

U.S. Metro Economies:

The Engines of America's Growth

1999 Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP)

for the Nation's 319 Metropolitan Areas



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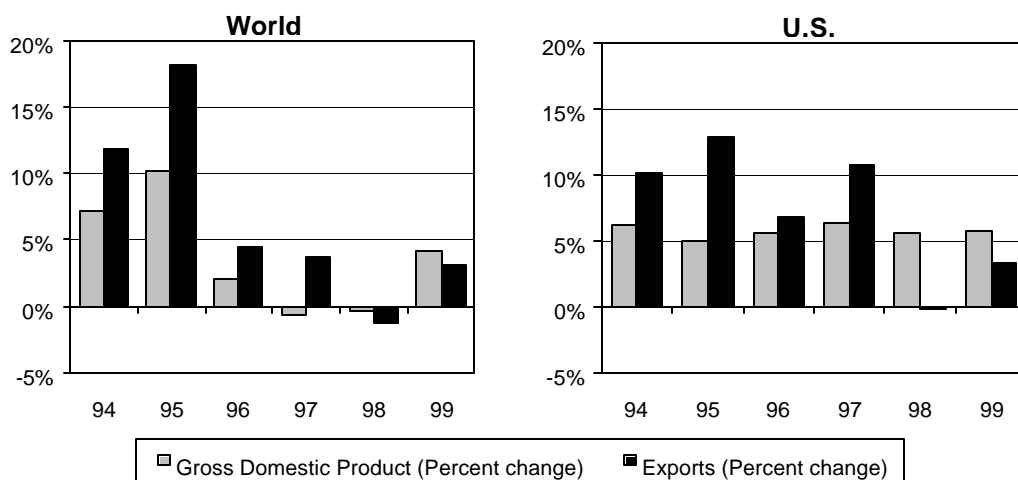
1 U.S. Metro Areas: Economic Engines in a Global Marketplace

As the focal points of economic activity, cities and counties within metropolitan areas are essential to the nation's economic development. The geographic concentration of business and people in metro areas creates unique economic conditions that generate new industries, speed the diffusion of knowledge, spur technological innovation, and increase productivity. Metro areas have larger markets for goods and services, more specialized labor pools, and more extensive and sophisticated transportation and telecommunications networks than non-metro areas. These competitive advantages make metro areas the engines of U.S. economic growth and global competitiveness. Today, metro areas generate more than 80% of the nation's employment, income, and production of goods and services and are the gateway for 83% of U.S. merchandise exports.

1.1 The Emergence of a Global Economy

Trade between national economies and their metro area constituents has increased rapidly during the last five years. Between 1993 and 1999, trade among the forty-nine largest industrial countries¹ increased by 6.5% per year, twice the annual growth rate for the combined domestic production of these countries. Over the same period, U.S. exports jumped 7.2% per year, compared with 5.7% annual gains in nominal gross domestic product. The U.S. economy is becoming more integrated with the world economy: its share of world trade rose to 13% in 1998, compared with 11% in 1980. As the markets for U.S. goods and services expand overseas, domestic industries will face increased competition, but will also have new opportunities for growth.

**Figure 1 - International Trade is Expanding
Faster than Domestic Production**



¹ Excluding former Soviet-bloc countries.

While states and nations are defined by geographic and political boundaries, metro areas are shaped by economic activity that crosses state and national borders. Trade liberalization (e.g., NAFTA) and economic integration (e.g., the European monetary union) are further reducing the residual effect that political boundaries have on international economic activity. Consequently, metro area economies, both in the U.S. and abroad, are the true competitors in a global marketplace, not politically defined states or nations. Investment banks and securities exchanges in New York City, for example, compete with their counterparts in London, Frankfurt, and Hong Kong, not the entire economies of the United Kingdom, Germany, and China. Winners and losers in the computer industry are not determined by the aggregate condition of the U.S. and overseas economies, but by the strength of industry clusters in San Jose, Boston, Dallas, Tokyo, and Taipei.

1.2 Investment Strategies in a Global Marketplace

Public and private-sector investment aimed at promoting national economic growth should be focused on metro areas, since they contain the bulk of the nation's productive assets (e.g., labor, physical capital, and infrastructure). The unique attributes of metro areas, including extensive backward and forward linkages between businesses, dense and diversified consumer markets, highly efficient labor markets, and superior telecommunications and transportation networks, create an economic environment that spawns the country's most productive industry clusters. In order to maximize macroeconomic growth, economic development and private-sector initiatives should aim to promote and maintain these industry clusters and the supporting social, economic, and physical infrastructure of metro areas.

2 The Competitive Advantages of U.S. Metro Economies

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

2.1 Market Density and Diversity

2.1.1 Business-to-Business Markets

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

The importance of diversified business-to-business markets is increasing as the U.S. economy shifts towards services-providing and high-technology industries. Manufacturers that employ “just-in-time” and “just-in-sequence” production methods require an extensive network of highly specialized suppliers located close to their assembly plants. The advantages of large, diversified supplier markets are not limited to manufacturers, however, services-providing companies also benefit. The headquarters operations of nearly all of the largest U.S. companies are located in metro areas, where they have direct access to large concentrations of business services industries—management consultants, accounting and legal firms, advertising and media companies, and computer services providers. The co-location of business services companies and their clients in metro areas facilitates responsive customer service and face-to-face meetings, which remain essential despite rapid improvements in telecommunications technology.

The nation’s largest and most diverse markets for intermediate goods and services are located in metro areas. The relative sizes of metro area and non-metro area business-to-business markets are illustrated in Table 1.²

Table 1 - Business-to-Business Markets Are Larger in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Total		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Business-to-Business Markets	Establishments (Millions, 1996)	5,450	1,288	6,739
	Percentage	81%	19%	
	Establishments per Square Mile	7.58	0.45	1.88
	Employment (Millions, 1999)	108	21	129
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Employment per Square Mile (Thousands)	149	7	36

The number and geographic concentration of business establishments is far greater within metro areas than in non-metro areas. In 1996, the average number of establishments per square mile was 7.6 in metro areas, compared with 0.5 in non-metro areas. Because of this geographic concentration of business establishments, producer-oriented companies located in metro areas have lower marketing and transportation costs and are able to sell goods and services to a greater number of businesses. The diversity of metro area business-to-business markets also makes it easier for companies to develop specialized products targeted at specific types of firms.

2.1.2 Consumer Markets

Most U.S. households choose to reside in metro areas, because urban locations have the deepest and most diversified labor markets and offer the widest range of cultural, educational, and social amenities. This geographic concentration of households is beneficial to consumer-oriented businesses that locate within metro areas, because it provides them with immediate access to thousands of potential customers with minimal distribution and marketing costs. Because of this access to large consumer markets, companies in metro areas can produce goods and services more efficiently than companies located in non-metro areas, resulting in lower prices for households.

Businesses located in metro areas also benefit from the diversity of local markets, since they are able to sell more specialized goods and services to a wider range of households. The diversity of metro area consumer markets makes it easier for businesses to target households belonging to specific socioeconomic groups. Consequently, metro area markets are able to support a greater number and broader range of consumer goods and services companies.

The relative sizes of metro area and non-metro area consumer markets are shown in Table 2.³ In 1999, metro area residents earned \$6.5 trillion in personal income, more than 85% of national income. Because metro area residents earn more, on average, than non-metro area residents and live in more densely settled cities and towns, the geographic concentration of household purchasing power is far greater inside metro areas. In metro areas, the average business has access to more than \$27.5 million in household income within a one-mile radius, compared with \$1.2 million in non-metro areas.⁴

² Table 1 uses establishment counts and total employment as indirect measurements of market size because direct measurements of business expenditures are not available for metro areas.

³ Table 2 uses personal income and population as indirect measurements of market size because direct measurements of consumer expenditures are not available for metro areas.

⁴ This calculation assumes that income is evenly distributed across households and that within metro areas and non-metro areas the geographic distribution of households is uniform. Of course, the actual density of household income in different metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas can be much higher or lower than these average calculations.

Table 2 - Consumer Markets Are Larger in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Total (1999)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Consumer Markets	Personal Income (Billions)	\$6,451	\$1,111	\$7,562
	Percentage	85%	15%	
	Personal Income per Square Mile (Thousands)	\$8,901	\$388	\$2,109
	Population (Millions)	219	54	273
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Persons per Square Mile	302	19	76

2.1.3 Export Markets

Businesses in metro areas also have greater access to international markets. Metro areas serve as transshipment points (e.g., locations where goods are transferred from trucks to rail, rail to ships, ships to trucks, etc.) in the nation's transportation network. Consequently, most of the nation's exports are shipped from airports, seaports, trucking facilities, and rail terminals located in metro areas. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, \$567 billion of merchandise exports was shipped from metro areas in 1998, accounting for over 83% of total United States goods exports. Table 12, which appears at the end of the report, lists the value of exports shipped from each metro area in 1998.

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

2.2 Labor Market Pooling

Well-developed labor markets are a competitive advantage that makes metro area economies more attractive locations for both households and businesses. In general, workers prefer to reside in metro areas because larger labor markets provide a greater number of employment opportunities and more diverse labor markets provide jobs that closely match their specialized skill sets. As the number of two-earner families have increased, access to large and diversified labor markets has become even more important. Furthermore, working residents of metro areas face less risk during economic downturns, since a large and diversified labor market increases the likelihood of finding a new position if they lose their job. Metro area labor markets provide businesses with similar advantages: access to workers with highly specialized skills and a steady supply of potential employees for growing companies or those with uncertain hiring plans.

As more business and households locate in a metro area, the advantages of the local labor market intensify. If the demand for workers in a specific industry is sufficiently large, specialized education and training programs are often developed for these industries at local universities and colleges, ensuring a steady stream of entry-level workers. Informal networks between industry employees and business are created, which allow information about open positions to be transmitted effectively to potential job candidates. Formal industry associations are also formed, which further increases the efficiency of the metro area labor market. As industry labor pools grow, workers move more easily from firm to firm and gain enough experience to form start-up companies.

2.2.1 Labor Supply

Businesses located in metro areas have access to larger and more diverse labor markets. In 1999, nearly 114 million workers lived in metro areas, more than 81% of the nation's total labor force. Because labor force participation is slightly higher in metro areas, this share of the national total is larger than the metro area share of population. Between 1992 and 1999, over 10.2 million workers joined the metro area labor force, nearly 87% of the national increase of 11.7 million workers.

2.2.2 Immigration

The immigration of workers from foreign countries is one reason that metro areas maintain a competitive advantage in labor supply. In 1998, the majority of the 660,500 legal immigrants to the U.S. stated that they intended to reside in a metro area. As the natural increase (i.e., births minus deaths) of the U.S. population slows, immigration will become an increasingly important source of labor force growth. Between 1992 and 1998, legal immigration accounted for one-third of the nation's population growth, a share that will certainly increase if current immigration policy is maintained. Consequently, population and labor force will increase more rapidly in metro areas than non-metro areas.

New entrants to the U.S. have a broad range of skills: some are highly educated professionals who immediately enter the labor market, others have little education and have difficulty finding employment. In general, however, foreign-born residents make the same contribution to the labor market as native-born U.S. citizens.⁵ The labor force participation rate of foreign born residents (66%) is only slightly lower than the rate for native born residents (67%). The unemployment rate of immigrant residents is higher (5.2%) than that of native born residents (4.4%), but among naturalized foreign born residents the rate is lower (4.1%), which indicates that given sufficient time most immigrants adapt well to the U.S. labor market. The earnings of foreign-born residents follow a similar pattern: non-U.S. citizens earn an average of \$460 per week, compared

⁵Because data regarding the employment status of new immigrants is not available, this discussion refers to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey for foreign born U.S. residents. These residents may have entered the U.S. at any time before March 1999, so this data is not completely representative of the employment status of recent immigrants. It is an accurate representation of the long-term contribution of immigrants to the U.S. labor market, however.

with \$581 for natural born U.S. citizens, while foreign-born U.S. citizens earn more than their native born counterparts (\$600 per week).

2.2.3 Labor Skills and Specialization

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

**Table 3 - Educational Attainment is Higher
Among Metro Area Workers**

Educational Attainment	Metro Areas	Non-Metro Areas
Not a High School Graduate	15,488	4,118
Percentage	14%	16%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$308	\$298
High School Graduate	33,594	10,400
Percentage	30%	40%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$508	\$485
Some College, but No Degree	23,004	4,718
Percentage	20%	18%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$533	\$475
Associate's Degree	8,883	2,372
Percentage	8%	9%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$631	\$517
Bachelor's Degree	22,206	3,206
Percentage	20%	12%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$881	\$696
Advanced Degree	10,705	1,251
Percentage	9%	5%
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,101	\$866
Total	113,879	26,065

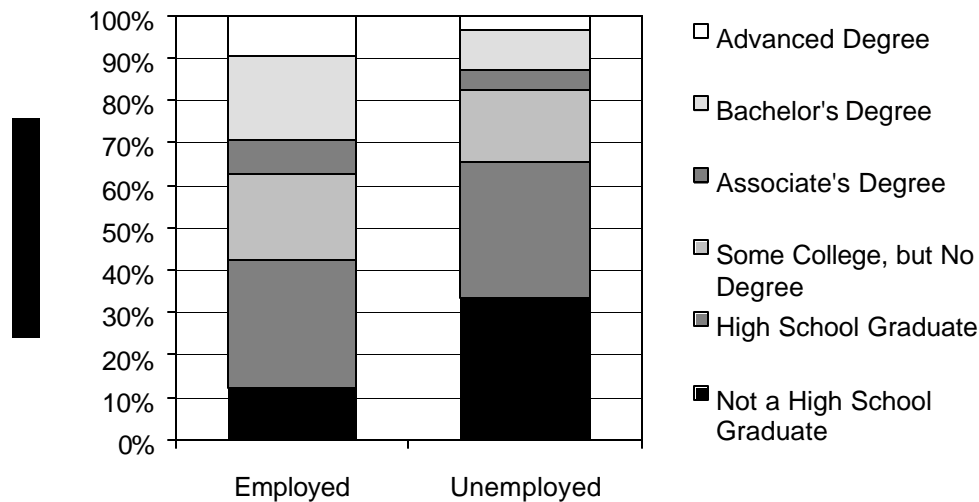
Metro area workers also have more specialized skills than non-metro areas workers. This is partly because metro area schools and universities are able to offer programs aimed at a broader range of occupations, but also because larger product and labor markets allow for a greater degree of occupational specialization. Table 13, which appears at the end of this report, lists the numbers of metro area and non-metro area workers by occupation. A disproportionate number of workers in highly-skilled occupations, including computer science and operations, technology, engineering, science, law, and health care, reside in metro areas.

Because they have access to superior training and educational facilities, have more diverse skill sets, and work in clusters of specialized industries, metro area workers are able to produce more goods and services than non-metro area workers. This higher level of labor productivity is reflected in the wages received by metro area workers. Table 3 lists the average weekly earnings of metro area and non-metro area workers by the level of education attainment. Metro area workers that continued their education beyond high school earn at least 20% more than their non-metro area counterparts.

2.2.4 Untapped Labor Pools

Although they contain the largest and most specialized labor markets, metro areas are also the home for the majority of the nation's unemployed workers. In November 1999, over 4.2 million metro area workers were unemployed. Differences in education and job skills are the major determinants of whether metro area workers are employed or unemployed. As Figure 2 illustrates, compared with employed workers, much larger percentages of unemployed metro area workers never completed high school or attended college.

Figure 2 - Unemployed Metro Area Workers Have Lower Levels of Educational Attainment



Pools of unemployed workers are underutilized, but potentially productive assets for all metro areas. Since the competitive advantages of metro area labor markets (i.e., access to larger and more varied employment opportunities, informal and formal networks for transmitting industry and employment information, superior educational and training facilities) are also available to the unemployed, investments in job training and educational facilities can have large returns. Low skilled metro area workers also have access to more extensive transportation and communications infrastructure, more sophisticated physical capital (i.e., machinery and equipment), and aggregations of

specialized companies, so workforce development programs are likely to be more beneficial in metro areas than non-metro areas.

2.3 Transportation Infrastructure

Most transportation services activity in the United States is geographically concentrated within metro area cities and counties. The metro area share of transportation services employment exceeds its share of total employment. Over 3.2 million transportation workers were employed in metro areas in 1999, or 86% of national transportation employment. The metro area share of transportation infrastructure exceeds its share of land area. Although they occupy only 20% of the nation's land area, metro areas contain more than 53% of the national highway system, 39% of the nation's railroads, 51% of the inland and ocean ports, and 50% of public-use airports.

**Table 4 - Most Transportation Activity
Is Located in Metro Areas**

Shares of U.S. Total		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Highways	National Highways (Miles, 1995)	82,448	74,533	156,981
	Percentage	53%	47%	
	Passenger Transportation (Employment [000s], 1999)	402	65	467
	Percentage	86%	14%	
	Motor Freight (Employment [000s], 1999)	1707	354	2061
	Percentage	83%	17%	
Railways	Railways (Miles, 1995)	75,521	119,412	194,933
	Percentage	39%	61%	
	Railroad Transportation (Employment [000s], 1999)	177	39	216
	Percentage	82%	18%	
Airports	Public-Use Airports (1995)	2,697	2,718	5,415
	Percentage	50%	50%	
	Air Carriers (Employment [000s], 1999)	825	33	858
	Percentage	96%	4%	
Water Ports	Major Water Ports (1997)	110	107	217
	Percentage	51%	49%	
	Water Transportation (Employment [000s], 1999)	162	27	189
	Percentage	86%	14%	
Land Area	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	725	2,873	3,586
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Employment	Employment (Millions, 1998)	108	21	129
	Percentage	84%	16%	

An efficient passenger and freight transportation system must provide connections between all parts of the nation and all transportation modes. However, it is usually more efficient for regional transportation centers and inter-modal transportation facilities to be

located in metropolitan areas. The costs of intra- and inter-modal passenger and cargo transfers decrease as the volume of transportation activity increases. Concentrating passenger and merchandise transfers within metro areas lowers transportation costs and allows for the inter-connection of a greater number of transportation networks. Efficient transportation networks and transfer facilities within metro areas reduce the costs of business operations, in both urban and non-urban areas, allowing more goods and services to be produced per person and per acre of land.

Businesses benefit from the concentration of transportation activity and infrastructure in metro areas because lower transport costs mean that production inputs are less expensive and providing goods and services to customers is cheaper. Transportation networks, such as highways, railroads, airports, harbors and ports are especially important for industries that export goods and services to other regions or nations. Because they serve large markets and are more specialized, industries that are engaged in international or inter-regional trade generally form stronger forward and backward linkages with other industries within a metro area. These linkages are especially pervasive among high-tech industries, and ultimately lead to the formation of productive economic clusters and the generation of new businesses. Economies of scale in transportation also imply that greater volume of use of the network will lower the average user cost. This means that large numbers of firms are generally inclined to use the same transportation networks, thereby further lowering unit transportation costs as the number of companies in a metro area increases.

2.4 Telecommunications Infrastructure

Like transportation, it is more efficient to provide telecommunications infrastructure and services in metro areas rather than non-metro areas. Communications networks can be built less expensively in areas with dense geographic concentrations of households and businesses. As a result, most communications services activity in the United States is located in metro area cities and counties. Over 1.4 million communications services workers were employed in metro areas in 1999, or 90% of national communications employment.

**Table 5 - Most Communications Activity
Is Located in Metro Areas**

Shares of U.S. Total		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
	Telecommunications Services (Employment (000s), 1999)	1,059	105	1,164
	Percentage	91%	9%	
	Radio & Television Broadcasting (Employment (000s), 1999)	391	64	456
	Percentage	86%	14%	
	Internet Domains (000s, 1997)	1,197	118	1,316
	Percentage	91%	9%	

The deployment of new communications technologies almost always occurs in metro areas, since they have a high concentration of information industries, like finance, insurance, and computer software and processing, that demand sophisticated communications services. Furthermore, the construction of new communications networks is less expensive in metro areas, since dense concentrations of households and businesses minimize the cost of installing wire, fiber optic, or cellular connections. As a result, nearly all telecommunications technologies—cable television, cellular telephone, Internet services, broadband digital transmission (digital subscriber loop (DSL) and cable modem)—were initially introduced in metro areas.

Sophisticated communications infrastructure can, in turn, attract more companies, especially those that use information intensively, to a metro area. In many metro areas, commercial real estate developers install fiber optic networks in their buildings to attract computer software and Internet media companies as tenants. Many high-tech and “new-media” companies will only consider locating in areas with high-speed Internet connections and buildings pre-wired for high-bandwidth computer networks.

2.5 Industry Clusters

Metropolitan areas generate growth because they create industry clusters. Clusters are groups of related businesses that have built a strong set of linkages, allowing them to specialize and innovate at rates far higher than more geographically and operationally dispersed firms. The best example of an industry cluster in the United States is the Silicon Valley, where close links between computer hardware, software, and consulting companies in the San Jose and San Francisco metro areas created one of the nation’s fastest-growing and most profitable industries. DRI’s extensive work in economic development strategy reveals the importance of clusters to both regional and national economies.

The clustering of businesses and households in metropolitan areas reduces the operating costs of the suppliers of warehousing, transportation, communications, and utilities. All of these services have large fixed costs, so unit costs are minimized as the number of customers for these services increases. The costs of these services are also minimized when the geographic extent of a supplier’s service area is small. Metro areas provide a large, geographically concentrated customer base that allows transportation, communications, and utilities services to be supplied more efficiently.

The concentration of industries in metropolitan areas also increases knowledge and technology transfers between companies, increasing the rate of innovation, regional economic growth, and the expansion of economic clusters. When firms are located close to each other, ideas diffuse rapidly through neighboring firms. Knowledge-sharing is particularly effective in metropolitan areas, where communication between people is more extensive and less costly. Metro area workers have access to superior training, college, and university facilities, and, on average, have more skills and education, which

further accelerates the diffusion of knowledge and technology through an industry cluster.

Metro areas also generate demand for an economic cluster's output, ensuring its success. Part of this demand is internal, created by local businesses and consumers. But a large portion of this demand is external--exports to other regions and countries. As a consequence, most regional and international exports travel through a metro area before reaching their final destinations. Companies located in metro areas have direct access to these export markets, as well as large internal markets.

Metropolitan areas also provide important economic, social, institutional, and legal infrastructure for firms and industries. The economic infrastructure consists of human resources, financial and technological capital, and physical infrastructure such as transportation, communications, and utilities networks. Of equal importance, however, are the social and institutional linkages that bind together a metro area's residents and businesses. These linkages allow cities and counties in metro areas to create new industries, increase the diffusion of knowledge, spur technological innovation, and generate regional and national economic growth.

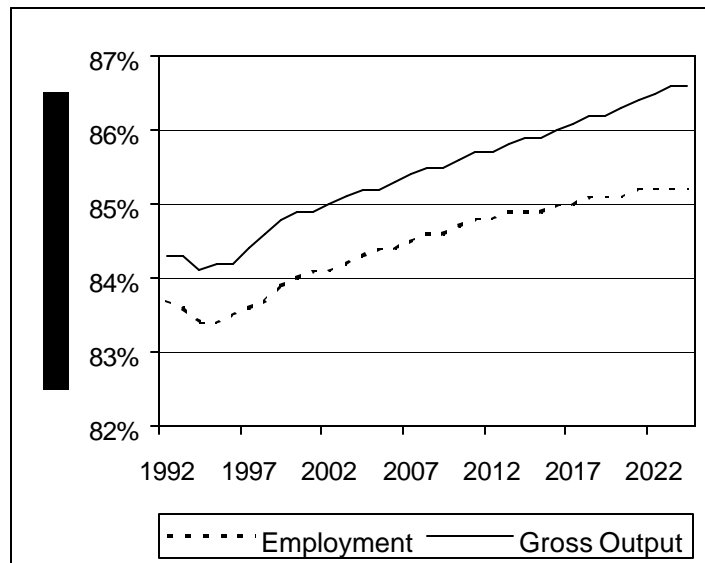
3 The Contribution of Metro Areas to the U.S. Economy

Because of the development of industry clusters and the competitive advantages described in the previous section, metro areas make a disproportionately large contribution to the U.S. economy. Metro areas generate most of the nation's jobs, income, and output. Furthermore, starting with the recovery of the U.S. economy in the early 1990s, the relative contribution of metro areas has been increasing, a trend that DRI expects to continue over the next twenty-five years.

3.1 The Recent Performance of Metropolitan Area Economies

As the national economy enters the tenth year of its current expansion, the contribution of metro areas to economic growth continued to expand. Metro area employment increased 2.3% during 1999, the sixth consecutive year of more than 2% gains. Over the past three years, the value of goods and services produced in metro areas increased by \$1,228 billion, the largest three-year gain ever. Because of this acceleration in economic growth, the contribution of metro areas to the national economy has increased sharply over the last three years, a trend that is expected to continue over the next twenty five years.

Figure 3 - The Contribution of Metro Areas to the National Economy Will Continue to Grow



In 1999, metro area economies compare even more favorably with international economies than in 1997, the first year that Standard & Poor's DRI compared metro area and international economic output levels.⁶ The ranking of Los Angeles's gross output among international economies has jumped from 19th to 17th, as its economy overtook those of Argentina and Russia. The economy of the Chicago metro area moved ahead of Taiwan and Russia, while the economy of the Dallas metro area surpassed that of Saudi Arabia's. Philadelphia's ranking increased from 34th to 30th, as it produced more than the economies of Thailand and Norway.

Many other key indicators of the contribution of metro areas to the national economy also increased sharply in 1999. Metro area employment in the financial services and transportation and utilities sectors, which are two of the nation's highest value-added industries, increased 2.7% and 2.9%, respectively. Metro area business services payrolls rose by 5.4%, extending a six-year trend of over 5% annual growth in this industry. Finally, metro area per capita income increased by more than \$1,350, the fifth straight year of four-digit gains.

3.2 The Scope of Metro Area Economies

The size of metro area economies illustrates their importance to the nation. If they were counted as a single country, the gross product of the ten largest U.S. metropolitan areas (\$2,200 billion) would rank third among the world's economies, trailing only the U.S. (\$9,300 billion) and Japan (\$4,400). In terms of the dollar value of output, the New York City metro area economy produces more than Argentina, the Chicago metro area economy produces more than Taiwan, and the Atlanta metro area economy produces more than Indonesia. Taken together, the fifty largest metro areas produce \$560 billion more than Japan.

The importance of metro area economies can also be illustrated by their size relative to the output of U.S. states. The gross product of the ten largest U.S. metro areas exceeds the combined output of the 31 smallest states. In 1999, the five largest metro areas produced more goods and services than California; \$1,400 billion compared with \$1,200 billion.

Within a particular state, a single metropolitan area often dominates the state's economy. For example, the Atlanta metro area provides 55% of Georgia's employment and 56% of gross state product. In Minnesota, the Minneapolis-St. Paul metro area produces 65% of the state's output and employs 64% of the work force. In highly urbanized states, almost all economic activity occurs in metro areas. In Pennsylvania, 88% of employment and 91% of labor income is generated within metro areas.

⁶ See the March 1998 edition of *The Role of Metropolitan Areas in the National Economy* for the 1997 rankings of gross product for metro areas, states, and nations.

3.3 Employment and Output

Most of the economic activity in the United States occurs within metro area cities and counties. Over 108 million workers were employed in metro areas in 1999, or 84% of national employment. The total value of goods and services produced in metro areas during 1999 was \$7,650 billion, more than 85% of U.S. gross domestic product. For their size, metro areas contribute more to the national economy than non-metro areas. The metro area percentages of national employment and gross domestic product both exceed metro area shares of population and land area, highlighting the geographic concentration of economic activity within urban and suburban areas.

Table 6 - Most Economic Activity Occurs in Metro Areas

Shares of U.S. Economy (1999)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	219	54	273
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	725	2,862	3,586
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	108	21	129
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$7,652	\$1,375	\$9,026
	Percentage	85%	15%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	6,845	720	7,566
	Percentage	90%	10%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	5,885	913	6,797
	Percentage	87%	13%	

The clustering of two of the nation's highest value added sectors in urban locations magnifies the metro area contribution to the national economy. The financial services sector had the highest level of output per employee in 1999, \$237,000, while the transportation, communications, and utilities sector (TCPU) had the third highest level at \$106,000.⁷ In 1999, 90% of financial services employment and 87% of TCPU employment was located within metropolitan areas. Financial services companies choose to locate in metro areas for proximity to major securities and commodity markets and access to highly skilled workers. Companies maximize the efficiency of their transportation and communications networks by locating hubs and distribution centers in metro areas, taking advantage of extensive road, rail, shipping, and communications infrastructure.

From 1992 to 1999, most of the economic gains made in the United States were generated within cities and counties in metro areas. Over this period, 16.8 million new

⁷ The mining sector had the second highest level of output per worker, \$196,000, but accounts for only 1.2% of gross domestic product.

jobs were created in metropolitan areas, over 85% of the national increase of 19.7 million. The contribution of metro areas to gross domestic product increased by over \$2.4 trillion from 1992 to 1999, representing 86% of the national gain.

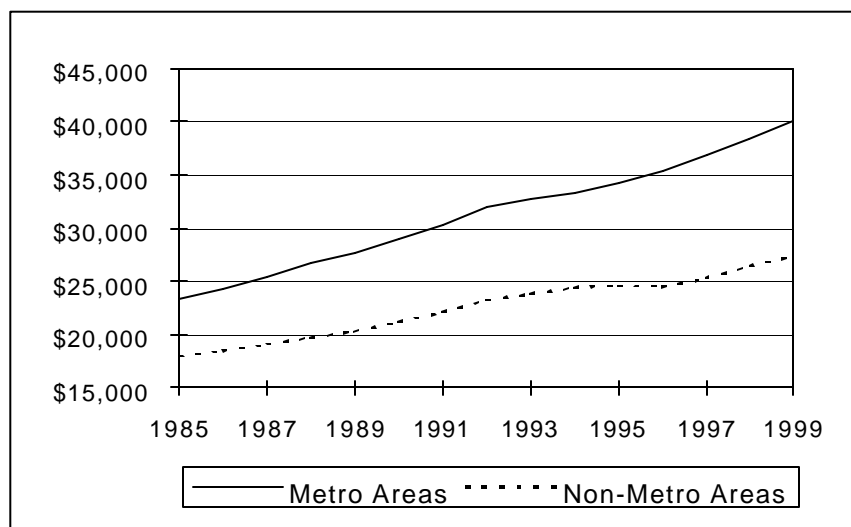
Table 7 - Most Economic Gains Were Made in Metro Areas

Additions to U.S. Economy (1992 to 1999)		All Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	14.8	3.1	18.0
	Percentage	83%	17%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	16.8	3.0	19.7
	Percentage	85%	15%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$2,483	\$410	\$2,893
	Percentage	86%	14%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	887	104	992
	Percentage	89%	11%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	970	110	1,080
	Percentage	90%	10%	

3.4 Income Creation

Most of the nation's labor income is generated by metro area economies. In 1999, metro area workers earned \$4.324 trillion, while non-metro area workers earned \$568 billion. Metro area economies also create more income per person than non-metro areas. In 1999, the average metro area worker collected \$40,000 in wages and benefits, while the average non-metro area worker earned \$27,300, a difference of \$12,700 per worker. The gap between metro and non-metro area workers has grown consistently since 1985, when the difference between metro area and non-metro area earnings was only \$5,300.

Figure 4 - Metro Area Workers Earn More Than Non-Metro Area Workers



In most labor markets, earnings are directly related to labor productivity--workers that are more productive receive higher wages and benefits. Figure 4, therefore, provides an indirect measure of the higher labor productivity in cities and counties within metro areas. Metro area workers are able to produce more goods and services than non-metro area workers because of the clustering of specialized industries within urban areas, access to superior training and educational facilities, and a greater degree of knowledge-transfer and interaction between companies.

3.5 Generating New Industries

With few exceptions⁸, most major industries in the United States started in cities, including automobile manufacturing (Detroit), television broadcasting (New York), and personal computer manufacturing (San Jose). Metro areas provide new industries with amenities--a diverse and ample supply of labor, financial and physical capital, access to national and international markets, a local base of technical knowledge--that are essential for their initial development and eventual success. As an industry matures, technological advances often allow companies within that industry to move to non-urban locations. As a consequence, newer, faster-growing industries tend to cluster within metro areas, while older, slower-growing industries are less bound to urban locations.

Table 8 shows that two of the fastest-growing segments of the U.S. economy, high-tech and business services, are almost entirely concentrated within metro areas. These two sectors of the economy contain some of the nation's newest and most innovative industries, including computer hardware, computer software, telecommunications equipment, optical instruments, Internet publishing, and management consulting. From 1992 to 1999, employment in high-tech industries increased by 3.6% per year, while employment in the business services sector increased by nearly 6.7% per year.

**Table 8 - Most High-Tech and Business Services
Employment is Located in Metro Areas**

Shares of U.S. Employment (1999)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
High Growth Employment Sectors	High-Tech (Thousands)	7,072	513	7,585
	Percentage	93%	7%	
	Business Services (Thousands)	12,607	925	13,532
	Percentage	93%	7%	

Over the past seven years, the majority of new jobs in the high-tech and business services segments have been created in metro areas. Metro area business services employment

⁸ The major exceptions are resource-extraction industries (e.g., forestry, coal mining, oil drilling) which are tied to the geographic location of a particular natural resource.

increased by over 4.6 million from 1992 to 1999, compared with an increase of only 286,000 outside of metro areas. Over the same period, high-tech companies in metro areas created 1.5 million jobs, but only 75,600 jobs were added outside of metro areas.

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5 Definitions

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

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

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

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

As of June 1999, according to OMB definitions, there were 319 metro areas in the United States. DRI's Top-114 includes the one hundred most populous metro areas, plus fourteen additional metro areas in states that do not contain one of the most populous metro areas.

See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/msa99.pdf> for the 1999 list of metro areas and their constituent counties.

6 Data Sources

Population:	U.S. Census Bureau and Standard & Poor's DRI
Land Area:	U.S. Census Bureau
Employment:	Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross Metro Product:	Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross State Product:	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce and Standard & Poor's DRI
Gross Domestic Product: (United States)	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
Gross Domestic Product: (International)	Standard & Poor's DRI
Labor Income:	Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce and Standard & Poor's DRI
Transportation Infrastructure:	Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation and Standard & Poor's DRI
Household Income:	Current Population Survey (March, 1999), U.S. Census Bureau
Labor Force Characteristics:	Current Population Survey (March, 1999), U.S. Census Bureau
Immigration:	Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice
Internet Domains:	Impertive!
Exports: (U.S. and World)	Various, Standard & Poor's DRI
Exports: (Metro Areas)	International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

Table 9 – Gross Product of Countries and Metro Areas

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
United States*	9,256.150	8,759.950	8,300.725	1	273,131
Japan	4,370.184	3,808.355	4,213.588	2	126,602
Germany	2,107.572	2,148.304	2,116.829	3	82,152
United Kingdom	1,459.964	1,403.423	1,316.047	4	59,223
France	1,433.627	1,451.849	1,409.081	5	58,642
Italy	1,164.992	1,185.188	1,159.427	6	57,441
China	997.329	956.575	897.140	7	1,261,829
Canada	638.239	636.745	640.001	8	30,573
Spain	596.596	582.827	559.172	9	39,418
Brazil	525.345	809.118	827.790	10	164,064
Mexico	483.555	420.868	401.404	11	97,983
India	426.017	387.849	390.463	12	995,515
Korea, South	416.709	320.748	476.486	13	46,858
Netherlands	398.434	391.263	376.603	14	15,767
Australia	397.013	363.752	407.830	15	19,004
New York, NY	391.562	370.414	351.658	16	8,739
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	333.942	317.104	300.041	17	9,326
Argentina	308.747	330.289	325.162	18	36,562
Chicago, IL	303.559	290.705	276.798	19	8,022
Taiwan	283.764	260.006	282.366	20	22,068
Switzerland	261.436	262.128	256.011	21	7,230
Belgium	248.579	249.734	243.921	22	10,229
Sweden	235.772	235.582	236.385	23	8,872
Boston, MA	215.139	203.273	191.941	24	5,155
Austria	208.854	211.855	206.024	25	8,093
Turkey	196.577	205.286	189.120	26	64,400
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	194.598	183.215	173.067	27	4,750
Russia	181.484	276.753	447.085	28	145,500
Denmark	172.924	174.352	168.724	29	5,317
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	165.694	157.761	149.364	30	4,953
Hong Kong	158.499	163.640	171.104	31	6,758
Norway	155.767	146.729	153.962	32	4,459
Poland	154.154	157.542	143.066	33	38,692
Houston, TX	153.883	145.652	137.835	34	4,011
Atlanta, GA	146.465	135.867	126.345	35	3,867
Dallas, TX	143.223	134.407	124.826	36	3,291
Indonesia	140.964	100.097	215.749	37	207,552
Detroit, MI	140.262	134.954	128.518	38	4,490
Thailand	133.747	122.181	151.532	39	61,809
South Africa	131.127	133.962	148.366	40	41,989
Finland	129.861	128.369	121.909	41	5,175
Saudi Arabia	128.326	109.294	130.465	42	19,531
Greece	125.797	120.724	119.946	43	10,638
Orange County, CA	118.388	110.015	100.443	44	2,790
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	110.722	104.087	97.619	45	2,882

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Portugal	110.033	106.859	101.867	46	9,988
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	102.548	96.899	89.587	47	2,348
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	101.010	93.964	86.537	48	3,035
San Francisco, CA	98.900	93.733	87.963	49	1,700
Israel	98.858	98.974	98.083	50	6,061
Venezuela	97.725	95.023	88.434	51	23,625
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	96.434	89.365	84.713	52	2,688
San Diego, CA	94.573	87.542	80.293	53	2,844
Ireland	91.147	84.920	78.562	54	3,740
Egypt	91.075	81.904	75.576	55	62,972
Singapore	90.526	84.445	95.939	56	3,223
Baltimore, MD	88.338	84.035	80.340	57	2,497
Newark, NJ	87.342	82.687	78.469	58	1,956
Colombia	83.399	90.939	95.882	59	41,519
Oakland, CA	83.152	77.775	73.513	60	2,371
St. Louis, MO-IL	82.132	78.774	75.469	61	2,574
Malaysia	78.864	72.489	100.203	62	22,512
Denver, CO	78.836	73.662	68.923	63	1,990
Philippines	76.387	65.222	82.239	64	76,246
San Jose, CA	75.401	71.720	67.115	65	1,668
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	75.001	71.450	68.099	66	2,226
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	74.288	68.187	63.169	67	3,191
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	73.179	68.307	63.216	68	2,287
Pittsburgh, PA	73.167	69.930	66.647	69	2,333
New Haven, CT	72.381	67.993	63.584	70	1,637
Chile	67.444	72.949	77.085	71	14,977
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	65.041	62.430	59.650	72	1,849
Miami, FL	64.373	61.547	59.110	73	2,173
Pakistan	61.805	60.480	60.827	74	134,495
Iran	61.220	58.182	61.776	75	66,469
Hartford, CT	59.354	56.876	54.754	76	1,113
Kansas City, MO-KS	58.974	55.927	52.624	77	1,759
Peru	58.710	62.999	65.364	78	25,348
Sacramento, CA	58.182	53.346	48.674	79	1,566
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	55.888	52.217	48.689	80	1,624
Columbus, OH	55.621	52.739	49.651	81	1,486
Puerto Rico	55.581	50.041	48.102	82	3,845
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	55.421	52.543	50.150	83	1,133
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	55.020	52.189	48.984	84	1,350
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	54.868	52.457	49.714	85	1,633
Orlando, FL	54.788	49.667	45.573	86	1,544
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC	54.635	50.683	47.212	87	1,417
New Zealand	53.342	52.558	64.296	88	3,835
Czech	53.242	56.414	52.980	89	10,306
United Arab	52.656	46.401	48.873	90	2,802
Algeria	52.073	51.796	51.563	91	30,444
Indianapolis, IN	51.851	49.142	46.824	92	1,540

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	51.154	48.670	46.346	93	1,464
Hungary	48.791	47.727	45.720	94	10,045
San Antonio, TX	48.338	45.083	42.365	95	1,569
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	48.139	43.701	40.367	96	1,387
Norfolk-Virginia Beach, VA-NC	46.859	44.745	42.218	97	1,560
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	43.883	41.532	39.988	98	1,142
Greensboro--Winston-Salem, NC	42.863	40.592	38.348	99	1,184
Austin-San Marcos, TX	42.588	39.238	35.932	100	1,142
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	42.103	39.825	37.630	101	1,286
Rochester, NY	41.963	39.820	38.120	102	1,080
Fort Lauderdale, FL	41.963	39.398	37.177	102	1,534
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	41.516	39.047	37.083	104	972
New Orleans, LA	41.426	40.262	39.922	105	1,309
Nashville, TN	40.906	38.801	36.210	106	1,176
Nigeria	40.241	36.961	39.925	107	124,795
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	39.986	37.486	34.737	108	1,112
Jacksonville, FL	38.095	36.177	33.935	109	1,060
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	37.837	35.895	33.808	110	1,051
Syria	36.029	37.082	39.390	111	15,665
Bangladesh	35.637	33.009	31.966	112	126,127
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	35.293	33.692	31.990	113	1,106
Morocco	35.132	35.544	33.415	114	28,336
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	34.716	32.725	31.187	115	870
Louisville, KY-IN	34.689	32.863	31.070	116	1,007
Romania	32.090	36.027	34.993	117	22,460
Ukraine	30.447	42.404	50.150	118	49,950
Honolulu, HI	30.274	29.623	29.042	119	864
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	29.562	27.843	25.727	120	1,056
Birmingham, AL	29.290	27.729	26.506	121	913
Oklahoma City, OK	29.255	27.583	26.222	122	1,045
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	29.193	27.798	26.556	123	1,105
Dayton-Springfield, OH	29.111	28.216	27.106	124	948
Providence-Warwick, RI	28.852	27.450	25.913	125	908
Kuwait	28.818	25.221	30.207	126	1,930
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	28.728	27.178	25.480	127	573
Syracuse, NY	27.584	25.975	24.844	128	731
Greenville-Spartanburg-Anderson, SC	27.207	26.033	24.560	129	933
Manchester-Nashua, NH	27.164	25.596	23.854	130	757
Vietnam	25.560	25.157	25.282	131	78,640
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	24.415	23.755	22.780	132	618
Jersey City, NJ	24.239	22.894	21.822	133	558
Omaha, NE-IA	24.218	22.876	21.590	134	700
Fresno, CA	23.801	22.387	21.404	135	881
Tulsa, OK	23.111	22.175	20.790	136	786
Albuquerque, NM	23.093	21.899	20.975	137	679
Ventura, CA	21.849	20.033	18.545	138	745
Tunisia	21.013	19.956	18.899	139	9,461

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Akron, OH	20.189	19.227	18.433	140	693
Tucson, AZ	19.884	18.696	17.704	141	804
Uruguay	19.875	20.831	19.967	142	3,316
Croatia (Hrvatska)	19.754	21.320	19.962	143	4,506
Toledo, OH	19.653	18.669	17.822	144	612
Knoxville, TN	19.511	18.571	17.514	145	665
Slovenia	19.460	19.517	18.206	146	1,960
Slovakia	19.168	20.361	19.490	147	5,403
Springfield, MA	18.974	17.979	17.087	148	590
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	18.584	17.651	16.686	149	619
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	18.529	17.872	17.165	150	610
Baton Rouge, LA	18.397	17.575	16.535	151	579
Guatemala	18.144	19.008	17.797	152	11,082
Des Moines, IA	17.967	17.189	16.119	153	443
Columbia, SC	17.731	16.642	15.418	154	521
Santa Rosa, CA	17.382	16.612	15.152	155	437
Dominican Republic	17.374	15.846	15.076	156	8,498
Luxembourg	17.370	17.385	16.410	157	427
Ann Arbor, MI	17.286	16.362	15.432	158	557
El Paso, TX	17.091	16.421	15.669	159	716
Tacoma, WA	17.037	16.223	15.303	160	687
Fort Wayne, IN	16.958	16.390	15.682	161	486
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR	16.905	16.193	15.506	162	560
Lebanon	16.878	15.709	14.962	163	3,239
Trenton, NJ	16.661	15.764	15.053	164	331
Madison, WI	16.615	15.680	14.811	165	429
Wichita, KS	16.571	16.015	14.950	166	554
Bakersfield, CA	16.508	15.628	15.258	167	640
Lexington, KY	16.091	15.124	14.231	168	453
Kazakhstan	15.980	22.359	22.165	169	14,948
Sri Lanka	15.907	15.706	15.091	170	18,979
Oman	15.656	14.193	15.800	171	2,597
Colorado Springs, CO	15.511	14.430	13.436	172	503
Chattanooga, TN-GA	15.475	14.682	13.960	173	455
Liberia	15.473	12.620	10.731	174	3,068
Youngstown-Warren, OH	15.280	14.801	14.352	175	591
Santa Barbara-Santa Maria, CA	15.148	14.564	13.434	176	391
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	15.095	13.843	13.134	177	551
Gary, IN	15.085	14.627	14.080	178	627
Lancaster, PA	14.866	14.039	13.461	179	458
Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	14.811	14.240	13.889	180	448
Lansing-East Lansing, MI	14.639	14.128	13.764	181	451
Stockton-Lodi, CA	14.463	13.532	12.890	182	562
Uzbekistan	14.448	14.379	14.879	183	24,232
Atlantic-Cape May, NJ	13.947	13.229	12.602	184	335
Spokane, WA	13.813	13.243	12.634	185	411
Lafayette, LA	13.737	13.722	14.058	186	378

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Ecuador	13.724	19.723	19.768	187	12,372
Jackson, MS	13.518	12.891	12.185	188	434
Augusta-Aiken, GA-SC	13.329	12.332	11.635	189	463
Rockford, IL	13.190	12.724	12.004	190	359
Charleston-North Charleston, SC	13.097	12.303	11.376	191	550
Reno, NV	13.016	12.306	11.588	192	318
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA	12.893	12.318	11.809	193	465
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	12.810	11.715	10.926	194	506
Bulgaria	12.798	12.257	10.141	195	8,210
Mobile, AL	12.793	12.240	11.670	196	537
Modesto, CA	12.709	12.144	11.145	197	430
Boise City, ID	12.472	11.635	10.843	198	410
Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	12.325	11.645	11.012	199	347
El Salvador	12.270	11.863	11.204	200	6,169
Peoria-Pekin, IL	12.205	11.740	11.112	201	346
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	12.160	12.219	15.766	202	10,606
Salinas, CA	12.119	11.668	10.687	203	368
Hickory-Morganton, NC	12.058	11.574	11.038	204	326
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	11.809	11.387	10.774	205	358
Reading, PA	11.768	11.151	10.718	206	357
Canton-Massillon, OH	11.656	11.186	10.615	207	403
Anchorage, AK	11.554	11.014	10.269	208	259
Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI	11.548	11.147	10.878	209	402
Cote d'Ivoire	11.457	11.685	10.582	210	15,215
Roanoke, VA	11.373	10.739	10.154	211	228
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	11.366	10.647	10.051	212	456
York, PA	11.351	10.756	10.307	213	375
Costa Rica	11.301	10.612	9.718	214	3,585
Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	11.240	10.946	10.573	215	378
Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	11.228	10.782	10.296	216	376
Corpus Christi, TX	11.175	10.682	10.253	217	391
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	11.012	10.282	9.589	218	471
Flint, MI	10.848	10.668	10.710	219	437
Portland, ME	10.759	10.023	9.462	220	257
Macon, GA	10.756	10.136	9.547	221	323
Utica-Rome, NY	10.696	10.136	9.626	222	291
Belarus	10.671	13.615	13.308	223	10,149
Lithuania	10.649	10.736	9.561	224	3,701
Qatar	10.639	9.220	9.193	225	550
Boulder-Longmont, CO	10.576	9.884	9.189	226	273
Kenya	10.483	11.579	10.683	227	33,974
Springfield, IL	10.375	10.008	9.472	228	205
Cameroon	10.107	9.499	9.064	229	14,789
Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL	10.086	9.346	8.657	230	399
Springfield, MO	9.942	9.430	8.917	231	310
Cuba	9.850	9.509	13.088	232	11,166
Huntsville, AL	9.785	9.348	8.806	233	343

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Evansville-Henderson, IN-KY	9.781	9.283	8.844	234	293
Newburgh, NY-PA	9.732	9.153	8.624	235	371
New London-Norwich, CT	9.711	9.082	8.663	236	246
Pensacola, FL	9.675	9.013	8.418	237	405
Panama	9.602	9.144	8.658	238	2,803
Daytona Beach, FL	9.579	8.894	8.252	239	477
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	9.555	9.037	8.581	240	535
Savannah, GA	9.444	8.873	8.352	241	289
Odessa-Midland, TX	9.443	9.214	9.541	242	247
Montgomery, AL	9.430	8.979	8.517	243	324
Sudan	9.381	8.267	8.805	244	29,170
Eugene-Springfield, OR	9.347	8.921	8.537	245	317
Tallahassee, FL	9.258	8.711	8.224	246	262
Myanmar	9.179	13.231	9.655	247	47,422
Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA	9.107	8.754	8.089	248	358
Cyprus	9.020	8.956	8.440	249	785
Salem, OR	8.981	8.558	8.161	250	335
Binghamton, NY	8.967	8.506	8.061	251	247
Green Bay, WI	8.957	8.449	8.000	252	217
Bolivia	8.850	8.571	7.967	253	8,131
Erie, PA	8.829	8.370	8.075	254	276
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero, CA	8.815	8.456	7.765	255	236
Columbus, GA-AL	8.753	8.286	7.825	256	274
Iceland	8.752	8.255	7.474	257	275
Lincoln, NE	8.743	8.328	7.785	258	236
Dutchess County, NY	8.670	8.141	7.657	259	265
Biloxi-Gulfport-Pascagoula, MS	8.670	8.135	7.599	259	356
Tanzania	8.476	8.382	7.692	261	33,390
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	8.275	7.942	7.243	262	244
Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR	8.128	7.640	7.228	263	283
Elkhart-Goshen, IN	8.021	7.548	7.121	264	174
South Bend, IN	7.891	7.521	7.142	265	259
Paraguay	7.809	8.505	9.555	266	5,335
Hamilton-Middletown, OH	7.783	7.428	6.979	267	335
Lubbock, TX	7.761	7.430	7.049	268	230
Charleston, WV	7.697	7.291	6.981	269	253
Jordan	7.639	7.386	6.976	270	6,107
Yolo, CA	7.612	7.338	6.808	271	155
Lynchburg, VA	7.572	7.134	6.756	272	209
Provo-Orem, UT	7.497	7.036	6.552	273	342
Sioux Falls, SD	7.437	6.737	6.277	274	164
Longview-Marshall, TX	7.312	7.055	6.887	275	210
Fort Collins-Loveland, CO	7.279	6.779	6.288	276	237
Waco, TX	7.246	6.928	6.553	277	204
Iraq	7.208	6.848	7.875	278	22,036
Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	7.091	6.774	6.527	279	314
Bloomington-Normal, IL	7.083	6.804	6.326	280	144

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Gainesville, FL	7.075	6.654	6.262	281	199
Ghana	7.056	6.912	6.884	282	19,352
Duluth-Superior, MN-WI	7.052	6.767	6.552	283	237
Wilmington, NC	6.997	6.610	6.158	284	223
Cedar Rapids, IA	6.989	6.670	6.299	285	183
Asheville, NC	6.930	6.611	6.251	286	216
Jamaica	6.922	6.871	6.230	287	2,596
Houma, LA	6.909	6.916	6.822	288	195
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, TX	6.820	6.494	6.168	289	330
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6.764	5.627	7.962	290	6,018
Amarillo, TX	6.762	6.477	6.163	291	209
Chico-Paradise, CA	6.719	6.459	5.921	292	196
Trinidad & Tobago	6.606	5.882	5.867	293	1,331
Killeen-Temple, TX	6.556	6.228	5.906	294	304
Zimbabwe	6.543	5.909	8.680	295	12,743
Bahrain	6.497	6.184	6.349	296	658
Fayetteville, NC	6.449	6.197	5.904	297	286
Galveston-Texas City, TX	6.381	6.101	5.855	298	247
Burlington, VT	6.327	5.981	5.650	299	195
Myrtle Beach, SC	6.291	5.741	5.236	300	180
Latvia	6.260	6.068	5.638	301	2,439
Topeka, KS	6.141	5.865	5.555	302	166
Barnstable-Yarmouth, MA	6.107	5.620	5.344	303	210
Tyler, TX	6.068	5.799	5.548	304	170
Uganda	6.067	6.226	6.801	305	21,607
Fort Pierce-Port St. Lucie, FL	6.051	5.606	5.207	306	300
Naples, FL	6.005	5.466	4.972	307	206
Johnstown, PA	6.004	5.714	5.563	308	235
Ethiopia	5.995	6.353	6.180	309	61,377
Redding, CA	5.770	5.537	5.119	310	166
Fort Smith, AR-OK	5.693	5.419	5.206	311	198
Charlottesville, VA	5.691	5.312	4.959	312	151
Olympia, WA	5.650	5.378	5.093	313	205
Lake Charles, LA	5.637	5.469	5.276	314	181
Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA	5.595	5.346	5.146	315	184
Laredo, TX	5.536	5.337	5.228	316	191
Brazoria, TX	5.529	5.284	5.074	317	233
Yakima, WA	5.509	5.261	5.039	318	220
Lafayette, IN	5.455	5.197	4.938	319	173
Yemen (Unified)	5.439	5.313	5.729	320	17,179
Honduras	5.414	5.247	4.725	321	6,680
Mansfield, OH	5.398	5.195	4.934	322	175
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	5.393	5.160	4.820	323	170
St. Cloud, MN	5.369	5.115	4.808	324	164
Merced, CA	5.295	5.086	4.699	325	199
Champaign-Urbana, IL	5.232	5.058	4.792	326	168
Ocala, FL	5.227	4.860	4.509	327	246

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Estonia	5.169	5.192	4.628	328	1,446
Nepal	5.068	4.620	4.837	329	23,395
Botswana	5.030	4.819	4.790	330	1,590
Joplin, MO	5.027	4.800	4.583	331	150
Senegal	5.018	4.841	4.523	332	9,524
Brunei Darussalam	5.001	4.829	5.281	333	331
Lima, OH	4.971	4.774	4.542	334	155
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	4.893	4.681	4.566	335	140
Bremerton, WA	4.889	4.681	4.494	336	236
Benton Harbor, MI	4.844	4.675	4.567	337	160
Racine, WI	4.838	4.589	4.336	338	187
Athens, GA	4.790	4.515	4.262	339	141
Rochester, MN	4.741	4.506	4.176	340	118
Fort Walton Beach, FL	4.720	4.399	4.108	341	171
Hagerstown, MD	4.669	4.393	4.146	342	127
Bellingham, WA	4.658	4.433	4.226	343	159
Columbia, MO	4.635	4.380	4.119	344	131
Tuscaloosa, AL	4.594	4.326	4.177	345	162
Bryan-College Station, TX	4.551	4.362	4.187	346	134
Medford-Ashford, OR	4.550	4.338	4.148	347	175
Monroe, LA	4.506	4.351	4.184	348	147
Jamestown, NY	4.486	4.239	4.012	349	137
Pittsfield, MA	4.481	4.235	4.076	350	132
West Bank and Gaza	4.439	4.500	4.173	351	2,729
Wausau, WI	4.400	4.155	3.923	352	124
Wichita Falls, TX	4.373	4.218	4.084	353	137
Rocky Mount, NC	4.365	4.201	4.010	354	148
Greeley, CO	4.357	4.067	3.816	355	163
Florence, SC	4.344	4.074	3.821	356	126
Eau Claire, WI	4.310	4.084	3.876	357	145
Mauritius	4.304	4.253	4.203	358	1,169
Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH	4.280	4.106	3.930	359	150
Janesville-Beloit, WI	4.235	4.001	3.789	360	152
Albany, GA	4.228	3.996	3.777	361	119
Decatur, IL	4.174	4.065	3.866	362	113
Santa Fe, NM	4.164	3.992	3.793	363	143
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	4.164	3.994	3.770	363	121
La Crosse, WI-MN	4.087	3.878	3.665	365	123
Glens Falls, NY	4.078	3.841	3.634	366	122
Abilene, TX	4.062	3.924	3.830	367	122
Panama City, FL	4.016	3.765	3.537	368	148
Jackson, MI	4.010	3.862	3.763	369	157
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY	4.010	3.838	3.649	369	202
Azerbaijan	3.983	4.117	3.852	371	7,700
State College, PA	3.982	3.768	3.626	372	133
Georgia	3.919	4.974	4.959	373	5,445
Terre Haute, IN	3.883	3.718	3.561	374	149

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
<i>Sioux City, IA-NE</i>	3.855	3.678	3.481	375	121
<i>Bangor, ME</i>	3.852	3.653	3.462	376	143
<i>Wheeling, WV-OH</i>	3.843	3.684	3.568	377	152
<i>Greenville, NC</i>	3.842	3.649	3.422	378	129
<i>Dothan, AL</i>	3.816	3.667	3.516	379	135
<i>Altoona, PA</i>	3.777	3.597	3.472	380	130
<i>Sheboygan, WI</i>	3.753	3.552	3.353	381	111
<i>Angola</i>	3.751	6.371	7.618	382	12,224
<i>Gabon</i>	3.738	3.931	5.272	383	1,219
<i>Albania</i>	3.710	3.186	2.316	384	3,809
<i>Guinea</i>	3.706	3.572	3.888	385	8,046
<i>Williamsport, PA</i>	3.655	3.477	3.363	386	117
<i>Pueblo, CO</i>	3.653	3.426	3.202	387	137
<i>Malta</i>	3.642	3.485	3.338	388	383
<i>Jackson, TN</i>	3.616	3.432	3.248	389	102
<i>Dover, DE</i>	3.548	3.354	3.192	390	126
<i>Billings, MT</i>	3.537	3.343	3.171	391	127
<i>Bloomington, IN</i>	3.527	3.365	3.213	392	116
<i>Bahamas</i>	3.508	3.371	3.353	393	304
<i>Madagascar</i>	3.464	3.750	3.545	394	16,840
<i>Decatur, AL</i>	3.409	3.243	3.080	395	144
<i>Kokomo, IN</i>	3.399	3.221	3.058	396	100
<i>Elmira, NY</i>	3.365	3.188	3.013	397	91
<i>Macedonia</i>	3.362	3.547	3.713	398	2,014
<i>Zambia</i>	3.352	3.121	3.922	399	8,870
<i>Florence, AL</i>	3.349	3.201	3.071	400	138
<i>Sherman-Denison, TX</i>	3.349	3.205	3.036	400	103
<i>Muncie, IN</i>	3.346	3.203	3.058	402	117
<i>Flagstaff, AZ-UT</i>	3.331	3.223	3.091	403	121
<i>Danville, VA</i>	3.323	3.171	3.048	404	108
<i>Texarkana, AR-TX</i>	3.318	3.177	3.031	405	166
<i>Las Cruces, NM</i>	3.304	3.176	3.036	406	172
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	3.269	2.538	2.566	407	5,195
<i>San Angelo, TX</i>	3.264	3.133	3.019	408	103
<i>Grand Junction, CO</i>	3.258	3.035	2.847	409	116
<i>Haiti</i>	3.252	3.142	2.704	410	7,772
<i>Yuba City, CA</i>	3.241	3.116	2.898	411	138
<i>Alexandria, LA</i>	3.190	3.086	2.954	412	127
<i>Iowa City, IA</i>	3.172	3.016	2.862	413	103
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	3.161	3.452	4.625	414	4,456
<i>Congo, Dem. Repub. of</i>	3.158	5.253	7.274	415	51,263
<i>Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV</i>	3.139	3.059	2.959	416	134
<i>Namibia</i>	3.132	2.954	3.280	417	1,702
<i>Sharon, PA</i>	3.126	2.968	2.858	418	122
<i>Kankakee, IL</i>	2.995	2.895	2.741	419	102
<i>Dubuque, IA</i>	2.991	2.856	2.707	420	88
<i>Kenosha, WI</i>	2.918	2.755	2.594	421	145

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Cambodia	2.842	2.565	3.089	422	11,669
Victoria, TX	2.779	2.675	2.633	423	83
Mozambique	2.772	2.641	2.451	424	17,304
Anniston, AL	2.768	2.658	2.565	425	117
Cumberland, MD-WV	2.760	2.601	2.472	426	97
Hattiesburg, MS	2.756	2.602	2.463	427	113
St. Joseph, MO	2.746	2.633	2.526	428	97
Lewiston-Auburn, ME	2.733	2.549	2.405	429	102
Goldsboro, NC	2.726	2.624	2.500	430	113
Mali	2.709	2.628	2.453	431	12,144
Owensboro, KY	2.695	2.539	2.411	432	92
Rapid City, SD	2.625	2.472	2.316	433	87
Bermuda	2.609	2.452	2.339	434	63
Burkina Faso	2.609	2.571	2.336	434	10,808
Bismarck, ND	2.593	2.451	2.325	436	91
Lawrence, KS	2.574	2.463	2.297	437	94
Missoula, MT	2.563	2.426	2.308	438	89
Sumter, SC	2.557	2.408	2.267	439	108
Grand Forks, ND-MN	2.511	2.403	2.325	440	97
Corvallis, OR	2.511	2.403	2.296	440	78
Barbados	2.473	2.340	2.186	442	263
Cheyenne, WY	2.371	2.282	2.190	443	79
Benin	2.366	2.306	2.141	444	6,135
Auburn-Opelika, AL	2.366	2.254	2.130	444	102
Casper, WY	2.287	2.208	2.238	446	63
Yuma, AZ	2.274	2.230	2.115	447	133
Jacksonville, NC	2.261	2.192	2.104	448	143
Gadsden, AL	2.259	2.184	2.085	449	104
Lawton, OK	2.221	2.148	2.040	450	113
Nicaragua	2.215	2.083	2.023	451	4,667
Punta Gorda, FL	2.209	2.044	1.890	452	137
Congo, Republic of	2.061	2.108	2.287	453	2,900
Jonesboro, AR	2.057	1.959	1.871	454	41
Netherlands Antilles	2.047	2.011	2.037	455	209
Rwanda	2.033	2.036	1.863	456	6,368
Liechtenstein	1.970	1.887	1.771	457	32
Pine Bluff, AR	1.918	1.840	1.769	458	51
Fiji	1.889	1.678	2.149	459	840
Armenia	1.850	1.882	1.627	460	3,803
Malawi	1.845	1.687	2.527	461	10,862
Aruba	1.837	1.728	1.647	462	95
Great Falls, MT	1.820	1.727	1.644	463	79
Somalia	1.736	1.750	1.822	464	9,381
Pocatello, ID	1.712	1.608	1.576	465	76
Niger	1.601	1.682	1.524	466	10,479
Enid, OK	1.530	1.494	1.442	467	56
Cayman Islands	1.462	1.310	1.288	468	39

Country or Metro Area	Gross Product			Rank 1999	Population 1999
	1999	1998	1997		
Togo	1.352	1.343	1.400	469	4,565
Kyrgyzstan	1.239	1.504	1.767	470	4,699
Swaziland	1.211	1.180	1.312	471	987
Chad	1.170	1.199	1.088	472	7,106
Afghanistan	1.161	1.172	1.019	473	26,513
Tajikistan	1.107	1.177	0.972	474	6,164
Moldova	1.084	1.639	1.929	475	4,301
Central African Republic	1.024	1.008	0.963	476	3,458
Mauritania	0.954	1.273	1.068	477	2,525
Lao People's Dem. Repub.	0.929	1.292	1.746	478	5,471
Lesotho	0.917	0.877	1.023	479	2,222
Mongolia	0.894	0.961	0.933	480	2,460
Eritrea	0.809	0.796	0.702	481	3,983
Burundi	0.804	0.903	0.982	482	6,476
Equatorial Guinea	0.755	0.638	0.542	483	440
Guyana	0.657	0.702	0.743	484	867
Sierra Leone	0.634	0.647	0.801	485	4,689
Antigua & Barbuda	0.628	0.597	0.584	486	71
Saint Lucia	0.624	0.583	0.571	487	152
Seychelles	0.608	0.594	0.579	488	82
Belize	0.605	0.588	0.611	489	246
Suriname	0.593	0.619	0.628	490	447
Djibouti	0.541	0.511	0.492	491	665
Cape Verde	0.450	0.424	0.425	492	431
Bhutan	0.435	0.398	0.399	493	780
Gambia	0.428	0.410	0.407	494	1,241
Maldives	0.402	0.359	0.342	495	278
Solomon Islands	0.359	0.295	0.374	496	428
Grenada	0.357	0.336	0.315	497	92
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.307	0.293	0.285	498	113
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.303	0.283	0.268	499	45
Dominica	0.263	0.247	0.243	500	65
Guinea-Bissau	0.239	0.217	0.265	501	1,159
Vanuatu	0.216	0.208	0.243	502	190
Samoa	0.185	0.173	0.193	503	230
Comoros	0.182	0.195	0.194	504	685
Sao Tome and Principe	0.059	0.041	0.044	505	144

* U.S. GDP figures include wages, salaries, and benefits paid to Federal military and civilian employees abroad and depreciation of government-owned equipment in foreign locations. For this reason, the U.S. GDP figures presented in Table 9 will slightly exceed estimates of national gross product contained in the text and all other tables.

Table 10 - Metro Area Shares of the U.S. Economy

Shares of U.S. Economy (1999)		Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Size	Population (Millions)	219	54	273
	Percentage	80%	20%	
	Land Area (Square Miles, 000s)	725	2,862	3,586
	Percentage	20%	80%	
Jobs & Output	Employment (Millions)	108	21	129
	Percentage	84%	16%	
	Gross Domestic Product (Billions)	\$7,652	\$1,375	\$9,026
	Percentage	85%	15%	
High Value Added Employment Sectors	Financial Services (Thousands)	6,845	720	7,566
	Percentage	90%	10%	
	Transportation & Utilities (Thousands)	5,885	913	6,797
	Percentage	87%	13%	
High Growth Employment Sectors	High-Tech (Thousands)	7,072	513	7,585
	Percentage	93%	7%	
	Business Services (Thousands)	12,607	925	13,532
	Percentage	93%	7%	
Exports (1998)	Value of Merchandise (Billions)	\$567	N.A.	\$681
	Percentage	83%	N.A.	

Table 11 - Metro Area Shares of U.S. Production

Shares of U.S. Gross Product (1998) (Billions)	Metro Areas	Rest of United States	United States
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	\$45	\$84	\$129
Percentage	35%	65%	
Mining	\$62	\$43	\$105
Percentage	59%	41%	
Construction	\$334	\$56	\$390
Percentage	86%	14%	
Manufacturing	\$1,179	\$329	\$1,508
Percentage	78%	22%	
Transportation & Utilities	\$627	\$94	\$721
Percentage	87%	13%	
Trade	\$1,224	\$212	\$1,436
Percentage	85%	15%	
Financial Services	\$1,644	\$145	\$1,789
Percentage	92%	8%	
Services	\$1,695	\$209	\$1,904
Percentage	89%	11%	
Government	\$842	\$203	\$1,045
Percentage	81%	19%	

Table 12 – Metro Area Merchandise Export Sales, 1998

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
1	Seattle--Bellevue--Everett, WA	34,003.33
2	Detroit, MI	27,004.70
3	New York, NY	26,578.44
4	San Jose, CA	26,111.92
5	Los Angeles--Long Beach, CA	25,554.70
6	Chicago, IL	22,929.36
7	Houston, TX	19,118.96
8	Miami, FL	12,943.36
9	Minneapolis--St. Paul, MN--WI	11,652.41
10	Boston, MA--NH	9,556.33
11	San Francisco, CA	9,123.24
12	San Diego, CA	8,591.63
13	Dallas, TX	8,449.59
14	Philadelphia, PA--NJ	8,397.19
15	Portland--Vancouver, OR--WA	8,283.28
16	Orange County, CA	8,198.87
17	Phoenix--Mesa, AZ	8,102.76
18	Atlanta, GA	7,904.64
19	Washington, DC--MD--VA--WV	7,347.78
20	Cincinnati, OH--KY--IN	6,682.46
21	El Paso, TX	6,544.56
22	Oakland, CA	6,263.89
23	Richmond--Petersburg, VA	5,396.01
24	Cleveland--Lorain--Elyria, OH	5,347.01
25	Wilmington--Newark, DE--MD	5,027.36
26	Middlesex--Somerset--Hunterdon, NJ	4,879.70
27	Newark, NJ	4,866.09
28	Indianapolis, IN	4,771.27
29	Rochester, NY	4,489.78
30	Nassau--Suffolk, NY	4,438.64
31	St. Louis, MO--IL	4,315.51
32	Bergen--Passaic, NJ	4,228.64
33	Pittsburgh, PA	4,079.20
34	Greensboro--Winston-Salem--High Point, NC	4,037.15
35	Austin--San Marcos, TX	3,802.39
36	Hartford, CT	3,758.13
37	Laredo, TX	3,633.57
38	Kansas City, MO--KS	3,631.72
39	Memphis, TN--AR--MS	3,615.48
40	Milwaukee--Waukesha, WI	3,570.26
41	Fort Worth--Arlington, TX	3,455.90
42	Greenville--Spartanburg--Anderson, SC	3,124.16

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
43	Grand Rapids--Muskegon--Holland, MI	3,063.52
44	Stamford--Norwalk, CT	2,778.94
45	New Orleans, LA	2,776.18
46	Raleigh--Durham--Chapel Hill, NC	2,665.62
47	Charlotte--Gastonia--Rock Hill, NC--SC	2,628.94
48	Salt Lake City--Ogden, UT	2,494.81
49	Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL	2,471.47
50	Brownsville--Harlingen--San Benito, TX	2,421.26
51	Baltimore, MD	2,330.99
52	Louisville, KY--IN	2,290.37
53	Akron, OH	2,266.10
54	Dayton--Springfield, OH	2,253.02
55	Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY	2,222.67
56	Kokomo, IN	2,180.69
57	Fort Lauderdale, FL	2,086.61
58	Nashville, TN	1,868.72
59	Riverside--San Bernardino, CA	1,861.23
60	Lexington, KY	1,838.06
61	Denver, CO	1,806.28
62	Santa Cruz--Watsonville, CA	1,800.81
63	McAllen--Edinburg--Mission, TX	1,791.76
64	Columbus, OH	1,753.19
65	Davenport--Moline--Rock Island, IA--IL	1,745.78
66	Sacramento, CA	1,731.87
67	Albuquerque, NM	1,694.40
68	Wichita, KS	1,689.15
69	Providence--Fall River--Warwick, RI--MA	1,670.61
70	San Antonio, TX	1,640.83
71	Albany--Schenectady--Troy, NY	1,613.04
72	Ann Arbor, MI	1,594.94
73	Johnson City--Kingsport--Bristol, TN--VA	1,587.39
74	Norfolk--Virginia Beach--Newport News, VA--	1,587.34
75	Tulsa, OK	1,558.06
76	Saginaw--Bay City--Midland, MI	1,557.90
77	Lawrence, MA--NH	1,544.92
78	Allentown--Bethlehem--Easton, PA	1,535.03
79	Syracuse, NY	1,514.85
80	Orlando, FL	1,477.34
81	Lowell, MA--NH	1,449.78
82	Flint, MI	1,417.79
83	Jersey City, NJ	1,402.77
84	Tacoma, WA	1,254.29
85	Tucson, AZ	1,253.42

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
86	New Haven--Meriden, CT	1,200.36
87	Fort Wayne, IN	1,192.80
88	Ventura, CA	1,192.47
89	Boise City, ID	1,114.36
90	Colorado Springs, CO	1,103.17
91	York, PA	1,089.08
92	Toledo, OH	1,056.63
93	Huntsville, AL	1,055.33
94	West Palm Beach--Boca Raton, FL	958.96
95	Harrisburg--Lebanon--Carlisle, PA	952.92
96	Kalamazoo--Battle Creek, MI	929.69
97	Rockford, IL	926.48
98	Bridgeport, CT	895.04
99	Santa Rosa, CA	862.65
100	Knoxville, TN	858.35
101	Charleston--North Charleston, SC	837.90
102	Fresno, CA	822.65
103	Jacksonville, FL	777.17
104	Portland, ME	755.58
105	Omaha, NE--IA	753.75
106	Worcester, MA--CT	745.54
107	Bakersfield, CA	695.34
108	Savannah, GA	665.68
109	Appleton--Oshkosh--Neenah, WI	658.02
110	Greeley, CO	631.76
111	Erie, PA	621.18
112	Fayetteville--Springdale--Rogers, AR	597.66
113	Evansville--Henderson, IN--KY	595.38
114	Lancaster, PA	591.01
115	Madison, WI	587.78
116	South Bend, IN	586.87
117	Eau Claire, WI	583.38
118	Kenosha, WI	564.78
119	Terre Haute, IN	559.34
120	Portsmouth--Rochester, NH--ME	555.16
121	Oklahoma City, OK	552.49
122	Melbourne--Titusville--Palm Bay, FL	538.53
123	Cedar Rapids, IA	537.65
124	Birmingham, AL	533.80
125	Hickory--Morganton, NC	529.90
126	Augusta--Aiken, GA--SC	519.59
127	Baton Rouge, LA	509.94
128	Monmouth--Ocean, NJ	508.84

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
129	Santa Barbara--Santa Maria--Lompoc, CA	501.28
130	Racine, WI	482.50
131	Wilmington, NC	478.66
132	Des Moines, IA	476.10
133	Reading, PA	454.17
134	Lynchburg, VA	442.79
135	Springfield, MA	442.12
136	Binghamton, NY	440.18
137	Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, PA	438.24
138	Roanoke, VA	436.74
139	Mansfield, OH	430.68
140	Mobile, AL	426.06
141	Danbury, CT	425.91
142	Newburgh, NY--PA	419.35
143	Elkhart--Goshen, IN	411.38
144	Vallejo--Fairfield--Napa, CA	398.85
145	Charleston, WV	396.69
146	Champaign--Urbana, IL	393.95
147	Spokane, WA	392.69
148	Reno, NV	384.45
149	Modesto, CA	378.37
150	Eugene--Springfield, OR	373.86
151	Nashua, NH	364.53
152	Canton--Massillon, OH	359.54
153	Gary, IN	356.04
154	Salinas, CA	350.48
155	Columbia, SC	346.62
156	Brockton, MA	342.26
157	Fort Collins--Loveland, CO	340.74
158	Stockton--Lodi, CA	339.94
159	Chattanooga, TN--GA	337.09
160	Provo--Orem, UT	320.37
161	Sheboygan, WI	316.40
162	Richland--Kennewick--Pasco, WA	309.18
163	Corpus Christi, TX	308.67
164	Youngstown--Warren, OH	296.56
165	Lafayette, IN	289.10
166	Jamestown, NY	285.87
167	Trenton, NJ	276.92
168	Columbus, GA--AL	276.46
169	Benton Harbor, MI	275.89
170	Lima, OH	264.11
171	Little Rock--North Little Rock, AR	262.34

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
172	Lincoln, NE	261.72
173	Waterbury, CT	258.79
174	Yakima, WA	256.71
175	Bellingham, WA	256.45
176	Macon, GA	253.27
177	Panama City, FL	246.75
178	Parkersburg--Marietta, WV--OH	246.62
179	Jackson, TN	241.75
180	Utica--Rome, NY	240.30
181	Lakeland--Winter Haven, FL	233.29
182	Asheville, NC	232.96
183	La Crosse, WI--MN	229.96
184	Longview--Marshall, TX	226.50
185	Lubbock, TX	225.11
186	Green Bay, WI	224.62
187	Manchester, NH	219.70
188	Jackson, MS	219.60
189	Sarasota--Bradenton, FL	208.50
190	Elmira, NY	205.48
191	Pittsfield, MA	203.59
192	Waterloo--Cedar Falls, IA	200.77
193	New London--Norwich, CT--RI	191.41
194	Charlottesville, VA	191.36
195	Lafayette, LA	190.35
196	Lansing--East Lansing, MI	185.98
197	Visalia--Tulare--Porterville, CA	178.10
198	Springfield, MO	174.41
199	Honolulu, HI	172.22
200	Rochester, MN	171.99
201	Williamsport, PA	171.22
202	Dubuque, IA	162.64
203	New Bedford, MA	161.90
204	Topeka, KS	160.25
205	Jackson, MI	159.09
206	Wausau, WI	158.92
207	Fargo--Moorhead, ND--MN	158.07
208	Anchorage, AK	145.99
209	Shreveport--Bossier City, LA	143.31
210	Daytona Beach, FL	142.79
211	Huntington--Ashland, WV--KY--OH	138.89
212	Salem, OR	138.76
213	St. Joseph, MO	138.30
214	Montgomery, AL	135.29

Rank	Metro Area	Export Sales (US\$ Millions)
215	Columbia, MO	131.48
216	Pine Bluff, AR	129.71
217	Houma, LA	128.56
218	Beaumont--Port Arthur, TX	127.20
219	Janesville--Beloit, WI	125.21
220	Decatur, AL	124.55
221	Biloxi--Gulfport--Pascagoula, MS	117.89
222	Sherman--Denison, TX	116.90
223	Fort Pierce--Port St. Lucie, FL	108.74
224	Kankakee, IL	108.32
225	Muncie, IN	105.31
226	Wichita Falls, TX	105.28
227	Wheeling, WV--OH	99.66
228	Odessa--Midland, TX	96.49
229	Fayetteville, NC	96.43
230	Yuba City, CA	86.43
231	Hamilton--Middletown, OH	83.15
232	Sharon, PA	81.12
233	Altoona, PA	80.56
234	Bremerton, WA	76.19
235	Bloomington, IN	75.32
236	Danville, VA	74.95
237	Lake Charles, LA	74.27
238	Florence, SC	71.41
239	Gainesville, FL	70.19
240	Monroe, LA	69.26
241	Joplin, MO	68.21
242	Chico--Paradise, CA	59.65
243	Texarkana, TX--Texarkana, AR	55.06
244	Pensacola, FL	47.88
245	Tallahassee, FL	47.61
246	Cumberland, MD--WV	42.58
247	Springfield, IL	38.58
248	Florence, AL	36.98
249	Albany, GA	36.92
250	Redding, CA	31.82
251	Alexandria, LA	23.48
252	Naples, FL	20.55
253	Lawrence, KS	10.00

	Metro Sample Subtotal	536,380.63
	Other Metropolitan Areas	30,397.47
	Non-Metropolitan Areas	40,376.94
	Crossovers	21,602.73
	Unknown	51,716.47
	Total U.S. Merchandise Exports	682,137.60
<p>Data for 76 metro areas suppressed by the Census Bureau in accordance with Federal disclosure regulations.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Exporter Location Series</p> <p>Prepared by: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.</p>		

Table 13 – Occupations of Metro Area and Non-Metro Area Workers

Occupation	Metro Areas	Non-Metro Areas	Share of Total (Vertical Line equals Average for All Occupations)
Public Administration	520	121	
Executive and Administration	11,436	1,827	
Management	4,572	596	
Engineering	2,081	225	
Mathematical and Computer Science	1,570	118	
Natural Science	648	70	
Health Diagnosis Occupations	1,000	101	
Health Assessment & Treatment Occupations	2,580	619	
Teaching (Colleges and Universities)	1,009	208	
Teaching (except Colleges and Universities)	4,295	910	
Law and Judicial	1,021	114	
Professional Specialty Occupations	4,169	726	
Health Technology	1,160	303	
Engineering and Science Technology	826	206	
Technology (except Health, Engineering, & Science)	1,144	150	
Sales Supervision	3,803	969	
Sales (Finance & Business Services)	2,623	318	
Sales (Commodities)	1,120	257	
Sales (Retail & Personal Services)	5,963	1,291	
Sales (Other)	148	12	
Administrative Support	543	84	
Computer Operation	287	17	
Secretarial	2,690	850	
Financial Records Processing	2,008	554	
Mail Distribution	825	126	
Clerical	9,463	2,089	
Private Household Services	882	157	
Protective Services	1,956	517	
Food Services	5,416	1,155	
Health Services	1,873	580	
Cleaning and Building Services	2,777	672	
Personal Services	2,694	679	
Repair Services	4,012	1,240	
Construction	5,205	1,136	
Precision Repair Services	2,712	1,035	
Machine Operation	3,537	1,415	
Fabrication and Assembly	2,237	834	
Motor Vehicle Operation	3,442	903	
Transportation Services	886	387	
Construction Labor	769	269	
Warehouse Services	1,948	508	
General Labor	1,807	495	
Farm Operations and Management	298	716	
Farm Labor	1,540	532	
Forestry and Fishery Services	54	70	
Armed Services	10	0	
Total	111,561	26,158	