U.S. Metro Economies

Employment and the Workforce
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Employment and the Workforce

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INTRODUCTION

At 4.5% in May 2007, the national unemployment rate has consistently declined from its high this decade of 6.3% in June 2003. Not since 2001 has the US experienced a rate so low. The labor market is now often characterized as "tight", and a prevalent concern in the business community is its ability to find and attract skilled labor adequate to its business plans. In this Metro Economies report, Global Insight examines the current state of US labor markets. We consider the condition of the US labor force across a broad array of demographic groups, describing the labor force by age, education, occupation, etc. We then focus on the very different labor market experience of the 361 metro economies, which are the drivers of the US economy. Our study focuses on the US and the metro economies over the course of this decade—past, present, and future.

Our examination of current labor markets leads us to conclude that they are not quite as tight as they may seem. Nevertheless, from a narrower or more local view, there are pockets of very tight labor markets, especially for skilled workers in older cities that will constrain economic growth going forward. Moreover, these pockets of labor shortage occur in knowledge-intensive industries and occupations that are essential for economic growth in the 21st century.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LABOR FORCE

Labor market tightness is at first an indication of robust economic activity, with firms hiring almost all of the ready and willing labor force. However, companies are then faced with two problems. One, they feel increasing competition from other firms in hiring workers, potentially raising wage rates and costs, and therefore lowering profits. Second, they have difficulty finding any available qualified skilled workers for open positions. In recent years, as the labor market has tightened, many firms or industries have voiced concerns of imminent labor "shortages". Unemployment rates as low as 2% in some occupations (see Table 1) indicate real hiring problems. Of course, these apparent shortages may be ameliorated by sufficient growth in the labor force.

The labor force – those employed or actively looking for work[1] — grew by only 1.0% (annual average) from 2000 to 2006, compared to last decade's rate of 1.3% (1990 to 2000). Part of this slowdown in the rate of growth has been driven by inevitable demographic dynamics, principally propelled by the post-World War II baby boom. The year 2000 marked the last year that all baby boomers were in the prime-aged worker group (ages 25-54). As this population cohort ages, they move in great numbers into typical retirement age, dropping out of the labor force, resulting in a loss of skills and significant amounts of institutional knowledge. This demographic adjustment has specific industry effects. For example, the mining and manufacturing sectors, which are dominated by older skilled workers, are already reporting shortages in the skilled trades upon which they depend.

The slowing of labor force growth has also been affected by declines in labor force participation. The overall labor force participation rate -- the percentage of the civilian non-institutionalized population aged 16 and over in the labor force -- was 66.5% in 1990, and peaked at 67.3% in the first months of 2000. Since then, the rate declined consistently to 66.0% at the end of 2003, a level from which it has not recovered – in May 2007 it was reported at 66.0%. If the participation rate had not fallen off, the labor force would have an additional 3.1 million members today.

While a lower participation rate of the oldest baby boomers is to be expected, the overall decline can also be explained by the fact that participation by youths (16-24 year olds) and prime-aged workers (25-54 year olds) has waned as well. Between 2000 and 2006, youth participation rates dropped the most: from 65.8% to 60.6%, an average decline of 1.4%. For those aged 16-19, the decline was even more pronounced -- declining an average of 4.2%.

One factor is that school attendance has increased, a trend that is typical of economic downturns like the recession and jobless recovery of 2001-2003. From 2000 to 2006, the share of youths in school (and not working)[2] rose from 43% to 47%. Increases in school enrollment are generally considered a positive development due to the greater value these students will have when they do enter (or re-enter) the labor force. The current high unemployment rate among youths 16-24 is one factor younger workers stay in school; the unemployment rate for youths 16-24 was 10.5% in 2006, with those aged 16-19 having a rate of 15.3%. This is quite a difference in comparison to the prime-aged group's rate of 3.8%. Within the prime-aged group, there is still a disparity related to age, with below-35 workers having higher unemployment rates than those aged 35 and above.

A more troubling finding is that black male youth participation--especially those between 16 and 19--has the lowest participation rate among racial groups. Their participation rate, while historically low, decreased sharply this decade. In fact, of all racial and gender groups,

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[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines anyone looking for work in the past four weeks as "unemployed", and thus a part of the labor force. Persons who have not searched for a job within the last month are not considered to be unemployed, and therefore are not in the labor force. The labor force is the sum of unemployed and employed persons only.

Whether a person is collecting unemployment insurance benefits or not has no bearing on whether he/she is categorized as "unemployed".

[2] The number of youths (16-24) in school or training as percentage of those not in the labor force and not looking for work (source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Survey).

young black men are by far the most likely to become "disconnected"[3] from school and work. In the year 2000--when the labor market was even tighter than it is now--over 17 percent of all young black men between 16 and 24 were disconnected, while comparable percentages of other race/gender groups were much lower.[4] Their historically higher unemployment rate, which is more than double that of their white counterparts, may speak to this disconnection, as young blacks feel discouraged about their job prospects.

On the other hand, Hispanics, who have a younger population, have the highest participation rate (68.7%) of any group. Immigrants will continue to diversify the labor force, and their tendency to be greater participants (in part because of their younger age) than native-born citizens will provide a cushion to the workforce.

In addition, prime-age participation peaked in the late 1990s, and has been falling since then--a reflection of baby boomers starting to retire, and female participation finally falling after decades of increases.

The Economy Today Versus Booming Late 90's

Although the US economy has enjoyed five consecutive years of economic growth, it is not expanding at the rate it was in the last expansion before the 2001 recession. The last time the labor market tightened to a 4.5% unemployment rate as a result of a sustained economic expansion was in the spring of 1998 (its momentum at that time carried it as far down as 3.9% at the end of 2000). In May 2007, however, employment growth was almost one-half less than US job growth nine years ago, which translates to more than 100,000 fewer jobs being generated each month. Moreover, the tight labor conditions have yet to translate into significant wage gains –- average pay increases are still below what they were during the late 1990s.

The consistent decline of the unemployment rate since 2003 is most notable in management, professional, and related occupations (representing almost one-third of total US jobs), which recorded the lowest rate among occupational groups at 1.9% in May, and in natural resource/construction/maintenance occupations (10% of US jobs), which has had the largest unemployment drop, from 11.1% in early 2003 to 5.8% now. Because the unemployment rate measures the excess supply of labor, a declining unemployment rate can be an indication that the economy is heating up and firms are absorbing the labor force at a faster clip. Indeed, employment has been increasing since 2003, albeit at a slower pace than in past expansions. After a 1.7% pace of job growth in 2005 and 2006, growth has slowed this year, to 1.5% year-over-year in the first quarter, and to 1.4% in May.

The Occupational Labor and Wage Gap

Table 1 below and Appendix Table A-8 highlight the fact that low-unemployment rate occupations are also the high-skilled, high-paying jobs (and vice versa for high-unemployment rate occupations). While this is not too surprising –- skilled jobs are drawing on a smaller

[3] The term "disconnected youth" refers to young people who have been out of school and out of work for a year or more.
[4] Holzer, Harry J. 2007. "Reconnecting Young Black Men: What Policies Would Help?" In *The State of Black America*, 2007.

pool of candidates -- it does expose an imbalance in the labor market and presents an opportunity. The low unemployment-rate occupations in Table 1a indicate the areas of labor demand, while the high unemployment categories of Table 1b show excess supply. Furthermore, for someone who works in one of the top five occupations, the average pay is nearly three times that of the bottom five ($35.56 vs. $12.86). Thus, the opportunity earnings (wage) gap is almost $23 dollars an hour. Over this coming decade and years beyond, US businesses will need the younger generation to fill these skilled jobs -- many that require a higher level of education -- left behind by those retiring. These jobs have the potential to boost workers' salaries and standard of living, spurring growth for metro and state economies.

Table 1a: Occupations with Lowest Unemployment Rates, 2006

Occupation	Unemployment Rate	Hourly Mean Wage
Legal	1.3 %	$ 41.00
Healthcare practitioner and technical	1.4 %	$ 29.80
Architecture and engineering	1.7 %	$ 31.80
Management	1.8 %	$ 44.20
Life, physical, and social science	1.8 %	$ 28.70
Average of Top 5	1.6 %	$ 35.56

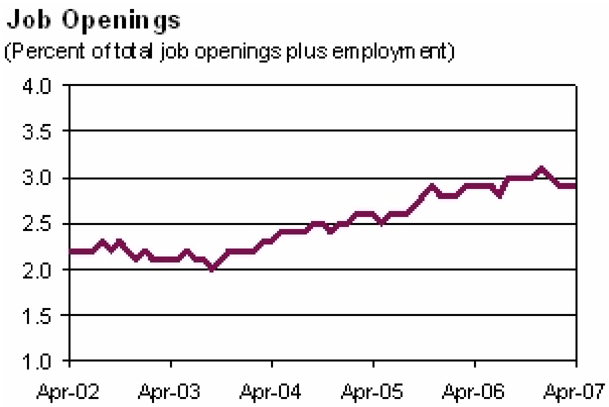
Table 1b: Occupations with Highest Unemployment Rates, 2006

Occupation	Unemployment Rate	Hourly Mean Wage
Transportation and material moving	6.2 %	$ 14.20
Construction and extraction	6.8 %	$ 18.90
Building & grounds cleaning and maintenance	7.0 %	$ 10.90
Food preparation and serving related	7.2 %	$ 8.90
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9.5 %	$ 10.50
Average of Bottom 5	6.8 %	$ 12.86

OTHER MEASURES OF LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Much less attention is paid to the statistics on those who are not in the labor force at all –- people who have not looked for a job in the last four weeks, and thus are not picked up in the unemployment rate. Including those who would like a job but have not searched in the past month may allow us to account for any "underutilized" workers in the economy. This group plus the unemployed are called the “pool of available workers” -- yet even the "unofficial" unemployment rate calculated from this pool is still lower than it was in 1998. Furthermore, their share as a percentage of those not in the labor force has also declined, from 7.1% in 1998 to 6.2% in 2006.

Another economic indicator of labor demand is the job openings rate—the number of job openings as a percent of employment plus job openings. It remained at 2.9% in April 2007, for the third consecutive month. After trending upward for over a year, the job openings profile has been basically been flat since mid-2006. The flatness of this indicator further indicates that there is not a huge unmet demand for labor.



IS THE US LABOR MARKET TRULY "TIGHT"?

Though it is a marked and significant improvement in economic health that the unemployment rate has declined so dramatically since 2003, we conclude that the US labor market cannot currently be characterized as tight. It has been becoming tighter to be sure, continuing a process begun roughly three years ago, but at a subdued pace that leaves it plenty of room to run (should demand growth allow). Labor force participation rates are lower than at the start of the decade, indicating that greater expansion is possible. Wage gains remain moderate, and employment growth is slowing. Of course, as we go forward into the next decade, demographics will dictate slower labor force growth, and the very low unemployment rates among the skilled knowledge workers who are the key to competitiveness and economic growth in the 21st century, portend bottlenecks which may hinder US economic growth and prosperity.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR THIS DECADE

Payroll employment growth will slow sharply over the next couple of years, from 1.9% in 2006 to only 1.3% in 2007 and 1.1% in 2008. Gains in the last half of 2007 should sink to a sub-1% pace. Weighed down by the slump in most housing markets, the biggest near-term drag is construction, where downward payroll adjustments are long overdue. While employment growth in 2008 will not be robust, it will be stronger than the weak last half of 2007, with growth rates returning to about a 1.5% pace. The final three years of the decade will average just over 1.0% annual gains, but suffer the handicap of the initial phases of baby boomers' retirement. The labor force will also continue to slow, averaging less than 1 percent (.96%) growth over 2007-2010. This is due to both changes in the population and to the labor force participation rate, which will also decline to 64.5% by 2010. The unemployment rate will climb steadily during the job slowdown, but remain lower than 18 months ago. Thereafter, more robust job growth will trim the rate back to recent levels. During 2007–10, the jobless rate will never move more than 0.3 percentage points from its 4.7% average. Wage growth will average 3.5% annually over 2007 to 2010.

METRO ECONOMIES

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

In April 2007 (the latest available metro level data), 141 of 361 metros[5] had unemployment rates lower than 4%[6], and 32 metros were under 3% (see Appendix Table A-1). Billings, Montana, at 1.8%, and Logan, Utah-Idaho, at 2.0%, led the nation, as fewer than 1 worker in 50 in those metros could not find work. Among the largest metros, Birmingham (AL), Washington (DC), and Salt Lake City (UT) had rates under 3%. More than one-half, or 205 of the 361 metros had rates less than the US average of 4.5%. Unfortunately, 48 metros still had unemployment rates exceeding 6%, and 24 of those exceeded 7%. The highest unemployment rates are found in the agricultural metros of California's Central Valley, while Detroit, at 7.1%, topped all others in joblessness (the metro division of Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn registered 7.9%). These areas are anomalous, though. Even in the slowest growing Midwest region, Cleveland (5.7%), and Milwaukee (5.2%) are the only other large metros with joblessness above 5%. So, economic conditions in the spring of 2007 are generally healthy, characterized by tighter labor markets than seen since early in the decade.

Regional patterns are clear -– the Rocky Mountain metros of Missoula, Great Falls, Provo, Idaho Falls, and Salt Lake City all have less than 2.5% unemployment; the only metro outside the region to join that class is Honolulu. The Mountain region has benefited recently from the boom in commodities markets and from flight from the hyper expensive California real estate markets. Huntsville (AL), at 2.5%, has the lowest unemployment rate east of the Rockies; followed closely by Iowa City, Ames (IA), Charlottesville (VA), Gainesville (FL), and Lincoln (NE). As we will see though, unlike the Mountain region, the low unemployment rates across the Plains are primarily a result of low labor force growth, rather than of employment gains.

JOB GROWTH

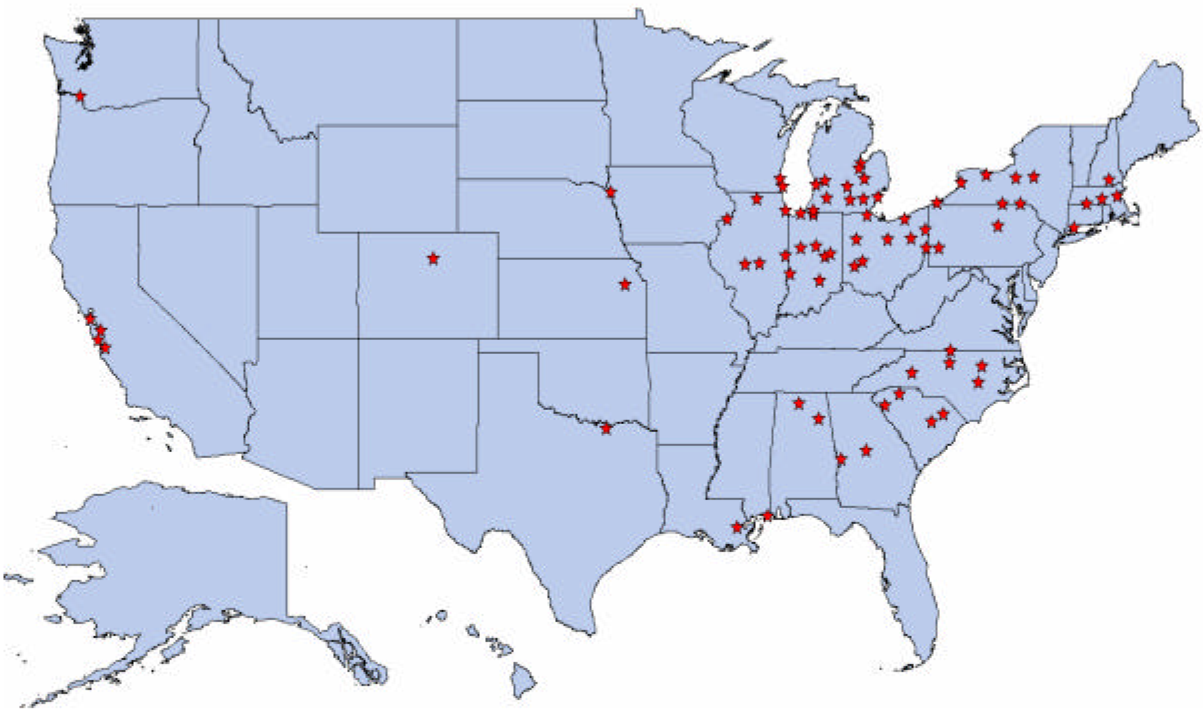
Although US economic growth has moderated this year, especially in the wake of the sharp contraction in residential home-building, 310 metro areas have gained jobs in the past 12 months, with only 49 showing declines. These losses occurred primarily in the Midwest, led by Detroit and Cleveland. Rates of job gains continue to be very robust (3%+) in large metros such as Phoenix, Riverside-San Bernardino, Houston, Dallas, and Seattle. And in the Northeast, New York has generated more new jobs in the past year (70,000) than all but Dallas, Houston, and Phoenix.

Nevertheless, through 2006, 85 metros have seen net jobs losses this decade (see Appendix Table A-3). Losses were greatest in Detroit, San Jose, and San Francisco, with the Midwest hardest hit overall. Through the end of 2006, 87 metros had employment levels that had

[5] The 361 metro areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). A full list of unemployment rates for all 361 metros is shown in Table A-1. For the list of counties that comprise each metro area, see: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metro_general/2006/List4.txt
[6] According to seasonally-adjusted rates calculated by Global Insight based on unadjusted data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

yet to match their 2000 or 2001 peaks, attained before the sharp declines of the last recession (see Appendix Table A-6). Moreover, Global Insight projects that 74 of them will not have rebounded by the end of 2007 (Figure 1 below), and 49 metros will not have done so by the end of the decade; 29 of which are in the Midwest.

Figure 1: 74 Metro Areas, Mostly Midwestern, Will Not Have Returned to Their Pre-Recession Peak By the End of 2007



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

As we saw in the first part of this report, an understanding of the nature of labor force growth and labor force participation is crucial to correctly characterizing the state of the labor market in these metro areas. In Table 2 below, we sort the metros by their current (April 2007) unemployment rate, and examine their experience in job growth, labor force growth, and in labor force participation this decade.

As a group, the 32 metros with the lowest (less than 3%) unemployment have experienced the highest (1.6%) rate of average annual job growth since 2000, and the highest rate of labor force growth (1.7% per year). These metros, dominated by the Mountain West but also including southern metros from Florida, Virginia, and Alabama, are fast growing in both population and in jobs; that is, in the demand and supply of labor. Workers migrate to these areas to find jobs in response to the rapidly expanding opportunities provided by employers. Their labor force participation rate has remained high and basically constant over this period, edging up from 68.5% to 68.6%.

The second group, comprised of the 141 metros with unemployment less than 4%, has averaged annual job growth of 1.4%, far above the US average this decade of 0.5% per year, and labor force growth of 1.7%, also exceeding the US rate of 1.0%. Labor force participation in this group has also been fairly constant since 2000, taking a small dip from 66.7% to 66.5%.

Table 2: Performance of High- and Low-Unemployment-Rate Metros

Unemployment Rate	Number of Metros	Employment Growth	Labor Force Growth	Labor Force Participation Rate	
		Avg Annual Rate, 2000-2006		2000	2006
less than 3%	32	1.6%	1.7%	69.5%	69.6%
less than 4%	141	1.4%	1.7%	66.7%	66.5%
US average		0.5%	1.0%	67.1%	66.2%
greater than 5%	102	0.3%	0.8%	64.7%	63.2%
greater than 6%	48	-0.4%	0.3%	64.7%	61.9%

The bottom two rows characterize the metros with high unemployment rates. Among the 102 with joblessness in excess of 5%, the average annual job growth this decade has been just 0.3%. Labor force growth has also been slow, at 0.8%, but faster than employment gains, as employment opportunities trailed. Moreover, labor force participation declined, from 64.7% to 63.2%.

Finally, the 48 metros with the weakest labor market conditions, in which unemployment rates exceed 6%, saw job losses, falling 0.4% on average annually. Labor force growth was less than one-half the US average, and participation rates declined sharpest of all, from 64.7% to 61.9%. Here we clearly see the effect of discouraged workers on labor force participation rates, as they drop out of the labor force completely.

THE LABOR FORCE

Labor force growth this decade has been led by the fast growing Sun Belt and Mountain metros, with St. George, UT, the fastest at a 7.7% annual rate (see Table 3a below). Rapid employment growth and low unemployment characterize the leaders. The same is true among the large metro leaders (Table 3b) of Las Vegas, Phoenix, Orlando, and Raleigh. One exception of note is McAllen, TX. There, substantial employment gains, 4.3% per year, nevertheless failed to keep pace with rapid demographic growth, fueled by immigration.

Table 3a: Labor Force Growth, Top Ten 2000–06 (All Metros)

	Labor Force Avg Annual Growth 2000-06	Unemployment Rate April 2007	Labor Force Participation Rate 2007
St. George, UT	7.7%	2.5%	64.3%
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	5.3%	3.6%	58.6%
Naples-Marco Island, FL	4.8%	3.3%	58.2%
Bend, OR	4.4%	4.7%	65.2%
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	4.2%	3.4%	69.7%
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	4.2%	6.6%	53.9%
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4.1%	4.3%	67.3%
Prescott, AZ	4.1%	3.8%	54.2%
Grand Junction, CO	4.1%	3.0%	71.3%
Port St. Lucie, FL	3.9%	4.6%	55.0%

Table 3b: Labor Force Growth, Top Five 2000–06 (Large Metros[7])

	Labor Force Avg Annual Growth 2000-06	Unemployment Rate April 2007	Labor Force Participation Rate 2007
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	4.1%	4.3%	67.3%
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	3.7%	5.4%	59.4%
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	3.3%	3.3%	65.0%
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	2.8%	3.2%	67.5%
Raleigh-Cary, NC	2.5%	3.5%	67.6%

At the other end of the spectrum, 45 metros have seen a decrease in their labor force since 2000. Most of these have high unemployment rates (they average 5.6%), but there are significant exceptions, most notably San Francisco and San Jose, which experienced dramatic business cycle peaks and troughs, with sharp net job losses, but unemployment rates that have returned to normal from very low rates in 2000.

Table 4a: Labor Force Participation, Top Ten 2007 (All Metros)

	Labor Force Avg Annual Growth 2000-06	Unemployment Rate April 2007	Labor Force Participation Rate 2007
Logan, UT-ID	3.2%	2.0	81.2%
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	2.6%	3.0	78.7%
Iowa City, IA	1.9%	2.5	78.6%
Boulder, CO	1.3%	2.9	78.6%
Fargo, ND-MN	1.7%	3.0	77.7%
Midland, TX	3.3%	2.8	76.7%
Madison, WI	1.3%	3.7	75.2%
Columbia, MO	1.4%	3.1	74.8%
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	-0.3%	6.1	74.4%
Ocean City, NJ	1.0%	6.5	74.4%

Table 4b: Labor Force Participation, Top Five 2007 (Large Metros)

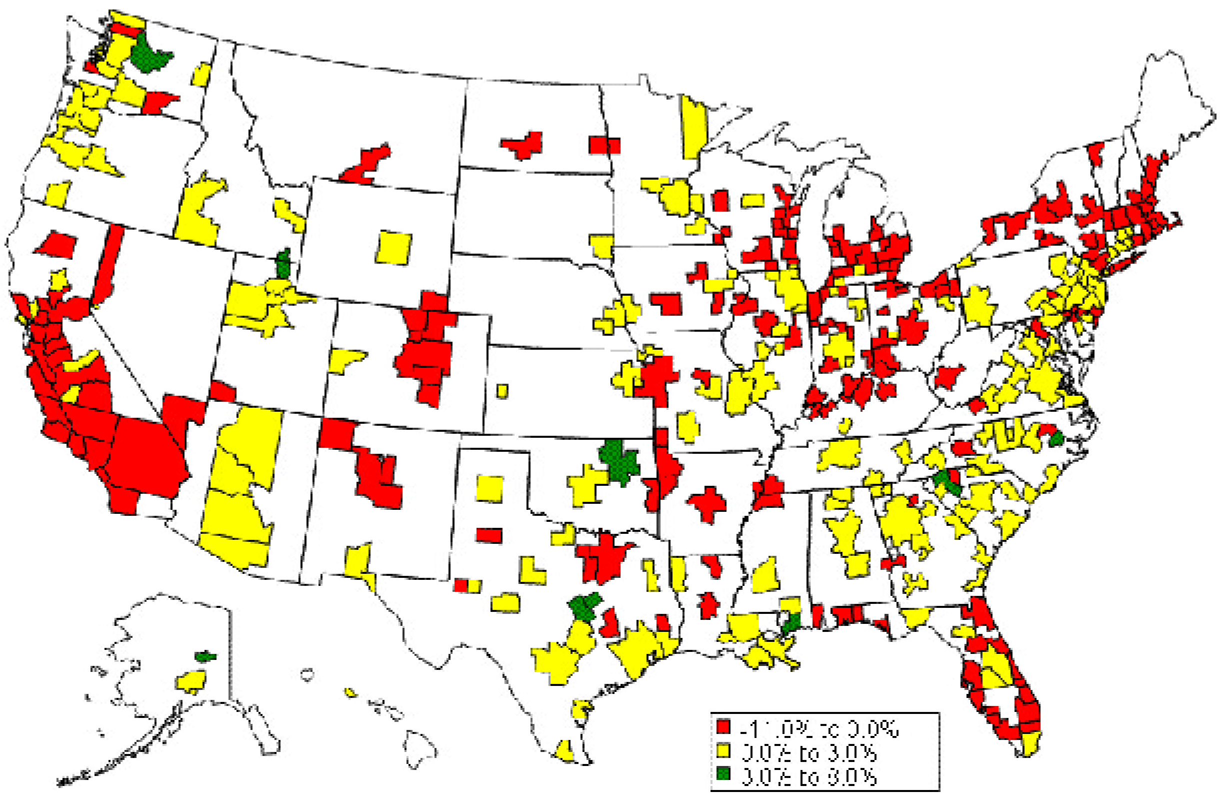
	Labor Force Avg Annual Growth 2000-06	Unemployment Rate April 2007	Labor Force Participation Rate 2007
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	0.9%	4.2	74.1%
Salt Lake City, UT	1.8%	2.4	73.6%
Denver-Aurora, CO	1.4%	3.5	72.1%
Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.8%	3.0	72.0%
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1.6%	4.2	70.1%

[7] The "Large Metro" category here refers to the 67 metros with more 750,000 residents.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN REAL ESTATE

The extraordinary residential real estate boom finally came to an end in 2006. New housing starts contracted sharply across the US, the rate of existing home sales slowed to a relative crawl, and price appreciation came to a halt. Moreover, as we began 2007 price declines proliferated across the US. Indeed, as indicated in the map below, 166 metros saw home price declines in the first quarter of this year.

Figure 2: Home Price Appreciation 2007Q1, Annual Rate



The boom was in part fueled by increased mortgage credit availability as reflected in a wide range of adjustable rate mortgages, interest-only mortgages, and other exotic payment arrangements. It was the expectation of continued home price increases that led buyers to take on this debt, and lenders to provide it. The repercussions should prices cease to increase were clear, and are now notably playing out in the sub-prime market this year.

Table 5 below looks at the subprime loan situation in metropolitan areas across the nation. Column 1 shows the metros with the highest percentage of subprime loan delinquencies (60 days or more late). Column 2 shows the percent of delinquent loans for the corresponding metro area in Column 1. The national average for subprime delinquencies was 14.7% in 2006. Note that Cleveland, OH’s delinquency rate is over 10 percentage points higher than the national average.

Table 5: Top Subprime Delinquency Markets (2006)

Top Subprime Delinquency Markets	Percent of Delinquent Loans	Unemployment Rate
Cleveland, OH	24.9%	5.1%
Detroit, MI	24.6%	7.1%
Jackson, MS	22.7%	5.7%
Jackson, MI	22.0%	7.1%
Youngstown, OH	21.8%	6.0%
Flint, MI	20.7%	8.2%
South Bend, IN	20.3%	5.1%
New Orleans, LA	20.1%	5.7%
Kankakee, IL	20.1%	5.9%
Akron, OH	19.7%	5.2%
US Average	14.7%	4.6%

This table also indicates that eight of the ten metro areas with the highest percentage of delinquent subprime loans are located in the Midwest. Many of the Midwest metros have had their labor markets hampered by layoffs from the automotive industry. As a consequence, lengthy unemployment and/or reduced income has resulted. When this is combined with the fact that subprime borrowers are risky borrowers (due to a lack of credit, income, or work history), the result is extremely high delinquencies. In addition, all of the metro areas in Table 5 share similar characteristics of high unemployment rates, and most have low (or negative) employment and personal income growth.

CONCLUSION

More than five years after the end of the 2001 recession, the US unemployment rate (4.5% in May) is now as low as it was during the roaring late 1990s. While low unemployment is often times associated with a booming economy in which firms are absorbing the labor force by their aggressive hiring, the current economy does not have the same vigor. Indeed, in May 2007, US employment growth was almost one-half less than job gains nine years ago -- a figure that translates into more than 100,000 fewer jobs being generated each month. This is one major factor as to why many residents feel they are not participating in American prosperity.

Our assessment of the current situation shows that the signs of overall labor market tightness -- demand outstripping supply, eventually leading to upward pressure on wages -- are not quite here. Labor force growth has been slowing for inherent reasons (namely, the aging baby-boomers), and declining labor participation rates that cut across age, gender, and racial lines. The low unemployment figures, while masking a slower growing economy, do point to potential labor shortages in the skilled occupations. The highest demand occupations (those with the lowest unemployment rates) are also the highest paying, with a nearly $23/hour wage gap compared to the highest supplied (high unemployment rate) jobs. Since the highest paying are the highest skilled, the demand for this group will grow even higher over time as baby boomers retire. Because the boomers equip our economy with significant amounts of skills and knowledge, the future US economy will be highly dependent on fewer younger workers to fill an increasing number of highly skilled positions.

Most metro economies have seen job growth in 2006. However, 85 metros have experienced net job losses for this decade, with the Midwest suffering the most following auto and other manufacturing layoffs. That has translated into high unemployment rates, weak income gains, and resulting troubles in the housing market – the region dominates the list of top subprime delinquency markets. And for many, a long-awaited recovery is not imminent: by the end of the decade, 29 metros areas in the Midwest will still have not returned to their pre-recession job peak. In stark contrast are the high-flying metro economies of the sunbelt and Mountain West areas of the country. Led by Phoenix, Dallas, and Houston, these metros continue to show strong job growth and low unemployment rates.

Appendix Tables

Table of Contents

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
1	Billings MT	1.8
2	Logan UT-ID	2.0
3	Missoula MT	2.0
4	Great Falls MT	2.2
5	Provo-Orem UT	2.3
6	Honolulu HI	2.4
7	Idaho Falls ID	2.4
8	Salt Lake City UT	2.4
9	Huntsville AL	2.5
10	St. George UT	2.5
11	Ames IA	2.5
12	Iowa City IA	2.5
13	Charlottesville VA	2.5
14	Gainesville FL	2.6
15	Lincoln NE	2.6
16	Boise City-Nampa ID	2.6
17	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin FL	2.6
18	Ogden-Clearfield UT	2.7
19	Tuscaloosa AL	2.7
20	Harrisonburg VA	2.7
21	Dothan AL	2.8
22	Midland TX	2.8
23	Auburn-Opelika AL	2.8
24	Tallahassee FL	2.8
25	Birmingham-Hoover AL	2.8
26	Casper WY	2.9
27	Boulder CO	2.9
28	Santa Fe NM	3.0
29	Sioux Falls SD	3.0
30	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV	3.0
31	Grand Junction CO	3.0
32	Fargo ND-MN	3.0
33	Bismarck ND	3.0
34	Fort Collins-Loveland CO	3.0
35	Pocatello ID	3.0
36	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME	3.1
37	Des Moines-West Des Moines IA	3.1
38	Lebanon PA	3.1
39	Decatur AL	3.1
40	Ithaca NY	3.1
41	Columbia MO	3.1
42	Morgantown WV	3.1
43	Omaha-Council Bluffs NE-IA	3.1
44	Winchester VA-WV	3.1
45	Montgomery AL	3.2
46	Panama City-Lynn Haven FL	3.2
47	Richmond VA	3.2
48	Roanoke VA	3.2
49	Lafayette LA	3.2

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
50	Lancaster PA	3.2
51	Odessa TX	3.2
52	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux LA	3.2
53	Orlando-Kissimmee FL	3.2
54	Coeur d`Alene ID	3.2
55	Rapid City SD	3.2
56	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News VA-NC	3.2
57	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice FL	3.3
58	Jacksonville FL	3.3
59	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL	3.3
60	Mobile AL	3.3
61	Lubbock TX	3.3
62	Austin-Round Rock TX	3.3
63	Burlington-South Burlington VT	3.3
64	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent FL	3.3
65	Naples-Marco Island FL	3.3
66	Anniston-Oxford AL	3.3
67	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale AZ	3.3
68	Florence-Muscle Shoals AL	3.4
69	Knoxville TN	3.4
70	State College PA	3.4
71	Waterloo-Cedar Falls IA	3.4
72	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers AR-MO	3.4
73	Harrisburg-Carlisle PA	3.4
74	Abilene, TX	3.4
75	York-Hanover PA	3.4
76	Amarillo TX	3.4
77	Cedar Rapids IA	3.4
78	Lynchburg VA	3.4
79	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater FL	3.4
80	College Station-Bryan TX	3.4
81	Farmington NM	3.4
82	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach FL	3.5
83	Gainesville GA	3.5
84	Albuquerque NM	3.5
85	Victoria TX	3.5
86	Denver-Aurora CO	3.5
87	Grand Forks ND-MN	3.5
88	Raleigh-Cary NC	3.5
89	San Angelo TX	3.5
90	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin TN	3.5
91	Gadsden AL	3.5
92	Springfield MO	3.5
93	Cape Coral-Fort Myers FL	3.6
94	Bloomington-Normal IL	3.6
95	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk CT	3.6
96	Brunswick GA	3.6
97	Asheville NC	3.6
98	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY	3.6

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
99	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown NY	3.6
100	Athens-Clarke County GA	3.6
101	Ocala FL	3.6
102	Greeley CO	3.7
103	Kingston NY	3.7
104	Jefferson City MO	3.7
105	Savannah GA	3.7
106	Lakeland FL	3.7
107	Lewiston ID-WA	3.7
108	Columbus IN	3.7
109	Dubuque IA	3.7
110	Madison WI	3.7
111	Longview TX	3.8
112	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville FL	3.8
113	Prescott AZ	3.8
114	Chattanooga TN-GA	3.8
115	Durham NC	3.8
116	Lawrence KS	3.8
117	Wilmington NC	3.8
118	Valdosta GA	3.8
119	Colorado Springs CO	3.8
120	San Antonio TX	3.8
121	Trenton-Ewing NJ	3.8
122	Baltimore-Towson MD	3.8
123	Reading PA	3.8
124	Rochester MN	3.8
125	Sioux City IA-NE-SD	3.8
126	Tucson AZ	3.8
127	Norwich-New London CT	3.8
128	Tulsa OK	3.9
129	Warner Robins GA	3.9
130	Dover DE	3.9
131	Wichita Falls TX	3.9
132	Napa CA	3.9
133	Champaign-Urbana IL	3.9
134	Altoona PA	4.0
135	Cheyenne WY	4.0
136	Manchester-Nashua NH	4.0
137	Bellingham WA	4.0
138	Las Cruces NM	4.0
139	Tyler TX	4.0
140	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue WA	4.0
141	Waco TX	4.0
142	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	4.0
143	Flagstaff AZ	4.0
144	Utica-Rome NY	4.0
145	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA	4.0
146	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	4.1
147	Lexington-Fayette KY	4.1

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
148	Joplin MO	4.1
149	St. Joseph MO-KS	4.1
150	Lewiston-Auburn ME	4.1
151	Pittsburgh PA	4.1
152	Johnson City TN	4.1
153	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton PA-NJ	4.1
154	Glens Falls NY	4.1
155	La Crosse WI-MN	4.1
156	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL	4.1
157	Olympia WA	4.1
158	Rochester NY	4.1
159	Syracuse NY	4.1
160	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol TN-VA	4.1
161	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD	4.1
162	Bremerton-Silverdale WA	4.2
163	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN-WI	4.2
164	Oklahoma City OK	4.2
165	Salisbury MD	4.2
166	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles CA	4.2
167	Sheboygan WI	4.2
168	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	4.2
169	Santa Rosa-Petaluma CA	4.2
170	Charleston WV	4.2
171	Punta Gorda FL	4.2
172	Cleveland TN	4.2
173	Sherman-Denison TX	4.2
174	Corvallis OR	4.2
175	Indianapolis-Carmel IN	4.2
176	Jacksonville NC	4.2
177	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway AR	4.2
178	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA	4.2
179	Binghamton NY	4.2
180	Corpus Christi TX	4.2
181	Lafayette IN	4.3
182	Peoria IL	4.3
183	Reno-Sparks NV	4.3
184	Wausau WI	4.3
185	Baton Rouge LA	4.3
186	Bloomington IN	4.3
187	Las Vegas-Paradise NV	4.3
188	Hagerstown-Martinsburg MD-WV	4.3
189	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford VA	4.3
190	Wichita KS	4.3
191	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford CT	4.3
192	Winston-Salem NC	4.3
193	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	4.4
194	Lake Charles LA	4.4
195	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos CA	4.4
196	Springfield IL	4.4

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
197	Alexandria LA	4.4
198	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta CA	4.4
199	Spokane WA	4.4
200	Bowling Green KY	4.4
201	Pueblo CO	4.4
202	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood TX	4.5
203	Morristown TN	4.5
204	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NY	4.5
205	Elmira NY	4.5
206	Erie PA	4.5
207	Goldsboro NC	4.5
208	Mount Vernon-Anacortes WA	4.5
209	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CA	4.6
210	Charleston-North Charleston SC	4.6
211	Dalton GA	4.6
212	Port St. Lucie FL	4.6
213	Laredo TX	4.6
214	St. Cloud MN	4.6
215	Wenatchee WA	4.6
216	Appleton WI	4.6
217	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord NC-SC	4.6
218	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	4.7
219	Lawton OK	4.7
220	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	4.7
221	Bend OR	4.7
222	Texarkana TX-Texarkana	4.7
223	Bangor ME	4.7
224	Elkhart-Goshen IN	4.7
225	New Haven-Milford CT	4.7
226	Oshkosh-Neenah WI	4.7
227	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner LA	4.7
228	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre PA	4.7
229	Jackson TN	4.7
230	Shreveport-Bossier City LA	4.7
231	Huntington-Ashland WV-KY-OH	4.7
232	St. Louis MO-IL	4.8
233	Kansas City MO-KS	4.8
234	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach SC	4.8
235	Clarksville TN-KY	4.8
236	Rome GA	4.8
237	Columbus OH	4.8
238	Topeka KS	4.8
239	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura CA	4.9
240	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	4.9
241	Evansville IN-KY	4.9
242	Greensboro-High Point NC	4.9
243	Fond du Lac WI	4.9
244	Jonesboro AR	4.9
245	Ann Arbor MI	4.9

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
246	Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	4.9
247	Fort Wayne IN	4.9
248	Memphis TN-MS-AR	4.9
249	Vallejo-Fairfield CA	4.9
250	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna WV-OH	4.9
251	Macon GA	4.9
252	Williamsport PA	4.9
253	Carson City NV	4.9
254	Owensboro KY	5.0
255	Sebastian-Vero Beach FL	5.0
256	Eau Claire WI	5.0
257	Fort Smith AR-OK	5.0
258	Pittsfield MA	5.0
259	Springfield MA	5.0
260	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River RI-MA	5.0
261	Worcester MA	5.0
262	Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	5.0
263	Fairbanks AK	5.1
264	Green Bay WI	5.1
265	Johnstown PA	5.1
266	Cumberland MD-WV	5.1
267	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville CA	5.1
268	Monroe LA	5.1
269	Wheeling WV-OH	5.1
270	Columbia SC	5.1
271	Albany GA	5.1
272	Burlington NC	5.1
273	Elizabethtown KY	5.1
274	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley SC	5.2
275	Hinesville-Fort Stewart GA	5.2
276	Barnstable Town MA	5.2
277	Greenville NC	5.2
278	Beaumont-Port Arthur TX	5.2
279	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco WA	5.2
280	Anchorage AK	5.2
281	South Bend-Mishawaka IN-MI	5.2
282	Hot Springs AR	5.2
283	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis WI	5.2
284	Eugene-Springfield OR	5.3
285	Fayetteville NC	5.3
286	Columbus GA-AL	5.3
287	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario CA	5.4
288	Duluth MN-WI	5.4
289	Augusta-Richmond County GA-SC	5.4
290	Michigan City-La Porte IN	5.5
291	Medford OR	5.5
292	Salem OR	5.5
293	Muncie IN	5.5
294	Decatur IL	5.6

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
295	Akron OH	5.6
296	Holland-Grand Haven MI	5.6
297	Hattiesburg MS	5.7
298	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor OH	5.7
299	Janesville WI	5.7
300	Rockford IL	5.7
301	Yakima WA	5.8
302	Brownsville-Harlingen TX	5.8
303	Jackson MS	5.8
304	Spartanburg SC	5.8
305	El Paso TX	5.8
306	Terre Haute IN	5.8
307	Danville IL	5.9
308	Longview WA	5.9
309	Sandusky OH	5.9
310	Atlantic City NJ	5.9
311	Dayton OH	5.9
312	Kalamazoo-Portage MI	6.0
313	Canton-Massillon OH	6.0
314	Grand Rapids-Wyoming MI	6.1
315	Santa Cruz-Watsonville CA	6.1
316	Danville VA	6.1
317	Anderson SC	6.1
318	Rocky Mount NC	6.1
319	Springfield OH	6.2
320	Toledo OH	6.2
321	Lima OH	6.2
322	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton NC	6.3
323	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman OH-PA	6.3
324	Weirton-Steubenville WV-OH	6.3
325	Kankakee-Bradley IL	6.4
326	Lansing-East Lansing MI	6.4
327	Ocean City NJ	6.5
328	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton NJ	6.5
329	Racine WI	6.5
330	Chico CA	6.5
331	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission TX	6.6
332	Kokomo IN	6.6
333	Florence SC	6.6
334	Mansfield OH	6.6
335	Monroe MI	6.6
336	Gulfport-Biloxi MS	6.8
337	Anderson IN	7.0
338	Bay City MI	7.0
339	Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	7.1
340	Pine Bluff AR	7.1
341	Redding CA	7.2
342	Sumter SC	7.3
343	Muskegon-Norton Shores MI	7.3

Table A1: Unemployment Rates of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Apr 07
344	Niles-Benton Harbor MI	7.3
345	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MI	7.3
346	Battle Creek MI	7.4
347	Pascagoula MS	7.4
348	Salinas CA	7.4
349	Madera CA	7.4
350	Jackson MI	8.0
351	Stockton CA	8.0
352	Bakersfield CA	8.2
353	Modesto CA	8.4
354	Fresno CA	8.6
355	Hanford-Corcoran CA	8.6
356	Flint MI	8.6
357	Yuba City CA	9.5
358	Visalia-Porterville CA	9.6
359	Merced CA	9.6
360	Yuma AZ	14.1
361	El Centro CA	17.6

Note: *Data presented here represents seasonally adjusted unemployment rates, calculated by Global Insight, based on unadjusted data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
1	Logan UT-ID	72.9	81.2
2	Fort Collins-Loveland CO	73.6	78.7
3	Iowa City IA	74.4	78.6
4	Boulder CO	74.6	78.6
5	Fargo ND-MN	76.1	77.7
6	Midland TX	68.2	76.7
7	Madison WI	77.5	75.2
8	Columbia MO	74.4	74.8
9	Santa Cruz-Watsonville CA	73.6	74.4
10	Ocean City NJ	67.6	74.4
11	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN-WI	76.9	74.0
12	Sioux Falls SD	77.1	73.9
13	Bismarck ND	73.4	73.8
14	Wausau WI	74.7	73.5
15	Salt Lake City UT	73.6	73.5
16	Casper WY	70.5	73.4
17	St. Cloud MN	76.1	73.4
18	Wenatchee WA	73.0	73.0
19	Dubuque IA	70.3	72.9
20	Rochester MN	75.7	72.9
21	Lincoln NE	75.2	72.8
22	Lubbock TX	68.4	72.7
23	Grand Forks ND-MN	68.7	72.5
24	Eau Claire WI	71.7	72.5
25	Denver-Aurora CO	73.3	72.2
26	Ames IA	71.6	72.2
27	La Crosse WI-MN	72.8	72.2
28	Flagstaff AZ	72.1	72.1
29	Manchester-Nashua NH	72.9	72.1
30	Reno-Sparks NV	73.5	72.1
31	Harrisonburg VA	64.1	72.0
32	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV	71.2	72.0
33	Burlington-South Burlington VT	72.8	71.6
34	Appleton WI	76.6	71.6
35	Athens-Clarke County GA	67.7	71.6
36	Sheboygan WI	73.5	71.4
37	Missoula MT	71.0	71.4
38	Napa CA	68.0	71.3
39	Odessa TX	63.8	71.3
40	Grand Junction CO	64.1	71.3
41	Des Moines-West Des Moines IA	74.2	71.3
42	Elkhart-Goshen IN	71.4	71.1
43	Amarillo TX	68.3	71.1
44	Green Bay WI	74.4	71.0
45	Savannah GA	63.3	71.0
46	Oshkosh-Neenah WI	72.6	70.9
47	Cedar Rapids IA	73.5	70.9
48	Bellingham WA	66.9	70.9
49	Rome GA	63.5	70.7

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
50	Waterloo-Cedar Falls IA	68.2	70.6
51	Rapid City SD	70.8	70.6
52	Fond du Lac WI	73.3	70.5
53	Santa Rosa-Petaluma CA	69.8	70.5
54	Vallejo-Fairfield CA	67.2	70.5
55	Valdosta GA	62.2	70.4
56	Bloomington-Normal IL	72.5	70.3
57	Holland-Grand Haven MI	75.7	70.3
58	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin FL	60.1	70.3
59	Springfield IL	71.2	70.3
60	Yakima WA	70.4	70.2
61	Austin-Round Rock TX	75.4	70.2
62	Indianapolis-Carmel IN	70.2	70.2
63	Lawrence KS	71.7	70.1
64	Champaign-Urbana IL	69.0	70.1
65	Ogden-Clearfield UT	70.7	70.0
66	Salisbury MD	65.8	70.0
67	Bowling Green KY	66.7	69.9
68	Billings MT	70.4	69.9
69	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura CA	69.1	69.9
70	Trenton-Ewing NJ	65.3	69.8
71	Fort Wayne IN	70.7	69.8
72	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME	69.7	69.8
73	Durham NC	68.3	69.7
74	Winchester VA-WV	67.9	69.7
75	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers AR-MO	65.9	69.7
76	Lansing-East Lansing MI	71.2	69.7
77	St. Joseph MO-KS	62.7	69.7
78	Norwich-New London CT	64.7	69.6
79	Akron OH	67.2	69.6
80	College Station-Bryan TX	64.5	69.5
81	Lebanon PA	67.4	69.5
82	Kalamazoo-Portage MI	70.7	69.1
83	Wichita KS	68.9	69.1
84	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta CA	65.3	69.0
85	Omaha-Council Bluffs NE-IA	72.8	69.0
86	Columbus OH	70.6	69.0
87	Fairbanks AK	67.5	68.9
88	Warner Robins GA	64.3	68.9
89	Tallahassee FL	67.9	68.8
90	Grand Rapids-Wyoming MI	71.9	68.7
91	Greensboro-High Point NC	69.4	68.6
92	Lancaster PA	69.3	68.6
93	Victoria TX	66.7	68.3
94	Sandusky OH	67.3	68.3
95	Brunswick GA	64.7	68.2
96	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	72.8	68.2
97	Huntsville AL	68.9	68.2
98	Jefferson City MO	70.6	68.1

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
99	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL	68.2	68.1
100	Anchorage AK	71.2	68.1
101	Lewiston-Auburn ME	67.2	68.0
102	Wichita Falls TX	61.4	67.9
103	Ann Arbor MI	71.8	67.9
104	Auburn-Opelika AL	65.2	67.9
105	Gainesville FL	65.5	67.8
106	Raleigh-Cary NC	72.9	67.8
107	Topeka KS	68.5	67.8
108	Peoria IL	65.5	67.8
109	Colorado Springs CO	67.8	67.7
110	Lexington-Fayette KY	70.3	67.7
111	Greenville NC	65.8	67.7
112	Abilene, TX	61.1	67.6
113	Orlando-Kissimmee FL	69.2	67.6
114	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville CA	66.0	67.6
115	Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	67.7	67.5
116	Dalton GA	69.6	67.5
117	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	72.5	67.5
118	Columbus IN	68.5	67.5
119	Fresno CA	68.3	67.5
120	Evansville IN-KY	66.5	67.5
121	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River RI-MA	65.8	67.4
122	Sioux City IA-NE-SD	71.5	67.4
123	Coeur d`Alene ID	67.5	67.4
124	Baltimore-Towson MD	67.0	67.3
125	Springfield MO	69.2	67.3
126	Charlottesville VA	63.2	67.3
127	Las Vegas-Paradise NV	67.6	67.3
128	Kansas City MO-KS	70.9	67.2
129	Corvallis OR	65.6	67.2
130	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach SC	65.8	67.2
131	Richmond VA	65.9	67.1
132	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue WA	68.8	67.1
133	South Bend-Mishawaka IN-MI	66.4	67.1
134	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis WI	70.0	67.1
135	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco WA	70.1	67.1
136	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	68.3	67.1
137	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin TN	69.8	67.0
138	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	71.5	67.0
139	Columbia SC	66.3	66.9
140	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord NC-SC	70.8	66.9
141	Bangor ME	64.5	66.9
142	Boise City-Nampa ID	71.4	66.9
143	Pittsfield MA	63.9	66.8
144	St. Louis MO-IL	68.9	66.7
145	Harrisburg-Carlisle PA	66.5	66.7
146	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	68.5	66.7
147	Bloomington IN	64.2	66.7

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
148	Janesville WI	70.8	66.7
149	Toledo OH	66.3	66.6
150	Jacksonville FL	67.8	66.4
151	Salinas CA	67.5	66.4
152	Ithaca NY	64.4	66.4
153	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway AR	65.9	66.3
154	Winston-Salem NC	67.1	66.3
155	San Angelo TX	63.6	66.3
156	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk CT	65.3	66.3
157	Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	67.2	66.2
158	New Haven-Milford CT	64.1	66.1
159	Longview TX	62.0	66.1
160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY	66.6	66.0
161	Santa Fe NM	68.9	66.0
162	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos CA	63.2	66.0
163	Muskegon-Norton Shores MI	66.0	66.0
164	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford CT	65.2	65.9
165	Lafayette LA	65.7	65.9
166	Gainesville GA	68.9	65.8
167	Chattanooga TN-GA	65.6	65.8
168	Charleston-North Charleston SC	62.7	65.8
169	Olympia WA	66.3	65.8
170	York-Hanover PA	69.4	65.8
171	Provo-Orem UT	70.3	65.7
172	Pocatello ID	67.6	65.6
173	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	65.9	65.5
174	Idaho Falls ID	69.2	65.5
175	Battle Creek MI	65.2	65.4
176	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor OH	66.3	65.4
177	Eugene-Springfield OR	66.1	65.4
178	Panama City-Lynn Haven FL	61.5	65.3
179	Worcester MA	66.6	65.3
180	Lafayette IN	66.4	65.3
181	Waco TX	63.6	65.3
182	Morgantown WV	60.2	65.2
183	Bend OR	66.9	65.2
184	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale AZ	66.8	65.2
185	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley SC	67.1	65.1
186	Kankakee-Bradley IL	66.2	65.1
187	Wilmington NC	63.9	65.1
188	Rochester NY	66.4	65.0
189	Bremerton-Silverdale WA	59.5	65.0
190	Jonesboro AR	64.5	65.0
191	Springfield MA	64.7	65.0
192	Spokane WA	65.1	64.9
193	Atlantic City NJ	66.0	64.9
194	Carson City NV	63.8	64.9
195	Glens Falls NY	64.5	64.9
196	Roanoke VA	64.2	64.9

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
197	Racine WI	69.0	64.8
198	Owensboro KY	65.2	64.8
199	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA	68.9	64.8
200	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	67.5	64.8
201	Jackson TN	65.9	64.7
202	Medford OR	63.8	64.7
203	Tyler TX	64.1	64.7
204	Greeley CO	68.2	64.5
205	Knoxville TN	64.5	64.5
206	St. George UT	59.1	64.3
207	Tuscaloosa AL	61.8	64.3
208	Corpus Christi TX	61.4	64.3
209	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL	62.8	64.1
210	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD	64.3	64.1
211	Joplin MO	68.0	64.1
212	Visalia-Porterville CA	66.1	64.1
213	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton PA-NJ	65.5	64.0
214	Elizabethtown KY	59.8	64.0
215	Syracuse NY	64.7	64.0
216	Dayton OH	65.2	64.0
217	Augusta-Richmond County GA-SC	61.5	63.9
218	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NY	62.9	63.9
219	Tulsa OK	66.7	63.8
220	Duluth MN-WI	64.2	63.8
221	Salem OR	66.7	63.8
222	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux LA	59.2	63.7
223	Monroe MI	68.9	63.7
224	Dover DE	66.1	63.6
225	Macon GA	61.6	63.6
226	Jackson MS	65.9	63.6
227	Cleveland TN	64.6	63.5
228	Bay City MI	65.4	63.3
229	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News VA-NC	59.8	63.3
230	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford VA	58.7	63.3
231	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles CA	61.1	63.3
232	Memphis TN-MS-AR	65.5	63.2
233	Spartanburg SC	65.4	63.1
234	Rockford IL	68.8	63.0
235	Great Falls MT	61.7	63.0
236	Asheville NC	61.7	63.0
237	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CA	72.1	62.9
238	Decatur IL	62.8	62.9
239	Honolulu HI	62.8	62.9
240	Erie PA	63.9	62.9
241	Birmingham-Hoover AL	64.9	62.9
242	Muncie IN	62.3	62.9
243	Lynchburg VA	62.7	62.8
244	Lima OH	61.6	62.8
245	Altoona PA	60.1	62.6

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
246	Oklahoma City OK	65.0	62.6
247	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown NY	63.7	62.6
248	Burlington NC	67.0	62.6
249	San Antonio TX	63.4	62.6
250	Reading PA	66.1	62.6
251	State College PA	61.2	62.5
252	Baton Rouge LA	63.0	62.5
253	Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	67.0	62.5
254	Kingston NY	62.8	62.5
255	Springfield OH	64.2	62.5
256	Decatur AL	64.8	62.4
257	Florence-Muscle Shoals AL	61.7	62.4
258	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA	62.2	62.4
259	Canton-Massillon OH	65.0	62.3
260	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton NC	69.8	62.3
261	Pittsburgh PA	61.1	62.2
262	Rocky Mount NC	62.3	62.2
263	Gulfport-Biloxi MS	61.6	62.2
264	Binghamton NY	62.7	62.0
265	Montgomery AL	62.1	62.0
266	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna WV-OH	60.6	62.0
267	Hattiesburg MS	63.3	62.0
268	Fort Smith AR-OK	60.6	61.9
269	Mount Vernon-Anacortes WA	64.9	61.9
270	Beaumont-Port Arthur TX	59.6	61.9
271	Johnson City TN	62.1	61.9
272	Albuquerque NM	65.9	61.9
273	Cheyenne WY	63.4	61.8
274	Sherman-Denison TX	64.9	61.8
275	Dothan AL	64.2	61.7
276	Williamsport PA	61.9	61.7
277	Michigan City-La Porte IN	62.6	61.5
278	Mansfield OH	62.7	61.5
279	Albany GA	60.4	61.5
280	Lake Charles LA	61.8	61.5
281	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre PA	60.2	61.4
282	Lewiston ID-WA	62.1	61.4
283	Monroe LA	62.2	61.3
284	Terre Haute IN	60.3	61.3
285	Clarksville TN-KY	56.4	61.1
286	Niles-Benton Harbor MI	67.2	61.1
287	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner LA	62.2	61.0
288	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach FL	57.3	61.0
289	Flint MI	64.6	61.0
290	Florence SC	61.7	60.9
291	Cumberland MD-WV	55.6	60.9
292	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MI	62.9	60.9
293	Anniston-Oxford AL	60.4	60.8
294	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater FL	61.9	60.6

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
295	Goldsboro NC	58.6	60.6
296	Morristown TN	63.1	60.5
297	Danville VA	60.3	60.4
298	Tucson AZ	61.8	60.3
299	Mobile AL	61.6	60.3
300	Anderson SC	64.2	60.3
301	Pueblo CO	58.2	60.3
302	Modesto CA	63.2	60.2
303	Shreveport-Bossier City LA	60.2	60.2
304	Anderson IN	60.7	60.1
305	Kokomo IN	64.1	60.1
306	Madera CA	60.5	60.0
307	Jackson MI	64.3	59.8
308	Lakeland FL	60.7	59.7
309	Barnstable Town MA	61.1	59.7
310	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville FL	60.0	59.6
311	Bakersfield CA	61.5	59.5
312	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario CA	59.6	59.4
313	Fayetteville NC	53.6	59.4
314	Redding CA	58.5	59.3
315	Farmington NM	60.3	59.2
316	Texarkana TX-Texarkana	58.1	59.2
317	Chico CA	57.9	59.1
318	Hagerstown-Martinsburg MD-WV	64.2	59.0
319	Columbus GA-AL	58.4	59.0
320	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman OH-PA	59.7	58.8
321	Utica-Rome NY	60.0	58.8
322	Sumter SC	57.0	58.7
323	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent FL	57.9	58.6
324	Cape Coral-Fort Myers FL	56.4	58.6
325	Danville IL	59.5	58.6
326	Merced CA	60.9	58.5
327	Alexandria LA	57.4	58.3
328	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol TN-VA	58.1	58.3
329	Naples-Marco Island FL	55.1	58.2
330	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice FL	54.6	58.0
331	Stockton CA	62.1	58.0
332	Hinesville-Fort Stewart GA	48.2	57.9
333	Huntington-Ashland WV-KY-OH	54.3	57.9
334	Las Cruces NM	59.2	57.9
335	Gadsden AL	59.4	57.8
336	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood TX	54.5	57.8
337	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton NJ	57.6	57.7
338	Wheeling WV-OH	56.0	57.5
339	Pascagoula MS	62.9	57.3
340	Pine Bluff AR	54.1	56.7
341	Elmira NY	59.6	56.6
342	Charleston WV	58.4	56.4
343	Johnstown PA	53.7	56.2

Table A2: Labor Force Participation Rate of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: First Quarter, 2007		2000	2007q1
344	El Centro CA	55.0	56.2
345	Lawton OK	50.5	56.1
346	Yuba City CA	60.2	55.2
347	Port St. Lucie FL	54.9	55.0
348	Sebastian-Vero Beach FL	54.0	54.9
349	Weirton-Steubenville WV-OH	55.2	54.7
350	Prescott AZ	54.6	54.2
351	Longview WA	60.5	54.1
352	El Paso TX	56.2	54.1
353	Jacksonville NC	47.5	54.0
354	Hot Springs AR	53.4	54.0
355	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission TX	53.5	53.9
356	Yuma AZ	53.9	52.9
357	Hanford-Corcoran CA	52.1	52.6
358	Brownsville-Harlingen TX	53.6	51.5
359	Punta Gorda FL	44.7	51.2
360	Laredo TX	53.7	50.7
361	Ocala FL	51.5	49.9

Note: *The **Labor Force Participation Rate** is the percent of the population (civilian, non-instuituionalized, aged 16+) that is in the labor force -- that is, the percent of the population that is either employed or unemployed (actively look for a job). Figures calculated by Global Insight, based on labor force data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and population data from the U.S. Census Bureau.*

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
1	St. George UT	7.6	5.7	2.9
2	Cape Coral-Fort Myers FL	5.4	2.6	2.5
3	Naples-Marco Island FL	5.2	2.2	3.1
4	Las Vegas-Paradise NV	4.7	3.4	3.3
5	Bend OR	4.7	3.4	2.0
6	Port St. Lucie FL	4.6	0.4	2.5
7	Coeur d`Alene ID	4.4	2.7	1.4
8	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission TX	4.3	2.8	3.0
9	Prescott AZ	4.3	2.6	2.3
10	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario CA	4.3	3.2	2.3
11	Madera CA	4.3	4.4	1.0
12	Yuma AZ	4.1	0.0	2.3
13	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers AR-MO	4.0	2.2	2.5
14	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice FL	3.7	1.4	3.2
15	Idaho Falls ID	3.6	2.8	1.5
16	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin FL	3.5	1.4	1.9
17	Ocala FL	3.5	1.7	2.4
18	Laredo TX	3.4	3.1	2.2
19	Casper WY	3.3	2.9	0.6
20	Hinesville-Fort Stewart GA	3.2	1.1	1.9
21	Punta Gorda FL	3.1	1.3	2.2
22	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale AZ	3.1	3.7	2.9
23	Bakersfield CA	3.1	1.6	1.2
24	Morgantown WV	3.1	3.2	0.9
25	Panama City-Lynn Haven FL	3.1	1.7	1.6
26	Warner Robins GA	3.0	1.9	2.1
27	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach FL	2.9	1.0	1.9
28	Logan UT-ID	2.9	2.8	1.8
29	Auburn-Opelika AL	2.9	2.6	1.6
30	Sebastian-Vero Beach FL	2.9	0.0	2.0
31	Bellingham WA	2.9	3.3	1.6
32	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach SC	2.9	6.0	2.7
33	Lakeland FL	2.9	1.7	2.0
34	Boise City-Nampa ID	2.8	3.9	2.3
35	Orlando-Kissimmee FL	2.8	2.8	3.3
36	Bremerton-Silverdale WA	2.7	0.5	1.3
37	Las Cruces NM	2.7	1.5	1.7
38	Grand Junction CO	2.7	3.1	1.1
39	Dover DE	2.7	0.9	1.1
40	El Centro CA	2.7	3.1	1.1
41	Wilmington NC	2.7	3.8	1.9
42	Midland TX	2.6	3.3	0.8
43	Billings MT	2.6	1.5	1.4
44	Odessa TX	2.6	3.4	0.6
45	Greeley CO	2.5	2.2	1.4
46	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux LA	2.5	3.5	0.4
47	Provo-Orem UT	2.5	4.5	2.0
48	Winchester VA-WV	2.5	2.4	0.7

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
49	Olympia WA	2.4	2.0	1.6
50	Reno-Sparks NV	2.4	3.2	2.3
51	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco WA	2.4	2.7	1.4
52	Visalia-Porterville CA	2.3	1.1	1.2
53	Valdosta GA	2.3	1.9	1.3
54	Farmington NM	2.3	2.0	0.9
55	Savannah GA	2.3	1.1	1.4
56	Missoula MT	2.2	2.7	1.8
57	Bismarck ND	2.2	1.3	1.1
58	Harrisonburg VA	2.1	2.8	0.6
59	Anchorage AK	2.1	1.4	1.3
60	Hanford-Corcoran CA	2.1	2.3	1.0
61	Salisbury MD	2.1	2.0	1.3
62	Vallejo-Fairfield CA	2.1	2.3	1.0
63	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville FL	2.1	0.7	2.1
64	Cheyenne WY	2.1	2.2	0.9
65	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville CA	2.1	1.7	1.2
66	Merced CA	2.0	4.2	0.9
67	Fargo ND-MN	2.0	2.1	1.4
68	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent FL	2.0	0.6	1.7
69	Bowling Green KY	2.0	3.1	1.3
70	Lebanon PA	1.9	0.5	0.6
71	Stockton CA	1.9	1.1	1.6
72	Ogden-Clearfield UT	1.9	2.7	1.8
73	Elizabethtown KY	1.9	0.3	1.2
74	Trenton-Ewing NJ	1.9	1.6	0.8
75	Fairbanks AK	1.9	1.3	1.1
76	Medford OR	1.9	2.0	2.0
77	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL	1.8	1.2	2.1
78	Fresno CA	1.8	1.9	1.2
79	Raleigh-Cary NC	1.8	2.8	2.7
80	Charlottesville VA	1.8	2.4	1.2
81	Iowa City IA	1.8	4.3	1.5
82	Longview TX	1.8	1.9	1.1
83	Brownsville-Harlingen TX	1.8	1.6	2.1
84	Hattiesburg MS	1.8	0.8	1.2
85	Gainesville GA	1.7	2.7	1.7
86	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV	1.7	1.7	1.6
87	Yuba City CA	1.7	2.5	0.9
88	St. Joseph MO-KS	1.7	3.2	0.9
89	Columbia MO	1.7	2.1	1.6
90	Modesto CA	1.7	0.9	1.2
91	Mount Vernon-Anacortes WA	1.7	2.3	1.2
92	Jacksonville FL	1.7	1.9	2.1
93	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater FL	1.7	1.3	2.8
94	Redding CA	1.6	1.7	0.9
95	Flagstaff AZ	1.6	1.0	1.9
96	Honolulu HI	1.6	1.5	1.0

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
97	Huntsville AL	1.6	1.8	1.6
98	Knoxville TN	1.6	1.6	2.0
99	Springfield MO	1.6	1.7	1.5
100	Brunswick GA	1.6	1.6	1.4
101	Albuquerque NM	1.5	1.7	1.4
102	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles CA	1.5	0.8	1.0
103	Sioux Falls SD	1.5	2.9	1.5
104	Tucson AZ	1.5	2.9	2.2
105	Lafayette LA	1.5	2.0	0.7
106	Charleston-North Charleston SC	1.5	3.5	2.0
107	Santa Fe NM	1.5	2.6	1.3
108	Tyler TX	1.5	2.5	1.2
109	Napa CA	1.5	3.2	1.0
110	Rome GA	1.5	2.2	0.8
111	Grand Forks ND-MN	1.5	1.4	0.9
112	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos CA	1.4	0.6	1.6
113	San Antonio TX	1.4	2.4	2.2
114	Athens-Clarke County GA	1.4	1.6	1.1
115	College Station-Bryan TX	1.4	1.6	1.6
116	Spokane WA	1.4	2.4	1.3
117	Salt Lake City UT	1.4	3.7	2.0
118	Hot Springs AR	1.4	1.0	0.9
119	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	1.4	2.7	1.9
120	Clarksville TN-KY	1.4	1.6	1.7
121	Madison WI	1.4	0.5	1.5
122	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura CA	1.4	0.9	1.2
123	Great Falls MT	1.3	3.0	0.8
124	Rochester MN	1.3	1.6	1.6
125	Fort Collins-Loveland CO	1.3	1.5	1.8
126	Wenatchee WA	1.3	2.9	1.0
127	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood TX	1.3	1.8	1.8
128	Pocatello ID	1.3	1.7	1.4
129	Chico CA	1.3	1.8	0.8
130	Huntington-Ashland WV-KY-OH	1.3	1.9	1.1
131	Des Moines-West Des Moines IA	1.3	1.7	1.6
132	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin TN	1.3	1.5	1.7
133	Tuscaloosa AL	1.2	2.1	1.6
134	Gainesville FL	1.2	1.8	1.5
135	Alexandria LA	1.2	2.9	0.9
136	Cumberland MD-WV	1.2	1.2	0.8
137	Johnson City TN	1.2	1.5	0.9
138	Eau Claire WI	1.2	1.7	1.0
139	Hagerstown-Martinsburg MD-WV	1.2	2.2	0.9
140	Dubuque IA	1.2	3.4	0.9
141	Jackson MS	1.2	1.5	1.4
142	Baton Rouge LA	1.2	1.7	1.2
143	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord NC-SC	1.2	2.9	3.0
144	Amarillo TX	1.1	2.1	1.3

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

		Avg. Annual Growth Rate		
Rank: 2000-06		2000-06	2007	2007-10
145	Austin-Round Rock TX	1.1	3.9	2.5
146	Fayetteville NC	1.1	2.5	0.7
147	Lawton OK	1.1	0.1	0.7
148	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown NY	1.1	1.3	1.2
149	Jacksonville NC	1.1	4.1	0.8
150	Richmond VA	1.1	1.7	1.6
151	Ithaca NY	1.1	0.7	0.9
152	Salem OR	1.1	1.6	1.8
153	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News VA-NC	1.1	1.5	1.2
154	Fort Smith AR-OK	1.0	1.2	0.9
155	Asheville NC	1.0	1.0	0.8
156	Tallahassee FL	1.0	1.2	1.4
157	Durham NC	1.0	2.5	1.5
158	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway AR	1.0	1.2	1.0
159	Rapid City SD	1.0	1.6	1.3
160	Eugene-Springfield OR	0.9	0.9	1.6
161	Greenville NC	0.9	4.5	1.2
162	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton PA-NJ	0.9	2.2	1.4
163	St. Cloud MN	0.9	2.0	1.5
164	Atlantic City NJ	0.9	-1.2	1.0
165	Carson City NV	0.9	1.9	1.8
166	Glens Falls NY	0.9	2.3	0.9
167	Indianapolis-Carmel IN	0.9	1.2	1.7
168	Lubbock TX	0.9	3.1	1.0
169	Columbia SC	0.9	1.7	1.6
170	Abilene, TX	0.9	1.7	0.7
171	Montgomery AL	0.9	2.1	1.3
172	Wausau WI	0.9	0.7	0.8
173	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta CA	0.8	1.0	0.5
174	Oklahoma City OK	0.8	1.8	1.5
175	State College PA	0.8	1.0	1.2
176	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	0.8	1.8	2.4
177	Norwich-New London CT	0.8	0.7	0.6
178	Corpus Christi TX	0.8	2.3	1.1
179	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton NJ	0.8	0.0	0.6
180	Barnstable Town MA	0.7	-0.1	1.1
181	Elkhart-Goshen IN	0.7	-1.8	0.5
182	Lincoln NE	0.7	1.1	1.4
183	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	0.7	1.6	1.7
184	Texarkana TX-Texarkana	0.7	0.4	0.7
185	Baltimore-Towson MD	0.7	0.7	1.4
186	Lancaster PA	0.7	1.0	0.8
187	York-Hanover PA	0.7	1.1	0.9
188	Ocean City NJ	0.7	2.0	1.0
189	Shreveport-Bossier City LA	0.6	0.8	0.9
190	Cleveland TN	0.6	1.3	1.3
191	Green Bay WI	0.6	0.3	1.2
192	Yakima WA	0.6	3.2	0.9

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
193	Colorado Springs CO	0.6	1.6	1.4
194	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	0.6	2.9	2.2
195	Corvallis OR	0.6	1.8	1.3
196	Anniston-Oxford AL	0.6	1.3	1.2
197	Waterloo-Cedar Falls IA	0.6	1.3	0.7
198	El Paso TX	0.5	1.8	1.8
199	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME	0.5	0.8	1.0
200	Jonesboro AR	0.5	1.5	1.3
201	Omaha-Council Bluffs NE-IA	0.5	1.8	1.3
202	Lewiston ID-WA	0.5	1.3	1.4
203	Harrisburg-Carlisle PA	0.5	1.3	0.7
204	Dothan AL	0.5	1.9	1.2
205	Joplin MO	0.5	0.6	1.0
206	Augusta-Richmond County GA-SC	0.5	1.0	1.2
207	Chattanooga TN-GA	0.5	1.6	1.2
208	Tulsa OK	0.5	0.7	1.5
209	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	0.5	0.6	0.9
210	Appleton WI	0.5	2.5	1.0
211	Akron OH	0.5	0.4	0.6
212	Burlington-South Burlington VT	0.5	1.2	1.2
213	Lawrence KS	0.4	3.5	1.5
214	Bangor ME	0.4	0.4	0.9
215	Bloomington IN	0.4	0.6	0.8
216	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue WA	0.4	2.4	1.7
217	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna WV-OH	0.4	1.6	0.8
218	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford VA	0.4	2.0	0.5
219	Winston-Salem NC	0.4	1.5	1.4
220	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN-WI	0.4	1.1	1.6
221	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY	0.4	0.1	1.1
222	Pueblo CO	0.4	1.6	0.5
223	Altoona PA	0.4	1.3	0.7
224	Birmingham-Hoover AL	0.4	1.1	1.1
225	Charleston WV	0.4	0.9	0.7
226	Peoria IL	0.4	0.7	0.8
227	Wichita Falls TX	0.4	1.2	0.6
228	Lake Charles LA	0.4	2.3	0.4
229	Morristown TN	0.4	0.4	1.2
230	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River RI-MA	0.4	0.7	0.9
231	Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	0.3	0.2	0.8
232	Memphis TN-MS-AR	0.3	1.5	1.4
233	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD	0.3	0.9	0.9
234	La Crosse WI-MN	0.3	0.7	0.9
235	Monroe LA	0.3	-0.6	0.5
236	Columbus OH	0.3	0.4	1.4
237	Lewiston-Auburn ME	0.3	0.9	0.8
238	Santa Rosa-Petaluma CA	0.3	2.2	0.8
239	Muskegon-Norton Shores MI	0.3	-0.4	0.9
240	Waco TX	0.3	1.9	1.1

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
241	Dalton GA	0.3	0.6	1.3
242	Pittsfield MA	0.3	-0.1	0.5
243	Oshkosh-Neenah WI	0.2	0.0	1.0
244	Kansas City MO-KS	0.2	1.1	1.3
245	Jefferson City MO	0.2	1.3	0.9
246	Cedar Rapids IA	0.2	2.1	1.1
247	Fond du Lac WI	0.2	-0.2	0.8
248	Janesville WI	0.2	-1.4	0.9
249	Reading PA	0.2	1.1	0.8
250	San Angelo TX	0.2	1.2	0.8
251	Lynchburg VA	0.2	1.2	0.8
252	Wheeling WV-OH	0.2	1.9	0.8
253	St. Louis MO-IL	0.1	1.0	0.8
254	Johnstown PA	0.1	1.5	0.7
255	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA	0.1	0.7	0.9
256	Albany GA	0.1	0.8	0.8
257	Manchester-Nashua NH	0.1	0.5	1.2
258	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol TN-VA	0.1	0.7	1.0
259	Sheboygan WI	0.1	-0.3	0.7
260	Ames IA	0.1	1.3	1.1
261	Ann Arbor MI	0.1	0.8	1.5
262	Kingston NY	0.1	1.2	0.9
263	Denver-Aurora CO	0.1	1.6	1.2
264	Greensboro-High Point NC	0.1	0.8	1.4
265	Salinas CA	0.1	1.5	0.8
266	Evansville IN-KY	0.0	0.5	0.5
267	Bloomington-Normal IL	0.0	0.5	1.7
268	Florence-Muscle Shoals AL	0.0	2.6	0.9
269	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley SC	0.0	1.7	1.5
270	Mobile AL	0.0	2.0	1.6
271	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre PA	0.0	1.0	0.6
272	Lexington-Fayette KY	0.0	2.1	1.3
273	Victoria TX	0.0	2.8	1.0
274	Fort Wayne IN	0.0	0.9	0.7
275	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL	0.0	0.1	0.7
276	Worcester MA	0.0	0.8	0.8
277	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford CT	-0.1	0.8	0.5
278	New Haven-Milford CT	-0.1	1.0	0.8
279	Boulder CO	-0.1	2.3	1.2
280	Jackson TN	-0.1	2.1	1.5
281	Roanoke VA	-0.1	1.4	0.7
282	Duluth MN-WI	-0.1	1.1	0.9
283	Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	-0.1	1.6	1.2
284	Champaign-Urbana IL	-0.1	1.6	0.8
285	Wichita KS	-0.1	3.9	1.1
286	Macon GA	-0.1	0.2	1.2
287	Owensboro KY	-0.1	1.3	1.1
288	Beaumont-Port Arthur TX	-0.1	2.0	0.8

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
289	Lafayette IN	-0.1	0.5	0.6
290	Pittsburgh PA	-0.1	0.7	0.6
291	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	-0.2	0.9	1.0
292	Santa Cruz-Watsonville CA	-0.2	2.2	0.7
293	Kankakee-Bradley IL	-0.2	1.5	1.0
294	Springfield MA	-0.2	0.6	0.7
295	Spartanburg SC	-0.2	-0.2	1.1
296	Syracuse NY	-0.2	0.7	0.9
297	Longview WA	-0.3	1.6	0.8
298	Columbus IN	-0.3	2.0	0.3
299	Monroe MI	-0.3	-1.4	1.1
300	Columbus GA-AL	-0.3	0.7	1.0
301	Erie PA	-0.3	0.4	0.7
302	Florence SC	-0.4	0.7	0.9
303	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NY	-0.4	0.6	0.6
304	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis WI	-0.4	1.1	0.6
305	Pine Bluff AR	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
306	Goldsboro NC	-0.4	1.1	0.4
307	Sandusky OH	-0.4	1.2	0.7
308	Battle Creek MI	-0.5	-0.3	0.9
309	Racine WI	-0.5	1.2	0.7
310	Decatur AL	-0.5	1.3	1.2
311	Holland-Grand Haven MI	-0.5	0.3	0.8
312	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk CT	-0.5	0.8	0.9
313	Kalamazoo-Portage MI	-0.5	0.3	0.8
314	Springfield IL	-0.5	0.7	1.0
315	Utica-Rome NY	-0.5	0.1	0.6
316	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	-0.5	1.1	1.0
317	Sherman-Denison TX	-0.5	1.7	1.0
318	Rochester NY	-0.6	0.4	0.8
319	Sumter SC	-0.6	0.0	0.8
320	Grand Rapids-Wyoming MI	-0.6	0.8	1.2
321	Gadsden AL	-0.6	2.1	1.2
322	South Bend-Mishawaka IN-MI	-0.6	0.8	0.4
323	Williamsport PA	-0.6	1.0	0.5
324	Lima OH	-0.6	-0.1	0.6
325	Toledo OH	-0.7	-0.2	0.4
326	Lansing-East Lansing MI	-0.7	0.0	0.7
327	Topeka KS	-0.7	2.3	0.8
328	Rockford IL	-0.8	1.3	1.1
329	Binghamton NY	-0.8	0.9	0.3
330	Sioux City IA-NE-SD	-0.8	0.7	0.9
331	Terre Haute IN	-0.8	1.0	0.0
332	Mansfield OH	-0.9	0.1	0.4
333	Pascagoula MS	-0.9	-4.4	0.8
334	Anderson SC	-0.9	-0.4	0.9
335	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor OH	-0.9	-0.4	0.5
336	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman OH-PA	-0.9	-0.9	0.3

Table A3: Employment Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank: 2000-06		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06	2007	2007-10
337	Weirton-Steubenville WV-OH	-0.9	-0.1	0.5
338	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA	-1.0	1.6	1.1
339	Rocky Mount NC	-1.0	2.0	0.4
340	Michigan City-La Porte IN	-1.0	0.6	0.4
341	Dayton OH	-1.1	-0.4	0.4
342	Flint MI	-1.2	-1.8	0.2
343	Danville IL	-1.3	0.4	0.6
344	Muncie IN	-1.3	-1.8	0.1
345	Elmira NY	-1.3	-0.1	0.5
346	Burlington NC	-1.4	1.2	0.8
347	Canton-Massillon OH	-1.4	-0.1	0.6
348	Decatur IL	-1.4	0.3	0.3
349	Bay City MI	-1.4	0.1	1.1
350	Springfield OH	-1.4	0.3	0.8
351	Jackson MI	-1.4	-1.0	0.7
352	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MI	-1.5	0.3	0.5
353	Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	-1.6	-0.8	0.6
354	Anderson IN	-1.6	-2.0	0.5
355	Gulfport-Biloxi MS	-1.7	8.2	1.8
356	Niles-Benton Harbor MI	-1.8	-1.5	0.3
357	Danville VA	-2.0	1.6	0.6
358	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton NC	-2.2	-0.5	0.3
359	Kokomo IN	-2.3	-0.4	0.2
360	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CA	-2.6	2.0	1.1
361	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner LA	-4.0	10.3	3.2

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
1	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale AZ	104.0	107.1	70.0
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	61.9	100.8	33.3
3	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA	58.8	97.6	60.5
4	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	58.8	97.5	65.2
5	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	68.4	94.5	81.6
6	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	69.8	60.1	43.5
7	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	46.8	58.9	41.2
8	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue WA	44.4	55.0	40.4
9	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV	62.6	50.0	50.1
10	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario CA	62.0	49.3	41.0
11	Las Vegas-Paradise NV	59.0	47.3	30.9
12	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL	86.8	44.8	28.4
13	Orlando-Kissimmee FL	57.1	41.2	29.7
14	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA	13.6	33.4	31.6
15	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	29.6	31.7	16.2
16	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	18.7	30.3	25.7
17	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord NC-SC	20.0	29.8	23.5
18	San Antonio TX	22.0	29.4	19.4
19	Austin-Round Rock TX	24.8	27.8	28.0
20	Salt Lake City UT	22.4	27.3	22.6
21	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater FL	45.1	26.4	16.6
22	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD	28.5	25.8	26.3
23	Denver-Aurora CO	22.8	24.7	19.7
24	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN-WI	26.5	24.4	20.1
25	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CA	8.0	22.5	18.2
26	Raleigh-Cary NC	17.9	21.3	13.8
27	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville CA	21.9	19.5	15.0
28	Jacksonville FL	23.2	19.3	11.6
29	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos CA	21.8	18.3	7.6
30	Baltimore-Towson MD	21.4	17.4	9.4
31	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin TN	20.1	16.5	11.2
32	Boise City-Nampa ID	12.8	15.7	10.6
33	Kansas City MO-KS	11.7	15.1	11.3
34	Albuquerque NM	7.7	13.8	6.8
35	St. Louis MO-IL	15.3	13.5	13.7
36	Tulsa OK	13.4	13.4	3.0
37	Tucson AZ	9.6	13.2	10.9
38	Indianapolis-Carmel IN	10.3	12.8	10.9
39	Oklahoma City OK	12.2	11.4	10.5
40	Baton Rouge LA	10.4	11.0	6.0
41	Memphis TN-MS-AR	10.1	10.8	9.3
42	Richmond VA	12.4	10.7	10.7
43	Bakersfield CA	10.3	10.6	3.8
44	Honolulu HI	13.0	10.5	7.0
45	Cape Coral-Fort Myers FL	17.0	10.5	6.0
46	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford CT	7.9	10.4	4.9
47	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice FL	15.2	10.3	4.4
48	Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	7.3	10.3	9.8

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
49	Birmingham-Hoover AL	7.9	9.8	5.8
50	Columbus OH	6.7	9.6	3.7
51	Provo-Orem UT	7.8	9.3	8.2
52	Columbia SC	7.3	9.2	6.1
53	Durham NC	5.0	9.1	6.9
54	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway AR	4.8	8.5	4.1
55	Reno-Sparks NV	6.9	8.1	7.1
56	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission TX	9.4	7.8	5.7
57	Des Moines-West Des Moines IA	6.5	7.6	5.3
58	Fresno CA	7.4	7.5	5.8
59	Omaha-Council Bluffs NE-IA	6.7	7.4	8.2
60	Lakeland FL	12.5	7.0	3.7
61	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach SC	4.9	7.0	7.4
62	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis WI	8.6	7.0	9.6
63	Ogden-Clearfield UT	4.1	7.0	5.3
64	Naples-Marco Island FL	7.7	6.9	3.0
65	Wilmington NC	7.0	6.8	5.4
66	Spokane WA	5.7	6.8	5.1
67	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura CA	4.9	6.8	2.6
68	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers AR-MO	10.3	6.6	4.5
69	Charleston-North Charleston SC	7.1	6.6	9.9
70	Lafayette LA	4.6	6.6	2.9
71	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley SC	5.5	6.2	5.2
72	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News VA-NC	11.0	6.1	11.4
73	Wichita KS	3.9	6.0	11.4
74	Knoxville TN	3.7	6.0	5.4
75	Trenton-Ewing NJ	5.2	5.9	3.9
76	Beaumont-Port Arthur TX	1.2	5.7	3.2
77	Colorado Springs CO	5.0	5.6	4.2
78	Harrisburg-Carlisle PA	2.9	5.6	4.2
79	Springfield MO	6.6	5.5	3.4
80	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton PA-NJ	6.3	5.5	7.4
81	Savannah GA	5.6	5.4	1.7
82	Huntsville AL	4.9	5.3	3.6
83	Port St. Lucie FL	8.3	5.2	0.6
84	Greensboro-High Point NC	6.0	5.2	3.1
85	Jackson MS	0.8	5.2	3.9
86	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux LA	2.0	5.1	3.1
87	Ocala FL	5.6	4.9	1.8
88	Pittsburgh PA	-0.7	4.6	8.2
89	Bend OR	4.5	4.6	2.3
90	Chattanooga TN-GA	3.0	4.6	3.9
91	Brownsville-Harlingen TX	0.9	4.6	1.9
92	St. George UT	4.3	4.5	3.0
93	Peoria IL	4.8	4.4	1.3
94	Visalia-Porterville CA	3.8	4.4	1.3
95	Prescott AZ	3.7	4.4	1.6
96	Mobile AL	5.3	4.2	3.6

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
97	Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	9.1	4.2	1.6
98	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach FL	6.4	4.2	1.8
99	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville FL	7.1	4.2	1.5
100	Tallahassee FL	4.6	4.1	2.1
101	El Paso TX	3.5	4.1	4.8
102	Winston-Salem NC	3.9	4.1	3.3
103	Asheville NC	2.7	4.1	1.8
104	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor OH	0.1	4.0	-4.4
105	New Haven-Milford CT	0.0	4.0	3.9
106	Reading PA	3.2	4.0	2.0
107	Charlottesville VA	3.0	3.9	2.4
108	Corpus Christi TX	2.7	3.9	4.0
109	Odessa TX	2.1	3.8	2.0
110	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent FL	5.8	3.8	1.0
111	Midland TX	2.8	3.6	2.1
112	Sioux Falls SD	3.1	3.6	3.7
113	Hattiesburg MS	1.3	3.6	0.5
114	Fort Wayne IN	2.2	3.6	1.9
115	Eugene-Springfield OR	4.8	3.5	1.4
116	Fort Smith AR-OK	2.9	3.5	1.5
117	Tuscaloosa AL	3.2	3.4	2.0
118	Laredo TX	3.3	3.4	2.6
119	Roanoke VA	2.3	3.4	2.4
120	Montgomery AL	5.5	3.3	3.8
121	Salem OR	3.5	3.2	2.4
122	Harrisonburg VA	0.1	3.2	1.8
123	Fargo ND-MN	3.0	3.1	2.5
124	Greeley CO	2.1	3.1	1.7
125	Olympia WA	2.6	3.1	1.9
126	Rockford IL	-0.1	3.0	2.1
127	Boulder CO	2.6	3.0	3.8
128	Santa Rosa-Petaluma CA	1.5	3.0	4.2
129	Worcester MA	-0.1	3.0	2.7
130	Warner Robins GA	2.0	3.0	1.1
131	Panama City-Lynn Haven FL	3.1	3.0	1.3
132	Amarillo TX	0.3	2.9	2.3
133	Winchester VA-WV	1.1	2.9	1.4
134	Greenville NC	1.6	2.8	3.3
135	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River RI-MA	3.2	2.7	5.3
136	Gainesville FL	1.6	2.7	2.4
137	Grand Junction CO	1.7	2.7	1.8
138	Lexington-Fayette KY	5.1	2.7	5.2
139	Cedar Rapids IA	2.0	2.7	2.9
140	Coeur d`Alene ID	3.2	2.7	1.5
141	Anchorage AK	3.5	2.7	2.4
142	Spartanburg SC	-0.1	2.7	-0.2
143	Stockton CA	5.1	2.7	2.2
144	Santa Cruz-Watsonville CA	0.4	2.7	2.2

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
145	York-Hanover PA	4.1	2.6	2.0
146	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk CT	2.4	2.6	3.7
147	Akron OH	6.1	2.5	1.2
148	Shreveport-Bossier City LA	5.1	2.5	1.5
149	Elkhart-Goshen IN	2.4	2.5	-2.4
150	Lubbock TX	2.0	2.4	4.0
151	Vallejo-Fairfield CA	3.3	2.4	3.0
152	Lynchburg VA	2.4	2.3	1.3
153	Gainesville GA	2.1	2.3	2.0
154	Punta Gorda FL	2.9	2.3	0.6
155	Fort Collins-Loveland CO	2.6	2.3	2.0
156	Eau Claire WI	2.0	2.3	1.4
157	El Centro CA	1.6	2.2	1.4
158	Flagstaff AZ	2.2	2.2	0.6
159	Athens-Clarke County GA	2.2	2.2	1.3
160	Yakima WA	0.9	2.2	2.5
161	Florence-Muscle Shoals AL	1.9	2.1	1.5
162	Chico CA	1.6	2.1	1.4
163	Bremerton-Silverdale WA	1.9	2.1	0.4
164	Iowa City IA	1.1	2.1	3.8
165	St. Cloud MN	2.1	2.1	2.0
166	Morgantown WV	1.6	2.1	1.9
167	Idaho Falls ID	1.9	2.0	1.4
168	Tyler TX	1.8	2.0	2.3
169	Dubuque IA	1.6	2.0	1.9
170	Auburn-Opelika AL	1.8	2.0	1.4
171	Longview TX	2.6	2.0	1.8
172	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles CA	2.2	2.0	0.8
173	Jacksonville NC	0.7	2.0	1.8
174	Bismarck ND	1.5	1.9	0.7
175	Lincoln NE	2.5	1.9	2.0
176	Las Cruces NM	2.5	1.9	1.0
177	Florence SC	-0.3	1.9	0.6
178	Duluth MN-WI	0.8	1.9	1.5
179	St. Joseph MO-KS	1.0	1.9	1.8
180	Bellingham WA	3.0	1.9	2.7
181	Casper WY	1.2	1.8	1.1
182	Farmington NM	1.6	1.8	1.0
183	Joplin MO	0.8	1.8	0.5
184	Missoula MT	1.1	1.8	1.5
185	Rochester MN	1.8	1.7	1.7
186	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown NY	2.3	1.7	3.3
187	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol TN-VA	1.3	1.7	0.8
188	Dalton GA	1.2	1.7	0.5
189	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME	-0.3	1.7	2.0
190	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY	2.0	1.7	0.3
191	Madera CA	0.2	1.6	1.5
192	Madison WI	8.6	1.6	1.9

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
193	Yuma AZ	2.6	1.6	0.0
194	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin FL	2.8	1.6	1.2
195	Redding CA	0.1	1.6	1.1
196	Elizabethtown KY	0.9	1.6	0.1
197	Yuba City CA	0.9	1.5	1.0
198	Medford OR	2.7	1.5	1.7
199	Alexandria LA	2.2	1.5	1.9
200	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood TX	3.4	1.5	2.1
201	Columbia MO	3.3	1.5	1.9
202	Sebastian-Vero Beach FL	2.6	1.5	0.0
203	Billings MT	2.6	1.5	1.1
204	Victoria TX	1.5	1.4	1.4
205	College Station-Bryan TX	1.6	1.4	1.4
206	Charleston WV	-0.2	1.4	1.4
207	Lancaster PA	2.6	1.3	2.3
208	Salisbury MD	1.7	1.3	1.1
209	Clarksville TN-KY	1.2	1.3	1.4
210	Logan UT-ID	0.9	1.3	1.4
211	Abilene, TX	1.2	1.3	1.1
212	La Crosse WI-MN	0.1	1.3	0.6
213	Lebanon PA	1.2	1.3	0.3
214	Pueblo CO	0.7	1.3	0.9
215	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre PA	3.7	1.3	2.5
216	Toledo OH	1.3	1.3	-0.6
217	Fayetteville NC	5.2	1.3	3.1
218	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL	3.4	1.3	0.2
219	Hagerstown-Martinsburg MD-WV	2.8	1.2	2.3
220	Bowling Green KY	2.9	1.2	1.9
221	Wichita Falls TX	0.5	1.2	0.8
222	Brunswick GA	1.6	1.2	0.7
223	Texarkana TX-Texarkana	0.6	1.2	0.3
224	Muncie IN	-1.4	1.2	-1.0
225	Cheyenne WY	1.0	1.1	0.9
226	Johnstown PA	0.7	1.1	0.9
227	Kankakee-Bradley IL	0.3	1.1	0.7
228	Green Bay WI	1.2	1.1	0.6
229	Hot Springs AR	0.6	1.1	0.4
230	Jonesboro AR	0.1	1.1	0.7
231	Lafayette IN	1.3	1.1	0.5
232	Sioux City IA-NE-SD	0.1	1.1	0.5
233	Mount Vernon-Anacortes WA	1.6	1.0	1.0
234	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta CA	3.0	1.0	1.7
235	Valdosta GA	1.7	1.0	1.0
236	Binghamton NY	-0.3	1.0	1.0
237	Grand Forks ND-MN	1.4	1.0	0.7
238	Janesville WI	1.0	1.0	-1.0
239	Waco TX	0.1	1.0	2.0
240	Rome GA	0.6	1.0	1.0

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
241	Napa CA	0.7	1.0	2.0
242	Wenatchee WA	1.2	1.0	1.1
243	Dover DE	2.2	1.0	0.6
244	Huntington-Ashland WV-KY-OH	0.8	1.0	2.3
245	Dothan AL	0.9	1.0	1.2
246	Columbus IN	1.2	0.9	0.9
247	Owensboro KY	0.2	0.9	0.7
248	San Angelo TX	0.4	0.9	0.5
249	Rapid City SD	0.8	0.9	1.0
250	Lawton OK	0.1	0.8	0.1
251	Pocatello ID	0.8	0.8	0.7
252	Bloomington-Normal IL	0.3	0.8	0.5
253	Great Falls MT	0.5	0.8	1.0
254	Lewiston-Auburn ME	-0.1	0.8	0.5
255	Atlantic City NJ	1.9	0.8	-1.8
256	Ames IA	0.0	0.7	0.6
257	State College PA	0.9	0.7	0.8
258	Oshkosh-Neenah WI	1.4	0.7	0.0
259	Appleton WI	2.2	0.7	3.0
260	Hanford-Corcoran CA	0.6	0.7	0.8
261	Sherman-Denison TX	0.2	0.7	0.8
262	Kingston NY	-0.1	0.7	0.8
263	Goldsboro NC	0.2	0.7	0.5
264	Santa Fe NM	1.6	0.7	1.6
265	Jackson TN	1.0	0.6	1.3
266	Lansing-East Lansing MI	-3.8	0.6	-0.1
267	Merced CA	1.2	0.6	2.5
268	Morristown TN	1.0	0.6	0.2
269	Hinesville-Fort Stewart GA	0.8	0.6	0.2
270	Springfield MA	1.1	0.6	1.8
271	Longview WA	0.6	0.6	0.6
272	Johnson City TN	1.2	0.6	1.2
273	Columbus GA-AL	1.7	0.5	0.9
274	Evansville IN-KY	1.4	0.5	0.8
275	Cleveland TN	0.6	0.5	0.5
276	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton NC	-1.3	0.5	-0.8
277	Champaign-Urbana IL	-0.1	0.5	1.8
278	Decatur IL	0.1	0.5	0.1
279	Waterloo-Cedar Falls IA	0.9	0.5	1.1
280	Modesto CA	4.5	0.4	1.4
281	Albany GA	0.6	0.4	0.5
282	Ithaca NY	0.5	0.4	0.5
283	Rocky Mount NC	-0.3	0.4	1.3
284	Lake Charles LA	2.0	0.4	2.1
285	Anniston-Oxford AL	0.7	0.4	0.7
286	Pittsfield MA	0.3	0.4	0.0
287	Pascagoula MS	1.2	0.4	-2.5
288	Wausau WI	2.6	0.4	0.5

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
289	Ocean City NJ	0.1	0.4	0.9
290	Bloomington IN	0.6	0.4	0.5
291	Glens Falls NY	0.3	0.4	1.3
292	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford VA	0.5	0.3	1.5
293	Elmira NY	0.0	0.3	0.0
294	Anderson SC	0.0	0.3	-0.2
295	Decatur AL	0.8	0.3	0.8
296	Fond du Lac WI	0.2	0.3	-0.1
297	Corvallis OR	0.2	0.3	0.7
298	Salinas CA	0.5	0.3	1.9
299	Burlington-South Burlington VT	0.3	0.3	1.3
300	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna WV-OH	-0.7	0.3	1.2
301	Bangor ME	0.9	0.3	0.3
302	Fairbanks AK	0.5	0.3	0.5
303	Carson City NV	0.8	0.2	0.6
304	Sheboygan WI	1.8	0.2	-0.2
305	Monroe LA	-0.4	0.2	-0.5
306	Burlington NC	-0.7	0.2	0.7
307	Syracuse NY	2.0	0.2	2.2
308	Lewiston ID-WA	0.5	0.2	0.4
309	Terre Haute IN	-0.7	0.1	0.7
310	Erie PA	2.0	0.1	0.6
311	Springfield IL	1.3	0.0	0.8
312	Altoona PA	-0.2	0.0	0.8
313	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton NJ	0.6	0.0	0.0
314	Monroe MI	-0.3	0.0	-0.6
315	Holland-Grand Haven MI	1.8	-0.1	0.4
316	Michigan City-La Porte IN	0.3	-0.1	0.3
317	Racine WI	0.0	-0.1	1.0
318	Jefferson City MO	0.2	-0.1	1.1
319	Cumberland MD-WV	0.4	-0.2	0.5
320	Muskegon-Norton Shores MI	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
321	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MI	-2.2	-0.2	0.3
322	Springfield OH	-0.5	-0.2	0.2
323	Manchester-Nashua NH	3.3	-0.2	1.1
324	Williamsport PA	-0.4	-0.3	0.5
325	Gadsden AL	0.6	-0.3	0.8
326	Wheeling WV-OH	1.0	-0.3	1.3
327	Lawrence KS	-0.8	-0.3	1.8
328	Kalamazoo-Portage MI	1.5	-0.3	0.5
329	Sandusky OH	-0.2	-0.3	0.5
330	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco WA	1.5	-0.3	2.3
331	Utica-Rome NY	0.2	-0.4	0.1
332	Barnstable Town MA	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
333	Mansfield OH	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
334	Macon GA	0.0	-0.5	0.2
335	Kokomo IN	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2
336	Danville IL	0.2	-0.6	0.1

Table A4 : Employment Level Increase of U.S. Metro Areas

(Thousands of jobs)

Rank: 2006		2005	2006	2007
337	Bay City MI	-0.7	-0.6	0.0
338	Battle Creek MI	-1.1	-0.6	-0.2
339	Pine Bluff AR	-0.2	-0.7	0.0
340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming MI	4.6	-0.7	3.0
341	Augusta-Richmond County GA-SC	1.1	-0.7	2.2
342	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NY	-1.3	-0.7	3.3
343	South Bend-Mishawaka IN-MI	1.1	-0.7	1.2
344	Weirton-Steubenville WV-OH	-0.6	-0.7	0.0
345	Sumter SC	0.3	-0.7	0.0
346	Niles-Benton Harbor MI	0.6	-0.8	-1.0
347	Norwich-New London CT	1.6	-0.9	0.9
348	Jackson MI	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6
349	Lima OH	0.1	-1.0	-0.1
350	Ann Arbor MI	0.5	-1.0	1.5
351	Topeka KS	-1.0	-1.0	2.5
352	Anderson IN	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9
353	Rochester NY	3.7	-1.7	1.9
354	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman OH-PA	1.4	-1.8	-2.2
355	Danville VA	-0.5	-1.8	0.7
356	Dayton OH	-1.8	-1.8	-1.7
357	Flint MI	-0.5	-1.9	-2.7
358	Canton-Massillon OH	-1.2	-2.1	-0.1
359	Gulfport-Biloxi MS	-4.6	-8.5	8.3
360	Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	0.9	-41.4	-15.4
361	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner LA	-58.7	-73.1	49.8

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
1	St. George UT	7.7
2	Cape Coral-Fort Myers FL	5.3
3	Naples-Marco Island FL	4.8
4	Bend OR	4.4
5	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers AR-MO	4.2
6	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission TX	4.2
7	Las Vegas-Paradise NV	4.1
8	Prescott AZ	4.1
9	Grand Junction CO	4.1
10	Port St. Lucie FL	3.9
11	Hinesville-Fort Stewart GA	3.8
12	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario CA	3.8
13	Greeley CO	3.6
14	Punta Gorda FL	3.6
15	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice FL	3.5
16	Warner Robins GA	3.5
17	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach SC	3.5
18	Coeur d`Alene ID	3.5
19	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin FL	3.5
20	Savannah GA	3.3
21	Midland TX	3.3
22	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale AZ	3.3
23	Wilmington NC	3.2
24	Logan UT-ID	3.2
25	Ocala FL	3.2
26	Yuma AZ	3.0
27	Valdosta GA	3.0
28	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach FL	2.8
29	Winchester VA-WV	2.8
30	Orlando-Kissimmee FL	2.8
31	Panama City-Lynn Haven FL	2.8
32	Odessa TX	2.8
33	Provo-Orem UT	2.8
34	Bellingham WA	2.7
35	Gainesville GA	2.7
36	Sebastian-Vero Beach FL	2.6
37	Boise City-Nampa ID	2.6
38	Fort Collins-Loveland CO	2.6
39	Lakeland FL	2.6
40	Raleigh-Cary NC	2.5
41	Harrisonburg VA	2.5
42	Athens-Clarke County GA	2.5
43	Bremerton-Silverdale WA	2.4
44	Charlottesville VA	2.4
45	Madera CA	2.4
46	Rome GA	2.4
47	Brunswick GA	2.4
48	Charleston-North Charleston SC	2.4

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
49	Bakersfield CA	2.4
50	Dover DE	2.4
51	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville CA	2.4
52	El Centro CA	2.3
53	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux LA	2.3
54	Olympia WA	2.3
55	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco WA	2.2
56	Salisbury MD	2.2
57	Brownsville-Harlingen TX	2.2
58	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood TX	2.2
59	San Antonio TX	2.1
60	Ogden-Clearfield UT	2.1
61	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown TX	2.1
62	Bowling Green KY	2.1
63	Tyler TX	2.1
64	Idaho Falls ID	2.1
65	Austin-Round Rock TX	2.0
66	Las Cruces NM	2.0
67	Longview TX	2.0
68	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord NC-SC	2.0
69	Hanford-Corcoran CA	2.0
70	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville FL	2.0
71	Farmington NM	2.0
72	Colorado Springs CO	2.0
73	College Station-Bryan TX	2.0
74	Iowa City IA	2.0
75	Auburn-Opelika AL	1.9
76	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta GA	1.9
77	Reno-Sparks NV	1.9
78	Elizabethtown KY	1.9
79	Redding CA	1.9
80	Trenton-Ewing NJ	1.9
81	Richmond VA	1.9
82	Fayetteville NC	1.9
83	Norwich-New London CT	1.9
84	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News VA-NC	1.8
85	Morgantown WV	1.8
86	Pueblo CO	1.8
87	Anchorage AK	1.8
88	Casper WY	1.8
89	Lebanon PA	1.8
90	Stockton CA	1.8
91	Salt Lake City UT	1.8
92	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DC-VA-MD-WV	1.8
93	Amarillo TX	1.7
94	Jacksonville NC	1.7
95	Merced CA	1.7
96	Fargo ND-MN	1.7

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
97	Asheville NC	1.7
98	Lafayette LA	1.7
99	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach FL	1.7
100	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater FL	1.7
101	Hot Springs AR	1.7
102	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos CA	1.7
103	Columbia SC	1.7
104	Flagstaff AZ	1.7
105	Des Moines-West Des Moines IA	1.6
106	Durham NC	1.6
107	Medford OR	1.6
108	Bismarck ND	1.6
109	Jacksonville FL	1.6
110	Indianapolis-Carmel IN	1.6
111	Visalia-Porterville CA	1.6
112	Clarksville TN-KY	1.6
113	Wenatchee WA	1.6
114	Tucson AZ	1.6
115	Billings MT	1.6
116	Rochester MN	1.6
117	Fairbanks AK	1.6
118	Lubbock TX	1.5
119	Augusta-Richmond County GA-SC	1.5
120	Greenville NC	1.5
121	Sioux Falls SD	1.5
122	Waco TX	1.5
123	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles CA	1.5
124	Abilene, TX	1.5
125	Knoxville TN	1.5
126	Modesto CA	1.5
127	Springfield MO	1.5
128	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington TX	1.5
129	St. Joseph MO-KS	1.5
130	Albuquerque NM	1.4
131	Columbia MO	1.4
132	Denver-Aurora CO	1.4
133	Huntsville AL	1.4
134	Mount Vernon-Anacortes WA	1.4
135	Napa CA	1.4
136	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent FL	1.4
137	Corpus Christi TX	1.4
138	Santa Fe NM	1.4
139	Elkhart-Goshen IN	1.4
140	Chico CA	1.4
141	Dalton GA	1.4
142	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway AR	1.4
143	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown NY	1.4
144	Fort Smith AR-OK	1.4

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
145	Yuba City CA	1.4
146	Hattiesburg MS	1.4
147	Atlantic City NJ	1.3
148	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura CA	1.3
149	Ithaca NY	1.3
150	Alexandria LA	1.3
151	Madison WI	1.3
152	Dubuque IA	1.3
153	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford ME	1.3
154	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton PA-NJ	1.3
155	Boulder CO	1.3
156	Spokane WA	1.3
157	Baton Rouge LA	1.3
158	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue WA	1.3
159	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton NJ	1.3
160	Glens Falls NY	1.2
161	Hagerstown-Martinsburg MD-WV	1.2
162	Missoula MT	1.2
163	Laredo TX	1.2
164	El Paso TX	1.2
165	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin TN	1.2
166	Macon GA	1.2
167	Barnstable Town MA	1.2
168	Texarkana TX-Texarkana	1.2
169	Peoria IL	1.2
170	Cumberland MD-WV	1.1
171	Gainesville FL	1.1
172	Lawrence KS	1.1
173	Vallejo-Fairfield CA	1.1
174	Eau Claire WI	1.1
175	State College PA	1.1
176	Lancaster PA	1.1
177	Fresno CA	1.1
178	Tuscaloosa AL	1.1
179	Winston-Salem NC	1.1
180	New Haven-Milford CT	1.1
181	St. Cloud MN	1.1
182	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford VA	1.1
183	Grand Forks ND-MN	1.1
184	Muskegon-Norton Shores MI	1.1
185	Rapid City SD	1.1
186	York-Hanover PA	1.1
187	Albany GA	1.0
188	Columbus OH	1.0
189	Manchester-Nashua NH	1.0
190	Bloomington IN	1.0
191	Pocatello ID	1.0
192	Ocean City NJ	1.0

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
193	Cincinnati-Middletown OH-KY-IN	1.0
194	Salem OR	1.0
195	Burlington-South Burlington VT	1.0
196	Jonesboro AR	1.0
197	Wichita Falls TX	1.0
198	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford CT	1.0
199	Baltimore-Towson MD	0.9
200	Lewiston-Auburn ME	0.9
201	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta CA	0.9
202	Bangor ME	0.9
203	Bloomington-Normal IL	0.9
204	Johnson City TN	0.9
205	Waterloo-Cedar Falls IA	0.9
206	Lynchburg VA	0.9
207	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River RI-MA	0.9
208	Akron OH	0.9
209	Greensboro-High Point NC	0.9
210	Jackson MS	0.9
211	Kankakee-Bradley IL	0.9
212	Harrisburg-Carlisle PA	0.9
213	Huntington-Ashland WV-KY-OH	0.9
214	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana CA	0.9
215	Lawton OK	0.9
216	Shreveport-Bossier City LA	0.9
217	Albany-Schenectady-Troy NY	0.9
218	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington MN-WI	0.9
219	Tallahassee FL	0.9
220	Carson City NV	0.8
221	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley SC	0.8
222	Champaign-Urbana IL	0.8
223	Yakima WA	0.8
224	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton OR-WA	0.8
225	Chattanooga TN-GA	0.8
226	Lewiston ID-WA	0.8
227	San Angelo TX	0.8
228	Cheyenne WY	0.8
229	Lincoln NE	0.8
230	Kingston NY	0.7
231	Eugene-Springfield OR	0.7
232	Montgomery AL	0.7
233	Morristown TN	0.7
234	Wausau WI	0.7
235	Oklahoma City OK	0.7
236	Victoria TX	0.7
237	Fort Wayne IN	0.7
238	Spartanburg SC	0.7
239	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk CT	0.7
240	Green Bay WI	0.7

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
241	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington PA-NJ-DE-MD	0.7
242	Cedar Rapids IA	0.7
243	Pittsfield MA	0.7
244	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA	0.7
245	Omaha-Council Bluffs NE-IA	0.7
246	Roanoke VA	0.7
247	Honolulu HI	0.7
248	Battle Creek MI	0.6
249	Corvallis OR	0.6
250	Evansville IN-KY	0.6
251	Wichita KS	0.6
252	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA-IL	0.6
253	Altoona PA	0.6
254	Reading PA	0.6
255	Cleveland TN	0.6
256	Columbus GA-AL	0.6
257	Kansas City MO-KS	0.6
258	Ames IA	0.6
259	Ann Arbor MI	0.6
260	Worcester MA	0.6
261	Sumter SC	0.5
262	Appleton WI	0.5
263	Florence SC	0.5
264	Louisville-Jefferson County KY-IN	0.5
265	Monroe LA	0.5
266	Lake Charles LA	0.5
267	Springfield IL	0.5
268	Lafayette IN	0.5
269	Memphis TN-MS-AR	0.5
270	Oshkosh-Neenah WI	0.5
271	Goldsboro NC	0.5
272	Columbus IN	0.4
273	Holland-Grand Haven MI	0.4
274	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol TN-VA	0.4
275	Beaumont-Port Arthur TX	0.4
276	Monroe MI	0.4
277	Grand Rapids-Wyoming MI	0.4
278	Lexington-Fayette KY	0.4
279	Pine Bluff AR	0.4
280	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre PA	0.4
281	Anniston-Oxford AL	0.4
282	Tulsa OK	0.4
283	Rockford IL	0.4
284	Joplin MO	0.4
285	La Crosse WI-MN	0.4
286	Sherman-Denison TX	0.4
287	Springfield MA	0.4
288	Anderson SC	0.4

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
289	Johnstown PA	0.3
290	Kalamazoo-Portage MI	0.3
291	Birmingham-Hoover AL	0.3
292	Santa Rosa-Petaluma CA	0.3
293	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet IL-IN-WI	0.3
294	Dothan AL	0.3
295	Lima OH	0.3
296	Rocky Mount NC	0.3
297	St. Louis MO-IL	0.3
298	Syracuse NY	0.3
299	Great Falls MT	0.3
300	Janesville WI	0.3
301	Lansing-East Lansing MI	0.3
302	Owensboro KY	0.2
303	Sandusky OH	0.2
304	South Bend-Mishawaka IN-MI	0.2
305	Fond du Lac WI	0.2
306	Duluth MN-WI	0.2
307	Jefferson City MO	0.2
308	Buffalo-Niagara Falls NY	0.2
309	Pittsburgh PA	0.2
310	Topeka KS	0.2
311	Burlington NC	0.2
312	Jackson TN	0.2
313	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna WV-OH	0.1
314	Sheboygan WI	0.1
315	Toledo OH	0.1
316	Salinas CA	0.1
317	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy MA-NH	0.1
318	Erie PA	0.1
319	Terre Haute IN	0.1
320	Utica-Rome NY	0.0
321	Rochester NY	0.0
322	Jackson MI	-0.1
323	Longview WA	-0.1
324	Williamsport PA	-0.1
325	Flint MI	-0.1
326	Michigan City-La Porte IN	-0.1
327	Binghamton NY	-0.1
328	Anderson IN	-0.2
329	Florence-Muscle Shoals AL	-0.2
330	Racine WI	-0.2
331	Dayton OH	-0.2
332	Mobile AL	-0.2
333	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor OH	-0.2
334	Mansfield OH	-0.2
335	Wheeling WV-OH	-0.2
336	Decatur AL	-0.2

Table A5: Labor Force Growth of U.S. Metro Areas

Rank		Avg. Annual Growth Rate 2000-06
337	Bay City MI	-0.2
338	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman OH-PA	-0.3
339	Danville IL	-0.3
340	Santa Cruz-Watsonville CA	-0.3
341	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis WI	-0.3
342	Canton-Massillon OH	-0.3
343	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MI	-0.3
344	Sioux City IA-NE-SD	-0.4
345	Muncie IN	-0.4
346	Springfield OH	-0.5
347	Decatur IL	-0.5
348	Danville VA	-0.5
349	Gadsden AL	-0.5
350	Weirton-Steubenville WV-OH	-0.6
351	Charleston WV	-0.6
352	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont CA	-0.7
353	Elmira NY	-0.7
354	Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	-0.9
355	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton NC	-0.9
356	Pascagoula MS	-0.9
357	Niles-Benton Harbor MI	-1.0
358	Kokomo IN	-1.0
359	Gulfport-Biloxi MS	-1.0
360	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara CA	-2.0
361	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner LA	-3.7

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

	Year	Quarter
U.S Employment Recovery	2005	2

2002 Recovery (128 Metros Recovered)	Year	Quarter
Abilene, TX	2002	3
Alexandria, LA	2002	1
Altoona, PA	2002	2
Amarillo, TX	2002	2
Anchorage, AK	2002	1
Asheville, NC	2002	2
Athens-Clarke County, GA	2002	2
Auburn-Opelika, AL	2002	2
Bakersfield, CA	2002	1
Bangor, ME	2002	2
Barnstable Town, MA	2002	2
Bellingham, WA	2002	1
Bend, OR	2002	1
Billings, MT	2002	1
Bismarck, ND	2002	2
Bloomington, IN	2002	4
Bloomington-Normal, IL	2002	1
Bowling Green, KY	2002	2
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	2002	1
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	2002	1
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2002	1
Casper, WY	2002	1
Charleston, SC	2002	3
Charleston, WV	2002	1
Charlottesville, VA	2002	3
Cheyenne, WY	2002	2
Chico, CA	2002	1
Clarksville, TN-KY	2002	4
Coeur d`Alene, ID	2002	4
College Station-Bryan, TX	2002	2
Columbia, MO	2002	1
Deltona-Daytona Beach, FL	2002	2
Dover, DE	2002	2
Durham, NC	2002	2
El Centro, CA	2002	1
El Paso, TX	2002	4
Elizabethtown, KY	2002	2
Evansville, IN-KY	2002	4
Fairbanks, AK	2002	1
Fargo, ND-MN	2002	4
Farmington, NM	2002	1
Fayetteville, AR-MO	2002	1
Flagstaff, AZ	2002	2
Fond du Lac, WI	2002	2

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Fort Walton Beach, FL	2002	1
Fresno, CA	2002	1
Grand Forks, ND-MN	2002	4
Grand Junction, CO	2002	1
Greeley, CO	2002	2
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	2002	1
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	2002	1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	2002	2
Harrisonburg, VA	2002	2
Hattiesburg, MS	2002	2
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	2002	3
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	2002	2
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	2002	1
Iowa City, IA	2002	1
Ithaca, NY	2002	4
Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	2002	1
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	2002	1
Kingston, NY	2002	3
Knoxville, TN	2002	1
La Crosse, WI-MN	2002	1
Lancaster, PA	2002	1
Laredo, TX	2002	1
Las Cruces, NM	2002	1
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	2002	3
Lawton, OK	2002	2
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	2002	2
Logan, UT-ID	2002	2
Madera, CA	2002	1
Madison, WI	2002	1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	2002	1
Merced, CA	2002	1
Missoula, MT	2002	1
Modesto, CA	2002	3
Monroe, LA	2002	1
Monroe, MI	2002	1
Morgantown, WV	2002	1
Myrtle Beach, SC	2002	4
Naples-Marco Island, FL	2002	1
Norwich-New London, CT	2002	1
Ocala, FL	2002	4
Odessa, TX	2002	1
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	2002	3
Olympia, WA	2002	1
Oxnard-Ventura, CA	2002	1
Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	2002	2
Parkersburg, WV-OH	2002	2
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2002	4
Pittsfield, MA	2002	1

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Port St. Lucie-Fort Pierce, FL	2002	1
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, NY	2002	1
Prescott, AZ	2002	1
Punta Gorda, FL	2002	1
Rapid City, SD	2002	3
Redding, CA	2002	1
Riverside-San Bernadino, CA	2002	1
Rochester, MN	2002	3
Rome, GA	2002	1
Sacramento, CA	2002	1
Salisbury, MD	2002	1
San Antonio, TX	2002	4
San Diego, CA	2002	1
San Luis Obispo, CA	2002	1
Sandusky, OH	2002	3
Santa Fe, NM	2002	2
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	2002	1
Savannah, GA	2002	2
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	2002	3
Sioux Falls, SD	2002	2
Springfield, MO	2002	2
St. George, UT	2002	1
St. Joseph, MO-KS	2002	3
State College, PA	2002	1
Stockton, CA	2002	1
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	2002	2
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	2002	1
Tyler, TX	2002	1
Valdosta, GA	2002	1
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	2002	1
Virginia Beach-Norfolk, VA	2002	2
Visalia-Porterville, CA	2002	1
Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV	2002	1
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	2002	3
Winchester, VA-WV	2002	3
Yuma, AZ	2002	1

2003 Recovery (51 Metros Recovered)	**Year**	**Quarter**
Albuquerque, NM	2003	3
Atlantic City, NJ	2003	3
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	2003	3
Battle Creek, MI	2003	1
Blacksburg, VA	2003	2
Boise City-Nampa, ID	2003	4
Brunswick, GA	2003	4
Corpus Christi, TX	2003	4
Cumberland, MD-WV	2003	1
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	2003	4

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Eau Claire, WI	2003	4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	2003	4
Gainesville, FL	2003	2
Gainesville, GA	2003	1
Glens Falls, NY	2003	1
Great Falls, MT	2003	1
Green Bay, WI	2003	4
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	2003	4
Honolulu, HI	2003	1
Hot Springs, AR	2003	1
Huntsville, AL	2003	1
Idaho Falls, ID	2003	1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	2003	2
Jackson, MS	2003	3
Jefferson City, MO	2003	3
Johnson City, TN	2003	3
Lakeland, FL	2003	3
Lebanon, PA	2003	1
Longview, TX	2003	3
Medford, OR	2003	1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL	2003	4
Midland, TX	2003	4
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	2003	1
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	2003	1
Nashville, TN	2003	4
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	2003	2
Palm Bay-Melbourne, FL	2003	1
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	2003	1
Pine Bluff, AR	2003	4
Portland, ME	2003	4
Providence-New Bedford, RI-MA	2003	4
Reno-Sparks, NV	2003	3
Richmond, VA	2003	4
Santa Barbara, CA	2003	4
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	2003	4
Tucson, AZ	2003	4
Vineland, NJ	2003	3
Warner Robins, GA	2003	1
Wausau, WI	2003	4
Wenatchee, WA	2003	1
Wilmington, NC	2003	3

2004 Recovery (43 Metros Recovered)	**Year**	**Quarter**
Akron, OH	2004	3
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	2004	2
Allentown, PA-NJ	2004	1
Anniston-Oxford, AL	2004	2
Appleton, WI	2004	3

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Baltimore-Towson, MD	2004	3
Baton Rouge, LA	2004	1
Burlington, VT	2004	3
Carson City, NV	2004	2
Charlotte, NC-SC	2004	4
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2004	1
Cleveland, TN	2004	1
Columbia, SC	2004	2
Corvallis, OR	2004	1
Dothan, AL	2004	4
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2004	3
Eugene-Springfield, OR	2004	3
Fayetteville, NC	2004	2
Fort Smith, AR-OK	2004	4
Greenville, NC	2004	3
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	2004	4
Jacksonville, FL	2004	1
Jacksonville, NC	2004	4
Jonesboro, AR	2004	2
Joplin, MO	2004	3
Lawrence, KS	2004	2
Little Rock, AR	2004	3
Montgomery, AL	2004	4
Morristown, TN	2004	4
Ocean City, NJ	2004	1
Philadelphia-Camden, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2004	4
Pocatello, ID	2004	1
Provo-Orem, UT	2004	1
Raleigh-Cary, NC	2004	2
Salem, OR	2004	1
Spokane, WA	2004	3
St. Cloud, MN	2004	2
Tallahassee, FL	2004	2
Tuscaloosa, AL	2004	3
Waco, TX	2004	1
Wheeling, WV-OH	2004	4
York-Hanover, PA	2004	3
Yuba City, CA	2004	4

2005 Recovery (27 Metros Recovered)	**Year**	**Quarter**
Albany, GA	2005	3
Atlanta, GA	2005	2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	2005	2
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	2005	3
Chattanooga, TN-GA	2005	1
Colorado Springs, CO	2005	4
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	2005	4
Dubuque, IA	2005	1

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Lafayette, LA	2005	3
Lake Charles, LA	2005	2
Lewiston, ID-WA	2005	1
Lincoln, NE	2005	1
Los Angeles-Santa Ana, CA	2005	4
Lubbock, TX	2005	1
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	2005	3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	2005	2
Napa, CA	2005	1
Oklahoma City, OK	2005	2
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	2005	1
Peoria, IL	2005	4
Portland, OR-WA	2005	3
Salt Lake City, UT	2005	2
Sheboygan, WI	2005	3
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	2005	1
Tulsa, OK	2005	4
Winston-Salem, NC	2005	4
Yakima, WA	2005	2

2006 Recovery (25 Metros Recovered)	**Year**	**Quarter**
Ames, IA	2006	3
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	2006	4
Cedar Rapids, IA	2006	3
Columbus, OH	2006	1
Dalton, GA	2006	1
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	2006	4
Fort Wayne, IN	2006	4
Greensboro-High Point, NC	2006	4
Janesville, WI	2006	2
Johnstown, PA	2006	2
Kansas City, MO-KS	2006	1
Kingsport, TN-VA	2006	3
Lexington-Fayette, KY	2006	4
Lynchburg, VA	2006	2
Mobile, AL	2006	4
New York-NNJ-LI, NY-NJ-PA	2006	4
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	2006	2
Pueblo, CO	2006	1
Reading, PA	2006	1
San Angelo, TX	2006	2
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	2006	4
Seattle-Tacoma, WA	2006	1
St. Louis, MO-IL	2006	2
Victoria, TX	2006	4
Wichita Falls, TX	2006	4

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

2007 Recovery (13 Metros Forecast to Recover)	Year	Quarter
Champaign-Urbana, IL	2007	4
Denver-Aurora, CO	2007	1
Duluth, MN-WI	2007	2
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	2007	2
Hartford, CT	2007	1
Jackson, TN	2007	1
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	2007	3
Louisville, KY-IN	2007	1
New Haven-Milford, CT	2007	2
Owensboro, KY	2007	1
Roanoke, VA	2007	1
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	2007	1
Wichita, KS	2007	1

Recovered 2008-2010 (25 Metros Forecast to Recover)	Year	Quarter
Ann Arbor, MI	2009	4
Boulder, CO	2008	3
Chicago, IL-IN-WI	2008	2
Columbus, GA-AL	2009	3
Columbus, IN	2009	1
Davenport, IA-IL	2008	4
Decatur, AL	2009	4
Florence, SC	2009	3
Gadsden, AL	2010	2
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	2010	2
Lafayette, IN	2008	4
Longview, WA	2008	2
Macon, GA	2009	2
Manchester-Nashua, NH	2008	1
Milwaukee, WI	2010	1
Pittsburgh, PA	2009	4
Racine, WI	2010	1
Rockford, IL	2010	3
Salinas, CA	2009	1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	2009	2
Sherman-Denison, TX	2009	1
Spartanburg, SC	2009	2
Springfield, MA	2010	2
Syracuse, NY	2008	4
Worcester, MA	2008	3

Table A6: Return To Pre-Recession Employment Peak

(Year and quarter)

Metros Not Recovered by 2010 (49 Metros)

MIDWEST	**NORTHEAST**
Anderson, IN	Binghamton, NY
Bay City, MI	Boston-Cambridge, MA-NH
Canton-Massillon, OH	Bridgeport, CT
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY
Danville, IL	Elmira, NY
Dayton, OH	Erie, PA
Decatur, IL	Rochester, NY
Detroit-Warren, MI	Utica-Rome, NY
Flint, MI	Williamsport, PA
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	
Jackson, MI	
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	**SOUTH**
Kokomo, IN	Anderson, SC
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	Burlington, NC
Lima, OH	Danville, VA
Mansfield, OH	Goldsboro, NC
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC
Muncie, IN	New Orleans, LA
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	Pascagoula, MS
Saginaw, MI	Rocky Mount, NC
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	Sumter, SC
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	
Springfield, IL	
Springfield, OH	**WEST**
Terre Haute, IN	San Francisco-Oakland, CA
Toledo, OH	San Jose, CA
Topeka, KS	
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	
Youngstown, OH-PA	

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
1	Laredo, TX	50.9
2	Danville, IL	42.8
3	Waco, TX	26.5
4	Wenatchee, WA	23.6
5	Victoria, TX	21.2
6	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	18.1
7	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	17.9
8	Greenville, NC	16.7
9	Morristown, TN	16.4
10	Hot Springs, AR	14.8
11	Logan, UT-ID	14.7
12	Wausau, WI	14.0
13	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	13.9
14	Idaho Falls, ID	13.6
15	Sumter, SC	12.4
16	Corpus Christi, TX	11.5
17	Williamsport, PA	11.5
18	Battle Creek, MI	11.4
19	Fairbanks, AK	11.4
20	San Antonio, TX	11.4
21	Asheville, NC	11.1
22	Dover, DE	10.8
23	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	10.8
24	Jacksonville, NC	10.7
25	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	10.6
26	Provo-Orem, UT	10.5
27	Dalton, GA	10.4
28	Altoona, PA	10.1
29	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	10.1
30	Jonesboro, AR	10.1
31	Salt Lake City, UT	10.1
32	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	10.1
33	Clarksville, TN-KY	9.8
34	Tulsa, OK	9.8
35	Macon, GA	9.6
36	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	9.5
37	Topeka, KS	9.3
38	Honolulu, HI	9.2
39	Glens Falls, NY	9.1
40	Durham, NC	9.0
41	Great Falls, MT	8.6
42	Austin-Round Rock, TX	8.5
43	Grand Junction, CO	8.4
44	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	8.4
45	Johnstown, PA	8.4
46	Longview, TX	8.3
47	Las Cruces, NM	8.2
48	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	8.2

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
49	San Angelo, TX	8.0
50	Tallahassee, FL	7.8
51	Gadsden, AL	7.7
52	Burlington, NC	7.1
53	Elizabethtown, KY	7.1
54	Ames, IA	7.0
55	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	6.9
56	Spokane, WA	6.9
57	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	6.7
58	El Centro, CA	6.6
59	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	6.6
60	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	6.5
61	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	6.5
62	Baton Rouge, LA	6.4
63	Bloomington-Normal, IL	6.4
64	Huntsville, AL	6.2
65	Chattanooga, TN-GA	6.0
66	Boise City-Nampa, ID	5.9
67	Duluth, MN-WI	5.8
68	Racine, WI	5.8
69	Bowling Green, KY	5.7
70	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	5.7
71	Abilene, TX	5.6
72	Sioux Falls, SD	5.6
73	Bellingham, WA	5.5
74	Greensboro-High Point, NC	5.5
75	Salem, OR	5.5
76	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	5.4
77	Longview, WA	5.3
78	Oklahoma City, OK	5.3
79	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC	5.1
80	Lafayette, LA	5.0
81	Lancaster, PA	5.0
82	Fort Wayne, IN	4.9
83	Wilmington, NC	4.9
84	Winston-Salem, NC	4.9
85	Carson City, NV	4.8
86	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	4.7
87	Albuquerque, NM	4.6
88	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	4.6
89	Auburn-Opelika, AL	4.5
90	El Paso, TX	4.5
91	Danville, VA	4.4
92	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	4.4
93	Fayetteville, NC	4.3
94	Florence, SC	4.3
95	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	4.2
96	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	4.2

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
97	St. Joseph, MO-KS	4.1
98	Anniston-Oxford, AL	4.0
99	Gainesville, FL	4.0
100	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	3.9
101	Savannah, GA	3.9
102	Canton-Massillon, OH	3.8
103	Corvallis, OR	3.8
104	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	3.8
105	Brunswick, GA	3.7
106	Cumberland, MD-WV	3.7
107	Mansfield, OH	3.7
108	Raleigh-Cary, NC	3.7
109	Anchorage, AK	3.6
110	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	3.5
111	Lynchburg, VA	3.5
112	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3.5
113	Rockford, IL	3.5
114	Yakima, WA	3.5
115	Appleton, WI	3.3
116	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	3.3
117	Wichita, KS	3.3
118	Cedar Rapids, IA	3.2
119	Decatur, IL	3.2
120	Dubuque, IA	3.2
121	Grand Forks, ND-MN	3.2
122	Lewiston, ID-WA	3.2
123	Richmond, VA	3.2
124	Erie, PA	3.1
125	Coeur d`Alene, ID	3.0
126	Rochester, MN	2.9
127	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	2.8
128	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	2.8
129	Napa, CA	2.8
130	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	2.7
131	Jackson, MI	2.6
132	Lawrence, KS	2.6
133	Roanoke, VA	2.6
134	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	2.6
135	Springfield, OH	2.6
136	Amarillo, TX	2.5
137	Albany, GA	2.4
138	Bismarck, ND	2.4
139	Lexington-Fayette, KY	2.4
140	Goldsboro, NC	2.3
141	Fargo, ND-MN	2.2
142	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	2.2
143	St. Cloud, MN	2.2
144	Morgantown, WV	2.1

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
145	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	2.1
146	New Haven-Milford, CT	2.0
147	Baltimore-Towson, MD	1.8
148	Lake Charles, LA	1.8
149	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1.7
150	Knoxville, TN	1.7
151	Monroe, MI	1.7
152	Springfield, IL	1.7
153	Warner Robins, GA	1.7
154	Chico, CA	1.6
155	Lakeland, FL	1.6
156	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	1.6
157	Eau Claire, WI	1.4
158	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	1.4
159	Pascagoula, MS	1.4
160	Springfield, MO	1.4
161	Colorado Springs, CO	1.3
162	Jackson, MS	1.3
163	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1.2
164	Charlottesville, VA	1.2
165	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	1.2
166	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	1.2
167	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	1.1
168	Sheboygan, WI	1.1
169	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1.1
170	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	1.0
171	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	1.0
172	Columbus, IN	0.9
173	Decatur, AL	0.9
174	Eugene-Springfield, OR	0.9
175	Lincoln, NE	0.9
176	Tuscaloosa, AL	0.9
177	York-Hanover, PA	0.9
178	Billings, MT	0.8
179	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	0.8
180	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	0.8
181	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0.7
182	Lafayette, IN	0.6
183	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	0.6
184	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	0.5
185	Jefferson City, MO	0.5
186	Madera, CA	0.5
187	Wichita Falls, TX	0.5
188	Dothan, AL	0.4
189	Medford, OR	0.4
190	St. Louis, MO-IL	0.4
191	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	0.4
192	Toledo, OH	0.3

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
193	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	0.2
194	Midland, TX	0.2
195	Reading, PA	0.1
196	Madison, WI	-0.1
197	Pine Bluff, AR	-0.1
198	Pueblo, CO	-0.1
199	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	-0.1
200	Cleveland, TN	-0.2
201	Kokomo, IN	-0.3
202	La Crosse, WI-MN	-0.3
203	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	-0.3
204	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	-0.4
205	Rome, GA	-0.5
206	Bend, OR	-0.6
207	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	-0.6
208	Yuma, AZ	-0.6
209	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	-0.7
210	Athens-Clarke County, GA	-0.8
211	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	-0.8
212	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	-0.8
213	Pittsburgh, PA	-0.8
214	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	-0.8
215	Johnson City, TN	-0.9
216	Columbus, OH	-1.0
217	Flagstaff, AZ	-1.0
218	Hattiesburg, MS	-1.0
219	Janesville, WI	-1.0
220	Norwich-New London, CT	-1.0
221	Syracuse, NY	-1.0
222	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	-1.2
223	Manchester-Nashua, NH	-1.2
224	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	-1.3
225	Evansville, IN-KY	-1.3
226	Green Bay, WI	-1.3
227	Prescott, AZ	-1.3
228	Santa Fe, NM	-1.4
229	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	-1.5
230	Winchester, VA-WV	-1.5
231	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	-1.6
232	Champaign-Urbana, IL	-1.8
233	Dayton, OH	-1.8
234	Montgomery, AL	-1.8
235	Anderson, SC	-1.9
236	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	-1.9
237	Harrisonburg, VA	-1.9
238	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	-1.9
239	Fort Smith, AR-OK	-2.0
240	Missoula, MT	-2.0

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
241	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	-2.0
242	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	-2.0
243	Tucson, AZ	-2.0
244	Bloomington, IN	-2.1
245	Jackson, TN	-2.2
246	Jacksonville, FL	-2.2
247	Kansas City, MO-KS	-2.3
248	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	-2.6
249	Columbia, SC	-2.7
250	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	-2.8
251	Olympia, WA	-2.8
252	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	-2.8
253	Akron, OH	-2.9
254	Alexandria, LA	-3.0
255	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	-3.0
256	Boulder, CO	-3.1
257	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	-3.1
258	Panama City-Lynn Haven, FL	-3.1
259	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	-3.2
260	Iowa City, IA	-3.3
261	Barnstable Town, MA	-3.4
262	Denver-Aurora, CO	-3.4
263	Bakersfield, CA	-3.5
264	Lebanon, PA	-3.5
265	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	-3.5
266	Mobile, AL	-3.5
267	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	-3.6
268	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	-3.6
269	Casper, WY	-3.7
270	Odessa, TX	-3.8
271	Visalia-Porterville, CA	-3.8
272	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	-3.8
273	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	-3.9
274	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	-4.0
275	Sherman-Denison, TX	-4.0
276	St. George, UT	-4.0
277	Utica-Rome, NY	-4.0
278	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	-4.1
279	Joplin, MO	-4.1
280	Pocatello, ID	-4.2
281	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	-4.3
282	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	-4.4
283	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	-4.4
284	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	-4.4
285	Rochester, NY	-4.4
286	Atlantic City, NJ	-4.5
287	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	-4.5
288	Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	-4.5

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
289	Gainesville, GA	-4.5
290	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	-4.5
291	Fond du Lac, WI	-4.7
292	Springfield, MA	-4.9
293	Farmington, NM	-5.0
294	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	-5.0
295	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	-5.1
296	Flint, MI	-5.2
297	Yuba City, CA	-5.3
298	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	-5.4
299	Ann Arbor, MI	-5.5
300	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	-5.5
301	Cheyenne, WY	-5.8
302	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	-5.8
303	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	-5.8
304	Columbus, GA-AL	-6.0
305	College Station-Bryan, TX	-6.2
306	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	-6.2
307	Bangor, ME	-6.3
308	Bay City, MI	-6.3
309	Worcester, MA	-6.3
310	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	-6.4
311	Greeley, CO	-6.5
312	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-6.7
313	Columbia, MO	-6.8
314	Fresno, CA	-6.9
315	Reno-Sparks, NV	-7.0
316	Spartanburg, SC	-7.1
317	Lubbock, TX	-7.3
318	Rapid City, SD	-7.4
319	Terre Haute, IN	-7.9
320	Port St. Lucie, FL	-8.3
321	Rocky Mount, NC	-8.3
322	Ocean City, NJ	-8.4
323	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	-8.4
324	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	-8.5
325	Charleston, WV	-8.7
326	Redding, CA	-8.7
327	Monroe, LA	-9.0
328	Peoria, IL	-9.0
329	Tyler, TX	-9.4
330	Anderson, IN	-9.6
331	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	-9.6
332	Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	-9.6
333	Naples-Marco Island, FL	-9.7
334	Salisbury, MD	-9.9
335	Kennewick-Richland-Pasco, WA	-10.0
336	Ocala, FL	-10.0

Table A7: Home Price Appreciation 2007, Quarter 1

Rank		Annual Rate, Percent
337	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	-10.1
338	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	-10.1
339	Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL	-10.5
340	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	-10.7
341	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	-10.8
342	Salinas, CA	-11.2
343	Stockton, CA	-12.0
344	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	-12.2
345	Lima, OH	-12.7
346	Merced, CA	-13.0
347	Binghamton, NY	-13.1
348	Pittsfield, MA	-13.5
349	State College, PA	-13.7
350	Owensboro, KY	-13.9
351	Valdosta, GA	-13.9
352	Kingston, NY	-14.7
353	Modesto, CA	-14.7
354	Punta Gorda, FL	-16.2
355	Muncie, IN	-17.4
356	Sandusky, OH	-19.8
357	Wheeling, WV-OH	-21.0
358	Lawton, OK	-24.3
359	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	-26.0
360	Ithaca, NY	-34.2
361	Elmira, NY	-42.6

Note: *Data presented here represents median existing home price appreciation. Calculated by Global Insight.*

Table A8: Occupational Unemployment Rates and Wages, 2006

Occupation	Unemployment Rate (%)	Hourly Mean Wage
Total, 16 and over	**4.6**	**$18.80**
Management, professional, and related	**2.1**	**$30.00**
Management, business, and financial operations	**2.0**	**$36.60**
Management	1.8	$44.20
Business and financial operations	2.4	$28.90
Professional and related	**2.1**	**$27.00**
Computer and mathematical	2.4	$33.30
Architecture and engineering	1.7	$31.80
Life, physical, and social science	1.8	$28.70
Community and social services	2.3	$18.80
Legal	1.3	$41.00
Education, training, and library	2.4	$21.80
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	4.0	$22.20
Healthcare practitioner and technical	1.4	$29.80
Service	**5.9**	**$11.00**
Healthcare support	4.6	$11.80
Protective service	3.4	$17.80
Food preparation and serving related	7.2	$8.90
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	7.0	$10.90
Personal care and service	4.7	$11.00
Sales and office	**4.4**	**$15.30**
Sales and related	4.7	$16.50
Office and administrative support	4.2	$14.60
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance	**6.0**	**$18.50**
Farming, fishing, and forestry	9.5	$10.50
Construction and extraction	6.8	$18.90
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.7	$18.80
Production, transportation, and material moving	**5.8**	**$14.40**
Production	5.5	$14.70
Transportation and material moving	6.2	$14.20

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