

Appendix A. Screener Survey: Procedures and Findings

A short “screener” survey was conducted to identify stakeholders involved in the WIRED Initiative and in other regional collaborations (not necessarily the Initiative) and to provide a rough approximation of the extent of awareness and engagement of collaborative workforce activities in each region. Surveys were sent to a comprehensive group of regional stakeholders including both those directly engaged and those not involved in the Initiative.

Screening Survey Methodology

Using publicly available hard copy and electronic databases, the evaluation team attempted to list *all* key stakeholders in each of the 26 regions in the following groups:

- K-12 school district superintendents
- College and university presidents
- Community college presidents and deans of workforce training
- Foundation executives
- Workforce investment board (WIB) chairs
- Workforce investment area agency directors
- Mayors
- County executives
- County/city economic development agency directors

Because the survey was designed to be conducted online, the evaluation team’s goal was to obtain e-mail contact information for the potential respondents. The publicly available data sources provided such information for approximately half of the respondents. Telephone calls were made to try to obtain electronic contact information for the individuals for whom such information had not been found. This effort resulted in getting e-mail addresses for approximately 20 percent of the potential respondents, which increased availability of e-mail contact information to approximately 70 percent.

Near the end of May 2009, the list for the screener survey (and the initial list for the partner survey as described in Appendix B and in the report) were sent to the Regional Directors with a request to update the information as possible. All regions responded, and by the end of July 2009, e-mail addresses had been gathered for approximately 85 percent of the list. In late July, the evaluation team notified the regions that the screener survey was about to begin. On August 5, 2009, the evaluation team e-mailed the screener survey to the individuals for whom e-mail addresses were available, and mailed a hard copy of the survey to the individuals for whom that was the only contact information available. A total of 325 individuals were contacted by mail.

A total of 2,357 survey invitations were sent out. Telephone follow-ups were conducted starting in mid-September. Either from the initial distribution of the survey or through the telephone follow-ups, a total of 179 individuals were identified who were no longer in the scope of the survey or who could not be located because contact information was incomplete or erroneous and could not be corrected. Thus, the effective size of the respondent population is 2,178. Of these, 1,319 completed the (brief) survey, for a response rate of 60.6 percent. Table A-1 provides response rates by region.

Table A-1: Response to the Screener Survey
By Region

Region/Generation	Population Size	Completions	Response Rate
Appalachian Ohio	66	45	68.18%
Arkansas Delta	51	31	60.78%
Central-Eastern Puerto Rico	21	7	33.33%
Delaware Valley	157	90	57.32%
Northern California	75	60	80.00%
Northern New Jersey	17	5	29.41%
Rio South Texas	25	10	40.00%
Southeast Michigan	62	32	51.61%
Southeastern Wisconsin	78	60	76.92%
Southwest Indiana	39	29	74.36%
Southwestern Connecticut	45	27	60.00%
Tennessee Valley	61	50	81.97%
Wasatch Range	94	41	43.62%
Generation II	791	487	61.57%
Central Kentucky	74	61	82.43%
Central New Jersey	71	30	42.25%
Greater Albuquerque (NM)	61	49	80.33%
Southwest Minnesota	298	209	70.13%
North Oregon	71	49	69.01%
Pacific Mountain Washington	109	40	36.70%
South Central & South West Wisconsin	122	91	74.59%
South-Central Idaho	45	26	57.78%
South-Central Kansas	77	44	57.14%
Southeast Missouri	72	59	81.94%
Southeastern Mississippi	53	41	77.36%
Southeastern Virginia	60	29	48.33%
Southern Arizona	274	104	37.96%
Generation III	1387	832	59.99%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>2,178</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>60.56%</i>

Nonresponses

A total of 859 individuals did not respond to the screener survey. Of these, 91 were outright refusals. A total of 83 were called at least 5 times, and did not respond to the survey.¹ The full

¹ Calls were only logged if they resulted in a communication, either leaving a message with an individual or on voice mail.

partner survey was begun about five weeks after the screener survey, which overlapped with the follow-up attempts for the screener. It turned out that 240 of the non-respondents to the screener survey were listed by regions as partners, and were sent the partner survey. Screener survey follow-up attempts for these individuals were ended. Finally, follow-up telephone calls were in process for the remaining 445 individuals, when they were eventually stopped in order to fully staff the follow-up calls for the partner survey. The preponderance of these individuals had been telephoned at least two times by follow-up callers.

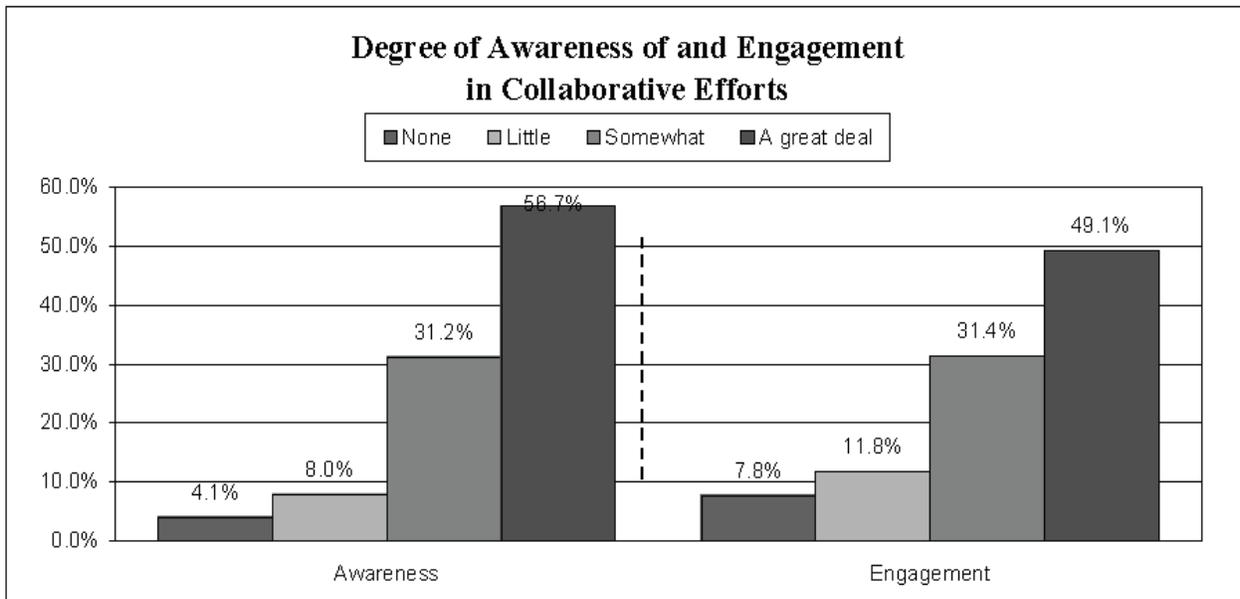
A copy of the screener survey is included in Appendix E. The first two questions asked respondents to self-identify the extent to which they are aware of and how actively their organization has been engaged in efforts in their community or region to transform economic, education, and workforce investment systems through increased collaboration. The response scale for these questions included “none,” “little,” “somewhat,” and “a great deal.” The evaluation team’s hypothesis is that the answers to these two questions are correlated to the “market penetration” of regional collaboration efforts, including the Initiative. If the answer to the engagement question was “somewhat” or “a great deal,” then the respondent was asked for contact information for a knowledgeable individual who could respond to the partner survey. Otherwise, respondents were asked to what extent regional efforts to bring about regional economic transformation had influenced their organization, if at all.

Screeners Survey Findings

The analysis of the survey data explores the extent of awareness and engagement in regional collaborative efforts, as well as the influence of regional collaborative efforts on individual organizations. Key findings are presented below.

Awareness and Engagement

Almost 88 percent of the respondents indicated that they were either somewhat or a great deal aware of regional collaboration efforts (Question 1) and 80 percent indicated that they were engaged in collaborative activities at least some level of intensity, as shown in Figure 1. This level of awareness among key individuals in the regions can be viewed as an accomplishment, but given the response rate of only about 60 percent, this result may be biased toward aware and engaged individuals. Further, about one-third of these responses were “somewhat,” a weaker acknowledgement of awareness or engagement. Finally, the wording of the questions referred to regional efforts to transform economic, education, and workforce investment systems through increased collaboration; the wording did not specifically mention the Initiative (The Initiative, however, was mentioned in the introduction to the survey, but not in the questions).

**Figure A-1**

NOTE: Bars represent the percentage distribution of all respondents to the screener survey regarding their awareness of (question 1) and their engagement in (question 2) transformative economic, education, and workforce investment collaborations.

As might be expected, the awareness and engagement of key stakeholders varied somewhat by region. Figures 2 and 3, below, display the percent of respondents in each of the 26 regions who indicated that they were somewhat or a great deal aware of regional transformation efforts, and Figures 4 and 5 display the percent of respondents who indicated that they were somewhat or a great deal engaged in collaboration efforts. Interestingly, there was a significant difference in the awareness between respondents from Generation II and III regions even though the time frame for the screener survey was later in the life cycle of the Generation II grants. The respondents in Generation II tended to have lower levels of awareness, as compared to respondents in Generation III. In four of the Generation II regions, less than 75 percent of the respondents were somewhat/a great deal aware of the regional initiative while in all of the Generation III regions at least 80 percent of the respondents were somewhat/a great deal aware of their region.

As shown in the figures, the variation between the generations held for engagement in the regions as well. Overall, about 78 percent of the respondents in Generation II indicated that they were engaged somewhat or a great deal in such collaboration; whereas 82 percent of the Generation III respondents gave one of those answers. Less than 76 percent of respondents in six of the Generation II regions indicated that they were engaged in a collaborative effort somewhat or a great deal, while in Generation III regions, this was true in only three of the regions.

The conclusion from this screener survey data is that collaboration, for the most part, had developed within the regions. A large preponderance of survey respondents were aware of and engaged in efforts to collaborate for regional transformation. Moreover, while the differences were relatively minor, more respondents in the Generation III regions (than the Generation II regions) were aware of efforts to increase collaboration among key organizations within their regions.

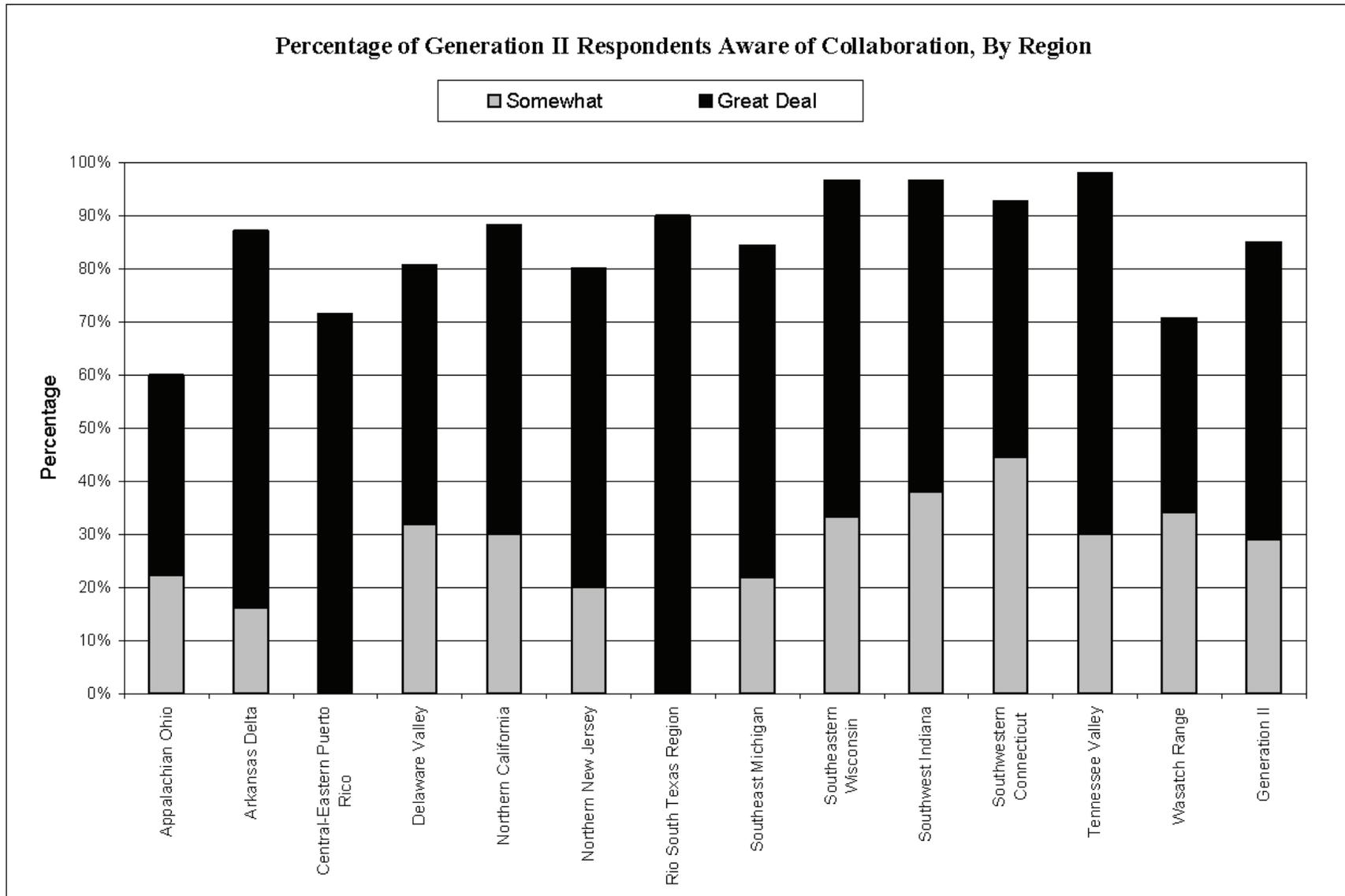


Figure A-2

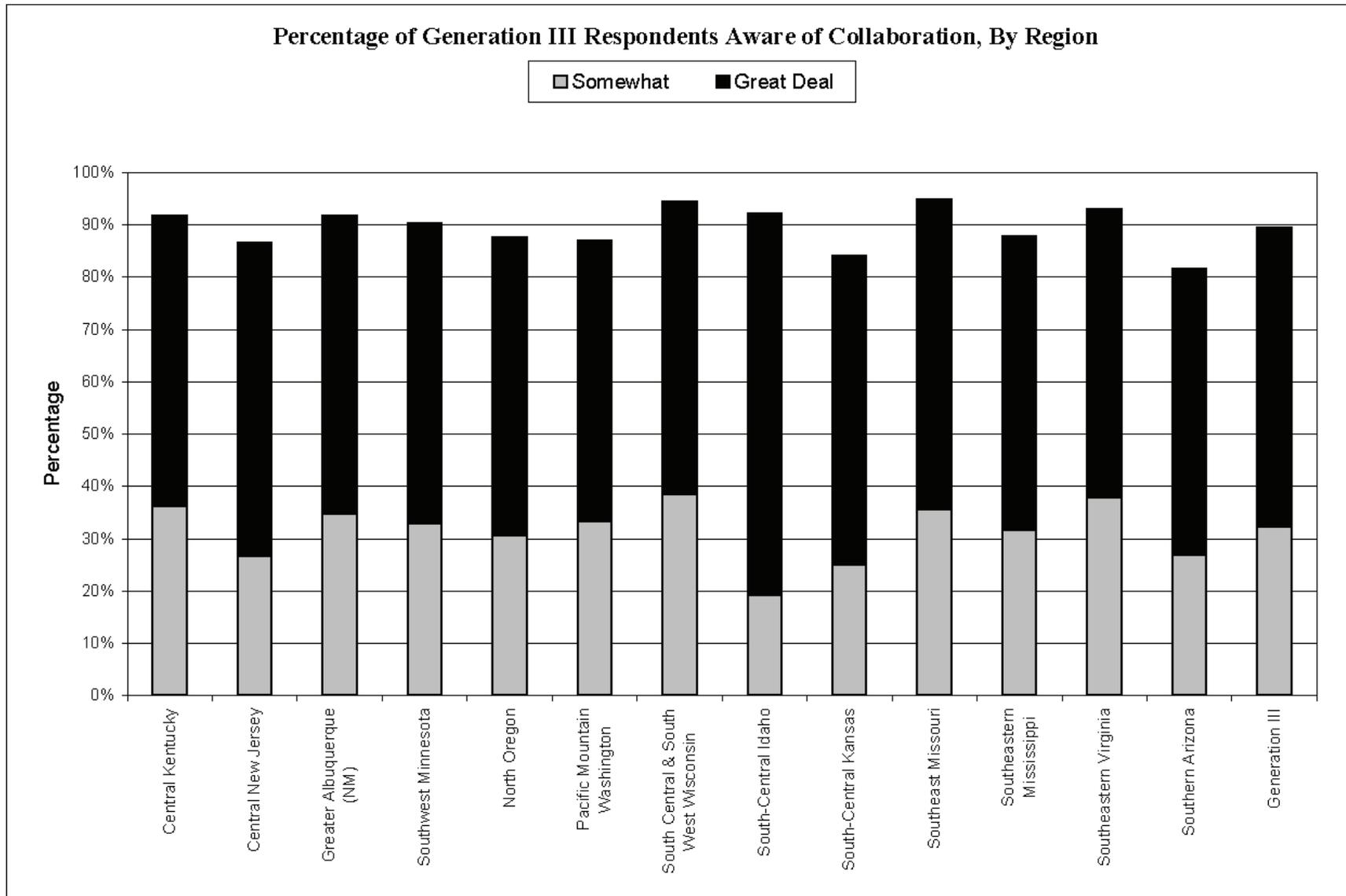


Figure A-3

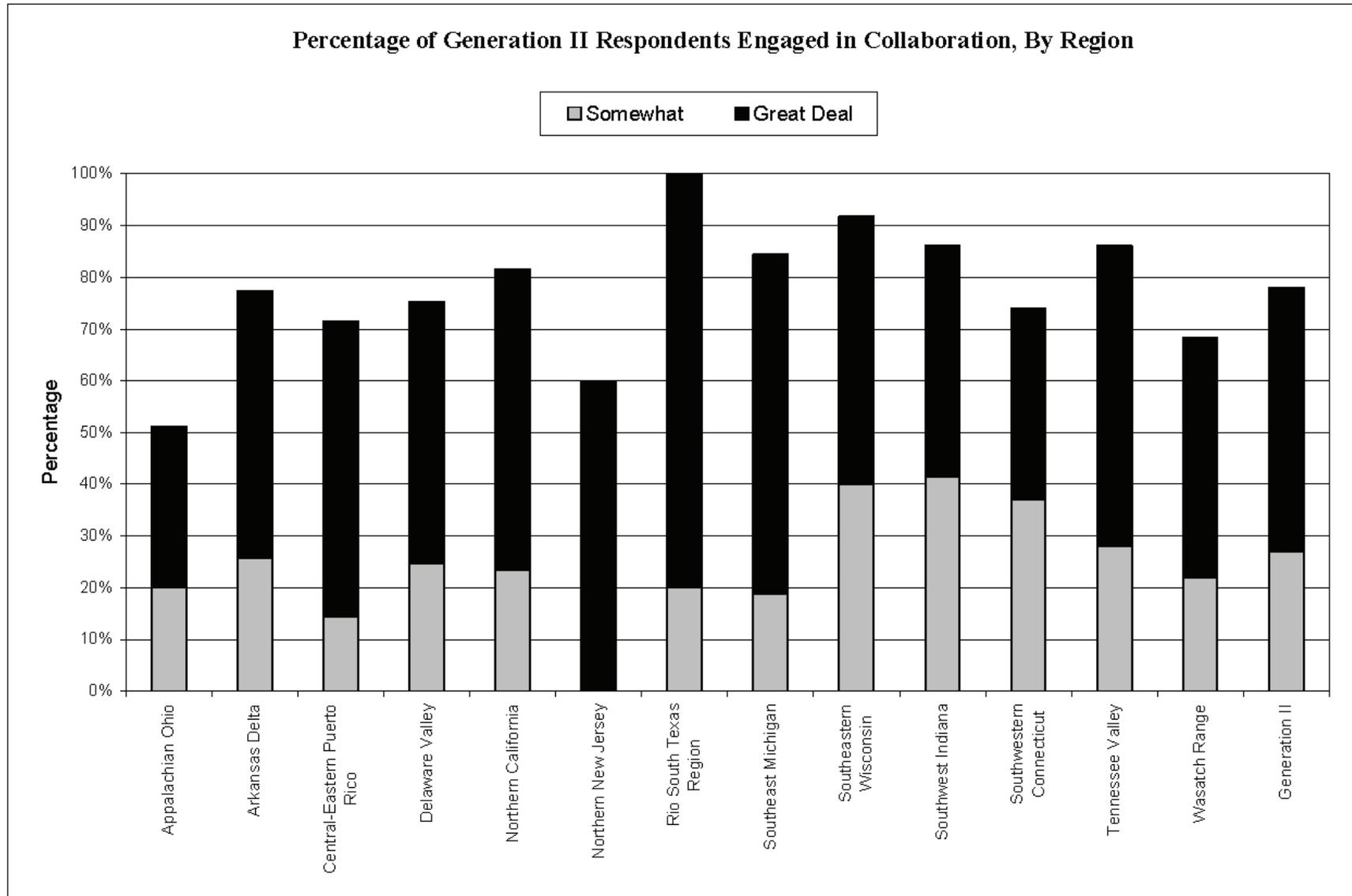


Figure A-4

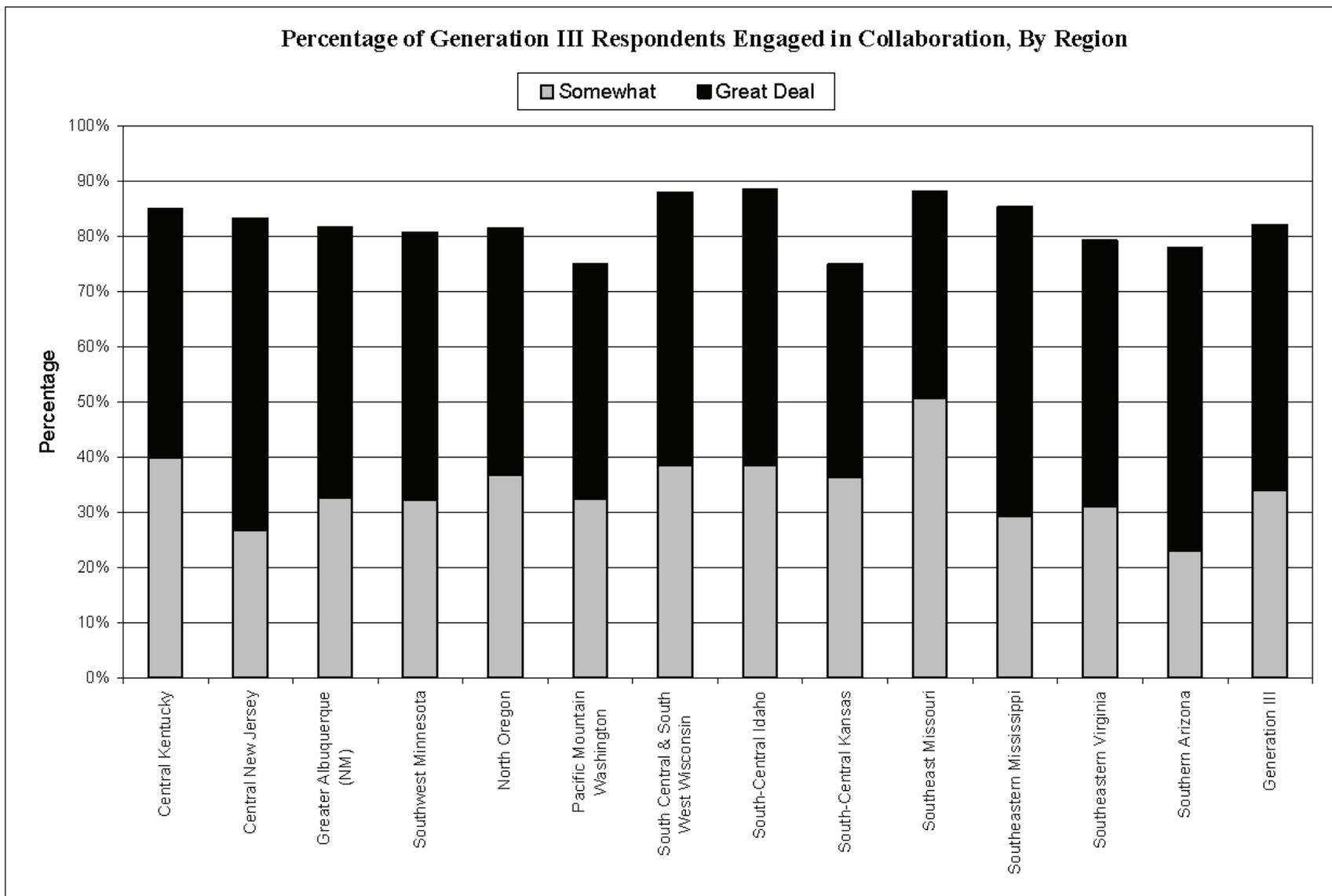


Figure A-5

Influence on Non-Collaborative Partners

A second purpose of the screener survey was to try to determine whether regional collaborations had influences on other organizations or entities in the regions that might not be engaged directly in them. For example, a regional collaboration might develop curriculum materials for a postsecondary course, and those materials might be used by other institutions in the region, even though no representatives of the institutions may be engaged in the collaboration. These influences might be positive, or they might be negative. An example of a negative effect might be the perception that an organization receives fewer resources because resources are being directed into the regional collaboration.

In general, the screener survey found evidence of these broader effects on entities outside of regional collaborations. As noted previously, the question was asked only of respondents who indicated that they had little or no engagement in a regional collaboration. Because such a large share of the respondents indicated that their organization was somewhat or a great deal engaged, the number of individuals who were asked this question was modest. Figure 6 shows that almost 60 percent of the respondents who indicated that they had little or no engagement in the regional collaboration reported that they were affected by the efforts of collaborations (a little, somewhat, or a great deal). This is approximately 160 respondents (or about 12 percent of the total respondents). A slightly larger percentage of these indicated that the influence on their organization was little as opposed to somewhat or a great deal.

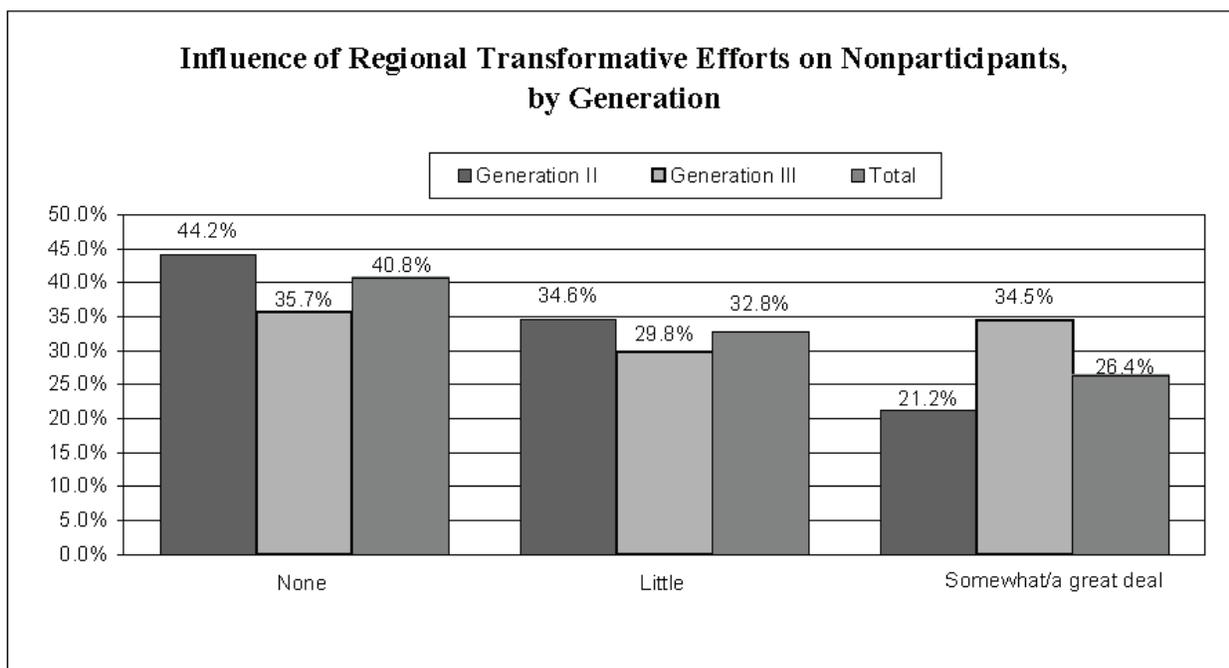


Figure A-6

NOTE: Nonparticipants are respondents to the screener survey who indicated that they are not actively engaged in transformative efforts. Bars represent percentage distribution of respondents from regions in each generation and total who are not actively engaged in transformative efforts (question 2a).

The individuals who were affiliated with a Generation II region were less likely to indicate having been influenced by the regional collaboration, and were less likely to report that effect as

“somewhat or a great deal,” as compared to individuals who were affiliated with a Generation III region. The percentage of respondents who indicated that they had been influenced by the region (i.e., any response other than “none”) was about 55 percent for Generation II compared to almost 65 percent for Generation III. Furthermore, a much larger share of the Generation III respondents reported that the broader effect was somewhat or a great deal (about 35 percent) as compared to the Generation II respondents (just over 20 percent).

To get a sense of whether these broader influences were positive or negative, we asked respondents an open-ended question to explain. About 60 individuals responded. Many comments were difficult to interpret, but the evaluation team’s impression is that about three-quarters of the comments seem to indicate a positive effect, and one-quarter are negative. These fractions should be considered to have substantial error bands. They rely on the evaluation team’s interpretations of comments that emanate from a small number of respondents.

Some of the positive comments appeared to come from economic developers; for example:

- “Workforce quality and availability are major concerns to companies looking for new sites. We have to make a considerable effort with each prospect to convince them that our area can produce the workforce they need.”
- “. . .helps us find and keep talent.”
- “Has made the County think about job creation and being more strategic.”

In some cases, the positive comments appeared to come from educators; for example:

- “More jobs may bring more families with school age children.”
- “It positively influences the quality of public services to our students and employees.”

Most of the negative comments seem to emanate from having bad experiences with regional collaborative efforts; for example:

- “Once heavily invested in project, but activities seem to benefit a few. Conflicts of interest, and communication is very exclusive and poor.”
- “Our organization only looks at how much money is there in it for them. They have discontinued programs that are directly tied to regional economic transformation.”
- “We are affected negatively because we are a rural county and they focus on metropolitan areas; unless they need cheap land.”

Summary of Findings

The responses to the screener survey indicate a widespread awareness of regional collaboration efforts among key stakeholders. Almost 90 percent of respondents indicated that they were aware of such efforts either somewhat (about 30 percent) or a great deal (55 to 58 percent). The respondents to the survey from the Generation III regions had slightly higher levels of awareness than did the respondents from the Generation II regions.

About 80 percent of the respondents indicated that their organization was engaged in the collaborative efforts somewhat (about 27 percent in Generation II regions and 34 percent in Generation III regions) or a great deal (about 50 percent in both generations).

Finally, the screener survey seems to indicate that regional collaborations aimed at transforming local economies tended to have broader effects in the region, and, for the most part, those impacts were positive. Measuring only the direct benefits of these collaborations on the organizations that are engaged in them would underestimate the overall benefits of the regions.

Appendix B. Partner Survey: Procedures and Findings

The intent of the partner survey was to contact the entire set of individuals who were partners in the regional collaboration.

Partner Survey Methodology

The lists of respondents were constructed as follows. The evaluation team constructed a list of partners for each region from their initial site visit, from the regions' implementation plans, and from the social networking data that were captured during the initial site visit. In late May 2009, these lists were sent to the regions (i.e., regional directors) with a request to edit contact information, as necessary, and to add contact information for any individual who was a partner, but was not included in the initial list. All of the regions responded to this request.

In addition to the list of individuals that came from the site visit or regional documentation, the evaluation team added individuals who indicated on the screener survey that they were engaged in a regional transformation collaboration. The evaluation team identified this list as the self-identified partners. Across all of the regions, this list was about 10 percent of the final list (194 out of 1,912 individuals).

The survey was complex, but was completely fielded online.¹ In late August 2009, the regional directors were sent an e-mail indicating that the screener survey was in process and that the partner survey would begin around the middle of September. On September 14, 2009, the evaluation team sent out a mass e-mail to the individuals who had been identified as partners by the regions or were self-identified partners from the screener survey requesting their participation in the partner online survey. Because of a lack of e-mail information, letters were sent to 35 individuals asking them to access the survey online. Each potential respondent was assigned a specific ID number so that specific responses could be tracked.

Around October 1st, the evaluation team sent an e-mail to the regional directors asking them to send out a message to the individuals who had not yet responded. The e-mail contained a draft message for the regions to use. The number of regions who contacted the nonrespondents is unknown, but it appeared as though most regions did because responses spiked shortly thereafter.

In October, the Upjohn Institute and PPA staff conducted telephone follow-ups calls for the survey. Staff attempted to convert non-respondents to participate, and offered the option of completing the survey on the telephone or online. Where requested, staff resent the online link to the potential participant. An online database was created for this project and tracked the contacts and outcomes of the conversion efforts. A five-call rule was imposed, if five calls were logged (again a call was considered complete only if communication occurred) then the respondent was assumed to be a refusal.

The evaluation team imposed an ending date of October 31, 2009 and sent a final e-mail to the regional directors indicating that the survey was about to close, and that their help in reaching

¹ A Spanish version of the survey was made available online, and respondents in the Puerto Rican region were allowed to choose English or Spanish.

nonrespondents would be appreciated. Again, draft text was provided to the regions. Most of the regions complied. By the first week of November, a total of 1,458 responses had been received. The total number of individuals who had been listed or self-listed partners was 2,204. As the follow-up activities were conducted, and especially as regions were contacted, the evaluation team learned of individuals who were no longer partners because they had moved out of the area or lost their job, or for some other reason (death, incapacity, etc.). Individuals were deleted from the follow-up sample except in those cases where the individual had self-identified themselves as participants in the regional collaboration. A total of 292 individuals were deleted from the lists, which left an effective sample size of 1,912.

Table B-1 provides the response rate by region, by generation, and for all regions. Overall, the response rate was 76.3 percent (1,458 usable responses out of 1,912 individuals). There were no notable trends or differences in response rates by generation or region. Within regions, there were three regions with relatively low response rates (56 percent to 68 percent); there were three regions with outstanding response rates (between 93 percent and 100 percent); and for the majority of regions, the response rates ranged between 70 percent and 92 percent.

**Table B-1: Survey Sample Size, Completions, and Response Rates
By Region, Generation, and Overall**

Region and Generation	Sample Size			Completions			Response Rate		
	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey
Appalachian Ohio	54	50	4	43	41	2	79.6%	82.0%	50.0%
Arkansas Delta	47	42	5	44	40	4	93.6%	95.2%	80.0%
Central-Eastern Puerto Rico	27	26	1	24	24	0	88.9%	92.3%	0.0%
Delaware Valley	115	88	27	64	55	9	55.7%	62.5%	33.3%
Northern California	48	43	5	37	33	4	77.1%	76.7%	80.0%
Northern New Jersey	206	205	1	126	126	0	61.2%	61.5%	0.0%
Rio South Texas	27	26	1	27	26	1	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Southeast Michigan	52	41	11	43	36	7	82.7%	87.8%	63.6%
Southeastern Wisconsin	63	49	14	52	41	11	82.5%	83.7%	78.6%
Southwest Indiana	51	47	4	46	43	3	90.2%	91.5%	75.0%
Southwestern Connecticut	62	57	5	47	45	2	75.8%	79.0%	40.0%
Tennessee Valley	80	72	8	69	64	5	86.3%	88.9%	62.5%
Wasatch Range	42	32	10	34	29	5	81.0%	90.6%	50.0%

**Table B-1: Survey Sample Size, Completions, and Response Rates
By Region, Generation, and Overall**

Region and Generation	Sample Size			Completions			Response Rate		
	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey	Total	Identified by Region	Identified by Screener Survey
Total for Generation II Regions	874	778	96	656	603	53	75.1%	77.5%	55.2%
Central Kentucky	95	84	11	65	58	7	68.4%	69.1%	63.6%
Central New Jersey	31	30	1	23	23	0	74.2%	76.7%	0.0%
Greater Albuquerque (NM)	47	38	9	37	31	6	78.7%	81.6%	66.7%
Southwest Minnesota	113	98	15	92	79	13	81.4%	80.6%	86.7%
North Oregon	62	47	15	55	42	13	88.7%	89.4%	86.7%
Pacific Mountain Washington	72	68	4	60	56	4	83.3%	82.4%	100.0%
South Central & South West Wisconsin	75	64	11	70	61	9	93.3%	95.3%	81.8%
South-Central Idaho	41	40	1	31	30	1	75.6%	75.0%	100.0%
South-Central Kansas	85	84	1	61	60	1	71.8%	71.4%	100.0%
Southeast Missouri	79	71	8	69	63	6	87.3%	88.7%	75.0%
Southeastern Mississippi	49	38	11	37	29	8	75.5%	76.3%	72.7%
Southeastern Virginia	71	69	2	50	50	0	70.4%	72.5%	0.0%
Southern Arizona	218	209	9	152	146	6	69.7%	69.9%	66.7%
Total for Generation III Regions	1,038	940	98	802	728	74	77.3%	77.5%	75.5%
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>1,912</i>	<i>1,718</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>1,458</i>	<i>1,331</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>76.3%</i>	<i>77.5%</i>	<i>65.5%</i>

Nonresponses

A total of 454 individuals did not respond to the partner survey. Of these, 137 were outright refusals. A total of 209 were called at least five times, and did not respond to the survey. Finally, telephone follow-ups were in process for the remaining 108 individuals, when they were eventually stopped at the end of the survey. The preponderance of these individuals had been telephoned at least three times by follow-up callers.

Regional Analyses of Data from Partner Survey

The remainder of this appendix provides graphical representation of the data from the partner survey, by region. These data were referred to previously, in the section of the report describing the partner survey findings.

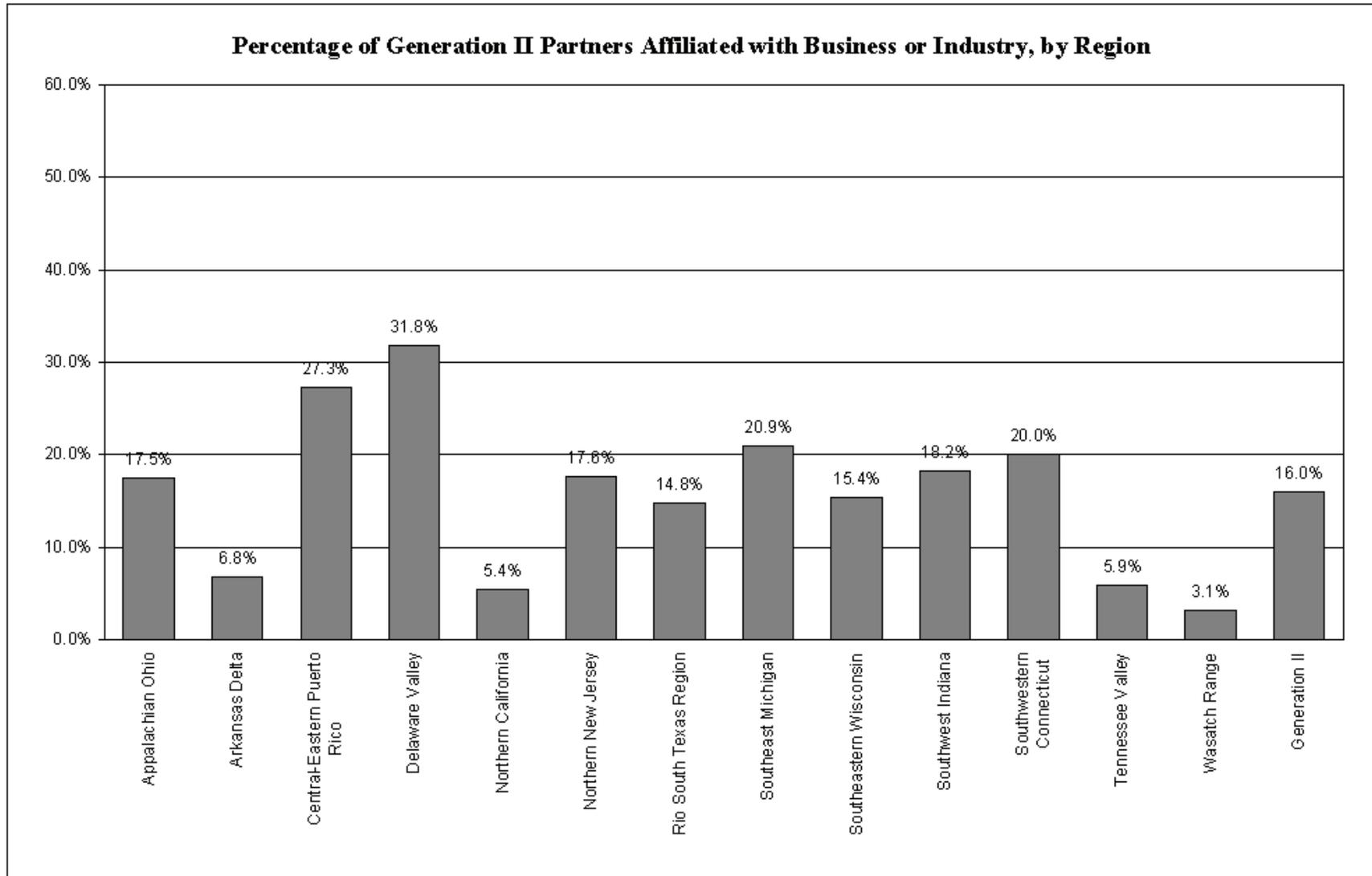


Figure B-1

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as business or industry association, for-profit business, business incubator, or Investor (including banks and venture capital firms).

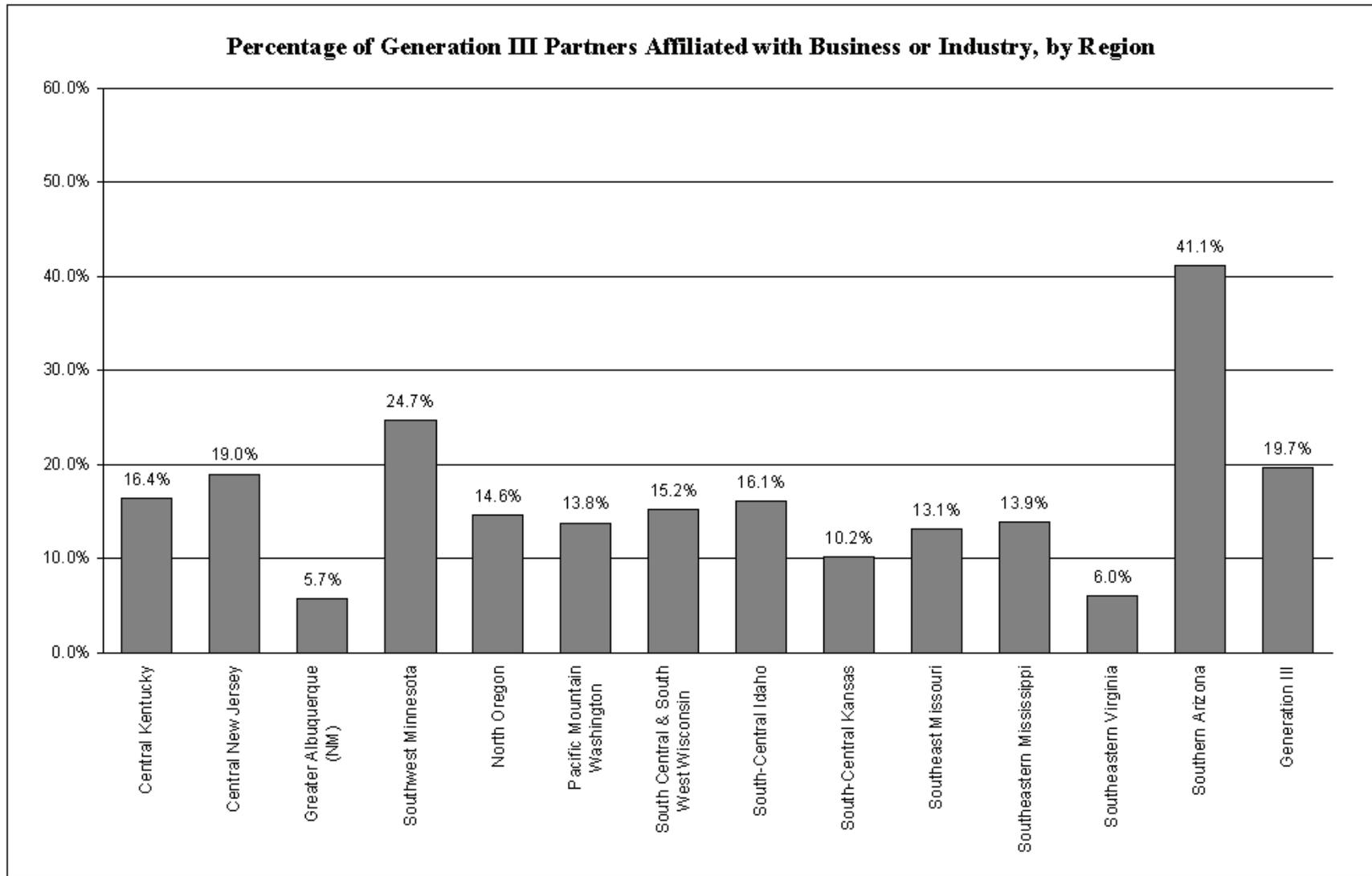


Figure B-2

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as business or industry association, for-profit business, business incubator, or investor (including banks and venture capital firms).

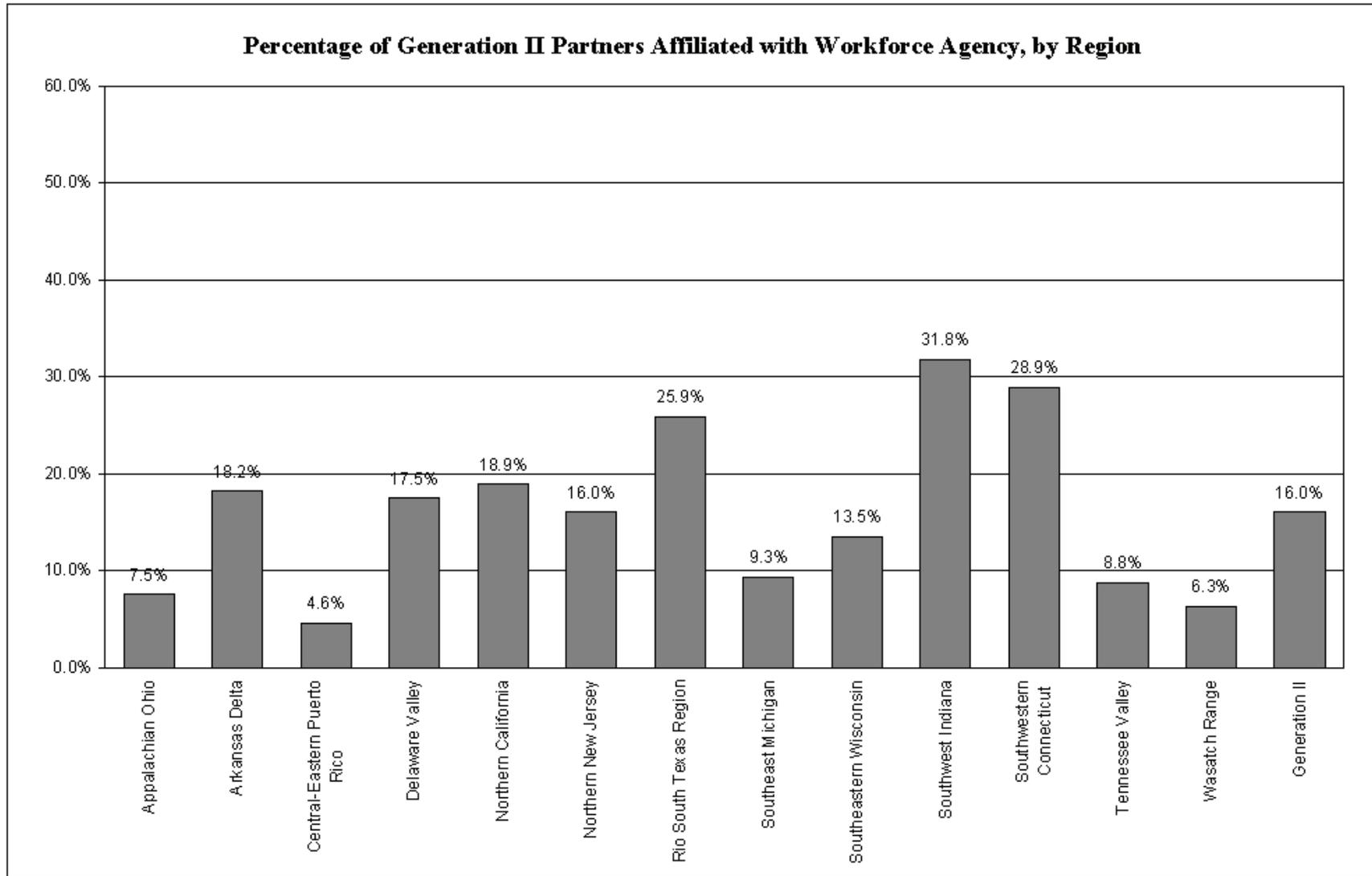
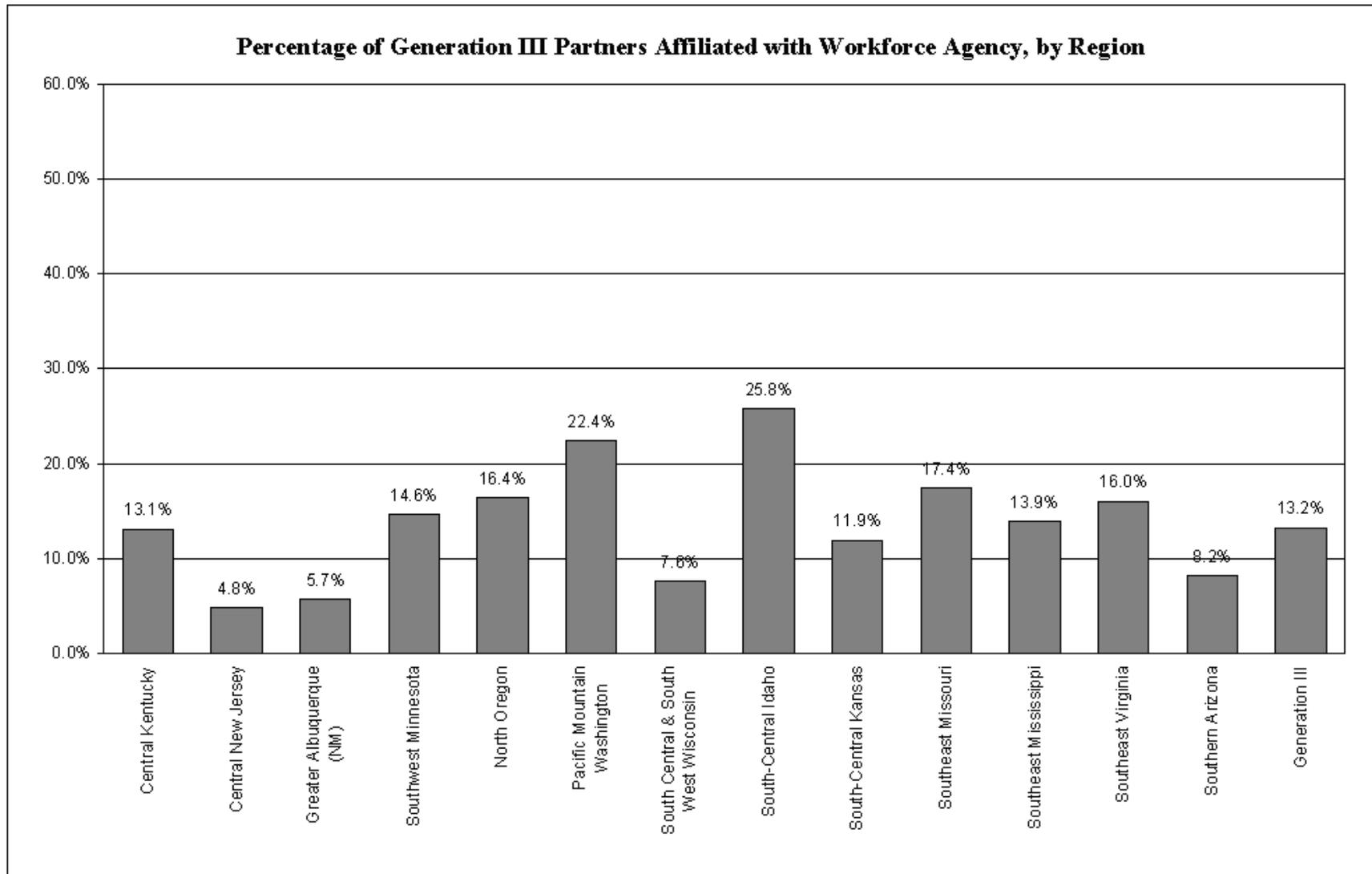


Figure B-3

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as state workforce investment board, local workforce investment board, state workforce agency, or other workforce and training organization.

**Figure B-4**

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as state workforce investment board, local workforce investment board, state workforce agency, or other workforce and training organization.

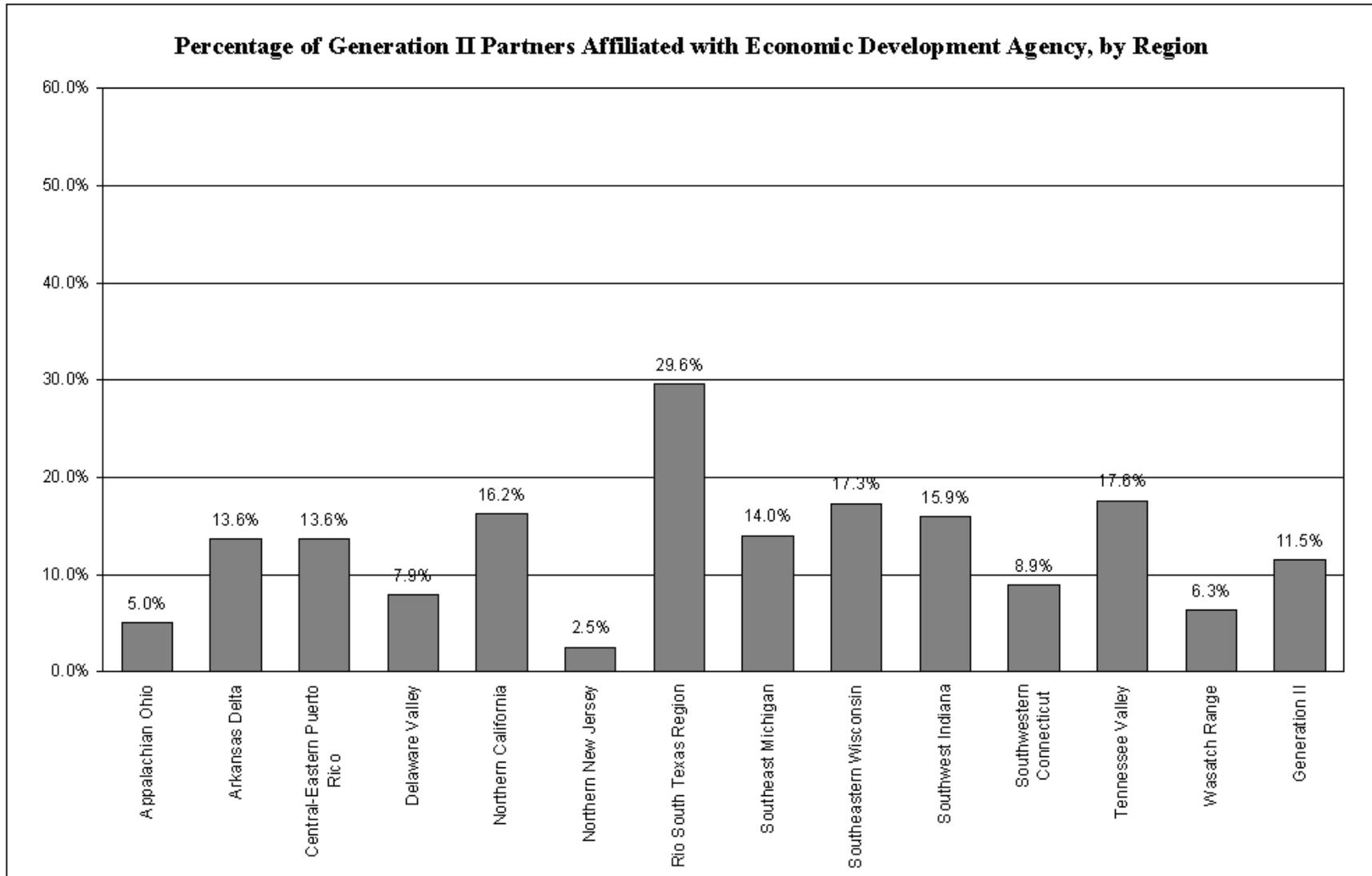


Figure B-5

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as state, local, or regional economic development agency.

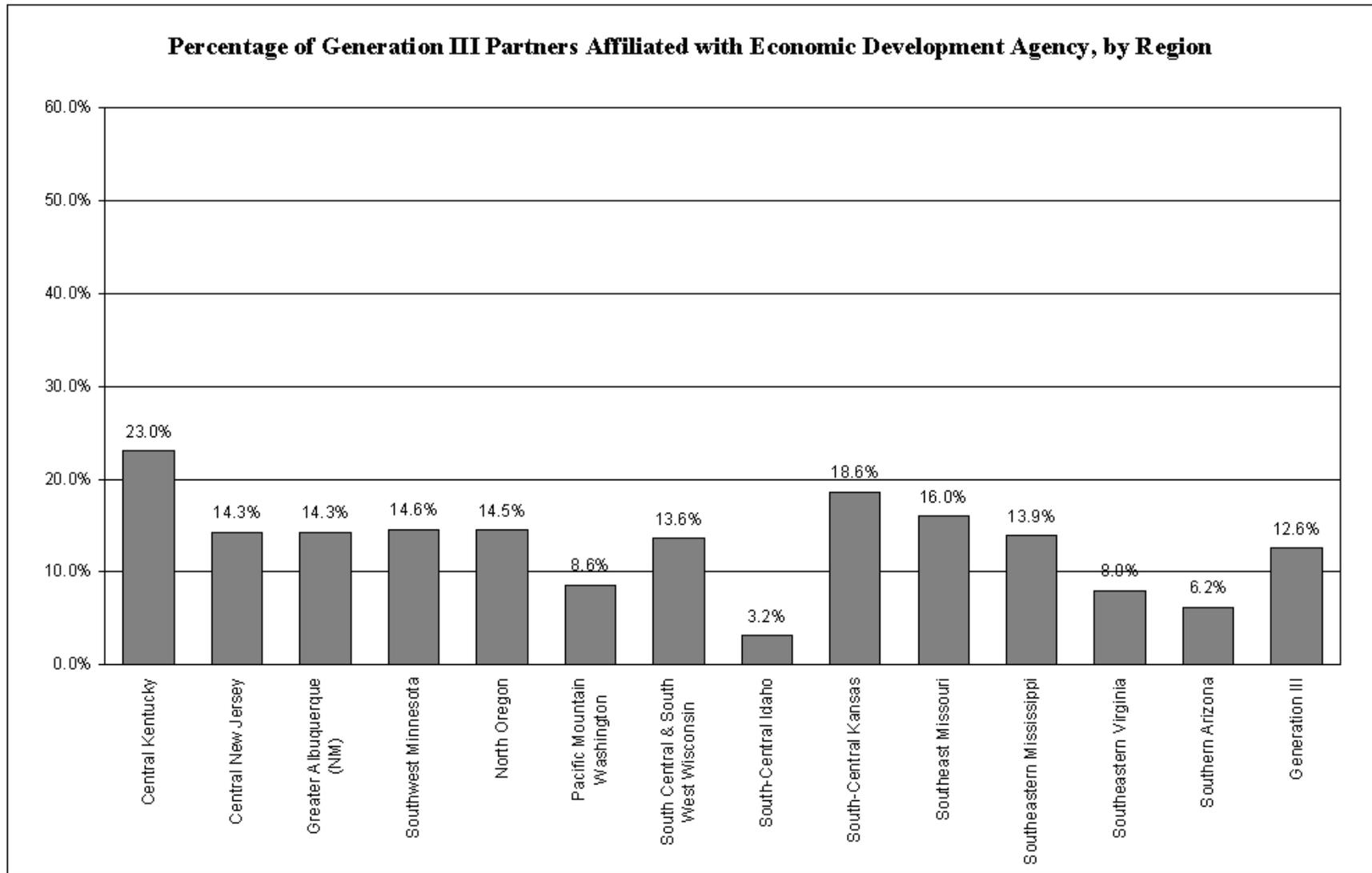
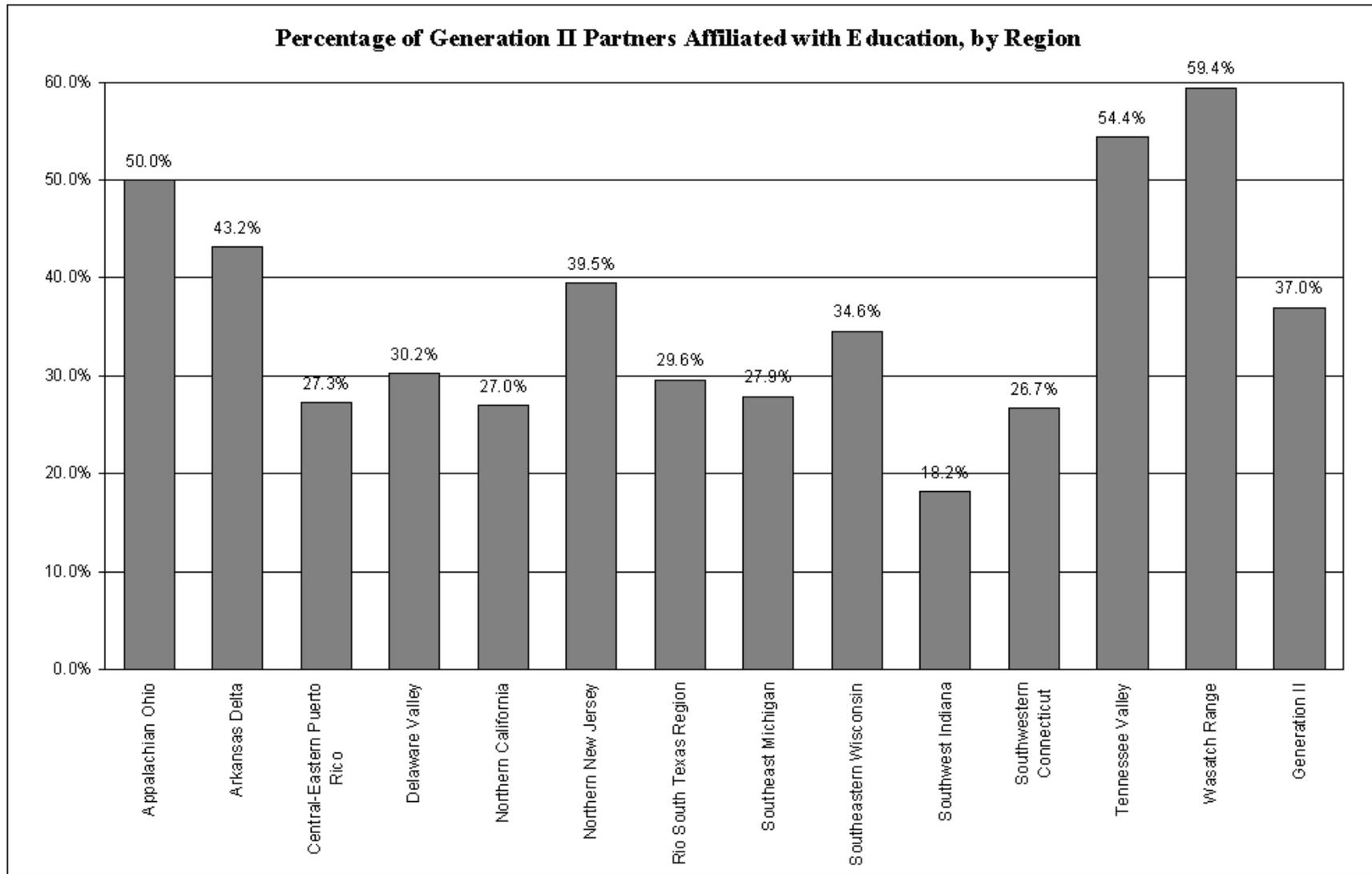
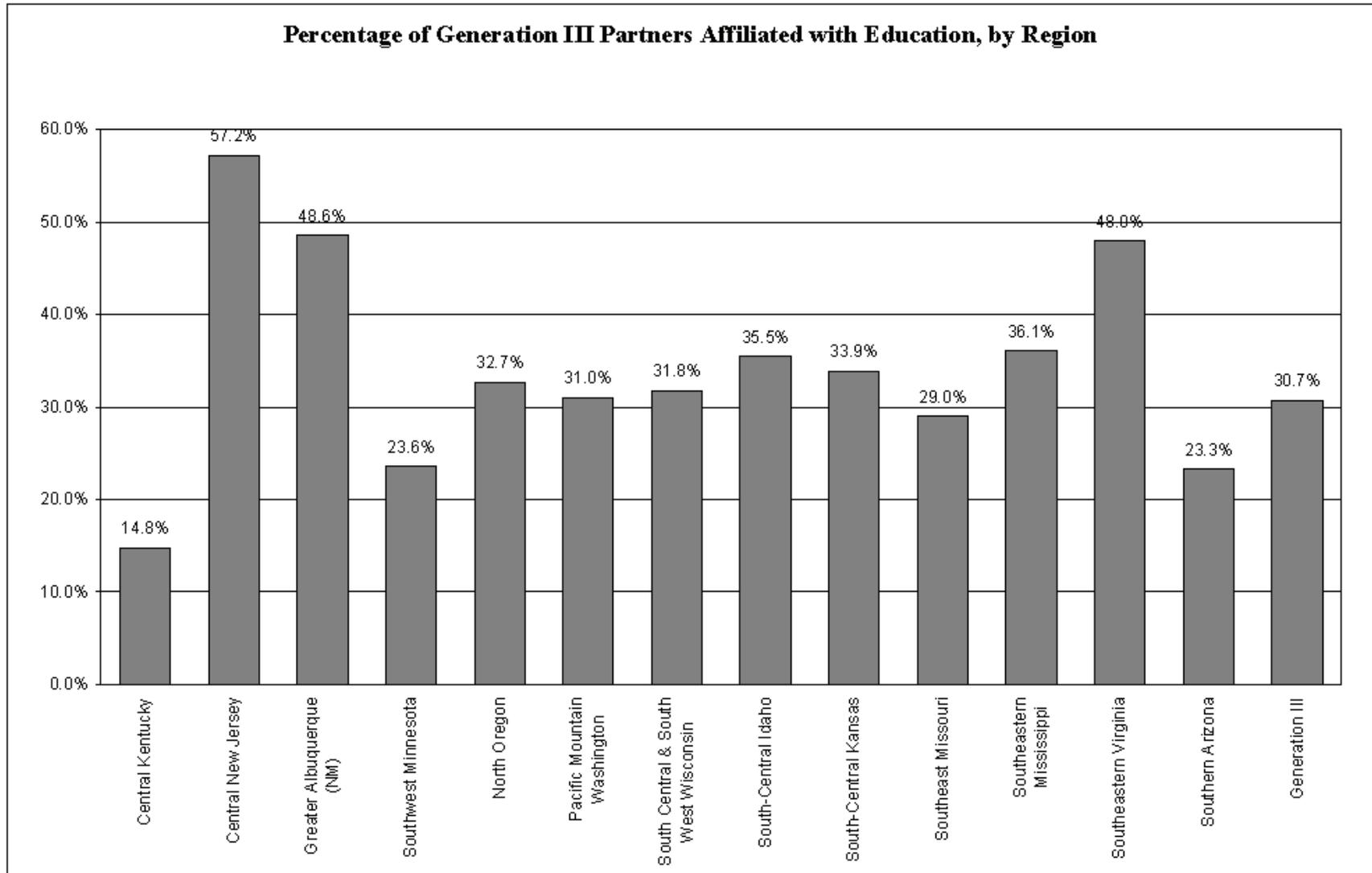


Figure B-6

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as state, local, or regional economic development agency.

**Figure B-7**

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as research institution (university or private) or education (K-12, college).

**Figure B-8**

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as research institution (university or private) or education (K-12, college).

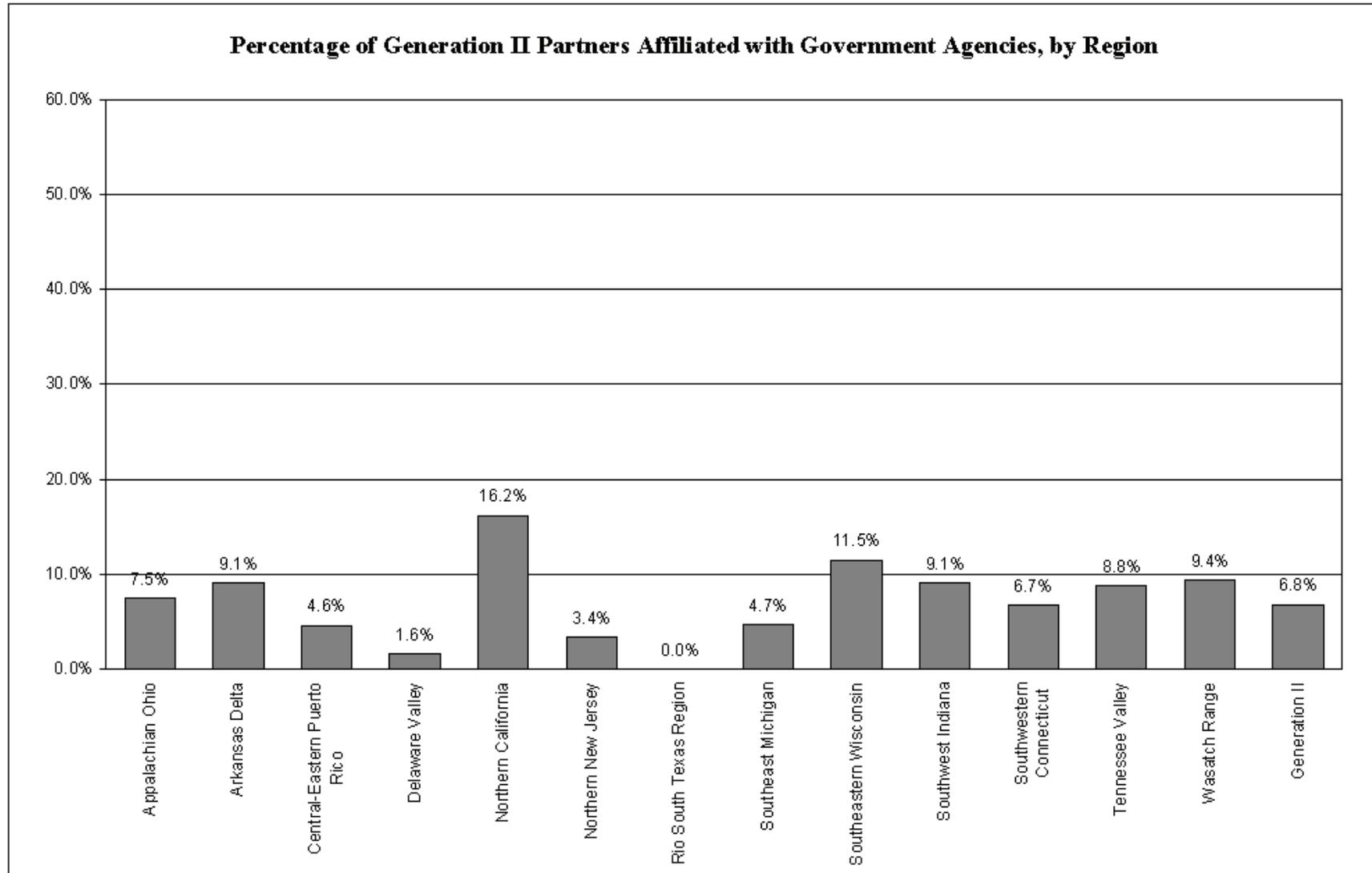


Figure B-9

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as local government official or other government agency.

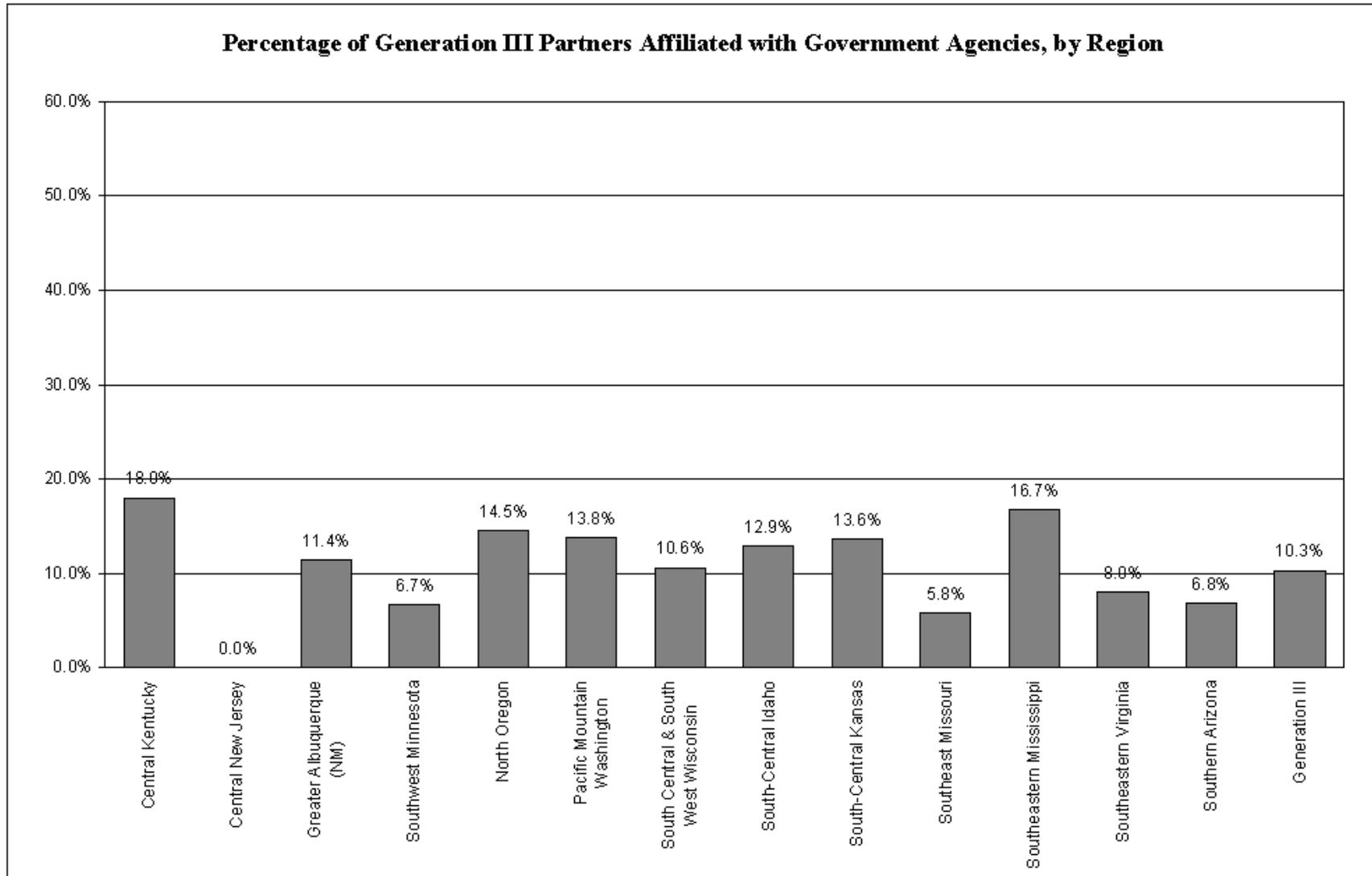
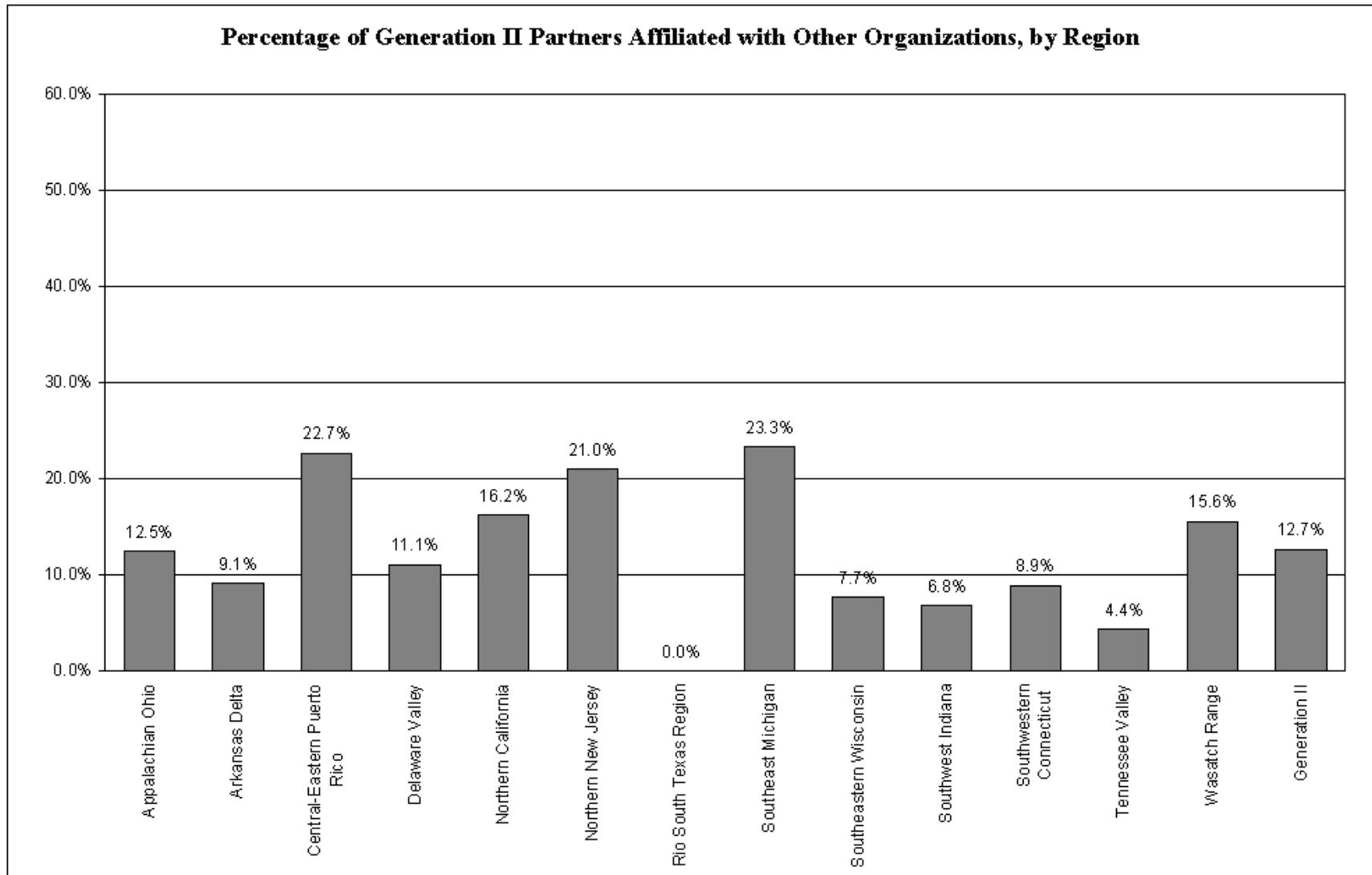


Figure B-10

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as local government official or other government agency.

**Figure B-11**

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as foundation, labor organization, media, other nonprofit or faith/community-based organization, or other.

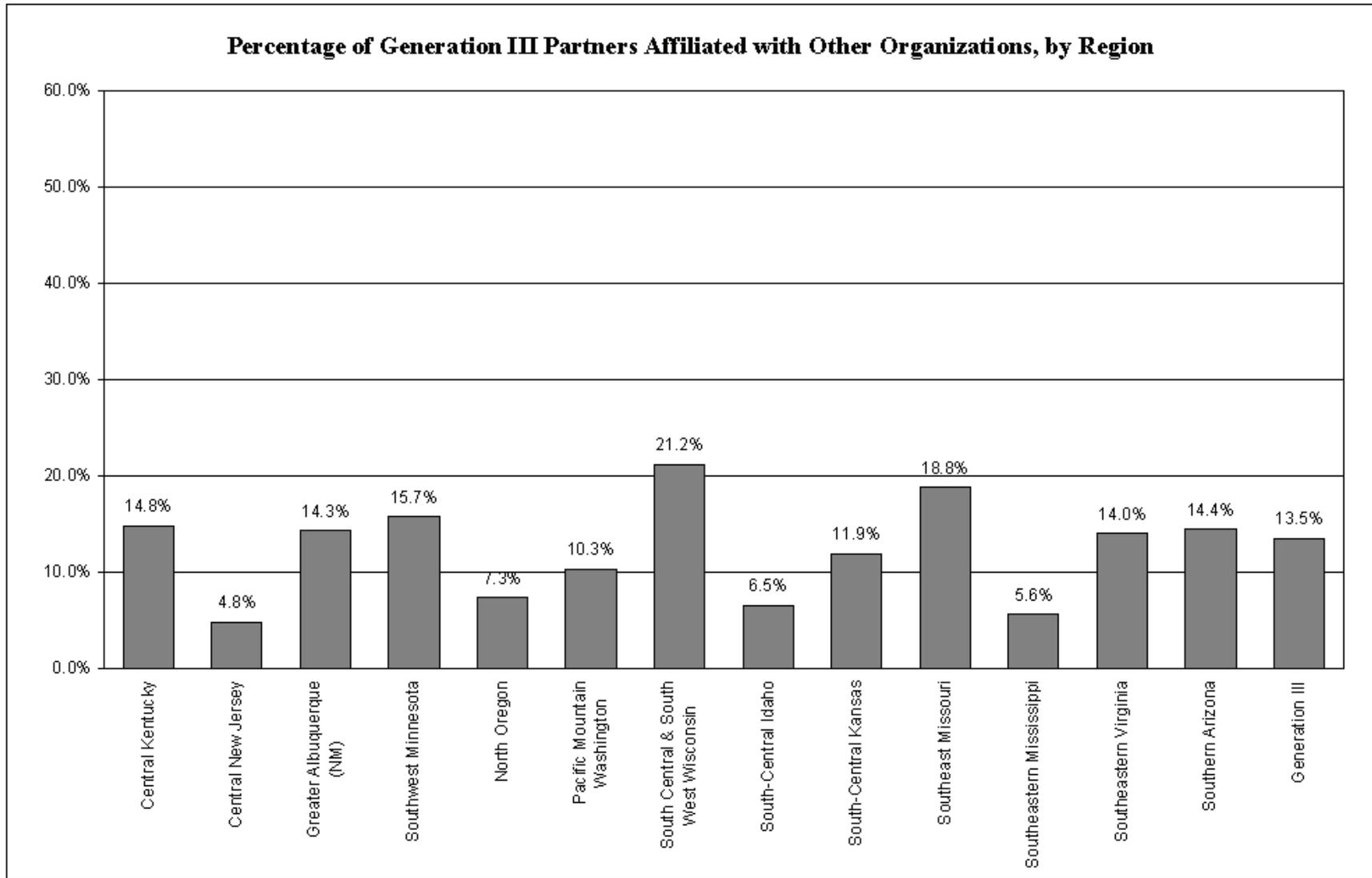


Figure B-12

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents who identified their type of organization as foundation, labor organization, media, other nonprofit or faith/community-based organization, or other.

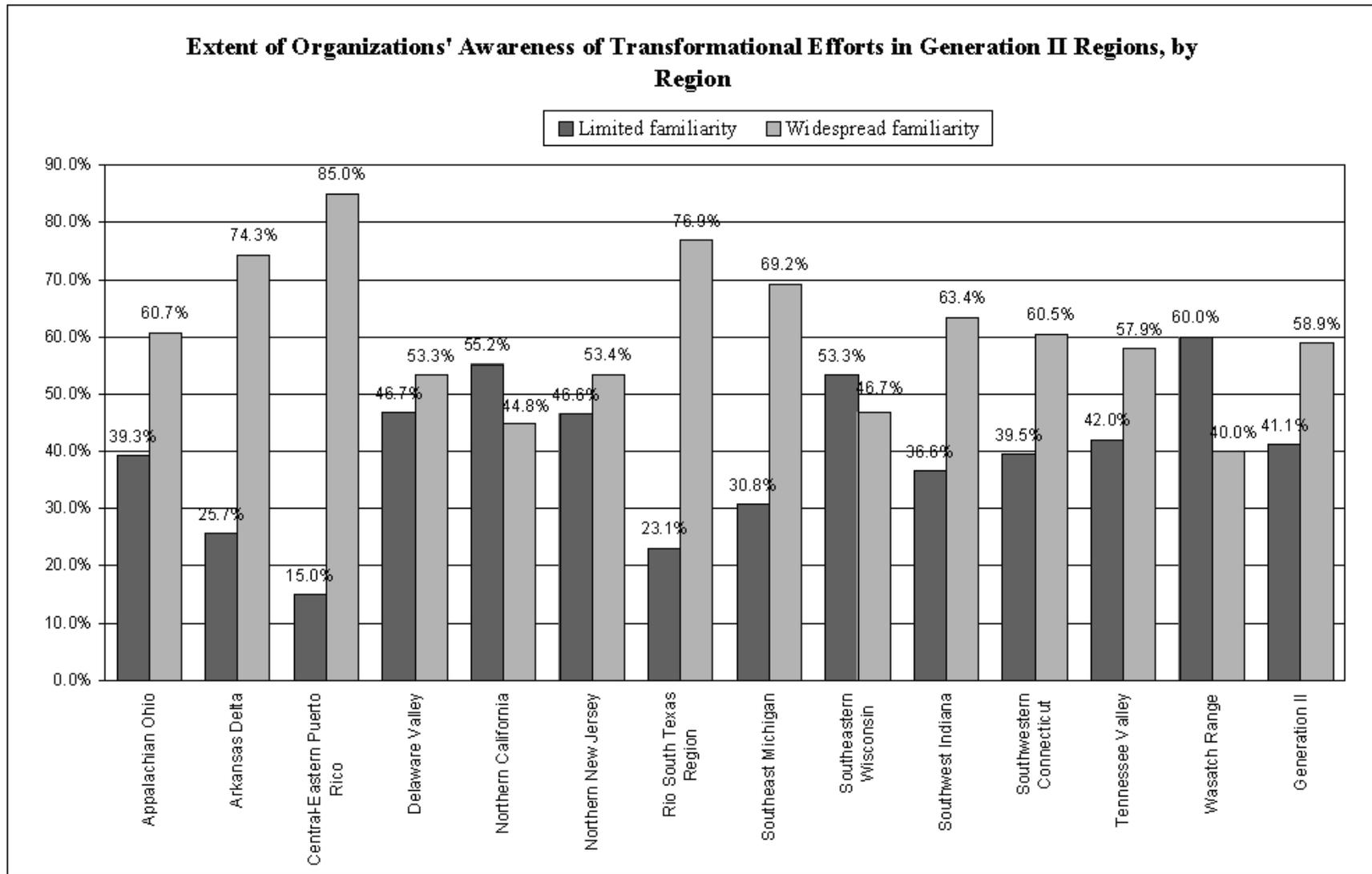


Figure B-13

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents. "Limited familiarity" includes these responses: "A few key senior leadership participate but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED" or "A few mid-level managers and/or line staff participate but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED." "Widespread familiarity" includes these responses: "Staff members of my organization are generally aware of efforts to transform our region" or "Familiarity with efforts to transform our region is widespread throughout the organization." (Survey question 7.)

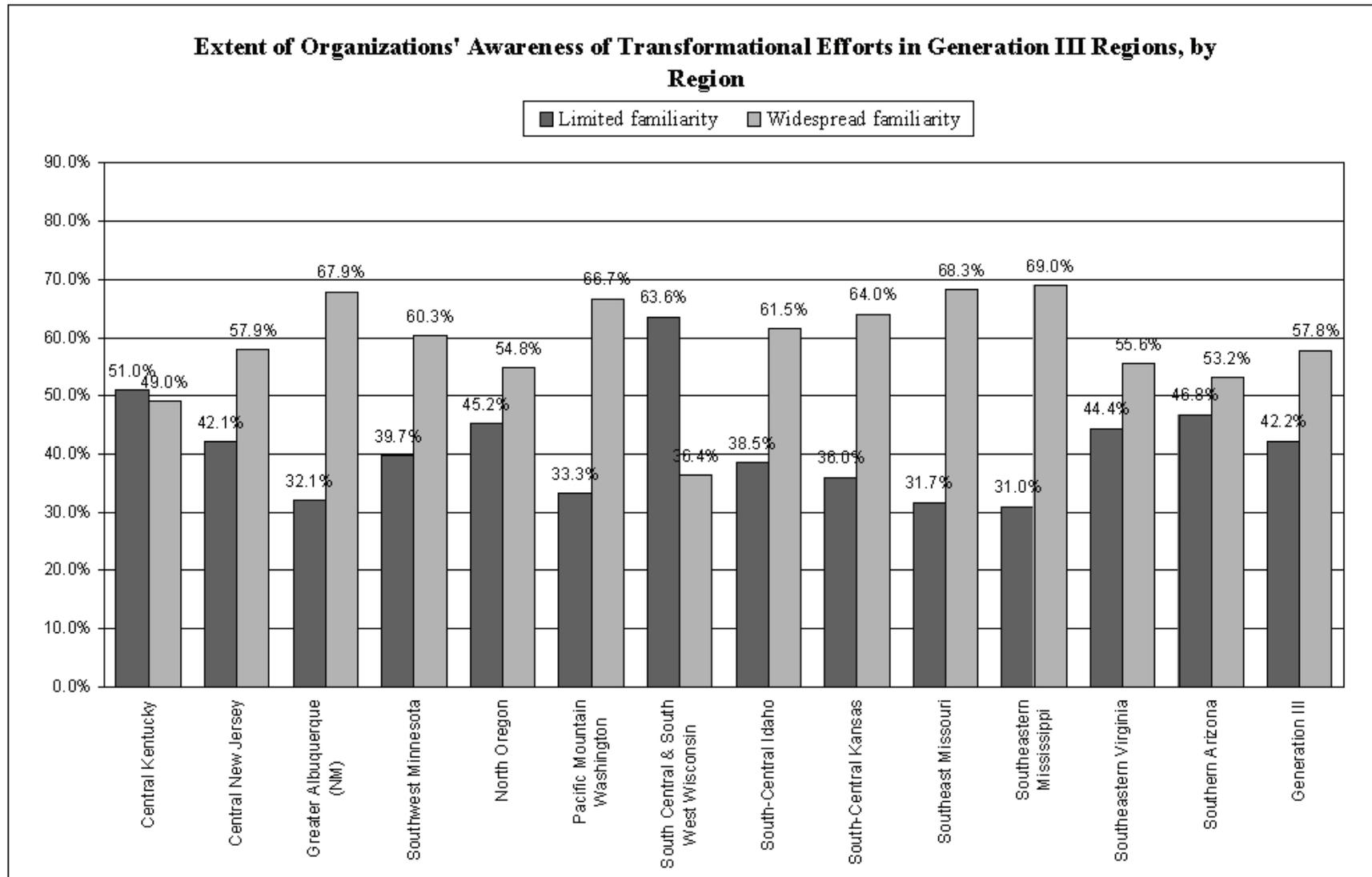


Figure B-14

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents. "Limited familiarity" includes these responses: "A few key senior leadership participate but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED" or "A few mid-level managers and/or line staff participate but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED." "Widespread familiarity" includes these responses: "Staff members of my organization are generally aware of efforts to transform our region" or "Familiarity with efforts to transform our region is widespread throughout the organization." (Survey question 7.)

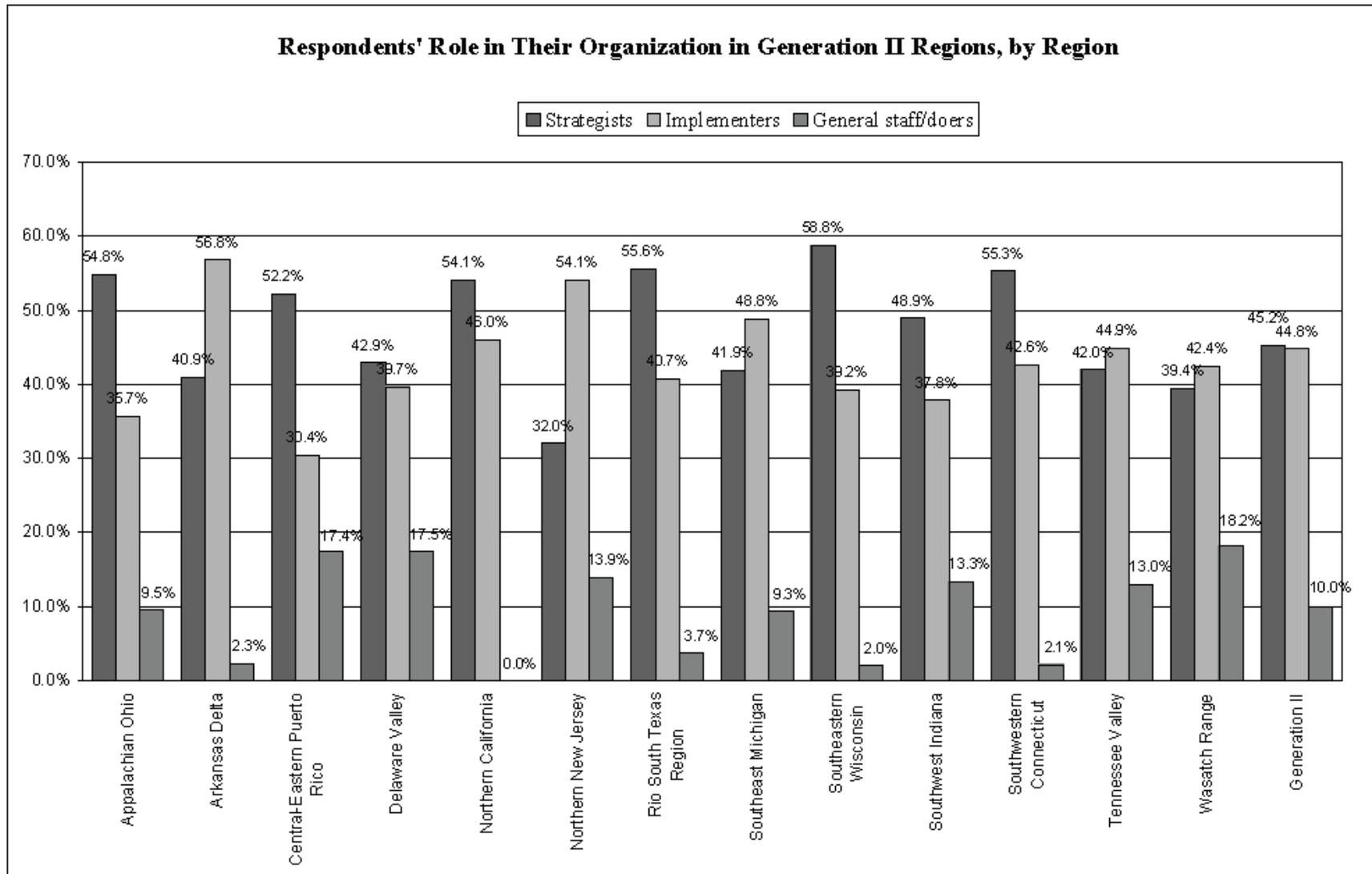


Figure B-15
NOTE: Bars represent percentage distribution of self-reported organizational roles. (Survey question 4.)

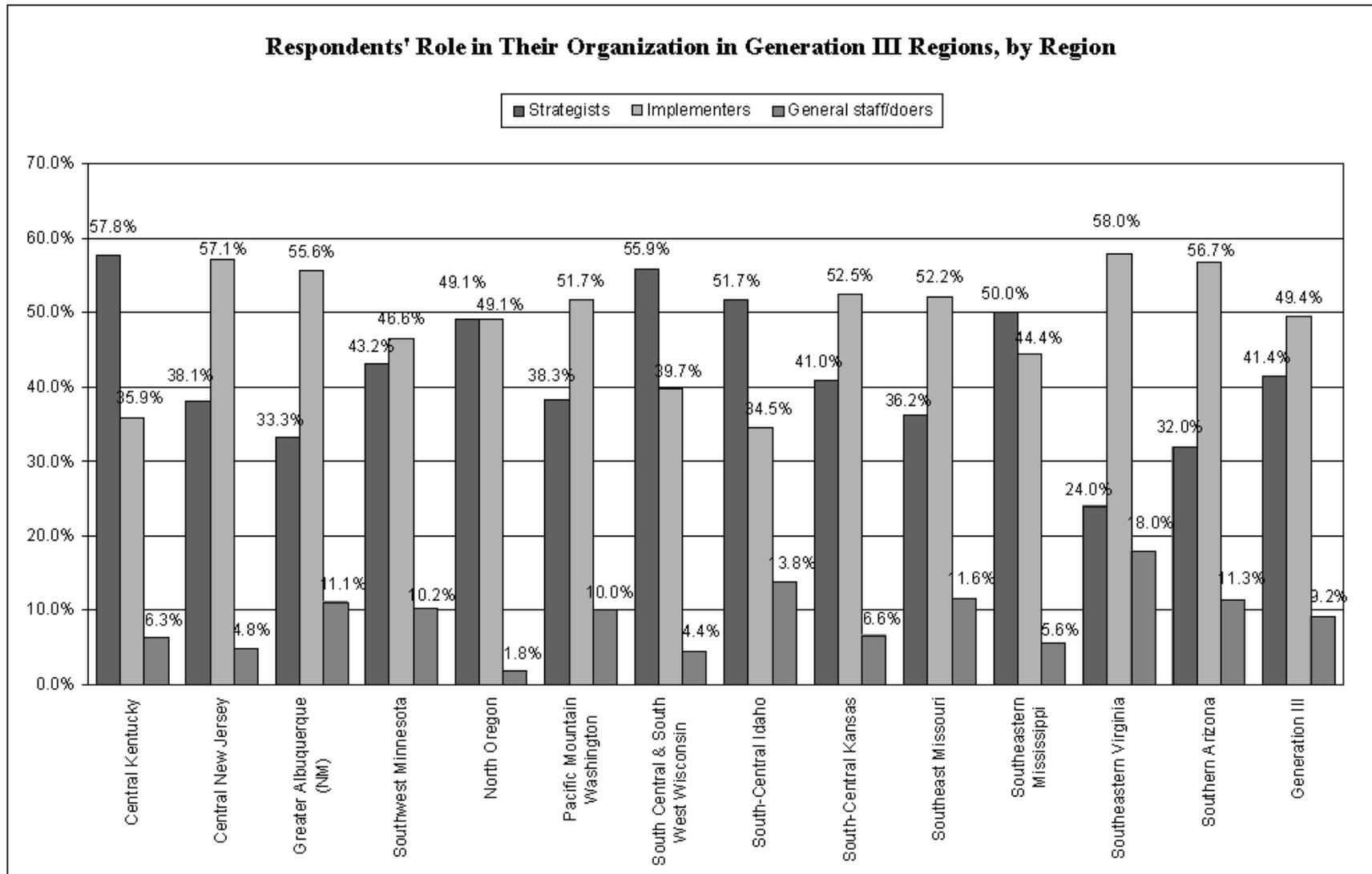


Figure B-16

NOTE: Bars represent percentage distribution of self-reported organizational roles. (Survey question 4.)

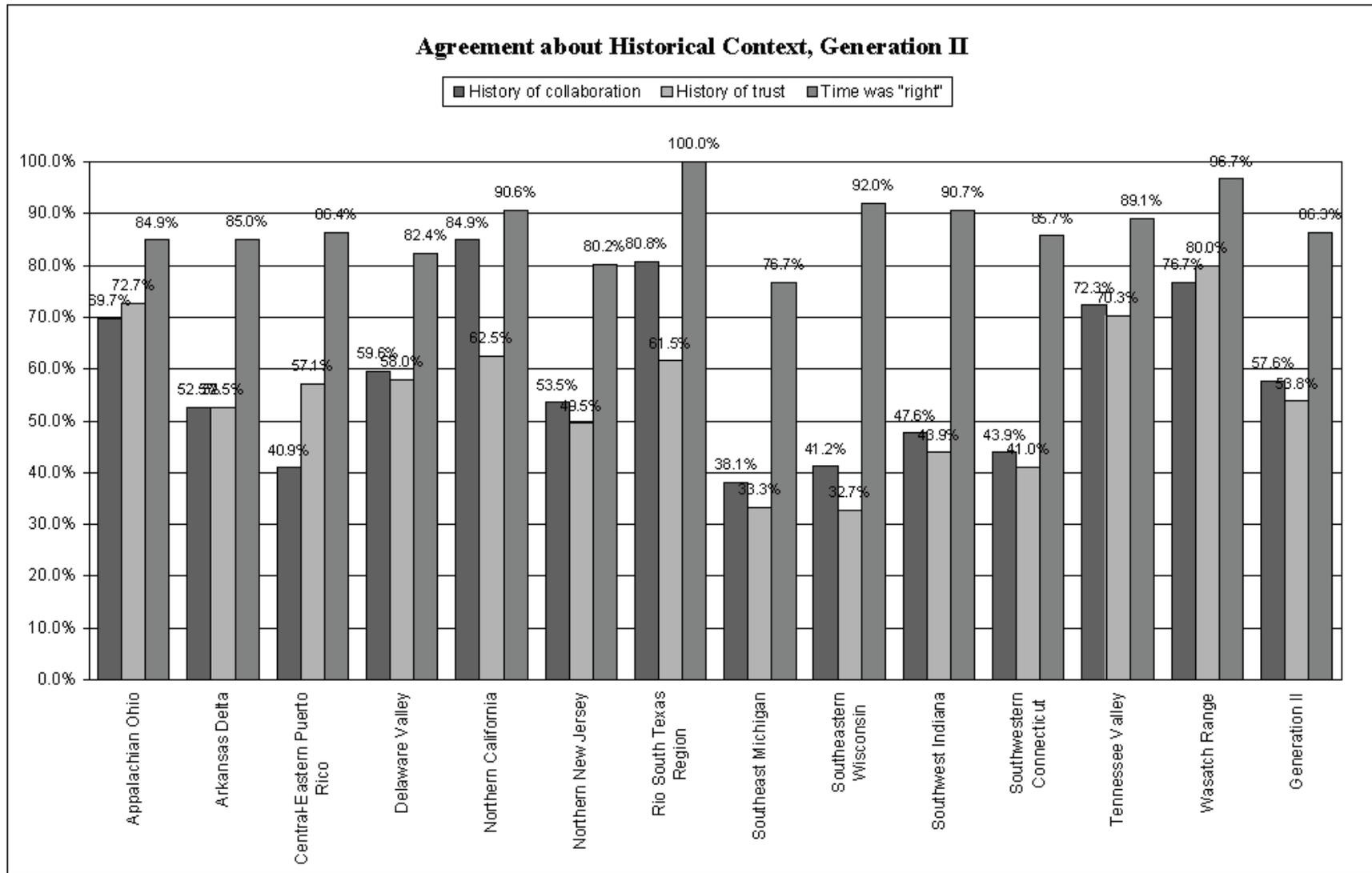


Figure B-17

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents in each region that "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" with statements in Questions 8a, 8b, and 8c of the survey.

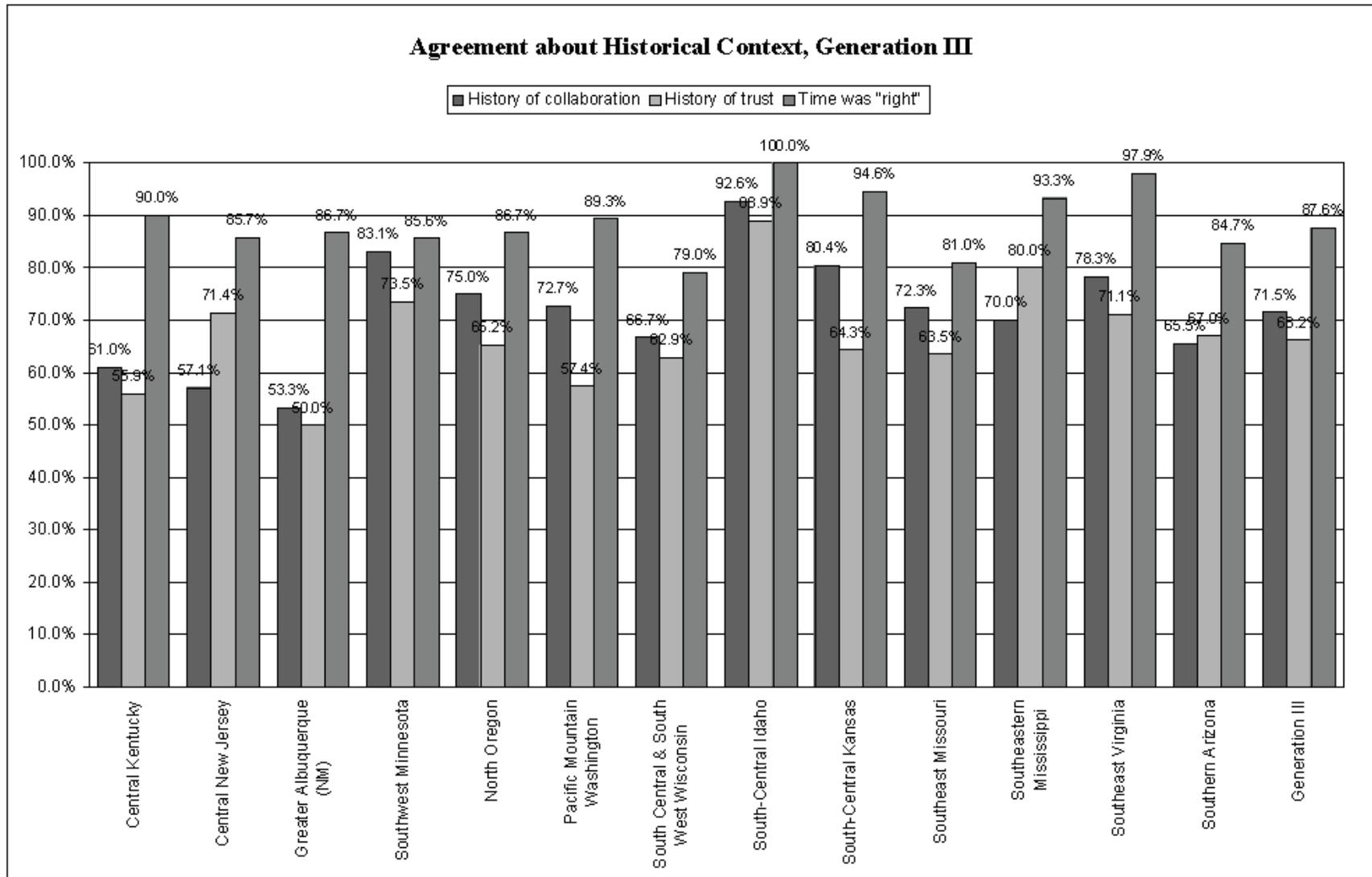


Figure B-18

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents in each region that “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” with statements in Questions 8a, 8b, and 8c of survey.

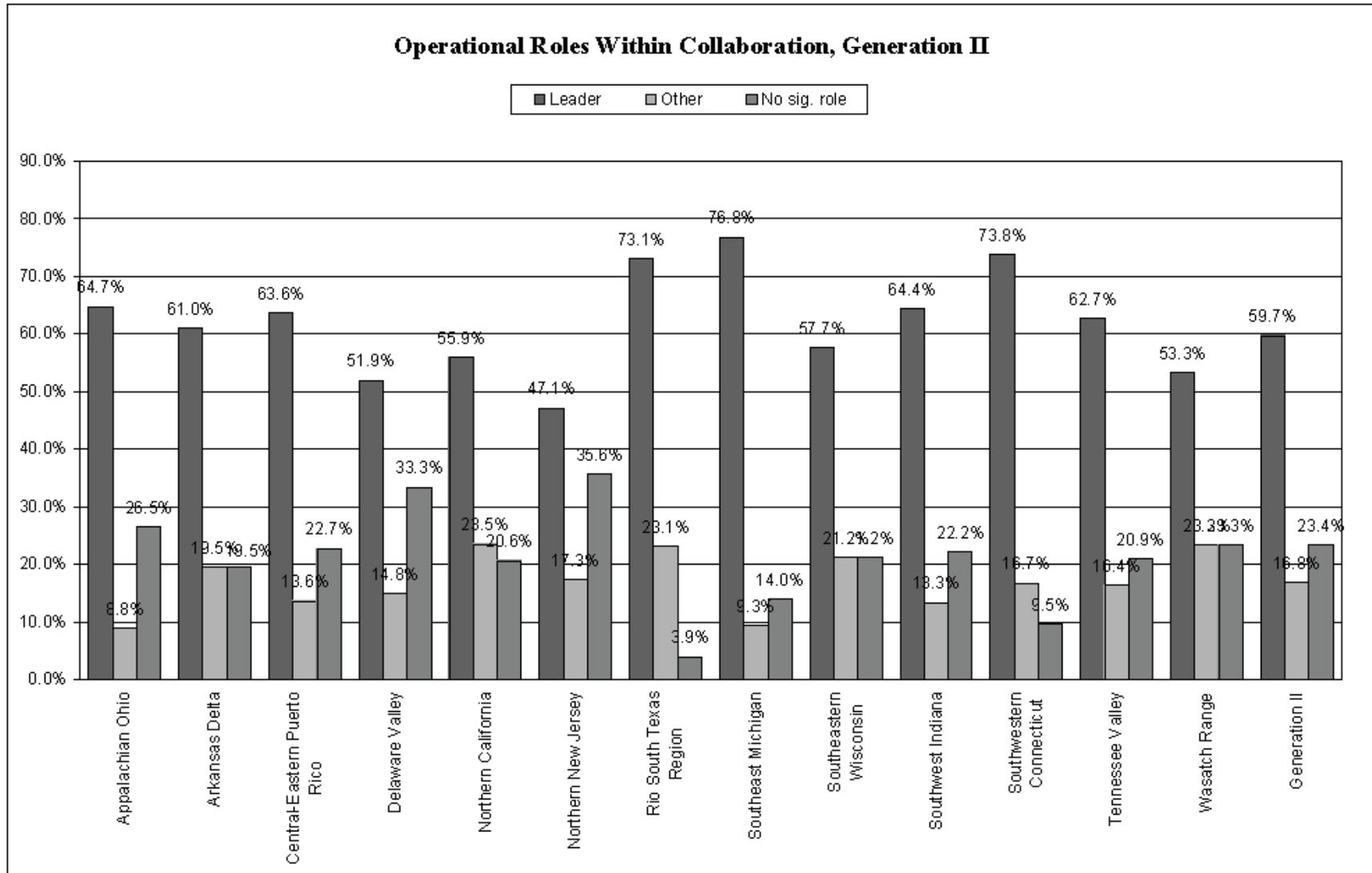


Figure B-19

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents in each region that described their particular role in the governance of regional transformation efforts, including WIRED.

“Leader” includes these responses question 6: “Part of formal leadership structure” or “Provide leadership for a subregion, activity, or project that is through WIRED.” “Other” includes these responses: “Provide leadership for a subregion, activity, or project that is not part of WIRED” or “Other governance or leadership involvement.” There was also a response option to indicate “No significant role in governance; may participate in a small part of initiative and not familiar with all activities.”

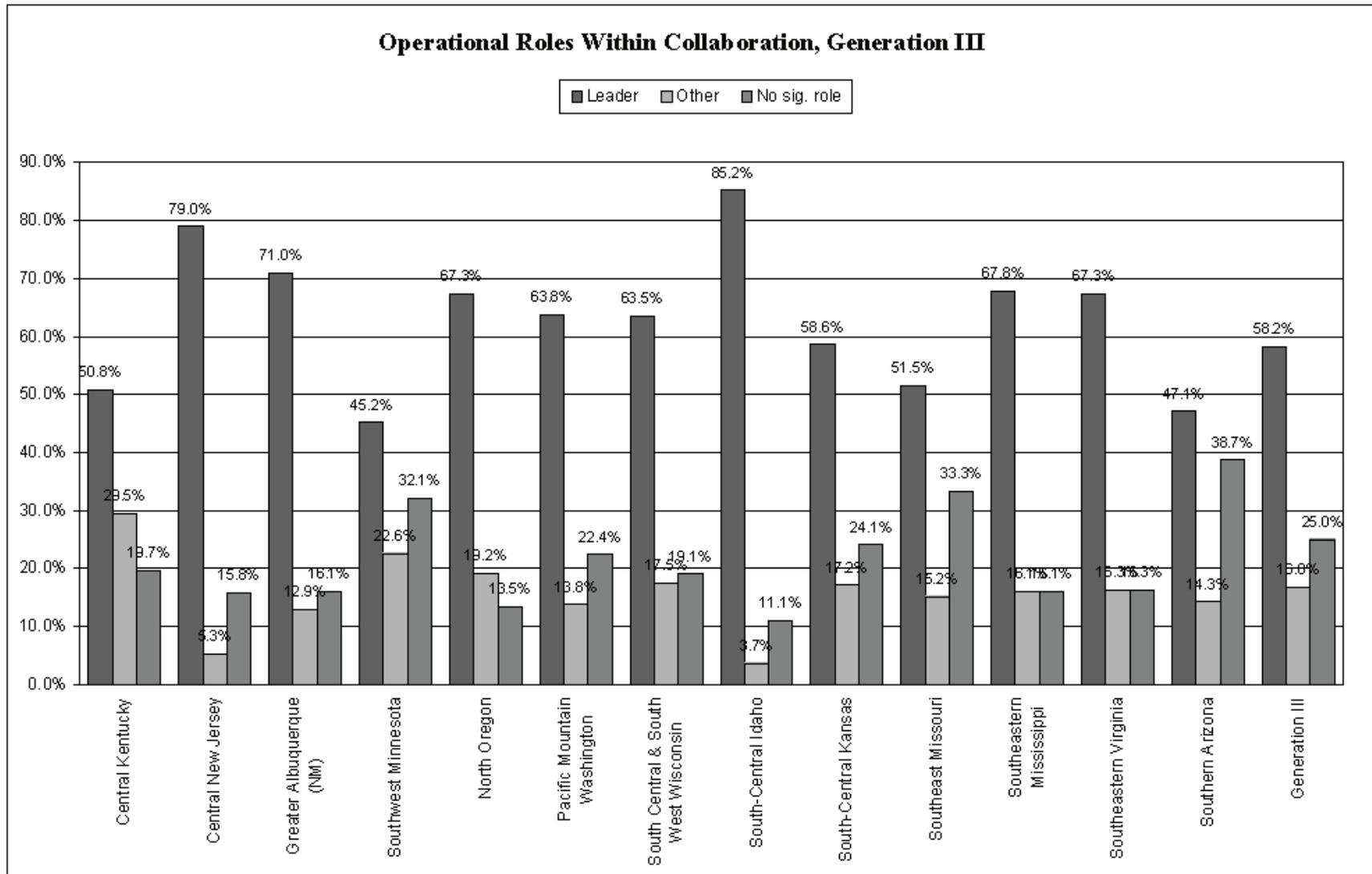


Figure B-20

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents in each region that described their particular role in the governance of regional transformation efforts, including WIRED.

“Leader” includes these responses question 6: “Part of formal leadership structure” or “Provide leadership for a subregion, activity, or project that is through WIRED.” “Other” includes these responses: “Provide leadership for a subregion, activity, or project that is not part of WIRED” or “Other governance or leadership involvement.” There was also a response option to indicate “No significant role in governance; may participate in a small part of initiative and not familiar with all activities.”

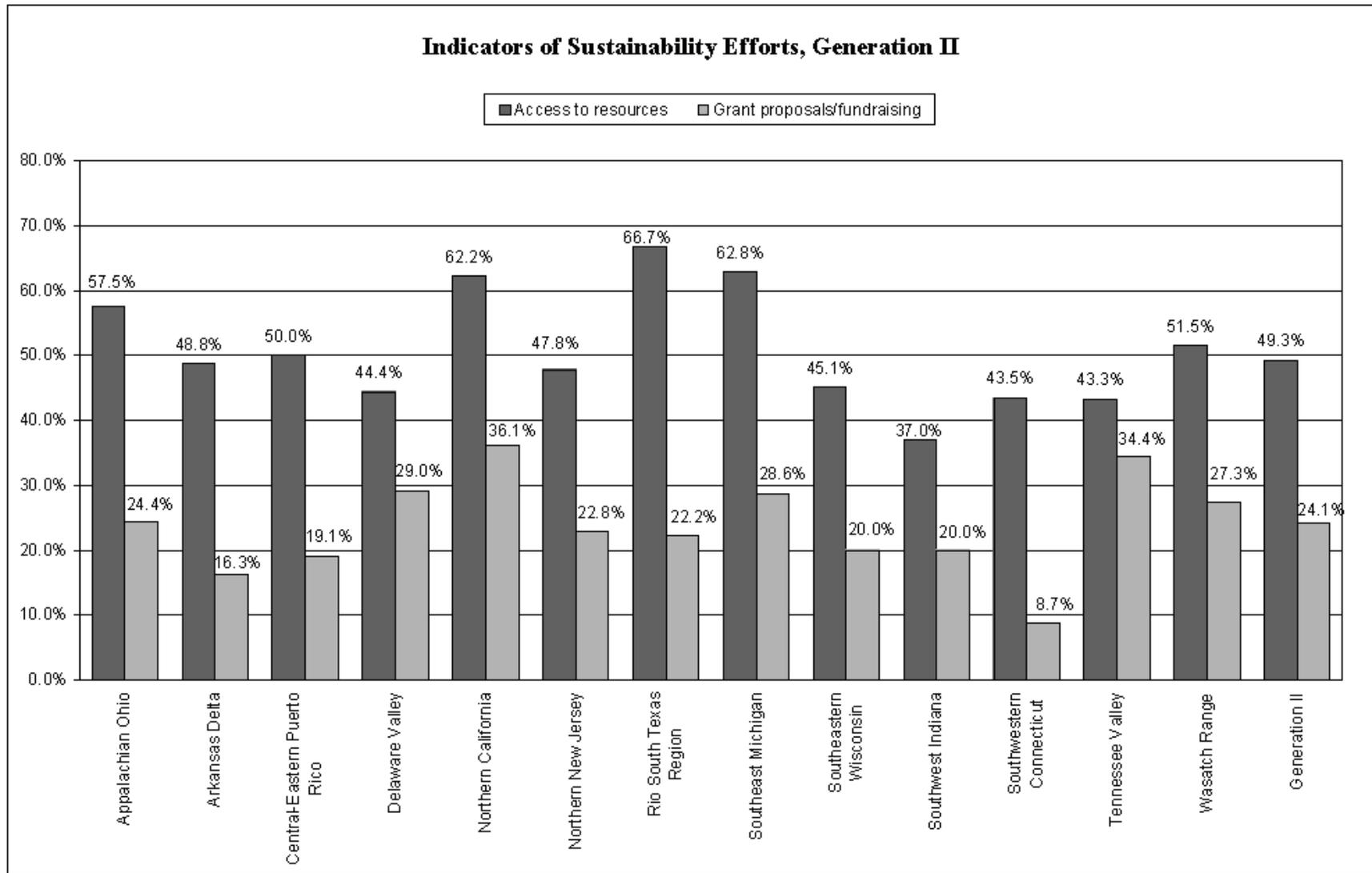


Figure B-21

NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents that “often” provide access to resources or “often” write grant proposals/raise funds. (Survey questions 5f and 5k.)

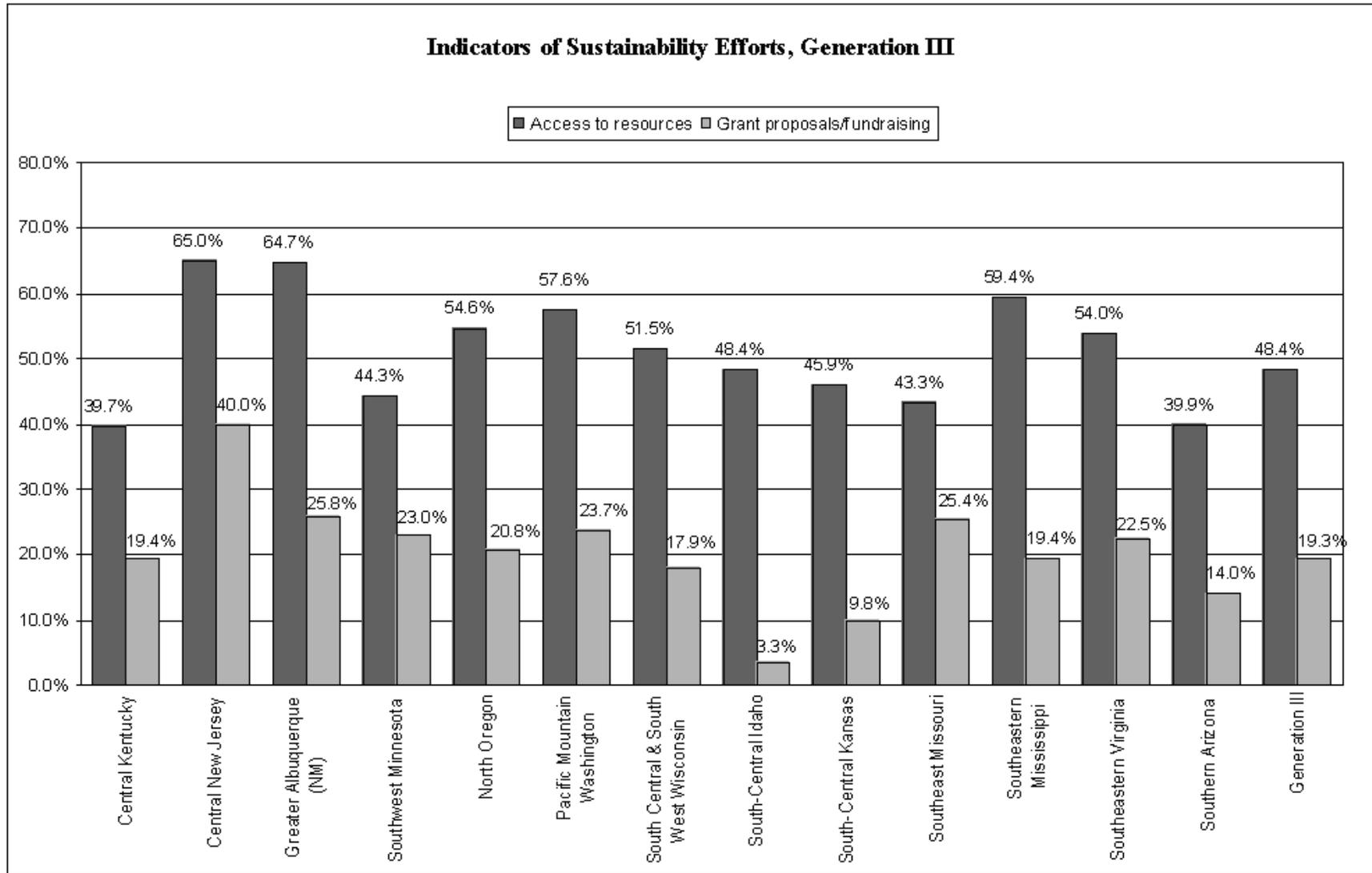
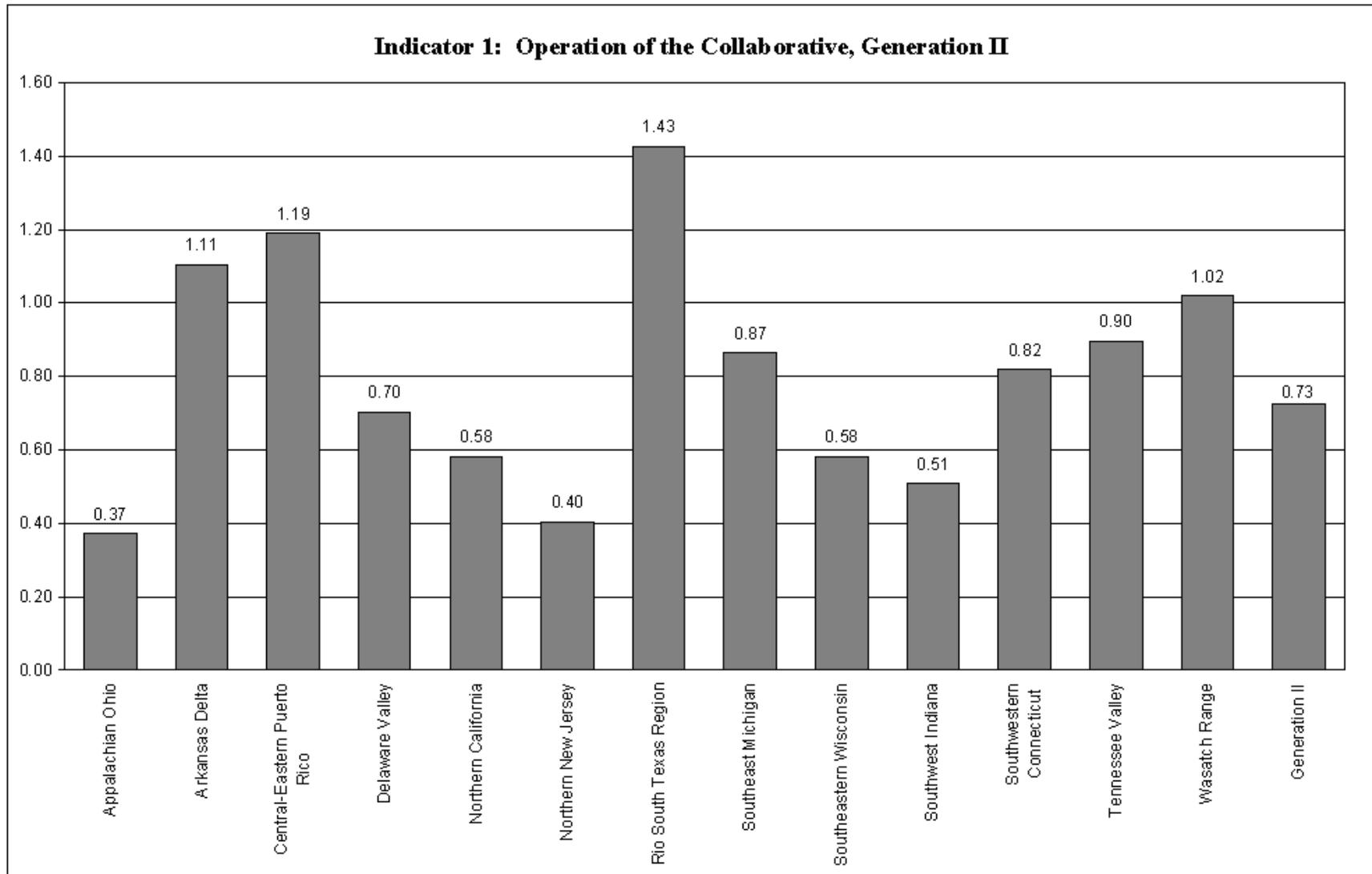
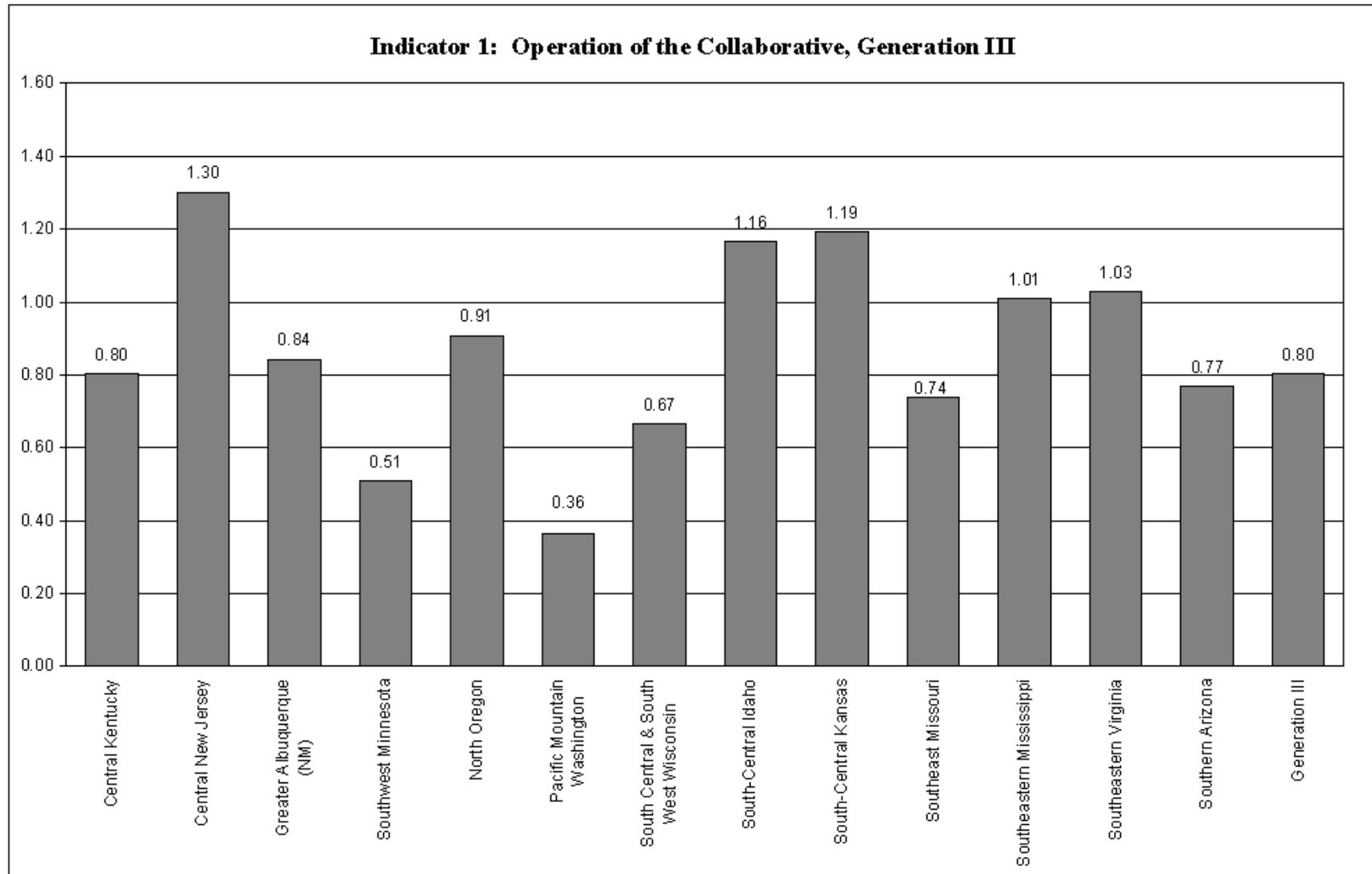


Figure B-22

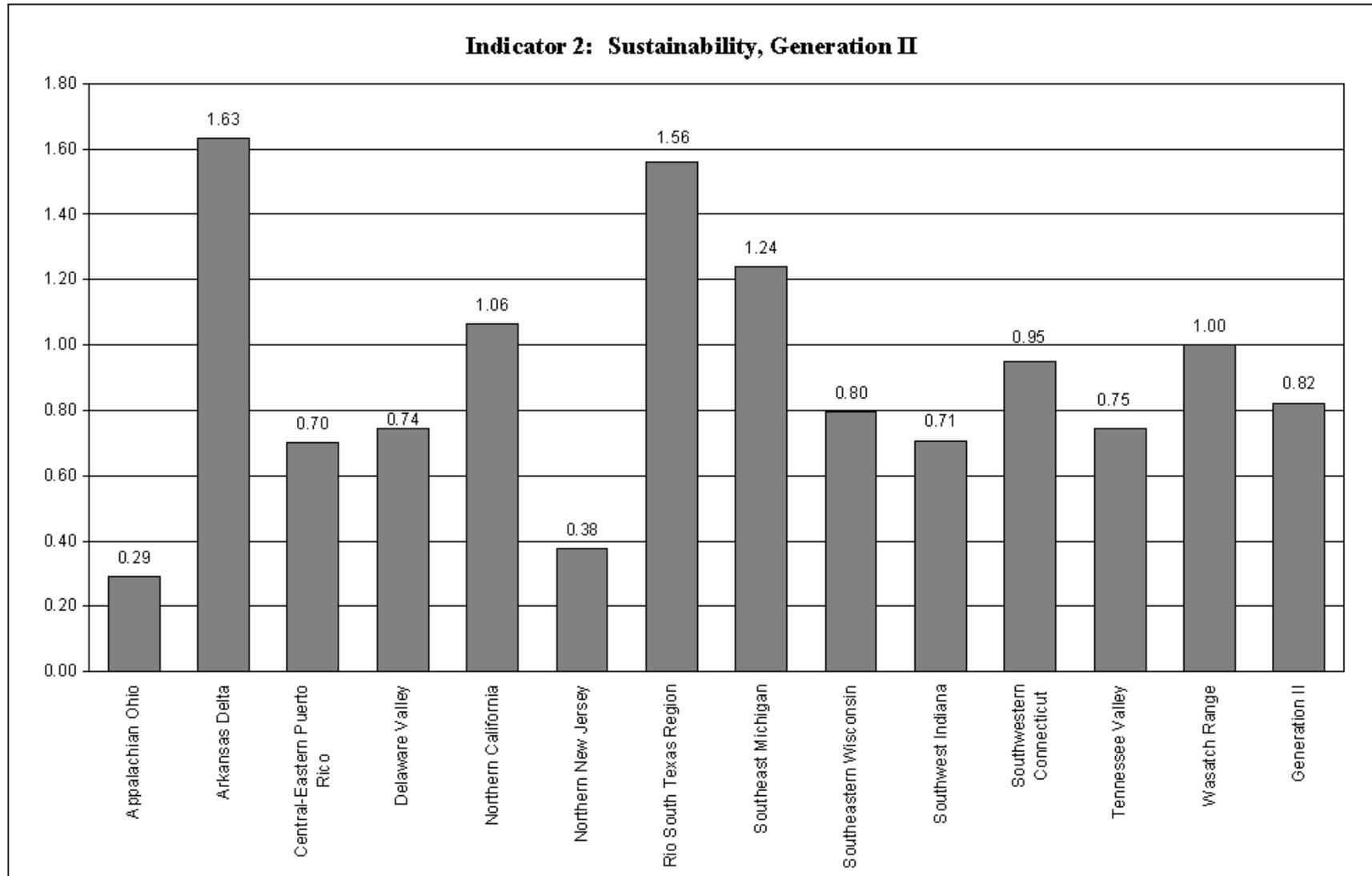
NOTE: Bars represent percentage of respondents that “often” provide access to resources or “often” write grant proposals/raise funds. (Survey questions 5f and 5k.)

**Figure B-23**

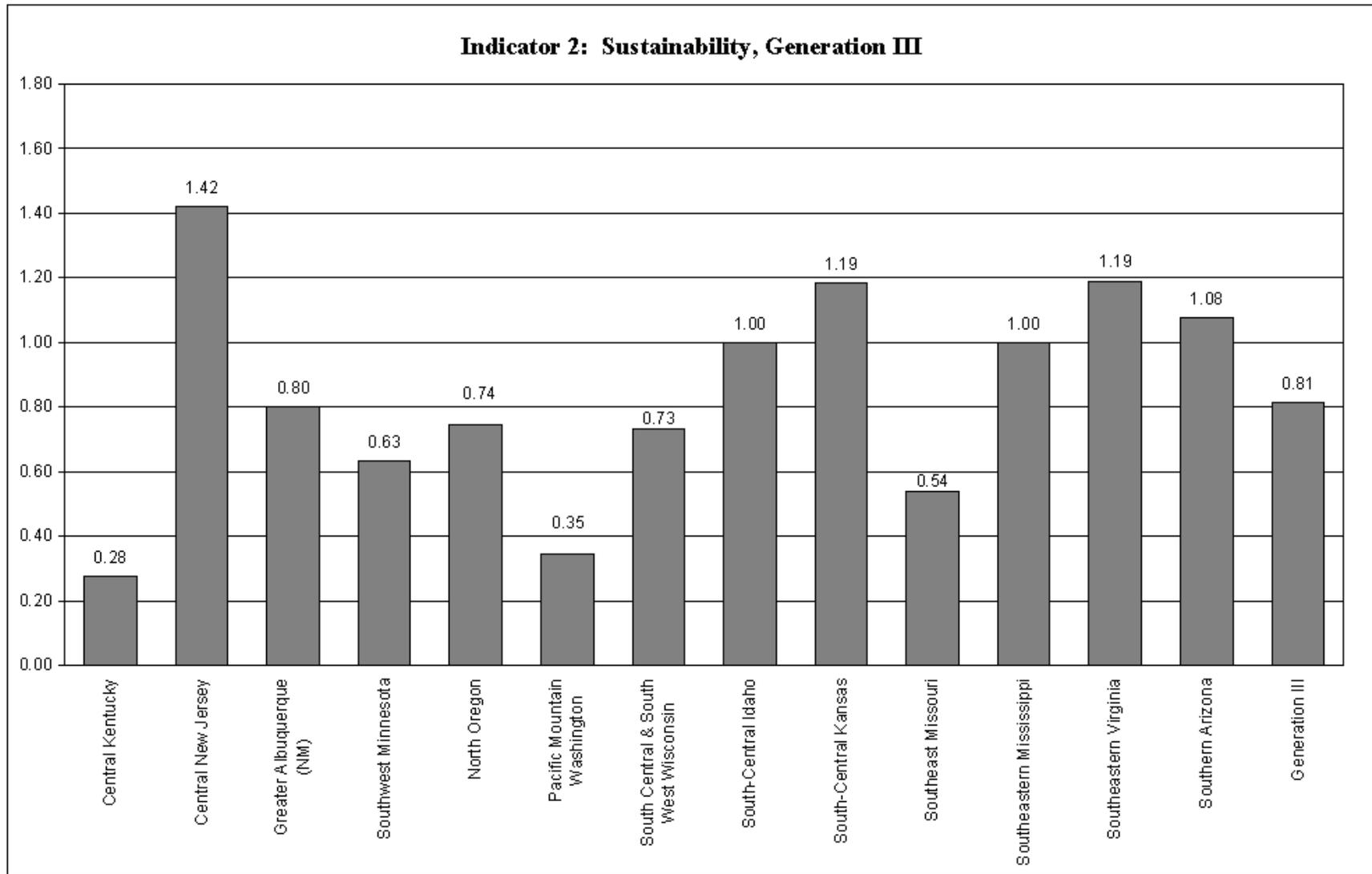
NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9b–9m. Weights are –3 for “Strongly disagree,” –1 for “Disagree,” 1 for “Agree,” and 3 for “Strongly agree.” Indicator is arithmetic average of 12 weighted averages.

**Figure B-24**

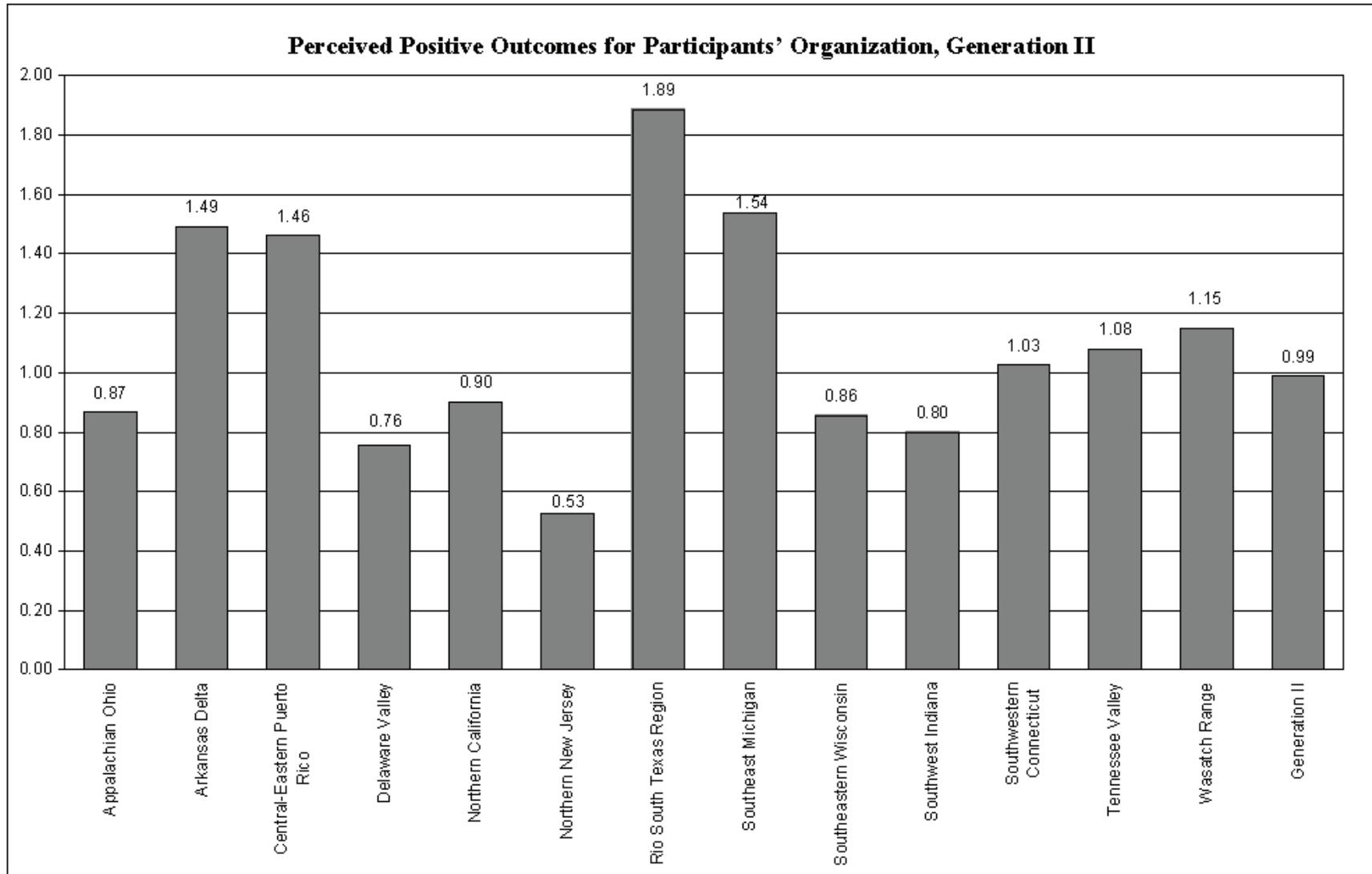
NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9b–9m. Weights are –3 for “Strongly disagree,” –1 for “Disagree,” 1 for “Agree,” and 3 for “Strongly agree.” Indicator is arithmetic average of 12 weighted averages.

**Figure B-25**

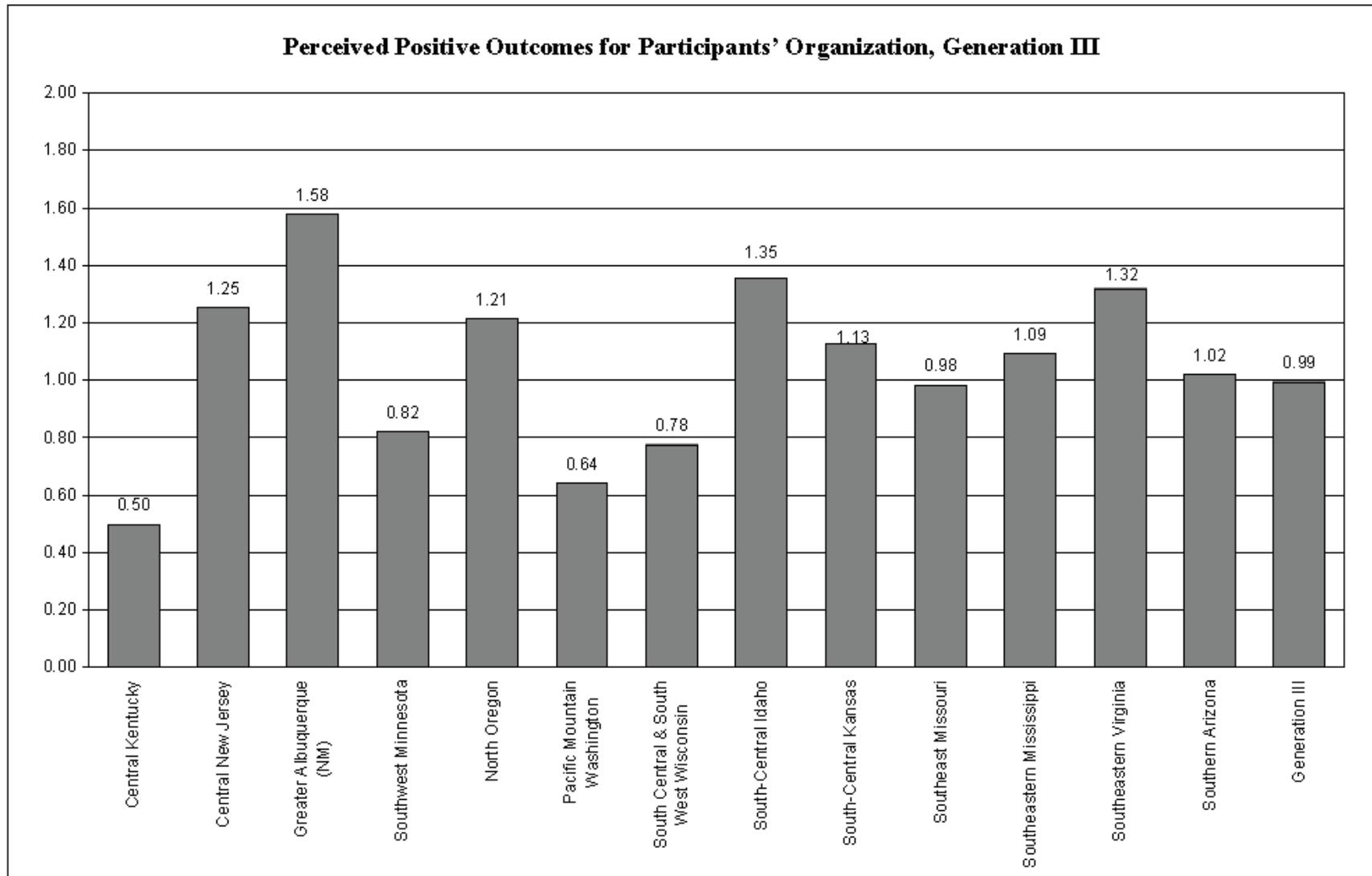
NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9r. Weights are -3 for “Strongly disagree,” -1 for “Disagree,” 1 for “Agree,” and 3 for “Strongly agree.”

**Figure B-26**

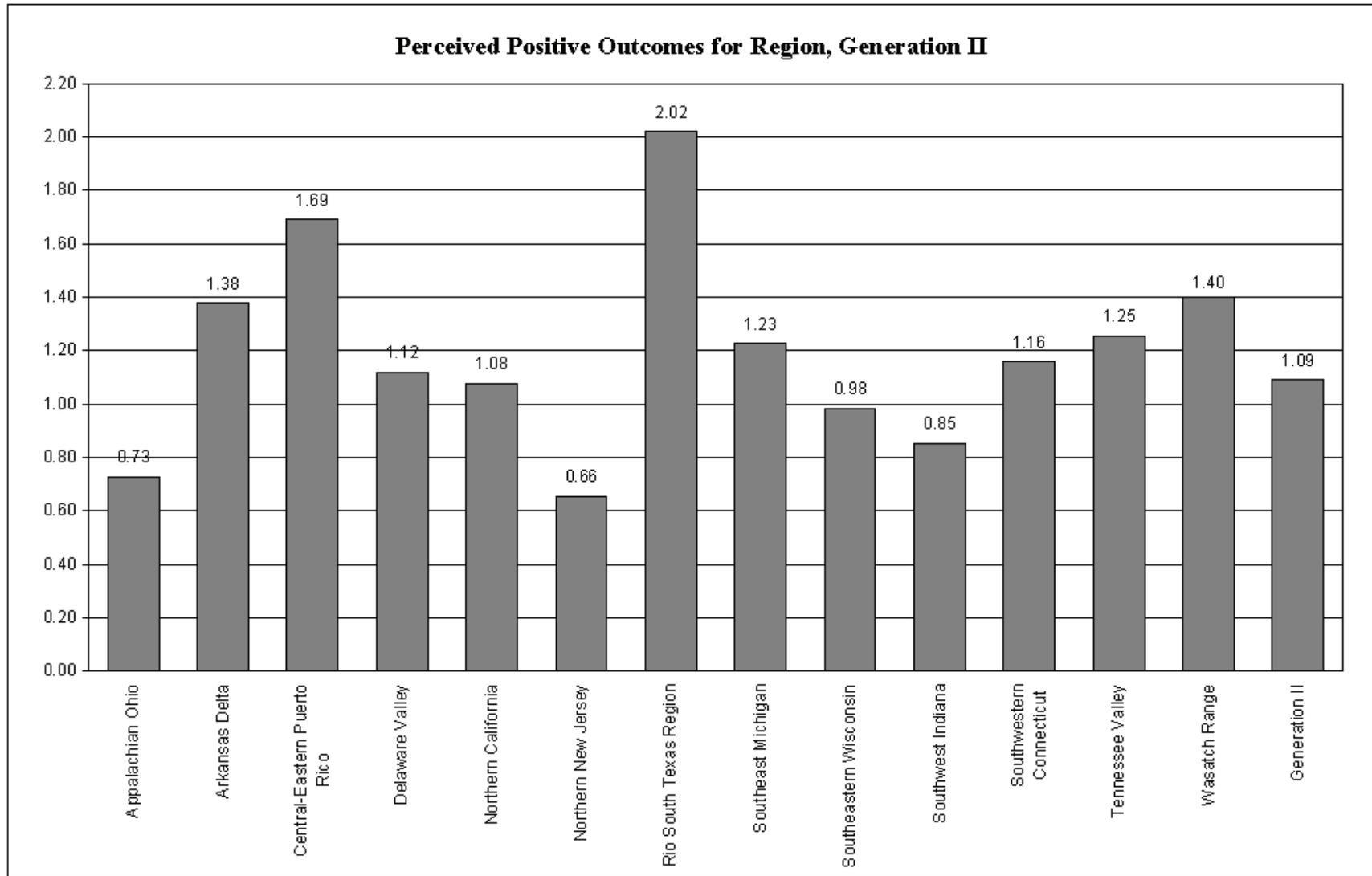
NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9r. Weights are -3 for "Strongly disagree," -1 for "Disagree," 1 for "Agree," and 3 for "Strongly agree."

**Figure B-27**

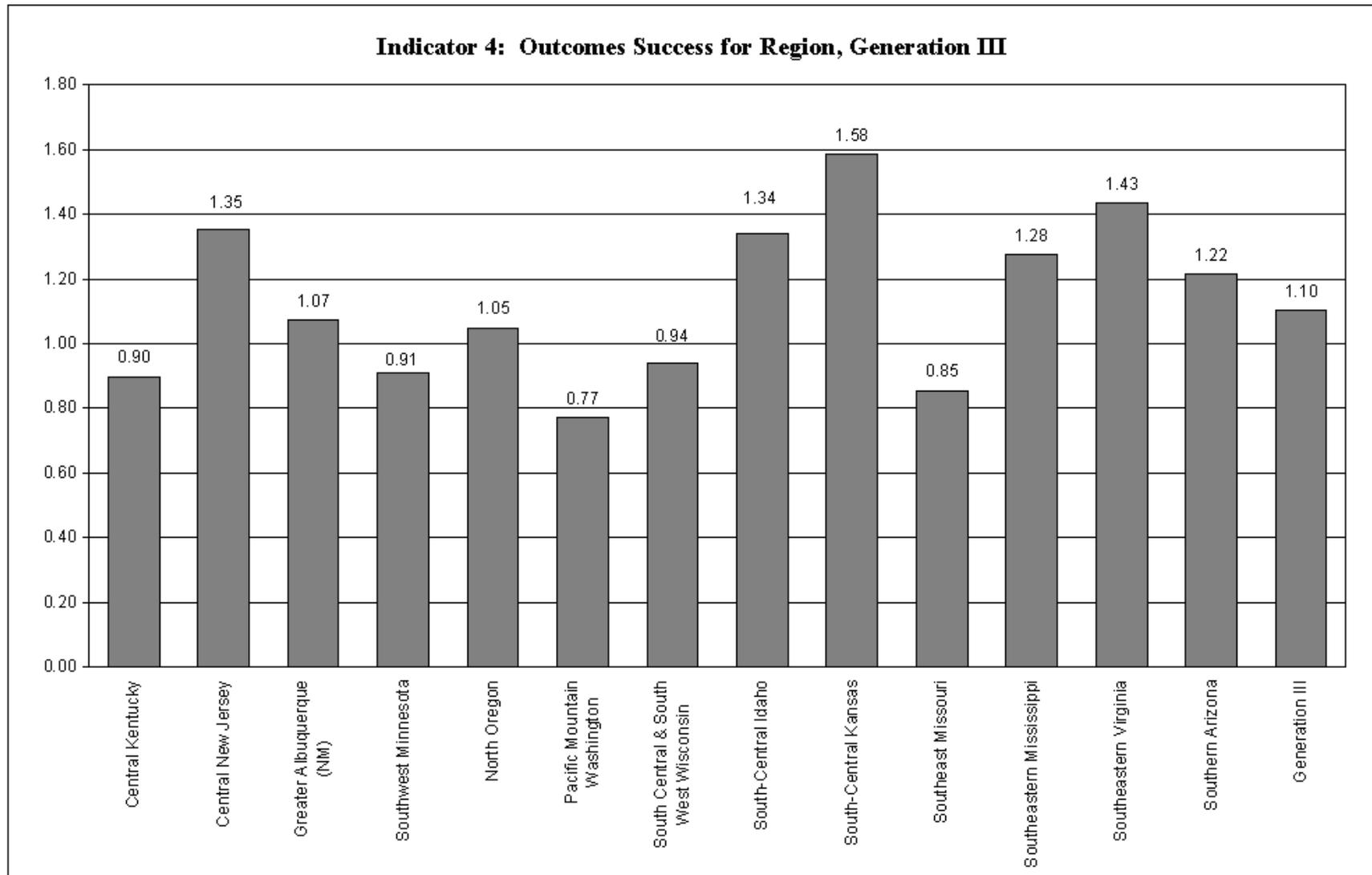
NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9a, 9n, and 9o. Weights are -3 for "Strongly disagree," -1 for "Disagree," 1 for "Agree," and 3 for "Strongly agree." Indicator is arithmetic average of 3 weighted averages.

**Figure B-28**

NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9a, 9n, and 9o. Weights are -3 for "Strongly disagree," -1 for "Disagree," 1 for "Agree," and 3 for "Strongly agree." Indicator is arithmetic average of 3 weighted averages.

**Figure B-29**

NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9p, 9q, 9s, and 9t. Weights are -3 for "Strongly disagree," -1 for "Disagree," 1 for "Agree," and 3 for "Strongly agree." Indicator is arithmetic average of 4 weighted averages.

**Figure B-30**

NOTE: Bars indicate values derived from weighted average responses to survey questions 9p, 9q, 9s, and 9t. Weights are -3 for "Strongly disagree," -1 for "Disagree," 1 for "Agree," and 3 for "Strongly agree." Indicator is arithmetic average of 4 weighted averages.

Appendix C. Social Network Graphs, By Regions

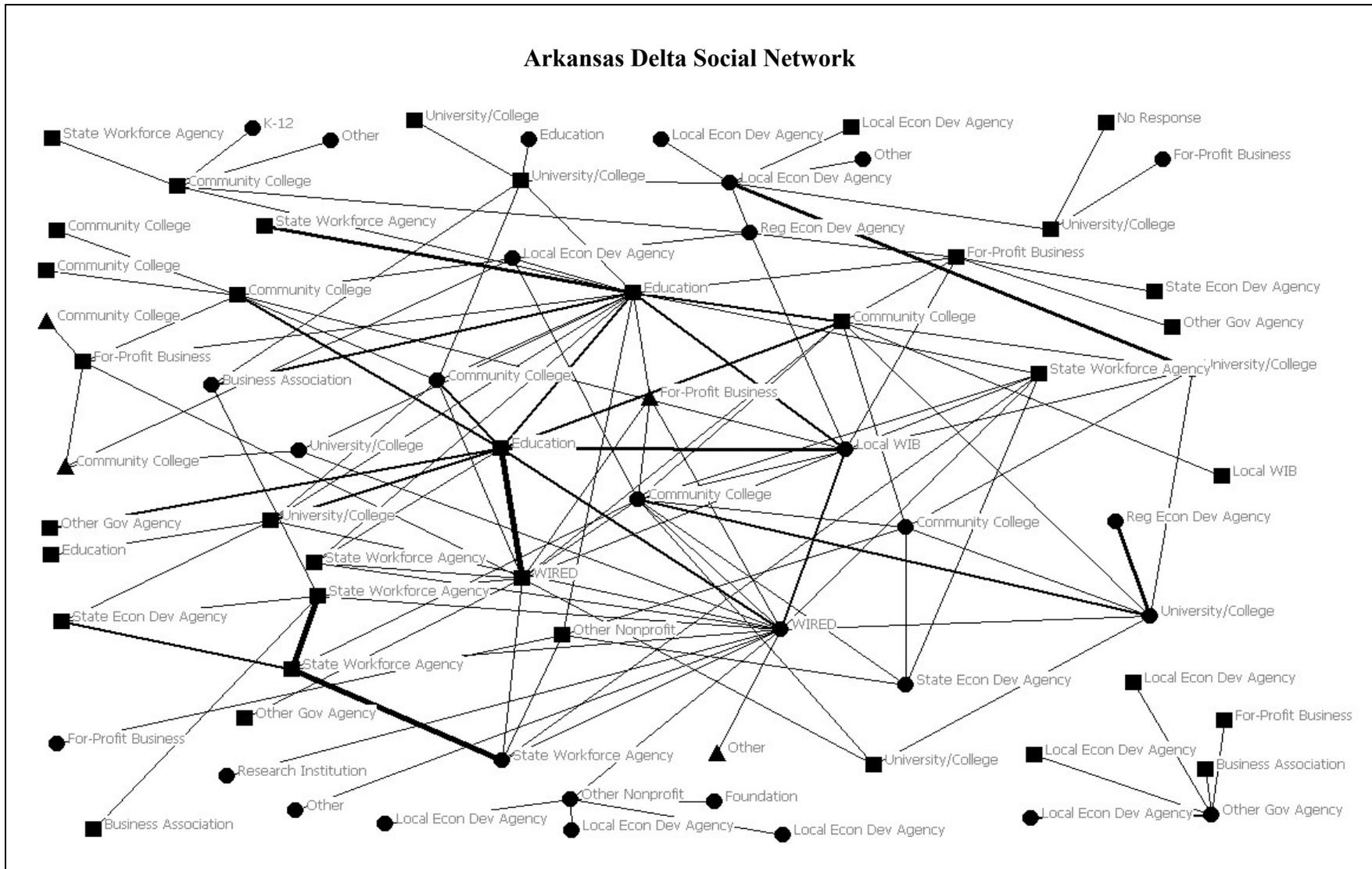


Figure C-2

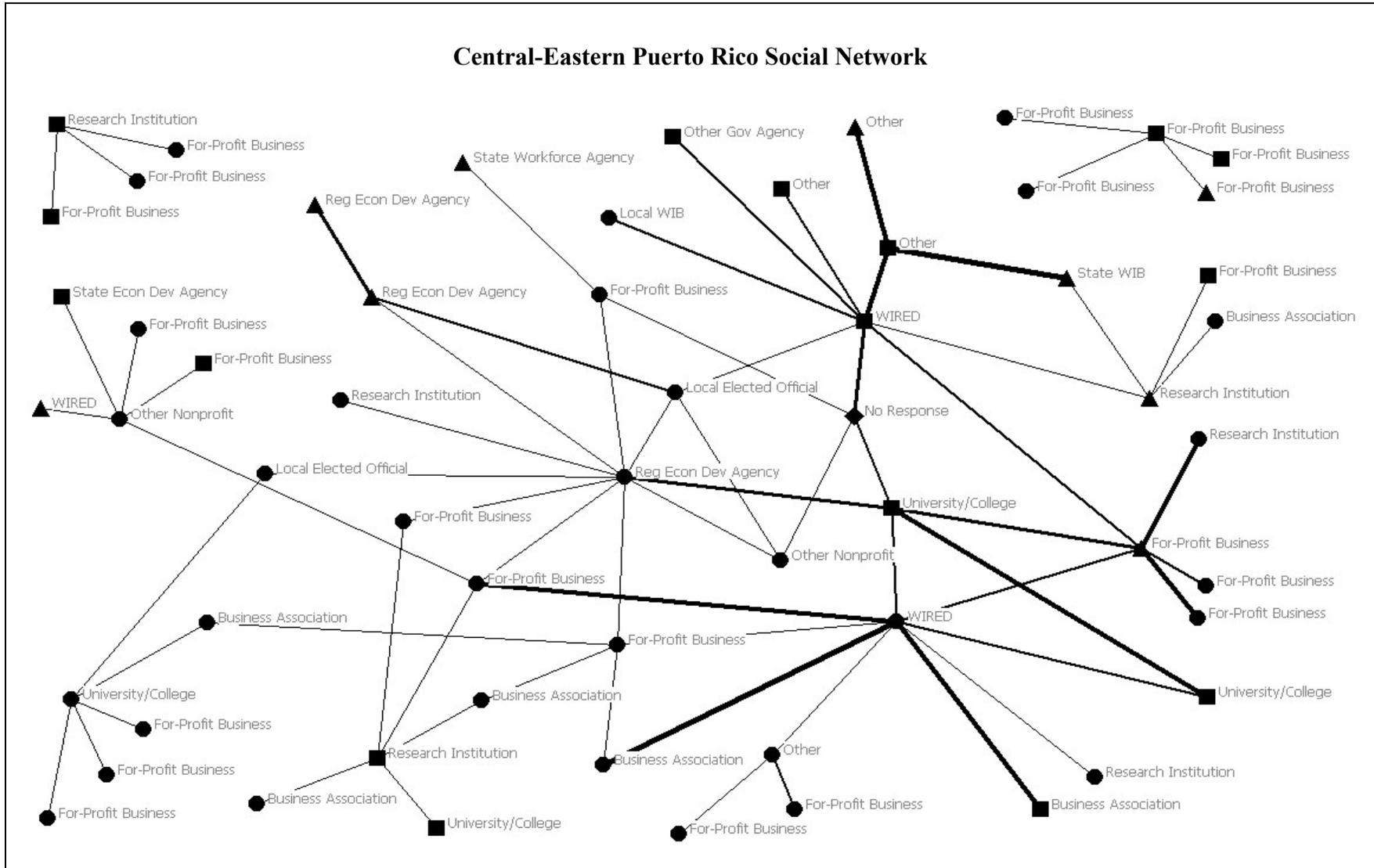


Figure C-3

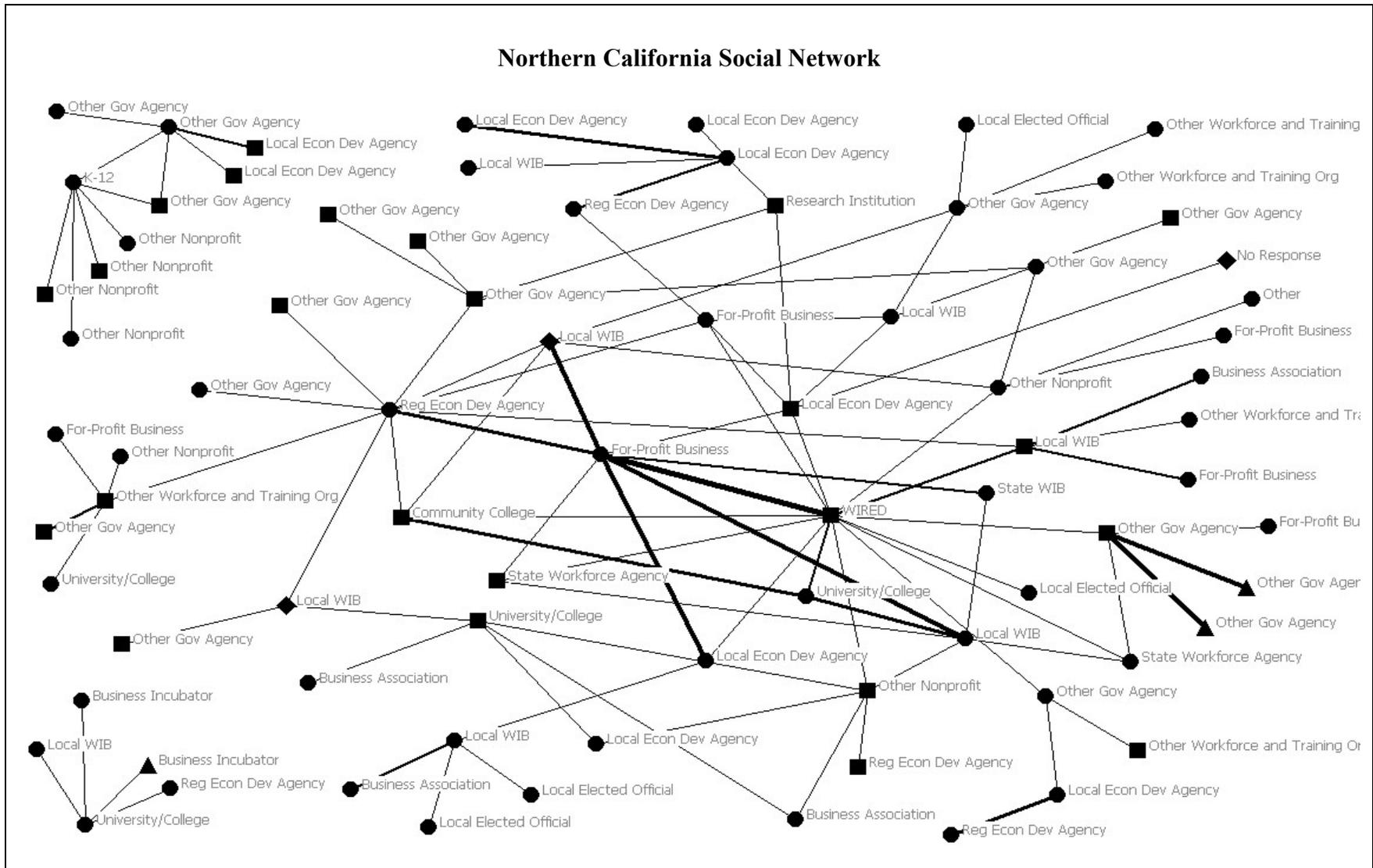


Figure C-5

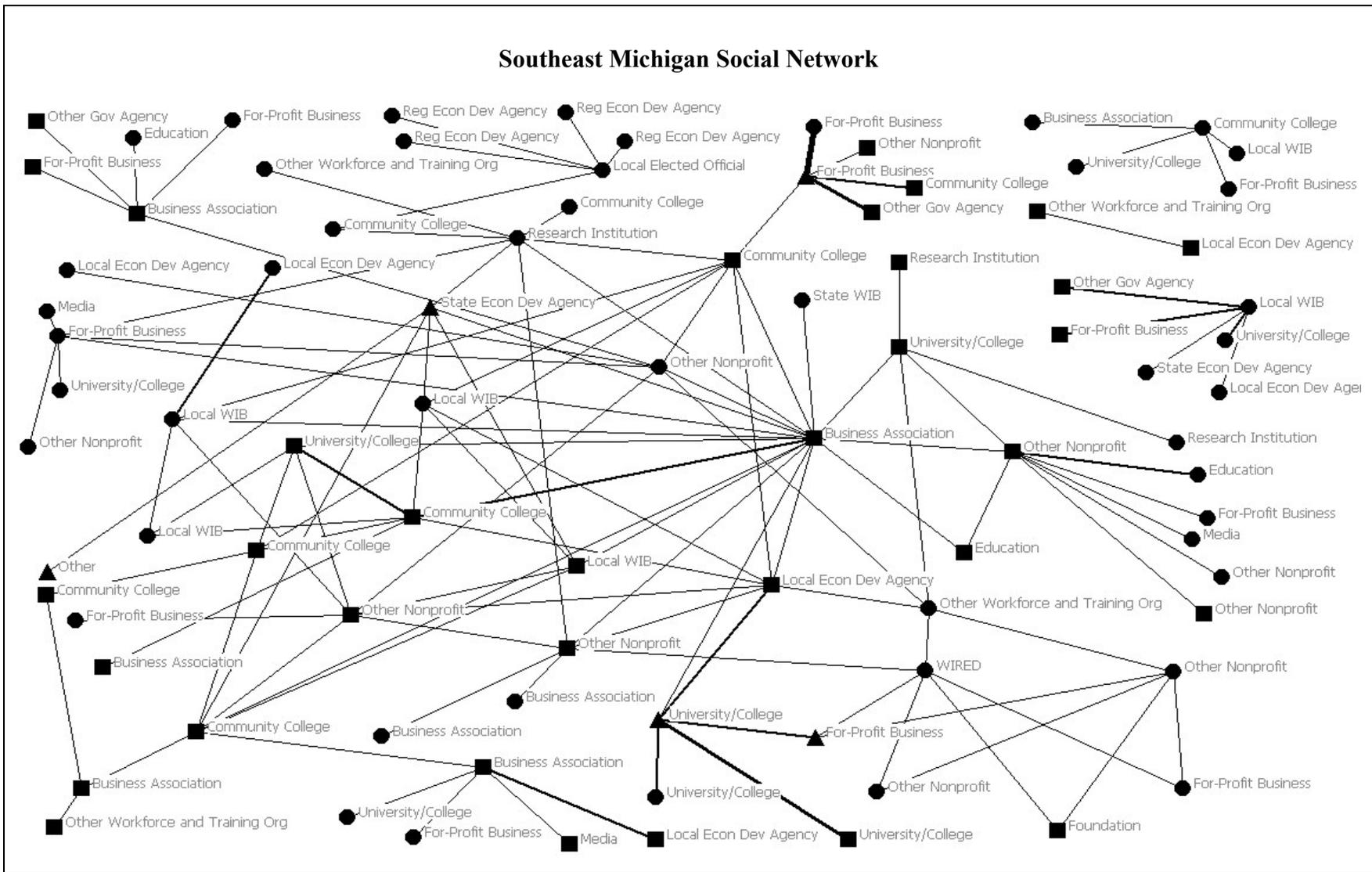


Figure C-8

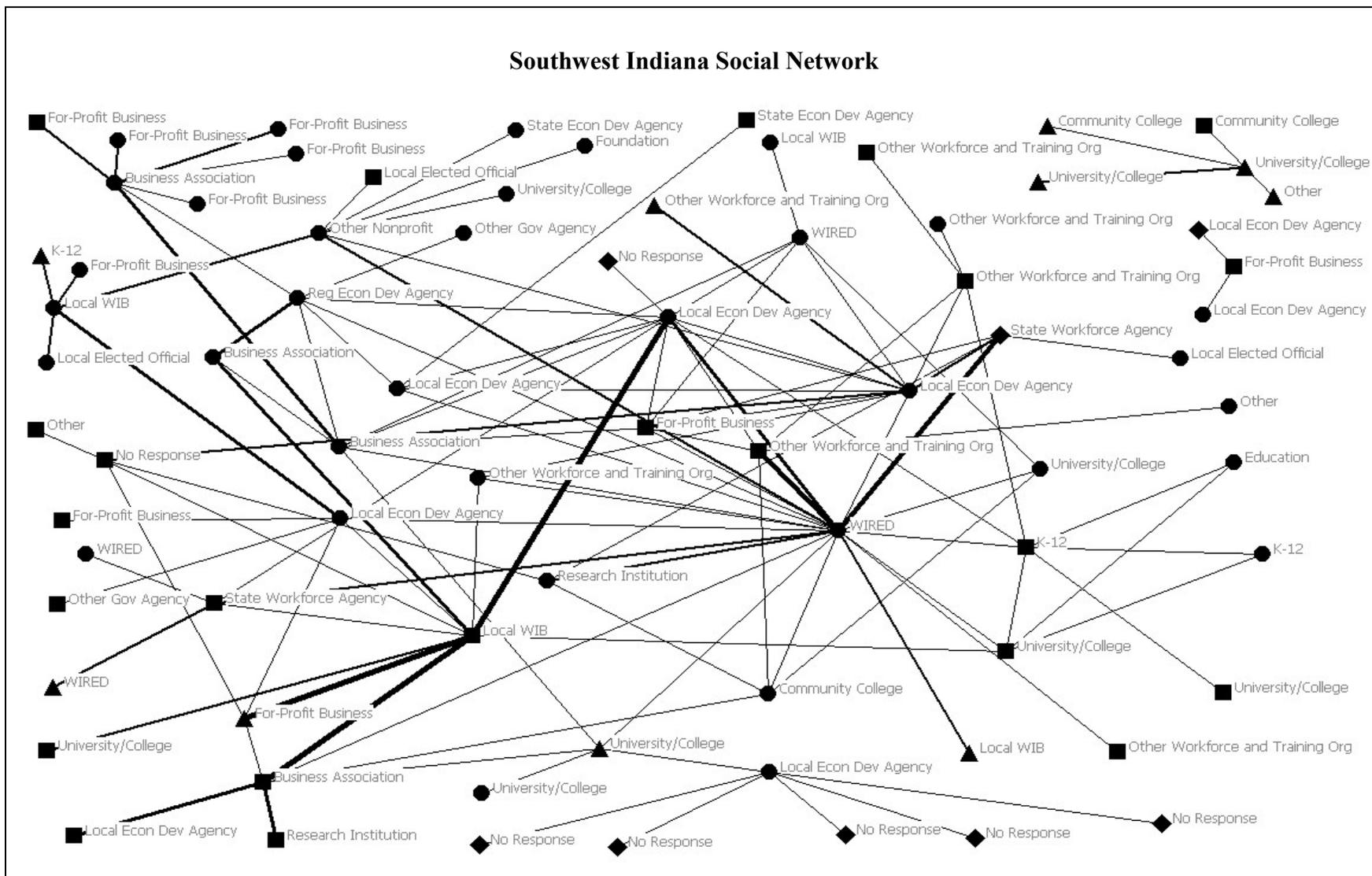


Figure C-10

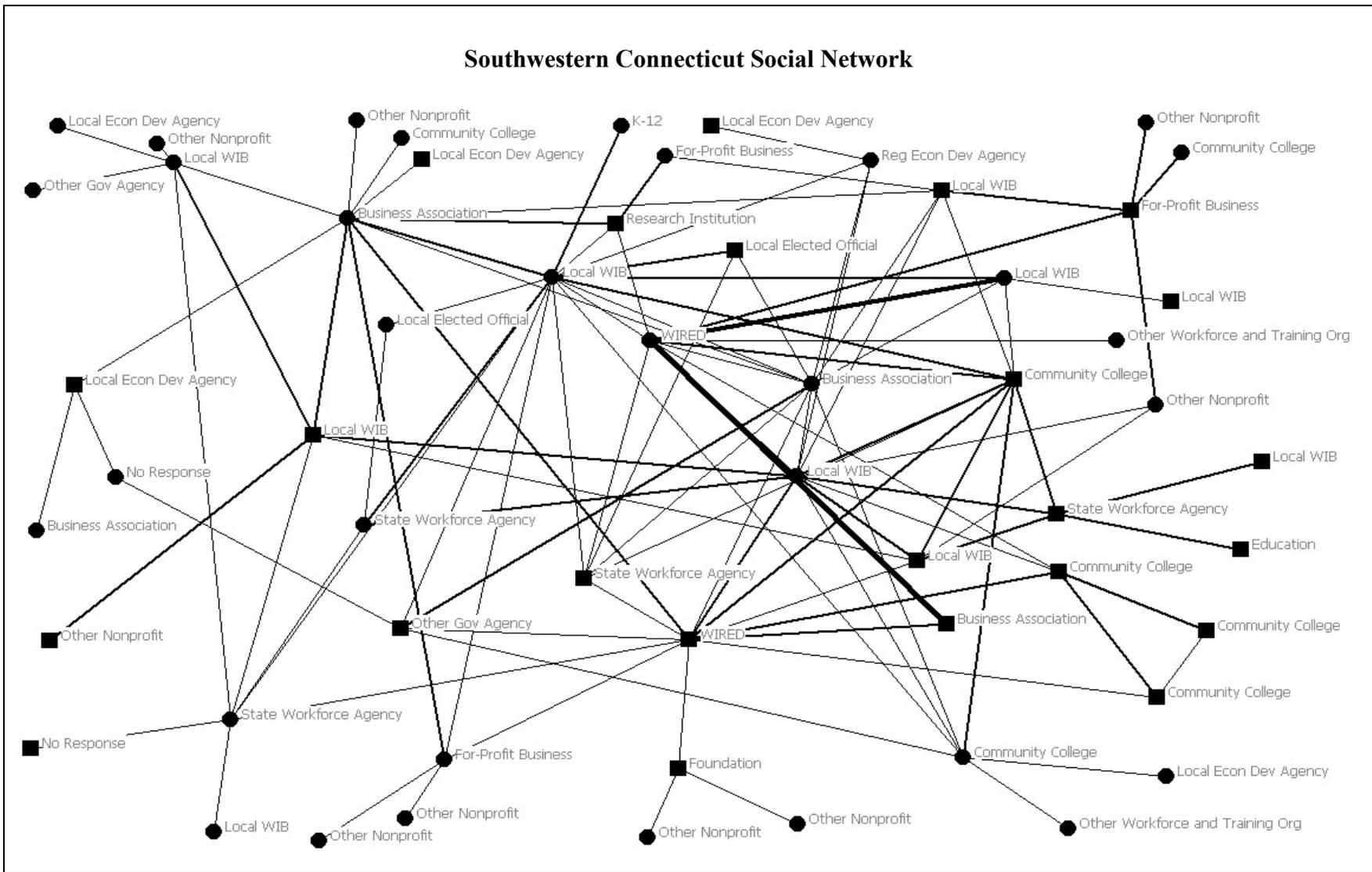


Figure C-11

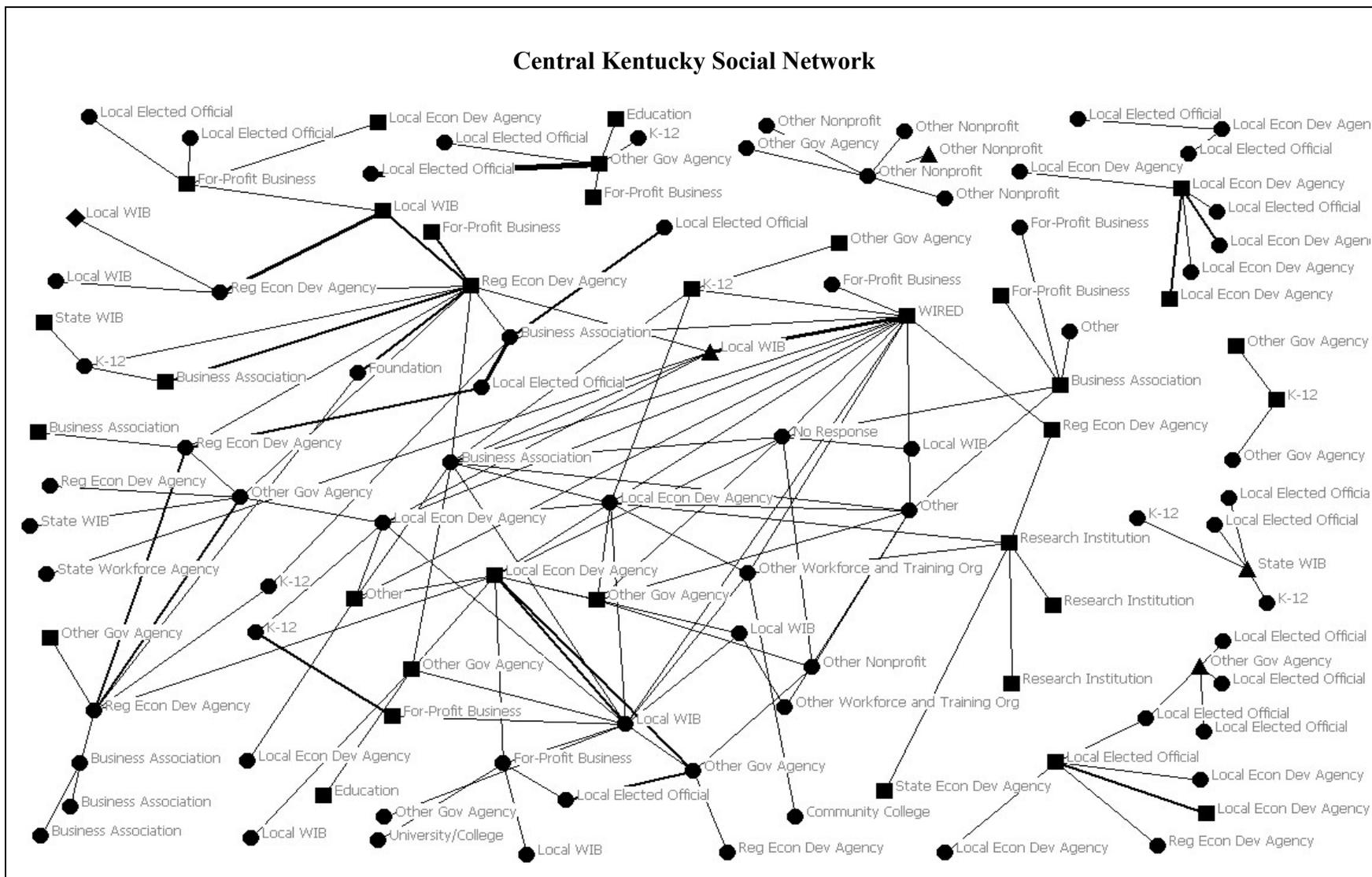


Figure C-14

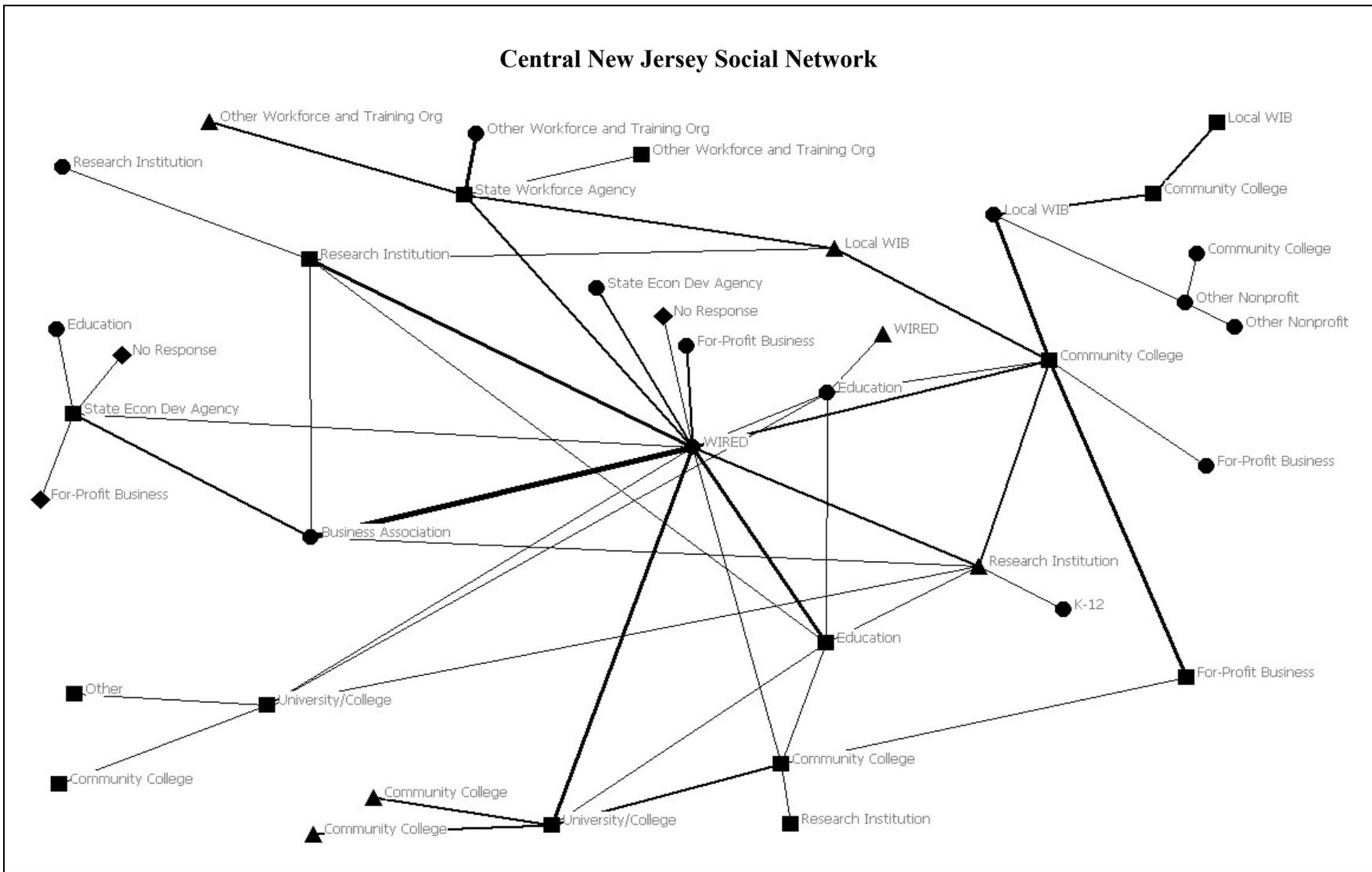


Figure C-15

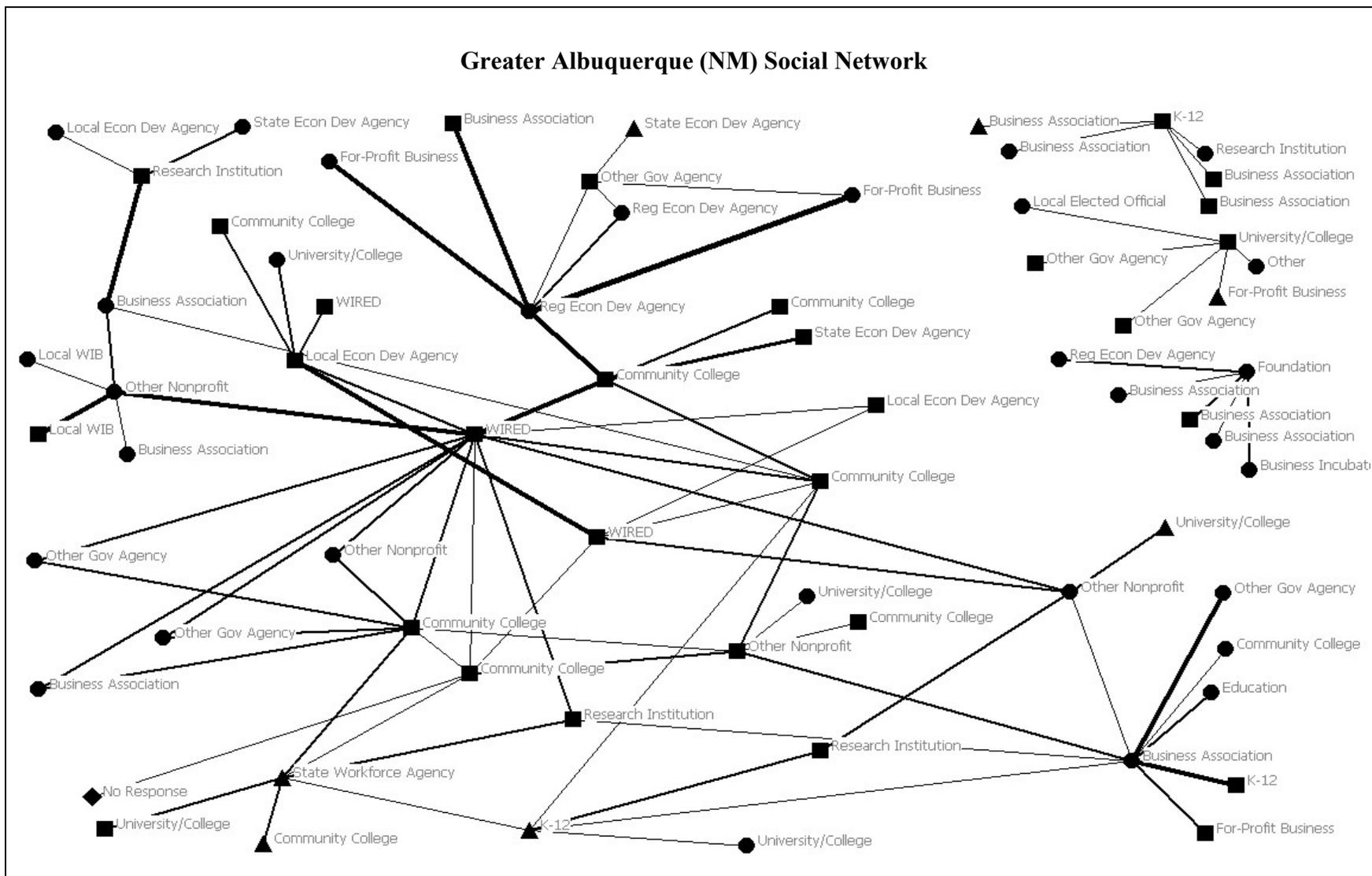


Figure C-16

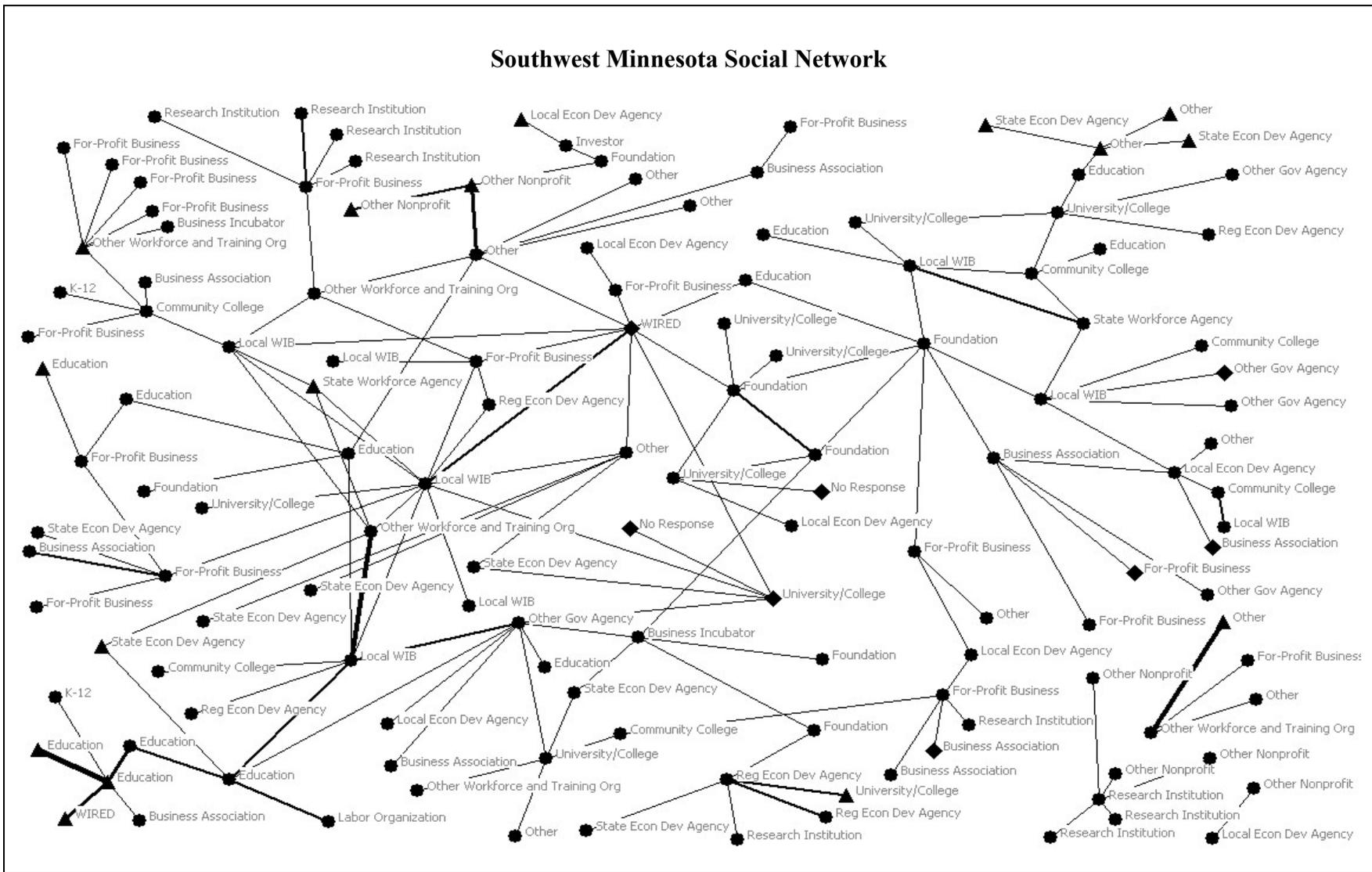


Figure C-17

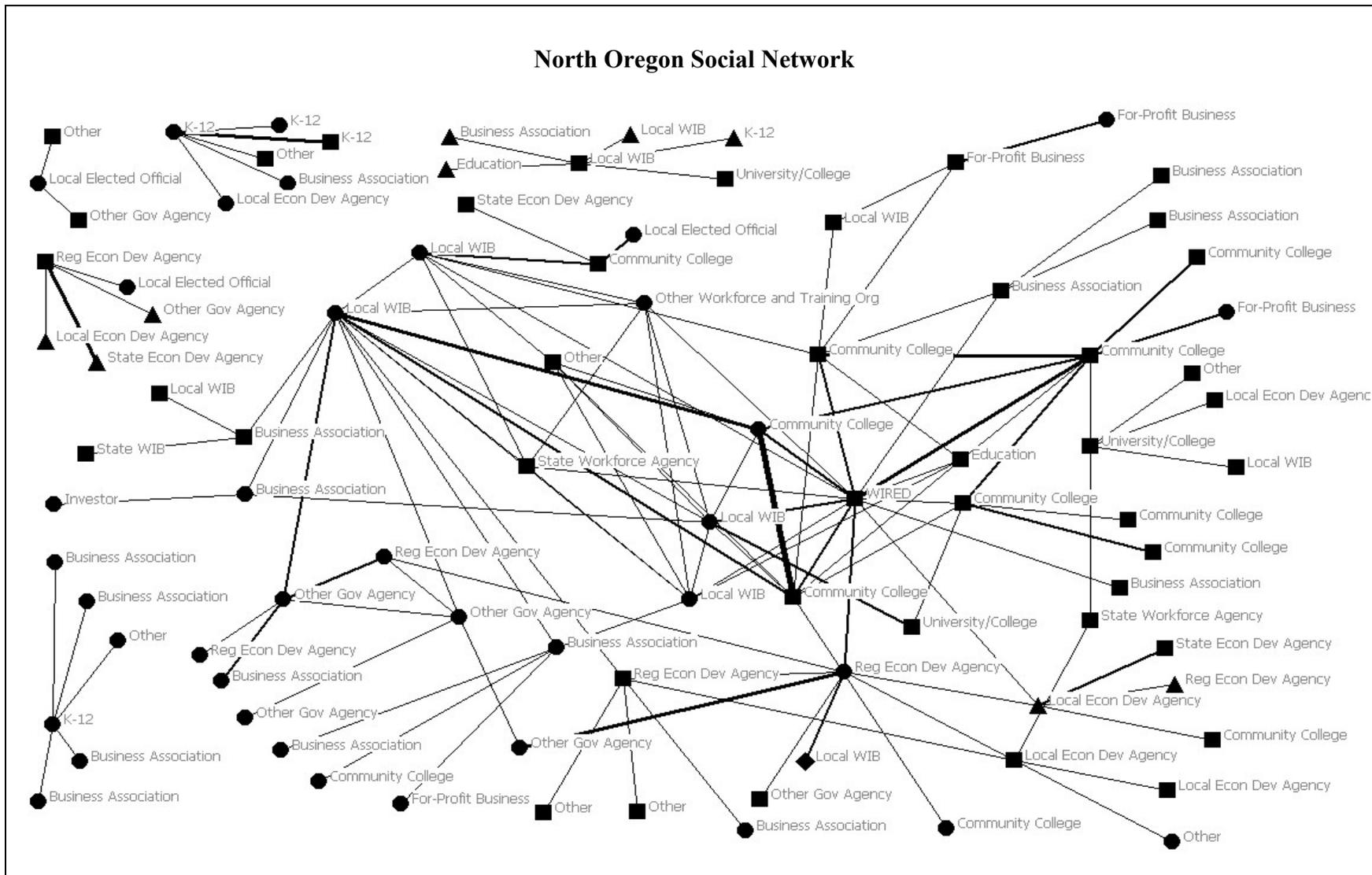


Figure C-18

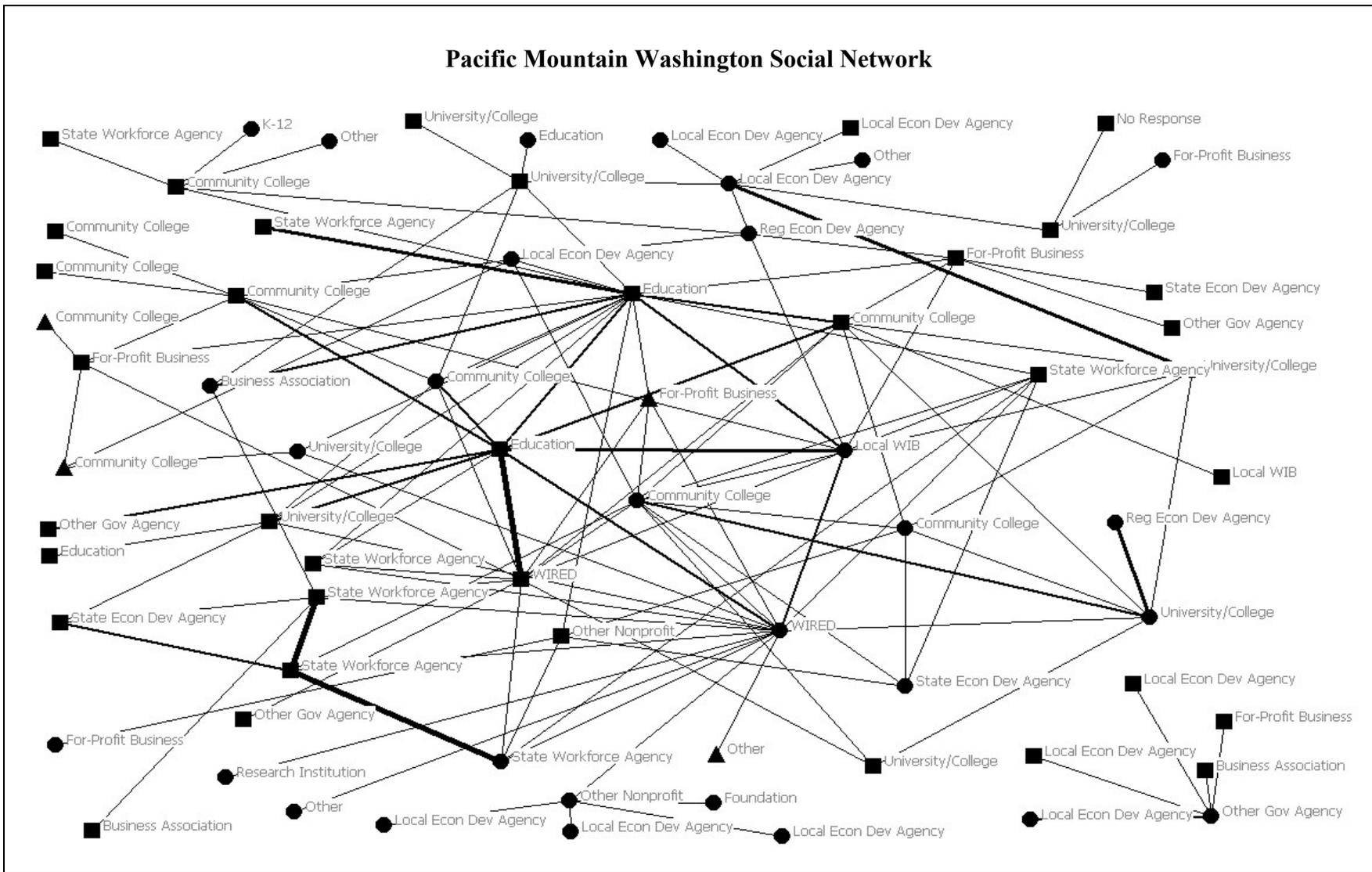


Figure C-19

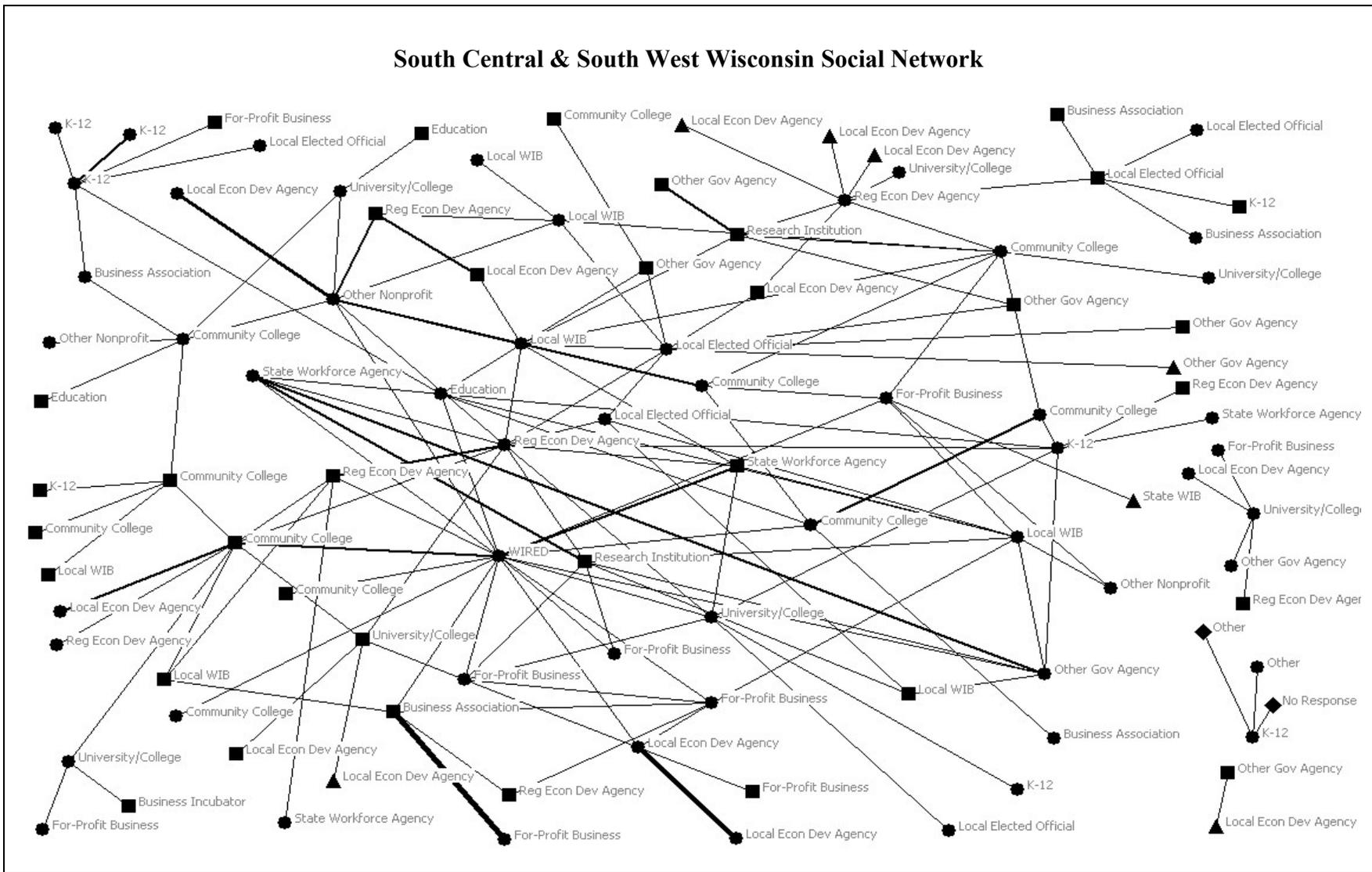


Figure C-20

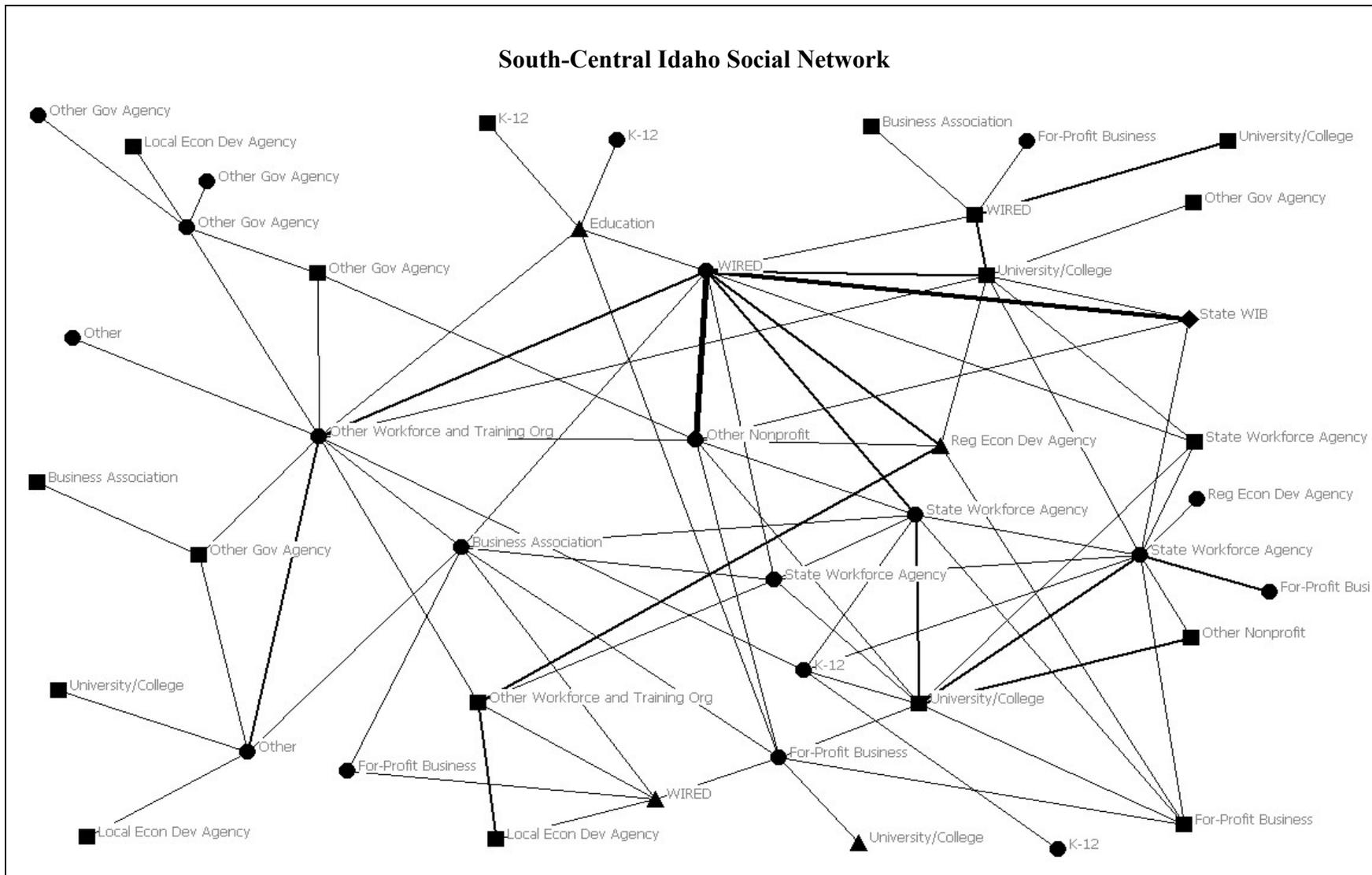


Figure C-21

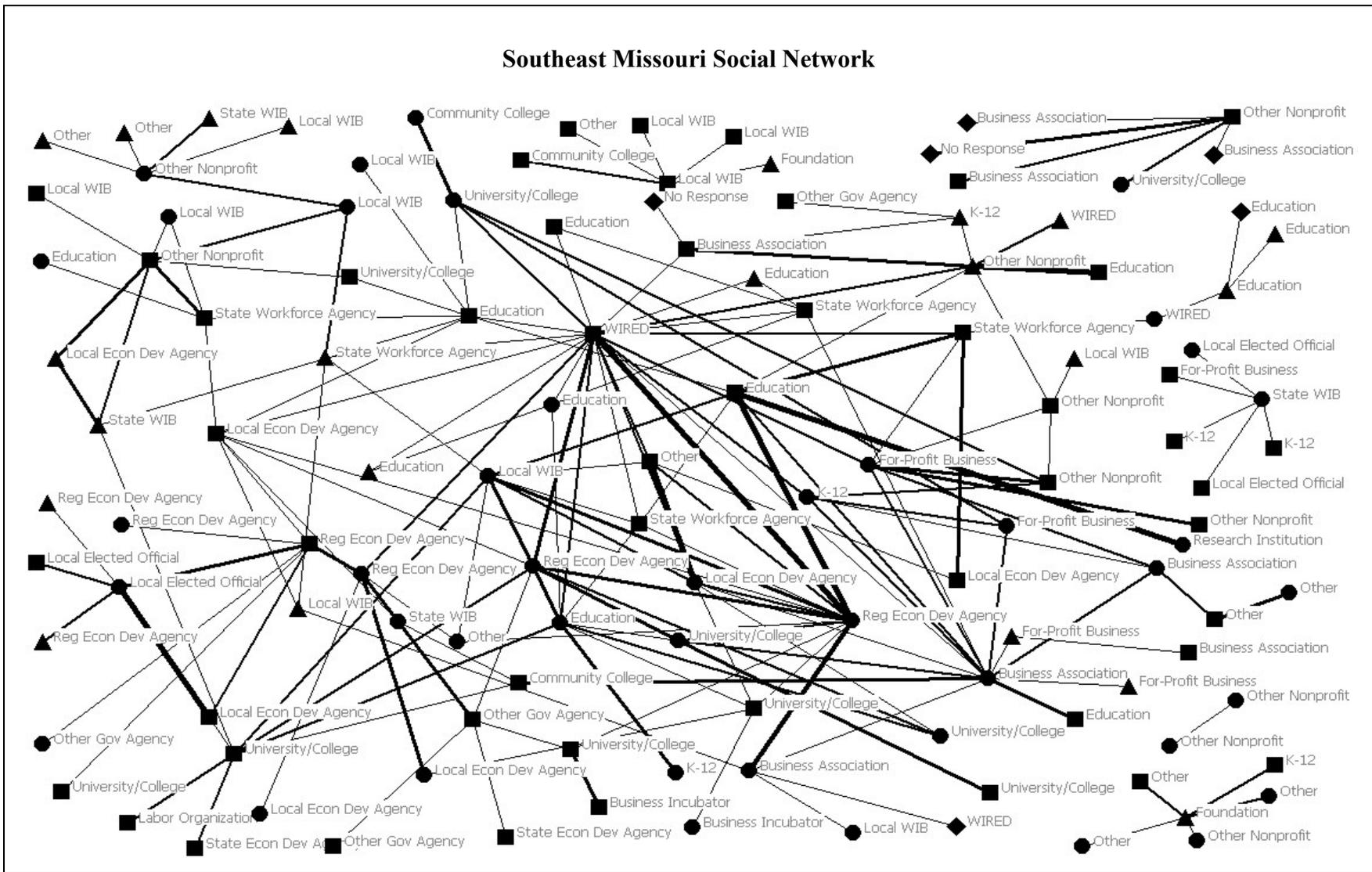


Figure C-23

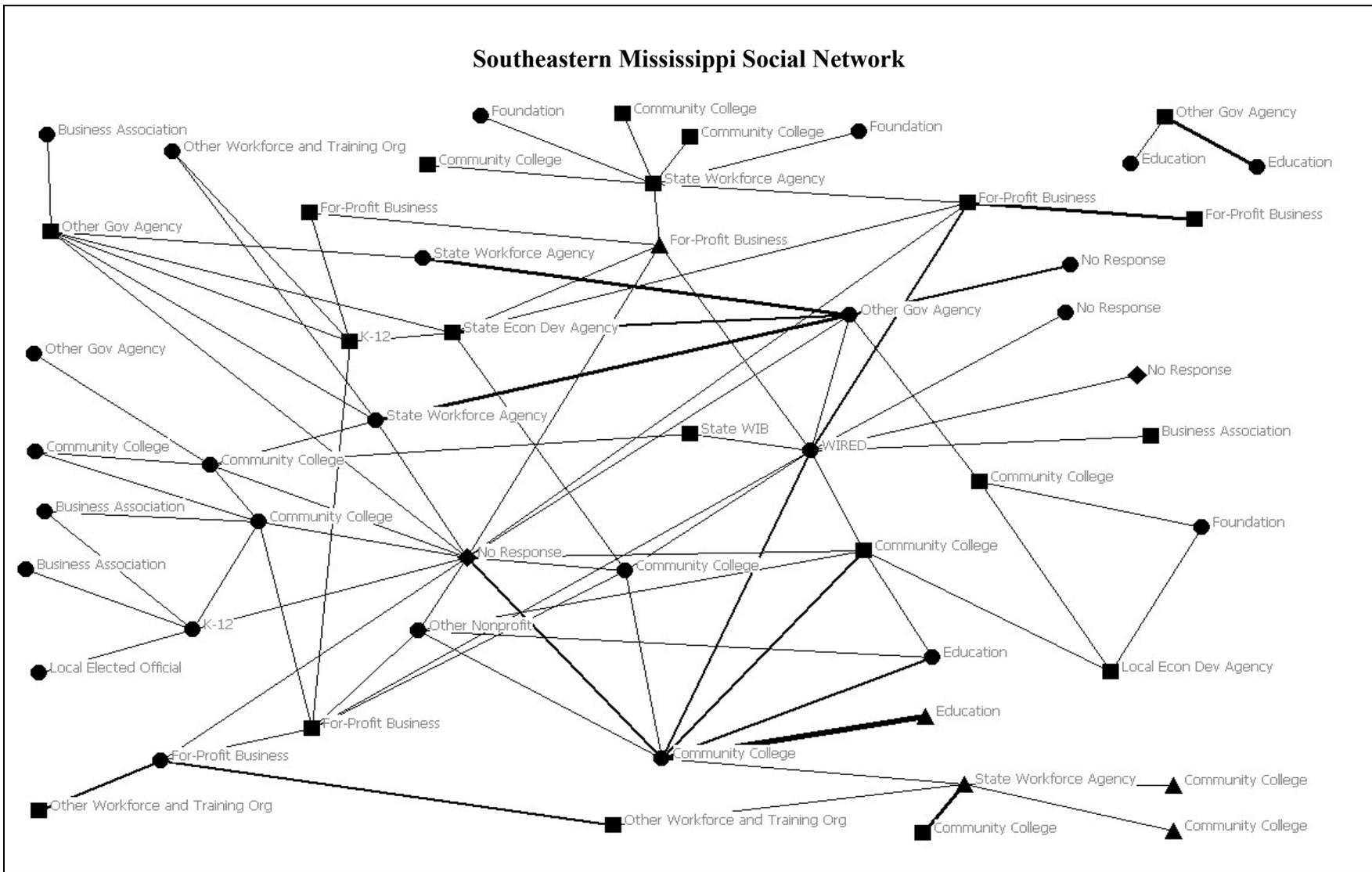


Figure C-24

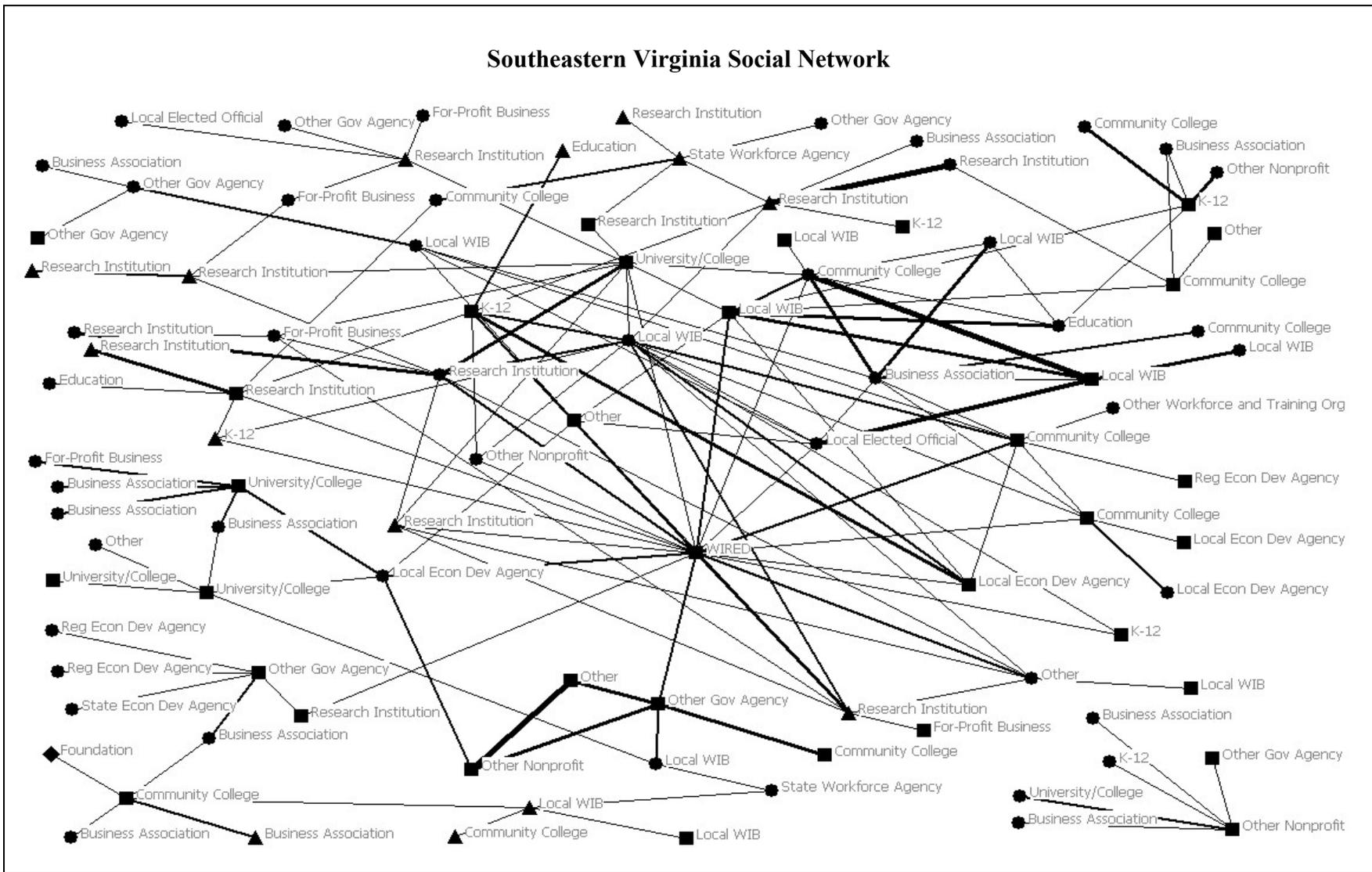


Figure C-25

Appendix D. Detailed Extant Data

This appendix is organized into the following distinct sub-sections:

- The appendix begins with a description of how comparison regions were selected for analyses. Tables D1-through D-3 present matched comparison group variables.
- Figures D-1 through D-26 display quarterly employment trends for each region and its comparison region for both total and manufacturing employment. To illustrate trends and allow for cross-regional examination, total and manufacturing sector employment levels have been indexed to a value of 100 in the first quarter of 2007. Changes in the index in subsequent quarters can therefore be interpreted in relative percentage terms to the original starting value.
- Tables D-4 through D-29 contain detailed demographic and workforce data for each region.
- Figures D-27 through D-76 are graphs of job creation and net job flows for 25 of the 26 regions and their comparison regions. These data come from the U.S. Census QWI data system (<http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/datatools/qwiapp.html>), which does not include data for Puerto Rico. Job flows serve as a measure of the robustness of the regional economy and the relative demand for new workers. Job creation measures the number of new jobs created at firms that were expanding during the quarter, which is an important consideration for workforce development, since the presence of companies that are adding jobs may create a demand for newly trained workers even in places or times of seemingly modest net employment change. Net job flows simply measure the total change in total employment across all firms during the period and reflects the overall employment strength of the regional economy.
- Tables D-30 and D-31 contain estimated 2006 employment levels for industries indentified as a focus in each region’s respective implementation plan.

Comparison Group Methodology for Analyzing Outcomes¹

The team has used basic economic and demographic extant data to construct county-based regional comparison groups for each of the 13 Generation II and 13 Generation III WIRED regions. It is important to identify such groups because the attribution of outcomes (long-term or intermediate) to the Initiative is considerably strengthened by comparing regions that received the “treatment” (that is, received an Initiative grant) to similar regions that did not. Of course, the effectiveness of this approach depends upon the ability to match groups on observable characteristics in order to break down correlations between unobservable characteristics and treatments. The criteria used in constructing the comparison regions for the Generation II and

¹ The following is an excerpt from the Evaluation Design Report, pages 23 to 32, that describes how comparison groups were selected for this analysis.

Generation III regions were designed to control for the effects of the following five factors of regional growth:

1. *Industrial Mix*: Regions that house large manufacturing or agricultural sectors will likely experience slower employment growth than more service-based regions. This does not necessarily reflect on their competitiveness. Instead, it is because 1) the demand for services is growing faster than the demand for manufactured goods made in the United States and 2) the nation's manufacturers and agricultural producers are expected to continue to make substantial gains in labor productivity.
2. *Entrepreneurship*: Regions that have a strong entrepreneurial environment are hypothesized to have higher rates of economic growth than other regions.² This is true for rural areas as well as urbanized regions.³ In addition, innovation is often associated with entrepreneurship.⁴
3. *Urban vs. Rural*: Numerous recent studies have shown that large metro areas perform better than small metro areas and rural regions.⁵ The reasons for this disparity in growth include the importance of economic clusters, attractive urban amenities, greater networking opportunities, and thick labor markets.
4. *Human Capital*: Most economic development growth studies have confirmed that a region's ability to attract and retain an educated workforce is the primary factor that will influence its future growth. Education is also tied to personal income growth.⁶
5. *Preexisting Trends*: Regions that have experienced population and employment growth in the past five years are likely to continue to enjoy above-average growth in the next five years.

Table D-1 lists ten economic variables that were considered in the selection of comparison regions for each of the 26 Generation II and Generation III WIRED regions. The ten variables comprise two in each of the growth factor categories. The first variable listed in each category is the more important of the two, i.e., the variable that was more closely matched in selecting the comparison groups.

² Randall Eberts, George Erickcek, and Jack Kleinhenz, "Dashboard Indicators for the Northeast Ohio Economy" *Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland Working Paper #06-05*. Stephan J. Goetz and David Freshwater, "State-Level Determinants of Entrepreneurship and a Preliminary Measure of Entrepreneurial Climate," *Economic Development Quarterly*, vol. 15 (Feb 2001): 58 - 70.

³ Jason Henderson, Sarah A. Low, and Stephen Weiler, "The Drivers of Regional Entrepreneurship in Rural and Metro Areas" in Norman Walzer *Entrepreneurship and Local Economic Development* (New York: Lexington Books, 2007), 81 to 102.

⁴ Vijay K. Mathur, "Human Capital-Based Strategy for Regional Economic Development," *Economic Development Quarterly*, vol. 13 (August 1999): 203 - 216.

⁵ George Erickcek and Hannah McKinney, "Small City Blues: Looking for Growth Factors in Small- and Medium-sized Cities" *Economic Development Quarterly* (20)3 (August, 2006): 232-258.

⁶ Eberts et al, "Dashboard." and Richard Florida, *The Rise of the Creative Class. And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure and Everyday Life*, (New York: Basic Books, 2002).

Table D-1: Economic Variables Considered in Identifying Matched Comparison Groups, by Growth Factor

Growth Factor	Variable
<i>Industrial Mix</i>	Percentage of workforce in manufacturing
	Percentage of workforce in agriculture
<i>Entrepreneurship</i>	Percentage of workforce who are proprietors
	Number of proprietorships
<i>Urban vs. Rural</i>	Population in the region's most populous county
	Population density
<i>Human Capital</i>	Percentage of persons 25 years or older with a Bachelor's Degree
	Per capita income
<i>Pre-Existing Trends</i>	Percentage change in employment 2001 to 2005
	Percentage change in population 2000 to 2006

Additionally, the team took into consideration specific characteristics found in some of the Initiative regions. These include:

- Housing a major government/military facility
- Surrounding but not including the core county/city of a metropolitan area
- The presence of a major university
- Generally recognized physical amenities (mountains, bodies of water, and so forth)

Where feasible, the team has selected comparison regions that are in the same state or in a neighboring state. In one instance, two regions (Wasatch Range and Greater Albuquerque [NM]) share the same comparison region, since the characteristics of the two regions are similar enough to allow for this. Two other regions (Arkansas Delta and Southeastern Mississippi) share similar comparison regions. Finally, the team has excluded any county that is in another Initiative region, since it would be receiving the benefit of other program activities. Although all Generation III regions are administratively led by a WIB, only five of them are composed of regions that are exactly coincident with workforce investment area boundaries. For these five regions, the comparison areas were designed to also follow the boundaries of workforce investment areas.

In short, the PPA/Upjohn Team's process for choosing comparison groups was based on an economic growth framework grounded in economic development research. It was guided by the five regional growth factors that have been shown empirically to be statistically associated with regional economic performance. They are industrial mix (manufacturing vis-à-vis agriculture), entrepreneurship, urban vs. rural environment, human capital, and pre-existing trends. The process involved judgment as well. Finally, in the process, the team imposed contiguity, i.e., the comparison groups must be composed of contiguous counties and, of course, the team eliminated counties that were in another Initiative region.

Every effort was made to keep the comparison region within the same state as the Initiative region; however, if that was not possible neighboring states were considered. The first step in the process was to select a set of counties within the same state(s) as each Generation II or

Generation III region that was approximately the same geographic size and was located close to the region. The team compared the variables listed in Table D-3, below, for the Initiative region to the selected counties as a region. Counties were then substituted in the proposed comparison region to see if the team could improve the match. If one or more candidates for the comparison region were “close,” then the team relied on matching the characteristics noted above to break ties (i.e., major government/military facility, metro area, major university, physical amenities). Also as noted, the team maintained WIB area boundaries to the extent possible for some of the Generation III matches.

In instances where this process did not initially provide a “good” (in the team’s judgment) comparison group within the same states, the second level of analysis was to select a set of counties in an adjacent state. The same process discussed above was then repeated. In a few idiosyncratic cases where there was a lack of “good” (as well, in the team’s judgment) matches within state or in adjacent states, the team went to a third source of comparison group counties, which was non-adjacent states.

All together, the team has seven instances in which the comparison group is within state; thirteen instances where the comparison group is in adjacent states; and six instances where the comparison group is in a state that is not adjacent.

The PPA/Upjohn Team’s selections for the comparison groups are listed in Table D-2.

Table D-2: Comparison Groups by Regions

WIRED Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)	Comparison Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)
<i>Generation II</i>			
Appalachian Ohio	OH: Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Guernsey, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Tuscarawas, Vinton, Washington	Appalachian West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania	KY: Boyd, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis PA: Beaver, Washington WV: Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Jackson, Lincoln, Marshall, Mason, Ohio, Pleasants, Putnam, Ritchie, Roane, Tyler, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood
Arkansas Delta	AR: Arkansas, Ashley, Chicot, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Jackson, Lee, Lincoln, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis, Woodruff	Northwestern Mississippi	MS: Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, Grenada, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Warren, Washington, Yazoo

Table D-2: Comparison Groups by Regions

WIRED Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)	Comparison Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)
Central-Eastern Puerto Rico	PR Municipios: Caguas, Cayey, Gurabo, Humacao, Juncos, Las Piedras, Naguabo, San Lorenzo	North Central Puerto Rico	PR Municipios: Corozal, Dorado, Manatí, Morovis, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Vega Alta, Vega Baja
Delaware Valley	DE: New Castle, NJ: Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Mercer, Salem, PA: Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, Philadelphia	Chicago, Illinois/Gary, Indiana Area	IL: Cook, DuPage, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Lake, Will IN: Benton, Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Porter, White
Northern California	CA: Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba	Southern Oregon	OR: Baker, Benton, Coos, Crook, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Grant, Harney, Jackson, Jefferson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Malheur, Wasco, Wheeler
Northern New Jersey	NJ: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union, Warren	Baltimore/Annapolis, Maryland Area	MD: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Carroll, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Baltimore City
Rio South Texas Region	TX: Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Starr, Webb, Willacy, Zapata	El Paso, Texas/Las Cruces, New Mexico Area	NM: Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero TX: El Paso, Hudspeth
Southeast Michigan	MI: Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, Wayne	Cleveland/Youngstown/Akron, Ohio Area	OH: Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Wayne
Southeastern Wisconsin	WI: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha	Cincinnati/Dayton, Ohio Area	OH: Butler, Darke, Hamilton, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Warren
Southwest Indiana	IN: Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh, Warrick	South-Central Indiana	IN: Bartholomew, Brown, Clay, Greene, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Owen
Southwestern Connecticut	CT: Fairfield NY: Putnam, Westchester	Annapolis, Maryland/Washington, DC Suburbs	MD: Anne Arundel, Calvert, Carroll, Howard, Prince George's

Table D-2: Comparison Groups by Regions

WIRED Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)	Comparison Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)
Tennessee Valley	AL: Blount, Colbert, Cullman, DeKalb, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Winston TN: Franklin, Giles, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Maury, Wayne	Tennessee/Northern Georgia	GA: Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Dade, Fannin, Floyd, Gilmer, Gordon, Murray, Pickens, Walker, Whitfield TN: Anderson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Loudon, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Sequatchie
Wasatch Range	UT: Cache, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Utah, Wasatch, Weber	Colorado Springs/Pueblo, Colorado Area	CO: Costilla, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Lincoln, Otero, Pueblo, Teller
<i>Generation III</i>			
Central Kentucky	IN: Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Scott, Washington, KY: Adair, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Carroll, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Henry, Jefferson, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Taylor, Trimble, Washington	Lexington, Kentucky Area	KY: Anderson Bourbon, Boyle, Clark, Estill, Fayette, Franklin, Garrard, Harrison, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Nicholas, Powell, Scott, Woodford
Central New Jersey	NJ: Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset	Baltimore/Annapolis, Maryland Area	MD: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Howard, Baltimore City
Greater Albuquerque (NM)	NM: Bernalillo, Los Alamos, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Torrance, Valencia	Colorado Springs/Pueblo, Colorado Area	CO: Costilla, Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Las Animas, Lincoln, Otero, Pueblo, Teller

Table D-2: Comparison Groups by Regions

WIRED Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)	Comparison Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)
Southwest Minnesota	MN: Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Chippewa, Clay, Cottonwood, Douglas, Faribault, Freeborn, Grant, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Norman, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Sibley, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Waseca, Watonwan, Wilkin, Yellow Medicine	Northern Iowa	IA: Bremer, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Cerro Gordo, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Floyd, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Kossuth, Lyon, Mitchell, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Sac, Sioux, Webster, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Woodbury, Worth, Wright
Northern Oregon	OR: Clackamas, Columbia, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, Yamhill WA: Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum	Seattle, Washington Area	WA: Chelan, Island, King, Kitsap, Kittitas, Skagit, Snohomish
Pacific Mountain Washington	WA: Grays Harbor, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Thurston	Southern Oregon	OR: Benton, Coos, Crook, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn
South Central & South West Wisconsin	WI: Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Marquette, Richland, Rock, Sauk	Des Moines/ Ames, Iowa Area	IA: Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Guthrie, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, Union, Warren
South-Central Idaho	ID: Blaine, Camas, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls	Southeastern Idaho	ID: Bannock, Bear Lake, Bonneville, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, Oneida, Power
South-Central Kansas	KS: Butler, Cowley, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, McPherson, Marion, Reno, Sedgwick, Sumner	Tulsa, Oklahoma Area	OK: Creek, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Osage, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington
Southeast Missouri	MO: Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Iron, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Scott, Stoddard	Western Kentucky and Tennessee	KY: Ballard, Calloway, Carlisle, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, McCracken, Marshall TN: Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, Weakley

Table D-2: Comparison Groups by Regions

WIRED Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)	Comparison Region	Geographic Area (Counties, unless otherwise noted)
Southeastern Mississippi	MS: Clarke, Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Smith, Stone, Wayne	Northwest Mississippi	MS: Bolivar, Carroll, Coahoma, Hinds, Holmes, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Madison, Panola, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tate, Warren, Washington, Yazoo
Southeastern Virginia	VA Counties/Cities: Chesterfield, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, Surry, Sussex, Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Dinwiddie, Colonial Heights, Petersburg, Greensville, Emporia, James City, Williamsburg, Prince George, Hopewell, Southampton, Franklin, York, Poquoson	Connecticut/ Rhode Island	CT: Middlesex, New Haven, New London RI: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington
Southern Arizona	AZ: Cochise, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yuma	El Paso, Texas/ Las Cruces New Mexico Area	NM: Catron, Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna TX: Brewster, Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Presidio

In the case of the Initiative regions, no comparison group can possibly match the region on every criterion of importance to the environment for workforce development. However, by using the variables previously described in this section, the team has managed to assemble comparison groups that substantially match their corresponding WIRED regions on the majority of key factors of regional growth. Table D-3 exhibits the differences (WIRED region minus comparison region) for the primary variable for each of the growth factors noted in Table D-1.

Most comparison groups differ to a larger extent than hoped on at least one key factor of growth; however, the number of key factors that are very closely matched with the comparison region is at least as high or higher in every instance. In short, overall, the comparison groups share far more instances of similarity on key factors than differences.

**Table D-3: Differences Between the WIRED Regions and Comparison Groups
in Key Variables Considered to Develop Comparison Groups**

WIRED Region	Growth Factors and Key Variables Considered				
	Industrial Mix	Entrepreneurship	Human Capital	Urban vs. Rural	Pre-Existing Trends
	<i>Percent employed in manufacturing*</i>	<i>Proprietors as a share of employment*</i>	<i>Age 25 and older with a Bachelor's Degree**</i>	<i>Percent in Most Populous County**</i>	<i>Change in employment 2001-2005***</i>
<i>Generation II</i>					
Appalachian Ohio	2.5	5.4	-2.9	-7.4	0.4
Arkansas Delta	2.4	1.5	-2.1	6.8	-2.0
Central-Eastern Puerto Rico	-3.1	-6.4	1.2	10.5	7.5
Delaware Valley	-0.6	-1.8	-1.5	-58.2	3.5
Northern California	-5.0	2.9	-2.9	-9.0	-5.4
Northern New Jersey	3.8	-0.6	-4.2	-1.3	-2.3
Rio South Texas Region	-3.1	1.0	-5.0	-29.8	6.2
Southeast Michigan	-1.2	-0.2	2.7	6.2	-1.2
Southeastern Wisconsin	3.6	-0.5	-0.4	4.6	1.2
Southwestern Connecticut	1.8	3.4	8.6	4.0	-4.8
Southwest Indiana	6.1	-7.6	-4.5	12.9	-3.9
Tennessee Valley	7.2	1.8	-3.3	-42.2	2.2
Wasatch Range	3.1	-2.3	0.0	-18.4	3.1
<i>Generation III</i>					
Central Kentucky	-0.3	0.9	-8.1	-4.1	-1.7
Central New Jersey	1.4	0.0	3.8	1.8	-0.8
Greater Albuquerque (NM)	-0.9	-2.6	1.9	-11.2	4.1
Southwest Minnesota	-1.8	1.0	0.3	-8.3	2.9
Northern Oregon	0.7	0.0	-7.5	-40.7	2.9
Pacific Mountain Washington	-4.5	0.5	-3.9	-7.5	2.1
South-Central Idaho	-0.6	2.0	-1.5	-7.7	1.5
South-Central Kansas	10.1	4.5	-5.9	23.9	0.0
South-Central & South West Wisconsin	3.6	0.4	-1.0	-11.5	1.8
Southeast Missouri	-3.8	-1.5	-1.2	2.2	5.8
Southeastern Mississippi	2.1	2.2	-5.3	-11.6	1.0
Southeastern Virginia	-3.1	-3.2	-2.3	-14.8	1.9
Southern Arizona	-0.7	1.9	6.0	2.5	1.1

* Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Information System (BEA-REIS) ** U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2006. ***Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS.)

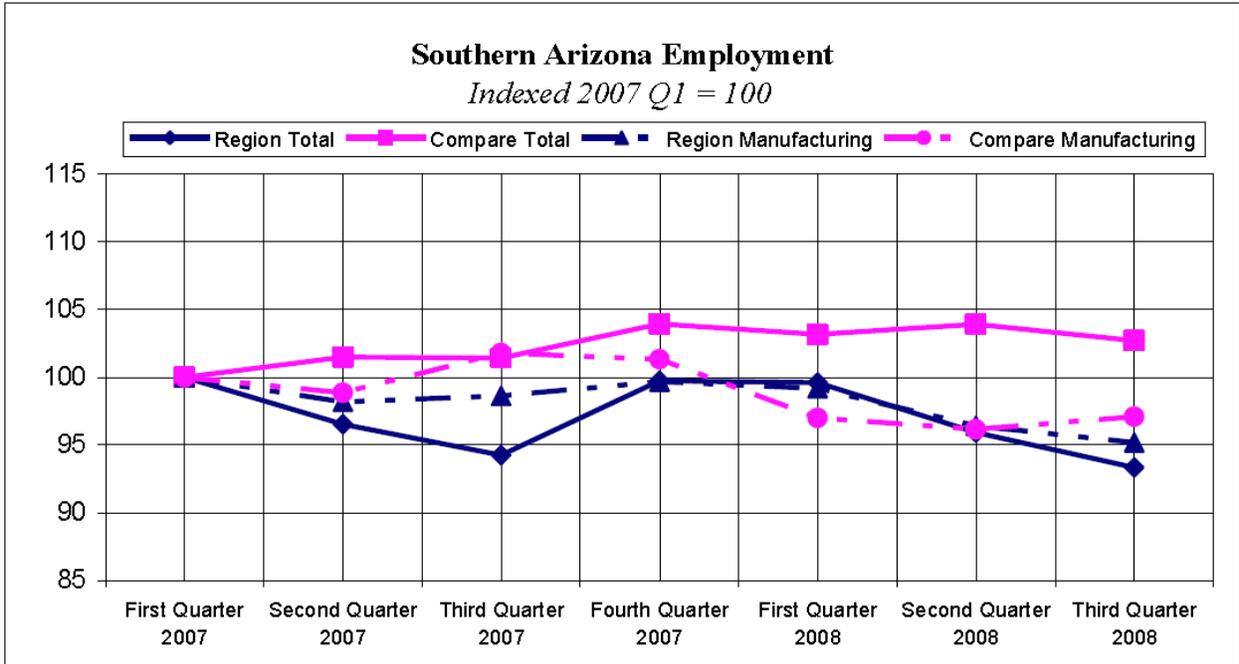


Figure D-1

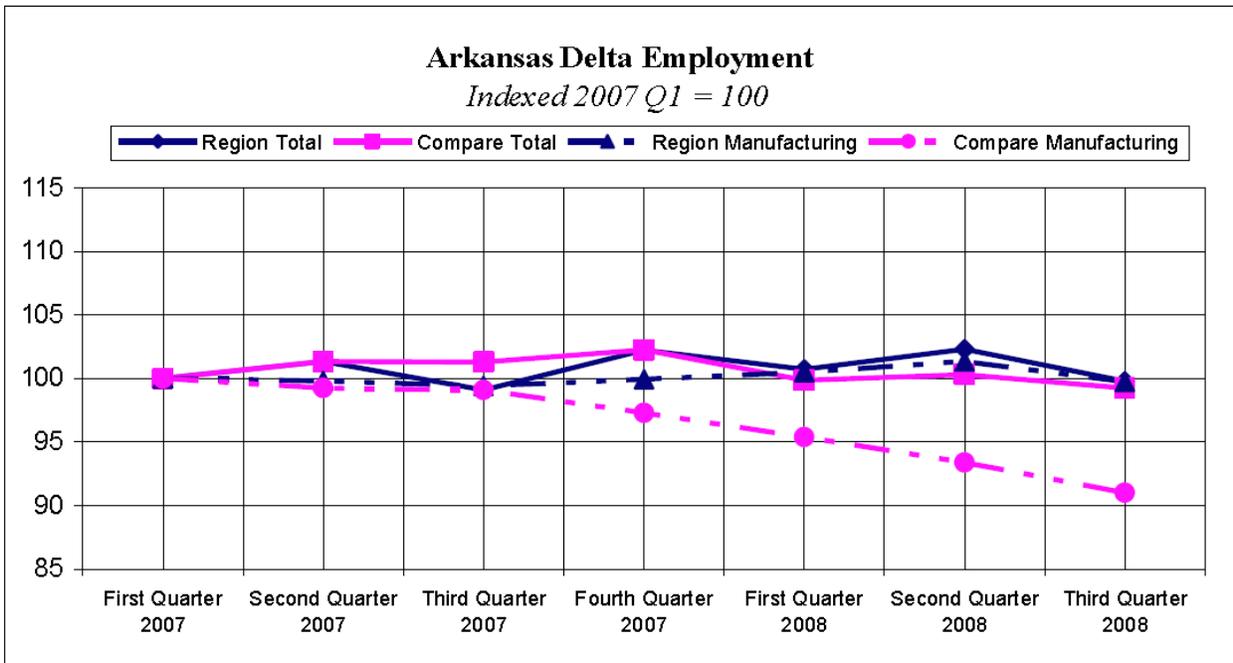


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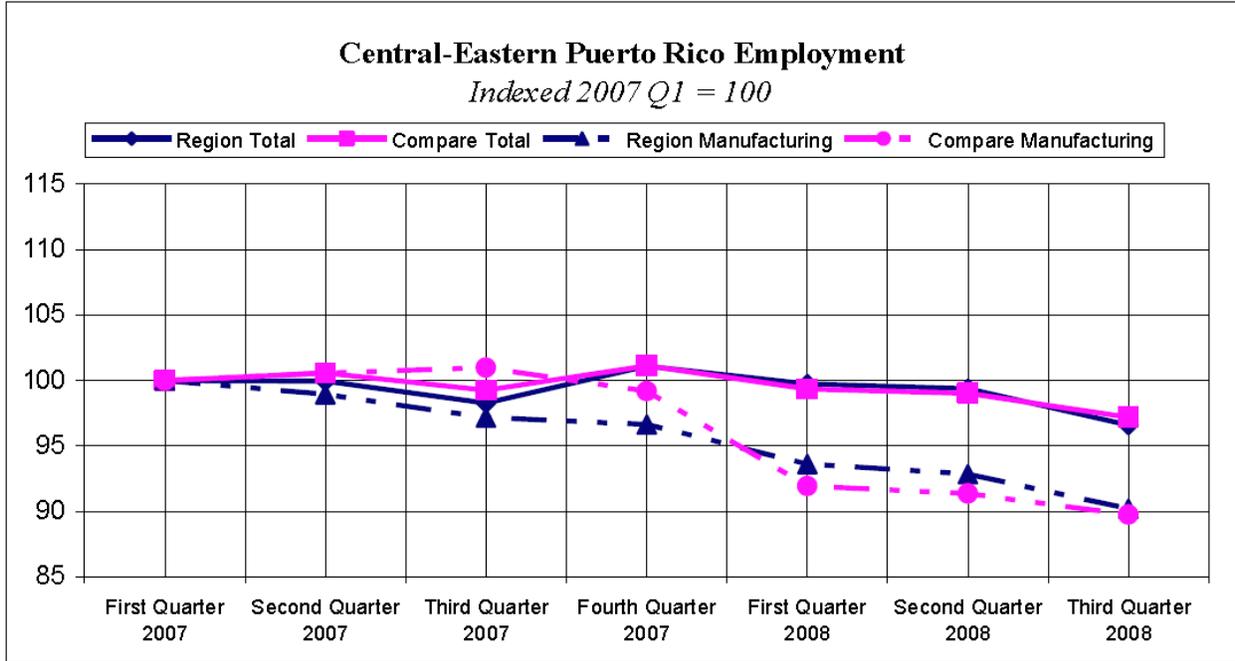


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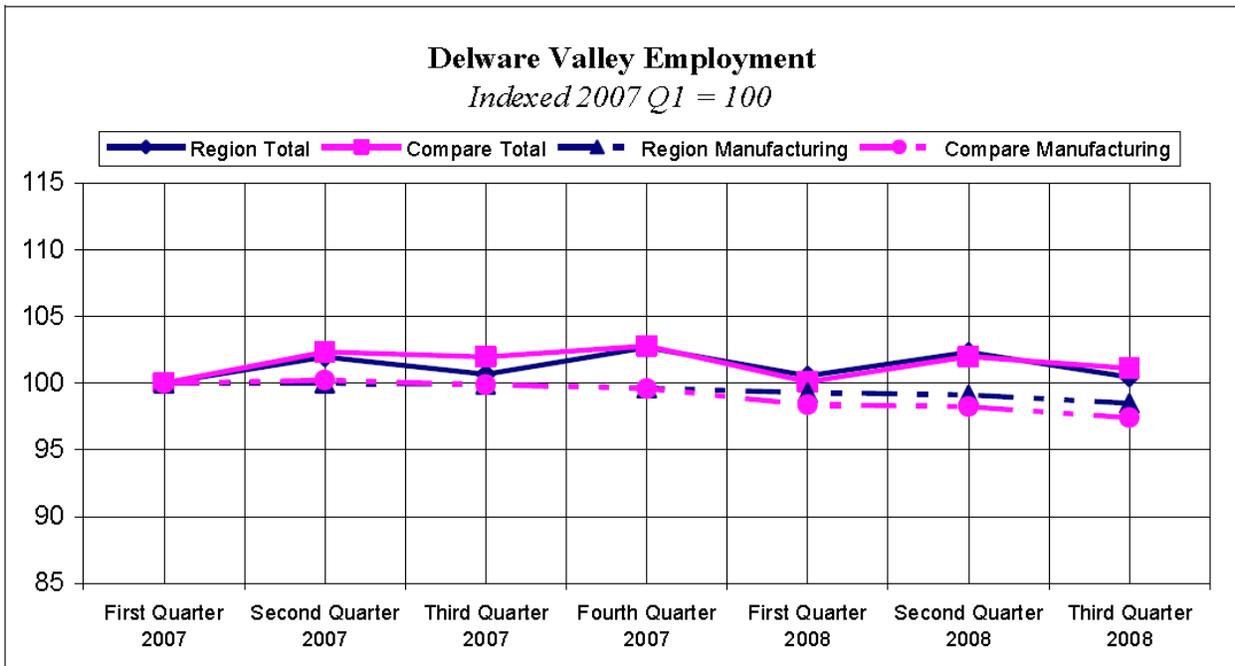


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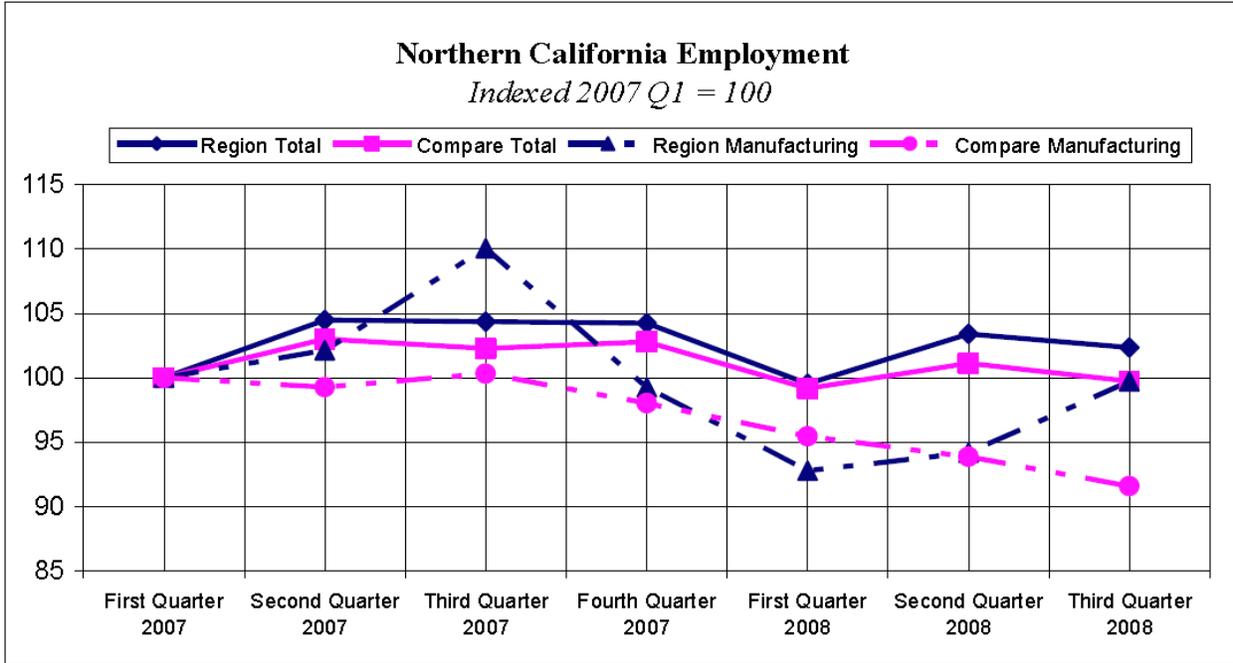


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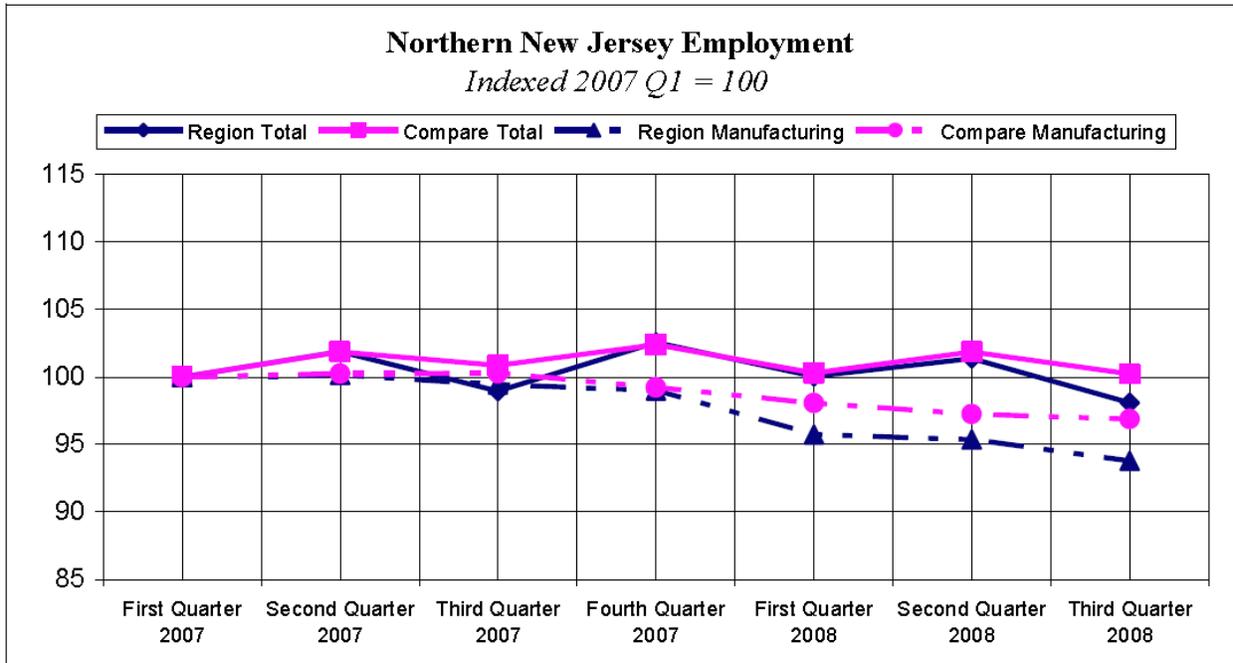


Figure D-6

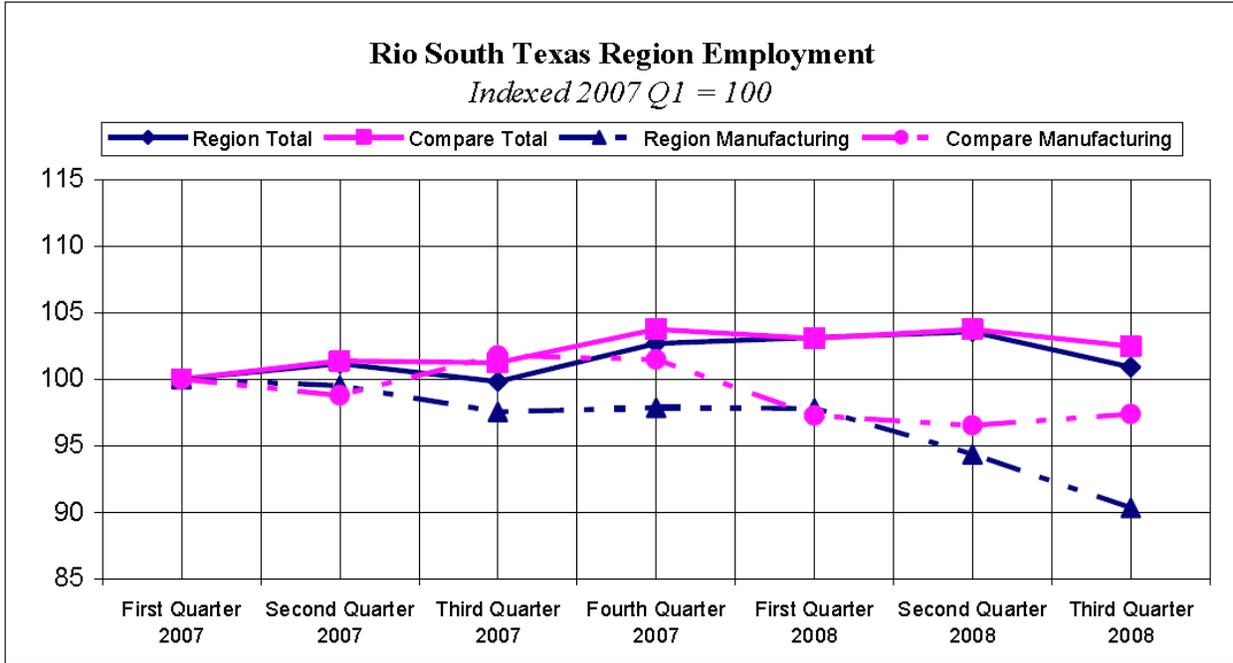


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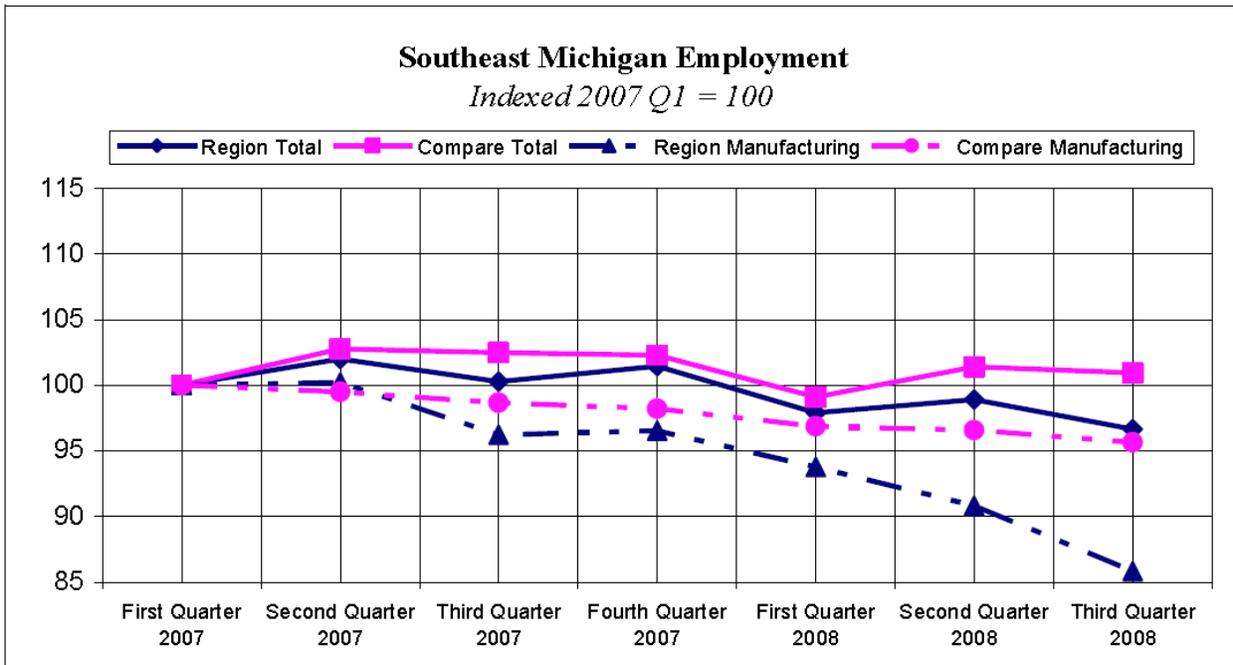


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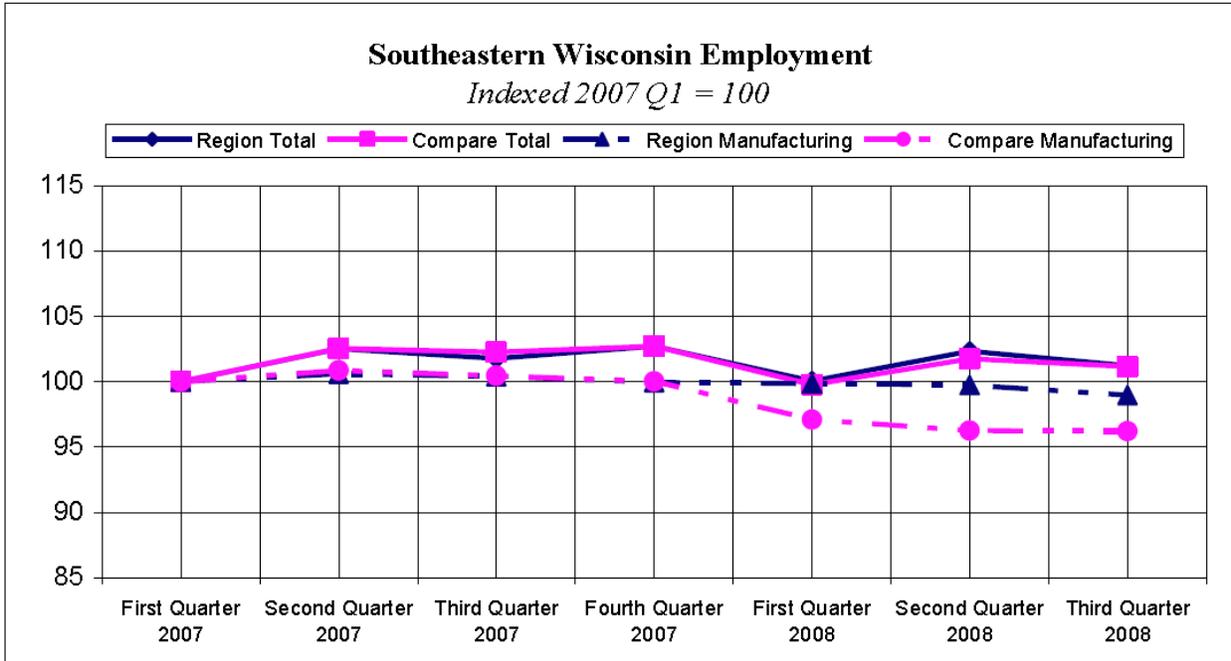


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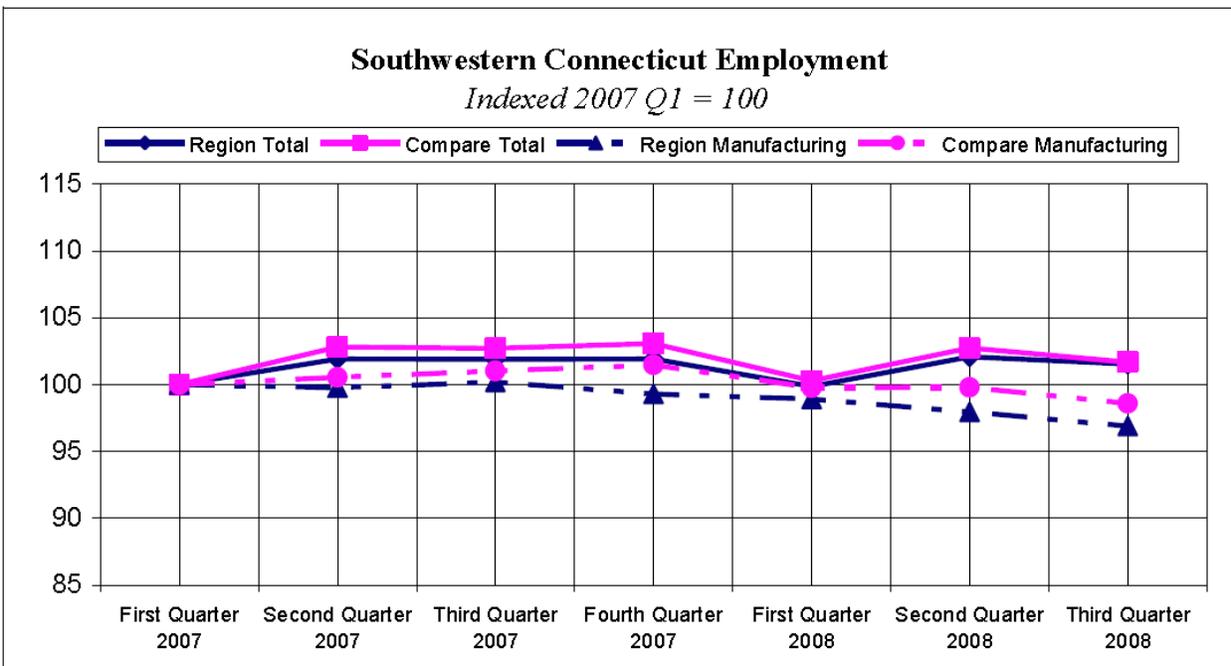


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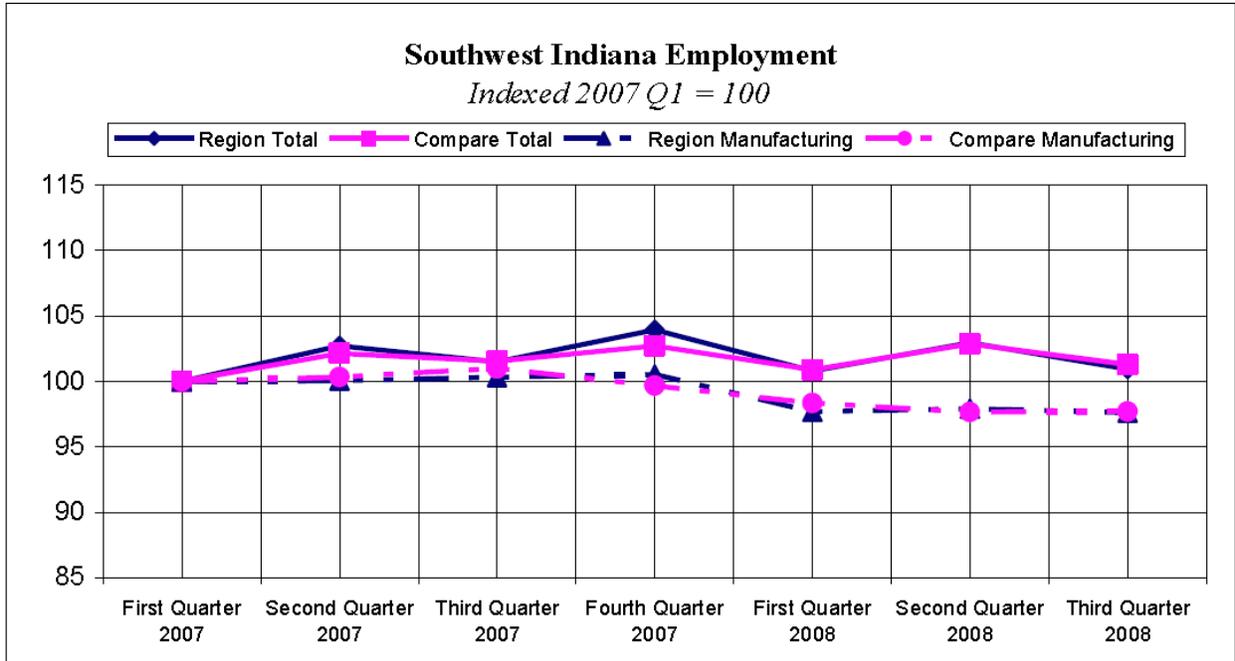


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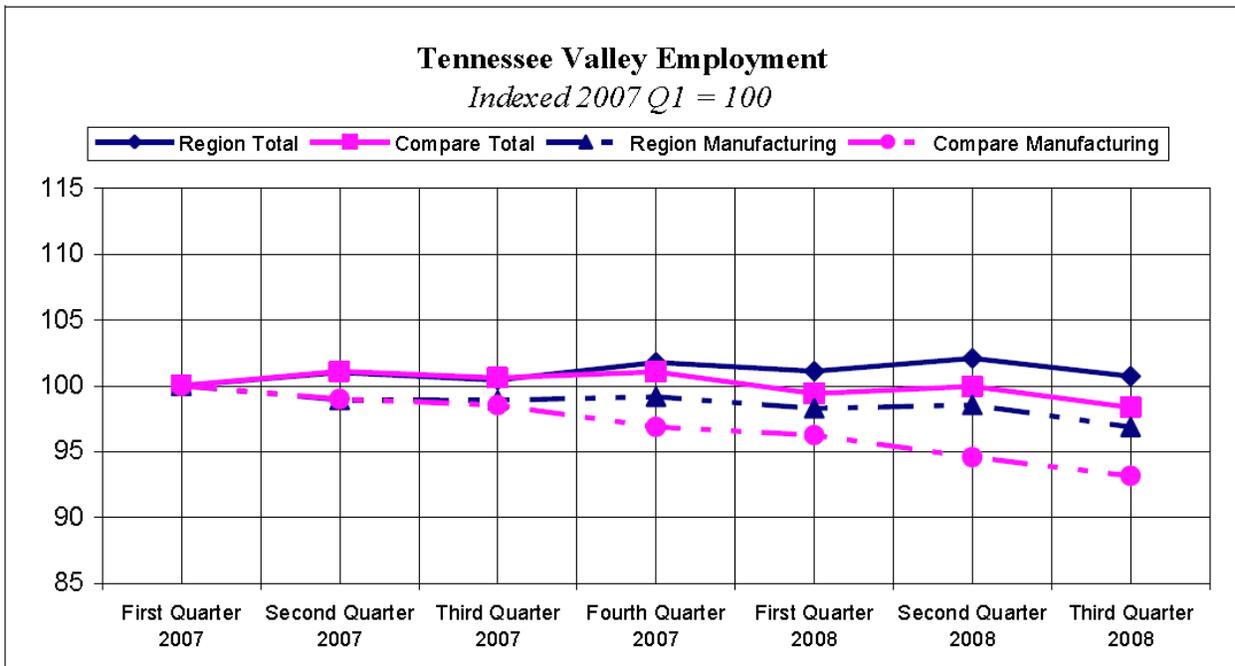


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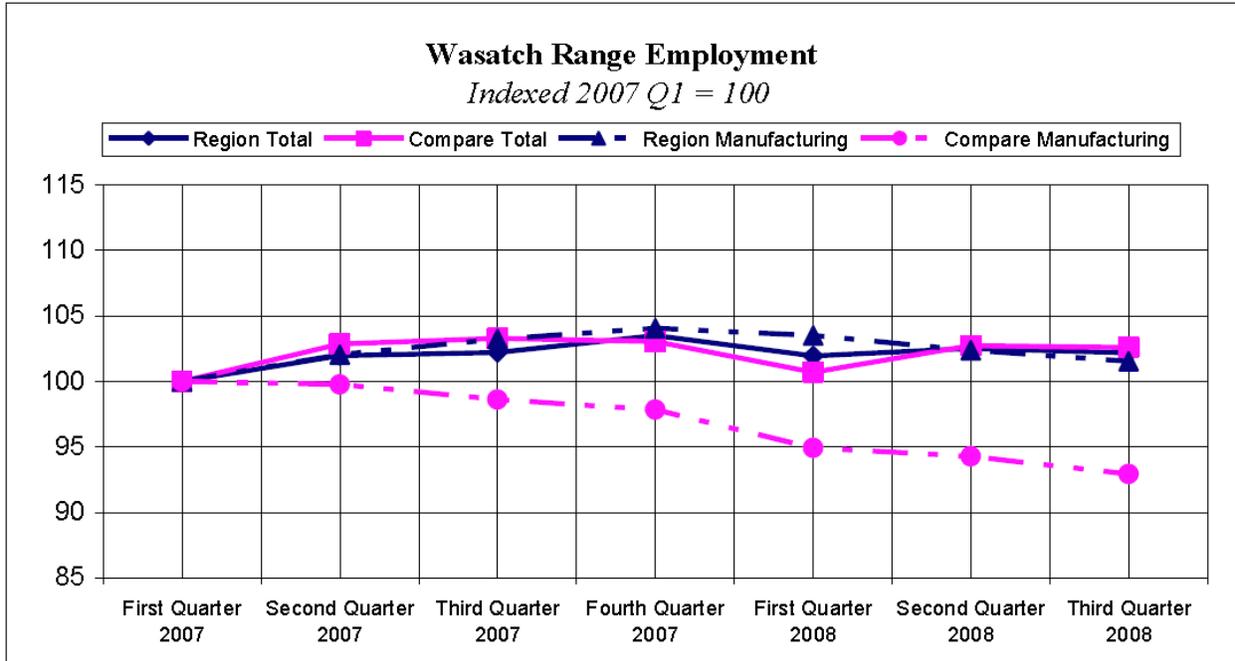


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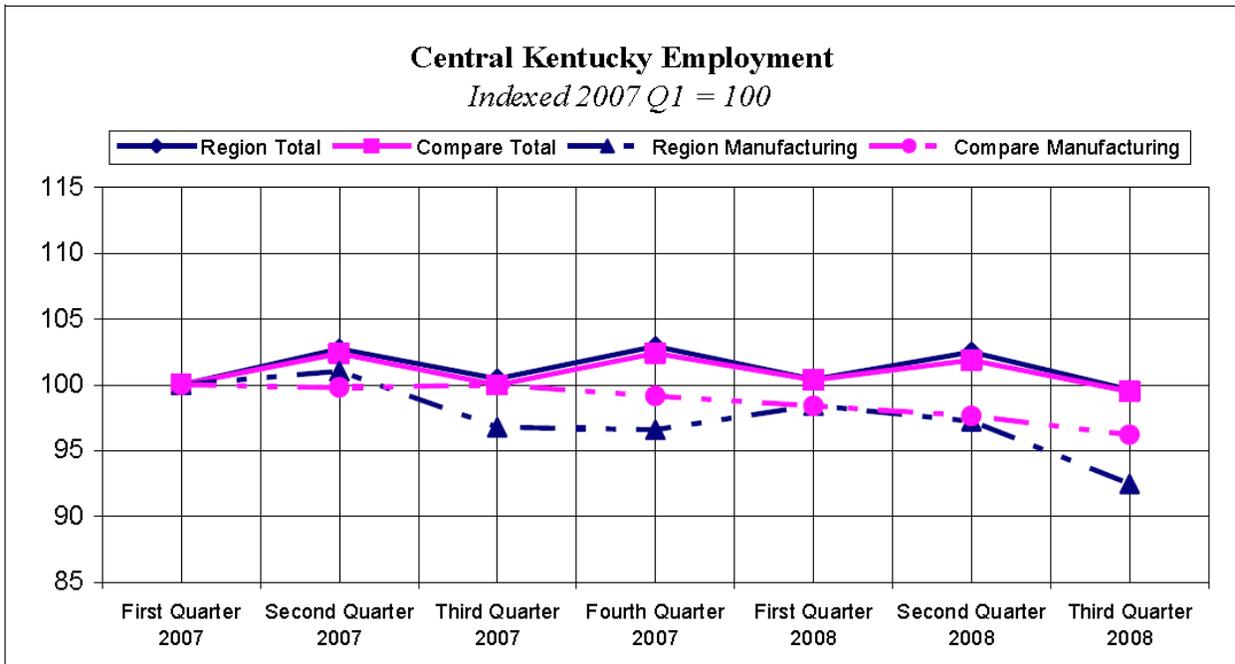


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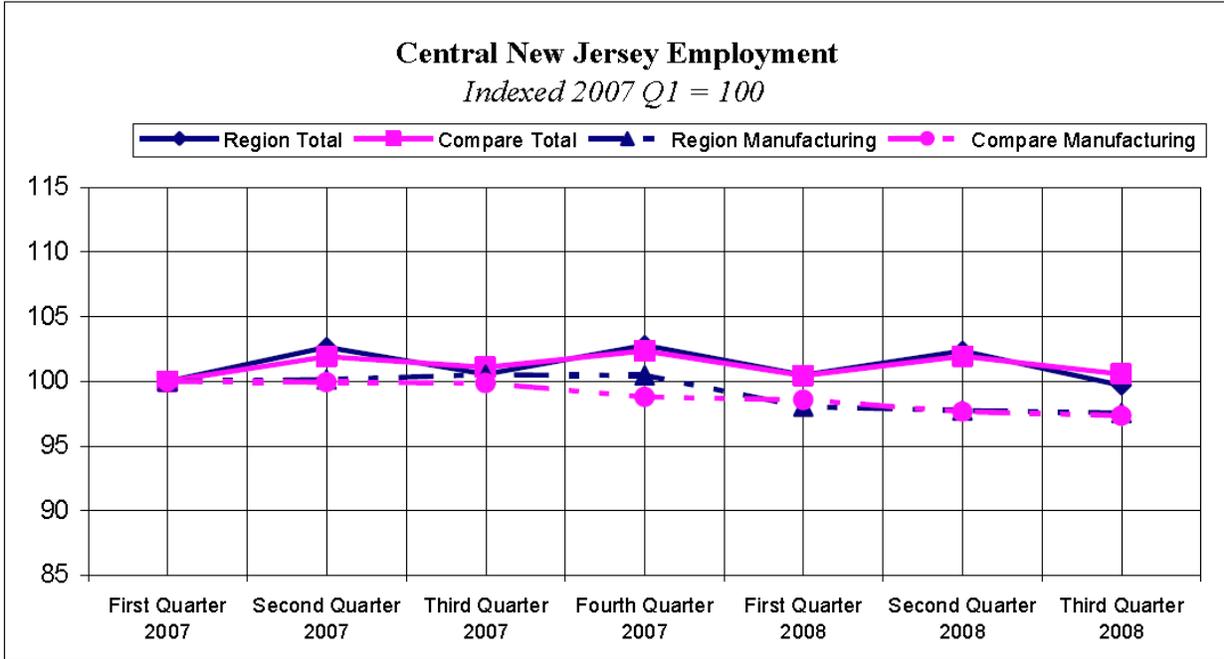


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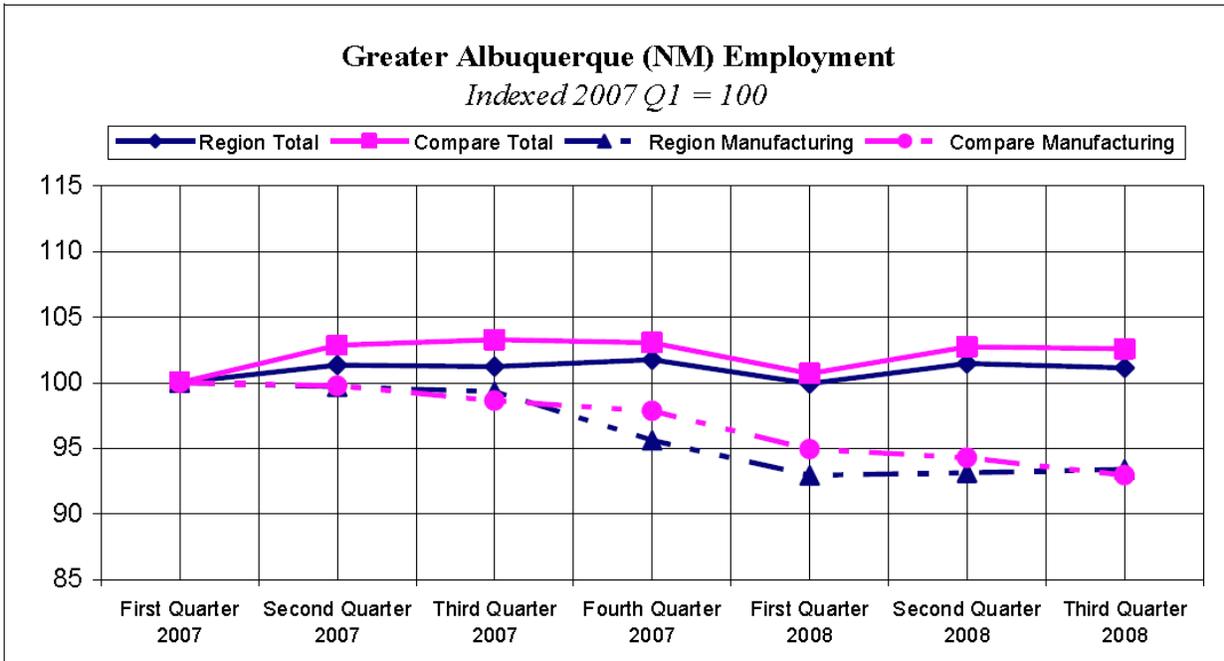


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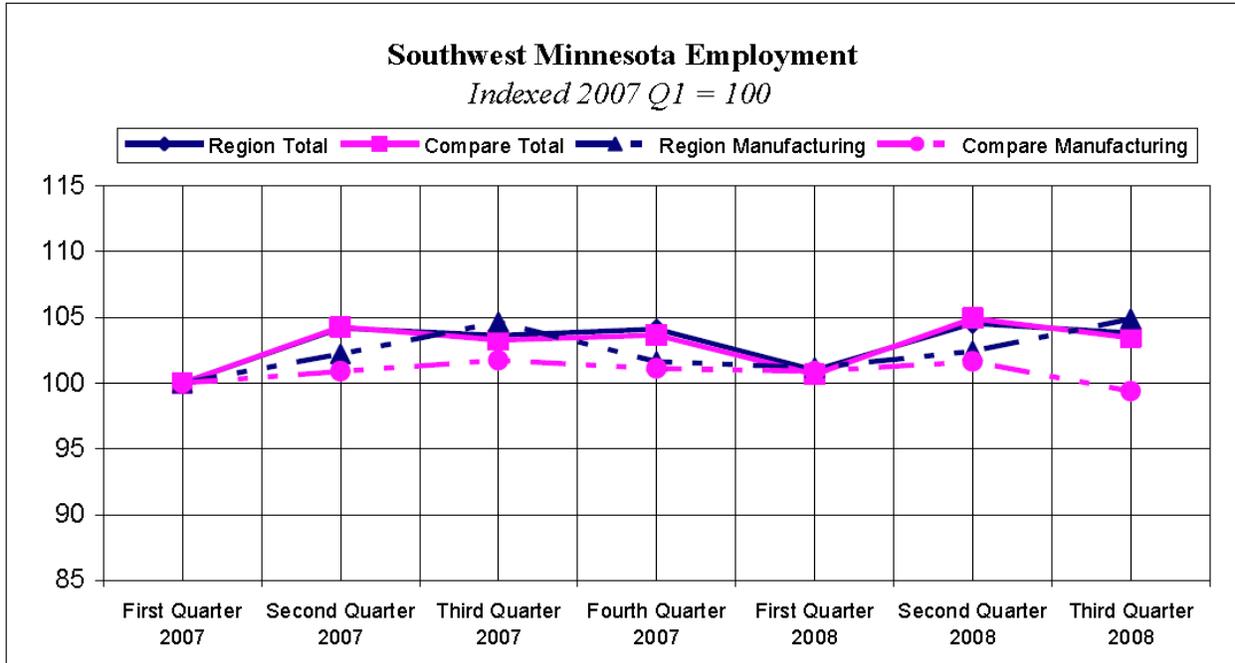


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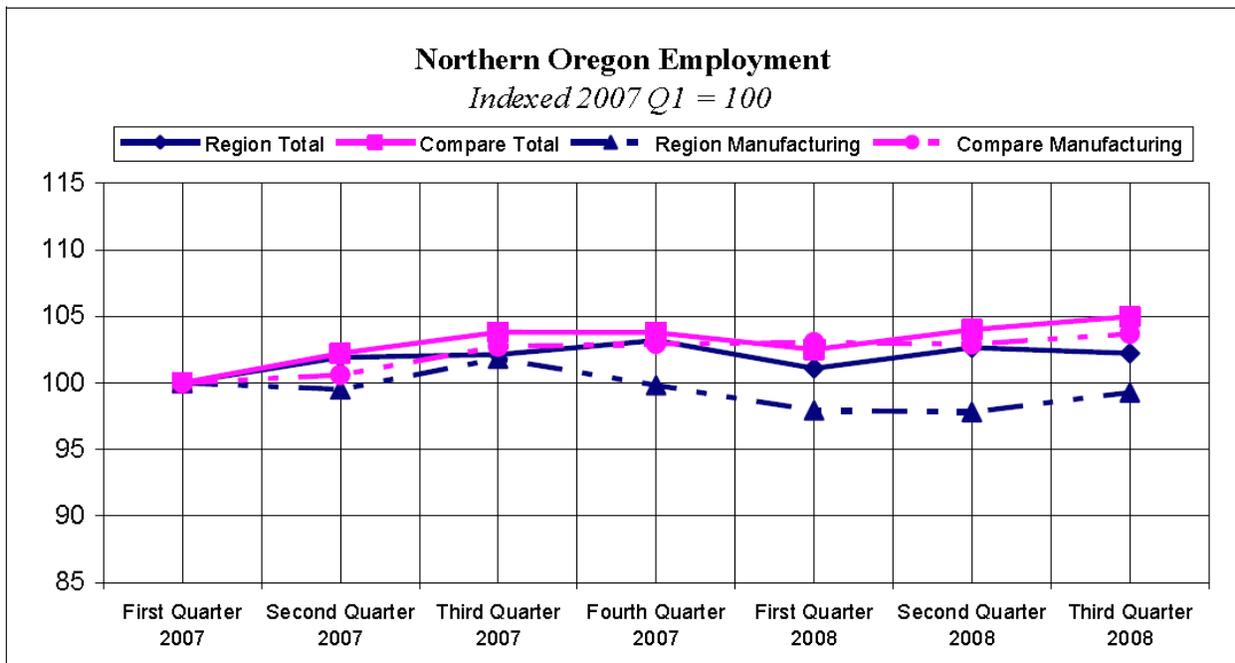


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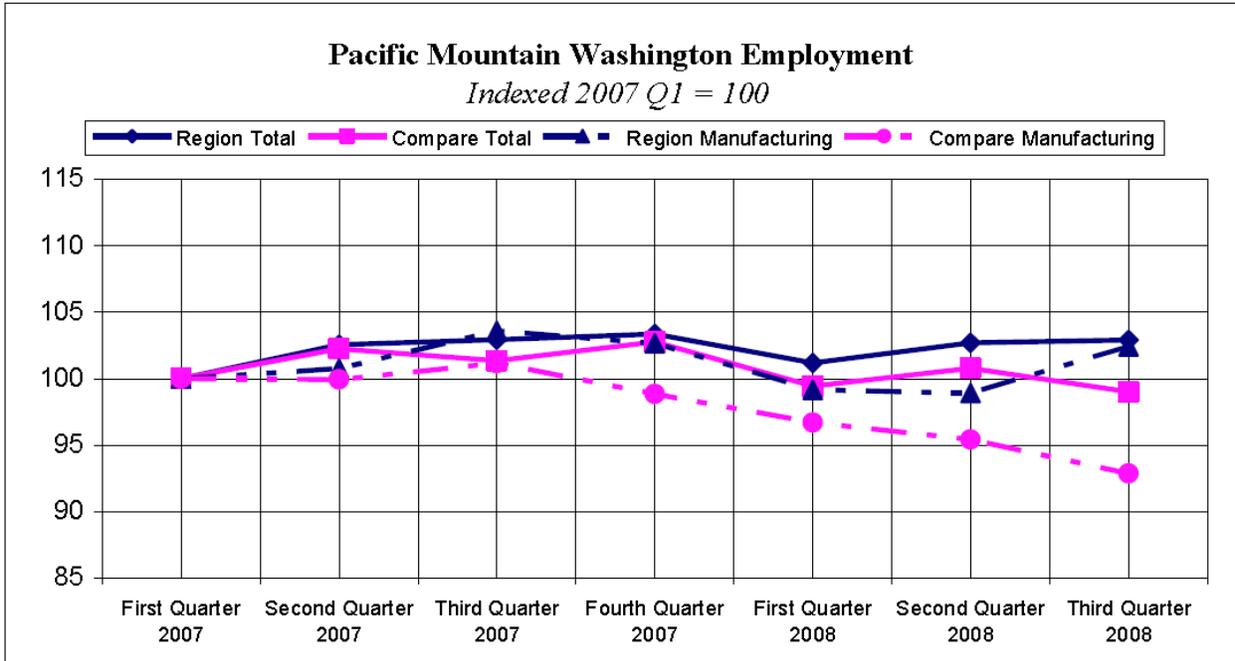


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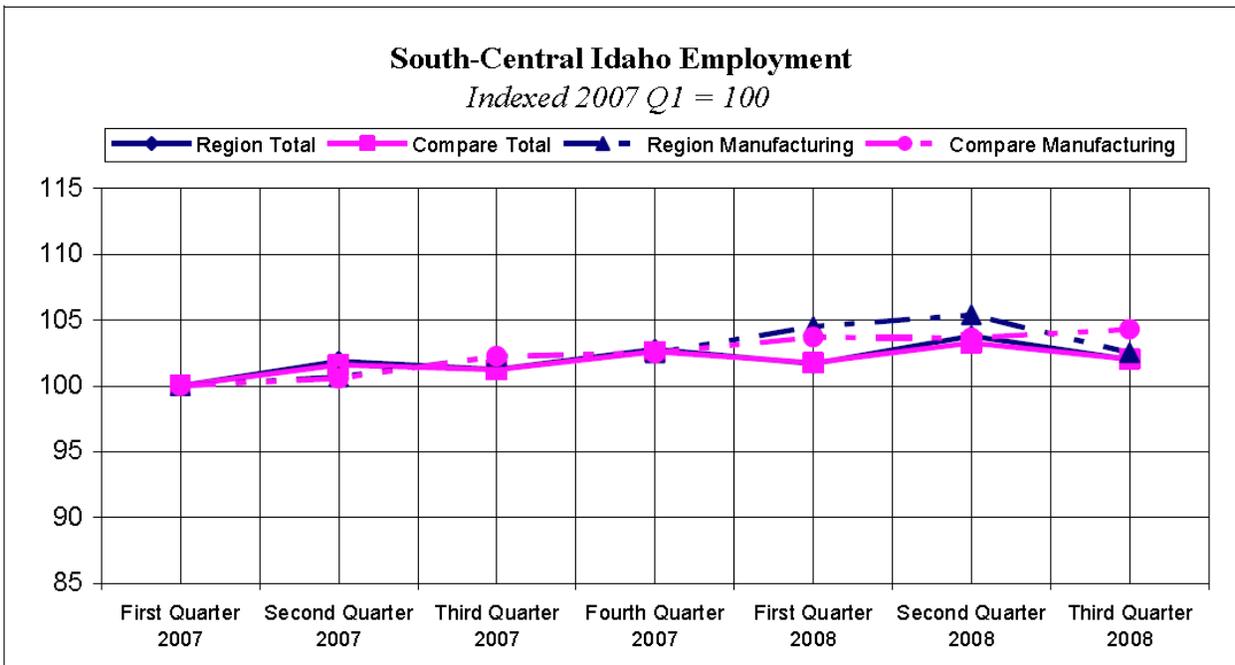


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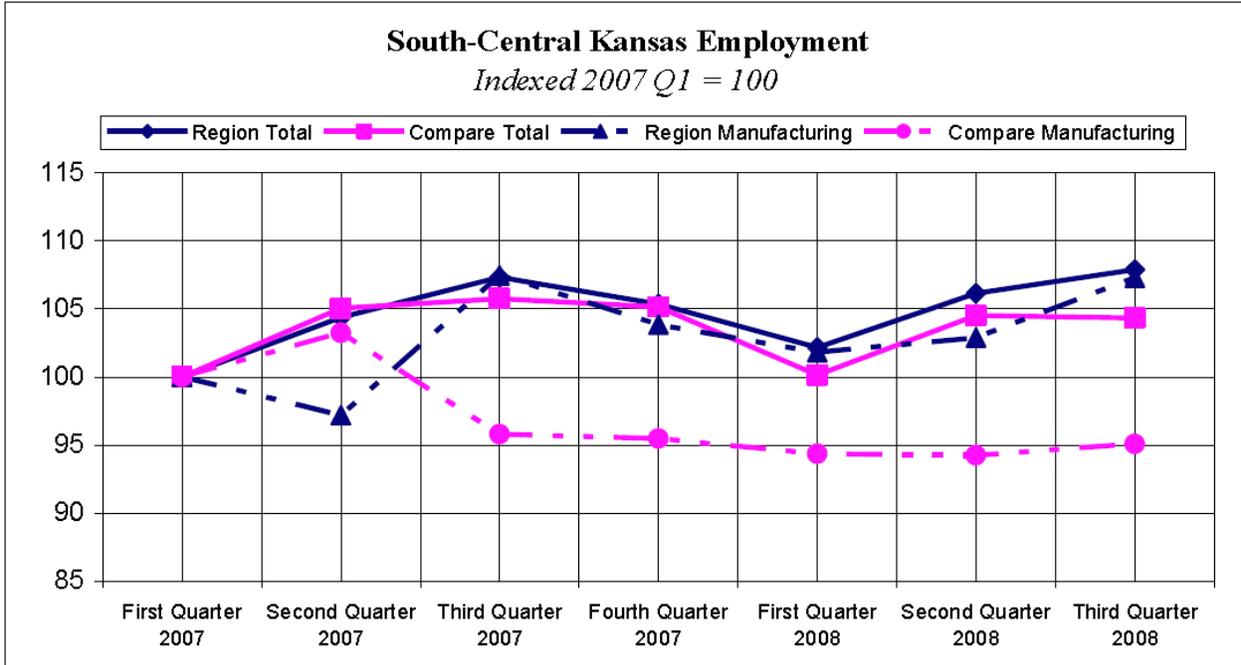


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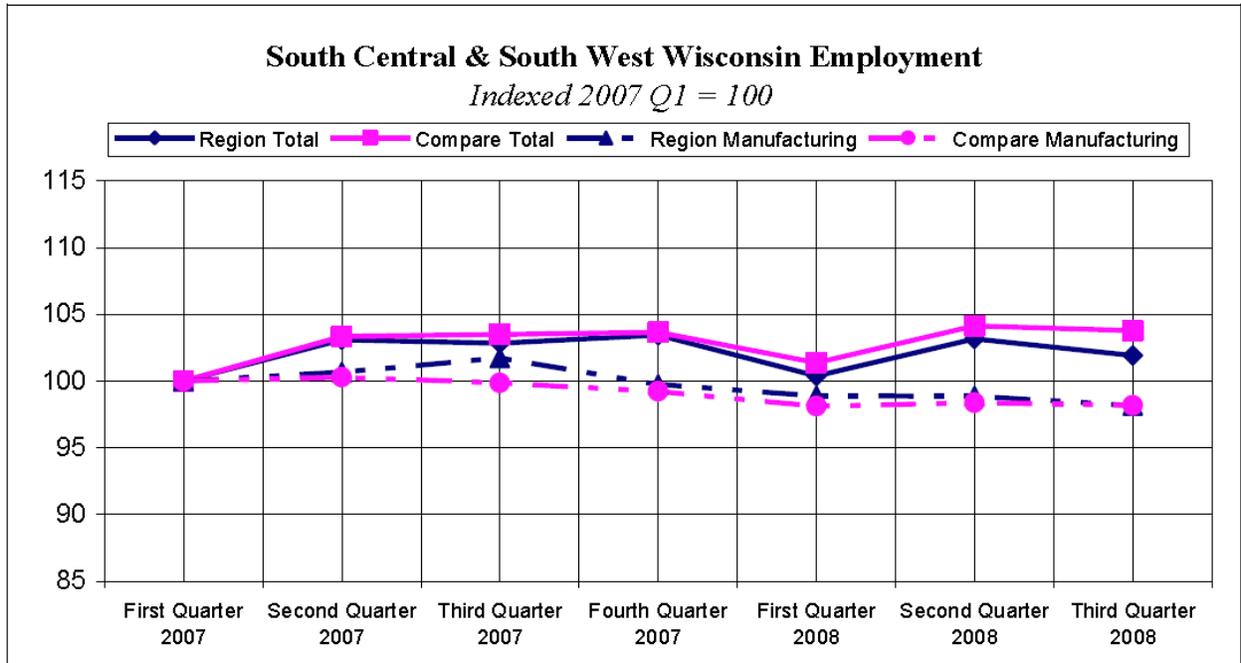


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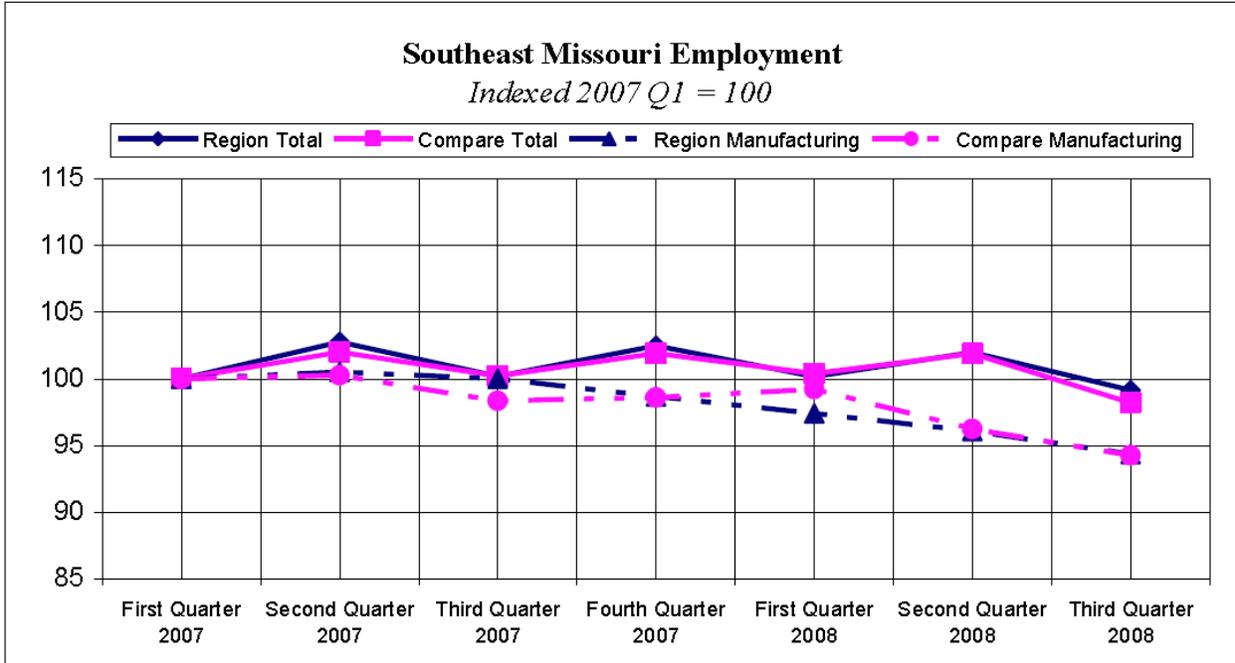


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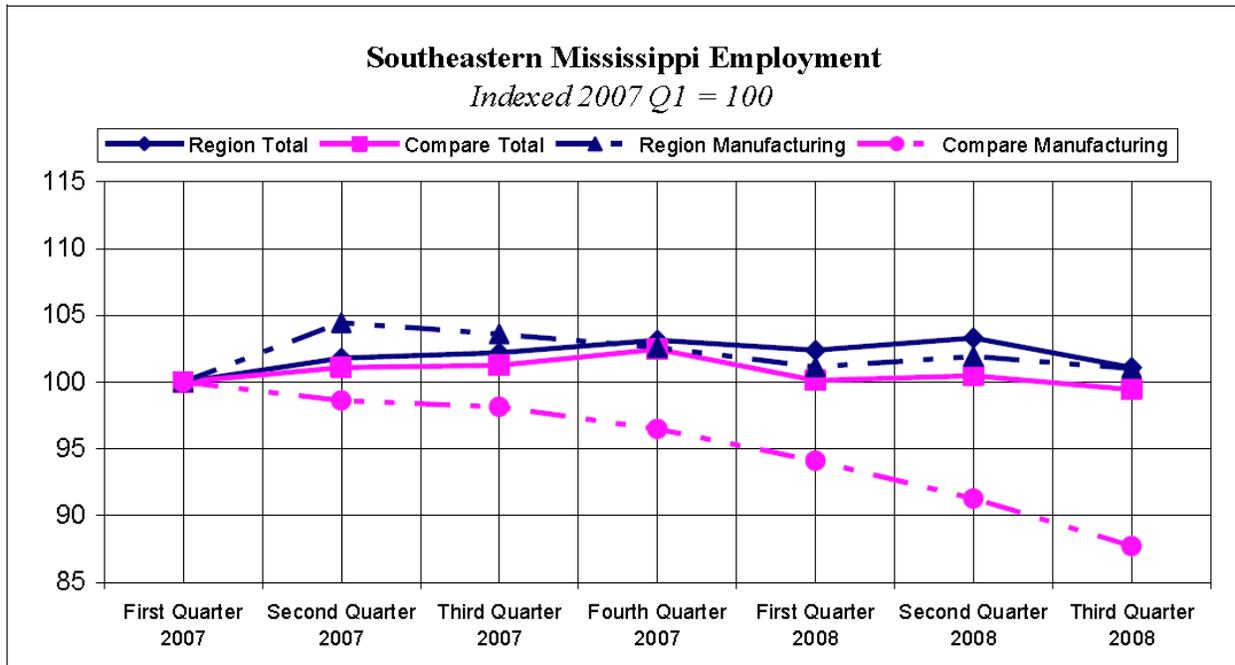


Figure D-24

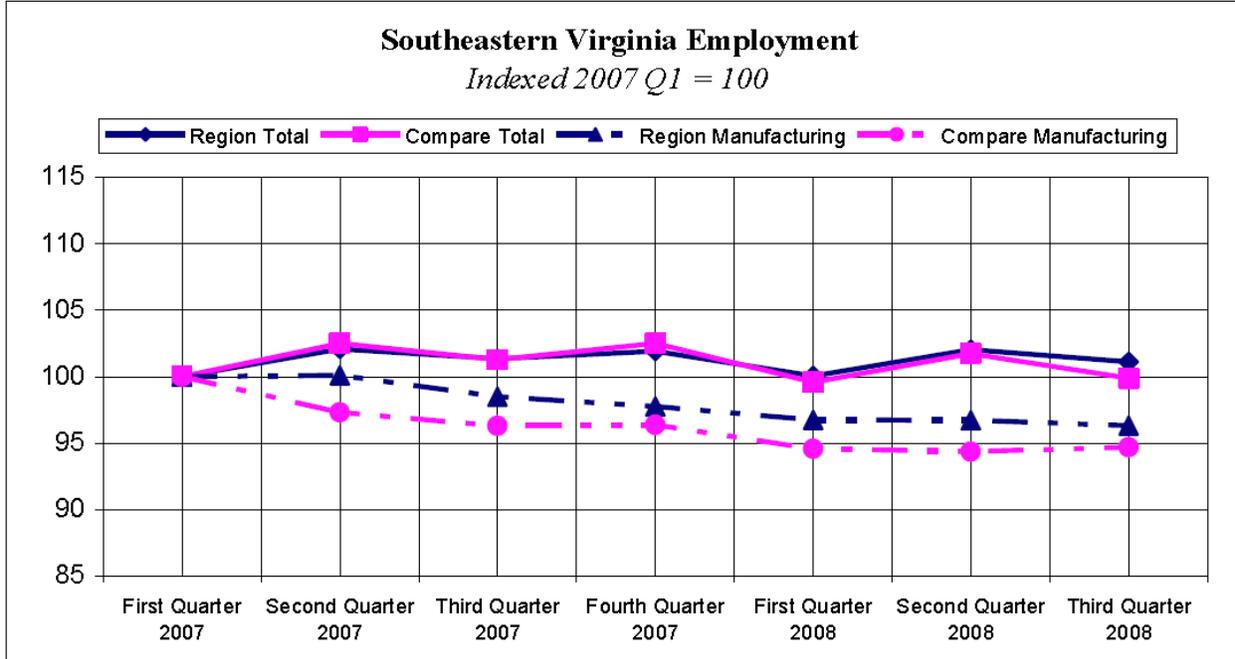


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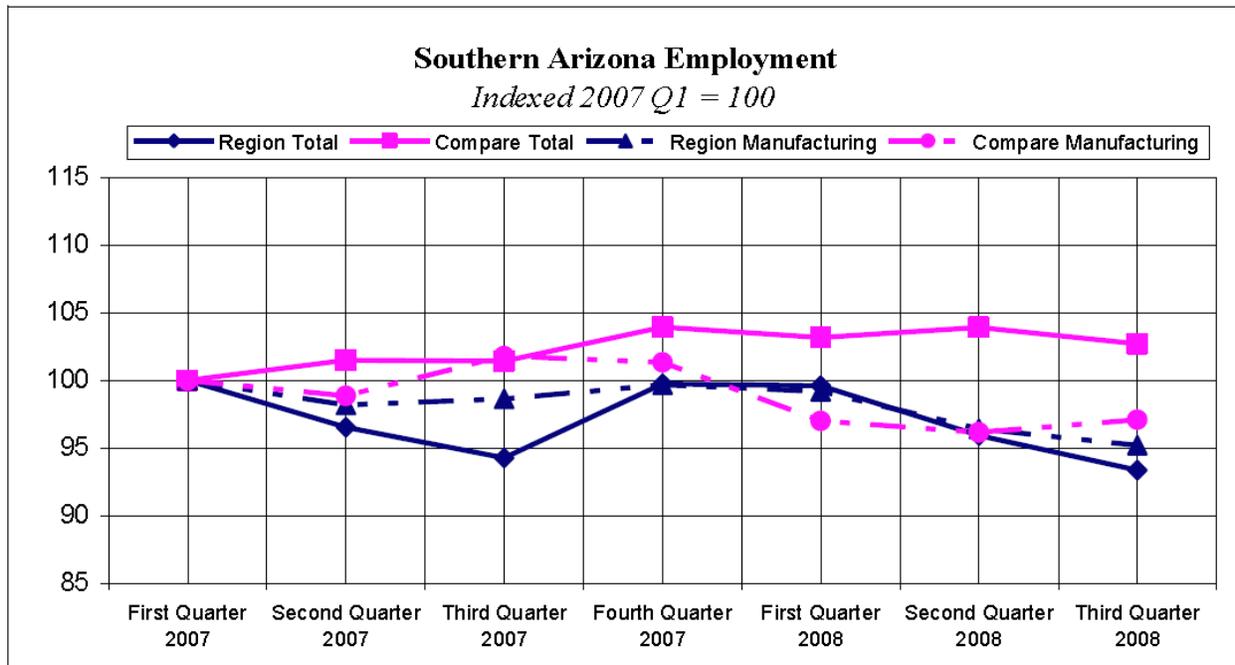


Figure D-26

Table D-4: Appalachian Ohio Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Demographics			
Total Population	2008	1,467,632	1,067,638
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	0.8%	-2.0%
Population Density	2008	103	125
Race			
Hispanic	2000	0.7%	0.6%
White	2000	95.6%	95.6%
Black or African American	2000	2.1%	2.5%
Asian	2000	0.4%	0.4%
Other	2000	1.3%	1.0%
Median Age	2000	36.7	39.7
Labor Force Status	2000	59.4%	56.4%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$27,051	\$31,232
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	20.0%	28.5%
Educational Attainment			
High School	2000	43.7%	40.6%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	7.9%	9.8%
Graduate Degree	2000	4.4%	5.5%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
Workforce			
Average Wages	2001	\$26,854	\$29,215
	2007	\$31,920	\$35,195
Establishments	2001	30,364	25,217
	2007	31,196	25,622
Total Employment	2001	461,036	393,637
	2007	462,078	403,471
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.2	5.1
	2008	7.1	4.9
	August 2008	7.3	5.1
	August 2009	11.8	9.3
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
Talent Development			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	90%	95%
Total College Enrollment	2007	76,692	55,893
Number of Students Entering College	2007	9,573	7,494
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	143	249
Instruction Staff	2007	3,065	2,400
New Faculty Hires	2007	74	146

Table D-4: Appalachian Ohio Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	649,603	515,235
	2007	668,005	535,946
Proprietorship	2001	19.0%	14.5%
	2007	21.5%	15.8%
Manufacturing	2001	14.7%	11.9%
	2007	11.5%	9.1%
Farm	2001	4.3%	2.4%
	2007	4.0%	2.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-5: Arkansas Delta Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	426,424	417,826
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	-3.9%	-6.0%
Population Density	2008	35	41
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	2.1%	1.3%
White	2000	65.9%	39.7%
Black or African American	2000	30.7%	58.0%
Asian	2000	0.4%	0.4%
Other	2000	1.0%	0.6%
Median Age	2000	34.5	32.2
Labor Force Status	2000	57.3%	54.7%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$25,786	\$24,830
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	30.2%	29.1%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	34.8%	27.2%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	8.5%	9.8%
Graduate Degree	2000	4.1%	4.9%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$24,582	\$23,752
	2007	\$30,103	\$29,138
Establishments	2001	11,178	9,207
	2007	11,985	9,183
Total Employment	2001	157,454	139,777
	2007	152,297	138,651
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.5	7.6
	2008	6.7	8.3
	August 2008	7.0	9.5
	August 2009	9.1	11.7
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	94%	98%
Total College Enrollment	2007	29,591	48,939
Number of Students Entering College	2007	3,310	8,264
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	77	34
Instruction Staff	2007	1,131	1,688
New Faculty Hires	2007	81	91
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Table D-5: Arkansas Delta Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation</i>			
Employment			
Total	2001	214,974	198,996
	2007	215,275	198,343
Proprietorship	2001	14.3%	12.2%
	2007	17.1%	16.3%
Manufacturing	2001	16.2%	14.6%
	2007	13.5%	10.9%
Farm	2001	6.1%	6.5%
	2007	5.6%	6.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-6: Central-Eastern Puerto Rico Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	445,240	439,830
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	6.2%	8.8%
Population Density	2008	1,279	1,608
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	99.2%	99.1%
White	2000	0.6%	0.7%
Black or African American	2000	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	2000	0.1%	0.0%
Other	2000	0.1%	0.1%
Median Age	2000	32.2	30.7
Labor Force Status	2000	41.1%	40.5%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$0	\$0
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	NA	NA
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	22.4%	22.0%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	13.0%	12.4%
Graduate Degree	2000	3.9%	3.2%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$19,315	\$19,948
	2007	\$24,551	\$22,874
Establishments	2001	4,884	3,290
	2007	6,310	4,408
Total Employment	2001	90,920	60,657
	2007	107,835	61,643
Unemployment Rate	2000	10.5	9.2
	2008	12.9	10.8
	August 2008	13.8	12.4
	August 2009	17.4	15.5
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree completions (H.S.)	2006	0%	0%
Total College Enrollment	2007	35,083	5,447
Number of Students Entering College	2007	6,739	761
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	167	16
Instruction Staff	2007	1,109	202
New Faculty Hires	2007	51	12

Table D-6: Central-Eastern Puerto Rico Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	NA	NA
	2007	NA	NA
Proprietorship	2001	NA	NA
	2007	NA	NA
Manufacturing	2001	NA	NA
	2007	NA	NA
Farm	2001	NA	NA
	2007	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-7: Delaware Valley Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	7,009,393	8,621,516
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	3.1%	2.7%
Population Density	2008	1,115	1,049
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	5.6%	16.3%
White	2000	72.1%	57.8%
Black or African American	2000	17.7%	19.8%
Asian	2000	3.1%	4.4%
Other	2000	1.5%	1.7%
Median Age	2000	36.2	34.1
Labor Force Status	2000	64.5%	65.3%
Per Capita Income	0007	\$44,604	\$45,067
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.9%	27.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	32.0%	25.5%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	16.8%	18.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	10.3%	10.8%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$39,927	\$42,455
	2007	\$49,605	\$51,590
Establishments	2001	181,247	204,481
	2007	190,242	229,389
Total Employment	2001	3,202,196	4,051,302
	2007	3,281,733	4,031,825
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.8	4.4
	2008	5.2	5.7
	August 2008	5.6	6.7
	August 2009	8.7	9.7
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	99%	91%
Total College Enrollment	2007	452,416	682,941
Number of Students Entering College	2007	59,801	59,625
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	4,686	3,420
Instruction Staff	2007	26,309	28,346
New Faculty Hires	2007	1,326	1,497

Table D-7: Delaware Valley Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		7	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	4,009,079	5,133,811
	2007	4,248,422	5,292,841
Proprietorship	2001	13.0%	13.6%
	2007	15.9%	17.0%
Manufacturing	2001	9.8%	10.6%
	2007	7.0%	8.3%
Farm	2001	0.7%	0.2%
	2007	0.6%	0.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-8: Northern California Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population (2008)	2008	1,025,937	1,422,806
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	8.7%	9.1%
Population Density (2008)	2008	26	19
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	12.0%	5.5%
White	2000	77.4%	88.6%
Black or African American	2000	1.6%	0.4%
Asian	2000	3.0%	1.3%
Other	2000	6.0%	4.1%
Median Age	2000	37.1	38.6
Labor Force Status	2000	56.2%	60.8%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$29,190	\$31,363
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	25.4%	26.1%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	26.8%	29.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	11.5%	13.3%
Graduate Degree	2000	5.3%	7.7%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$26,567	\$27,799
	2007	\$33,347	\$33,302
Establishments	2001	33,579	39,979
	2007	35,832	46,908
Total Employment	2001	321,916	514,403
	2007	336,217	570,541
Unemployment Rate	2000	7.0	6.1
	2008	9.7	6.4
	August 2008	9.2	7.4
	August 2009	14.0	13.0
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	86%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	89,512	83,819
Number of Students Entering College	2007	6,701	7,664
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	316	236
Instruction Staff	2007	2,498	2,983
New faculty Hires	2007	83	138
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Table D-8: Northern California Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation</i>			
Employment			
Total	2001	464,016	729,912
	2007	496,726	817,364
Proprietorship	2001	22.0%	20.4%
	2007	25.3%	20.9%
Manufacturing	2001	5.5%	10.3%
	2007	4.4%	8.8%
Farm	2001	5.5%	3.9%
	2007	4.4%	3.5%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-9: Northern New Jersey Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	4,023,464	4,239,905
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	0.2%	4.9%
Population Density	2008	1,979	1,423
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	18.7%	5.1%
White	2000	57.3%	55.5%
Black or African American	2000	15.4%	32.4%
Asian	2000	6.2%	4.8%
Other	2000	2.3%	2.2%
Median Age	2000	36.4	35.9
Labor Force Status	2000	63.8%	68.0%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$53,299	\$49,146
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.9%	31.1%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	27.7%	24.4%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	19.4%	19.3%
Graduate Degree	2000	11.5%	15.1%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$46,660	\$39,952
	2007	\$57,301	\$50,424
Establishments	2001	114,834	102,933
	2007	122,520	116,055
Total Employment	2001	1,813,005	1,894,776
	2007	1,823,992	1,955,427
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.8	3.5
	2008	5.5	3.7
	August 2008	5.8	4.6
	August 2009	9.7	7.0
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	99%	95%
Total College Enrollment	2007	205,300	279,372
Number of Students Entering College	2007	25,031	26,750
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	2,289	3,634
Instruction Staff	2007	10,205	18,453
New Faculty Hires	2007	374	597

Table D-9: Northern New Jersey Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	2,311,784	2,476,685
	2007	2,428,527	2,682,323
Proprietorship	2001	14.2%	15.3%
	2007	18.5%	19.2%
Manufacturing	2001	9.6%	5.0%
	2007	7.0%	3.6%
Farm	2001	0.1%	0.2%
	2007	0.1%	0.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-10: Rio South Texas Region Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,457,993	1,071,559
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	22.6%	9.1%
Population Density	2008	149	41
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	88.5%	71.1%
White	2000	10.4%	24.0%
Black or African American	2000	0.3%	2.4%
Asian	2000	0.5%	0.8%
Other	2000	0.3%	1.7%
Median Age	2000	27.7	30.8
Labor Force Status	2000	52.2%	56.7%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$19,055	\$25,930
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.2%	33.2%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	19.9%	23.5%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	8.1%	11.1%
Graduate Degree	2000	4.6%	6.3%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$22,491	\$25,236
	2007	\$27,734	\$31,090
Establishments	2001	19,771	18,438
	2007	23,602	20,558
Total Employment	2001	368,827	342,768
	2007	447,083	373,112
Unemployment Rate	2000	8.4	6.8
	2008	7.0	5.4
	August 08	7.7	6.2
	August 09	11.1	9.2
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	98%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	94,064	92,787
Number of Students Entering College	2007	7,631	7,958
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	350	796
Instruction Staff	2007	2,462	2,915
New Faculty Hires	2007	196	186

Table D-10: Rio South Texas Region Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	488,016	456,107
	2007	619,466	524,791
Proprietorship	2001	16.6%	15.0%
	2007	20.4%	18.7%
Manufacturing	2001	5.4%	9.1%
	2007	3.1%	5.3%
Farm	2001	1.9%	1.4%
	2007	1.3%	1.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-11: Southeast Michigan Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	5,026,236	3,966,534
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	0.1%	-2.2%
Population Density	2008	853	610
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	2.9%	2.4%
White	2000	71.3%	80.6%
Black or African American	2000	21.0%	14.4%
Asian	2000	2.5%	1.1%
Other	2000	2.3%	1.5%
Median Age	2000	35.3	37.5
Labor Force Status	2000	64.8%	64.1%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$38,752	\$36,003
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	13.4%	21.9%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	28.7%	35.5%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	15.0%	14.1%
Graduate Degree	2000	9.4%	7.6%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$42,092	\$33,506
	2007	\$48,697	\$39,973
Establishments	2001	120,852	103,895
	2007	111,006	105,694
Total Employment	2001	2,323,247	1,919,081
	2007	2,133,641	1,856,262
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.6	4.1
	2008	8.6	6.2
	August 2008	8.9	6.8
	August 2009	16.4	10.2
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	93%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	335,962	118,412
Number of Students Entering College	2007	27,734	16,197
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	4,220	711
Instruction Staff	2007	14,608	4,620
New Faculty Hires	2007	665	243
Number of Angel Networks		2	0

Table D-11: Southeast Michigan Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation</i>			
Employment			
Total	2001	2,889,038	2,384,319
	2007	2,799,941	2,378,857
Proprietorship	2001	12.5%	13.4%
	2007	17.1%	16.3%
Manufacturing	2001	14.5%	15.3%
	2007	10.8%	12.2%
Farm	2001	0.4%	0.7%
	2007	0.4%	0.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-12: Southeastern Wisconsin Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	2,014,032	2,148,993
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	4.2%	2.8%
Population Density	2008	770	679
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	6.5%	1.2%
White	2000	76.5%	80.1%
Black or African American	2000	13.4%	15.9%
Asian	2000	1.8%	1.4%
Other	2000	1.7%	1.5%
Median Age	2000	35.3	35.7
Labor Force Status	2000	68.2%	65.6%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$39,990	\$37,737
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	22.7%	20.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	30.0%	31.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	17.3%	16.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	8.2%	9.0%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$34,918	\$35,673
	2007	\$42,209	\$43,094
Establishments	2001	50,128	52,054
	2007	51,033	53,011
Total Employment	2001	999,840	1,118,497
	2007	995,916	1,083,685
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.6	3.7
	2008	4.9	5.7
	August 2008	5.1	6.5
	August 2009	9.4	10.4
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	93%	91%
Total College Enrollment	2007	135,562	142,639
Number of Students Entering College	2007	15,124	16,654
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	922	1,888
Instruction Staff	2007	7,240	7,525
New Faculty Hires	2007	395	280
Number of Angel Networks		3	0

Table D-12: Southeastern Wisconsin Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation</i>			
Employment			
Total	2001	1,214,437	1,360,646
	2007	1,248,024	1,351,866
Proprietorship	2001	10.6%	11.4%
	2007	13.4%	14.0%
Manufacturing	2001	16.6%	13.4%
	2007	13.9%	10.9%
Farm	2001	0.5%	0.7%
	2007	0.5%	0.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-13: Southwest Indiana Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	422,245	469,300
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	1.8%	3.7%
Population Density	2008	118	115
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	1.0%	1.5%
White	2000	93.4%	94.7%
Black or African American	2000	4.0%	1.2%
Asian	2000	0.5%	1.4%
Other	2000	1.0%	1.2%
Median Age	2000	37.1	34.5
Labor Force Status	2000	66.4%	65.2%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$34,810	\$30,723
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	25.6%	24.4%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	38.3%	39.1%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	10.5%	11.2%
Graduate Degree	2000	6.3%	8.7%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$30,224	\$29,101
	2007	\$36,124	\$34,619
Establishments	2001	10,516	9,766
	2007	10,560	10,123
Total Employment	2001	205,869	178,000
	2007	208,018	185,156
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.1	2.9
	2008	5.0	4.8
	August 2008	5.4	5.8
	August 2009	7.8	8.4
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	93%	87%
Total College Enrollment	2007	43,645	48,520
Number of Students Entering College	2007	5,632	8,479
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	127	175
Instruction Staff	2007	1,400	2,342
New Faculty Hires	2007	77	136

Table D-13: Southwest Indiana Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	259,706	242,809
	2007	263,954	255,236
Proprietorship	2001	12.1%	16.0%
	2007	13.3%	17.2%
Manufacturing	2001	17.9%	17.8%
	2007	16.8%	16.3%
Farm	2001	2.4%	3.1%
	2007	2.1%	2.8%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-14: Southwestern Connecticut Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,948,217	1,866,688
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	2.4%	5.8%
Population Density	2008	1,510	1,032
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	13.4%	4.5%
White	2000	69.6%	55.0%
Black or African American	2000	11.1%	34.7%
Asian	2000	3.7%	3.6%
Other	2000	2.2%	2.2%
Median Age	2000	37.4	34.8
Labor Force Status	2000	64.8%	71.6%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$76,723	\$45,144
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	32.5%	29.6%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	23.0%	26.7%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	21.9%	19.2%
Graduate Degree	2000	18.1%	12.3%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$55,528	\$37,805
	2007	\$70,041	\$46,608
Establishments	2001	68,742	39,341
	2007	71,969	46,144
Total Employment	2001	848,565	703,612
	2007	869,138	774,543
Unemployment Rate	2000	2.7	3.2
	2008	5.0	3.5
	August 2008	5.3	4.3
	August 2009	7.4	6.6
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	92%	97%
Total College Enrollment	2007	95,186	135,268
Number of Students Entering College	2007	12,218	11,153
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	361	2,009
Instruction Staff	2007	4,449	6,797
New Faculty Hires	2007	152	139

Table D-14: Southwestern Connecticut Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		2	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	1,146,843	974,228
	2007	1,228,328	1,109,284
Proprietorship	2001	19.3%	16.7%
	2007	23.1%	20.0%
Manufacturing	2001	6.7%	4.6%
	2007	5.3%	3.5%
Farm	2001	0.1%	0.4%
	2007	0.1%	0.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-15: Tennessee Valley Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,435,212	1,612,075
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	7.1%	14.9%
Population Density	2008	99	188
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	2.5%	3.9%
White	2000	84.8%	86.5%
Black or African American	2000	10.2%	7.6%
Asian	2000	0.6%	0.7%
Other	2000	1.9%	1.3%
Median Age	2000	36.8	36.5
Labor Force Status	2000	61.9%	63.8%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$29,931	\$30,802
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	24.5%	20.3%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	31.8%	31.6%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	11.1%	11.2%
Graduate Degree	2000	6.0%	5.8%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$30,225	\$29,512
	2007	\$36,507	\$35,738
Establishments	2001	28,870	28,619
	2007	31,155	33,983
Total Employment	2001	522,278	589,582
	2007	546,076	629,576
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.1	3.5
	2008	5.2	5.5
	August 2008	5.6	6.5
	August 2009	10.7	10.8
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	94%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	61,016	71,094
Number of Students Entering College	2007	7,119	10,592
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	569	219
Instruction Staff	2007	2,193	2,788
New Faculty Hires	2007	119	156

Table D-15: Tennessee Valley Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	722,246	786,537
	2007	773,598	878,060
Proprietorship	2001	15.7%	16.3%
	2007	18.6%	20.7%
Manufacturing	2001	20.9%	20.0%
	2007	16.3%	16.4%
Farm	2001	4.8%	1.9%
	2007	4.0%	1.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-16: Wasatch Range Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,961,631	883,343
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	21.9%	12.2%
Population Density	2008	214	45
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	10.4%	17.6%
White	2000	83.9%	72.4%
Black or African American	2000	0.8%	4.9%
Asian	2000	1.9%	1.8%
Other	2000	3.0%	3.3%
Median Age	2000	27.5	34.7
Labor Force Status	2000	70.2%	66.2%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$30,864	\$32,720
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	19.7%	18.6%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	23.4%	25.9%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	18.8%	17.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	9.0%	9.7%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$31,077	\$32,040
	2007	\$38,140	\$37,517
Establishments	2001	51,603	21,220
	2007	63,687	24,885
Total Employment	2001	821,540	333,953
	2007	934,511	343,845
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.2	3.2
	2008	3.3	5.3
	August 2008	3.7	5.9
	August 2009	6.1	7.6
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	84%	87%
Total College Enrollment	2007	233,959	84,881
Number of Students Entering College	2007	18,515	11,077
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	2,130	725
Instruction Staff	2007	9,068	2,004
New Faculty Hires	2007	377	111

Table D-16: Wasatch Range Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		5	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	1,065,797	472,767
	2007	1,258,862	504,667
Proprietorship	2001	15.9%	18.3%
	2007	19.4%	20.9%
Manufacturing	2001	9.4%	7.0%
	2007	8.3%	4.9%
Farm	2001	0.8%	1.3%
	2007	0.6%	1.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-17: Central Kentucky Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,563,404	753,025
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	6.5%	9.8%
Population Density	2008	181	177
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	1.7%	2.0%
White	2000	84.6%	87.4%
Black or African American	2000	11.3%	8.0%
Asian	2000	0.9%	1.2%
Other	2000	1.5%	1.4%
Median Age	2000	36.3	34.3
Labor Force Status	2000	65.3%	66.2%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$35,381	\$32,737
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	23.7%	21.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	33.5%	30.2%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	11.8%	14.6%
Graduate Degree	2000	7.5%	9.7%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$31,607	\$30,940
	2007	\$38,616	\$37,383
Establishments	2001	38,843	18,840
	2007	41,948	20,398
Total Employment	2001	686,313	339,369
	2007	709,026	353,097
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.8	3.4
	2008	6.4	5.1
	August 2008	6.7	5.7
	August 2009	10.6	9.7
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	94%	99%
Total College Enrollment	2007	77,370	70,062
Number of Students Entering College	2007	8,479	11,530
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	535	750
Instruction Staff	2007	4,001	4,454
New Faculty Hires	2007	144	266

Table D-17: Central Kentucky Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	1

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	903,010	450,771
	2007	951,498	477,393
Proprietorship	2001	13.2%	13.3%
	2007	15.8%	15.6%
Manufacturing	2001	13.1%	13.6%
	2007	10.8%	11.4%
Farm	2001	3.2%	4.6%
	2007	2.8%	4.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-18: Central New Jersey Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	2,250,027	2,379,675
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	5.4%	3.7%
Population Density	2008	1,299	1,327
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	9.5%	2.0%
White	2000	71.1%	64.1%
Black or African American	2000	9.6%	29.3%
Asian	2000	8.1%	2.8%
Other	2000	1.7%	1.8%
Median Age	2000	36.7	36.3
Labor Force Status	2000	66.7%	65.9%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$54,537	\$46,187
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	25.8%	31.6%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	26.7%	27.0%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	21.8%	17.3%
Graduate Degree	2000	14.2%	12.2%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$47,197	\$37,939
	2007	\$56,543	\$47,826
Establishments	2001	60,440	57,224
	2007	68,039	64,746
Total Employment	2001	1,079,374	1,122,863
	2007	1,114,604	1,158,359
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.1	3.9
	2008	4.7	4.1
	August 2008	4.9	5.0
	August 2009	8.5	7.8
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	98%	96%
Total College Enrollment	2007	119,929	159,406
Number of Students Entering College	2007	16,603	18,518
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	1,810	2,145
Instruction Staff	2007	6,527	12,744
New Faculty Hires	2007	355	449

Table D-18: Central New Jersey Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	1,347,656	1,442,407
	2007	1,442,286	1,554,932
Proprietorship	2001	13.3%	13.5%
	2007	17.1%	17.1%
Manufacturing	2001	7.8%	6.2%
	2007	5.8%	4.4%
Farm	2001	0.4%	0.3%
	2007	0.3%	0.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-19: Greater Albuquerque (NM) Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,038,617	883,343
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	14.3%	12.2%
Population Density	2008	47	45
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	41.9%	17.6%
White	2000	48.4%	72.4%
Black or African American	2000	1.9%	4.9%
Asian	2000	1.5%	1.8%
Other	2000	6.4%	3.3%
Median Age	2000	35.5	34.7
Labor Force Status	2000	64.5%	66.2%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$34,649	\$32,720
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	21.3%	18.6%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	25.0%	25.9%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	16.9%	17.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	12.8%	9.7%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$31,310	\$32,040
	2007	\$38,971	\$37,517
Establishments	2001	25,101	21,220
	2007	27,364	24,885
Total Employment	2001	424,223	333,953
	2007	474,309	343,845
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.0	3.2
	2008	4.1	5.3
	August 2008	4.5	5.9
	August 2009	7.5	7.6
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	91%	87%
Total College Enrollment	2007	69,718	84,881
Number of Students Entering College	2007	5,824	11,077
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	656	725
Instruction Staff	2007	3,221	2,004
New Faculty Hires	2007	131	111

Table D-19: Greater Albuquerque (NM) Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	564,087	472,767
	2007	641,846	504,667
Proprietorship	2001	15.7%	18.3%
	2007	18.8%	20.9%
Manufacturing	2001	5.5%	7.0%
	2007	4.4%	4.9%
Farm	2001	0.8%	1.3%
	2007	0.7%	1.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-20: Southwest Minnesota Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	700,192	643,359
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	-0.7%	-4.4%
Population Density	2008	28	31
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	3.3%	3.2%
White	2000	94.2%	94.2%
Black or African American	2000	0.5%	0.7%
Asian	2000	0.8%	0.9%
Other	2000	1.2%	1.0%
Median Age	2000	37.7	38.5
Labor Force Status	2000	67.1%	66.1%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$31,995	\$33,068
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.4%	31.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	34.6%	37.9%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	12.6%	12.2%
Graduate Degree	2000	4.6%	4.6%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$25,038	\$24,702
	2007	\$30,500	\$30,578
Establishments	2001	21,611	22,353
	2007	22,605	22,423
Total Employment	2001	299,617	293,909
	2007	309,232	297,596
Unemployment Rate	2000	3.4	2.9
	2008	5.2	3.8
	August 2008	4.9	4.2
	August 2009	6.5	6.3
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	91%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	66,233	55,628
Number of Students Entering College	2007	9,707	6,202
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	238	95
Instruction Staff	2007	2,622	1,858
New Faculty Hires	2007	137	106
Number of Angel Networks		5	0

Table D-20: Southwest Minnesota Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation</i>			
Employment			
Total	2001	440,602	419,305
	2007	461,000	433,235
Proprietorship	2001	17.5%	17.2%
	2007	19.5%	19.4%
Manufacturing	2001	13.6%	14.5%
	2007	12.6%	13.4%
Farm	2001	9.8%	9.3%
	2007	9.0%	8.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-21: North Oregon Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	2,693,735	3,108,858
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	14.0%	9.1%
Population Density	2008	322	264
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	8.5%	5.7%
White	2000	81.4%	77.2%
Black or African American	2000	2.2%	3.9%
Asian	2000	4.0%	8.3%
Other	2000	3.9%	4.9%
Median Age	2000	34.8	35.4
Labor Force Status	2000	68.1%	69.1%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$37,220	\$50,339
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	20.1%	30.9%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	24.5%	21.7%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	18.0%	23.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	9.1%	11.1%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$35,952	\$43,531
	2007	\$42,785	\$51,901
Establishments	2001	73,896	115,675
	2007	85,475	110,905
Total Employment	2001	1,140,925	1,534,527
	2007	1,221,909	1,628,087
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.6	4.4
	2008	6.0	4.1
	August 2008	6.2	4.5
	August 2009	11.8	8.6
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	91%	83%
Total College Enrollment	2007	162,855	257,815
Number of Students Entering College	2007	10,923	14,972
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	714	2,050
Instruction Staff	2007	8,237	9,567
New Faculty Hires	2007	531	292

Table D-21: North Oregon Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		6	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	1,469,049	1,994,939
	2007	1,619,296	2,177,576
Proprietorship	2001	16.3%	15.7%
	2007	18.0%	18.2%
Manufacturing	2001	11.4%	10.3%
	2007	9.6%	8.8%
Farm	2001	2.2%	0.7%
	2007	2.0%	0.6%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-22: Pacific Mountain Washington Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	469,772	1,063,004
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	13.6%	7.6%
Population Density	2008	68	47
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	4.8%	4.8%
White	2000	85.7%	89.4%
Black or African American	2000	1.4%	0.5%
Asian	2000	2.7%	1.5%
Other	2000	5.4%	3.9%
Median Age	2000	38.2	38.5
Labor Force Status	2000	61.5%	60.8%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$33,118	\$31,614
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	23.2%	25.4%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	28.5%	28.7%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	13.6%	13.5%
Graduate Degree	2000	8.1%	8.3%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$30,054	\$28,451
	2007	\$36,475	\$33,743
Establishments	2001	14,455	28,879
	2007	14,280	33,098
Total Employment	2001	151,095	390,144
	2007	171,147	426,761
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.7	5.9
	2008	6.2	6.3
	August 2008	6.1	7.4
	August 2009	9.1	13.1
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	77%	90%
Total College Enrollment	2007	19,192	87,738
Number of Students Entering College	2007	1,394	9,757
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	60	919
Instruction Staff	2007	539	4,343
New Faculty Hires	2007	21	192

Table D-22: Pacific Mountain Washington Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	205,866	546,623
	2007	235,016	605,010
Proprietorship	2001	18.6%	19.8%
	2007	19.6%	20.3%
Manufacturing	2001	6.4%	10.9%
	2007	6.3%	9.4%
Farm	2001	2.3%	3.0%
	2007	1.9%	2.7%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-23: South-Central Kansas Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	755,928	1,048,538
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	3.5%	6.1%
Population Density	2008	75	130
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	6.5%	4.3%
White	2000	82.2%	73.3%
Black or African American	2000	6.2%	8.6%
Asian	2000	2.3%	1.1%
Other	2000	2.9%	12.7%
Median Age	2000	35.2	35.6
Labor Force Status	2000	67.1%	64.2%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$36,855	\$39,985
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.4%	31.4%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	30.5%	30.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	15.7%	15.1%
Graduate Degree	2000	7.2%	6.9%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$31,319	\$31,237
	2007	\$37,873	\$38,268
Establishments	2001	18,458	25,504
	2007	19,076	27,811
Total Employment	2001	353,424	454,590
	2007	361,599	467,753
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.1	3.0
	2008	4.2	3.6
	August 2008	4.4	3.9
	August 2009	8.5	7.1
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	85%	97%
Total College Enrollment	2007	59,288	60,124
Number of Students Entering College	2007	5,326	5,524
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	450	246
Instruction Staff	2007	2,062	2,393
New Faculty Hires	2007	93	96

Table D-23: South-Central Kansas Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	470,350	610,715
	2007	485,496	642,156
Proprietorship	2001	15.9%	16.6%
	2007	17.4%	19.2%
Manufacturing	2001	18.5%	10.6%
	2007	16.3%	9.4%
Farm	2001	2.6%	2.2%
	2007	2.5%	2.1%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-24: South-Central Idaho Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	176,400	260,741
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	8.6%	10.2%
Population Density	2008	15	24
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	14.4%	7.4%
White	2000	83.1%	88.0%
Black or African American	2000	0.1%	0.4%
Asian	2000	0.5%	0.7%
Other	2000	1.9%	3.5%
Median Age	2000	34.3	30.9
Labor Force Status	2000	65.8%	66.6%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$33,403	\$29,032
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	28.4%	29.9%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	28.7%	28.7%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	12.4%	14.9%
Graduate Degree	2000	5.6%	7.0%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$23,915	\$25,698
	2007	\$28,844	\$29,754
Establishments	2001	6,647	7,079
	2007	7,468	8,358
Total Employment	2001	72,285	96,893
	2007	81,735	108,222
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.3	4.1
	2008	3.9	3.2
	August 2008	4.1	4.4
	August 2009	6.7	6.8
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	93%	92%
Total College Enrollment	2007	11,522	15,806
Number of Students Entering College	2007	922	1,400
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	15	142
Instruction Staff	2007	231	753
New Faculty Hires	2007	17	60

Table D-24: South-Central Idaho Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	104,484	137,058
	2007	118,797	156,666
Proprietorship	2001	19.7%	17.6%
	2007	23.3%	21.8%
Manufacturing	2001	8.6%	7.7%
	2007	7.3%	5.8%
Farm	2001	10.7%	6.0%
	2007	8.7%	5.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-25: South Central & South West Wisconsin Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,083,676	769,070
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	8.1%	11.8%
Population Density	2008	119	117
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	2.9%	3.2%
White	2000	91.2%	90.3%
Black or African American	2000	2.7%	3.0%
Asian	2000	1.7%	2.2%
Other	2000	1.4%	1.4%
Median Age	2000	35.3	34.6
Labor Force Status	2000	71.7%	71.4%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$37,127	\$38,537
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	24.5%	27.1%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	32.8%	32.3%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	16.8%	18.9%
Graduate Degree	2000	9.5%	8.4%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$31,025	\$32,659
	2007	\$37,919	\$40,975
Establishments	2001	27,097	21,865
	2007	29,247	23,588
Total Employment	2001	524,199	388,868
	2007	555,436	414,888
Unemployment Rate	2000	2.9	2.4
	2008	4.3	3.8
	August 2008	4.2	4.0
	August 2009	7.5	6.2
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	92%	96%
Total College Enrollment	2007	93,220	67,375
Number of Students Entering College	2007	14,291	9,231
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	1,777	1,222
Instruction Staff	2007	5,650	3,571
New Faculty Hires	2007	258	238

Table D-25: South Central & South West Wisconsin Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		3	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	691,740	495,251
	2007	746,279	541,536
Proprietorship	2001	14.1%	13.6%
	2007	16.2%	15.8%
Manufacturing	2001	13.6%	8.5%
	2007	11.5%	7.1%
Farm	2001	3.8%	2.5%
	2007	3.6%	2.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-26: Southeast Missouri Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	399,759	414,133
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	1.9%	-0.4%
Population Density	2008	52	69
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	1.0%	1.5%
White	2000	90.8%	83.5%
Black or African American	2000	6.5%	13.5%
Asian	2000	0.4%	0.4%
Other	2000	1.3%	1.0%
Median Age	2000	37.2	37.5
Labor Force Status	2000	59.7%	58.9%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$26,858	\$28,096
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	24.1%	21.0%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	37.4%	36.6%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	8.0%	8.1%
Graduate Degree	2000	4.2%	5.2%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$24,038	\$26,982
	2007	\$28,761	\$31,858
Establishments	2001	10,983	9,500
	2007	12,055	9,770
Total Employment	2001	151,955	160,477
	2007	160,535	156,947
Unemployment Rate	2000	4.1	5.0
	2008	6.3	6.8
	August 2008	6.5	7.7
	August 2009	9.0	12.4
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	93%	96%
Total College Enrollment	2007	20,868	23,097
Number of Students Entering College	2007	3,041	2,536
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	34	36
Instruction Staff	2007	731	733
New Faculty Hires	2007	36	42

Table D-26: Southeast Missouri Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		0	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	208,044	225,070
	2007	222,396	226,810
Proprietorship	2001	15.8%	15.8%
	2007	17.4%	18.6%
Manufacturing	2001	14.0%	19.1%
	2007	11.8%	15.0%
Farm	2001	5.7%	5.8%
	2007	4.9%	5.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-27: Southeastern Mississippi Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	798,192	733,850
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	2.3%	-1.7%
Population Density	2008	75	65
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	1.7%	1.1%
White	2000	72.4%	40.2%
Black or African American	2000	23.5%	57.4%
Asian	2000	1.1%	0.6%
Other	2000	1.3%	0.7%
Median Age	2000	34.2	32.1
Labor Force Status	2000	60.2%	58.7%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$29,999	\$30,028
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	37.4%	31.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	31.1%	24.4%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	10.4%	14.0%
Graduate Degree	2000	5.7%	7.4%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$26,272	\$27,387
	2007	\$33,391	\$34,124
Establishments	2001	15,110	17,181
	2007	16,609	17,693
Total Employment	2001	271,614	291,374
	2007	289,948	298,906
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.5	6.4
	2008	6.1	7.0
	August 2008	6.7	8.1
	August 2009	8.4	9.7
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	100%	96%
Total College Enrollment	2007	37,575	67,425
Number of Students Entering College	2007	4,656	10,521
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	118	149
Instruction Staff	2007	1,582	3,478
New Faculty Hires	2007	81	183

Table D-27: Southeastern Mississippi Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	394,483	407,829
	2007	422,372	422,504
Proprietorship	2001	14.8%	12.7%
	2007	18.7%	17.0%
Manufacturing	2001	11.7%	9.1%
	2007	10.4%	7.6%
Farm	2001	2.6%	3.6%
	2007	2.4%	3.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-28: Southeastern Virginia Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	2,006,797	2,326,202
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	6.7%	1.7%
Population Density	2008	447	870
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	3.0%	8.4%
White	2000	62.5%	80.2%
Black or African American	2000	29.6%	6.6%
Asian	2000	2.6%	2.2%
Other	2000	2.3%	2.7%
Median Age	2000	34.0	37.0
Labor Force Status	2000	67.7%	65.6%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$37,262	\$42,473
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	30.9%	27.5%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	27.6%	29.4%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	16.1%	15.9%
Graduate Degree	2000	8.6%	11.1%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$29,939	\$36,664
	2007	\$37,336	\$44,400
Establishments	2001	42,208	63,376
	2007	48,608	67,902
Total Employment	2001	833,176	1,014,629
	2007	886,735	1,040,546
Unemployment Rate	2000	2.4	3.2
	2008	4.2	5.9
	August 2008	4.5	7.4
	August 2009	6.8	10.2
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	99%	98%
Total College Enrollment	2007	144,795	161,714
Number of Students Entering College	2007	16,409	25,375
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	1,227	1,605
Instruction Staff	2007	5,551	11,400
New Faculty Hires	2007	417	539

Table D-28: Southeastern Virginia Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	1,125,213	1,314,575
	2007	1,235,197	1,383,337
Proprietorship	2001	12.0%	14.9%
	2007	15.7%	17.7%
Manufacturing	2001	7.1%	11.7%
	2007	5.6%	8.5%
Farm	2001	0.4%	0.4%
	2007	0.3%	0.4%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table D-29: Southern Arizona Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
<i>Demographics</i>			
Total Population	2008	1,378,269	1,033,692
Percentage Change	From 2000 to 2008	18.8%	9.4%
Population Density	2008	62	24
<i>Race</i>			
Hispanic	2000	34.1%	73.2%
White	2000	57.5%	22.3%
Black or African American	2000	2.8%	2.3%
Asian	2000	1.7%	0.8%
Other	2000	3.9%	1.4%
Median Age	2000	35.4	30.7
Labor Force Status	2000	58.4%	56.5%
Per Capita Income	2007	\$30,075	\$26,025
Percentage Change	From 2001 to 2007	29.5%	33.4%
<i>Educational Attainment</i>			
High School	2000	23.8%	23.1%
Bachelor's Degree	2000	14.2%	11.3%
Graduate Degree	2000	9.5%	6.4%
<i>Source: US Census and American Community Survey</i>			
<i>Workforce</i>			
Average Wages	2001	\$29,280	\$25,243
	2007	\$37,113	\$31,239
Establishments	2001	22,719	18,206
	2007	28,243	20,347
Total Employment	2001	426,444	335,148
	2007	492,895	364,929
Unemployment Rate	2000	5.5	6.9
	2008	6.9	5.5
	August 2008	8.6	6.3
	August 2009	10.8	9.3
<i>Source: BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages</i>			
<i>Talent Development</i>			
Degree Completions (H.S.)	2006	87%	93%
Total College Enrollment	2007	116,507	90,631
Number of Students Entering College	2007	10,108	7,979
STEM Degree Major Completions	2006-2007	918	804
Instruction Staff	2007	4,083	2,929
New Faculty Hires	2007	172	189

Table D-29: Southern Arizona Extant Data

Extant Data	Year	Region	Comparison Region
Number of Angel Networks		1	0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics: Common Core of Data & Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System & Angel Capital Education Foundation

Employment			
Total	2001	587,151	442,000
	2007	696,360	510,396
Proprietorship	2001	17.3%	15.1%
	2007	21.6%	18.8%
Manufacturing	2001	6.7%	9.3%
	2007	4.9%	5.4%
Farm	2001	1.3%	1.6%
	2007	1.1%	1.3%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

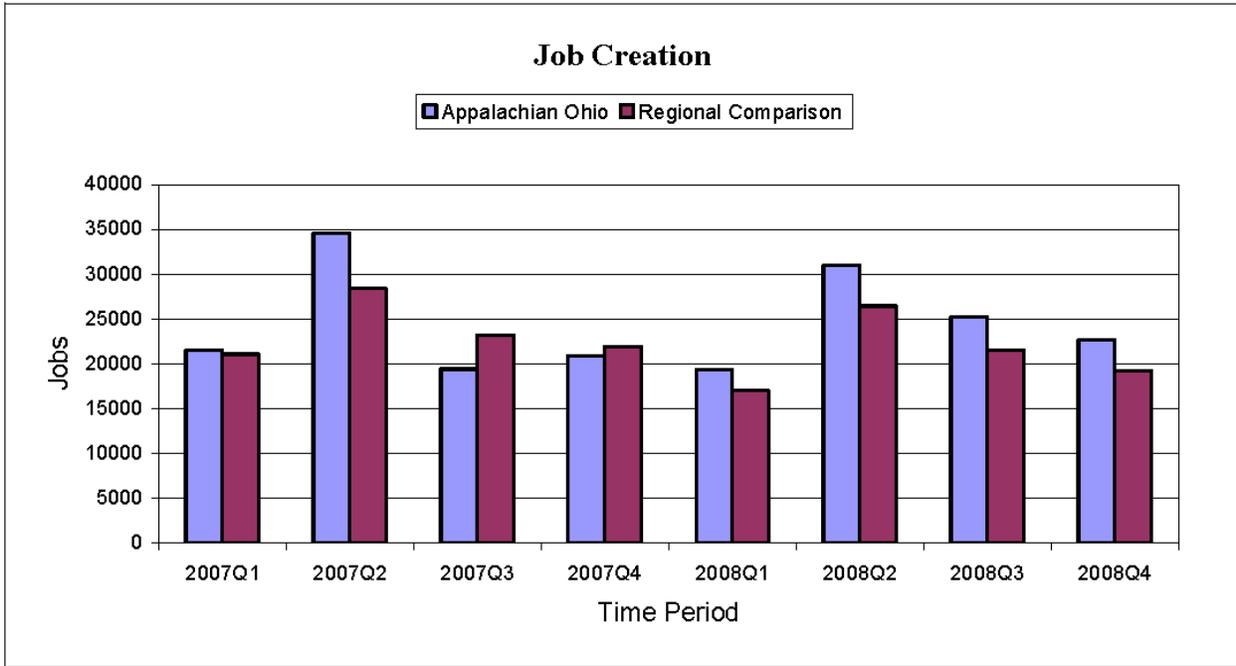


Figure D-27
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

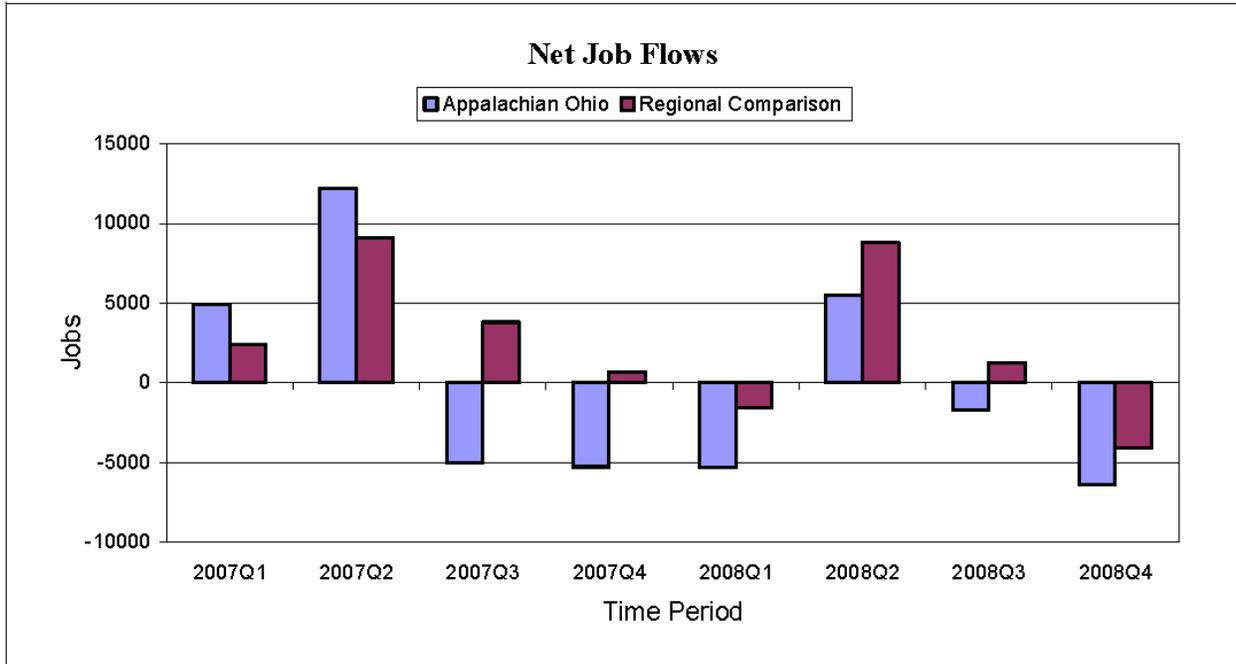


Figure D-28
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

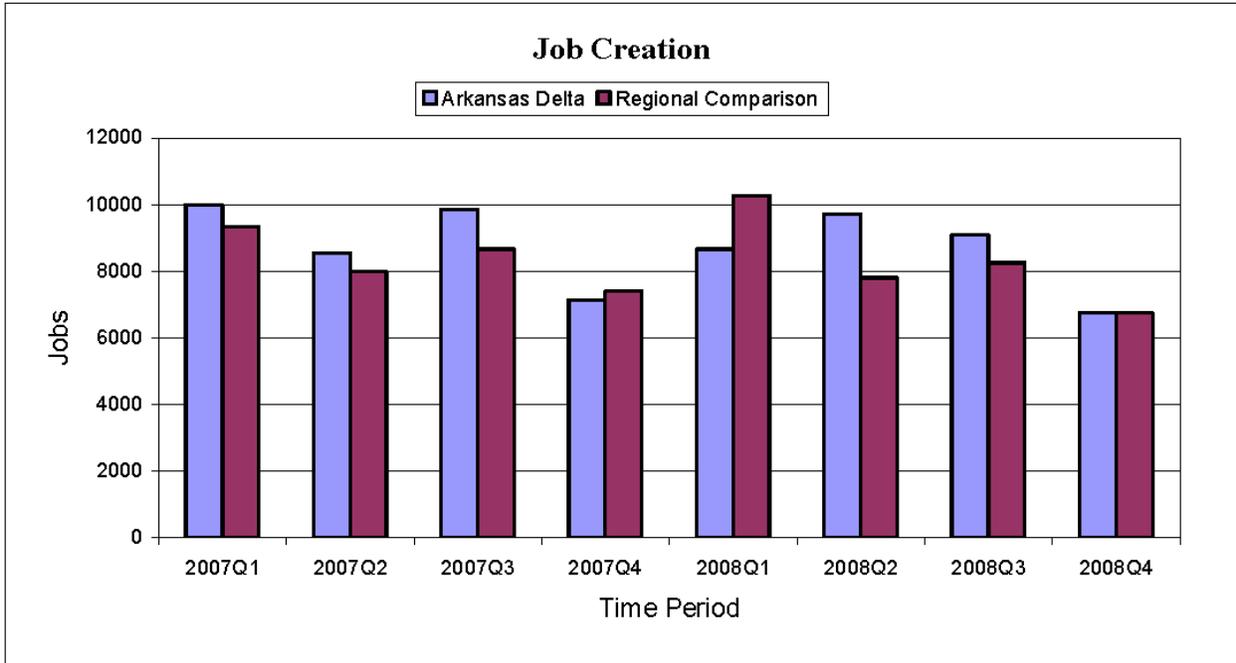


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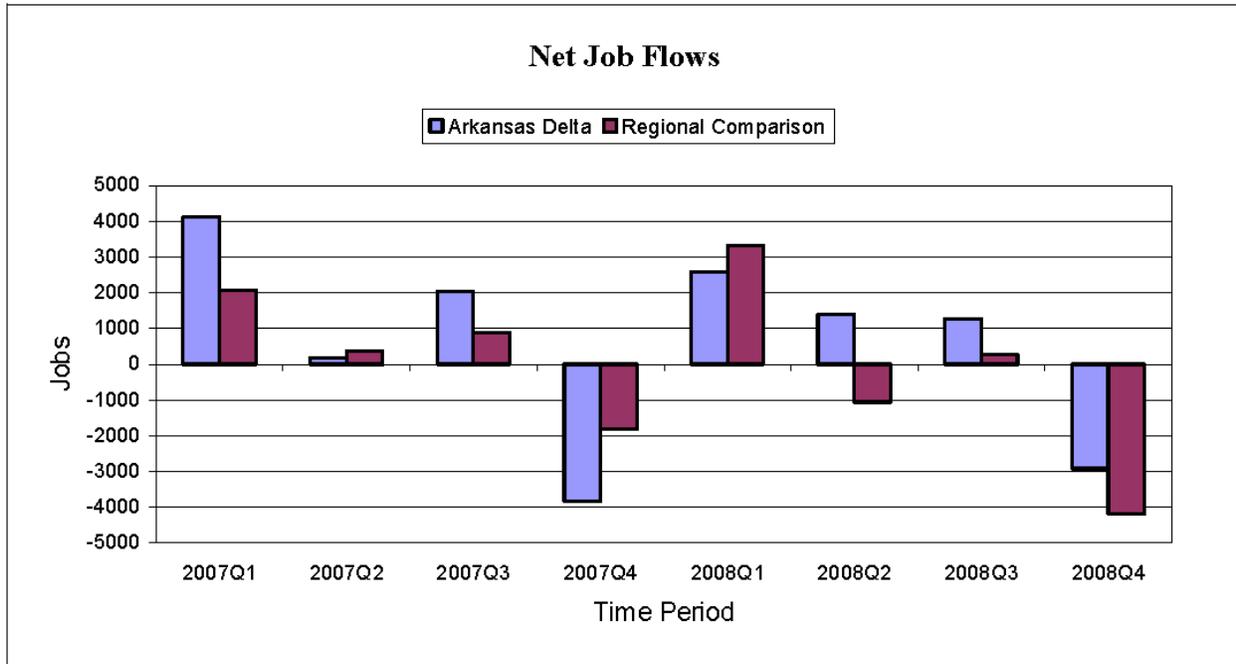


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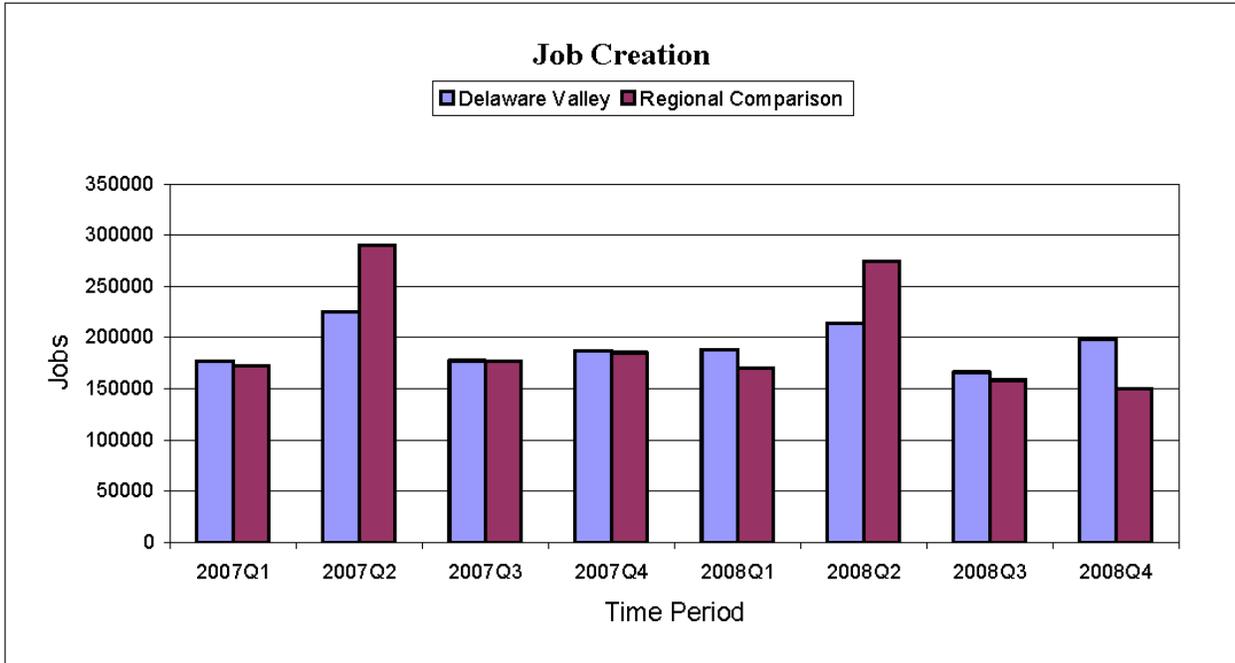


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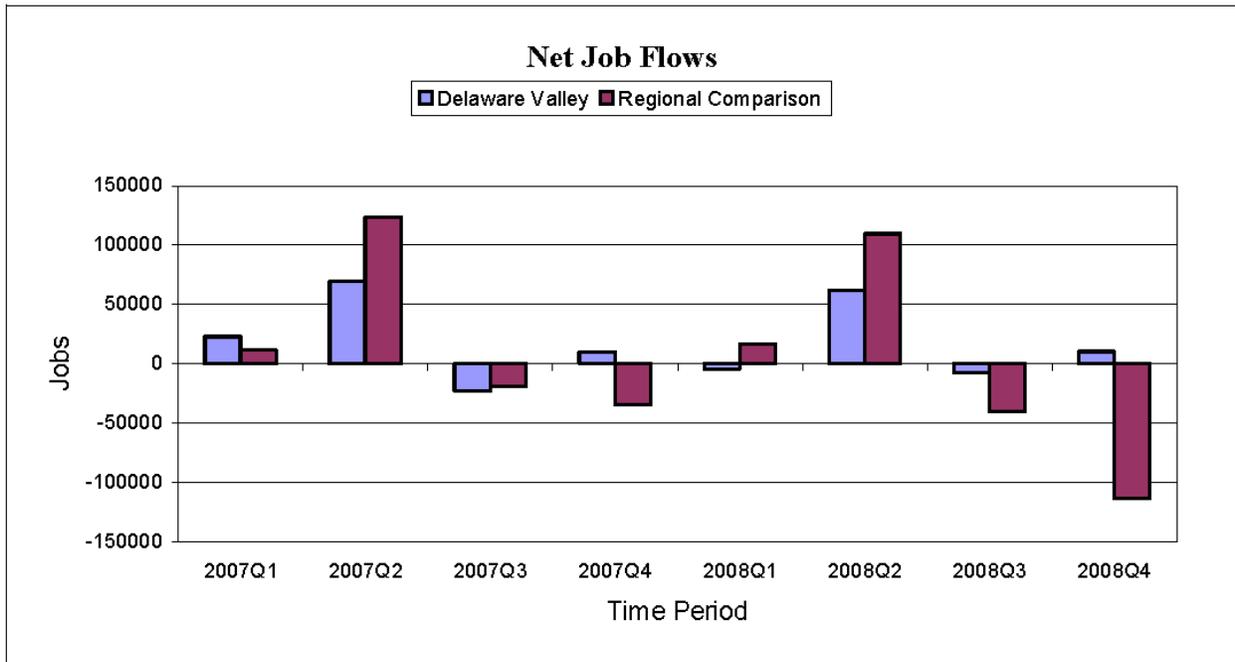


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 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

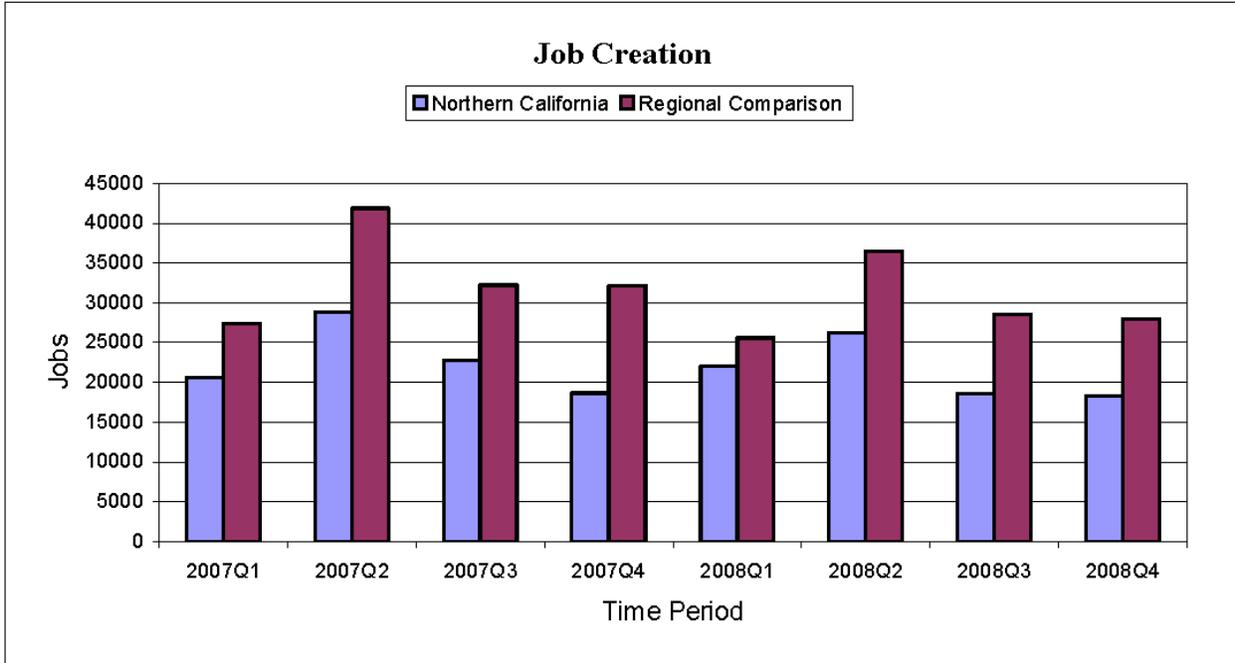


Figure D-33

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

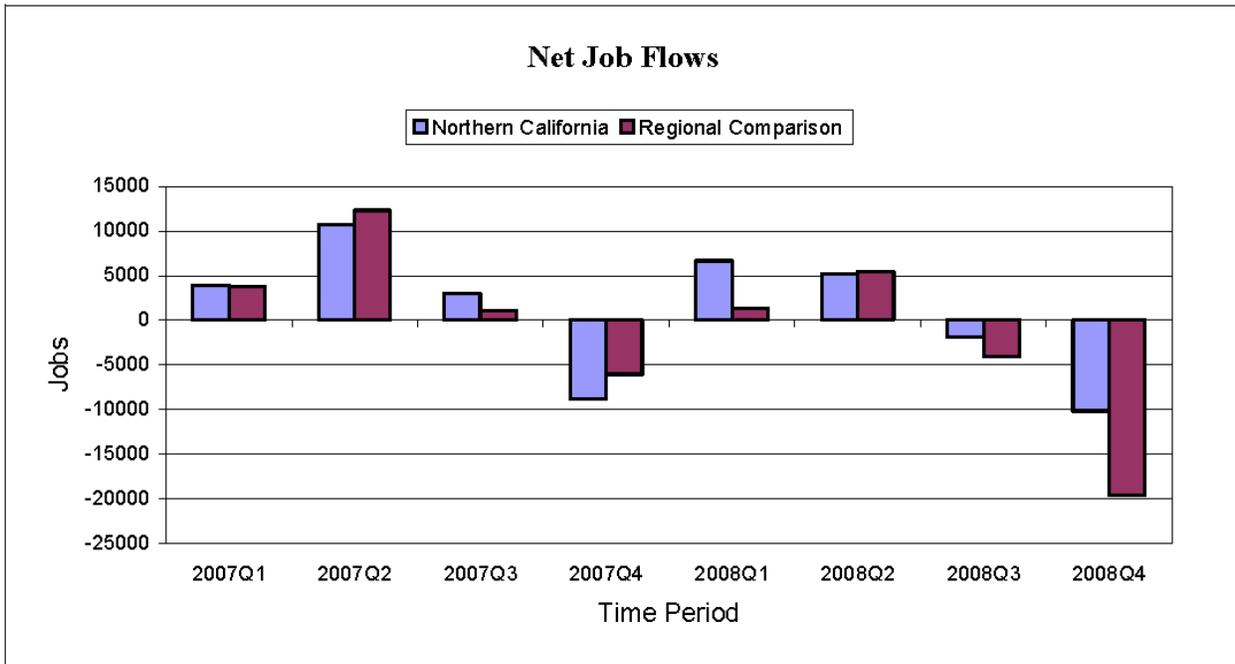


Figure D-34

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

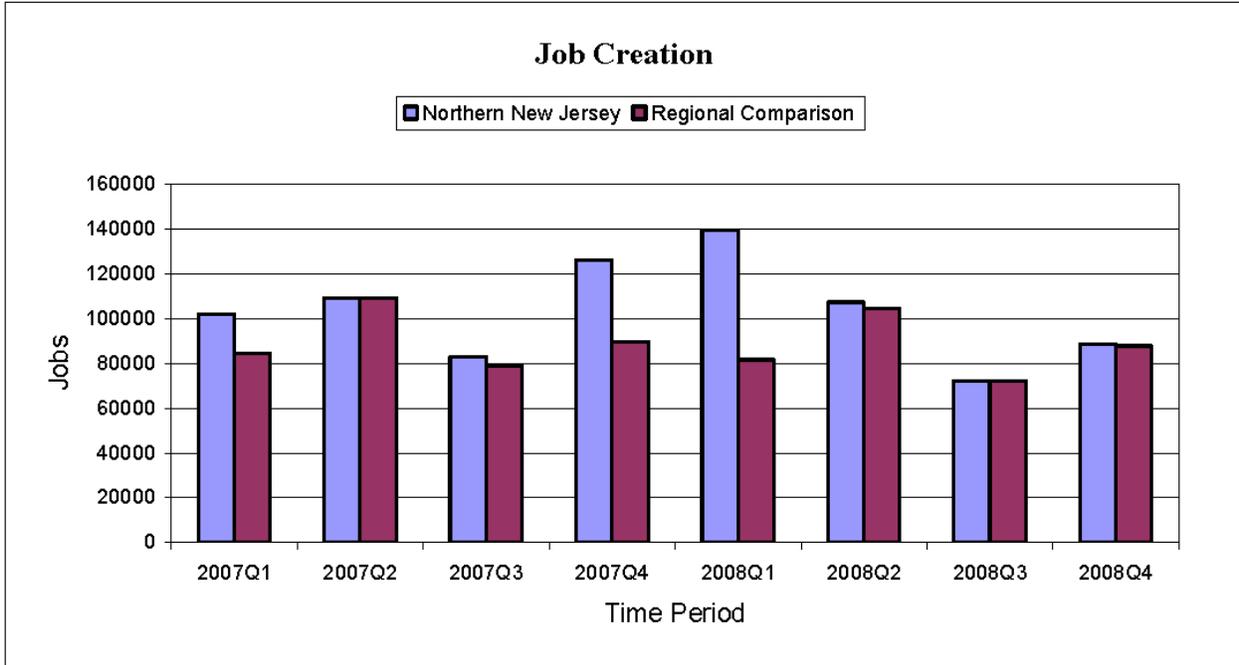


Figure D-35
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

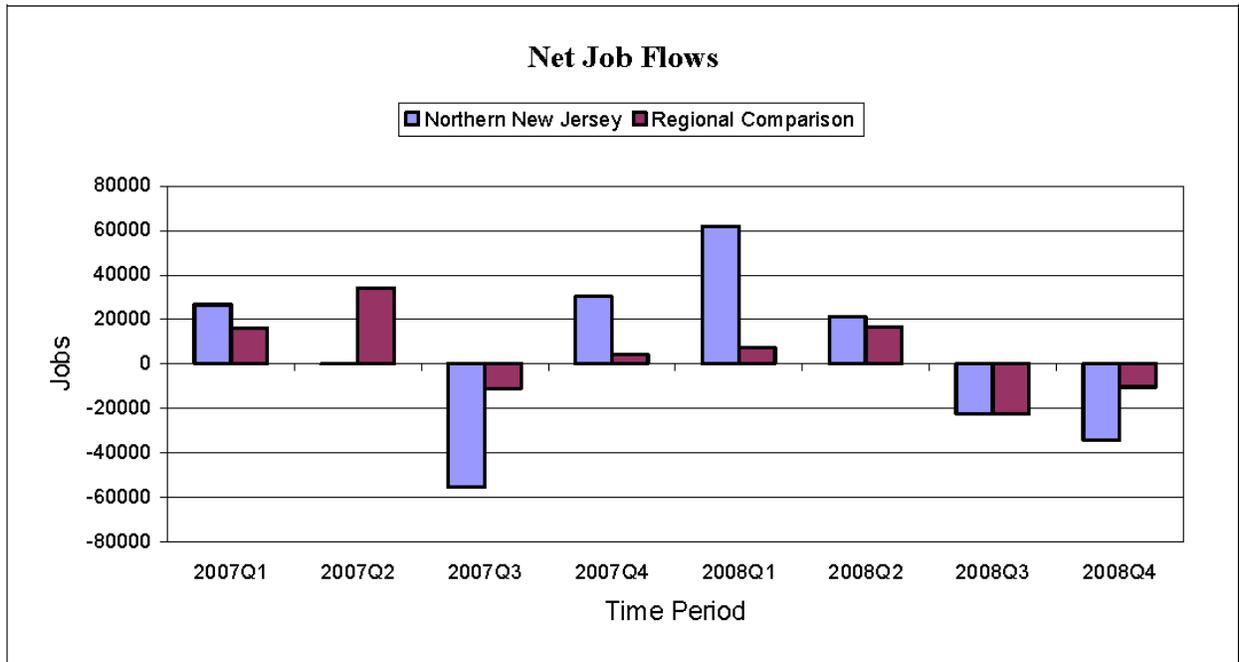


Figure D-36
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

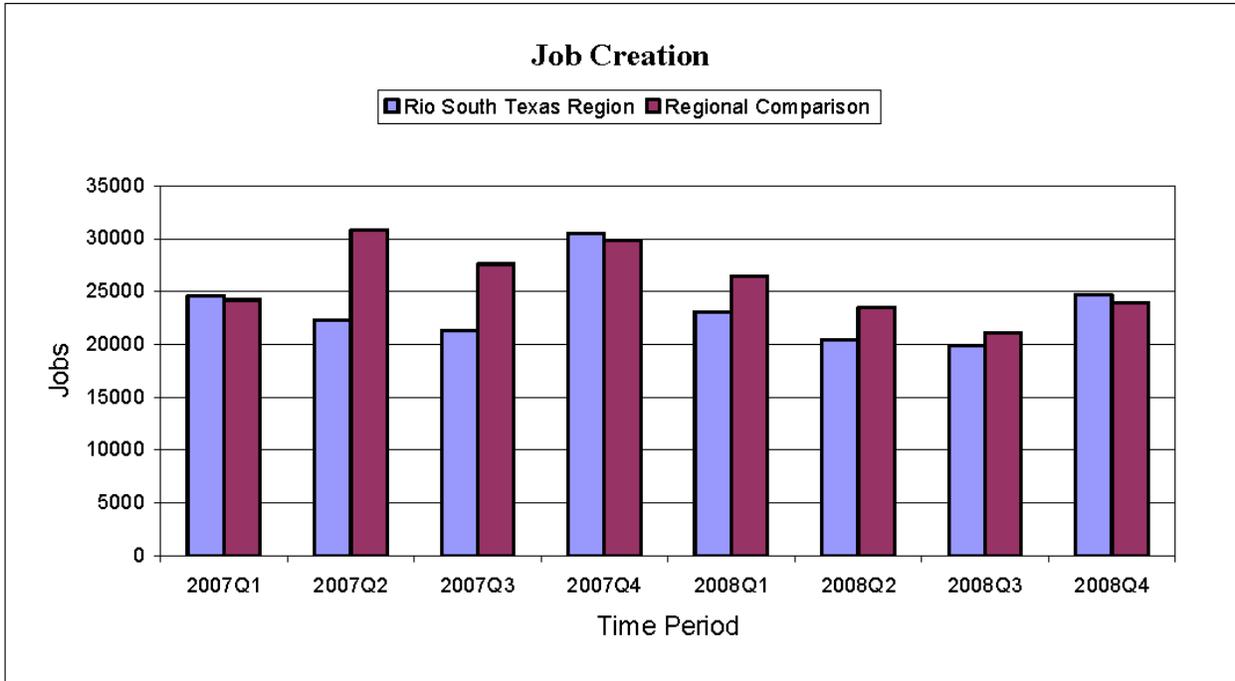


Figure D-37
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Quality Workforce Indicators*

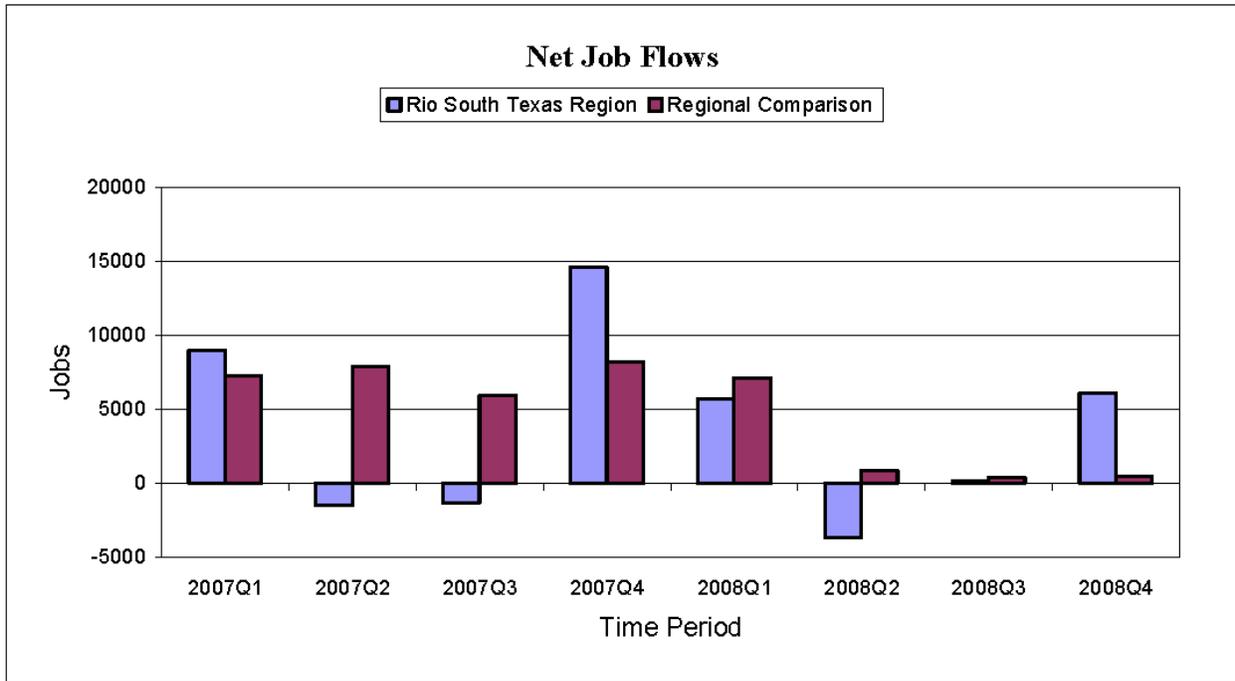


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 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Quality Workforce Indicators*

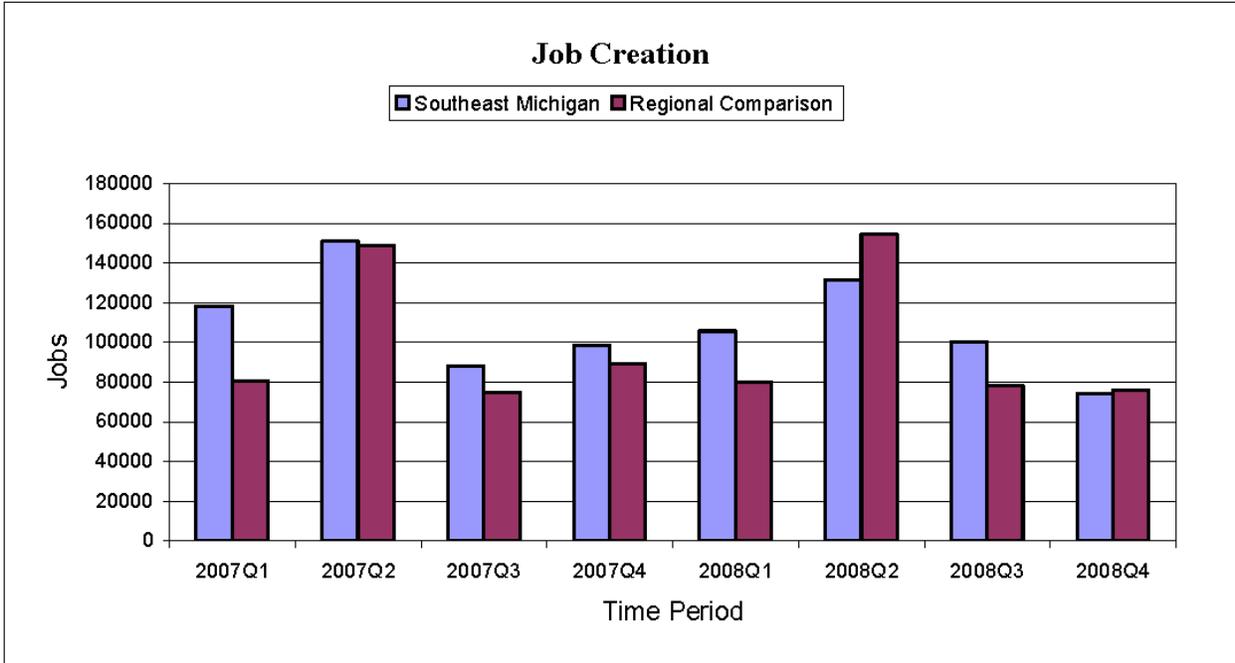


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 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

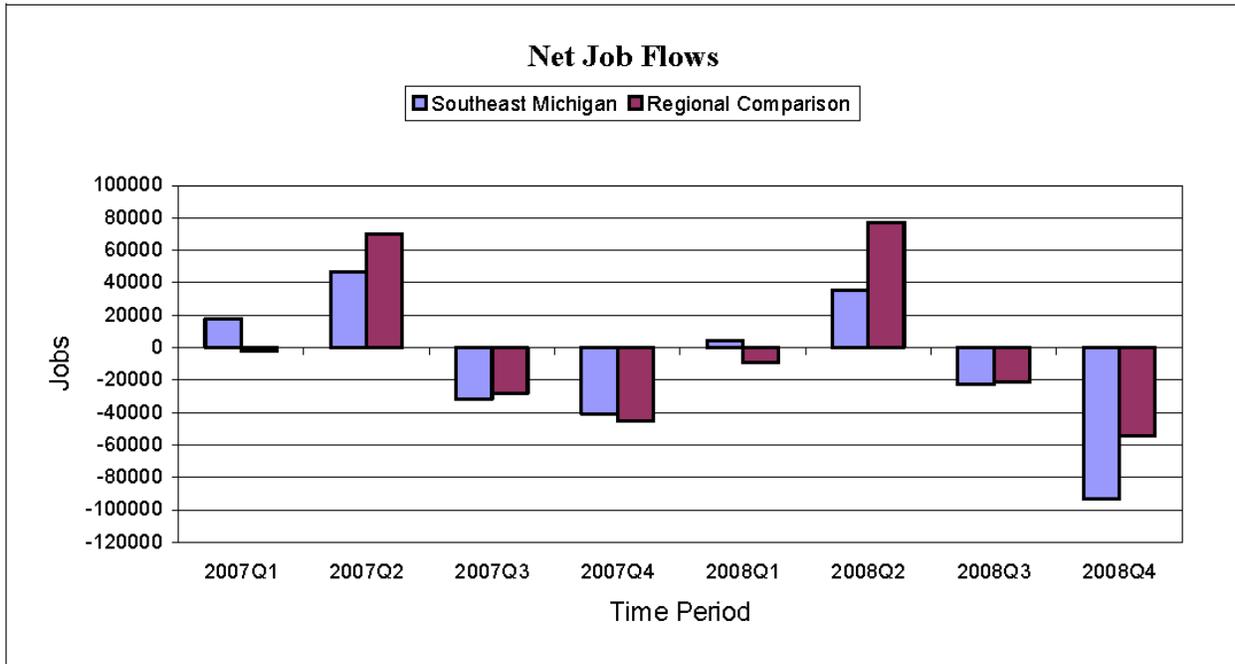


Figure D-40
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

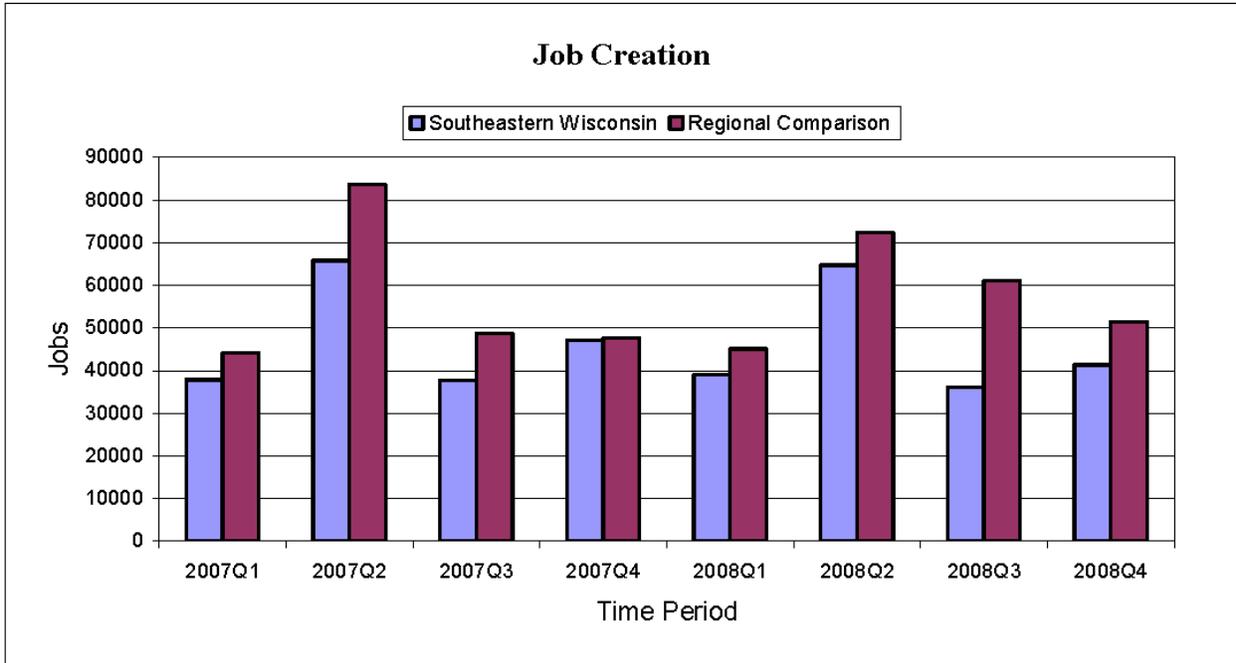


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 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

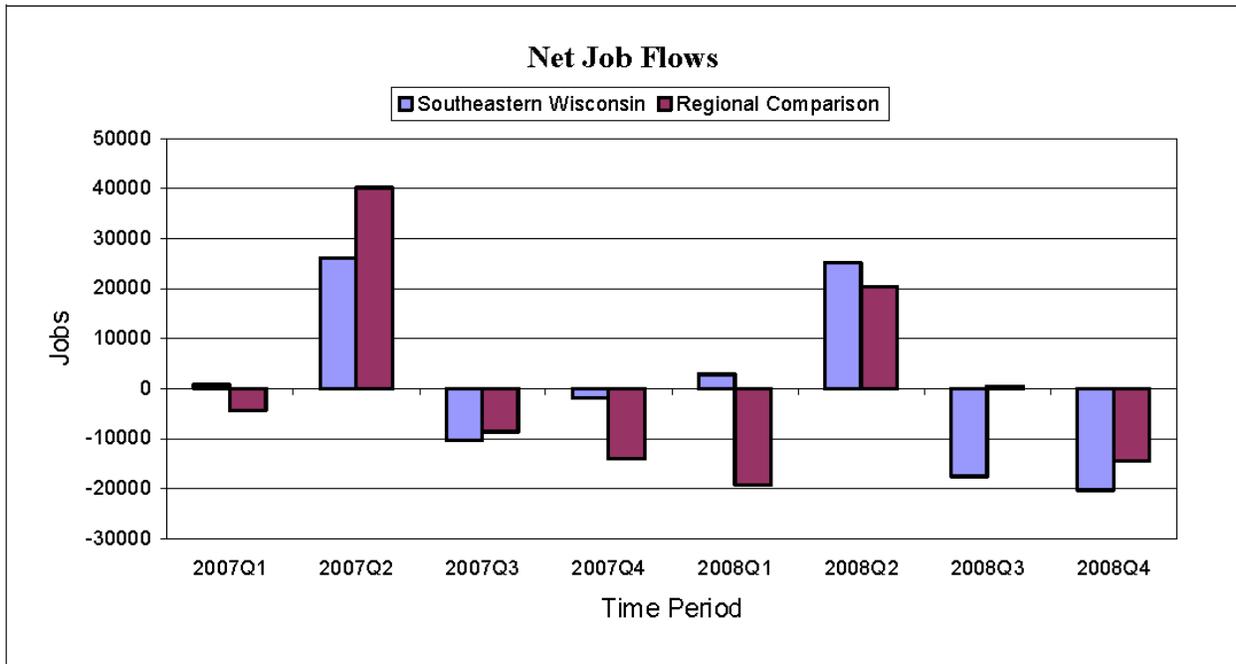


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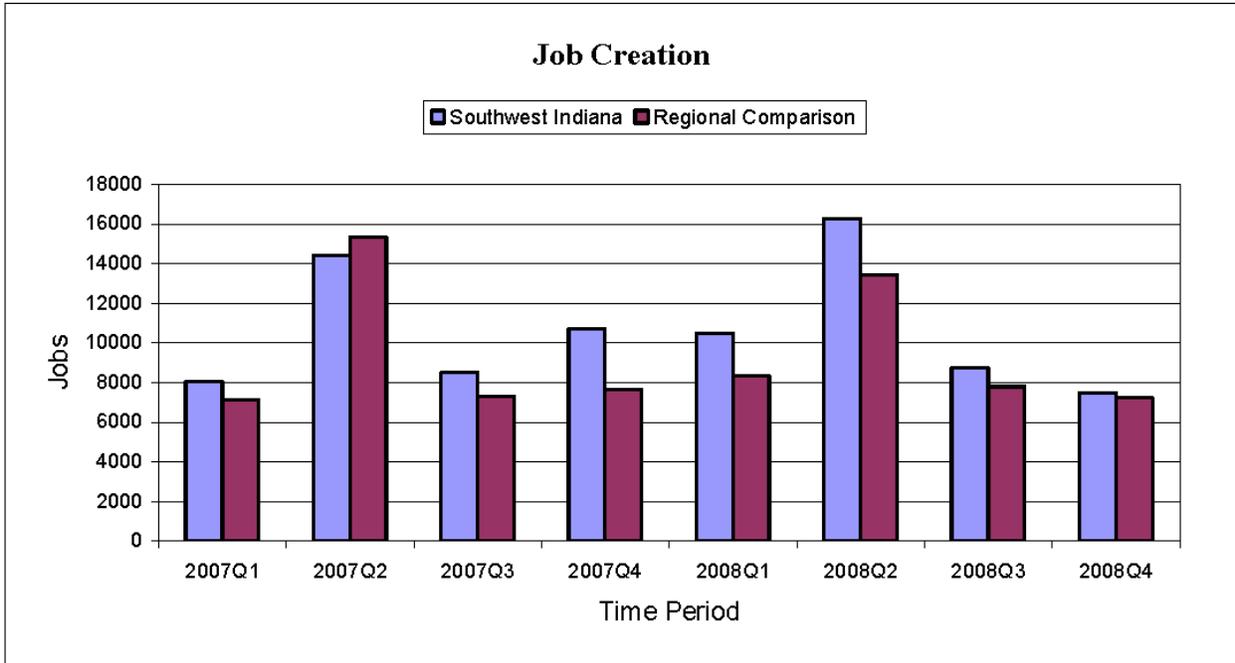


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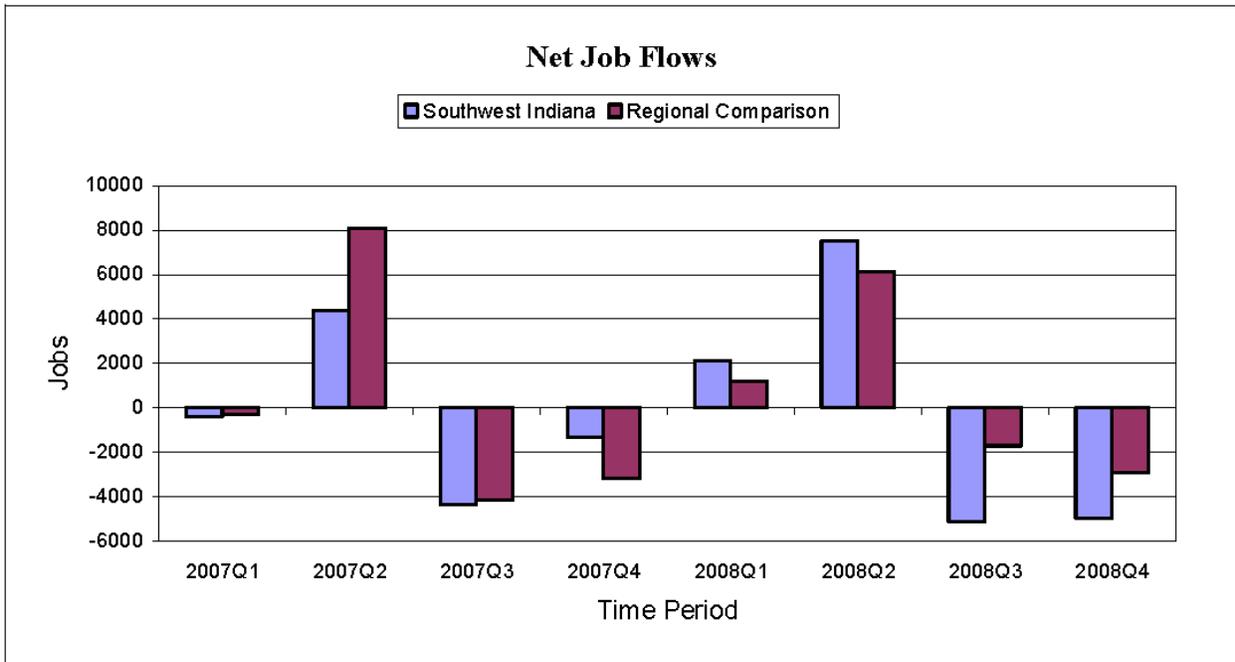


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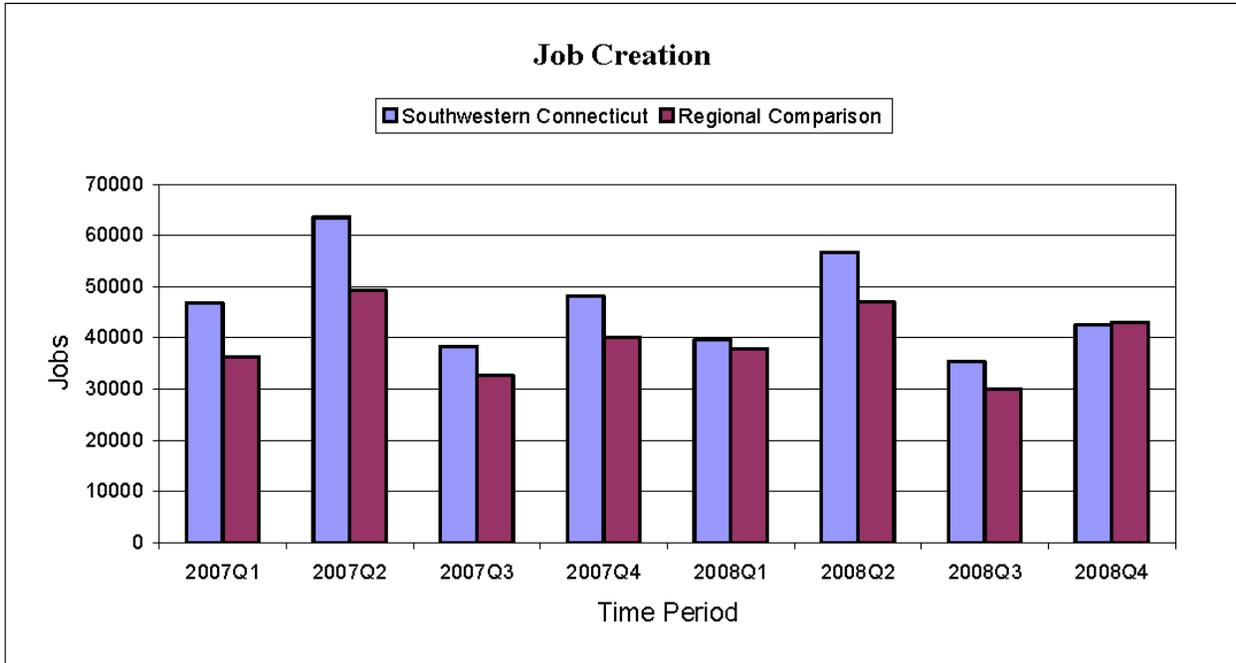


Figure D-45

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

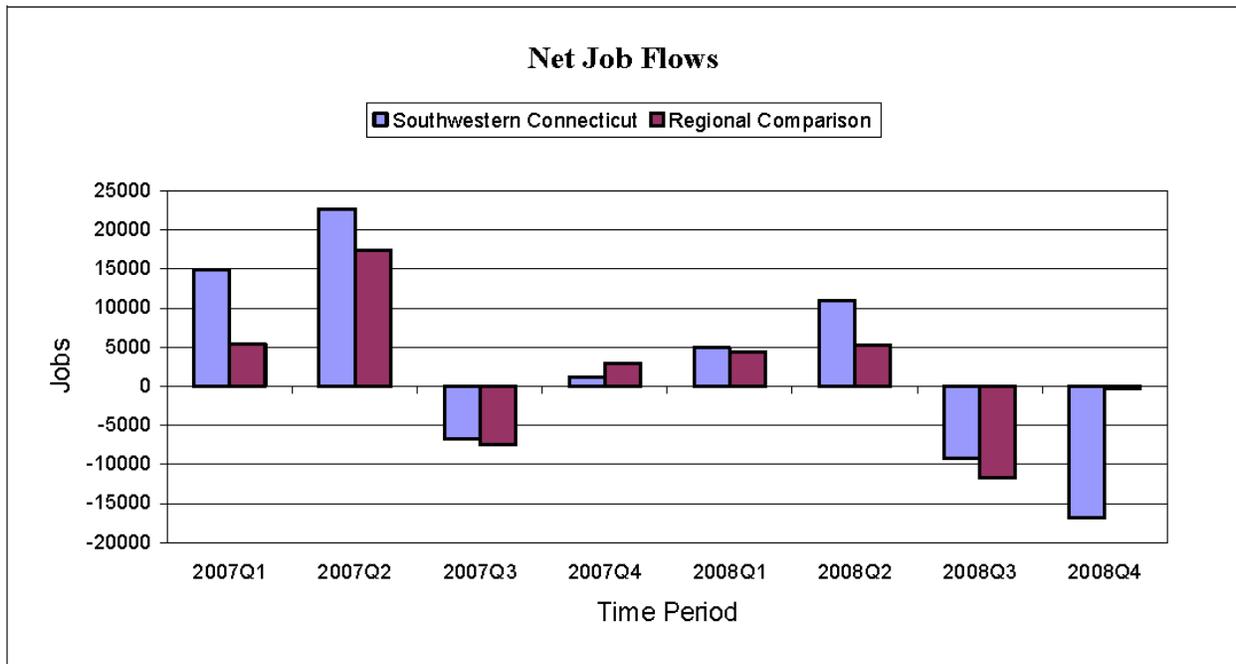


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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

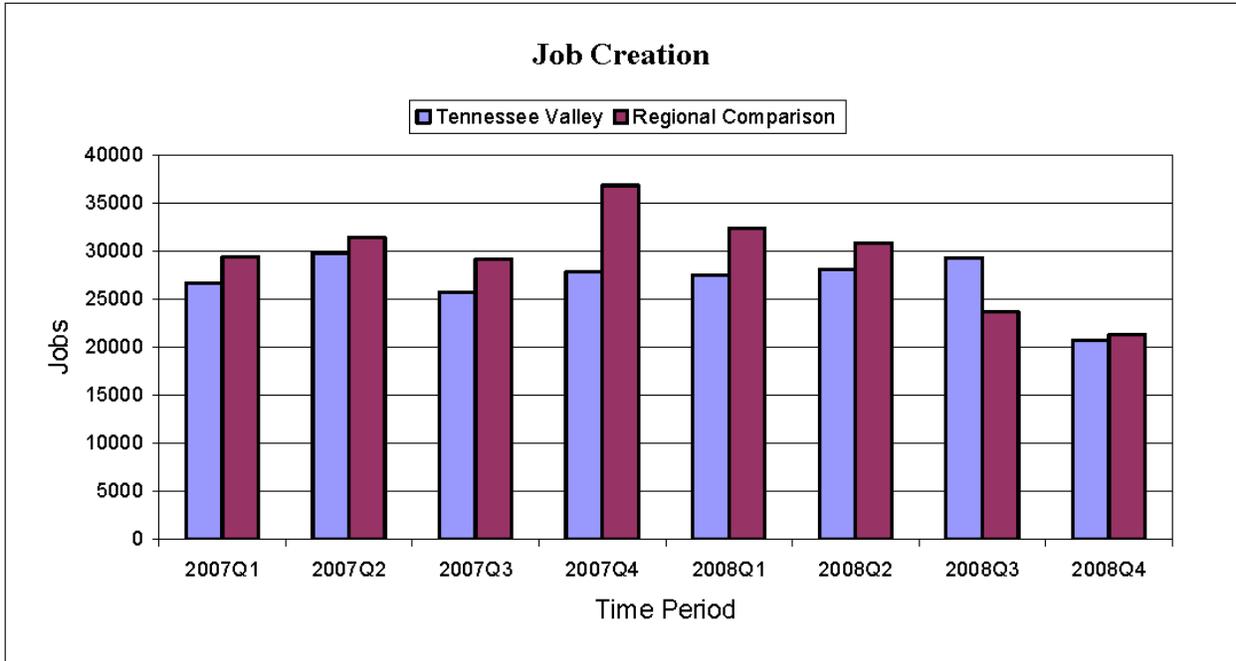


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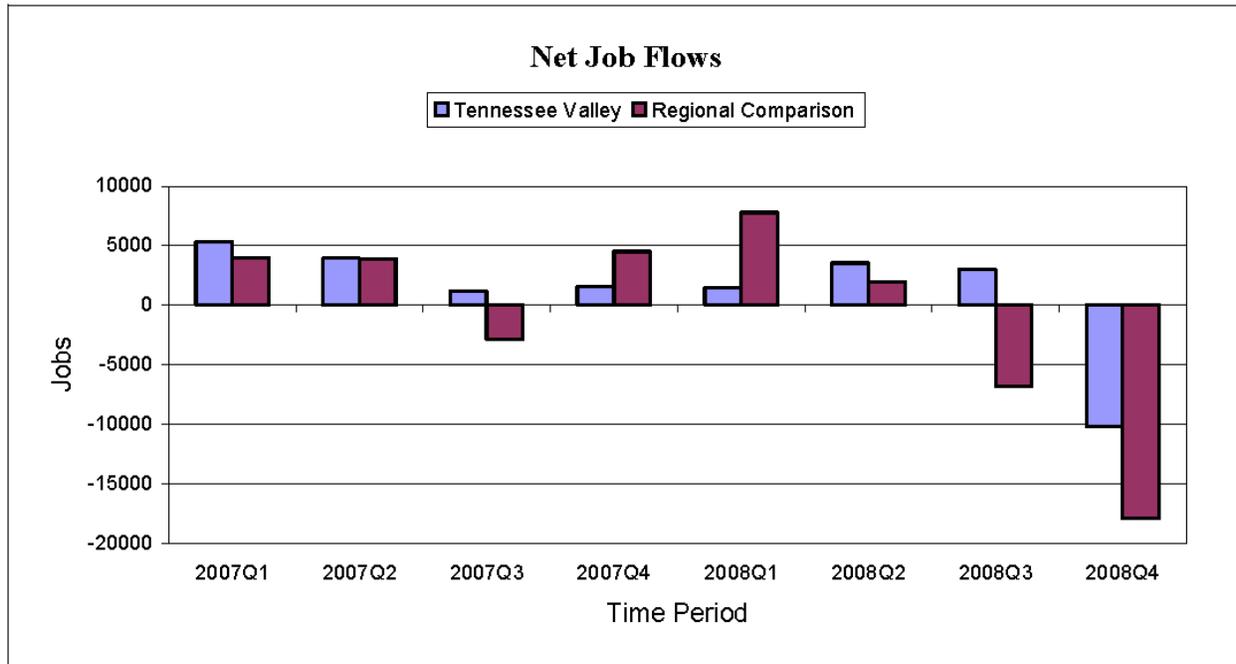


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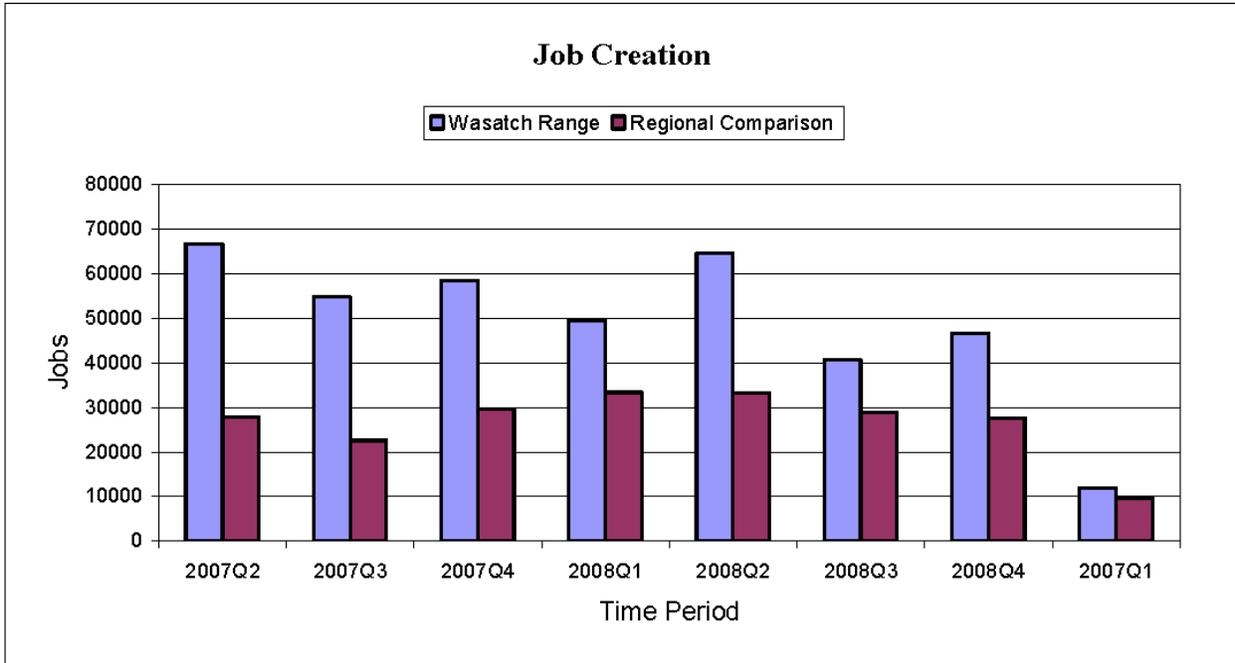


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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

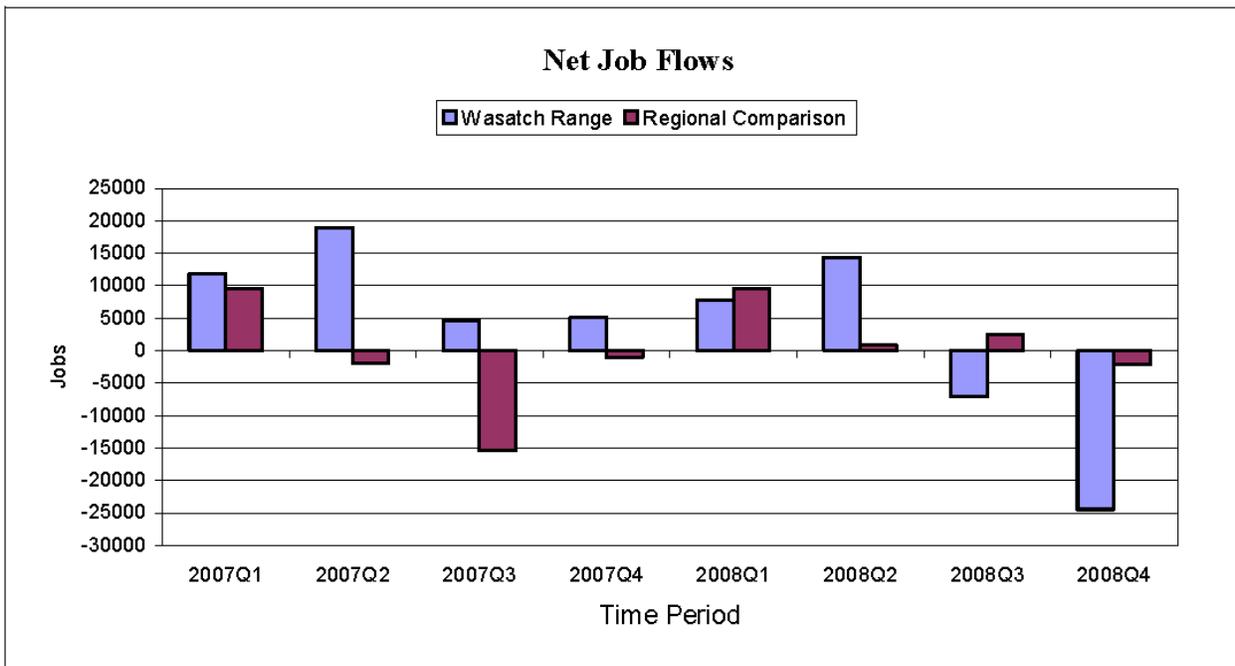


Figure D-50

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

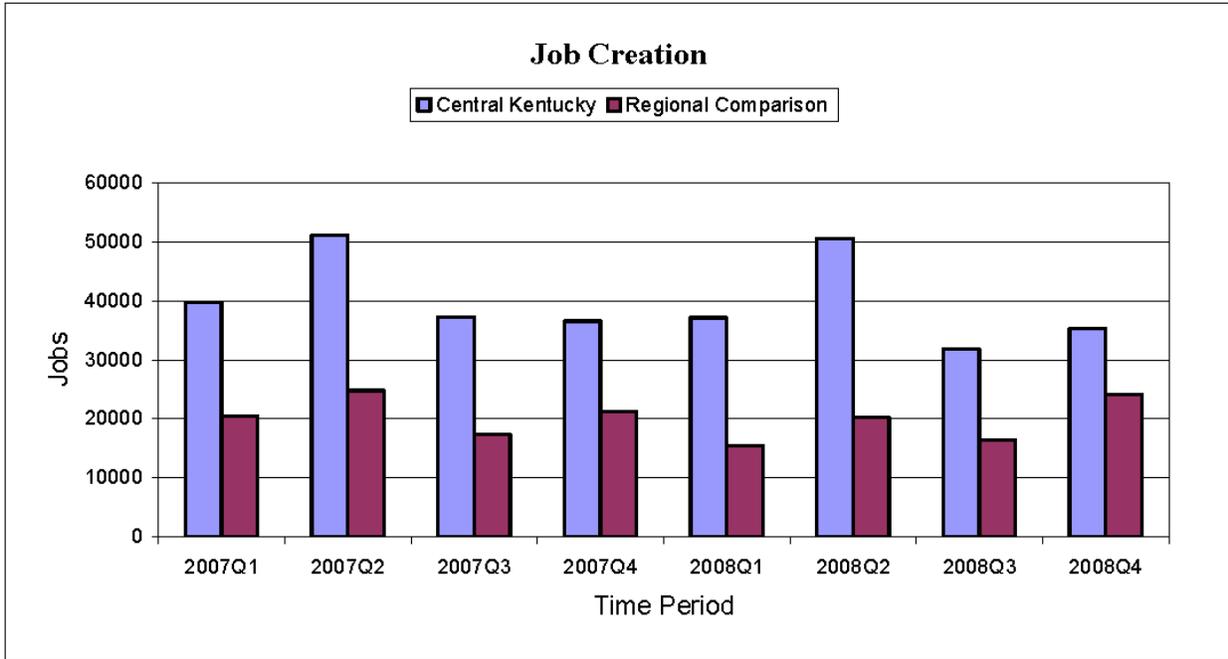


Figure D-51
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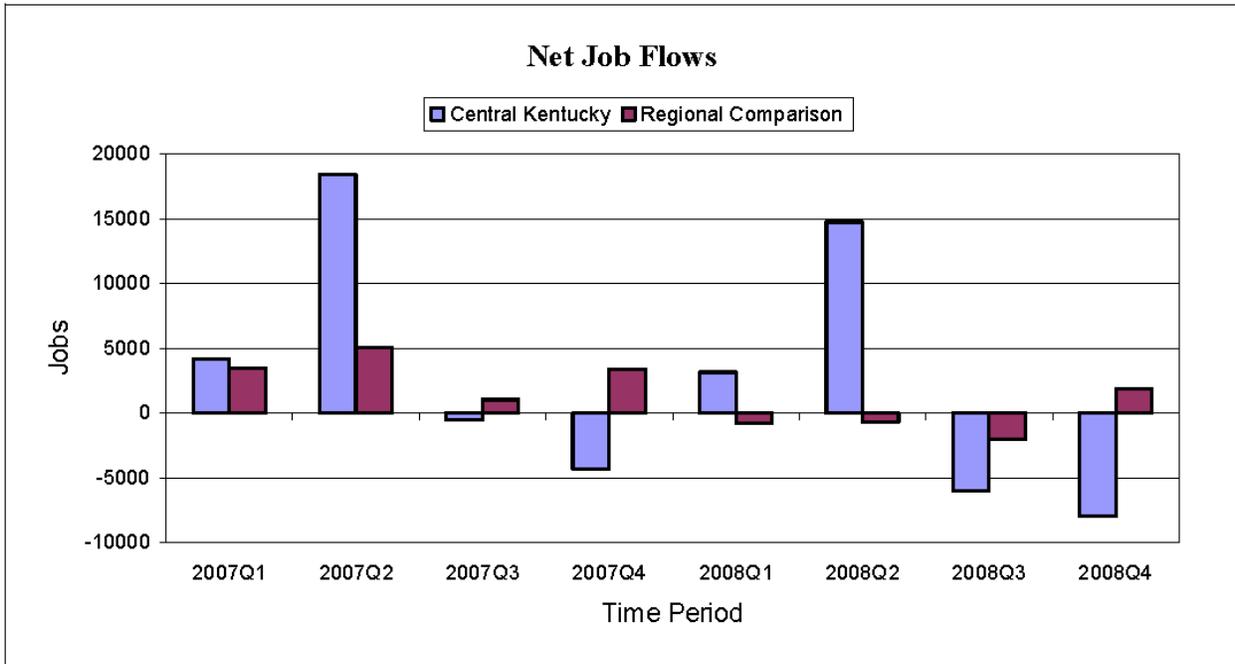


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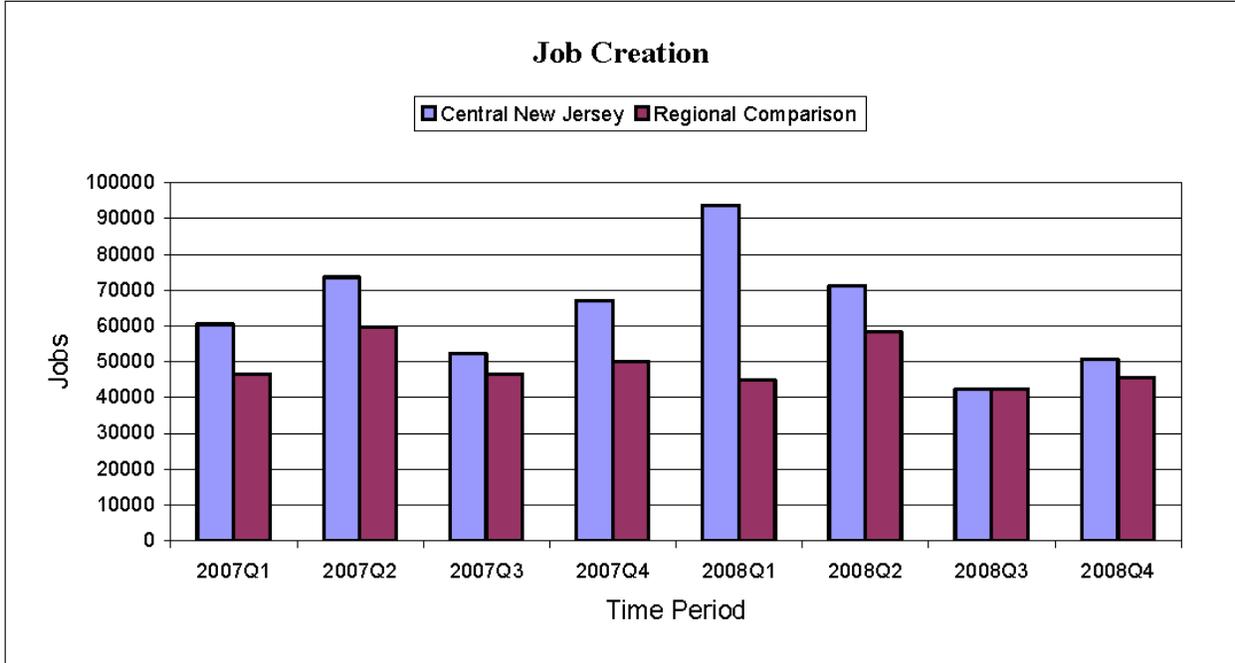


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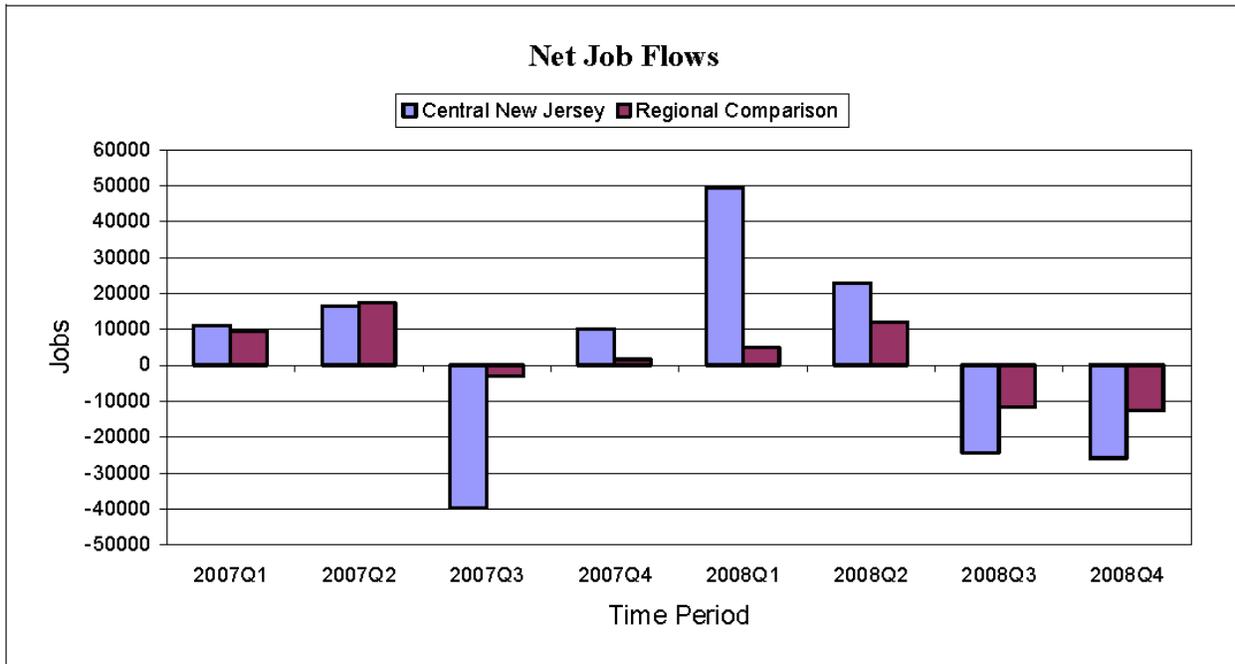


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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

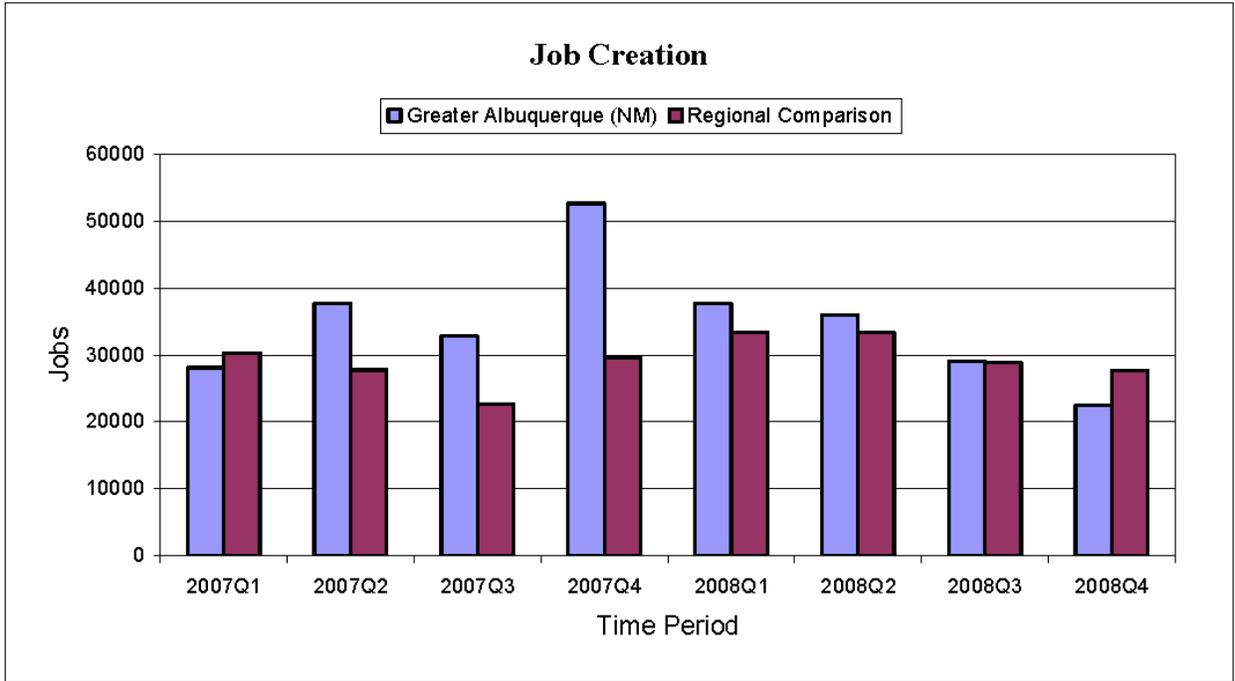


Figure D-55
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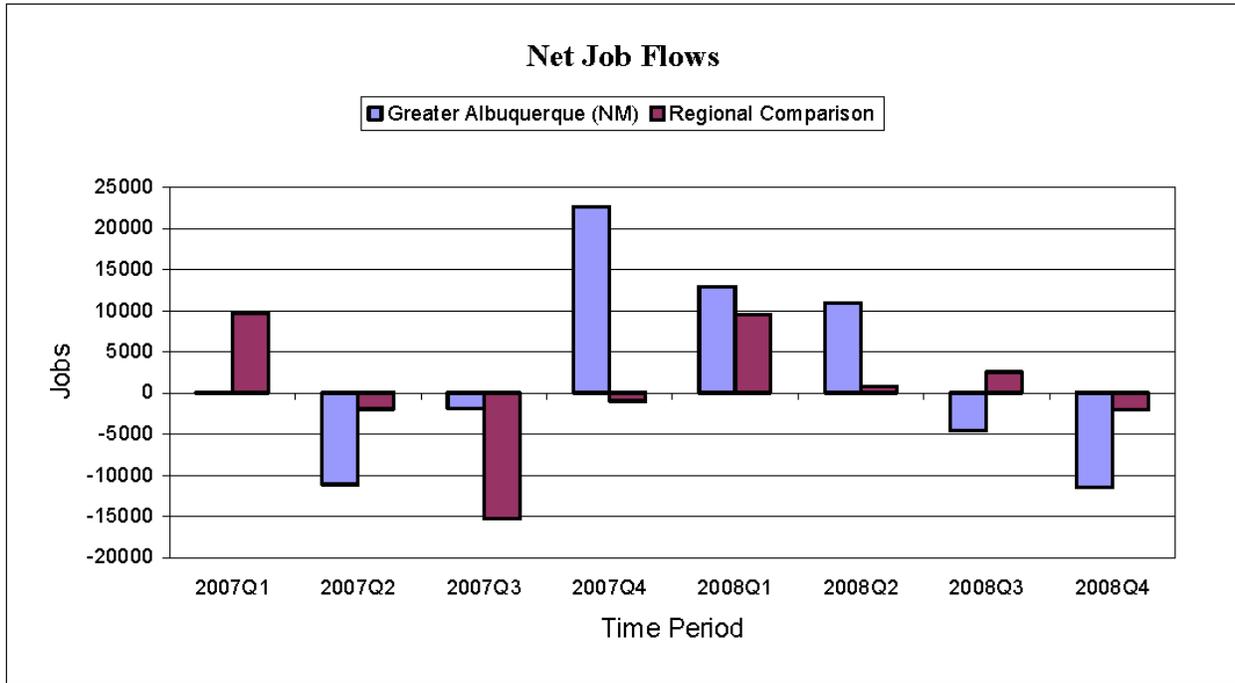


Figure D-56
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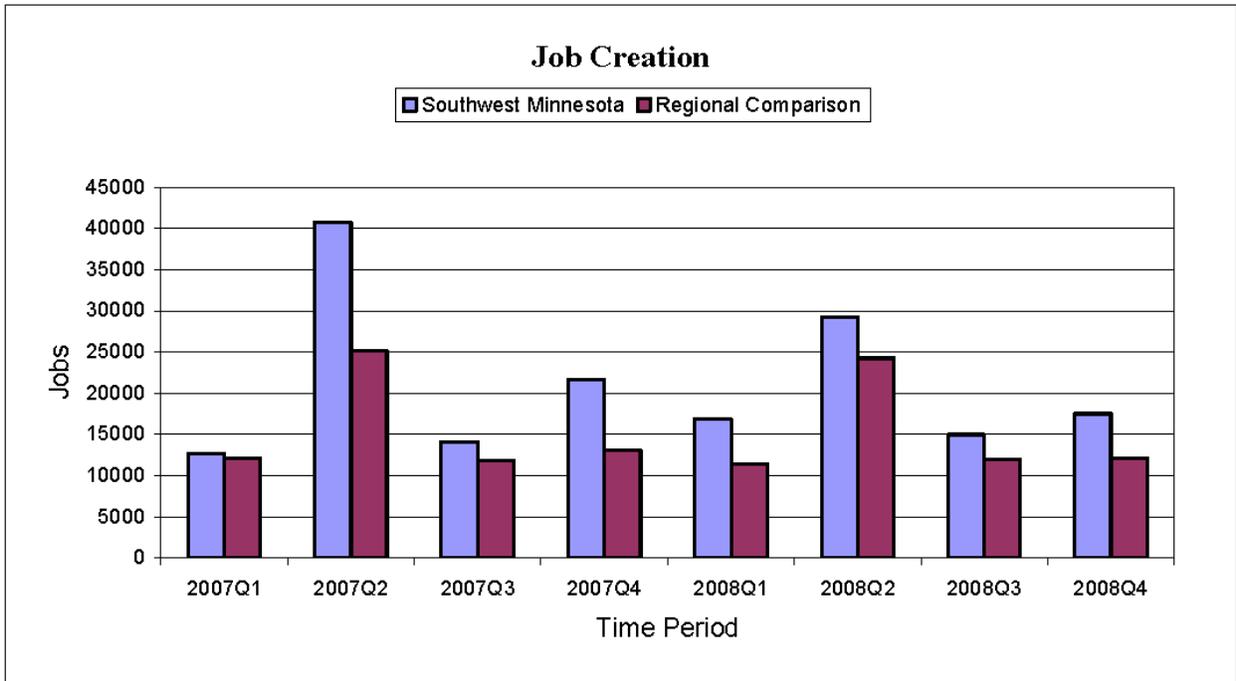


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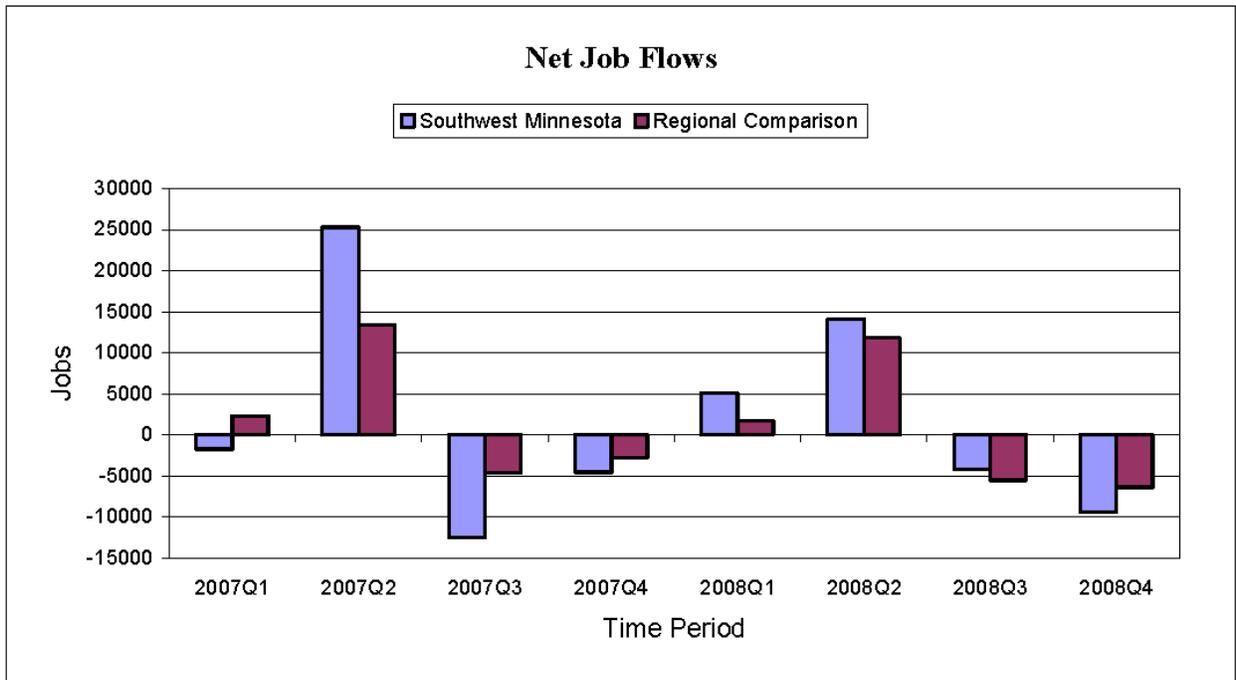


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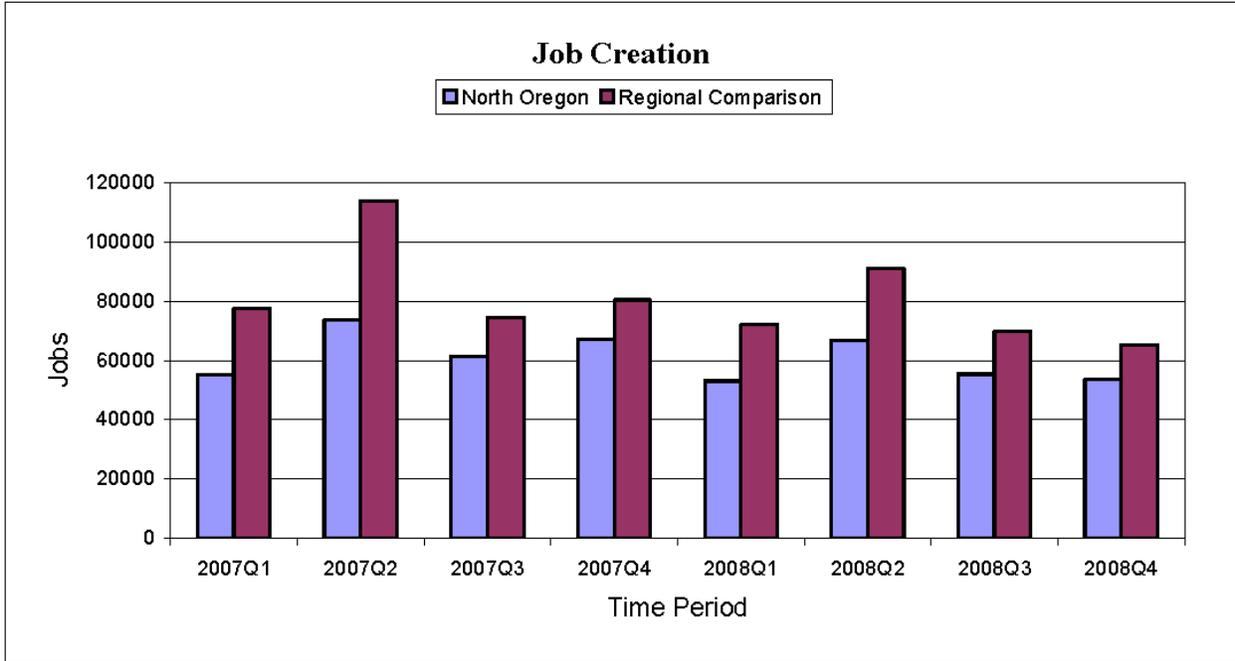


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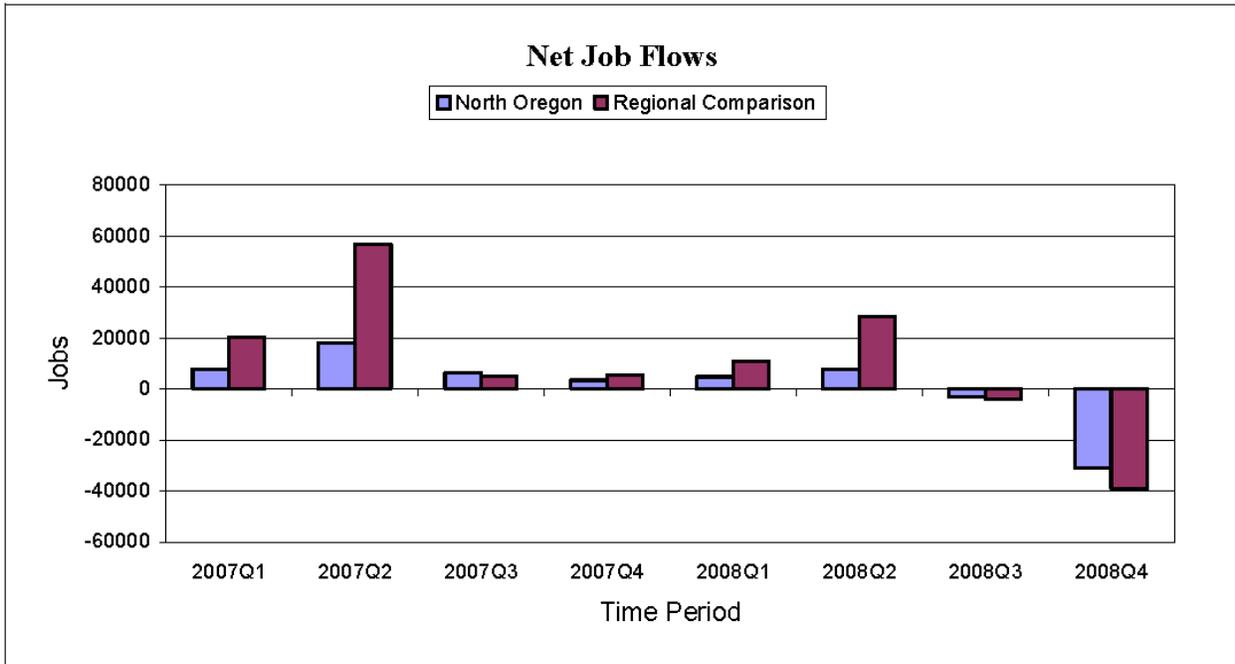


Figure D-60
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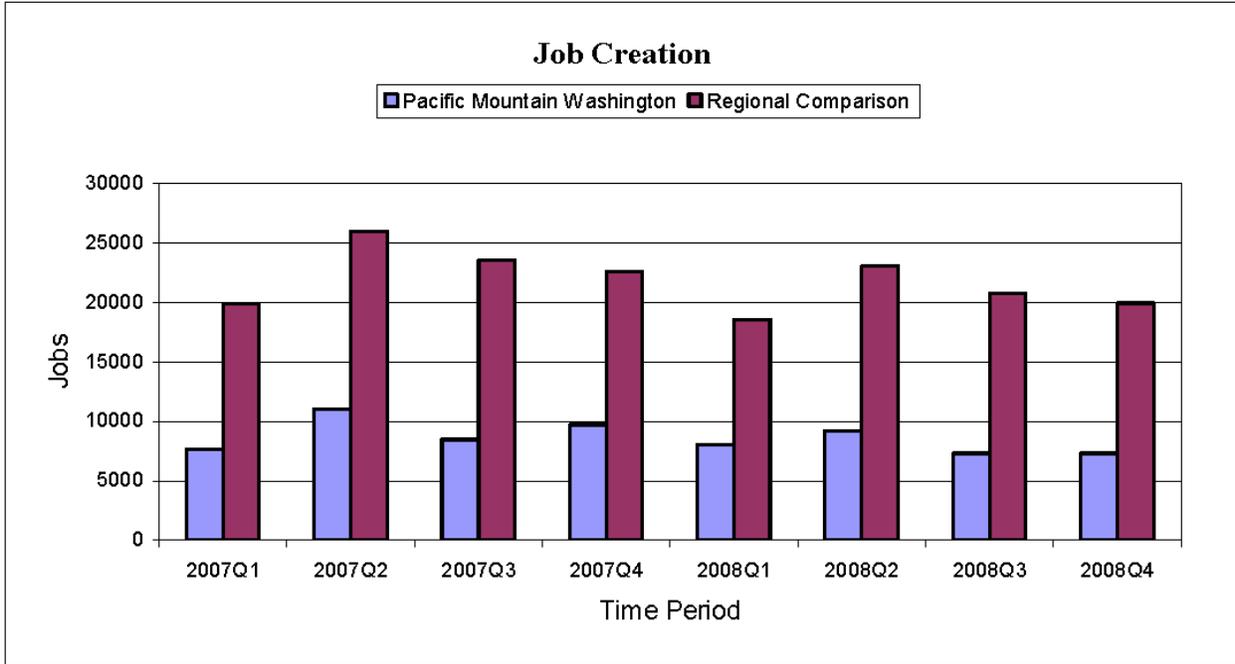


Figure D-61
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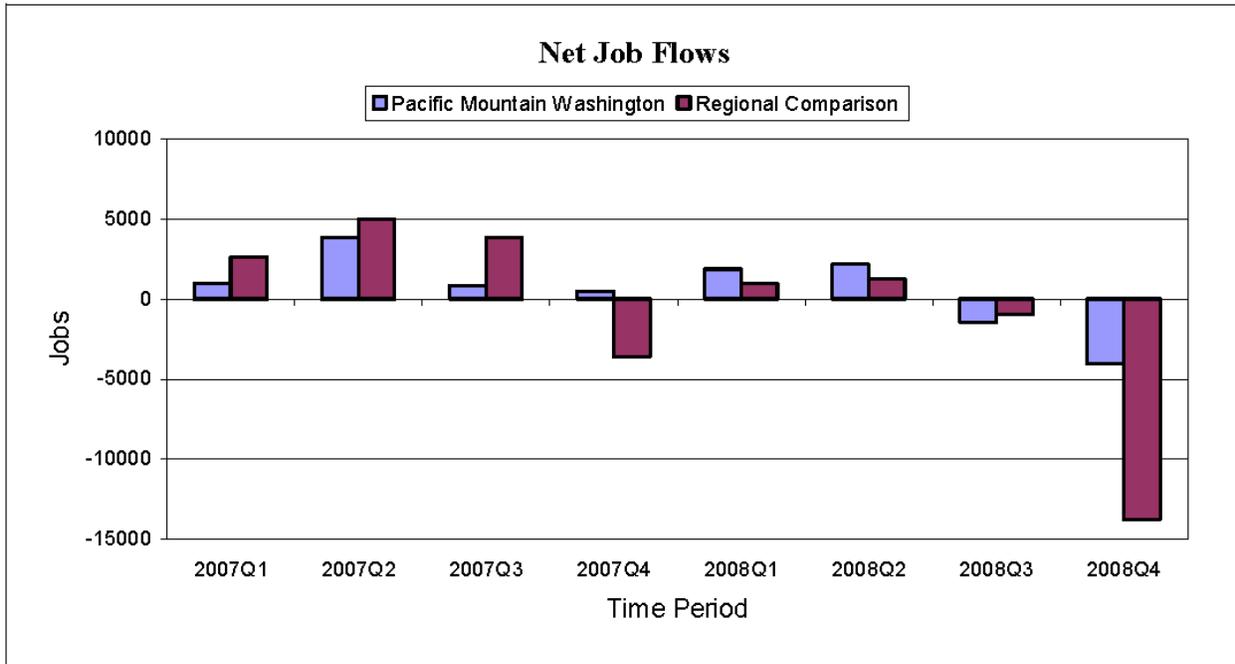


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 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

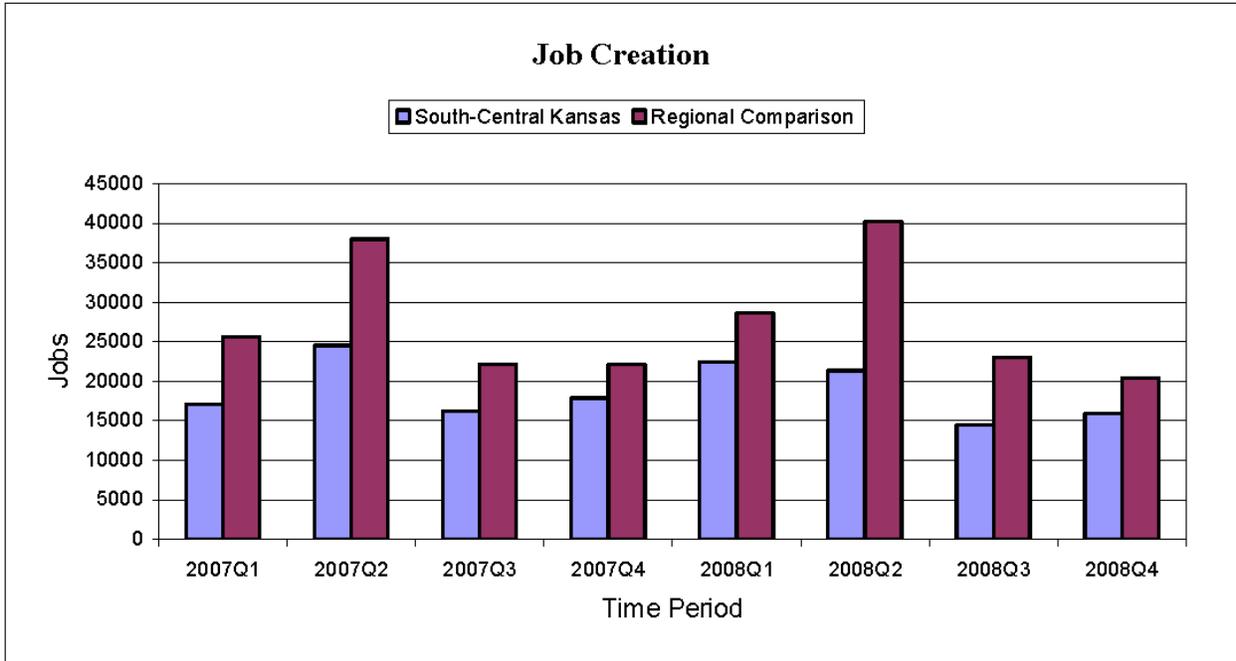


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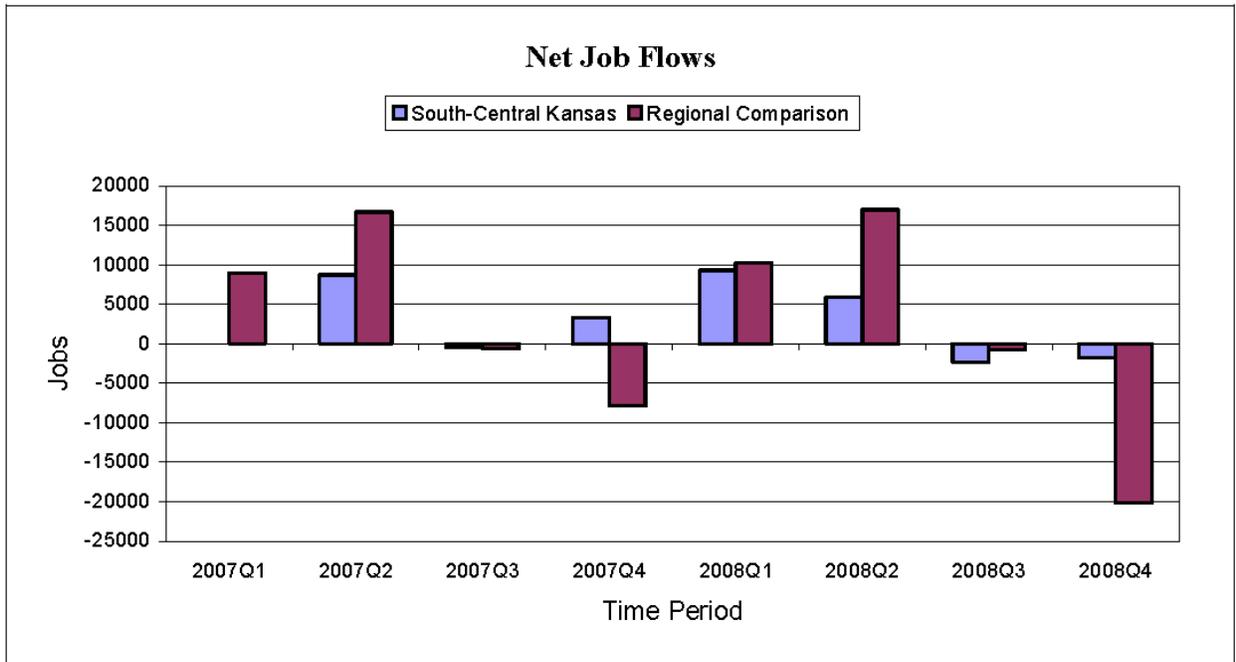


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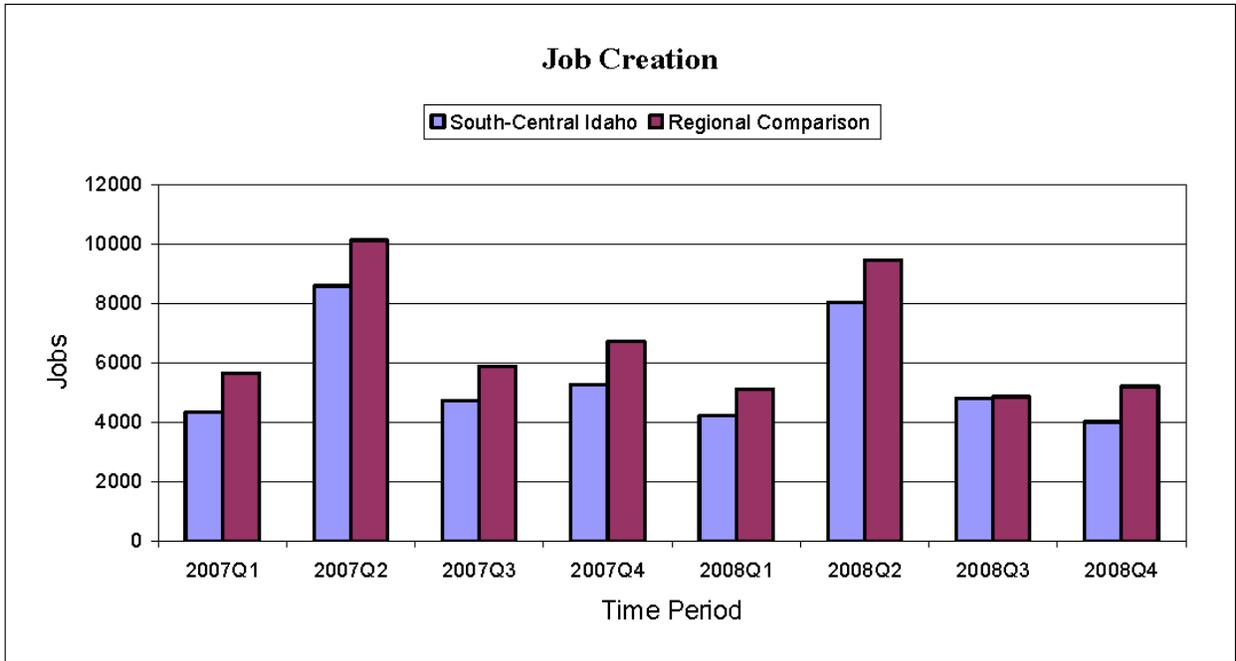


Figure D-65
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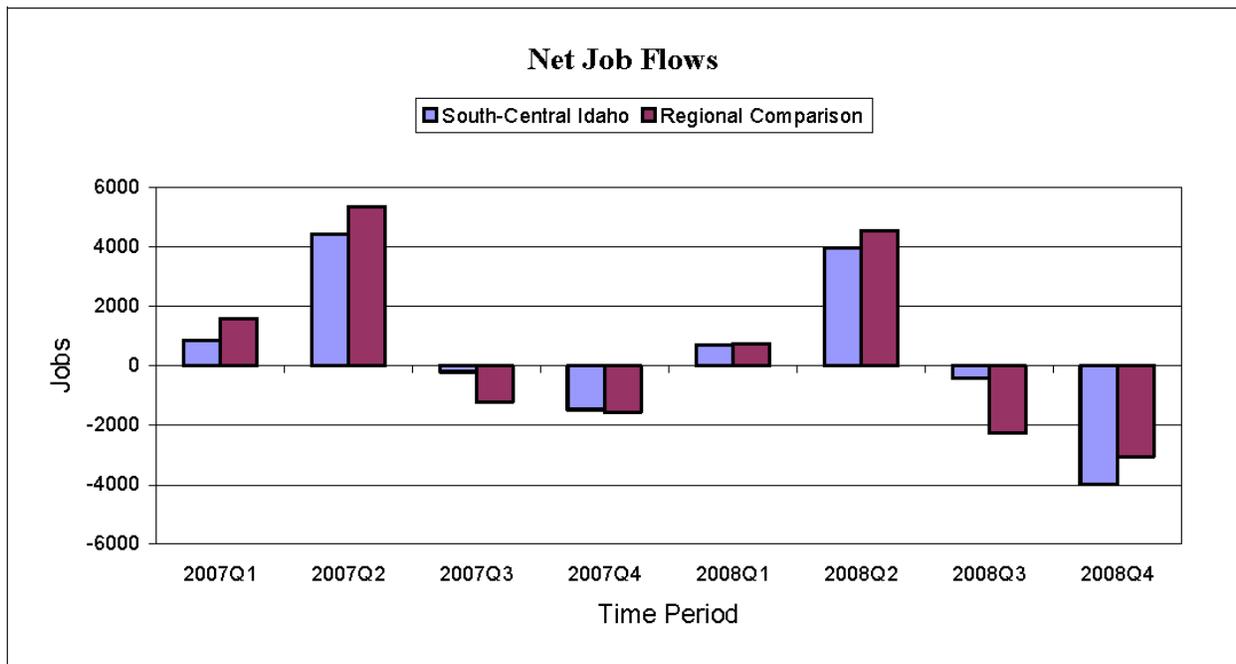


Figure D-66
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

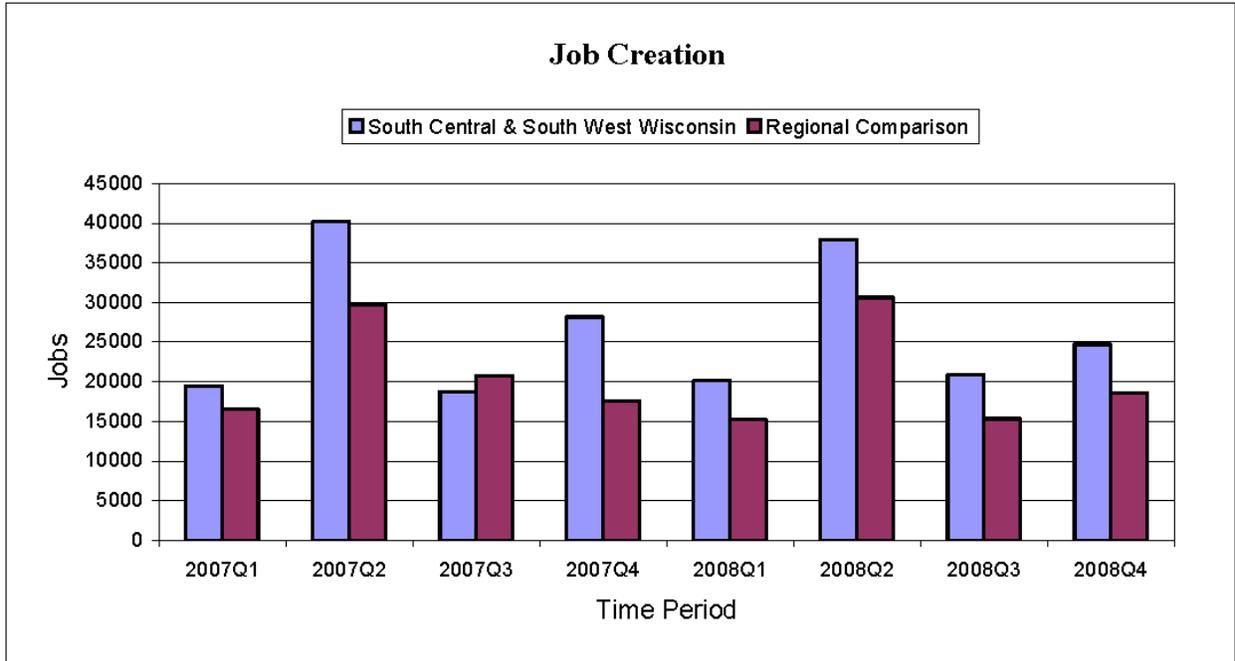


Figure D-67
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

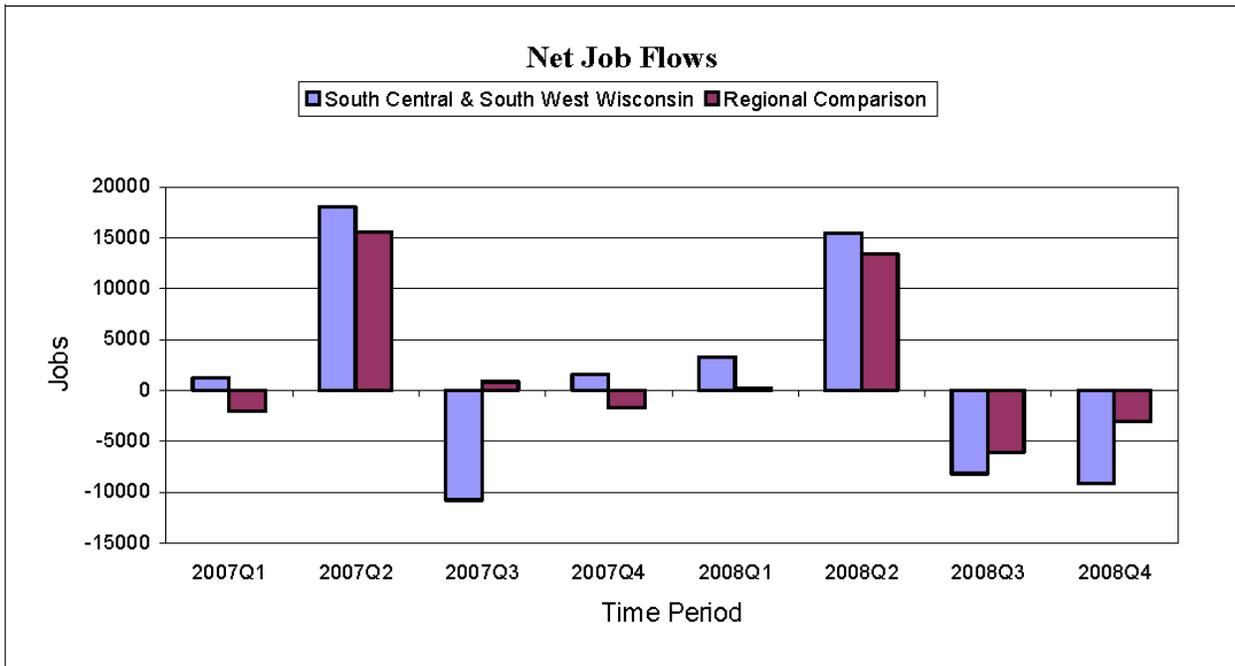


Figure D-68
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

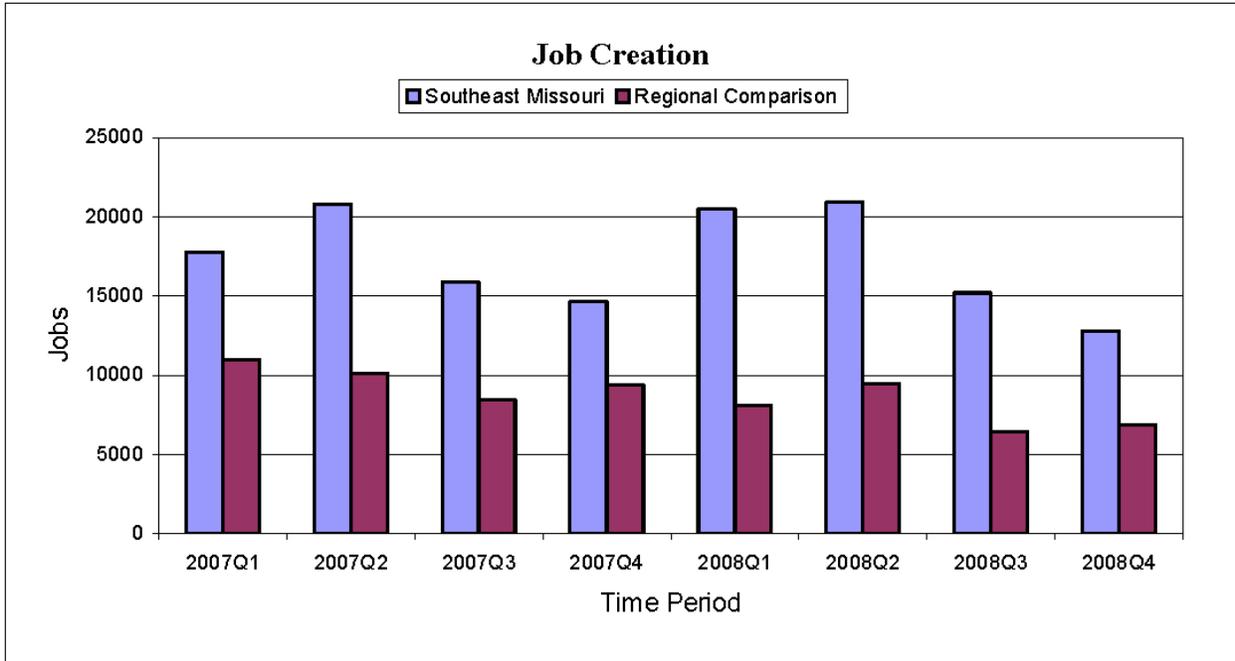


Figure D-69
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

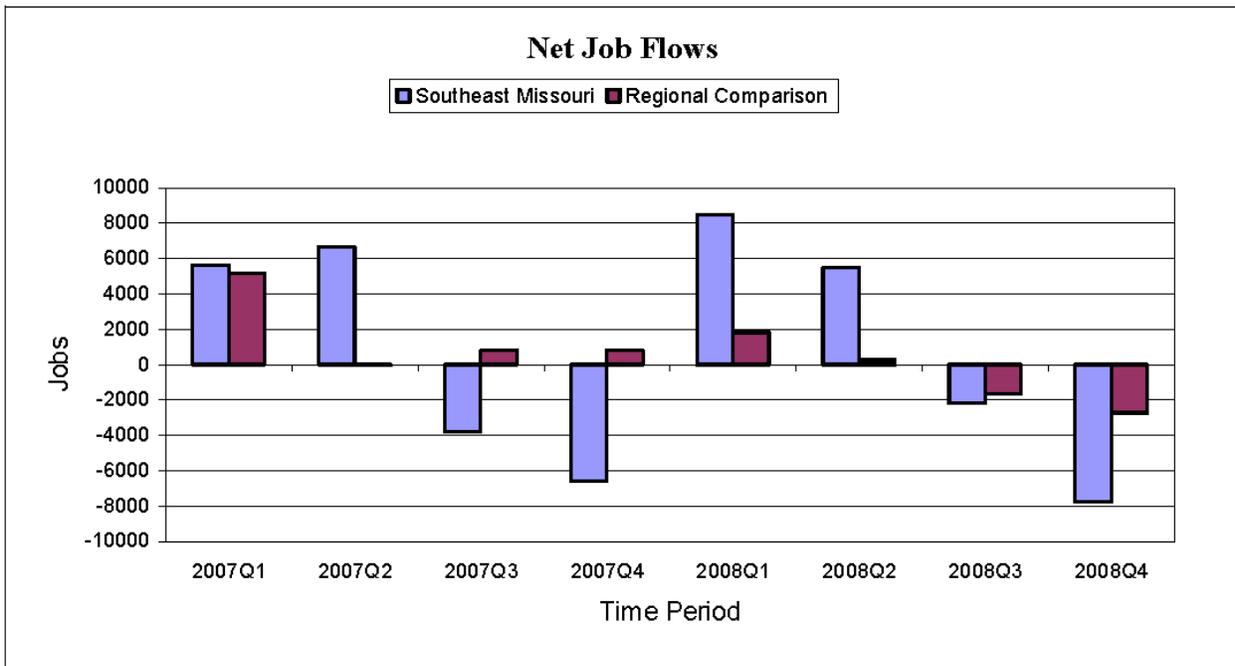


Figure D-70
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

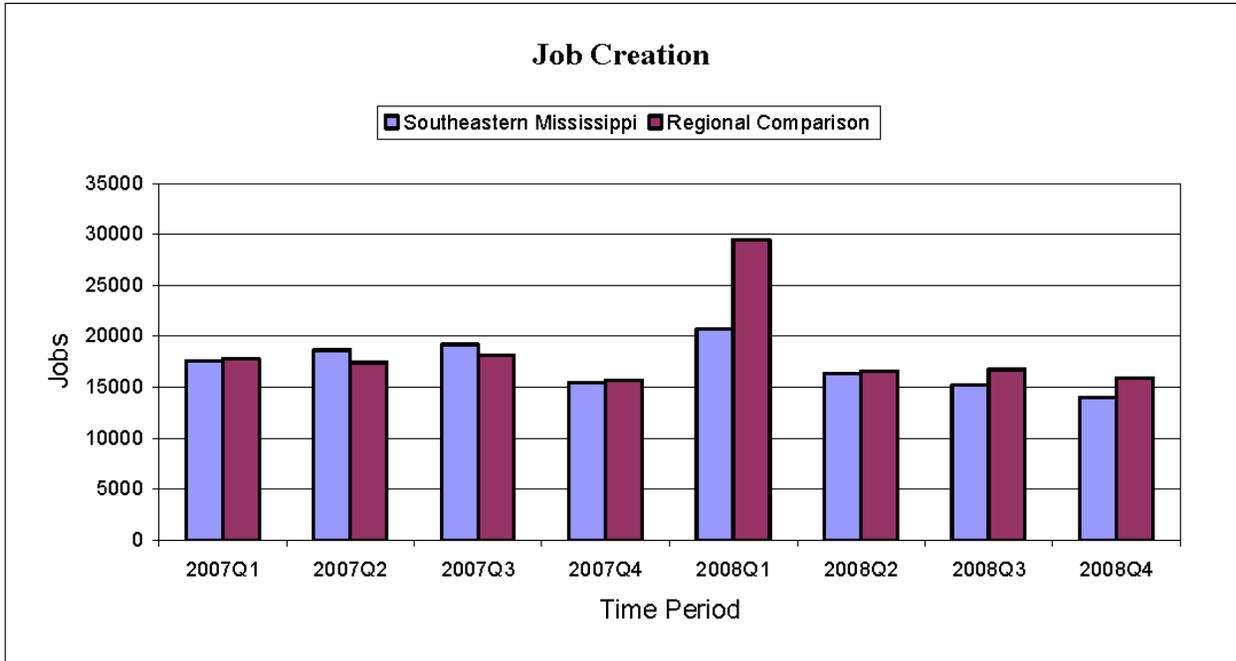


Figure D-71
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

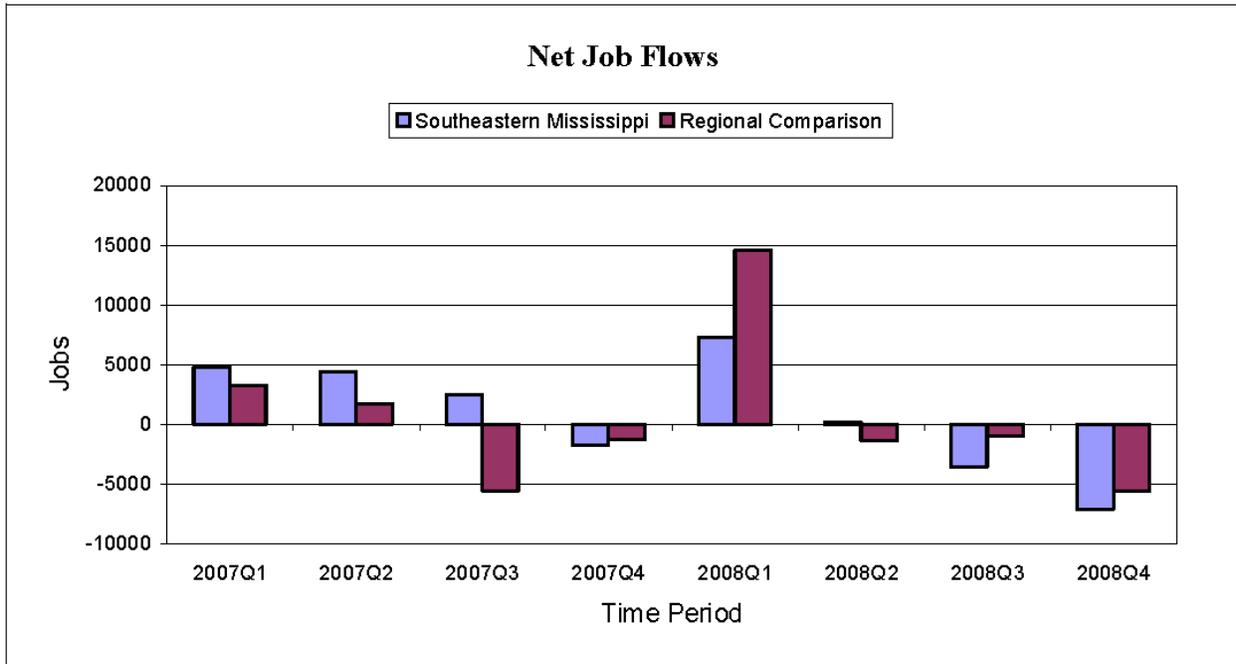


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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

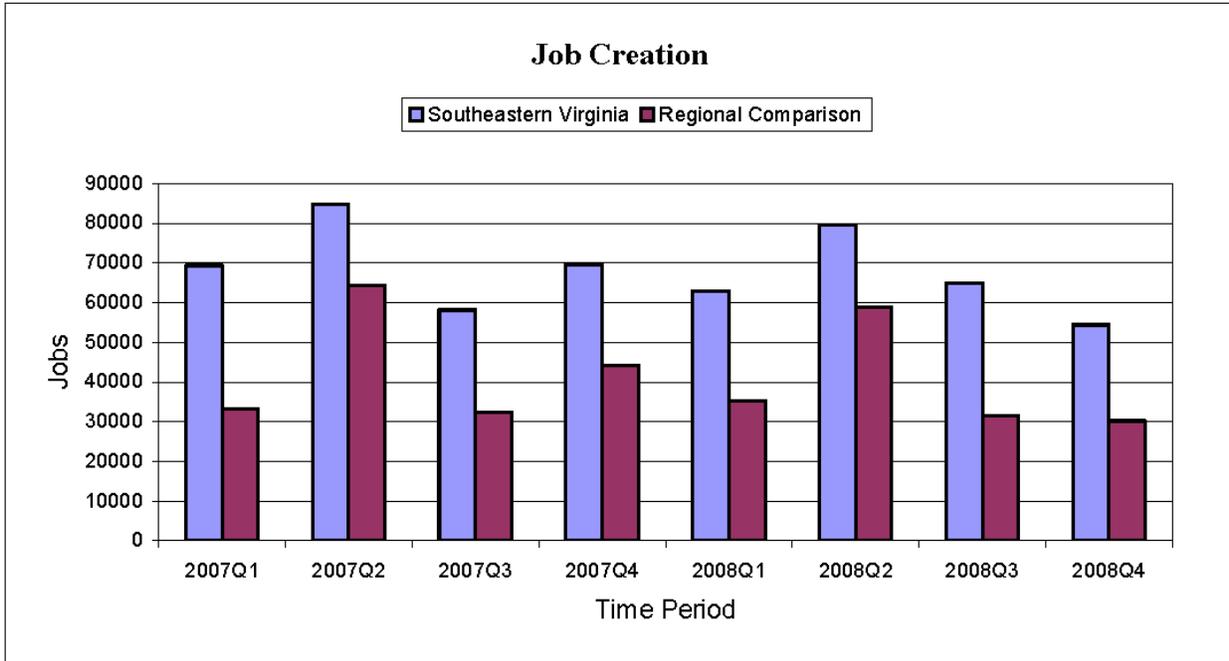


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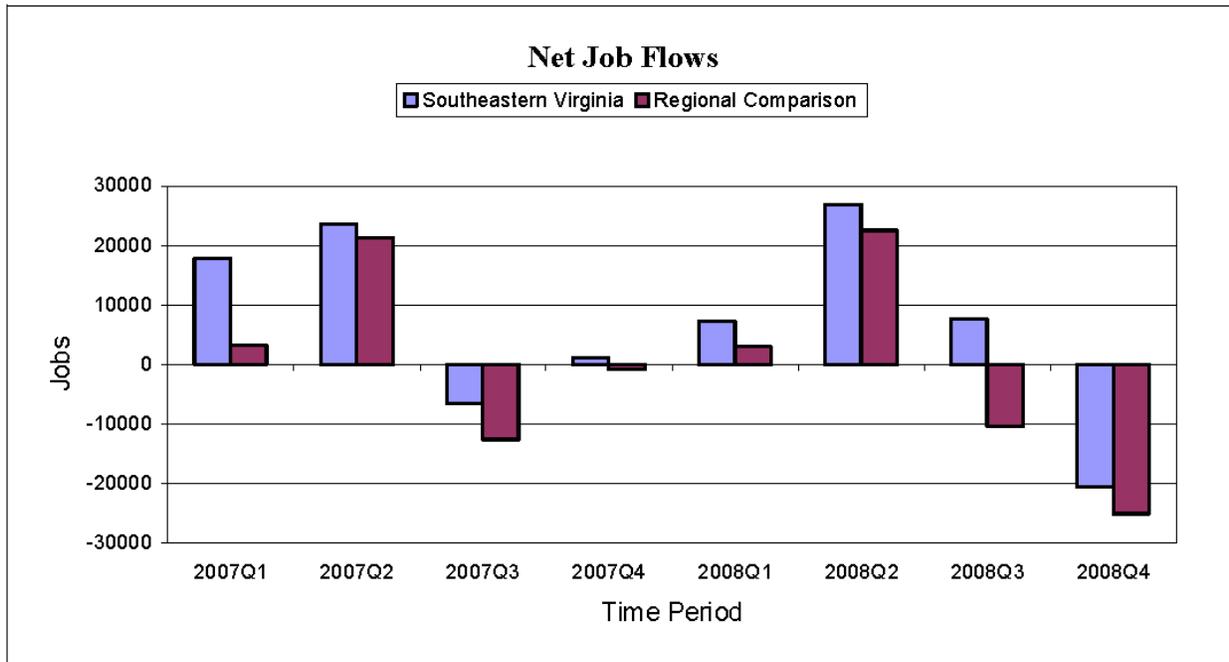


Figure D-74
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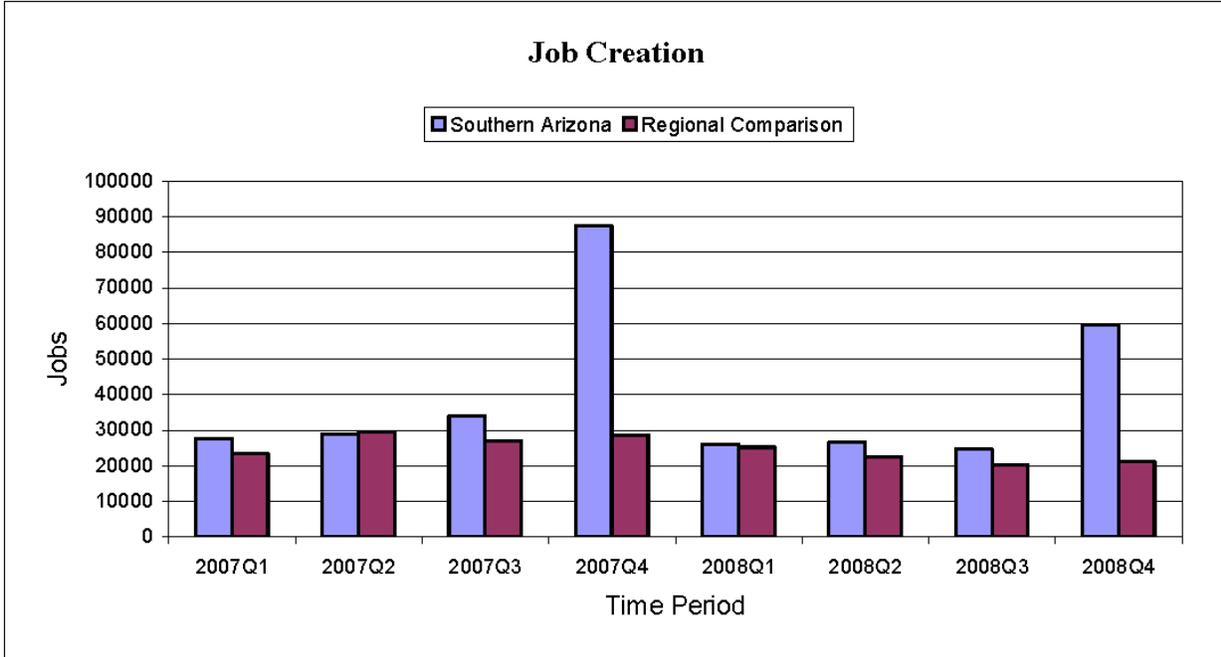


Figure D-75
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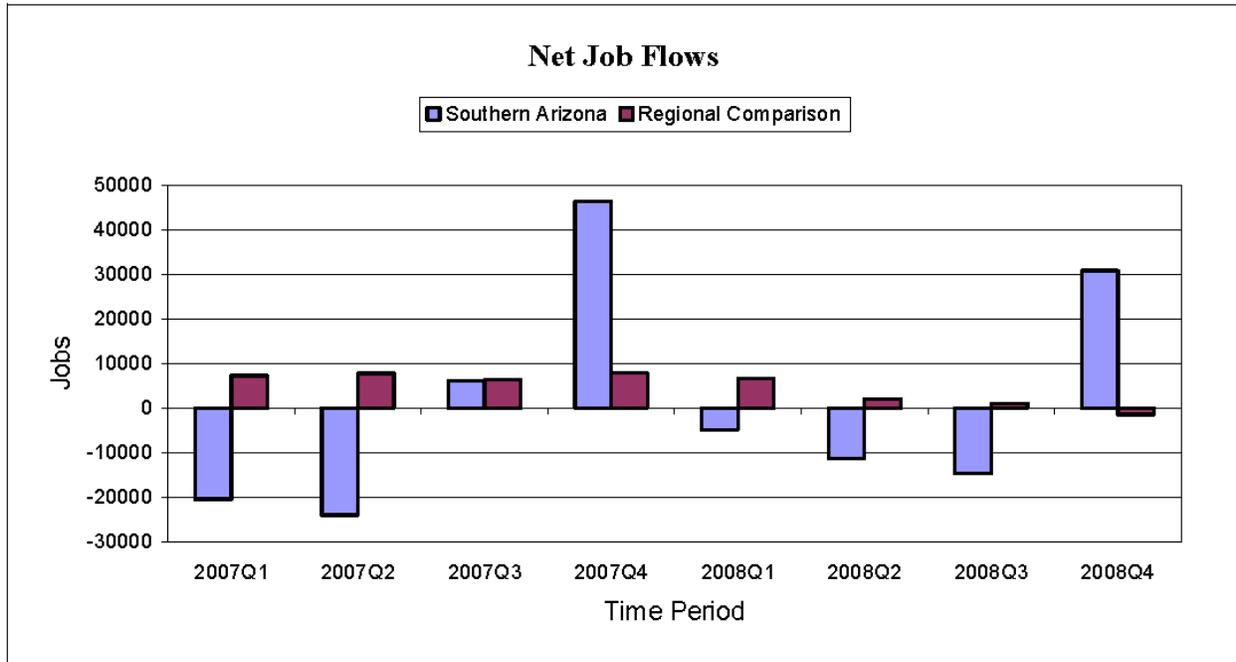


Figure D-76
 Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Quality Workforce Indicators

Table D-30: Generation II Regions: Target Industry Employment

Region	NAICS	Industry Description	2006 Employment
Appalachian Ohio	5112	Software	212
Arkansas Delta	4841	Freight trucking	3,209
	4931	Warehousing and storage	1,290
	541614	Process, distribution, logistics consulting	21
	54171	R&D life sciences	30,034
Delaware Valley	5415	Computer systems design	601
Northern California	44	Retail	202,263
	4841	Freight trucking	14,914
	4831	Sea transportation	1,018
Rio South Texas Region	31	Manufacturing	15,362
Southeast Michigan	5417	Scientific R&D	32,617
	3261	Plastics	21,496
	237130	Power and communications structures construction	4,547
Southeastern Wisconsin	31	Manufacturing	165,740
	6221	General medical hospitals	38,868
	61	Educational services	29,636
	551114	Corporate and regional managing offices	29,559
	4841	Freight trucking	10,087
	518210	Data processing, hosting, and services	6,565
	4931	Warehousing and storage	3,386
	523930	Investment advice	469
Southwest Connecticut	5239	Other financial investment activities	227
	523930	Investment advice	75
Southwest Indiana	4841	Freight trucking	1,239
	541614	Process, distribution, logistics consulting	629
Tennessee Valley	5417	Scientific R&D	5,940
Wasatch Range	54171	R&D life sciences	3,325

Source: 2006 Isserman CBP employment data (proprietary). Note: Puerto Rico data not available.

NOTE: Each region is taking a different approach to workforce transformation: some are working on transforming current industries while others are striving to prepare workers for what industries might come next. Additionally, many regions are not industry-focused, but are instead working on advancing a technology or occupational skill-set that transcends industries. This and the following table provide employment estimates based on an interpretation of the industries mentioned in each region's implementation plan. The values are estimates of the size of the existing workforce base each region had to work with as activities commenced.

Table D-31: Generation III Regions: Target Industry Employment

Region	NAICS	Industry Description	2006 Employment
Central Kentucky	4841	Freight trucking	6,939
	541614	Process, distribution, logistics consulting	279
Central New Jersey	54171	R&D life sciences	16,623
Greater Albuquerque (NM)	334413	Semiconductor and related devices	5,522
	333314	Optical instruments & lens mfg	199
	333295	Semiconductor machinery mfg	59
Southwest Minnesota	54171	R&D life sciences	288
	237130	Power and communications structures construction	223
Northern Oregon	54171	R&D life sciences	1,981
	3335	Metalworking machinery	810
Pacific Mountain Washington	31	Manufacturing	13,036
	23	Construction	8,298
	2211	Power generation and transmission	346
South-Central Idaho	3261	Plastics	798
	236	Construction of buildings	1,729
	54171	R&D life sciences	17
South-Central Kansas	3364	Aerospace products	29,930
South Central & South West Wisconsin	31	Manufacturing	82,519
	62	Health care	64,671
	238	Specialty trade contractors	16,371
	5417	Scientific R&D	3,188
	22	Utilities	2,688
Southeast Missouri	621	Ambulatory health care	8,858
	4841	Freight trucking	2,444
	4831	Sea transportation	430
Southeast Mississippi	236	Construction of buildings	3,344
	3335	Metalworking machinery	61
Southeastern Virginia	4831	Sea transportation	1,775
	541614	Process, distribution, logistics consulting	577
Southern Arizona	3364	Aerospace products	13,533
	5415	Computer systems design	3,090
	54171	R&D life sciences	1,692

Source: 2006 Isserman CBP employment data (proprietary).

Appendix E. Screener Survey

This survey is designed to collect information about efforts to increase collaboration in your community between research, education, economic development and workforce development systems. The U.S. Department of Labor has provided funding to support such collaboration, through the Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) Initiative, in order to increase your community’s economic competitiveness in the global marketplace. This survey is intended to assess the degree and type of collaboration between partners and other stakeholders that is taking place in your region.

Confidentiality Statement
Your responses will help us better understand these collaborative efforts. Individual responses will not be attributed to specific individuals or organizations. Responses to this data collection will be used only for statistical purposes. The reports prepared from this survey will summarize findings across the sample and individual forms will not be available to anyone outside the study team, except as required by law.

Public Burden Statement
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number and expiration date. Responding to this questionnaire is voluntary. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 5 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.. Send comments regarding this burden estimate to the Office of Policy Development and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Policy Development and Research, Room N5641, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.
Do NOT send the completed questionnaire to this address.

ID: _____

Instructions. One of the purposes of the survey, which is being sent to individuals who hold positions similar to yours in the region, is to gauge your familiarity with efforts to transform your community’s economic, education, philanthropic, and workforce investment systems. The survey should take you approximately five (5) minutes to complete. Thank you in advance for your time.

Should you have any questions or comments about this survey, please contact:

Dr. Kevin Hollenbeck
Hollenbeck@upjohn.org
269.343.5541

Organization Type. We have sent you this survey because our information indicates that you are a decision maker in the following type of organization: _____. If our information is incorrect, please cross off the wrong organization type and mark the correct one.

- K12 Education _____
- Community/Technical College _____
- University/College _____
- Workforce Development _____
- Local Government _____
- State Government _____
- Economic Development _____
- Foundations _____
- Angel/Venture Capital Provider _____

Business _____
Union Representative _____
Other _____. Please describe _____

Survey. Use the following scale to answer the questions below:

0 1 2 3
None Little Somewhat A Great Deal

- 1. How aware are you of efforts in your community or region to transform economic, education, and workforce investment systems through increased collaboration? _____
- 2. How active has your organization been engaged in the transformative efforts referred to in question 1? _____

IF ANSWER IS 0 OR 1, GO TO 2a. IF ANSWER IS 2 OR 3, GO TO 2b.

2a. Even though your organization may not be actively involved, these efforts may be affecting your organization or how you do business. To what extent are regional efforts to bring about regional economic transformation influencing your organization, if at all? (Use scale above.) _____

If answer is 1, 2, or 3, please explain and then skip to Question 2b? If answer is 0, **GO TO 3.**

2b. Who in your organization (including yourself) would be appropriate to provide information about your organization’s involvement in regional transformation? (We will send this individual a follow-up survey.)

Name: _____

Position in Organization: _____

E-mail: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

3. Do you have any comments about efforts to achieve economic transformation in your region that might be of value in the evaluation?

THANK YOU.

Appendix F. Partner Survey

This survey is designed to collect information about efforts to increase collaboration in your community between research, education, economic development and workforce development systems. The U.S. Department of Labor has provided funding to support such collaboration, through the Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) Initiative, in order to increase your community's economic competitiveness in the global marketplace. This survey is intended to assess the degree and type of collaboration between partners and other stakeholders that is taking place in your region. We have sent you this survey because your organization has been identified as a collaborator or potential participant in this regional economic transformation effort. *If you are not participating in collaborative efforts to transform your region's economy, or WIRED in particular, please answer the first five questions.* Please note that the WIRED initiative in your region may be called " _____ " or " _____ ."

Confidentiality Statement

Your responses will help us better understand these collaborative efforts. Individual responses will not be attributed to specific individuals or organizations. Responses to this data collection will be used only for statistical purposes. The reports prepared from this survey will summarize findings across the sample and individual forms will not be available to anyone outside the study team, except as required by law.

Public Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number and expiration date. Responding to this questionnaire is voluntary. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate to the Office of Policy Development and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Policy Development and Research, Room N5641, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Do NOT send the completed questionnaire to this address.

Background:

1. Name of Your Organization: _____ Zip Code: _____

2. Type of Organization: *[CHECK ONLY ONE]*

- 1. Business or Industry Association
- 2. For-Profit Business
- 3. State Workforce Investment Board
- 4. Local Workforce Investment Board
- 5. State Workforce Agency
- 6. Other Workforce & Training Organization
- 7. State Economic Development Agency
- 8. Local Economic Development Agency
- 9. Regional Economic Development Agency
- 10. Business Incubator
- 11. Investor (including Banks and Venture Capital Firms)
- 12. Research Institution (University or Private)
- 13. Education (K-12, College)
- 14. Foundation
- 15. Labor Organization
- 16. Media
- 17. Local Elected Official

Partners, Networks, and the Economic Context for Generation II and III WIRED Regions

- 18. Other Government Agency *[specify]* _____
- 19. Other Nonprofit or Faith/Community-Based Organization
- 20. Other *[specify]* _____

3. Your Job Title: _____

4. Organizational Role – Which of the following best describes your role in your organization?
[CHECK ONLY ONE]

- Strategist/Visionary Leader, Decision-Maker** – Examples: WIRED Leadership, President/CEO, Executive Director, Board of Directors, Chancellor, Benefactor and Foundation, Civic Leader
- Implementer/Manager/Administrator** with authority to make things happen – Examples: WIRED Program Managers, Partner Organization Manager, Manager of Operations, Mid-Level Manager, Division Head, College Dean
- General Staff/Doers** conducting day-to-day business of the organization – Examples: Front Line Employee, Staff, Clerical, Professor, Service Staff, Instructor, Trainer

5. Within the past 12 months, how often have you played the following different roles in efforts to increase collaboration for transforming your region?	<i>[CHECK ONLY ONE]</i>		
	Often	Occasionally	Never
a) Attend meetings regularly			
b) Talk at meetings (make comments, express ideas, etc.)			
c) Serve as a member of an action committee or task force			
d) Assist in selecting recipients of funds			
e) Communicate with external constituencies/media			
f) Provide access to resources			
g) Help organize activities (other than meetings)			
h) Participate in the implementation of a program associated with regional transformation or the WIRED initiative			
i) Chair/lead a committee or sub-group			
j) Facilitate group process (e.g., team-building, conflict resolution, visioning, consensus-building, etc.)			
k) Write grant proposals/raise funds			
l) Other: (please describe) _____ _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> Some or all of these activities are related to the WIRED initiative.			
<input type="checkbox"/> None of the above. I do not participate in or am not familiar with collaborative efforts to transform my region's economy <i>[go to Question #5A]</i>			

5A. *[only for those who answered “none of the above” to #5]* Which of the following best describes why you do not participate in efforts to transform your region's economy, and economic and workforce development systems? *[CHECK ONLY ONE]*

- My organization or I participated in the past but no longer do so because *[please explain]*:

[Skip to Question 13]

- My organization was contacted and invited to participate but chose not to because *[please explain]*:

[Skip to Question 13]

- My organization has never been contacted or invited to participate. I think the reason for this is because *[please explain]*:

[Skip to Question 13]

- Other:

[Skip to Question 13]

6. Which of the following best describes your role in the governance of regional transformation efforts, including the WIRED initiative? *[CHECK ONLY ONE]*

- Part of formal leadership structure
- Provide leadership for a subregion, specific activity, community, or project as part of efforts to transform our region, including through the WIRED initiative
- Provide leadership for a subregion, specific activity, community, or project that is not part of the WIRED initiative, so far as I know
- Other involvement in governance or leadership *[please describe]*:

- No significant role in the governance of the WIRED initiative. Participant in only a small part of such an initiative and am not familiar with all of the activities in the region

7. Which of the following best describes the extent of awareness throughout your organization of the efforts to transform your region? *[CHECK ONLY ONE]*

- A few key senior leadership staff participate in efforts to transform our region, but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED

Partners, Networks, and the Economic Context for Generation II and III WIRED Regions

- A few mid-level managers and/or line staff participate in the initiative, but most of the organization is unfamiliar with WIRED
- Staff members of my organization are generally aware of efforts to transform our region, including through the WIRED initiative
- Familiarity with efforts to transform our region is widespread throughout the organization
- I do not know the extent of awareness of WIRED throughout my organization

8. Thinking back to 2006, to what extent would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements about your region: <i>[CHECK ONLY ONE]</i>	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a) Agencies in our community had a history of working together.				
b) People and organizations in our region had trust in one another.				
c) The political and social climate seemed to be "right" for starting a collaborative project related to regional transformation.				

Collaboration:

For the following question, we use the term “collaborative” to refer to the formal or informal network of organizations and individuals working together on activities aimed at transforming the regional economy and the economic and workforce development systems, including the WIRED initiative.

9. At the present, to what extent would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements about efforts to transform your region’s economic competitiveness: <i>[CHECK ONLY ONE]</i>	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a) My organization is benefiting from being involved in regional transformation efforts.				
b) Most people involved in efforts to achieve regional transformation are willing to compromise on important aspects of our joint efforts.				
c) Most people in this collaborative group have a clear sense of their roles and responsibilities.				
d) Most people in this collaborative group communicate openly with one another.				
e) The collaborative group is open to "out-of-the-box" thinking where diverse and unique ideas are highly valued.				
f) Most members of the collaborative group have a high degree of tolerance for risk-taking and change.				
g) The partners in this collaboration have a clear process for making group decisions.				
h) This collaborative group is able to adapt to changing conditions, such as changes in political climate, business climate, or leadership.				

9. At the present, to what extent would you say you agree or disagree with the following statements about efforts to transform your region's economic competitiveness: [CHECK ONLY ONE]	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
i) Our collaborative group has adequate "people power" to do what it wants to accomplish.				
j) The level of commitment among the collaborative participants is consistently high.				
k) Resources (time, money, materials, staff, space, etc.) are shared among groups/organizations.				
l) The collaborative group includes a diverse range of stakeholders involved in many different aspects of regional transformation.				
m) All the most important stakeholders are involved in the collaborative process.				
n) My involvement (and/or that of my organization) in this collaborative effort is increasing over time.				
o) My organization has committed substantial resources to this collaborative effort.				
p) Significant cross-industry networks are developing in this region.				
q) Valuable cross-professional networks are developing in this region.				
r) Collaboration has resulted in leveraging new sources of funds beyond those used in the past for these kinds of efforts.				
s) I feel optimistic about our ability to improve the job skills of our regional workforce.				
t) I feel optimistic about the future of our regional economy.				

10. The following are different levels or stages of collaboration. Which best describes the current status of collaborative efforts in which your organization participates to further the goals of increasing regional competitiveness? [CHECK ONLY ONE]

- 1. Co-Existence:** Entities are aware of each other, but have no prior history of interaction and know little about each other's composition or way of conducting business.
- 2. Communication:** Entities know of each other, have some history of interaction and know the basics of each other's composition or way of conducting business. Communication is informal, without commonly defined mission, form, or planning.
- 3. Coordination:** Entities have committed to sharing resources in order to accomplish shared goals, and have implemented activities that depend upon these shared resources. Few changes have been made in how core businesses operate, however, and limited sharing of information or decision-making occurs outside the area of coordination.
- 4. Cooperation:** Entities have established policies and practices that involve ongoing exchange of information integrated into routine practice/business. They negotiate mutual roles and share resources to achieve joint goals. Collaborating organizations have shared interests, joint decision-making, and integrated efforts.
- 5. Collaboration:** Entities have engaged in shared planning and decision making that is taken seriously in the business decisions of each entity – such that each entity is willing to change its practices to achieve a shared goal. Authority is vested in the collaborative – rather than in individuals or an individual agency.

11. In which of the following collaborative functions do you or others in your organization participate in the context of efforts to increase your region's economic viability? *[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]*

- Strategic Planning:** Collaboratively assessing community needs and current policies and programs, establishing common goals, sharing data on skills or industry shortages or gaps and regional resources, identifying initiatives and future actions, or developing a common strategic plan that captures areas of mutual interest.
- Resource Acquisition:** Coordinating or even combining resource acquisition efforts.
- Resource Allocation:** Jointly allocating resources to address common goals.
- Policy and Program Direction:** Developing a common framework of policy and program direction.
- Staff Training:** Collaboratively training staff in new policies or program directions associated with regional transformation.
- Program Operations:** Modifying program operations to adapt to new policies or program directions associated with regional transformation.
- Information Dissemination:** Disseminating information specifically about regional transformation efforts, or about different activities associated with aligning resources and systems, using a common message, jointly sponsoring dissemination activity, or otherwise collaborating on dissemination efforts.
- Community Representation:** Collaboratively soliciting input from the community or otherwise representing the initiative with a common message or with a shared identity as a region, as WIRED or _____ (regional brand) or as related activity.
- Community Leadership:** Collaborating on efforts to exercise community leadership, reaching out into the community to build support for agency efforts and raise awareness of available services.
- Program Evaluation:** Collaborating on evaluation efforts, including sharing evaluation results, reviewing evaluation procedures, developing shared evaluation guidelines, and/or conducting formal joint evaluations.

Social Networking:

12. An important part of the evaluation's efforts is observing and documenting the formation or continuation of communication links among partners and collaborators in the WIRED regions. **For five individuals with whom you have significant contact in the context of efforts to transform your region: Please give us names, organizational affiliations, zip code, type of organization, organizational role, and frequency of contact (per week, month, or year).** *[SEE NEXT PAGE]*

Partners, Networks, and the Economic Context for Generation II and III WIRED Regions

WIRED Social Network Data Sheet Region:

Date:

Please name 5 individuals (outside of your own organization) with whom you have significant contact in the context of the WIRED initiative.

(Significant contact includes meaningful and important contact, not necessarily the most frequent contact):

See codes below for type of organization and level in organization

	Name	Organization	Job Title	Type of Org.	Level in Org.	Frequency of Contact
1						___ per <input type="checkbox"/> week <input type="checkbox"/> month <input type="checkbox"/> year
2						___ per <input type="checkbox"/> week <input type="checkbox"/> month <input type="checkbox"/> year
3						___ per <input type="checkbox"/> week <input type="checkbox"/> month <input type="checkbox"/> year
4						___ per <input type="checkbox"/> week <input type="checkbox"/> month <input type="checkbox"/> year
5						___ per <input type="checkbox"/> week <input type="checkbox"/> month <input type="checkbox"/> year

Code	Type of Organization	Type of Organization	Code	Level in Organization	Examples of this Level
1	Business & Industry Association	Education (K-12, College)	13	1. Strategists/Visionaries: leaders, decision-makers	WIRED Leadership, Presidents, C.E.O.'s, Upper Level Managers, Executive Directors, Board of Directors, Benefactors and Foundations, Civic Leaders, Chancellor
2	For Profit Business	Foundation	14		
3	State Workforce investment Board	Labor Organization	15		
4	Local Workforce Investment Board	Media	16		
5	State Workforce Investment Agency	Local Elected Official	17		
6	Other Workforce & Training Org.	Other Government Agency	18	2. Implementers/Managers/Administrators: with authority to make things happen	WIRED Program Managers, Partner Organization Mangers, Director of Operations, Mid-level Management, Division Heads, College Dean
7	State Economic Develop. Agency	Faith- or Community-Based Nonprofit	19		
8	Local Economic Develop. Agency	Other	20		
9	Regional Economic Develop. Agency			3. General Staff/Doers: conduct day-to-day business of the organization	First Line Employees, Staff, Clerical and Supporting, Professors, Program Delivery Personnel, Instructors, Trainers
10	Business Incubator				
11	Investor				
12	Research Institution (University or Private)				

13. Please share any other comments or insights you have about regional transformation activities and/or specifically the WIRED initiative in your region, your role, the involvement of other partners, and your predictions for its success: