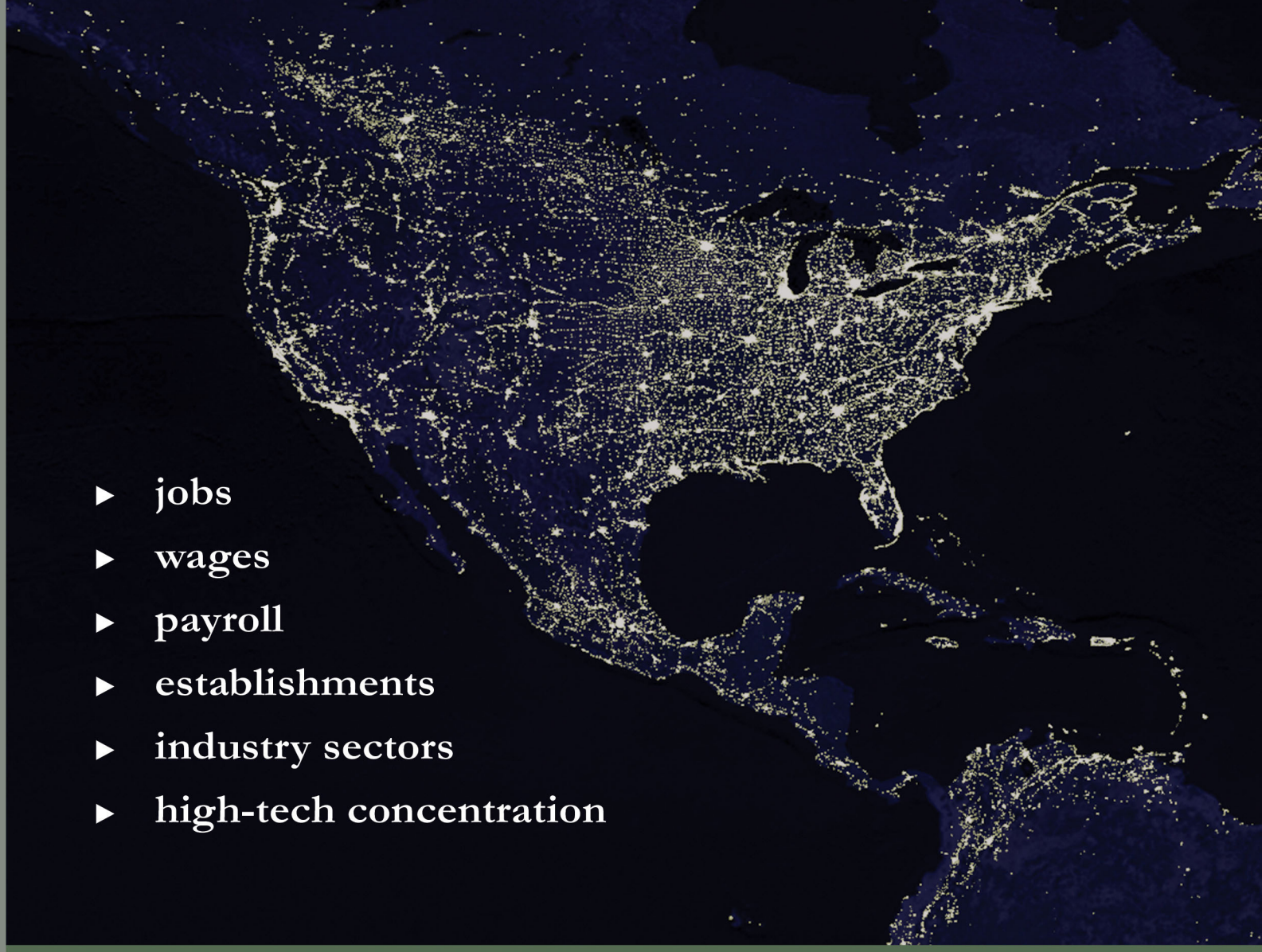
Cybercities 2008

An overview of the high-technology industry in the nation's top 60 cities

Albany, NY ❖ Albuquerque ❖ Atlanta ❖ Austin ❖ Baltimore ❖ Boise ❖ Boston ❖ Boulder ❖ Bridgeport, CT ❖ Charlotte ❖ Chicago ❖ Cincinnati ❖ Cleveland, OH ❖ Colorado Springs ❖ Columbus, OH ❖ Dallas - Fort Worth ❖ Denver ❖ Detroit ❖ Durham ❖ Hartford ❖ Houston ❖ Huntsville ❖ Indianapolis ❖ Kansas City ❖ Las Vegas ❖ Los Angeles ❖ Manchester, NH ❖ Miami - Fort Lauderdale ❖ Milwaukee ❖ Minneapolis - St. Paul ❖ Nashville ❖ New York Metro Area ❖ Oakland ❖ Oklahoma City ❖ Omaha ❖ Orange County, CA ❖ Orlando ❖ Palm Bay - Melbourne, FL ❖ Philadelphia ❖ Phoenix ❖ Pittsburgh ❖ Portland, OR ❖ Providence ❖ Raleigh ❖ Richmond ❖ Riverside - San Bernardino, CA ❖ Rochester, NY ❖ Sacramento ❖ Salt Lake City ❖ San Antonio ❖ San Diego ❖ San Francisco ❖ San Jose/Silicon Valley ❖ San Juan, PR ❖ Seattle ❖ St. Louis ❖ Tampa - St. Petersburg ❖ Ventura, CA ❖ Virginia Beach – Norfolk ❖ Washington, DC



- jobs
- wages
- payroll
- establishments
- industry sectors
- high-tech concentration

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FOREWORD

AeA is proud to present *Cybercities 2008: An Overview of the High-Technology Industry in the Nation's Top 60 Cities*. This report examines the high-tech industry in the largest metropolitan areas focusing on high-tech employment, wages, establishments, payroll, employment concentration, and wage differential. The report also delves into the 16 sectors that comprise AeA's definition of the high-tech industry for these 60 cities.

Cybercities 2008 is a sister publication to AeA's annual *Cyberstates* report, which for 11 straight years has examined the high-tech industry across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. AeA has not published a national *Cybercities* report since 2000, before the high-tech bubble burst. With the industry experiencing three consecutive years of job growth, we decided it was time again to drill down to see which cybercities are growing and across which sectors.

This is useful for two reasons. First, many states, most notably California, Florida, and Texas, have multiple high-tech clusters. Looking at the total number of high-tech jobs in California is informative, but it does not show where within the state those jobs are located. When we published *California Cybercities* two years ago, for example, many people were surprised to learn that high-tech jobs were fairly evenly split between Northern and Southern California.

The second reason *Cybercities* is a useful complement to *Cyberstates* is that a number of metropolitan areas cross multiple states. The New York Metro Area, the nation's largest cybercity, extends across counties in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Washington, DC, the nation's second largest cybercity, extends across the District of Columbia, as well as counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. While *Cyberstates* shows Virginia to be the nation's fifth largest cyberstate, *Cybercities* shows that much of this is attributable to high-tech jobs located in the suburbs around the nation's capital.

Both cyber reports rely on data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Metropolitan employment, wage, establishment, and payroll data are for 2006, the most recent available at publication. The metropolitan data in *Cybercities 2008* is directly comparable to the 2006 state data in *Cyberstates 2008*.

Fifty of the top 60 cybercities experienced net job growth in 2006. Seattle added the most jobs at 7,800, followed by the New York Metro Area, which added 6,400 and Washington, DC, which added 6,100. On a percentage basis, Riverside-San Bernardino saw the fastest job growth in 2006 at 12 percent.

San Jose/Silicon Valley continued to lead the nation with the highest concentration of tech workers, with more than one of every four private sector workers employed in the tech industry. Boulder, Colorado and Huntsville, Alabama had the next highest concentrations of private sector tech industry workers.

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FOREWORD (CONT.)

The high-tech industry employs highly educated workers and pays them well – 87 percent more than the average private sector worker nationwide. Fifty-six cybercities had wage differentials higher than 50 percent and three cybercities – Austin, San Diego, and Sacramento – had differentials higher than 100 percent.

Although the U.S. tech industry continues to add jobs, AeA is concerned that future growth is being jeopardized unless the United States prepares itself for a vastly more competitive global marketplace. It must rededicate itself to the factors that brought us our economic and technological leadership.

In March 2007, AeA released the report, *We Are Still Losing the Competitive Advantage: Now Is the Time To Act*, building on a similar report we released in 2005. Both reports warned of an impending slide in U.S. global competitiveness caused by the negligence of our political leaders to improve our education system, invest in research and development (R&D), promote private R&D, allow the best and brightest from around the world to work in the United States, and open foreign markets to U.S. tech goods.

The tech industry has long demonstrated its ability to drive the U.S. economy. But it will continue to do so only if we as a country address unprecedented global competitiveness challenges as nations around the world open their markets to trade, embrace technology, and invest in research and education.

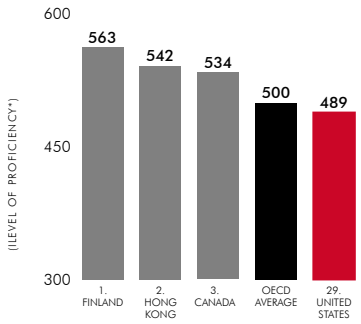
If Americans are to compete in a global economy that is knowledge-based and driven by technology, the U.S. education system needs to improve dramatically. Recent international tests show that American 15-year-olds ranked 29th in science and 35th in math compared to their peers in other developed countries. Skilled workers are critical to the technology industry, and the United States needs to ensure that the American education system from K-12 to our colleges and universities produces enough scientists and engineers to support an industry that is so crucial to our economic prosperity.

Additionally, U.S. federal R&D funding has faltered. Federal research generated numerous technological breakthroughs in the 20th century, from the Internet to the MRI scanner to GPS – to name just a few. The tech industry's extraordinary success was built, in large part, on R&D investments from 20 to 30 years ago. But as a percentage of the economy, federal investments in R&D have declined from their peak in the mid-1980s.

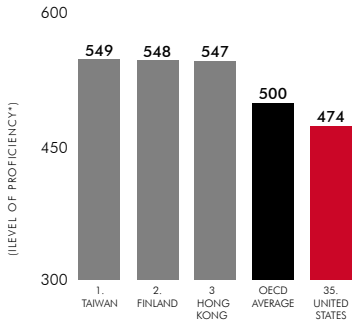
Meanwhile, Congress has let the R&D tax credit lapse yet again, the 12th time in the past two decades. Not having a permanent credit in place creates uncertainty and constrains the ability of U.S.-based companies to plan for long-term R&D projects. This discourages investment in future innovation in the United States. Other countries, including China, have attractive R&D tax credits that are permanent.

PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT (PISA) SCORES FOR 15-YEAR-OLDS (2006)

SCIENCE



MATH



*Higher scores correspond with higher evels of proficiency.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

INNOVATION RESULTING FROM U.S. FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- BAR CODES
- COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN
- DOPPLER RADAR
- FIBER OPTICS
- GPS (GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM)
- THE INTERNET
- MRI (MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING)
- THE MOUSE
- NANOTECHNOLOGY
- ROUTERS
- SPEECH RECOGNITION
- WEB BROWSERS

Source: AeA, *Losing the Competitive Advantage?*

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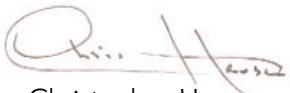
FOREWORD (CONT.)

We also need to support high-skilled immigration. Tech companies need to be able to recruit the best and the brightest from around the world. Given the poor state of our education system and the lack of American kids pursuing careers in science and engineering, high-skilled immigration is a critical safety valve for high-tech companies. Half of all U.S. graduate degrees in engineering go to foreign nationals. Yet, these people often have to leave the country as soon as they graduate because they can't get a visa to stay. We educate them and then tell them to go home. This is absurd.

These talented individuals do not come here and take American jobs; they create thousands of jobs by developing intellectual property, spawning innovation, and founding companies. Foreign-born individuals helped found eBay, Google, Intel, Sun Microsystems, and Yahoo! – to name a very select few. One quarter of all engineering and technology companies started in the United States between 1995 and 2005 claimed at least one foreign-born founder.

Lastly, opening new markets to trade and expanding existing markets is critical to maintaining American competitiveness in a global marketplace. Trade contributes greatly to economic growth and prosperity, both domestically and worldwide. It opens markets to exports that support hundreds of thousands of jobs in the United States. It saves money for American consumers by allowing in low cost goods from around the world. Policymakers need to renew our long-held commitment to promoting the opening of new markets and ensuring that American workers are prepared to compete for the jobs that are created by embracing such globalization.

AeA was proud to have been instrumental in promoting legislation that became the America Competes Act, which overwhelmingly passed through both houses of Congress and was signed into law in August 2007. This Act addresses many of the education and R&D funding issues raised here, though it does not address issues related to high-skilled immigration or trade. The bill only authorized these measures, but no funding was provided for this legislation. We call on the President and the Congress to make certain the America Competes Act is fully funded in 2008.



Christopher Hansen
President and CEO
AeA, Advancing the Business of Technology

WHAT HAS HIGH-SKILLED IMMIGRATION GIVEN THE UNITED STATES?

- **Andy Grove**
  Co-founder
  Intel Corporation
  86,300 employees
- **Vinod Kholsa**
  Co-founder
  Sun Microsystems
  34,200 employees
- **Sergey Brin**
  Co-founder and President
  Google
  16,800 employees
- **Pierre Omidyar**
  Co-founder and Chairman
  eBay
  15,000 employees
- **Jerry Yang**
  Co-founder and CEO
  Yahoo!
  14,300 employees

Source: AeA, *We Are Still Losing the Competitive Advantage*

OVERVIEW OF THE "AMERICA COMPETES ACT"

- **Funding for Government R&D** – Doubles funding over 10 years for the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Department of Energy's Office of Science (DOE-Science)
- **New Science and Math Teachers** – Invests in thousands of new teachers by NSF's Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program and Math and Science Partnerships
- **New Technology Programs** – Creates the Technology Innovation Program (TIP) at NIST to better reflect global innovation competition by funding high-risk, high-reward, pre-competitive technology development
- **Grants for Researchers** – Expands grants for outstanding researchers in the early stages of their careers, establishes a Presidential innovation award
- **Advanced Energy Research Agency** – Establishes an Advanced Research Projects Agency for Energy (ARPA-E), a new DARPA-like initiative for energy research

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CYBERCITIES 2008

IS PRODUCED BY

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CONTENTS

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AeA, founded in 1943 by David Packard, is the largest high-tech trade association in the United States, representing all segments of the industry. Currently, AeA has 18 offices in the United States, as well as offices abroad in Brussels and Beijing. Our primary purpose is helping our members' top and bottom lines by providing the following services: Access to Investors; State, Federal, and International Lobbying; Insurance Services; Government Procurement; Business Networking; Foreign Market Access; Select Business Services; and Executive Education.

AeA's unique grassroots network promotes and represents the business interests of America's technology industry. We provide competitive products and services to our members, and we lead in education and public policy advocacy on a variety of high-tech business issues. They include: improving the competitiveness of the United States in the global economy; Sarbanes-Oxley Section 404 reform; RFID initiatives; broadband deployment; preventing harmful Internet privacy legislation; making the research and development tax credit permanent; protecting intellectual property; increasing government funding for basic research; seeking updated export controls legislation; working with U.S. trade negotiators to achieve high-tech industry objectives within new international trade agreements; seeking harmonization of international environmental regulations; keeping the Internet free from taxation and unnecessary regulation; promoting education reform; lowering capital costs for emerging technology companies; and supporting human resource and immigration policies that ensure access to the most qualified and highly educated workers.

From the well-known giants of the high-tech world to the next generation of dynamic, smaller companies, AeA's members create products and offer services that promote innovation and efficiency in virtually every industry and business sector in the United States and throughout the world. The impact of the high-tech industry on people's everyday lives is immeasurable. High-tech products and services keep people safer and healthier, enable them to be more productive at home and on the job, and contribute to a better quality of life. Whether it is medicine or national security, education or agriculture, environment or entertainment, the high-tech industry is omnipresent and is inextricably linked to the advancement of modern society.

For information about AeA and the high-tech industry, please visit: **www.aeanet.org.**

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INTRODUCTION

Cybercities 2008: An Overview of the High-Technology Industry in the Nation's Top 60 Cities is one of three cyber reports AeA is publishing in 2008. The purpose of these reports is to examine the economic importance of the nation's high-tech industry globally, nationally, and locally. High-tech leaders, policymakers, and the press have found these cyber reports useful in understanding today's high-tech industry.

AeA released *Cyberstates 2008: A State by State Overview of the High Technology Industry* in April. As a complement to that report, *Cybercities* drills down further to provides a snapshot of the high-tech industry in 60 U.S. metropolitan areas. We selected these cities because they are the nation's leaders in high-tech employment. Each has at least 17,000 tech jobs. Later this year, AeA will publish *Trade in the Cyberstates*, which examines trends in high-tech trade across the country on a state-by-state basis.

In analyzing the nation's cybercities, we rely on the U.S. government's definition of metropolitan areas. The government uses this designation solely for statistical purposes to describe the nation's urbanized areas, based on counties with population centers of 50,000 or more. These metro areas also include neighboring counties (i.e., suburbs and rural areas) if they contribute to the economic vitality of that area.

For a more complete discussion of how metropolitan areas are defined, see AeA's Methodology on pages 138-141. A comprehensive definition of each of the 60 cybercities can be found on pages 142-144 and on the bottom of each cybercity overview page.

Metropolitan area data are the best existing source of U.S. government statistics that allows us to understand and analyze the high-tech industry in our nation's cities. Using this standard definition, we are able to measure such economic variables as high-tech employment, wages, establishments, payroll, wage differential, and employment concentration.

The nation's metro areas are very diverse. For instance, the San Jose/Silicon Valley metro area consists of only one county, Santa Clara County, which encompasses cities such as Mountain View, Palo Alto, and San Jose. The Washington, DC metro area spans beyond the District of Columbia into more than 20 counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Cybercities 2008 consists of three chapters. Chapter 1 examines high-tech employment, wages, establishments, and payroll in the top metro areas. Chapter 2 looks at these factors on a regional level and contains pie charts that break down each cybercity's employment into the four high-tech sectors: electronics manufacturing, communications services, software services, and engineering and tech services. Chapter 3 provides 60 city-specific overview pages that highlight high-tech jobs, wages, establishments, and payroll data. The cybercity overviews also show rankings, historical employment trends, employment by the top tech sectors in those cities, and the local differential between tech wages and private sector wages. Extensive appendices on each of these indicators are also included in this report.

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KEY FINDINGS

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

- The New York Metro Area, which includes counties from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, led the nation in high-tech employment, with nearly 317,000 tech workers in 2006, the most recent data available at the metropolitan level.
- Washington, DC, which includes counties from three states and the District of Columbia, ranked second with 295,800 tech industry workers in 2006.
- San Jose/Silicon Valley, the heart of the tech industry, while not as large a metro area as the New York Metro Area or Washington, DC, was the third largest cybercity by number of tech industry jobs. In this report, San Jose/Silicon Valley, San Francisco, and Oakland are all considered to be seperate cybercities.
- Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth completed the list of the nation's top five cybercities by employment, with 191,700 and 176,000 tech industry workers in 2006, respectively.
- San Jose/Silicon Valley had the nation's highest concentration of tech workers with more than one in four private sector jobs in the technology industry.
- Boulder ranked second by concentration of tech workers with 23 percent of its private sector workforce in the tech industry.
- Huntsville, Durham, and Washington, DC rounded out the top five cybercities by concentration of high-tech workers with 19, 16, and 13 percent of their private sector workforce in the tech industry in 2006, respectively.

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

- High-tech employment grew in 51 of the nation's 60 cybercities examined in this report.
- Seattle added the most tech jobs, growing by 7,800 between 2005 and 2006.
- The New York Metro Area, Washington, DC, and San Jose/Silicon Valley were a close second, third, and fourth by tech job growth in 2006, all adding more than 5,800 jobs.
- On a percent basis, the fastest growing cybercity by tech employment was Riverside-San Bernardino, which grew 11.5 percent from 23,300 in 2005 to 25,900 in 2006.

LEADING CYBERCITIES BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

Cybercity	2006 Employment	Growth in 2006
United States	5,766,300	1.6%
1. New York Metro Area	316,500	2.1%
2. Washington, DC	295,800	2.1%
3. San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,300	2.7%
4. Boston	191,700	2.2%
5. Dallas-Fort Worth	176,000	1.6%
6. Los Angeles	172,200	1.8%
7. Chicago	164,000	1.4%
8. Philadelphia	132,200	2.8%
9. Seattle	127,700	6.5%
10. Atlanta	126,700	1.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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KEY FINDINGS

- Durham and Salt Lake City were the nation's second and third fastest growing cybercities by rate of growth, at 8.4 and 7.2 percent, respectively.
- When examining the change in employment from 2001 to 2006, the picture is quite different from the one-year change in 2006. After reaching its height in 2001, the tech bubble burst. As a result, many of the nation's cybercities still had not fully recovered by 2006. In fact, only 13 of the 60 cybercities in this report saw tech job growth between 2001 and 2006.
- Washington, DC led the nation in jobs added between 2001 and 2006 at 7,500. Riverside-San Bernardino and Huntsville followed DC, adding 5,800 and 5,700 tech jobs during this same period, respectively.
- Job growth also led to changes in cybercities' employment rankings. For example, Seattle moved up three spots from ranking 12th nationwide by tech employment in 2001 to 9th in 2006.
- When examined by concentration of the high-tech workforce, Washington, DC ranked 8th nationwide in 2001 and leaped to 5th in 2006.
- San Diego had an even larger jump in its per capita ranking, moving from 16th in 2001 to 11th in 2006.
- Albany's shift in tech employment moved its per capita ranking from 36th in 2001 to 29th in 2006.

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY SIZE OF CYBERCITY

- When comparing and contrasting the nation's cybercities, it is helpful to group them into similar-sized cities.
- Of the nation's largest cybercities (those with more than 75,000 tech workers), Seattle and Phoenix had the highest rate of growth at 6.5 and 4.3 percent, respectively, between 2005 and 2006.
- In the nation's medium cybercities (those with between 25,000 and 75,000 tech workers) Riverside-San Bernardino and Durham were leaders by rate of growth at 11.5 and 8.4 percent, respectively, between 2005 and 2006.
- The fastest growing small cybercities (those with fewer than 25,000 tech workers) were Las Vegas, Hartford, and Richmond at 6.8, 6.2, and 5.6 percent, respectively, between 2005 and 2006.

TOP CYBERCITIES BY RATE OF GROWTH 2005 - 2006

BY LARGE CYBERCITIES

	2006 Employment	2006 Growth
1. Seattle	127,700	6.5%
2. Phoenix	91,400	4.3%
3. Houston	117,200	3.6%
4. San Francisco	79,400	3.5%
5. Philadelphia	132,200	2.8%

BY MEDIUM CYBERCITIES

	2006 Employment	2006 Growth
1. Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	25,900	11.5%
2. Durham	33,500	8.4%
3. Salt Lake City	34,300	7.2%
4. St. Louis	52,800	5.1%
5. Orlando	44,600	4.2%

BY SMALL CYBERCITIES

	2006 Employment	2006 Growth
1. Las Vegas	18,300	6.8%
2. Hartford	20,000	6.2%
3. Richmond	21,000	5.6%
4. Albany, NY	20,400	2.1%
5. Providence, RI	24,000	1.8%

Large Cybercities = more than 75,000 tech workers
Medium Cybercities = between 25,000 and 75,000 tech workers
Small Cybercities= fewer than 25,000 tech workers

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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KEY FINDINGS

HIGH-TECH WAGES

- San Jose/Silicon Valley was the nation's leading cybercity by average annual wage paid to tech industry workers at $144,800 in 2006.
- San Francisco and Austin ranked second and third by high-tech average annual wages at $118,500 and $100,500 in 2006, respectively.
- High-tech wages in 2006 grew the most in Austin, jumping by $8,100, from $92,400 in 2005 to $100,500 in 2006, adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars. Albany and San Jose/Silicon Valley were second and third by wage growth, increasing by $6,200 and $6,100 in 2006.

HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

- High-tech industry workers are well compensated for their education and skills. Nationwide, the average high-tech industry worker earned 87 percent more than the average private sector worker in 2006.
- Three cybercities had wages that were more than double the average private sector wage for their respective regions in 2006: Austin was 113 percent more; San Diego was 105 percent more; and Sacramento was 102 percent more.
- Six other cybercities had high-tech industry average wages that were more than 90 percent above the average private sector wage in their city in 2006. These cybercities were, in ranked order: Colorado Springs; Albany, NY; Seattle; Durham; Providence, RI; and Boise.

HIGH-TECH PAYROLL

- San Jose/Silicon Valley was the leading cybercity by high-tech payroll, totaling $32.6 billion in 2006.
- The New York Metro Area, Washington, DC, Boston, and Dallas-Fort Worth rounded out the five leading cybercities by high-tech payroll in 2006.

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS

- The New York Metro Area was the nation's leading cybercity by establishments, with 20,200 in 2006. This was significantly more than the next two highest cybercities, Washington, DC with 14,400 and Chicago with 11,000 establishments.
- San Jose/Silicon Valley ranked only 12th nationwide by high-tech establishments due to the sheer size of many of its tech companies operating there.

TOP CYBERCITIES 2006

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

1.	New York Metro Area	316,500
2.	Washington, DC	295,800
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,300
4.	Boston	191,700
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	176,000

BY HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$144,800
2.	San Francisco	$118,500
3.	Austin	$100,500
4.	Oakland	$96,900
5.	Seattle	$96,200

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$32.6 B
2.	New York Metro Area	$28.9 B
3.	Washington, DC	$27.4 B
4.	Boston	$18.2 B
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$14.6 B

BY HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS*

1.	New York Metro Area	20,200
2.	Washington, DC	14,400
3.	Chicago	11,000
4.	Boston	8,200
5.	Los Angeles	8,100

* The U.S. government defines an establishment as an economic unit, such as a mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services.

For detailed geographic definitions, see the methodology pages 142-144.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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KEY FINDINGS

INDUSTRY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

- San Jose/Silicon Valley dominated the manufacturing sector, ranking at or near the top in seven of the nine high-tech manufacturing sectors by employment. It ranked first in computers and peripheral equipment, electronic components and accessories, semiconductor, and photonics manufacturing in 2006.
- While San Jose/Silicon Valley led in semiconductor employment, this industry sector was extremely important in second-ranked Portland, OR (24,600 jobs); third-ranked Phoenix (22,200 jobs); and fourth-ranked Dallas-Fort Worth (19,600 jobs).
- Boston led the nation in measuring and control manufacturing with 18,000 jobs, and in consumer electronics manufacturing with 3,800 jobs in 2006.
- Dallas-Fort Worth was the leading cybercity by communications equipment manufacturing with 13,000 jobs in 2006.
- The New York Metro Area led in many of the high-tech service sectors, with the highest employment in telecommunications, Internet services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training in 2006.
- Washington, DC led by employment in the computer systems design sector with 137,100 workers in 2006, nearly three times as many as third-ranked San Jose/Silicon Valley. It also led in the engineering services sector with 44,400 workers.
- The highly specialized electromedical equipment manufacturing industry was anchored in Minneapolis-St. Paul, which had 12,100 jobs in 2006, the most nationwide.
- The software publishers industry was clustered around Seattle, employing 43,600 in 2006, nearly four times as many workers as second-ranked San Francisco.

TOP CYBERCITIES BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING 2006

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	37,900
2.	Portland, OR	24,600
3.	Phoenix	22,200
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth	19,600
5.	Sacramento	7,600

INTERNET SERVICES 2006

1.	New York Metro Area	26,300
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	20,900
3.	Washington, DC	20,300
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	18,100
5.	Atlanta	13,200

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS 2006

1.	Seattle	43,600
2.	San Francisco	11,500
3.	Atlanta	10,400
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	9,400
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	7,600

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN 2006

1.	Washington, DC	137,100
2.	New York Metro Area	89,100
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	46,400
4.	Boston	41,400
5.	Chicago	41,400

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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CHAPTER 1: TOP CYBERCITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the nation's top cybercities. The leading cybercity by high-tech employment was the New York Metro Area, with 316,500 tech workers in 2006. Washington, DC ranked second with 295,800 tech workers. San Jose/Silicon Valley, Boston, and Dallas-Fort Worth rounded out the nation's top five cybercities by tech employment.

In addition to providing the aggregate numbers, this chapter illustrates which cybercities had the highest concentrations of tech workers. San Jose/Silicon Valley led the nation by this metric – more than one in four of the Valley's private sector workers were employed by high-tech firms in 2006. Boulder had the second highest concentration at 23 percent. Huntsville, Durham, and Washington, DC rounded out the top five.

In terms of job growth between 2005 and 2006, Riverside-San Bernardino was the top cybercity, growing its high-tech workforce by 11.5 percent. The second ranked cybercity was Durham, which grew by 8.4 percent, followed by Salt Lake City, which grew by 7.2 percent. Las Vegas and Seattle rounded out the top five. In absolute terms, Seattle added the most jobs, 7,800 between 2005 and 2006. Rounding out the top five by numeric job growth were the New York Metro Area, Washington, DC, San Jose/Silicon Valley, and Houston.

By a large margin, the top cybercity by high-tech wages was San Jose/Silicon Valley, where the average tech worker's wage was $144,800 in 2006. The second highest average tech wage was recorded just north of the Valley in San Francisco, where the average tech wage was $118,500. Rounding out the top five cybercities by high-tech wages were Austin, Oakland, and Seattle.

The fastest wage growth between 2005 and 2006 was in Nashville, where high-tech wages grew by 10 percent. Albany and Austin both saw 8.9 percent tech wage growth over that time period. Rounding out the top five cybercities were Providence, Rhode Island and Ventura, California.

In terms of employment by high-tech sector, San Jose/Silicon Valley ranked at or near the top in seven of the nine high-tech manufacturing categories. The New York Metro Area, on the other hand, led in many of the tech service sectors, including telecommunications, Internet services, and R&D and testing labs. Washington, DC led by employment in computer systems design and related services and engineering services.

TOP CYBERCITIES 2008

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

1.	New York Metro Area	316,500
2.	Washington, DC	295,800
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,300
4.	Boston	191,700
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	176,000

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION*

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	28.6%
2.	Boulder	23.0%
3.	Huntsville	18.8%
4.	Durham	15.6%
5.	Washington, DC	13.2%

BY HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGES

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$144,800
2.	San Francisco	$118,500
3.	Austin	$100,500
4.	Oakland	$96,900
5.	Seattle	$96,200

BY HIGH-TECH PAYROLL (IN BILLIONS)

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$32.6
2.	New York Metro Area	$28.9
3.	Washington, DC	$27.4
4.	Boston	$18.2
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$14.6

* Concentration of the private sector workforce that was employed by the high-tech industry.

For detailed geographic definitions, see the individual city overview pages and Methodology pages.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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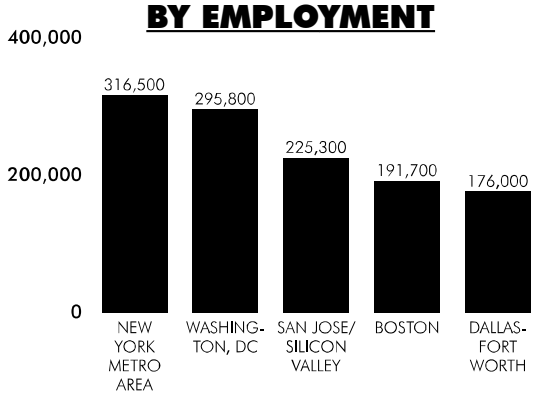
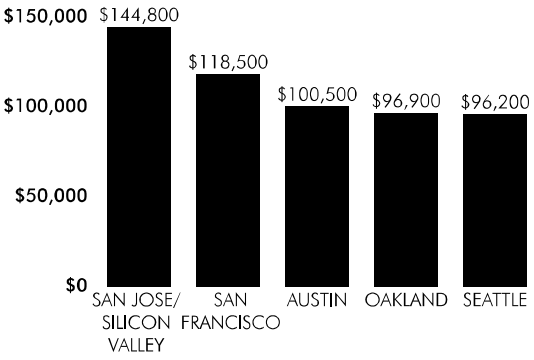
TOP RANKED CYBERCITIES:

TECH EMPLOYMENT	NEW YORK METRO AREA
TECH EMPLOYMENT GROWTH	RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO
AVERAGE TECH WAGES	SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY
TECH WAGE GROWTH	NASHVILLE
TECH JOBS PER 1,000	SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY

BY EMPLOYMENT



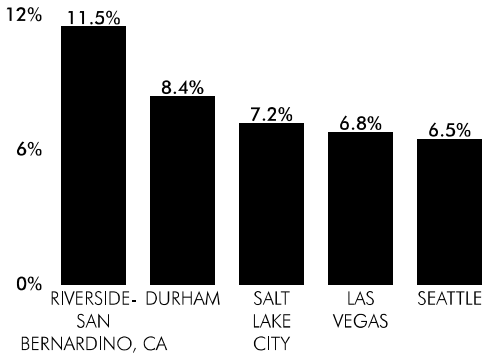
BY WAGES



NEW YORK METRO AREA IS THE LEADING CYBERCITY BY EMPLOYMENT OF TECH WORKERS

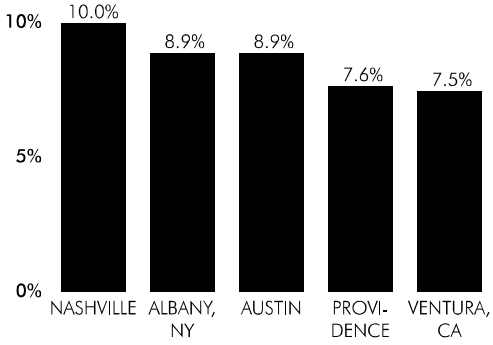
BY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

(2005 - 2006)

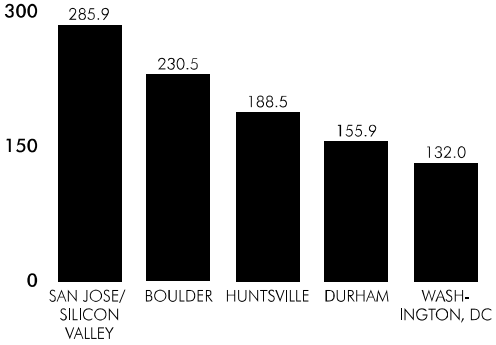


BY WAGE GROWTH

(2005 - 2006)



BY TECH WORKERS PER 1,000



2006 metro data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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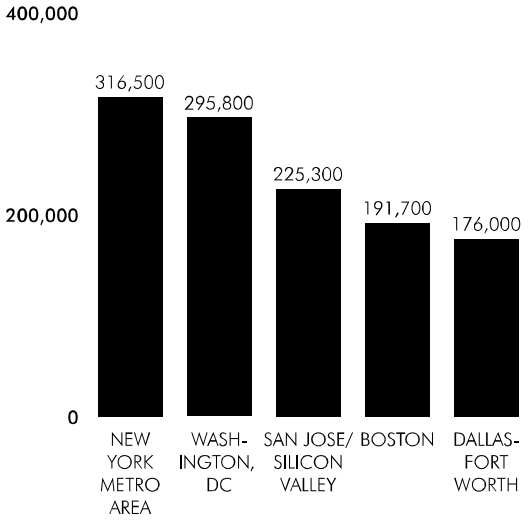
New York Metro Area Leads in Most Tech Jobs

Top 5 Cybercities by Employment 2006



2006 metro data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New York Metro Area and Washington, DC were by far the nation's largest cybercities with some 316,500 and 295,800 tech jobs, respectively. The San Jose/Silicon Valley, Boston, and Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan areas rounded out the top five cybercities, each boasting more than 176,000 tech workers.

All five cybercities have first-rate university systems with a strong research component, large commercial airports, and vibrant venture capital markets.

New York Metro Area Remains Top Cybercity by Employment

Top 10 Cybercities' Employment Rankings 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New York Metro Area	384,700	340,700	316,700	309,700	310,100	316,500
Washington, DC	288,300	275,800	271,700	280,500	289,700	295,800
San Jose/Silicon Valley	309,700	253,200	225,300	214,900	219,500	225,300
Boston	233,200	201,000	185,800	184,700	187,600	191,700
Dallas-Fort Worth	228,100	197,600	176,700	173,400	173,200	176,000
Los Angeles	189,100	173,500	168,200	165,700	169,100	172,200
Chicago	207,800	183,000	168,100	162,100	161,700	164,000
Philadelphia	134,500	133,800	127,200	123,200	128,500	132,200
Seattle	129,400	119,400	114,600	115,400	119,900	127,700
Atlanta	148,200	140,900	131,100	125,300	124,300	126,700

2006 metro data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The New York Metro Area has remained the top cybercity by employment since 2001, maintaining more than 300,000 people working for the tech inudstry.

In 2002, Washington, DC replaced San Jose/Silicon Valley as the second leading cybercity. In 2006, Washington, DC had more than 70,000 more jobs than San Jose/Silicon Valley.

San Jose/Silicon Valley has seen significant employment losses since the tech bubble burst. Despite this, employment in San Jose/Silicon Valley experienced a second year of employment growth in 2006.

Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth both experienced similar declines after the tech bubble burst, but added jobs in 2006.

All of the top 10 cybercities saw their high-tech industry employment increase in 2006.

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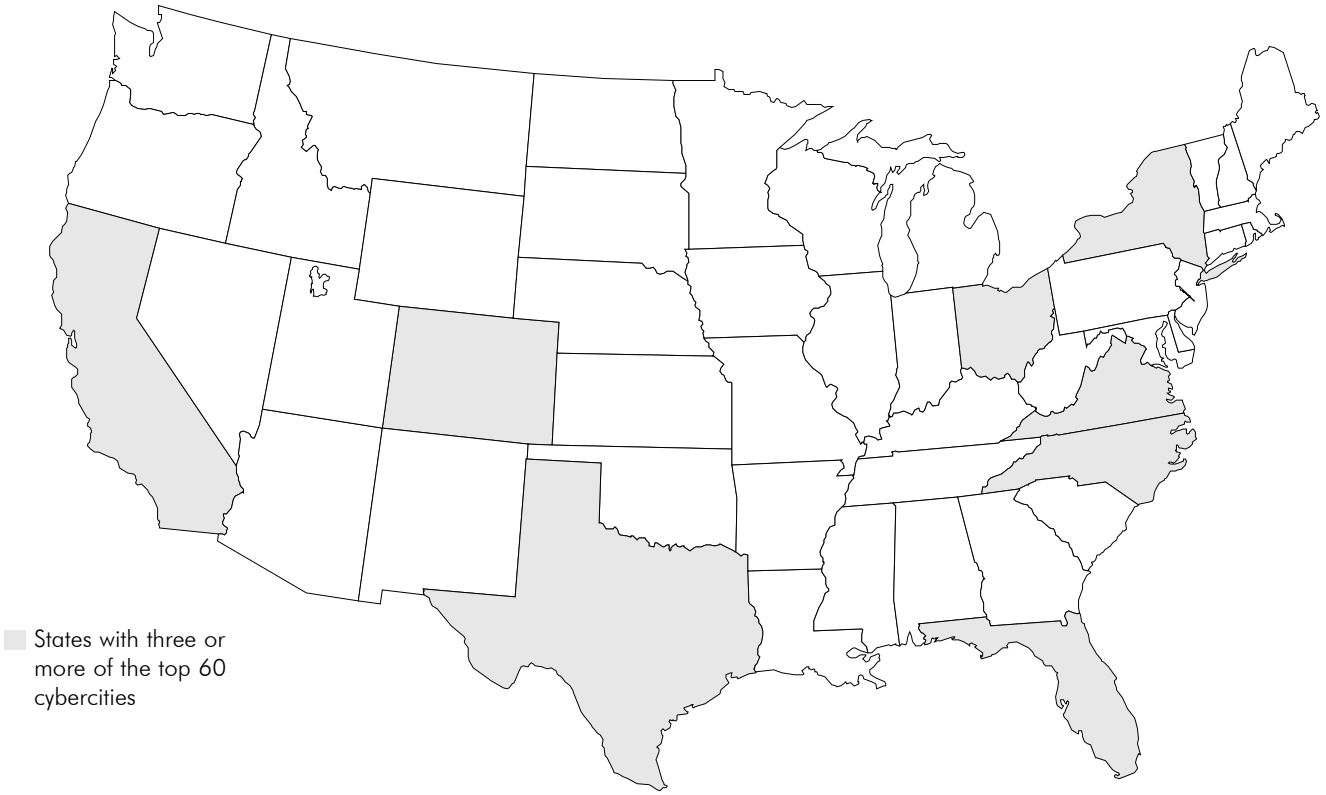
Eight States Have Three or More of the Top 60 Cybercities



State	City	2006 Tech Employment
California		
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,300
2.	Los Angeles	172,200
3.	San Diego	106,400
4.	Orange County	100,900
5.	Oakland	81,400
6.	San Francisco	79,400
7.	Sacramento	43,700
8.	Riverside-San Bernardino	25,900
9.	Ventura	17,300
Colorado		
1.	Denver	80,500
2.	Boulder	30,500
3.	Colorado Springs	25,500
Florida		
1.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	72,900
2.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	56,700
3.	Orlando	44,600
4.	Palm Bay-Melbourne	20,700
New York		
1.	New York Metro Area	316,500
2.	Rochester	22,400
3.	Albany	20,400
North Carolina		
1.	Raleigh	37,100
2.	Durham	33,500
3.	Charlotte	28,000

State	City	2006 Tech Employment
Ohio		
1.	Columbus	40,700
2.	Cleveland	31,600
3.	Cincinnati	30,200
Texas		
1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	176,000
2.	Houston	117,200
3.	Austin	68,800
4.	San Antonio	27,300
Virginia		
1.	Washington, DC	295,800
2.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	33,500
3.	Richmond	21,000

There is enormous competition among the states to develop local high-tech centers. *Cybercities 2008* shows that there are eight states that have multiple technology hubs in and around their states. These states contain factors that are attractive to the tech industry, such as strong research universities, a skilled workforce, an attractive quality of life, and a tech-savy population.

2006 data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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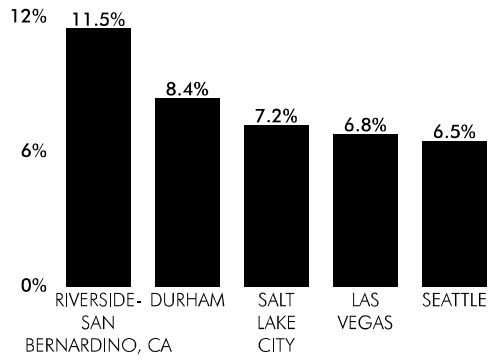
Riverside-San Bernardino Adds the Most Tech Workers Between 2005 and 2006

Leading Cybercities by Employment Growth 2005 - 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

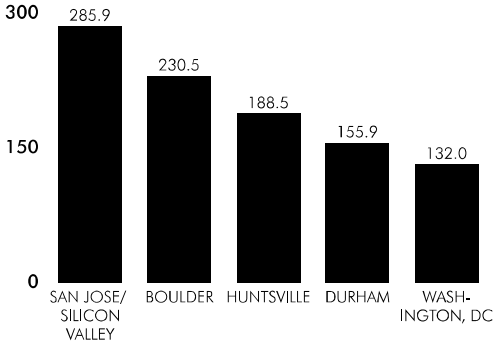
Of the 60 cybercities, Riverside-San Bernadino, CA had the highest employment growth rate in 2006. It grew by 11.5 percent, adding 2,700 high-tech industry jobs, albeit from a small base. Durham grew by 8.4 percent in 2006, an increase of 2,600 jobs.

Salt Lake City, Las Vegas, and Seattle rounded out the top five fastest growing cybercities by percent growth in 2006.

When examined by straight numeric growth, Seattle was the highest, adding some 7,800 jobs to its employment base.

San Jose/Silicon Valley Has Highest Tech Worker Concentration

Leading Cybercities by High-Tech Employment Per 1,000 Workers 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Not surprisingly, San Jose/Silicon Valley was the leading cybercity by concentration of high-tech workers. Indeed, 286 of every 1,000 private sector workers – more than one in four – were employed by high-tech firms.

Boulder was the nation's second densest cybercity, with more than one in five workers employed by high-tech firms. Huntsville, Durham and Washington, DC rounded out the top five cybercities by technology worker concentration.

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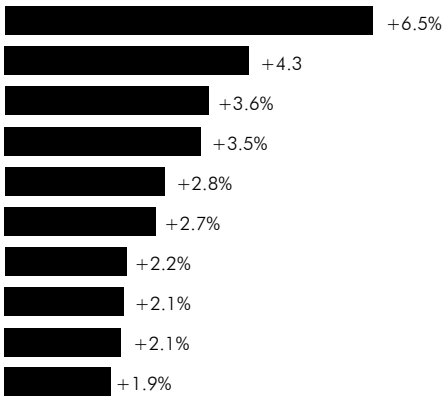
High-Tech Job Growth Is Nationwide

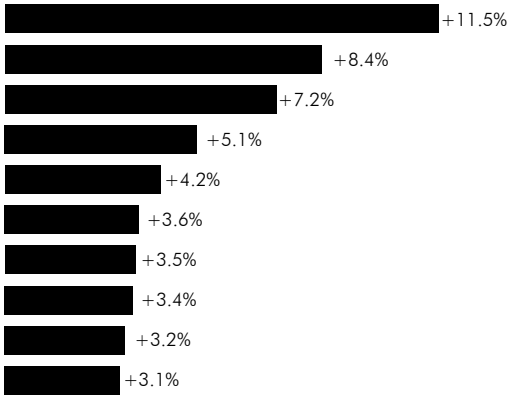
Top Cybercities by Employment Growth 2005 - 2006

Large Cybercities	2005	2006	Change
1. Seattle	119,900	127,700	+7,800
2. Phoenix	87,600	91,400	+3,800
3. Houston	113,100	117,200	+4,100
4. San Francisco	76,800	79,400	+2,700
5. Philadelphia	128,500	132,200	+3,600
6. San Jose/Silicon Valley	219,500	225,300	+5,900
7. Boston	187,600	191,700	+4,100
8. Washington, DC	289,700	295,800	+6,100
9. New York Metro Area	310,100	316,500	+6,400
10. Atlanta	124,300	126,700	+2,300



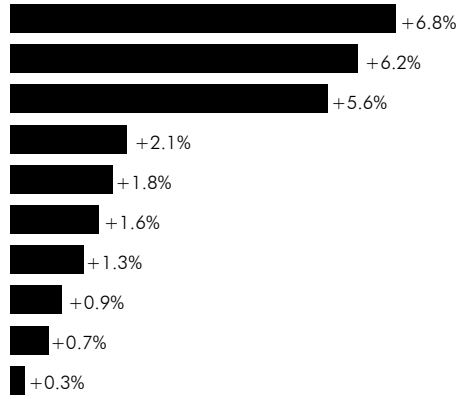
Among the nation's large cybercities (where high-tech jobs exceeded 75,000), Seattle had the highest employment growth rate from 2005 to 2006, at 6.5 percent, adding 7,800 jobs. Phoenix and Houston followed, growing by 4.3 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. San Francisco and Philadelphia had the fourth and fifth fastest growth rates at 3.5 percent and 2.8 percent. All these cybercities added literally thousands of jobs in 2006.

Medium Cybercities	2005	2006	Change
1. Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	23,300	25,900	+2,700
2. Durham	30,900	33,500	+2,600
3. Salt Lake City	32,000	34,300	+2,300
4. St. Louis	50,200	52,800	+2,600
5. Orlando	42,800	44,600	+1,800
6. Portland, OR	71,200	73,700	+2,500
7. Raleigh	35,900	37,100	+1,200
8. Austin	66,500	68,800	+2,300
9. Virginia Beach-Norfolk	32,400	33,500	+1,000
10. Pittsburgh	48,400	49,800	+1,500



Riverside-San Bernadino, CA, Durham, and Salt Lake City were the fastest growing medium cybercities (with high-tech jobs between 25,000 and 75,000). High-tech jobs in Riverside-San Bernadino, CA jumped by 11.5 percent between 2005 and 2006, growing from 23,300 to 25,900. Durham and Salt Lake City increased their tech employment bases by more than seven percent each. St. Louis and Orlando also showed fast growth among the medium cybercities from 2005 to 2006.

Small Cybercities	2005	2006	Change
1. Las Vegas	17,100	18,300	+1,200
2. Hartford	18,900	20,000	+1,200
3. Richmond	19,800	21,000	+1,100
4. Albany, NY	20,000	20,400	+400
5. Providence	23,500	24,000	+400
6. Rochester, NY	22,000	22,400	+300
7. Omaha	18,900	19,200	+200
8. Oklahoma City	17,500	17,700	+200
9. San Juan, PR	21,900	22,100	+100
10. Nashville	19,400	19,500	+100



Among the nation's small cybercities (those with fewer than 25,000 tech workers), Las Vegas led the pack in employment growth, with an increase of 6.8 percent between 2005 and 2006. Other small cybercities that enjoyed significant technology growth in 2006 were Hartford, Richmond, Albany, and Providence.

Ventura was the smallest of the cybercities and employed 17,300 tech employees in 2006, down by 700 from 2005.

Large Cybercities = metropolitan areas with more than 75,000 tech workers
Medium Cybercities = metropolitan areas with between 25,000 and 75,000 tech workers
Small Cybercities = metropolitan areas with fewer than 25,000 tech workers

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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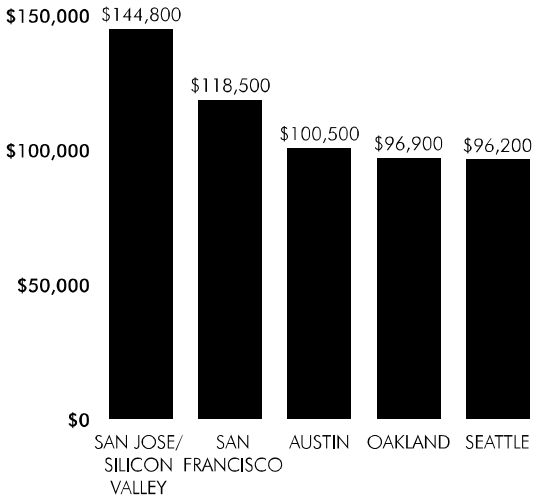
Silicon Valley's Tech Wages Are the Highest

Leading Cybercities by High-Tech Wage 2006



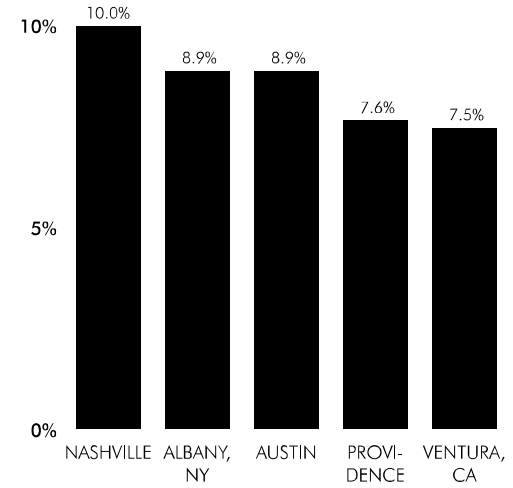
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

San Jose/Silicon Valley's high-tech industry workers earned, by far, the highest average wage nationally, making nearly $145,000 in 2006. Workers in San Francisco followed, with the second highest average wage of $118,500.

Austin, Oakland, and Seattle completed the list of top five cybercities by high-tech wages. Workers in each of these cities made an average wage of more than $96,000 in 2006.

High-Tech Wage Growth Fastest in Nashville

High-Tech Average Wage Growth 2005 - 2006



Adjusted for inflation

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nashville boasted the fastest growth in high-tech wages, growing 10 percent between 2005 and 2006, adjusted for inflation.

Albany and Austin followed, both growing by nearly nine percent between 2005 and 2006, adjusted for inflation. Providence and Ventura, CA rounded out the top five cybercities by high-tech wage growth, with growth rates of more than seven percent each.

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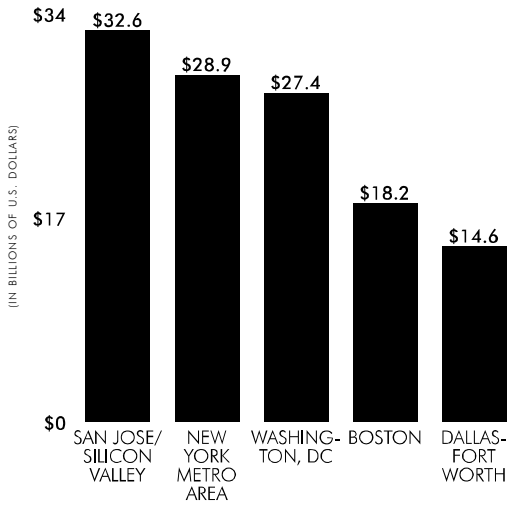
San Jose/Silicon Valley Leads in High-Tech Payroll

High-Tech Payroll
2006



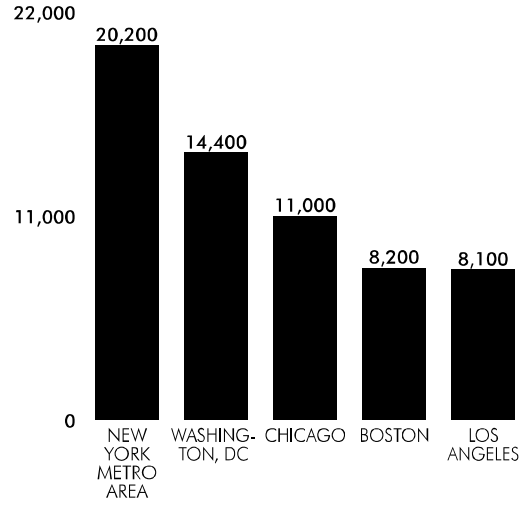
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Payroll represents the total compensation paid to all workers during the given year. It is no surprise that San Jose/Silicon Valley, one of the largest cybercities and the metro area with the highest average wage, leads the nation in payroll. Its high-tech payroll totalled nearly $33 billion in 2006.

New York and Washington, DC ranked second and third by this metric with high-tech payrolls of $29 billion and $27 billion, respectively. Boston and Dallas-Fort Worth rounded out the remaining top five cybercities by payroll.

New York Metro Area Leads in High-Tech Establishments

High-Tech Establishments
2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The nation's leading cybercity by establishments was New York, with 20,200 high-tech establishments in 2006. Washington, DC and Chicago also were home to 14,400 and 11,000 tech establishments, respectively. Boston and Los Angeles rounded out the top five cybercities with just over 8,000 establishments each.

San Jose/Silicon Valley, home to many of the nation's largest high-tech companies, did not have one of the largest establishment bases due to the sheer size of many of its companies. In fact, San Jose/Silicon Valley ranked only 12th, behind Houston, with about 5,500 establishments.

An establishment is a single economic unit such as a factory or store that produces goods or provides services. It is not a "company." In fact, most large companies, like Intel and Microsoft, have multiple establishments.

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San Jose Leads in Four High-Tech Industry Sectors

Top Cybercities by Industry Sector Employment
2006

COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	33,200
2.	Boston	12,300
3.	Austin	10,700
4.	New York Metro Area	6,500
5.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	6,400

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	13,000
2.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	8,000
3.	Chicago	7,500
4.	Washington, DC	6,100
5.	Boston	5,600

CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	Boston	3,800
2.	San Diego	3,200
3.	Los Angeles	2,400
4.	Chicago	1,500
5.	Orange County, CA	1,200

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES MANUFACTURING

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	18,600
2.	Austin	16,000
3.	Boston	15,700
4.	Chicago	10,300
5.	New York Metro Area	9,600

SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	37,900
2.	Portland, OR	24,600
3.	Phoenix	22,200
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth	19,600
5.	Sacramento	7,600

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	Los Angeles	28,600
2.	Orange County, CA	9,400
3.	New York Metro Area	6,600
4.	Boston	5,000
5.	San Diego	4,400

MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURING

1.	Boston	18,000
2.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	13,500
3.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	11,100
4.	Chicago	9,200
5.	Baltimore	8,700

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING

1.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	12,100
2.	Los Angeles	5,700
3.	New York Metro Area	3,600
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2,500
5.	San Juan, PR	2,000

PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2,700
2.	Boston	2,100
3.	Orange County, CA	1,100
4.	New York Metro Area	1,000
5.	Rochester, NY	700

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

1.	New York Metro Area	66,300
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	39,900
3.	Atlanta	35,400
4.	Washington, DC	32,600
5.	Chicago	30,600

INTERNET SERVICES

1.	New York Metro Area	26,300
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	20,900
3.	Washington, DC	20,300
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	18,100
5.	Atlanta	13,200

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS

1.	Seattle	43,600
2.	San Francisco	11,500
3.	Atlanta	10,400
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	9,400
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	7,600

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES

1.	Washington, DC	137,100
2.	New York Metro Area	89,100
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	46,400
4.	Boston	41,400
5.	Chicago	41,400

ENGINEERING SERVICES

1.	Washington, DC	44,400
2.	Houston	42,800
3.	New York Metro Area	34,800
4.	Detroit	27,700
5.	Los Angeles	22,000

R&D AND TESTING LABS

1.	New York Metro Area	49,300
2.	Washington, DC	40,200
3.	Boston	38,500
4.	Detroit	34,900
5.	Philadelphia	28,000

COMPUTER TRAINING

1.	New York Metro Area	1,400
2.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	600
3.	Phoenix	600
4.	Raleigh	500
5.	Chicago	500

Data are rounded.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

This page shows how the nation's cybercities ranked by specific high-tech industry segments. High-tech businesses tend to cluster in certain regions of the country to take advantage of highly skilled workers and top research universities. Not only does the high-tech industry cluster in certain regions, but there also are specific regional high-tech industry centers across the country.

San Jose/Silicon Valley dominated the manufacturing sectors. It ranked near the top in seven of the nine high-tech manufacturing categories. The New York Metro Area, on the other hand, led in many of the tech service sectors, with the highest employment in telecommunications, Internet services, R&D and testing labs, and computer training services.

Washington, DC led in computer systems design and related services and engineering services, with nearly three times as many industry workers in these fields as San Jose/Silicon Valley.

The highly specialized electromedical equipment manufacturing industry was anchored in Minneapolis-St. Paul, which had more than twice as many industry workers than any other region.

The semiconductor manufacuring industry was clustered around four regions. San Jose/Silicon Valley remained the leading location for the semiconductor industry. Most of the work done there was the research, design, and architecture of the semiconductor products. On the other hand, Portland and Phoenix are home to large manufacturing facilities that both test and produce semiconductors and related solid state devices. Dallas-Fort Worth, home to Texas Instruments, was the fourth largest region for this industry by employment. Finally, Sacramento rounded out the top five cybercites by semiconductor employment.

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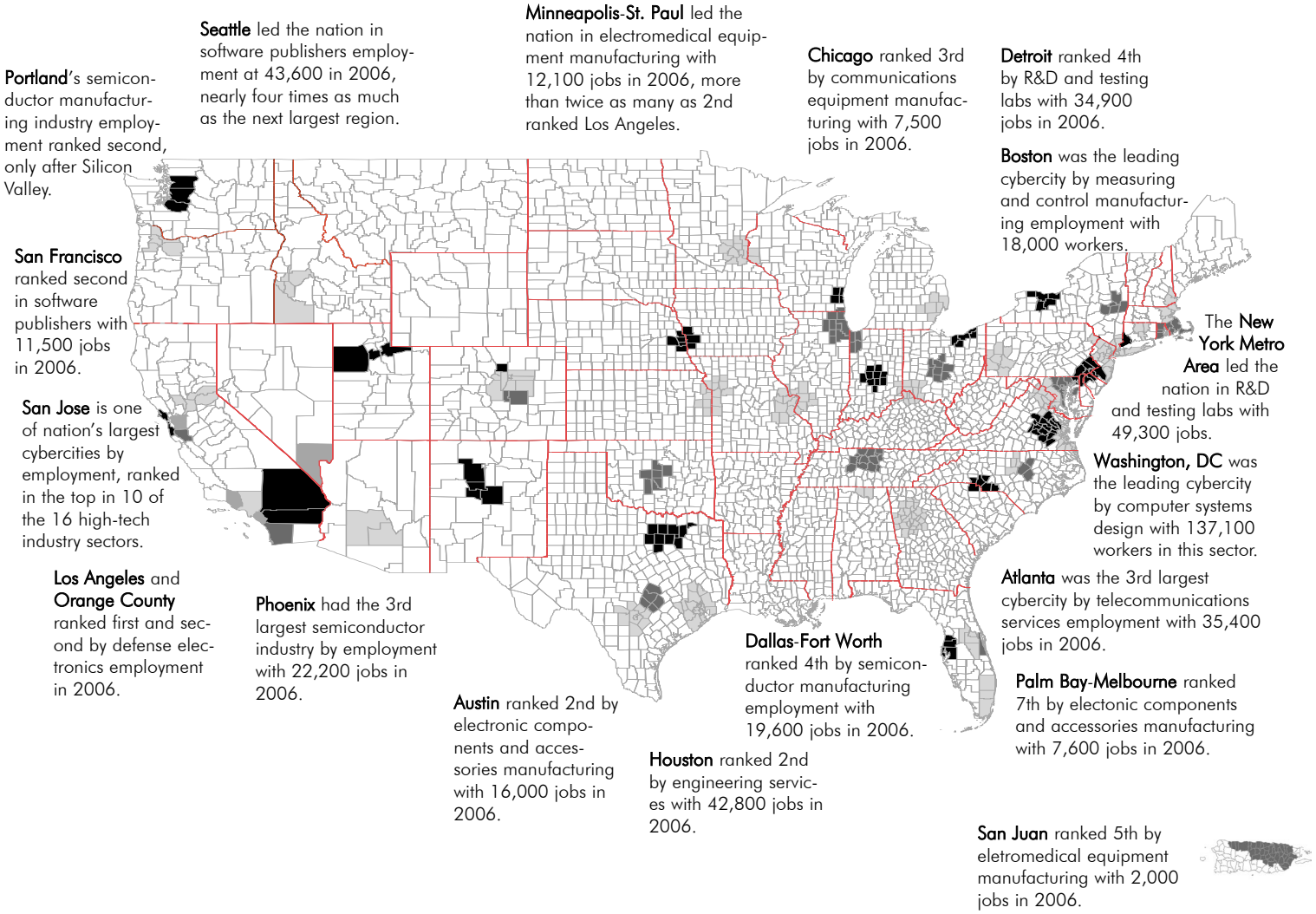
CHAPTER 1: TOP CYBERCITIES

Technology Clusters Cross the Entire United States



The nation's cybercities are everywhere. Indeed, 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are home to at least one cybercity covered in this report. We found that the nation's leading tech centers tend to locate near major population centers with access to excellent university systems. Many cybercities have strong industry clusters.

Cybercities clearly shows the defense electronics manufacturing cluster in Southern California, where Los Angeles and Orange County led the nation in employment in this sector.

Austin has a strong high-tech manufacturing employment base, ranked second by eletronic components and accessories manufacturing and third by computers and peripheral manufacturing.

Washington, DC is a hub for high-tech services employment, ranked first in the nation by computer systems design, first by engineering services, second by R&D and testing labs, third by Internet services, and fourth by telecommunications serices.

Boston's tech industry is ancored by its manufacturing sectors, ranked first in consumer electronics and in measuring and control instruments, second in computers and peripheral equipment, third in electronic components and accessories, fourth in defense electronics, and fifth in communications equipment.

Not to be overlooked are some of the nation's cybercities with unique specializations. Portland and Phoenix are leading locations for the semiconductor industry. Minneapolis-St. Paul has a manufacturing cluster around electromedical equipment and measuring and control instruments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UNITED STATES REGIONS

This chapter compares and contrasts metropolitan regions in different parts of the country. To do this, we broke the United States into nine regions: California; Florida; Mid-Atlantic; Midwest; Mountain Region/Southwest; Northeast; Pacific Northwest; Southeast; and Texas. Each regional map highlights the counties that make up the metropolitan area and contains pie charts that break down each cybercity's employment into the four sectors: electronics manufacturing; communications services; software services; and engineering and tech services.

California, the largest cyberstate, was also the largest high-tech region in the country. The Golden State employed 940,700 high-tech workers in 2006 and was home to nine of the nation's top 60 cybercities. Electronics manufacturing was California's largest tech sector, employing 35 percent of the state's high-tech workforce. California also outpaced all other regions by high-tech wages. The state's tech workers make, on average, $101,200 annually.

The Midwest, home to 12 top cybercities, the most of any region, was the nation's second largest high-tech region, employing 693,700 tech workers in 2006. The region's largest tech sector was engineering and tech services, which employed 30 percent of the Midwest's high-tech workforce. The second largest was software services at 28 percent.

The third and fourth largest high-tech regions were both along the vast metropolitan cluster of the I-95 Corridor: the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, with 634,200 and 603,500 tech workers in 2006, respectively. While the Northeast's tech workforce was spread fairly evenly across the four sectors, the Mid-Atlantic's was dominated by software services and engineering and tech services.

Texas was the nation's fifth largest high-tech region, employing 459,500 tech workers in 2006. The Lone Star State's tech industry was evenly spread across the four sectors, led by communications services, with 27 percent of the state's high-tech workforce.

Following Texas by high-tech employment were the Mountain Region/Southwest, Florida, the Southeast, and the Pacific Northwest. While it was the smallest in size, the Pacific Northwest was notable for having the highest tech employment concentration – 8.8 percent of the region's private sector workforce was employed by the tech industry in 2006. The Pacific Northwest also had the third highest average annual tech wage of any region at $88,000.

UNITED STATES REGIONS

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	California	940,700
2.	Midwest	693,700
3	Northeast	634,200
4.	Mid-Atlantic	603,500
5.	Texas	459,500
6.	Mountain Region/Southwest	315,100
7.	Florida	282,100
8.	Southeast	273,500
9.	Pacific Northwest	222,300
	U.S. Total	**5,766,300**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	California	$101,200
2.	Northeast	$89,500
3.	Pacific Northwest	$88,000
4.	Mid-Atlantic	$84,200
5.	Texas	$81,600
6.	Southeast	$78,800
7.	Mountain Region/Southwest	$77,800
8.	Midwest	$74,300
9.	Florida	$64,400
	U.S. Average	**$79,500**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION 2006

1.	Pacific Northwest	8.8%
2.	Mid-Atlantic	7.9%
3.	California	7.2%
4.	Mountain Region/Southwest	6.8%
5.	Southeast	6.7%
6.	Northeast	5.6%
7.	Texas	5.6%
8.	Midwest	5.0%
9.	Florida	4.1%
	U.S. Average	**5.1%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available. Single state regions represent the totals for that individual state from *Cyberstates*, while totals for other multi-state regions are the sumation or averages of only those cybercities represented in this report.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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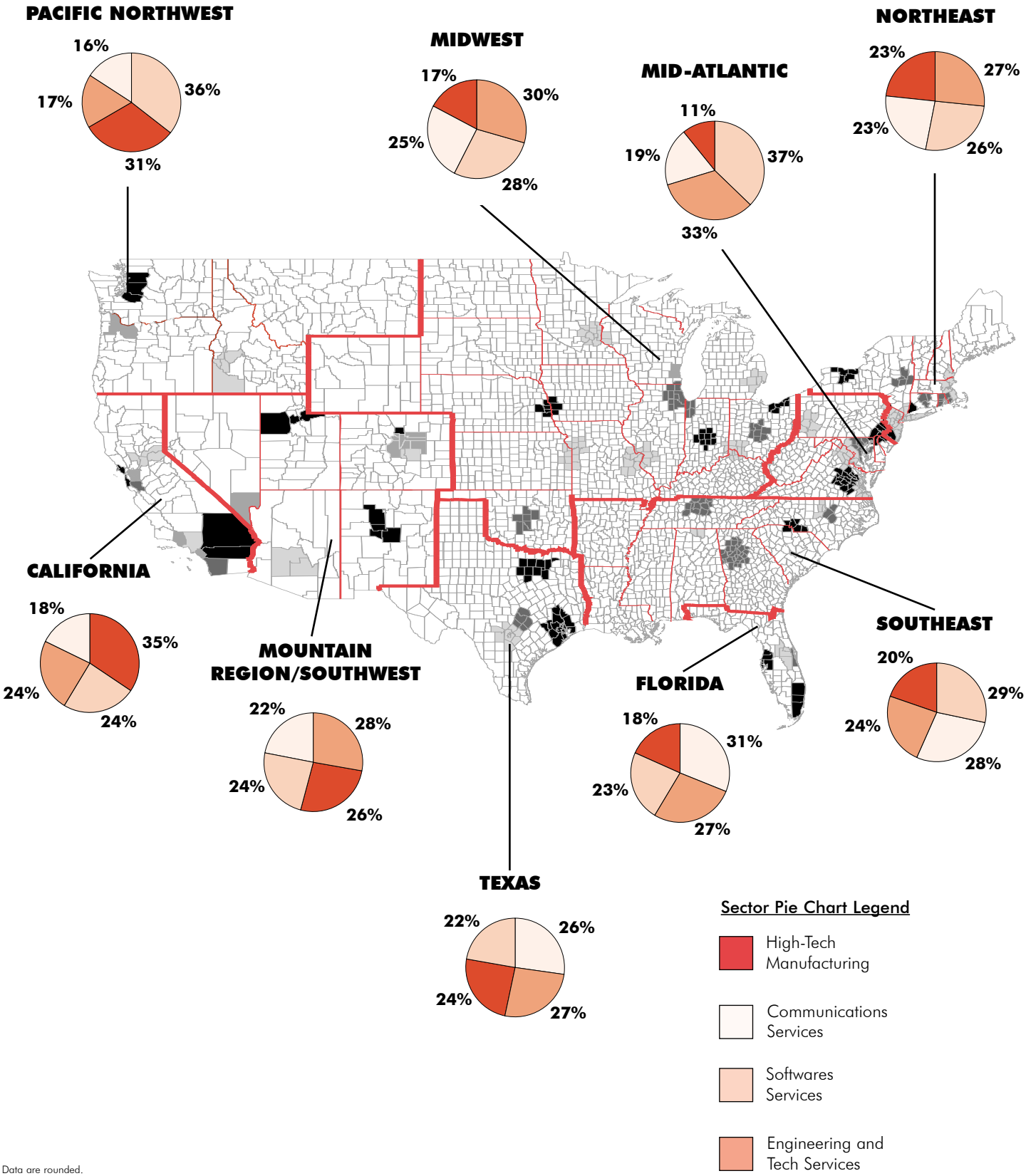
UNITED STATES REGIONS 2006

REGIONS BY EMPLOYMENT



Data are rounded.

Shaded areas in map are to differentiate among metropolitan areas and have no statistical value.

2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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CALIFORNIA

California was the epicenter of the high-tech industry and was home to more top cybercities than any other state. The nine cybercities covered in this section accounted for 91 percent of the Golden State's 940,700 tech industry jobs in 2006. Many of these cybercities ranked high in a variety of national indicators, including high-tech employment, wages, and concentration.

San Jose/Silicon Valley is the nation's most famous cybercity. It was the largest cybercity in California by high-tech employment in 2006 and the third largest in the country, employing some 225,300 workers. The Valley also led the nation in tech worker concentration, tech wages, and tech payroll. Nearly one-third of San Jose/Silicon Valley's private sector workforce was employed by the high-tech industry. These workers were well compensated, with an average annual wage of $144,800 – 82 percent higher than the metro area's average private sector wage. High-tech manufacturing was the largest tech sector, employing 53 percent of the Valley's tech industry workers. San Jose/Silicon Valley was the nation's largest employer in four manufacturing sectors, led by semiconductor manufacturing with 37,900 workers.

Los Angeles was the second ranked California cybercity and sixth ranked nationwide by high-tech employment in 2006, with 172,200 workers. It also ranked sixth nationally by high-tech payroll. Unlike San Jose/Silicon Valley, Los Angeles' tech industry was more evenly spread among the four sectors; however, high-tech manufacturing was the largest, employing 34 percent of the city's tech workers. Los Angeles and Orange County had the nation's two largest defense electronics sectors, with 28,600 and 9,400 workers, respectively.

Though high-tech manufacturing was the largest tech sector in six of California's cybercities, software services predominated elsewhere. Engineering and tech services firms employed 39 percent of San Diego's 106,400 tech workers and 33 percent of Riverside-San Bernadino's 25,900 tech workers. Nationally, San Francisco, San Jose/Silicon Valley, and Los Angeles ranked second, fourth, and seventh, respectively, by employment in the software publishers sector.

Nationally, San Francisco ranked second by high tech wages – behind only San Jose/Silicon Valley – paying its workers an average annual wage of $118,500. San Diego and Sacramento ranked second and third in the nation, respectively, by wage differential. Both paid their tech workers, on average, more than double the annual private sector wage in those cities.

CALIFORNIA

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,300
2.	Los Angeles	172,200
3.	San Diego	106,400
4.	Orange County	100,900
5.	Oakland	81,400
6.	San Francisco	79,400
7.	Sacramento	43,700
8.	Riverside-San Bernardino	25,900
9.	Ventura	17,300
	California Total	**940,700**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$144,800
2.	San Francisco	$118,500
3.	Oakland	$96,900
4.	San Diego	$92,300
5.	Sacramento	$83,500
6.	Los Angeles	$83,300
7.	Orange County	$81,900
8.	Ventura	$69,700
9.	Riverside-San Bernardino	$57,200
	California Average	**$101,200**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR, 2006

1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	28.6%
2.	San Diego	9.7%
3.	San Francisco	9.4%
4.	Oakland	9.3%
5.	Orange County	7.4%
6.	Sacramento	6.4%
7.	Ventura	6.3%
8.	Los Angeles	4.8%
9.	Riverside-San Bernardino	2.4%
	California Average	**7.2%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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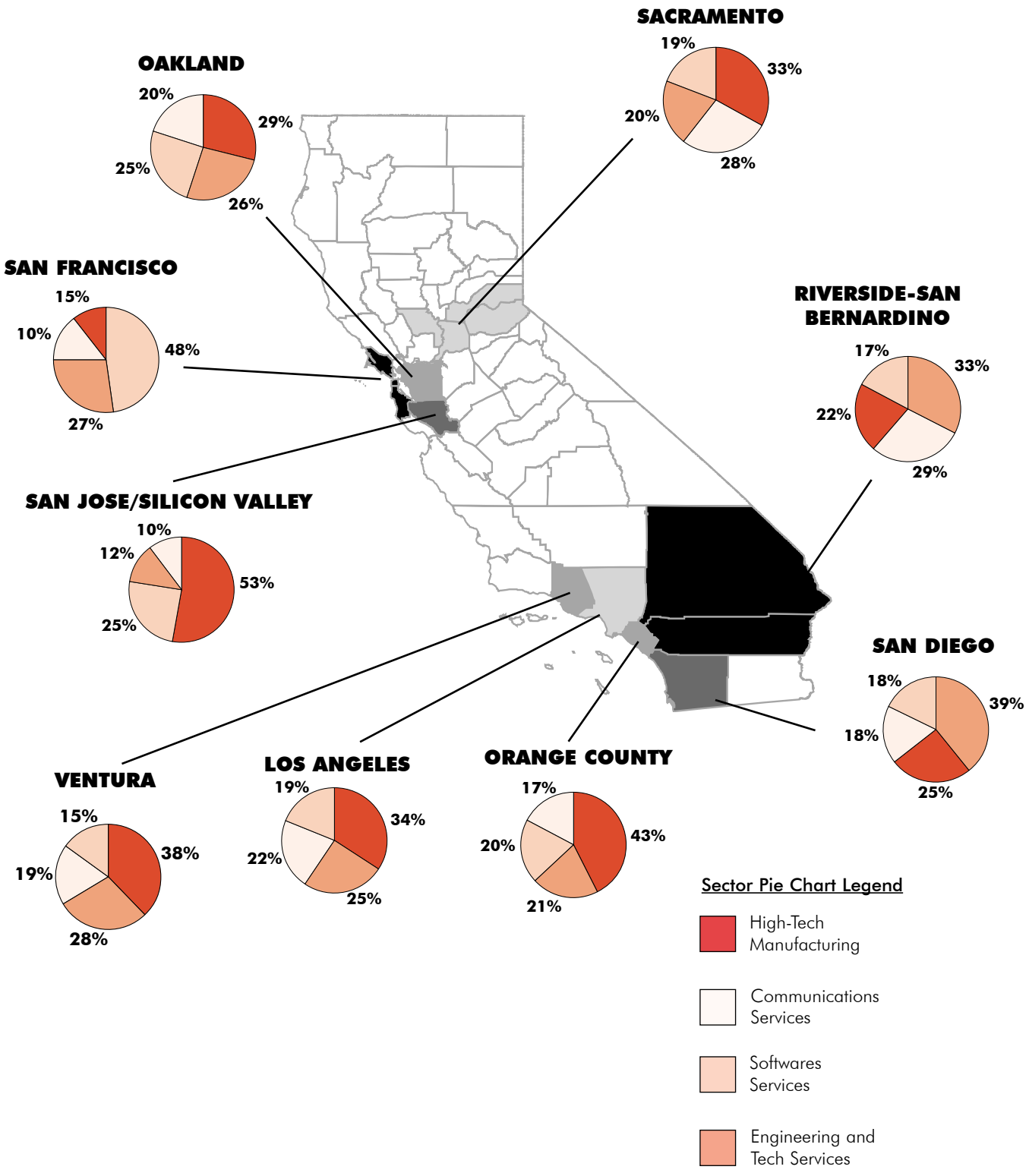

Data are rounded.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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FLORIDA

Florida was the nation's fourth largest cyberstate by high-tech employment, ranking just behind California, Texas, and New York. The Sunshine State was home to four top cybercities: Miami-Fort Lauderdale; Tampa-St. Petersburg; Orlando; and Palm Bay-Melbourne.

Miami-Fort Lauderdale employed 72,900 tech industry workers in 2006, the most of any Florida cybercity. It also ranked sixth nationwide by electromedical manufacturing. Miami-Fort Lauderdale ranked ninth nationwide by percentage wage growth in 2006. The average tech worker made 4.9 percent more than in 2005, adjusted for inflation.

Tampa-St. Petersburg and Orlando were Florida's second and third largest cybercities in 2006, employing 56,700 and 44,600 tech industry workers, respectively. High tech was on the rise in Orlando, with 4.2 percent growth in the tech workforce from 2005 to 2006, representing the 11th highest growth rate among all cybercities nationwide.

Palm Bay-Melbourne is Florida's fourth largest cybercity by high-tech employment, employing 20,700 tech industry workers in 2006. It ranked third by employment growth between 2001 and 2006, increasing by nine percent. Palm Bay-Melbourne ranked ninth nationwide among all cybercities by tech industry concentration, with 11.6 percent of its private sector workforce employed in the tech industry. Palm Bay-Melbourne was unique because its leading sector was high-tech manufacturing, as opposed to the service sectors that were predominant in the other Florida cybercities. High-tech manufacturing accounted for 63 percent of the metro area's high-tech workforce, and ranked seventh nationwide by electronic components manufacturing employment. High-tech workers in Palm Bay-Melbourne earned annual wages that were 76 percent higher than the metro area's average private sector wage.

FLORIDA

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	72,900
2.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	56,700
3.	Orlando	44,600
4.	Palm Bay-Melbourne	20,700
	Florida Total	**282,100**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Palm Bay-Melbourne	$68,800
2.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$66,600
3.	Orlando	$65,000
4.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$64,800
	Florida Average	**$64,400**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION OF PRIVATE SECTOR, 2006

1.	Palm Bay-Melbourne	11.6%
2.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	5.2%
3.	Orlando	4.9%
4.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	3.6%
	Florida Average	**4.1%**

BY PAYROLL 2006

1.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$4.9 B
2.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$3.7 B
3.	Orlando	$2.9 B
4.	Palm Bay-Melbourne	$1.4 B
	Florida Total	**$18.2 B**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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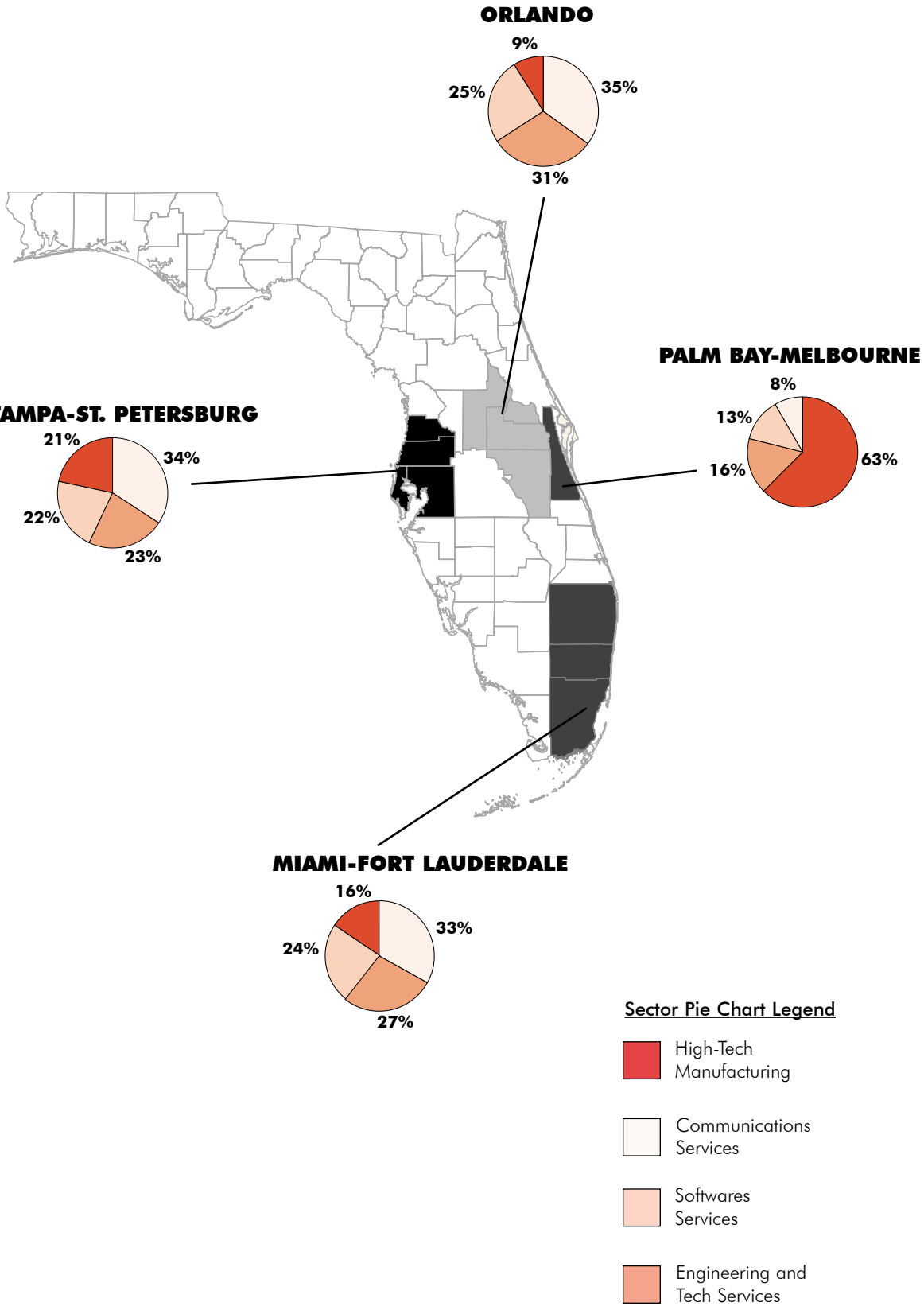

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MID-ATLANTIC

The Mid-Atlantic region includes Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, southern New Jersey, Currituck County in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. This region was home to six of the top cybercities in the United States. With the exception of Pittsburgh, this region's cybercities formed an unbroken metropolitan cluster extending from Virginia Beach-Norfolk in the south to Philadelphia and its suburbs in the north. In fact, this cluster was part of a larger cluster that extends northward into the Northeast region, remaining virtually unbroken all the way to Boston.

Washington, DC, which includes large suburban areas of Maryland and Virginia and one county in West Virginia, was the largest cybercity in the region and the second largest in the nation by high-tech employment with 295,800 tech industry workers in 2006. The DC metro area was also ranked fifth nationally by tech worker concentration. Between 2001 and 2006, the capital region added 7,500 tech jobs, the largest growth in the nation. Annual tech wages in Washington, DC averaged $92,700, the highest in the Mid-Atlantic and ninth highest in the country. Software services predominated the capital region's high-tech industry, employing nearly half of its workforce. This sector is supported in part by its work for the federal government.

Philadelphia was the second largest cybercity in the region and the eighth largest nationally by high-tech employment with 132,200 tech workers in 2006. The metro area's largest tech sector was engineering and tech services, which employed 35 percent of its high-tech workforce. Philadelphia ranked fifth in the nation by employment in R&D and testing labs (28,000 jobs) and seventh in computer systems design and related services (33,100 jobs).

With 71,200 high-tech employees, Baltimore was the region's third largest cybercity and the nation's 22nd largest by high-tech employment in 2006. Baltimore's largest tech sector was engineering and tech services, which employed 41 percent of its high-tech workforce. The metro area saw the nation's fourth fastest growth in high-tech jobs between 2001 and 2006.

Home to top research institutions like Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh has transformed its smokestack industry base to spawn a cutting-edge technology industry. It was the fourth largest cybercity in the region and the nation's 27th largest, with 49,800 tech industry workers in 2006. Thirty-nine percent of these workers were employed by engineering and tech services firms.

MID-ATLANTIC

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Washington, DC	295,800
2.	Philadelphia	132,200
3.	Baltimore	71,200
4.	Pittsburgh	49,800
5.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	33,500
6.	Richmond	21,000
	Mid-Atlantic Total	**603,500**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Washington, DC	$92,700
2.	Philadelphia	$83,300
3.	Baltimore	$79,100
4.	Pittsburgh	$67,100
5.	Richmond	$65,200
6.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$61,300
	Mid-Atlantic Average	**$84,200**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION, 2006

1.	Washington, DC	13.2%
2.	Baltimore	6.9%
3.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	5.7%
4.	Philadelphia	5.7%
5.	Pittsburgh	5.2%
6.	Richmond	4.3%
	Mid-Atlantic Average	**7.9%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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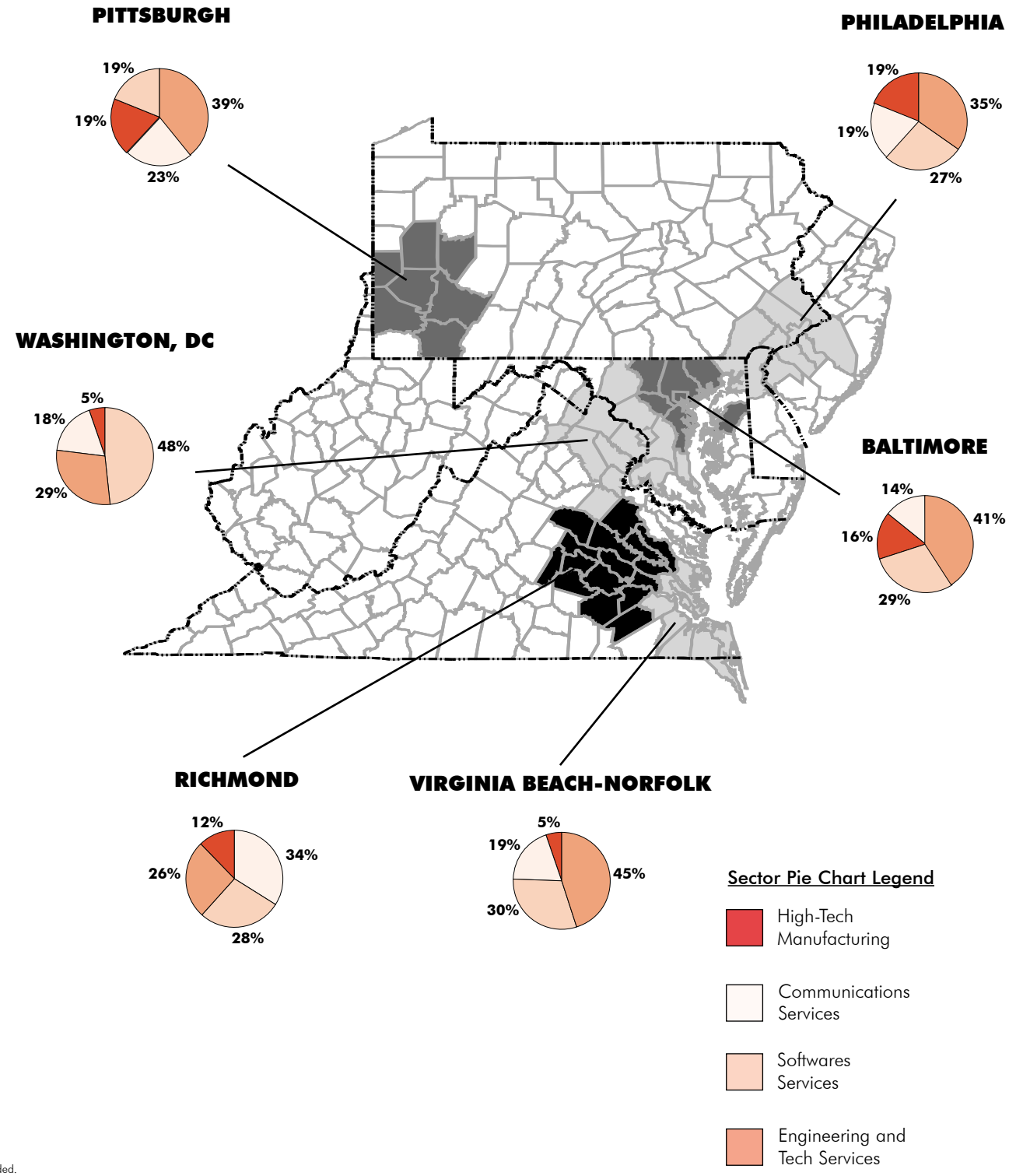

Data are rounded.

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2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MIDWEST

The Midwest is an interesting mix of cybercities in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The 12 cybercities in this region represented a broad spectrum of the tech industry.

Chicago stood out as the top cybercity in the Midwest and the seventh ranked nationally with 164,000 tech industry workers in 2006. Although Chicago's tech industry was fairly evenly distributed among the four sectors, several of its electronics manufacturing sectors stood out. The Windy City ranked third nationally by communications equipment manufacturing employment, with 7,500 jobs in 2006. It also ranked fourth nationally by employment in the consumer electronics, electronic components, and measuring and control instruments manufacturing sectors.

Detroit was the Midwest's second largest cybercity and 12th largest nationwide, with 115,100 tech industry workers in 2006. Fifty-five percent of Detroit's tech workers were employed in the engineering services sector. This is in large part a result of the city's proximity to the auto industry. Despite having the second highest employment and average annual wage for the region, Detroit lost 3,400 high-tech jobs between 2005 and 2006, the largest loss of any cybercity in the nation over that time period.

Minneapolis-St. Paul ranked third in the Midwest and 15th nationally by tech industry employment with 98,100 workers. It ranked eighth nationally by tech manufacturing employment. The Twin Cities' strength is in electromedical equipment manufacturing, which employed 12,100 workers in 2006, the most in the nation and more than double the next highest cybercity, Los Angeles.

Ohio is an often overlooked high-tech hub with three top cybercities by tech employment in 2006: Columbus (40,700 jobs); Cleveland (31,600 jobs); and Cincinnati (30,200 jobs). Software services firms employed the most workers in each of these cybercities.

Between 2001 and 2006 the fastest growing cybercity in the Midwest was Indianapolis, which added 2,200 jobs for a tech industry total of 28,500. This represented a growth rate of 8.6 percent, the fourth fastest in the nation. The only other Midwestern cybercity to see job growth between 2001 and 2006 was St. Louis, which added 900 tech jobs.

MIDWEST

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Chicago	164,000
2.	Detroit	115,100
3.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	98,100
4.	Kansas City	62,100
5.	St. Louis	52,800
6.	Columbus, OH	40,700
7.	Milwaukee	33,800
8.	Cleveland, OH	31,600
9.	Cincinnati	30,200
10.	Indianapolis	28,500
11.	Omaha	19,200
12.	Oklahoma City	17,700
	Midwest Total	**693,700**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Chicago	$81,400
2.	Detroit	$80,100
3.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$75,600
4.	St. Louis	$74,600
5.	Kansas City	$72,400
6.	Columbus, OH	$70,900
7.	Milwaukee	$67,200
8.	Omaha	$66,600
9.	Cincinnati	$66,400
10.	Indianapolis	$63,900
11.	Cleveland, OH	$62,000
12.	Oklahoma City	$51,300
	Midwest Average	**$74,300**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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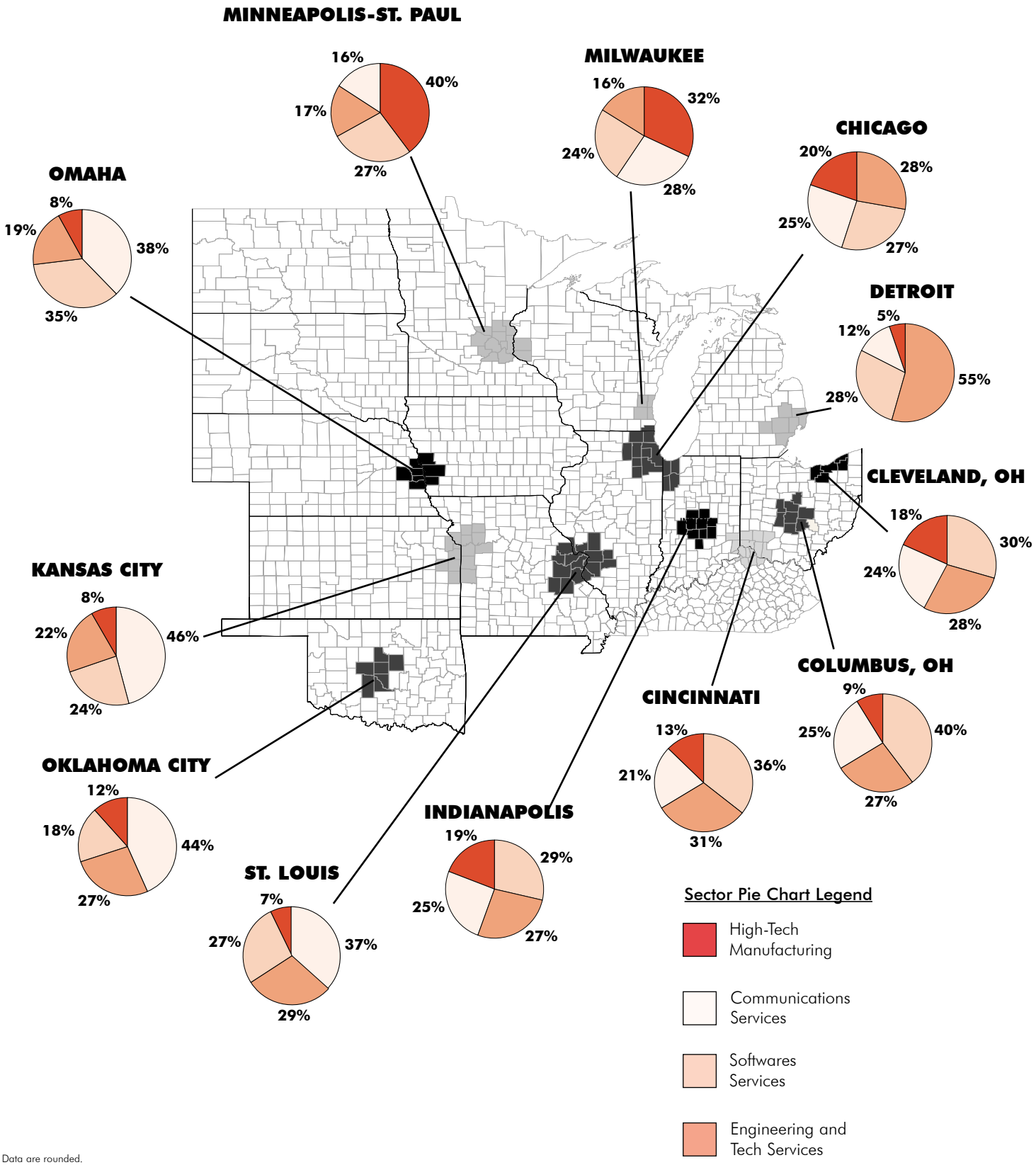

Data are rounded.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MOUNTAIN REGION/SOUTHWEST

The Mountain Region/Southwest includes Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. These six states are home to seven top cybercities: Albuquerque; Boulder; Colorado Springs; Denver; Las Vegas; Phoenix; and Salt Lake City.

Phoenix was the region's largest cybercity and the 16th largest in the nation, with 91,400 tech industry workers in 2006. Phoenix added 3,800 tech jobs between 2005 to 2006, the largest growth in the region and the seventh largest growth nationally. The predominant sector in the Valley of the Sun was high-tech manufacturing, which employed 45 percent of the metro area's tech industry workers Phoenix ranked third in the nation by semiconductor employment with 22,200 workers, behind only San Jose/Silicon Valley and Portland, Oregon.

Colorado is a large technology hub, with three top cybercities by tech industry employment in 2006: Denver (80,500 jobs); Boulder (30,500 jobs); and Colorado Springs (25,500 jobs). Boulder had the highest tech employment concentration in the region and the second highest nationally – 23 percent of all private sector workers in Boulder were employed by the tech industry. Boulder also had the highest average annual tech wage in the region and the sixth highest nationally – $96,100. Colorado Springs ranked seventh nationally by tech concentration and fourth by wage differential, paying its tech industry workers almost double the metro area's average private sector wage.

High-tech workers in Albuquerque and Las Vegas were predominantly concentrated in the engineering and tech services sectors. In Albuquerque, 50 percent of its 34,400 tech workers were employed by this sector; in Las Vegas, 54 percent of its 18,300 workers were in engineering and tech services. Albuquerque ranked 12th nationally by R&D and testing labs employment, with 12,600 workers. It ranked 10th nationally by tech employment concentration.

Salt Lake City was the region's fourth ranked cybercity by tech employment in 2006, with 34,300 workers spread fairly evenly across the four sectors. Salt Lake City added 2,300 tech industry jobs between 2005 and 2006, a 7.2 percent rise, the third fastest in the nation.

MOUNTAIN REGION/SOUTHWEST

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Phoenix	91,400
2.	Denver	80,500
3.	Albuquerque	34,400
4.	Salt Lake City	34,300
5.	Boulder	30,500
6.	Colorado Springs	25,500
7.	Las Vegas	18,300
	Mountain Region/ Southwest Total	**315,100**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Boulder	$96,100
2.	Denver	$87,900
3.	Phoenix	$76,700
4.	Colorado Springs	$74,700
5.	Las Vegas	$68,800
6.	Albuquerque	$65,900
7.	Salt Lake City	$59,600
	Mountain Region/ Southwest Average	**$77,800**

BY TECH WORKER CONCENTRATION, 2006

1.	Boulder	23.0%
2.	Colorado Springs	12.2%
3.	Albuquerque	11.3%
4.	Denver	7.8%
5.	Salt Lake City	6.7%
6.	Phoenix	5.6%
7.	Las Vegas	2.2%
	Mountain Region/ Southwest Average	**6.8%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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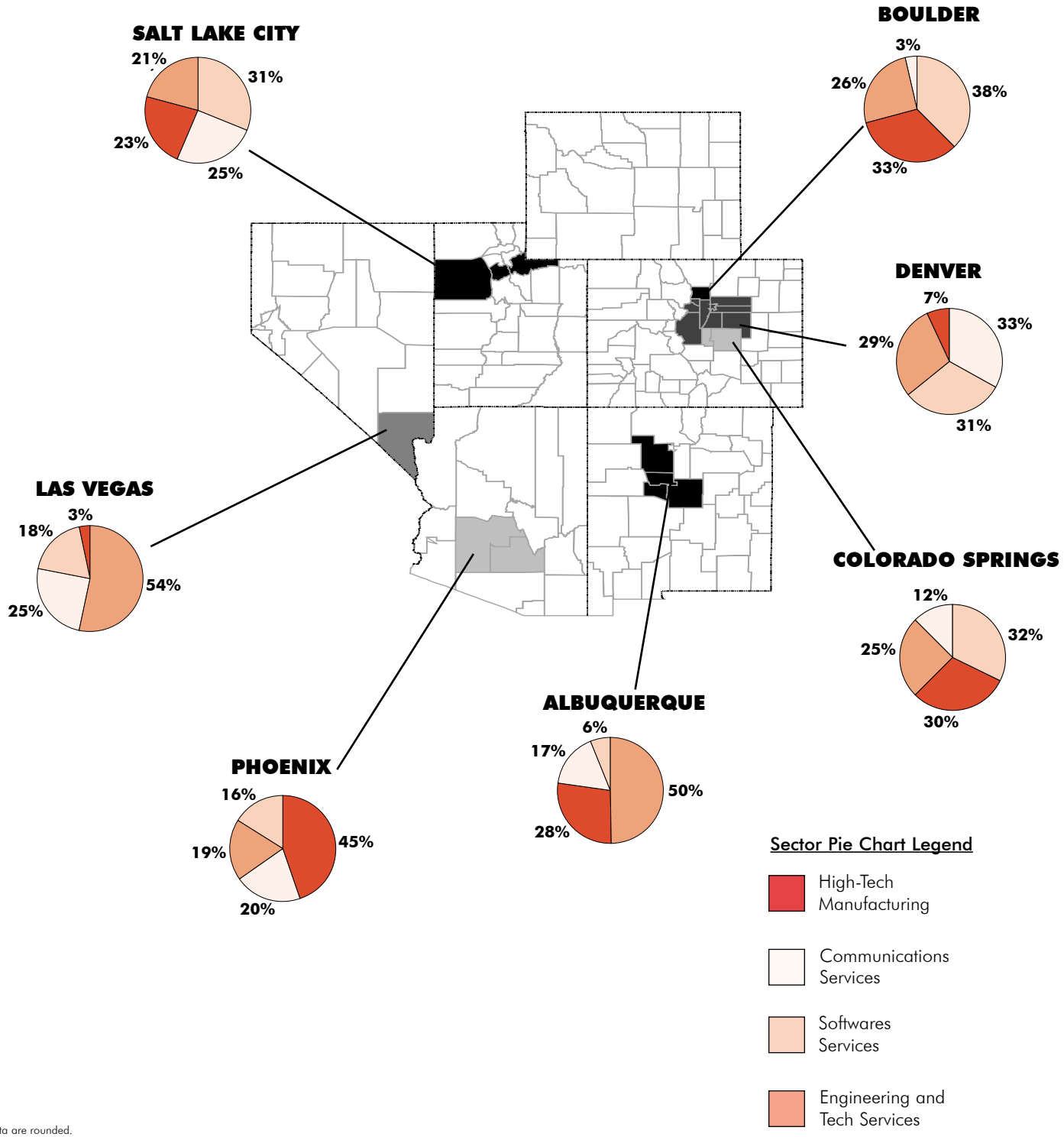
MOUNTAIN REGION/SOUTHWEST

2006

CYBERCITIES BY EMPLOYMENT



Data are rounded.

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Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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NORTHEAST

The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, northern New Jersey, New York, Pike County in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This region is home to eight of the top cybercities in the United States. With the exception of Albany and Rochester, this region's cybercities cluster along the I-95 Corridor from the New Jersey suburbs of New York City in the south to Boston and Manchester in the north. In fact, this I-95 cluster is part of a larger cluster that extends southward through the Mid-Atlantic region.

Not surprisingly, the New York metropolitan area was the largest cybercity in the nation in 2006, employing 316,500 high-tech workers. New York, which includes large suburban areas of New Jersey, New York state, and one county in Pennsylvania, ranked second nationally by high-tech services employment and fifth by electronics manufacturing employment. The area's high-tech industry was fairly evenly spread across the three services sectors – 30 percent in software, 29 percent in communications, and 27 percent in engineering and tech. New York's electronics manufacturing sector, though large in absolute terms, employed only 14 percent of the metro area's hight-tech workforce. Despite its sheer size, New York ranked first by employment in just three individual sectors: telecommunications services, Internet services, and R&D and testing labs.

Boston was the region's second largest cybercity and the nation's fourth largest, just behind San Jose/Silicon Valley, with 191,700 high-tech workers in 2006. The metro area's largest tech sector was electronics manufacturing, employing 34 percent of the total high-tech workforce, followed closely by engineering and tech services with 31 percent. Boston's tech workers earned the region's highest average annual wage and the nation's eighth highest, $95,100.

Other notable cybercities in the Northeast region included Manchester, which ranked sixth nationally in 2006 by high-tech concentration – 12 percent of its private sector workforce was employed by technology firms. Additionally, Albany ranked fifth nationally by high-tech wage differential – its tech workers made an average annual wage that was 93 percent higher than that of the private sector. Albany also had the second fastest growing tech wages nationwide in 2006, increasing by $6,200, adjusted for inflation.

NORTHEAST

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	New York Metro Area	316,500
2.	Boston	191,700
3.	Providence	24,000
4.	Rochester, NY	22,400
5.	Manchester, NH	21,700
6.	Albany, NY	20,400
7.	Hartford	20,000
8.	Bridgeport, CT	17,600
	Northeast Total	**634,200**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Boston	$95,100
2.	New York Metro Area	$91,500
3.	Bridgeport, CT	$90,200
4.	Manchester, NH	$81,700
5.	Albany, NY	$76,600
6.	Providence	$72,200
7.	Hartford	$71,200
8.	Rochester, NY	$66,700
	Northeast Average	**$89,500**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION, 2006

1.	Manchester, NH	12.4%
2.	Boston	9.3%
3.	Albany, NY	6.3%
4.	Rochester, NY	5.4%
5.	Bridgeport, CT	4.7%
6.	New York Metro Area	4.6%
7.	Hartford	4.1%
8.	Providence	4.0%
	Northeast Average	**5.6%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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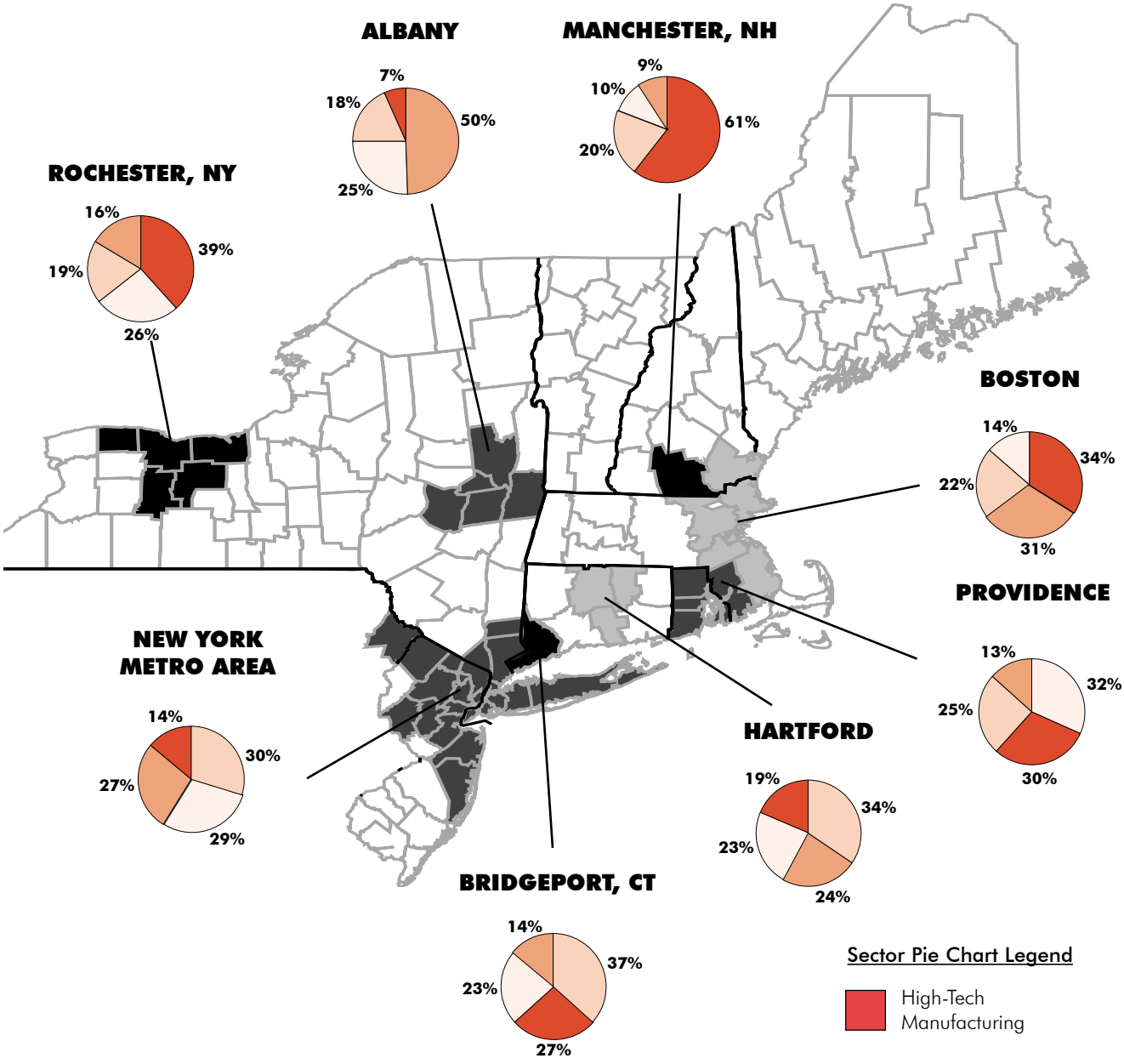

Data are rounded.

Shaded areas in map are to differentiate among metropolitan areas and have no statistical value.

2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Pacific Northwest includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. These states are home to three top cybercities: Boise; Portland; and Seattle. While these three cities share some common characteristics, their high-tech industries are quite different from one another.

Seattle was the region's largest cybercity and the nation's ninth largest by high-tech employment in 2006, with 127,700 workers in 2006. Half of these workers were employed by the software services sector, making Seattle the top ranked cybercity in the nation by that sector's employment. Nationally, Seattle had the fifth highest tech wage ($96,200), the sixth largest wage differential (93 percent), and the eighth largest payroll. Between 2005 and 2006, Seattle added more high-tech jobs than any other cybercity (7,800), driven by strong growth in its vibrant software services sector.

Portland, OR was the Pacific Northwest's second largest cybercity and 20th largest nationwide, with 73,700 tech industry workers in 2006. Unlike Seattle, high-tech manufacturing predominated Portland's high-tech industry, with 53 percent percent of the metro area's tech workers employed in this sector. With 24,600 workers, Portland's semiconductor manufacturing sector ranked second in the nation, behind only San Jose/Silicon Valley.

Boise may seem an unlikely top cybercity, but with 20,800 high-tech industry workers in 2006, it ranked third in the region and 51st nationwide. High-tech manufacturing was Boise's leading tech sector, employing 71 percent of the metro area's high-tech industry workers.

Although Seattle was heavily concentrated in software services and while Portland and Boise were primarily manufacturing hubs, their high-tech industries share some common characteristics. Concentration of high-tech workers were fairly similar in all three: Seattle had 9.1 percent of its private sector workforce in the tech industry; Boise 9.0 percent; and Portland 8.4 percent. Similarly, the wage differential between high-tech and the private sector was extremely high for all three cybercities; Seattle's tech industry workers earned 93 percent more than the average private sector worker, Boise's earned 91 percent more, and Portland's earned 86 percent more.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Seattle	127,700
2.	Portland, OR	73,700
3.	Boise	20,800
	Pacific Northwest Total	**222,300**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Seattle	$96,200
2.	Portland, OR	$79,000
3.	Boise	$70,100
	Pacific Northwest Average	**$88,000**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION, 2006

1.	Seattle	9.1%
2.	Boise	9.0%
3.	Portland, OR	8.4%
	Pacific Northwest Average	**8.8%**

BY PAYROLL 2006

1.	Seattle	$12.3 B
2.	Portland, OR	$5.8 B
3.	Boise	$1.5 B
	Pacific Northwest Total	**$19.6 B**

BY ESTABLISHMENTS 2006

1.	Seattle	4,900
2.	Portland, OR	3,000
3.	Boise	800
	Pacific Northwest Total	**8,700**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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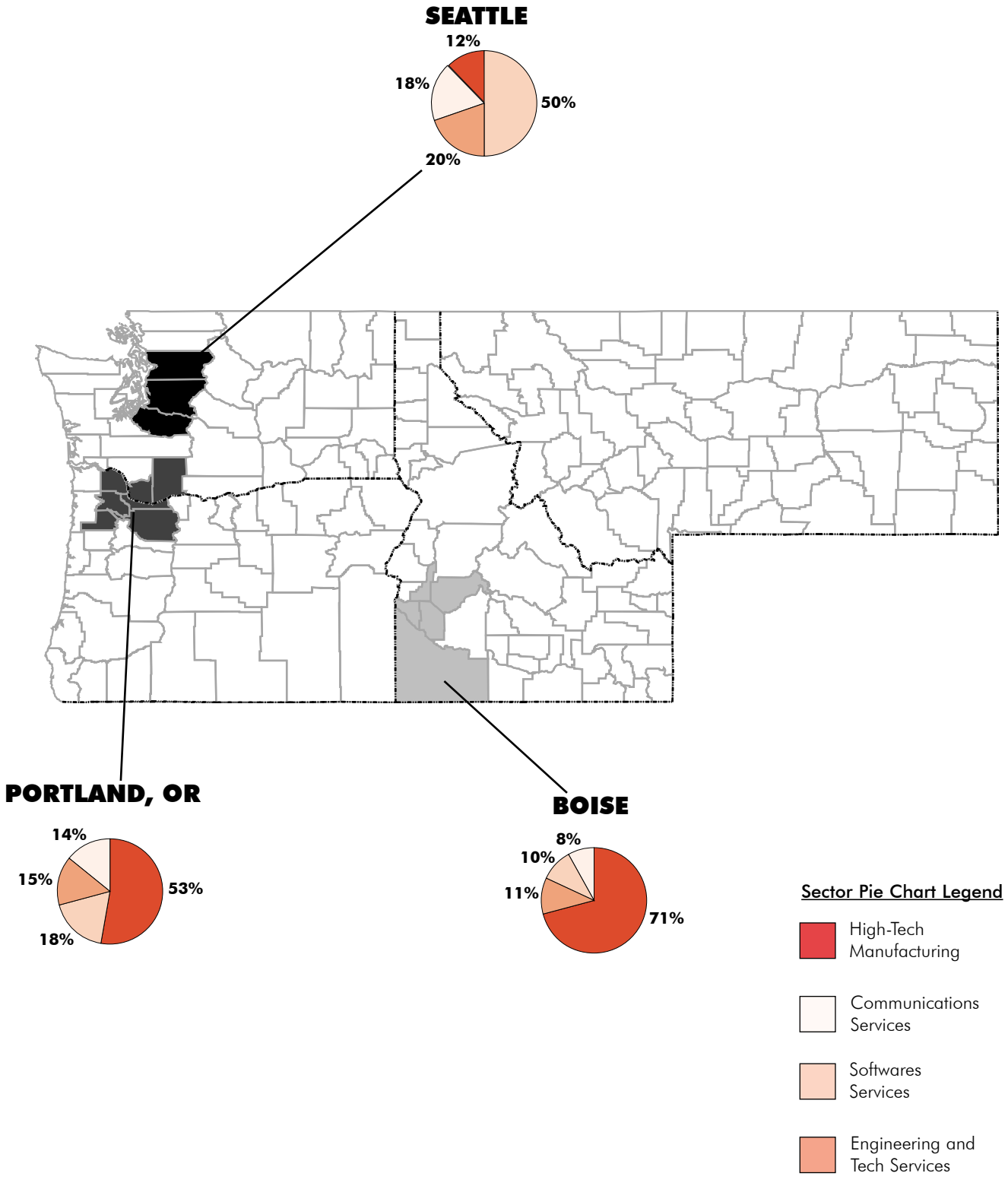

Data are rounded.

Shaded areas in map are to differentiate among metropolitan areas and have no statistical value.

2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SOUTHEAST

The Southeast includes Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The six top cybercities in this region were Atlanta, Charlotte, Durham, Huntsville, Nashville, and Raleigh. Though often overlooked, the Southeast is home to several large and burgeoning high-tech hubs.

Atlanta was the region's largest cybercity and the nation's 10th largest by high-tech employment, with 126,700 workers in 2006. Atlanta's high-tech industry was dominated by high-tech services, with only nine percent of its workforce employed in electronics manufacturing. Communications services employed 38 percent of Atlanta's tech workers, while software services employed 34 percent. Overall, Atlanta added 2,300 high-tech jobs in 2006 after five straight years of job losses. Atlanta ranked third nationally by telecommunications services employment (35,400 jobs) and, perhaps surprisingly, third by software publishing employment (10,400 jobs).

North Carolina's famous Research Triangle includes the top cybercities of Raleigh and Durham, the second and third largest in the region and the 31st and 36th largest in the nation by tech employment in 2006, respectively. Raleigh had 37,100 tech workers and Durham had 33,500. Combined, this metropolitan area would rank 23rd nationwide by high-tech employment. While Durham was the area's manufacturing hub, with 55 percent of the tech workforce producing electronics goods, the services sectors predominated in Raleigh, led by software services with 38 percent of the high-tech workforce. Both Durham and Raleigh had highly concentrated tech workforces, ranked fourth and 12th in the nation, respectively. Chapel Hill, the third "point" of the Triangle, is incorporated into the Durham metropolitan area. The Research Triangle benefits enormously from the basic and applied research conducted at Duke University, North Carolina State University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This research has attracted a highly skilled workforce from around the world and spun off numerous high-tech companies.

The Southeast's remaining top cybercities were Huntsville, Charlotte, and Nashville. Among these, Huntsville stood out by being the third ranked cybercity nationally by high-tech concentration, behind San Jose/Silicon Valley and Boulder – the high-tech industry employed 19 percent of Huntsville's private sector workforce. Its largest sectors were electronics manufacturing and engineering and tech services, each employing 37 percent of the area's tech workforce.

SOUTHEAST

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Atlanta	126,700
2.	Raleigh	37,100
3.	Durham	33,500
4.	Huntsville	28,800
5.	Charlotte	28,000
6.	Nashville	19,500
	Southeast Total	**273,500**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Durham	$95,600
2.	Atlanta	$82,400
3.	Raleigh	$74,300
4.	Charlotte	$70,500
5.	Nashville	$65,900
6.	Huntsville	$65,800
	Southeast Average	**$78,800**

BY TECH INDUSRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION 2006

1.	Huntsville	18.8%
2.	Durham	15.6%
3.	Raleigh	9.5%
4.	Atlanta	6.4%
5.	Charlotte	4.0%
6.	Nashville	3.0%
	Southeast Average	**6.7%**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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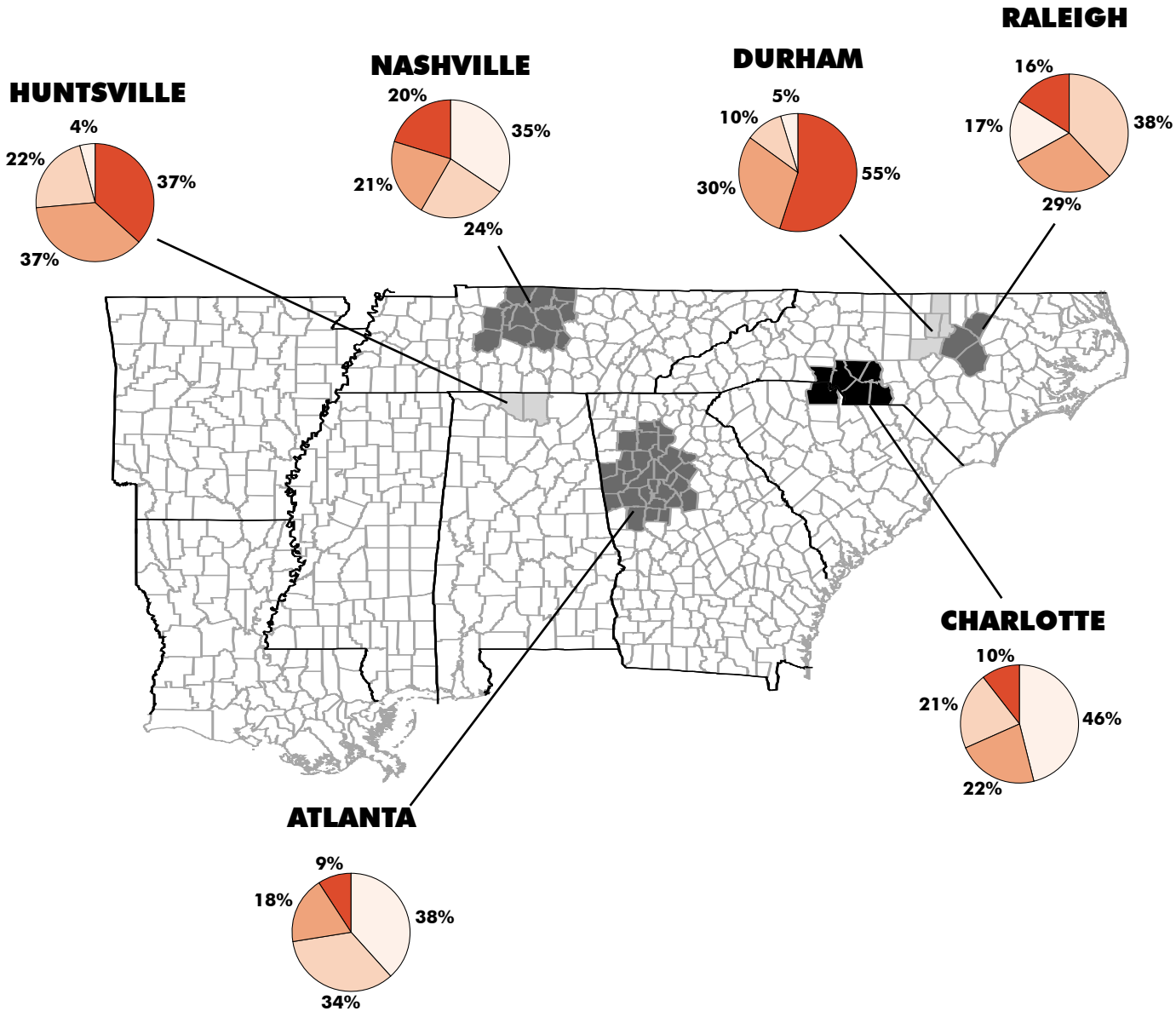

Sector Pie Chart Legend

- High-Tech Manufacturing
- Communications Services
- Softwares Services
- Engineering and Tech Services

Data are rounded.

Shaded areas in map are to differentiate among metropolitan areas and have no statistical value.

2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TEXAS

Texas ranked second only to California in 2006 by high-tech employment and is home to four key cybercities: Austin; Dallas-Fort Worth; Houston; and San Antonio. These four cybercities accounted for 85 percent of Texas's 459,500 tech industry workers.

Dallas-Fort Worth was the state's largest cybercity and the nation's fifth largest by high-tech employment in 2006, with 176,000 workers. Thirty-five percent of the metro area's tech workforce was employed by communications services firms. Dallas-Fort Worth also had a strong electronics manufacturing sector that employed 29 percent of the area's tech workers. Dallas-Fort Worth ranked first nationally in employment by communications equipment manufacturing (13,000 jobs), and second by both telecommunications services (39,900 jobs) and Internet services (20,900 jobs).

Houston was the state's second largest cybercity and the nation's 11th largest by high-tech employment in 2006, with 117,200 workers in 2006. Engineering and tech services firms employed 46 percent of Houston's high-tech workforce. Within that sector, Houston ranked second nationally in engineering services, with 42,800 workers.

Home to the main campus of the University of Texas and a highly educated workforce, Austin was the state's third largest cybercity and the nation's 23rd largest by high-tech employment in 2006, with 68,800 workers in 2006. High-tech manufacturing predominated Austin's tech industry, with 45 percent of its total workforce. This accounts for Austin's ranking second nationally by electronic components manufacturing employment (16,000 jobs) and third by computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing employment (10,700 jobs). Twelve percent of the metro area's private sector workforce were employed by the high-tech industry, the eighth highest concentration nationally. Austin's tech workers enjoyed the highest average annual wage in the state, $100,500, ranked third nationally. Their wages were 113 percent higher than the metro area's average private sector wage, the largest differential in the nation.

San Antonio was the nation's 43rd largest cybercity by high-tech employment in 2006, with 27,300 workers in 2006. Like Houston, San Antonio's largest tech sector was engineering and tech services, which employed 41 percent of the metro area's high-tech workforce. This was followed closely by communications services at 37 percent.

TEXAS

BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT 2006

1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	176,000
2.	Houston	117,200
3.	Austin	68,800
4.	San Antonio	27,300
	Texas Total	**459,500**

BY HIGH-TECH WAGES 2006

1.	Austin	$100,500
2.	Houston	$84,900
3.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$83,100
4.	San Antonio	$68,000
	Texas Average	**$81,600**

BY TECH INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION 2006

1.	Austin	12.1%
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	7.2%
3.	Houston	5.7%
4.	San Antonio	4.2%
	Texas Average	**5.6%**

BY PAYROLL 2006

1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$14.6 B
2.	Houston	$10.0 B
3.	Austin	$6.9 B
4.	San Antonio	$1.9 B
	Texas Total	**$37.5 B**

2006 metropolitan data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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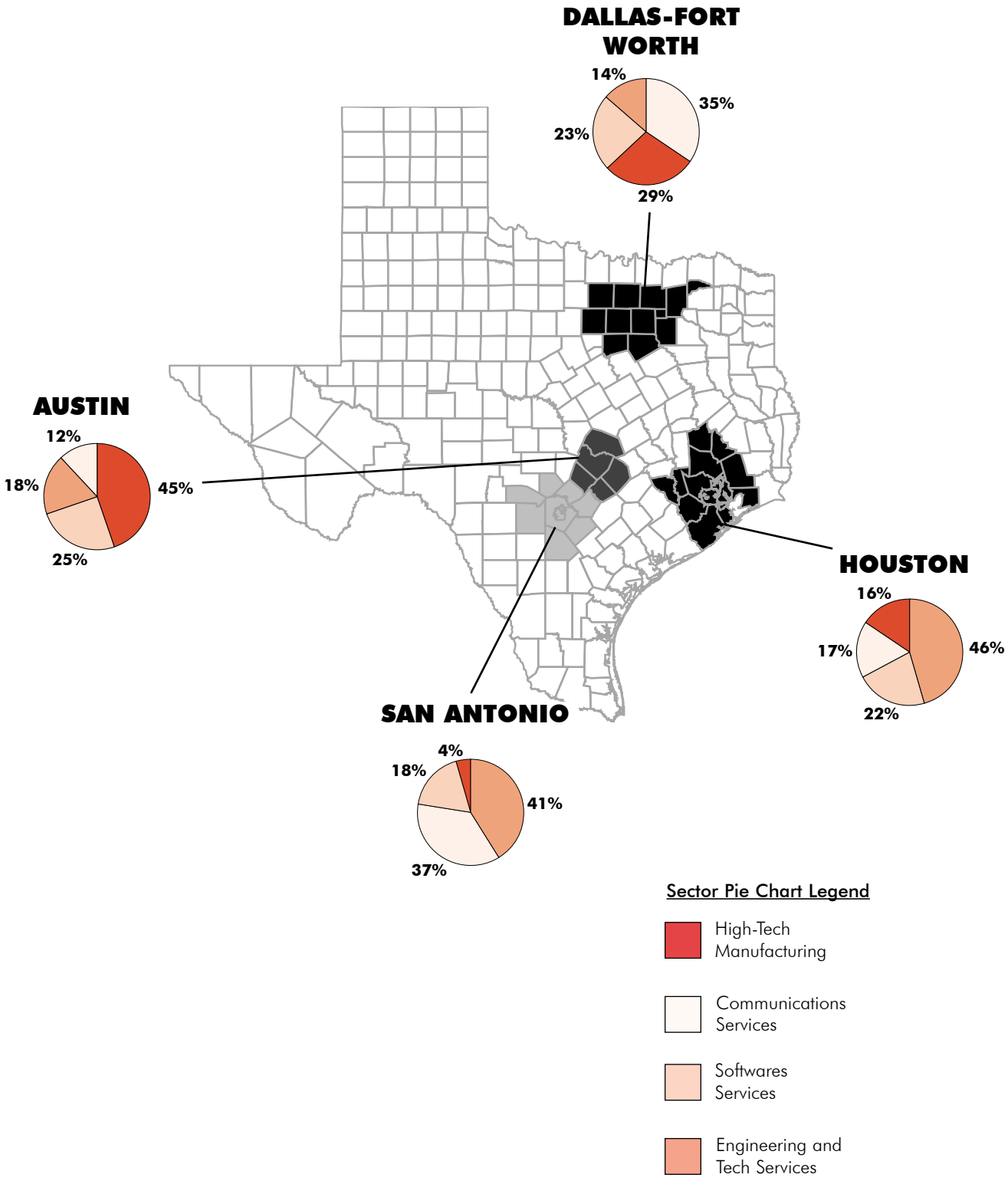

Data are rounded.

Shaded areas in map are to differentiate among metropolitan areas and have no statistical value.

2006 employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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CHAPTER 3: TOP 60 CYBERCITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter represents the heart of the Cybercities report. Here we provide one page overviews for each of the nation's 60 cybercities. The metropolitan areas examined in this report each has at least 17,000 tech jobs and respent some of the leading metropolitan areas in the country by tech employment. The data on these pages are for 2006, the most recent data available at time of publication.

The one page cybercity overviews give key industry statistics for each of the metro areas. The stastistics on each page highlight high-tech jobs, establishments, payroll, average wage, and the overall unemployment rate for that metro area.

Cybercity rankings are included for high-tech employment, the most recent high-tech job growth between 2005 and 2006, high-tech employment concentration to control for the size of the metropolitan area, and the high-tech average wage for the metro area.

The graphs show high-tech employment trends from 2001 to 2006 with both long-term (2001-2006) and short-term (2005-2006) numeric and percent change. The leading high-tech industry sector graph shows the top three leading industry sectors by employment for 2005 and 2006. Finally, the high-tech wage differential graph compares high-tech wages with the average private sector wage for the metropolitan area. The wage differential is how much more high-tech wages are as compared to private sector wages.

These overview pages give the reader a quick comparative "snapshot" of each cybercity and, in measurable terms, quantify the importance of the technology industry to that metropolitan area.

Additional data are available in the appendices of this report.

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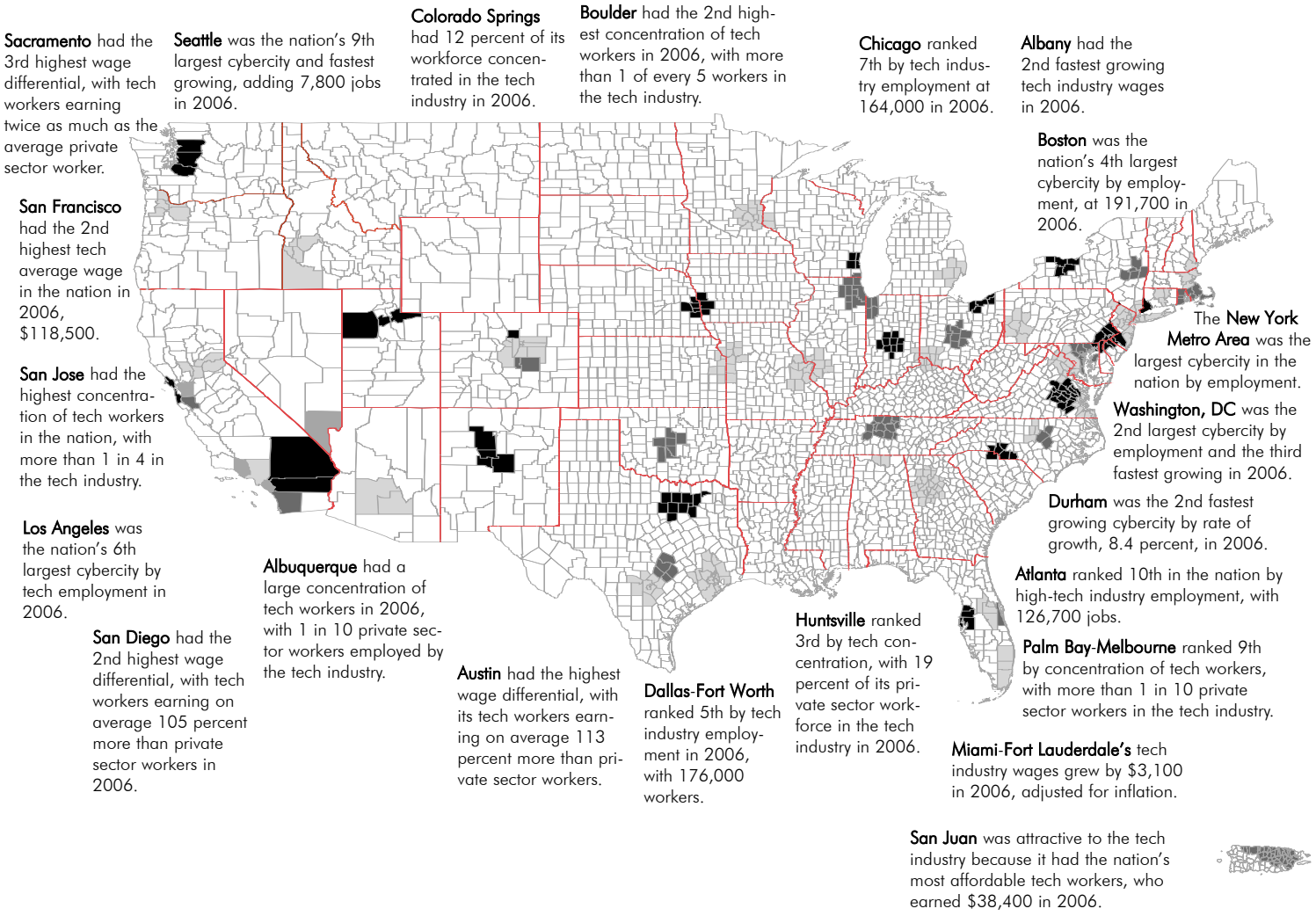
CHAPTER 3: TOP 60 CYBERCITIES

Technology Clusters Cross the Entire United States



The nation's cybercities span the United States from coast to coast, with many cybercities having unique strengths or characteristics that make them stand out.

Outlined above are select cybercities by a number of metrics, including employment, employment concentration, employment growth, wages, wage growth, and wage differential. Noteworthy metrics for these cybercities are highlighted on this page.

Many of these cybercities ranked at the top in multiple metrics. For example, San Jose not only was the leading cybercity in the nation by high-tech industry employment concentration, but it also had the highest high-tech wages, highest high-tech payroll, fastest wage growth between 2001 and 2006, and the largest jump in high-tech payroll in 2006.

While the New York Metro Area was the largest cybercity by tech employment, it also had the most high-tech establishments, the second highest high-tech payroll, and was the second fastest growing cybercity by numeric employment growth in 2006.

Austin had the highest wage differential between high-tech workers and the average private sector worker and had the largest high-tech industry wage increase in 2006, adjusted for inflation, increasing by more than $8,000.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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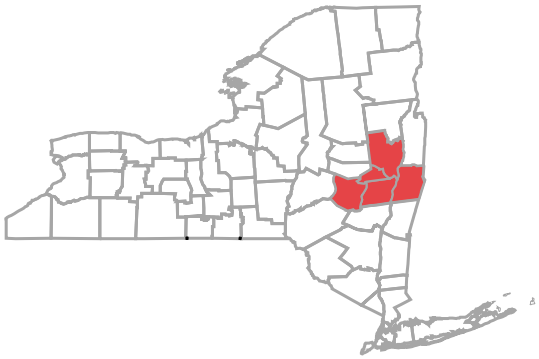
ALBANY, NY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



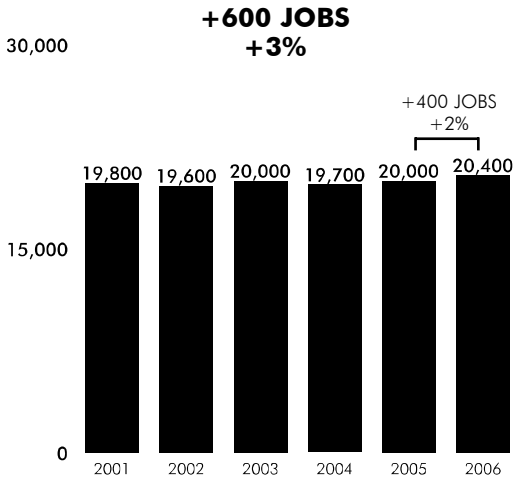
JOBS	**20,373**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**907**
PAYROLL	**$1.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$76,592**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,608
ALBANY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

53RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
40TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



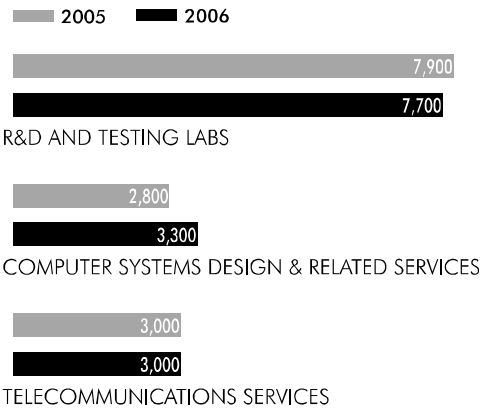
63 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ALBANY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

29TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
27TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

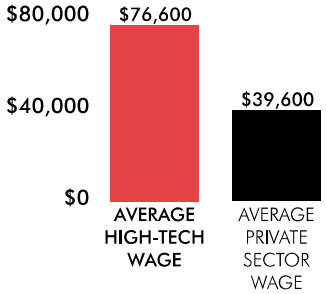
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

93% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ALBANY, NY= NEW YORK: Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, and Schoharie Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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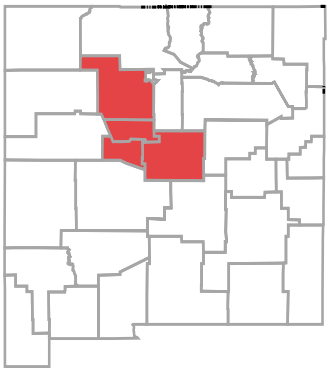
ALBUQUERQUE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



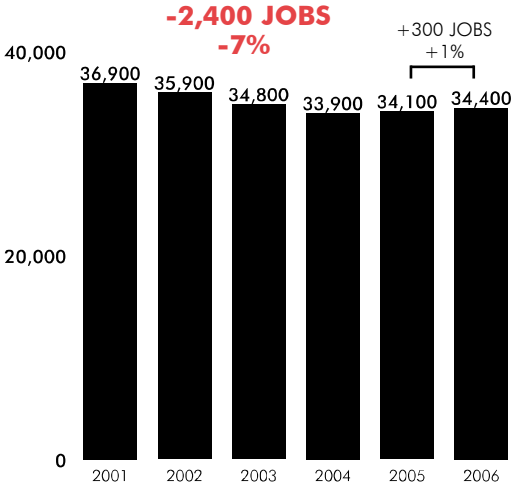
JOBS	**34,432**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,028**
PAYROLL	**$2.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,853**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$35,638
ALBUQUERQUE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

32ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
43RD IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



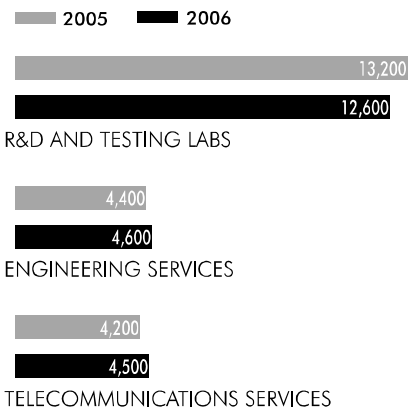
113 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ALBUQUERQUE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

10TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
49TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

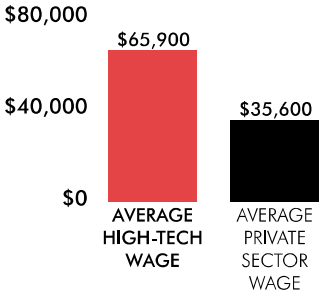
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

85% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ALBUQUERQUE = NEW MEXICO: Bernalillo, Sandoval, Torrance, and Valencia Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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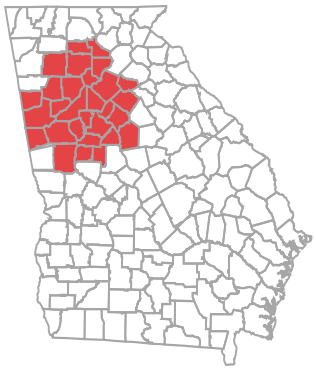
ATLANTA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**126,672**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,893**
PAYROLL	**$10.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$82,372**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$46,481
ATLANTA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

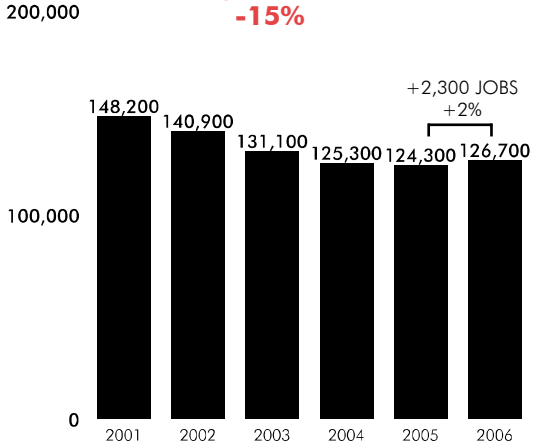
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

10TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
16TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-21,600 JOBS
-15%



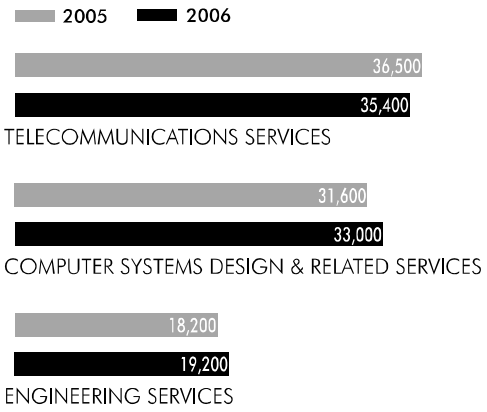
64 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ATLANTA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

27TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
19TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

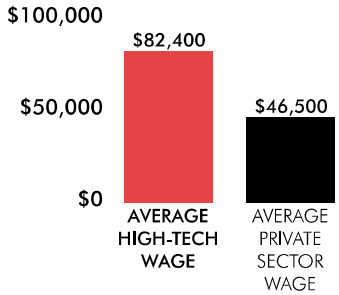
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

77% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ATLANTA = GEORGIA: Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jasper, Lamar, Meriwether, Newton, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Rockdale, Spalding, and Walton Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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AUSTIN AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

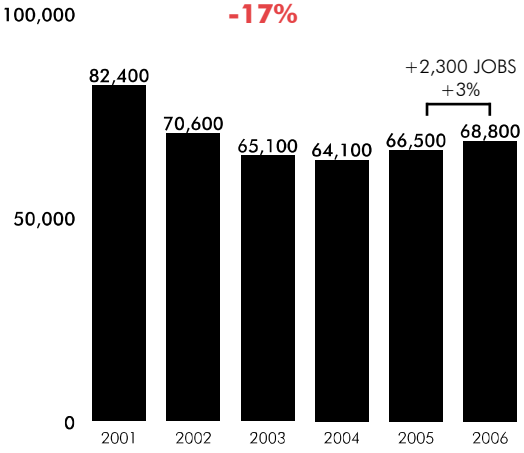
JOBS	**68,760**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,699**
PAYROLL	**$6.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$100,536**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,205
AUSTIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

23RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
19TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



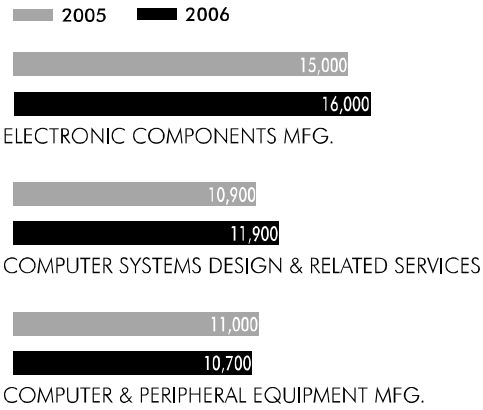
121 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN AUSTIN ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

8TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
3RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

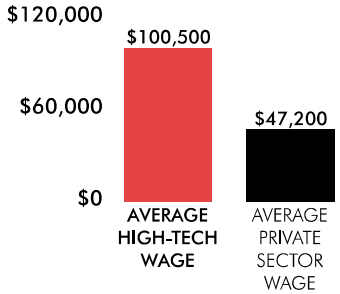
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

113% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

AUSTIN = TEXAS: Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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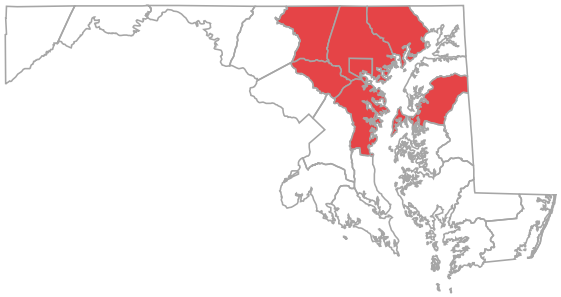
BALTIMORE AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**71,211**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,312**
PAYROLL	**$5.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$79,144**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,366
BALTIMORE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.7%

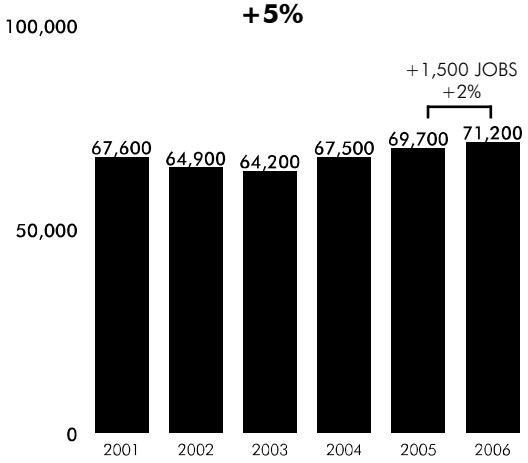
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

22ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
24TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+3,700 JOBS
+5%



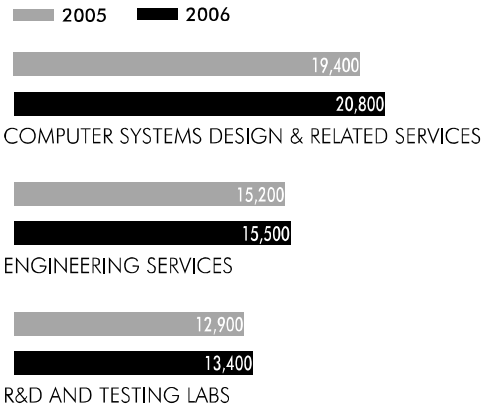
69 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN BALTIMORE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

23RD IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
24TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

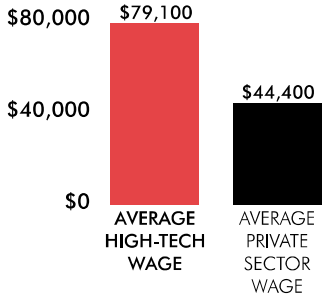
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

78% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

BALTIMORE = MARYLAND: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard, and Queen Anne's Counties and Baltimore City

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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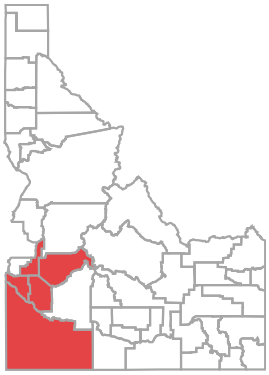
BOISE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



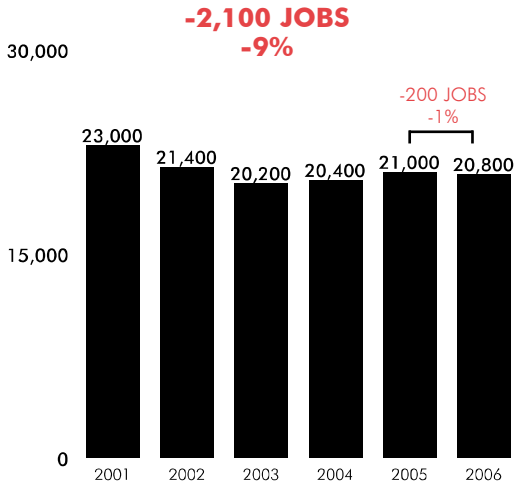
JOBS	**20,848**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**790**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$70,066**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,724
BOISE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

51ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
54TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



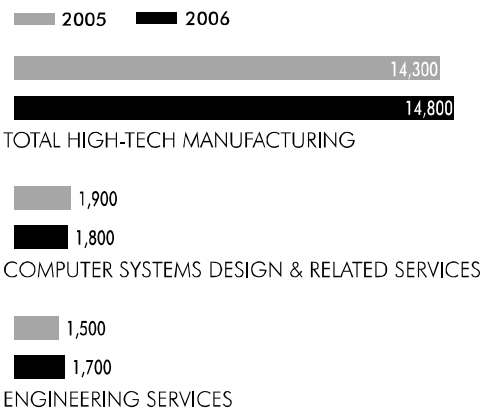
90 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN BOISE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

17TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
37TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

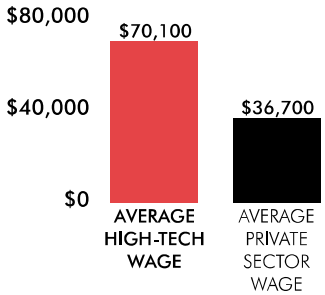
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

91% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

BOISE = IDAHO: Ada, Boise, Canyon, Gem, and Owyhee Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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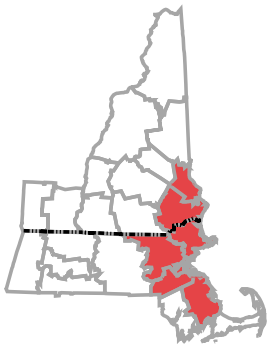
BOSTON 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**191,690**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**8,239**
PAYROLL	**$18.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$95,100**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$57,533
BOSTON'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1%

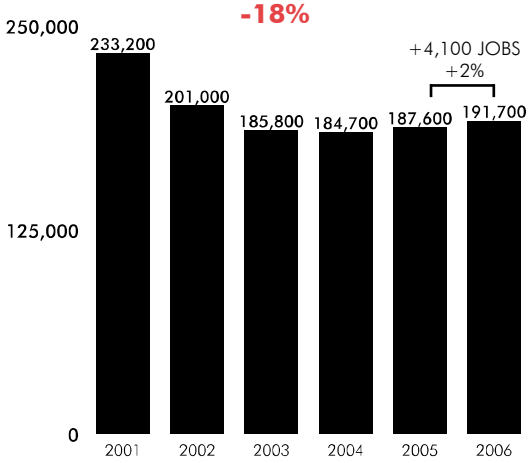
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

4TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
6TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-41,500 JOBS
-18%



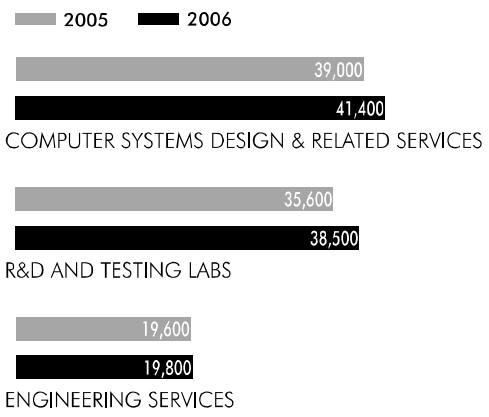
93 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN BOSTON ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

15TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
8TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

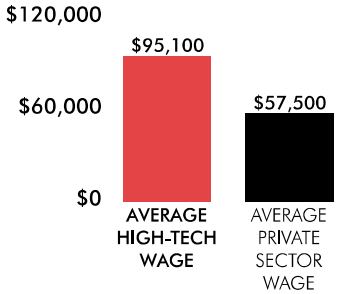
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

65% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

BOSTON = MASSACHUSETTS: Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Suffolk, Counties; NEW HAMPSHIRE: Rockingham and Strafford Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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BOULDER 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

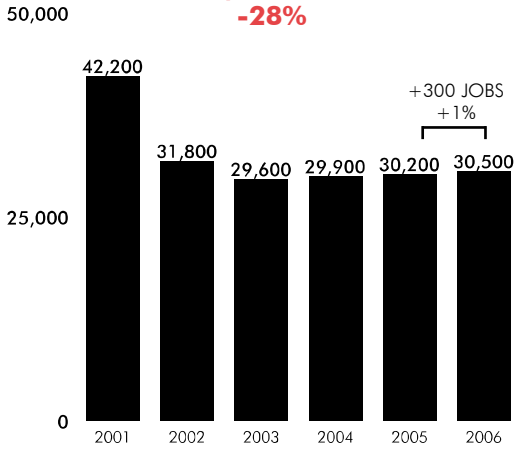
JOBS	**30,533**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,520**
PAYROLL	**$2.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$96,077**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$51,992
BOULDER'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

38TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
41ST IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



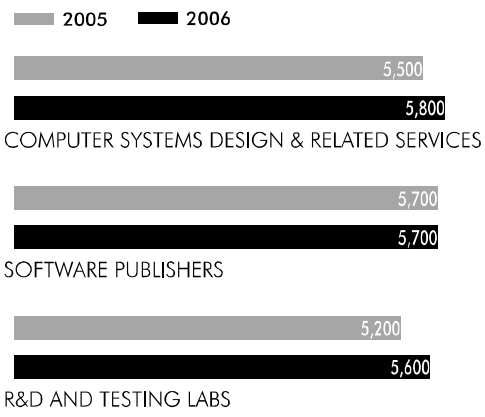
230 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN BOULDER ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

2ND IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
6TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

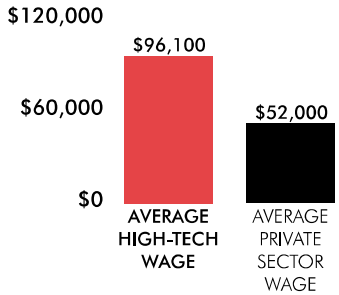
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

85% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

BOULDER = COLORADO: Boulder County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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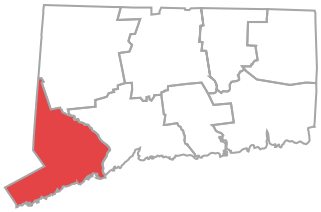
BRIDGEPORT, CT AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**17,599**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,353**
PAYROLL	**$1.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$90,211**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$77,772
BRIDGEPORT'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1%

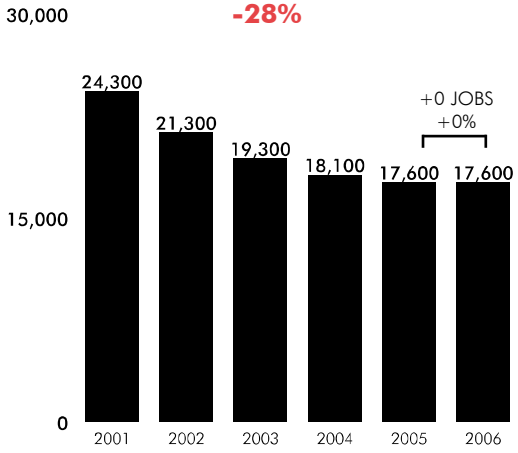
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

59TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
51ST IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-6,700 JOBS
-28%



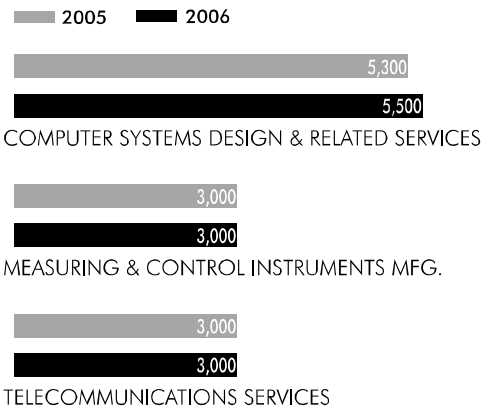
47 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN BRIDGEPORT ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

42ND IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
12TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

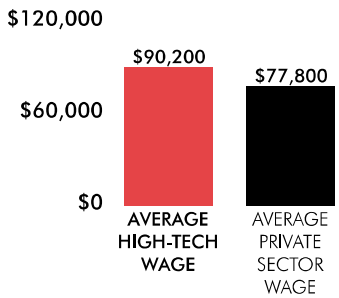
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

16% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

BRIDGEPORT, CT = CONNECTICUT: Fairfield County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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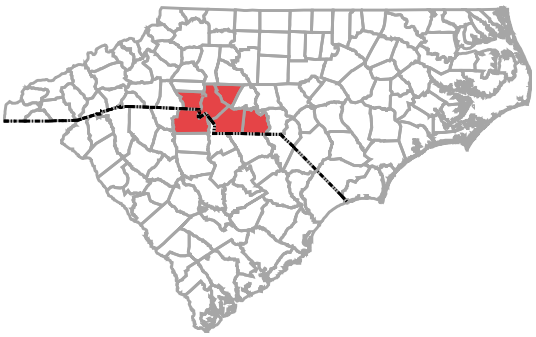
CHARLOTTE AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**27,982**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,770**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$70,455**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$46,378
CHARLOTTE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

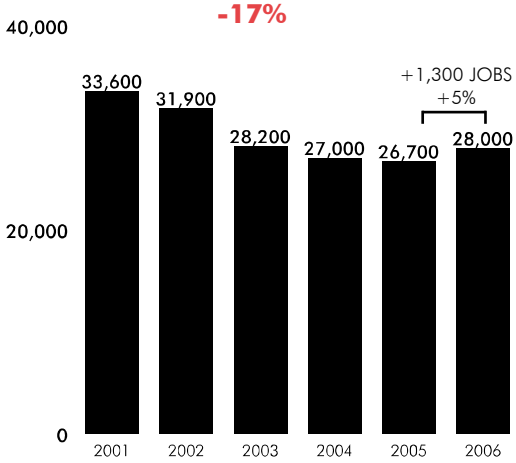
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

42ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
25TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-5,600 JOBS
-17%



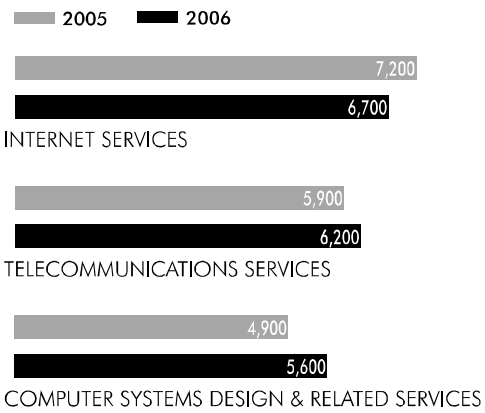
40 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CHARLOTTE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

52ND IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
36TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

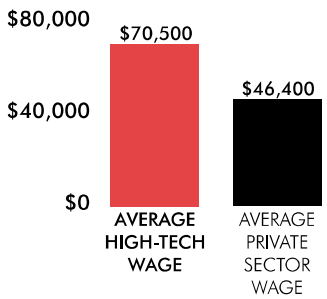
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

52% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

CHARLOTTE = NORTH CAROLINA: Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties; SOUTH CAROLINA: York County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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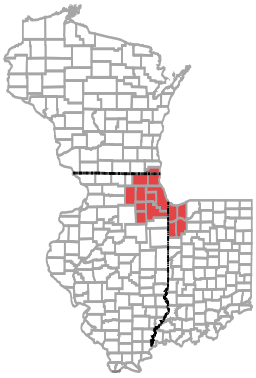
CHICAGO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**163,966**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**11,020**
PAYROLL	**$13.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$81,441**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,933
CHICAGO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%

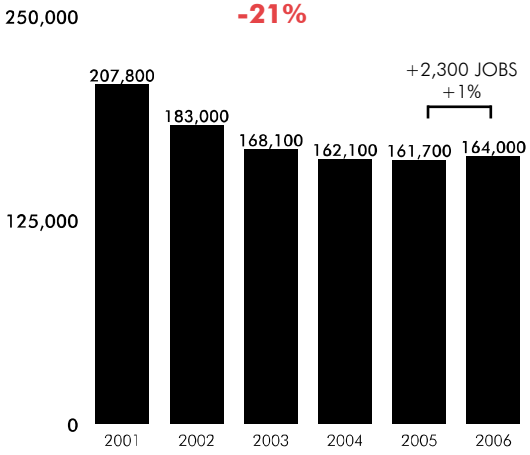
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

7TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
18TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-43,800 JOBS
-21%



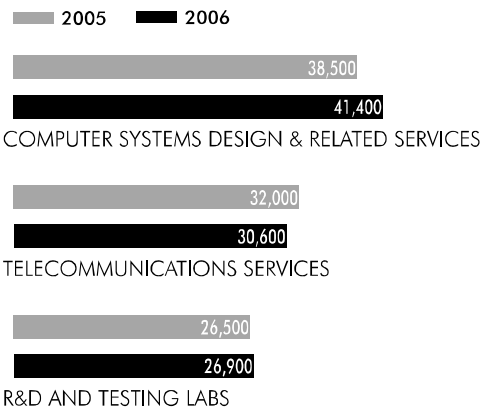
43 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CHICAGO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

47TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
22ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

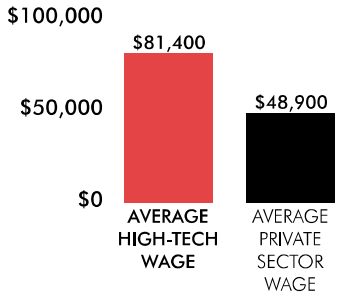
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

66% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

CHICAGO = ILLINOIS: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties; INDIANA: Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Porter Counties; WISCONSIN: Kenosha County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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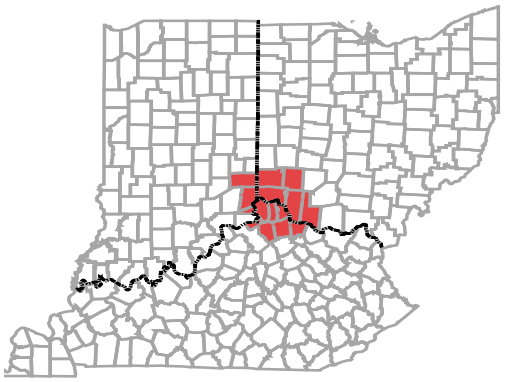
CINCINNATI 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**30,207**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,074**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,354**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,360
CINCINNATI'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

39TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
36TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

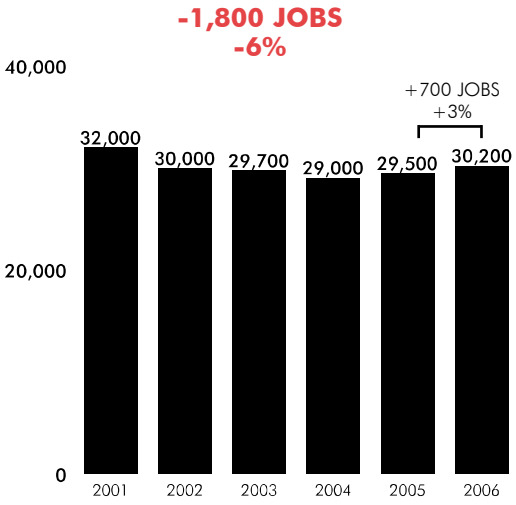
34 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CINCINNATI ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

57TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
47TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

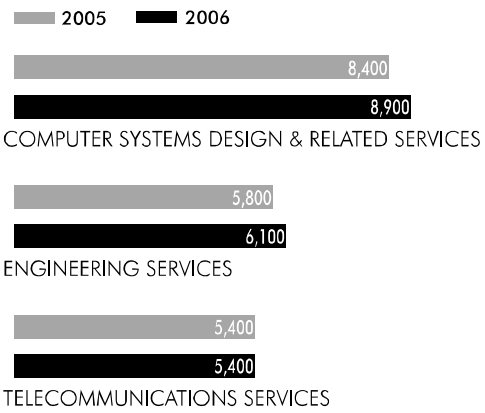
HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



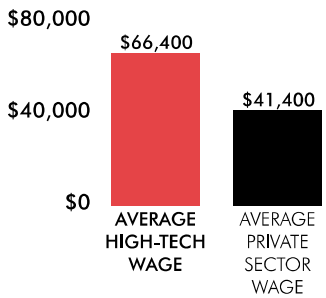
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

60% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

CINCINNATI = INDIANA: Dearborn, Franklin, and Ohio Counties; KENTUCKY: Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, and Pendleton Counties; OHIO: Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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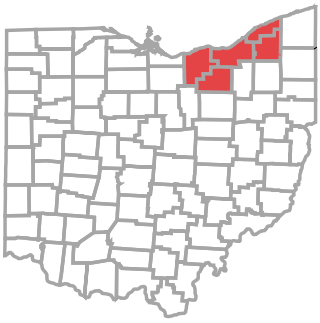
CLEVELAND, OH 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



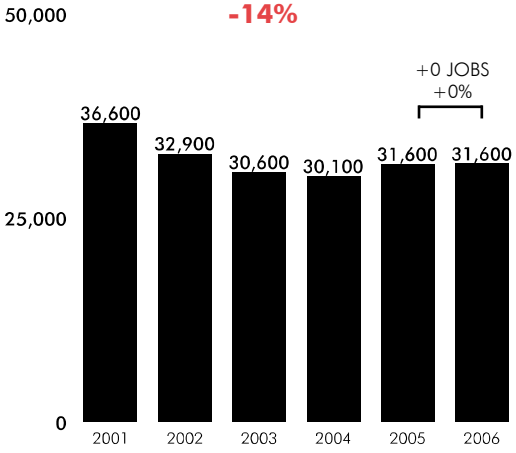
JOBS	**31,624**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,280**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$62,000**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$40,767
CLEVELAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

37TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
50TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



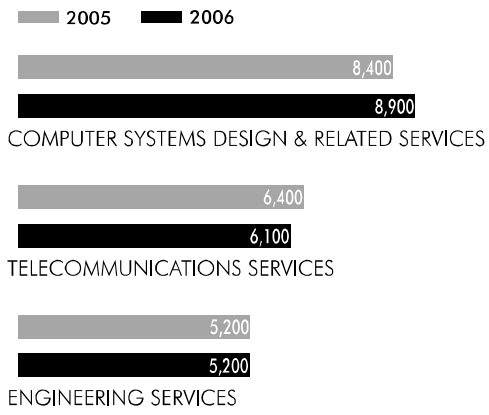
35 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN CLEVELAND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

56TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
55TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

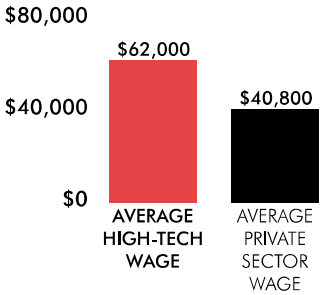
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

52% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

CLEVELAND, OH = OHIO: Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, and Medina Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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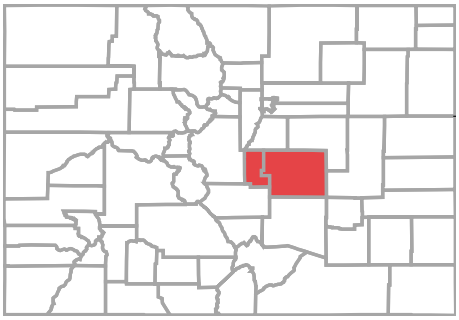
COLORADO SPRINGS 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



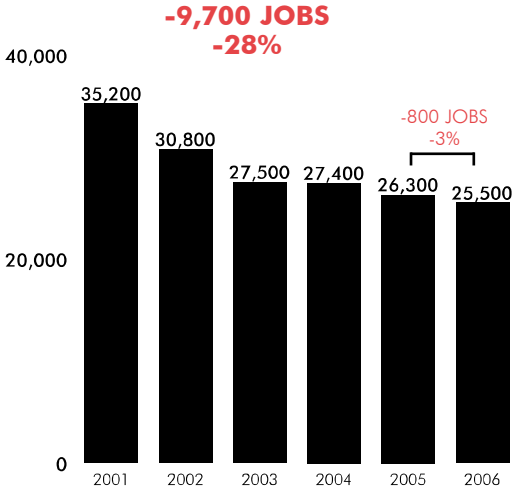
JOBS	**25,498**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,447**
PAYROLL	**$1.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$74,673**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,703
COLORADO SPRINGS'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

45TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
58TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



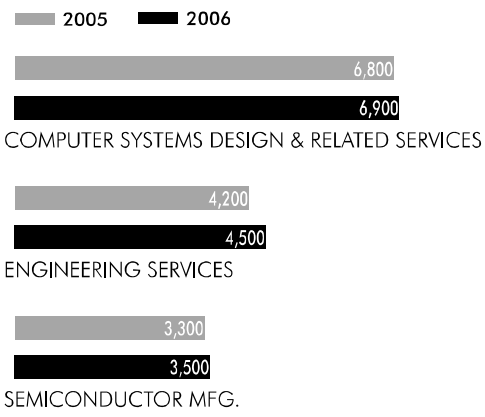
122 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN COLORADO SPRINGS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

7TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
29TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

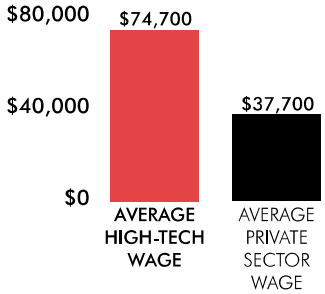
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

98% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

COLORADO SPRINGS = COLORADO: El Paso and Teller Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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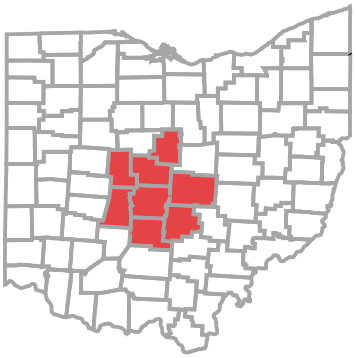
COLUMBUS, OH 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**40,718**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,920**
PAYROLL	**$2.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$70,949**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$40,706
COLUMBUS'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

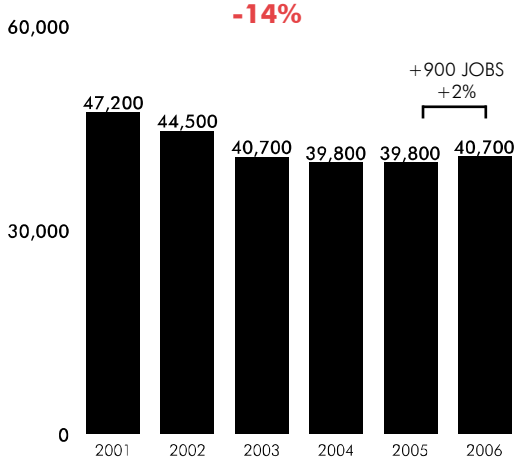
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

30TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
33RD IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-6,500 JOBS
-14%



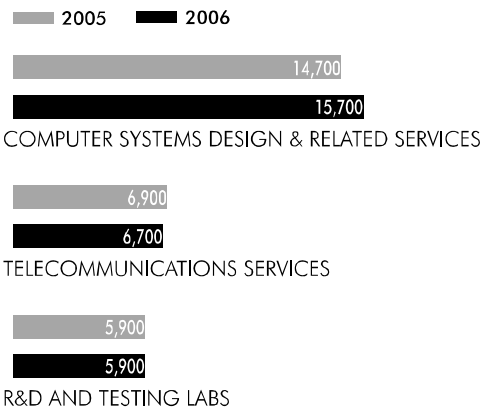
54 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN COLUMBUS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

35TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
35TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

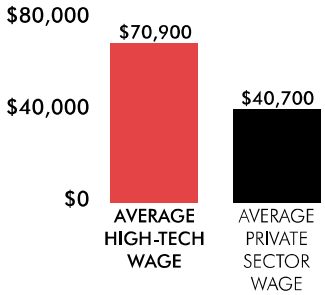
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

74% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

COLUMBUS, OH = OHIO: Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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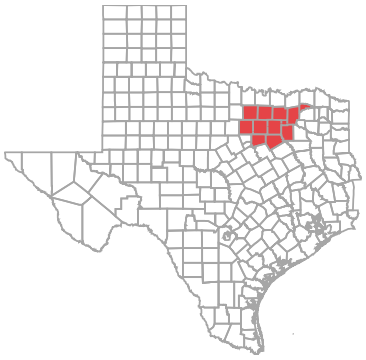
DALLAS-FORT WORTH 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**176,010**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,503**
PAYROLL	**$14.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,133**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,282
DALLAS-FORT WORTH'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

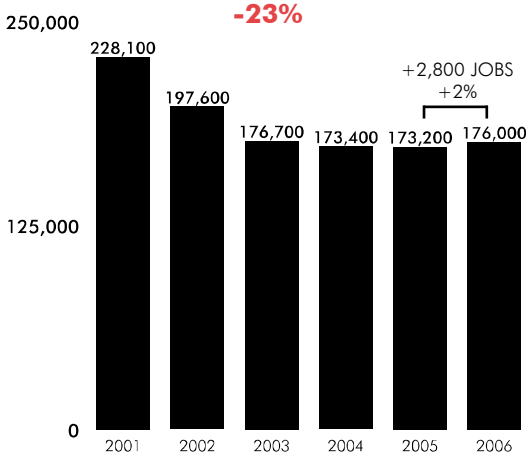
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

5TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
10TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-52,100 JOBS
-23%



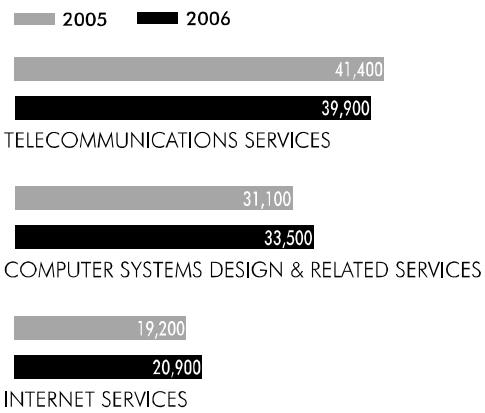
72 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DALLAS-FORT WORTH ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

22ND IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
18TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

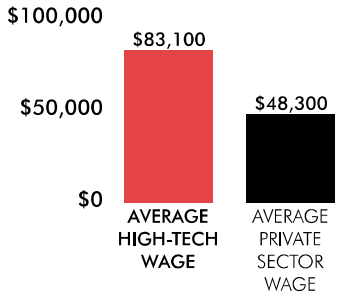
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

72% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH = TEXAS: Collin, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant, and Wise Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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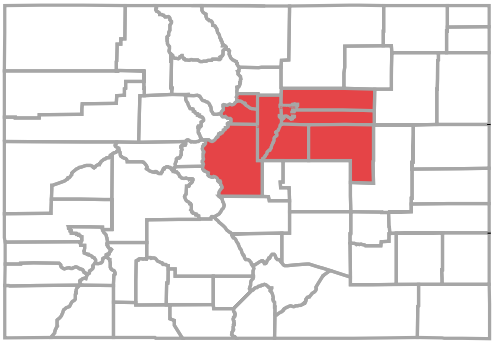
DENVER 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



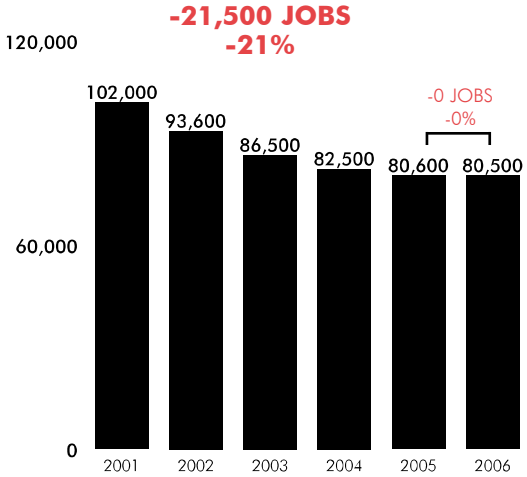
JOBS	**80,542**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**6,369**
PAYROLL	**$7.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$87,901**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,449
DENVER'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

18TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
52ND IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



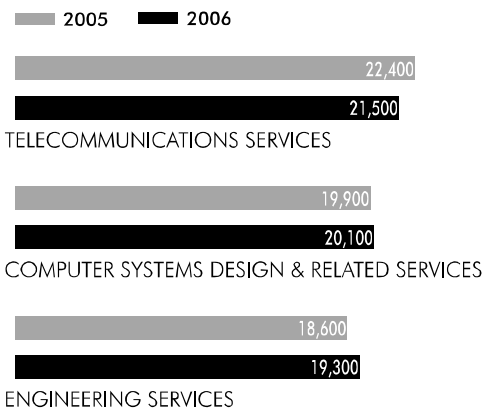
78 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DENVER ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

19TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
13TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

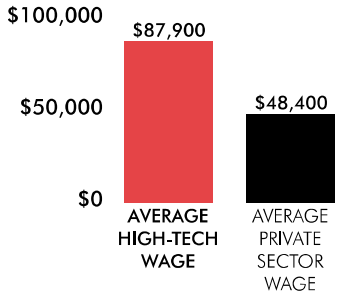
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

81% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

DENVER = COLORADO: Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, and Park Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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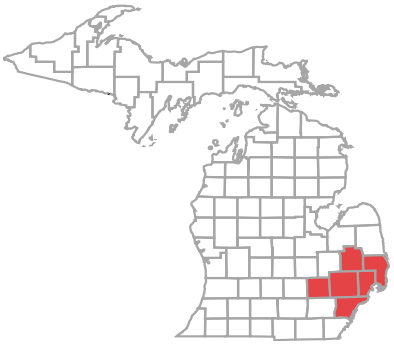
DETROIT 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



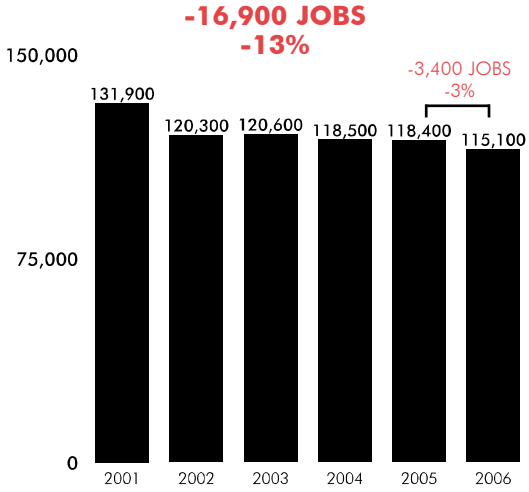
JOBS	**115,082**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,177**
PAYROLL	**$9.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$80,109**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,516
DETROIT'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

12TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
60TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



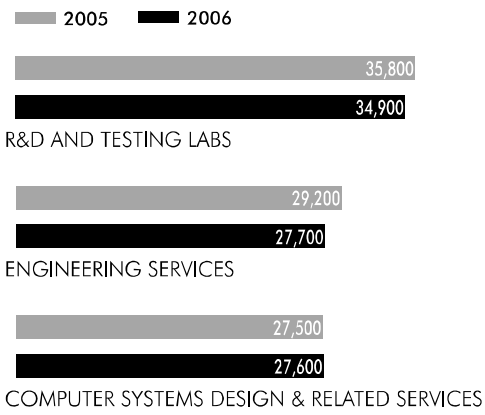
68 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DETROIT ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

24TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
23RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

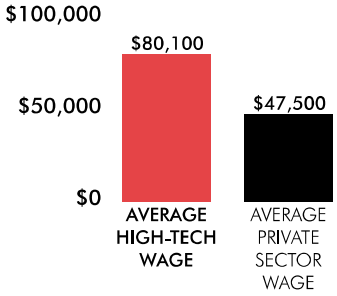
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

69% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

DETROIT = MICHIGAN: Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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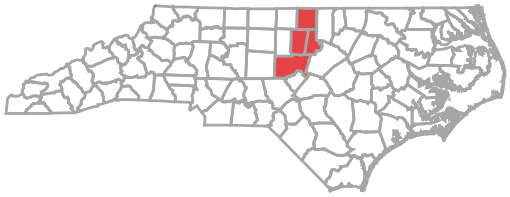
DURHAM 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



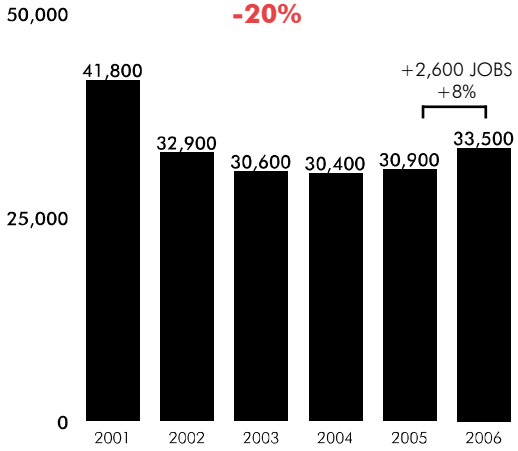
JOBS	**33,454**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**745**
PAYROLL	**$3.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$95,551**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$49,644
DURHAM'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

36TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
13TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



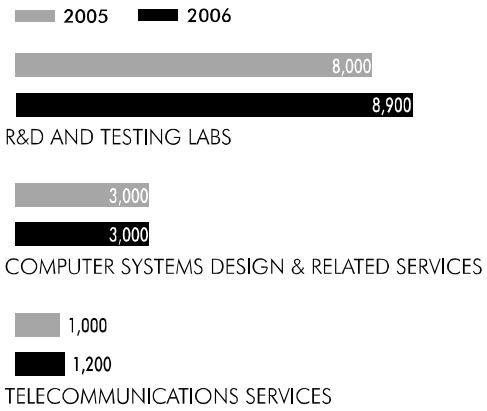
156 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN DURHAM ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

4TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
7TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

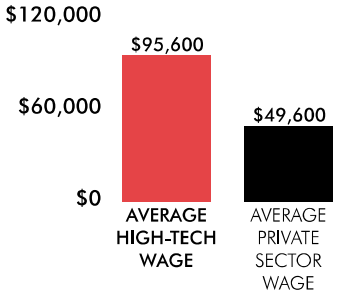
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

92% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

DURHAM = NORTH CAROLINA: Chatham, Durham, Orange, and Person Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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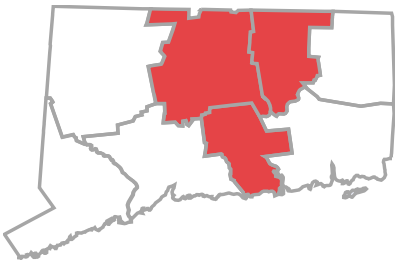
HARTFORD 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**20,017**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,203**
PAYROLL	**$1.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$71,244**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$52,351
HARTFORD'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

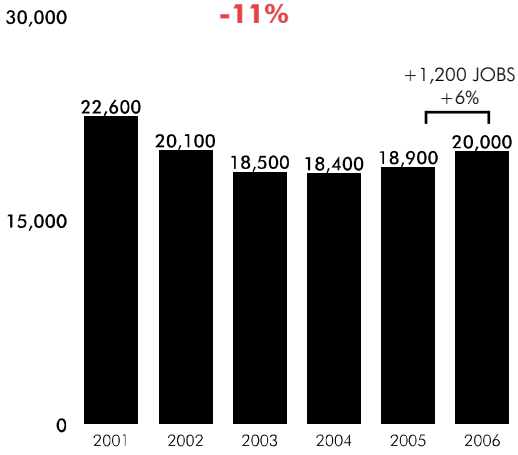
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

54TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
29TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-2,600 JOBS
-11%



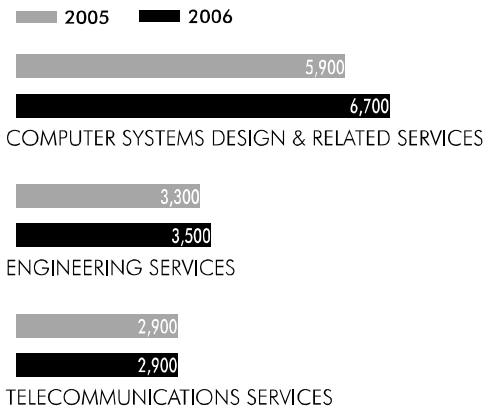
41 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN HARTFORD ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

49TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
34TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

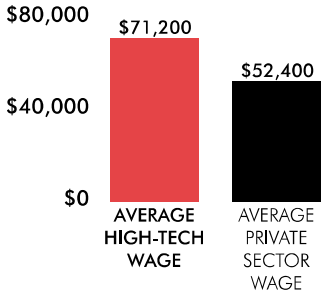
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

36% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

HARTFORD = CONNECTICUT: Hartford, Middlesex, and Tolland Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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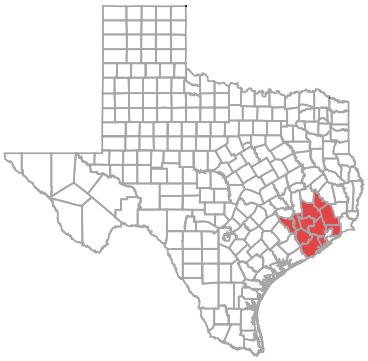
HOUSTON 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



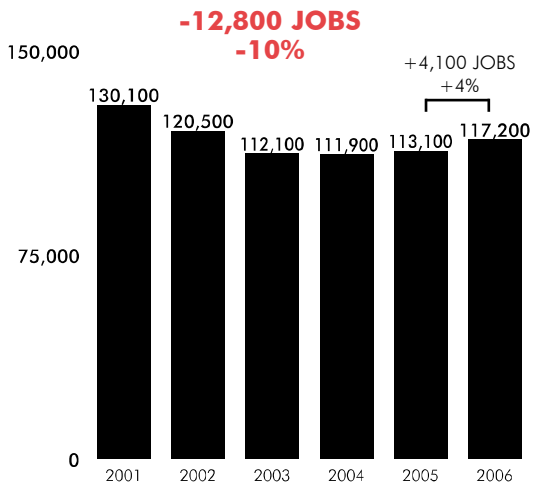
JOBS	**117,229**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,836**
PAYROLL	**$10.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$84,921**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$51,470
HOUSTON'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

11TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
5TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



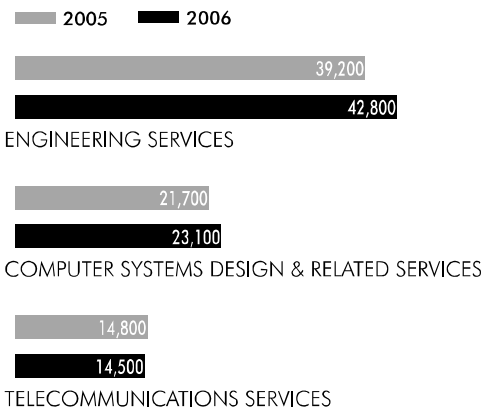
57 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN HOUSTON ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

31ST IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
14TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

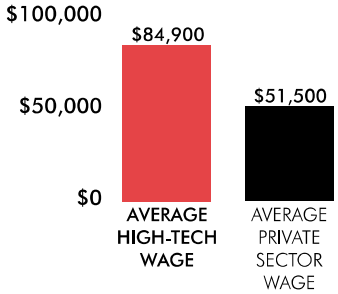
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

65% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

HOUSTON = TEXAS: Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, San Jacinto, and Waller Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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HUNTSVILLE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**28,806**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**835**
PAYROLL	**$1.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,848**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,288
HUNTSVILLE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.7%

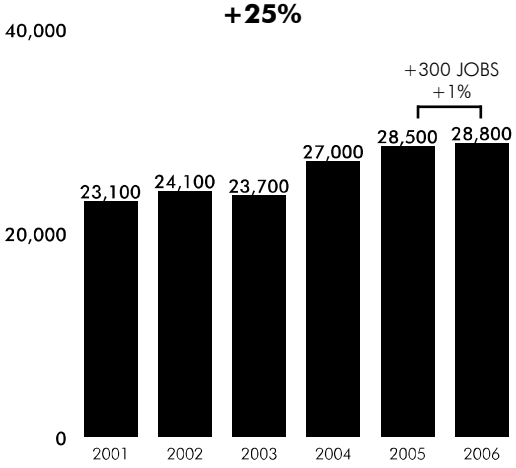
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

40TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
45TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+5,700 JOBS
+25%



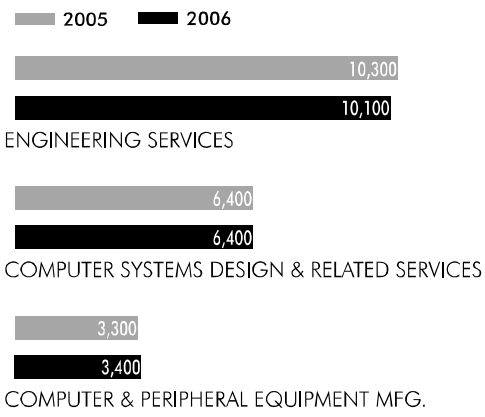
188 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN HUNTSVILLE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

3RD IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
50TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

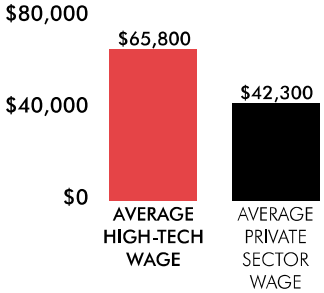
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

56% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

HUNTSVILLE = ALABAMA: Limestone and Madison Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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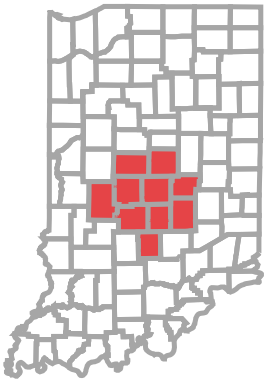
INDIANAPOLIS 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**28,503**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,893**
PAYROLL	**$1.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$63,863**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,411
INDIANAPOLIS'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.0%

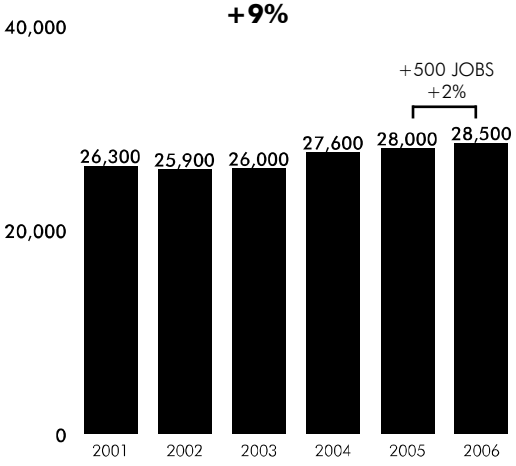
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

41ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
38TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+2,200 JOBS
+9%



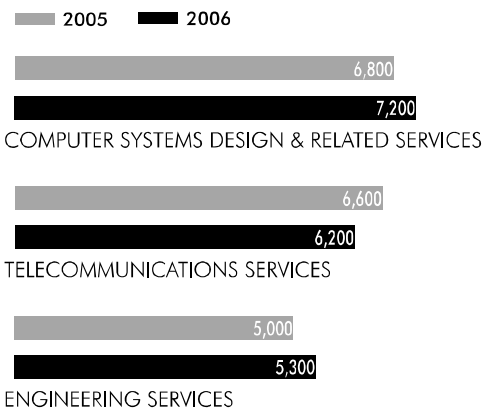
39 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN INDIANAPOLIS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

54TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
54TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

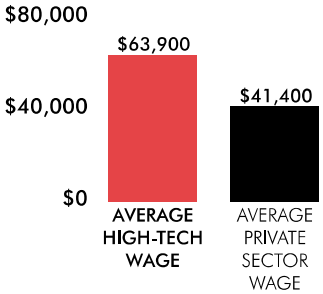
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

54% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

INDIANAPOLIS = INDIANA: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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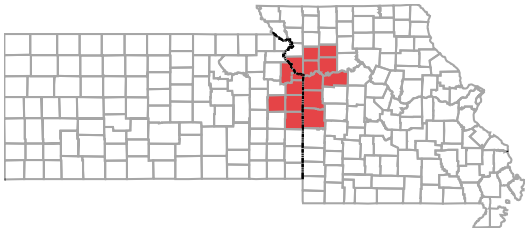
KANSAS CITY AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



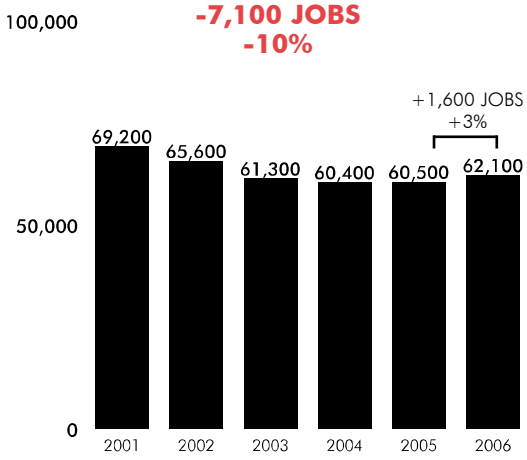
JOBS	**62,118**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,614**
PAYROLL	**$4.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$72,411**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,404
KANSAS CITY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

24TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
21ST IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



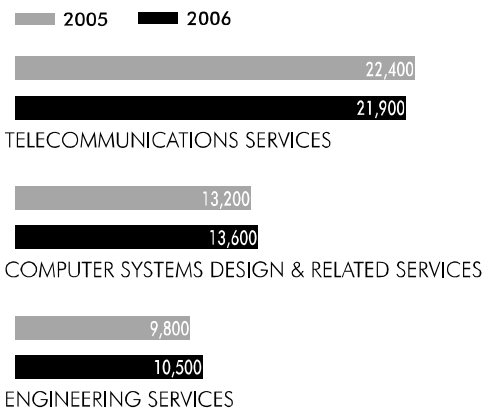
76 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN KANSAS CITY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

20TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
32ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

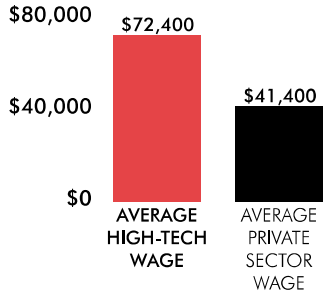
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

75% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

KANSAS CITY = KANSAS: Franklin, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties; MISSOURI: Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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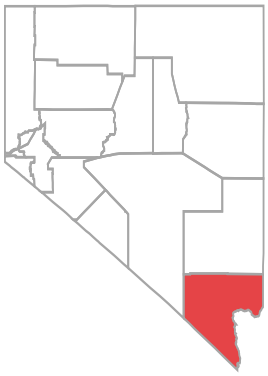
LAS VEGAS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



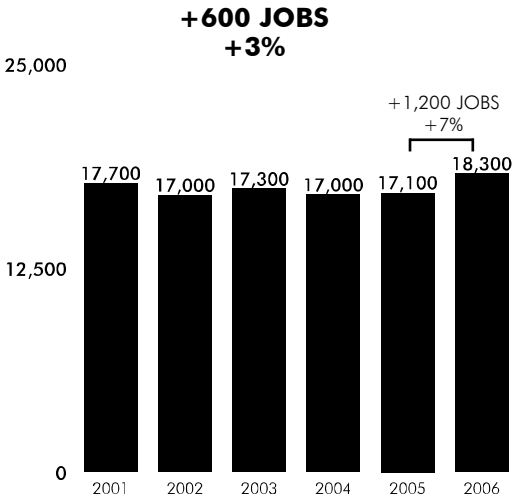
JOBS	**18,285**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,740**
PAYROLL	**$1.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,769**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,191
LAS VEGAS'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

57TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
28TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



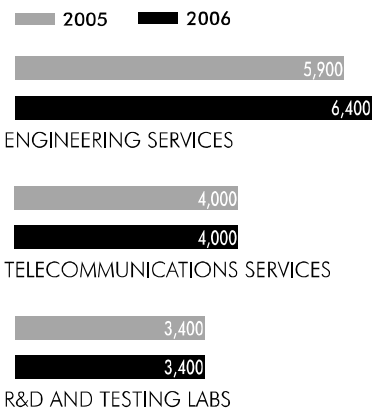
22 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN LAS VEGAS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

60TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
40TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

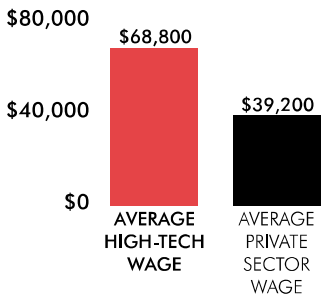
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

75% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

LAS VEGAS = NEVADA: Clark County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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LOS ANGELES AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

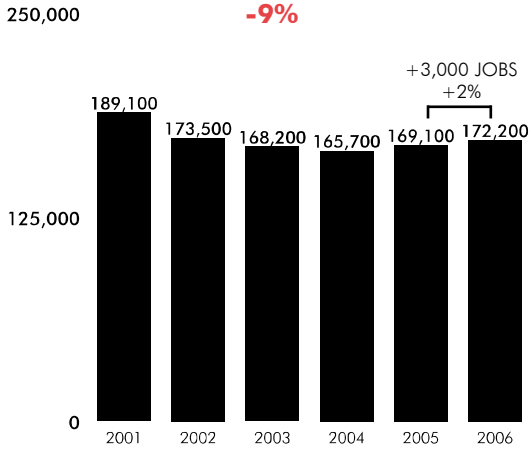
JOBS	**172,157**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**8,118**
PAYROLL	**$14.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,258**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,729
LOS ANGELES'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

6TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
9TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



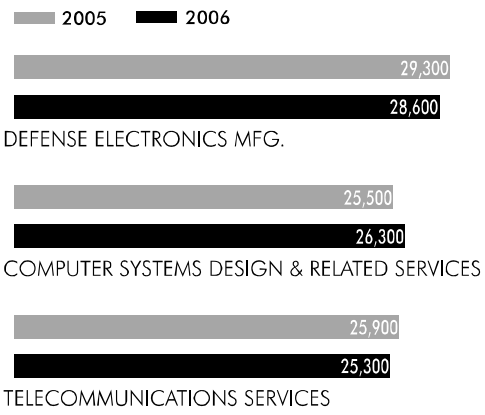
48 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN LOS ANGELES ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

41ST IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
17TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

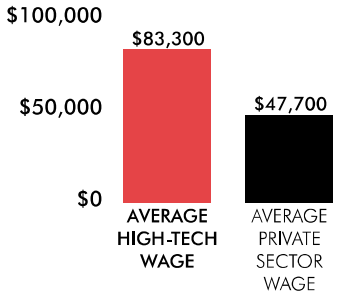
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

74% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

LOS ANGELES= CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MANCHESTER, NH 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

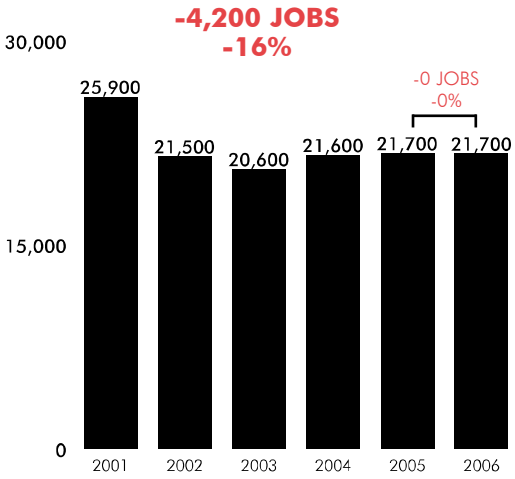
JOBS	**21,695**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**959**
PAYROLL	**$1.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$81,683**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,011
MANCHESTER'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

49TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
53RD IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



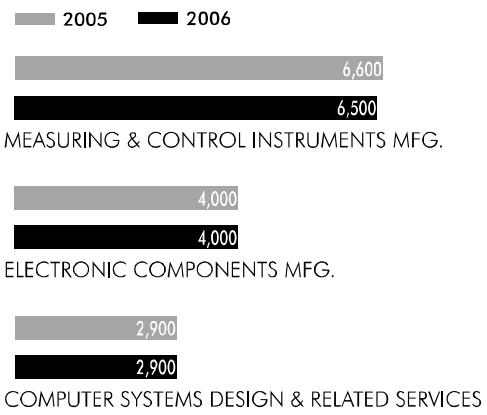
124 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MANCHESTER ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

6TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
21ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

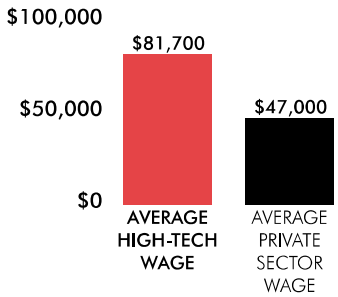
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

74% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

MANCHESTER, NH = NEW HAMPSHIRE: Hillsborough County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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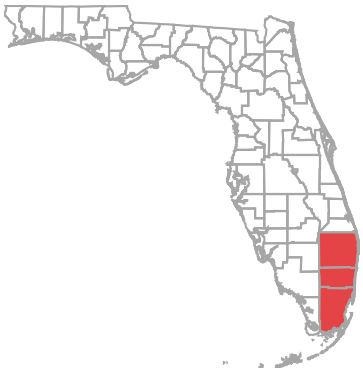
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



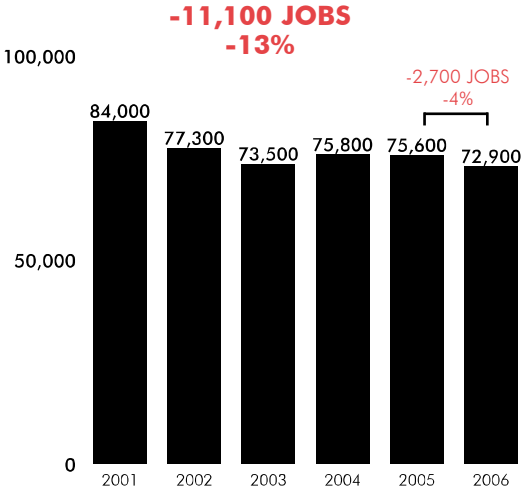
JOBS	**72,886**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**6,641**
PAYROLL	**$4.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,582**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,266
MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

21ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
59TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



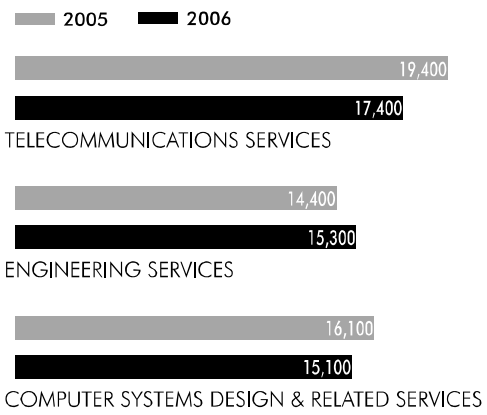
36 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

55TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
46TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

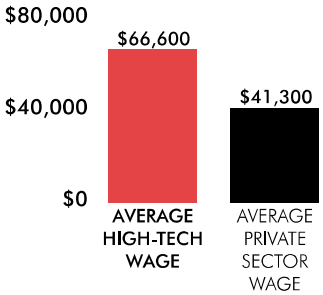
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

61% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE = FLORIDA: Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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MILWAUKEE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**33,750**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,628**
PAYROLL	**$2.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,210**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,855
MILWAUKEE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.1%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

34TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
55TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

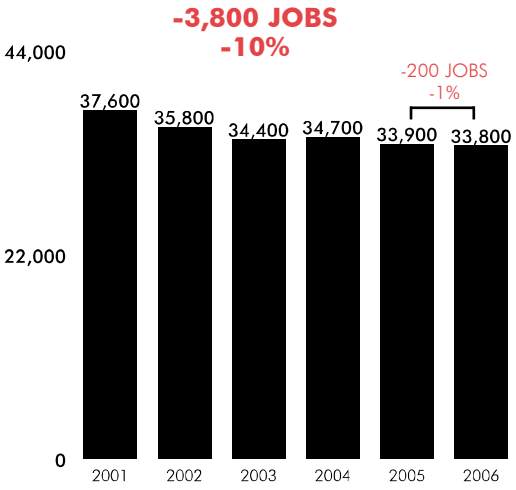
46 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MILWAUKEE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

44TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
42ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

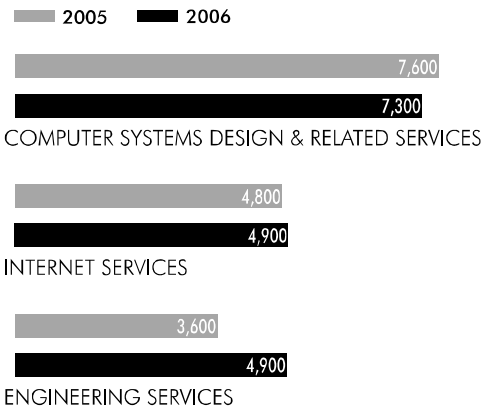
HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



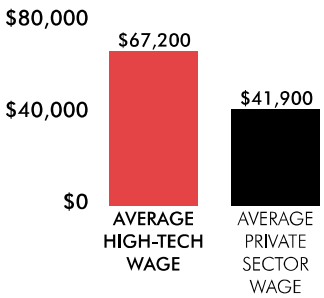
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

61% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

MILWAUKEE = WISCONSIN: Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, and Waukesha Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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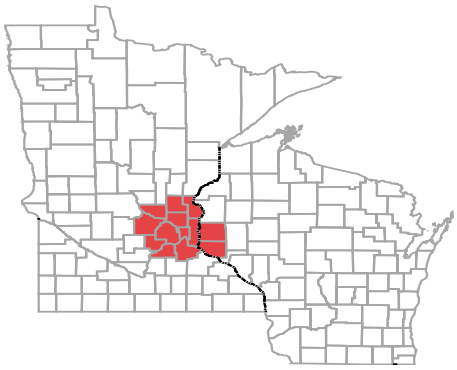
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



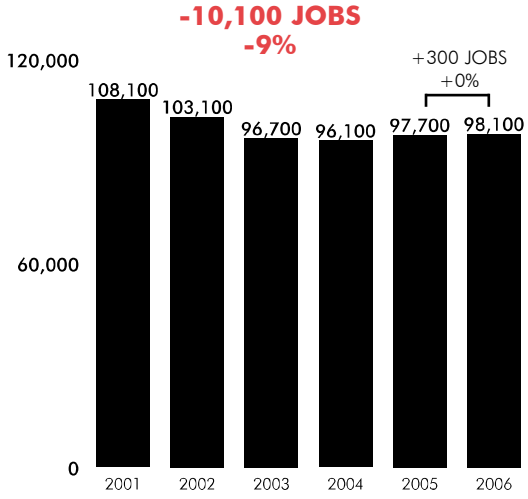
JOBS	**98,059**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,017**
PAYROLL	**$7.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$75,630**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$47,114
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

15TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
44TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001- 2006)



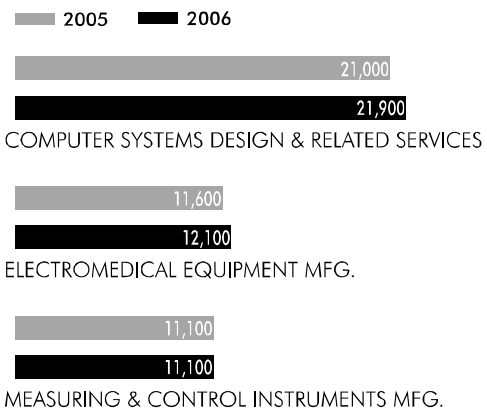
65 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

26TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
28TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

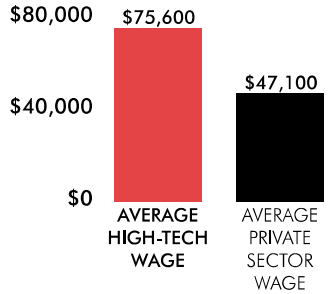
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

61% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL = MINNESOTA: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, and Wright Counties; WISCONSIN: Pierce and St. Croix Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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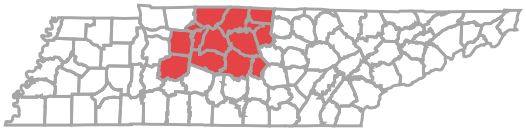
NASHVILLE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**19,474**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,116**
PAYROLL	**$1.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,913**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,451
NASHVILLE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9%

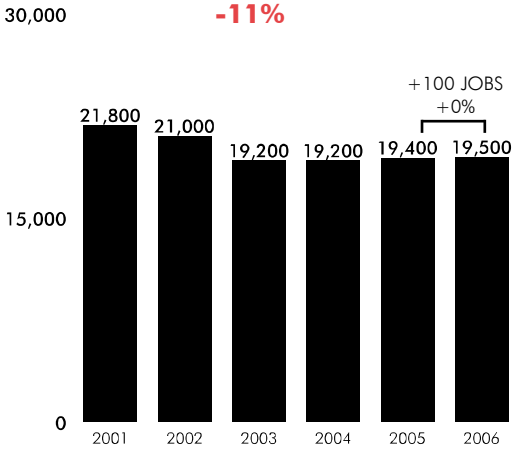
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

55TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
49TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-2,300 JOBS
-11%



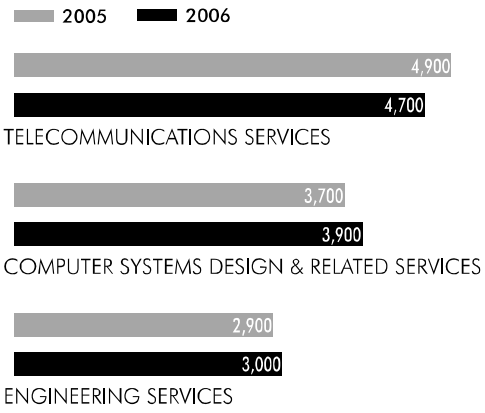
30 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NASHVILLE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

58TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
48TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

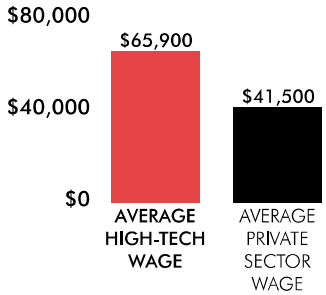
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

59% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

NASHVILLE= TENNESEE: Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, and Wilson Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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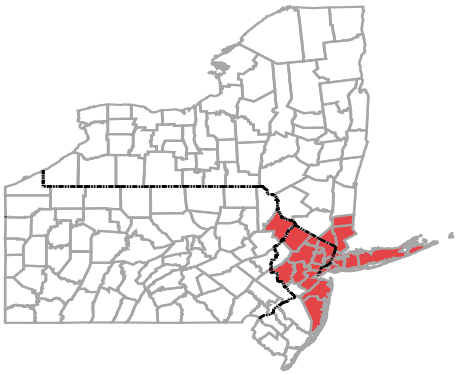
NEW YORK METRO AREA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**316,509**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**20,208**
PAYROLL	**$28.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$91,451**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$62,750
NEW YORK METRO AREA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

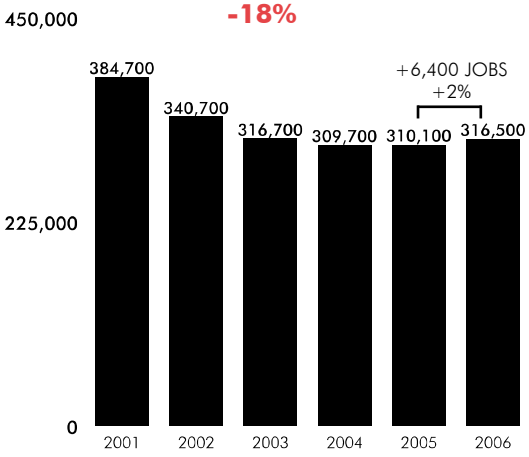
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

1ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
2ND IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-68,200 JOBS
-18%



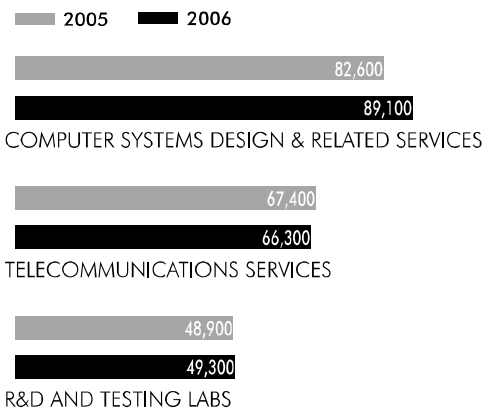
46 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN NEW YORK METRO AREA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

45TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
11TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

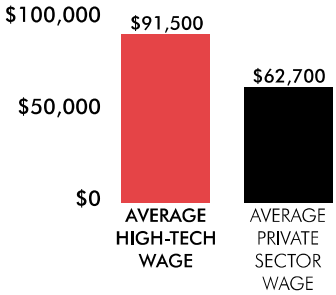
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

46% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

NEW YORK METRO AREA = NEW JERSEY: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties; NEW YORK: Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties; PENNSYLVANIA: Pike County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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OAKLAND AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**81,406**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,957**
PAYROLL	**$7.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$96,930**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$54,295
OAKLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

17TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
37TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

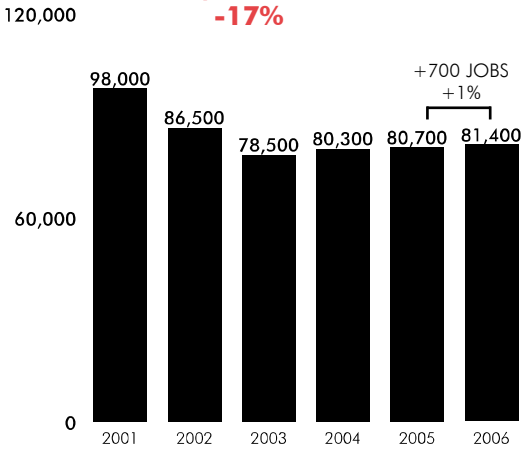
93 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OAKLAND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

14TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
4TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

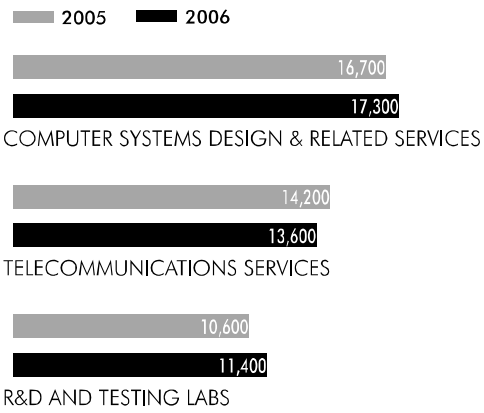
HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



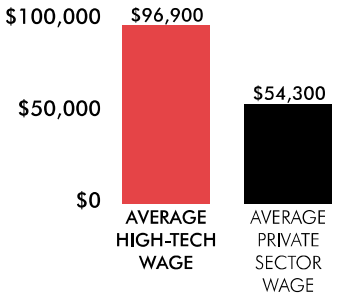
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

79% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

OAKLAND = CALIFORNIA: Alameda and Contra Costa Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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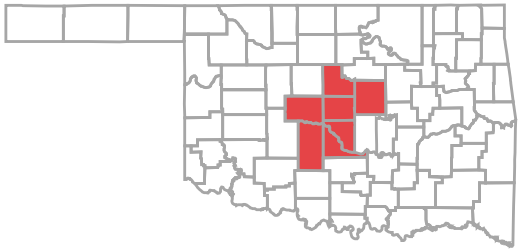
OKLAHOMA CITY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**17,707**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,028**
PAYROLL	**$908 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$51,282**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,890
OAKLAHOMA CITY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

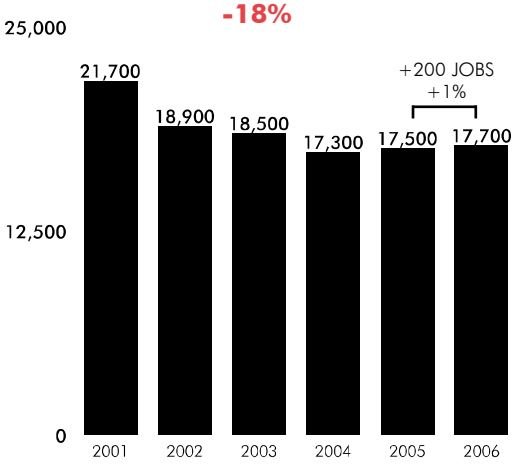
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

58TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
47TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-4,000 JOBS
-18%



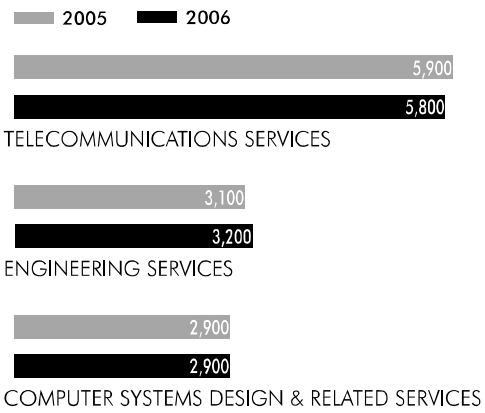
41 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OKLAHOMA CITY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

50TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
59TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

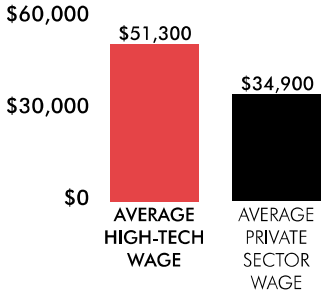
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

47% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

OKLAHOMA CITY = OKLAHOMA: Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, and Oklahoma Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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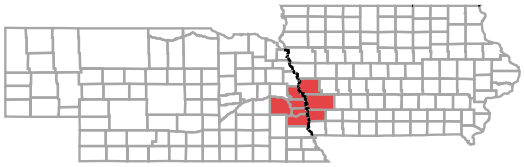
OMAHA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**19,182**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**955**
PAYROLL	**$1.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,641**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,839
OMAHA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.4%

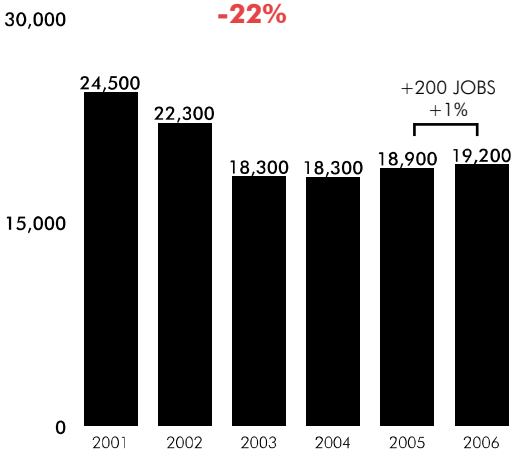
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

56TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
46TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-5,300 JOBS
-22%



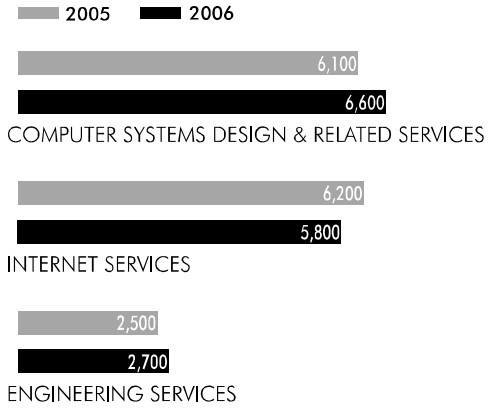
51 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN OMAHA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

39TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
45TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

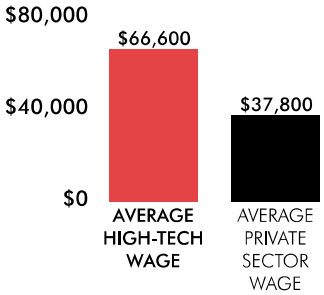
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

76% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

OMAHA = IOWA: Harrison, Mills, and Pottawattamie Counties; NEBRASKA: Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, and Washington Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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ORANGE COUNTY, CA 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**100,895**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,073**
PAYROLL	**$8.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$81,914**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,901
ORANGE COUNTY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7%

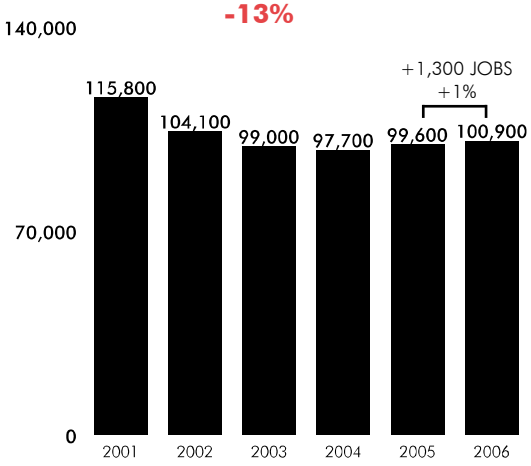
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

14TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
26TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-14,900 JOBS
-13%



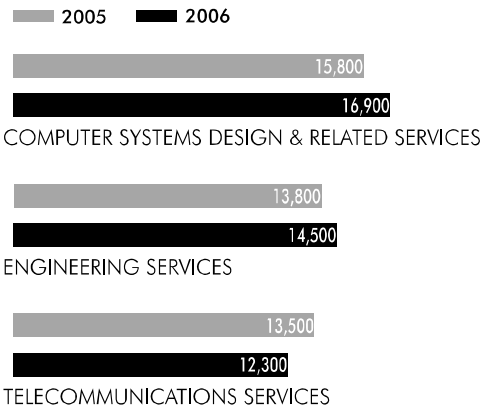
74 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ORANGE COUNTY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

21ST IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
20TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

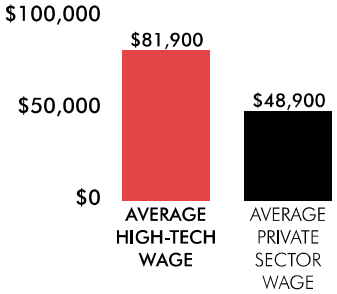
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

68% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ORANGE COUNTY, CA = CALIFORNIA: Orange County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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ORLANDO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**44,563**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,565**
PAYROLL	**$2.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,020**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,584
ORLANDO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8%

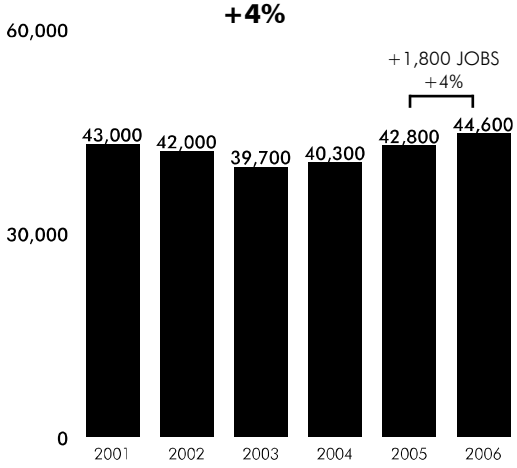
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

28TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
20TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+1,500 JOBS
+4%



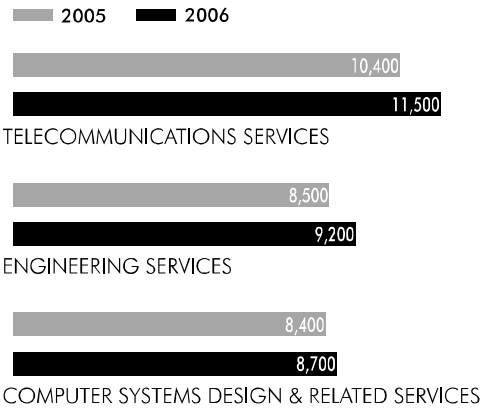
49 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ORLANDO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

40TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
52ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

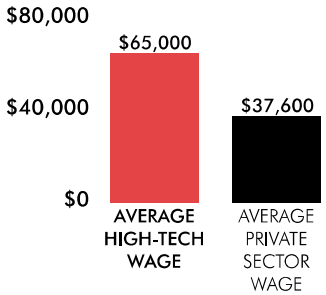
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

73% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ORLANDO = FLORIDA: Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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PALM BAY-MELBOURNE, FL 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

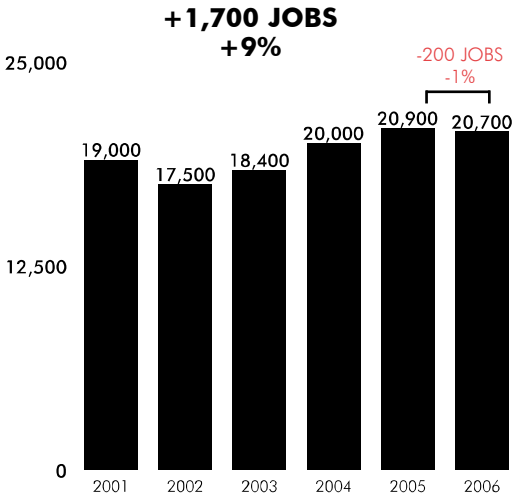
JOBS	**20,705**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**715**
PAYROLL	**$1.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,838**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,216
PALM BAY-MELBOURNE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

52ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
56TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



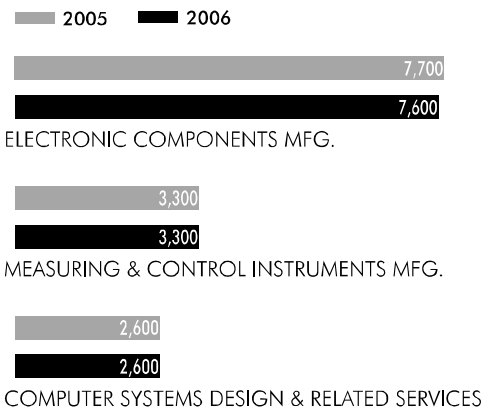
116 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PALM BAY-MELBOURNE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

9TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
39TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

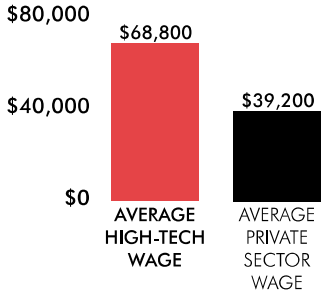
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

76% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PALM BAY-MELBOURNE, FL = FLORIDA: Brevard County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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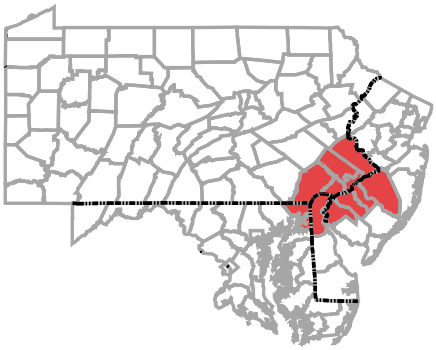
PHILADELPHIA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



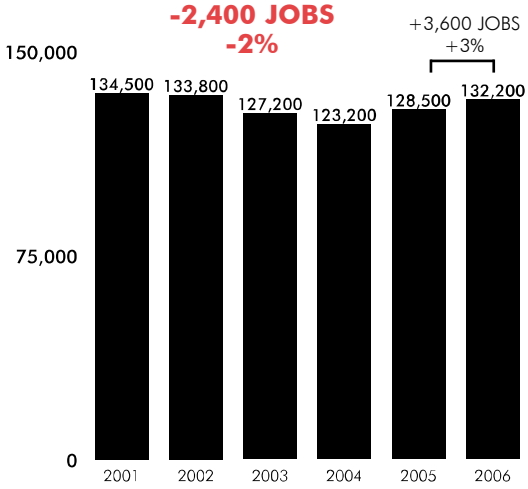
JOBS	**132,169**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**7,145**
PAYROLL	**$11.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,259**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$48,461
PHILADELPHIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

8TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
8TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



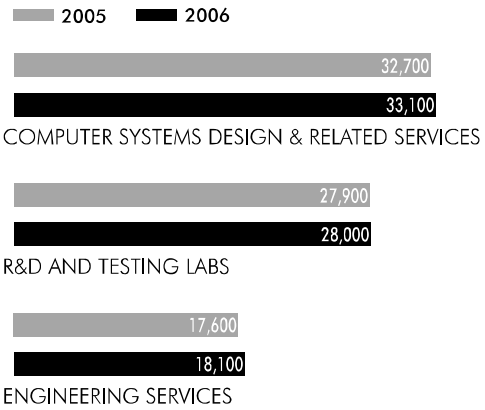
57 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PHILADELPHIA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

33RD IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
16TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

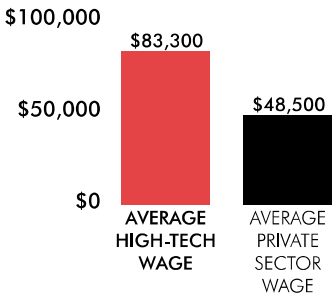
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

72% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PHILADELPHIA = NEW JERSEY: Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Salem Counties; PENNSYLVANIA: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties; DELAWARE: New Castle County; MARYLAND: Cecil County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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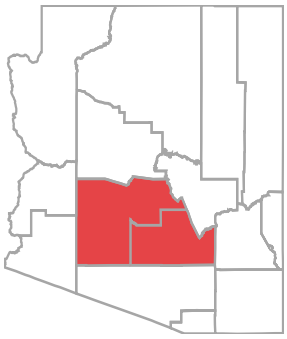
PHOENIX 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**91,417**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,422**
PAYROLL	**$7.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$76,666**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,898
PHOENIX'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.3%

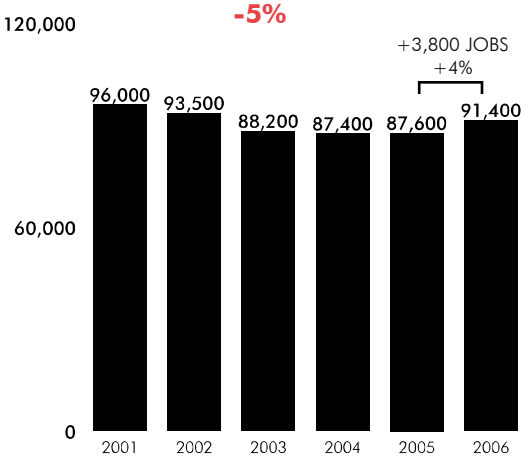
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

16TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
7TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-4,600 JOBS
-5%



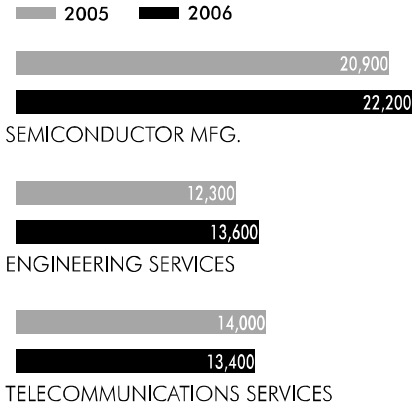
56 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PHOENIX ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

34TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
26TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

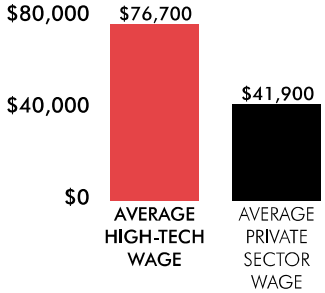
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

83% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PHOENIX = ARIZONA: Maricopa and Pinal Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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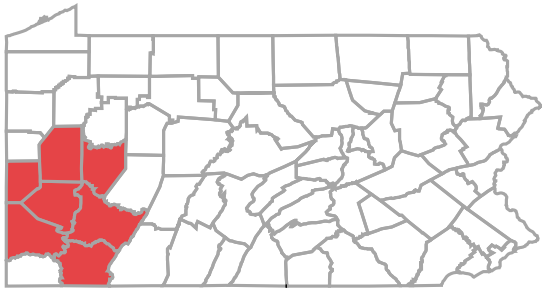
PITTSBURGH AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



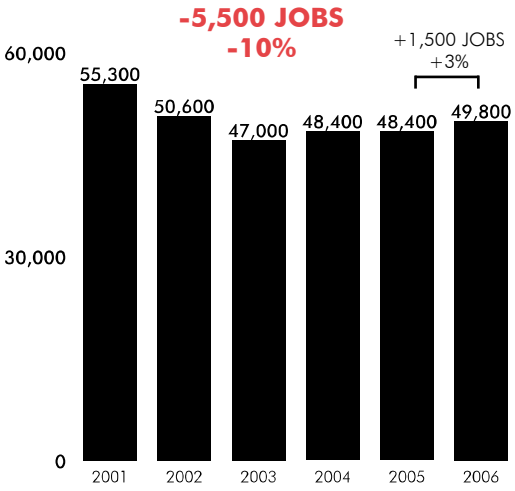
JOBS	**49,841**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,166**
PAYROLL	**$3.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$67,111**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$40,479
PITTSBURGH'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

27TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
22ND IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



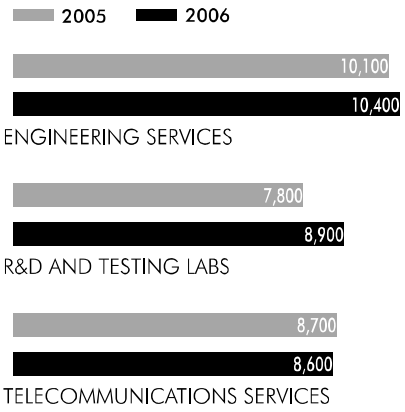
52 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PITTSBURGH ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

38TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
43RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

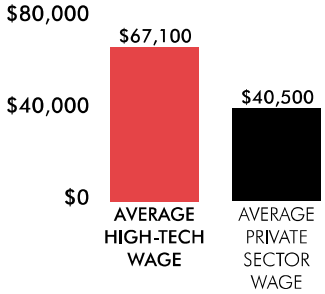
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

66% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PITTSBURGH = PENNSYLVANIA: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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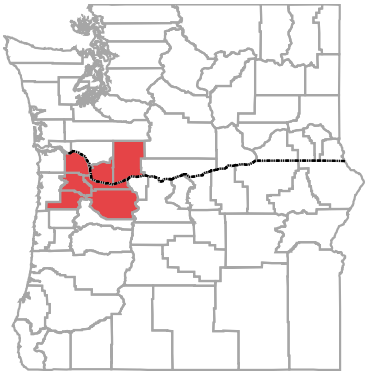
PORTLAND, OR AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**73,735**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,020**
PAYROLL	**$5.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$78,958**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,460
PORTLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.9%

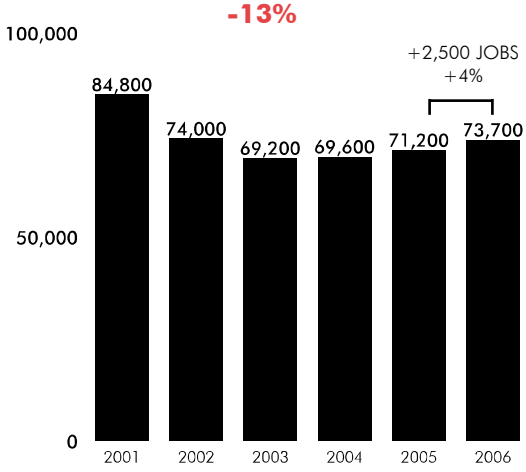
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

20TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
15TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-11,100 JOBS
-13%



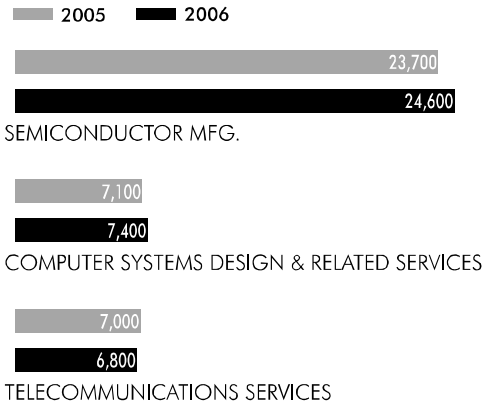
84 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PORTLAND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

18TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
25TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

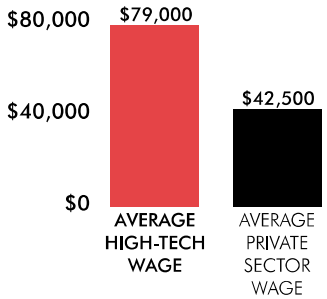
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

86% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PORTLAND, OR = OREGON: Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, and Yamhill Counties; WASHINGTON: Clark and Skamania Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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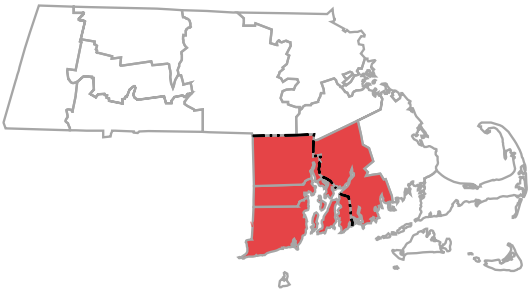
PROVIDENCE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



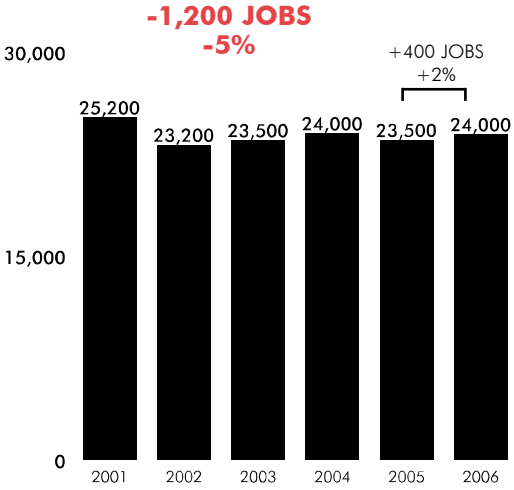
JOBS	**23,962**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,742**
PAYROLL	**$1.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$72,165**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,783
PROVIDENCE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.2%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

46TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
39TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



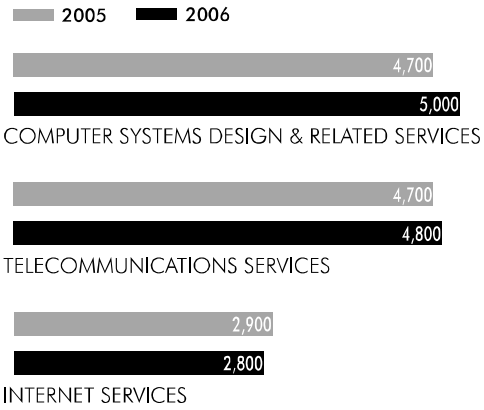
40 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN PROVIDENCE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

51ST IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
33RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

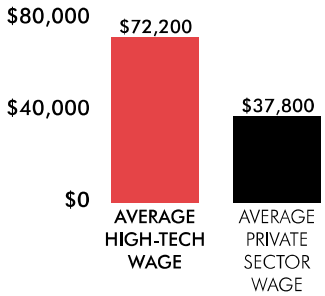
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

91% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

PROVIDENCE = RHODE ISLAND: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington Counties; MASSACHUSETTS: Bristol County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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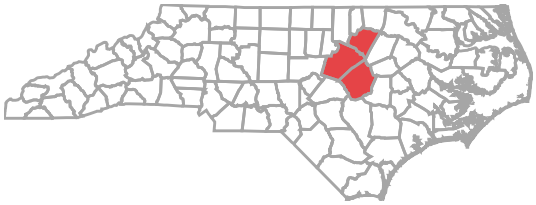
RALEIGH AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



JOBS	**37,144**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,018**
PAYROLL	**$2.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$74,285**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,018
RALEIGH'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6%

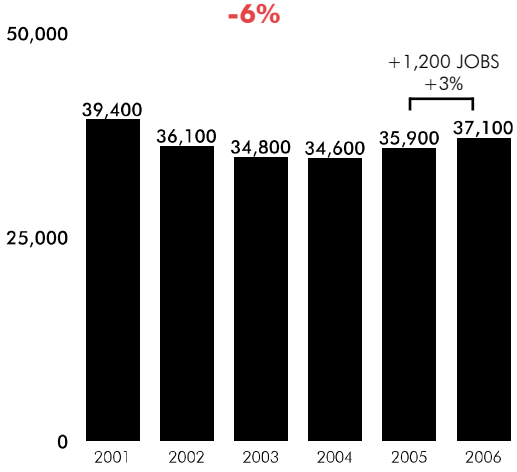
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

31ST IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
27TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-2,200 JOBS
-6%



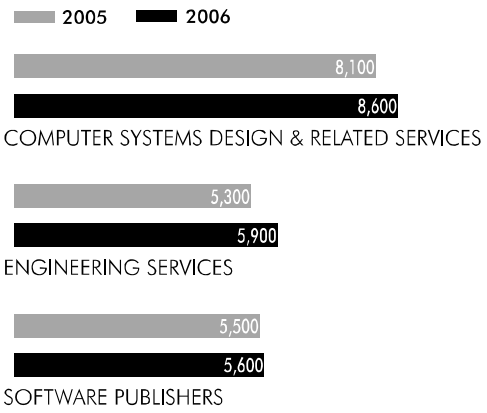
95 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN RALEIGH ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

12TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
31ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

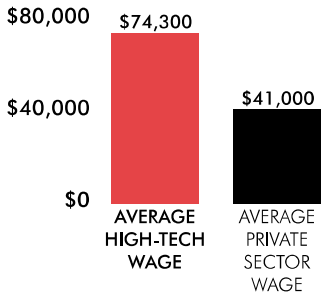
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

81% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

RALEIGH = NORTH CAROLINA: Franklin, Johnston, and Wake Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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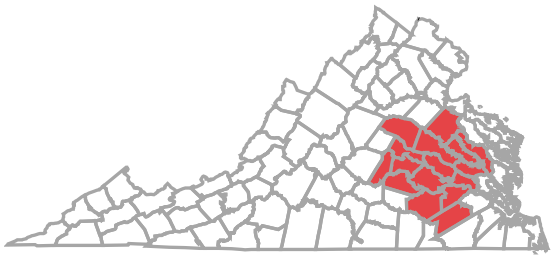
RICHMOND 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



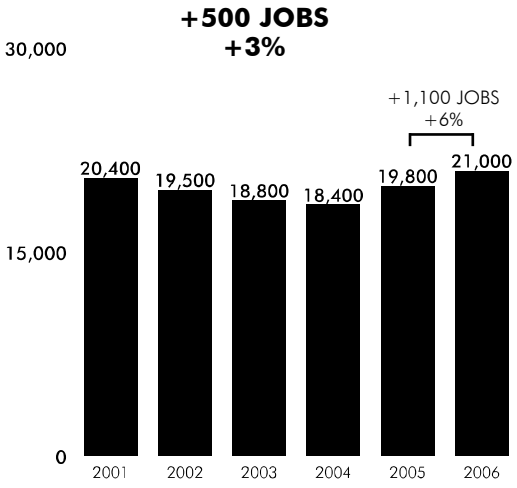
JOBS	**20,959**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,394**
PAYROLL	**$1.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$65,207**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$42,754
RICHMOND'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

50TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
31ST IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



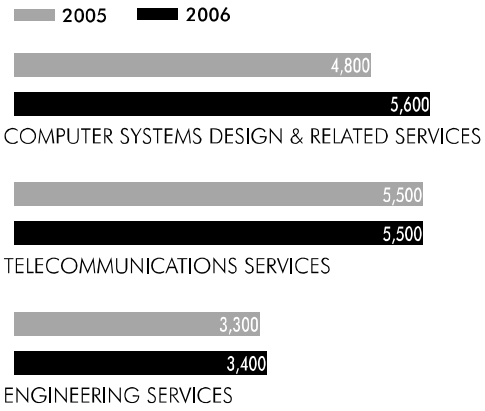
43 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN RICHMOND ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

46TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
51ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

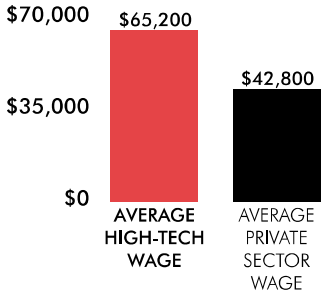
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

53% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

RICHMOND = VIRGINIA: Amelia, Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, Louisa, New Kent, Powhatan, Prince George, and Sussex Counties and Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Richmond Cities

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

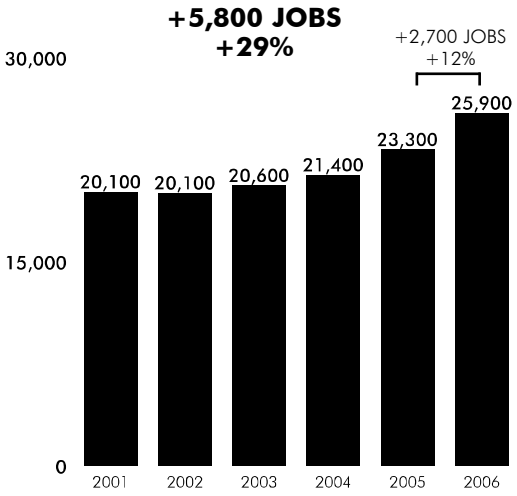
JOBS	**25,936**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,672**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$57,236**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,650
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.9%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

44TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
11TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



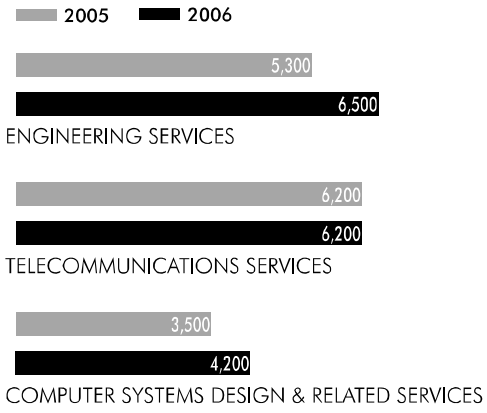
24 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

59TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
58TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

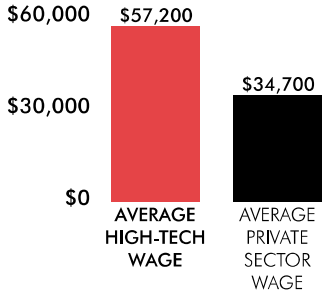
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

65% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO= CALIFORNIA: Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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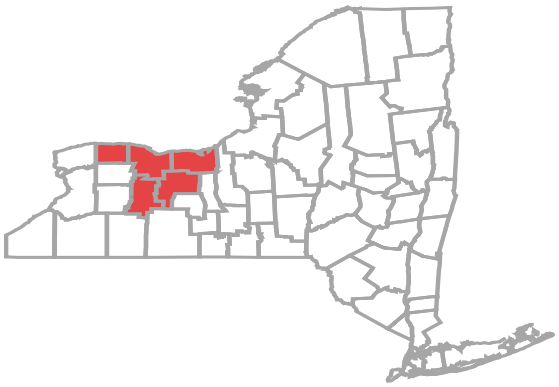
ROCHESTER, NY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**22,376**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**984**
PAYROLL	**$1.5 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$66,700**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$39,323
ROCHESTER'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

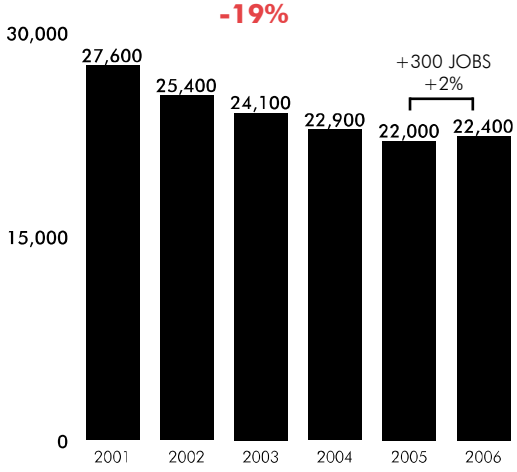
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

47TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
42ND IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-5,200 JOBS
-19%



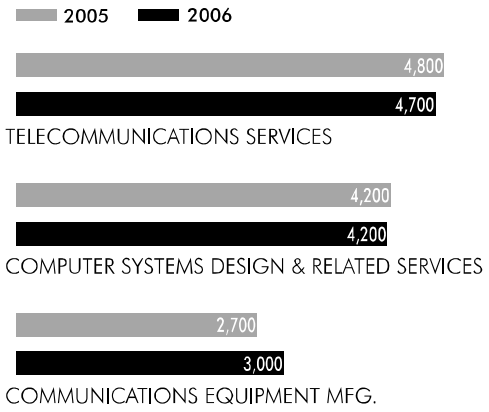
54 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ROCHESTER ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

36TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
44TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

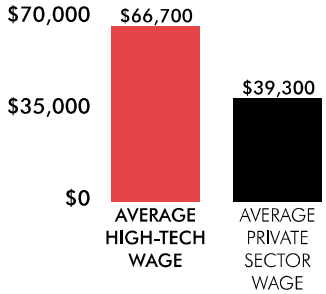
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

70% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ROCHESTER, NY = NEW YORK: Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SACRAMENTO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

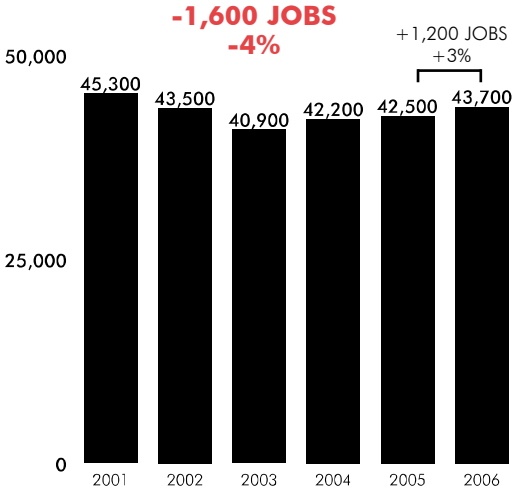
JOBS	**43,699**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,945**
PAYROLL	**$3.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$83,518**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,368
SACRAMENTO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.4%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

29TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
30TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



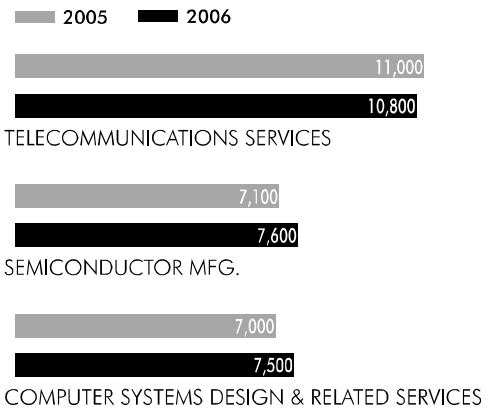
64 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SACRAMENTO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

28TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
15TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

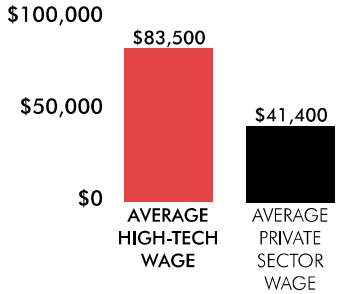
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

102% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SACRAMENTO= CALIFORNIA: El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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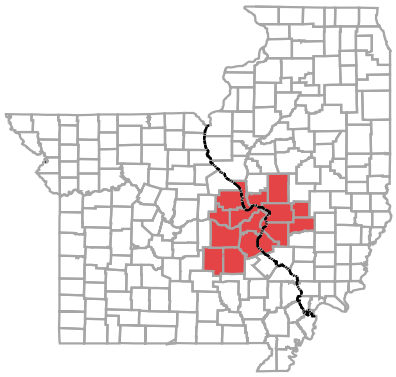
ST. LOUIS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS



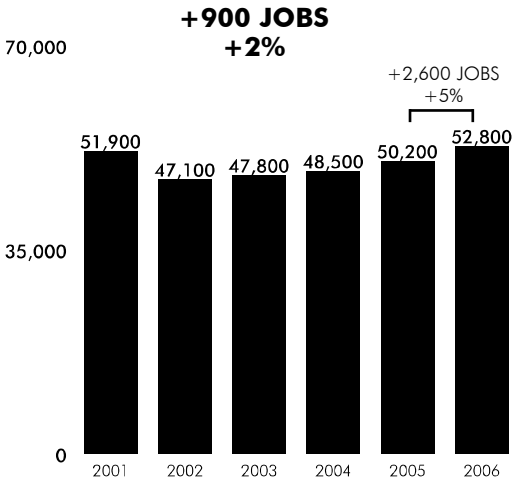
JOBS	**52,777**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,634**
PAYROLL	**$3.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$74,607**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$41,664
ST. LOUIS'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

26TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
14TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(20001- 2006)



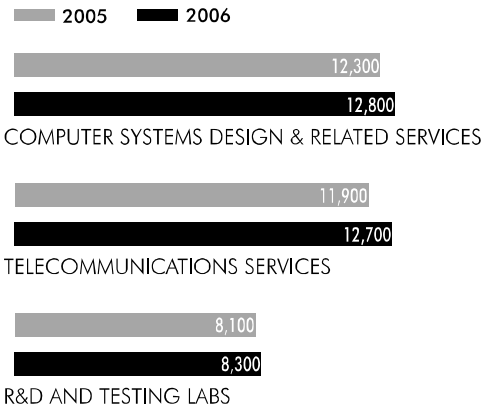
46 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN ST. LOUIS ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

43RD IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
30TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

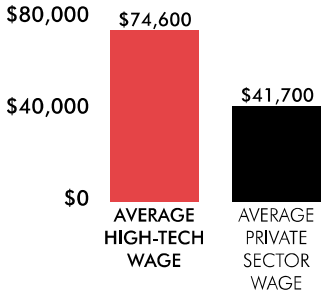
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

79% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

ST. LOUIS = ILLINOIS: Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties; Missouri: Crawford, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren, and Washington Counties and St. Louis City

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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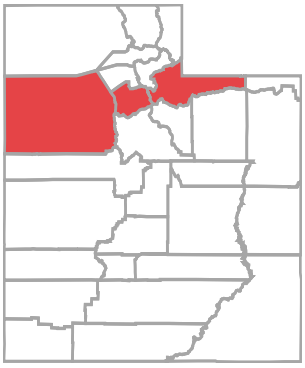
SALT LAKE CITY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



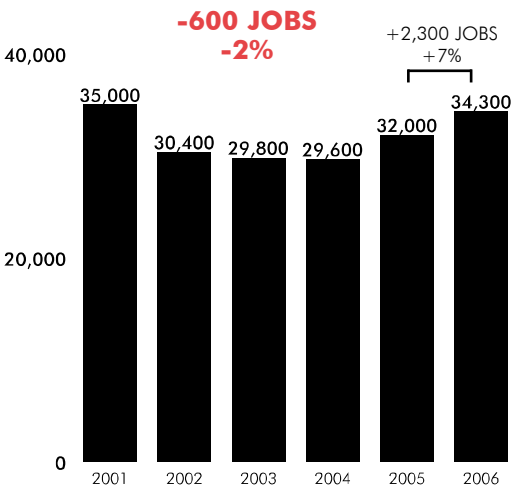
JOBS	**34,344**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**2,420**
PAYROLL	**$2.0 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$59,572**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$38,398
SALT LAKE CITY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

33RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
17TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



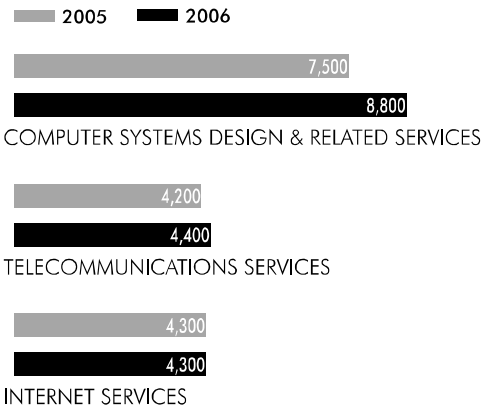
67 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SALT LAKE CITY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

25TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
57TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

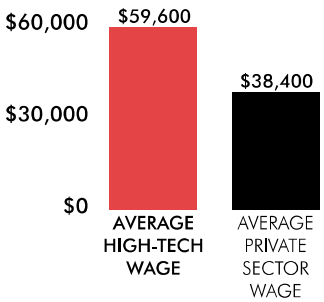
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

55% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SALT LAKE CITY = UTAH: Salt Lake, Summit, and Tooele Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SAN ANTONIO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**27,319**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,306**
PAYROLL	**$1.9 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$68,047**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$36,071
SAN ANTONIO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1%

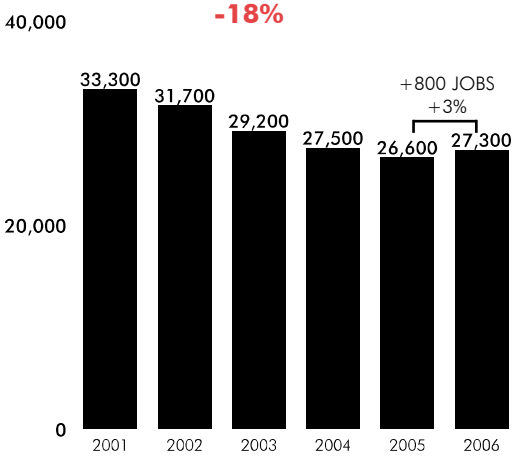
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

43RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
35TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-5,900 JOBS
-18%



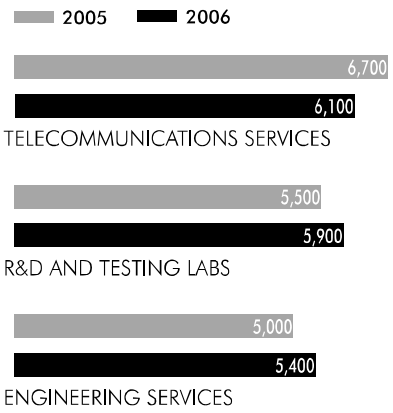
42 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SAN ANTONIO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

48TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
41ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

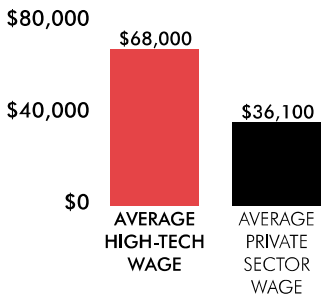
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

89% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SAN ANTONIO = TEXAS: Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, and Wilson Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SAN DIEGO AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**106,358**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,422**
PAYROLL	**$9.8 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$92,328**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$45,085
SAN DIEGO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6%

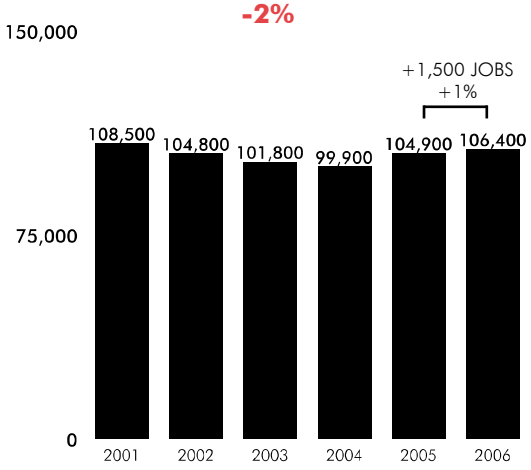
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

13TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
23RD IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-2,200 JOBS
-2%



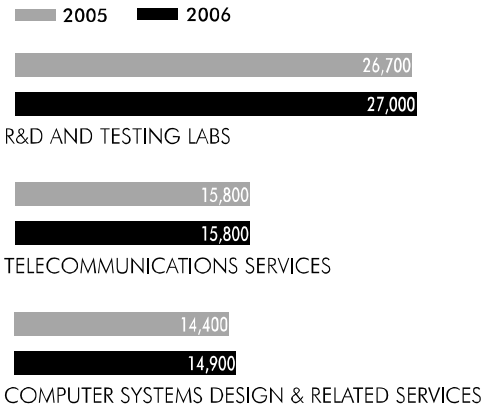
97 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SAN DIEGO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

11TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
10TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

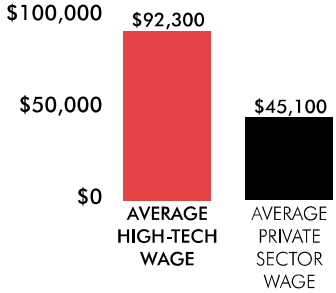
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

105% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SAN DIEGO = California: San Diego County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SAN FRANCISCO 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**79,442**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,621**
PAYROLL	**$9.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$118,518**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$68,580
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4%

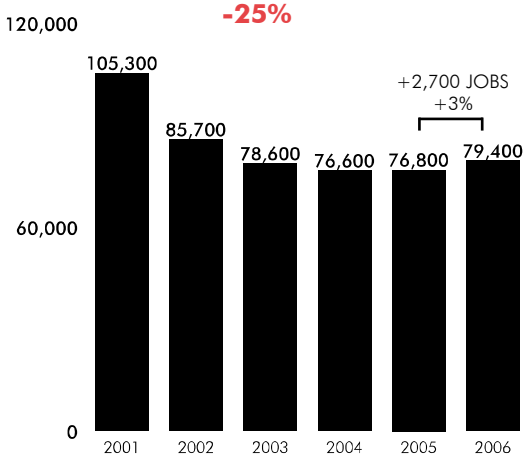
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

19TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
12TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-25,800 JOBS
-25%



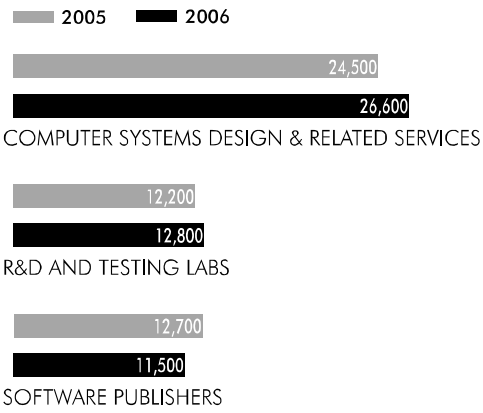
94 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SAN FRANCISCO ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

13TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
2ND IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

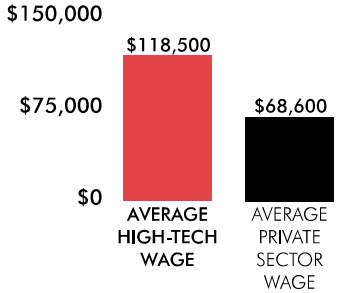
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

73% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SAN FRANCISCO = CALIFORNIA: Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**225,343**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**5,484**
PAYROLL	**$32.6 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$144,828**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$79,587
SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8%

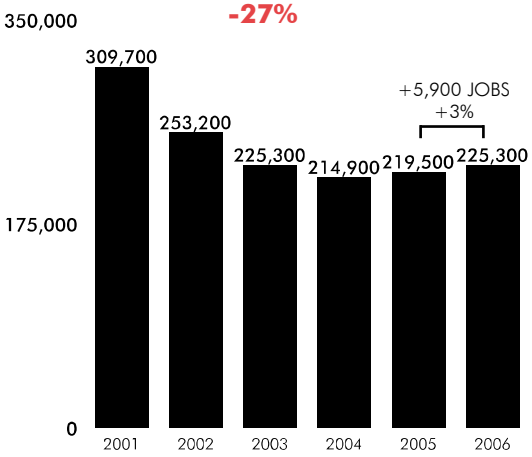
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

3RD IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
4TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-84,400 JOBS
-27%



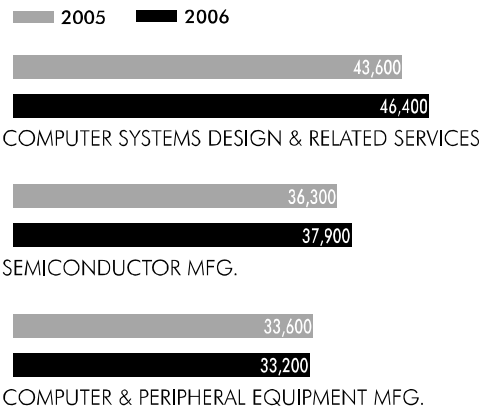
286 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

1ST IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
1ST IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

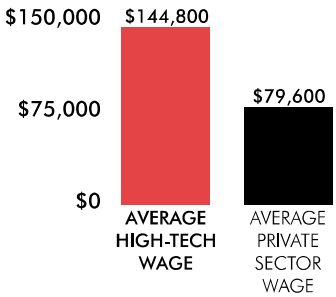
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

82% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SAN JOSE/SILICON VALLEY = CALIFORNIA: Santa Clara County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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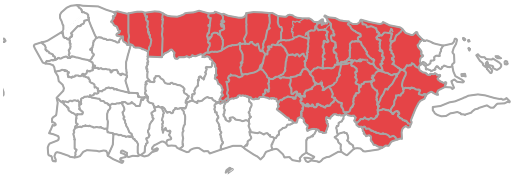
SAN JUAN, PR 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**22,057**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**990**
PAYROLL	**$847 M**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$38,422**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$23,414
SAN JUAN'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	10.2%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

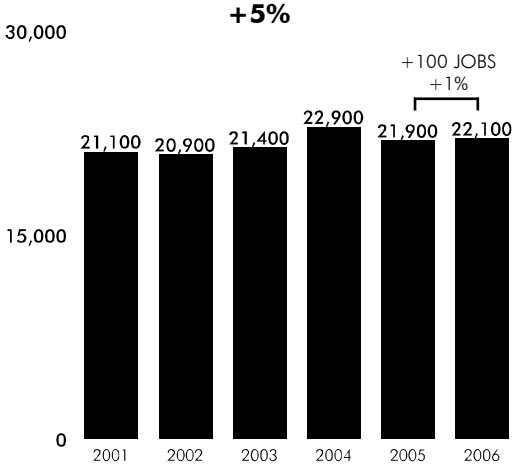
48TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT

48TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+1,000 JOBS
+5%



39 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SAN JUAN ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

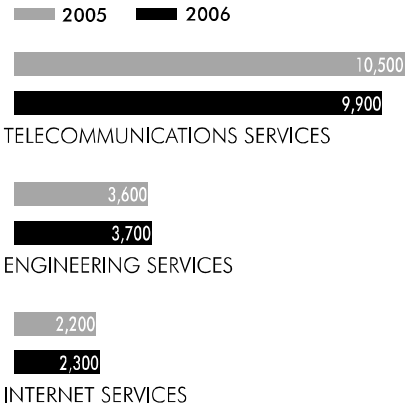
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

53RD IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION

60TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

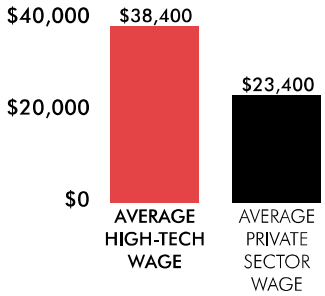
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

64% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SAN JUAN, PR = PUERTO RICO: Aguas Buenas, Aibonito, Arecibo, Barceloneta, Barranquitas, Bayamón, Caguas, Camuy, Canóvanas, Carolina, Cataño, Cayey, Ciales, Cidra, Comerío, Corozal, Dorado, Florida, Guaynabo, Gurabo, Hatillo, Humacao, Juncos, Las Piedras, Loíza, Manatí, Maunabo, Morovis, Naguabo, Naranjito, Orocovis, Quebradillas, Río Grande, San Juan, San Lorenzo, Toa Alta, Toa Baja, Trujillo, Vega Alta, Vega Baja, and Yabucoa Municipios

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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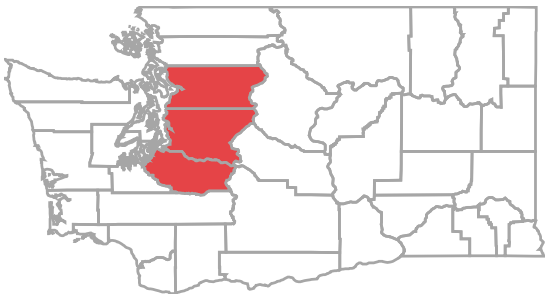
SEATTLE 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



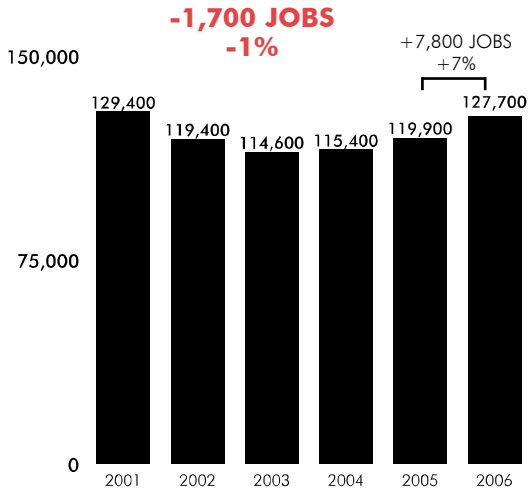
JOBS	**127,680**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**4,935**
PAYROLL	**$12.3 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$96,197**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$49,748
SEATTLE'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.0%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

9TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
1ST IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



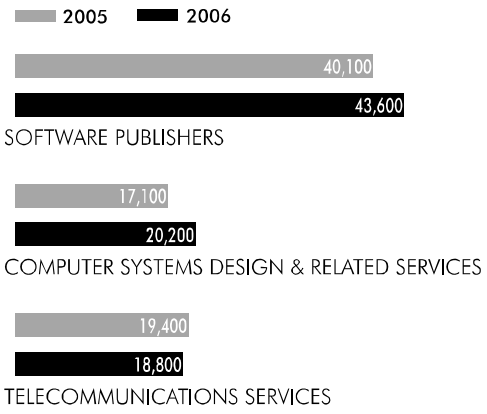
91 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN SEATTLE ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

16TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
5TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

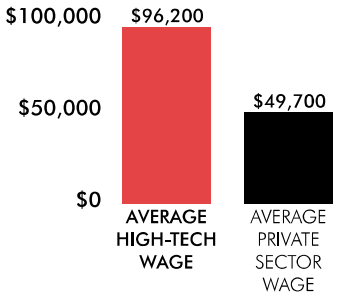
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

93% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

SEATTLE = WASHINGTON: King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

JOBS	**56,687**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**3,275**
PAYROLL	**$3.7 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$64,777**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$37,410
TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2%

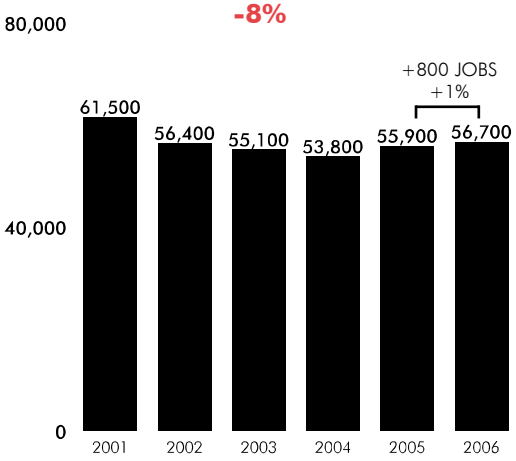
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

25TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
34TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-4,800 JOBS
-8%



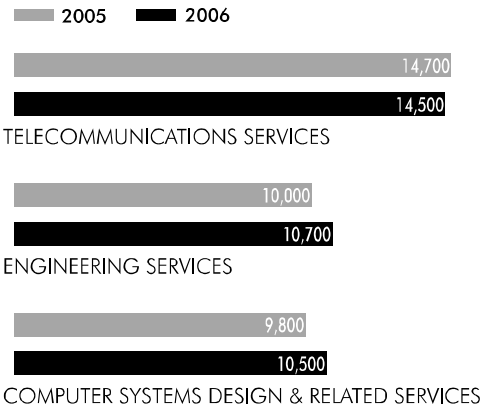
52 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

37TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
53RD IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

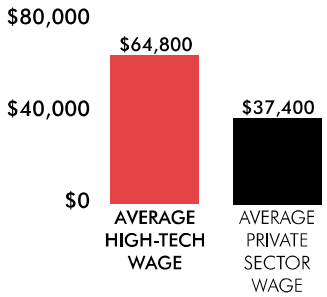
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

73% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG = FLORIDA: Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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VENTURA, CA AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

JOBS	**17,255**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**978**
PAYROLL	**$1.2 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$69,707**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$44,553
VENTURA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0%

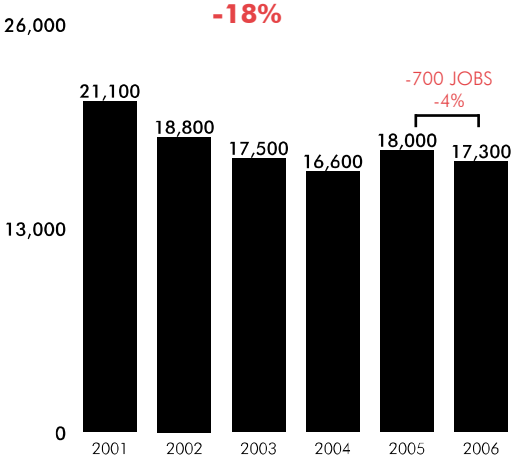
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

60TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
57TH IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

-3,800 JOBS
-18%



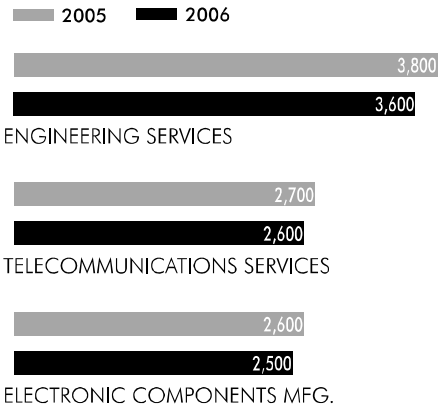
63 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN VENTURA ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

30TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
38TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

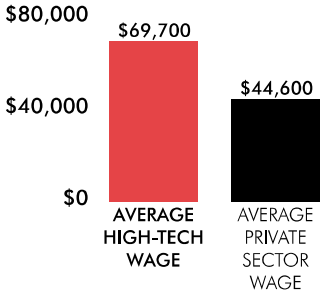
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

56% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

VENTURA, CA = California: Ventura County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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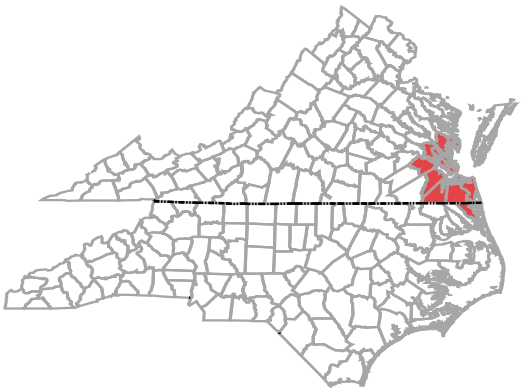
VIRGINIA BEACH-NORFOLK 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



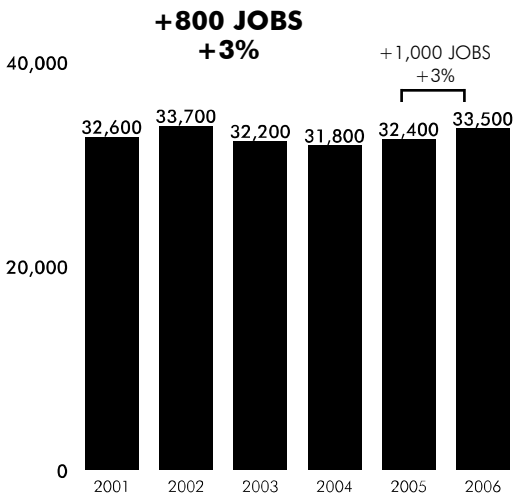
JOBS	**33,467**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**1,642**
PAYROLL	**$2.1 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$61,303**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$34,277
VIRGINIA BEACH-NORFOLK'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2%

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

35TH IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
32ND IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)



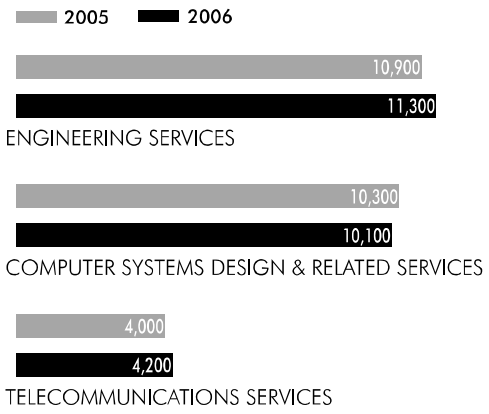
57 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN VIRGINIA BEACH-NORFOLK ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

32ND IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
56TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

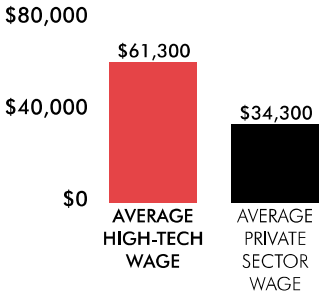
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

79% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

VIRGINIA BEACH-NORFOLK= NORTH CAROLINA: Currituck; VIRGINIA: Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Mathews, Surry, and York Counties; Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Poquoson, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, and Williamsburg Cities

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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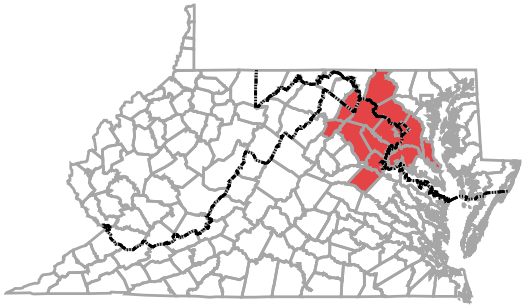
WASHINGTON, DC 2006 KEY INDUSTRY STATISTICS

AND THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY



JOBS	**295,834**
ESTABLISHMENTS	**14,360**
PAYROLL	**$27.4 B**
AVERAGE WAGE	**$92,718**
AVERAGE PRIVATE SECTOR WAGE	$55,587
WASHINGTON, DC'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0%

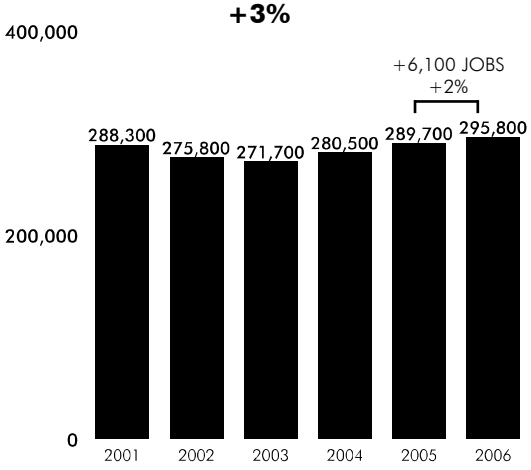
METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

2ND IN HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT
3RD IN HIGH-TECH JOB GROWTH

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(2001 - 2006)

+7,500 JOBS
+3%



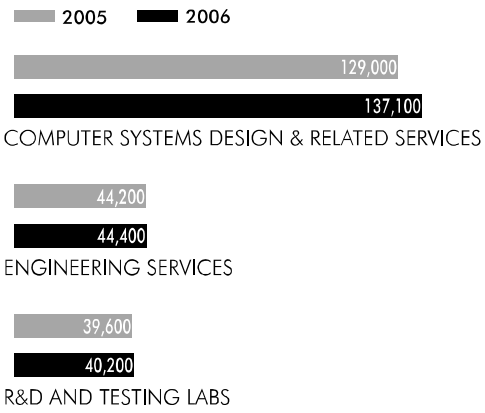
132 OF EVERY 1,000 PRIVATE SECTOR WORKERS IN WASHINGTON, DC ARE EMPLOYED BY HIGH-TECH FIRMS

METROPOLITAN RANKINGS

5TH IN HIGH-TECH EMP. CONCENTRATION
9TH IN HIGH-TECH AVERAGE WAGE

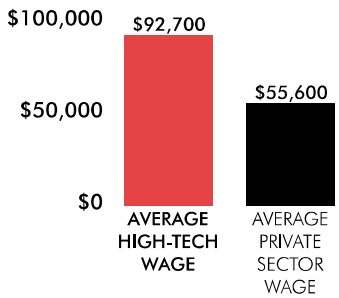
LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

(EMPLOYMENT)



HIGH-TECH WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

67% DIFFERENTIAL OF HIGH-TECH WAGES COMPARED TO ALL PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS



Select data are rounded.

WASHINGTON, DC = MARYLAND: Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: District of Columbia; VIRGINIA: Arlington, Clarke, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Warren Counties and Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Manassas, and Manassas Park Cities; WEST VIRGINIA: Jefferson County

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2007

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing									
Electronic Computers	157,639	138,469	121,920	113,948	111,440	105,231	n/a		
Computer Storage Devices	36,262	33,413	30,958	30,205	30,551	31,782	n/a		
Computer Terminals	24,617	19,851	17,722	16,820	15,382	15,376	n/a		
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	67,714	55,262	51,429	49,214	46,205	43,866	n/a		
Total	286,233	246,995	222,029	210,188	203,578	196,255	186,992	-4.7%	-9,263
Communications Equipment Manufacturing									
Telephone Apparatus	98,761	67,127	49,743	44,348	42,809	38,728	n/a		
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Comm. Equip.	105,084	86,777	77,249	75,372	78,396	80,905	n/a		
Other Communications Equipment	33,064	29,168	26,864	25,616	26,042	23,869	n/a		
Fiber Optic Cables	20,094	13,376	10,952	9,863	9,414	8,609	n/a		
Total	257,003	196,448	164,808	155,199	156,661	152,111	144,502	-5.0%	-7,609
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing									
Total	47,359	41,702	37,791	32,737	32,607	31,093	30,193	-2.9%	-900
Electronic Components Manufacturing									
Electron Tubes	18,674	15,927	13,061	9,821	7,738	7,218	n/a		
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	120,923	82,179	66,414	63,092	59,338	57,807	n/a		
Electronic Capacitors	14,386	10,659	9,334	8,756	7,795	7,600	n/a		
Electronic Resistors	8,322	6,401	5,817	5,648	5,607	5,534	n/a		
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	15,994	13,012	11,196	11,112	10,980	10,992	n/a		
Electronic Connectors	23,452	18,631	15,036	16,380	18,275	18,902	n/a		
Printed Circuit Assembly	59,955	50,166	48,704	51,200	51,863	53,587	n/a		
Other Electronic Components	89,502	75,599	65,936	63,129	64,763	67,063	n/a		
Total	351,208	272,574	235,498	229,138	226,359	228,703	228,120	-0.3%	-583
Semiconductor Manufacturing									
Semiconductor and Related Devices	292,145	251,107	225,366	220,458	220,268	227,905	n/a		
Semiconductor Machinery	23,035	19,862	16,816	17,242	17,045	17,509	n/a		
Total	315,180	270,969	242,182	237,700	237,313	245,414	232,958	-5.1%	-12,456
Defense Electronics Manufacturing									
Total	148,388	147,140	145,681	148,593	155,486	157,245	158,209	0.6%	964
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing									
Automatic Environmental Controls	32,853	32,214	30,724	29,416	26,979	25,688	n/a		
Industrial Process Control Instruments	67,175	60,787	57,632	58,334	59,211	60,517	n/a		
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	16,577	16,715	15,011	14,267	13,650	12,736	n/a		
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	65,745	53,665	46,590	45,118	43,614	41,464	n/a		
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	35,197	34,453	32,116	31,219	31,302	31,835	n/a		
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	32,703	29,869	29,064	29,782	29,863	30,217	n/a		
Total	250,250	227,703	211,138	208,137	204,619	202,457	202,271	-0.1%	-186
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing									
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	53,813	53,890	55,468	54,594	56,384	58,882	n/a		
Irradiation Apparatus	11,569	11,094	11,284	11,348	11,531	11,609	n/a		
Total	65,382	64,984	66,752	65,942	67,915	70,491	71,197	1.0%	706
Photonics Manufacturing									
Optical Instruments and Lenses	27,491	24,393	22,812	21,706	22,838	24,037	n/a		
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	22,293	21,542	17,316	15,853	14,153	12,342	n/a		
Total	49,784	45,935	40,128	37,559	36,991	36,379	35,917	-1.3%	-462
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	1,770,787	1,514,450	1,366,007	1,325,193	1,321,529	1,320,148	1,290,358	-2.3%	-29,790

2007 employment data are preliminary.

n/a = not available

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Percent Change 2006-07	Numeric Change 2006-07
HIGH-TECH SERVICES									
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES									
Telecommunications Services									
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	725,780	641,759	573,025	538,171	506,651	479,002	n/a		
Paging Services	31,311	26,302	23,002	20,939	20,015	17,504	n/a		
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecom.	169,921	169,612	166,460	167,180	171,011	183,390	n/a		
Telecommunications Resellers	208,840	177,890	158,606	145,917	135,172	125,372	n/a		
Satellite Telecommunications	21,212	18,539	17,185	16,155	16,341	16,384	n/a		
Cable and Other Program Distribution	125,972	127,674	132,573	130,192	135,387	141,932	n/a		
Other Telecommunications	9,307	9,215	8,603	8,402	6,841	6,584	n/a		
Total	1,292,343	1,170,991	1,079,454	1,026,957	991,418	970,168	952,348	-1.8%	-17,820
Internet Services									
Internet Service Providers	154,747	122,837	109,768	104,975	100,157	101,243	n/a		
Web Search Portals	16,510	13,146	11,457	12,856	15,551	19,191	n/a		
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	315,397	300,767	281,090	264,714	265,163	264,764	n/a		
Total	486,654	436,750	402,315	382,545	380,871	385,198	395,820	2.8%	10,622
Total Communications Services	1,778,997	1,607,741	1,481,769	1,409,502	1,372,289	1,355,366	1,348,168	-0.5%	-7,198
SOFTWARE SERVICES									
Software Publishers									
Total	271,263	249,912	237,244	235,328	237,002	243,150	251,082	3.3%	7,932
Computer Systems Design and Related Services									
Custom Computer Programming Services	557,021	499,802	488,991	504,489	526,179	560,741	n/a		
Computer Systems Design Services	509,161	456,541	447,559	474,852	508,353	552,988	n/a		
Computer Facilities Management Services	64,852	57,877	57,316	55,967	56,001	55,521	n/a		
Other Computer Related Services	147,798	126,191	113,473	106,252	105,722	105,934	n/a		
Total	1,278,832	1,140,411	1,107,339	1,141,560	1,196,256	1,275,185	1,349,877	5.9%	74,692
Total Software Services	1,550,095	1,390,323	1,344,583	1,376,888	1,433,258	1,518,335	1,600,959	5.4%	82,624
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES									
Engineering Services									
Total	799,345	774,271	760,228	787,170	829,619	874,494	906,134	3.6%	31,640
R&D and Testing Labs									
Testing Laboratories	141,327	144,993	143,499	141,690	141,948	145,224	n/a		
R&D in the Physical, Eng., and Life Sciences	461,282	462,198	467,761	479,651	509,111	534,643	n/a		
Total	602,609	607,191	611,260	621,341	651,059	679,867	694,367	2.1%	14,500
Computer Training									
Total	27,937	23,770	20,866	19,881	19,572	18,117	17,738	-2.1%	-379
Total Engineering and Tech Services	1,429,891	1,405,232	1,392,354	1,428,392	1,500,250	1,572,478	1,618,239	2.9%	45,761
Total High-Tech Services	4,758,983	4,403,296	4,218,706	4,214,782	4,305,797	4,446,179	4,567,366	2.7%	121,187
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)									
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**6,529,770**	**5,917,746**	**5,584,713**	**5,539,975**	**5,627,326**	**5,766,327**	**5,857,724**	**1.6%**	**91,397**
Total Private Sector	109,304,802	107,577,281	107,077,754	108,490,066	110,634,510	112,719,311	114,010,764	1.1%	1,291,453
Tech Jobs per 1,000 Private Sector Jobs	59.7	55.0	52.2	51.1	50.9	51.2	51.4		

2007 employment data are preliminary.

n/a = not available

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$108,200	$104,253	$111,111	$115,303	$122,305	$136,223	11%	$13,919
Computer Storage Devices	$93,656	$92,792	$96,982	$95,702	$96,710	$95,022	-2%	-$1,688
Computer Terminals	$92,667	$92,910	$94,969	$97,761	$101,632	$105,365	4%	$3,733
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$76,481	$77,113	$79,018	$79,290	$78,992	$79,588	1%	$596
Total	$97,517	$95,719	$100,419	$102,650	$107,071	$114,475	7%	$7,403
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$80,531	$81,785	$88,555	$95,951	$91,907	$93,603	2%	$1,696
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$69,716	$70,584	$74,749	$77,228	$79,429	$81,049	2%	$1,620
Other Communications Equipment	$66,427	$65,266	$64,065	$66,234	$64,177	$64,982	1%	$805
Fiber Optic Cables	$54,704	$57,791	$59,011	$59,796	$61,288	$63,488	4%	$2,200
Total	$72,275	$72,751	$76,129	$79,656	$79,213	$80,730	2%	$1,517
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	$53,266	$54,699	$56,465	$59,068	$60,387	$61,612	2%	$1,225
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	$66,267	$66,519	$70,566	$72,825	$80,073	$83,808	5%	$3,735
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$44,028	$44,897	$47,449	$48,457	$48,704	$48,031	-1%	-$672
Electronic Capacitors	$39,884	$42,301	$42,251	$42,444	$42,423	$44,059	4%	$1,636
Electronic Resistors	$40,584	$40,100	$40,951	$42,297	$43,042	$42,475	-1%	-$567
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$34,985	$34,825	$37,379	$36,601	$36,490	$37,695	3%	$1,205
Electronic Connectors	$45,016	$48,092	$48,797	$47,368	$47,211	$49,318	4%	$2,107
Printed Circuit Assembly	$54,583	$53,766	$52,501	$51,530	$46,613	$45,481	-2%	-$1,132
Other Electronic Components	$53,650	$52,305	$53,220	$53,522	$52,903	$53,145	0%	$243
Total	$48,867	$49,371	$50,633	$50,549	$49,429	$49,406	0%	-$23
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$89,720	$85,145	$90,326	$93,872	$97,466	$101,618	4%	$4,153
Semiconductor Machinery	$98,259	$95,802	$115,649	$114,536	$107,332	$111,584	4%	$4,252
Total	$90,344	$85,926	$92,084	$95,371	$98,174	$102,329	4%	$4,155
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$79,194	$81,421	$83,849	$85,527	$86,453	$86,916	1%	$463
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	$48,104	$48,613	$51,052	$52,596	$53,232	$53,627	1%	$395
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$59,520	$59,949	$60,565	$63,644	$62,984	$64,548	2%	$1,565
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$51,244	$50,643	$51,226	$51,708	$52,104	$52,129	0%	$25
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$79,958	$82,821	$86,565	$84,670	$87,384	$91,832	5%	$4,448
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$73,647	$73,006	$78,099	$82,790	$77,957	$81,878	5%	$3,921
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$56,549	$56,415	$58,260	$59,158	$59,271	$59,634	1%	$363
Total	$64,441	$64,565	$66,604	$68,052	$67,922	$69,961	3%	$2,039
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$69,328	$70,091	$73,297	$79,117	$77,228	$76,419	-1%	-$809
Irradiation Apparatus	$78,719	$77,912	$80,980	$83,659	$81,591	$82,922	2%	$1,330
Total	$70,990	$71,427	$74,595	$79,899	$77,969	$77,490	-1%	-$479
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lenses	$76,418	$70,635	$72,070	$66,061	$66,359	$67,317	1%	$957
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$67,402	$65,593	$69,342	$74,695	$71,670	$70,175	-2%	-$1,495
Total	$72,381	$68,270	$70,893	$69,705	$68,391	$68,286	0%	-$105
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$73,849	$73,568	$77,088	$79,146	$80,080	$82,454	3%	$2,374

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$67,468	$68,133	$69,972	$72,809	$71,692	$73,064	2%	$1,372
Paging Services	$57,569	$53,881	$54,675	$62,536	$58,428	$60,105	3%	$1,677
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$64,855	$60,854	$60,004	$66,331	$67,193	$65,416	-3%	-$1,777
Telecommunications Resellers	$62,734	$63,609	$63,838	$66,464	$65,609	$66,278	1%	$669
Satellite Telecommunications	$70,050	$74,231	$71,061	$79,371	$77,304	$82,998	7%	$5,693
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$48,443	$48,676	$50,918	$50,690	$49,721	$50,074	1%	$353
Other Telecommunications	$67,425	$67,613	$64,583	$69,271	$79,294	$82,688	4%	$3,395
Total	$64,307	$64,042	$64,842	$67,914	$66,964	$67,377	1%	$414
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	$95,277	$77,550	$79,410	$91,884	$91,359	$85,793	-6%	-$5,566
Web Search Portals	$88,108	$81,775	$84,728	$102,762	$132,218	$154,054	17%	$21,836
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$63,346	$62,512	$63,996	$66,040	$66,292	$67,783	2%	$1,490
Total	$74,340	$67,321	$68,792	$74,366	$75,576	$76,814	2%	$1,239
Total Communications Services	$67,052	$64,933	$65,914	$69,665	$69,354	$70,059	1%	$706
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$119,314	$111,418	$112,099	$101,900	$103,547	$106,770	3%	$3,223
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$88,270	$85,224	$84,730	$86,009	$86,508	$88,095	2%	$1,587
Computer Systems Design Services	$86,455	$84,140	$82,084	$83,293	$82,616	$83,722	1%	$1,105
Computer Facilities Management Services	$72,415	$68,132	$68,502	$70,059	$70,811	$71,281	1%	$470
Other Computer Related Services	$74,840	$71,845	$71,138	$71,992	$72,382	$72,484	0%	$103
Total	$85,191	$82,442	$81,428	$82,793	$82,871	$84,169	2%	$1,298
Total Software Services	$91,163	$87,651	$86,839	$86,058	$86,290	$87,789	2%	$1,499
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$67,841	$68,542	$69,308	$70,187	$70,794	$72,594	3%	$1,800
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$62,452	$65,368	$64,928	$64,161	$63,243	$62,747	-1%	-$496
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$80,778	$80,935	$83,786	$86,279	$88,742	$89,164	0%	$422
Total	$76,481	$77,217	$79,359	$81,236	$83,182	$83,521	0%	$339
Computer Training								
Total	$53,494	$50,788	$49,396	$50,357	$51,526	$53,182	3%	$1,656
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$71,202	$71,990	$73,422	$74,717	$75,919	$77,094	2%	$1,176
Total High-Tech Services	$76,152	$74,358	$75,061	$76,733	$77,279	$78,602	2%	$1,323
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)								
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$75,527**	**$74,156**	**$75,557**	**$77,310**	**$77,937**	**$79,484**	**2%**	**$1,547**
Total Private Sector	$41,159	$40,946	$41,080	$41,765	$41,805	$42,405	1%	$600
Tech Wage Differential Over Private Sector Wage	83.5%	81.1%	83.9%	85.1%	86.4%	87.4%		

2006 wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	$17,057	$14,436	$13,547	$13,139	$13,630	$14,335	5%	$705
Computer Storage Devices	$3,396	$3,100	$3,002	$2,891	$2,955	$3,020	2%	$65
Computer Terminals	$2,281	$1,844	$1,683	$1,644	$1,563	$1,620	4%	$57
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	$5,179	$4,261	$4,064	$3,902	$3,650	$3,491	-4%	-$159
Total	$27,913	$23,642	$22,296	$21,576	$21,797	$22,466	3%	$669
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	$7,953	$5,490	$4,405	$4,255	$3,934	$3,625	-8%	-$309
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	$7,326	$6,125	$5,774	$5,821	$6,227	$6,557	5%	$330
Other Communications Equipment	$2,196	$1,904	$1,721	$1,697	$1,671	$1,551	-7%	-$120
Fiber Optic Cable	$1,099	$773	$646	$590	$577	$547	-5%	-$30
Total	$18,575	$14,292	$12,547	$12,362	$12,410	$12,280	-1%	-$130
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	$2,523	$2,281	$2,134	$1,934	$1,969	$1,916	-3%	-$53
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tube	$1,237	$1,059	$922	$715	$620	$605	-2%	-$15
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	$5,324	$3,690	$3,151	$3,057	$2,890	$2,777	-4%	-$113
Electronic Capacitors	$574	$451	$394	$372	$331	$335	1%	$4
Electronic Resistors	$338	$257	$238	$239	$241	$235	-3%	-$6
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	$560	$453	$418	$407	$401	$414	3%	$14
Electronic Connectors	$1,056	$896	$734	$776	$863	$932	8%	$69
Printed Circuit Assembly	$3,273	$2,697	$2,557	$2,638	$2,417	$2,437	1%	$20
Other Electronic Components	$4,802	$3,954	$3,509	$3,379	$3,426	$3,564	4%	$138
Total	$17,163	$13,457	$11,924	$11,583	$11,189	$11,299	1%	$111
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	$26,211	$21,380	$20,356	$20,695	$21,469	$23,159	8%	$1,691
Semiconductor Machinery	$2,263	$1,903	$1,945	$1,975	$1,829	$1,954	7%	$124
Total	$28,475	$23,283	$22,301	$22,670	$23,298	$25,113	8%	$1,815
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	$11,751	$11,980	$12,215	$12,709	$13,442	$13,667	2%	$225
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	$1,580	$1,566	$1,569	$1,547	$1,436	$1,378	-4%	-$59
Industrial Process Control Instruments	$3,998	$3,644	$3,491	$3,713	$3,729	$3,906	5%	$177
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	$849	$846	$769	$738	$711	$664	-7%	-$47
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	$5,257	$4,445	$4,033	$3,820	$3,811	$3,808	0%	-$3
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$2,592	$2,515	$2,508	$2,585	$2,440	$2,607	7%	$166
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	$1,849	$1,685	$1,693	$1,762	$1,770	$1,802	2%	$32
Total	$16,126	$14,702	$14,063	$14,164	$13,898	$14,164	2%	$266
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	$3,731	$3,777	$4,066	$4,319	$4,354	$4,500	3%	$145
Irradiation Apparatus	$911	$864	$914	$949	$941	$963	2%	$22
Total	$4,641	$4,642	$4,979	$5,269	$5,295	$5,462	3%	$167
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lenses	$2,101	$1,723	$1,644	$1,434	$1,516	$1,618	7%	$103
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	$1,503	$1,413	$1,201	$1,184	$1,014	$866	-15%	-$148
Total	$3,603	$3,136	$2,845	$2,618	$2,530	$2,484	-2%	-$46
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	$130,770	$111,415	$105,303	$104,884	$105,828	$108,852	3%	$3,024

2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. ANNUAL PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	$48,967	$43,725	$40,096	$39,184	$36,323	$34,998	-4%	-$1,325
Paging Services	$1,803	$1,417	$1,258	$1,309	$1,169	$1,052	-10%	-$117
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	$11,020	$10,322	$9,988	$11,089	$11,491	$11,997	4%	$506
Telecommunications Resellers	$13,101	$11,315	$10,125	$9,698	$8,868	$8,309	-6%	-$559
Satellite Telecommunications	$1,486	$1,376	$1,221	$1,282	$1,263	$1,360	8%	$97
Cable and Other Program Distribution	$6,102	$6,215	$6,750	$6,599	$6,732	$7,107	6%	$376
Other Telecommunications	$628	$623	$556	$582	$542	$544	0%	$2
Total	$83,107	$74,993	$69,994	$69,744	$66,389	$65,367	-2%	-$1,021
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	$14,744	$9,526	$8,717	$9,645	$9,150	$8,686	-5%	-$464
Web Search Portals	$1,455	$1,075	$971	$1,321	$2,056	$2,956	44%	$900
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	$19,979	$18,801	$17,989	$17,482	$17,578	$17,946	2%	$368
Total	$36,178	$29,402	$27,676	$28,448	$28,785	$29,589	3%	$804
Total Communications Services	$119,285	$104,395	$97,670	$98,193	$95,174	$94,956	0%	-$217
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	$32,365	$27,845	$26,595	$23,980	$24,541	$25,961	6%	$1,420
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	$49,168	$42,595	$41,432	$43,391	$45,519	$49,398	9%	$3,880
Computer Systems Design Services	$44,020	$38,413	$36,737	$39,552	$41,998	$46,297	10%	$4,299
Computer Facilities Management Services	$4,696	$3,943	$3,926	$3,921	$3,966	$3,958	0%	-$8
Other Computer Related Services	$11,061	$9,066	$8,072	$7,649	$7,652	$7,679	0%	$26
Total	$108,945	$94,018	$90,168	$94,513	$99,135	$107,332	8%	$8,197
Total Software Services	$141,311	$121,863	$116,763	$118,493	$123,676	$133,293	8%	$9,617
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	$54,229	$53,070	$52,690	$55,249	$58,732	$63,483	8%	$4,751
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	$8,826	$9,478	$9,317	$9,091	$8,977	$9,112	2%	$135
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	$37,262	$37,408	$39,192	$41,384	$45,179	$47,671	6%	$2,491
Total	$46,088	$46,886	$48,509	$50,475	$54,157	$56,783	5%	$2,626
Computer Training								
Total	$1,494	$1,207	$1,031	$1,001	$1,008	$963	-4%	-$45
Total Engineering and Tech Services	$101,811	$101,163	$102,230	$106,725	$113,897	$121,229	6%	$7,332
Total High-Tech Services	$362,406	$327,421	$316,662	$323,411	$332,746	$349,478	5%	$16,732
(Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)								
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**$493,176**	**$438,836**	**$421,966**	**$428,295**	**$438,575**	**$458,330**	**5%**	**$19,756**
Total Private Sector	$4,498,893	$4,404,906	$4,398,790	$4,531,081	$4,625,085	$4,779,860	3%	$154,775
High-Tech Payroll as a Percent of Private Sector Payroll	11.0%	10.0%	9.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.6%		

2006 payroll data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing								
Electronic Computers	999	919	821	776	751	719	-4%	-32
Computer Storage Devices	259	253	232	220	205	205	0%	0
Computer Terminals	136	133	125	101	86	75	-13%	-11
Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	914	858	843	800	754	737	-2%	-17
Total	2,308	2,164	2,021	1,897	1,796	1,736	-3%	-60
Communications Equipment Manufacturing								
Telephone Apparatus	802	736	704	653	630	607	-4%	-23
Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equip.	1,443	1,368	1,300	1,233	1,224	1,230	0%	6
Other Communications Equipment	651	611	600	596	594	601	1%	7
Fiber Optic Cables	170	170	176	173	159	153	-4%	-6
Total	3,066	2,885	2,780	2,655	2,607	2,592	-1%	-15
Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing								
Total	751	701	698	664	668	679	2%	11
Electronic Components Manufacturing								
Electron Tubes	137	124	111	96	98	90	-8%	-8
Bare Printed Circuit Boards	1,892	1,650	1,448	1,263	1,152	1,070	-7%	-82
Electronic Capacitors	119	106	108	100	92	97	5%	5
Electronic Resistors	96	95	89	86	85	80	-6%	-5
Electronic Coil, Transformer, and Other Inductors	392	368	353	340	327	310	-5%	-17
Electronic Connectors	298	288	274	268	256	259	1%	3
Printed Circuit Assembly	880	931	961	1,016	1,064	1,094	3%	30
Other Electronic Components	1,487	1,467	1,417	1,354	1,386	1,376	-1%	-10
Total	5,301	5,029	4,761	4,523	4,460	4,376	-2%	-84
Semiconductor Manufacturing								
Semiconductor and Related Devices	1,640	1,642	1,578	1,546	1,691	1,678	-1%	-13
Semiconductor Machinery	225	232	235	231	221	224	1%	3
Total	1,865	1,874	1,813	1,777	1,912	1,902	-1%	-10
Defense Electronics Manufacturing								
Total	846	845	823	828	867	889	3%	22
Measuring and Control Instruments Manufacturing								
Automotive Environmental Controls	494	484	471	449	453	456	1%	3
Industrial Process Control Instruments	1,849	1,808	1,811	1,812	1,820	1,788	-2%	-32
Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices	401	378	356	333	319	282	-12%	-37
Electricity Measuring and Testing Instruments	987	1,011	1,015	998	967	947	-2%	-20
Analytical Laboratory Instruments	677	648	640	651	648	630	-3%	-18
Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments	1,035	1,004	985	988	1,002	987	-1%	-15
Total	5,443	5,333	5,278	5,231	5,209	5,090	-2%	-119
Electromedical Equipment Manufacturing								
Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	741	754	784	789	842	866	3%	24
Irradiation Apparatus	232	220	227	234	230	231	0%	1
Total	973	974	1,011	1,023	1,072	1,097	2%	25
Photonics Manufacturing								
Optical Instruments and Lenses	585	578	567	557	561	562	0%	1
Photographic and Photocopying Equipment	395	381	370	345	309	279	-10%	-30
Total	980	959	937	902	870	841	-3%	-29
Total High-Tech Manufacturing	21,533	20,764	20,122	19,500	19,461	19,202	-1%	-259

2006 establishment data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
HIGH-TECH SERVICES								
COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES								
Telecommunications Services								
Wired Telecommunications Carriers	19,571	19,577	19,250	19,443	19,141	19,322	1%	181
Paging Services	1,981	1,926	1,769	1,530	1,324	1,188	-10%	-136
Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications	6,726	7,710	8,151	8,732	9,362	9,953	6%	591
Telecommunications Resellers	8,502	9,003	8,692	8,152	7,680	7,266	-5%	-414
Satellite Telecommunications	1,058	1,027	1,007	1,018	994	1,000	1%	6
Cable and Other Program Distribution	3,732	3,751	3,710	3,639	3,534	3,533	0%	-1
Other Telecommunications	577	589	555	561	531	564	6%	33
Total	42,147	43,583	43,134	43,075	42,566	42,826	1%	260
Internet Services								
Internet Service Providers	12,974	11,227	9,633	8,453	7,747	7,637	-1%	-110
Web Search Portals	1,343	1,180	1,028	983	1,058	1,106	5%	48
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	13,470	13,351	12,820	12,445	12,383	12,736	3%	353
Total	27,787	25,758	23,481	21,882	21,188	21,479	1%	291
Total Communications Services	69,934	69,341	66,615	64,957	63,754	64,305	1%	551
SOFTWARE SERVICES								
Software Publishers								
Total	11,237	10,966	10,447	9,942	9,928	9,865	-1%	-63
Computer Systems Design and Related Services								
Custom Computer Programming Services	60,485	62,893	64,117	64,811	66,943	70,481	5%	3,538
Computer Systems Design Services	60,294	60,436	61,667	63,466	67,266	73,042	9%	5,776
Computer Facilities Management Services	1,951	2,063	2,051	2,048	1,939	2,060	6%	121
Other Computer Related Services	22,094	20,582	18,082	15,555	14,381	13,910	-3%	-471
Total	144,824	145,974	145,917	145,880	150,529	159,493	6%	8,964
Total Software Services	156,061	156,940	156,364	155,822	160,457	169,358	6%	8,901
ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES								
Engineering Services								
Total	57,508	58,102	58,557	59,350	60,748	63,097	4%	2,349
R&D and Testing Labs								
Testing Laboratories	8,594	8,719	8,769	8,658	8,589	8,629	0%	40
R&D in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	15,178	15,507	15,610	16,033	16,960	18,084	7%	1,124
Total	23,772	24,226	24,379	24,691	25,549	26,713	5%	1,164
Computer Training								
Total	3,480	3,436	3,262	3,148	3,007	2,847	-5%	-160
Total Engineering and Tech Services	84,760	85,764	86,198	87,189	89,304	92,657	4%	3,353
Total High-Tech Services (Includes Communications Services, Software Services, and Engineering and Tech Services)	310,755	312,045	309,177	307,968	313,515	326,320	4%	12,805
TOTAL HIGH TECH	**332,288**	**332,809**	**329,299**	**327,468**	**332,976**	**345,522**	**4%**	**12,546**
Total Private Sector	7,724,965	7,839,903	7,971,647	8,093,142	8,308,128	8,517,150	3%	209,022
High-Tech Establishments as a Percent of Private Sector Establishments	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%		

2006 establishment data are the most recent available.

Some totals may not equal the sum of individual sectors due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY CYBERCITY, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
United States	6,529,770	5,917,746	5,584,713	5,539,975	5,627,326	5,766,327	2.5%	139,001
Albany, NY	19,809	19,602	19,959	19,680	19,960	20,373	2%	413
Albuquerque	36,861	35,927	34,785	33,916	34,095	34,432	1%	337
Atlanta	148,237	140,922	131,094	125,327	124,337	126,672	2%	2,335
Austin	82,372	70,623	65,149	64,127	66,490	68,760	3%	2,270
Baltimore	67,557	64,940	64,164	67,534	69,736	71,211	2%	1,475
Boise	22,969	21,391	20,180	20,418	21,009	20,848	-1%	-161
Boston	233,158	200,954	185,846	184,747	187,635	191,690	2%	4,055
Boulder	42,203	31,788	29,576	29,915	30,185	30,533	1%	348
Bridgeport, CT	24,292	21,256	19,348	18,146	17,594	17,599	0%	5
Charlotte	33,584	31,896	28,192	27,037	26,707	27,982	5%	1,275
Chicago	207,780	182,986	168,139	162,149	161,693	163,966	1%	2,273
Cincinnati	31,974	29,952	29,723	29,026	29,460	30,207	3%	747
Cleveland, OH	36,599	32,868	30,600	30,103	31,584	31,624	0%	40
Colorado Springs	35,220	30,758	27,545	27,438	26,303	25,498	-3%	-805
Columbus, OH	47,244	44,524	40,698	39,830	39,825	40,718	2%	893
Dallas-Fort Worth	228,079	197,609	176,694	173,363	173,177	176,010	2%	2,833
Denver	102,046	93,615	86,528	82,490	80,556	80,542	0%	-14
Detroit	131,948	120,286	120,580	118,518	118,437	115,082	-3%	-3,355
Durham	41,782	32,899	30,594	30,382	30,852	33,454	8%	2,602
Hartford	22,594	20,102	18,518	18,415	18,856	20,017	6%	1,161
Houston	130,062	120,495	112,142	111,883	113,147	117,229	4%	4,082
Huntsville	23,098	24,106	23,657	27,029	28,495	28,806	1%	311
Indianapolis	26,256	25,911	25,989	27,581	27,973	28,503	2%	530
Kansas City	69,193	65,592	61,285	60,381	60,484	62,118	3%	1,634
Las Vegas	17,694	16,965	17,347	16,987	17,115	18,285	7%	1,170
Los Angeles	189,091	173,524	168,183	165,729	169,119	172,157	2%	3,038
Manchester, NH	25,870	21,486	20,555	21,590	21,725	21,695	0%	-30
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	83,958	77,345	73,464	75,760	75,607	72,886	-4%	-2,721
Milwaukee	37,566	35,775	34,413	34,700	33,944	33,750	-1%	-194
Minneapolis-St. Paul	108,137	103,069	96,728	96,054	97,746	98,059	0%	313
Nashville	21,813	21,016	19,212	19,199	19,424	19,474	0%	50
New York Metro Area	384,668	340,713	316,652	309,712	310,124	316,509	2%	6,385
Oakland	97,987	86,515	78,509	80,324	80,667	81,406	1%	739
Oklahoma City	21,669	18,899	18,457	17,306	17,547	17,707	1%	160
Omaha	24,515	22,275	18,316	18,278	18,934	19,182	1%	248
Orange County, CA	115,753	104,114	98,976	97,712	99,642	100,895	1%	1,253
Orlando	43,032	41,986	39,700	40,326	42,787	44,563	4%	1,776
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	18,997	17,490	18,355	20,012	20,930	20,705	-1%	-225
Philadelphia	134,522	133,849	127,230	123,180	128,531	132,169	3%	3,638
Phoenix	95,974	93,510	88,197	87,402	87,623	91,417	4%	3,794
Pittsburgh	55,322	50,592	47,040	48,360	48,353	49,841	3%	1,488
Portland, OR	84,830	73,988	69,227	69,576	71,195	73,735	4%	2,540
Providence	25,188	23,170	23,519	24,029	23,535	23,962	2%	427
Raleigh	39,353	36,109	34,770	34,642	35,895	37,144	3%	1,249
Richmond	20,424	19,547	18,763	18,448	19,842	20,959	6%	1,117
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	20,140	20,058	20,612	21,391	23,253	25,936	12%	2,683
Rochester, NY	27,568	25,372	24,111	22,852	22,029	22,376	2%	347
Sacramento	45,304	43,502	40,859	42,182	42,548	43,699	3%	1,151
St. Louis	51,923	47,060	47,769	48,481	50,209	52,777	5%	2,568
Salt Lake City	34,978	30,354	29,806	29,647	32,029	34,344	7%	2,315
San Antonio	33,266	31,681	29,192	27,529	26,566	27,319	3%	753
San Diego	108,520	104,778	101,751	99,945	104,881	106,358	1%	1,477
San Francisco	105,257	85,741	78,642	76,581	76,775	79,442	3%	2,667
San Jose/Silicon Valley	309,730	253,172	225,341	214,853	219,461	225,343	3%	5,882
San Juan, PR	21,103	20,879	21,394	22,914	21,908	22,057	1%	149
Seattle	129,400	119,361	114,638	115,412	119,868	127,680	7%	7,812
Tampa-St. Petersburg	61,514	56,399	55,109	53,774	55,869	56,687	1%	818
Ventura, CA	21,098	18,802	17,457	16,613	17,963	17,255	-4%	-708
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	32,640	33,719	32,218	31,792	32,431	33,467	3%	1,036
Washington, DC	288,332	275,757	271,683	280,544	289,717	295,834	2%	6,117

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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WAGES IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY CYBERCITY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
United States	$75,527	$74,156	$75,557	$77,310	$77,937	$79,484	2.0%	$1,547
Albany, NY	$69,758	$69,544	$69,454	$70,381	$70,356	$76,592	9%	$6,235
Albuquerque	$61,826	$61,571	$64,642	$65,505	$65,297	$65,853	1%	$555
Atlanta	$79,685	$77,091	$77,234	$78,182	$80,722	$82,372	2%	$1,649
Austin	$88,522	$86,277	$88,195	$91,438	$92,352	$100,536	9%	$8,184
Baltimore	$73,115	$75,751	$76,265	$78,275	$78,070	$79,144	1%	$1,074
Boise	$62,822	$63,892	$65,199	$66,161	$65,207	$70,066	7%	$4,859
Boston	$87,620	$86,381	$89,025	$93,025	$92,592	$95,100	3%	$2,508
Boulder	$86,521	$85,471	$90,209	$91,783	$96,009	$96,077	0%	$68
Bridgeport, CT	$92,424	$84,428	$86,194	$91,200	$91,897	$90,211	-2%	-$1,686
Charlotte	$66,779	$68,415	$71,150	$72,549	$71,330	$70,455	-1%	-$876
Chicago	$75,630	$75,377	$76,374	$79,164	$81,963	$81,441	-1%	-$522
Cincinnati	$66,478	$68,213	$69,037	$68,015	$66,900	$66,354	-1%	-$546
Cleveland, OH	$60,332	$60,561	$61,291	$63,069	$61,717	$62,000	0%	$282
Colorado Springs	$69,074	$68,946	$69,924	$71,641	$72,362	$74,673	3%	$2,311
Columbus, OH	$69,386	$65,311	$66,801	$69,082	$69,502	$70,949	2%	$1,447
Dallas-Fort Worth	$81,582	$78,550	$79,213	$81,679	$81,379	$83,133	2%	$1,754
Denver	$81,210	$81,134	$85,034	$83,045	$82,766	$87,901	6%	$5,135
Detroit	$80,038	$78,412	$79,769	$79,844	$80,335	$80,109	0%	-$226
Durham	$90,032	$87,263	$88,508	$93,896	$92,622	$95,551	3%	$2,928
Hartford	$75,629	$73,173	$71,736	$71,614	$73,016	$71,244	-2%	-$1,772
Houston	$78,089	$77,637	$76,662	$77,762	$80,019	$84,921	6%	$4,902
Huntsville	$59,924	$60,563	$67,090	$65,826	$64,246	$65,848	2%	$1,602
Indianapolis	$62,926	$61,884	$61,792	$64,011	$63,516	$63,863	1%	$348
Kansas City	$64,396	$65,301	$68,156	$72,295	$71,737	$72,411	1%	$674
Las Vegas	$61,866	$64,066	$64,723	$68,590	$75,493	$68,769	-9%	-$6,724
Los Angeles	$73,810	$72,701	$76,487	$80,607	$81,508	$83,258	2%	$1,750
Manchester, NH	$73,260	$75,119	$79,125	$80,001	$79,217	$81,683	3%	$2,466
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$64,053	$62,963	$61,999	$63,536	$63,484	$66,582	5%	$3,098
Milwaukee	$65,747	$66,225	$66,459	$65,904	$66,559	$67,210	1%	$651
Minneapolis-St. Paul	$70,263	$70,572	$73,999	$75,672	$74,992	$75,630	1%	$637
Nashville	$61,043	$57,675	$59,301	$60,694	$59,937	$65,913	10%	$5,976
New York Metro Area	$86,119	$86,423	$87,482	$88,897	$89,535	$91,451	2%	$1,916
Oakland	$87,015	$88,149	$90,142	$94,644	$93,159	$96,930	4%	$3,771
Oklahoma City	$45,141	$48,699	$51,815	$51,900	$51,191	$51,282	0%	$91
Omaha	$61,388	$61,389	$65,154	$66,826	$66,625	$66,641	0%	$15
Orange County, CA	$73,441	$73,445	$76,386	$78,570	$78,805	$81,914	4%	$3,109
Orlando	$63,477	$65,237	$65,828	$66,485	$65,530	$65,020	-1%	-$510
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$62,389	$64,031	$65,585	$69,669	$67,921	$68,838	1%	$917
Philadelphia	$79,088	$79,056	$80,174	$82,448	$83,457	$83,259	0%	-$198
Phoenix	$69,716	$70,174	$70,203	$72,561	$74,235	$76,666	3%	$2,431
Pittsburgh	$63,770	$64,438	$65,775	$68,192	$66,842	$67,111	0%	$269
Portland, OR	$78,241	$74,609	$77,389	$80,246	$78,464	$78,958	1%	$493
Providence	$62,765	$63,274	$66,730	$70,071	$67,049	$72,165	8%	$5,116
Raleigh	$70,236	$71,141	$72,205	$73,917	$74,886	$74,285	-1%	-$601
Richmond	$62,919	$63,702	$64,323	$64,063	$64,471	$65,207	1%	$735
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$55,328	$55,328	$57,305	$59,288	$59,221	$57,236	-3%	-$1,985
Rochester, NY	$66,141	$64,548	$64,547	$65,990	$64,958	$66,700	3%	$1,742
Sacramento	$78,027	$76,105	$76,441	$77,369	$80,587	$83,518	4%	$2,931
St. Louis	$68,943	$67,043	$71,126	$71,912	$73,037	$74,607	2%	$1,570
Salt Lake City	$58,100	$59,127	$59,149	$60,977	$60,753	$59,572	-2%	-$1,181
San Antonio	$59,455	$58,231	$60,376	$62,793	$65,262	$68,047	4%	$2,785
San Diego	$84,908	$82,816	$84,527	$90,916	$89,772	$92,328	3%	$2,555
San Francisco	$115,580	$107,728	$109,540	$112,408	$119,802	$118,518	-1%	-$1,285
San Jose/Silicon Valley	$119,866	$113,901	$126,349	$135,249	$138,771	$144,828	4%	$6,057
San Juan, PR	$36,729	$37,315	$37,542	$38,033	$38,118	$38,422	1%	$303
Seattle	$121,442	$113,724	$118,381	$91,972	$93,334	$96,197	3%	$2,863
Tampa-St. Petersburg	$60,240	$60,931	$62,462	$64,334	$62,776	$64,777	3%	$2,000
Ventura, CA	$74,515	$68,417	$69,038	$68,339	$64,825	$69,707	8%	$4,882
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$55,210	$56,316	$58,249	$60,466	$61,441	$61,303	0%	-$139
Washington, DC	$91,197	$85,944	$87,099	$90,432	$91,750	$92,718	1%	$967

2006 metropolitan wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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PAYROLL IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY CYBERCITY, 2001 - 2006

(adjusted for inflation to millions of 2006 dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
United States	$493,176	$438,836	$421,966	$428,295	$438,575	$458,330	4.5%	$19,756
Albany, NY	$1,382	$1,363	$1,386	$1,385	$1,404	$1,560	11%	$156
Albuquerque	$2,279	$2,212	$2,249	$2,222	$2,226	$2,267	2%	$41
Atlanta	$11,812	$10,864	$10,125	$9,798	$10,037	$10,434	4%	$397
Austin	$7,292	$6,093	$5,746	$5,864	$6,140	$6,913	13%	$772
Baltimore	$4,939	$4,919	$4,893	$5,286	$5,444	$5,636	4%	$192
Boise	$1,443	$1,367	$1,316	$1,351	$1,370	$1,461	7%	$91
Boston	$20,429	$17,359	$16,545	$17,186	$17,374	$18,230	5%	$856
Boulder	$3,651	$2,717	$2,668	$2,746	$2,898	$2,934	1%	$35
Bridgeport, CT	$2,245	$1,795	$1,668	$1,655	$1,617	$1,588	-2%	-$29
Charlotte	$2,243	$2,182	$2,006	$1,962	$1,905	$1,971	3%	$66
Chicago	$15,714	$13,793	$12,841	$12,836	$13,253	$13,354	1%	$101
Cincinnati	$2,126	$2,043	$2,052	$1,974	$1,971	$2,004	2%	$33
Cleveland, OH	$2,208	$1,991	$1,875	$1,899	$1,949	$1,961	1%	$11
Colorado Springs	$2,433	$2,121	$1,926	$1,966	$1,903	$1,904	0%	$1
Columbus, OH	$3,278	$2,908	$2,719	$2,752	$2,768	$2,889	4%	$121
Dallas-Fort Worth	$18,607	$15,522	$13,996	$14,160	$14,093	$14,632	4%	$539
Denver	$8,287	$7,595	$7,358	$6,850	$6,667	$7,080	6%	$412
Detroit	$10,561	$9,432	$9,619	$9,463	$9,515	$9,219	-3%	-$296
Durham	$3,762	$2,871	$2,708	$2,853	$2,858	$3,197	12%	$339
Hartford	$1,709	$1,471	$1,328	$1,319	$1,377	$1,426	4%	$49
Houston	$10,156	$9,355	$8,597	$8,700	$9,054	$9,955	10%	$901
Huntsville	$1,384	$1,460	$1,587	$1,779	$1,831	$1,897	4%	$66
Indianapolis	$1,652	$1,603	$1,606	$1,765	$1,777	$1,820	2%	$44
Kansas City	$4,456	$4,283	$4,177	$4,365	$4,339	$4,498	4%	$159
Las Vegas	$1,095	$1,087	$1,123	$1,165	$1,292	$1,257	-3%	-$35
Los Angeles	$13,957	$12,615	$12,864	$13,359	$13,785	$14,333	4%	$549
Manchester, NH	$1,895	$1,614	$1,626	$1,727	$1,721	$1,772	3%	$51
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$5,378	$4,870	$4,555	$4,813	$4,800	$4,853	1%	$53
Milwaukee	$2,470	$2,369	$2,287	$2,287	$2,259	$2,268	0%	$9
Minneapolis-St. Paul	$7,598	$7,274	$7,158	$7,269	$7,330	$7,416	1%	$86
Nashville	$1,332	$1,212	$1,139	$1,165	$1,164	$1,284	10%	$119
New York Metro Area	$33,127	$29,445	$27,701	$27,532	$27,767	$28,945	4%	$1,178
Oakland	$8,526	$7,626	$7,077	$7,602	$7,515	$7,891	5%	$376
Oklahoma City	$978	$920	$956	$898	$898	$908	1%	$10
Omaha	$1,505	$1,367	$1,193	$1,221	$1,261	$1,278	1%	$17
Orange County, CA	$8,501	$7,647	$7,560	$7,677	$7,852	$8,265	5%	$412
Orlando	$2,732	$2,739	$2,613	$2,681	$2,804	$2,897	3%	$94
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$1,185	$1,120	$1,204	$1,394	$1,422	$1,425	0%	$4
Philadelphia	$10,639	$10,582	$10,201	$10,156	$10,727	$11,004	3%	$277
Phoenix	$6,691	$6,562	$6,192	$6,342	$6,505	$7,009	8%	$504
Pittsburgh	$3,528	$3,260	$3,094	$3,298	$3,232	$3,345	3%	$113
Portland, OR	$6,637	$5,520	$5,357	$5,583	$5,586	$5,822	4%	$236
Providence	$1,581	$1,466	$1,569	$1,684	$1,578	$1,729	10%	$151
Raleigh	$2,764	$2,569	$2,511	$2,561	$2,688	$2,759	3%	$71
Richmond	$1,285	$1,245	$1,207	$1,182	$1,279	$1,367	7%	$87
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$1,114	$1,110	$1,181	$1,268	$1,377	$1,484	8%	$107
Rochester, NY	$1,823	$1,638	$1,556	$1,508	$1,431	$1,492	4%	$62
Sacramento	$3,535	$3,311	$3,123	$3,264	$3,429	$3,650	6%	$221
St. Louis	$3,580	$3,155	$3,398	$3,486	$3,667	$3,938	7%	$270
Salt Lake City	$2,032	$1,795	$1,763	$1,808	$1,946	$2,046	5%	$100
San Antonio	$1,978	$1,845	$1,762	$1,729	$1,734	$1,859	7%	$125
San Diego	$9,214	$8,677	$8,601	$9,087	$9,415	$9,820	4%	$404
San Francisco	$12,166	$9,237	$8,614	$8,608	$9,198	$9,415	2%	$217
San Jose/Silicon Valley	$37,126	$28,837	$28,472	$29,059	$30,455	$32,636	7%	$2,181
San Juan, PR	$775	$779	$803	$871	$835	$847	1%	$12
Seattle	$15,715	$13,574	$13,571	$10,615	$11,188	$12,282	10%	$1,095
Tampa-St. Petersburg	$3,706	$3,436	$3,442	$3,459	$3,507	$3,672	5%	$165
Ventura, CA	$1,572	$1,286	$1,205	$1,135	$1,164	$1,203	3%	$38
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$1,802	$1,899	$1,877	$1,922	$1,993	$2,052	3%	$59
Washington, DC	$26,295	$23,700	$23,663	$25,370	$26,582	$27,429	3%	$847

2006 metropolitan payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY BY CYBERCITY, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Numeric Change 2005-06
United States	332,288	332,809	329,299	327,468	332,976	345,522	3.8%	12,546
Albany, NY	815	835	857	875	862	907	5%	45
Albuquerque	988	985	987	1,016	1,024	1,028	0%	4
Atlanta	7,278	7,675	7,931	7,863	7,918	7,893	0%	-25
Austin	2,367	2,383	2,339	2,479	2,579	2,699	5%	120
Baltimore	2,968	3,090	3,137	3,233	3,263	3,312	2%	49
Boise	685	682	720	764	796	790	-1%	-6
Boston	8,091	7,991	8,028	8,964	8,880	8,239	-7%	-641
Boulder	1,513	1,389	1,375	1,381	1,431	1,520	6%	89
Bridgeport, CT	1,622	1,511	1,418	1,358	1,325	1,353	2%	28
Charlotte	1,676	1,841	1,612	1,668	1,672	1,770	6%	98
Chicago	11,017	11,023	10,754	10,604	10,673	11,020	3%	347
Cincinnati	1,893	1,945	1,988	1,928	1,974	2,074	5%	100
Cleveland, OH	2,205	2,199	2,196	2,158	2,223	2,280	3%	57
Colorado Springs	1,257	1,239	1,230	1,287	1,353	1,447	7%	94
Columbus, OH	1,850	1,883	1,895	1,830	1,862	1,920	3%	58
Dallas-Fort Worth	7,347	7,422	7,166	7,302	7,339	7,503	2%	164
Denver	5,760	5,719	5,659	5,678	5,973	6,369	7%	396
Detroit	4,896	4,832	4,537	4,357	4,224	4,177	-1%	-47
Durham	740	742	694	730	716	745	4%	29
Hartford	1,246	1,227	1,183	1,159	1,144	1,203	5%	59
Houston	5,530	5,622	5,520	5,711	5,741	5,836	2%	95
Huntsville	647	670	662	786	813	835	3%	22
Indianapolis	1,583	1,646	1,666	1,762	1,815	1,893	4%	78
Kansas City	2,600	2,671	2,581	2,567	2,617	2,614	0%	-3
Las Vegas	978	1,042	1,206	1,340	1,486	1,740	17%	254
Los Angeles	8,099	8,312	8,161	7,818	7,632	8,118	6%	486
Manchester, NH	980	912	921	956	949	959	1%	10
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	5,577	5,891	6,168	6,550	6,707	6,641	-1%	-66
Milwaukee	1,662	1,675	1,723	1,686	1,699	1,628	-4%	-71
Minneapolis-St. Paul	5,627	5,443	5,365	5,019	5,108	5,017	-2%	-91
Nashville	910	945	1,098	1,068	1,084	1,116	3%	32
New York Metro Area	22,803	22,706	22,026	20,900	20,257	20,208	0%	-49
Oakland	4,297	4,412	4,184	3,968	3,783	3,957	5%	174
Oklahoma City	863	883	908	932	1,002	1,028	3%	26
Omaha	822	877	825	862	905	955	6%	50
Orange County, CA	4,798	4,990	4,966	4,848	4,761	5,073	7%	312
Orlando	1,936	2,056	2,093	2,224	2,406	2,565	7%	159
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	590	577	629	673	700	715	2%	15
Philadelphia	7,351	7,113	7,125	7,176	7,172	7,145	0%	-27
Phoenix	2,706	4,256	4,237	4,212	4,139	4,422	7%	283
Pittsburgh	2,305	2,202	2,232	2,207	2,159	2,166	0%	7
Portland, OR	2,659	2,674	2,676	2,662	2,851	3,020	6%	169
Providence	1,450	1,510	1,505	1,702	1,737	1,742	0%	5
Raleigh	1,925	1,999	1,855	1,896	1,947	2,018	4%	71
Richmond	1,177	1,209	1,211	1,269	1,310	1,394	6%	84
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,348	1,424	1,489	1,523	1,534	1,672	9%	138
Rochester, NY	951	961	972	1,038	966	984	2%	18
Sacramento	1,612	1,746	1,804	1,791	1,800	1,945	8%	145
St. Louis	2,756	2,763	2,605	2,595	2,581	2,634	2%	53
Salt Lake City	2,089	2,030	1,977	2,074	2,233	2,420	8%	187
San Antonio	1,130	1,198	1,183	1,253	1,233	1,306	6%	73
San Diego	3,937	4,129	4,209	4,292	4,193	4,422	5%	229
San Francisco	4,394	4,196	3,818	3,587	3,454	3,621	5%	167
San Jose/Silicon Valley	6,538	6,222	5,866	5,555	5,277	5,484	4%	207
San Juan, PR	765	756	851	861	945	990	5%	45
Seattle	5,235	5,157	4,707	4,464	4,634	4,935	6%	301
Tampa-St. Petersburg	2,661	2,750	2,909	3,035	3,179	3,275	3%	96
Ventura, CA	915	929	986	970	953	978	3%	25
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	1,177	1,268	1,314	1,440	1,513	1,642	9%	129
Washington, DC	12,560	12,775	12,902	13,350	13,776	14,360	4%	584

2006 metropolitan establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	5,766,327
1.	New York Metro Area	316,509
2.	Washington, DC	295,834
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	225,343
4.	Boston	191,690
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	176,010
6.	Los Angeles	172,157
7.	Chicago	163,966
8.	Philadelphia	132,169
9.	Seattle	127,680
10.	Atlanta	126,672
11.	Houston	117,229
12.	Detroit	115,082
13.	San Diego	106,358
14.	Orange County, CA	100,895
15.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	98,059
16.	Phoenix	91,417
17.	Oakland	81,406
18.	Denver	80,542
19.	San Francisco	79,442
20.	Portland, OR	73,735
21.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	72,886
22.	Baltimore	71,211
23.	Austin	68,760
24.	Kansas City	62,118
25.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	56,687
26.	St. Louis	52,777
27.	Pittsburgh	49,841
28.	Orlando	44,563
29.	Sacramento	43,699
30.	Columbus, OH	40,718
31.	Raleigh	37,144
32.	Albuquerque	34,432
33.	Salt Lake City	34,344
34.	Milwaukee	33,750
35.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	33,467
36.	Durham	33,454
37.	Cleveland, OH	31,624
38.	Boulder	30,533
39.	Cincinnati	30,207
40.	Huntsville	28,806
41.	Indianapolis	28,503
42.	Charlotte	27,982
43.	San Antonio	27,319
44.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	25,936
45.	Colorado Springs	25,498
46.	Providence	23,962
47.	Rochester, NY	22,376
48.	San Juan, PR	22,057
49.	Manchester, NH	21,695
50.	Richmond	20,959
51.	Boise	20,848
52.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	20,705
53.	Albany, NY	20,373
54.	Hartford	20,017
55.	Nashville	19,474
56.	Omaha	19,182
57.	Las Vegas	18,285
58.	Oklahoma City	17,707
59.	Bridgeport, CT	17,599
60.	Ventura, CA	17,255

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PER 1,000, 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Workers Per 1,000
	United States	51.16
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	285.92
2.	Boulder	230.45
3.	Huntsville	188.46
4.	Durham	155.94
5.	Washington, DC	132.02
6.	Manchester, NH	123.89
7.	Colorado Springs	122.43
8.	Austin	121.40
9.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	115.56
10.	Albuquerque	112.80
11.	San Diego	96.99
12.	Raleigh	94.58
13.	San Francisco	93.84
14.	Oakland	93.43
15.	Boston	92.78
16.	Seattle	90.74
17.	Boise	89.78
18.	Portland, OR	84.41
19.	Denver	77.90
20.	Kansas City	75.78
21.	Orange County, CA	73.77
22.	Dallas-Fort Worth	71.91
23.	Baltimore	69.03
24.	Detroit	68.24
25.	Salt Lake City	66.97
26.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	64.59
27.	Atlanta	63.93
28.	Sacramento	63.91
29.	Albany, NY	62.85
30.	Ventura, CA	62.80
31.	Houston	57.22
32.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	56.86
33.	Philadelphia	56.52
34.	Phoenix	56.11
35.	Columbus, OH	53.99
36.	Rochester, NY	53.83
37.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	52.36
38.	Pittsburgh	51.69
39.	Omaha	50.78
40.	Orlando	49.45
41.	Los Angeles	47.94
42.	Bridgeport, CT	47.29
43.	St. Louis	46.36
44.	Milwaukee	45.92
45.	New York Metro Area	45.87
46.	Richmond	43.16
47.	Chicago	43.10
48.	San Antonio	41.87
49.	Hartford	41.21
50.	Oklahoma City	40.59
51.	Providence	39.62
52.	Charlotte	39.62
53.	San Juan, PR	39.08
54.	Indianapolis	38.56
55.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	36.41
56.	Cleveland, OH	34.76
57.	Cincinnati	34.26
58.	Nashville	30.36
59.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	24.43
60.	Las Vegas	22.27

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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CYBERCITIES RANKINGS BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
New York Metro Area	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
Washington, DC	3.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
San Jose/Silicon Valley	2.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
Boston	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
Dallas-Fort Worth	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
Los Angeles	7.	7.	6.	6.	6.	6.
Chicago	6.	6.	7.	7.	7.	7.
Philadelphia	9.	9.	9.	9.	8.	8.
Seattle	12.	12.	11.	11.	10.	9.
Atlanta	8.	8.	8.	8.	9.	10.
Houston	11.	10.	12.	12.	12.	11.
Detroit	10.	11.	10.	10.	11.	12.
San Diego	14.	13.	13.	13.	13.	13.
Orange County, CA	13.	14.	14.	14.	14.	14.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.	15.
Phoenix	19.	17.	16.	16.	16.	16.
Oakland	18.	18.	19.	18.	17.	17.
Denver	17.	16.	17.	17.	18.	18.
San Francisco	16.	19.	18.	19.	19.	19.
Portland, OR	20.	21.	21.	21.	21.	20.
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	21.	20.	20.	20.	20.	21.
Baltimore	24.	24.	23.	22.	22.	22.
Austin	22.	22.	22.	23.	23.	23.
Kansas City	23.	23.	24.	24.	24.	24.
Tampa-St. Petersburg	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.	25.
St. Louis	27.	27.	26.	26.	26.	26.
Pittsburgh	26.	26.	27.	27.	27.	27.
Orlando	30.	30.	30.	29.	28.	28.
Sacramento	29.	29.	28.	28.	29.	29.
Columbus, OH	28.	28.	29.	30.	30.	30.
Raleigh	33.	31.	32.	32.	31.	31.
Albuquerque	35.	32.	31.	33.	32.	32.
Salt Lake City	38.	41.	37.	38.	35.	33.
Milwaukee	34.	33.	33.	31.	33.	34.
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	41.	34.	34.	34.	34.	35.
Durham	32.	35.	36.	35.	37.	36.
Cleveland, OH	36.	36.	35.	36.	36.	37.
Boulder	31.	38.	39.	37.	38.	38.
Cincinnati	42.	42.	38.	39.	39.	39.
Huntsville	49.	45.	45.	44.	40.	40.
Indianapolis	44.	43.	43.	40.	41.	41.
Charlotte	39.	37.	41.	43.	42.	42.
San Antonio	40.	39.	40.	41.	43.	43.
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	57.	54.	48.	49.	46.	44.
Colorado Springs	37.	40.	42.	42.	44.	45.
Providence	46.	46.	46.	45.	45.	46.
Rochester, NY	43.	44.	44.	47.	47.	47.
San Juan, PR	54.	52.	47.	46.	48.	48.
Manchester, NH	45.	48.	49.	48.	49.	49.
Richmond	56.	56.	54.	54.	53.	50.
Boise	50.	49.	50.	50.	50.	51.
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	59.	59.	57.	51.	51.	52.
Albany, NY	58.	55.	51.	52.	52.	53.
Hartford	51.	53.	55.	55.	56.	54.
Nashville	52.	51.	53.	53.	54.	55.
Omaha	47.	47.	58.	56.	55.	56.
Las Vegas	60.	60.	60.	59.	60.	57.
Oklahoma City	53.	57.	56.	58.	59.	58.
Bridgeport, CT	48.	50.	52.	57.	58.	59.
Ventura, CA	55.	58.	59.	60.	57.	60.

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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CYBERCITIES RANKINGS BY HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PER CAPITA, 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
San Jose/Silicon Valley	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
Boulder	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
Huntsville	5.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
Durham	3.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
Washington, DC	8.	7.	7.	6.	5.	5.
Manchester, NH	7.	8.	9.	7.	7.	6.
Colorado Springs	4.	5.	5.	5.	6.	7.
Austin	6.	6.	6.	8.	8.	8.
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	10.	10.	10.	9.	9.	9.
Albuquerque	9.	9.	8.	10.	10.	10.
San Diego	16.	13.	13.	13.	11.	11.
Raleigh	14.	12.	12.	12.	12.	12.
San Francisco	12.	15.	14.	15.	15.	13.
Oakland	13.	14.	16.	14.	14.	14.
Boston	15.	16.	15.	16.	16.	15.
Seattle	19.	18.	17.	17.	17.	16.
Boise	11.	11.	11.	11.	13.	17.
Portland, OR	17.	19.	19.	18.	18.	18.
Denver	18.	17.	18.	19.	19.	19.
Kansas City	22.	22.	22.	20.	20.	20.
Orange County, CA	21.	21.	21.	22.	21.	21.
Dallas-Fort Worth	20.	20.	20.	21.	22.	22.
Baltimore	30.	29.	28.	24.	24.	23.
Detroit	28.	28.	24.	23.	23.	24.
Salt Lake City	26.	30.	27.	28.	26.	25.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	27.	26.	26.	26.	27.	26.
Atlanta	24.	23.	23.	25.	28.	27.
Sacramento	25.	25.	29.	27.	29.	28.
Albany, NY	36.	32.	31.	30.	30.	29.
Ventura, CA	23.	24.	25.	29.	25.	30.
Houston	31.	31.	32.	32.	31.	31.
Virginia Beach-Norfolk	39.	35.	34.	33.	33.	32.
Philadelphia	38.	37.	35.	35.	34.	33.
Phoenix	29.	27.	30.	31.	32.	34.
Columbus, OH	35.	36.	37.	36.	35.	35.
Rochester, NY	33.	33.	33.	34.	37.	36.
Tampa-St. Petersburg	37.	39.	36.	37.	36.	37.
Pittsburgh	40.	42.	41.	38.	39.	38.
Omaha	32.	34.	40.	39.	38.	39.
Orlando	42.	40.	39.	41.	40.	40.
Los Angeles	45.	44.	42.	43.	41.	41.
Bridgeport, CT	34.	38.	38.	40.	42.	42.
St. Louis	49.	52.	49.	47.	45.	43.
Milwaukee	48.	46.	44.	42.	43.	44.
New York Metro Area	41.	43.	45.	44.	44.	45.
Richmond	52.	49.	50.	53.	48.	46.
Chicago	44.	45.	46.	46.	46.	47.
San Antonio	43.	41.	43.	45.	47.	48.
Hartford	51.	50.	53.	54.	50.	49.
Oklahoma City	46.	48.	47.	48.	49.	50.
Providence	53.	53.	51.	51.	52.	51.
Charlotte	47.	47.	48.	49.	51.	52.
San Juan, PR	55.	54.	54.	50.	54.	53.
Indianapolis	58.	55.	55.	55.	55.	54.
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	50.	51.	52.	52.	53.	55.
Cleveland, OH	54.	57.	57.	57.	56.	56.
Cincinnati	57.	58.	56.	56.	57.	57.
Nashville	56.	56.	58.	58.	58.	58.
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	60.	60.	60.	60.	59.	59.
Las Vegas	59.	59.	59.	59.	60.	60.

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH WAGES, 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Wage
	United States	$79,484
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$144,828
2.	San Francisco	$118,518
3.	Austin	$100,536
4.	Oakland	$96,930
5.	Seattle	$96,197
6.	Boulder	$96,077
7.	Durham	$95,551
8.	Boston	$95,100
9.	Washington, DC	$92,718
10.	San Diego	$92,328
11.	New York Metro Area	$91,451
12.	Bridgeport, CT	$90,211
13.	Denver	$87,901
14.	Houston	$84,921
15.	Sacramento	$83,518
16.	Philadelphia	$83,259
17.	Los Angeles	$83,258
18.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$83,133
19.	Atlanta	$82,372
20.	Orange County, CA	$81,914
21.	Manchester, NH	$81,683
22.	Chicago	$81,441
23.	Detroit	$80,109
24.	Baltimore	$79,144
25.	Portland, OR	$78,958
26.	Phoenix	$76,666
27.	Albany, NY	$76,592
28.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$75,630
29.	Colorado Springs	$74,673
30.	St. Louis	$74,607
31.	Raleigh	$74,285
32.	Kansas City	$72,411
33.	Providence	$72,165
34.	Hartford	$71,244
35.	Columbus, OH	$70,949
36.	Charlotte	$70,455
37.	Boise	$70,066
38.	Ventura, CA	$69,707
39.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$68,838
40.	Las Vegas	$68,769
41.	San Antonio	$68,047
42.	Milwaukee	$67,210
43.	Pittsburgh	$67,111
44.	Rochester, NY	$66,700
45.	Omaha	$66,641
46.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$66,582
47.	Cincinnati	$66,354
48.	Nashville	$65,913
49.	Albuquerque	$65,853
50.	Huntsville	$65,848
51.	Richmond	$65,207
52.	Orlando	$65,020
53.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$64,777
54.	Indianapolis	$63,863
55.	Cleveland, OH	$62,000
56.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$61,303
57.	Salt Lake City	$59,572
58.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$57,236
59.	Oklahoma City	$51,282
60.	San Juan, PR	$38,422

Data are rounded.

2006 metropolitan wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES VS. PRIVATE SECTOR AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES, 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	High-Tech Wages	Private Sector Wages	Wage Differential
	United States	$79,484	$42,405	87.4%
1.	Austin	$100,536	$47,205	113%
2.	San Diego	$92,328	$45,085	105%
3.	Sacramento	$83,518	$41,368	102%
4.	Colorado Springs	$74,673	$37,703	98%
5.	Albany, NY	$76,592	$39,608	93%
6.	Seattle	$96,197	$49,748	93%
7.	Durham	$95,551	$49,644	92%
8.	Providence	$72,165	$37,783	91%
9.	Boise	$70,066	$36,724	91%
10.	San Antonio	$68,047	$36,071	89%
11.	Portland, OR	$78,958	$42,460	86%
12.	Boulder	$96,077	$51,992	85%
13.	Albuquerque	$65,853	$35,638	85%
14.	Phoenix	$76,666	$41,898	83%
15.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$144,828	$79,587	82%
16.	Denver	$87,901	$48,449	81%
17.	Raleigh	$74,285	$41,018	81%
18.	St. Louis	$74,607	$41,664	79%
19.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$61,303	$34,277	79%
20.	Oakland	$96,930	$54,295	79%
21.	Baltimore	$79,144	$44,366	78%
22.	Atlanta	$82,372	$46,481	77%
23.	Omaha	$66,641	$37,839	76%
24.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$68,838	$39,216	76%
25.	Las Vegas	$68,769	$39,191	75%
26.	Kansas City	$72,411	$41,404	75%
27.	Los Angeles	$83,258	$47,729	74%
28.	Columbus, OH	$70,949	$40,706	74%
29.	Manchester, NH	$81,683	$47,011	74%
30.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$64,777	$37,410	73%
31.	Orlando	$65,020	$37,584	73%
32.	San Francisco	$118,518	$68,580	73%
33.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$83,133	$48,282	72%
34.	Philadelphia	$83,259	$48,461	72%
35.	Rochester, NY	$66,700	$39,323	70%
36.	Detroit	$80,109	$47,516	69%
37.	Orange County, CA	$81,914	$48,901	68%
38.	Washington, DC	$92,718	$55,587	67%
39.	Chicago	$81,441	$48,933	66%
40.	Pittsburgh	$67,111	$40,479	66%
41.	Boston	$95,100	$57,533	65%
42.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$57,236	$34,650	65%
43.	Houston	$84,921	$51,470	65%
44.	San Juan, PR	$38,422	$23,414	64%
45.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$66,582	$41,266	61%
46.	Milwaukee	$67,210	$41,855	61%
47.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$75,630	$47,114	61%
48.	Cincinnati	$66,354	$41,360	60%
49.	Nashville	$65,913	$41,451	59%
50.	Ventura, CA	$69,707	$44,553	56%
51.	Huntsville	$65,848	$42,288	56%
52.	Salt Lake City	$59,572	$38,398	55%
53.	Indianapolis	$63,863	$41,411	54%
54.	Richmond	$65,207	$42,754	53%
55.	Cleveland, OH	$62,000	$40,767	52%
56.	Charlotte	$70,455	$46,378	52%
57.	Oklahoma City	$51,282	$34,890	47%
58.	New York Metro Area	$91,451	$62,750	46%
59.	Hartford	$71,244	$52,351	36%
60.	Bridgeport, CT	$90,211	$77,772	16%

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HIGH-TECH PAYROLL, 2006

(in millions)

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Payroll
	United States	$458,330
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$32,636
2.	New York Metro Area	$28,945
3.	Washington, DC	$27,429
4.	Boston	$18,230
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$14,632
6.	Los Angeles	$14,333
7.	Chicago	$13,354
8.	Seattle	$12,282
9.	Philadelphia	$11,004
10.	Atlanta	$10,434
11.	Houston	$9,955
12.	San Diego	$9,820
13.	San Francisco	$9,415
14.	Detroit	$9,219
15.	Orange County, CA	$8,265
16.	Oakland	$7,891
17.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$7,416
18.	Denver	$7,080
19.	Phoenix	$7,009
20.	Austin	$6,913
21.	Portland, OR	$5,822
22.	Baltimore	$5,636
23.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$4,853
24.	Kansas City	$4,498
25.	St. Louis	$3,938
26.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$3,672
27.	Sacramento	$3,650
28.	Pittsburgh	$3,345
29.	Durham	$3,197
30.	Boulder	$2,934
31.	Orlando	$2,897
32.	Columbus, OH	$2,889
33.	Raleigh	$2,759
34.	Milwaukee	$2,268
35.	Albuquerque	$2,267
36.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$2,052
37.	Salt Lake City	$2,046
38.	Cincinnati	$2,004
39.	Charlotte	$1,971
40.	Cleveland, OH	$1,961
41.	Colorado Springs	$1,904
42.	Huntsville	$1,897
43.	San Antonio	$1,859
44.	Indianapolis	$1,820
45.	Manchester, NH	$1,772
46.	Providence	$1,729
47.	Bridgeport, CT	$1,588
48.	Albany, NY	$1,560
49.	Rochester, NY	$1,492
50.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$1,484
51.	Boise	$1,461
52.	Hartford	$1,426
53.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$1,425
54.	Richmond	$1,367
55.	Nashville	$1,284
56.	Omaha	$1,278
57.	Las Vegas	$1,257
58.	Ventura, CA	$1,203
59.	Oklahoma City	$908
60.	San Juan, PR	$847

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS, 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Establishments
	United States	345,522
1.	New York Metro Area	20,208
2.	Washington, DC	14,360
3.	Chicago	11,020
4.	Boston	8,239
5.	Los Angeles	8,118
6.	Atlanta	7,893
7.	Dallas-Fort Worth	7,503
8.	Philadelphia	7,145
9.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	6,641
10.	Denver	6,369
11.	Houston	5,836
12.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	5,484
13.	Orange County, CA	5,073
14.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	5,017
15.	Seattle	4,935
16.	Phoenix	4,422
16.	San Diego	4,422
18.	Detroit	4,177
19.	Oakland	3,957
20.	San Francisco	3,621
21.	Baltimore	3,312
22.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	3,275
23.	Portland, OR	3,020
24.	Austin	2,699
25.	St. Louis	2,634
26.	Kansas City	2,614
27.	Orlando	2,565
28.	Salt Lake City	2,420
29.	Cleveland, OH	2,280
30.	Pittsburgh	2,166
31.	Cincinnati	2,074
32.	Raleigh	2,018
33.	Sacramento	1,945
34.	Columbus, OH	1,920
35.	Indianapolis	1,893
36.	Charlotte	1,770
37.	Providence	1,742
38.	Las Vegas	1,740
39.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,672
40.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	1,642
41.	Milwaukee	1,628
42.	Boulder	1,520
43.	Colorado Springs	1,447
44.	Richmond	1,394
45.	Bridgeport, CT	1,353
46.	San Antonio	1,306
47.	Hartford	1,203
48.	Nashville	1,116
49.	Albuquerque	1,028
49.	Oklahoma City	1,028
51.	San Juan, PR	990
52.	Rochester, NY	984
53.	Ventura, CA	978
54.	Manchester, NH	959
55.	Omaha	955
56.	Albany, NY	907
57.	Huntsville	835
58.	Boise	790
59.	Durham	745
60.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	715

2006 metropolitan payroll and establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	2.5%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.9%
1.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	11.5%
2.	Durham	8.4%
3.	Salt Lake City	7.2%
4.	Las Vegas	6.8%
5.	Seattle	6.5%
6.	Hartford	6.2%
7.	Richmond	5.6%
8.	St. Louis	5.1%
9.	Charlotte	4.8%
10.	Phoenix	4.3%
11.	Orlando	4.2%
12.	Houston	3.6%
13.	Portland, OR	3.6%
14.	Raleigh	3.5%
15.	San Francisco	3.5%
16.	Austin	3.4%
17.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	3.2%
18.	Pittsburgh	3.1%
19.	San Antonio	2.8%
20.	Philadelphia	2.8%
21.	Sacramento	2.7%
22.	Kansas City	2.7%
23.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2.7%
24.	Cincinnati	2.5%
25.	Columbus, OH	2.2%
26.	Boston	2.2%
27.	Baltimore	2.1%
28.	Washington, DC	2.1%
29.	Albany, NY	2.1%
30.	New York Metro Area	2.1%
31.	Indianapolis	1.9%
32.	Atlanta	1.9%
33.	Providence	1.8%
34.	Los Angeles	1.8%
35.	Dallas-Fort Worth	1.6%
36.	Rochester, NY	1.6%
37.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	1.5%
38.	San Diego	1.4%
39.	Chicago	1.4%
40.	Omaha	1.3%
41.	Orange County, CA	1.3%
42.	Boulder	1.2%
43.	Huntsville	1.1%
44.	Albuquerque	1.0%
45.	Oakland	0.9%
46.	Oklahoma City	0.9%
47.	San Juan, PR	0.7%
48.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	0.3%
49.	Nashville	0.3%
50.	Cleveland, OH	0.1%
51.	Bridgeport, CT	0.0%
52.	Denver	-0.0%
53.	Manchester, NH	-0.1%
54.	Milwaukee	-0.6%
55.	Boise	-0.8%
56.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	-1.1%
57.	Detroit	-2.8%
58.	Colorado Springs	-3.1%
59.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-3.6%
60.	Ventura, CA	-3.9%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	139,001
	U.S. Private Sector	2,084,801
1.	Seattle	7,812
2.	New York Metro Area	6,385
3.	Washington, DC	6,117
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	5,882
5.	Houston	4,082
6.	Boston	4,055
7.	Phoenix	3,794
8.	Philadelphia	3,638
9.	Los Angeles	3,038
10.	Dallas-Fort Worth	2,833
11.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,683
12.	San Francisco	2,667
13.	Durham	2,602
14.	St. Louis	2,568
15.	Portland, OR	2,540
16.	Atlanta	2,335
17.	Salt Lake City	2,315
18.	Chicago	2,273
19.	Austin	2,270
20.	Orlando	1,776
21.	Kansas City	1,634
22.	Pittsburgh	1,488
23.	San Diego	1,477
24.	Baltimore	1,475
25.	Charlotte	1,275
26.	Orange County, CA	1,253
27.	Raleigh	1,249
28.	Las Vegas	1,170
29.	Hartford	1,161
30.	Sacramento	1,151
31.	Richmond	1,117
32.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	1,036
33.	Columbus, OH	893
34.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	818
35.	San Antonio	753
36.	Cincinnati	747
37.	Oakland	739
38.	Indianapolis	530
39.	Providence	427
40.	Albany, NY	413
41.	Boulder	348
42.	Rochester, NY	347
43.	Albuquerque	337
44.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	313
45.	Huntsville	311
46.	Omaha	248
47.	Oklahoma City	160
48.	San Juan, PR	149
49.	Nashville	50
50.	Cleveland, OH	40
51.	Bridgeport, CT	5
52.	Denver	-14
53.	Manchester, NH	-30
54.	Boise	-161
55.	Milwaukee	-194
56.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	-225
57.	Ventura, CA	-708
58.	Colorado Springs	-805
59.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-2,721
60.	Detroit	-3,355

Data are rounded.

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2001-06
	U.S. High Tech	-11.7%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.1%
1.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	28.8%
2.	Huntsville	24.7%
3.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	9.0%
4.	Indianapolis	8.6%
5.	Baltimore	5.4%
6.	San Juan, PR	4.5%
7.	Orlando	3.6%
8.	Las Vegas	3.3%
9.	Albany, NY	2.8%
10.	Richmond	2.6%
11.	Washington, DC	2.6%
12.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	2.5%
13.	St. Louis	1.6%
14.	Seattle	-1.3%
15.	Philadelphia	-1.7%
16.	Salt Lake City	-1.8%
17.	San Diego	-2.0%
18.	Sacramento	-3.5%
19.	Phoenix	-4.7%
20.	Providence	-4.9%
21.	Cincinnati	-5.5%
22.	Raleigh	-5.6%
23.	Albuquerque	-6.6%
24.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	-7.8%
25.	Los Angeles	-9.0%
26.	Boise	-9.2%
27.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	-9.3%
28.	Houston	-9.9%
29.	Pittsburgh	-9.9%
30.	Milwaukee	-10.2%
31.	Kansas City	-10.2%
32.	Nashville	-10.7%
33.	Hartford	-11.4%
34.	Detroit	-12.8%
35.	Orange County, CA	-12.8%
36.	Portland, OR	-13.1%
37.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-13.2%
38.	Cleveland, OH	-13.6%
39.	Columbus, OH	-13.8%
40.	Atlanta	-14.5%
41.	Manchester, NH	-16.1%
42.	Austin	-16.5%
43.	Charlotte	-16.7%
44.	Oakland	-16.9%
45.	New York Metro Area	-17.7%
46.	Boston	-17.8%
47.	San Antonio	-17.9%
48.	Ventura, CA	-18.2%
49.	Oklahoma City	-18.3%
50.	Rochester, NY	-18.8%
51.	Durham	-19.9%
52.	Denver	-21.1%
53.	Chicago	-21.1%
54.	Omaha	-21.8%
55.	Dallas-Fort Worth	-22.8%
56.	San Francisco	-24.5%
57.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	-27.2%
58.	Bridgeport, CT	-27.6%
59.	Colorado Springs	-27.6%
60.	Boulder	-27.7%

HIGH-TECH EMPLOYMENT NUMERIC CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2001-06
	U.S. High Tech	-763,443
	U.S. Private Sector	3,414,509
1.	Washington, DC	7,502
2.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	5,796
3.	Huntsville	5,708
4.	Baltimore	3,654
5.	Indianapolis	2,247
6.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	1,708
7.	Orlando	1,531
8.	San Juan, PR	954
9.	St. Louis	854
10.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	827
11.	Las Vegas	591
12.	Albany, NY	564
13.	Richmond	535
14.	Salt Lake City	-634
15.	Providence	-1,226
16.	Sacramento	-1,605
17.	Seattle	-1,720
18.	Cincinnati	-1,767
19.	Boise	-2,121
20.	San Diego	-2,162
21.	Raleigh	-2,209
22.	Nashville	-2,339
23.	Philadelphia	-2,353
24.	Albuquerque	-2,429
25.	Hartford	-2,577
26.	Milwaukee	-3,816
27.	Ventura, CA	-3,843
28.	Oklahoma City	-3,962
29.	Manchester, NH	-4,175
30.	Phoenix	-4,557
31.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	-4,827
32.	Cleveland, OH	-4,975
33.	Rochester, NY	-5,192
34.	Omaha	-5,333
35.	Pittsburgh	-5,481
36.	Charlotte	-5,602
37.	San Antonio	-5,947
38.	Columbus, OH	-6,526
39.	Bridgeport, CT	-6,693
40.	Kansas City	-7,075
41.	Durham	-8,328
42.	Colorado Springs	-9,722
43.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	-10,078
44.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-11,072
45.	Portland, OR	-11,095
46.	Boulder	-11,670
47.	Houston	-12,833
48.	Austin	-13,612
49.	Orange County, CA	-14,858
50.	Oakland	-16,581
51.	Detroit	-16,866
52.	Los Angeles	-16,934
53.	Denver	-21,504
54.	Atlanta	-21,565
55.	San Francisco	-25,815
56.	Boston	-41,468
57.	Chicago	-43,814
58.	Dallas-Fort Worth	-52,069
59.	New York Metro Area	-68,159
60.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	-84,387

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH WAGE PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	1.99%
	U.S. Private Sector	1.43%
1.	Nashville	9.97%
2.	Albany, NY	8.86%
3.	Austin	8.86%
4.	Providence	7.63%
5.	Ventura, CA	7.53%
6.	Boise	7.45%
7.	Denver	6.20%
8.	Houston	6.13%
9.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	4.88%
10.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	4.37%
11.	San Antonio	4.27%
12.	Oakland	4.05%
13.	Orange County, CA	3.95%
14.	Sacramento	3.64%
15.	Phoenix	3.27%
16.	Colorado Springs	3.19%
17.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.19%
18.	Durham	3.16%
19.	Manchester, NH	3.11%
20.	Seattle	3.07%
21.	San Diego	2.85%
22.	Boston	2.71%
23.	Rochester, NY	2.68%
24.	Huntsville	2.49%
25.	Dallas-Fort Worth	2.16%
26.	St. Louis	2.15%
27.	Los Angeles	2.15%
28.	New York Metro Area	2.14%
29.	Columbus, OH	2.08%
30.	Atlanta	2.04%
31.	Baltimore	1.38%
32.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	1.35%
33.	Richmond	1.14%
34.	Washington, DC	1.05%
35.	Milwaukee	0.98%
36.	Kansas City	0.94%
37.	Albuquerque	0.85%
38.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	0.85%
39.	San Juan, PR	0.80%
40.	Portland, OR	0.63%
41.	Indianapolis	0.55%
42.	Cleveland, OH	0.46%
43.	Pittsburgh	0.40%
44.	Oklahoma City	0.18%
45.	Boulder	0.07%
46.	Omaha	0.02%
47.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	-0.23%
48.	Philadelphia	-0.24%
49.	Detroit	-0.28%
50.	Chicago	-0.64%
51.	Orlando	-0.78%
52.	Raleigh	-0.80%
53.	Cincinnati	-0.82%
54.	San Francisco	-1.07%
55.	Charlotte	-1.23%
56.	Bridgeport, CT	-1.83%
57.	Salt Lake City	-1.94%
58.	Hartford	-2.43%
59.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	-3.35%
60.	Las Vegas	-8.91%

HIGH-TECH WAGE NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	$1,547
	U.S. Private Sector	$600
1.	Austin	$8,184
2.	Albany, NY	$6,235
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$6,057
4.	Nashville	$5,976
5.	Denver	$5,135
6.	Providence	$5,116
7.	Houston	$4,902
8.	Ventura, CA	$4,882
9.	Boise	$4,859
10.	Oakland	$3,771
11.	Orange County, CA	$3,109
12.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$3,098
13.	Sacramento	$2,931
14.	Durham	$2,928
15.	Seattle	$2,863
16.	San Antonio	$2,785
17.	San Diego	$2,555
18.	Boston	$2,508
19.	Manchester, NH	$2,466
20.	Phoenix	$2,431
21.	Colorado Springs	$2,311
22.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$2,000
23.	New York Metro Area	$1,916
24.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$1,754
25.	Los Angeles	$1,750
26.	Rochester, NY	$1,742
27.	Atlanta	$1,649
28.	Huntsville	$1,602
29.	St. Louis	$1,570
30.	Columbus, OH	$1,447
31.	Baltimore	$1,074
32.	Washington, DC	$967
33.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$917
34.	Richmond	$735
35.	Kansas City	$674
36.	Milwaukee	$651
37.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$637
38.	Albuquerque	$555
39.	Portland, OR	$493
40.	Indianapolis	$348
41.	San Juan, PR	$303
42.	Cleveland, OH	$282
43.	Pittsburgh	$269
44.	Oklahoma City	$91
45.	Boulder	$68
46.	Omaha	$15
47.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	-$139
48.	Philadelphia	-$198
49.	Detroit	-$226
50.	Orlando	-$510
51.	Chicago	-$522
52.	Cincinnati	-$546
53.	Raleigh	-$601
54.	Charlotte	-$876
55.	Salt Lake City	-$1,181
56.	San Francisco	-$1,285
57.	Bridgeport, CT	-$1,686
58.	Hartford	-$1,772
59.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	-$1,985
60.	Las Vegas	-$6,724

2006 metropolitan wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH WAGE PERCENT CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2001-06
	U.S. High Tech	5.2%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.0%
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	20.8%
2.	Providence	15.0%
3.	San Antonio	14.5%
4.	Oklahoma City	13.6%
5.	Austin	13.6%
6.	Los Angeles	12.8%
7.	Kansas City	12.4%
8.	Orange County, CA	11.5%
9.	Boise	11.5%
10.	Manchester, NH	11.5%
11.	Oakland	11.4%
12.	Las Vegas	11.2%
13.	Boulder	11.0%
14.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	11.0%
15.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	10.3%
16.	Phoenix	10.0%
17.	Huntsville	9.9%
18.	Albany, NY	9.8%
19.	Houston	8.7%
20.	San Diego	8.7%
21.	Omaha	8.6%
22.	Boston	8.5%
23.	Baltimore	8.2%
24.	Denver	8.2%
25.	St. Louis	8.2%
26.	Colorado Springs	8.1%
27.	Nashville	8.0%
28.	Chicago	7.7%
29.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	7.6%
30.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	7.5%
31.	Sacramento	7.0%
32.	Albuquerque	6.5%
33.	New York Metro Area	6.2%
34.	Durham	6.1%
35.	Raleigh	5.8%
36.	Charlotte	5.5%
37.	Philadelphia	5.3%
38.	Pittsburgh	5.2%
39.	San Juan, PR	4.6%
40.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	3.9%
41.	Richmond	3.6%
42.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	3.4%
43.	Atlanta	3.4%
44.	Cleveland, OH	2.8%
45.	San Francisco	2.5%
46.	Salt Lake City	2.5%
47.	Orlando	2.4%
48.	Columbus, OH	2.3%
49.	Milwaukee	2.2%
50.	Dallas-Fort Worth	1.9%
51.	Washington, DC	1.7%
52.	Indianapolis	1.5%
53.	Portland, OR	0.9%
54.	Rochester, NY	0.8%
55.	Detroit	0.1%
56.	Cincinnati	-0.2%
57.	Bridgeport, CT	-2.4%
58.	Hartford	-5.8%
59.	Ventura, CA	-6.5%
60.	Seattle	-20.8%

HIGH-TECH WAGE NUMERIC CHANGE 2001 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2001-06
	U.S. High Tech	$3,957
	U.S. Private Sector	$1,246
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$24,962
2.	Austin	$12,014
3.	Oakland	$9,915
4.	Boulder	$9,556
5.	Los Angeles	$9,448
6.	Providence	$9,400
7.	San Antonio	$8,592
8.	Orange County, CA	$8,473
9.	Manchester, NH	$8,423
10.	Kansas City	$8,015
11.	Boston	$7,480
12.	San Diego	$7,420
13.	Boise	$7,244
14.	Phoenix	$6,950
15.	Las Vegas	$6,903
16.	Albany, NY	$6,834
17.	Houston	$6,832
18.	Denver	$6,691
19.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$6,449
20.	Oklahoma City	$6,142
21.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$6,092
22.	Baltimore	$6,029
23.	Huntsville	$5,924
24.	Chicago	$5,811
25.	St. Louis	$5,664
26.	Colorado Springs	$5,599
27.	Durham	$5,518
28.	Sacramento	$5,491
29.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$5,366
30.	New York Metro Area	$5,332
31.	Omaha	$5,253
32.	Nashville	$4,870
33.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$4,537
34.	Philadelphia	$4,171
35.	Raleigh	$4,048
36.	Albuquerque	$4,027
37.	Charlotte	$3,676
38.	Pittsburgh	$3,342
39.	San Francisco	$2,938
40.	Atlanta	$2,686
41.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$2,528
42.	Richmond	$2,288
43.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$1,907
44.	San Juan, PR	$1,693
45.	Cleveland, OH	$1,667
46.	Columbus, OH	$1,563
47.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$1,551
48.	Orlando	$1,543
49.	Washington, DC	$1,521
50.	Salt Lake City	$1,473
51.	Milwaukee	$1,464
52.	Indianapolis	$938
53.	Portland, OR	$717
54.	Rochester, NY	$558
55.	Detroit	$71
56.	Cincinnati	-$124
57.	Bridgeport, CT	-$2,213
58.	Hartford	-$4,386
59.	Ventura, CA	-$4,809
60.	Seattle	-$25,245

2006 metropolitan wage data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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HIGH-TECH PAYROLL PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	4.5%
	U.S. Private Sector	3.0%
1.	Austin	12.6%
2.	Durham	11.9%
3.	Albany, NY	11.1%
4.	Nashville	10.3%
5.	Houston	10.0%
6.	Seattle	9.8%
7.	Providence	9.6%
8.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	7.8%
9.	Phoenix	7.7%
10.	St. Louis	7.4%
11.	San Antonio	7.2%
12.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	7.2%
13.	Richmond	6.8%
14.	Boise	6.6%
15.	Sacramento	6.4%
16.	Denver	6.2%
17.	Orange County, CA	5.3%
18.	Salt Lake City	5.1%
19.	Oakland	5.0%
20.	Boston	4.9%
21.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	4.7%
22.	Columbus, OH	4.4%
23.	Rochester, NY	4.3%
24.	San Diego	4.3%
25.	New York Metro Area	4.2%
26.	Portland, OR	4.2%
27.	Los Angeles	4.0%
28.	Atlanta	4.0%
29.	Dallas-Fort Worth	3.8%
30.	Kansas City	3.7%
31.	Huntsville	3.6%
32.	Hartford	3.6%
33.	Baltimore	3.5%
34.	Pittsburgh	3.5%
35.	Charlotte	3.5%
36.	Orlando	3.3%
37.	Ventura, CA	3.3%
38.	Washington, DC	3.2%
39.	Manchester, NH	3.0%
40.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	3.0%
41.	Raleigh	2.6%
42.	Philadelphia	2.6%
43.	Indianapolis	2.5%
44.	San Francisco	2.4%
45.	Albuquerque	1.8%
46.	Cincinnati	1.7%
47.	San Juan, PR	1.5%
48.	Omaha	1.3%
49.	Boulder	1.2%
50.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	1.2%
51.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	1.1%
52.	Oklahoma City	1.1%
53.	Chicago	0.8%
54.	Cleveland, OH	0.6%
55.	Milwaukee	0.4%
56.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	0.3%
57.	Colorado Springs	0.0%
58.	Bridgeport, CT	-1.8%
59.	Las Vegas	-2.7%
60.	Detroit	-3.1%

2006 metropolitan payroll data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

HIGH-TECH PAYROLL NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	$19,755.5
	U.S. Private Sector	$154,774.5
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	$2,181
2.	New York Metro Area	$1,178
3.	Seattle	$1,095
4.	Houston	$901
5.	Boston	$856
6.	Washington, DC	$847
7.	Austin	$772
8.	Los Angeles	$549
9.	Dallas-Fort Worth	$539
10.	Phoenix	$504
11.	Orange County, CA	$412
12.	Denver	$412
13.	San Diego	$404
14.	Atlanta	$397
15.	Oakland	$376
16.	Durham	$339
17.	Philadelphia	$277
18.	St. Louis	$270
19.	Portland, OR	$236
20.	Sacramento	$221
21.	San Francisco	$217
22.	Baltimore	$192
23.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	$165
24.	Kansas City	$159
25.	Albany, NY	$156
26.	Providence	$151
27.	San Antonio	$125
28.	Columbus, OH	$121
29.	Nashville	$119
30.	Pittsburgh	$113
31.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	$107
32.	Chicago	$101
33.	Salt Lake City	$100
34.	Orlando	$94
35.	Boise	$91
36.	Richmond	$87
37.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	$86
38.	Raleigh	$71
39.	Charlotte	$66
40.	Huntsville	$66
41.	Rochester, NY	$62
42.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	$59
43.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	$53
44.	Manchester, NH	$51
45.	Hartford	$49
46.	Indianapolis	$44
47.	Albuquerque	$41
48.	Ventura, CA	$38
49.	Boulder	$35
50.	Cincinnati	$33
51.	Omaha	$17
52.	San Juan, PR	$12
53.	Cleveland, OH	$11
54.	Oklahoma City	$10
55.	Milwaukee	$9
56.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	$4
57.	Colorado Springs	$1
58.	Bridgeport, CT	-$29
59.	Las Vegas	-$35
60.	Detroit	-$296

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HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS PERCENT CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Percent Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	3.8%
	U.S. Private Sector	2.5%
1.	Las Vegas	17.1%
2.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	9.0%
3.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	8.5%
4.	Salt Lake City	8.4%
5.	Sacramento	8.1%
6.	Colorado Springs	6.9%
7.	Phoenix	6.8%
8.	Denver	6.6%
9.	Orlando	6.6%
10.	Orange County, CA	6.6%
11.	Seattle	6.5%
12.	Richmond	6.4%
13.	Los Angeles	6.4%
14.	Boulder	6.2%
15.	Portland, OR	5.9%
16.	San Antonio	5.9%
17.	Charlotte	5.9%
18.	Omaha	5.5%
19.	San Diego	5.5%
20.	Albany, NY	5.2%
21.	Hartford	5.2%
22.	Cincinnati	5.1%
23.	San Francisco	4.8%
24.	San Juan, PR	4.8%
25.	Austin	4.7%
26.	Oakland	4.6%
27.	Indianapolis	4.3%
28.	Washington, DC	4.2%
29.	Durham	4.1%
30.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	3.9%
31.	Raleigh	3.6%
32.	Chicago	3.3%
33.	Columbus, OH	3.1%
34.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.0%
35.	Nashville	3.0%
36.	Huntsville	2.7%
37.	Ventura, CA	2.6%
38.	Oklahoma City	2.6%
39.	Cleveland, OH	2.6%
40.	Dallas-Fort Worth	2.2%
41.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	2.1%
42.	Bridgeport, CT	2.1%
43.	St. Louis	2.1%
44.	Rochester, NY	1.9%
45.	Houston	1.7%
46.	Baltimore	1.5%
47.	Manchester, NH	1.1%
48.	Albuquerque	0.4%
49.	Pittsburgh	0.3%
50.	Providence	0.3%
51.	Kansas City	-0.1%
52.	New York Metro Area	-0.2%
53.	Atlanta	-0.3%
54.	Philadelphia	-0.4%
55.	Boise	-0.8%
56.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-1.0%
57.	Detroit	-1.1%
58.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	-1.8%
59.	Milwaukee	-4.2%
60.	Boston	-7.2%

HIGH-TECH ESTABLISHMENTS NUMERIC CHANGE 2005 - 2006

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Numeric Change 2005-06
	U.S. High Tech	12,546
	U.S. Private Sector	209,022
1.	Washington, DC	584
2.	Los Angeles	486
3.	Denver	396
4.	Chicago	347
5.	Orange County, CA	312
6.	Seattle	301
7.	Phoenix	283
8.	Las Vegas	254
9.	San Diego	229
10.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	207
11.	Salt Lake City	187
12.	Oakland	174
13.	Portland, OR	169
14.	San Francisco	167
15.	Dallas-Fort Worth	164
16.	Orlando	159
17.	Sacramento	145
18.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	138
19.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	129
20.	Austin	120
21.	Cincinnati	100
22.	Charlotte	98
23.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	96
24.	Houston	95
25.	Colorado Springs	94
26.	Boulder	89
27.	Richmond	84
28.	Indianapolis	78
29.	San Antonio	73
30.	Raleigh	71
31.	Hartford	59
32.	Columbus, OH	58
33.	Cleveland, OH	57
34.	St. Louis	53
35.	Omaha	50
36.	Baltimore	49
37.	Albany, NY	45
37.	San Juan, PR	45
39.	Nashville	32
40.	Durham	29
41.	Bridgeport, CT	28
42.	Oklahoma City	26
43.	Ventura, CA	25
44.	Huntsville	22
45.	Rochester, NY	18
46.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	15
47.	Manchester, NH	10
48.	Pittsburgh	7
49.	Providence	5
50.	Albuquerque	4
51.	Kansas City	-3
52.	Boise	-6
53.	Atlanta	-25
54.	Philadelphia	-27
55.	Detroit	-47
56.	New York Metro Area	-49
57.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	-66
58.	Milwaukee	-71
59.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	-91
60.	Boston	-641

2006 metropolitan establishment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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COMPUTER AND PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	196,255
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	33,169
2.	Boston	12,292
3.	Austin	10,746
4.	New York Metro Area	6,538
5.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	6,398
6.	Orange County, CA	5,520
7.	Sacramento	4,675
8.	Oakland	3,775
9.	Boulder	3,764
10.	San Diego	3,617
11.	Huntsville	3,375
12.	Seattle	3,117
13.	Portland, OR	2,917
14.	Chicago	2,076
15.	Los Angeles	1,848
16.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	1,569
17.	Manchester, NH	1,357
18.	Dallas-Fort Worth	1,331
19.	Philadelphia	1,067
20.	Raleigh	936
21.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	863
22.	Phoenix	744
23.	Oklahoma City	742
24.	Pittsburgh	588
25.	Detroit	575
26.	Salt Lake City	556
27.	Milwaukee	477
28.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	474
29.	Baltimore	376
30.	Orlando	289
31.	San Francisco	283
32.	Denver	270
33.	Ventura, CA	236
34.	Bridgeport, CT	175
35.	Albuquerque	162
36.	Providence	142
37.	Albany, NY	121
38.	Cleveland, OH	93
38.	Kansas City	93
40.	San Juan, PR	86
41.	Cincinnati	82
42.	Boise	68
43.	Hartford	56
44.	St. Louis	40
45.	Houston	21

COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	152,111
1.	Dallas-Fort Worth	13,040
2.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	7,951
3.	Chicago	7,455
4.	Washington, DC	6,130
5.	Boston	5,590
6.	New York Metro Area	5,556
7.	Los Angeles	4,242
8.	San Diego	4,184
9.	Atlanta	3,500
10.	Philadelphia	3,253
11.	Rochester, NY	3,006
12.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	2,829
13.	Kansas City	2,727
14.	Salt Lake City	2,624
15.	Raleigh	2,134
16.	Huntsville	1,974
17.	Orange County, CA	1,960
18.	Pittsburgh	1,754
19.	Oakland	1,734
20.	Denver	1,672
21.	Austin	1,641
22.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,456
23.	Baltimore	1,303
24.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	1,292
25.	Columbus, OH	1,286
26.	Phoenix	980
27.	Ventura, CA	965
28.	Portland, OR	838
29.	Cleveland, OH	830
30.	Providence	693
31.	Boulder	557
32.	Oklahoma City	550
32.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	550
34.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	540
35.	San Antonio	518
36.	Nashville	511
37.	San Francisco	497
38.	Houston	464
39.	Orlando	463
40.	Manchester, NH	440
41.	Bridgeport, CT	260
42.	St. Louis	229
43.	Colorado Springs	187
44.	Indianapolis	178
45.	Detroit	173
46.	Sacramento	150
47.	Seattle	145
48.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	124
49.	Las Vegas	24

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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CONSUMER ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	31,093
1.	Boston	3,751
2.	San Diego	3,181
3.	Los Angeles	2,358
4.	Chicago	1,452
5.	Orange County, CA	1,206
6.	Portland, OR	496
7.	Oakland	424
8.	Seattle	410
9.	Salt Lake City	388
10.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	363
11.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	309
12.	Phoenix	259
13.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	152
14.	Omaha	137
15.	Ventura, CA	118
16.	Orlando	114
17.	Sacramento	83
18.	Boulder	72
19.	Austin	52
20.	Raleigh	41
21.	Denver	30
22.	Oklahoma City	27

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	228,703
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	18,638
2.	Austin	15,986
3.	Boston	15,744
4.	Chicago	10,299
5.	New York Metro Area	9,592
6.	Orange County, CA	8,792
7.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	7,558
8.	Los Angeles	6,809
9.	Dallas-Fort Worth	6,473
10.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	5,184
11.	Oakland	4,994
12.	Portland, OR	4,690
13.	Phoenix	4,338
14.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	4,185
15.	San Diego	4,073
16.	Manchester, NH	3,959
17.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	2,868
18.	Philadelphia	2,696
19.	Houston	2,563
20.	Ventura, CA	2,484
21.	Detroit	2,432
22.	St. Louis	2,118
23.	Orlando	2,004
24.	Rochester, NY	1,719
25.	Cleveland, OH	1,594
26.	Salt Lake City	1,579
27.	Huntsville	1,555
28.	Cincinnati	1,551
29.	Atlanta	1,534
30.	Washington, DC	1,455
31.	Milwaukee	1,453
32.	Pittsburgh	1,405
33.	Hartford	1,373
34.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	1,351
35.	Denver	1,329
36.	Charlotte	1,114
37.	Raleigh	1,102
38.	Bridgeport, CT	870
39.	San Francisco	835
40.	Colorado Springs	701
41.	Boulder	690
42.	Indianapolis	661
43.	Baltimore	606
44.	Columbus, OH	567
45.	Kansas City	485
46.	Sacramento	483
47.	Oklahoma City	442
48.	Providence	404
49.	Las Vegas	323
50.	Albany, NY	301
51.	San Antonio	137
52.	San Juan, PR	97
53.	Nashville	39
54.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	26
55.	Richmond	12

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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SEMICONDUCTOR MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	245,414
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	37,894
2.	Portland, OR	24,607
3.	Phoenix	22,229
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth	19,630
5.	Sacramento	7,572
6.	Orange County, CA	6,588
7.	Oakland	6,310
8.	Los Angeles	3,945
9.	New York Metro Area	3,565
10.	Colorado Springs	3,494
11.	San Diego	3,163
12.	Boston	2,242
13.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,795
14.	Houston	1,519
15.	Ventura, CA	1,345
16.	Pittsburgh	711
17.	Boulder	464
18.	Manchester, NH	380
19.	Philadelphia	368
20.	Kansas City	366
21.	Bridgeport, CT	355
22.	Chicago	259
23.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	159
24.	Austin	128
24.	Rochester, NY	128
26.	Baltimore	98
27.	Raleigh	79
28.	San Francisco	58
29.	Columbus, OH	30

DEFENSE ELECTRONICS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	157,245
1.	Los Angeles	28,579
2.	Orange County, CA	9,392
3.	New York Metro Area	6,566
4.	Boston	4,956
5.	San Diego	4,422
6.	Dallas-Fort Worth	4,247
7.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2,513
8.	Seattle	1,816
9.	Milwaukee	1,343
10.	Denver	1,299
11.	Portland, OR	596
12.	Sacramento	295
13.	Houston	198
14.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	192
15.	Kansas City	189
16.	Ventura, CA	185
17.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	88
18.	Columbus, OH	43
19.	Austin	36
20.	Detroit	10

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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MEASURING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	202,457
1.	Boston	17,956
2.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	13,530
3.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	11,058
4.	Chicago	9,219
5.	Baltimore	8,743
6.	Orange County, CA	6,823
7.	New York Metro Area	6,801
8.	Manchester, NH	6,532
9.	Seattle	6,443
10.	Los Angeles	5,213
11.	Oakland	5,185
12.	Houston	5,090
13.	Washington, DC	4,617
14.	Boulder	4,241
15.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	4,088
16.	Portland, OR	3,902
17.	Dallas-Fort Worth	3,876
18.	Pittsburgh	3,724
19.	San Diego	3,604
20.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	3,290
21.	Indianapolis	3,009
22.	Bridgeport, CT	3,001
23.	Atlanta	2,760
24.	San Francisco	2,610
25.	Cleveland, OH	2,593
26.	Salt Lake City	2,412
27.	Detroit	2,310
28.	Albuquerque	2,124
29.	Austin	1,998
30.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	1,730
31.	Hartford	1,727
32.	Raleigh	1,655
33.	St. Louis	1,268
34.	Columbus, OH	1,260
35.	Providence	1,127
36.	Ventura, CA	1,084
37.	Sacramento	1,061
38.	San Juan, PR	1,033
39.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,018
40.	Cincinnati	953
41.	Albany, NY	909
42.	Rochester, NY	903
43.	Kansas City	855
44.	Philadelphia	700
45.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	482
46.	Orlando	444
47.	Denver	440
48.	Phoenix	416
49.	Charlotte	343
50.	Oklahoma City	298
51.	Milwaukee	196
52.	Las Vegas	160
53.	San Antonio	151
54.	Richmond	96

ELECTROMEDICAL EQUIPMENT MFG. BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	70,491
1.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	12,144
2.	Los Angeles	5,662
3.	New York Metro Area	3,561
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2,539
5.	San Juan, PR	2,046
6.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	1,845
7.	Orange County, CA	1,650
8.	Oakland	903
9.	Boston	792
10.	Phoenix	751
11.	Portland, OR	715
12.	Chicago	705
13.	Houston	631
14.	Dallas-Fort Worth	612
15.	Orlando	539
16.	Cleveland, OH	431
17.	Denver	408
18.	San Diego	307
19.	Providence	162
20.	Sacramento	147
21.	Detroit	122
22.	San Francisco	113
23.	San Antonio	77
24.	Atlanta	21
25.	Charlotte	13

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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PHOTONICS MANUFACTURING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	36,379
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	2,737
2.	Boston	2,050
3.	Orange County, CA	1,078
4.	New York Metro Area	981
5.	Rochester, NY	730
6.	Philadelphia	604
7.	Chicago	585
8.	Dallas-Fort Worth	548
9.	San Diego	512
10.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	471
11.	Boulder	426
12.	Los Angeles	376
13.	Oakland	356
14.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	280
15.	Detroit	263
16.	Ventura, CA	146
17.	Kansas City	91
18.	Manchester, NH	59
19.	Phoenix	21
20.	Milwaukee	19

TOTAL HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	1,320,148
1.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	119,123
2.	Boston	65,373
3.	Los Angeles	59,032
4.	Dallas-Fort Worth	50,317
5.	New York Metro Area	43,863
6.	Orange County, CA	43,009
7.	Phoenix	41,100
8.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	38,980
9.	Portland, OR	38,913
10.	Chicago	32,050
11.	Austin	30,845
12.	San Diego	27,063
13.	Philadelphia	24,823
14.	Oakland	23,709
15.	Durham	18,419
16.	Houston	18,204
17.	Seattle	15,910
18.	Washington, DC	15,077
19.	Boise	14,835
20.	Sacramento	14,552
21.	Manchester, NH	13,159
22.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	12,985
23.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	12,149
24.	Atlanta	11,576
25.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	11,328
26.	Baltimore	11,126
27.	Milwaukee	10,795
28.	Huntsville	10,614
29.	Boulder	10,214
30.	Pittsburgh	9,610
31.	Albuquerque	9,522
32.	Rochester, NY	8,636
33.	San Francisco	8,170
34.	Salt Lake City	7,866
35.	Colorado Springs	7,727
36.	Providence	7,129
37.	Ventura, CA	6,563
38.	Raleigh	5,947
39.	Detroit	5,885
40.	Cleveland, OH	5,719
41.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	5,615
42.	Denver	5,448
43.	Indianapolis	5,401
44.	Kansas City	5,019
45.	Bridgeport, CT	4,716
46.	Nashville	3,932
47.	Orlando	3,853
48.	Cincinnati	3,785
49.	St. Louis	3,774
50.	Hartford	3,708
51.	Columbus, OH	3,524
52.	San Juan, PR	3,353
53.	Charlotte	2,915
54.	Richmond	2,510
55.	Oklahoma City	2,059
56.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	1,733
57.	Omaha	1,507
58.	Albany, NY	1,346
59.	San Antonio	1,201
60.	Las Vegas	583

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	2005-2006
	United States	970,168
1.	New York Metro Area	66,253
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	39,906
3.	Atlanta	35,391
4.	Washington, DC	32,628
5.	Chicago	30,581
6.	Los Angeles	25,272
7.	Kansas City	21,886
8.	Denver	21,454
9.	Seattle	18,812
10.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	17,415
11.	Philadelphia	16,748
12.	Boston	16,485
13.	San Diego	15,779
14.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	14,494
15.	Houston	14,478
16.	Oakland	13,630
17.	Phoenix	13,432
18.	St. Louis	12,653
19.	Orange County, CA	12,273
20.	Orlando	11,503
21.	Detroit	10,827
22.	Sacramento	10,780
23.	San Juan, PR	9,925
24.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	9,037
25.	Pittsburgh	8,600
26.	Baltimore	8,294
27.	Portland, OR	6,848
28.	Columbus, OH	6,680
29.	Charlotte	6,210
30.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	6,198
31.	Indianapolis	6,150
32.	San Antonio	6,125
33.	Cleveland, OH	6,060
34.	Oklahoma City	5,831
35.	Richmond	5,488
36.	Austin	5,377
37.	Cincinnati	5,363
38.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	4,962
39.	Providence	4,828
40.	Rochester, NY	4,738
41.	Raleigh	4,700
42.	Nashville	4,650
43.	Albuquerque	4,497
44.	Milwaukee	4,437
45.	Salt Lake City	4,367
46.	San Francisco	4,366
47.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	4,206
48.	Las Vegas	3,973
49.	Bridgeport, CT	2,999
50.	Albany, NY	2,989
51.	Hartford	2,921
52.	Colorado Springs	2,561
53.	Ventura, CA	2,554
54.	Manchester, NH	1,591
55.	Omaha	1,492
56.	Boise	1,377
57.	Durham	1,150
58.	Huntsville	1,035
59.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	1,012
60.	Boulder	399

INTERNET SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	385,198
1.	New York Metro Area	26,288
2.	Dallas-Fort Worth	20,909
3.	Washington, DC	20,330
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	18,129
5.	Atlanta	13,181
6.	Los Angeles	12,240
7.	Chicago	10,803
8.	Boston	9,606
9.	Philadelphia	8,871
10.	San Francisco	7,273
11.	St. Louis	6,841
12.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	6,790
13.	Charlotte	6,718
14.	Kansas City	6,622
15.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	6,485
16.	Omaha	5,795
17.	Houston	5,450
18.	Denver	5,347
19.	Phoenix	5,203
20.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	4,976
21.	Milwaukee	4,905
22.	Orange County, CA	4,860
23.	Salt Lake City	4,254
24.	Orlando	4,177
25.	Seattle	4,100
26.	San Antonio	3,850
27.	Portland, OR	3,438
28.	Columbus, OH	3,411
29.	Detroit	3,275
30.	San Diego	3,111
31.	Providence	2,826
32.	Pittsburgh	2,755
33.	Austin	2,742
34.	Oakland	2,555
35.	San Juan, PR	2,336
36.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	2,218
37.	Albany, NY	2,184
38.	Nashville	2,088
39.	Oklahoma City	1,877
40.	Baltimore	1,794
41.	Hartford	1,772
42.	Richmond	1,659
43.	Raleigh	1,627
44.	Cleveland, OH	1,510
45.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,255
46.	Sacramento	1,251
47.	Albuquerque	1,249
48.	Indianapolis	1,073
49.	Rochester, NY	1,055
50.	Bridgeport, CT	984
51.	Cincinnati	928
52.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	672
53.	Ventura, CA	652
54.	Boulder	639
55.	Colorado Springs	591
56.	Las Vegas	565
57.	Manchester, NH	541
58.	Durham	378
59.	Boise	296
60.	Huntsville	136

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	243,150
1.	Seattle	43,571
2.	San Francisco	11,530
3.	Atlanta	10,422
4.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	9,367
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	7,588
6.	Washington, DC	6,030
7.	Los Angeles	5,927
8.	Portland, OR	5,861
9.	Boulder	5,683
10.	Raleigh	5,589
11.	New York Metro Area	5,503
12.	Austin	5,264
13.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	4,967
14.	Denver	4,925
15.	Detroit	4,603
16.	San Diego	3,732
17.	Chicago	3,281
18.	Orange County, CA	3,073
19.	Oakland	3,040
20.	Orlando	2,628
21.	Houston	2,540
22.	Philadelphia	2,502
23.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	2,231
24.	Salt Lake City	1,992
25.	Cincinnati	1,941
26.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	1,711
27.	Phoenix	1,565
28.	Manchester, NH	1,478
29.	Colorado Springs	1,384
30.	St. Louis	1,313
31.	Pittsburgh	1,263
32.	Kansas City	1,171
33.	Providence	1,063
34.	Indianapolis	1,015
35.	Bridgeport, CT	941
36.	Milwaukee	927
37.	Sacramento	882
38.	Nashville	708
39.	San Antonio	579
40.	Columbus, OH	542
41.	Las Vegas	474
42.	Cleveland, OH	463
43.	Albany, NY	461
44.	Durham	433
45.	Charlotte	309
46.	Oklahoma City	297
47.	Hartford	238
48.	Boise	233
49.	Ventura, CA	218
50.	Richmond	213
51.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	190
52.	Omaha	179
53.	Rochester, NY	177
54.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	99
55.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	86
56.	Huntsville	26

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	U.S. High Tech	1,275,185
1.	Washington, DC	137,108
2.	New York Metro Area	89,083
3.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	46,370
4.	Boston	41,425
5.	Chicago	41,390
6.	Dallas-Fort Worth	33,458
7.	Philadelphia	33,121
8.	Atlanta	32,984
9.	Detroit	27,643
10.	San Francisco	26,618
11.	Los Angeles	26,264
12.	Houston	23,081
13.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	21,889
14.	Baltimore	20,815
15.	Seattle	20,194
16.	Denver	20,114
17.	Oakland	17,258
18.	Orange County, CA	16,890
19.	Columbus, OH	15,663
20.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	15,106
21.	San Diego	14,913
22.	Kansas City	13,635
23.	Phoenix	13,155
24.	St. Louis	12,835
25.	Austin	11,948
26.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	10,484
27.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	10,083
28.	Cleveland, OH	8,892
29.	Cincinnati	8,875
30.	Salt Lake City	8,770
31.	Orlando	8,720
32.	Raleigh	8,602
33.	Pittsburgh	8,026
34.	Sacramento	7,471
35.	Portland, OR	7,413
36.	Milwaukee	7,339
37.	Indianapolis	7,189
38.	Colorado Springs	6,893
39.	Hartford	6,664
40.	Omaha	6,590
41.	Huntsville	6,395
42.	Boulder	5,806
43.	Richmond	5,586
44.	Charlotte	5,574
45.	Bridgeport, CT	5,533
46.	Providence	4,956
47.	San Antonio	4,294
48.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	4,208
49.	Rochester, NY	4,162
50.	Nashville	3,920
51.	Albany, NY	3,282
52.	Durham	3,028
53.	Oklahoma City	2,948
54.	Manchester, NH	2,939
55.	Las Vegas	2,907
56.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	2,589
57.	Ventura, CA	2,366
58.	Albuquerque	2,023
59.	Boise	1,835
60.	San Juan, PR	1,682

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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ENGINEERING SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	874,494
1.	Washington, DC	44,420
2.	Houston	42,767
3.	New York Metro Area	34,821
4.	Detroit	27,705
5.	Los Angeles	21,952
6.	Boston	19,805
7.	Denver	19,305
8.	Atlanta	19,243
9.	Dallas-Fort Worth	19,196
10.	Chicago	18,414
11.	Philadelphia	18,085
12.	Baltimore	15,533
13.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	15,294
14.	San Diego	14,792
15.	Orange County, CA	14,540
16.	Seattle	13,759
17.	Phoenix	13,561
18.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	11,268
19.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	10,733
20.	Kansas City	10,547
21.	Pittsburgh	10,413
22.	Huntsville	10,111
23.	Oakland	9,841
24.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	9,289
25.	Orlando	9,189
26.	San Francisco	8,628
27.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	7,857
28.	Austin	7,814
29.	St. Louis	6,735
30.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	6,516
31.	Las Vegas	6,376
32.	Portland, OR	6,359
33.	Sacramento	6,224
34.	Cincinnati	6,069
35.	Raleigh	5,858
36.	Charlotte	5,410
37.	San Antonio	5,376
38.	Indianapolis	5,347
39.	Cleveland, OH	5,186
40.	Columbus, OH	4,983
41.	Milwaukee	4,874
42.	Albuquerque	4,565
43.	Colorado Springs	4,508
44.	Salt Lake City	3,932
45.	San Juan, PR	3,654
46.	Ventura, CA	3,572
47.	Hartford	3,476
48.	Richmond	3,400
49.	Oklahoma City	3,232
50.	Nashville	3,040
51.	Omaha	2,746
52.	Providence	2,693
53.	Rochester, NY	2,557
54.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	2,554
55.	Albany, NY	2,416
56.	Boulder	2,188
57.	Boise	1,733
58.	Manchester, NH	1,325
59.	Bridgeport, CT	1,212
60.	Durham	1,149

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

R&D AND TESTING LABS BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	679,867
1.	New York Metro Area	49,308
2.	Washington, DC	40,241
3.	Boston	38,500
4.	Detroit	34,851
5.	Philadelphia	28,019
6.	San Diego	26,968
7.	Chicago	26,931
8.	Los Angeles	21,139
9.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	19,495
10.	Baltimore	13,355
11.	San Francisco	12,820
12.	Albuquerque	12,576
13.	Oakland	11,373
14.	Seattle	11,334
15.	Houston	10,709
16.	Pittsburgh	8,931
17.	Durham	8,897
18.	St. Louis	8,295
19.	Albany, NY	7,695
20.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	7,412
21.	Orange County, CA	5,968
22.	Columbus, OH	5,915
23.	San Antonio	5,894
24.	Boulder	5,604
25.	Portland, OR	4,903
26.	Austin	4,579
27.	Orlando	4,363
28.	Raleigh	4,295
29.	Dallas-Fort Worth	4,146
30.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	4,091
31.	Denver	3,949
32.	Atlanta	3,875
33.	Cleveland, OH	3,794
34.	Las Vegas	3,407
35.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	3,362
36.	Salt Lake City	3,163
37.	Kansas City	3,131
38.	Cincinnati	2,974
39.	Phoenix	2,820
40.	Sacramento	2,539
41.	Indianapolis	2,328
42.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	2,140
43.	Richmond	2,103
44.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	1,954
45.	Colorado Springs	1,834
46.	Oklahoma City	1,463
47.	Ventura, CA	1,282
48.	Hartford	1,238
49.	Bridgeport, CT	1,214
50.	Nashville	1,136
51.	San Juan, PR	936
52.	Rochester, NY	910
53.	Charlotte	846
54.	Omaha	810
55.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	754
56.	Manchester, NH	633
57.	Boise	539
58.	Huntsville	489
59.	Milwaukee	473
60.	Providence	373

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COMPUTER TRAINING BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	18,117
1.	New York Metro Area	1,390
2.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	631
3.	Phoenix	581
4.	Raleigh	526
5.	Chicago	516
6.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	498
7.	Boston	496
8.	Dallas-Fort Worth	490
9.	Los Angeles	331
9.	St. Louis	331
11.	Baltimore	294
12.	Detroit	293
13.	Orange County, CA	282
14.	Cincinnati	272
15.	Pittsburgh	243
16.	Austin	191
17.	San Juan, PR	171
18.	Rochester, NY	141
19.	Orlando	130
20.	Kansas City	107
21.	Providence	94
22.	Omaha	63
23.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	53
24.	Ventura, CA	48
25.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	40
26.	San Francisco	37
27.	Manchester, NH	29

TOTAL HIGH-TECH SERVICES BY 2006 EMPLOYMENT

Rank	Metropolitan Area	Employment
	United States	4,446,179
1.	Washington, DC	280,757
2.	New York Metro Area	272,646
3.	Chicago	131,916
4.	Boston	126,317
5.	Dallas-Fort Worth	125,693
6.	Atlanta	115,096
7.	Los Angeles	113,125
8.	Seattle	111,770
9.	Detroit	109,197
10.	Philadelphia	107,346
11.	San Jose/Silicon Valley	106,220
12.	Houston	99,025
13.	San Diego	79,295
14.	Denver	75,094
15.	San Francisco	71,272
16.	Miami-Fort Lauderdale	61,558
17.	Baltimore	60,085
18.	Minneapolis-St. Paul	59,079
19.	Orange County, CA	57,886
20.	Oakland	57,697
21.	Kansas City	57,099
22.	Phoenix	50,317
23.	St. Louis	49,003
24.	Tampa-St. Petersburg	44,538
25.	Orlando	40,710
26.	Pittsburgh	40,231
27.	Austin	37,915
28.	Columbus, OH	37,194
29.	Portland, OR	34,822
30.	Virginia Beach-Norfolk	31,734
31.	Raleigh	31,197
32.	Sacramento	29,147
33.	Salt Lake City	26,478
34.	Cincinnati	26,422
35.	San Antonio	26,118
36.	Cleveland, OH	25,905
37.	Charlotte	25,067
38.	Albuquerque	24,910
39.	Indianapolis	23,102
40.	Milwaukee	22,955
41.	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	20,321
42.	Boulder	20,319
43.	Albany, NY	19,027
44.	San Juan, PR	18,704
45.	Richmond	18,449
46.	Huntsville	18,192
47.	Colorado Springs	17,771
48.	Las Vegas	17,702
49.	Omaha	17,675
50.	Providence	16,833
51.	Hartford	16,309
52.	Oklahoma City	15,648
53.	Nashville	15,542
54.	Durham	15,035
55.	Rochester, NY	13,740
56.	Bridgeport, CT	12,883
57.	Ventura, CA	10,692
58.	Manchester, NH	8,536
59.	Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	7,720
60.	Boise	6,013

2006 metropolitan employment data are the most recent available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202*

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AeA'S DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

In preparing the original *Cyberstates* report in 1997, AeA carefully examined numerous definitions of the high-technology industry used by government agencies, private companies, and other trade associations. Because the statistics in all of our cyber reports are generated from the definition, AeA devoted considerable time to devising a clear definition of what constitutes today's high-tech industry in the United States.

Our original definition was based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The U.S. government officially converted to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 1997. Individual government agencies that produce industry data have implemented varying schedules of NAICS-based data. Furthermore, the NAICS codes were revised in 2002, including the information sector, which directly affects the high-tech industry. AeA revised its definition of the high-tech industry based on the 2002 NAICS codes, and uses these codes to produce *Cyberstates* and *Cybercities*.

The North American Industrial Classification System was devised by three nations – the United States, Canada, and Mexico – and replaces the SIC system. With the NAICS, industry analysis is possible across all three nations. The NAICS is constructed around the concept of production and includes many new service-oriented businesses. Economic units with similar production processes are classified in the same industry. The NAICS is a hierarchical system, with 6-digit numbers assigned to the most specific industries. Comparability with Canada and Mexico is mostly at the 5-digit level. By comparison, the SIC system was constructed around the type of activity in which an establishment was engaged. The SIC system was also hierarchical, with 4-digit numbers assigned to the most specific industries.

Because *Cybercities 2008* analyzes the high-tech industry by using industry classifications, the data in the report are collected on the employment for an entire company, not individual occupations within the company.

How did AeA arrive at its definition of the high-technology industry? We sought to pursue a solid, yet conservative, representation of the core components of today's high-tech industry.

AeA's definition does not include some related industries such as biotechnology – as explained below. Nor does it include wholesale or retail trade, industries that are primarily dedicated to selling technology products as opposed to making/creating the technology.

THE HIGH-TECH DEFINITION BY NAICS CODES

HIGH-TECH MANUFACTURING

Computer and Peripheral Equipment

334111 Electronic Computers
334112 Computer Storage Devices
334113 Computer Terminals
334119 Other Computer Peripheral Equipment

Communications Equipment

334210 Telephone Apparatus
334220 Radio and TV Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment
334290 Other Communications Equipment
335921 Fiber Optic Cables

Consumer Electronics

334310 Audio and Video Equipment

Electronic Components

334411 Electron Tubes
334412 Bare Printed Circuit Boards
334414 Electronic Capacitors
334415 Electronic Resistors
334416 Electronic Coils, Transformers, and Other Inductors
334417 Electronic Connectors
334418 Printed Circuit Assembly
334419 Other Electronic Components

Semiconductor

334413 Semiconductor and Related Devices
333295 Semiconductor Machinery

Defense Electronics

334511 Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments

Measuring and Control Instruments

334512 Automatic Environmental Controls
334513 Industrial Process Control Instruments
334514 Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Devices
334515 Electricity Measuring and Testing Equipment
334516 Analytical Laboratory Instruments
334519 Other Measuring and Controlling Instruments

Electromedical Equipment

334510 Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus
334517 Irradiation Apparatus

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AeA'S DEFINITION OF THE HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

We found that there was no consensus on the definition of the high-tech industry. As one report notes, "high technology appears to be a lot like quality; people know it when they see it, but it is not easy to define." The definition of the high-tech industry varies greatly depending on what combination of products and services is selected. Our guiding principle was that to be included in AeA's core definition of high tech, an industry had to be a maker/creator of technology, whether in the form of products or services.

AeA uses 49 NAICS codes to define the high-technology industry. They fall into two broad categories – high-tech manufacturing and high-tech services. We recognize that these 49 NAICS codes do not cover the entire high-tech industry comprehensively, as the structure of the NAICS is limited. In an effort to produce solid statistics, AeA does not include broad categories if the high-tech portion does not represent a clear majority.

As mentioned, AeA's definition of the high-tech industry excludes certain NAICS codes, including wholesale and retail trade of high-tech goods. The biotechnology industry is also excluded because it is not discernable in the NAICS codes. There is no clear consensus on the definition of the biotechnology industry. Government classification codes do not separate the "bio" and the "tech." To complicate matters further, we are unable to determine where biotechnology ends and the pharmaceutical industry begins.

The U.S. government's NAICS codes do not capture temporary high-tech workers, as all temporary employees are categorized under NAICS 561320, temporary help services. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) identified 2.6 million workers in the temporary help services industry in 2007. The BLS data do not allow us to identify how many of these workers are employed by the high-tech industry. Present data allow us to assume only that there are tens of thousands of high-tech temp workers nationally, but they are not included in our statistical analysis.

PHOTONICS

333314 Optical Instruments and Lenses

333315 Photographic and Photocopying Equipment

HIGH-TECH SERVICES

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers

517211 Paging Services

517212 Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications

517310 Telecommunications Resellers

517410 Satellite Telecommunications

517510 Cable and Other Program Distribution

517910 Other Telecommunications

INTERNET SERVICES

518111 Internet Service Providers

518112 Web Search Portals

518210 Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services

SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS

511210 Software Publishers

COMPUTER SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RELATED SERVICES

541511 Custom Computer Programming

541512 Computer Systems Design

541513 Computer Facilities Management

541519 Other Computer Related Services

ENGINEERING AND TECH SERVICES

ENGINEERING SERVICES

541330 Engineering Services

R&D AND TESTING LABS

541710 Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences

541380 Testing Laboratories

COMPUTER TRAINING

611420 Computer Training

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METHODOLOGY

The metropolitan statistical area data used in *Cybercities 2008* are based on statistics reported in the *Covered Employment and Wages, or ES-202 program,* a report from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This publication reports on average annual employment, payroll, and establishments. Average annual wages are derived from payroll divided by employment. We found this series to be the best and most comprehensive source of reliable data for statistical analysis at the metropolitan level. The data are derived from the quarterly tax reports submitted to state employment security agencies by employers subject to state unemployment laws and from federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

While this is the most comprehensive data currently available, there are some shortfalls with the BLS data. The ES-202 series is generated in the fall of each year, so there is almost a year's lag in the reporting of the data. This lag allows us to analyze only 2006 metropolitan employment, wage, payroll, and establishment data.

Another major challenge in analyzing this employment and wage data is that the government withholds data for industry sectors 1) that have fewer than three establishments, 2) where a single establishment represents 80 percent or more of the industry's employment, or 3) when specifically requested by a state to protect a company's identity. However, broader industry level statistics (3-digit and 4-digit NAICS codes vs. 5-digit and 6-digit NAICS codes) include some totals for nondisclosed data. *Cybercities 2008* utilizes all industry levels of the NAICS codes to generate the most accurate data possible. In this same manner, the county level data are compared against the metropolitan data to fill some of the gaps produced by nondisclosed data.

While we have made significant modifications to account for the disclosure restrictions, some data are still suppressed to protect the identity of the cooperating employers. Furthermore, the ES-202 program does not include self-employed sole proprietorships. Thus, there is a lack of data on start-ups, which are an important component of today's high-tech industry.

Finally, the U.S. government's NAICS codes do not allow for the collection of statistics on high-tech temporary employees, another significant sector of the high-tech industry.

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METHODOLOGY

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

A metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is a community consisting of at least 50,000 inhabitants in an urbanized area as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. These communities tend to have a high degree of economic and social integration among their own inhabitants and surrounding communities. For this report, we limited the analysis to a select 60 leading MSAs that have 17,000 or more high-tech workers and reliable historical data.

MSAs typically are a compilation of one or more counties. For example, the Sacramento MSA includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties. A detailed list of *Cybercities 2008*'s MSAs and their respective counties begins on page 142. In this report, we sometimes use only the first city identified in the official MSA naming structure. For example, while we use the name Sacramento, the official MSA name is Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville. The use of the first city or other naming structure is only for ease of use and identification. The official names are those listed on pages 142-144.

JOBS

The ES-202 monthly employment data represent the number of workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that included the 12th day of the month. The employment numbers, with few exceptions, cover all full-time and part-time employees. These include most corporate officials, executives, supervisory personnel, professionals, clerical workers, wage earners, and piece workers. Excluded are proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain farm and domestic workers. The monthly data are averaged together to derive the average annual employment data used in this report.

EMPLOYMENT CONCENTRATION

Employment concentration is the total private sector high-tech employment divided by the total private sector workforce for that region. This number is either represented as a percent, such as 11.5 percent of the workforce is employed by the high-tech industry, or as the number of workers per thousand, such as 115 of every 1,000 private sector workers are employed by high-tech firms. Both representations are statistically the same.

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METHODOLOGY

PAYROLL

Payroll, or total wages, includes total compensation paid during the calendar year. These wages generally include bonuses, tips, and other gratuities, stock options and grants, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied. In some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans, are included in total wages. However, total wages do not cover employer contributions to old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, and private pension and welfare funds.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES

The high-tech average annual wage for each metropolitan area is calculated by dividing the total annual wages (payroll) by average annual employment. Similarly, the private sector average wage is calculated by dividing total private sector payroll for the metropolitan area by total private sector workers.

WAGE DIFFERENTIAL

The high-tech wage differential is the percent difference between the average annual high-tech wage for a region compared with the average annual private sector wage for the same region. For example, the average annual high-tech wage for Sacramento was $83,518 and the average annual private sector wage in Sacramento was $41,368 in 2006. The percent is calculated by taking the difference between these two wages and then dividing that result by the private sector wage. In this example, the average high-tech wage in Sacramento is 102 percent more than the average private sector.

ESTABLISHMENTS

An establishment is an economic unit, such as a mine, factory, or store, that produces goods or provides services. Usually, it is a single physical location and engaged in one, or predominately one, type of economic activity for which a single industrial classification may be employed. An establishment is not a "company." In fact, most large companies have multiple establishments, representing their numerous offices around the country.

LEADING HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY SECTORS

The leading high-tech industry sectors on the state overview pages show the employment ranking by sector within the high-tech industry for each state. They compare the top three leading industry sectors as grouped by our definition of high tech. These categories include: computer and periph-

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eral equipment; communications equipment; consumer electronics; electronic components; semiconductor; defense electronics; measuring and control instruments; electromedical equipment; photonics; telecommunications services; Internet services; software publishers; computer systems design and related services; engineering services; R&D and testing labs; and computer training. These employment numbers are based on the ES-202 series.

ROUNDING

Much of the data in this report are rounded to facilitate the understanding and use of the data. As a result, additional data often exist that are not reflected and can affect ranking, percent change, numeric change, and summations. Many of the rankings in the appendices may appear to be the same because of rounding; however, in reality they are different. In those rare instances when the data are not rounded and are indeed the same, the rankings for those cybercities are a tie. Finally, while technically there are no positive and negative zeros, throughout the report when a rounding results in a zero we use positive and negative signs with the zero to indicate the direction of the rounding.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The metropolitan unemployment statistics are collected from BLS's Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, which produces annual unemployment data at the metropolitan area level as determined by place of residence. The unemployment rates on the overview pages are for 2007.

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CYBERCITY
STATE
County

ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY
- NEW YORK
  - Albany County
  - Rensselaer County
  - Saratoga County
  - Schenectady County
  - Schoharie County

ALBUQUERQUE
- NEW MEXICO
  - Bernalillo County
  - Sandoval County
  - Torrance County
  - Valencia County

ATLANTA-SANDY SPRINGS-MARIETTA
- GEORGIA
  - Barrow County
  - Bartow County
  - Butts County
  - Carroll County
  - Cherokee County
  - Clayton County
  - Cobb County
  - Coweta County
  - Dawson County
  - DeKalb County
  - Douglas County
  - Fayette County
  - Forsyth County
  - Fulton County
  - Gwinnett County
  - Haralson County
  - Heard County
  - Henry County
  - Jasper County
  - Lamar County
  - Meriwether County
  - Newton County
  - Paulding County
  - Pickens County
  - Pike County
  - Rockdale County
  - Spalding County
  - Walton County

AUSTIN-ROUND ROCK
- TEXAS
  - Bastrop County
  - Caldwell County
  - Hays County
  - Travis County
  - Williamson County

BALTIMORE-TOWSON
- MARYLAND
  - Anne Arundel County
  - Baltimore County
  - Carroll County
  - Harford County
  - Howard County
  - Queen Anne's County
  - Baltimore City

BOISE CITY-NAMPA
- IDAHO
  - Ada County
  - Boise County
  - Canyon County
  - Gem County
  - Owyhee County

BOSTON-CAMBRIDGE-QUINCY
- MASSACHUSETTS
  - Essex County
  - Middlesex County
  - Norfolk County
  - Plymouth County
  - Suffolk County
- NEW HAMPSHIRE
  - Rockingham County
  - Strafford County

BOULDER
- COLORADO
  - Boulder County

BRIDGEPORT-STAMFORD-NORWALK
- CONNECTICUT
  - Fairfield County

CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-CONCORD
- NORTH CAROLINA
  - Anson County
  - Cabarrus County
  - Gaston County
  - Mecklenburg County
  - Union County
- SOUTH CAROLINA
  - York County

CHICAGO-NAPERVILLE-JOLIET
- ILLINOIS
  - Cook County
  - DeKalb County
  - DuPage County
  - Grundy County
  - Kane County
  - Kendall County
  - Lake County
  - McHenry County
  - Will County
- INDIANA
  - Jasper County
  - Lake County
  - Newton County
  - Porter County
- WISCONSIN
  - Kenosha County

CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN
- INDIANA
  - Dearborn County
  - Franklin County
  - Ohio County
- KENTUCKY
  - Boone County
  - Bracken County
  - Campbell County
  - Gallatin County
  - Grant County
  - Kenton County
  - Pendleton County
- OHIO
  - Brown County
  - Butler County
  - Clermont County
  - Hamilton County
  - Warren County

CLEVELAND-ELYRIA-MENTOR
- OHIO
  - Cuyahoga County
  - Geauga County
  - Lake County
  - Lorain County
  - Medina County

COLORADO SPRINGS
- COLORADO
  - El Paso County
  - Teller County

COLUMBUS
- OHIO
  - Delaware County
  - Fairfield County
  - Franklin County
  - Licking County
  - Madison County
  - Morrow County
  - Pickaway County
  - Union County

DALLAS-FORT WORTH-ARLINGTON
- TEXAS
  - Collin County
  - Dallas County
  - Delta County
  - Denton County
  - Ellis County
  - Hunt County
  - Johnson County
  - Kaufman County
  - Parker County
  - Rockwall County
  - Tarrant County
  - Wise County

DENVER-AURORA
- COLORADO
  - Adams County
  - Arapahoe County
  - Broomfield County
  - Clear Creek County
  - Denver County
  - Douglas County
  - Elbert County
  - Gilpin County
  - Jefferson County
  - Park County

DETROIT-WARREN-LIVONIA
- MICHIGAN
  - Lapeer County
  - Livingston County
  - Macomb County
  - Oakland County
  - St. Clair County
  - Wayne County

DURHAM
- NORTH CAROLINA
  - Chatham County
  - Durham County
  - Orange County
  - Person County

HARTFORD-WEST HARTFORD-EAST HARTFORD
- CONNECTICUT
  - Hartford County
  - Middlesex County
  - Tolland County

HOUSTON-SUGAR LAND-BAYTOWN
- TEXAS
  - Austin County
  - Brazoria County
  - Chambers County
  - Fort Bend County
  - Galveston County
  - Harris County
  - Liberty County
  - Montgomery County
  - San Jacinto County
  - Waller County

Note: The full, official MSA name is used in this list. Throughout *Cybercities 2008*, a shortened version often is used by identifying the first city in the naming structure.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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HUNTSVILLE
- Alabama
  - Limestone County
  - Madison County

INDIANAPOLIS-CARMEL
- Indiana
  - Boone County
  - Brown County
  - Hamilton County
  - Hancock County
  - Hendricks County
  - Johnson County
  - Marion County
  - Morgan County
  - Putnam County
  - Shelby County

KANSAS CITY
- Kansas
  - Franklin County
  - Johnson County
  - Leavenworth County
  - Linn County
  - Miami County
  - Wyandotte County
  - Bates County
- Missouri
  - Caldwell County
  - Cass County
  - Clay County
  - Clinton County
  - Jackson County
  - Lafayette County
  - Platte County
  - Ray County

LAS VEGAS-PARADISE
- Nevada
  - Clark County

LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH-GLENDALE
- California
  - Los Angeles County

MANCHESTER-NASHUA
- New Hampshire
  - Hillsborough County

MIAMI- FORT LAUDERDALE-POMPANO BEACH
- Florida
  - Broward County
  - Miami-Dade County
  - Palm Beach County

MILWAUKEE-WAUKESHA-WEST ALLIS
- Wisconsin
  - Milwaukee County
  - Ozaukee County
  - Washington County
  - Waukesha County

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL-BLOOMINGTON
- Minnesota
  - Anoka County
  - Carver County
  - Chisago County
  - Dakota County
  - Hennepin County
  - Isanti County
  - Ramsey County
  - Scott County
  - Sherburne County
  - Washington County
  - Wright County
- Wisconsin
  - Pierce County
  - St. Croix County

NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON-MURFREESBORO-FRANKLIN
- Tennesee
  - Cannon County
  - Cheatham County
  - Davidson County
  - Dickson County
  - Hickman County
  - Macon County
  - Robertson County
  - Rutherford County
  - Smith County
  - Sumner County
  - Trousdale County
  - Williamson County
  - Wilson County

NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND
- New Jersey
  - Bergen County
  - Essex County
  - Hudson County
  - Hunterdon County
  - Middlesex County
  - Monmouth County
  - Morris County
  - Ocean County
  - Passaic County
  - Somerset County
  - Sussex County
  - Union County
- New York
  - Bronx County
  - Kings County
  - Nassau County
  - New York County
  - Putnam County
  - Queens County
  - Richmond County
  - Rockland County
  - Suffolk County
  - Westchester County
- Pennsylvania
  - Pike County

OAKLAND-FREMONT-HAYWARD
- California
  - Alameda County
  - Contra Costa County

OKLAHOMA CITY
- Oklahoma
  - Canadian County
  - Cleveland County
  - Grady County
  - Lincoln County
  - Logan County
  - McClain County
  - Oklahoma County

OMAHA-COUNCIL BLUFFS
- Iowa
  - Harrison County
  - Mills County
  - Pottawattamie County
- Nebraska
  - Cass County
  - Douglas County
  - Sarpy County
  - Saunders County
  - Washington County

ORANGE COUNTY-SANTA ANA-ANAHEIM-IRVINE
- California
  - Orange County

ORLANDO-KISSIMMEE
- Florida
  - Lake County
  - Orange County
  - Osceola County
  - Seminole County

PALM BAY-MELBOURNE-TITUSVILLE
- Florida
  - Brevard County

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN-WILMINGTON
- New Jersey
  - Burlington County
  - Camden County
  - Gloucester County
  - Salem County
- Pennsylvania
  - Bucks County
  - Chester County
  - Delaware County
  - Montgomery County
  - Philadelphia County
- Delaware
  - New Castle County
- Maryland
  - Cecil County

PHOENIX-MESA-SCOTTSDALE
- Arizona
  - Maricopa County
  - Pinal County

PITTSBURGH
- Pennsylvania
  - Allegheny County
  - Armstrong County
  - Beaver County
  - Butler County
  - Fayette County
  - Washington County
  - Westmoreland County

PORTLAND-VANCOUVER-BEAVERTON
- Oregon
  - Clackamas County
  - Columbia County
  - Multnomah County
  - Washington County
  - Yamhill County
- Washington
  - Clark County
  - Skamania County

PROVIDENCE-NEW BEDFORD-FALL RIVER
- Rhode Island
  - Bristol County
  - Kent County
  - Newport County
  - Providence County
  - Washington County
- Massachusetts
  - Bristol County

Note: The full, official MSA name is used in this list. Throughout *Cybercities 2008*, a shortened version often is used by identifying the first city in the naming structure.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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RALEIGH-CARY
- North Carolina
  - Franklin County
  - Johnston County
  - Wake County

RICHMOND
- Virginia
  - Amelia County
  - Caroline County
  - Charles City County
  - Chesterfield County
  - Cumberland County
  - Dinwiddie County
  - Goochland County
  - Hanover County
  - Henrico County
  - King and Queen County
  - King William County
  - Louisa County
  - New Kent County
  - Powhatan County
  - Prince George County
  - Sussex County
  - Colonial Heights City
  - Hopewell City
  - Petersburg City
  - Richmond City

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO
- California
  - Riverside County
  - San Bernardino County

ROCHESTER
- New York
  - Livingston County
  - Monroe County
  - Ontario County
  - Orleans County
  - Wayne County

SACRAMENTO-ARDEN ARCADE-ROSEVILLE
- California
  - El Dorado County
  - Placer County
  - Sacramento County
  - Yolo County

ST. LOUIS
- Illinois
  - Bond County
  - Calhoun County
  - Clinton County
  - Jersey County
  - Macoupin County
  - Madison County
  - Monroe County
  - St. Clair County
- Missouri
  - Crawford County
  - Franklin County
  - Jefferson County
  - Lincoln County
  - St. Charles County
  - St. Louis County
  - Warren County
  - Washington County
  - St. Louis City

SALT LAKE CITY
- Utah
  - Salt Lake County
  - Summit County
  - Tooele County

SAN ANTONIO
- Texas
  - Atascosa County
  - Bandera County
  - Bexar County
  - Comal County
  - Guadalupe County
  - Kendall County
  - Medina County
  - Wilson County

SAN DIEGO-CARLSBAD-SAN MARCOS
- California
  - San Diego County

SAN FRANCISCO-SAN MATEO-REDWOOD CITY
- California
  - Marin County
  - San Francisco County
  - San Mateo County

SAN JOSE-SUNNYVALE-SANTA CLARA
- California
  - Santa Clara County

SAN JUAN-CAGUAS-GUAYNABO
- Puerto Rico
  - Aguas Buenas Municipio
  - Aibonito Municipio
  - Arecibo Municipio
  - Barceloneta Municipio
  - Barranquitas Municipio
  - Bayamón Municipio
  - Caguas Municipio
  - Camuy Municipio
  - Canóvanas Municipio
  - Carolina Municipio
  - Cataño Municipio
  - Cayey Municipio
  - Ciales Municipio
  - Cidra Municipio
  - Comerío Municipio
  - Corozal Municipio
  - Dorado Municipio
  - Florida Municipio
  - Guaynabo Municipio
  - Gurabo Municipio
  - Hatillo Municipio
  - Humacao Municipio
  - Juncos Municipio
  - Las Piedras Municipio
  - Loíza Municipio
  - Manatí Municipio
  - Maunabo Municipio
  - Morovis Municipio
  - Naguabo Municipio
  - Naranjito Municipio
  - Orocovis Municipio
  - Quebradillas Municipio
  - Río Grande Municipio
  - San Juan Municipio
  - San Lorenzo Municipio
  - Toa Alta Municipio
  - Toa Baja Municipio
  - Trujillo Municipio
  - Vega Alta Municipio
  - Vega Baja Municipio
  - Yabucoa Municipio

SEATTLE-TACOMA-BELLEVUE
- Washington
  - King County
  - Pierce County
  - Snohomish County

TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG-CLEARWATER
- Florida
  - Hernando County
  - Hillsborough County
  - Pasco County
  - Pinellas County

VENTURA-OXNARD-THOUSAND OAKS
- California
  - Ventura County

VIRGINIA BEACH-NORFOLK-NEWPORT NEWS
- North Carolina
  - Currituck County
- Virginia
  - Gloucester County
  - Isle of Wight County
  - James City County
  - Mathews County
  - Surry County
  - York County
  - Chesapeake County
  - Hampton City
  - Newport News City
  - Norfolk City
  - Poquoson City
  - Portsmouth City
  - Suffolk City
  - Virginia Beach City
  - Williamsburg City

WASHINGTON-ARLINGTON-ALEXANDRIA
- District of Columbia
  - District of Columbia
- Maryland
  - Calvert County
  - Charles County
  - Frederick County
  - Montgomery County
  - Prince George's County
- Virginia
  - Arlington County
  - Clarke County
  - Fairfax County
  - Fauquier County
  - Fredericksburg City
  - Loudoun County
  - Prince William County
  - Spotsylvania County
  - Stafford County
  - Warren County
  - Alexandria City
  - Fairfax City
  - Falls Church City
  - Manassas City
  - Manassas Park City
- West Virginia
  - Jefferson County

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Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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The AeA Competitiveness Series

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

Following the release of the initial *Losing the Competitive Advantage* report in February 2005, AeA embarked on an ongoing effort to educate policymakers, the media, and the general public on the most timely and relevant issues to the high-tech industry and to U.S. competitiveness in a global economy.

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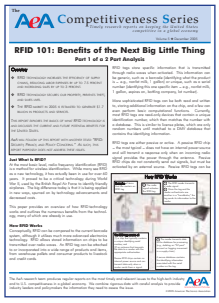
All reports can be downloaded for free at: **www.aeanet.org/cs**

Select editions of the *Competitiveness Series* include:



December 2005

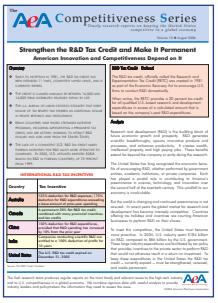
RFID 101: Benefits of the Next Big Little Thing

How does RFID technology work and what are its current and potential benefits for the United States? This report serves as a primer for our follow up report on privacy and security concerns associated with RFID.

June 2006

Attracting the Best and Brightest to the United States

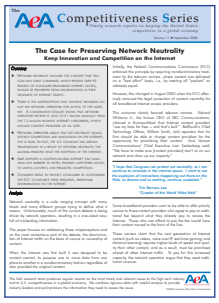
The U.S. visa and green card system that helps bring the best and brightest to the United States is broken. These highly skilled people spur U.S. innovation and create thousands of high-paying jobs.



August 2006

Strengthen the R&D Tax Credit and Make It Permanent

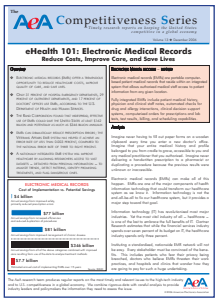
This report highlights how critical industry funded R&D has been to the United States. But the lack of a consistent R&D tax credit makes foreign incentives for R&D much more attractive.



September 2006

The Case for Preserving Network Neutrality

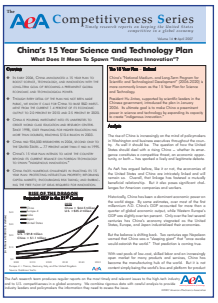
This report makes the case for promoting innovation and competition on the Internet by upholding the guiding principles of network neutrality that have governed the Internet since its inception.



December 2006

eHealth 101: Electronic Medical Records

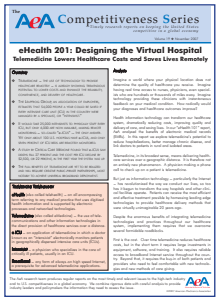
The first in our series on eHealth, this report discusses how electronic medical records (EMRs) offer a tremendous opportunity to reduce healthcare costs, improve quality of care, and save lives.



April 2007

China's 15 Year Science and Technology Plan

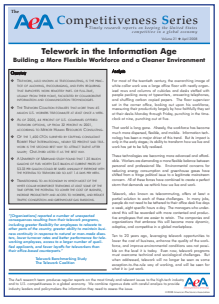
China intends to move beyond its current reliance on foreign technology to spawn "indigenous innovation." We outline how they intend to do it and what obstacles could stand in their way.



November 2007

eHealth 201: Designing the Virtual Hospital

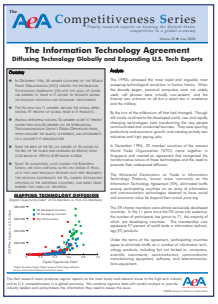
Telemedicine – the use of technology to provide healthcare remotely – is already showing tremendous potential to lower costs and enhance the reliability, convenience, and delivery of healthcare.



April 2008

Telework in the Information Age

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



June 2008

The Information Technology Agreement

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

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