

U.S. Metro Economies: Past and Future Employment Levels

May 2017

Transportation and the Cost of Congestion;
Population Forecast

Prepared for:



The United States
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and The Council on
Metro Economies and
the New American City

Prepared by:



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INTRODUCTION

In this Metro Economies report we document the evolving conditions of the nation's metro economies over the past quarter century and the prognosis for metro job growth going forward.

Metros generated more than 95% of the net new jobs in the US in 2016, as they had in 2015, continuing their vital role in driving US economic growth. Metros have been responsible for 93% of GDP growth over the past two decades.

Job growth has been robust since 2011, and most metros have reached new peaks in employment levels, but it's important to note that among the metros which have not recovered from the recession, many suffer in comparison even with the 1990s and 2000s. Indeed we highlight those metros which have experienced weak job markets over the past few decades and are projected to continue to lag the rest of the nation.

In addition, we demonstrate the importance of the state of the national transportation infrastructure to the health of the national economy and metro economies in general.

METRO EMPLOYMENT IN 2016

The US economy added 2.3 million jobs in 2016. Metro areas generated over 2 million new jobs, more than 95% of all US gains. Over 300 metros experienced job growth in 2016, with the New York and Dallas metros each adding over 100,000 jobs in 2016, and Los Angeles was close, at 90,000. Orlando (4.2%), Salt Lake City, San Jose, and Seattle, each at 3.4%, led in rates of job growth among large metros. At yearend, unemployment rates had fallen to less than 2.5% in Ames, IA, Boulder, CO, Sioux Falls, SD, and Burlington, VT. Unemployment rates fell to less than 3% in 15 other metro areas including Boston, Denver and Salt Lake City, and to less than 4% in 75 more. The national rate was 4.5% in 2016, its lowest since early in 2007. Chicago, at 5.4%, had the highest unemployment rate among large metros (over 1 million in population), though 71 smaller metros had rates exceeding 6%.

THE PERFORMANCE OF METRO ECONOMIES THIS DECADE

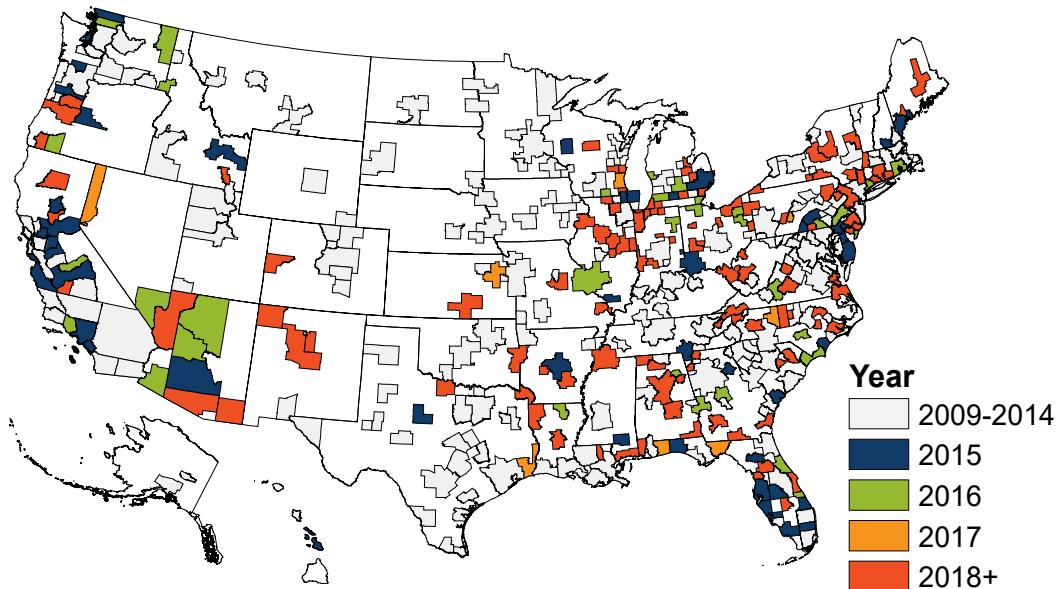
Recently, IHS documented (Metro Economies June 2016) the performance of metro areas since the Great Recession of 2008-2009. We concluded that, since January 2009, 315 metros, 83% of all metros, gained jobs. Twelve metros, led by Provo at 29% and Austin at 27%, exceeded a 20% growth rate over 2009-2016. Ninety-one metros, or 24%, achieved double digit growth, and 208 of them, or 55%, saw more than 5% gains. Overall, Metros gained 13.3 million jobs over this recovery period, an annual growth rate of 1.9%. One hundred and two saw growth in excess of 2% annually, and thirty greater than 3%, including Denver, Dallas, and San Francisco. During 2016, 33 metro areas at long last surpassed their prerecession

peak employment levels. This brought the total number of metros at record-high employment levels to 260, 68% of all 381 metros. But from 2010-2016, thirty-two metros lost jobs and 104 more saw growth of less than 1% per year, including Pittsburgh among the large metros. (See Figure 1 and Appendix Table 1)

FIGURE 1: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 2010-2016

Highest (% annual)	Lowest (% annual)	
St. George, UT	4.9	Pine Bluff, AR
Provo-Orem, UT	4.7	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ
Greeley, CO	4.5	Atlantic City - Hammonton, NJ
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	4.3	Binghamton, NY
Midland, TX	4.3	Johnstown, PA
The Villages, FL	4.3	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL
Austin-Round Rock, TX	4.1	Rocky Mount, NC
Bend-Redmond, OR	4.0	Beckley, WV
Columbus, IN	3.8	Elmira, NY
Cleveland, TN	3.8	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA
		-0.5

FIGURE 2: RETURN TO PEAK EMPLOYMENT



While these job gains have enabled most metros to reach new heights of economic activity, 121 metros (32%) entered 2017 with fewer jobs than they supported almost a decade ago.

These metros are predominantly older Midwestern communities suffering from the loss of heavy manufacturing jobs, an aging population, and crumbling infrastructure. These metros have yet to regain recession losses and have suffered a low rate of employment gain this decade, and are forecast to continue to do so. In 2017 and 2018, we forecast US employment to increase by 1.31% and 1.25% respectively, but only 9 of the lagging metros will return to peak this year, followed by 15 in 2018, and 9 in 2019. Thus, at the end of the decade, 88 metros, almost one in four, 23%, of the total will still have fewer jobs than in 2008. (See Appendix Tables 2,4,5,6)

Moreover, analysis of the most recent recession and recovery obscures deeper issues. Many of these metros have fewer jobs than they did two and three decades ago! And in many cases their recovery and growth prospects remain minimal. The next two sections will explore these dynamics.

THE LONG TERM PERFORMANCE OF METROPOLITAN ECONOMIES 1990-2016

From 1990 to 2016, employment in metro areas increased by 34%, averaging 1.1% per year. Metro job gains of 32.2 million represented 93% of total US job gains.

But this growth was highly uneven across metros. Twenty-three metros have employment levels below that of 1990, with seven of them (Flint, Binghamton, Dayton, Weirton-Steubenville, Mansfield, Pine Bluff, and Danville) falling more than 10% behind 1990 levels. Eighteen of these metros are in the 'Rust Belt' area stretching from upstate New York to Illinois, where manufacturing was once the dominant and thriving, industry. The others are in southern New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama, or Arkansas. One half of these metros were still losing jobs over the past 5 years, as the nation recovered from the recession. And only Elmira, NY, among them will regain its previous peak this decade in our forecast.

There are two long-term trends in the US economy that have disadvantaged these metros. First was the flow of interstate migration from the northern states to the Sun Belt states. While much of this was driven by economic reasons, it also created a demographic slowdown that limits growth by reducing labor force availability and the demand for local production of goods and services.

The second trend was the evolution of the US, and other advanced economies, from goods production towards a services economy. Manufacturing became a less important component of economic growth, diminishing the advantages of the factories and skilled laborers of the Northeast and Midwestern regions. Technological advances in automation have further diminished the demand for labor in goods production. The share of all US workers in manufacturing fell from 16.1% in 1990, to 8.5% in 2016. During this time, the nation lost 5.4 million manufacturing jobs. For the Midwest the implications were dire – in 1990 manufacturing jobs were more crucial to the local economy, making up 20.8% of its employment. In 2016, that share has fallen to 13.0%, as the region lost 28% of its production jobs.

Nationally, the decade after 1990 saw the strongest growth, and metros gained 19.1 million jobs, an annual growth rate of 1.85%. Indeed, only five metros (Flint, Hartford, Weirton-Steubenville, Watertown-Fort Drum, and Binghamton, NY) lost jobs in that decade. But from 2000-2016 eighty-six metros, fifty-six of them in the Rust Belt, lost jobs. In 2017, eighty-six metros, almost one-quarter, still have fewer jobs than in 2000. And those metros have not experienced robust growth this decade – they average less than 0.5% growth from 2012-2016. The other metros have averaged greater than 2% annual growth over this time. (See Figure 3 and Appendix Table 1,4,6)

Twenty-three metros have lost jobs since 1990, and 140 more have grown at less than 1%. But sixty-two had annual growth rates above 2%, thriving in the new, information-based economy. They were led by Dallas, Houston, and Phoenix, which combined for 3.7 million new jobs. (See Figure 3 and Appendix Table 1)

FIGURE 3: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 1990-2016

HIGHEST (% annual)		LOWEST (%)	
St. George, UT	5.7	Flint, MI	-18.0
The Villages, FL	5.0	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	-16.1
Austin-Round Rock, TX	3.6	Binghamton, NY	-13.9
Coeur d'Alene, ID	3.6	Mansfield, OH	-13.2
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	3.6	Rocky Mount, NC	-12.6
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3.6	Danville, IL	-12.5
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	3.4	Pine Bluff, AR	-11.1
Provo-Orem, UT	3.4	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	-9.7
Bend-Redmond, OR	3.3	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-9.7
Laredo, TX	3.3	Springfield, OH	-8.7

GROWTH PROSPECTS

Job growth in 2017 will be led by the Sun Belt metros in Florida and Nevada, with Orlando, Dallas and Denver leading the largest metros. But 33 metros, largely in the Northeast and Midwest, have projected employment declines. The growing metros are excelling in high-wage information and technology based sectors, largely service-providers, but also in advanced manufacturing activities. This suggests future manufacturing jobs will require a more educated, diverse workforce found within larger labor pools.

For the rest of the decade, 2017-2020, median metro job growth will be 1.0% per year. Las Vegas, Orlando, and Austin will lead the way, leading eight metros averaging at least 2.5% per year. Thirty-two metros will see growth in excess of 2%, though none in the Northeast or Midwest. Dover, DE, at 1.6% annually, will lead that part of the country, at 67th among all metros. Des Moines, Indianapolis, and Green Bay are the only other Midwest regional metros

in the top 100. Washington, Indianapolis, and Boston also rank in the top half of growth rates. (See Appendix Tables 2,3)

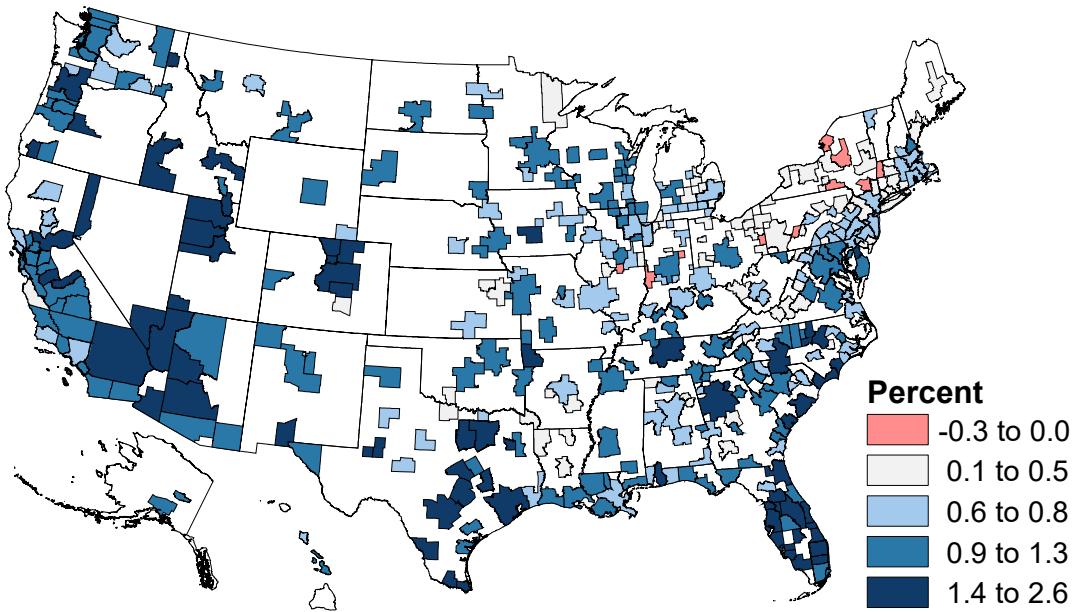
Meanwhile, seventy-three (19% of all metros) of the eighty-six metros which have lost jobs since 2000 will not recover them by 2020. As a group, these metros accounted for over 15 million jobs in 2000, then lost 11% of them (1.6 million) by 2010, and though they have regained 0.7 million in the recovery, are still 6% (0.9 million) below 2000 levels. These same metros had job gains of almost 2 million in the 1990s. Moreover, growth over the next four years to 2020 will average only 0.5%, half the US rate, and will leave them in 2020, still 0.6 million jobs (3.9%) below 2000 levels. (See Figures 4,5 and Appendix Table 6)

Only eight of these metros will meet the national average job growth of 1.0% for the rest of the decade, with four achieving new peak job levels: Greensboro-High Point, NC., Morristown, TN., Winston-Salem, NC, and Kalamazoo-Portage, MI. Forty-five of these metros will grow at less than 0.5% for the remainder of the decade. Twenty-four of these are located in five states, NY, OH, MI, IN, and IL.

FIGURE 4: PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 2017-2020

Highest (% annual)	Lowest (% annual)	
The Villages, FL	3.0	Binghamton, NY
St. George, UT	2.8	Utica-Rome, NY
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2.7	Elmira, NY
Reno, NV	2.7	Muncie, IN
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2.6	Pittsfield, MA
Austin-Round Rock, TX	2.5	Decatur, IL
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	2.5	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2.5	Mansfield, OH
Provo-Orem, UT	2.4	Johnstown, PA
Laredo, TX	2.3	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV

FIGURE 5: EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 2017-2020



TRANSPORTATION AND THE ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Infrastructure repair and reinvestment has many positive economic impacts. These investments stimulate our economy in two ways: first by creating jobs directly during planning and construction phases; second, by creating jobs in the long-term by making the nation's transportation lines less congested, more efficient, and regional economies more competitive.

Surface transportation involves the movement of goods and people through geographic space, and adds to economic well-being and economic growth. From the perspective of households, surface transportation, by road or rail, serves a three-fold economic purpose. First, it enables the commute from home to workplace, a necessary condition for participation in the economy by earning income from the application of skills and efforts. Second, it grants access to the variety of goods and services available to the consumers of an advanced economy. Third, it is an integral part of leisure travel, so important to many households' well-being.

In each case, there are quantifiable benefits to the availability of reliable, cheaper, and faster transportation. The opportunity cost of time spent traveling from point to point in any of these pursuits is surely its most significant component.

From the standpoint of private and public enterprise, transportation costs are an intrinsic and direct cost of doing business. For businesses shipping goods, road or rail congestion means longer travel times and less reliability of delivery or arrival times. These problems result in

the extra expense of more drivers' wages, the costs of longer hours at facilities to process late deliveries, and the spoilage of perishable commodities. Production or logistics planning become less efficient as inventories must be increased to cover for unreliable deliveries, and advanced just-in-time processes are hamstrung. The extra costs incurred by businesses are generally passed on to the consumer and is a drag on the overall economy.

Infrastructure monies should be directed where the potential returns are greatest, and that will largely be in metropolitan areas. Metros contribute 91% of the production of goods and services that make up the nation's total gross domestic product (GDP), and we expect that over the next 30 years 93% of US economic growth will occur in metro areas. Due to their density, investment in metros lowers the costs of doing business, stimulating further business activity and economic growth.

Yet the flip side of that coin is that metros are the most congested areas in the US. Investment in roads, rails, and other forms of transportation will help relieve the bottlenecks impeding economic expansion; for example, the 4.8 billion hours of travel delay Americans experienced in 2014 cost our metros \$160 billion. Despite the clear benefits of infrastructure investment, the US has not been making this enough of a priority. According to the Congressional Budget Office, public spending on transportation and water infrastructure was 2.4% of GDP in 2014, a share that has been trending lower over the last few decades. Public spending on infrastructure and water last peaked at 3% of GDP in 1959, and averaged 2.7% through the 1960s and 1970s. However, since the mid-1980s the share has settled in around 2.4% except for a brief jump following the boost of funds provided by the ARRA. Unfortunately, this lower level of infrastructure investment is happening at a time when the economy is becoming increasingly globalized. Increased investment provides a clear opportunity to enhance our competitiveness, as well as help relieve the congestion burden across the nation's largest metro areas. The challenges posed by inadequate transportation infrastructure will get worse, not better, if the status quo remains.

COSTS OF CONGESTION

Automotive traffic has grown tremendously over the years, providing the most common form of transportation for many. And that vehicle volume is becoming increasingly centered in urbanized areas. Job opportunities, higher wages, and better amenities inside or at the fringes of major cities have been a driving force behind urban development. Cities have also been growing out from their urban core, with suburbs sprawling out around the city limits, making residents more reliant on automotive transport. In 1980, 56% of vehicle miles traveled in the US were done in urban and suburban areas, but with rapid economic growth in major cities, that share grew to 70% in 2015.

The Texas Transportation Institute quantifies some of the costs of congestion in The 2015 Urban Mobility Report. Detailed data is provided for the 101 largest urban areas, and summary data for all 471 (While most economic data is organized around the concept of the metropolitan statistical area, of which there are 381, traffic statistics have historically been organized around the definition of an 'urbanized area', of which there are 471 defined for the

US).¹ The Texas Transportation Institute uses 2014 data for vehicle miles, lane miles, public transportation, the portion of travel during congested periods, travel speeds, incident delay ratios, and average fuel prices from the Federal Highway Administration, Highway Performance Monitoring System, INRIX, the Census Bureau, and AAA to formulate travel delays and gallons of wasted fuel. (See Appendix Table 7)

In order to quantify the monetary cost of congestion, the average fuel price from each area's state is used. An hourly rate (\$17.67 per hour of passenger travel and \$94.04 per hour of commercial truck time) is applied to the total travel delay with the assumption of 1.25 persons per vehicle. The passenger car and truck percentages for each urban area were estimates from the Highway Performance Monitoring System dataset. The total congestion cost, which is the value of wasted time and fuel, is estimated to have cost US urban areas \$160 billion in 2014, or \$960 per commuter. The total cost to the US economy equals 0.91% of GDP.

The largest urban areas, not surprisingly, incur the highest congestion costs. Congestion costs per commuter exceeded \$1,400 in Washington and New York on the East Coast; Chicago in the Midwest; Houston in the South; and Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle on the West Coast. Out of the 30 metros with the highest congestion per commuter, there are 4 others on the East Coast, 2 others in the Midwest, 11 in the South, and 6 in the West. While congestion is clearly a problem across the nation, the South has incurred some of the fastest growing costs, due to both rapid population growth and a dearth of public transportation ridership. (See Figure 6)

**Figure 6: Most and Least Congested, Top 100 Urban Areas
Congestion Cost Per Commuter, 2014\$**

Washington, DC-VA-MD	1,834
New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT	1,739
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	1,711
San Francisco-Oakland, CA	1,675
Seattle, WA	1,491
Houston, TX	1,490
Chicago, IL-IN	1,445
<hr/>	
Laredo, TX	496
Fresno, CA	495
Brownsville, TX	494
Oxnard, CA	494
Winston-Salem, NC	415

¹ In this report, metropolitan areas are as defined by the Bureau of the Census. In the transportation sector, funding allocations to metropolitan areas are most often defined by the boundaries served by a metropolitan planning organization (MPO) or a transportation management area (TMA). For purposes of the analyses in this report, the boundaries of the metropolitan areas follow the Census definition, which are not always contiguous with an MPO or TMA area.

Congestion is not a new phenomenon - metros have been grappling with this issue for decades, and it's been getting worse. Over the last two decades, the inflation-adjusted congestion cost per commuter has increased in 91 of the 101 areas detailed in the report, and was up over 50% in 35 (Appendix Table 7). The most dramatic increases occurred in Texas, whose cities comprise four of the top six metros in regards to the percent increase in congestion costs from 1994-2014. Booming economic growth in Texas over the past two decades and massive flows of domestic and international migrants have played a role in this spike, and the fact that costs were starting at such low levels has also contributed to the outsized percentage increases. In fact, this trend is present in many of the lower congested metros - among the top 10 areas with the highest congestion growth, 8 of them were among the 20 lowest congested areas in 1994.

While congestion costs are growing fastest in small areas, the large ones still incur the most significant damage from congestion, and likewise have over the past two decades. Of the 10 most congested areas in 2014, seven were also among the top 10 in 1994. That is not to say congestion costs are skyrocketing everywhere. Los Angeles and San Francisco are two highly congested metros that saw inflation-adjusted congestion costs fall over the last 20 years, down 12% and 14%, respectively. Increases in public transportation, carpooling, and telecommuting have helped, but greater development in surrounding cities have shifted congestion elsewhere. Congestion costs have skyrocketed in Bakersfield, Oxnard-Ventura, Sacramento, San Jose, and Riverside. As congestion costs rise in the nation's largest metros, businesses and residents have a greater incentive to locate elsewhere. Congestion is worst in the economic powerhouses of the US, and if it runs unmitigated it will pose a serious challenge to future national economic growth.

Keep in mind this analysis considers only the monetized drag of congestion. Disruptions to the supply chain from long or uncertain delivery times, business costs related to missed meetings or relocations, and costs related to vehicle repairs and accidents are not accounted for. Congestion costs did fall in many metros during the Great Recession and initial years of recovery, a common trend during recessions especially considering the magnitude of the 2009 downturn. This decrease has proved to be temporary, however, and has quickly reversed course in recent years as the nation's economy expands. From 2013 to 2014 95 of the nation's largest 100 metros saw increased traffic congestion, up from 61 from 2012 to 2013. The US has been on solid economic footing and congestion costs will continue to trend higher in the coming years, creating a greater drag on the overall economy.

METRO GROWTH IN THE COMING DECADES

Economic growth in US metropolitan areas in the coming decades will test our transportation infrastructure. Since infrastructure investment involves much planning and monetary investment, it is crucial that funds are delivered in a timely and forward-looking manner to alleviate congestion before it worsens.

Employment and population are two major drivers for congestion-related costs. Employment, in particular, adds to rush hour traffic and delays. In the 1990s and through 2007,

employment grew briskly in most metropolitan areas across the country as did congestion. The 2008 to 2014 period was different. Given the magnitude of the recession and slow recovery, employment weakened or even declined in many areas. This helped ease congestion's heavy burden, but will prove to be just a temporary reprieve. Employment growth through 2024 will be faster than the previous ten years in 307 of the 381 metros, and in many instances significantly so. And while employment growth from 2014-2024 will outpace 1994-2004 in just 79 metros because we are starting at a higher base in 2014, in absolute levels the coming decade will be higher in 129. Given the astronomical rise in congestion costs from 1994-2004 according to the TTI report, this prospect will pose severe problems in areas already grappling with painful congestion costs.

Over the next decade, the 20 metros with the largest increases in employment will be adding at least a quarter of a million jobs each. Dallas, the top metro, will see payrolls increase by over 800,000. Los Angeles, which did a good job mitigating its rise in congestion over the last two decades, will be tested as employment rises by 600,000 from 2014-24, well above the 125,000 jobs gained from 2004-2014. The pressure on current transportation infrastructure cannot be understated as 17 of these 20 metros already rank among the 20 highest in congestion per commuter.

In addition to employment growth, which will put further strain on rush hour commutes, general population gains will also contribute to congestion. Total metro area population will grow by 24% (66.7 million) from 2016-2046 and will be especially fast in some of the nation's largest metros. Population will advance by over 50% in Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, Riverside, Austin, Orlando, and San Antonio. The rapid population growth in the South will push Boston and Philadelphia out of the top 10 largest metro ranks by 2046. They will drop from the 10th and 8th largest metros, respectively, to the 13th and 11th as Riverside and Phoenix enter the top 10. Even in areas where the ranks will not change, there will be a vastly different dynamic. Dallas and Houston, for example, accounted for 2.6% and 2.5% of metro area population in 2016, but that share will jump to 3.3% and 3.1% by 2046. Total population in both metros will exceed 10 million, making both larger than the present day population of the entire Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI MSA. Houston and Dallas already rank among the most congested metros; if there is not significant investment in infrastructure congestion costs will be astronomical and will stifle long-term economic potential. (See Figure 7)

Figure 7: Population Growth in the Next 30 Years (Thous.)

	2016	2046	% Chg.
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,181	20,705	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,347	14,863	11.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,246	11,383	57.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,803	10,628	56.2
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,517	10,280	8.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,804	8,629	48.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	6,090	8,101	33.0
Washington-Arlington-Alex, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,147	7,851	27.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,678	7,847	67.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,518	7,155	58.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,071	6,309	3.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,692	5,602	19.4
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,799	5,328	11.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,804	4,928	29.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,556	4,264	19.9

Taking a broader look, population will grow by over 25% in 127 metro areas, over 50% in 36, and over 70% in 8 over the next 30 years. By 2046, 72 metros will have a population exceeding 1 million, compared to 2016 where only 53 achieved this feat. And by 2046, five metros will have over 10 million people – whereas just 2 were that large 30 years prior. (See Appendix Table 8)

CONCLUSION

Most, though not all, metros enter 2017 with low unemployment, and record job levels. This report has documented the plight of the metros which have been left behind. One economic development tool that holds the promise of generating job growth across these metros is infrastructure spending, which creates jobs immediately, and can relieve congestion, decrease costs and increase productivity to further accelerate growth by attracting investment. Moreover, our aging infrastructure is in desperate need of maintenance, repair, and upgrades to meet the demands of a growing economy. Some of the oldest infrastructure is in the Rust Belt metros, which have lagged the national recovery and expansion.

There is no magic bullet to curing the nation's infrastructure deficiencies. Metros will continue to lead the nation in population, employment, and overall economic growth, which will put further strain on infrastructure in areas that are already congested. It is essential that infrastructure investment is made as it represents a critical component of the nation's future prosperity and international competitiveness. It is equally important that a significant portion

of these infrastructure investments directly fund projects in both congested areas and struggling metros, whose decline this report documents. If the nation fails to dramatically increase its investment in transportation infrastructure, it will see congestion and its cost on families, commuters and businesses skyrocket, potentially doubling over the coming decade alone.

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Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
1	Abilene, TX	53.8	62.4	65.6	69.1
2	Akron, OH	283.0	330.8	317.8	344.1
3	Albany, GA	56.4	64.7	61.3	62.4
4	Albany, OR	33.6	40.9	39.0	42.4
5	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	408.5	435.4	435.7	456.8
6	Albuquerque, NM	272.7	359.7	373.5	384.8
7	Alexandria, LA	49.6	60.1	63.5	64.0
8	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	286.7	323.5	333.8	358.0
9	Altoona, PA	54.1	60.6	60.3	62.2
10	Amarillo, TX	83.3	103.7	111.4	119.9
11	Ames, IA	37.9	47.0	46.9	53.2
12	Anchorage, AK	118.6	146.9	171.6	180.9
13	Ann Arbor, MI	186.1	203.3	196.4	222.3
14	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	46.5	50.1	48.6	46.3
15	Appleton, WI	90.5	116.3	115.2	124.2
16	Asheville, NC	131.3	160.5	166.4	185.7
17	Athens-Clarke County, GA	69.7	81.5	85.9	95.0
18	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	1620.3	2299.9	2276.4	2656.7
19	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	135.7	144.8	137.4	128.5
20	Auburn-Opelika, AL	37.5	45.3	52.4	62.8
21	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	197.0	211.8	215.0	230.3
22	Austin-Round Rock, TX	392.2	679.4	779.9	991.7
23	Bakersfield, CA	172.8	195.8	230.5	262.3
24	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1152.9	1250.9	1272.7	1393.8
25	Bangor, ME	65.2	71.9	71.0	72.2
26	Barnstable Town, MA	72.5	91.1	91.8	100.6
27	Baton Rouge, LA	259.7	339.9	365.1	413.8
28	Battle Creek, MI	52.5	61.1	54.9	59.4
29	Bay City, MI	34.2	42.0	36.4	36.5
30	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	144.4	164.8	160.5	167.6
31	Beckley, WV	36.7	46.4	48.6	46.5
32	Bellingham, WA	53.9	70.0	79.9	89.2
33	Bend-Redmond, OR	33.1	53.0	61.1	77.6
34	Billings, MT	49.5	66.7	77.7	85.4
35	Binghamton, NY	119.2	118.8	109.2	102.6
36	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	430.4	517.0	491.9	520.4
37	Bismarck, ND	41.4	53.7	64.9	74.8
38	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	61.5	72.3	71.0	77.4
39	Bloomington, IN	72.2	96.1	96.1	93.5
40	Bloomington-Normal, IL	56.6	72.3	74.6	74.9
41	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	36.4	37.7	41.4	42.6
42	Boise City, ID	139.8	229.0	253.7	301.4
43	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	2214.2	2498.3	2419.1	2692.7

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
44	Boulder, CO	107.1	163.8	159.2	185.3
45	Bowling Green, KY	46.6	62.5	65.3	73.6
46	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	65.0	74.5	84.1	89.4
47	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	412.3	445.5	412.8	440.7
48	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	76.1	108.7	127.5	143.0
49	Brunswick, GA	35.3	41.5	40.5	43.2
50	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	546.7	558.3	537.3	559.1
51	Burlington, NC	54.8	65.0	56.4	59.9
52	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	92.6	112.9	115.8	127.4
53	California-Lexington Park, MD	26.2	35.6	42.9	45.0
54	Canton-Massillon, OH	166.3	187.5	159.7	173.4
55	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	125.9	168.4	197.9	254.9
56	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	36.3	44.6	43.9	44.1
57	Carbondale-Marion, IL	48.4	57.2	55.7	56.9
58	Carson City, NV	21.5	31.1	28.9	28.1
59	Casper, WY	28.5	32.1	38.5	39.7
60	Cedar Rapids, IA	103.8	133.1	137.6	144.3
61	Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	47.3	48.8	56.0	61.9
62	Champaign-Urbana, IL	98.6	112.7	107.7	109.9
63	Charleston, WV	106.9	127.0	126.4	122.4
64	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	208.1	261.8	287.5	343.3
65	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	685.2	930.0	953.6	1132.2
66	Charlottesville, VA	74.8	93.2	103.2	116.7
67	Chattanooga, TN-GA	203.4	238.4	228.5	250.5
68	Cheyenne, WY	31.9	38.0	43.4	46.4
69	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	4010.1	4568.5	4242.6	4647.5
70	Chico, CA	58.2	70.7	71.3	79.4
71	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	862.8	1014.6	981.5	1076.9
72	Clarksville, TN-KY	52.0	74.4	80.1	90.5
73	Cleveland, TN	33.4	41.0	38.8	48.6
74	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	1028.6	1136.1	990.7	1058.3
75	Coeur d'Alene, ID	24.3	42.6	53.0	61.3
76	College Station-Bryan, TX	59.5	82.5	97.6	113.1
77	Colorado Springs, CO	157.0	249.9	246.1	277.5
78	Columbia, MO	58.6	79.5	89.5	100.8
79	Columbia, SC	282.8	342.9	346.3	394.3
80	Columbus, GA-Al	102.3	125.1	117.9	122.5
81	Columbus, IN	35.2	44.8	42.3	53.0
82	Columbus, OH	744.7	933.7	920.3	1060.5
83	Corpus Christi, TX	141.8	167.0	177.6	197.1
84	Corvallis, OR	31.5	37.1	37.5	41.1
85	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	63.3	84.9	97.5	107.9
86	Cumberland, MD-WV	35.0	36.8	39.8	39.0

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
87	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2019.5	2807.1	2920.1	3517.5
88	Dalton, GA	58.1	79.1	66.2	68.4
89	Danville, IL	33.4	34.0	29.1	29.2
90	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	30.1	53.4	61.4	72.2
91	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	165.6	188.3	178.9	180.3
92	Dayton, OH	399.1	424.3	360.8	386.2
93	Decatur, AL	50.1	59.1	53.6	54.1
94	Decatur, IL	54.2	59.4	52.3	51.0
95	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	132.1	159.7	172.4	195.9
96	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	855.8	1211.3	1193.5	1440.2
97	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	235.3	291.7	315.8	353.8
98	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	1910.7	2203.3	1736.3	1976.3
99	Dothan, AL	53.1	60.3	57.2	57.4
100	Dover, DE	43.3	56.5	64.5	69.8
101	Dubuque, IA	44.8	52.4	55.5	60.7
102	Duluth, MN-WI	109.4	133.1	130.0	133.7
103	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	218.5	255.2	270.6	302.0
104	East Stroudsburg, PA	42.3	50.5	58.3	57.3
105	Eau Claire, WI	60.3	78.2	81.0	85.6
106	El Centro, CA	30.8	39.2	48.7	53.7
107	El Paso, TX	210.4	259.2	280.5	310.3
108	Elizabethtown, KY	37.7	46.3	50.6	57.6
109	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	101.5	126.7	103.7	125.6
110	Elmira, NY	41.7	43.5	39.8	38.1
111	Erie, PA	120.7	136.2	127.1	129.2
112	Eugene, OR	119.6	145.6	141.4	154.5
113	Evansville, IN-KY	136.6	161.1	150.6	156.1
114	Fairbanks, AK	27.2	33.9	38.8	38.1
115	Fargo, ND-MN	77.6	102.2	120.2	141.0
116	Farmington, NM	36.0	44.6	48.4	51.0
117	Fayetteville, NC	92.2	117.4	128.3	129.4
118	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	106.8	162.1	200.2	243.1
119	Flagstaff, AZ	40.3	58.5	61.1	66.1
120	Flint, MI	171.1	165.9	133.6	140.3
121	Florence, SC	77.3	88.0	80.9	87.2
122	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	51.1	56.8	54.5	56.8
123	Fond du Lac, WI	40.8	48.3	45.1	48.5
124	Fort Collins, CO	79.3	123.4	133.9	160.0
125	Fort Smith, AR-OK	87.8	111.7	113.3	113.8
126	Fort Wayne, IN	193.7	218.8	202.1	222.5
127	Fresno, CA	228.7	275.9	290.6	333.8
128	Gadsden, AL	34.8	39.8	35.5	38.2
129	Gainesville, FL	97.4	123.5	126.7	137.0

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
130	Gainesville, GA	45.9	65.7	71.6	86.5
131	Gettysburg, PA	27.0	30.7	32.2	34.6
132	Glens Falls, NY	48.2	53.0	54.5	55.9
133	Goldsboro, NC	39.0	44.6	42.4	42.5
134	Grand Forks, ND-MN	41.4	48.8	53.2	56.9
135	Grand Island, NE	31.7	39.4	41.0	42.4
136	Grand Junction, CO	34.6	50.4	58.9	61.9
137	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	382.1	516.8	454.3	540.7
138	Grants Pass, OR	18.8	22.8	22.6	25.4
139	Great Falls, MT	28.2	32.0	35.3	36.1
140	Greeley, CO	46.9	68.3	78.4	102.3
141	Green Bay, WI	119.2	164.3	165.1	174.9
142	Greensboro-High Point, NC	308.7	373.2	336.6	361.2
143	Greenville, NC	52.3	68.2	73.9	78.1
144	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	296.7	374.1	354.5	409.0
145	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	116.7	166.0	155.7	153.2
146	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	71.8	93.5	96.1	105.4
147	Hammond, LA	23.6	35.9	43.0	43.8
148	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	24.2	30.6	36.6	38.4
149	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	276.1	322.1	320.9	338.0
150	Harrisonburg, VA	42.8	56.5	61.6	64.7
151	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	635.4	630.8	608.0	640.1
152	Hattiesburg, MS	44.1	54.0	59.2	63.8
153	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	162.8	186.0	142.5	146.9
154	Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	39.6	62.5	65.8	77.0
155	Hinesville, GA	11.8	15.2	19.8	19.7
156	Homosassa Springs, FL	21.5	29.6	33.3	32.9
157	Hot Springs, AR	27.5	35.6	37.2	38.3
158	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	57.8	77.7	92.4	93.1
159	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	1774.0	2271.4	2554.7	3000.9
160	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	123.9	142.2	141.4	141.5
161	Huntsville, AL	157.8	184.9	208.6	222.3
162	Idaho Falls, ID	37.0	48.4	57.7	63.9
163	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	720.4	897.1	911.5	1034.4
164	Iowa City, IA	62.7	79.0	90.1	100.7
165	Ithaca, NY	51.7	58.5	65.2	71.7
166	Jackson, MI	56.6	65.1	53.3	54.9
167	Jackson, MS	204.6	253.4	259.9	277.8
168	Jackson, TN	49.5	65.9	61.1	67.2
169	Jacksonville, FL	417.4	562.6	579.9	673.8
170	Jacksonville, NC	31.5	41.0	47.9	49.2
171	Janesville-Beloit, WI	60.8	69.7	61.4	69.8
172	Jefferson City, MO	59.6	77.3	76.7	76.7

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
173	Johnson City, TN	64.3	72.8	75.7	79.5
174	Johnstown, PA	58.1	61.2	59.7	56.2
175	Jonesboro, AR	37.1	47.5	48.9	56.1
176	Joplin, MO	60.6	76.0	78.7	80.3
177	Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	48.3	60.5	64.6	75.2
178	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	129.2	150.3	135.6	147.3
179	Kankakee, IL	37.1	44.3	43.0	45.1
180	Kansas City, MO-KS	820.4	973.3	964.9	1056.2
181	Kennewick-Richland, WA	62.0	76.4	101.9	110.1
182	Killeen-Temple, TX	78.1	110.8	128.2	142.0
183	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	109.1	122.1	117.0	122.6
184	Kingston, NY	61.1	64.0	60.2	61.9
185	Knoxville, TN	274.2	335.6	358.2	394.8
186	Kokomo, IN	44.7	49.9	36.0	40.9
187	La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	59.1	72.9	74.1	78.0
188	Lafayette, LA	144.9	187.6	207.1	207.0
189	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	76.4	93.8	91.2	103.1
190	Lake Charles, LA	73.2	88.5	88.5	105.2
191	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	26.4	41.3	45.9	47.7
192	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	148.9	178.7	191.1	212.1
193	Lancaster, PA	194.0	226.8	227.9	246.5
194	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	216.1	237.1	214.8	229.5
195	Laredo, TX	44.6	68.9	88.6	103.9
196	Las Cruces, NM	44.0	57.1	69.6	71.4
197	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	374.3	698.8	803.7	941.1
198	Lawrence, KS	37.0	49.6	50.6	52.6
199	Lawton, OK	37.3	40.1	46.3	46.3
200	Lebanon, PA	40.5	44.2	49.4	51.5
201	Lewiston, ID-WA	19.1	26.6	26.2	28.5
202	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	42.4	49.3	49.1	51.2
203	Lexington-Fayette, KY	194.2	250.2	243.0	273.2
204	Lima, OH	54.2	59.1	51.6	54.3
205	Lincoln, NE	128.7	164.3	172.5	187.5
206	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	257.7	321.7	337.6	355.1
207	Logan, UT-ID	28.7	43.0	52.7	60.6
208	Longview, TX	66.7	82.8	96.6	100.5
209	Longview, WA	34.4	38.9	36.3	40.2
210	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	5362.0	5518.9	5293.8	5946.1
211	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	503.7	611.0	580.1	657.7
212	Lubbock, TX	98.8	121.1	128.1	143.6
213	Lynchburg, VA	92.3	106.5	102.7	103.8
214	Macon-Bibb County, GA	87.4	101.8	95.6	104.2
215	Madera, CA	18.8	27.7	33.7	38.0

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(*thousands*)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
216	Madison, WI	266.9	338.0	359.4	395.3
217	Manchester-Nashua, NH	172.5	203.3	196.0	214.1
218	Manhattan, KS	28.9	36.1	41.1	44.7
219	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	37.3	49.3	52.1	56.4
220	Mansfield, OH	60.1	61.7	52.1	52.2
221	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	101.6	157.7	220.6	255.4
222	Medford, OR	55.6	74.6	74.9	83.9
223	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	495.1	626.0	592.5	633.1
224	Merced, CA	41.4	52.8	58.4	65.3
225	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	1694.6	2161.1	2194.8	2569.8
226	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	45.8	49.8	42.3	41.3
227	Midland, MI	33.5	36.5	35.3	38.1
228	Midland, TX	47.3	55.8	70.5	90.7
229	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	764.8	874.9	808.3	860.0
230	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1427.1	1798.6	1750.6	1963.2
231	Missoula, MT	34.0	49.9	54.9	59.8
232	Mobile, AL	137.3	179.8	175.0	177.9
233	Modesto, CA	118.4	145.5	151.0	171.5
234	Monroe, LA	60.8	77.7	76.0	79.4
235	Monroe, MI	33.5	44.9	37.9	43.5
236	Montgomery, AL	138.2	167.5	166.7	171.6
237	Morgantown, WV	43.8	50.4	66.1	71.9
238	Morristown, TN	36.1	47.0	41.9	46.1
239	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	29.7	42.3	44.6	49.6
240	Muncie, IN	53.8	57.8	48.9	51.5
241	Muskegon, MI	56.1	65.2	58.6	65.4
242	Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC-NC	85.2	128.5	141.1	159.2
243	Napa, CA	41.6	57.4	60.8	73.1
244	Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	59.8	97.3	111.2	138.8
245	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	553.1	734.1	762.5	938.9
246	New Bern, NC	35.2	45.1	43.2	44.8
247	New Haven-Milford, CT	365.4	381.2	358.6	377.2
248	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	542.5	627.5	532.8	574.2
249	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	8170.8	8672.7	8560.6	9502.5
250	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	66.1	71.6	59.3	62.7
251	North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	171.2	235.4	237.3	290.9
252	Norwich-New London, CT	110.7	127.8	128.7	125.9
253	Ocala, FL	65.3	86.5	90.3	99.1
254	Ocean City, NJ	38.9	42.7	41.4	45.0
255	Odessa, TX	42.4	49.6	60.6	73.1
256	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	140.0	192.2	210.4	250.7
257	Oklahoma City, OK	435.2	544.4	566.7	633.4
258	Olympia-Tumwater, WA	65.4	86.5	99.7	111.9

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
259	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	358.7	444.6	459.1	496.9
260	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	579.8	905.1	992.4	1207.7
261	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	71.2	91.5	92.6	95.3
262	Owensboro, KY	41.2	51.1	49.6	54.1
263	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	232.1	276.1	275.5	298.3
264	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	159.5	191.8	193.9	204.3
265	Panama City, FL	56.2	67.1	75.8	82.8
266	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	37.6	42.5	42.1	41.9
267	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	129.7	151.6	156.6	170.1
268	Peoria, IL	156.1	180.1	177.2	177.1
269	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2501.0	2745.1	2697.0	2879.4
270	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1012.8	1578.1	1691.5	1968.4
271	Pine Bluff, AR	37.7	40.4	37.3	33.5
272	Pittsburgh, PA	1040.0	1147.2	1125.5	1164.3
273	Pittsfield, MA	62.8	63.5	62.4	63.7
274	Pocatello, ID	22.1	33.1	33.2	36.0
275	Port St. Lucie, FL	82.0	102.6	121.6	140.7
276	Portland-South Portland, ME	224.2	256.2	258.5	274.3
277	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	737.6	981.8	979.2	1143.1
278	Prescott, AZ	27.8	49.7	55.1	64.0
279	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	652.1	704.8	672.3	721.8
280	Provo-Orem, UT	98.2	155.4	177.6	234.5
281	Pueblo, CO	43.4	55.5	57.3	62.0
282	Punta Gorda, FL	28.4	37.1	41.4	46.8
283	Racine, WI	76.3	81.8	73.9	76.9
284	Raleigh, NC	296.4	439.4	500.1	598.9
285	Rapid City, SD	44.6	57.8	62.6	67.4
286	Reading, PA	154.5	171.5	166.4	178.4
287	Redding, CA	50.1	60.1	59.2	64.1
288	Reno, NV	145.1	194.4	190.1	219.0
289	Richmond, VA	485.5	579.0	592.1	672.2
290	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	720.4	995.0	1150.3	1383.4
291	Roanoke, VA	141.0	163.4	155.1	163.1
292	Rochester, MN	80.9	104.5	108.5	118.7
293	Rochester, NY	495.1	535.9	509.2	526.3
294	Rockford, IL	139.0	164.6	143.7	154.7
295	Rocky Mount, NC	64.7	68.6	59.1	56.6
296	Rome, GA	36.6	40.6	38.7	40.7
297	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	624.9	804.2	831.2	940.0
298	Saginaw, MI	86.8	98.9	83.5	90.1
299	Salem, OR	110.1	140.8	143.7	160.9
300	Salinas, CA	111.1	128.4	124.7	135.3
301	Salisbury, MD-DE	111.5	134.1	144.9	159.8

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
302	Salt Lake City, UT	368.9	550.0	587.4	696.3
303	San Angelo, TX	37.4	44.6	44.9	50.2
304	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	545.3	751.2	851.7	1002.4
305	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	977.9	1199.6	1241.6	1419.8
306	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	1844.7	2143.8	1930.2	2322.3
307	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	829.3	1047.9	869.0	1079.0
308	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	75.5	94.4	97.6	117.0
309	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	85.0	97.5	88.0	100.5
310	Santa Fe, NM	47.1	58.0	61.0	63.4
311	Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	149.6	164.9	163.3	184.7
312	Santa Rosa, CA	139.5	184.5	167.5	201.7
313	Savannah, GA	114.9	135.7	151.0	177.8
314	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	241.0	261.2	252.5	259.5
315	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1304.2	1665.5	1666.9	1954.9
316	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	33.1	41.1	43.9	49.7
317	Sebring, FL	18.0	22.4	23.8	25.4
318	Sheboygan, WI	52.2	63.9	58.3	61.4
319	Sherman-Denison, TX	37.8	46.1	42.7	46.9
320	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	146.5	181.6	188.7	182.6
321	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	25.7	32.5	37.4	34.1
322	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	68.4	85.8	83.5	88.3
323	Sioux Falls, SD	82.4	118.0	133.3	155.7
324	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	126.4	150.3	132.6	141.1
325	Spartanburg, SC	126.6	143.0	126.3	145.8
326	Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	161.3	211.1	221.2	241.7
327	Springfield, IL	108.1	115.3	111.4	114.8
328	Springfield, MA	255.8	267.9	261.4	280.5
329	Springfield, MO	132.1	178.4	192.0	212.3
330	Springfield, OH	56.0	57.3	49.5	51.1
331	St. Cloud, MN	70.4	95.6	98.6	109.8
332	St. George, UT	14.3	33.4	45.8	60.9
333	St. Joseph, MO-KS	44.1	50.9	60.5	62.9
334	St. Louis, MO-IL	1177.7	1327.2	1281.3	1371.5
335	State College, PA	59.9	69.8	74.4	77.4
336	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	44.3	49.2	47.5	48.9
337	Stockton-Lodi, CA	153.8	187.1	192.4	225.0
338	Sumter, SC	31.4	41.2	36.4	39.4
339	Syracuse, NY	317.1	325.0	311.9	317.4
340	Tallahassee, FL	127.8	164.4	169.2	175.7
341	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	862.6	1147.9	1105.9	1286.4
342	Terre Haute, IN	68.5	77.5	70.7	70.8
343	Texarkana, TX-AR	55.3	58.8	61.0	60.5
344	The Villages, FL	7.6	11.4	21.0	27.0

Table 1: Employment in U.S. Metro Areas
(thousands)

		1990	2000	2010	2016
345	Toledo, OH	288.2	330.3	282.1	311.7
346	Topeka, KS	99.0	114.2	109.1	110.5
347	Trenton, NJ	198.1	217.0	239.4	265.2
348	Tucson, AZ	249.1	347.1	353.6	377.5
349	Tulsa, OK	330.5	415.3	413.3	445.0
350	Tuscaloosa, AL	74.5	91.4	95.2	106.4
351	Tyler, TX	63.4	84.9	93.7	103.2
352	Urban Honolulu, HI	410.7	411.9	434.0	477.7
353	Utica-Rome, NY	128.7	136.3	130.3	127.1
354	Valdosta, GA	37.1	48.9	52.8	56.1
355	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	96.8	116.7	119.6	135.9
356	Victoria, TX	30.6	39.3	39.4	45.4
357	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	59.6	60.4	58.4	57.3
358	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	606.6	720.1	737.1	769.7
359	Visalia-Porterville, CA	83.2	99.3	107.7	121.3
360	Waco, TX	88.4	108.1	109.3	117.6
361	Walla Walla, WA	21.1	24.9	26.4	27.2
362	Warner Robins, GA	48.2	59.0	70.6	71.0
363	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	2261.7	2694.9	2982.8	3243.5
364	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	68.0	85.3	88.2	90.3
365	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	40.1	39.1	43.0	43.3
366	Wausau, WI	52.6	70.3	67.8	72.8
367	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	52.1	50.2	44.1	43.7
368	Wenatchee, WA	28.7	36.0	38.1	43.6
369	Wheeling, WV-OH	60.9	67.6	67.4	67.8
370	Wichita Falls, TX	53.4	61.4	58.9	58.5
371	Wichita, KS	248.3	297.8	285.7	298.8
372	Williamsport, PA	51.1	55.1	52.6	54.3
373	Wilmington, NC	67.8	97.1	108.3	121.0
374	Winchester, VA-WV	38.6	50.4	54.6	63.3
375	Winston-Salem, NC	222.2	260.7	240.5	259.9
376	Worcester, MA-CT	323.7	369.8	359.0	392.0
377	Yakima, WA	64.6	76.5	77.8	83.2
378	York-Hanover, PA	154.5	172.7	174.1	184.9
379	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	241.2	256.3	219.9	225.3
380	Yuba City, CA	30.9	37.3	37.8	41.7
381	Yuma, AZ	29.0	41.2	49.9	54.0

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
		000s	000s	000s	
1	Abilene, TX	1.0	1.5%	0.8	1.1%
2	Akron, OH	1.3	0.4%	1.9	0.5%
3	Albany, GA	1.0	1.6%	0.4	0.6%
4	Albany, OR	0.7	1.5%	0.5	1.2%
5	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	1.3	0.3%	2.4	0.5%
6	Albuquerque, NM	5.0	1.3%	5.0	1.3%
7	Alexandria, LA	-0.1	-0.2%	0.4	0.6%
8	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2.0	0.6%	2.7	0.8%
9	Altoona, PA	0.2	0.4%	0.3	0.4%
10	Amarillo, TX	1.5	1.3%	1.8	1.5%
11	Ames, IA	0.2	0.4%	0.4	0.8%
12	Anchorage, AK	1.3	0.7%	2.7	1.5%
13	Ann Arbor, MI	4.0	1.8%	2.1	0.9%
14	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	0.1	0.2%	0.1	0.3%
15	Appleton, WI	1.0	0.8%	1.6	1.3%
16	Asheville, NC	3.1	1.7%	2.3	1.2%
17	Athens-Clarke County, GA	1.3	1.4%	1.1	1.2%
18	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	50.2	1.9%	51.9	1.9%
19	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	-0.1	0.0%	1.1	0.9%
20	Auburn-Opelika, AL	1.1	1.7%	0.8	1.2%
21	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	2.5	1.1%	2.9	1.3%
22	Austin-Round Rock, TX	21.6	2.2%	28.9	2.9%
23	Bakersfield, CA	2.4	0.9%	2.8	1.0%
24	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	13.3	1.0%	15.8	1.1%
25	Bangor, ME	0.1	0.2%	0.3	0.4%
26	Barnstable Town, MA	0.7	0.7%	0.7	0.7%
27	Baton Rouge, LA	5.8	1.4%	5.4	1.3%
28	Battle Creek, MI	0.2	0.3%	0.6	1.0%
29	Bay City, MI	-0.3	-0.7%	0.2	0.5%
30	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	3.3	2.0%	1.9	1.1%
31	Beckley, WV	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.7%
32	Bellingham, WA	1.4	1.6%	1.4	1.5%
33	Bend-Redmond, OR	1.6	2.1%	1.6	2.0%
34	Billings, MT	0.8	0.9%	1.0	1.2%
35	Binghamton, NY	-0.8	-0.7%	-0.2	-0.2%
36	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	4.6	0.9%	4.3	0.8%
37	Bismarck, ND	1.5	2.0%	1.8	2.4%
38	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.4%
39	Bloomington, IN	0.6	0.6%	1.0	1.0%
40	Bloomington-Normal, IL	0.4	0.5%	0.5	0.7%
41	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.6%
42	Boise City, ID	5.6	1.9%	5.6	1.8%
43	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	35.8	1.3%	30.9	1.1%
44	Boulder, CO	4.5	2.4%	3.3	1.8%
45	Bowling Green, KY	1.0	1.4%	0.9	1.2%
46	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	0.9	1.0%	0.8	0.9%
47	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1.5	0.3%	2.7	0.6%
48	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	2.9	2.0%	3.2	2.2%
49	Brunswick, GA	0.3	0.6%	0.3	0.7%
50	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	3.3	0.6%	2.4	0.4%
51	Burlington, NC	0.5	0.8%	0.6	1.0%
52	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	0.5	0.4%	1.1	0.8%
53	California-Lexington Park, MD	0.1	0.2%	0.2	0.3%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
54	Canton-Massillon, OH	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.1%
55	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	7.4	2.9%	7.1	2.7%
56	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	-0.2	-0.4%	0.3	0.7%
57	Carbondale-Marion, IL	0.1	0.2%	0.3	0.6%
58	Carson City, NV	0.4	1.6%	0.1	0.5%
59	Casper, WY	-0.5	-1.2%	0.6	1.5%
60	Cedar Rapids, IA	0.7	0.5%	1.1	0.7%
61	Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	0.8	1.3%	0.4	0.6%
62	Champaign-Urbana, IL	1.2	1.1%	0.7	0.6%
63	Charleston, WV	-0.1	0.0%	0.9	0.7%
64	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	9.8	2.9%	8.2	2.3%
65	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	24.8	2.2%	24.1	2.1%
66	Charlottesville, VA	1.7	1.4%	0.9	0.8%
67	Chattanooga, TN-GA	2.2	0.9%	3.0	1.2%
68	Cheyenne, WY	-0.2	-0.4%	0.4	0.8%
69	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	35.6	0.8%	47.7	1.0%
70	Chico, CA	1.3	1.7%	0.7	0.9%
71	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	13.3	1.2%	9.9	0.9%
72	Clarksville, TN-KY	1.1	1.3%	1.4	1.5%
73	Cleveland, TN	1.8	3.7%	0.7	1.3%
74	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	7.9	0.7%	4.9	0.5%
75	Coeur d'Alene, ID	0.9	1.5%	1.3	2.1%
76	College Station-Bryan, TX	2.4	2.1%	2.1	1.9%
77	Colorado Springs, CO	5.1	1.8%	5.0	1.8%
78	Columbia, MO	0.6	0.6%	1.2	1.2%
79	Columbia, SC	7.2	1.8%	5.6	1.4%
80	Columbus, GA-AL	0.9	0.7%	1.1	0.9%
81	Columbus, IN	0.4	0.8%	0.4	0.8%
82	Columbus, OH	15.4	1.4%	14.6	1.4%
83	Corpus Christi, TX	2.7	1.4%	3.2	1.6%
84	Corvallis, OR	0.1	0.3%	0.4	0.9%
85	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	1.7	1.6%	1.7	1.6%
86	Cumberland, MD-WV	0.0	0.1%	0.2	0.4%
87	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	92.6	2.6%	83.0	2.3%
88	Dalton, GA	0.2	0.2%	0.7	1.0%
89	Danville, IL	-0.1	-0.3%	0.0	0.1%
90	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	1.6	2.2%	1.2	1.7%
91	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	0.3	0.2%	1.1	0.6%
92	Dayton, OH	2.4	0.6%	1.5	0.4%
93	Decatur, AL	0.5	1.0%	0.4	0.8%
94	Decatur, IL	-0.1	-0.2%	0.1	0.1%
95	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	5.2	2.6%	3.1	1.6%
96	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	36.2	2.5%	33.4	2.3%
97	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	4.0	1.1%	6.1	1.7%
98	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	16.6	0.8%	18.8	0.9%
99	Dothan, AL	0.1	0.2%	0.3	0.6%
100	Dover, DE	1.4	2.1%	1.0	1.4%
101	Dubuque, IA	0.4	0.6%	0.4	0.7%
102	Duluth, MN-WI	0.7	0.6%	0.9	0.7%
103	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	7.9	2.6%	7.0	2.2%
104	East Stroudsburg, PA	0.6	1.1%	0.2	0.4%
105	Eau Claire, WI	0.4	0.5%	0.9	1.1%
106	El Centro, CA	0.9	1.7%	0.7	1.3%
107	El Paso, TX	3.5	1.1%	3.5	1.1%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
108	Elizabethtown, KY	0.9	1.5%	0.6	1.0%
109	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	0.8	0.6%	1.1	0.9%
110	Elmira, NY	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.1	-0.1%
111	Erie, PA	1.1	0.9%	0.5	0.4%
112	Eugene, OR	1.7	1.1%	1.4	0.9%
113	Evansville, IN-KY	0.8	0.5%	1.2	0.8%
114	Fairbanks, AK	0.3	0.9%	0.5	1.2%
115	Fargo, ND-MN	2.8	2.0%	3.4	2.4%
116	Farmington, NM	-0.1	-0.2%	0.3	0.6%
117	Fayetteville, NC	1.2	0.9%	1.0	0.8%
118	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	5.3	2.2%	6.5	2.6%
119	Flagstaff, AZ	0.7	1.0%	0.9	1.3%
120	Flint, MI	0.9	0.7%	0.5	0.4%
121	Florence, SC	0.4	0.4%	0.6	0.6%
122	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.3%
123	Fond du Lac, WI	0.3	0.7%	0.5	1.0%
124	Fort Collins, CO	3.5	2.2%	3.0	1.8%
125	Fort Smith, AR-OK	1.5	1.3%	1.3	1.2%
126	Fort Wayne, IN	1.8	0.8%	1.6	0.7%
127	Fresno, CA	5.1	1.5%	4.9	1.4%
128	Gadsden, AL	-0.1	-0.3%	0.2	0.4%
129	Gainesville, FL	1.1	0.8%	1.4	1.0%
130	Gainesville, GA	1.3	1.5%	1.4	1.6%
131	Gettysburg, PA	0.1	0.3%	0.2	0.5%
132	Glens Falls, NY	0.4	0.7%	0.1	0.2%
133	Goldsboro, NC	0.1	0.2%	0.2	0.5%
134	Grand Forks, ND-MN	0.1	0.1%	0.8	1.4%
135	Grand Island, NE	-0.1	-0.1%	0.3	0.6%
136	Grand Junction, CO	0.9	1.4%	1.1	1.7%
137	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	7.5	1.4%	6.5	1.2%
138	Grants Pass, OR	0.4	1.5%	0.4	1.4%
139	Great Falls, MT	0.0	0.1%	0.2	0.7%
140	Greeley, CO	1.8	1.8%	2.6	2.5%
141	Green Bay, WI	2.4	1.3%	2.6	1.5%
142	Greensboro-High Point, NC	6.6	1.8%	4.5	1.2%
143	Greenville, NC	0.6	0.8%	1.0	1.3%
144	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	5.9	1.4%	6.6	1.6%
145	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	0.7	0.5%	2.0	1.3%
146	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	0.7	0.7%	1.0	1.0%
147	Hammond, LA	0.4	0.8%	0.4	1.0%
148	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	-0.3	-0.9%	0.4	1.1%
149	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	1.3	0.4%	2.7	0.8%
150	Harrisonburg, VA	0.3	0.5%	0.5	0.7%
151	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	4.3	0.7%	2.6	0.4%
152	Hattiesburg, MS	1.0	1.6%	0.9	1.4%
153	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	0.2	0.1%	1.0	0.7%
154	Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	1.3	1.6%	2.0	2.5%
155	Hinesville, GA	0.2	1.1%	0.2	1.2%
156	Homosassa Springs, FL	0.5	1.6%	0.7	2.1%
157	Hot Springs, AR	0.4	1.1%	0.2	0.6%
158	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	0.2	0.2%	1.5	1.6%
159	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	49.1	1.6%	69.8	2.3%
160	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	0.4	0.3%	0.8	0.6%
161	Huntsville, AL	4.0	1.8%	3.8	1.7%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
162	Idaho Falls, ID	0.8	1.3%	1.0	1.6%
163	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	15.0	1.5%	17.1	1.6%
164	Iowa City, IA	2.0	2.0%	0.9	0.9%
165	Ithaca, NY	0.4	0.5%	0.2	0.2%
166	Jackson, MI	0.1	0.2%	0.4	0.6%
167	Jackson, MS	2.2	0.8%	3.3	1.2%
168	Jackson, TN	0.5	0.8%	1.0	1.5%
169	Jacksonville, FL	21.1	3.1%	14.2	2.1%
170	Jacksonville, NC	0.6	1.2%	0.5	0.9%
171	Janesville-Beloit, WI	0.7	1.1%	0.8	1.1%
172	Jefferson City, MO	0.3	0.4%	0.5	0.6%
173	Johnson City, TN	0.9	1.2%	0.2	0.3%
174	Johnstown, PA	0.0	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
175	Jonesboro, AR	1.1	2.0%	0.7	1.1%
176	Joplin, MO	0.1	0.1%	0.8	1.0%
177	Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	1.0	1.3%	1.1	1.5%
178	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	2.1	1.4%	1.4	0.9%
179	Kankakee, IL	0.6	1.3%	0.4	0.9%
180	Kansas City, MO-KS	10.4	1.0%	11.9	1.1%
181	Kennewick-Richland, WA	1.5	1.3%	1.9	1.7%
182	Killeen-Temple, TX	3.2	2.3%	2.4	1.6%
183	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	0.6	0.5%	0.8	0.7%
184	Kingston, NY	0.5	0.8%	0.0	0.0%
185	Knoxville, TN	3.4	0.9%	5.8	1.5%
186	Kokomo, IN	0.3	0.7%	0.2	0.5%
187	La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	0.9	1.1%	0.8	1.0%
188	Lafayette, LA	-0.8	-0.4%	3.0	1.5%
189	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	1.4	1.3%	0.8	0.8%
190	Lake Charles, LA	1.5	1.4%	1.2	1.1%
191	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	0.5	1.0%	0.8	1.7%
192	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	2.8	1.3%	3.1	1.4%
193	Lancaster, PA	1.4	0.6%	1.5	0.6%
194	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	2.0	0.9%	1.4	0.6%
195	Laredo, TX	2.7	2.6%	2.5	2.3%
196	Las Cruces, NM	1.1	1.5%	1.4	1.9%
197	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	28.9	3.1%	28.0	2.9%
198	Lawrence, KS	1.3	2.4%	0.6	1.0%
199	Lawton, OK	0.2	0.5%	0.3	0.6%
200	Lebanon, PA	0.5	0.9%	0.2	0.4%
201	Lewiston, ID-WA	0.3	1.1%	0.3	1.1%
202	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	0.1	0.3%	0.3	0.6%
203	Lexington-Fayette, KY	2.0	0.7%	3.4	1.2%
204	Lima, OH	-0.1	-0.1%	0.1	0.2%
205	Lincoln, NE	1.9	1.0%	2.3	1.2%
206	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	3.6	1.0%	4.0	1.1%
207	Logan, UT-ID	1.3	2.2%	1.3	2.1%
208	Longview, TX	1.7	1.7%	2.1	2.0%
209	Longview, WA	0.7	1.7%	0.4	0.9%
210	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	76.9	1.3%	58.3	1.0%
211	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	5.6	0.9%	7.0	1.1%
212	Lubbock, TX	1.1	0.8%	1.4	1.0%
213	Lynchburg, VA	0.5	0.5%	0.5	0.5%
214	Macon-Bibb County, GA	0.6	0.5%	0.4	0.4%
215	Madera, CA	0.7	1.9%	0.6	1.6%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
216	Madison, WI	4.7	1.2%	6.0	1.5%
217	Manchester-Nashua, NH	4.0	1.9%	2.3	1.1%
218	Manhattan, KS	0.0	0.1%	0.2	0.5%
219	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	0.4	0.8%	0.4	0.8%
220	Mansfield, OH	-0.1	-0.2%	0.0	0.0%
221	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	4.8	1.9%	5.0	1.9%
222	Medford, OR	0.8	1.0%	1.2	1.5%
223	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	5.6	0.9%	7.7	1.2%
224	Merced, CA	1.2	1.8%	1.0	1.5%
225	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	53.7	2.1%	49.0	1.9%
226	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	0.2	0.4%	0.2	0.5%
227	Midland, MI	0.3	0.9%	0.4	1.0%
228	Midland, TX	-0.4	-0.5%	1.3	1.4%
229	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	4.3	0.5%	7.1	0.8%
230	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	24.7	1.3%	23.2	1.2%
231	Missoula, MT	1.1	1.9%	1.0	1.7%
232	Mobile, AL	1.8	1.0%	1.8	1.0%
233	Modesto, CA	1.6	0.9%	2.1	1.2%
234	Monroe, LA	0.5	0.6%	0.5	0.6%
235	Monroe, MI	0.3	0.6%	0.4	1.0%
236	Montgomery, AL	2.0	1.1%	1.0	0.6%
237	Morgantown, WV	0.5	0.7%	0.7	1.0%
238	Morristown, TN	0.6	1.2%	0.5	1.1%
239	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	0.5	1.1%	0.6	1.2%
240	Muncie, IN	-0.3	-0.5%	0.1	0.2%
241	Muskegon, MI	0.5	0.8%	0.5	0.8%
242	Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC-NC	2.3	1.4%	4.0	2.5%
243	Napa, CA	1.5	2.0%	1.0	1.3%
244	Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	3.7	2.7%	3.8	2.7%
245	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	20.6	2.2%	25.6	2.7%
246	New Bern, NC	0.3	0.6%	0.3	0.6%
247	New Haven-Milford, CT	1.9	0.5%	1.7	0.4%
248	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	3.2	0.6%	6.5	1.1%
249	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	101.5	1.1%	79.9	0.8%
250	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	-0.2	-0.3%	0.2	0.3%
251	North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	9.2	3.2%	7.2	2.4%
252	Norwich-New London, CT	-0.3	-0.3%	0.5	0.4%
253	Ocala, FL	1.7	1.7%	2.2	2.1%
254	Ocean City, NJ	0.8	1.7%	0.3	0.6%
255	Odessa, TX	-0.2	-0.2%	0.8	1.1%
256	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	5.6	2.2%	5.4	2.1%
257	Oklahoma City, OK	3.6	0.6%	9.9	1.6%
258	Olympia-Tumwater, WA	1.7	1.5%	1.5	1.4%
259	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	5.2	1.0%	5.2	1.0%
260	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	38.0	3.1%	34.9	2.8%
261	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	0.5	0.5%	1.4	1.4%
262	Owensboro, KY	0.5	1.0%	0.5	0.9%
263	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	3.9	1.3%	3.7	1.2%
264	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	4.7	2.3%	3.6	1.7%
265	Panama City, FL	1.5	1.8%	1.3	1.6%
266	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	-0.3	-0.8%	0.2	0.4%
267	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	2.7	1.6%	1.8	1.0%
268	Peoria, IL	-0.5	-0.3%	1.4	0.8%
269	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	26.8	0.9%	23.0	0.8%
				19.8	0.7%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017		2018		2019-2020	
270	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	44.3	2.2%	52.7	2.6%	46.7	2.2%
271	Pine Bluff, AR	-0.1	-0.3%	0.1	0.2%	0.1	0.4%
272	Pittsburgh, PA	8.8	0.8%	6.8	0.6%	4.5	0.4%
273	Pittsfield, MA	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
274	Pocatello, ID	0.2	0.7%	0.5	1.3%	0.6	1.5%
275	Port St. Lucie, FL	2.4	1.7%	2.8	1.9%	2.4	1.6%
276	Portland-South Portland, ME	1.9	0.7%	2.1	0.7%	1.4	0.5%
277	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	23.3	2.0%	22.5	1.9%	18.0	1.5%
278	Prescott, AZ	1.9	2.9%	1.1	1.6%	1.2	1.7%
279	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	6.1	0.8%	5.3	0.7%	4.1	0.6%
280	Provo-Orem, UT	4.5	1.9%	6.6	2.8%	6.2	2.5%
281	Pueblo, CO	0.8	1.3%	0.5	0.8%	0.3	0.5%
282	Punta Gorda, FL	1.0	2.2%	1.0	2.1%	0.8	1.7%
283	Racine, WI	0.6	0.7%	0.7	1.0%	0.8	1.0%
284	Raleigh, NC	12.8	2.1%	14.7	2.4%	12.5	2.0%
285	Rapid City, SD	2.2	3.2%	1.1	1.6%	0.9	1.3%
286	Reading, PA	1.7	0.9%	1.6	0.9%	1.5	0.8%
287	Redding, CA	0.1	0.1%	0.4	0.6%	0.3	0.5%
288	Reno, NV	8.6	3.9%	6.3	2.8%	5.0	2.1%
289	Richmond, VA	9.7	1.4%	8.6	1.3%	6.6	1.0%
290	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	24.9	1.8%	26.3	1.9%	27.2	1.9%
291	Roanoke, VA	1.1	0.7%	0.7	0.4%	0.4	0.3%
292	Rochester, MN	2.0	1.6%	1.4	1.2%	1.1	0.9%
293	Rochester, NY	3.6	0.7%	1.8	0.3%	0.7	0.1%
294	Rockford, IL	1.3	0.8%	1.7	1.1%	1.6	1.0%
295	Rocky Mount, NC	0.5	0.9%	0.3	0.6%	0.3	0.6%
296	Rome, GA	0.2	0.5%	0.3	0.6%	0.3	0.6%
297	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	20.8	2.2%	15.1	1.6%	15.6	1.6%
298	Saginaw, MI	0.1	0.1%	0.5	0.5%	0.4	0.4%
299	Salem, OR	2.5	1.6%	2.0	1.2%	2.0	1.2%
300	Salinas, CA	0.4	0.3%	0.6	0.5%	0.5	0.4%
301	Salisbury, MD-DE	1.6	1.0%	2.0	1.2%	1.9	1.2%
302	Salt Lake City, UT	19.7	2.8%	16.3	2.3%	14.2	1.9%
303	San Angelo, TX	0.8	1.7%	0.6	1.2%	0.4	0.8%
304	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	16.9	1.7%	20.6	2.0%	19.4	1.8%
305	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	24.0	1.7%	20.7	1.4%	19.0	1.3%
306	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	43.5	1.9%	40.5	1.7%	30.9	1.3%
307	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	24.2	2.2%	19.7	1.8%	14.7	1.3%
308	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	1.2	1.1%	1.1	0.9%	0.9	0.8%
309	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	0.8	0.8%	0.6	0.6%	0.6	0.6%
310	Santa Fe, NM	0.5	0.8%	0.7	1.1%	0.8	1.2%
311	Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	2.4	1.3%	1.6	0.8%	1.5	0.8%
312	Santa Rosa, CA	1.9	0.9%	1.8	0.9%	1.3	0.6%
313	Savannah, GA	2.0	1.1%	2.1	1.2%	2.0	1.1%
314	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA	0.7	0.3%	1.3	0.5%	1.3	0.5%
315	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	39.4	2.0%	34.4	1.7%	27.1	1.3%
316	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	0.7	1.5%	0.9	1.8%	0.8	1.6%
317	Sebring, FL	0.5	2.0%	0.4	1.6%	0.4	1.4%
318	Sheboygan, WI	0.3	0.5%	0.7	1.1%	0.8	1.2%
319	Sherman-Denison, TX	0.6	1.3%	0.5	1.1%	0.4	0.9%
320	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	0.4	0.2%	1.1	0.6%	1.1	0.6%
321	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	0.1	0.4%	0.4	1.1%	0.7	2.0%
322	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	-0.2	-0.2%	0.8	0.9%	0.6	0.7%
323	Sioux Falls, SD	2.8	1.8%	2.7	1.7%	2.0	1.2%

Table 2: Employment Forecast
(annual growth)

		2017	2018	2019-2020	
324	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	0.4	0.3%	0.8	0.5%
325	Spartanburg, SC	1.4	1.0%	1.1	0.8%
326	Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	4.9	2.0%	2.5	1.0%
327	Springfield, IL	1.2	1.0%	0.6	0.5%
328	Springfield, MA	4.5	1.6%	1.6	0.6%
329	Springfield, MO	3.2	1.5%	2.3	1.1%
330	Springfield, OH	0.1	0.3%	0.2	0.3%
331	St. Cloud, MN	1.4	1.3%	1.4	1.3%
332	St. George, UT	1.8	3.0%	1.7	2.7%
333	St. Joseph, MO-KS	0.2	0.2%	0.4	0.6%
334	St. Louis, MO-IL	20.2	1.5%	9.6	0.7%
335	State College, PA	1.1	1.4%	0.6	0.8%
336	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.3%
337	Stockton-Lodi, CA	2.6	1.2%	3.3	1.4%
338	Sumter, SC	0.2	0.5%	0.2	0.5%
339	Syracuse, NY	2.1	0.7%	1.2	0.4%
340	Tallahassee, FL	2.7	1.5%	2.6	1.4%
341	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	28.0	2.2%	28.5	2.2%
342	Terre Haute, IN	0.3	0.4%	0.2	0.2%
343	Texarkana, TX-AR	0.2	0.3%	0.3	0.5%
344	The Villages, FL	0.9	3.3%	0.9	3.3%
345	Toledo, OH	-0.5	-0.1%	0.9	0.3%
346	Topeka, KS	0.8	0.7%	0.6	0.5%
347	Trenton, NJ	1.1	0.4%	1.8	0.7%
348	Tucson, AZ	3.3	0.9%	5.8	1.5%
349	Tulsa, OK	3.0	0.7%	6.8	1.5%
350	Tuscaloosa, AL	0.8	0.8%	0.8	0.8%
351	Tyler, TX	1.6	1.6%	2.0	1.9%
352	Urban Honolulu, HI	6.6	1.4%	4.3	0.9%
353	Utica-Rome, NY	-0.8	-0.6%	-0.4	-0.3%
354	Valdosta, GA	0.6	1.1%	0.7	1.2%
355	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	2.3	1.7%	1.7	1.2%
356	Victoria, TX	0.5	1.1%	0.6	1.4%
357	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	0.0	-0.1%	0.1	0.1%
358	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	7.7	1.0%	7.3	0.9%
359	Visalia-Porterville, CA	2.0	1.6%	1.5	1.2%
360	Waco, TX	2.5	2.1%	1.6	1.4%
361	Walla Walla, WA	0.2	0.7%	0.2	0.6%
362	Warner Robins, GA	0.4	0.6%	0.8	1.2%
363	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	47.2	1.5%	42.9	1.3%
364	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	-0.3	-0.3%	0.6	0.7%
365	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	0.0	-0.1%	-0.1	-0.1%
366	Wausau, WI	0.8	1.1%	0.9	1.2%
367	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	0.3	0.8%	0.0	-0.1%
368	Wenatchee, WA	0.7	1.7%	0.5	1.1%
369	Wheeling, WV-OH	-0.1	-0.1%	0.3	0.4%
370	Wichita Falls, TX	0.2	0.3%	0.4	0.6%
371	Wichita, KS	3.2	1.1%	3.1	1.0%
372	Williamsport, PA	-0.3	-0.6%	0.2	0.4%
373	Wilmington, NC	2.3	1.9%	2.6	2.1%
374	Winchester, VA-WV	0.8	1.3%	0.5	0.8%
375	Winston-Salem, NC	3.3	1.3%	3.2	1.2%
376	Worcester, MA-CT	5.8	1.5%	3.4	0.8%
377	Yakima, WA	0.3	0.4%	0.6	0.7%

Table 2: Employment Forecast*(annual growth)*

		2017		2018		2019-2020	
378	York-Hanover, PA	1.7	0.9%	1.6	0.9%	1.6	0.8%
379	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	1.0	0.4%	0.5	0.2%	0.7	0.3%
380	Yuba City, CA	0.1	0.1%	0.3	0.7%	0.3	0.7%
381	Yuma, AZ	0.9	1.8%	1.1	2.0%	1.2	2.1%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
1	Bend-Redmond, OR	5.7%	1.9%
2	St. George, UT	5.7%	2.8%
3	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	5.1%	2.5%
4	Provo-Orem, UT	5.0%	2.4%
5	Greeley, CO	4.6%	2.0%
6	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL	4.3%	2.2%
7	Austin-Round Rock, TX	4.3%	2.5%
8	The Villages, FL	4.1%	3.0%
9	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	4.0%	2.6%
10	Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	4.0%	2.5%
11	Santa Rosa, CA	4.0%	0.8%
12	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	4.0%	1.7%
13	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	3.9%	1.9%
14	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	3.8%	2.3%
15	Lake Charles, LA	3.7%	1.4%
16	Gainesville, GA	3.6%	1.6%
17	College Station-Bryan, TX	3.6%	1.8%
18	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	3.6%	2.1%
19	Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	3.6%	2.2%
20	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	3.6%	2.2%
21	Napa, CA	3.5%	1.4%
22	Reno, NV	3.5%	2.7%
23	Prescott, AZ	3.5%	2.0%
24	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	3.5%	2.1%
25	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3.4%	2.2%
26	Fort Collins, CO	3.4%	1.7%
27	Stockton-Lodi, CA	3.4%	1.3%
28	Coeur d'Alene, ID	3.4%	2.1%
29	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	3.4%	2.7%
30	Savannah, GA	3.3%	1.1%
31	Raleigh, NC	3.3%	2.1%
32	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	3.3%	1.5%
33	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	3.3%	1.7%
34	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	3.3%	0.9%
35	Auburn-Opelika, AL	3.3%	1.4%
36	Fresno, CA	3.3%	1.4%
37	Cleveland, TN	3.2%	1.8%
38	Salem, OR	3.2%	1.3%
39	Port St. Lucie, FL	3.2%	1.7%
40	Boise City, ID	3.2%	1.9%
41	Jacksonville, FL	3.2%	2.1%
42	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	3.1%	1.7%
43	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	3.1%	1.9%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
44	Wenatchee, WA	3.1%	1.1%
45	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3.1%	1.6%
46	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	3.0%	1.8%
47	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	3.0%	2.3%
48	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	3.0%	1.7%
49	Salt Lake City, UT	3.0%	2.2%
50	Modesto, CA	2.9%	1.2%
51	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	2.9%	1.3%
52	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2.9%	1.7%
53	Logan, UT-ID	2.9%	2.1%
54	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2.9%	1.8%
55	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2.8%	2.3%
56	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	2.8%	1.7%
57	Olympia-Tumwater, WA	2.8%	1.3%
58	Janesville-Beloit, WI	2.8%	1.0%
59	Ocean City, NJ	2.7%	0.8%
60	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	2.7%	0.6%
61	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	2.7%	1.2%
62	Punta Gorda, FL	2.7%	1.9%
63	Sioux Falls, SD	2.7%	1.5%
64	Grants Pass, OR	2.7%	1.4%
65	Chico, CA	2.7%	1.0%
66	Idaho Falls, ID	2.7%	1.6%
67	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	2.6%	1.7%
68	Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	2.6%	1.4%
69	Charlottesville, VA	2.6%	1.0%
70	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	2.6%	2.0%
71	Columbia, SC	2.6%	1.5%
72	Spartanburg, SC	2.6%	0.8%
73	Medford, OR	2.6%	1.3%
74	Laredo, TX	2.5%	2.3%
75	Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	2.5%	1.3%
76	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	2.5%	1.4%
77	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2.5%	1.0%
78	Jonesboro, AR	2.5%	1.3%
79	Merced, CA	2.5%	1.6%
80	Winchester, VA-WV	2.5%	0.9%
81	Monroe, MI	2.5%	0.8%
82	Boulder, CO	2.5%	1.7%
83	Colorado Springs, CO	2.5%	1.6%
84	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	2.5%	1.2%
85	Lewiston, ID-WA	2.4%	1.2%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
86	Baton Rouge, LA	2.4%	1.1%
87	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2.4%	2.0%
88	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	2.4%	1.2%
89	Madera, CA	2.4%	1.6%
90	Elizabethtown-Fort Knox, KY	2.4%	1.3%
91	Wilmington, NC	2.4%	1.9%
92	Ames, IA	2.4%	0.7%
93	Visalia-Porterville, CA	2.4%	1.3%
94	Trenton, NJ	2.4%	0.6%
95	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	2.4%	0.9%
96	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC	2.3%	2.1%
97	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	2.3%	1.6%
98	Richmond, VA	2.3%	1.2%
99	Longview, WA	2.3%	1.1%
100	Salisbury, MD-DE	2.3%	1.2%
101	Ann Arbor, MI	2.3%	1.1%
102	Columbus, OH	2.3%	1.3%
103	Lubbock, TX	2.3%	0.8%
104	Fargo, ND-MN	2.3%	1.8%
105	Tuscaloosa, AL	2.3%	0.8%
106	Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	2.2%	0.9%
107	Yuba City, CA	2.2%	0.6%
108	Athens-Clarke County, GA	2.2%	1.2%
109	Columbus, IN	2.2%	0.8%
110	Asheville, NC	2.2%	1.3%
111	Killeen-Temple, TX	2.2%	1.8%
112	Ocala, FL	2.2%	1.9%
113	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	2.2%	0.9%
114	Lexington-Fayette, KY	2.2%	1.1%
115	Springfield, MO	2.2%	1.1%
116	Kennewick-Richland, WA	2.2%	1.3%
117	Redding, CA	2.1%	0.4%
118	Midland, TX	2.1%	1.5%
119	Tyler, TX	2.1%	1.7%
120	Clarksville, TN-KY	2.1%	1.4%
121	Pocatello, ID	2.1%	1.3%
122	Morristown, TN	2.1%	1.1%
123	Albany, OR	2.1%	1.2%
124	Eugene, OR	2.1%	0.9%
125	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	2.1%	1.0%
126	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	2.0%	1.5%
127	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	2.0%	2.1%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
128	El Centro, CA	2.0%	1.5%
129	Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	2.0%	0.8%
130	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	2.0%	2.2%
131	Bellingham, WA	2.0%	1.5%
132	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	2.0%	1.5%
133	Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	2.0%	1.2%
134	Sebring, FL	1.9%	1.6%
135	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	1.9%	1.0%
136	El Paso, TX	1.9%	1.2%
137	Dover, DE	1.9%	1.6%
138	Wausau, WI	1.9%	1.2%
139	Salinas, CA	1.9%	0.4%
140	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	1.9%	0.7%
141	Madison, WI	1.9%	1.3%
142	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1.9%	0.7%
143	Bismarck, ND	1.9%	1.8%
144	Panama City, FL	1.9%	1.5%
145	San Angelo, TX	1.9%	1.1%
146	Hattiesburg, MS	1.9%	1.3%
147	Sherman-Denison, TX	1.9%	1.1%
148	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1.9%	1.1%
149	Manhattan, KS	1.8%	0.4%
150	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	1.8%	1.0%
151	Waco, TX	1.8%	1.4%
152	Dalton, GA	1.8%	0.8%
153	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	1.8%	1.3%
154	Knoxville, TN	1.8%	1.2%
155	Barnstable Town, MA	1.8%	0.7%
156	Yakima, WA	1.8%	0.6%
157	Muskegon, MI	1.8%	0.8%
158	Iowa City, IA	1.8%	1.2%
159	St. Cloud, MN	1.7%	1.1%
160	Fort Wayne, IN	1.7%	0.8%
161	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	1.7%	1.1%
162	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	1.7%	1.0%
163	Bowling Green, KY	1.7%	1.3%
164	Victoria, TX	1.7%	1.1%
165	Gainesville, FL	1.7%	0.9%
166	Worcester, MA-CT	1.7%	1.0%
167	Manchester-Nashua, NH	1.7%	1.1%
168	Kokomo, IN	1.7%	0.6%
169	Pueblo, CO	1.7%	0.8%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
170	Toledo, OH	1.7%	0.2%
171	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	1.6%	0.9%
172	Kansas City, MO-KS	1.6%	1.0%
173	Bakersfield, CA	1.6%	1.2%
174	Battle Creek, MI	1.6%	0.8%
175	Lancaster, PA	1.6%	0.7%
176	Oklahoma City, OK	1.6%	1.2%
177	Columbia, MO	1.6%	1.2%
178	Brunswick, GA	1.6%	0.8%
179	Urban Honolulu, HI	1.6%	0.9%
180	Flagstaff, AZ	1.5%	1.4%
181	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	1.5%	1.6%
182	Macon, GA	1.5%	0.3%
183	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	1.5%	0.9%
184	Ithaca, NY	1.5%	0.3%
185	Corpus Christi, TX	1.5%	1.3%
186	Sheboygan, WI	1.5%	1.0%
187	Fond du Lac, WI	1.5%	1.0%
188	Missoula, MT	1.5%	1.6%
189	Appleton, WI	1.5%	1.2%
190	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	1.5%	1.0%
191	St. Louis, MO-IL	1.5%	0.9%
192	Corvallis, OR	1.4%	0.7%
193	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	1.4%	0.4%
194	Winston-Salem, NC	1.4%	1.1%
195	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	1.4%	0.6%
196	Akron, OH	1.4%	0.5%
197	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	1.4%	1.1%
198	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.4%	1.2%
199	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	1.4%	0.7%
200	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	1.4%	1.0%
201	Chattanooga, TN-GA	1.4%	1.1%
202	Sumter, SC	1.4%	0.6%
203	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	1.4%	0.8%
204	Tallahassee, FL	1.4%	1.3%
205	Greensboro-High Point, NC	1.4%	1.3%
206	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	1.4%	1.2%
207	Huntsville, AL	1.4%	1.6%
208	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	1.4%	0.7%
209	Rome, GA	1.4%	0.6%
210	Billings, MT	1.4%	1.0%
211	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	1.4%	1.7%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
212	Gettysburg, PA	1.4%	0.5%
213	Springfield, MA	1.3%	0.8%
214	Jackson, MS	1.3%	1.0%
215	Morgantown, WV	1.3%	0.9%
216	Reading, PA	1.3%	0.9%
217	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1.3%	0.8%
218	Florence, SC	1.3%	0.6%
219	Lincoln, NE	1.3%	1.1%
220	Rochester, MN	1.2%	1.2%
221	Jackson, TN	1.2%	1.1%
222	Champaign-Urbana, IL	1.2%	0.7%
223	Gadsden, AL	1.2%	0.2%
224	Tucson, AZ	1.2%	1.3%
225	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	1.2%	0.7%
226	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1.2%	0.9%
227	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	1.2%	0.2%
228	Valdosta, GA	1.2%	1.2%
229	Amarillo, TX	1.2%	1.3%
230	Yuma, AZ	1.2%	2.0%
231	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1.2%	0.7%
232	Dayton, OH	1.2%	0.5%
233	Midland, MI	1.2%	0.9%
234	Tulsa, OK	1.2%	1.1%
235	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	1.1%	0.7%
236	Rockford, IL	1.1%	1.0%
237	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	1.1%	0.5%
238	Green Bay, WI	1.1%	1.4%
239	Saginaw, MI	1.1%	0.4%
240	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	1.1%	0.7%
241	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	1.1%	0.6%
242	Rapid City, SD	1.1%	1.8%
243	Walla Walla, WA	1.1%	0.7%
244	Abilene, TX	1.1%	1.1%
245	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	1.1%	0.4%
246	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	1.1%	0.4%
247	Lawrence, KS	1.0%	1.3%
248	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	1.0%	0.8%
249	Kingston, NY	1.0%	0.2%
250	York-Hanover, PA	1.0%	0.9%
251	Dubuque, IA	1.0%	0.6%
252	New Bern, NC	1.0%	0.8%
253	Wichita, KS	1.0%	0.9%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
254	Lima, OH	1.0%	0.2%
255	Albuquerque, NM	0.9%	1.3%
256	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	0.9%	0.5%
257	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0.9%	0.7%
258	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	0.9%	0.8%
259	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	0.9%	1.0%
260	Grand Junction, CO	0.9%	1.5%
261	State College, PA	0.9%	0.9%
262	Cheyenne, WY	0.9%	0.6%
263	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	0.9%	0.3%
264	Santa Fe, NM	0.9%	1.1%
265	Canton-Massillon, OH	0.9%	0.1%
266	Roanoke, VA	0.9%	0.4%
267	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	0.8%	0.4%
268	Flint, MI	0.8%	0.4%
269	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	0.8%	1.1%
270	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	0.8%	0.3%
271	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	0.8%	0.0%
272	Owensboro, KY	0.8%	1.0%
273	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	0.8%	0.8%
274	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0.7%	0.4%
275	Kankakee, IL	0.7%	0.9%
276	Greenville, NC	0.7%	1.1%
277	La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	0.7%	1.0%
278	Monroe, LA	0.7%	0.6%
279	Montgomery, AL	0.7%	0.8%
280	New Haven-Milford, CT	0.7%	0.4%
281	Jacksonville, NC	0.7%	1.0%
282	Mobile, AL	0.7%	0.9%
283	Johnson City, TN	0.7%	0.6%
284	Altoona, PA	0.7%	0.4%
285	Hot Springs, AR	0.7%	0.7%
286	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	0.6%	0.5%
287	Eau Claire, WI	0.6%	0.9%
288	California-Lexington Park, MD	0.6%	0.3%
289	Springfield, IL	0.6%	0.6%
290	Albany, GA	0.6%	0.8%
291	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	0.6%	0.4%
292	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	0.6%	0.6%
293	Scranton-Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, PA	0.6%	0.4%
294	Grand Forks, ND-MN	0.6%	0.8%
295	Lawton, OK	0.6%	0.7%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
296	Harrisonburg, VA	0.6%	0.7%
297	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	0.6%	0.2%
298	Carbondale-Marion, IL	0.5%	0.5%
299	Cedar Rapids, IA	0.5%	0.6%
300	Burlington, NC	0.5%	0.9%
301	Lebanon, PA	0.5%	0.6%
302	Lynchburg, VA	0.5%	0.5%
303	Las Cruces, NM	0.5%	1.9%
304	Great Falls, MT	0.5%	0.5%
305	Columbus, GA-AL	0.5%	0.8%
306	Alexandria, LA	0.4%	0.5%
307	Farmington, NM	0.4%	0.7%
308	Duluth, MN-WI	0.4%	0.5%
309	Odessa, TX	0.4%	1.3%
310	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	0.4%	1.2%
311	Fort Smith, AR-OK	0.4%	1.2%
312	Pittsfield, MA	0.4%	0.0%
313	Jackson, MI	0.4%	0.6%
314	Racine, WI	0.4%	0.9%
315	Topeka, KS	0.4%	0.5%
316	Carson City, NV	0.3%	1.0%
317	Evansville, IN-KY	0.3%	0.6%
318	Anchorage, AK	0.3%	1.3%
319	Rochester, NY	0.3%	0.3%
320	Springfield, OH	0.3%	0.3%
321	St. Joseph, MO-KS	0.3%	0.7%
322	Dothan, AL	0.3%	0.5%
323	Jefferson City, MO	0.2%	0.7%
324	Syracuse, NY	0.2%	0.4%
325	East Stroudsburg, PA	0.2%	0.6%
326	Glens Falls, NY	0.2%	0.3%
327	Muncie, IN	0.2%	-0.1%
328	Bangor, ME	0.2%	0.2%
329	Pittsburgh, PA	0.2%	0.5%
330	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	0.2%	0.9%
331	Hammond, LA	0.1%	1.0%
332	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	0.1%	0.5%
333	Wheeling, WV-OH	0.1%	0.3%
334	Fayetteville, NC	0.1%	0.9%
335	Grand Island, NE	0.1%	0.5%
336	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	0.1%	0.2%
337	Terre Haute, IN	0.0%	0.2%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
338	Bloomington, IN	0.0%	0.7%
339	Texarkana, TX-AR	0.0%	0.5%
340	Decatur, AL	0.0%	0.8%
341	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	0.0%	0.3%
342	Longview, TX	0.0%	1.6%
343	Mansfield, OH	-0.1%	0.0%
344	Joplin, MO	-0.1%	0.8%
345	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	-0.1%	0.5%
346	Warner Robins, GA	-0.1%	1.1%
347	Bay City, MI	-0.1%	0.2%
348	Erie, PA	-0.2%	0.5%
349	Goldsboro, NC	-0.2%	0.4%
350	Wichita Falls, TX	-0.2%	0.5%
351	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	-0.2%	0.3%
352	Utica-Rome, NY	-0.2%	-0.3%
353	Cumberland, MD-WV	-0.2%	0.3%
354	Homosassa Springs, FL	-0.3%	1.9%
355	Norwich-New London, CT	-0.3%	0.2%
356	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	-0.3%	0.5%
357	Danville, IL	-0.3%	0.1%
358	Hinesville, GA	-0.3%	1.4%
359	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	-0.3%	0.1%
360	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	-0.4%	0.4%
361	Rocky Mount, NC	-0.4%	0.7%
362	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	-0.4%	0.5%
363	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	-0.6%	0.3%
364	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	-0.7%	1.1%
365	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-0.7%	0.5%
366	Bloomington, IL	-0.7%	0.9%
367	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	-0.8%	0.5%
368	Williamsport, PA	-0.9%	0.2%
369	Charleston, WV	-0.9%	0.5%
370	Decatur, IL	-0.9%	0.0%
371	Fairbanks, AK	-1.0%	1.1%
372	Elmira, NY	-1.0%	-0.1%
373	Peoria, IL	-1.0%	0.4%
374	Casper, WY	-1.1%	0.6%
375	Binghamton, NY	-1.2%	-0.3%
376	Lafayette, LA	-1.2%	0.9%
377	Johnstown, PA	-1.3%	0.1%
378	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	-1.4%	1.4%
379	Atlantic City - Hammonton, NJ	-1.6%	0.5%

Table 3: Employment 2012 - 2020
(annual growth)

		2012 - 2016	2017 - 2020
380	Beckley, WV	-1.7%	0.5%
381	Pine Bluff, AR	-2.0%	0.2%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
1	Abilene, TX	-1.3	-0.8	0.1	-41%
2	Akron, OH	-0.7	-21.0	2.4	-32%
3	Albany, GA	-0.2	-4.9	0.0	-55%
4	Albany, OR	-0.2	-2.8	0.8	-23%
5	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	-7.1	-8.2	5.6	-27%
6	Albuquerque, NM	4.7	-10.0	-1.9	-32%
7	Alexandria, LA	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	20%
8	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	-10.6	-19.9	1.4	-44%
9	Altoona, PA	0.3	-2.9	0.4	-22%
10	Amarillo, TX	0.9	1.6	-0.5	19%
11	Ames, IA	1.5	-0.2	0.9	105%
12	Anchorage, AK	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-14%
13	Ann Arbor, MI	-7.4	-16.9	1.1	-61%
14	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	-0.9	-4.2	0.1	-46%
15	Appleton, WI	3.1	-7.5	2.9	-6%
16	Asheville, NC	-5.0	-9.8	2.0	-39%
17	Athens-Clarke County, GA	-2.3	-4.0	-0.7	-52%
18	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	20.2	-64.8	18.5	-14%
19	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	-0.6	-1.8	-0.1	-54%
20	Auburn-Opelika, AL	-1.9	-1.4	1.4	-22%
21	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0.8	-10.2	0.4	-30%
22	Austin-Round Rock, TX	40.5	-35.4	2.5	16%
23	Bakersfield, CA	1.0	2.2	0.8	41%
24	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	-33.2	-33.3	-6.5	-57%
25	Bangor, ME	-3.0	-3.3	-1.3	-74%
26	Barnstable Town, MA	0.3	-1.1	0.5	-12%
27	Baton Rouge, LA	2.8	-4.9	4.7	9%
28	Battle Creek, MI	0.0	-4.3	1.9	-16%
29	Bay City, MI	-0.3	-2.3	0.4	-33%
30	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	-0.8	-3.9	2.9	-7%
31	Beckley, WV	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-16%
32	Bellingham, WA	1.1	-1.2	1.9	22%
33	Bend-Redmond, OR	0.3	-2.0	1.6	-3%
34	Billings, MT	0.4	-0.3	0.7	25%
35	Binghamton, NY	-11.0	-8.7	-3.2	-67%
36	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	-3.7	-18.4	3.4	-33%
37	Bismarck, ND	0.7	-1.1	0.3	-1%
38	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	-0.9	-6.9	1.9	-34%
39	Bloomington, IN	-0.7	-3.8	-0.9	-60%
40	Bloomington-Normal, IL	1.2	-0.4	0.2	13%
41	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	-1.6	-2.7	-0.2	-46%
42	Boise City, ID	11.2	-13.3	3.8	7%
43	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	-55.1	-95.0	-1.1	-46%
44	Boulder, CO	1.5	-9.6	2.2	-25%
45	Bowling Green, KY	2.3	-3.5	3.0	19%
46	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	0.5	0.1	0.6	93%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
47	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	-26.8	-15.4	-5.1	-59%
48	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	1.2	-6.7	0.5	-46%
49	Brunswick, GA	-1.4	-1.5	-0.4	-60%
50	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	-9.6	-33.4	1.5	-45%
51	Burlington, NC	-2.5	-10.4	0.6	-57%
52	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	3.4	-6.3	-0.8	-23%
53	California-Lexington Park, MD	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-38%
54	Canton-Massillon, OH	0.3	-19.2	3.2	-36%
55	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	1.5	-2.6	1.3	4%
56	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	0.1	-3.0	0.3	-37%
57	Carbondale-Marion, IL	-0.5	-2.8	1.1	-37%
58	Carson City, NV	1.3	-1.5	0.0	-8%
59	Casper, WY	0.2	0.1	-0.1	14%
60	Cedar Rapids, IA	0.0	-1.7	-0.3	-9%
61	Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	-1.9	-4.1	1.6	-31%
62	Champaign-Urbana, IL	1.4	-4.4	0.2	-26%
63	Charleston, WV	-0.4	-4.1	0.2	-55%
64	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	3.5	-2.2	6.2	39%
65	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	-10.5	-64.2	13.1	-37%
66	Charlottesville, VA	0.0	-3.3	0.3	-43%
67	Chattanooga, TN-GA	-1.0	-16.1	3.2	-30%
68	Cheyenne, WY	0.6	-0.2	0.0	36%
69	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	-52.1	-234.0	7.5	-40%
70	Chico, CA	-0.7	-1.5	0.0	-37%
71	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	-7.9	-44.0	10.8	-27%
72	Clarksville, TN-KY	4.8	-5.8	0.8	-1%
73	Cleveland, TN	-0.4	-5.3	2.1	-27%
74	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	-16.1	-79.2	3.6	-43%
75	Coeur d'Alene, ID	1.3	-0.1	1.3	89%
76	College Station-Bryan, TX	2.7	-1.0	0.3	61%
77	Colorado Springs, CO	3.8	-13.0	0.4	-43%
78	Columbia, MO	1.3	-2.3	1.0	0%
79	Columbia, SC	0.9	-10.3	6.1	-9%
80	Columbus, GA-AL	2.7	-11.2	0.4	-45%
81	Columbus, IN	4.1	-3.6	5.4	44%
82	Columbus, OH	3.9	-39.2	7.9	-27%
83	Corpus Christi, TX	1.5	-3.8	-0.1	-21%
84	Corvallis, OR	1.8	-3.5	-0.5	-43%
85	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	-1.4	0.8	-1.0	-33%
86	Cumberland, MD-WV	-0.9	-0.6	0.0	-25%
87	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	10.7	-99.4	6.8	-24%
88	Dalton, GA	9.7	-10.7	0.0	-4%
89	Danville, IL	-2.7	-2.1	0.2	-48%
90	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	0.7	-2.2	0.2	-26%
91	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	0.6	-7.2	0.4	-22%
92	Dayton, OH	-3.4	-39.4	4.3	-49%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
93	Decatur, AL	0.9	-4.6	-0.1	-24%
94	Decatur, IL	0.4	-3.7	-0.4	-27%
95	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	0.3	-4.4	2.9	-9%
96	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2.1	-25.7	8.9	-17%
97	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	1.3	-3.9	2.0	-3%
98	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	32.8	-202.4	62.6	-31%
99	Dothan, AL	-3.9	-4.4	-1.1	-69%
100	Dover, DE	-0.5	-2.4	0.2	-36%
101	Dubuque, IA	-0.4	-2.8	1.3	-18%
102	Duluth, MN-WI	1.7	-3.4	-0.1	-21%
103	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	3.8	-12.3	-2.5	-28%
104	East Stroudsburg, PA	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-5%
105	Eau Claire, WI	1.0	-2.6	0.3	-10%
106	El Centro, CA	0.0	0.9	-1.5	-33%
107	El Paso, TX	-3.3	-20.9	-0.3	-60%
108	Elizabethtown, KY	2.4	-2.9	2.9	39%
109	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	13.3	-18.9	13.6	16%
110	Elmira, NY	-0.7	-2.5	-0.7	-43%
111	Erie, PA	-2.1	-13.8	0.9	-42%
112	Eugene, OR	3.8	-9.6	1.3	-25%
113	Evansville, IN-KY	2.9	-10.4	0.8	-23%
114	Fairbanks, AK	0.0	0.1	0.0	34%
115	Fargo, ND-MN	2.4	0.7	1.1	73%
116	Farmington, NM	0.2	0.0	-0.1	15%
117	Fayetteville, NC	-0.2	-3.9	-1.9	-44%
118	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	6.3	-7.1	-2.7	-12%
119	Flagstaff, AZ	-0.5	0.8	0.8	32%
120	Flint, MI	-21.3	-21.0	2.5	-77%
121	Florence, SC	-2.8	-8.5	-0.1	-57%
122	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	-1.6	-4.1	2.5	-25%
123	Fond du Lac, WI	0.8	-3.8	1.6	-12%
124	Fort Collins, CO	1.3	-4.7	2.7	-5%
125	Fort Smith, AR-OK	3.9	-9.6	-2.8	-32%
126	Fort Wayne, IN	1.4	-12.9	4.3	-17%
127	Fresno, CA	3.3	-3.5	2.0	7%
128	Gadsden, AL	-1.9	-3.3	0.8	-44%
129	Gainesville, FL	0.5	-1.9	0.1	-22%
130	Gainesville, GA	5.3	-4.4	4.6	40%
131	Gettysburg, PA	0.0	-1.7	0.7	-13%
132	Glens Falls, NY	-2.1	-1.2	-0.4	-38%
133	Goldsboro, NC	-1.3	-1.7	0.7	-33%
134	Grand Forks, ND-MN	1.4	-0.3	0.4	68%
135	Grand Island, NE	1.3	-0.3	0.4	23%
136	Grand Junction, CO	0.4	-1.4	0.4	-20%
137	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	27.5	-46.0	27.4	9%
138	Grants Pass, OR	-0.2	-1.0	0.8	-11%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
139	Great Falls, MT	0.1	-0.2	0.3	25%
140	Greeley, CO	3.1	-0.7	2.7	63%
141	Green Bay, WI	5.8	-6.4	2.2	6%
142	Greensboro-High Point, NC	-7.0	-29.9	4.3	-37%
143	Greenville, NC	-0.5	-3.0	-0.3	-39%
144	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	-7.2	-29.2	7.9	-34%
145	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	-1.2	-3.7	-1.9	-26%
146	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	1.9	-5.6	0.3	-30%
147	Hammond, LA	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-3%
148	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	0.3	0.5	0.2	32%
149	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	-5.2	-11.3	1.3	-41%
150	Harrisonburg, VA	2.2	-3.8	-1.2	-24%
151	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	-23.5	-21.5	0.0	-41%
152	Hattiesburg, MS	-1.4	-1.0	0.0	-37%
153	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	-3.7	-42.2	2.6	-52%
154	Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-30%
155	Hinesville, GA	0.5	0.4	0.5	202%
156	Homosassa Springs, FL	0.6	-1.0	0.0	-49%
157	Hot Springs, AR	1.0	-2.0	0.6	-16%
158	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	2.0	0.9	-0.4	43%
159	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	30.0	-16.2	16.4	15%
160	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	-3.4	-2.8	-0.1	-37%
161	Huntsville, AL	-0.7	-12.9	-0.2	-37%
162	Idaho Falls, ID	0.7	0.3	1.1	107%
163	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	-4.9	-37.2	5.1	-29%
164	Iowa City, IA	1.5	-0.5	-0.1	19%
165	Ithaca, NY	0.3	-1.3	0.3	-16%
166	Jackson, MI	0.0	-5.3	2.3	-23%
167	Jackson, MS	-3.0	-5.6	2.8	-23%
168	Jackson, TN	4.2	-6.3	0.1	-17%
169	Jacksonville, FL	3.6	-12.5	2.9	-16%
170	Jacksonville, NC	-0.9	-0.7	0.2	-58%
171	Janesville-Beloit, WI	0.5	-10.2	1.6	-45%
172	Jefferson City, MO	1.0	-2.2	0.2	-16%
173	Johnson City, TN	-1.7	-5.6	-0.3	-50%
174	Johnstown, PA	-1.5	-2.6	-0.6	-55%
175	Jonesboro, AR	1.7	-4.1	0.1	-26%
176	Joplin, MO	0.0	-4.0	-0.2	-24%
177	Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-39%
178	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	-1.4	-12.3	3.3	-32%
179	Kankakee, IL	1.0	-2.1	0.7	-6%
180	Kansas City, MO-KS	3.0	-21.9	5.5	-15%
181	Kennewick-Richland, WA	0.4	1.2	0.4	37%
182	Killeen-Temple, TX	1.1	-2.4	-0.1	-16%
183	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	-5.0	-10.6	-0.1	-43%
184	Kingston, NY	0.1	-2.7	-0.4	-49%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
185	Knoxville, TN	-1.4	-17.3	3.6	-29%
186	Kokomo, IN	1.2	-10.7	4.1	-30%
187	La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	-0.2	-2.6	0.1	-25%
188	Lafayette, LA	1.8	-0.3	-0.8	5%
189	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	3.7	-6.2	3.9	8%
190	Lake Charles, LA	0.1	-2.3	1.8	-4%
191	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	0.9	-0.4	0.2	28%
192	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	-3.5	-6.0	2.6	-29%
193	Lancaster, PA	-1.8	-20.4	0.5	-37%
194	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	-3.4	-11.7	3.5	-36%
195	Laredo, TX	0.4	-0.9	-0.1	-45%
196	Las Cruces, NM	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-28%
197	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	9.8	-0.7	2.5	113%
198	Lawrence, KS	0.5	-0.6	0.1	0%
199	Lawton, OK	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	2%
200	Lebanon, PA	-1.5	-1.6	0.1	-26%
201	Lewiston, ID-WA	0.1	-0.3	1.6	46%
202	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	-1.2	-2.6	0.2	-40%
203	Lexington-Fayette, KY	11.3	-12.2	1.6	2%
204	Lima, OH	-1.8	-5.2	1.6	-37%
205	Lincoln, NE	4.3	-5.7	1.1	-3%
206	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	1.3	-13.0	0.2	-36%
207	Logan, UT-ID	0.1	1.6	1.0	31%
208	Longview, TX	0.8	-1.4	-1.0	-14%
209	Longview, WA	0.1	-2.8	0.3	-27%
210	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	-214.3	-308.5	-12.9	-51%
211	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	7.5	-34.2	18.2	-10%
212	Lubbock, TX	-0.2	-2.1	-0.1	-33%
213	Lynchburg, VA	1.7	-11.1	-0.4	-41%
214	Macon-Bibb County, GA	-1.8	-5.8	0.4	-56%
215	Madera, CA	-0.4	0.1	0.8	17%
216	Madison, WI	6.8	-9.1	3.3	3%
217	Manchester-Nashua, NH	0.7	-15.6	-1.8	-41%
218	Manhattan, KS	0.4	0.9	0.4	138%
219	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	2.5	-2.3	0.5	12%
220	Mansfield, OH	-1.3	-7.9	0.9	-46%
221	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	-0.6	-6.1	0.5	-49%
222	Medford, OR	1.4	-2.2	1.8	14%
223	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	-3.0	-19.0	0.9	-32%
224	Merced, CA	2.8	-2.1	2.1	36%
225	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	-26.4	-58.5	8.6	-47%
226	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-1.4	-3.5	0.3	-38%
227	Midland, MI	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	-1%
228	Midland, TX	0.9	0.6	0.9	223%
229	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	3.9	-52.2	8.2	-25%
230	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	21.6	-66.1	17.8	-12%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
231	Missoula, MT	-0.5	-1.3	0.2	-45%
232	Mobile, AL	-1.1	-4.3	5.4	0%
233	Modesto, CA	-1.0	-1.9	0.8	-9%
234	Monroe, LA	2.6	-3.5	-0.2	-15%
235	Monroe, MI	2.4	-5.9	1.0	-31%
236	Montgomery, AL	0.4	-1.0	2.1	9%
237	Morgantown, WV	0.3	0.3	0.8	45%
238	Morristown, TN	2.4	-8.5	1.1	-31%
239	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	2.3	-0.6	1.2	85%
240	Muncie, IN	-1.5	-6.1	0.8	-60%
241	Muskegon, MI	-0.6	-5.1	4.2	-9%
242	Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC-NC	-0.6	-5.0	0.1	-56%
243	Napa, CA	4.2	0.4	1.9	104%
244	Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	0.5	-0.5	1.2	46%
245	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	9.5	-41.4	20.2	-12%
246	New Bern, NC	0.8	-1.3	0.5	1%
247	New Haven-Milford, CT	-5.5	-19.9	-3.0	-48%
248	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	-2.2	-12.7	-4.3	-39%
249	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	-255.3	-274.5	-10.2	-59%
250	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	-0.8	-6.6	1.9	-29%
251	North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	4.0	-8.7	3.7	-6%
252	Norwich-New London, CT	-8.6	-4.0	1.6	-40%
253	Ocala, FL	1.2	-4.6	1.6	-19%
254	Ocean City, NJ	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-42%
255	Odessa, TX	0.4	0.2	0.4	29%
256	Ogden-Clearfield, UT	8.2	-6.4	5.8	31%
257	Oklahoma City, OK	4.2	-20.9	4.9	-25%
258	Olympia-Tumwater, WA	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	-25%
259	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	3.0	-4.6	1.5	-1%
260	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	-0.2	-14.5	5.7	-17%
261	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	4.0	-5.7	-1.7	-13%
262	Owensboro, KY	1.3	-2.7	0.5	-10%
263	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	7.5	-9.7	-1.5	-11%
264	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	-4.9	-4.3	1.1	-27%
265	Panama City, FL	-0.6	-0.3	0.5	-9%
266	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	-1.1	-4.2	-0.7	-69%
267	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	-2.6	-3.4	0.8	-46%
268	Peoria, IL	-1.2	-8.6	-2.2	-34%
269	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	-57.3	-104.0	-4.3	-47%
270	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	24.9	-50.4	8.8	-12%
271	Pine Bluff, AR	2.2	-3.2	-0.4	-22%
272	Pittsburgh, PA	-0.9	-42.3	-1.9	-35%
273	Pittsfield, MA	-4.1	-3.9	0.0	-63%
274	Pocatello, ID	1.3	-0.7	-0.2	23%
275	Port St. Lucie, FL	0.0	-0.9	1.1	3%
276	Portland-South Portland, ME	-4.4	-12.2	1.7	-39%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
277	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	18.4	-36.4	14.7	-3%
278	Prescott, AZ	1.0	-0.7	0.9	51%
279	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	-28.1	-52.0	1.8	-54%
280	Provo-Orem, UT	5.6	-2.9	2.2	36%
281	Pueblo, CO	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	-13%
282	Punta Gorda, FL	0.1	-0.2	0.3	39%
283	Racine, WI	-0.9	-7.3	2.5	-23%
284	Raleigh, NC	3.7	-10.3	3.6	-8%
285	Rapid City, SD	0.4	-2.3	0.3	-37%
286	Reading, PA	-3.0	-13.6	3.1	-30%
287	Redding, CA	-0.8	-1.3	0.0	-48%
288	Reno, NV	5.9	-2.5	1.5	64%
289	Richmond, VA	-5.1	-23.4	-1.1	-49%
290	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	41.1	-34.6	13.0	25%
291	Roanoke, VA	-1.6	-7.4	0.5	-34%
292	Rochester, MN	2.3	-5.9	-0.3	-26%
293	Rochester, NY	-21.1	-42.9	-2.5	-53%
294	Rockford, IL	-4.9	-17.2	5.5	-34%
295	Rocky Mount, NC	-5.7	-9.2	0.0	-59%
296	Rome, GA	-0.6	-3.7	0.1	-42%
297	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	8.1	-14.6	4.2	-6%
298	Saginaw, MI	-0.7	-9.9	3.1	-36%
299	Salem, OR	1.9	-4.4	1.5	-7%
300	Salinas, CA	-0.3	-3.2	0.0	-39%
301	Salisbury, MD-DE	-0.4	-3.6	-0.7	-26%
302	Salt Lake City, UT	6.2	-4.5	4.4	12%
303	San Angelo, TX	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-24%
304	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	10.9	-11.7	2.0	3%
305	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	-2.6	-25.6	11.1	-14%
306	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	5.8	-62.0	11.8	-26%
307	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	-3.4	-99.7	10.3	-36%
308	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	2.0	-1.5	1.3	33%
309	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	-1.7	-3.8	1.3	-39%
310	Santa Fe, NM	-1.3	-0.6	0.1	-68%
311	Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	-4.2	-4.6	2.2	-33%
312	Santa Rosa, CA	10.0	-10.2	2.1	9%
313	Savannah, GA	-0.3	-2.8	4.8	10%
314	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	-6.6	-17.6	-0.8	-48%
315	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	-19.0	-46.2	17.3	-21%
316	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	0.7	-1.2	0.1	-22%
317	Sebring, FL	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-53%
318	Sheboygan, WI	6.2	-8.1	2.1	1%
319	Sherman-Denison, TX	-1.2	-5.0	0.5	-51%
320	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	-2.3	-7.7	-0.9	-51%
321	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	-0.3	-0.4	0.0	-57%
322	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	5.0	-3.7	0.4	13%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
323	Sioux Falls, SD	2.9	-1.4	1.6	31%
324	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	0.7	-8.0	0.6	-29%
325	Spartanburg, SC	-3.1	-15.8	4.5	-33%
326	Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	3.6	-8.2	1.0	-18%
327	Springfield, IL	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-33%
328	Springfield, MA	-6.7	-12.8	-1.6	-50%
329	Springfield, MO	0.8	-10.4	1.6	-35%
330	Springfield, OH	-0.2	-6.5	0.5	-48%
331	St. Cloud, MN	4.9	-3.5	0.3	13%
332	St. George, UT	0.8	-0.1	1.0	112%
333	St. Joseph, MO-KS	-0.2	1.1	1.1	24%
334	St. Louis, MO-IL	-31.7	-62.7	3.6	-45%
335	State College, PA	0.1	-4.2	0.1	-49%
336	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	-1.3	-3.3	-0.1	-41%
337	Stockton-Lodi, CA	0.4	-7.1	2.1	-19%
338	Sumter, SC	3.6	-6.4	0.6	-25%
339	Syracuse, NY	-2.2	-17.7	-2.2	-47%
340	Tallahassee, FL	0.3	-1.4	-0.8	-40%
341	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	5.9	-31.6	3.9	-26%
342	Terre Haute, IN	1.2	-2.3	0.3	-6%
343	Texarkana, TX-AR	-1.1	-1.6	-0.2	-36%
344	The Villages, FL	1.1	-0.4	-0.4	53%
345	Toledo, OH	4.5	-23.9	8.8	-19%
346	Topeka, KS	0.6	-0.9	0.0	-5%
347	Trenton, NJ	-8.8	-3.1	-1.5	-64%
348	Tucson, AZ	7.3	-8.8	-0.2	-7%
349	Tulsa, OK	1.6	-12.1	1.6	-17%
350	Tuscaloosa, AL	4.1	-2.6	2.9	38%
351	Tyler, TX	0.0	-4.6	-0.1	-42%
352	Urban Honolulu, HI	-2.5	-2.2	0.6	-27%
353	Utica-Rome, NY	-3.8	-7.6	0.1	-50%
354	Valdosta, GA	-0.1	-2.0	0.3	-32%
355	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	3.3	-1.0	2.6	66%
356	Victoria, TX	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-17%
357	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	-2.8	-3.7	0.1	-43%
358	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	-1.3	-13.3	-0.6	-23%
359	Visalia-Porterville, CA	-0.9	-0.7	1.4	-1%
360	Waco, TX	0.8	-4.6	2.1	-9%
361	Walla Walla, WA	0.2	-0.7	0.4	-3%
362	Warner Robins, GA	1.3	1.3	0.7	80%
363	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	7.1	-29.2	0.1	-29%
364	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	1.3	-1.0	0.2	3%
365	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	-1.3	-1.4	0.1	-51%
366	Wausau, WI	3.8	-4.3	1.8	9%
367	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	-4.6	-6.4	-0.9	-69%
368	Wenatchee, WA	0.1	-0.6	0.2	-12%

Table 4: Manufacturing Job Change 1990-2016
(Thousands)

		'90-'00	'00-'10	'10-'16	% since 1990
369	Wheeling, WV-OH	-1.3	-1.9	-0.6	-56%
370	Wichita Falls, TX	0.5	-3.6	-0.3	-42%
371	Wichita, KS	9.6	-20.6	-0.3	-18%
372	Williamsport, PA	-1.1	-4.8	-1.0	-47%
373	Wilmington, NC	-0.1	-3.3	-0.8	-42%
374	Winchester, VA-WV	2.3	-4.8	-0.1	-27%
375	Winston-Salem, NC	-4.8	-27.4	3.5	-47%
376	Worcester, MA-CT	-7.0	-24.8	1.3	-42%
377	Yakima, WA	1.2	-3.6	0.8	-16%
378	York-Hanover, PA	-2.9	-13.2	-1.3	-36%
379	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	-7.0	-24.5	0.9	-51%
380	Yuba City, CA	0.2	-1.4	0.0	-36%
381	Yuma, AZ	0.0	-1.1	0.1	-35%

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Abilene, TX	2008Q3	-3.1	-4.6	2015Q3
Akron, OH	2008Q1	-27.6	-8.0	2016Q1
Albany, GA	2007Q1	-4.5	-7.0	post 2022
Albany, OR	2008Q1	-4.9	-11.2	2018Q2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	2008Q2	-17.2	-3.8	2014Q2
Albuquerque, NM	2008Q2	-29.2	-7.3	2020Q1
Alexandria, LA	2008Q1	-5.1	-7.6	post 2022
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	2007Q4	-14.2	-4.1	2013Q1
Altoona, PA	2007Q4	-3.2	-5.1	2019Q3
Amarillo, TX	2008Q3	-4.4	-3.8	2013Q3
Ames, IA	2008Q4	-1.5	-3.0	2012Q2
Anchorage, AK	2008Q4	-1.5	-0.9	2010Q3
Ann Arbor, MI	2007Q1	-10.0	-4.9	2012Q3
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	2007Q1	-7.8	-14.5	post 2022
Appleton, WI	2008Q3	-5.7	-4.7	2014Q2
Asheville, NC	2008Q1	-12.3	-6.9	2014Q4
Athens-Clarke County, GA	2008Q1	-7.2	-7.8	2015Q4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2007Q3	-204.2	-8.3	2014Q2
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	2007Q1	-15.9	-10.5	post 2022
Auburn-Opelika, AL	2007Q3	-3.2	-5.8	2012Q3
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	2008Q2	-9.0	-4.1	2014Q2
Austin-Round Rock, TX	2008Q3	-21.9	-2.8	2010Q4
Bakersfield, CA	2008Q2	-14.9	-6.1	2012Q2
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2008Q1	-59.3	-4.5	2012Q4
Bangor, ME	2008Q2	-4.0	-5.3	post 2022
Barnstable Town, MA	2007Q2	-4.9	-5.1	2014Q2
Baton Rouge, LA	2007Q4	-14.1	-3.7	2013Q1
Battle Creek, MI	2007Q2	-4.2	-7.1	2015Q1
Bay City, MI	2007Q3	-2.4	-6.3	post 2022
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	2008Q3	-9.7	-5.7	2017Q1
Beckley, WV	2008Q4	-2.0	-4.1	2011Q2
Bellingham, WA	2008Q1	-7.0	-8.1	2015Q1
Bend-Redmond, OR	2007Q1	-11.1	-15.4	2015Q1
Billings, MT	2008Q1	-5.0	-6.1	2013Q1
Binghamton, NY	2008Q3	-10.8	-9.4	post 2022
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	2007Q1	-44.3	-8.3	2019Q3
Bismarck, ND	2009Q4	-0.1	-0.2	2010Q2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	2008Q2	-4.5	-5.9	2013Q2
Bloomington, IN	2008Q3	-4.1	-5.2	post 2022
Bloomington-Normal, IL	2008Q3	-3.9	-3.9	2022Q3
Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	2008Q3	-1.3	-3.2	2011Q4
Boise City, ID	2007Q1	-25.7	-9.2	2014Q1

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses (thous.)	Decline (%)	Return to Peak
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	2008Q2	-100.0	-4.0	2012Q3
Boulder, CO	2008Q2	-10.9	-6.4	2012Q4
Bowling Green, KY	2008Q1	-5.2	-7.5	2013Q1
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	2008Q1	-4.6	-5.2	2015Q3
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	2008Q1	-32.8	-7.4	2016Q1
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	2008Q1	-2.4	-1.9	2010Q2
Brunswick, GA	2008Q1	-6.3	-13.7	post 2022
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	2008Q3	-18.5	-3.3	2014Q3
Burlington, NC	2007Q3	-6.8	-10.9	2022Q1
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	2008Q1	-3.7	-3.1	2011Q2
California-Lexington Park, MD	2009Q4	-0.6	-1.5	2010Q2
Canton-Massillon, OH	2007Q4	-15.2	-8.8	2016Q2
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	2007Q1	-38.2	-16.3	2014Q4
Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	2007Q2	-3.2	-7.0	2027Q2
Carbondale-Marion, IL	2007Q1	-2.4	-4.2	2015Q2
Carson City, NV	2007Q1	-5.7	-17.1	post 2022
Casper, WY	2008Q4	-3.7	-9.0	2012Q2
Cedar Rapids, IA	2008Q4	-4.0	-2.8	2012Q1
Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	2008Q2	-4.7	-7.9	2015Q4
Champaign-Urbana, IL	2008Q3	-10.0	-8.8	2021Q1
Charleston, WV	2008Q4	-4.3	-3.3	post 2022
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	2008Q1	-20.6	-6.8	2012Q2
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2007Q4	-88.9	-8.6	2013Q3
Charlottesville, VA	2007Q4	-4.5	-4.2	2014Q1
Chattanooga, TN-GA	2008Q1	-22.6	-9.1	2015Q4
Cheyenne, WY	2008Q2	-1.9	-4.3	2013Q1
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	2008Q1	-331.1	-7.3	2015Q2
Chico, CA	2007Q1	-7.6	-9.9	2015Q4
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2007Q4	-70.1	-6.7	2015Q1
Clarksville, TN-KY	2007Q1	-4.4	-5.3	2012Q1
Cleveland, TN	2007Q1	-3.7	-8.8	2012Q2
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2007Q1	-87.9	-8.2	2019Q4
Coeur d'Alene, ID	2008Q3	-5.4	-9.3	2014Q3
College Station-Bryan, TX	2009Q1	-1.3	-1.3	2010Q1
Colorado Springs, CO	2007Q3	-16.1	-6.2	2014Q2
Columbia, MO	2008Q3	-2.2	-2.4	2011Q2
Columbia, SC	2008Q1	-25.2	-6.8	2014Q1
Columbus, GA-AL	2008Q2	-5.2	-4.3	2016Q3
Columbus, IN	2008Q2	-5.1	-11.0	2011Q4
Columbus, OH	2008Q1	-49.0	-5.1	2012Q2
Corpus Christi, TX	2008Q2	-7.9	-4.3	2012Q2
Corvallis, OR	2008Q2	-1.9	-4.8	2011Q4

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	2007Q1	-10.3	-9.6	2015Q4
Cumberland, MD-WV	2008Q1	-0.6	-1.5	2010Q3
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2008Q2	-150.9	-5.0	2012Q1
Dalton, GA	2007Q1	-16.3	-20.6	post 2022
Danville, IL	2007Q2	-2.6	-8.2	post 2022
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	2007Q1	-3.4	-6.0	post 2022
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	2008Q1	-12.9	-6.8	post 2022
Dayton, OH	2007Q1	-34.6	-8.8	post 2022
Decatur, AL	2008Q1	-6.5	-11.0	post 2022
Decatur, IL	2008Q4	-3.7	-6.7	post 2022
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	2007Q2	-19.2	-10.1	2016Q1
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2008Q2	-71.8	-5.7	2012Q4
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	2008Q3	-12.9	-4.0	2012Q3
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	2007Q1	-255.1	-12.9	2016Q3
Dothan, AL	2007Q1	-7.4	-11.6	post 2022
Dover, DE	2008Q1	-4.5	-6.7	2015Q1
Dubuque, IA	2008Q1	-1.9	-3.5	2010Q4
Duluth, MN-WI	2008Q1	-6.7	-5.0	2014Q3
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	2008Q3	-14.5	-5.1	2013Q2
East Stroudsburg, PA	2008Q1	-7.1	-11.5	post 2022
Eau Claire, WI	2008Q1	-5.3	-6.3	2015Q1
El Centro, CA	2008Q3	-2.5	-4.9	2013Q3
El Paso, TX	2008Q1	-7.1	-2.5	2011Q2
Elizabethtown, KY	2008Q1	-3.8	-7.2	2012Q4
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	2007Q2	-35.0	-26.8	2019Q3
Elmira, NY	2007Q4	-2.4	-5.9	post 2022
Erie, PA	2007Q2	-8.7	-6.5	post 2022
Eugene, OR	2008Q1	-17.0	-10.8	2018Q2
Evansville, IN-KY	2007Q1	-8.6	-5.5	2014Q4
Fairbanks, AK	2008Q2	-0.7	-1.8	2010Q2
Fargo, ND-MN	2008Q4	-1.9	-1.5	2011Q1
Farmington, NM	2008Q3	-5.0	-9.4	2021Q3
Fayetteville, NC	2008Q4	-2.3	-1.8	2017Q4
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	2007Q4	-10.6	-5.1	2012Q2
Flagstaff, AZ	2008Q1	-5.3	-8.0	2016Q2
Flint, MI	2007Q1	-18.7	-12.3	post 2022
Florence, SC	2007Q4	-8.7	-9.8	2018Q4
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	2007Q1	-3.4	-6.0	post 2022
Fond du Lac, WI	2007Q4	-4.6	-9.3	2017Q4
Fort Collins, CO	2008Q3	-5.7	-4.1	2012Q1
Fort Smith, AR-OK	2007Q4	-11.1	-9.1	post 2022
Fort Wayne, IN	2007Q1	-21.1	-9.6	2016Q1

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Fresno, CA	2007Q3	-28.5	-9.0	2015Q1
Gadsden, AL	2008Q1	-3.2	-8.3	2016Q2
Gainesville, FL	2007Q4	-8.3	-6.1	2015Q3
Gainesville, GA	2008Q1	-8.1	-10.2	2014Q3
Gettysburg, PA	2007Q2	-3.2	-9.1	2020Q2
Glens Falls, NY	2007Q4	-2.7	-4.7	2018Q2
Goldsboro, NC	2008Q1	-3.2	-7.0	post 2022
Grand Forks, ND-MN	2008Q1	-1.4	-2.6	2011Q4
Grand Island, NE	2008Q4	-1.4	-3.4	2012Q3
Grand Junction, CO	2008Q3	-7.9	-11.9	2021Q4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	2007Q1	-47.4	-9.6	2013Q1
Grants Pass, OR	2007Q1	-3.3	-12.8	2017Q3
Great Falls, MT	2008Q1	-1.1	-3.0	2014Q1
Greeley, CO	2008Q2	-5.9	-7.1	2012Q1
Green Bay, WI	2007Q3	-6.9	-4.0	2013Q3
Greensboro-High Point, NC	2007Q2	-35.9	-9.7	2018Q1
Greenville, NC	2007Q4	-3.8	-4.9	2013Q3
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	2008Q1	-33.9	-8.8	2013Q4
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	2008Q2	-10.6	-6.5	2022Q4
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	2007Q4	-6.4	-6.3	2012Q3
Hammond, LA	2008Q1	-1.9	-4.2	2018Q1
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	2008Q3	-2.8	-7.3	2018Q2
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	2008Q2	-15.4	-4.6	2015Q3
Harrisonburg, VA	2007Q2	-3.2	-4.9	2014Q3
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	2008Q1	-40.7	-6.3	2019Q1
Hattiesburg, MS	2007Q3	-3.2	-5.2	2015Q1
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	2007Q1	-20.8	-12.8	post 2022
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	2007Q4	-9.7	-12.9	2015Q3
Hinesville, GA	2008Q4	-0.5	-2.7	2010Q4
Homosassa Springs, FL	2007Q1	-5.1	-13.3	post 2022
Hot Springs, AR	2008Q1	-2.4	-6.0	2020Q2
Houma-Thibodaux, LA	2008Q4	-7.4	-7.5	2013Q1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2008Q4	-109.5	-4.2	2011Q4
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	2008Q3	-8.1	-5.5	post 2022
Huntsville, AL	2008Q2	-7.2	-3.4	2014Q3
Idaho Falls, ID	2008Q2	-3.4	-5.6	2015Q1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	2008Q2	-52.3	-5.5	2012Q4
Iowa City, IA	2008Q3	-2.0	-2.2	2011Q1
Ithaca, NY	2008Q2	-0.7	-1.1	2010Q1
Jackson, MI	2007Q1	-6.5	-11.0	post 2022
Jackson, MS	2007Q4	-13.1	-4.8	2014Q4
Jackson, TN	2007Q3	-5.3	-8.1	2014Q4

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Jacksonville, FL	2007Q2	-57.1	-9.0	2014Q4
Jacksonville, NC	2009Q3	-0.4	-0.8	2010Q1
Janesville-Beloit, WI	2007Q4	-9.2	-13.2	2016Q3
Jefferson City, MO	2008Q1	-4.4	-5.5	post 2022
Johnson City, TN	2008Q1	-5.2	-6.5	2019Q1
Johnstown, PA	2008Q1	-2.8	-4.6	post 2022
Jonesboro, AR	2008Q2	-1.2	-2.5	2011Q2
Joplin, MO	2008Q3	-2.8	-3.5	2013Q2
Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	2008Q1	-8.2	-11.3	2015Q2
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	2007Q1	-11.3	-7.8	2016Q2
Kankakee, IL	2008Q1	-2.2	-4.9	2013Q4
Kansas City, MO-KS	2008Q1	-55.2	-5.4	2014Q2
Kennewick-Richland, WA	2009Q4	0.0	0.0	2010Q1
Killeen-Temple, TX	2008Q3	-2.0	-1.6	2010Q2
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	2008Q2	-7.5	-6.1	2019Q2
Kingston, NY	2007Q1	-4.3	-6.7	post 2022
Knoxville, TN	2008Q1	-20.3	-5.4	2014Q2
Kokomo, IN	2007Q2	-9.5	-22.3	post 2022
La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	2008Q1	-3.0	-3.9	2012Q4
Lafayette, LA	2008Q4	-12.2	-5.6	2012Q2
Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	2008Q3	-6.2	-6.4	2012Q3
Lake Charles, LA	2008Q2	-7.4	-7.8	2014Q2
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	2007Q1	-10.3	-18.7	post 2022
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	2007Q2	-21.3	-10.1	2015Q4
Lancaster, PA	2008Q1	-13.7	-5.7	2014Q3
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	2007Q4	-15.2	-6.7	2016Q1
Laredo, TX	2008Q2	-4.8	-5.2	2011Q3
Las Cruces, NM	2008Q2	-1.3	-1.9	2012Q2
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2007Q2	-128.6	-13.8	2016Q1
Lawrence, KS	2008Q1	-2.9	-5.6	2014Q4
Lawton, OK	2009Q4	-0.3	-0.7	2010Q4
Lebanon, PA	2008Q3	-1.8	-3.5	2012Q1
Lewiston, ID-WA	2007Q4	-2.5	-8.9	2016Q1
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	2007Q4	-2.8	-5.4	2020Q1
Lexington-Fayette, KY	2007Q2	-15.0	-5.9	2013Q3
Lima, OH	2007Q1	-4.4	-7.9	post 2022
Lincoln, NE	2008Q4	-4.2	-2.4	2011Q4
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	2008Q1	-14.9	-4.3	2015Q3
Logan, UT-ID	2007Q2	-4.8	-8.4	2014Q2
Longview, TX	2008Q4	-6.1	-6.2	2011Q4
Longview, WA	2007Q3	-3.0	-7.7	2015Q1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	2007Q3	-511.7	-8.8	2015Q2

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	2007Q2	-38.5	-6.3	2013Q3
Lubbock, TX	2008Q3	-3.0	-2.3	2011Q1
Lynchburg, VA	2008Q3	-8.1	-7.4	2029Q3
Macon, GA	2008Q2	-8.2	-8.0	2016Q1
Madera, CA	2007Q4	-3.2	-8.8	2016Q1
Madison, WI	2008Q3	-11.7	-3.2	2012Q2
Manchester-Nashua, NH	2008Q1	-12.5	-6.0	2015Q2
Manhattan, KS	2008Q1	-2.3	-5.4	2012Q3
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	2007Q3	-3.5	-6.3	2013Q4
Mansfield, OH	2007Q1	-6.6	-11.3	post 2022
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	2008Q4	-2.5	-1.1	2010Q4
Medford, OR	2007Q2	-9.8	-11.6	2016Q3
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	2007Q2	-51.9	-8.1	2017Q3
Merced, CA	2007Q3	-3.6	-6.0	2014Q1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2007Q2	-241.3	-9.9	2014Q3
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	2007Q1	-4.9	-10.5	post 2022
Midland, MI	2008Q1	-2.1	-5.6	2013Q3
Midland, TX	2008Q4	-6.1	-8.3	2011Q1
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	2007Q2	-57.1	-6.6	2018Q1
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	2008Q1	-115.3	-6.2	2013Q2
Missoula, MT	2007Q1	-2.8	-4.9	2013Q4
Mobile, AL	2008Q2	-12.8	-6.9	2022Q2
Modesto, CA	2007Q1	-16.1	-9.8	2015Q1
Monroe, LA	2007Q3	-3.9	-5.0	2016Q3
Monroe, MI	2007Q2	-6.5	-14.8	2016Q3
Montgomery, AL	2008Q1	-14.3	-8.0	2022Q1
Morgantown, WV	2009Q4	0.0	0.0	2010Q1
Morristown, TN	2008Q1	-5.9	-12.3	2019Q3
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	2008Q1	-4.3	-8.8	2016Q1
Muncie, IN	2007Q2	-4.6	-8.6	post 2022
Muskegon, MI	2007Q1	-7.3	-11.1	2016Q3
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC-NC	2008Q1	-17.8	-11.3	2016Q1
Napa, CA	2008Q1	-5.7	-8.5	2013Q2
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	2007Q1	-23.3	-17.5	2015Q1
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	2008Q1	-50.8	-6.4	2012Q1
New Bern, NC	2007Q1	-4.4	-9.4	2020Q2
New Haven-Milford, CT	2008Q1	-27.1	-7.1	post 2022
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	2008Q3	-9.7	-1.8	2011Q3
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	2008Q1	-398.0	-4.5	2013Q2
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	2007Q3	-6.9	-10.5	post 2022
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	2007Q1	-41.1	-14.8	2015Q1
Norwich-New London, CT	2008Q2	-12.3	-8.9	post 2022

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Ocala, FL	2007Q1	-17.6	-16.4	2020Q3
Ocean City, NJ	2007Q1	-4.0	-9.2	2016Q1
Odessa, TX	2008Q4	-6.7	-10.3	2011Q2
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	2007Q4	-14.5	-6.5	2013Q3
Oklahoma City, OK	2008Q4	-24.7	-4.2	2012Q1
Olympia-Tumwater, WA	2008Q3	-6.1	-5.8	2014Q3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	2008Q2	-15.3	-3.3	2012Q4
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2008Q1	-101.7	-9.4	2014Q1
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	2008Q2	-3.1	-3.3	2012Q2
Owensboro, KY	2008Q2	-2.5	-4.9	2011Q3
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	2007Q3	-26.3	-8.8	2016Q4
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	2007Q1	-21.4	-10.0	2018Q4
Panama City, FL	2007Q1	-5.4	-6.7	2015Q1
Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	2008Q2	-2.4	-5.4	post 2022
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	2007Q1	-17.9	-10.4	2016Q4
Peoria, IL	2008Q3	-15.9	-8.4	post 2022
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2008Q1	-41.4	-7.7	2019Q1
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	2007Q3	-237.3	-12.3	2015Q4
Pine Bluff, AR	2007Q1	-5.5	-14.0	2046Q4
Pittsburgh, PA	2008Q2	-38.1	-3.3	2011Q4
Pittsfield, MA	2007Q1	-3.0	-4.6	post 2022
Pocatello, ID	2007Q1	-4.0	-10.9	2018Q3
Port St. Lucie, FL	2007Q1	-15.7	-11.5	2015Q2
Portland-South Portland, ME	2008Q2	-12.4	-4.6	2015Q2
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2008Q1	-80.7	-7.7	2013Q4
Prescott, AZ	2007Q1	-10.8	-16.5	2016Q3
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	2007Q1	-53.6	-7.4	2016Q3
Provo-Orem, UT	2007Q3	-15.3	-8.0	2012Q2
Pueblo, CO	2008Q2	-1.9	-3.2	2014Q2
Punta Gorda, FL	2007Q1	-5.1	-11.2	2015Q3
Racine, WI	2007Q4	-6.8	-8.4	2021Q4
Raleigh, NC	2008Q1	-31.1	-5.9	2012Q3
Rapid City, SD	2008Q3	-2.2	-3.4	2012Q1
Reading, PA	2008Q2	-9.9	-5.6	2014Q4
Redding, CA	2007Q1	-8.9	-13.3	post 2022
Reno, NV	2007Q1	-36.4	-16.2	2017Q2
Richmond, VA	2007Q3	-35.9	-5.8	2013Q3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	2007Q3	-145.3	-11.2	2014Q3
Roanoke, VA	2007Q1	-9.6	-5.9	2016Q4
Rochester, MN	2007Q4	-5.6	-4.9	2012Q4
Rochester, NY	2008Q2	-18.5	-3.5	2014Q1
Rockford, IL	2007Q2	-19.7	-12.2	2022Q1

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Rocky Mount, NC	2007Q2	-9.5	-14.3	post 2022
Rome, GA	2007Q2	-4.0	-9.6	2024Q1
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	2007Q3	-98.4	-10.7	2015Q4
Saginaw, MI	2007Q1	-8.3	-9.1	post 2022
Salem, OR	2008Q1	-12.3	-8.0	2015Q1
Salinas, CA	2007Q4	-8.6	-6.5	2015Q3
Salisbury, MD-DE	2008Q1	-9.3	-6.1	2015Q2
Salt Lake City, UT	2008Q1	-37.4	-6.0	2012Q3
San Angelo, TX	2007Q4	-1.8	-3.9	2011Q4
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2008Q2	-21.1	-2.5	2011Q2
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	2007Q3	-96.9	-7.3	2013Q4
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2007Q3	-102.7	-9.6	2014Q3
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	2008Q1	-74.6	-8.0	2012Q4
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	2007Q2	-9.8	-9.3	2013Q2
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	2007Q2	-11.6	-11.8	2015Q2
Santa Fe, NM	2007Q4	-5.6	-8.5	2021Q1
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	2007Q4	-12.1	-6.9	2013Q4
Santa Rosa, CA	2007Q2	-23.5	-12.4	2014Q2
Savannah, GA	2007Q2	-12.4	-7.7	2014Q2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	2007Q3	-12.1	-4.6	2021Q2
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2008Q1	-126.1	-7.1	2013Q3
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	2007Q1	-6.6	-13.1	2017Q2
Sebring, FL	2007Q3	-4.2	-15.3	2020Q3
Sheboygan, WI	2007Q2	-7.4	-11.4	2022Q1
Sherman-Denison, TX	2007Q3	-1.5	-3.5	2013Q1
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	2008Q1	-6.7	-3.4	post 2022
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	2008Q2	-4.5	-11.5	post 2022
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	2008Q3	-4.1	-4.8	2014Q1
Sioux Falls, SD	2008Q4	-3.9	-2.9	2011Q3
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	2007Q2	-13.7	-9.5	post 2022
Spartanburg, SC	2008Q1	-13.8	-9.9	2014Q4
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	2008Q1	-15.9	-6.7	2016Q1
Springfield, IL	2008Q3	-2.7	-2.4	2011Q4
Springfield, MA	2008Q2	-9.6	-3.6	2013Q1
Springfield, MO	2007Q3	-11.3	-5.6	2014Q2
Springfield, OH	2008Q1	-4.4	-8.3	post 2022
St. Cloud, MN	2008Q1	-6.0	-5.8	2013Q3
St. George, UT	2007Q4	-9.3	-16.9	2014Q4
St. Joseph, MO-KS	2009Q3	-2.2	-3.5	2012Q4
St. Louis, MO-IL	2008Q1	-80.3	-5.9	2016Q1
State College, PA	2008Q3	-1.7	-2.2	2011Q3
Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	2008Q1	-4.1	-8.0	post 2022

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Stockton-Lodi, CA	2007Q4	-25.9	-12.0	2015Q2
Sumter, SC	2007Q1	-4.4	-11.0	2021Q4
Syracuse, NY	2008Q3	-13.0	-4.0	post 2022
Tallahassee, FL	2007Q4	-12.9	-7.2	2017Q3
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	2007Q2	-138.3	-11.2	2015Q2
Terre Haute, IN	2007Q3	-4.6	-6.1	post 2022
Texarkana, TX-AR	2008Q3	-5.1	-8.0	post 2022
The Villages, FL	2007Q3	-0.8	-3.8	2011Q2
Toledo, OH	2007Q1	-32.4	-10.4	2016Q3
Topeka, KS	2008Q4	-3.5	-3.2	2018Q2
Trenton, NJ	2008Q2	-6.5	-2.7	2013Q2
Tucson, AZ	2007Q1	-33.8	-8.7	2018Q3
Tulsa, OK	2008Q3	-30.1	-6.8	2014Q4
Tuscaloosa, AL	2008Q2	-6.5	-6.5	2014Q2
Tyler, TX	2008Q3	-3.8	-3.9	2014Q1
Urban Honolulu, HI	2007Q4	-25.1	-5.5	2013Q3
Utica-Rome, NY	2008Q1	-6.9	-5.2	post 2022
Valdosta, GA	2008Q1	-5.2	-9.0	2018Q4
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	2007Q3	-12.1	-9.2	2015Q1
Victoria, TX	2008Q2	-3.0	-7.2	2012Q2
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	2008Q1	-5.7	-9.1	post 2022
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	2007Q3	-44.7	-5.7	2018Q2
Visalia-Porterville, CA	2008Q2	-8.6	-7.4	2014Q4
Waco, TX	2008Q4	-2.5	-2.3	2013Q2
Walla Walla, WA	2008Q3	-1.1	-4.1	2014Q2
Warner Robins, GA	2008Q1	-0.9	-1.2	2011Q3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	2008Q2	-76.9	-2.5	2011Q3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	2008Q3	-2.9	-3.2	2011Q4
Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	2008Q2	-0.6	-1.3	2010Q2
Wausau, WI	2007Q3	-7.8	-10.4	2018Q3
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	2008Q3	-5.9	-11.9	post 2022
Wenatchee, WA	2008Q2	-2.5	-6.1	2014Q3
Wheeling, WV-OH	2008Q1	-2.2	-3.2	2013Q3
Wichita Falls, TX	2007Q3	-4.6	-7.3	post 2022
Wichita, KS	2008Q2	-26.6	-8.5	2022Q1
Williamsport, PA	2008Q2	-2.8	-5.2	2011Q2
Wilmington, NC	2008Q1	-10.1	-8.6	2015Q1
Winchester, VA-WV	2007Q1	-5.1	-8.7	2013Q1
Winston-Salem, NC	2008Q1	-22.7	-8.7	2017Q3
Worcester, MA-CT	2008Q1	-17.7	-4.7	2013Q2
Yakima, WA	2008Q1	-2.8	-3.5	2015Q1
York-Hanover, PA	2008Q1	-11.6	-6.3	2016Q1

Table 5: Return to Peak Employment
(Employment Peak Before the Late 2000s Recession)

	Pre-Recession Peak	Job Losses		Return to Peak
		(thous.)	Decline (%)	
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	2007Q1	-23.1	-9.6	post 2022
Yuba City, CA	2007Q1	-5.5	-12.9	2021Q4
Yuma, AZ	2008Q2	-4.7	-8.7	2016Q3

Table 6: Employment Shortfall
(difference from previous peak, thousands)

		2016	%	2020	%
1	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	-226.9	-10%	-167.9	-8%
2	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	-77.8	-7%	-55.2	-5%
3	New Orleans-Metairie, LA	-54.6	-9%	-35.3	-6%
4	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	-39.1	-21%	-35.9	-19%
5	Dayton, OH	-38.1	-9%	-31.0	-7%
6	Flint, MI	-37.6	-21%	-35.6	-20%
7	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	-31.0	-12%	-28.1	-11%
8	Atlantic City - Hammonton, NJ	-25.3	-16%	-22.8	-15%
9	Toledo, OH	-18.6	-6%	-15.9	-5%
10	Binghamton, NY	-16.2	-14%	-17.5	-15%
11	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	-14.9	-2%		
12	Canton-Massillon, OH	-14.1	-8%	-13.1	-7%
13	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	-13.3	-8%	-7.4	-4%
14	Albuquerque, NM	-12.9	-3%		
15	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	-12.9	-2%		
16	Peoria, IL	-12.4	-7%	-9.2	-5%
17	Greensboro-High Point, NC	-12.0	-3%		
18	Rocky Mount, NC	-12.0	-17%	-10.5	-15%
19	Mansfield, OH	-11.8	-18%	-11.7	-18%
20	Wichita, KS	-11.6	-4%		
21	Dalton, GA	-11.4	-14%	-9.2	-12%
22	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	-11.2	-5%	3.0	1%
23	Jackson, MI	-10.2	-16%	-8.9	-14%
24	Norwich-New London, CT	-10.2	-7%	-9.0	-7%
25	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	-10.1	-5%	-6.3	-3%
26	Rockford, IL	-9.9	-6%	-3.8	-2%
27	Rochester, NY	-9.6	-2%	-2.9	-1%
28	Kokomo, IN	-9.6	-19%	-8.6	-17%
29	Lafayette, LA	-9.3	-4%	-2.0	-1%
30	Muncie, IN	-9.2	-15%	-9.4	-15%
31	Utica-Rome, NY	-9.2	-7%	-10.7	-8%
32	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	-9.2	-6%	-6.8	-5%
33	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	-9.1	-5%	-5.7	-3%
34	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	-9.0	-13%	-8.4	-12%
35	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	-9.0	-1%		
36	Decatur, IL	-8.9	-15%	-8.8	-15%
37	Saginaw, MI	-8.8	-9%	-7.5	-8%
38	Pine Bluff, AR	-8.8	-21%	-8.5	-20%
39	Michigan City-La Porte, IN	-8.4	-17%	-7.7	-15%
40	Tucson, AZ	-7.9	-2%	12.4	3%
41	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	-7.8	-15%	-7.3	-14%
42	Syracuse, NY	-7.7	-2%	-2.7	-1%
43	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	-7.6	-14%	-4.4	-8%

Table 6: Employment Shortfall
(difference from previous peak, thousands)

		2016	%	2020	%
44	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	-7.6	-3%	-1.7	-1%
45	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	-7.1	-13%	-6.5	-12%
46	Ocala, FL	-7.1	-7%		
47	Erie, PA	-7.0	-5%	-4.3	-3%
48	Charleston, WV	-6.9	-5%	-4.2	-3%
49	Fort Smith, AR-OK	-6.9	-6%	-1.4	-1%
50	Mobile, AL	-6.9	-4%		
51	Terre Haute, IN	-6.6	-9%	-6.0	-8%
52	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	-6.5	-4%	-3.6	-2%
53	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	-6.5	-5%	-1.6	-1%
54	Montgomery, AL	-6.4	-4%		
55	Springfield, OH	-6.2	-11%	-5.5	-10%
56	Evansville, IN-KY	-6.2	-4%	-2.3	-1%
57	Elmira, NY	-5.9	-13%	-6.1	-14%
58	Dothan, AL	-5.7	-9%	-4.6	-7%
59	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	-5.7	-1%		
60	Johnstown, PA	-5.7	-9%	-5.5	-9%
61	Lynchburg, VA	-5.6	-5%	-3.5	-3%
62	Bay City, MI	-5.5	-13%	-5.3	-13%
63	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	-5.4	-9%	-5.1	-8%
64	Topeka, KS	-5.2	-5%	-2.9	-2%
65	Burlington, NC	-5.1	-8%	-2.9	-4%
66	Homosassa Springs, FL	-5.1	-13%	-2.6	-7%
67	Danville, IL	-5.1	-15%	-4.9	-14%
68	Decatur, AL	-5.0	-8%	-3.2	-5%
69	Reno, NV	-4.9	-2%		
70	Racine, WI	-4.9	-6%	-2.0	-2%
71	Lima, OH	-4.9	-8%	-4.4	-7%
72	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	-4.8	-1%		
73	Carson City, NV	-4.8	-14%	-3.6	-11%
74	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	-4.5	-12%	-2.5	-7%
75	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	-4.3	-4%		
76	Wichita Falls, TX	-4.2	-7%	-3.2	-5%
77	Bloomington, IL	-4.2	-4%	-0.8	-1%
78	New Haven-Milford, CT	-4.0	-1%		
79	Grand Junction, CO	-3.9	-6%		
80	East Stroudsburg, PA	-3.9	-6%	-2.5	-4%
81	Champaign-Urbana, IL	-3.8	-3%	-0.6	-1%
82	Scranton-Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, PA	-3.4	-1%		
83	Sheboygan, WI	-3.3	-5%	-0.8	-1%
84	Jefferson City, MO	-3.2	-4%	-1.0	-1%
85	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	-3.1	-7%	-3.0	-7%

Table 6: Employment Shortfall
(difference from previous peak, thousands)

		2016	%	2020	%
86	Redding, CA	-3.1	-5%	-1.9	-3%
87	Columbus, GA-AL	-3.1	-2%		
88	Alexandria, LA	-3.1	-5%	-1.9	-3%
89	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	-3.0	-2%		
90	Battle Creek, MI	-2.9	-5%	-0.9	-1%
91	Beckley, WV	-2.9	-6%	-1.9	-4%
92	Eugene, OR	-2.8	-2%	3.1	2%
93	Texarkana, TX-AR	-2.6	-4%	-1.4	-2%
94	Albany, GA	-2.6	-4%	-0.6	-1%
95	Rome, GA	-2.6	-6%	-1.6	-4%
96	Kingston, NY	-2.4	-4%	-1.9	-3%
97	Santa Fe, NM	-2.4	-4%		
98	Goldsboro, NC	-2.3	-5%	-1.6	-3%
99	New Bern, NC	-2.3	-5%	-0.8	-2%
100	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	-2.3	-4%	-1.8	-3%
101	Brunswick, GA	-2.2	-5%	-0.8	-2%
102	Monroe, MI	-2.2	-5%	-0.7	-2%
103	Farmington, NM	-2.0	-4%	-0.6	-1%
104	Bangor, ME	-2.0	-3%	-1.4	-2%
105	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	-1.9	-4%	-1.1	-2%
106	Wausau, WI	-1.9	-3%		
107	Gadsden, AL	-1.9	-5%	-1.6	-4%
108	Morristown, TN	-1.8	-4%		
109	Tallahassee, FL	-1.7	-1%		
110	Sebring, FL	-1.7	-6%		
111	Sumter, SC	-1.7	-4%	-0.7	-2%
112	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	-1.7	-3%	-1.1	-2%
113	Bloomington, IN	-1.5	-2%		
114	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	-1.4	-1%		
117	Pittsfield, MA	-1.3	-2%	-1.3	-2%
118	Casper, WY	-1.1	-3%		
119	Valdosta, GA	-1.0	-2%		
120	Muskegon, MI	-1.0	-2%		
121	Yuba City, CA	-0.9	-2%		
123	Williamsport, PA	-0.8	-1%	-0.5	-1%
124	Monroe, LA	-0.8	-1%		
125	Florence, SC	-0.8	-1%		
126	Cumberland, MD-WV	-0.8	-2%	-0.3	-1%
127	Carbondale-Marion, IL	-0.8	-1%		
128	Wheeling, WV-OH	-0.7	-1%		
129	Grants Pass, OR	-0.7	-3%		
131	Fairbanks, AK	-0.7	-2%		

Table 6: Employment Shortfall
(difference from previous peak, thousands)

		2016	%	2020	%
132	Gettysburg, PA	-0.7	-2%		
133	Hot Springs, AR	-0.7	-2%		
135	Prescott, AZ	-0.6	-1%		
136	Springfield, IL	-0.6	-1%		
137	Janesville-Beloit, WI	-0.6	-1%		
140	Pocatello, ID	-0.4	-1%		
141	Altoona, PA	-0.4	-1%		
145	Albany, OR	-0.3	-1%		
146	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	-0.3	-1%		
147	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	-0.3	-1%		
152	Hinesville, GA	-0.1	-1%		

Table7: Congestion Costs Per Auto Commuter, 2014\$

Rank		1994	2004	2014
1	Washington, DC-VA-MD	1,614	1,886	1,834
2	New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT	1,392	1,917	1,739
3	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	1,954	2,069	1,711
4	San, Francisco-Oakland, CA	1,944	1,932	1,675
5	Seattle, WA	1,181	1,571	1,491
6	Houston, TX	945	1,329	1,490
7	Chicago, IL-IN	1,415	1,716	1,445
8	San Jose, CA	915	1,201	1,422
9	Boston, MA-NH-RI	1,316	1,559	1,388
10	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	828	1,325	1,316
11	Portland, OR-WA	766	1,196	1,273
12	Baton Rouge, LA	613	862	1,262
13	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	729	1,201	1,201
14	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	949	1,247	1,185
15	Detroit, MI	1,565	1,551	1,183
16	Bridgeport-Stamford, CT-NY	879	1,301	1,174
17	Miami, FL	886	1,400	1,169
18	Nashville-Davidson, TN	584	1,230	1,168
19	New Orleans, LA	1,218	1,222	1,161
20	Austin, TX	475	987	1,159
21	San Juan, PR	819	1,302	1,150
22	Atlanta, GA	973	1,323	1,130
23	Tucson, AZ	782	1,024	1,128
24	Honolulu, HI	943	1,108	1,125
25	Baltimore, MD	916	1,227	1,115
26	Philadelphia, PA-NJ-DE-MD	966	1,422	1,112
27	Oklahoma City, OK	633	1,054	1,110
28	Denver-Aurora, CO	597	1,170	1,101
29	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	922	1,207	1,080
30	Indianapolis, IN	746	954	1,060
31	Salt Lake City-West Valley City, UT	555	1,057	1,059
32	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	848	1,079	1,048
33	Charleston-North Charleston, SC	808	992	1,047
34	Orlando, FL	688	1,145	1,044
35	Hartford, CT	835	1,077	1,038
36	Minneapolis-St., Paul, MN-WI	855	1,181	1,035
37	St. Louis, MO-IL	980	1,177	1,020
38	San Antonio, TX	646	985	1,002
39	Albany-Schenectady, NY	554	985	991
40	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	840	1,115	989
41	Milwaukee, WI	1,026	1,135	987
42	Las Vegas-Henderson, NV	604	1,071	984

Table7: Congestion Costs Per Auto Commuter, 2014\$

Rank		1994	2004	2014
43	Tulsa, OK	763	951	984
44	Charlotte, NC-SC	520	957	963
45	Sacramento, CA	625	1,057	958
46	Virginia Beach, VA	857	1,060	953
47	Columbia, SC	456	811	951
48	Providence, RI-MA	743	1,098	951
49	Columbus, OH	753	962	933
50	Kansas City, MO-KS	825	1,025	933
51	New Haven, CT	867	1,133	932
52	Toledo, OH-MI	856	951	920
53	Buffalo, NY	760	1,106	918
54	Anchorage, AK	688	914	913
55	Madison, WI	501	762	911
56	Spokane, WA	773	1,012	911
57	Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	751	1,010	907
58	Birmingham, AL	636	957	891
59	Pittsburgh, PA	951	982	889
60	Rochester, NY	767	1,033	889
61	Cleveland, OH	1,073	1,030	887
62	San Diego, CA	697	1,002	887
63	Albuquerque, NM	781	1,054	886
64	Jackson, MS	459	956	878
65	Salem, OR	649	1,041	876
66	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh, NY-NJ	563	890	867
67	Worcester, MA-CT	681	934	865
68	Grand Rapids, MI	634	852	854
69	Little Rock, AR	358	754	853
70	Knoxville, TN	553	896	849
71	Pensacola, FL-AL	559	972	849
72	Jacksonville, FL	668	1,003	842
73	Wichita, KS	676	813	837
74	Boise, ID	276	682	833
75	Springfield, MA-CT	857	948	831
76	Eugene, OR	640	914	804
77	Beaumont, TX	437	840	800
78	Colorado Springs, CO	516	788	772
79	El Paso, TX-NM	624	863	760
80	Boulder, CO	514	757	752
81	Raleigh, NC	431	748	734
82	Richmond, VA	495	707	729
83	Provo-Orem, UT	493	685	708
84	Omaha, NE-IA	471	692	707
85	Greensboro, NC	488	776	703

Table7: Congestion Costs Per Auto Commuter, 2014\$

Rank		1994	2004	2014
86	Corpus Christi, TX	502	637	697
87	Allentown, PA-NJ	693	844	694
88	Cape Coral, FL	298	605	669
89	McAllen, TX	251	506	649
90	Akron, OH	800	770	634
91	Dayton, OH	618	725	590
92	Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	504	639	589
93	Stockton, CA	365	539	516
94	Bakersfield, CA	132	337	512
95	Laredo, TX	101	323	496
96	Fresno, CA	363	534	495
97	Brownsville, TX	112	432	494
98	Oxnard, CA	296	532	494
99	Winston-Salem, NC	206	440	415
100	Lancaster-Palmdale, CA	234	354	349
101	Indio-Cathedral City, CA	147	192	149

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	20,181.1	20,704.6	2.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	13,347.3	14,862.6	11.4
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7,245.8	11,382.8	57.1
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	6,802.5	10,627.9	56.2
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	9,517.1	10,280.0	8.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	5,804.4	8,629.4	48.7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	6,090.2	8,101.0	33.0
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	6,147.2	7,850.9	27.7
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	4,677.6	7,846.9	67.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	4,518.3	7,154.8	58.4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,070.7	6,308.6	3.9
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	4,692.4	5,602.3	19.4
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	4,799.2	5,327.9	11.0
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	3,804.1	4,927.5	29.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	3,555.5	4,263.5	19.9
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	4,301.5	4,196.0	-2.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	3,035.9	4,154.8	36.9
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	2,871.6	4,154.8	44.7
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	3,316.5	4,133.3	24.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	2,452.3	4,003.5	63.3
Austin-Round Rock, TX	2,059.5	3,858.8	87.4
San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	2,431.7	3,727.1	53.3
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	2,479.4	3,695.0	49.0
Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	2,292.3	3,328.6	45.2
Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	2,163.6	3,245.5	50.0
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	2,438.8	3,194.7	31.0
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	2,799.2	3,093.3	10.5
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,811.2	2,962.0	5.4
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	1,872.1	2,630.2	40.5
Kansas City, MO-KS	2,099.7	2,608.6	24.2
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	2,006.3	2,579.1	28.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	1,989.2	2,513.0	26.3
Columbus, OH	2,045.6	2,378.7	16.3
Pittsburgh, PA	2,342.5	2,276.8	-2.8
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	2,165.6	2,257.5	4.2
Raleigh, NC	1,308.2	2,232.9	70.7
Jacksonville, FL	1,479.2	2,096.4	41.7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	1,727.9	2,048.2	18.5
Cleveland-Elyria, OH	2,054.2	1,914.0	-6.8
Salt Lake City, UT	1,190.3	1,870.6	57.2
Oklahoma City, OK	1,373.3	1,752.2	27.6
Providence-Warwick, RI-MA	1,613.8	1,660.5	2.9

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	1,576.0	1,602.6	1.7
Richmond, VA	1,280.0	1,558.0	21.7
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	1,345.3	1,524.9	13.3
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	1,285.9	1,480.3	15.1
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	852.2	1,361.5	59.8
Tucson, AZ	1,017.2	1,351.2	32.8
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	726.3	1,339.0	84.4
New Orleans-Metairie, LA	1,271.8	1,294.8	1.8
Fresno, CA	979.7	1,265.4	29.2
Bakersfield, CA	885.4	1,242.1	40.3
Tulsa, OK	988.2	1,238.3	25.3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	1,147.0	1,235.4	7.7
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1,205.6	1,201.0	-0.4
Albuquerque, NM	908.6	1,190.3	31.0
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	1,049.0	1,188.8	13.3
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	925.5	1,178.0	27.3
North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	790.1	1,173.3	48.5
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	887.9	1,115.3	25.6
Boise City, ID	694.3	1,113.3	60.4
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	764.4	1,104.1	44.4
El Paso, TX	839.0	1,094.0	30.4
Provo-Orem, UT	602.9	1,067.1	77.0
Urban Honolulu, HI	995.5	1,062.8	6.8
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	655.8	1,056.2	61.0
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	850.2	1,045.8	23.0
Columbia, SC	821.0	1,042.8	27.0
Worcester, MA-CT	936.7	1,025.3	9.5
Stockton-Lodi, CA	733.7	1,023.6	39.5
Knoxville, TN	866.1	1,022.3	18.0
Rochester, NY	1,074.5	1,011.6	-5.8
Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	1,128.1	989.6	-12.3
Colorado Springs, CO	708.6	973.7	37.4
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	947.6	958.6	1.2
Greensboro-High Point, NC	757.6	921.6	21.6
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	636.0	918.3	44.4
Baton Rouge, LA	834.0	913.2	9.5
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	833.1	900.4	8.1
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	662.5	896.0	35.2
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	634.1	867.9	36.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	878.9	861.0	-2.0
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	526.2	849.9	61.5
New Haven-Milford, CT	854.7	849.0	-0.7
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	734.4	833.2	13.5

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Winston-Salem, NC	664.1	801.9	20.7
Madison, WI	648.6	792.1	22.1
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	563.7	787.4	39.7
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	576.9	784.7	36.0
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	596.8	763.3	27.9
Wichita, KS	644.8	748.7	16.1
Dayton, OH	799.3	747.4	-6.5
Port St. Lucie, FL	465.2	723.9	55.6
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC-NC	446.4	721.3	61.6
Modesto, CA	541.9	711.7	31.3
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	423.6	710.9	67.8
Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL	368.5	694.3	88.4
Akron, OH	702.7	674.9	-4.0
Killeen-Temple, TX	436.2	671.1	53.9
Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA	557.3	663.1	19.0
Chattanooga, TN-GA	551.3	660.2	19.8
Springfield, MA	631.1	648.2	2.7
Lexington-Fayette, KY	506.6	625.4	23.4
Jackson, MS	578.7	623.9	7.8
Reno, NV	458.2	619.2	35.1
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	567.9	618.9	9.0
Syracuse, NY	655.6	610.6	-6.9
Visalia-Porterville, CA	461.2	607.6	31.7
Santa Rosa, CA	501.9	599.1	19.4
Lancaster, PA	538.6	585.9	8.8
Huntsville, AL	449.2	584.6	30.2
Corpus Christi, TX	455.9	565.9	24.1
Toledo, OH	604.2	562.3	-6.9
Springfield, MO	460.3	557.5	21.1
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	438.2	557.1	27.1
Ocala, FL	348.1	556.1	59.7
Asheville, NC	450.3	545.7	21.2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	554.9	541.8	-2.4
Portland-South Portland, ME	530.3	539.7	1.8
Salem, OR	417.2	539.5	29.3
Anchorage, AK	402.5	535.2	33.0
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	485.1	532.5	9.8
Lafayette, LA	494.0	517.1	4.7
Salisbury, MD-DE	399.9	507.7	27.0
Savannah, GA	385.2	501.4	30.2
Laredo, TX	272.3	488.4	79.4
Greeley, CO	292.6	488.3	66.9
York-Hanover, PA	442.5	487.2	10.1

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Tallahassee, FL	382.1	485.5	27.1
Salinas, CA	434.2	483.7	11.4
Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	391.7	483.3	23.4
Fort Wayne, IN	432.4	478.0	10.5
Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	444.3	477.0	7.3
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	474.2	475.7	0.3
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	545.1	467.3	-14.3
Fort Collins, CO	341.2	466.5	36.7
Fayetteville, NC	377.7	457.5	21.1
Reading, PA	415.0	453.3	9.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	410.0	448.7	9.4
Boulder, CO	324.4	433.8	33.7
Manchester-Nashua, NH	408.7	428.5	4.8
Wilmington, NC	282.4	428.2	51.6
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	442.1	425.3	-3.8
Mobile, AL	415.0	409.7	-1.3
Rockford, IL	338.9	409.0	20.7
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	362.1	404.7	11.8
Eugene, OR	369.4	404.2	9.4
Lincoln, NE	326.6	402.5	23.2
Montgomery, AL	372.3	402.1	8.0
Ann Arbor, MI	360.6	400.0	10.9
Peoria, IL	376.1	391.4	4.1
Clarksville, TN-KY	284.0	389.0	37.0
Kennewick-Richland, WA	286.3	385.3	34.5
Trenton, NJ	369.7	383.7	3.8
Green Bay, WI	317.9	379.3	19.3
Olympia-Tumwater, WA	274.8	379.0	37.9
Canton-Massillon, OH	402.4	377.8	-6.1
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	382.4	377.2	-1.4
Merced, CA	269.6	377.1	39.8
Flint, MI	406.5	375.6	-7.6
Lubbock, TX	314.9	371.4	18.0
College Station-Bryan, TX	255.1	366.6	43.7
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	336.7	363.4	7.9
Columbus, GA-AL	312.6	356.1	13.9
Prescott, AZ	225.7	354.4	57.0
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	359.4	352.9	-1.8
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	206.7	351.4	70.0
Spartanburg, SC	327.0	350.9	7.3
Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	268.0	350.6	30.8
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	266.7	348.7	30.8
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	282.5	344.0	21.8

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Las Cruces, NM	215.2	341.8	58.8
Sioux Falls, SD	256.1	337.6	31.8
Amarillo, TX	262.7	337.4	28.4
Waco, TX	264.8	333.6	26.0
Roanoke, VA	313.8	332.5	5.9
Yuma, AZ	206.2	331.0	60.5
Gainesville, FL	281.2	330.5	17.5
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	262.6	324.5	23.6
Tyler, TX	224.8	322.7	43.5
Fort Smith, AR-OK	280.6	320.8	14.3
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	320.0	319.2	-0.2
Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	212.0	318.5	50.2
St. George, UT	160.1	318.3	98.8
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	306.7	313.0	2.0
Evansville, IN-KY	315.7	311.0	-1.5
Gainesville, GA	196.0	309.6	58.0
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	274.6	306.5	11.6
Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL	208.8	295.5	41.5
Fargo, ND-MN	236.5	294.7	24.6
Charlottesville, VA	230.8	294.6	27.6
Lynchburg, VA	260.3	294.4	13.1
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	272.0	292.5	7.6
Bellingham, WA	216.3	287.9	33.1
Cedar Rapids, IA	267.1	287.4	7.6
Medford, OR	216.8	284.1	31.1
Yakima, WA	251.3	281.6	12.0
Duluth, MN-WI	279.5	280.1	0.2
Panama City, FL	201.4	277.0	37.5
Rochester, MN	215.7	275.4	27.7
Appleton, WI	233.9	275.1	17.6
Bend-Redmond, OR	180.8	270.4	49.6
Erie, PA	276.5	269.4	-2.6
Punta Gorda, FL	177.3	268.5	51.5
Athens-Clarke County, GA	205.9	267.4	29.9
Chico, CA	225.5	266.9	18.4
Norwich-New London, CT	270.2	266.1	-1.5
Champaign-Urbana, IL	239.5	262.8	9.7
Longview, TX	217.8	262.3	20.4
Warner Robins, GA	189.8	260.7	37.4
Tuscaloosa, AL	241.2	259.5	7.6
Utica-Rome, NY	291.8	256.9	-12.0
Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN	216.1	248.1	14.8
The Villages, FL	124.9	245.4	96.5

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Coeur d'Alene, ID	154.0	243.2	57.9
Topeka, KS	233.3	240.1	2.9
Columbia, MO	176.1	239.9	36.2
El Centro, CA	180.4	235.5	30.6
St. Cloud, MN	195.6	235.1	20.2
Bloomington-Normal, IL	188.5	233.0	23.6
Dover, DE	174.9	231.3	32.2
Barnstable Town, MA	213.1	229.8	7.8
Greenville, NC	177.5	228.7	28.8
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	204.4	225.2	10.2
Logan, UT-ID	136.9	225.2	64.5
Midland, TX	168.6	224.1	32.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	159.3	222.7	39.8
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	217.2	222.2	2.3
Macon-Bibb County, GA	228.4	220.4	-3.5
Billings, MT	170.3	218.7	28.4
Joplin, MO	177.6	218.6	23.0
Madera, CA	155.6	218.3	40.4
Jacksonville, NC	186.8	217.7	16.5
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	151.1	216.8	43.5
Odessa, TX	161.0	215.0	33.5
Iowa City, IA	168.6	213.9	26.9
Houma-Thibodaux, LA	212.6	213.8	0.6
Binghamton, NY	243.1	212.4	-12.6
Charleston, WV	217.2	212.1	-2.4
Johnson City, TN	201.2	208.7	3.7
Springfield, IL	209.8	207.2	-1.2
Racine, WI	194.7	205.5	5.5
Redding, CA	179.3	204.1	13.8
Lake Charles, LA	206.6	203.0	-1.7
Bowling Green, KY	170.3	201.1	18.1
Florence, SC	206.6	200.9	-2.8
Grand Junction, CO	149.2	199.0	33.4
Homosassa Springs, FL	142.9	197.7	38.4
Yuba City, CA	171.1	194.5	13.7
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	150.8	194.4	28.9
Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	164.4	194.0	18.0
Burlington, NC	159.9	192.4	20.3
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	181.5	191.7	5.6
Abilene, TX	170.3	189.9	11.5
Idaho Falls, ID	141.8	189.4	33.6
Santa Fe, NM	149.1	189.2	26.9
Rapid City, SD	145.6	187.3	28.7

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Bloomington, IN	166.6	187.1	12.3
Muskegon, MI	172.4	185.9	7.8
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	169.7	183.9	8.4
Pueblo, CO	164.7	183.5	11.5
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	169.1	181.4	7.3
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	170.8	181.4	6.2
Saginaw, MI	192.3	178.9	-7.0
Eau Claire, WI	165.8	178.4	7.6
Hattiesburg, MS	149.4	178.2	19.2
Flagstaff, AZ	139.8	177.2	26.8
Valdosta, GA	142.8	174.8	22.4
Jefferson City, MO	150.9	174.6	15.7
East Stroudsburg, PA	165.7	174.5	5.3
Janesville-Beloit, WI	161.5	173.4	7.4
State College, PA	161.2	173.3	7.5
Kingston, NY	178.3	171.1	-4.1
Monroe, LA	179.1	169.3	-5.5
Dalton, GA	143.8	169.3	17.7
Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ	125.1	168.2	34.5
Jackson, MI	159.3	166.8	4.7
Napa, CA	142.2	166.2	16.9
Albany, GA	152.5	163.6	7.3
Elizabethtown, KY	146.6	163.3	11.4
Dothan, AL	148.2	162.2	9.4
Rocky Mount, NC	147.7	161.4	9.3
Terre Haute, IN	170.5	161.3	-5.4
Sherman-Denison, TX	127.2	160.7	26.3
Monroe, MI	149.7	160.4	7.2
Morgantown, WV	138.7	160.4	15.6
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	123.5	159.7	29.4
Texarkana, TX-AR	149.7	158.3	5.8
Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	154.0	157.4	2.2
Winchester, VA-WV	134.1	156.7	16.8
Missoula, MT	115.6	154.6	33.7
Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA	153.9	154.5	0.4
Harrisonburg, VA	131.3	152.6	16.3
Decatur, AL	152.4	152.2	-0.1
Wausau, WI	136.0	148.6	9.3
Bismarck, ND	130.7	148.2	13.4
Cleveland, TN	121.6	147.7	21.5
Wichita Falls, TX	149.0	147.6	-0.9
Alexandria, LA	154.2	147.3	-4.5
Lawrence, KS	118.9	145.1	22.0

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
New Bern, NC	126.0	144.3	14.5
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	153.9	144.3	-6.2
La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN	137.0	144.2	5.2
Jackson, TN	129.8	143.9	10.8
Jonesboro, AR	129.5	143.7	11.0
Morristown, TN	117.4	143.6	22.3
Hammond, LA	129.9	142.6	9.8
Wenatchee, WA	118.0	142.1	20.4
Lebanon, PA	137.4	141.9	3.2
Albany, OR	122.1	141.6	16.0
Bangor, ME	152.2	141.5	-7.1
Brunswick, GA	116.6	140.7	20.7
San Angelo, TX	120.1	140.6	17.1
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	146.7	140.5	-4.2
Battle Creek, MI	134.4	138.7	3.2
California-Lexington Park, MD	112.0	137.3	22.5
Goldsboro, NC	123.7	136.9	10.6
Sebring, FL	100.5	135.5	34.8
Farmington, NM	114.7	133.3	16.2
St. Joseph, MO-KS	126.6	133.1	5.1
Wheeling, WV-OH	143.2	131.4	-8.2
Lawton, OK	129.1	130.6	1.2
Carbondale-Marion, IL	126.5	129.7	2.5
Springfield, OH	135.4	129.7	-4.2
Kankakee, IL	110.3	128.4	16.5
Longview, WA	105.2	128.4	22.0
Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	120.3	128.3	6.6
Glens Falls, NY	125.7	123.6	-1.7
Owensboro, KY	118.0	121.5	3.0
Victoria, TX	100.8	119.7	18.7
Sheboygan, WI	115.4	118.9	3.0
Fairbanks, AK	100.2	118.3	18.0
Altoona, PA	124.7	118.3	-5.2
Johnstown, PA	135.0	118.0	-12.6
Pittsfield, MA	126.5	115.8	-8.5
Cheyenne, WY	97.2	115.7	19.0
Beckley, WV	121.2	114.7	-5.3
Mansfield, OH	121.1	113.0	-6.7
Fond du Lac, WI	102.0	111.5	9.3
Grants Pass, OR	86.1	111.5	29.5
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	119.5	109.7	-8.2
Muncie, IN	116.7	109.0	-6.5
Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	116.4	108.6	-6.8

Table 8: Metropolitan Area Long-Term Population Growth
Total Resident Population, Thousands

	2016	2046	Change (%)
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	110.5	108.4	-1.9
Pocatello, ID	84.7	108.3	27.9
Williamsport, PA	115.2	107.6	-6.5
Ames, IA	96.7	106.0	9.7
Hinesville, GA	79.0	105.2	33.2
Ithaca, NY	104.5	104.2	-0.3
Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	97.0	103.6	6.8
Grand Forks, ND-MN	102.1	103.5	1.4
Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL	114.8	103.4	-9.9
Mankato-North Mankato, MN	99.2	102.9	3.7
Corvallis, OR	89.0	102.8	15.6
Rome, GA	96.4	102.8	6.7
Dubuque, IA	97.2	102.5	5.4
Sumter, SC	107.3	102.1	-4.8
Gettysburg, PA	102.3	102.0	-0.2
Hot Springs, AR	97.2	101.4	4.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	107.1	99.7	-6.9
Manhattan, KS	98.8	99.6	0.8
Bay City, MI	104.9	98.8	-5.8
Casper, WY	82.4	97.0	17.7
Cumberland, MD-WV	99.1	94.7	-4.5
Lima, OH	103.9	94.5	-9.1
Grand Island, NE	85.2	94.2	10.5
Gadsden, AL	102.4	93.4	-8.7
Parkersburg-Vienna, WV	91.8	89.7	-2.3
Ocean City, NJ	93.7	88.5	-5.6
Decatur, IL	105.9	87.4	-17.5
Great Falls, MT	82.5	86.2	4.6
Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	84.9	84.1	-0.9
Midland, MI	83.5	83.8	0.3
Pine Bluff, AR	92.9	83.5	-10.2
Kokomo, IN	82.6	83.1	0.6
Columbus, IN	81.7	82.8	1.3
Walla Walla, WA	65.3	77.2	18.4
Elmira, NY	86.4	76.3	-11.7
Lewiston, ID-WA	62.7	75.2	20.0
Danville, IL	78.1	66.2	-15.2
Carson City, NV	54.5	62.5	14.6

**The United States
Conference of Mayors**

1620 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202.293.7330
Fax: 202.293.2352
usmayors.org

**The Council on Metro Economies
and the New American City**

1620 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202.861.6712
Fax: 202.293.2352
newamericancity.org

