

THE ROLE OF METRO AREAS IN THE US ECONOMY: Employment Outlook

Prepared for:

**The United States
Conference of Mayors**

Prepared by:

Global Insight
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Lexington, MA 02421

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INTRODUCTION

As the focal points of economic activity, metropolitan areas are vital to the nation's economic development. The concentration of people and business in metro areas creates unique economic conditions that give rise to new industries, speed the diffusion of knowledge, spur technological innovation, increase productivity, and promote growth. When metro areas struggle, however, business development slows and the national economy follows.

The economic dynamism and creativity found in metro areas enables American industries to thrive in global competition. Today, metro areas generate more than 80% of the nation's employment, income, and production of goods and services. They drive US growth during good times, but their continued weakness has stalled the nation's recovery since early 2002.

THE RECENT PERFORMANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMIES

The U.S. experienced a mild recession in 2001, followed by a mild, sluggish, and jobless recovery in 2002, which has persisted into early 2003. Though Gross Domestic Product expanded through 2002, employment continued to fall. Global Insight forecasts that job gains will finally occur in late 2003, with modest growth resuming in the second half of the year. Following two years of decline, though, it will take over a year of growth for most metros to reach the employment levels achieved in 2000. Indeed, as the labor force naturally expands over time, the rate of unemployment will not begin to fall until job growth reaches a 1% rate. Until the nation's metro areas recover and start adding jobs the US will not be able to escape this jobless recovery. The non-metropolitan portion of the country provides only 16% of the total employment in the US economy; this small fraction cannot jumpstart the entire nation. In 2002, the top metros lost 1.15 million jobs, 91.6% of all job losses in the nation. Until the locomotive of the US economy revives, the nation will be stalled.

The jobless nature of the recovery thus far has severely tested the resources of cities and counties, since for the first time in a decade they are encountering increasing demands for social services for those who have remained in the ranks of the unemployed or have dropped out of the labor force altogether. Furthermore, cities have brand new burdens to bear that do not apply to non-urban areas. Terrorist attacks thus far have only occurred in metro areas, and due to the nature of terrorism will likely only occur in large, densely populated cities. Much of the front line defense against these threats falls squarely on the budgets of metro areas in the form of new terrorist units, extra police work, and most importantly, training for first responders and hospitals. Finally, as metro areas are also air transportation hubs and tourist destinations, the war with Iraq, terrorism, and SARS have had a disproportionate economic impact.

Cutbacks in federal and state spending on health and social services will sorely test local governments, which must deal with the increased needs of their populations in times of economic distress. But equally important for the long term economic health of metropolitan areas, and hence of the nation, are the budget-crisis induced deferrals of investments in infrastructure. These expenditures, particularly in the transportation and housing sectors, are vital investments in the long term productivity of metro area economies. This productivity is the predominant source of the real income growth for the nation. Crucial infrastructure investments to relieve congestion in transportation networks and in the provision of affordable housing are necessary to maintain the prosperity of the nation going forward.

From 1998 to 2001, the nation's five largest metro areas (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, and Washington, DC) added more than 786,000 jobs. The stretch from 2001 to

2004 will not on average yield any job additions; Global Insight's forecast shows it will take until 2005 to match the number of employed at the peak recorded during the first quarter of 2001. Both of these numbers are markedly different from our January report. First, the historical data has changed, as the government revised the employment figures down; the 98-01 net employment gain for the nation's top five metros had been 44,000 jobs higher, so even the good years up until 2001 were not quite as good as thought. Additionally, 2002 has turned out to be far weaker than realized, and this sluggishness has negatively affected our outlook through 2004. All together, this has shrunk previous estimates of 2001-04 job creation for the top five metros from 205,000 to now zero.

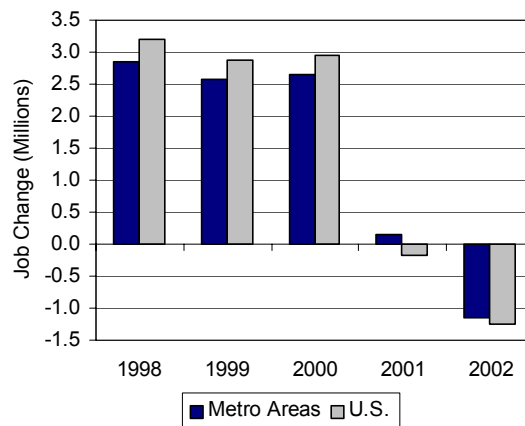
METRO AREA EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

In March of this year, the government revised its data on the employment pattern for metro areas in 2001 and 2002. The results, listed in Appendix Table 1, show an even starker picture than was indicated in our January report. Not only have more metro areas been suffering than previously thought, but the losses have been more severe on average.

Earlier data (Appendix Table 2) showed that only half the metros (141) had shrinking employment in 2001; now the revised data indicates that 213—or two thirds of all metros—saw job declines. Additionally of the top 319 metros, 195 saw job growth revised down. Instead of a net gain of 344,000 jobs across all metro areas in 2001, the employment level grew by just 142,000. Three metro areas--Tampa-St. Petersburg, Los Angeles, and Kansas City--were particularly impacted by the revisions to 2001 employment. In all three, employment shrank from previously reported numbers by 20,000.

With the recession hitting the manufacturing sector first and the hardest, heavy industrial areas such as Detroit suffered early. The Motor City and its surrounding suburbs saw a loss of more than 58,000 jobs in 2001, far worse than anywhere else in the country. Manufacturing cuts and the dot.com bubble burst caused thousands of layoffs in the new high-technology metropolitan clusters of New York (-29,000), San Francisco (-28,000), and San Jose (-26,000), while Cleveland (-23,000) was another Midwestern manufacturing center, like Detroit, that suffered heavily. Eight other metro areas lost more than 10,000 jobs in 2001. As mentioned above, revised 2001 figures told a very different story for some metros. Previously, places such as Los Angeles, Sarasota, and Kansas City were thought to have been adding jobs in 2001, but were actually losing jobs.

FIGURE 1: YEARS OF LARGE JOB GAINS HAVE NOW BECOME LOSSES



In 2002, the number of metros with payrolls falling was largely unchanged--205 of the nation's 319 metro areas, but the total losses were far greater than originally reported. In 164 metros, employment was revised down. The original estimate showed total employment for all metropolitan areas in 2002 declining by 646,000 from its 2001 level. That figure has nearly doubled, showing a job decline of 1,150,000.

Despite the technical end of the recession by early 2002, the employment picture darkened in metros across the country. Under the revised numbers, seven metro areas lost more than 50,000 jobs in 2002. The hardest hit were New York (-117,700), San Jose (-94,200), Chicago (-79,100), Boston (-72,300), San Francisco (-65,200), Detroit (-59,600), and Dallas (-55,100). Five more lost more than 30,000 jobs (Seattle, Los Angeles, Denver, Cleveland and Minneapolis). Another seventeen lost more than 10,000 jobs. More than seventy-five percent of the largest 100 metros lost jobs in 2002, while only four had significant gains of 10,000 or more (San Diego, West Palm Beach, Sacramento, and Riverside, CA).

EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS

The above reported numbers are in aggregate much higher compared to the January report's mix of partial-year data and forecast. Overall, job losses for 2002 are now increased by 505,000 (see Appendix Table 2) to a total of 1.15 million, as declines were originally understated in many metro areas. For example, San Jose, which had the second-worst job loss in 2002, had previously been thought to have lost "only" 49,200 jobs in 2002. The downward revision reveals that the bursting of the tech bubble in San Jose was even more dramatic than previously thought or reported. Upon revision, San Jose lost another 45,000 jobs to bring the actual number for the year 2002 down 94,200.

Ongoing declines in technology and manufacturing were prevalent elsewhere. Five other metros: Dallas, New York, Detroit, San Francisco, and Boston, were revised down by more than 30,000 jobs each in the calendar year 2002. These large revisions vaulted them much higher on the list of hardest-hit areas. Dallas in particular moves from 13th place to 7th, not a welcome status shift, but a more accurate reflection of the trouble the Dallas metro area has experienced, particular in the telecommunications industry. Kansas City was thought to have sidestepped the national recession, but that is not the case. Our January report showed Kansas City adding 5,000 and 10,000 jobs in 2001 and 2002. Although this was official government data, with Kansas City's concentration in the telecom sector, it was inconsistent with the massive layoffs in that industry, and it was unlikely Kansas City's manufacturing sector uncoupled from the national pattern. Revised numbers showed the metro area lost 14,000 jobs in 2001 and 17,000 jobs in 2002, a complete trend reversal, but a consistent finding with economic patterns. A few cities were revised up in 2002; Atlanta was revised up the most, by 35,000 jobs, but this only made 2002 less negative as the total for the year was still down by 16,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

Most of the economic activity in the United States occurs within metro area cities and counties. A total of 109.2 million workers were employed in metro areas in 2002, or 83.8% of national employment. The total value of goods and services produced in metro areas will be a slightly higher percentage of the U.S. gross domestic product. Metro areas, though geographically smaller, contribute much 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.

This geographic concentration of companies and people is one of the main reasons metro areas 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.

The clustering of two of the nation's highest value added sectors in urban locations also magnifies the metro area contribution to the national economy. Financial services and the transportation, communications, and utilities sector have more than 87% of their employment located within metropolitan areas, and both have high output levels per employee.

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.

Most of the economic gains made in the United States are generated in metro areas. From 1995 to 2000, the US economy added 14.6 million jobs, with 13.0 million (89%) of those in metro areas. When metros weakened, so did the national economy. Although rural areas still have smaller growth rates than metro areas, they saw less of a drop-off over the last two years. As a result, the metro share of job creation will be less than it was in the late '90s in 2003, but still accounted for the vast majority of new jobs. As metro economies recover later in 2003 and into 2004, their share of new jobs will begin to climb towards late 1990 percentages.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK FOR THE TOP 20 METROPOLITAN ECONOMIES

INTRODUCTION

The jobless nature of this recovery is similar to that of the last recession-recovery business cycle of 1990-1991. The regional pattern of activity is strikingly different however. In the prior recession the downturn was dramatically more severe in the Northeast and West Coast regions. The current cycle has been remarkably broad-based, with all regions and metro areas affected. Declines in heavy manufacturing and information technology spending beginning in 2000 were followed in 2001 by financial market distress and the events of 9/11. In 2002, business investment remained weak and the bear market in the technology sector spread to the general stock market. Metro areas weathered this slowdown to varying degrees depending on their relative concentration in these key industries. Weaknesses were acute in manufacturing-dependent metros such as in Detroit and Cleveland, in high tech in San Jose and Austin, in telecommunications in Atlanta and Dallas, in finance in New York and Charlotte, and in tourism in Las Vegas and Miami. Figure 2 illustrates the employment experience of the top 20 metro areas. While the top 20 metro areas accounted for about one-third of the nation's job gains in the late 1990s, they suffered more than half of the job losses in 2002.

FIGURE 2: JOB LOSSES IN THE TOP 20 METRO AREAS HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIAL

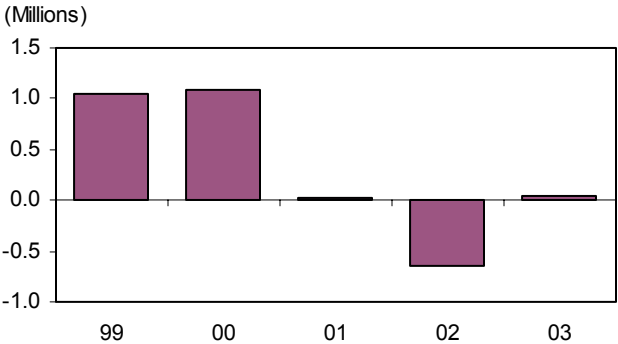


Figure 2 shows an even more striking pattern than in our January report, as the values for both 2001 and 2002 have been revised down, a result of government data revisions. In 2001, job gains for the top 20 metros have been shaved from 123,000 to less than 30,000. Similarly for 2002, initial figures had shown a loss of 407,000. Updated data, however, put the decline at more than 644,000 in these 20 metro areas alone. These will not be recovered soon: our outlook for 2003 calls for an increase of just 41,000. While Global Insight forecasts jobs in the top 20 metros will grow more rapidly starting in the second half of 2003, only by the 2nd quarter of 2005, two years from now, does total employment in the top 20 metros equal the level it reached before the recession began in early 2001.

The following analysis (Figure 3) examines the economic structure and composition of employment of the top 20 metro area economies (ranked by projected 2003 total employment growth), and the expected performance of both in 2003.

The top 20 metro economies will generate \$4 trillion in gross output in 2003, accounting for 36% of national output. These top 20 metro areas are geographically diverse and have varying economic structures. Such compositional variety will illustrate the way the structure of the economy determined in large part how well each metro area weathered the recession, and how they will recover relative to others. Total employment growth in 2003 will vary in the top 20 metro economies from six places that will continue to lose jobs compared with 2002, to a 1.6% gain in Phoenix. Average annual job growth in 2003 for the top 20 metro economies will only be a scant 0.1%. This positive growth rate assumes a strong pickup in national growth during the second half of 2003, due in part to fiscal stimulus in the recent tax cut. If a strong second half recovery does not materialize (35% probability) the top 20 metros will not break even for the year. With the labor force expected to grow slightly faster, the unemployment rate will creep up in the middle of the year before coming back down to present rates.

**FIGURE 3: 2003 GROWTH IN KEY EMPLOYMENT SECTORS
TOP 20 METROPOLITAN ECONOMIES**
(SORTED BY 2003 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH)

	Total Emp	Mfg.	Services	Trade	TCPU	Finance	Gov't	Const'n/ Mining
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	1.6%	-3.5%	3.0%	1.4%	-0.8%	0.3%	3.0%	2.3%
San Diego, CA	1.0%	-3.2%	2.6%	1.6%	-1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Chicago, IL	0.8%	-2.3%	1.8%	0.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	0.8%
Denver, CO	0.8%	-4.3%	0.9%	-0.5%	-0.5%	1.8%	5.9%	-0.8%
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	0.7%	-2.7%	1.2%	0.3%	-1.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Oakland, CA	0.7%	-2.5%	2.7%	0.1%	-2.2%	1.0%	0.9%	-0.6%
Atlanta, GA	0.6%	-2.6%	2.1%	-0.2%	-3.2%	1.2%	3.2%	0.2%
Orange County, CA	0.5%	-3.3%	2.4%	0.5%	-3.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Newark, NJ	0.3%	-1.7%	-0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%	-0.1%
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	0.2%	-4.5%	0.8%	1.0%	-1.6%	1.1%	0.6%	-0.7%
Houston, TX	0.1%	-3.4%	1.0%	-0.1%	-1.9%	0.0%	2.7%	-1.2%
Dallas, TX	0.0%	-3.3%	0.3%	-0.6%	-1.2%	0.8%	4.2%	-0.7%
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	0.0%	-2.5%	1.5%	0.4%	-2.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-1.3%
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	0.0%	-5.3%	1.0%	-0.1%	-1.0%	1.2%	2.3%	0.2%
New York, NY	-0.4%	-3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.0%	-1.5%	-1.2%
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	-0.5%	-3.6%	0.5%	0.1%	-2.7%	0.2%	1.1%	-3.0%
Boston, MA	-0.6%	-3.6%	0.5%	-0.9%	-1.3%	0.2%	-0.6%	-1.0%
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	-0.7%	-2.9%	0.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.2%
Detroit, MI	-1.2%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-2.3%	-1.2%	0.1%	-4.9%
San Francisco, CA	-1.3%	-2.9%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-3.6%	0.0%	-1.2%	-3.2%
Top 20 Average	0.1%	-2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	-0.6%

The 2001 recession was initially concentrated in the manufacturing and high-tech industries, and these sectors will also be the last to recover, essentially due to the massive overcapacity present there following the high tech boom of the late 1990's. Global Insight's forecast of the top 20 metros is for further job losses in manufacturing in 2003. Seattle will lose over 5% of its manufacturing employment in the current year as the transportation-equipment sector continues to contract. Metros such as San Francisco, Detroit, New York and Boston will see further job erosion for much of this year due largely to manufacturing losses.

Concerns about the war in Iraq, terrorism, and SARS will lower transportation employment by 1.4%. Eighteen of the top 20 metros will lose jobs in this sector; the nation's 20 largest metro areas are by definition transportation hubs, and many of these cities are major hubs for the largest of the airline fleets. Tourism will suffer in all these metros and when combined with Asian difficulties & SARS, Global Insight forecast's San Francisco's TCPU (transportation, communications, and utilities) sector to shrink by 3.6%, the most of any of these metros.

Construction is a mixed picture. In aggregate the sector shrinks by 0.6%, but only 13 metros contract while 7 expand. Minneapolis, Detroit, San Francisco and Philadelphia shrink by more than 2% while Phoenix grows by more than 2%. Trade is another mixed outlook, flat for 2003 as 9 metros shrink and 11 expand. If the dollar continues to depreciate further, this could be a chance for future growth in 2004.

The Federal Government will stimulate the economy with the tax package passed and by adding Federal workers to its payrolls. Total Government employment in 2003 is positive as Federal jobs are being added faster than state and local jobs will be cut. In 2003 Global Insight predicts 0.9% job growth. Several metro areas are benefiting from increased spending, public and private, on defense and security post 9/11. These include Denver, Dallas and Atlanta, allowing these places to return to low but positive job growth rates. Four metros (New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Boston) face extreme budgetary challenges. In these metros the combination of state and local layoffs will more than offset the additional jobs being added on the Federal level, therefore total government employment will shrink.

Financial service is another growth sector as the housing sector remains buoyant and interest rates remain low and even the stock market shows improvement. In 2003, 18 of 20 metros will experience employment gains. They will be modest, however, as the sector in aggregate expands only 0.5%.

The US National economy is becoming increasingly dominated by the service sector. This secular trend continues in the 2003 recovery as service employment grows more rapidly than any other industry category. In 2003, 17 metros should add service jobs and expand 1.0% across the board. In San Diego and Phoenix, a sharp rebound in growth in tourism and other service sector jobs, as well as improving trade prospects for these metros as the dollar depreciates, places them as the fastest growing large metros in the country.

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
1	New York, NY	-146.9	-29.2	-117.7
2	San Jose, CA	-120.7	-26.5	-94.2
3	Chicago, IL	-99.6	-20.5	-79.1
4	Boston, MA	-70.2	2.1	-72.3
5	San Francisco, CA	-93.4	-28.2	-65.2
6	Detroit, MI	-118.2	-58.6	-59.6
7	Dallas, TX	-48.4	6.7	-55.1
8	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	-61.7	-17.3	-44.4
9	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	-38.6	1.5	-40.1
10	Denver, CO	-34.0	-1.8	-32.2
11	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	-55.1	-23.1	-32.0
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	-29.9	0.9	-30.8
13	Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	-18.9	3.2	-22.1
14	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	-29.6	-7.8	-21.8
15	Kansas City, MO-KS	-31.8	-14.4	-17.4
16	Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	-28.4	-11.1	-17.3
17	Atlanta, GA	-6.2	9.9	-16.1
18	St. Louis, MO-IL	-28.0	-12.0	-16.0
19	Rochester, NY	-19.1	-3.5	-15.6
20	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	-26.2	-10.8	-15.4
21	Indianapolis, IN	-15.9	-2.0	-13.9
22	Austin-San Marcos, TX	-12.4	1.4	-13.8
23	Louisville, KY-IN	-22.9	-10.2	-12.7
24	Oakland, CA	-2.0	10.2	-12.2
25	New Orleans, LA	-12.4	-0.9	-11.5
26	Pittsburgh, PA	-4.2	7.0	-11.2
27	Orange County, CA	14.1	24.8	-10.7
28	Dayton-Springfield, OH	-16.8	-6.4	-10.4
29	Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	-17.5	-7.1	-10.4
30	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	-8.4	1.5	-9.9
31	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	-8.7	1.2	-9.9
32	Columbus, OH	-5.2	4.3	-9.5
33	Gary, IN	-9.1	-0.3	-8.8
34	Toledo, OH	-12.3	-3.5	-8.8
35	Houston, TX	29.6	38.3	-8.7
36	Tulsa, OK	-6.4	2.2	-8.6
37	Baltimore, MD	-0.1	7.7	-7.8
38	Memphis, TN-AR-MS	-12.5	-4.7	-7.8
39	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	-5.9	1.8	-7.7
40	New Haven, CT	-14.3	-6.6	-7.7
41	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	-13.0	-5.8	-7.2
42	Miami, FL	5.1	12.2	-7.1
43	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	-5.9	1.1	-7.0
44	Hickory-Morganton, NC	-14.5	-7.7	-6.8
45	Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	-9.2	-2.4	-6.8
46	Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	3.2	9.9	-6.7

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
47	Wichita, KS	-3.2	3.5	-6.7
48	Orlando, FL	-2.0	4.4	-6.4
49	Boulder-Longmont, CO	-0.8	5.4	-6.2
50	Oklahoma City, OK	1.1	7.2	-6.1
51	Youngstown-Warren, OH	-13.8	-7.8	-6.0
52	Manchester-Nashua, NH	-3.4	2.5	-5.9
53	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	13.4	19.2	-5.8
54	Bergen-Passaic, NJ	-14.2	-8.8	-5.4
55	Newark, NJ	-10.6	-5.5	-5.1
56	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	-7.1	-2.1	-5.0
57	Columbia, SC	7.1	11.9	-4.8
58	Birmingham, AL	-5.2	-0.5	-4.7
59	Ann Arbor, MI	4.4	9.0	-4.6
60	Omaha, NE-IA	7.8	12.3	-4.5
61	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	-6.0	-1.7	-4.3
62	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	-4.4	-0.2	-4.2
63	Springfield, MA	-2.8	1.4	-4.2
64	Syracuse, NY	-5.9	-1.7	-4.2
65	Colorado Springs, CO	-2.1	1.9	-4.0
66	Flint, MI	-5.2	-1.3	-3.9
67	Hartford, CT	-8.5	-4.6	-3.9
68	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	-11.7	-7.9	-3.8
69	Fort Wayne, IN	-8.6	-4.9	-3.7
70	Mobile, AL	-5.6	-1.9	-3.7
71	Canton-Massillon, OH	-4.5	-1.0	-3.5
72	Lexington, KY	-13.8	-10.3	-3.5
73	Peoria-Pekin, IL	-6.0	-2.5	-3.5
74	Spokane, WA	-0.4	3.1	-3.5
75	Baton Rouge, LA	-6.1	-2.7	-3.4
76	Binghamton, NY	-3.4	0.0	-3.4
77	Nashville, TN	-7.4	-4.1	-3.3
78	Cedar Rapids, IA	-6.4	-3.2	-3.2
79	Richmond-Petersburg, VA	11.2	14.4	-3.2
80	Rockford, IL	-8.0	-5.0	-3.0
81	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	-0.2	2.6	-2.8
82	Topeka, KS	-0.1	2.7	-2.8
83	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	0.9	3.6	-2.7
84	Des Moines, IA	-2.5	0.1	-2.6
85	Akron, OH	-5.7	-3.2	-2.5
86	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	-5.7	-3.3	-2.4
87	Chattanooga, TN-GA	-5.2	-2.8	-2.4
88	Provo-Orem, UT	-1.2	1.2	-2.4
89	Reno, NV	2.8	5.2	-2.4
90	Santa Rosa, CA	1.3	3.7	-2.4
91	Bloomington, IN	-1.1	1.2	-2.3
92	Decatur, IL	-5.1	-2.8	-2.3

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
93	Lynchburg, VA	-3.6	-1.3	-2.3
94	Erie, PA	-5.0	-2.8	-2.2
95	Roanoke, VA	-0.8	1.4	-2.2
96	Reading, PA	-3.6	-1.5	-2.1
97	Elmira, NY	-2.3	-0.4	-1.9
98	Joplin, MO	-2.6	-0.7	-1.9
99	Muncie, IN	-2.0	-0.1	-1.9
100	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	-4.2	-2.3	-1.9
101	South Bend, IN	-5.6	-3.7	-1.9
102	Boise City, ID	2.1	3.9	-1.8
103	Fort Smith, AR-OK	-1.5	0.3	-1.8
104	Mansfield, OH	-3.1	-1.3	-1.8
105	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	3.1	4.8	-1.7
106	Fayetteville, NC	-2.6	-0.9	-1.7
107	Montgomery, AL	-2.2	-0.5	-1.7
108	Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	-3.7	-2.1	-1.6
109	Columbus, GA-AL	-4.4	-2.8	-1.6
110	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	-1.5	0.1	-1.6
111	Rocky Mount, NC	-2.9	-1.3	-1.6
112	Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	1.5	3.0	-1.5
113	Utica-Rome, NY	-3.4	-1.9	-1.5
114	York, PA	-3.2	-1.7	-1.5
115	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	-4.2	-2.8	-1.4
116	Johnstown, PA	-2.3	-0.9	-1.4
117	Lima, OH	-4.2	-2.8	-1.4
118	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	0.3	1.7	-1.4
119	Asheville, NC	-1.5	-0.2	-1.3
120	Charleston, WV	-2.2	-0.9	-1.3
121	Huntsville, AL	0.0	1.3	-1.3
122	Janesville-Beloit, WI	-3.0	-1.7	-1.3
123	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	-2.5	-1.2	-1.3
124	Tucson, AZ	-3.8	-2.5	-1.3
125	Burlington, VT	0.1	1.3	-1.2
126	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	12.2	13.4	-1.2
127	St. Joseph, MO	-1.2	0.0	-1.2
128	Williamsport, PA	-1.4	-0.2	-1.2
129	Charlottesville, VA	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1
130	San Antonio, TX	6.6	7.7	-1.1
131	Lake Charles, LA	-2.4	-1.4	-1.0
132	Lawrence, KS	1.3	2.3	-1.0
133	Pittsfield, MA	-0.9	0.1	-1.0
134	Pueblo, CO	-0.9	0.1	-1.0
135	Springfield, MO	-4.0	-3.0	-1.0
136	Tallahassee, FL	0.3	1.3	-1.0
137	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	-0.9	0.0	-0.9
138	Benton Harbor, MI	-3.7	-2.8	-0.9

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
139	Decatur, AL	-2.1	-1.2	-0.9
140	Grand Junction, CO	-0.7	0.2	-0.9
141	Sioux City, IA-NE	-1.5	-0.6	-0.9
142	Dothan, AL	-1.9	-1.1	-0.8
143	Goldsboro, NC	-1.3	-0.5	-0.8
144	Longview-Marshall, TX	-0.3	0.5	-0.8
145	Anniston, AL	-2.5	-1.8	-0.7
146	Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7
147	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	-9.4	-8.7	-0.7
148	Florence, AL	-2.6	-1.9	-0.7
149	Glens Falls, NY	-0.7	0.0	-0.7
150	Jacksonville, FL	1.0	1.7	-0.7
151	Lafayette, LA	4.3	5.0	-0.7
152	Pine Bluff, AR	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7
153	Racine, WI	-2.7	-2.0	-0.7
154	Danville, VA	-1.3	-0.7	-0.6
155	Greenville, NC	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6
156	Honolulu, HI	-0.1	0.5	-0.6
157	Jamestown, NY	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6
158	Kokomo, IN	-2.6	-2.0	-0.6
159	Lubbock, TX	1.9	2.5	-0.6
160	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA	0.8	1.4	-0.6
161	Sheboygan, WI	-1.6	-1.0	-0.6
162	Sherman-Denison, TX	-1.8	-1.2	-0.6
163	St. Cloud, MN	0.0	0.6	-0.6
164	Dutchess County, NY	3.1	3.6	-0.5
165	Gadsden, AL	-2.5	-2.0	-0.5
166	Hamilton-Middletown, OH	0.6	1.1	-0.5
167	Jackson, TN	-2.4	-1.9	-0.5
168	Kankakee, IL	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5
169	Kenosha, WI	-1.9	-1.4	-0.5
170	Lincoln, NE	4.6	5.1	-0.5
171	New London-Norwich, CT	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5
172	Terre Haute, IN	-2.2	-1.7	-0.5
173	Wheeling, WV-OH	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5
174	Wichita Falls, TX	0.5	1.0	-0.5
175	Columbia, MO	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
176	Corvallis, OR	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4
177	Medford-Ashland, OR	-0.1	0.3	-0.4
178	Salinas, CA	2.5	2.9	-0.4
179	Sharon, PA	-0.3	0.1	-0.4
180	Bangor, ME	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
181	Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	-4.3	-4.0	-0.3
182	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	-1.8	-1.5	-0.3
183	Jackson, MI	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
184	Jacksonville, NC	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
185	Jonesboro, AR	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3
186	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
187	Springfield, IL	0.0	0.3	-0.3
188	Tacoma, WA	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
189	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3
190	Albany, GA	-2.1	-1.9	-0.2
191	Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	2.2	2.4	-0.2
192	Auburn-Opelika, AL	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2
193	Dubuque, IA	-1.7	-1.5	-0.2
194	Gainesville, FL	0.8	1.0	-0.2
195	Grand Forks, ND-MN	0.2	0.4	-0.2
196	Owensboro, KY	-1.1	-0.9	-0.2
197	Victoria, TX	0.4	0.6	-0.2
198	Albuquerque, NM	4.1	4.2	-0.1
199	Alexandria, LA	-1.3	-1.2	-0.1
200	Corpus Christi, TX	0.9	1.0	-0.1
201	Enid, OK	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1
202	Greeley, CO	0.1	0.2	-0.1
203	Odessa-Midland, TX	3.0	3.1	-0.1
204	Pensacola, FL	-2.3	-2.2	-0.1
205	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1
206	Altoona, PA	0.3	0.3	0.0
207	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	-1.7	-1.7	0.0
208	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	4.3	4.3	0.0
209	Rochester, MN	2.3	2.3	0.0
210	San Angelo, TX	0.4	0.4	0.0
211	Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	2.0	1.9	0.1
212	Champaign-Urbana, IL	0.7	0.6	0.1
213	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	1.4	1.3	0.1
214	Great Falls, MT	0.2	0.1	0.1
215	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	-5.1	-5.2	0.1
216	Monroe, LA	0.6	0.5	0.1
217	Portland, ME	2.8	2.7	0.1
218	Tuscaloosa, AL	-0.3	-0.4	0.1
219	Waco, TX	-0.4	-0.5	0.1
220	Wausau, WI	0.0	-0.1	0.1
221	Cheyenne, WY	0.2	0.0	0.2
222	Hattiesburg, MS	-0.4	-0.6	0.2
223	Lafayette, IN	0.7	0.5	0.2
224	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	-0.4	-0.6	0.2
225	Pocatello, ID	0.7	0.5	0.2
226	Rapid City, SD	0.3	0.1	0.2
227	Wilmington, NC	-0.2	-0.4	0.2
228	Yakima, WA	-0.4	-0.6	0.2
229	Amarillo, TX	-1.0	-1.3	0.3
230	Athens, GA	0.2	-0.1	0.3

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
231	Sumter, SC	-3.0	-3.3	0.3
232	Bellingham, WA	0.4	0.0	0.4
233	Bismarck, ND	0.8	0.4	0.4
234	Dover, DE	0.2	-0.2	0.4
235	Fort Walton Beach, FL	1.7	1.3	0.4
236	Galveston-Texas City, TX	-0.3	-0.7	0.4
237	Panama City, FL	1.6	1.2	0.4
238	Providence-Warwick, RI	1.8	1.4	0.4
239	Texarkana, AR-TX	0.6	0.2	0.4
240	Ventura, CA	5.3	4.9	0.4
241	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	-0.2	-0.6	0.4
242	Abilene, TX	0.1	-0.4	0.5
243	Flagstaff, AZ-UT	-1.3	-1.8	0.5
244	La Crosse, WI-MN	0.8	0.3	0.5
245	Redding, CA	1.5	1.0	0.5
246	Salem, OR	-0.7	-1.2	0.5
247	Cumberland, MD-WV	0.4	-0.2	0.6
248	Eau Claire, WI	-0.1	-0.7	0.6
249	Lawton, OK	-0.2	-0.8	0.6
250	Punta Gorda, FL	1.4	0.8	0.6
251	Yuba City, CA	1.0	0.4	0.6
252	Eugene-Springfield, OR	-1.8	-2.5	0.7
253	Green Bay, WI	0.0	-0.7	0.7
254	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	1.9	1.2	0.7
255	Trenton, NJ	6.2	5.5	0.7
256	Casper, WY	1.5	0.7	0.8
257	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	6.2	5.4	0.8
258	Hagerstown, MD	-0.1	-0.9	0.8
259	Newburgh, NY-PA	2.5	1.7	0.8
260	Ocala, FL	2.1	1.3	0.8
261	Bloomington-Normal, IL	2.9	2.0	0.9
262	Brazoria, TX	1.5	0.6	0.9
263	Bryan-College Station, TX	1.8	0.9	0.9
264	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	1.2	0.3	0.9
265	Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	3.0	2.0	1.0
266	Macon, GA	-1.1	-2.1	1.0
267	Merced, CA	1.2	0.2	1.0
268	Missoula, MT	2.1	1.1	1.0
269	Iowa City, IA	2.0	0.9	1.1
270	Killeen-Temple, TX	1.0	-0.1	1.1
271	Yuma, AZ	-0.3	-1.4	1.1
272	Chico-Paradise, CA	2.2	1.0	1.2
273	Sioux Falls, SD	1.9	0.7	1.2
274	Bremerton, WA	1.7	0.4	1.3
275	El Paso, TX	0.1	-1.2	1.3
276	Lancaster, PA	1.6	0.3	1.3

Table 1: Annual Change in the Number of Jobs (Thousands)
(Rank based on job loss in 2002)

Rank	Metro Area	2001-02	2001	2002
277	State College, PA	2.7	1.4	1.3
278	Tyler, TX	1.9	0.6	1.3
279	Madison, WI	7.8	6.4	1.4
280	Modesto, CA	7.1	5.6	1.5
281	Savannah, GA	1.4	-0.1	1.5
282	Billings, MT	3.0	1.4	1.6
283	Santa Fe, NM	2.3	0.7	1.6
284	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	3.0	1.3	1.7
285	Florence, SC	-2.5	-4.3	1.8
286	Las Cruces, NM	2.5	0.7	1.8
287	Jackson, MS	0.8	-1.1	1.9
288	Bakersfield, CA	10.1	8.1	2.0
289	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles, CA	3.4	1.4	2.0
290	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	2.3	0.2	2.1
291	Naples, FL	4.3	2.2	2.1
292	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	3.2	1.0	2.2
293	Houma, LA	5.1	2.8	2.3
294	Jersey City, NJ	0.6	-1.8	2.4
295	Yolo, CA	3.6	1.1	2.5
296	Laredo, TX	4.5	1.8	2.7
297	Olympia, WA	5.3	2.5	2.8
298	Myrtle Beach, SC	-3.6	-6.6	3.0
299	Stockton-Lodi, CA	8.2	5.2	3.0
300	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	8.9	5.8	3.1
301	Fort Lauderdale, FL	23.3	19.8	3.5
302	Anchorage, AK	7.6	3.9	3.7
303	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	5.7	1.9	3.8
304	Daytona Beach, FL	7.6	3.4	4.2
305	Knoxville, TN	6.1	1.7	4.4
306	Las Vegas, NV-AZ	35.7	31.2	4.5
307	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	10.2	5.4	4.8
308	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA-NC	20.6	14.7	5.9
309	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	14.9	8.7	6.2
310	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	14.0	7.7	6.3
311	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	13.1	6.0	7.1
312	Fresno, CA	13.2	6.0	7.2
313	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	11.6	3.0	8.6
314	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	1.1	-7.7	8.8
315	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	41.0	32.0	9.0
316	San Diego, CA	34.7	24.6	10.1
317	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	28.7	18.3	10.4
318	Sacramento, CA	33.9	21.5	12.4
319	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	69.3	41.3	28.0
All Metros		-1008.6	142.7	-1151.3