

U.S. Metro Economies

Metro Unemployment Forecast
January 2009

The Engines of Economic Recovery

Prepared for:

**The United States
Conference of Mayors
and The Council for
the New American City**

Prepared by:



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



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AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT: THE ROLE OF METRO AREAS



Prepared for:

**The United States
Conference of Mayors**

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24 Hartwell Avenue
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January 17, 2009

Published by IHS Global Insight, Inc. Executive and Editorial Offices: 24 Hartwell Avenue, Lexington, MA 02421

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. economy enters 2009 in crisis. The financial system meltdown of last Fall is unresolved. The economy is now in a deep recession, with all industries and regions suffering. A new administration is taking office with the promise of shoring up our economy, and is poised to propose unprecedented initiatives to do so. In this report we examine the state and fate of metro economies as we begin 2009, and discuss factors policy makers should consider as recovery plans relate to metro economies. We conclude that the Recovery and Reinvestment plan can best achieve its goal of jump-starting the economy and setting the stage for strong future economic expansion by explicitly targeting metro areas.

THE RECESSION IS DEEPENING

The U.S. economy is now in a deep recession. When the final data is tallied, real GDP growth is expected to have dropped nearly 5.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008, its worst performance since 1982. The results are grim across the board -- consumer spending is falling, exports are weakening, and both housing starts and prices continue to decline.

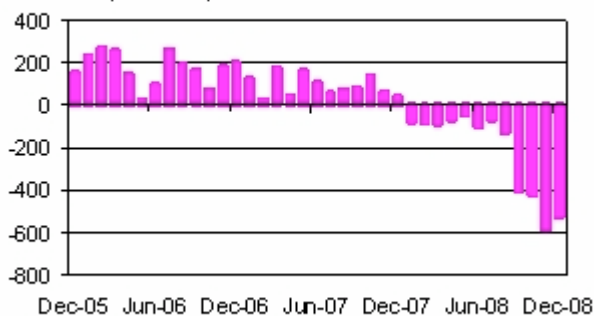
The near-term outlook is not good either, with another 5+% drop in real GDP slated for the first quarter of 2009; it is too soon to look for signs of recovery. The recession, which began in December 2007, is expected to last 18-24 months, longest in the post-war era, with the second largest peak-to-trough drop in real output. A return to solid growth is at least a year away.

The decline in the labor market is severe. Employment fell nearly 500,000 per month in the last four months of 2008, and we expect similar losses through the first quarter of 2009. December marked the 12th consecutive month of job cuts, and the cumulative payroll decline now stands at more than 2.5 million. We believe that is just halfway to the total job loss anticipated during this cycle.

On top of the bad employment news, the unemployment rate has jumped to 7.2%, reaching a 15-year high. We see the unemployment rate rising above 9% by early 2010, the highest level since the early 80s.

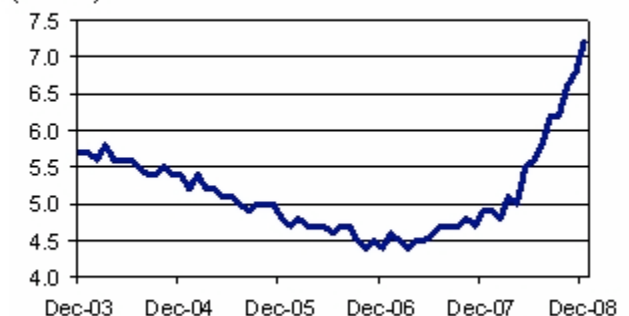
Total Payroll Employment Changes

(Thousands per month)



Unemployment Rate

(Percent)



METRO ECONOMIES IN RECESSION: JOBS IN 2009

While employment declines were initially concentrated in certain areas (the housing bust states in the Sunbelt) and industries (construction, manufacturing, finance), the losses are now widespread. Through the six months ending in November 2008 (the most recent data point), 41 states suffered payroll cuts, led by Arizona and Georgia. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate has increased sharply; forty-nine states have experienced unemployment rate increases in the last 12 months, 36 of those by more than one percentage point. Rates were higher in November than a year earlier in 359 of the 363 metropolitan areas, and 128 metropolitan areas reported jobless rates of at least 7.0 percent.

Table 1 shows our forecast for employment and unemployment through 2009 for each of the 363 metropolitan areas. The declines are broadly based, as all sectors are stifled by the contraction of credit availability and the deep U.S. downturn. Only five metros will escape net losses this year, and just one will add more than 200 jobs on net.

The New York metro will suffer the largest job drop, totaling 181,000, including over 50,000 in financial services as Wall Street retrenches. Los Angeles will lose 164,000 as the Southern California economy continues to deflate after the bursting of the housing bubble. These metros are among the 171 which will see job declines in excess of 2% through 2009. An additional 141 will see losses in excess of 1% of employment.

Unemployment will rise to above 10% in 70 metros, including the recently booming Riverside-San Bernardino, and in long struggling Detroit and Cleveland. Los Angeles, Denver, and St. Louis will be among the 105 metros with joblessness above 9%. And 297 metros will see jobless rates rise by more than one percentage point in 2009.

THE PERFORMANCE OF METRO AREA ECONOMIES THIS DECADE

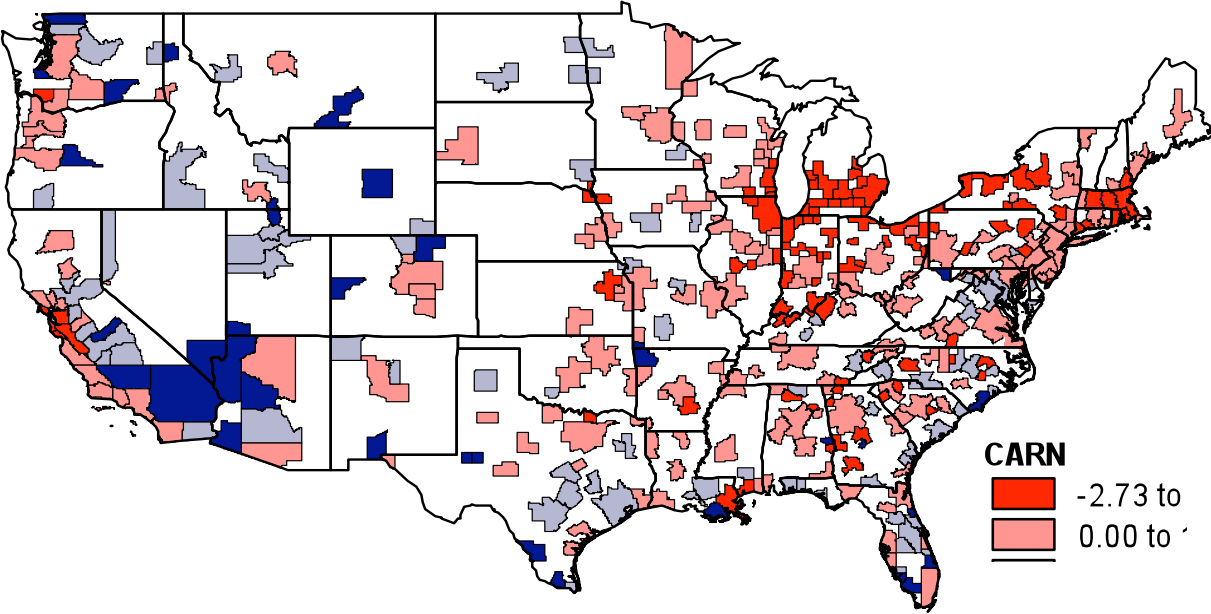
Although the national economy has experienced economic growth and job gains this decade, many MSAs have not been party to that positive experience. Nationally, total employment peaked at the beginning of 2001 before the recession, declined until 2003, but then reversed course and surpassed its previous employment peak by the start of 2005.

Many metropolitan areas have not been so fortunate. One year after the 2001 recession, more than 200 of the nation's 363 metros still showed total employment below the level they had reached in the year 2000. That figure decreased over time, but did not fall below 100 until the start of 2006. Even by January 2008, there were still 66 metros registering negative job growth for this decade. Then the economic downturn of 2008 threw many metropolitan areas back into negative territory. By November 2008, 93 metropolitan areas, about 25% of the total, were recording negative job growth for the decade, and that figure is rising quickly.

Forecasted declines will push more metropolitan areas below their year 2000 employment levels by the end of 2009. We expect that 36 metropolitan areas currently in positive territory for the decade will end up below their year 2000 level as a result of job losses over the course of the next four quarters. That will bring the total number with job losses this decade to 129, more than one-third of all metropolitan areas.

Some metro areas are registering positive employment gains, yet have experienced sub-par growth due to an imbalance between population and labor supply. Since the year 2000, growth in the US working-age population has averaged 1.08% per year, but growth in the labor supply has lagged, increase an average of only 1.03%. In large part this is due to slackened labor demand in poorly performing metropolitan areas. In addition to the 93 metros registering negative job growth for the decade, 131 more have experienced job gains that have not kept pace with the increase in the U.S. working-age population.

**Total Employment Growth by Metro
2000 to November 2008 - Average Annual Rate (%)**



The Great Lakes and Northeastern states have experienced the weakest employment growth, with not a single metro in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, or the New England states generating job gains as fast as the US working-age population. Only one small metro in Pennsylvania (Lebanon) managed to beat the 1.08% mark. The Midwestern states that rely so heavily on the domestic auto industry have been battered by poor performance for most of the decade, and that is only expected to worsen in the near future. In the Northeast, the collapse of the U.S. financial system sent a shock through the New York economy and the surrounding metros that also rely on that industry.

The West Coast has not fared much better. Although there are several inland California MSAs that have experienced strong growth, the large population and job centers of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Jose fall into the weaker job growth category. In Southern California, metro economies have been stung by the sharp decline in their housing markets. The collapse of these local markets led to tens of thousands of construction job losses, while the subprime mortgage meltdown dramatically affected the Los Angeles MSA, where many of those lenders were headquartered. In the high-tech centers of the Bay Area

and Silicon Valley, most metro economies remain well below their 2000 peaks, as they have never regained the jobs lost in the 2001 dot-com bust.

In the Pacific Northwest, not even stalwart Seattle and Portland have managed to generate job growth commensurate with the growth of the U.S. working-age population, and they are now in decline. Seattle was once strengthened by its software and aerospace industry employers, but both are now hurting in the national recession. Portland's economy, meanwhile, has been badly damaged by the ailing trucking and semiconductor industries.

U.S. RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT

As we welcome 2009 and the incoming Obama administration, the U.S. economy is in dire straits. The recession is steadily deepening, perhaps to a depth unseen since the Great Depression of the 1930s. All of the tools of monetary policy favored by the Federal Reserve have proven ineffective in the face of the unprecedented crisis of the U.S. financial system. Congress and the Obama administration are thus contemplating a huge fiscal stimulus plan to jump-start the economy -- a package of government spending and tax cuts will likely total nearly \$800 billion. Infrastructure spending and direct grants to state and local governments will surely constitute a significant proportion of the total.

The macroeconomics of the stimulus, or 'recovery', package is clear. Economic activity and income generation is driven by the demand for, and spending on, goods and services. Private sector spending is falling fast. Consumers are retrenching due to declining real estate and stock market wealth and diminishing employment opportunities. Businesses are unable to finance investment spending, and are paring payrolls as credit market conditions and lending remain frozen, despite interest rates near zero as a result of the financial meltdown. Moreover, the financial crisis has gone global, and foreign economies have also entered recession, reducing spending on U.S. exports of goods and services. State and local governments are contributing to the slide, as balanced budget requirements force spending cutbacks in response to reduced tax revenues. All of these cuts result in negative feedbacks, a downward and vicious spiral -- worker layoffs reduce spending, which further reduces demand for labor.

This leaves federal government spending as the last resort. All spending in the economy provides some degree of multiplier impacts on other spending, as income earned in one sector provides demand for goods and services in others. The recovery package of government spending would directly offset declining private spending, and also generate multiplier effects in the private sector, hopefully ending the vicious cycle and stabilizing conditions until the financial sector is normalized so that private spending and lending can resume a virtuous path.

Not all spending generates the same economic impact however. In order to stimulate the economy, the spending must be timely. Infrastructure spending is effective for immediate stimulus to the extent that the supported projects are 'shovel-ready' -- ready for spending and hiring and not requiring months of planning and approval. The money or financing from the government must be targeted as well to those people, businesses, or institutions, which are willing and able to actually spend it quickly. A third consideration is that the spending and the degree of associated multiplier, or spillover, effects vary across different projects

and uses of funds, some providing greater induced economic activity as a function of how and where the money is spent.

In addition to these considerations about the effectiveness for short term stimulus, the spending choices should reflect the longer term gains in economic growth or welfare that may be available from spending that represents productive investment in the economy. Projects that efficiently increase the long term public or private capital stock, or enhance the knowledge and productivity of the workforce, will have additional long term payoffs for the nation.

THE ROLE FOR METRO ECONOMIES IN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT

In order to optimize the effectiveness of the recovery, spending consideration should be given to the crucial role that metro economies play in the economic growth and welfare of the nation.

- The nation's 363 metropolitan areas are home to 86% of U.S. employment and 90% of wage income. They are the key drivers of the nation's economic performance. Without the economic recovery of metro economies there can be no U.S. recovery.
- In order for recovery spending to generate employment, there must be an available labor force. The unemployment rate will rise above 8% in metro areas this year, and above 9% in 2010. We project that 85% of the job losses during this recession will occur in metro areas; and 83% of unemployed workers in the nation reside in metro areas.
- Infrastructure repair and reinvestment is most productive where economic activity is greatest. Metro areas contribute 90% of the production of goods and services that make up Gross Domestic Product. Investment in metro areas lowers the costs of doing business, stimulating further business activity and economic growth.
- The long term productivity of infrastructure spending is greater when it is invested where economic growth will occur. 94% of U.S. economic growth over the next 20 years will occur in metro areas.

CONCLUSION

The recession of 2008-2009 will be among the deepest on record. Dramatic action by the federal government is required to halt the losses and re-invigorate the economy. Metro economies need to be at the center of the recovery. Job losses and unemployment are rising sharply across the nation's metro areas. Moreover, too many of them have failed to achieve healthy economic growth at all this decade.

The Recovery and Reinvestment plan can best achieve its goal of jump-starting the economy and setting the stage for strong future economic expansion by explicitly targeting metro areas. That is where there is pain now, where there are productive resources ready to be put to use, and where public investment can have the greatest bang for the buck.

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
New York-Northern NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	8554.7	-180.8	-2.1	6.1	7.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	5531.7	-164.1	-3.0	8.0	9.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	2374.1	-84.8	-3.6	6.4	8.2
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	4530.2	-80.3	-1.8	7.4	8.8
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	2450.2	-58.5	-2.4	5.1	6.0
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1857.1	-51.0	-2.7	5.6	7.8
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2421.9	-50.9	-2.1	6.9	8.2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	1890.0	-50.4	-2.7	9.5	11.1
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	2014.1	-49.2	-2.4	6.6	8.2
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2987.7	-45.2	-1.5	5.5	6.9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	2600.2	-43.8	-1.7	5.3	6.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	1262.2	-42.9	-3.4	7.3	8.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	3009.4	-40.0	-1.3	4.2	5.1
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilm., PA-NJ-DE-MD	2802.1	-36.1	-1.3	6.1	7.4
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	912.7	-35.7	-3.9	7.2	8.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1760.9	-32.5	-1.8	5.4	7.4
St. Louis, MO-IL	1335.7	-31.1	-2.3	7.5	9.5
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	1243.4	-30.6	-2.5	6.2	9.4
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	1296.4	-28.7	-2.2	6.9	8.5
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	902.4	-28.0	-3.1	7.1	8.8
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	1086.1	-27.7	-2.6	6.7	8.3
Jacksonville, FL	618.9	-22.3	-3.6	6.7	8.3
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	1057.9	-22.2	-2.1	8.0	10.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	1037.0	-20.5	-2.0	7.0	8.9
Kansas City, MO-KS	1008.8	-20.1	-2.0	6.6	8.5
Baltimore-Towson, MD	1320.4	-18.7	-1.4	4.9	5.9
Pittsburgh, PA	1146.0	-18.3	-1.6	5.9	7.1
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	887.7	-17.9	-2.0	8.2	10.0
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	868.5	-15.8	-1.8	7.8	9.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	1234.1	-15.2	-1.2	9.6	11.6
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	622.7	-15.1	-2.4	7.3	8.5
Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	758.3	-15.1	-2.0	6.3	7.4
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	695.5	-15.0	-2.2	8.3	9.1
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	1032.3	-15.0	-1.5	6.6	8.5
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	785.3	-14.9	-1.9	4.9	6.3
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	630.0	-14.6	-2.3	7.7	9.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1788.8	-13.8	-0.8	6.3	7.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	845.2	-12.8	-1.5	5.7	7.7
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	529.4	-11.9	-2.3	4.9	5.9
Richmond, VA	632.7	-11.9	-1.9	5.0	6.3

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	544.8	-11.4	-2.1	7.1	8.7
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	388.0	-10.9	-2.8	8.1	9.6
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	637.7	-10.6	-1.7	6.8	8.4
Tucson, AZ	371.8	-9.9	-2.7	5.8	8.2
Greensboro-High Point, NC	372.3	-9.5	-2.6	8.0	10.1
Rochester, NY	507.4	-9.5	-1.9	6.7	8.4
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	283.8	-9.1	-3.2	7.5	9.3
Dayton, OH	396.7	-8.7	-2.2	8.4	10.9
Reno-Sparks, NV	216.8	-8.5	-3.9	7.3	8.4
San Antonio, TX	847.5	-8.1	-1.0	5.3	6.6
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	206.4	-7.8	-3.8	7.5	9.4
Worcester, MA	327.5	-7.8	-2.4	6.2	7.1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	917.3	-7.8	-0.9	5.8	7.7
Akron, OH	337.8	-7.7	-2.3	7.6	9.9
Tulsa, OK	422.4	-7.7	-1.8	5.0	7.0
Oklahoma City, OK	571.3	-7.7	-1.3	5.2	7.3
Columbus, OH	948.3	-7.7	-0.8	6.7	8.9
Toledo, OH	319.8	-7.4	-2.3	9.4	12.1
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	321.3	-7.4	-2.3	6.8	8.5
Salt Lake City, UT	641.0	-7.4	-1.1	3.8	4.8
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	206.7	-7.3	-3.5	7.4	9.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	286.2	-7.2	-2.5	7.3	9.0
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	435.3	-6.9	-1.6	6.2	7.7
Wichita, KS	301.8	-6.7	-2.2	4.9	6.1
Manchester-Nashua, NH	207.0	-6.6	-3.2	4.4	5.1
Fresno, CA	302.8	-6.6	-2.2	12.4	15.1
Columbia, SC	364.5	-6.4	-1.8	6.9	8.7
Chattanooga, TN-GA	244.6	-6.3	-2.6	6.3	7.8
Springfield, MA	290.7	-6.1	-2.1	6.1	7.0
Knoxville, TN	334.9	-6.1	-1.8	6.1	7.2
Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	160.4	-6.0	-3.7	9.0	11.2
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	123.1	-5.9	-4.8	10.0	13.0
Syracuse, NY	322.4	-5.9	-1.8	6.8	8.3
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	214.5	-5.8	-2.7	6.7	8.7
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	238.9	-5.8	-2.4	8.6	11.0
Lexington-Fayette, KY	255.5	-5.8	-2.3	5.9	6.6
Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	346.8	-5.8	-1.7	4.4	5.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	447.5	-5.8	-1.3	5.9	7.2
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	215.9	-5.7	-2.6	9.0	11.2
Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	171.6	-5.5	-3.2	6.4	8.0

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	466.8	-5.5	-1.2	4.1	4.9
Holland-Grand Haven, MI	109.2	-5.4	-4.9	8.1	10.1
Jackson, MS	259.5	-5.2	-2.0	7.1	8.9
Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC	297.6	-5.1	-1.7	6.5	8.3
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	322.5	-5.1	-1.6	4.2	4.7
Tallahassee, FL	175.1	-5.0	-2.9	5.3	6.7
Evansville, IN-KY	178.0	-5.0	-2.8	5.9	7.5
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	189.5	-5.0	-2.7	6.6	8.2
Fort Wayne, IN	214.6	-5.0	-2.3	6.8	9.0
Bakersfield, CA	240.9	-5.0	-2.1	11.7	14.1
Stockton, CA	210.8	-4.8	-2.3	12.2	14.7
Lancaster, PA	238.3	-4.8	-2.0	4.9	5.9
Boulder, CO	167.5	-4.7	-2.8	5.2	8.1
Peoria, IL	187.9	-4.7	-2.5	6.4	7.6
Huntsville, AL	214.2	-4.7	-2.2	4.1	5.0
New Haven-Milford, CT	379.6	-4.7	-1.2	7.6	9.3
Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	168.5	-4.6	-2.7	7.5	9.5
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	171.9	-4.6	-2.7	6.3	7.8
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	261.2	-4.6	-1.8	7.1	8.5
Savannah, GA	159.2	-4.4	-2.7	6.1	7.5
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	265.5	-4.4	-1.7	5.3	6.9
Albuquerque, NM	392.9	-4.4	-1.1	5.3	7.1
Canton-Massillon, OH	171.4	-4.3	-2.5	8.3	10.8
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	187.8	-4.3	-2.3	5.8	6.7
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	330.2	-4.3	-1.3	5.3	6.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	165.2	-4.2	-2.5	7.2	9.1
Spokane, WA	215.7	-4.1	-1.9	6.6	8.8
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	341.9	-4.1	-1.2	6.5	7.8
Rockford, IL	160.2	-3.9	-2.4	10.0	11.8
Roanoke, VA	162.9	-3.9	-2.4	4.6	5.7
Asheville, NC	178.7	-3.9	-2.2	6.3	8.0
York-Hanover, PA	182.4	-3.9	-2.1	5.6	6.7
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	219.8	-3.8	-1.7	7.7	9.0
Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	143.8	-3.7	-2.6	8.0	9.4
Spartanburg, SC	126.8	-3.6	-2.8	8.3	10.5
Winston-Salem, NC	223.2	-3.6	-1.6	7.3	9.3
Dalton, GA	74.6	-3.5	-4.7	8.0	9.4
Duluth, MN-WI	131.9	-3.5	-2.6	7.6	9.0
Modesto, CA	157.3	-3.5	-2.2	13.2	16.1
Naples-Marco Island, FL	124.2	-3.4	-2.7	7.3	9.2

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO	208.2	-3.4	-1.6	3.9	4.8
Cedar Rapids, IA	137.8	-3.3	-2.4	4.7	5.5
Reading, PA	172.1	-3.3	-1.9	6.2	7.5
Corpus Christi, TX	178.2	-3.3	-1.8	5.5	6.8
Montgomery, AL	180.7	-3.3	-1.8	5.6	6.7
Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	121.1	-3.2	-2.6	6.5	7.9
Port St. Lucie, FL	132.3	-3.2	-2.4	8.7	10.9
Gainesville, FL	134.6	-3.2	-2.4	4.8	6.1
Lynchburg, VA	110.3	-3.1	-2.9	5.0	6.2
Columbus, GA-AL	119.4	-3.1	-2.6	7.3	8.8
South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	140.0	-3.1	-2.2	7.7	10.0
Flint, MI	138.8	-3.1	-2.2	11.9	14.0
Mobile, AL	183.3	-3.1	-1.7	5.6	6.7
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	525.1	-3.1	-0.6	4.7	5.7
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	254.5	-3.0	-1.2	6.3	7.8
Fort Smith, AR-OK	124.9	-2.9	-2.4	5.2	6.6
Ocala, FL	102.2	-2.8	-2.7	8.7	10.9
Binghamton, NY	113.8	-2.8	-2.5	6.7	8.2
Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	124.1	-2.8	-2.3	8.1	10.0
Fayetteville, NC	128.8	-2.8	-2.1	7.7	9.8
Austin-Round Rock, TX	774.0	-2.8	-0.4	4.8	6.1
Pascagoula, MS	58.5	-2.7	-4.6	8.0	10.6
Baton Rouge, LA	373.3	-2.7	-0.7	5.0	6.0
Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	64.5	-2.6	-4.0	9.5	11.2
Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin, FL	82.9	-2.6	-3.1	5.1	6.6
Salinas, CA	129.0	-2.6	-2.0	10.2	12.4
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	137.1	-2.6	-1.9	5.4	8.4
Macon, GA	99.4	-2.5	-2.5	7.2	8.8
Eugene-Springfield, OR	154.1	-2.5	-1.6	7.3	9.2
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	200.9	-2.5	-1.2	4.0	5.2
Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Bch, FL	74.3	-2.4	-3.3	6.2	8.0
Longview, TX	98.2	-2.4	-2.4	4.7	5.8
St. Cloud, MN	102.7	-2.4	-2.3	7.1	8.3
Colorado Springs, CO	259.5	-2.4	-0.9	7.2	10.6
Gainesville, GA	76.8	-2.3	-3.0	6.1	7.5
Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	92.6	-2.3	-2.5	5.1	7.1
Lafayette, IN	94.1	-2.3	-2.4	5.5	7.3
Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	108.4	-2.3	-2.1	7.2	9.0
Topeka, KS	110.8	-2.3	-2.0	5.5	6.1
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	124.8	-2.3	-1.9	8.1	10.4

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Erie, PA	133.2	-2.3	-1.8	6.4	7.6
Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	291.1	-2.3	-0.8	6.1	7.8
Greeley, CO	83.0	-2.2	-2.6	6.6	10.1
Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	93.6	-2.2	-2.4	6.3	8.0
Tuscaloosa, AL	98.1	-2.2	-2.3	4.7	5.6
Visalia-Porterville, CA	111.1	-2.2	-2.0	13.1	15.9
Rochester, MN	107.4	-2.2	-2.0	5.5	6.4
Burlington-South Burlington, VT	115.8	-2.2	-1.9	5.2	6.6
Champaign-Urbana, IL	111.5	-2.2	-1.9	6.3	7.5
Honolulu, HI	452.5	-2.2	-0.5	4.0	4.5
Grand Junction, CO	65.4	-2.1	-3.2	5.0	8.0
Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI	85.8	-2.1	-2.5	9.8	11.5
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	89.6	-2.1	-2.4	4.2	4.9
Utica-Rome, NY	132.5	-2.1	-1.6	6.7	8.2
Lubbock, TX	128.7	-2.1	-1.6	4.3	5.4
Wilmington, NC	148.7	-2.1	-1.4	7.0	9.0
Battle Creek, MI	57.0	-2.0	-3.4	9.0	10.6
Albany, GA	63.5	-2.0	-3.1	7.4	9.0
Harrisonburg, VA	64.4	-2.0	-3.1	4.2	5.3
Terre Haute, IN	72.5	-2.0	-2.8	7.7	10.1
San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	102.7	-2.0	-1.9	6.7	8.2
Green Bay, WI	168.6	-2.0	-1.2	5.6	7.3
Springfield, MO	202.5	-2.0	-1.0	5.9	7.5
Trenton-Ewing, NJ	236.5	-2.0	-0.9	5.6	7.0
Madison, WI	347.4	-2.0	-0.6	4.2	5.8
Decatur, IL	55.0	-1.9	-3.5	8.1	9.7
Rocky Mount, NC	64.4	-1.9	-3.0	10.9	13.6
Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	63.9	-1.9	-2.9	10.2	12.0
Athens-Clarke County, GA	82.8	-1.9	-2.3	6.0	7.4
Johnson City, TN	80.9	-1.9	-2.3	6.8	8.1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	96.4	-1.9	-2.0	8.3	10.2
Waco, TX	110.6	-1.9	-1.7	5.1	6.3
Amarillo, TX	112.3	-1.9	-1.7	4.1	5.1
Norwich-New London, CT	133.6	-1.9	-1.5	6.6	8.2
Charleston, WV	150.0	-1.9	-1.3	3.8	5.1
Raleigh-Cary, NC	527.4	-1.9	-0.4	6.1	7.8
Columbus, IN	44.5	-1.8	-4.1	5.6	7.4
Anderson, SC	63.4	-1.8	-2.8	8.1	10.3
Midland, TX	67.5	-1.8	-2.7	3.3	4.2
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	70.1	-1.8	-2.5	6.4	8.0

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Sioux Falls, SD	135.7	-1.8	-1.4	2.9	3.5
Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	148.4	-1.8	-1.2	7.7	9.5
Boise City-Nampa, ID	271.0	-1.8	-0.6	5.2	5.9
Mansfield, OH	56.0	-1.7	-3.0	9.1	11.7
Decatur, AL	58.4	-1.7	-2.9	5.2	6.1
Burlington, NC	60.8	-1.7	-2.8	8.0	10.3
Napa, CA	62.2	-1.7	-2.7	6.1	7.5
Racine, WI	78.4	-1.7	-2.2	6.7	9.3
Florence, SC	90.6	-1.7	-1.9	8.8	11.2
Bellingham, WA	86.1	-1.7	-1.9	5.8	7.3
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	120.5	-1.7	-1.4	5.6	7.0
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	182.3	-1.7	-0.9	5.3	6.3
Kokomo, IN	43.6	-1.6	-3.6	8.8	11.5
Jackson, MI	56.2	-1.6	-2.8	10.1	11.9
Odessa, TX	61.3	-1.6	-2.6	3.9	4.9
Prescott, AZ	62.8	-1.6	-2.5	6.2	8.6
Pittsfield, MA	63.8	-1.6	-2.5	4.9	5.8
Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	73.3	-1.6	-2.2	4.1	5.0
Joplin, MO	79.9	-1.6	-2.1	6.1	7.8
Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	102.3	-1.6	-1.6	5.5	6.6
Morristown, TN	49.5	-1.5	-3.1	8.4	9.9
Valdosta, GA	55.0	-1.5	-2.8	6.3	7.7
Merced, CA	59.2	-1.5	-2.5	14.5	17.5
Bowling Green, KY	62.4	-1.5	-2.5	6.3	7.1
Sheboygan, WI	63.4	-1.5	-2.3	5.3	6.5
Yakima, WA	79.1	-1.5	-1.9	8.5	10.8
Clarksville, TN-KY	83.9	-1.5	-1.7	7.6	8.8
Barnstable Town, MA	94.1	-1.5	-1.6	4.8	6.1
Lafayette, LA	152.1	-1.5	-1.0	3.2	3.9
Winchester, VA-WV	59.1	-1.4	-2.3	4.8	6.0
Wichita Falls, TX	63.5	-1.4	-2.2	5.2	6.5
Chico, CA	76.4	-1.4	-1.8	9.7	11.9
Bloomington, IN	83.9	-1.4	-1.7	5.4	7.2
Lake Charles, LA	92.8	-1.4	-1.5	4.5	5.3
Charlottesville, VA	101.5	-1.4	-1.4	3.9	4.9
Springfield, IL	111.5	-1.4	-1.2	6.8	8.2
Fargo, ND-MN	119.4	-1.4	-1.2	3.6	4.2
Salem, OR	151.8	-1.4	-0.9	6.8	8.8
Michigan City-La Porte, IN	46.1	-1.3	-2.8	6.8	8.9
Pueblo, CO	58.7	-1.3	-2.2	7.9	12.1

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Flagstaff, AZ	63.6	-1.3	-2.1	5.7	7.9
Bismarck, ND	60.8	-1.3	-2.1	3.3	4.0
Jackson, TN	61.9	-1.3	-2.0	7.4	8.7
Wausau, WI	71.8	-1.3	-1.7	5.3	6.8
Rome, GA	40.5	-1.2	-2.9	7.5	9.2
Danville, VA	41.4	-1.2	-2.8	8.0	9.9
Brunswick, GA	44.6	-1.2	-2.6	6.1	7.5
Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	47.4	-1.2	-2.5	9.0	11.2
Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	50.9	-1.2	-2.4	7.6	10.5
Victoria, TX	51.8	-1.2	-2.4	4.6	5.7
Yuma, AZ	53.0	-1.2	-2.3	18.3	24.2
Owensboro, KY	51.2	-1.2	-2.3	7.1	8.0
Lima, OH	55.6	-1.2	-2.2	8.8	11.4
St. Joseph, MO-KS	59.3	-1.2	-2.1	5.9	7.5
Hattiesburg, MS	59.8	-1.2	-1.9	7.1	8.9
Redding, CA	64.2	-1.2	-1.8	11.6	14.1
Janesville, WI	68.1	-1.2	-1.7	7.4	9.2
Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	72.4	-1.2	-1.7	5.8	7.5
Bremerton-Silverdale, WA	86.0	-1.2	-1.4	5.9	7.5
Olympia, WA	103.8	-1.2	-1.2	5.8	7.4
Provo-Orem, UT	188.2	-1.2	-0.6	3.7	4.7
Carson City, NV	31.6	-1.1	-3.4	7.7	8.7
Longview, WA	37.5	-1.1	-3.1	9.4	11.8
Monroe, MI	41.4	-1.1	-2.6	10.3	12.1
Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH	47.1	-1.1	-2.3	7.4	9.6
Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	47.1	-1.1	-2.3	6.7	8.5
Fond du Lac, WI	48.5	-1.1	-2.3	5.5	7.2
Lebanon, PA	49.9	-1.1	-2.2	4.8	5.8
Ames, IA	47.8	-1.1	-2.2	3.2	3.9
Muncie, IN	53.4	-1.1	-2.1	7.8	10.2
Williamsport, PA	52.6	-1.1	-2.1	6.8	8.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	60.2	-1.1	-1.8	9.1	11.1
Abilene, TX	66.4	-1.1	-1.7	4.4	5.6
Greenville, NC	78.5	-1.1	-1.5	8.0	10.2
Jefferson City, MO	78.9	-1.1	-1.3	5.9	7.5
College Station-Bryan, TX	92.7	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	5.6
Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	96.1	-1.1	-1.2	3.7	4.4
Iowa City, IA	90.0	-1.1	-1.2	3.4	4.1
Tyler, TX	94.2	-1.1	-1.1	5.4	6.7
Ann Arbor, MI	197.6	-1.1	-0.6	6.9	8.0

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Pine Bluff, AR	37.6	-1.0	-2.6	7.3	8.9
Cleveland, TN	40.0	-1.0	-2.6	7.5	8.9
Casper, WY	40.4	-1.0	-2.6	3.9	5.0
Sumter, SC	39.3	-1.0	-2.4	9.7	12.3
Goldsboro, NC	44.3	-1.0	-2.3	7.3	9.3
San Angelo, TX	45.9	-1.0	-2.2	4.6	5.7
Elizabethtown, KY	48.2	-1.0	-2.1	7.4	8.3
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	51.0	-1.0	-2.0	6.5	8.5
Springfield, OH	51.6	-1.0	-1.9	8.2	10.7
Farmington, NM	52.9	-1.0	-1.9	4.7	6.3
Coeur d'Alene, ID	56.6	-1.0	-1.8	6.3	7.8
Anniston-Oxford, AL	53.1	-1.0	-1.8	5.6	6.7
Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	57.3	-1.0	-1.7	5.1	6.3
Altoona, PA	61.9	-1.0	-1.6	6.2	7.4
Bangor, ME	73.3	-1.0	-1.3	7.0	9.0
Billings, MT	81.2	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	4.8
Appleton, WI	118.1	-1.0	-0.8	5.2	7.2
Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	123.8	-1.0	-0.8	5.6	7.0
El Paso, TX	277.1	-1.0	-0.4	7.1	9.3
Punta Gorda, FL	42.7	-0.9	-2.1	9.2	11.6
Elmira, NY	40.6	-0.9	-2.1	6.8	8.3
Lawrence, KS	51.1	-0.9	-1.8	4.3	4.9
Glens Falls, NY	54.1	-0.9	-1.7	6.8	8.3
Dubuque, IA	54.7	-0.9	-1.7	4.7	5.5
Warner Robins, GA	58.1	-0.9	-1.5	5.9	7.3
Kingston, NY	64.3	-0.9	-1.4	6.4	7.8
Wheeling, WV-OH	67.9	-0.9	-1.3	6.1	7.9
Danville, IL	30.2	-0.8	-2.6	9.1	10.8
Sandusky, OH	36.9	-0.8	-2.3	9.4	12.2
Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	39.8	-0.8	-1.9	6.2	8.0
Kankakee-Bradley, IL	44.4	-0.8	-1.9	9.8	11.6
Jacksonville, NC	45.8	-0.8	-1.7	6.9	8.8
Jonesboro, AR	48.1	-0.8	-1.7	4.8	5.9
Auburn-Opelika, AL	55.8	-0.8	-1.5	4.8	5.7
Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL	57.7	-0.8	-1.4	5.9	7.0
Salisbury, MD	55.8	-0.8	-1.4	5.7	6.4
Bloomington-Normal, IL	91.6	-0.8	-0.9	5.8	7.0
Lincoln, NE	175.4	-0.8	-0.4	3.4	4.0
Anderson, IN	40.0	-0.7	-1.9	7.9	10.3
Gadsden, AL	37.6	-0.7	-1.9	6.1	7.2

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Bay City, MI	37.9	-0.7	-1.8	9.1	10.7
Pocatello, ID	37.7	-0.7	-1.8	4.8	5.7
Yuba City, CA	41.8	-0.7	-1.7	14.6	17.7
Lawton, OK	43.1	-0.7	-1.7	4.4	6.0
Sherman-Denison, TX	44.6	-0.7	-1.6	5.7	7.1
Cheyenne, WY	44.7	-0.7	-1.5	5.2	6.5
La Crosse, WI-MN	73.8	-0.7	-1.0	5.0	6.1
Monroe, LA	78.8	-0.7	-1.0	5.3	6.3
Medford, OR	83.4	-0.7	-0.8	8.2	10.3
Hanford-Corcoran, CA	33.9	-0.6	-1.9	12.3	14.9
Cumberland, MD-WV	38.9	-0.6	-1.7	5.7	6.6
Hot Springs, AR	38.5	-0.6	-1.6	5.2	6.4
El Centro, CA	44.6	-0.6	-1.4	25.7	30.2
Idaho Falls, ID	48.3	-0.6	-1.3	3.9	4.8
Johnstown, PA	60.9	-0.6	-1.1	7.3	8.7
Grand Forks, ND-MN	54.5	-0.6	-1.1	4.3	5.2
Logan, UT-ID	53.3	-0.6	-1.1	2.8	3.7
Rapid City, SD	61.6	-0.6	-1.0	3.2	3.9
Bend, OR	71.9	-0.6	-0.9	7.9	9.7
Morgantown, WV	62.7	-0.6	-0.9	3.1	4.2
Great Falls, MT	35.3	-0.5	-1.4	4.5	5.7
Madera-Chowchilla, CA	35.6	-0.5	-1.3	11.3	13.7
Ocean City, NJ	42.7	-0.5	-1.3	9.0	11.1
Dothan, AL	62.2	-0.5	-0.7	5.1	6.1
State College, PA	74.9	-0.5	-0.7	4.9	5.9
Palm Coast, FL	18.4	-0.4	-2.4	11.0	13.6
Lewiston, ID-WA	27.7	-0.4	-1.4	5.5	6.6
Missoula, MT	56.5	-0.4	-0.8	4.8	6.0
Alexandria, LA	65.0	-0.4	-0.7	4.6	5.4
Eau Claire, WI	83.0	-0.4	-0.5	5.2	6.4
Columbia, MO	93.2	-0.4	-0.4	5.1	6.5
Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA	18.0	-0.3	-1.7	7.0	8.5
Santa Fe, NM	64.9	-0.3	-0.4	4.4	5.8
Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	125.1	-0.3	-0.2	8.0	9.9
Corvallis, OR	38.3	-0.2	-0.6	4.8	6.1
Dover, DE	65.5	-0.2	-0.4	4.9	5.4
Las Cruces, NM	68.9	-0.2	-0.3	5.5	7.2
Laredo, TX	88.3	-0.2	-0.2	6.4	7.9
Ithaca, NY	63.6	0.0	-0.1	5.1	6.2
Fairbanks, AK	38.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.6

Table 1: Employment Change in 2009

	Employment (Thous.)			Unemployment Rate	
	2008q4	Change to 2009q4	Percent	2008q4	2009q4
Anchorage, AK	169.0	0.1	0.0	6.1	6.6
St. George, UT	52.3	0.1	0.2	5.3	6.8
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	219.0	0.8	0.3	8.5	10.4

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