

ICPSR 34373

State Investments in Successful Transitions to Adulthood, 1970-2000

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Codebook

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Variable Description

Summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation) may not be available for every variable in the codebook. Conversely, a listing of frequencies in table format may not be present for every variable in the codebook either. However, all variables in the dataset are present and display sufficient information about each variable. These decisions are made intentionally and are at the discretion of the archive producing this codebook.

State Investments in Successful Transitions to Adulthood, 1970-2000

Variables

IDCODE: Combined Year and State Identification Code

Location: 1-5 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Combined Year and State Identification Code: The first two places represent the year (70=1970, 71=1971, 72=1972, etc.) and the last two places refer to the state code (see STATE variable). Created by PIs for this project.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 8076.29
- Minimum: 7101
- Maximum: 9050
- Standard Deviation: 577.10

STATE: State Identification Code

Location: 6-7 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Identification Code: A two-digit identifier attached to each of the 48 states of the continental United States. These are NOT the same as the FIPS CODES for the U.S. States (see FIPS variable). These state codes are totally unique to the project.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	Alabama	20	2.1 %
3	Arizona	20	2.1 %
4	Arkansas	20	2.1 %
5	California	20	2.1 %
6	Colorado	20	2.1 %
7	Connecticut	20	2.1 %
8	Delaware	20	2.1 %
9	Florida	20	2.1 %
10	Georgia	20	2.1 %
12	Idaho	20	2.1 %
13	Illinois	20	2.1 %
14	Indiana	20	2.1 %
15	lowa	20	2.1 %
16	Kansas	20	2.1 %
17	Kentucky	20	2.1 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
18	Louisiana	20	2.1 %
19	Maine	20	2.1 %
20	Maryland	20	2.1 %
21	Massachusetts	20	2.1 %
22	Michigan	20	2.1 %
23	Minnesota	20	2.1 %
24	Mississippi	20	2.1 %
25	Missouri	20	2.1 %
26	Montana	20	2.1 %
27	Nebraska	20	2.1 %
28	Nevada	20	2.1 %
29	New Hampshire	20	2.1 %
30	New Jersey	20	2.1 %
31	New Mexico	20	2.1 %
32	New York	20	2.1 %
33	North Carolina	20	2.1 %
34	North Dakota	20	2.1 %
35	Ohio	20	2.1 %
36	Oklahoma	20	2.1 %
37	Oregon	20	2.1 %
38	Pennsylvania	20	2.1 %
39	Rhode Island	20	2.1 %
40	South Carolina	20	2.1 %
41	South Dakota	20	2.1 %
42	Tennessee	20	2.1 %
43	Texas	20	2.1 %
44	Utah	20	2.1 %
45	Vermont	20	2.1 %
46	Virginia	20	2.1 %
47	Washington	20	2.1 %
48	West Virginia	20	2.1 %
49	Wisconsin	20	2.1 %
50	Wyoming	20	2.1 %

FIPS: State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Code

Location: 8-10 (width: 3; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99

Question:

State Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Code: These are NOT the same as STATE ID codes on this data file. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted	%
4	Alakama	riequency	0.0.0/
1	Alabama	9	0.9 %
4 E		9	0.9 %
0	Arkansas	9	0.9 %
6		9	0.9 %
8		9	0.9 %
9		9	0.9 %
10	Delaware	9	0.9 %
12	Florida	9	0.9 %
13	Georgia	9	0.9 %
16	Idaho	9	0.9 %
17	Illinois	9	0.9 %
18	Indiana	9	0.9 %
19	Iowa	9	0.9 %
20	Kansas	9	0.9 %
21	Kentucky	9	0.9 %
22	Louisiana	9	0.9 %
23	Maine	9	0.9 %
24	Maryland	9	0.9 %
25	Massachusetts	9	0.9 %
26	Michigan	9	0.9 %
27	Minnesota	9	0.9 %
28	Mississippi	9	0.9 %
29	Missouri	9	0.9 %
30	Montana	9	0.9 %
31	Nebraska	9	0.9 %
32	Nevada	9	0.9 %
33	New Hampshire	9	0.9 %
34	New Jersey	9	0.9 %
35	New Mexico	9	0.9 %
36	New York	9	0.9 %
37	North Carolina	9	0.9 %
38	North Dakota	9	0.9 %
39	Ohio	9	0.9 %
40	Oklahoma	9	0.9 %
41	Oregon	9	0.9 %
42	Pennsylvania	9	0.9 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
44	Rhode Island	9	0.9 %
45	South Carolina	9	0.9 %
46	South Dakota	9	0.9 %
47	Tennessee	9	0.9 %
48	Texas	9	0.9 %
49	Utah	9	0.9 %
50	Vermont	9	0.9 %
51	Virginia	9	0.9 %
53	Washington	9	0.9 %
54	West Virginia	9	0.9 %
55	Wisconsin	9	0.9 %
56	Wyoming	9	0.9 %
Missing Da	ita		
-99	All values prior to 1981 are missing	528	55.0 %

Based upon 432 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

YEAR: Year

Location: 11-13 (width: 3; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Year: Two-digit year indicator (70=1970, 71=1971, 72=1972, etc.).

Notes: frequencies are available *Notes:* summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
71	1971	48	5.0 %
72	1972	48	5.0 %
73	1973	48	5.0 %
74	1974	48	5.0 %
75	1975	48	5.0 %
76	1976	48	5.0 %
77	1977	48	5.0 %
78	1978	48	5.0 %
79	1979	48	5.0 %
80	1980	48	5.0 %
81	1981	48	5.0 %
82	1982	48	5.0 %
83	1983	48	5.0 %
84	1984	48	5.0 %
85	1985	48	5.0 %

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
86	1986	48	5.0 %
87	1987	48	5.0 %
88	1988	48	5.0 %
89	1989	48	5.0 %
90	1990	48	5.0 %

YEAR_COUNT: Year Count Variable

Location: 14-16 (width: 3; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Year count variable: 1971=2, 1972=3, through 1990=21.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
2	1971	48	5.0 %
3	1972	48	5.0 %
4	1973	48	5.0 %
5	1974	48	5.0 %
6	1975	48	5.0 %
7	1976	48	5.0 %
8	1977	48	5.0 %
9	1978	48	5.0 %
10	1979	48	5.0 %
11	1980	48	5.0 %
12	1981	48	5.0 %
13	1982	48	5.0 %
14	1983	48	5.0 %
15	1984	48	5.0 %
16	1985	48	5.0 %
17	1986	48	5.0 %
18	1987	48	5.0 %
19	1988	48	5.0 %
20	1989	48	5.0 %
21	1990	48	5.0 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

STATE_POP: State Population (in thousands)

Location: 17-24 (width: 8; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Population (in thousands): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (e.g. 2000, Table 20, page 23).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 5523.50
- Minimum: 340
- Maximum: 800300
- Standard Deviation: 26123.97

POP_DENSITY: State Population Density

Location: 25-34 (width: 10; decimal: 5) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Population Density: Measured as persons per square mile. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991, e.g. 1991, page xii).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.15848
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 1
- Standard Deviation: 0.22575

ADMIN_CAPACITY: State Administrative Capacity

Location: 35-36 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Administrative Capacity: Mean of standardized state score on state welfare spending per capita + Total state tax revenue per capita (TAXREVENUE/STATE_POP) by state, dichotomized at the median (above the median=1; below=0). See ADMIN_CAPACITY_SCORE for raw score. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991).

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	Below the median	540	56.2 %
1	Above the median	420	43.8 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

ADMIN_CAPACITY_SCORE: State Administrative Capacity Score

Location: 37-44 (width: 8; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Administrative Capacity Score: ADMIN_CAPACITY_SCORE = Mean of standardized state score on state welfare spending per capita + Total state tax revenue per capita (TAXREVENUE/STATE_POP) by state, range from -3.28 to 7.80. See ADMIN_CAPACITY for dichotomous variable. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.11280
- Minimum: -3
- Maximum: 8
- Standard Deviation: 1.85259

RACE_WHITENH: White-Non-Hispanic Population

Location: 45-53 (width: 9; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

White-Non-Hispanic Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 432 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 3833807.46
- Minimum: 417930
- Maximum: 16979510
- Standard Deviation: 3483794.85

RACE_BLACKNH: Black-Non-Hispanic Population

Location: 54-60 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

Black-Non-Hispanic Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: -5244168.19
- Minimum: -1000000
- Maximum: 2570516
- Standard Deviation: 5278576.73

RACE_AMINNH: American Indian-Non-Hispanic Population

Location: 61-68 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

American Indian-Non-Hispanic Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22). *Notes:* categories are not available

Based upon 432 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 30856.69
- Minimum: 1036
- Maximum: 238943
- Standard Deviation: 45294.79

RACE_ASIANNH: Asian-Non-Hispanic Population

Location: 69-75 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

Asian-Non-Hispanic Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: -5455887.85
- Minimum: -10000000
- Maximum: 2593776
- Standard Deviation: 5030234.11

RACE_HISPWHT: Hispanic-White Population

Location: 76-82 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

Hispanic-White Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: -5339675.53
- Minimum: -10000000
- Maximum: 6912488
- Standard Deviation: 5196958.00

RACE_HISPBLK: Hispanic-Black Population

Location: 83-90 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

Hispanic-Black Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 432 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 17492.57
- Minimum: 44
- Maximum: 452985
- Standard Deviation: 49855.69

RACE_HISPIND: Hispanic-American Indian Population

Location: 91-98 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

Hispanic-American Indian Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 432 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 3429.78
- Minimum: 22
- Maximum: 93341
- Standard Deviation: 9909.52

RACE_BLACK: Black Population

Location: 99-105 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Black Population: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991) (e.g. 1991, SA, No. 27, pg. 22).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 548179.69
- Minimum: 843
- Maximum: 3075556
- Standard Deviation: 640076.91

N_IMMIGR_NONCITIZENS: State Number of Immigrants - Classified as Non-Citizens of the United States

Location: 106-112 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999999

Question:

State Number of Immigrants - Classified as Non-Citizens of the United States: Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. *Notes:* categories are not available

- Mean: 22249.84
- Median: 3749.50
- Minimum: 230
- Maximum: 682979
- Standard Deviation: 74208.05

PCT_MSA: Percentage of Population Living in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

Location: 113-118 (width: 6; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Percentage of Population Living in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 62.20411
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 100
- Standard Deviation: 23.21167

N_COLLEGES: Number of Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Location: 119-121 (width: 3; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990) (e.g. 1991 SA, No. 267, pg. 160).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 63.22
- Median: 47.00
- Mode: 13.00
- Minimum: 4
- Maximum: 333
- Standard Deviation: 60.26

COLLEGE_ENROLL: College Enrollment

Location: 122-128 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

College Enrollment: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990) (e.g. 1991 SA, No. 267, pg. 160).

- Mean: 231276.44
- Median: 152406.00

- Mode: 251786.00
- Minimum: 13669
- Maximum: 1808740
- Standard Deviation: 283782.53

N_TECH_GRAD: Number of Science and Technology Graduate Students in each State

Location: 129-134 (width: 6; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99999

Question:

Number of Science and Technology Graduate Students in each State: Source: NSF Science and Technology Indicators (http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/c8/c8i.htm).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 911 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 7147.70
- Minimum: 328
- Maximum: 58093
- Standard Deviation: 9402.79

N_TECH_POSTDOC: Number of Science and Technology Postdocs in each State

Location: 135-140 (width: 6; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99999

Question:

Number of Science and Technology Postdocs in each State: Source: NSF Science and Technology Indicators (http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/c8/c8i.htm).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 910 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 426.20
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 5382
- Standard Deviation: 673.65

PUBSCHOOL_ENROLL: State Public School Enrollment

Location: 141-147 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

State Public School Enrollment: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990) (e.g. 1991 SA, No, 234, pg. 144).

Notes: categories are not available

- Mean: -6210601.55
- Minimum: -10000000
- Maximum: 4950474
- Standard Deviation: 5190807.36

PERPUPIL_SPEND: State Per-Pupil School Spending - K-12

Location: 148-154 (width: 7; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Per-Pupil School Spending - K-12: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990) (e.g. 1991 SA, No. 244, pg. 149)

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 4211.94
- Minimum: 2087
- Maximum: 9612
- Standard Deviation: 1134.17

ILLITERACY_RATE: State Illiteracy Rate

Location: 155-158 (width: 4; decimal: 1) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Illiteracy Rate: Source: National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) (http://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/StateEstimates.aspx).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 1.15
- Median: 0.90
- Mode: 0.60
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 3
- Standard Deviation: 0.62

UNEMPL_RATE: State Unemployment Rate

Location: 159-161 (width: 3; decimal: 1) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Unemployment Rate: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990) (e.g. 1991 SA, No. 636, pg. 387).

- Mean: 5.68
- Median: 5.70
- Mode: 5.90
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 10

• Standard Deviation: 2.10

GINI_INCOME: State Gini Estimate of Family Income Inequality

Location: 162-166 (width: 5; decimal: 3) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Gini Estimate of Family Income Inequality: Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.369
- Median: 0.368
- Mode: 0.346
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 0
- Standard Deviation: 0.024

CONFEDERACY: States in the Former Confederacy

Location: 167-168 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

States in the Former Confederacy: Source: PI Calculations.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	740	77.1 %
1	Yes, Former Confederacy State	220	22.9 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

GOVEXP: Total State General Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Location: 169-173 (width: 5; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Total State General Expenditures (in millions of dollars): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990), "State Government Expenditures and Debt by State" (e.g. 1991, No. 476, pg. 285-286).

- Mean: 6053.40
- Minimum: 207
- Maximum: 84581
- Standard Deviation: 8708.94

WELFEXP: State Government Public Welfare Direct Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Location: 174-178 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Government Public Welfare Direct Expenditures (in millions of dollars): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990), "Employees in Non-Farm Establishments" (e.g. 1991, No. 668, pg. 407).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 1053.10
- Minimum: 13
- Maximum: 16421
- Standard Deviation: 1826.40

CENSUS_WEST: Census Western Region States

Location: 179-180 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Census Western Region States: Source: U.S. Census.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	740	77.1 %
1	Yes	220	22.9 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

CENSUS_NORTHEAST: Census Northeastern Region States

Location: 181-182 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Census Northeastern Region States: Source: U.S. Census.

Notes: frequencies are available *Notes:* summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	780	81.2 %
1	Yes	180	18.8 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

CENSUS_MIDWEST: Census Midwest Region States

Location: 183-184 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Census Midwest Region States: Source: U.S. Census.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	720	75.0 %
1	Yes	240	25.0 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

CENSUS_NORTHWEST: Census Northwest Region States

Location: 185-186 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Census Northwest Region States: Source: U.S. Census.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	780	81.2 %
1	Yes	180	18.8 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

INDEX_CRIME_RATE: State Index Crime Rate (The higher the number, the more crimes were reported to the police)

Location: 187-192 (width: 6; decimal: 1) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Index Crime Rate (The higher the number, the more crimes were reported to the police). Source: Calculated by FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, U.S. Department of Justice.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 4732.29
- Minimum: 1401
- Maximum: 8938
- Standard Deviation: 1425.73

AVG_SAT_VERBAL: State Average Verbal Score on the SAT College Entrance Examination

Location: 193-196 (width: 4; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Average Verbal Score on the SAT College Entrance Examination: Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 529.98
- Median: 530.00
- Mode: 508.00
- Minimum: 477
- Maximum: 587
- Standard Deviation: 28.33

AVG_SAT_MATH: State Average Math Score on the SAT College Entrance Examination

Location: 197-200 (width: 4; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Average Math Score on the SAT College Entrance Examination: Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 521.35
- Median: 522.00
- Mode: 495.00
- Minimum: 468
- Maximum: 588
- Standard Deviation: 28.20

TOTAL_ECON_DEVELOPMENT: Total Economic Development Effort: The percentage of economic development programs listed by the MDTED (1988) and the NASDA (out of 78 possible programs)

Location: 201-210 (width: 10; decimal: 5) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Total Economic Development Effort: The percentage of economic development programs listed by the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development (1988) and the National Association of State Development Agencies (various years). TOTAL_ECON_DEVELOPMENT = Calculated by taking all programs listed as active in these directories, dividing by the total number possible (78), and multiplying by 100. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute; PI calculations.

- Mean: 49.08494
- Median: 47.69231
- Mode: 58.46154
- Minimum: 26
- Maximum: 77
- Standard Deviation: 11.19547

DEMLOWER: Number of Democrat Representatives - Lower House

Location: 211-214 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999, -888

Question:

Number of Democrat Representatives - Lower House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on DEMLOWER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 71.08
- Median: 67.00
- Minimum: 13
- Maximum: 194
- Standard Deviation: 36.08

DEMUPPER: Number of Democrat Representatives - Upper House

Location: 215-218 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999, -888

Question:

Number of Democrat Representatives - Upper House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on DEMUPPER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 26.32
- Median: 26.00
- Mode: 23.00
- Minimum: 5
- Maximum: 99
- Standard Deviation: 11.36

REPLOWER: Number of Republican Representatives - Lower House

Location: 219-222 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999, -888

Question:

Number of Republican Representatives - Lower House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on REPLOWER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Values of zero in this variable are legitimate values which come from southern, one-party states in the 1970s where there were no Republicans in one or the other house of the legislature. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 46.75
- Median: 38.00
- Mode: 23.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 293
- Standard Deviation: 39.77

REPUPPER: Number of Republican Representatives - Upper House

Location: 223-226 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999, -888

Question:

Number of Republican Representatives - Upper House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on REPUPPER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Values of zero in this variable are legitimate values which come from southern, one-party states in the 1970s where there were no Republicans in one or the other house of the legislature. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 937 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 14.85
- Median: 14.00
- Mode: 8.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 41
- Standard Deviation: 8.58

TOTLOWER: Total Legislators - Lower House

Location: 227-231 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999

Question:

Total Legislators - Lower House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on TOTLOWER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Values of zero in this variable are legitimate values which come from southern, one-party states in the 1970s where there were no Republicans in one or the other house of the legislature. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

- Mean: 122.77
- Median: 100.00
- Mode: 100.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 400

Standard Deviation: 72.55

TOTUPPER: Total Legislators - Upper House

Location: 232-236 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -999

Question:

Total Legislators - Upper House: Because Nebraska elects a nonpartisan unicameral legislature, Nebraska is recoded to the mean score on TOTUPPER for the 48 contiguous states by year. Values of zero in this variable are legitimate values which come from southern, one-party states in the 1970s where there were no Republicans in one or the other house of the legislature. Source: Klarner, "State Partisan Balance Data File.xls" (academic.udayton.edu/sppq-TPR/klarner_datapage.html).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 955 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 38.85
- Median: 38.00
- Mode: 50.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 67
- Standard Deviation: 12.12

DEM_STRENGTH: Democratic Party Strength (State ranking, 1 to 50)

Location: 237-238 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Democratic Party Strength: Ranking from 1 to 50 (Alaska and Hawaii are not included) of the organizational strength of the state's Democratic Party. Ranking is based on the Ranney Index (Ranney 1976) and averages three indicators of party success, the percentage of the popular vote for the parties' gubernatorial candidates, the percentage of seats held by the parties in the state legislature, and the length of time plus the percentage of the time that the parties held both the governorship and a majority in the state legislature. The original Ranney index ranges from 0 to 1, 0 being complete Republican control and 1 being complete Democratic control. Source: Bowman, Ann, and Richard Kearney. 1986. The Resurgence of the States. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.; Ranney, Austin. 1976. Parties in State Politics. In Politics in the American States: A Comparative Analysis, 3d ed., ed. Herbert Jacob and Kenneth N. Vines. Boston: Little, Brown.

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

REP_STRENGTH: Republican Party Strength (State ranking, 1 to 50)

Location: 239-240 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Republican Party Strength: Ranking from 1 to 50 (Alaska and Hawaii are not included) of the organizational strength of the state's Republican Party. Ranking is based on the Ranney Index (Ranney 1976) and averages three indicators of party success, the percentage of the popular vote for the parties' gubernatorial candidates, the percentage of seats held by the parties in the state legislature, and the length of time plus the percentage of the time that the parties held both the governorship and a majority in the state legislature. The original Ranney index ranges from 0 to 1, 0 being complete Republican control and 1 being complete Democratic control. Source:

Bowman, Ann, and Richard Kearney. 1986. The Resurgence of the States. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.; Ranney, Austin. 1976. Parties in State Politics. In Politics in the American States: A Comparative Analysis, 3d ed., ed. Herbert Jacob and Kenneth N. Vines. Boston: Little, Brown.

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

REPGOV: Republican Governor

Location: 241-242 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Republican Governor: Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-1990).

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	598	62.3 %
1	Yes, Republican Governor	362	37.7 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

GOVPOW: State Governor's Powers (The higher the number, the more power)

Location: 243-244 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Governor's Powers (The higher the number, the more power): Coded from State Constitutions by Beyle (1983). An additive combination of governor's tenure potential, governor's budgetary power, governor's veto power, and governor's appointment power. Source: Beyle, Thad 1983. "Governors" in Virginia Gray, Herbert Jacob, and Kenneth Vines, eds., Politics in the American States, 4th ed. Pgs. 180-221. Boston: Little, Brown and Company; Council of State Governments. 1973-93. The Book of the States. Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	10	1.0 %
8	20	2.1 %
9	18	1.9 %
10	56	5.8 %
11	28	2.9 %
12	18	1.9 %
13	90	9.4 %
14	42	4.4 %
15	136	14.2 %
16	128	13.3 %

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
17	98	10.2 %
18	130	13.5 %
19	124	12.9 %
20	60	6.2 %
21	2	0.2 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

LEG_PROF: Legislative Professionalism - Squire Index (The higher the number, the higher the legislative professionalism)

Location: 245-254 (width: 10; decimal: 5) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Legislative Professionalism - Squire Index (The higher the number, the higher the legislative professionalism): A measure of the extent to which state legislatures are part-time, citizen-based groups or professionalized into bureaucratic occupations. Source: Squire, 2007, "Measuring State Legislative Professionalism: The Squire Index Revisited", State Politics and Policy Quarterly, 7:221-227.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.00001
- Minimum: -2
- Maximum: 8
- Standard Deviation: 1.74622

N_POLITICAL_ORG: Number of State Political Organizations

Location: 255-256 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of State Political Organizations: This is a measure of the number of lobbying and special interest organizations in each state. Used by some researchers to create measures of political association density - N_POLITICAL_ORG =

((N_POLITICAL_ORG/STATE_POP)*100). Source: Hunter, Kenneth G., Laura Anne Wilson, and Gregory G. Brunk. 1991. "Societal Complexity and Interest-Group Lobbying in the American States." Journal of Politics 53:488-503.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
1	180	18.8 %
2	80	8.3 %
3	20	2.1 %
4	100	10.4 %
5	580	60.4 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

VOTER_TURNOUT: Voter Turnout

Location: 257-261 (width: 5; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Voter Turnout: Percentage of the voting age population casting votes. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991, e.g. 1991, No.450, pg. 269).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 44.65
- Minimum: 16
- Maximum: 72
- Standard Deviation: 11.37

STATE_INSTIT_IDEOL: State Institutional Ideology (0=Most Conservative, 100=Most Liberal)

Location: 262-269 (width: 8; decimal: 5) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Institutional Ideology (0=Most Conservative, 100=Most Liberal): Annual ideology scores for five major actors in state government (the governor, and two major parties in each legislative chamber). Source: Berry, William D., Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 1998. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the States." American Journal of Political Science 42:327-348.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 49.68447
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 95
- Standard Deviation: 21.39183

STATE_CITIZEN_IDEOL: State Citizen Ideology (0=Most Conservative, 100=Most Liberal)

Location: 270-277 (width: 8; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Citizen Ideology (0=Most Conservative, 100=Most Liberal): To measure citizen ideology, we identify the ideological position of each member of Congress in each year using interest group ratings. Next, we estimate citizen ideology in each district or a state using the ideology score for the district's incumbent, the estimated ideology score for a challenger (or hypothetical challenger) to the incumbent, and election results that presumably reflect ideological divisions in the electorate. Finally, citizen ideology scores for each district are used to compute an unweighted average for the state as a whole. Source: Berry, William D., Evan J. Ringquist, Richard C. Fording and Russell L. Hanson. 1998. "Measuring Citizen and Government Ideology in the States." American Journal of Political Science 42:327-348.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 45.82798
- Minimum: 7
- Maximum: 94
- Standard Deviation: 16.36404

BESTCASE: Amenta and Halfmann's Estimate of 'Best Case' States for Policy Innovation in the 1930s

Location: 278-279 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Amenta and Halfmann's Estimate of 'Best Case' States for Policy Innovation in the 1930s: Amenta and Halfmann (2000), who classify the U.S. state governments based on the combination of political actors and institutions that contributed to progressive welfare policy in the Second New Deal during the late 1930s. Specifically, we examine whether state governments that Amenta and Halfmann (2000) define as the "best cases" for welfare policy development were also innovators in proactive economic development policy, and whether this prior political legacy contributes directly or is mediated in its effect on state development policy by contemporary class and institutional factors. Source: Amenta, Edwin, and Drew Halfmann. 2000. "Institutional Politics, Social Policy and WPA Wages." American Sociological Review 67:506-28.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	840	87.5 %
1	Yes, 'Best Case' State	120	12.5 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

N_BUS_LOBBYIST: Number of Business Lobbyists

Location: 280-284 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Business Lobbyists: Number of registered state political lobbying organizations with an explicitly business purpose. Source: Hunter, Kenneth G., Laura Anne Wilson, and Gregory G. Brunk. 1991. "Societal Complexity and Interest-Group Lobbying in the American States." Journal of Politics, 53:488-503.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 415.65
- Median: 299.50
- Minimum: 86
- Maximum: 3177
- Standard Deviation: 475.64

PCT_BUS_LOBBYIST: Percentage of Registered Lobbyists Representing Business Interests

Location: 285-288 (width: 4; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Percentage of Registered Lobbyists Representing Business Interests: N_BUS_LOBBYIST/TOT_REG_LOBBYIST * 100. See sources for N_BUS_LOBBYIST and TOT_REG_LOBBYIST.

- Mean: 55.50
- Median: 56.30

- Mode: 64.50
- Minimum: 32
- Maximum: 77
- Standard Deviation: 10.77

N_REG_ORGLABOR_LOBBYIST: Number of Registered Organized Labor Lobbyists

Location: 289-292 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Registered Organized Labor Lobbyists: The total number of registered organized labor lobbyists with the state. All states have laws requiring that those lobbying state government, legislators, or the governor register their presence. Source: Hunter, Kenneth G., Laura Anne Wilson, and Gregory G. Brunk. 1991. "Societal Complexity and Interest-Group Lobbying in the American States." Journal of Politics 53:488-503.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 116.19
- Median: 90.00
- Minimum: 19
- Maximum: 510
- Standard Deviation: 96.97

TOT_REG_LOBBYIST: Total Number of Registered State Lobbyists

Location: 293-297 (width: 5; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Total Number of Registered State Lobbyists: The total number of lobbyists registered with the state. All states have laws requiring that those lobbying state government, legislators and the governor register their presence. Source: Hunter, Kenneth G., Laura Anne Wilson, and Gregory G. Brunk. 1991. "Societal Complexity and Interest-Group Lobbying in the American States." Journal of Politics 53:488-503.urrisi.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 746.19
- Median: 553.50
- Mode: 469.00
- Minimum: 131
- Maximum: 4320
- Standard Deviation: 711.83

ENTREPRENEURIAL_SCALE: Entrepreneurial Scale - The sum of all entrepreneurial programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment)

Location: 298-299 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Entrepreneurial Scale - The sum of all entrepreneurial programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment). Construct from a confirmatory factor analysis of state economic development programs provided by the sources. Range is from 1 to 6. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute; PI calculations; see Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1993 "Three Strategies of State Economic Development: Entrepreneurial, Industrial Recruitment, and Deregulation Policies in the American States." Economic Development Quarterly 8:256-269.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 3.91
- Median: 4.00
- Mode: 4.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 6
- Standard Deviation: 1.06

DEREGULATION_SCALE: Deregulation Scale - The sum of all labor deregulation programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment)

Location: 300-301 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Deregulation Scale - The sum of all labor deregulation programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment). Construct from a confirmatory factor analysis of state economic development programs provided by the sources. Range is from 1 to 3. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute; PI calculations; see Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1993 "Three Strategies of State Economic Development: Entrepreneurial, Industrial Recruitment, and Deregulation Policies in the American States." Economic Development Quarterly 8:256-269.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 3.05
- Median: 3.00
- Mode: 4.00
- Minimum: 1
- Maximum: 6
- Standard Deviation: 1.11

INDUSTRIAL_RECRUITMENT_SCALE: Industrial Recruitment Scale - The sum of all industrial recruitment programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment)

Location: 302-303 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Industrial Recruitment Scale - The sum of all industrial recruitment programs adopted by the state (The higher the number, the more programs adopted and greater state commitment). Construct from a confirmatory factor analysis of state economic development programs provided by the sources. Range is from 1 to 30. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State

Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute; PI calculations; see Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1993 "Three Strategies of State Economic Development: Entrepreneurial, Industrial Recruitment, and Deregulation Policies in the American States." Economic Development Quarterly 8:256-269.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 21.65
- Median: 21.00
- Mode: 29.00
- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 38
- Standard Deviation: 6.72

NUMBER_BUSINESS_EST: Number of Business Establishments

Location: 304-310 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Business Establishments: Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Company Statistics (http://census.gov/econ/susb/historical_data.shtml; See "1988-2006 SUSB Totals for US and States".

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 99706.63
- Minimum: 8394
- Maximum: 745686
- Standard Deviation: 107661.77

N_FORTUNE500: Number of Fortune 500 Headquarters

Location: 311-313 (width: 3; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Fortune 500 Headquarters: The location of the corporate headquarters/home office of companies listed in the Fortune 500 by Fortune magazine, by year. Source: Fortune, 1971-91. Top 500 Manufacturers. New York: Fortune.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	544	56.7 %
1	133	13.9 %
2	76	7.9 %
3	57	5.9 %
4	43	4.5 %
5	6	0.6 %
6	20	2.1 %

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
7	9	0.9 %
10	17	1.8 %
11	1	0.1 %
12	14	1.5 %
15	4	0.4 %
16	4	0.4 %
17	4	0.4 %
18	4	0.4 %
21	4	0.4 %
35	4	0.4 %
37	4	0.4 %
42	4	0.4 %
57	4	0.4 %
137	4	0.4 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

N_VCFIRMS: Number of Private Venture Capital Firms

Location: 314-317 (width: 4; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Number of Private Venture Capital Firms: A measure of private venture capital firm presence in each state (see Morris and Isenstein, 1989). Source: Venture Economics. 1978-91. Pratt's Guide to Venture Capital Resources. Wellesly Hills, Massachusetts: Venture Economics.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	179	18.6 %
1	182	19.0 %
2	90	9.4 %
3	62	6.5 %
4	17	1.8 %
5	51	5.3 %
6	42	4.4 %
7	29	3.0 %
8	33	3.4 %
9	23	2.4 %
10	28	2.9 %
11	6	0.6 %
12	19	2.0 %

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
13	20	2.1 %
15	10	1.0 %
17	9	0.9 %
18	5	0.5 %
20	20	2.1 %
21	5	0.5 %
22	6	0.6 %
23	5	0.5 %
26	9	0.9 %
28	9	0.9 %
31	9	0.9 %
33	6	0.6 %
35	11	1.1 %
37	10	1.0 %
50	9	0.9 %
58	6	0.6 %
63	5	0.5 %
84	9	0.9 %
85	5	0.5 %
110	6	0.6 %
112	9	0.9 %
132	5	0.5 %
172	6	0.6 %
185	5	0.5 %

CORPTAX: Corporate Net Income Tax (in millions of dollars)

Location: 318-322 (width: 5; decimal: 3) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Corporate Net Income Tax (in millions of dollars): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract "State Government Tax Collections and Excise Taxes by State" (1991 SA Table 480, pg. 292). States with no corporate income tax (Texas, Wyoming, Nevada, and Washington) were coded as zero.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 166.172
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 992
- Standard Deviation: 216.544

PCT_CORPTAX: Corporate Taxes as a Percentage of State Revenues

Location: 323-327 (width: 5; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Corporate Taxes as a Percentage of State Revenues: PCT_CORPTAX = CORPTAX/TAXREVENUE * 100. Source: See CORPTAX and TAXREVENUE.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 14.01
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 74
- Standard Deviation: 13.29

TAXREVENUE: Total State Tax Revenue (in millions of dollars)

Location: 328-335 (width: 8; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Total State Tax Revenue (in millions of dollars): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 14049.73
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 326653
- Standard Deviation: 43039.31

UNIONCPS: Union Density - Current Population Survey (CPS) Estimates

Location: 336-341 (width: 6; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Union Density - Current Population Survey (CPS) Estimates: State union membership density - The percentage of nonagricultural wage and salary employees who are union members, including employees in the public sector. Based on CPS estimates and the Directory of National Unions and Employee Associations (now discontinued). Source: www.unionstats.com; Barry T. Hirch and David A. Macpherson, "Union membership and coverage Database from the Current Population Survey: Note" Industrial and Labor Relations Review 56:349-54, 2003; and Barry T. Hirsch, David A. Macpherson, and Wayne G. Vroman, "Estimates of Union Density by State." Monthly Labor Review 134:51-55. 2001.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 20.61
- Minimum: 2
- Maximum: 38
- Standard Deviation: 8.21

UNION_PEAK: Union/Organized Labor Peak Association

Location: 342-343 (width: 2; decimal: 0)

Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Union/Organized Labor Peak Association: Peak associations and their activities are described by Morehouse (1982); Thomas and Hrebenar (1982). A Union/Organized Labor Peak Association aggregates the interests of various labor organizations in a state and represents them in state political activity. Source: Morehouse, Sarah McCally. 1981. State Politics, Parties and Policy. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.; Thomas and Hrebenar 1982, Thomas, Clive S., and Ronald J. Hrebenar. 1982. "Interest Groups in the States." Pp. 88-132 in Politics in the American States, edited by Virginia Gray, Herbert Jacob, and Kenneth Vines. Glenview, Ill.: Scott Foresman.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No peak association or multiple peak associations	740	77.1 %
1	Single peak association	220	22.9 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

BUS_PEAK: Business Peak Association

Location: 344-345 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Business Peak Association: Peak associations and their activities are described by Morehouse (1982); Thomas and Hrebenar (1982). A Business Peak Association aggregates the interests of various business organizations in a state and represents them in state political activity. Source: Morehouse, Sarah McCally. 1981. State Politics, Parties and Policy. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.; Thomas and Hrebenar 1982, Thomas, Clive S., and Ronald J. Hrebenar. 1982. "Interest Groups in the States." Pp. 88-132 in Politics in the American States, edited by Virginia Gray, Herbert Jacob, and Kenneth Vines. Glenview, Ill.: Scott Foresman.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No peak association or multiple peak associations	744	77.5 %
1	Single peak association	216	22.5 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

TOTEMP: Total State Employment (in thousands)

Location: 346-350 (width: 5; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Total State Employment (in thousands): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1980-1991).

- Mean: 1849.14
- Minimum: 111
- Maximum: 12500

• Standard Deviation: 1964.69

MFGEMP: Total Manufacturing Employment in Non-Farm Establishments (in thousands)

Location: 351-354 (width: 4; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Total Manufacturing Employment in Non-Farm Establishments (in thousands): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-90) - Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (e.g. 1991, No. 668, pg. 407).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 404.01
- Minimum: 8
- Maximum: 2107
- Standard Deviation: 424.14

MFGCONC: Manufacturing Employment Concentration

Location: 355-364 (width: 10; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Manufacturing Employment Concentration: The percentage of non-farm manufacturing employees who work for manufacturing firms with 1000 or more employees. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1981-90).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 7.92205
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 15
- Standard Deviation: 3.17260

PCT_CHG_MFG: Percent Change in Non-Farm Manufacturing Employment from Y t-1 to Y t

Location: 365-374 (width: 10; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Percent Change in Non-Farm Manufacturing Employment from Y t-1 to Y t : (MFGEMPt - MFGEMPt-1 / MFGEMPt-1) * 100. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-90) - Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (e.g. 1991, No. 668, pg. 407).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: -0.85787
- Minimum: -20
- Maximum: 14
- Standard Deviation: 5.02276

SVCEMP: Total Service Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (in thousands)

Location: 375-378 (width: 4; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Total Service Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (in thousands): Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-90) - Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (e.g. 1991, No. 668, pg. 407).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 382.33
- Minimum: 15
- Maximum: 3343
- Standard Deviation: 461.61

PCT_SVC_EMPL: State Percentage of all Employment in the Service Sector

Location: 379-382 (width: 4; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Percentage of all Employment in the Service Sector: SVCEMP/Total State Non-Agricultural Employment * 100. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-90) - Employees in Non-Farm Establishments (e.g. 1991, No. 668, pg. 407).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 19.93
- Median: 19.30
- Mode: 16.90
- Minimum: 11
- Maximum: 44
- Standard Deviation: 4.83

CUMECONPRES_ALL: Cumulative Economic Development Presence - All Programs

Location: 383-387 (width: 5; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Cumulative Economic Development Presence - All Programs: The total number of economic development programs listed by the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development (1988) and the National Association of State Development Agencies (various years), out of 78 possible programs. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute; PI calculations.

- Mean: 49.10
- Median: 48.28
- Minimum: 40
- Maximum: 60
- Standard Deviation: 5.77

CORPTAX_PCT: Corporate Tax Revenues as a Percentage of State Revenues

Location: 388-397 (width: 10; decimal: 5) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Corporate Tax Revenues as a Percentage of State Revenues: CORPTAX_PCT = CORPTAX/TAXREVENUE * 100. Source: See CORPTAX and TAXREVENUE.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 13.99310
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 74
- Standard Deviation: 13.29935

FEDFUND_PCT: Federal Transfer Funding as a Percentage of State Revenues

Location: 398-402 (width: 5; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Federal Transfer Funding as a Percentage of State Revenues: Measures the percentage of state revenues derived from transfers from the federal government. Source: U.S. Statistical Abstract (1971-91) - State and Local Governments: Revenue, Expenditures and Debt (e.g. 1991, No. 476, pg. 286).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 20.89
- Median: 21.95
- Minimum: 17
- Maximum: 24
- Standard Deviation: 2.65

DEFENSE_PAY: Defense Department Payroll (in millions of dollars)

Location: 403-408 (width: 6; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Defense Department Payroll (in millions of dollars): Includes both civilian and military Department of Defense payrolls by state. Source: U.S. Department of Defense Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas (siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/Pubs.htm#103).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 847.55
- Minimum: 6
- Maximum: 13580
- Standard Deviation: 1371.41

DEFENSE_CONTRACT: Defense Contract Awards (in millions of dollars)

Location: 409-414 (width: 6; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Defense Contract Awards (in millions of dollars): Source: U.S. Department of Defense Atlas/Data Abstract for the United States and Selected Areas (siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/Pubs.htm#103).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 1663.96
- Minimum: 5
- Maximum: 29115
- Standard Deviation: 3124.64

GSP: Gross State Product (in millions of current dollars)

Location: 415-420 (width: 6; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Gross State Product (in millions of current dollars): Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov/regional/downloadzip.cfm).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 60364.24
- Minimum: 2238
- Maximum: 697381
- Standard Deviation: 80746.73

CHG_TECH_EMPL: Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs from prior year to current year - Employment Definition - Y t-1 to Y t

Location: 421-425 (width: 5; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs from prior year to current year - Employment Definition - Y t-1 to Y t : High-technology jobs as defined by Hecker (1983). Data come from ES-202/Social Security records as compiled by the PI using SIC codes. CHG_TECH_EMPL uses the most restrictive definition where an industry has to be one and one-half times the mean in science, engineering and technology employment as a percentage of all employees (N=48 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, U.S. Department of Commerce; Richard W. Riche, Daniel E. Hecker and John U. Burgan. 1983. "High Technology Today and Tomorrow: A Small Slice of the Employment Pie." Monthly Labor Review (March) pgs. 50-58, Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Notes: frequencies are available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
-0.02	20	2.1 %
0.00	60	6.2 %
0.01	60	6.2 %

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.02	60	6.2 %
0.03	40	4.2 %
0.04	80	8.3 %
0.05	100	10.4 %
0.06	100	10.4 %
0.07	60	6.2 %
0.08	80	8.3 %
0.09	60	6.2 %
0.11	80	8.3 %
0.12	60	6.2 %
0.13	20	2.1 %
0.14	40	4.2 %
0.19	40	4.2 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.07
- Median: 0.06
- Minimum: -0
- Maximum: 0
- Standard Deviation: 0.05

CHG_TECH_RD: Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs - Research and Development Definiton - Y t-1 to Y t

Location: 426-430 (width: 5; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs - Research and Development Definition - Y t-1 to Y t : High-technology jobs as defined by Riche, Hecker and Burgan (1983). Data come from ES-202/Social Security records as compiled by the PI using SIC codes. CHG_TECH_RD uses research and development spending to define high-technology industries. 3-digit SIC industries with a ratio of expenditures to sales at least two times the average for all industries are counted as high-technology for this definition. (N=6 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, U.S. Department of Commerce; Richard W. Riche, Daniel E. Hecker and John U. Burgan. 1983. "High Technology Today and Tomorrow: A Small Slice of the Employment Pie." Monthly Labor Review (March) pgs. 50-58; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Notes: frequencies are available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.00	300	31.2 %
0.01	260	27.1 %
0.02	200	20.8 %
0.03	60	6.2 %
0.04	20	2.1 %
0.05	80	8.3 %
0.07	20	2.1 %

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
0.09	20	2.1 %

- Mean: 0.02
- Median: 0.01
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 0
- Standard Deviation: 0.02

CHG_TECH_COMB: Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs - Combined Definition - Y t-1 to Y t

Location: 431-435 (width: 5; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Change in Number of High-Technology Jobs - Combined Definition - Y t-1 to Y t : High-technology jobs as defined by Hecker (1983). Data come from ES-202/Social Security records as compiled by the PI using SIC codes. CHG_TECH_COMB uses the least restrictive definition where an industry has to be above the mean in science and engineering employment OR above the all-industry mean in the ratio of research and development spending to sales. (N=28 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, U.S. Department of Commerce; Richard W. Riche, Daniel E. Hecker and John U. Burgan. 1983. "High Technology Today and Tomorrow: A Small Slice of the Employment Pie." Monthly Labor Review (March) pgs. 50-58; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Notes: frequencies are available

Value	Unweighted Frequency	%
-0.01	40	4.2 %
0.00	140	14.6 %
0.01	140	14.6 %
0.02	180	18.8 %
0.03	160	16.7 %
0.04	80	8.3 %
0.05	60	6.2 %
0.06	60	6.2 %
0.07	40	4.2 %
0.08	20	2.1 %
0.10	20	2.1 %
0.11	20	2.1 %

- Mean: 0.03
- Median: 0.02
- Mode: 0.02
- Minimum: -0
- Maximum: 0

• Standard Deviation: 0.03

TECH_EMPL: State High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 436-443 (width: 8; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: 3-digit SIC industry employment in high-technology industries, defined as industries with at least twice the all industry mean for employment in science, engineering and technology occupations (N=31 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 174155.70
- Minimum: 765
- Maximum: 1539374
- Standard Deviation: 215215.24

TECH_WAGE: State High-Technology Wages - Sum Total - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition (in dollars)

Location: 444-451 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Wages - Sum Total - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition (in dollars): 3-digit SIC industry total wages paid in high-technology industries, defined as industries with at least twice the all industry mean for employment in science, engineering and technology occupations (N=31 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 6927646928.45
- Median: 300000000.00
- Mode: 200000000.00
- Minimum: 12030219
- Maximum: 10000000000
- Standard Deviation: 10574158694.36

TECH_EMPLOYERS: High-Technology Employing Firms - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 452-457 (width: 6; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

High-Technology Employing Firms - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: 3-digit SIC industry total establishments in high-technology industries, defined as industries with at least twice the all industry mean for employment in science, engineering and technology occupations (N=31 3-digit SIC industries). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

- Mean: 5432.40
- Minimum: 60
- Maximum: 68496
- Standard Deviation: 7991.86

TECH_EMPL_10: State High-technology Employment - Lagged 10 years - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 458-465 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

State High-technology Employment - Lagged 10 years - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: See TECH_EMPL. Used in the calculation of change scores in TECH_PCTCHG_10. All values prior to 1981 are missing. The 1971 value is attached to the 1981 case, the 1972 value is attached to the 1982 case, etc. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 528 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 154568.09
- Minimum: 765
- Maximum: 1382944
- Standard Deviation: 198158.83

NONTECH_EMPL: State Employment in Non High-Technology Industries - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 466-473 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Employment in Non High-Technology Industries - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: All 3-digit SIC industries that do NOT meet Hecker's 1999 definition under TECH_EMPL are included here. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 1666278.49
- Minimum: 122753
- Maximum: 11035706
- Standard Deviation: 1765294.88

NONTECH_WAGE: State Non High Technology Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition (in dollars)

Location: 474-485 (width: 12; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Non High Technology Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition (in dollars): All 3-digit industries that do NOT meet Hecker's 1999 definition under TECH_WAGE are included here. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

- Mean: 3845444188.59
- Minimum: 1617591474
- Maximum: 382733655439
- Standard Deviation: 48170103233.84

NONTECH_EMPLOYERS: State Non High-Technology Employing Firms - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 486-492 (width: 7; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Non High-Technology Employing Firms - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: All establishments NOT included under Hecker's 1999 definition of TECH_EMPLOYERS are included here. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 118169.96
- Minimum: 10983
- Maximum: 955797
- Standard Deviation: 129785.58

NONTECH_EMPL_10: State Non High Technology Employment - Lagged 10 years - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 493-500 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -9999999

Question:

State Non High Technology Employment - Lagged 10 years - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: See NONTECH_EMPL. Used in calculation of change scores in NONTECH_PCTCHG_10. All values prior to 1981 are missing. The 1971 value is attached to the 1981 case, the 1972 value is attached to the 1982 case, etc. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce; Hecker, Daniel. 1999. "High Technology Employment: A Broader View." Monthly Labor Review (June): 18-28.

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 528 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 1496530.34
- Minimum: 122753
- Maximum: 9824542
- Standard Deviation: 1620823.01

TECH_PCT: Percentage of State Employment in High-Technology Industries - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 501-504 (width: 4; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

Percentage of State Employment in High-Technology Industries - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: TECH_PCT = (TECH_EMPL/(TECH_EMPL - NONTECH_EMPL)) * 100. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce.

- Mean: 8.43
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 22
- Standard Deviation: 3.28

TECH_PCTCHG_10: 10-Year Percent Change in High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 505-510 (width: 6; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

10-Year Percent Change in High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: TECH_PCTCHG_10 = ((TECH_EMPL - TECH_EMPL_10)/TECH_EMPL_10) * 100; Change scores are calculated for years 1981-1990. 1981 change score reflects employment change from 1971 to 1981 (TECH_EMPL(81) - TECH_EMPL(71)), 1982 reflects employment change from 1972 to 1982 (TECH_EMPL(82) - TECH_EMPL(72)), etc. Source: ES-202 files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_EMPL.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 31.56
- Minimum: -50
- Maximum: 723
- Standard Deviation: 72.44

NONTECH_PCTCHG_10: 10-Year Percent Change in Non High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 511-516 (width: 6; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

10-Year Percent Change in Non High-Technology Employment - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: NONTECH_PCTCHG_10 = ((NONTECH_EMPL - NONTECH_EMPL_10)/NONTECH_EMPL_10) * 100.; Change scores are calculated for years 1981-1990. 1981 change score reflects employment change from 1971 to 1981 (NONTECH_EMPL(81) - NONTECH_EMPL(71)), 1982 reflects employment change from 1972 to 1982 (NONTECH_EMPL(82) - NONTECH_EMPL(72)), etc. Source: ES-202 files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_EMPL.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 13.66
- Minimum: -20
- Maximum: 81
- Standard Deviation: 16.45

TECH_PERCAP_WAGE: High-Technology Per Capita Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 517-525 (width: 9; decimal: 2) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

High-Technology Per Capita Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: TECH_PERCAP_WAGE = (TECH_WAGE/TECH_EMPL). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_WAGE and TECH_EMPL.

- Mean: 35383.06
- Minimum: 13392
- Maximum: 101774
- Standard Deviation: 11839.23

NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE: Non High-Technology Per Capita Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 526-534 (width: 9; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Non High-Technology Per Capita Wages - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE = (NONTECH_WAGE/NONTECH_EMPL). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_WAGE and NONTECH_EMPL.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 20891.18
- Minimum: 11677
- Maximum: 44470
- Standard Deviation: 5238.83

TOT_PERCAP_WAGE: Total Per Capita Wages - All Industries

Location: 535-542 (width: 8; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

Total Per Capita Wages - All Industries: TOT_PERCAP_WAGE = (TECH_WAGE + NONTECH_WAGE)/(TECH_EMPL + NONTECH_EMPL). Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_WAGE, NONTECH_WAGE, TECH_EMPL and NONTECH_EMPL.

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 22216.01
- Minimum: 11758
- Maximum: 46205
- Standard Deviation: 5921.11

DIFFER_TECH_NONTECH: High-Technology - Non High-Technology Per Capita Wages Difference

Location: 543-550 (width: 8; decimal: 2) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

High-Technology - Non High-Technology Per Capita Wages Difference: DIFFER_TECH_NONTECH = TECH_PERCAP_WAGE - NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PERCAP_WAGE and NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

- Mean: 14491.88
- Minimum: 1346
- Maximum: 72716
- Standard Deviation: 7374.06

MED_TECHEMPL_80: State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 551-552 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1980), it does not vary by years, it only varies by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PCT.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	371	38.6 %
1	Yes	589	61.4 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHEMPL_89: State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 1989 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 553-554 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 1989 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1989), it does not vary by years, it only varies by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PCT.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	550	57.3 %
1	Yes	410	42.7 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHEMPL_00: State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 555-556 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percentage of High-Technology Employment in 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (2000), it does not vary by years, it only varies by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PCT.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	481	50.1 %
1	Yes	479	49.9 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHEMPL_80_90: State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1980 to 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 557-558 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1980 to 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from a range in time (1980-1990), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PCTCHG_10.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	739	77.0 %
1	Yes	221	23.0 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHEMPL_90_00: State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1990 to 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 559-560 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1990 to 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from a range in time (1990-2000), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PCTCHG_10.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	610	63.5 %
1	Yes	350	36.5 %

MED_NONTECHEMPL_80_90: State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1980 to 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 561-562 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percent Change in High-Technology Employment Growth - 1980 to 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from a range in time (1980-1990), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_PCTCHG_10.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	643	67.0 %
1	Yes	317	33.0 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_NONTECHEMPL_90_00: State is greater than Median in Percent Change in Non High-Technology Employment Growth - 1990 to 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 563-564 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median in Percent Change in Non High-Technology Employment Growth - 1990 to 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from a range in time (1990-2000), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_PCTCHG_10.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	684	71.2 %
1	Yes	276	28.8 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHWAGE_80: State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 565-566 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1980), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	33	3.4 %
1	Yes	927	96.6 %

MED_TECHWAGE_90: State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 567-568 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1990), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	487	50.7 %
1	Yes	473	49.3 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_TECHWAGE_00: State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 569-570 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (2000), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See TECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	883	92.0 %
1	Yes	77	8.0 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_NONTECHWAGE_80: State is greater than Median Non High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 571-572 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median Non High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1980 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1980), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	18	1.9 %
1	Yes	942	98.1 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_NONTECHWAGE_90: State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 573-574 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 1990 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (1990), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	456	47.5 %
1	Yes	504	52.5 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MED_NONTECHWAGE_00: State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition

Location: 575-576 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median High-Technology Per Capita Wage in 2000 - Hecker's 1999 Employment Definition: Because this measure is from one point in time (2000), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See NONTECH_PERCAP_WAGE.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	872	90.8 %
1	Yes	88	9.2 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MEDDIFF_WAGE_80: State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 1980

Location: 577-578 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 1980: Because this measure is from one point in time (1980), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See DIFFER_TECH_NONTECH.

Notes: frequencies are available Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	61	6.4 %
1	Yes	899	93.6 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MEDDIFF_WAGE_90: State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 1990

Location: 579-580 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 1990: Because this measure is from one point in time (1990), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See DIFFER_TECH_NONTECH.

Notes: frequencies are available

Notes: summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	468	48.8 %
1	Yes	492	51.2 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

MEDDIFF_WAGE_00: State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 2000

Location: 581-582 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State is greater than Median on High-Technology - Non High-Technology Wage Difference - 2000: Because this measure is from one point in time (2000), it does not vary by year, only by state. Source: ES-202 Files, Department of Commerce, PI calculations. See DIFFER_TECH_NONTECH.

Notes: frequencies are available *Notes:* summary statistics are not available

Value	Label	Unweighted Frequency	%
0	No	859	89.5 %
1	Yes	101	10.5 %

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

ECONDEVEL_YEARS: State Venture Capital Economic Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 583-584 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State Venture Capital Economic Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence: Public venture capital programs provide startup, intermediate and commercialization financing for private entrepreneurs attempting to create new enterprises and products (see Leicht and Jenkins, 1998). Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. "Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.42
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 19
- Standard Deviation: 1.78

SBIR_YEARS: State Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 585-586 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence: Small Business Innovation Research Programs (or SBIRs) channel federal funding into small business start-ups. Stemming from federal regulations passed in 1982 requiring that a share of federal grants for new technology products be set aside for small business, state governments launched a series of SBIR programs in the early 1980s to allocate these grants, becoming a major source of new technology startup financing. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

- Mean: 0.38
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 42
- Standard Deviation: 2.61

TECHLOANGRANT_YEARS: State High-Technology Loan and Grant Economic Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 587-588 (width: 2; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Loan and Grant Economic Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence: Technology grant and loan programs provide grants and subsidized loans for the development of new products, typically through a competitive application process where would-be entrepreneurs provide business plans for the development and commercialization of new products. This measure includes tax subsidized private venture capital firms (as opposed to publicly owned venture funds, which are measured in ECONDEVEL_YEARS), Business Investment Development Companies (BIDCOs), and commercialization programs that rely exclusively on grants and loans. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 0.38
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 14
- Standard Deviation: 1.63

TECHDEVEL_YEARS: State High-Technology Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 589-590 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Development Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence: High-technology development programs are typically associated with research universities and government-industry consortia, such as Sematech. State government finances the basic and applied research needed to develop new commercial products and technology. Some technology development programs are funded to directly operate research programs while others are funded by federal and state grants and contracts to develop new technologies and products. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban

Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 2.03
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 57
- Standard Deviation: 7.18

TECHDEPLTRANS_YEARS: State High-Technology Deployment and Transfer Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 591-593 (width: 3; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Deployment and Transfer Programs - Cumulative Years in Existence: Technology deployment and transfer programs focus on promoting state-of-the-art technology. Built on the model of the land-grant university rural extension system, these programs attempt to promote technology transfer and the deployment of existing advanced technology through consulting, customized labor training, technical reports, conferences, symposia and other knowledge dissemination efforts. Some programs are administered as state agencies while others are chartered as non-profit organizations. Technology deployment and transfer programs typically deliver services through contracts and direct delivery. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 8.41
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 493
- Standard Deviation: 47.95

TECHINCUB_YEARS: State High-Technology Incubators - Cumulative Years of Existence

Location: 594-596 (width: 3; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Incubators - Cumulative Years of Existence: High-technology business incubators provide subsidized space for research and development. Most incubators also provide customized technical and small business advice, including assistance in securing public and private financing. Some are organized as governmental agencies, typically affiliated with and located near research universities and two-year colleges, while others are independent non-profit and for-profit corporations. Most incubators have multiple financiers, including federal agencies, private corporations, and state and local governments. This measure counts only business incubators with state and local government sponsors that have a declared high technology focus. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

Based upon 960 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 2.47
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 136
- Standard Deviation: 9.23

TECHRESPARKS_YEARS: State High-Technology Research Parks - Cumulative Years in Existence

Location: 597-598 (width: 2; decimal: 0) *Variable Type:* numeric

Question:

State High-Technology Research Parks - Cumulative Years in Existence: Technology research parks provide subsidized long-term space for high-technology business. Often these parks are built on state-owned land, adjacent to research universities and other federal research and development labs, and combine space along with varying types of startup financing and managerial/technical assistance. Most are operated as state-chartered non-profit corporations. Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development. 1988. State Technology Programs in the United States. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Dept. of Trade and Economic Development; National Association of State Development Agencies. 1986, 1991, 1994. The Directory of Incentives for Business Investment and Development in the United States. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. See also J. Craig Jenkins and Kevin T. Leicht. 2006. " Direct Intervention by the Subnational State: The Development of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States." Social Problems, 43:306-326; J. Craig Jenkins, Kevin T. Leicht, and Arthur Jaynes. 2006. "Do High Technology Policies Work? High Technology Industry Employment Growth in U.S. Metropolitan Areas." Social Forces, 85:283-314; Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 1998. "Political Resources and Direct State Intervention: The Adoption of Public Venture Capital Programs in the American States, 1974-1990." Social Forces, 76:1323-1345. Kevin T. Leicht and J. Craig Jenkins. 2012. "State Institutional Investments in High-Technology Job Growth." (under review at Social Forces).

- Mean: 7.01
- Median: 0.00
- Mode: 0.00
- Minimum: 0
- Maximum: 70
- Standard Deviation: 13.14

Location: 599-606 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99999

Question:

State Academic Research and Development Spending (in thousands of dollars): Source: NSF Science and Technology Indicators (http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/c8/c8i.htm).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 912 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 154188.78
- Minimum: 4984
- Maximum: 2042258
- Standard Deviation: 231375.53

RD_FED: State Academic Research and Development originating with the Federal Government (in thousands of dollars)

Location: 607-614 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99999

Question:

State Academic Research and Development originating with the Federal Government (in thousands of dollars): Source: NSF Science and Technology Indicators (http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/c8/c8i.htm).

Notes: categories are not available

Based upon 912 valid cases out of 960 total cases.

- Mean: 97254.25
- Minimum: 2121
- Maximum: 1395681
- Standard Deviation: 158190.36

RD_STATE: State Academic Research and Development from State Sources (in thousands of current dollars)

Location: 615-622 (width: 8; decimal: 0) Variable Type: numeric (Range of) Missing Values: -99999

Question:

State Academic Research and Development from State Sources (in thousands of current dollars): Source: NSF Science and Technology Indicators (http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/seind12/c8/c8i.htm).

Notes: categories are not available

- Mean: 12803.30
- Minimum: 95
- Maximum: 132655
- Standard Deviation: 14843.70