

U.S. Metro Economies:

The Engines of America's Growth



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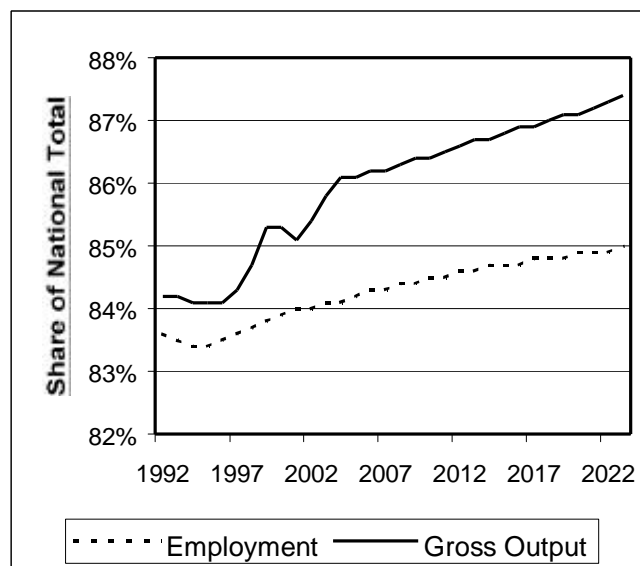
Introduction

As the focal points of economic activity, cities and counties within metropolitan areas are essential to the nation's economic development. While states are defined by geographic and political boundaries, metro areas are shaped by economic activity, sometimes crossing state or national borders. The concentration of business and people in metro areas creates unique economic conditions that generate new industries, speed the diffusion of knowledge, spur technological innovation, and increase productivity. The economic dynamism and creativity found in metro areas enables American industries to thrive in global competition. Historically, most of the largest U.S. industries began in cities, where access to labor, capital, and customers fostered business development. Today, metro areas generate more than 80% of the nation's employment, income, and production of goods and services.

1 The Recent Performance of Metropolitan Area Economies

As the national economy entered the eighth year of its current expansion in 1998, the contribution of metro areas to economic growth continued to grow. Metro area employment increased 2.8% in 1998, the largest percentage gain in eleven years. Over the two-year period 1996-1998, the value of goods and services produced in metro areas increased by \$769 billion, the largest two-year gain ever. Because of this acceleration in economic growth, the contribution of metro areas to the national economy increased sharply over the three years from 1995-1998, a trend that is expected to continue over the next twenty-five years.

Figure 1 - The Contribution of Metro Areas to the National Economy Will Continue to Grow



Because of this recent acceleration in economic growth in 1998, metro area economies compared even more favorably with state and international economies than in 1997, the first year that Standard & Poor's DRI compared metro area, state, and national economic output levels for the United States Conference of Mayors and the National Association of Counties.¹ The ranking of New York City's gross output among state and international economies has jumped from 21st to 19th, as its economy overtook those of Australia and Korea. The economy of the Washington, D.C. metro area moved ahead of Hong Kong, while the economy of the Dallas metro area surpassed Thailand's. Denver's ranking increased from 100th to 94th, as it produced more than the economies of Malaysia and the Philippines.

Many other key indicators of the contribution of metro areas to the national economy also increased sharply in 1998. Metro area employment in the financial services and transportation and utilities sectors, which are two of the nation's highest value-added industries, increased 3.9% and 3.2%, respectively. Metro area high-tech and business services payrolls rose by 6.6% and 7.3%, extending a three year trend of over 5% annual growth in both of these industries that started in 1996. Finally, metro area per capita income increased by more than \$1,100, the fourth year of more than four-digit gains.

2 The Contribution of Metro Areas to the National Economy in 1998

2.1 The Scope of Metro Area Economies

The size of metro area economies illustrates their importance to the nation. If they were counted as a single country, the gross product of the ten largest U.S. metropolitan areas (\$2,000 billion) would rank fourth among the world's economies, trailing only the U.S. (\$8,500 billion), Japan (\$3,800 billion) and Germany (\$2,100 billion). In terms of the dollar value of output, the New York City metro area economy produces more than Australia, the Chicago metro area economy produces more than Taiwan, and the Atlanta metro area economy produces more than Finland. Taken together, the fifty largest metro areas produce \$825 billion more than Japan.

The importance of metro area economies can also be illustrated by their size relative to the output of U.S. states. The gross product of the ten largest U.S. metro areas exceeds the combined output of the 31 smallest states. In 1998, the five largest metro areas produced more goods and services than California; \$1,350 billion compared with \$1,100 billion.

Within a particular state, a single metropolitan area often dominates the state's economy. For example, the Atlanta metro area provides 54% of Georgia's employment and 55% of gross state product. In Minnesota, the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area produces 66% of the state's output and employs 65% of the work force. In highly urbanized states, almost

¹ See the March 1998 edition of *The Role of Metropolitan Areas in the National Economy* for the 1997 rankings of gross product for metro areas, states, and nations.

all economic activity occurs in metro areas. In Pennsylvania, 88% of employment and 91% of labor income is generated within metro areas.

2.2 Employment and Output

Most of the economic activity in the United States occurs within metro area cities and counties. Over 105 million workers were employed in metro areas in 1998, or 84% of national employment. The total value of goods and services produced in metro areas in 1998 was \$7,200 billion, more than 84% of U.S. gross domestic product. For their size, metro areas contribute more to the national economy than non-metro areas. The metro area percentages of national employment and gross domestic product both exceed metro area shares of population and land area, highlighting the geographic concentration of economic activity within urban and suburban areas.

The geographic concentration of companies and people within metro areas is one reason they are able to make a disproportionately large contribution to the national economy. Close proximity between producers and consumers reduces the costs of business operations, allowing more goods and services to be produced per person and per acre of land.

Table 1 - Most Economic Activity Occurs in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Economy (1998)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	217	54	271
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	719	2,873	3,592
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	105	21	126
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$7,186	\$1,325	\$8,511
	Percentage	84%	16%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	6,659	712	7,371
	Percentage	90%	10%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	5,696	906	6,602
	Percentage	86%	14%	

The clustering of two of the nation's highest value added sectors in urban locations magnifies the metro area contribution to the national economy. The financial services sector had the highest level of output per employee in 1998, \$229,000, while the transportation, communications, and utilities sector (TCPU) had the third highest level at \$104,000.² In 1998, 90% of financial services employment and 86% of TCPU

² The mining sector had the second highest level of output per worker, \$152,000, but accounts for only 1.5% of gross domestic product.

employment was located within metropolitan areas. Financial services companies choose to locate in metro areas for proximity to major securities and commodity markets and access to highly skilled workers. Companies maximize the efficiency of their transportation and communications networks by locating hubs and distribution centers in metro areas, taking advantage of extensive road, rail, shipping, and communications infrastructure.

From 1992 to 1998, most of the economic gains made in the United States were generated within cities and counties in metro areas. Over this period, 14.3 million new jobs were created in metropolitan areas, over 84% of the national increase of 17.0 million. In addition, metro areas contributed over \$2 trillion to the growth in gross domestic product from 1992 to 1998, representing 89% of the national gain.

Table 2 - Most Economic Gains Were Made in Metro Areas

Additions to U.S. Economy (1992 to 1998)		All Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	12.5	2.8	15.2
	Percentage	82%	18%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	14.3	2.7	17.0
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$2,020	\$247	\$2,267
	Percentage	89%	11%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	703	94	797
	Percentage	88%	12%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	784	101	885
	Percentage	89%	11%	

2.3 Exports and Trade

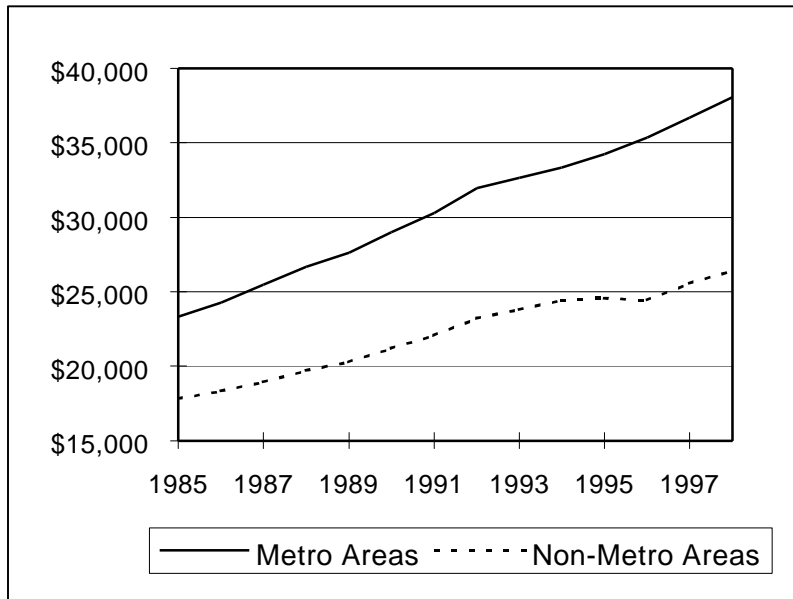
Most of the nation's exports are shipped from airports, seaports, trucking facilities, and rail terminals located in metro areas. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, \$574 billion of merchandise exports was shipped from metro areas in 1997, accounting for over 83% of total United States goods exports. Table 10, which appears at the end of the report, lists the value of exports shipped from each metro area in 1997, the last year for which data is available on merchandise exports.

Metropolitan areas also provide a gateway between the nation's non-urban areas and the global economy. Along the Mississippi River, agricultural products and commodities account for over 60% of exports from New Orleans and Kansas City and nearly 50% of exports from Memphis, Tennessee. On the West Coast, over 35% of exports from Portland, Oregon are unprocessed commodities from non-metro areas.

2.4 Income Creation

Most of the nation's labor income is generated by metro area economies. In 1998, metro area workers earned \$4.011 trillion, while non-metro area workers earned \$542 billion. Metro area economies also create more income per person than non-metro areas. In 1998, the average metro area worker collected \$38,000 in wages and benefits, while the average non-metro area worker earned \$26,400, a difference of \$11,600 per worker. The gap between metro and non-metro area workers has grown consistently since 1985, when the difference between metro area and non-metro area earnings was only \$4,600.

Figure 2 - Metro Area Workers Earn More Than Non-Metro Area Workers



In most labor markets, earnings are directly related to labor productivity--workers that are more productive receive higher wages and benefits. Figure 2, therefore, provides an indirect measure of the higher labor productivity in cities and counties within metro areas. Metro area workers are able to produce more goods and services than non-metro area workers because of the clustering of specialized industries within urban areas, access to superior training and educational facilities, and a greater degree of knowledge-transfer and interaction between companies.

2.5 Generating New Industries

With few exceptions³, most major industries in the United States started in cities, including automobile manufacturing (Detroit), television broadcasting (New York), and

³ The major exceptions are resource-extraction industries (e.g., forestry, coal mining, oil drilling) which are tied to the geographic location of a particular natural resource.

personal computer manufacturing (San Jose). Metro areas provide new industries with amenities--a diverse and ample supply of labor, financial and physical capital, access to national and international markets, a local base of technical knowledge--that are essential for their initial development and eventual success. As an industry matures, technological advances often allow companies within that industry to move to non-urban locations. As a consequence, newer, faster-growing industries tend to cluster within metro areas, while older, slower-growing industries are less bound to urban locations.

Table 3 shows that two of the fastest-growing segments of the U.S. economy, high-tech and business services, are almost entirely concentrated within metro areas. These two sectors of the economy contain some of the nation's newest and most innovative industries, including computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications equipment, optical instruments, Internet publishing, and management consulting. From 1992 to 1998, employment in high-tech industries increased by 3.6% per year, while employment in the business services sector increased by nearly 7.0% per year.

Table 3 - Most High-Tech and Business Services
Employment is Located in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Employment (1998)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States
High Growth Employment Sectors	High-Tech (Thousands)	6,847	453
	Percentage	94%	6%
	Business Services (Thousands)	11,728	769
	Percentage	94%	6%

Over the six years from 1992 to 1998, the majority of new jobs in the high-tech and business services segments have been created in metro areas. Metro area business services employment increased by over 3.8 million from 1992 to 1998, compared with an increase of only 214,000 outside of metro areas. Over the same period, 1.3 million jobs were created by high-tech companies in metro areas, but only 68,100 jobs were added outside of metro areas.

3 The Competitive Advantage of Metropolitan Area Economies

Metropolitan areas provide important economic, social, institutional, and physical infrastructure that promotes the growth of firms and industries. Metro areas provide large and easily accessible markets for companies that provide goods and services to both consumers and businesses. The nation's largest and most diverse labor markets are located in metro areas. Businesses also benefit from the geographic concentration of transportation activity in metro areas, which allows them to obtain inputs less expensively and sell products more easily in other regions and nations. Because they generate substantial internal demand for goods and services, provide easier access to international markets, and have larger markets for inputs (including labor) metro areas are the primary location for new business creation and the development of clusters of closely-integrated and highly-productive industries.

3.1 Market Potential

The geographic concentration of households and businesses within metro areas creates a large internal market for goods and services. Because companies have access to a large local market, they are able to produce goods and services in larger quantities, realizing gains in efficiency from increased scale. Direct access to large numbers of households and companies lowers transportation and marketing costs. Companies are able to become more specialized, since markets for individual products are larger than in non-metro areas. Larger internal markets also provide a better environment for the creation of new businesses, which initially cannot afford to market products to households and companies in geographically dispersed markets.

Businesses in metro areas also have greater access to international markets. Metro areas serve as transshipment points (e.g., locations where goods are transferred from trucks to rail, rail to ships, ships to trucks, etc.) in the nation's transportation network. As a consequence, most regional and international exports travel through a metro area before reaching their final destinations. Companies located in metro areas have direct access to these export markets.

The nation's largest and most diverse markets for goods and services are located in metro area cities and counties. The relative sizes of metro area and non-metro area consumer and business-to-business markets are illustrated in Table 4.⁴ In 1998, metro area residents earned \$6.1 trillion in personal income, more than 85% of national income. Because metro area residents earn more, on average, than non-metro area residents and live in more densely-settled cities and towns, the geographic concentration of household purchasing power is far greater inside metro areas. In metro areas, the average business

⁴ Table 4 contains indirect measurements of market size because direct measurements of consumer and business expenditures are not available for metro areas.

has access to more than \$53 million in household income within a one-mile radius, compared with \$2 million in non-metro areas.⁵

Table 4 - Consumer and Business-to-Business Markets Are Larger in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Total (1998)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Consumer Markets	Personal Income (Billions)	\$6,073	\$1,040	\$7,113
	Percentage	85%	15%	
	Personal Income per Square Mile (Thousands)	\$8,449	\$362	\$1,980
	Population (Millions)	217	54	271
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Persons per Square Mile	301	19	75
Business-to-Business Markets	Establishments (Millions, 1996)	5,450	1,288	6,739
	Percentage	81%	19%	
	Establishments per Square Mile	7.58	0.45	1.88
	Employment (Millions)	105	21	126
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Employment per Square Mile (Thousands)	147	7	35

Businesses located in metro areas benefit from the large size of local markets, since they are able to sell goods and services to a greater number of households. The diversity of metro area consumer markets makes it easier for businesses to target households belonging to specific socioeconomic groups (e.g., low-middle income households). Consequently, metro area markets are able to support a greater number and broader range of consumer goods and services companies.

The number and geographic concentration of business establishments is far greater within metro areas than in non-metro areas. In 1998, the average number of establishments per square mile was 7.6 in metro areas, compared with 0.5 in non-metro areas. This concentration of establishments is beneficial to companies that sell goods and services to other businesses for the same reasons that high household densities are beneficial to consumer-oriented companies. Producer-oriented companies located in metro areas have lower marketing and transportation costs and are able to sell goods and services to a greater number of businesses. The diversity of metro area business-to-business markets also makes it easier for companies to develop specialized products targeted at specific types of firms.

Aggregations of specialized companies that develop in large metro area markets result in the creation of economic clusters. Clusters are groups of related businesses that have

⁵ This calculation assumes that income is evenly distributed across households and that within metro areas and non-metro areas the geographic distribution of households is uniform. Of course, the actual density of household income in different metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas can be much higher or lower than these average calculations.

built a strong set of linkages (e.g., market transactions, knowledge and technology transfers, shared infrastructure) allowing them to specialize and innovate at rates far higher than more geographically and operationally dispersed firms. The best current example of an economic cluster in the United States is the Silicon Valley, where close links between computer hardware, software, and consulting companies in the San Jose and San Francisco metro areas have created one of the nation's fastest-growing and most profitable industries.

3.2 Labor Supply

Businesses located in metro areas also have access to larger and more diverse labor markets. In 1998, nearly 112 million workers lived in metro areas, more than 81% of the nation's total labor force. Because labor force participation is slightly higher in metro areas, this share of the national total is larger than the metro area share of population. From 1992 to 1998, over 8.1 million workers joined the metro area labor force, nearly 85% of the national increase of 9.7 million workers.

Metro area workers have access to superior training, college, and university facilities, and, on average, have more skills and education than workers in non-metro areas. Within metro areas, larger proportions of workers have graduated from high school, completed college, or earned advanced degrees.

Table 5 - Educational Attainment is Higher
Among Metro Area Workers, 1999

Educational Attainment	Metro Areas	Non-Metro Areas
Not a High School Graduate	14,812	3,900
Percentage	13%	15%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$283	\$234
High School Graduate	33,794	10,339
Percentage	30%	41%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$485	\$421
Some College, but No Degree	22,883	4,674
Percentage	20%	18%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$519	\$452
Associate's Degree	8,690	2,262
Percentage	8%	9%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$604	\$558
Bachelor's Degree	22,026	2,975
Percentage	20%	12%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$833	\$669
Advanced Degree	10,425	1,254
Percentage	9%	5%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,074	\$787
Total	112,630	25,404

Metro area workers also have more specialized skills than non-metro areas workers. This is partly because metro area schools and universities are able to offer programs aimed at a broader range of occupations, but also because larger product and labor markets allow for a greater degree of occupational specialization. Table 11, which appears at the end of this report, lists the numbers of metro area and non-metro area workers by occupation. A disproportionate number of workers in highly-skilled occupations, including computer science and operations, technology, engineering, science, law, and health care, reside in metro areas.

Because they have access to superior training and educational facilities, have more diverse skill sets, and work in clusters of specialized industries, metro area workers are able to produce more goods and services than non-metro area workers. This higher level of labor productivity is reflected in the wages received by metro area workers. Table 5 lists the average weekly earnings of metro area and non-metro area workers by the level of education attainment. Except for workers with Associate's degrees, metro area workers earn 15% or more than their non-metro area counterparts.

3.3 Transportation Infrastructure

Most transportation services activity in the United States is geographically concentrated within metro area cities and counties. The metro area share of transportation services employment exceeds its share of total employment. Over 3.2 million transportation workers were employed in metro areas in 1998, or 86% of national transportation employment. The metro area share of transportation infrastructure exceeds its share of land area. Although they occupy only 20% of the nation's land area, metro areas contain more than 53% of the national highway system, 39% of the nation's railroads, 51% of the inland and ocean ports, and 50% of public-use airports.

Table 6 - Most Transportation Activity
Is Located in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Total		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Highways	National Highways (Miles, 1995)	82,448	74,533	156,981
	Percentage	53%	47%	
	Passenger Transportation (Employment [000s], 1998)	390	63	453
	Percentage	86%	14%	
	Motor Freight (Employment [000s], 1998)	1668	353	2021
	Percentage	83%	17%	
Railways	Railways (Miles, 1995)	75,521	119,412	194,933
	Percentage	39%	61%	
	Railroad Transportation (Employment [000s], 1998)	180	40	220
	Percentage	82%	18%	
Airports	Public-Use Airports (1995)	2,697	2,718	5,415
	Percentage	50%	50%	
	Air Carriers (Employment [000s], 1998)	800	32	832
	Percentage	96%	4%	
Water Ports	Major Water Ports (1997)	110	107	217
	Percentage	51%	49%	
	Water Transportation (Employment [000s], 1998)	162	24	187
	Percentage	87%	13%	
Land Area	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	719	2,873	3,592
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Employment	Employment (Millions, 1998)	105	21	126
	Percentage	84%	16%	

An efficient passenger and freight transportation system must provide connections between all parts of the nation and all transportation modes. However, it is usually more efficient for regional transportation centers and inter-modal transportation facilities to be located in metropolitan areas. The costs of intra- and inter-modal passenger and cargo transfers decrease as the volume of transportation activity increases. Concentrating passenger and merchandise transfers within metro areas lowers transportation costs and allows for the inter-connection of a greater number of transportation networks. Efficient transportation networks and transfer facilities within metro areas reduce the costs of business operations, in both urban and non-urban areas, allowing more goods and services to be produced per person and per acre of land.

Businesses benefit from the concentration of transportation activity and infrastructure in metro areas because lower transport costs mean that production inputs are less expensive and providing goods and services to customers is cheaper. Transportation networks, such as highways, railroads, airports, harbors and ports are especially important for industries that export goods and services to other regions or nations. Because they serve large

markets and are more specialized, industries that are engaged in international or inter-regional trade generally form stronger forward and backward linkages with other industries within a metro area. These linkages are especially pervasive among high-tech industries, and ultimately lead to the formation of productive economic clusters and the generation of new businesses. Economies of scale in transportation also imply that greater volume of use of the network will lower the average user cost. This means that large numbers of firms are generally inclined to use the same transportation networks, thereby further lowering unit transportation costs as the number of companies in a metro area increases.

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5 Definitions

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas (metro areas) according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of an metro area is that of a core area containing a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined metro areas are based on application of 1990 standards (which appeared in the Federal Register on March 30, 1990) to 1990 decennial census data and to subsequent Census Bureau population estimates and special census data. Current metro area definitions were announced by OMB effective June 30, 1996.

The current standards provide that each newly qualifying metro area must include at least:

- one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or
- a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (of at least 50,000 inhabitants) and a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England).

Under the standards, the county (or counties) that contains the largest city becomes the "central county" (counties), along with any adjacent counties that have at least 50 percent of their population in the urbanized area surrounding the largest city. Additional "outlying counties" are included in the metro area if they meet specified requirements of commuting to the central counties and other selected requirements of metropolitan character (such as population density and percent urban). In New England, the metro areas are defined in terms of cities and towns rather than counties.

As of June 1996, according to OMB definitions, there were 317 metro areas in the United States. DRI's Top-114 includes the one hundred most populous metro areas, plus fourteen additional metro areas in states that do not contain one of the most populous metro areas.

6 Data Sources

Population:	U.S. Census Bureau and Standard & Poor's DRI
Land Area:	U.S. Census Bureau
Employment:	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross Metro Product:	Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross State Product:	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce and Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross Domestic Product: (United States)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Gross Domestic Product: (International)	Standard & Poor's DRI
Labor Income:	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce and Standard & Poor's DRI
Transportation Infrastructure:	Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation and Standard & Poor's DRI
Household Income:	Current Population Survey (March, 1999), U.S. Census Bureau
Labor Force Characteristics:	Current Population Survey (March, 1999), U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7 – Gross Product of Countries, U.S. States, and Metro Areas

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, <u>State</u> , or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
1	United States	8,510.975
2	Japan	3,782.748
3	Germany	2,133.702
4	France	1,434.069
5	United Kingdom	1,386.526
6	Italy	1,167.591
7	<u>California</u>	1,091.784
8	China	979.203
9	Brazil	784.994
10	<u>New York</u>	673.770
11	<u>Texas</u>	620.410
12	Canada	598.845
13	Spain	552.568
14	Mexico	426.661
15	<u>Florida</u>	411.056
16	<u>Illinois</u>	406.866
17	India	393.274
18	Netherlands	377.312
19	<i>New York, NY</i>	363.257
20	Australia	363.251
21	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	360.250
22	<u>Ohio</u>	334.778
23	Argentina	331.320
24	Russia	321.598
25	<i>Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA</i>	313.832
26	<u>New Jersey</u>	306.447
27	Korea	305.570
28	<u>Michigan</u>	289.168
29	<i>Chicago, IL</i>	287.410
30	Taiwan	265.071
31	Switzerland	263.656
32	Belgium	250.153
33	<u>Georgia</u>	242.898
34	<u>Massachusetts</u>	232.192
35	<u>North Carolina</u>	230.057
36	Sweden	225.364
37	<u>Virginia</u>	220.916
38	Austria	211.574
39	Turkey	204.007
40	<i>Boston, MA</i>	202.745
41	<u>Washington</u>	181.348

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
42	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	180.495
43	Denmark	176.618
44	<u>Indiana</u>	170.514
45	Hong Kong	166.448
46	<u>Missouri</u>	160.448
47	<u>Maryland</u>	158.535
48	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	158.404
49	<u>Minnesota</u>	157.713
50	<u>Tennessee</u>	155.716
51	<u>Wisconsin</u>	153.696
52	Poland	147.593
53	Norway	142.929
54	Houston, TX	141.981
55	<u>Connecticut</u>	137.101
56	Detroit, MI	137.095
57	Atlanta, GA	134.624
58	<u>Colorado</u>	132.550
59	Dallas, TX	132.267
60	<u>Arizona</u>	130.968
61	<u>Louisiana</u>	129.104
62	Finland	123.085
63	Thailand	119.885
64	Greece	119.536
65	South Africa	116.730
66	Orange County, CA	108.685
67	<u>Alabama</u>	108.592
68	Saudi Arabia	108.394
69	<u>Kentucky</u>	104.984
70	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	103.605
71	Portugal	102.453
72	Israel	100.720
73	<u>South Carolina</u>	100.591
74	Indonesia	98.823
75	<u>Oregon</u>	96.765
76	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	95.655
77	Venezuela	95.023
78	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	94.723
79	San Francisco, CA	92.969
80	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	87.954
81	San Diego, CA	86.038
82	Chile	83.798
83	<u>Iowa</u>	83.477
84	Singapore	83.132

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
85	Colombia	82.999
86	Baltimore, MD	82.418
87	Newark, NJ	82.074
88	Egypt	81.904
89	<u>Oklahoma</u>	80.806
90	St. Louis, MO-IL	79.030
91	Ireland	77.217
92	Oakland, CA	76.869
93	<u>Kansas</u>	76.108
94	Denver, CO	72.749
95	San Jose, CA	71.440
96	Malaysia	71.302
97	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	71.107
98	Pittsburgh, PA	70.615
99	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	69.832
100	Philippines	67.484
101	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	66.705
102	Pakistan	66.468
103	Peru	65.635
104	New Haven, CT	65.505
105	Miami, FL	62.233
106	<u>Nevada</u>	61.789
107	<u>Mississippi</u>	61.609
108	<u>Arkansas</u>	61.095
109	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	59.542
110	<u>Utah</u>	56.670
111	Iran	56.401
112	Kansas City, MO-KS	56.043
113	Hartford, CT	55.107
114	Czech Republic	54.279
115	<u>District of Columbia</u>	53.750
116	New Zealand	52.576
117	Sacramento, CA	52.547
118	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	52.514
119	Columbus, OH	52.143
120	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	52.093
121	Algeria	51.881
122	<u>Nebraska</u>	51.698
123	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	51.604
124	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	51.273
125	Puerto Rico	50.981
126	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	50.313
127	Orlando, FL	50.133

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
128	Indianapolis, IN	49.843
129	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	48.446
130	United Arab	47.193
131	Hungary	47.184
132	<u>New Mexico</u>	45.692
133	San Antonio, TX	44.233
134	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	43.965
135	Romania	43.901
136	Las Vegas, NV-AZ	43.750
137	Ukraine	43.467
138	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	40.962
139	New Orleans, LA	40.880
140	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	40.407
141	Fort Lauderdale, FL	40.168
142	Rochester, NY	39.392
143	<u>West Virginia</u>	39.184
144	Austin-San Marcos, TX	38.718
145	<u>New Hampshire</u>	38.716
146	Nashville, TN	38.701
147	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	38.629
148	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	38.620
149	Syria	38.048
150	<u>Hawaii</u>	37.910
151	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	37.650
152	Jacksonville, FL	36.992
153	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	36.735
154	Morocco	35.872
155	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	33.707
156	Louisville, KY-IN	33.079
157	Nigeria	33.037
158	Bangladesh	32.854
159	<u>Delaware</u>	32.416
160	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	32.335
161	<u>Maine</u>	32.329
162	<u>Idaho</u>	30.444
163	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	28.915
164	Honolulu, HI	28.872
165	<u>Rhode Island</u>	28.668
166	Dayton-Springfield, OH	28.136
167	Birmingham, AL	27.968
168	Oklahoma City, OK	27.776
169	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	27.546
170	Providence-Warwick, RI	26.818

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
171	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	26.334
172	Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	26.196
173	Syracuse, NY	25.667
174	<u>Alaska</u>	25.253
175	Manchester-Nashua, NH	24.589
176	Kuwait	24.452
177	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	24.134
178	Vietnam	24.021
179	Jersey City, NJ	22.784
180	Omaha, NE-IA	22.661
181	Tulsa, OK	22.513
182	Kazakstan	22.359
183	<u>South Dakota</u>	22.160
184	Fresno, CA	22.055
185	Albuquerque, NM	21.597
186	Slovakia	20.883
187	Croatia	20.746
188	Uruguay	20.208
189	Tunisia	20.020
190	<u>Montana</u>	19.812
191	Slovenia	19.768
192	Ventura, CA	19.676
193	Akron, OH	19.139
194	Tucson, AZ	18.743
195	Toledo, OH	18.591
196	Knoxville, TN	18.448
197	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	18.176
198	Ecuador	18.164
199	Baton Rouge, LA	18.030
200	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	17.898
201	Guatemala	17.778
202	Springfield, MA	17.610
203	Des Moines, IA	17.017
204	Luxembourg	16.817
205	Angola	16.800
206	<u>Wyoming</u>	16.752
207	Columbia, SC	16.649
208	Fort Wayne, IN	16.538
209	Ann Arbor, MI	16.492
210	Santa Rosa, CA	16.434
211	<u>North Dakota</u>	16.369
212	Wichita, KS	16.230
213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	16.196

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
214	Vermont	16.128
215	El Paso, TX	16.089
216	Tacoma, WA	15.961
217	Congo, Dem. Repub. of	15.569
218	Trenton, NJ	15.499
219	Sri Lanka	15.498
220	Madison, WI	15.480
221	Serbia & Montenegro	15.298
222	Oman	15.227
223	Lexington, KY	15.203
224	Bakersfield, CA	15.126
225	Dominican Republic	14.832
226	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	14.815
227	Youngstown-Warren, OH	14.795
228	Gary, IN	14.790
229	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	14.773
230	Chattanooga, TN-GA	14.603
231	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	14.493
232	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	14.210
233	Colorado Springs, CO	14.176
234	Lancaster, PA	14.088
235	Lebanon	13.799
236	Lafayette, LA	13.648
237	Belarus	13.615
238	Uzbekistan	13.532
239	Stockton-Lodi, CA	13.433
240	Myanmar	13.299
241	Spokane, WA	13.151
242	Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	13.145
243	Bulgaria	13.069
244	Jackson, MS	12.902
245	Rockford, IL	12.755
246	Reno, NV	12.547
247	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	12.500
248	Mobile, AL	12.424
249	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	12.348
250	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	12.297
251	Modesto, CA	11.988
252	Salinas, CA	11.911
253	Boise City, ID	11.854
254	El Salvador	11.746
255	Peoria-Pekin, IL	11.670
256	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	11.613

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or Metro Area	Gross Product
257	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	11.567
258	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	11.537
259	Hickory-Morganton, NC	11.507
260	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	11.434
261	Reading, PA	11.393
262	Canton-Massillon, OH	11.207
263	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	11.108
264	Cote d'Ivoire	11.100
265	York, PA	11.010
266	Anchorage, AK	10.982
267	Roanoke, VA	10.844
268	Flint, MI	10.811
269	Corpus Christi, TX	10.661
270	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	10.615
271	Kenya	10.469
272	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	10.399
273	Lithuania	10.342
274	Costa Rica	10.340
275	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	10.188
276	Macon, GA	10.067
277	Cuba	10.064
278	Utica-Rome, NY	10.009
279	Portland, ME	9.902
280	Springfield, IL	9.812
281	Boulder-Longmont, CO	9.763
282	Qatar	9.696
283	Springfield, MO	9.503
284	Huntsville, AL	9.441
285	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	9.391
286	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	9.272
287	Montgomery, AL	9.060
288	Daytona Beach, FL	9.052
289	Pensacola, FL	9.033
290	Newburgh, NY-PA	9.016
291	Panama	8.981
292	Cameroon	8.939
293	Cyprus	8.865
294	Savannah, GA	8.857
295	New London-Norwich, CT	8.853
296	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	8.789
297	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	8.689
298	Odessa-Midland, TX	8.676
299	Erie, PA	8.588

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
300	Tallahassee, FL	8.571
301	Eugene-Springfield, OR	8.511
302	Green Bay, WI	8.402
303	Bolivia	8.395
304	Sudan	8.388
305	Paraguay	8.369
306	Lincoln, NE	8.361
307	Binghamton, NY	8.343
308	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	8.237
309	Columbus, GA-AL	8.127
310	Salem, OR	8.100
311	Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	8.086
312	Tanzania	8.009
313	Dutchess County, NY	7.984
314	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	7.907
315	Iceland	7.891
316	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	7.687
317	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	7.685
318	South Bend, IN	7.477
319	Ghana	7.448
320	Charleston, WV	7.317
321	Lubbock, TX	7.266
322	Lynchburg, VA	7.225
323	Yolo, CA	7.189
324	Sioux Falls, SD	7.110
325	Jordan	7.040
326	Longview-Marshall, TX	6.888
327	Hamilton-Middletown, OH	6.876
328	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	6.825
329	Provo-Orem, UT	6.825
330	Waco, TX	6.817
331	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	6.805
332	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	6.771
333	Jamaica	6.717
334	Cedar Rapids, IA	6.704
335	Gainesville, FL	6.601
336	Asheville, NC	6.532
337	Bloomington-Normal, IL	6.507
338	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	6.507
339	Amarillo, TX	6.498
340	Wilmington, NC	6.464
341	Ethiopia	6.434
342	Houma, LA	6.412

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
343	Chico-Paradise, CA	6.387
344	Iraq	6.359
345	Galveston-Texas City, TX	6.268
346	Killeen-Temple, TX	6.216
347	Burlington, VT	6.180
348	Fayetteville, NC	6.140
349	Trinidad & Tobago	6.133
350	Uganda	6.031
351	Topeka, KS	6.025
352	Bahrain	5.998
353	Charlottesville, VA	5.872
354	Zimbabwe	5.855
355	Latvia	5.851
356	Johnstown, PA	5.832
357	Myrtle Beach, SC	5.817
358	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	5.715
359	Lake Charles, LA	5.711
360	Libya Arab Jamahiriya	5.706
361	Tyler, TX	5.691
362	Redding, CA	5.561
363	Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	5.537
364	Yemen (Unified)	5.438
365	Fort Smith, AR-OK	5.435
366	Olympia, WA	5.391
367	Brazoria, TX	5.314
368	Mansfield, OH	5.313
369	Naples, FL	5.250
370	Yakima, WA	5.217
371	Estonia	5.209
372	St. Cloud, MN	5.182
373	Lafayette, IN	5.166
374	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	5.094
375	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	5.052
376	Laredo, TX	5.037
377	Honduras	5.010
378	Georgia	4.967
379	Champaign-Urbana, IL	4.937
380	Merced, CA	4.921
381	Ocala, FL	4.854
382	Lima, OH	4.831
383	Benton Harbor, MI	4.822
384	Joplin, MO	4.788
385	Botswana	4.780

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
386	Bremerton, WA	4.708
387	Senegal	4.673
388	Racine, WI	4.659
389	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	4.623
390	Nepal	4.572
391	Monroe, LA	4.555
392	Athens, GA	4.550
393	Columbia, MO	4.458
394	Bellingham, WA	4.425
395	Rochester, MN	4.404
396	Rocky Mount, NC	4.367
397	Azerbaijan	4.331
398	Fort Walton Beach, FL	4.281
399	Hagerstown, MD	4.241
400	Jamestown, NY	4.235
401	Tuscaloosa, AL	4.222
402	Bryan-College Station, TX	4.214
403	Pittsfield, MA	4.208
404	Wichita Falls, TX	4.157
405	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	4.133
406	Florence, SC	4.104
407	Wausau, WI	4.068
408	Decatur, IL	4.058
409	Medford-Ashford, OR	4.046
410	Mauritius	4.040
411	Greeley, CO	4.022
412	Santa Fe, NM	4.022
413	Jackson, MI	3.964
414	Albany, GA	3.957
415	Eau Claire, WI	3.951
416	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	3.902
417	State College, PA	3.900
418	Janesville-Beloit, WI	3.877
419	Gabon	3.866
420	Glens Falls, NY	3.848
421	Terre Haute, IN	3.812
422	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	3.807
423	Abilene, TX	3.787
424	La Crosse, WI-MN	3.787
425	Panama City, FL	3.748
426	Dothan, AL	3.727
427	Sioux City, IA-NE	3.718
428	Wheeling, WV-OH	3.696

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
429	Bangor, ME	3.658
430	Altoona, PA	3.645
431	Papua New Guinea	3.639
432	Greenville, NC	3.632
433	Malta	3.603
434	Williamsport, PA	3.593
435	Sheboygan, WI	3.590
436	Guinea	3.586
437	Madagascar	3.515
438	Bahamas	3.391
439	Kokomo, IN	3.379
440	Billings, MT	3.358
441	Jackson, TN	3.342
442	Bloomington, IN	3.341
443	Florence, AL	3.316
444	Pueblo, CO	3.298
445	Haiti	3.269
446	Zambia	3.267
447	Dover, DE	3.258
448	Muncie, IN	3.257
449	Alexandria, LA	3.240
450	Decatur, AL	3.240
451	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	3.205
452	Flagstaff, AZ-UT	3.187
453	Danville, VA	3.183
454	Sherman-Denison, TX	3.170
455	San Angelo, TX	3.159
456	Yuba City, CA	3.152
457	Elmira, NY	3.138
458	Las Cruces, NM	3.136
459	Macedonia	3.124
460	Texarkana, AR-TX	3.092
461	Sharon, PA	3.046
462	Iowa City, IA	2.985
463	Grand Junction, CO	2.929
464	Kankakee, IL	2.887
465	Dubuque, IA	2.840
466	Albania	2.762
467	Kenosha, WI	2.730
468	Anniston, AL	2.660
469	St. Joseph, MO	2.628
470	Hattiesburg, MS	2.588
471	Goldsboro, NC	2.585

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
472	Owensboro, KY	2.585
473	Mali	2.574
474	Victoria, TX	2.573
475	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	2.546
476	Turkmenistan	2.524
477	Rapid City, SD	2.518
478	Cumberland, MD-WV	2.469
479	Sumter, SC	2.454
480	Bismarck, ND	2.436
481	Lawrence, KS	2.428
482	Grand Forks, ND-MN	2.427
483	Cambodia	2.427
484	Missoula, MT	2.415
485	Burkina Faso	2.329
486	Benin	2.298
487	Cheyenne, WY	2.280
488	Gadsden, AL	2.273
489	Barbados	2.242
490	Yuma, AZ	2.225
491	Lawton, OK	2.187
492	Congo, Republic of	2.176
493	Casper, WY	2.174
494	Jacksonville, NC	2.123
495	Punta Gorda, FL	2.047
496	Nicaragua	2.005
497	Jonesboro, AR	1.973
498	Armenia	1.888
499	Pine Bluff, AR	1.848
500	Great Falls, MT	1.711
501	Pocatello, ID	1.656
502	Niger	1.644
503	Fiji	1.632
504	Malawi	1.630
505	Kyrgyzstan	1.625
506	Moldova	1.574
507	Enid, OK	1.470
508	Togo	1.422
509	Swaziland	1.211
510	Chad	1.184
511	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.079
512	Central African Republic	1.069
513	Mongolia	0.999
514	Mauritania	0.951

Gross Product, 1998 (US\$ Billions, Current)		
Rank	Country, State, or <i>Metro Area</i>	Gross Product
515	Tajikistan	0.906
516	Lesotho	0.826
517	Sierra Leone	0.742
518	Guyana	0.729
519	Belize	0.621
520	Djibouti	0.578
521	Seychelles	0.521
522	Cape Verde	0.414
523	Suriname	0.389
524	Bhutan	0.371
525	Guinea-Bissau	0.345
526	Gambia	0.328
527	Grenada	0.307
528	Vanuatu	0.212
529	Comoros	0.200

Table 8 - Metro Area Shares of the U.S. Economy

Shares of U.S. Economy (1998)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	217	54	271
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	719	2,873	3,592
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	105	21	126
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$7,186	\$1,325	\$8,511
	Percentage	84%	16%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	6,659	712	7,371
	Percentage	90%	10%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	5,696	906	6,602
	Percentage	86%	14%	
High Growth Employment Sectors	High-Tech (Thousands)	6,847	453	7,300
	Percentage	94%	6%	
	Business Services (Thousands)	11,728	769	12,497
	Percentage	94%	6%	
Exports (1997)	Value of Merchandise (Billions)	\$184	N.A.	\$223
	Percentage	83%	N.A.	

Table 9 - Metro Area Shares of U.S. Production

Shares of U.S. Gross Product (1998) (Billions)	Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	\$42	\$95	\$137
Percentage	31%	69%	
Mining	\$54	\$71	\$125
Percentage	43%	57%	
Construction	\$301	\$41	\$343
Percentage	88%	12%	
Manufacturing	\$1,163	\$274	\$1,437
Percentage	81%	19%	
Transportation & Utilities	\$593	\$112	\$705
Percentage	84%	16%	
Trade	\$1,111	\$219	\$1,329
Percentage	84%	16%	
Financial Services	\$1,543	\$93	\$1,637
Percentage	94%	6%	
Services	\$1,579	\$147	\$1,727
Percentage	91%	9%	
Government	\$801	\$270	\$1,071
Percentage	75%	25%	

Table 10 – Metro Area Merchandise Export Sales, 1997

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
1	New York, NY	29,082.57
2	San Jose, CA	29,057.19
3	Seattle--Bellevue--Everett, WA	27,005.84
4	Detroit, MI	25,967.41
5	Los Angeles--Long Beach, CA	25,816.44
6	Chicago, IL	23,209.95
7	Houston, TX	18,595.87
8	Miami, FL	12,692.29
9	Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI	12,006.70
10	Phoenix--Mesa, AZ	11,108.39
11	San Francisco, CA	9,978.54
12	Boston, MA--NH	9,570.61
13	Portland--Vancouver, OR--WA	8,926.45
14	Orange County, CA	8,798.33
15	Dallas, TX	8,645.86
16	Philadelphia, PA--NJ	8,027.80
17	Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV	7,980.73
18	San Diego, CA	7,810.00
19	Oakland, CA	6,920.39
20	Atlanta, GA	6,604.62
21	El Paso, TX	5,833.93
22	Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN	5,674.15
23	Richmond--Petersburg, VA	5,571.70
24	Cleveland--Lorain--Elyria, OH	5,510.95
25	Newark, NJ	5,201.84
26	Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD	5,140.64
27	Bergen--Passaic, NJ	4,789.76
28	St. Louis, MO--IL	4,711.50
29	Rochester, NY	4,694.46
30	Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ	4,385.35
31	Pittsburgh, PA	4,352.16
32	Indianapolis, IN	4,301.81
33	Nassau--Suffolk, NY	4,208.48
34	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC	4,050.79
35	Laredo, TX	3,959.11
36	Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI	3,837.64
37	Kansas City, MO--KS	3,817.64
38	Memphis, TN--AR--MS	3,636.92
39	Stamford--Norwalk, CT	3,387.63
40	Austin--San Marcos, TX	3,354.81
41	Hartford, CT	3,219.82

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
42	Greenville--Spartanburg--Anderson, SC	3,076.92
43	Fort Worth--Arlington, TX	3,045.86
44	Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI	2,933.12
45	New Orleans, LA	2,770.84
46	Raleigh--Durham--Chapel Hill, NC	2,713.07
47	Brownsville--Harlingen--San Benito, TX	2,697.11
48	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY	2,667.26
49	Salt Lake City--Ogden, UT	2,593.60
50	Charlotte--Gastonia--Rock Hill, NC--SC	2,588.76
51	Louisville, KY--IN	2,449.11
52	Akron, OH	2,353.27
53	Santa Cruz--Watsonville, CA	2,298.47
54	Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL	2,273.79
55	Wichita, KS	2,273.44
56	Dayton--Springfield, OH	2,271.46
57	Kokomo, IN	2,213.08
58	Baltimore, MD	2,171.30
59	Fort Lauderdale, FL	2,143.00
60	Riverside--San Bernardino, CA	2,067.88
61	Davenport--Moline--Rock Island, IA--IL	1,933.86
62	Lexington, KY	1,886.84
63	McAllen--Edinburg--Mission, TX	1,872.87
64	Syracuse, NY	1,846.74
65	Lawrence, MA--NH	1,810.18
66	Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA	1,808.89
67	Nashville, TN	1,767.09
68	Denver, CO	1,738.06
69	Johnson City--Kingsport--Bristol, TN--VA	1,698.56
70	Sacramento, CA	1,669.52
71	Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY	1,666.23
72	Orlando, FL	1,662.80
73	Columbus, OH	1,660.66
74	Saginaw--Bay City--Midland, MI	1,654.39
75	Tulsa, OK	1,626.41
76	Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA	1,601.82
77	Albuquerque, NM	1,564.62
78	Ann Arbor, MI	1,520.88
79	Flint, MI	1,475.35
80	Boise City, ID	1,407.31
81	Tacoma, WA	1,403.80
82	Norfolk-Va. Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	1,396.91
83	Lowell, MA--NH	1,396.47
84	San Antonio, TX	1,342.82

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
85	Jersey City, NJ	1,319.37
86	Toledo, OH	1,261.05
87	New Haven--Meriden, CT	1,179.75
88	West Palm Beach--Boca Raton, FL	1,156.05
89	Ventura, CA	1,128.88
90	Fort Wayne, IN	1,078.16
91	Huntsville, AL	1,071.85
92	Tucson, AZ	1,060.53
93	York, PA	1,015.40
94	Colorado Springs, CO	1,006.01
95	Racine, WI	991.96
96	Bridgeport, CT	981.39
97	Harrisburg--Lebanon--Carlisle, PA	964.42
98	Birmingham, AL	941.39
99	Kalamazoo--Battle Creek, MI	919.45
100	Knoxville, TN	884.21
101	Santa Rosa, CA	856.33
102	Bakersfield, CA	835.59
103	Charleston--North Charleston, SC	827.61
104	Worcester, MA--CT	772.11
105	Rockford, IL	758.71
106	Fresno, CA	739.75
107	Fayetteville--Springdale--Rogers, AR	732.76
108	Jacksonville, FL	721.34
109	Greeley, CO	693.94
110	Omaha, NE--IA	691.43
111	Appleton--Oshkosh--Neenah, WI	647.86
112	Savannah, GA	633.41
113	Santa Barbara--Santa Maria--Lompoc, CA	623.34
114	Lancaster, PA	620.25
115	Portland, ME	617.45
116	Madison, WI	602.97
117	Erie, PA	598.19
118	Evansville--Henderson, IN--KY	588.00
119	Baton Rouge, LA	577.14
120	Springfield, MA	567.95
121	South Bend, IN	522.08
122	Oklahoma City, OK	519.97
123	Binghamton, NY	513.29
124	Eau Claire, WI	507.34
125	Monmouth--Ocean, NJ	504.84
126	Hickory--Morganton, NC	501.19
127	Mobile, AL	498.72

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
128	Portsmouth--Rochester, NH--ME	485.98
129	Danbury, CT	482.88
130	Richland--Kennewick--Pasco, WA	457.91
131	Des Moines, IA	450.54
132	Spokane, WA	445.68
133	Mansfield, OH	443.96
134	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	442.41
135	Lynchburg, VA	439.18
136	Augusta--Aiken, GA--SC	433.79
137	Fort Collins--Loveland, CO	433.28
138	Cedar Rapids, IA	429.83
139	Reading, PA	429.54
140	Champaign--Urbana, IL	423.56
141	Wilmington, NC	422.89
142	Canton--Massillon, OH	421.57
143	Elkhart--Goshen, IN	414.69
144	Melbourne--Titusville--Palm Bay, FL	408.80
145	Reno, NV	399.72
146	Charleston, WV	393.39
147	Salinas, CA	393.21
148	Modesto, CA	387.54
149	Corpus Christi, TX	387.23
150	Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA	384.85
151	Provo--Orem, UT	360.46
152	Little Rock--North Little Rock, AR	349.37
153	Trenton, NJ	343.38
154	Stockton--Lodi, CA	341.58
155	Nashua, NH	339.82
156	Gary, IN	336.85
157	Chattanooga, TN--GA	331.36
158	Columbia, SC	328.55
159	Youngstown--Warren, OH	322.97
160	Sheboygan, WI	320.93
161	Jackson, MS	318.11
162	Bellingham, WA	316.69
163	La Crosse, WI--MN	297.79
164	Asheville, NC	294.16
165	Roanoke, VA	285.16
166	Jamestown, NY	283.51
167	Waterloo--Cedar Falls, IA	282.80
168	Columbus, GA--AL	282.32
169	Green Bay, WI	281.90
170	Honolulu, HI	269.48

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
171	Brockton, MA	268.69
172	Terre Haute, IN	264.70
173	Lincoln, NE	264.56
174	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH	262.29
175	Lubbock, TX	262.18
176	Benton Harbor, MI	260.61
177	Waterbury, CT	251.99
178	Lakeland--Winter Haven, FL	243.59
179	Lima, OH	241.97
180	Elmira, NY	241.79
181	Macon, GA	241.35
182	Utica--Rome, NY	238.79
183	Manchester, NH	237.85
184	Kenosha, WI	232.09
185	Newburgh, NY--PA	222.14
186	Panama City, FL	221.08
187	Pittsfield, MA	219.28
188	Huntington--Ashland, WV--KY--OH	218.72
189	Lansing--East Lansing, MI	217.48
190	Anchorage, AK	213.15
191	Yakima, WA	213.13
192	Fargo--Moorhead, ND--MN	208.53
193	Lafayette, LA	202.22
194	Charlottesville, VA	195.37
195	New London--Norwich, CT--RI	192.13
196	Eugene--Springfield, OR	190.50
197	Montgomery, AL	185.52
198	Wausau, WI	184.80
199	Sarasota--Bradenton, FL	184.78
200	Longview--Marshall, TX	183.59
201	Williamsport, PA	182.46
202	Dubuque, IA	181.24
203	Shreveport--Bossier City, LA	180.76
204	Lafayette, IN	172.70
205	Sherman--Denison, TX	172.40
206	Jackson, TN	167.76
207	Bloomington, IN	166.76
208	Salem, OR	160.61
209	Visalia--Tulare--Porterville, CA	160.55
210	Muncie, IN	157.62
211	New Bedford, MA	153.43
212	Springfield, MO	141.45
213	Topeka, KS	140.66

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
214	Pine Bluff, AR	139.23
215	Daytona Beach, FL	137.45
216	Jackson, MI	135.02
217	Beaumont--Port Arthur, TX	133.42
218	Rochester, MN	131.83
219	Janesville--Beloit, WI	128.47
220	Kankakee, IL	118.70
221	Fort Pierce--Port St. Lucie, FL	118.53
222	St. Joseph, MO	116.37
223	Decatur, AL	109.50
224	Fayetteville, NC	105.35
225	Danville, VA	104.37
226	Bremerton, WA	102.37
227	Monroe, LA	101.93
228	Odessa--Midland, TX	99.73
229	Hamilton--Middletown, OH	98.24
230	Wichita Falls, TX	91.19
231	Houma, LA	86.37
232	Altoona, PA	85.89
233	Sharon, PA	83.87
234	Gainesville, FL	79.61
235	Yuba City, CA	78.47
236	Lake Charles, LA	77.91
237	Wheeling, WV--OH	77.10
238	Biloxi--Gulfport--Pascagoula, MS	76.87
239	Florence, SC	75.77
240	Columbia, MO	74.91
241	Joplin, MO	73.54
242	Pensacola, FL	59.84
243	Chico--Paradise, CA	58.14
244	Albany, GA	57.32
245	Cumberland, MD--WV	48.33
246	Springfield, IL	44.37
247	Redding, CA	39.29
248	Florence, AL	35.87
249	Naples, FL	35.03
250	Tallahassee, FL	32.73
251	Texarkana, TX--Texarkana, AR	31.38
252	Alexandria, LA	17.93
253	Lawrence, KS	6.47
254	Brazoria, TX	NA*
255	Dutchess County, NY	NA*
256	Las Vegas, NV--AZ	NA*

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
	Metro Sample Subtotal	541,006.50
	Other Metropolitan Areas	33,363.53
	Non-Metropolitan Areas	41,567.39
	Crossovers	19,942.03
	Unknown	51,718.55
	Total U.S. Merchandise Exports	687,598.00
<p>* NA = Data suppressed by the Census Bureau in accordance with Federal disclosure regulations</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Exporter Location</p> <p>Prepared by: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce</p>		

Table 11 – Occupations of Metro Area and Non-Metro Area Workers, 1999

Occupation	Metro Areas	Non-Metro Areas	Share of Total (Vertical Line equals Average for All Occupations)
Public Administration	520	121	
Executive and Administration Management	11,436	1,827	
Engineering	4,572	596	
Mathematical and Computer Science	2,081	225	
Natural Science	1,570	118	
Health Diagnosis Occupations	648	70	
Health Assessment & Treatment Occupations	1,000	101	
Teaching (Colleges and Universities)	2,580	619	
Teaching (except Colleges and Universities)	1,009	208	
Law and Judicial	4,295	910	
Professional Specialty Occupations	1,021	114	
Health Technology	4,169	726	
Engineering and Science Technology	1,160	303	
Technology (except Health, Engineering, & Science)	826	206	
Sales Supervision	1,144	150	
Sales (Finance & Business Services)	3,803	969	
Sales (Commodities)	2,623	318	
Sales (Retail & Personal Services)	1,120	257	
Sales (Other)	5,963	1,291	
Administrative Support	148	12	
Computer Operation	543	84	
Secretarial	287	17	
Financial Records Processing	2,690	850	
Mail Distribution	2,008	554	
Clerical	825	126	
Private Household Services	9,463	2,089	
Protective Services	882	157	
Food Services	1,956	517	
Health Services	5,416	1,155	
Cleaning and Building Services	1,873	580	
Personal Services	2,777	672	
Repair Services	2,694	679	
Construction	4,012	1,240	
Precision Repair Services	5,205	1,136	
Machine Operation	2,712	1,035	
Fabrication and Assembly	3,537	1,415	
Motor Vehicle Operation	2,237	834	
Transportation Services	3,442	903	
Construction Labor	886	387	
Warehouse Services	769	269	
General Labor	1,948	508	
Farm Operations and Management	1,807	495	
Farm Labor	298	716	
Forestry and Fishery Services	1,540	532	
Armed Services	54	70	
	10	0	

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