	57%	43%	Rhode Island	27%	23%	45%	4%
South Carolina	66%	34%	South Carolina	27%	25%	44%	4%
South Dakota	61%	39%	South Dakota	30%	24%	42%	4%
Tennessee	62%	38%	Tennessee	27%	25%	44%	4%
Texas	67%	33%	Texas	29%	26%	42%	4%
Utah	69%	31%	Utah	38%	25%	34%	3%
Vermont	68%	32%	Vermont	25%	22%	49%	3%
Virginia	63%	37%	Virginia	28%	26%	42%	4%
Washington	66%	34%	Washington	29%	26%	42%	3%
West Virginia	69%	31%	West Virginia	25%	25%	46%	4%
Wisconsin	61%	39%	Wisconsin	30%	23%	44%	3%
Wyoming	75%	25%	Wyoming	28%	22%	46%	4%
Average	**63%**	**37%**	**Average**	**28%**	**25%**	**43%**	**4%**